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NAMIBIA

# **FEEDBACK TUTORIAL LETTER**

## **SEMESTER 1: (2023)**

### **THEORY AND PRACTICE OF WORLD POETRY 2A (TPP611S)**

#### **ASSIGNMENT 1**

## **Dear students**

Here follows a very important feedback letter to your first assignment for 2023 in TPP. Please pay careful attention to the information being shared so that you do not repeat the mistakes you made in other assignments.

I have said this before, but unfortunately my pleas and warnings have fallen on deaf ears. I have sent numerous feedback letters during your first year concerning plagiarism. Sadly,. it seems as if many students simply do not care and copy shamelessly from the internet and other sources. The Turnitin programme checks for plagiarism and shows lecturers and students where they have plagiarised .I can see the % of plagiarism you have committed in your assignment

Many students do not understand that they have to present their OWN work in an assignment and that copying from sources and the internet is considered an academic crime. The punishment for such an offence is often HARSH !

## **What is plagiarism?**

Academic Integrity and why Plagiarism is wrong

Academic integrity stands on five pillars, namely:

- Honesty;
- Trust;
- Fairness;
- Respect;
- Responsibility

When a student commits plagiarism, whether by accident or on purpose, these pillars are destroyed.

### **What is Plagiarism?**

- Submitting someone else's work as your own
- Using the source too closely when paraphrasing
- Hiring someone to write your paper
- Building on someone's ideas without citation
- Copying from another source without citation (deliberately or by accident)
- Leaving out quotation marks when quoting someone's words

### **How can Plagiarism be avoided?**

- To be on the safe side, always make it clear where the information comes from
- Learn how to properly cite sources. At NUST we use the APA system. You can get a copy at the library on the APA referencing system or you can check how it works on Google.
- Do not just copy
- Use a range of sources
- Use quotation marks
- Keep good quality notes
- Review, review, review

### **What are the consequences of Plagiarism?**

Plagiarism is probably the worst sin you can commit in the academic world. At every education and research organization worldwide, plagiarism is viewed and dealt with very seriously.

NUST has a policy on Student Plagiarism. This policy states in detail what the consequences of plagiarism are when caught. This can range from loss of marks and

warnings for accidental plagiarism, all the way to appearing in front of Student Disciplinary Committees and even expulsion from the institute for serious incidents. Added to expulsion from NUST, information is sent to the Registrars at regional universities who could block expelled students from ever enrolling at university again, anywhere.

Here is an example of what NUST expects from students. This is attached to all course outlines for full time as well as part-time students and students also sign to acknowledge that they have read the page.

Although there is no form like this for Distance (COLL) students, the same policy applies. The University yearbook and other forms of official documentation also make this clear.

The increased use of technology in education has greatly increased the incidences of plagiarism. Fortunately, technology is increasingly also providing tools for the detection of plagiarism. NUST is determined to get rid of plagiarism, and employs software like turnitin.

Turnitin is software installed on the e-learning platform that checks work submitted by students for incidences of potential plagiarism, and awards a score which is visible to the lecturers. It does this by being able to scan vast amounts of articles and books, web sites, and is able to share information with other universities that are also using turnitin. This software is employed by thousands of universities worldwide, and all assignments submitted are recorded.

### **Is Plagiarism worth the risk?**

Being caught for committing plagiarism is not a case of “if”, but “when”. When someone commits plagiarism, they not only cheat the institution, but also themselves out of a decent education. When caught these offenders often face a future that is ruined, and dreams destroyed.

NUST wants to qualify students that are possessed of integrity. They should know right from wrong, and be able to police themselves. Beyond integrity, and even beyond NUST policy, plagiarism is against the law of Namibia. When someone consciously commits plagiarism, they break the law.

(Adapted from notes by Mr Stephen Visagie, Faculty Librarian, Namibia University Of Science And Technology )

Now to your assignments.

#### **ASSIGNMENT 01**

##### **QUESTION 1 (35 MARKS)**

**a) What is the most important poetic device from the field of imagery in the following poem? Name it and explain its importance to the way the poem deals with its topic.(20 marks)**

**b) Find an anaphora in the poem and explain its function. [15 marks]**

#### **Elizabeth Daryush: Anger Lay By Me**

Anger lay by me all night long ,His breath was hot upon my brow,  
He told me of my burning wrong,  
All night he talked and would not go.

He stood by me all through the day,  
Struck from my hand the book, the pen;  
He said: 'Hear first what I've to say,  
And sing, if you've the heart to, then.'

And can I cast him from my couch?  
And can I lock him from my room?

Ah no, his honest words are such  
That he's my true-lord, and my doom.

In an assignment (not exam) it is always a good idea to include the full poem before answering the question. This helps the marker as well as yourself, because it is easy to see what you are referring to in your answer.

**a) What is the most important poetic device from the field of imagery in the following poem? Name it and explain its importance to the way the poem deals with its topic.(20 marks)**

Here the answer is "personification" and it concerns "anger". Your answer should show that the narrator can not get rid of anger as he is all around, like a real person living with her. Anger is a male as the poet says "him". Anger sleeps next to her and dominates her, even making her "give up" and surrender to his will- "...he's my true -lord". She also, however realizes that he will be her end- "doom"

**b) Find an anaphora in the poem and explain its function. [15 marks]**

And can I cast him ...?

And can I lock him...?

Shows the impossibility of her escape from anger. etc

When referring to a poet or writer ALWAYS use the person's surname. Do NOT say "Elizabeth says..." etc We are writing a professional essay and say "Daryush feels..." etc

## **QUESTION 2 [30 MARKS]**

Read the following poem and answer the questions which follow.

### **A Red, Red Rose**

My love is like a red, red rose

1

That's newly sprung in June: 2  
My love is like the melody 3  
That's sweetly played in tune. 4  
As fair art thou, my bonnie lass, 5  
So deep in love am I: 6  
And I will love thee still, my dear, 7  
Till a' the seas gang dry. 8

Till a' the seas gang dry ,my dear 9  
And the rocks melt wi' the sun: 10  
And I will love thee still, my dear, 11  
While the sands o' life shall run. 12

And fare thee weel, my only love, 13  
And fare thee weel a while! 14  
And I will come again, my love, 15  
Thou' it were ten thousand mile. 16

(Robert Burns)

(i) ***Using clear examples from the poem, give the definition of the term simile and discuss the effect of similes in the poem. [10 marks]***

Here you can see that you will have to write a solid answer for 10 marks. Many students explained in length (mostly copied from a source off the internet) what a simile is. After reading 20+ identical answers I had to take a break and drink Panado headache tablets!

The question also requires you to show the effects of similes IN THE POEM.

My love **is like** a red, red rose

That's newly sprung in June:

My love **is like** the melody

That's sweetly played in tune.

Similes are direct comparisons between two dissimilar objects using "like" and "as".

Now you need to explain how this works in the poem .”In stanza 1 Burns says.....a rose is a traditional symbol of love.....He continues by stating.....beautiful melody.....This shows.....” etc

The addressee is obviously a woman as can be seen from “my bonnie lass” (l 5)

**(ii) Identify rhyme in the above poem and explain how it develops the meaning of the poem. [8 marks]**

You should have noted that the end-rhyme varies in the stanzas. The poem has a ABCB DEFE rhyme scheme in stanza 1

My love is like a red, red <b>rose</b>	A
That’s newly sprung in <b>June</b> :	B (this does not sound like “rose” so we use B)
My love is like the <b>melody</b>	C ( this sounds different to “June” and “melody” so C)
That’s sweetly played in <b>tune</b> .	B (“tune” sounds like “June” so we say B, as we did for l 2 )
As fair art thou, my bonnie <b>lass</b> ,	D( a different sound to any of the above = D)
So deep in love am I:	E (a different sound to any of the above = E)
And I will love thee still, my <b>dear</b> ,	F (a different sound to any of the above = F)
Till a’ the seas gang <b>dry</b> .	E (sounds the same as “I” in line 6 = E)

**(iii) Besides similes, and rhyme, which other two stylistic features can you identify in the poem? (4 marks)**

**(iv)**

Here the most obviously correct answer would be hyperbole and repetition.

Hyperbole is an over-exaggeration and we know what repetition is.

The hyperbole suggests that the love for the speaker to the addressee is eternal.

(lines 7 and 8 and 11 and 12)

The repetitions are to make the point to his “bonnie lass” that his love is constant and permanent.



(v) **Explain the effectiveness of each feature and how are they used effectively by the poet?**

(8)

Like many of you have done I combined this answer to the answer in iii.  
Not a good idea but anyway, there it is.

Tip of the day:

Read the expertly written e-book/ study guide by a guy called A.Brewis. A good read full of helpful tips and facts 😊

I hope this has helped you with approaching your following assignments. Please remember, for the rest of your journey into the study of English literature, that you may NEVER commit plagiarism. You now know what it is, and how to avoid it.

The Turnitin programme shows you what you have copied. Paraphrase sections of work you use from sources. This means re-writing it in YOUR OWN words. Do not simply replace every second word from the original piece! When you have paraphrased, remember the idea is not your own, so you still need to acknowledge the source IN THE TEXT as well as in your reference list.

Please make some time and Google APA referencing, how to reference in a text as well as how to write a reference list (Bibliography).

These are very important skills you need to have mastered by your second year of studies.

Always remember, lecturers are trying to assess YOUR understanding of a text, not another person's ideas on the internet or elsewhere. References should be an aid to enhance your own inputs. They are not a crutch!

If you use sources refer to them IN TEXT as well as at the references. It is preferable not to use sources when you analyse poems at this level of your studies, because then the lecturer can see your own input.

Good luck with assignment 2

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