Intertextual Collage in the Voice-over Translation of American Feature Films into Luganda; the Case of

Firimu Enjogerere.

BENJAMIN MUGUME

13/U/2105/GMAL/PE

A Research Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of a Master's Degree in Literature of Kyambogo University.

DECLARATION

I declare that this research report is original. It is submitted for the degree of Master of Arts in Literature at Kyambogo University Kampala. It has not been submitted before for any other degree or examination at any other university.

Signed

Benjamin Mugume

Date 26/1/18

Signed

P. P Atri

Professor Okaka Opio Dokotum

Principal supervisor

Date 28/11/18

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to the Almighty God, my wife Hilda, my sons; Martin, Matthew, Micah, Mark and lastly but not least my parents and the extended family.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECI	LARATION	i
DEDI	ICATION	ii
TABI	LE OF CONTENTS	iii
ACK	NOWLEDGEMENT	viii
LIST	OF ILLUSTRATIONS	X
LIST	OF TABLES	xi
ABST	ГКАСТ	xiii
CHAI	PTER 1	2
1.0.0	INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND	2
1.0.1	The Live Performance	10
1.0.2	A Brief History	11
1.0.3	The Video Jockey	12
1.1.0	Statement of the Problem	14
1.1.1	Purpose of the Study	16
1.1.2	Objectives of the study	16
1.1.3	Research Ouestions	10

1.1.4	Significance of the Study	17
1.1.5	Justification for the Study	.18
1.6	Theoretical Framework.	.18
1.6	Related Literature	37
.1.7	Definition of Key Terms	.47
1.1.8	Research Methodology	.49
1.1.9	Sources of Data	.50
1.1.10) Synopsis of <u>Dark House</u> (2014)	.51
1.1.11	Synopsis of Romeo+Juliet (1996)	.51
1,1,12	2 Data Quality Control	.54
1.3	Data Analysis Techniques	.55
14	Breakdown of Chapters	55
CHAI	PTER 2	.58
2.0.0	VJ JINGO'S ADAPTATION OF VICTOR SALVA'S <u>DARK HOUSE</u> (2014):	
	FROM FILM TO ORATURE	58
2.0.1	Introduction	58
2.1.0	Formulaic Calls and Greetings in Jingo's Version of <u>DARK HOUSE</u> (2014)	51
2.1.1	Formulaic Calls for Setting the Mood and Ambience.	53

2.1.2 Formulaic Calls in Paratextual Items67	
2.1.3 Maintaining Contact with the Audience Suspense and Comic Relief67	
2.2.0 Voice-quality (Voice play) as a Narrative Device	
2.2.1 Voice-quality in Setting the Mood, Pace and Ambience of the Performance74	
2.2.2 Voice-quality in Mimicry and as a Tool for Characterization	
2.2.3 Voice-quality as a Tool in Plot Development80	
2.2.4 Voice-quality and Gerard Gennette's Narrative Mood and Stance81	
2.2.5 The Function of Voice-quality in the Description of Mise-en-scene82	
2.3.0 The Conversational/Commetary aspect of <i>Firimu Enjogerere</i> 84	
2.3.1 Ideophones as an aspect of Conversational narrative style	
2.4.0 Literary Language Devices in Jingo's Adapatation of <u>Dark House</u> (2014)90	
2.4.1 Similes and Extended Similes (Digressions)90	
2.4.2 Extended Simile in Characterization95	
2.4.3 Extended Simile in description of Mise-en-scene	
2.4.4 Extended Simile in Plot Development	
2.4.5 The Plain Simile	
2.4.6 Similes in Characterization 101	

2.4.7	Simile in the Description of Mise-en-scene
2.5.0	The use of Metaphor
2.5.1	Metaphor in Characterization
2.6.0	Personification and Hyperbole
2.7.0	Integration/Adaptation of Traditional Orature in Firimu Enjogerere
СНА	PTER 3115
3.0.0	JINGO'S CURATORIAL AND PSYCHIC ADAPTATION OF
VICT	OR SALVA'S <u>DARK HOUSE</u> (2014)115
3.0.1	Introduction115
3.1.0	How Diction Facilitates Jingo's Curatorial adaptation of <u>Dark House</u> (2014)117
3.2.0	The use of Plain and Rhetorical Questions as a Curatorial Narrative Technique123
3.3.0	Psychic Adaptation in Jingo's Rendition of <u>Dark House</u> (2014)
СНА	PTER 4
4.0.0	VJ JINGO'S TRUMPING ADAPTATION OF BAZ LURHMANN'S
_	ROMEO+JULIET (1996)
410	Introduction 151

4.1.1 Liberations and Literalizations in Jingo's Trumping of Lurhmann's 5.1.2 Jingo's Celebratory (Curatorial) and Psychic Reading of Vitor Salva's

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish to express my deep gratitude first to the Lord God Almighty for enabling me to start and finish this project. I am immensely grateful to a number of people that have supported me in many ways in this study. My wife Hilda and sons Martin, Matthew, Micah and Mark have prayed with and for me since I decided to go back to "school". Special thanks go to my parents; Mr and Mrs Dan. K. Bamwesigye whose prayers and support have far exceeded that which normal parents give. I am also deeply grateful to my sisters and brothers; Stella, Patricia, Floba, Bruce, Byron, Doreen, Benon, Brian, Barney and their spouses for their support. Special mention goes to Mr and Mrs Atim and Mr and Mrs Mugabi that have assisted me both materially and spiritually. My sincere gratitude also goes to My "Sister" Harriet Nabirye, her sons Arthur, Andrew and my mother inlaw Mrs Mary Waiswa who has always prayed for me.

I am particulary grateful to my academic mentor, lecturer and principal supervisor Proffesor Okaka Opio Dokotum who against all odds believed in me thereby enabling me to believe in myself. Prof please keep up your dedication to finding and supporting research into new areas of literature and film.

I will always be indebted to the people who gave me a chance to be involved with Kyambogo University and prominent among these is the lady known as Mulongo in the University Secretary's office who encouraged me to follow through on my application to the University even when I felt like giving up.

I will always be grateful to Dr Benon Tugume who gave me unwavering support and kept challenging me to go on and complete this project. God bless Sister Dr Frances Nakiwala who has always acted as parent/big sister to me in more ways than one. I am also grateful to Mrs

Baziraake Asiimwe who gave me encouragement when I had just started at the University; she will always be like a sister to me,Mr Ochieng Cassian; God bless you for your concern for the wellbeing of others. Lastly but not least I thank Dr Mukakanya, Mr Eria Ntogoga Kamugisha, Ms Julian Namiyingo, Ms Ida Birabwa and Mrs Connie Hab'yalemye; every one of you gave me support whenever I needed it.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Fig1 Illustration of Kamilla Elliot"s Psychic model of adaptation
Fig 2 Isidore Okpewho's Illustration of the meaning of context in an oral performance49
Fig 3 Picture of three legged dog in diner
Fig 4 Picture of Sam the surveyor (<i>Omupuunta</i>) and others fleeing
Fig 5 Picture of man with comical face in diner
Fig 6 Picture of Seth the antagonist emerging from the haunted house
Fig 7 Picture of Seth's face with the piercing steely grey eyes
Fig 8 Picture of Sam the surveyor with an axe embedded in his chest70
Fig 9 Picture of elderly lady who manages the diner
Fig 10 Picture of Nicki's vintage car and surveyor's van
Fig11 Picture of Nicki's vintagecar73
Fig 12 Picture of Nicki and his friends hunting for ghost in a hallway
Fig13 Picture of Juliet's face
Fig 14 Picture of film star with heavy lidded eyes

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 Formulaic calls in setting mood, pace and ambience of the show
Table 2 Maintaining contact with the audiencesuspense and comic relief47
Table 3 Voice-quality (Voice play) as a narrative device
Table 4 Voice quality in mimicry and as a tool for characterization
Table 5 The conversational/ commentary aspect of Firimu Enjogerere
Table 6 Similes and extended similes (digressions)
Table 7 The plain simile67
Table 8 The use of Metaphor71
Table 9 The use of plain and rhetorical questions as a "curatorial" narrative technique85
Table 10 The curatorial stance in description of mise-en-scene90
Table 11 Satire in psychic adaptation of <u>Dark House</u> (2014)93
Table 12 How the dependence on mise-en-scene facilitates the misreading of the plot118
Table 13 Misreading of causation in plot strategy
Table 14 Quest for peace as causative agent in plot strategy
Table 15 Continuing with quest for peace as main plot driver
Table 16 VJ and Progenitor at cross purposes
Table 17 How the Voice-over narrative interferes with and alters the plot

Table 18 The alteration of causation by the VJ
Table 19 How Jingo misses a vital complication in the ante-text's plot strategy
Table 20 A rare close translation of the plot by the VJ
Table 21 A wider divergence between ante-text and progenitor
Table 22 How the VJ's rendition reflects the wishful thoughts of a character in the film133
Table 23 Divergence between VJ and ante-text produces identical plot trajectory
Table 24 Misreading of a coma inducing drug causes a divergence in plot strategy
Table 25 Missing the mailman and his role in the progenitor's plot
Table 26 How the VJ reconciles or aligns his plotline with that of the progenitor146
Table 27 A patchwork of the VJ's plot in an attempt at reconciliation
Table 28 A clash in rhetoric between the VJ's and the progenitor's denouement stages149

ABSTRACT

This study examines voice-over translation of American feature films into Luganda as film adaptation which involves the adaptation from film into an oral performance dubbed *Firimu Enjogerere*. The study therefore runs along three strands namely translation, adaptation and orature. First of all it is translation because the voice-over artiste known as the Video Jockey (VJ) renders his own interpretation of the mise-en-scene, action, dialogue and the sounds of an exotic film in Luganda a local language. Secondly, *Firimu Enjogerere* is adaptation because the aptly named Video Jockey rides on the above mentioned elements of the original film to create his/her own narrative in the new text which becomes a hybrid of Luganda orature and film narrative. Thirdly *Firimu Enjogerere* is orature because the Video Jockey transcends the traditional notion of Audio-Visual Translation (AVT) by performing orally before an audience that is, to a great extent, more interested in the oral performance than the source film itself. The study has adopted the term orature which was coined by Ugandan poet/playwright/author Pio Zirimu in a "rejection" of the term oral literature (Ngugi:2007).

The study finds its rationale in two schools of thought namely; the reader response approach to literary criticism whose guiding principle is that the reader/recipient of a literary text brings their world view to its interpretation. Secondly, the view in narratology, advanced by scholar Gerard Gennette, that a narrative is a composition of two distinct aspects; the story itself and the act of telling it. In this study the source film is the *story* that is retold in an oral performance by the Video Jockey. These theories account for the Video Jockey's act of interpretation/adaptation and creation of a parallel or an alternative narrative to that of the ante-text. The study regards the ante-text as the *story* whose *telling* has been supplanted by the Video Jockey's narration in what becomes the adaptation. For analysis, the study uses two *Firimu Enjogerere* texts by Video

Jockey Kizito Tabula Ssalongo A.K.A. VJ Jingo namely; Baz Lurhmann's Romeo+Juliet (1996) and Victor Salva's thriller Dark House (2014). The study relies on the work of African oral literature scholar Ruth Finnegan to demonstrate that these two adaptations are indeed works of orature. In the notion that orature is not confined to traditional forms alone the study finds support in the view of scholars Russell Kaschula and Andre Mostert (2011) that orature has merged or embraced modern technology in its nature and dissemination. (1) As regards adaptation the dissertation deploys the theories of a number of film adaptation scholars. Kamilla Elliot (2003) who believes that the content of a text can split from its form to emerge in another form and suggests that images, like words, are translatable proposes six configurations in which a source text can manifest in its adaptation. The study mainly utilizes two of these namely; the trumping and ventriloquist modes of adaptation and bases on them to describe the way VJ Jingo supplants and alters the element's in his adaptation of Baz Lurhmann's Romeo+Juliet (1996). Additionally Kamilla Elliot's concept of a psychic mode of adaptation is used to describe the way VJ Jingo captures what can be described as the spirit of Victor Salva's Dark House (2014). The study also appropriates Thomas Leitch's description of a curatorial adaptation in the analysis of VJ Jingo's rendering of Victor Salva's Dark House (2014). The study also incorporates the typology and nomenclature of Gerard Gennette's transtextuality as well as Robert Stam's (2000) view of adaptation as a conversation between two texts in his "Dialogics of adaptation" (54 to 75), to describe the phenomenon of hybridity in Firimu Enjogerere.