

The Use of Allegorical and Ironic Names in Kiswahili Novel: *Ua la Faraja*

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Abstract

In this study I aimed at analyzing the use of allegorical names and ironic names as techniques of depicting characters, settings and developing themes in Kiswahili novel, *Ua La Faraja* [1]. This study was guided by Structuralism theory. Structuralists view language as an independent structure. It is governed by its rules and principles. Language is a system which constitutes elements that are interrelated. For example, the real meaning of a sentence emanates from a combination of its constituent elements such as nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs. Structuralists like Scholes posit that it is important to use Structuralism to analyse literary works because language and literature are related. The use of structuralism enables us to look at a literary work as a system with interrelated elements like: form and themes which make it complete. Data collection was done in the library. The selected novel and related literature were read with an aim of analyzing the use names. Data was extracted, categorized and analyzed to establish how the author of the selected novel used characters and settings with allegorical names and ironic names. It was established that allegorical names were used more than ironic names. These findings show that the author of the selected novel prefers the use of allegorical names more than ironic names. Also, It was established that settings and characters with allegorical names and ironic names have been used to develop other themes which are outside the meaning of their names. The findings of this research will benefit literary critics, authors, teachers and Kiswahili students in Secondary and even Universities in analyzing the use of allegorical and ironic names in literary work like plays, short stories and novels.

Keywords: Themes, characters, setting, allegorical names, ironic names.

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INTRODUCTION

Wamitila [1] in his work “What’s in a name: Towards Literary Onomastics in Kiswahili Literature”, posits that characters names in literature play an important role in bringing out the meaning of those names. Characters names are used to bring out the following issues: Experience, morals, beliefs, traditions, attitudes, identify specific characteristic traits of characters, themes, settings and to identify the authors perspective on certain societal issues.

According to Wamitila [2], Characters names can be used as a sign of characteristic traits associated with certain characters in certain creative work, for example, a novel. Also, he goes on to argue that authors of literature works can use allegorical names that reflect major characteristic traits and that authors can also use ironic names. Allagbe [3], in his study “Characteristics and Authorial Attitudes in Contemporary African Literature”, focused on English literary works, the aim of his research was to analyse the use of female names. He established that the author

uses allegorical names to develop and communicate the themes, objectives and to develop the plot of his literary work.

Ngonyani [4] in his study “Onomastic devices in Shaaban Robert’s Narratives” argues too that names in literary works are crucial in the understanding of the plot, themes, characters and the teachings of the author. He goes on to posit that the author deliberately chooses his characters and setting names for specific reasons. Allegorical names signify a meaning, that is either a direct meaning or hidden meaning. Ngonyani [4] says the main characters in literary works are given names whose meanings directly reflect their characteristic traits, this enables the readers to understand easily their traits and the themes they are used to develop. However, in other cases, the authors themes do not come out directly through the names of characters and settings. In this study, names of characters and settings in the selected novel are in two categories: Allegorical names and ironic names.

Wamitila [5] says characters is an actors in literary work and they are an example of people in real world although it is not a must that literary characters possess all characteristic traits are reflected like those in real world. He continues to argue that their actions are the main pillars in the development of the themes and objectives in the literary work concerned, for example, novel. Characters play a pivotal role because they are the main actors and their actions develop the objective and themes of the literary work. In this study, characters and settings whose names are either allegorical or ironical with an aim of establishing how they have been portrayed and their role in the development of themes in the selected novel.

On the hand, a setting is a specific place or environment developed by the author where several characters actions take place [6]. Wamitila [5] argues that settings entails time and geographical area and they form the basic foundation in literary or creative works. Mohamed [7], defines a setting as a place of the story takes place or where actions take place. He goes on to argue that the setting can be a big or a small area. The big area can include the whole world or country, city, town, slum or even inside a house. Therefore, a setting is an area, environment, place or time in a literary story. Every fiction story is narrated in a certain context, that is in an area, environment, area, place or time [5].

A setting gives us a direction about literary themes [6]. Settings which have allegorical names can direct the readers about the themes in the literary work selected. However, in the literary work, settings with ironical names can be used to conceal specific meaning. Therefore, settings can influence the direction of the themes and portrayal depending on the objectives of the creative author [8].

Characters and settings as elements of form in literary work, are used to develop the themes of the author. In literature form and themes are equal in importance and they cannot be separated. Form and themes go together, each complementing the other. In other words they complement and complete each other [9]. These arguments seem to support those of Reeves [10] and Mbatiah [11] who posit that in every literary work, the elements of form and theme cannot be treated separately. This is because when a literary analyst discusses about themes he will be discussing the form at the same time. The analysis of characters names must be connected to the intentions and the themes of the selected literary work [8].

According to Wamitila [5] the method of allegorical names is a method that uses the names which carry and reflect the behaviour, characteristics or actions of the characters in literary works. He argues also that the method of allegorical names make it easier for the readers to grasp and understand the characters in a specific literary work. Furthermore, allegorical names

can be used to lead the readers into the character and autobiography of the characters. Allegorical names signify the behaviour of the characters in literary works. However, characters and setting names can be used by literary authors as ironical names to conceal a certain meaning in literary work [3]. In general, characters and settings are used to create and develop themes in literary works, ile vile wahusika na mandhari kwa jumla ni muhimu katika kuyakuza na kuyaendeleza maudhui.

MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

The selected novel and related literature were read with an aim of analyzing the use names. Data that is, allegorical names and ironical names were extracted categorized and analyzed and put in tables. This study was guided by Structuralism theory. This theory is associated with the thoughts of Ferdinand de Saussure. Structuralists view language as an independent structure. It is governed by its rules and principles. Language is a system which constitutes elements that are interrelated. For example, the real meaning of a sentence emanates from a combination of its constituent elements such as nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs. Structuralists like Scholes posit that it is important to use Structuralism to analyse literary works because language and literature are related. The use of structuralism enables us to look at a literary work as a system with interrelated elements like: form and themes which make it complete [12]. Wafula na Njogu [13] argue that language explains itself as a system with specific structure, so to literary works which have specific structure. Literary works are built by elements like themes, plot, characters, settings, context and language. Each of these elements are dependent on each other. For example, in the process of discussing characters of a certain novel, their language will be discussed too. It is this component of interdependability of novel elements which led to this study, to analyse how the method of allegorical and ironical naming have been used to portray characters, settings and to develop themes in the selected novel.

Structuralism theory stress the elements in literary works, how they are related and complete each other. Structuralists do not see each element as separately but they see their relations and how they are inter related. The elements are related and connected like the links in a chain and they decide about how they are related [14, 15]. Each element has a specific role in literary works. For example, the novel is taken as a complete creative work with its elements. The novel is made complete by elements like; themes, plot, characters and several styles of used to narrate a story. These elements makes the novel to have complete and independent structure [16]. Owing to the above discussions, this study analysed how allegorical names and ironical names have been used to describe characters, settings and develop the themes of *Ua La Faraja* novel.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION/FINDINGS

THE USE OF ALLEGORICAL NAMES IN PORTRAYAL OF CHARACTERS, SETTINGS AND DEVELOPMENT OF THEMES IN SELECTED NOVEL

The author gives his characters and settings different names in order to develop his story and themes. Some of the characters and settings which fall under the category of allegorical names are as follows:

Ngoma

Ngoma according to *Kamusi ya Kiswahili Sanifu* [17] is a musical instrument which is made from a skin; secondly, it is a game which follows a certain rhythm in music. Normally when the instrument is beaten, it produces different sounds, which can be heard by the audience or listeners. Before the coming of Europeans to Africa, African leaders used the instrument in many activities. For example, ngoma was used to spread specific news. Therefore, the 'ngoma' instrument played a crucial role in spreading important news in the society. Ngoma is the main character in *Ua la Faraja* novel. He is the character who appears from the beginning of the novel until when he dies towards the end of the novel. This character is one of the characters who have been given allegorical name.

Like the music instrument drum, this character Ngoma does not keep quiet in his daily life. His character and behaviour is like a drum that is used to pass a certain message. His behaviour and actions are seen and felt everywhere he goes and in everything he does. Also, his bad actions are felt across his society. Ngoma's actions go against the morals and tenets of his community. His drunkardness life is known far and wide. Like the music drum, Ngoma in his family makes a lot of noise and displays a lot of anger. For example, he quarrels his wife for allowing Aisha to visit Omolo. Furthermore, Ngoma's pride is heard and known all over his society. His characteristic traits and behaviour are reflected by his pride. The author portrays Ngoma as a proud man. His characteristic traits and behaviour are used to spread news of hypocrisy to his relatives. His deceit is felt a lot. In general, the author has given ngoma his proper name which reflects his actions and behaviour just like the sound of a drum., Every good or bad action taken by Ngoma, was heard and felt. Ngoma has been used by the author to develop the following themes: Love, Marriage, prostitution, pleasure, aids, drunkardness and regrets.

Tabu

The author has given this character allegorical name so has to portray her character. According to *Kamusi ya Kiswahili Sanifu* [17], Tabu is a situation of lack of happiness and full of problems, distress, disturbance, trouble. Therefore, the author seems to give her this name because of her which is full of trouble and many problems. Furthermore, the author portrays her in a way that makes her a woman with

many troubles in her life. Tabu is Ngoma's wife and a mother to Rahma, Asha and Abu (pg 34) [18]. The author has portrayed Tabu as a typical wife who understands her roles as a wife and mother. She takes care of her husband, Ngoma and her children with love and care. Also, the author portrays Tabu as a wife who has many troubles and bitterness since the death of her mother Bi Helena alipofariki. Tabu suspects that Ngoma could have infected her with AIDS, this problem brings her a lot of psychological torture. Also, Tabu has an alcoholic and adulterous husband. Tabu also has problems emanating from African beliefs and traditions. She regrets her patience and curses the societal beliefs which prevent her from divorcing her husband. Tabu curses slavery and betrayal that is hidden in the institution called marriage.

It is evident that the author has portrayed Tabu as a character whose life is full of many problems in her life. Tabu's name, falls under the category of allegorical names. Tabu's problems have been caused by Ngoma, her husband. Those problems led to her death. Every occurrence in her life brings her affliction and problems. For example, marriage brings Tabu afflictions instead of happiness and pleasure. Tabu has been used by the author to develop his themes in *Ua la Faraja* novel. Portrayal of Tabu enables her to develop the following themes: Marriage, AIDS, African beliefs, Ngoma's irresponsibility and alcoholism.

Grace

Grace is an English name which is "Neema" in Kiswahili language. Grace means prosperity; blessing, fortune, success, benediction and favour (*Kamusi Sanifu ya Kiswahili*, 2014) [17]. Grace has been used in the novel as allegorical name. Grace has been blessed with grace from God because she appears as a woman who is blessed in her life. Furthermore, Grace appears to bless to other characters in the novel.

Grace seems to mind the welfare of her sister Tabu. She sympathises with Tabu when she gets to know about her tribulations in her marriage (pg 57). Grace feels bad when she discovers that her sister, Tabu is infected with AIDS (pg 93). Her grace of sympathy and love is demonstrated when Tabu dies. Grace decides to move to Tabu's house and take care of the children. Also her grace is seen in her relationship with Omolo. She takes it as her responsibility to take care of Omolo, the author says Grace, decided to make for the weaknesses of Omolo in his life. Grace has been blessed with patience and perseverance. Her patience makes her to be friends with Omolo for seven years. (pg 368), without being lovers and she identifies more with Omolo when he is suspected to be having AIDS. Those are the challenges Grace faced, but eventually she was blessed with the blessings of marriage. Omolo married her.

The author of *Ua la Faraja* novel, has used Grace to develop the theme of love. Grace shows true

love to Omolo. Their love culminated in marriage, the blessing that Grace had waited for so long. Grace as a character, has been created by the author to develop the theme of love. The love between Grace and Omolo was a true love build on the good foundation of morals and respect (pg 267). Their love was meant to last, it was not for adultery.

Pendo

'Pendo' is a Kiswahili word meaning love or to be attracted to someone (*Kamusi ya Kiswahili Sanifu*, 2014) [17]. Pendo is an allegorical name. She is one of the Malaika Bar employees. She is used to flirting with men travellers. Pendo has been portrayed as a character who is ready to display affection and love. Pendo uses her love experience to entice and lure men. For example, whenever she talks, she likes blinking to impress men, she wins Omolo and confuses him with love. She also impresses Ngoma with her seductive dance moves. Ngoma is carried away emotionally. Furthermore, Pendo loves playing with drunkards which enables her to win many customers. She also exploits well her beauty and sweet voice. The author has used Pendo as a character to expose men weaknesses and love. Through her, we get wind that Ngoma and Asha were fighting because of AIDS. Omolo is informed that Queen had been infected with AIDS. Drunkardness made Pendo to peddle rumours. Pendo has been used by the author to develop the following themes: Alcoholism, love, pleasure and rumours.

Bibi Upendo

'Upendo' is a Kiswahili word which means to get attracted to somebody or something (*Kamusi ya Kiswahili Sanifu*, 2014) [17]. Bibi Upendo in *Ua la Faraja* novel is Mzee Loti wife and a step mother to Bi. Tabu. Bibi Upendo is a character with an allegorical name. Bibi Upendo displays love to her children including her step daughter without discrimination (pg 95). Tabu. She is a humble woman. She took care of Tabu with love and care just like her real child to the extent that Mzee Loti's children did not know that Tabu was begotten by another mother, until she was married off to Ngoma. Bibi Upendo compassion was inherited by her children and the family was filled with love and happiness.

Bi Upendo displays true love among her children. She decides to take care of Tabu when her mother died (pg 95). Such love brings hope and happiness in life. Bibi Upendo gets disturbed when Tabu dies. She mourns for a long time and the wound of the loss takes time to heal (pg 367). Mzee Loti na Bi. Upendo marriage is good example of how life should be in marriage, it full of togetherness and unity. The children are loved by their parents. The love for children is demonstrated by Bibi Upendo. The children are guided well by their parents. Both parents support each other in nurturing and taking care of their children.

Bibi Upendo has been used by the author to develop the following themes: Love and care.

Mashaka

Mashaka is the younger sister to Ngoma (pg 273). 'Mashaka' is derived from Kiswahili word meaning tribulations, troubles and difficult moments in ones life (*Kamusi ya Kiswahili Sanifu*, 2014) [17]. Mashaka encounters rough time when she went to visit Ngoma's place after he fell ill. Ngoma admonished her for taking time to go and see him since he got indisposed. However, Mashaka argued that she did not know. Ngoma blames her that she did not have time for him as a sick brother. Ngoma's attitude puts mashaka in trouble. Mashaka gets into trouble when she talks about the will she was given by Omolo and also when she claims that Ngoma's son Juma as a troublesome son since childhood. Mashaka realizes more trouble after the death of her brother Ngoma, she is denied to participate in the distribution of Ngomas wealth. Mashaka has been used by the author to develop Regrets and tribulations.

Msafiri

Msafiri in Kiswahili means someone travels (*Kamusi ya Kiswahili Sanifu*, 2014) [17]. The author portrays Msafiri as a character wandishi amemsawiri Msafiri kama mhusika mwenye jina la umajazi wa kawaida. Msafiri is lorry driver. He ferries oil from the port of Dar es Salaam to the city of Kigali (pg 78). Owing to his job, Msafiri used to lodge whenever he used to travel and he used a life which made him to have many illicit relationships. His life of travelling all the time made his life unstable. For example, his love life was not spared either. He had unquenchable urge for love (pg 80). His travel was full of adultery and pleasure.

The author of *Ua la Faraja* novel, has used Msafiri to develop the theme of adultery. His adultery life is cemented by pleasure and alcoholism. Pleasure leads him to pursue adulterous life. Adulterous life leads to misunderstanding in the family, shame, divorce, AIDS and death. He gets infected with AIDS through his relationship with Asha. Msafiri and Asha relationship is illegal and meant for pleasure only. The author says that adultery behaviour has no boundary and lacks respect (pg 287). Adultery go hand in hand with alcohol (pg 280). Msafiri had his family but he chose extra marital relationships.

Furthermore, Msafiri develops the theme of alcohol. The author has shown clearly the effects of alcohol and drugs in general. Also, Msafiri has been used to develop the theme of AIDS. Msafiri was infected with AIDS and he spread it also because of his adultery life. Therefore, Msafiri has been used to develop the following themes: Adultery, alcoholism, love and AIDS.

Mwangaza Bar

According to *Kamusi ya Kiswahili Sanifu* [17] ‘mwangaza’ is to grasp professional or societal. The setting of Mwangaza bar has been used by the author as an allegorical name because the name reflects what goes on in there. Mwangaza bar is a social club where people go to enjoy themselves. In this club there are alcohol and music (pg148). Its operations run the whole night. However, Mwangaza bar gives light to so many thing to whoever goes there. Many people get to know or they are enlightened on so many issues. For example, it is in Mwangaza bar where Ngoma get to know that Queen, his mistress is suffering from AIDS (pg 29). The bar waiter tells him the number of men who have had relationship with her. The author uses Mwangaza Bar setting to give Ngoma light on the dark side of Queen’s life. The message crushes Ngoma’s spirit. The author seems to use the setting of Mwangaza Bar to bring forth either good or bad messages.

Furthermore, Tabu, the wife of Ngoma gets to know that Ngoma and Queen are lovers. This led to a quarrel between her and Ngoma at one that night (pg 32). The ‘light’ of Mwangaza bar turned to be darkness in the life of Tabu and the entire family of Ngoma. The threat and shock of AIDS spread across the family (pg 32). The neighbours too got to know about the source of differences between Ngoma and Tabu. Therefore, what

happened in Mwangaza Bar spreads to home and neighbours.

The allegorical name of Mwangaza Bar has been used by the author to demonstrate and shade some light on the actions of the characters whose actions are known by others. The actions and secrets of Ngoma, Omolo na Queen are brought to the light and everyone gets to know about them. Such news was shocking to everybody who got to know. Mwangaza Bar in *Ua la Faraja* novel is an allegorical name because any action which takes place there is known and causes shock and brings darkness in peoples lives. The author has succeeded in using Mwangaza Bar to develop the following themes: AIDS, alcoholism, regret, pleasure and adultery.

Therefore, it is evident from the foregone discussions that there is a strong relationship between the elements of setting, characterization and themes. In the *Ua la faraja* novel, the element of form (Characters and setting) is inter related and complete the element of theme. Allegorical names of setting and characters in *Ua la Faraja* novel have been used to develop the themes for example, Love, alcoholism, regret, pleasure and adultery, alcoholism, pleasure, marriage, love, trouble antagonism. The author has portrayed the characters and settings in such a way to enable them develop the themes.

Table-1: Settings and characters with allegorical names and the themes they develop in *Ua la Faraja* novel

NOVEL	THEME	CHARACTERS AND SETTING
<i>Ua la Faraja</i>	Love	Ngoma, Grace, Msafiri, Pendo, Bibi Upendo na Tabu
	Grace	Grace
	Pleasure and Alcoholism	Ngoma, Queen, Pendo na Msafiri, Mwangaza Bar na Tabu
	Love	Bibi Upendo
	Ngomas irresponsibility	Tabu
	Fitina	Pendo na Mwangaza Bar
	African beliefs	Tabu
	Adultry	Ngoma, Mwangaza Bar na Msafiri
	AIDS	Ngoma, Tabu, Mwangaza Bar na Msafiri
	Regrets	Ngoma, Tabu, Mwangaza Bar na Mashaka.
	Uncertainty	Mashaka
	Marriage	Ngoma, Bibi Upendo na Tabu
	Alcoholism	Tabu
Nurture	Bi. Upendo	

Therefore, it is evident that there is a strong relationship between the three elements: characterization, setting and themes. *Ua la faraja* novel shows that the element of form (Characters and setting) compliments and completes the element of theme. Allegorical names in *Ua la Faraja* novel have been used to develop the following themes: Love, Grace, Pleasure, Alcoholism, Love, Ngomas irresponsibility, Fitina, African beliefs, Adultry, AIDS, Regrets, Uncertainty, Marriage, Alcoholism and Nurture.

THE USE OF IRONICAL NAMES IN THE PORTRAYAL OF CHARACTERS, SETTINGS AND DEVELOPMENT OF THEMES IN SELECTED NOVEL

Apart from using allegorical names the author has also used ironical names in his novel. The following characters have been given ironical names:

Queen

Queen is an English name which translated as ‘malkia’ in Kiswahili. It means a kings wife and also

means a woman from the kings clan (*Kamusi ya Kiswahili Sanifu*, 2014) [17]. In normal circumstance the wife of a king is expected to behave in a certain way for example she is expected to carry herself with decorum, be have well, be moarally upright, to have wisdom and to have respect. The queen is expected to bring honour and respect to the institution of the king. In the context of *Ua la Faraja* novel, the author hase used the name Queen as an ironical name because he has given Queen characteristic traits which are opposite those displayed by a queen. The author has used Queen to admonish the behaviour of alcoholism and adultery among the people of *Ua la Faraja* community. The author has demonstrated that success without morals and discipline is useless.

Queen lives a life of prostitution and she is infected with AID and she infects Ngoma but Omolo survives because they used condoms. Queen’s actions and behaviour do not fit the expectations of a queen in the real world. Her life is full of desperation. Although she has a lot of wealth and a big house she doen’t have children to inherit. She looses hope and kills herself and dies a miserable death. Therefore, the author has used the name Queen to show the opposite of the expectation of the name. This is ironical name.

Queen as a character has been used to develop the following themes: love, alcoholism, pleasure, AIDS and adultery. Such behaviour contributes to the spread of AIDS. The author has shown that alcoholism is not good because it put many people in trouble and destroys families in many ways.

Malaika Bar

According to *Kamusi ya Kiswahili Sanifu* [17] ‘malaika’ is a being which is believed to be created by God in light. Through this name we expect all actions in Malaika Bar to be pure and holy. In Swahili community, ‘malaika’ is a name given to a newly born child to signify a pure and holy life free of sin and contamination. Also, the word ‘malaika’ is derived from Bible, that is God’s angel who is associated with blessings and holiness. Malaika bar, is one of the clubs

in the community of *Ua la Faraja* novel. Ravellors went to Malaika Bar to celebrate by drinking and listening to music.

Malaika Bar is an ironical name because the author uses the setting as a place of alcoholhal (pg 3). Many customers went there to quench their alcohol thirst and pleasure. Many customers apart from drinking involved themselves in adultery and illegal sex (pg 9). Among the customers who used to visit Malaika bar are Rajabu, Ngoma, Queen and Omolo (pg 9). Occurrences in Malaika Bar were not holy but devilish. Many behaviours displayed in Malaika Bar, were against the morals and the commandments of God in Islamic and Christian religions. Therefore, Malaika Bar is an ironical name.

In life ‘Malaika’ is associated with blessings and peace. For example, malaika in the Bible is expected to appear to a person with good news and hope in his or her life. However, Malaika bar, is a place of tears and a sourece of bad and hopless news. Malaika club conceals prostitution and it is the source of AIDS in many peoples’ lives. AIDS has destroyed lives and many families in *Ua la Faraja* community. For example, Queen and Ngoma get AIDS after they met in Malaika bar. The author has portrayed and used Malaika Bar to develop the following themes: AIDS, pleasure, alcoholism and adultery.

According to this analysis, it is evident that the author of *Ua la Faraja* novel has used the setting and characters with ironical names to develop many themes. Queen as a charcter has been portrayed to develop the following themes: love, alcoholism, pleasure, AIDS and adultery. Also, the author has used setting to develop several themes. Malaika Bar which is ironical name has been used to develop the following themes: AIDS, pleasure, alcoholism and adultry. Therefore, it is clear that the two elements of novel, that is form and themes are inter related and they depend on each other. In *Ua la Faraja* novel the characters and settings with ironical names have been used to develop the element of themes.

Table-2: Settings and characters with ironical names and the themes they develop in *Ua la Faraja* novel

NOVEL	THEME	CHARACTERS AND SETTINGS
<i>Ua la Faraja</i>	Love	Queen, Tabu and Grace
	Alcoholism and its effects	Queen, Malaika bar and Ngoma
	Pleasure	Queen na Malaika bar
	Adultry	Queen na Malaika bar
	Aids	Queen, Tabu na Malaika bar

Therefore, it is evident that there is a strong relationship between the three elements: characterization, setting and themes. *Ua la faraja* novel shows that the element of form (Characters and setting) compliments and completes the element of theme. The analysis has demonstrated that the author of *Ua la Faraja* novel has used the characters names with

ironical names to develop his themes. He has characterized his settings and characters to enable them develop the following themes: Love, Alcoholism and its effects, Pleasure, Adultry and Aids.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This paper has demonstrated that the method of allegorical names have been used by the author of *Ua La Faraja* Novel to portray the settings, characters and to develop themes. The use of allegorical names has an important role in the development of themes. Furthermore, characters and settings with allegorical names are been used to develop themes which are outside their meaning. Lastly, it has been established that ironical names conceal meanings in *Ua La Faraja* novel. The author has portrayed the settings and characters with ironical names to conceal his message. Also, it has been demonstrated that that literary work is complete with different elements which are dependent of each other for example it has form and themes elements which play compliment each other. The researcher recommends further research to be done on the use of of allegorical names and ironical names as techniques of depicting characters, settings and developing themes in other genres of literature like Short Stories, Poems, Plays, Novella and Oral literature or in other different novels of Kiswahili.

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