

**Review Form 1.7**

Journal Name:	<b>Asian Journal of Language, Literature and Culture Studies</b>
Manuscript Number:	<b>Ms_AJL2C_106856</b>
Title of the Manuscript:	<b>ORAL LITERATURE: A TOOL FOR SECURITY AND NATIONAL INTEGRATION</b>
Type of the Article	<b>Opinion Article</b>

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**PART 1: Review Comments**

	<b>Reviewer's comment</b>	<b>Author's comment</b> <i>(if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)</i>
<p><b><u>Compulsory</u></b> REVISION comments</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Is the manuscript important for scientific community?</b> (Please write few sentences on this manuscript)</li> <li>2. <b>Is the title of the article suitable?</b> (If not please suggest an alternative title)</li> <li>3. <b>Is the abstract of the article comprehensive?</b></li> <li>4. <b>Are subsections and structure of the manuscript appropriate?</b></li> <li>5. <b>Do you think the manuscript is scientifically correct?</b></li> <li>6. <b>Are the references sufficient and recent? If you have suggestion of additional references, please mention in the review form.</b></li> </ol> <p><b><u>(Apart from above mentioned 6 points, reviewers are free to provide additional suggestions/comments)</u></b></p>	<p><b>The manuscript is important for scientific community</b></p> <p><b>The title is suitable</b></p> <p><b>The abstract is comprehensive</b></p> <p><b>Appropriate</b></p> <p><b>It is correct</b></p> <p><b>The references are adequate although I would recommend looking for more current sources and including in the introduction recognized authors such as those cited above in their attribution to culture such as Harris or Lotman and Uspenskij</b></p>	
<p><b><u>Minor</u></b> REVISION comments</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Is language/English quality of the article suitable for scholarly communications?</b></li> </ol>	<p>The English quality is suitable</p>	
<p><b><u>Optional/General</u></b> comments</p>	<p>It should be noted that oral poetic, narrative and dramatic genres must be part of the linguistic and literary education of all people, which is why it is necessary to archive them for future conservation. The authors must be congratulated for highlighting the importance of oral heritage, which, especially in traditional societies such as Africa, is of tremendous wealth, and must be safeguarded, to prevent globalization and modernization from erasing its mark, it is essential for the development of individuals and the cohesion of society and its loss and ignorance has disastrous consequences at various levels such as those indicated by the author, in the recognition and preservation of these elements there is a tool to contribute to the future</p> <p>The safeguarding of oral heritage is the guarantee for the transmission from generation to generation of vital and customary manifestations of an era or social group and its oral literature, through which the set of words of a region, of an activity is collected. determined or of a given semantic field, therefore its custody, safeguarding, indexing and digitization ensure its permanence over time.</p> <p>Heritage, oral or folkloric literature brings individuals closer to author's literature; From the most remote times to the present day, it lays its first foundations in tradition that has so much relationship with the life and history of each person, wherever they were born. UNESCO calls it intangible or intangible cultural heritage (ICH). The word is the best instrument for approaching and evoking reality. Through the oral word we penetrate old ways of life, whose traces or marks, sometimes blurred, we continue to find in the new, in modernity and even in postmodernity. The word discovers behaviors, thoughts, feelings... and favors the identity of the human being as such, in different times and spaces, since it is inseparable from the life of man and his memory. Through the word we enter into the culture of the people made up of values, beliefs and positions regarding the environment. Lotman and Uspenskij (1979:72) point out the definition of culture as "memory that the collectivity raises", that is, a system of semiotic rules, according to which the life experience of the human race becomes culture, which gives them leads to investigating one of the most serious cultural problems, that of longevity seen from two perspectives: that of the texts of collective memory and that of the</p>	

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	code of said memory. Hence, forgetting is the greatest danger in current education, as well as the silence that hinders transmission and survival through the centuries, reactivated today by its dissemination on the Internet. Marvin Harris (2000) provides his opinion on the concept of culture as the socially learned way of life found in human societies, including in thought and behavior	
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**PART 2:**

	<b>Reviewer's comment</b>	<b>Author's comment</b> <i>(if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)</i>
<b>Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?</b>	<i>(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)</i>	

**Reviewer Details:**

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