



So Long A Letter



Get So Long A Letter essential facts below. View [Videos](#) or [join the So Long A Letter discussion](#). [Add So Long A Letter](#) to your PopFlock.com topic list for future reference or [share](#) this resource on social media.

So Long A Letter

So Long a Letter (**French:**) is a semi-autobiographical [epistolary novel](#) originally written in [French](#) by the [Senegalese](#) writer [Mariama Bâ](#). Its theme is the condition of women in Western African society.

So Long a Letter, Mariama Bâ's first novel, is literally written as a long letter. As the novel begins, Ramatoulaye Fall is beginning a letter to her lifelong friend Aïssatou Bâ. The occasion for writing is Ramatoulaye's recent widowhood. As she gives her friend the details of her husband's death, she recounts the major events in their lives.

The novel is often used in literature classes focusing on women's roles in post-colonial Africa. It won the first Noma Prize for Publishing in Africa in 1980.

Plot summary

So Long a Letter is written as a series of letters between the main character Ramatoulaye Fall and her best friend Aïssatou following the sudden death of Ramatoulaye's husband Modou from a heart attack. The letters are written while Ramatoulaye participates in ['iddah](#), a four month and ten day mourning process that widows of the Muslim Senegalese culture must follow. Through the letters Ramatoulaye describes the emotions that flooded her during the first few days after her husband's death and speaks in detail about how he lost his life. She then discusses the life that she led with her husband, leading up to when Modou betrayed her by taking a second wife without her knowledge after 30 years of marriage. Ramatoulaye details to Aïssatou how she dealt with this betrayal emotionally and how she grew throughout each event in her life.

Cultural History

Senegal was home to many indigenous peoples during precolonial times. Around the 9th century AD Islamization spread throughout Senegal due to the expansive trade routes throughout Western Africa. Today, roughly 90 percent of Senegalese society follows Muslim religion while the remaining 10 percent follows forms of Christianity or mixed religions. Although many people follow Muslim religion, Arabic culture is not practiced in Senegal nor is Arabic spoken as the language. Much of their legal codes are from translated passages of the [Qu'ran](#). French colonialism came to Senegal in the 1800s and enforced a separation of church and state. However many still abide by the Qu'ran's laws which shape ideas of gender roles, family life, marriage, and the patrilineal male dominated society.

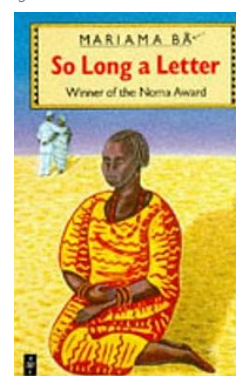
Themes

So Long a Letter deals with multiple themes, which includes the life of women in Senegal during the 1970s and 1980s, family and community life, Islam and polygamy, and death rituals.

Characters

- **Ramatoulaye:** The widowed Senegalese woman who, after 30 years of marriage and 12 children, narrates the story of her psychological abandonment by her husband, who takes a second wife. Ramatoulaye physically distances herself from Modou who dies four years after this second marriage. Ramatoulaye turns down two other marriage proposals, including that of Daouda Dieng. She is well educated and teaches at a university. After her husband's second marriage, she must work a lot, since her husband cuts off family ties and financial support.
- **Modou:** The husband of Ramatoulaye and of Binetou. He was well educated, handsome, and charming. For his own selfish desires, he marries Binetou and cuts ties with his 12 children and first wife, Ramatoulaye. He later dies of a heart attack.
- **Mawdo:** Ex-husband of Aïssatou. After being pressured by his mother Nabou, Mawdo follows tradition of polygamy and marries a young girl also named Nabou, who is his first cousin. After his marriage with Nabou, Aïssatou (his first wife) divorces him. He is Modou's long-time friend and a doctor.
- **Aïssatou:** Ramatoulaye's best friend, to whom the letters are addressed. She divorced Mawdo because she did not believe in polygamy; she left him a letter explaining her actions and never returned. She takes care of herself well and bought Ramatoulaye a car, which made life much easier for Ramatoulaye. Her divorce is symbolic because it represents a new life for her. She later leaves Senegal with her four sons and moves to the United States to start over. She succeeds in making a new life for herself.
- **Aïssatou:** Ramatoulaye and Modou's daughter, who is named after her best friend. She enters into a relationship with a boy named Ibrahim Sall, whom she calls "Iba," a poor student who impregnates her. They claim to love each other and plan their marriage after their studies. Since she is still a high school student, Iba's mother will take care of the child until she graduates.
- **Ibrahima Sall:** A student of law who impregnates Aïssatou, Ramatoulaye's daughter. He is tall, respectful, well-dressed, and punctual. Aïssatou is his first and possibly only love, he says. He will marry Aïssatou if Ramatoulaye will allow it.
- **Binetou:** A young girl around Daba's age who marries her 'sugar daddy' (Modou) because her mother, who was poor, wanted to live the high life and climb the social ladder. Binetou became an outcast who never quite fit in with the younger couples or the mature adults.
- **Daouda Dieng:** A suitor of Ramatoulaye prior to her marriage with Modou who Proposes to Ramatoulaye after her husband dies, but is turned down.
- **Daba:** Ramatoulaye's and Modou's daughter. She is married and the eldest child. She is disgusted by her father's choice to take a second wife especially one of her closest friends.
- **Arame, Yacine, and Dieynaba:** Known as "the trio." They are Ramatoulaye's daughters. They smoke, drink, party, and wear pants instead of ladylike dresses. They represent the next modernized generation after liberation from France.
- **Alioune and Malick:** Ramatoulaye's young boys who play ball in the streets because they claim to have no space to play in a compound. They get hit by a motorcyclist that they drag home with the intention of having their mother avenge them. They are disappointed to find that Ramatoulaye does not get mad at the cyclist, but at the boys because they were careless to play in the streets. This shows Ramatoulaye's wisdom in raising her children in the right way.
- **Ousmane and Oumar:** Young sons of Ramatoulaye. They represent the idea that a father figure would be beneficial for Ramatoulaye's children since several of them are still so young.
- **Farmata:** The griot woman who is Ramatoulaye's neighbor and childhood friend. She noses into Ramatoulaye's business and is the one to point out Aïssatou's pregnancy to Ramatoulaye. She represents a 'Spirit of Wisdom', but doesn't always give the best advice. Ramatoulaye and her become friends despite caste barriers.
- **Jacqueline Diack:** Protestant wife of Samba Diack, a fellow doctor like Mawdo Bâ. Her husband's openly treacherous tendencies lead her to depression.
- **Little Nabou:** Raised by Mawdo's mother, Grande Nabou. She is brought up under very traditional Muslim customs and becomes a midwife. She later marries Mawdo Bâ to be his

So Long a Letter



Author	Mariama Bâ
Original title	<i>Une si longue lettre.</i>
Country	Senegal
Language	French
Genre	Novel
Published	1981 Heinemann
Media type	Print (Hardback & Paperback)
Pages	90 pp (hardback edition)
ISBN	978-2266-02-7 (hardback edition)
OCLC	9668743

second wife. She is the niece of Grande Nabou and the first cousin of Mawdo Bâ.

- **Grande Nabou:** Mawdo Bâ's mother, who influences him to marry Little Nabou. She dislikes Aïssatou since she comes from a working-class family and her father is a jewelry maker. Grande Nabou is a princess from a royal family in Senegal and is very conservative in her views and traditions.

References

1. [^] [#] Rizwana Habib Latha, "[Feminisms in an African Context: Mariama Bâ's so Long a Letter](#)", *Agenda* 50, African Feminisms One (2001), 23.
2. [^] Bâ, Mariama (1981). *Une si longue lettre*. Senegal: Heinemann. pp. 1-90. ISBN 9782266027.
3. [^] Sow, Fatou (2003). "Fundamentalisms, Globalisation and Women's Human Rights in Senegal". *Gender and Development*, Vol. 11, No. 1, *Women Reinventing Globalisation (May, 2003)*. 11: 69-76. JSTOR 4030697.
4. [^] Ali, Souad T. (2012-01-01). "Feminism in Islam: A Critique of Polygamy in Mariama Ba's Epistolary Novel So Long A Letter*" *. Hawwa*. 10 (3): 179-199. doi:10.1163/15692086-12341236. ISSN 1569-2086.

W This article uses material from the Wikipedia page [available here](#). It is released under the [Creative Commons Attribution-Share-Alike License 3.0](#).

Music Topics



Learning Resources ▾

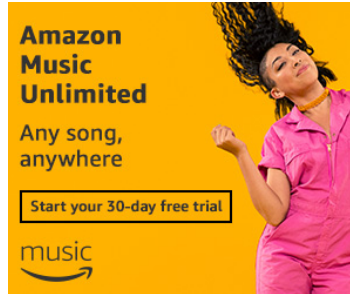
Popular Music Brands



Brand Resources ▾

Popular Products

- Amplifiers
- Acoustic Guitars
- Bass Guitars
- Computers
- Cymbals
- Drums
- Electric Guitars
- Electronic Drums
- Microphones
- MIDI Controllers
- Music Theory Books**



Music Scenes

- Anaheim, California
- Albuquerque, New Mexico
- Anchorage, Alaska
- Atlanta, Georgia
- Arlington, Texas
- Aurora, Colorado
- Austin, Texas
- Bakersfield, California
- Baltimore, Maryland
- Baton Rouge, Louisiana
- Billings, Montana
- Birmingham, Alabama

Popular Artists

- Adele
- Alicia Keys
- Ariana Grande
- Beyonce
- Bruno Mars
- Chris Brown
- Coldplay
- Drake
- Ed Sheeran
- Gorillaz
- Jay-Z
- Justin Bieber

"Une si longue lettre" ('So long a letter') is a series of letters that the narrator Ramatoulaye writes to her best friend Aissatou. They are both women in t l haven't read a book in French for many years now. This was a great re-introduction to the language. It's a short story by the Senegalese writer Mariama Bâ. In our current era of questionable feminism, I can honestly say that Bâ's book is a true work of feminism. It criticizes polygamy and patriarchy that is encouraged by the wider society. "Une si longue lettre" ('So long a letter') Une Si Longue Lettre (French) SERPENT A PLUMES Edition. by Mariama Ba (Author). 4.1 out of 5 stars 9 customer reviews. This item:Une Si Longue Lettre by Mariama Ba Paperback \$12.56. Only 3 left in stock - order soon. Ships from and sold by Stars and Stripes Bookstore. \$5.58 shipping. Une Vie de Boy (French Edition) by Oyono Mass Market Paperback \$12.95. Only 7 left in stock (more on the way). Ships from and sold by Amazon.com. Advanced French Studies nom: _ Une si longue lettre Rédaction No 4: Une si longue lettre Date limite: le mercredi 28 novembre Longueur: 2-3 pages tapées (double-espaces) ¶ ¶ Écrivez une rédaction sur un des sujets ci-joints. Assurez-vous d'inclure : • une introduction où vous résumez le sujet et thèse de votre sujet • des paragraphes bien-développés qui soutiennent votre thèse • des citations du texte qui soutiennent votre thèse • une conclusion significative. Imaginez la réaction d'Aissatou. Écrivez une assez longue lettre à ton amie Ramatoulaye en réponse à la sienne en incorporant les thèmes principaux du livre. 3. Prenez le rôle de Daba. Écrivez une lettre à ton père (même s'il est mort). Racontez l'histoire qui s'est déroulée selon vous.

So Long a Letter (French: *Une si longue lettre*) is a semi-autobiographical epistolary novel originally written in French by the Senegalese writer Mariama BÃ©. Its theme is the condition of women in Western African society. So Long a Letter, Mariama BÃ©'s first novel, is literally written as a long letter. As the novel begins, Ramatoulaye Fall is beginning a letter to her lifelong friend Aissatou BÃ©. The occasion for writing is Ramatoulaye's recent widowhood. As she gives her friend the details of her So Long a Letter (translated from *Une si longue lettre*) is a semi-autobiographical[1] novel originally written in French by the Senegalese writer Mariama BÃ©. Its theme is the condition of women in Western African society. So Long a Letter, Mariama BÃ©'s first novel, is literally written as a long letter. As the novel begins, Ramatoulaye Fall is beginning a letter to her lifelong friend Aissatou BÃ©. The occasion for writing is Ramatoulaye's recent widowhood. As she gives her friend the details of her husband's death, she recounts the major events in their lives. Ramatoulaye's