



EDUCATION VALUES DRAWN FROM TOPOKE AND ENGLISH TALES

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ABSTRACT

L'éducation est une chose très importante pour l'épanouissement d'une personne ou d'une communauté. Elle peut être acquise de plusieurs manières et plusieurs sources. La source orale nous a intéressé de parler sur les valeurs éducationnelles tirées dans les contes anglais et Topoke.

Dans les contes on trouve des valeurs : linguistique, social et morale, politique, psychologique, économique, culturel et pédagogique. La valeur pédagogique est déterminée par les trois étapes d'un conte à savoir : l'introduction, le développement accompagné des chants et la conclusion.

Les contes éduquent les enfants et forment pour un raisonnement et jugement logique dans le développement de la mémoire de l'enfant, contribuent à la formation, éducation et enseignement de la jeunesse en tira les différentes leçons morales du passé pour pouvoir bien affronter les différentes circonstances qui seront à face de la génération future. Les contes recourent largement au langage métaphorique qui a pour objet de transmettre sous un message que l'auditoire déchiffre à des degrés différents.

INTRODUCTION

Telling a tale, requires a Teacher who is a story teller and pupils which is audience. Tales help us to find notions that happened in the former times, and that can have some moral lesson to transmit to new generation. In the some point of view, these characteristics aim at preserving the history of the community where it is originated.

I. TALES AS LITERARY GENRE

A. CORPUS OF SOME TOPOKE TALES

1. LOθUGA BOA IBOO

Losigo lomoà, à nongonongo, loθugà eyondé gongaé iboo gambo :
« mbogo ai, to cialé a màdgjè, toe go atoà madje go isala. »

Bataà bo boelé go isala à kole go metwé meabo. Baqula lolo élà bataa madje mo kole djabo. Mwaiga geé geoa mai. Iboo aota atola kolé djandé, aciigné oecha liolo mbo àte go motwé mwandé. Ataota mbala liu, kole aci moté.

Laqùgà aenà galo atasea kino biooo bwuianénà ge mo maiso aosaculu mbo aquiqolé mo mùngé à tolo goéta ndolé.

THE FLY AND THE MOSQUITO

One day, early in the morning, the fly came to Mosquito and said :
« My friend, we don't have any water, let's go and drink to the river and we will fill our gourds and bring some water home », they went to the river and they had the gourds on their hands. They took bath and filled their gourds with water.

there come the time to go back home. Mosquito tried to lift his gourd, but in vain. He was unable to lift. He tried ten times, but the gourd didn't move. The fly stored to laugh at him very much that tears came aut of his eyes. He took his handker chief to dry his tears, but it twisted his head off. The head continued to lough in the dust in the road.

Moral lesson : Don't laugh at a person for his weakness, Because everyone is supposed to have its.

2. MOTO BOA ICINGO

Moto omoà boa icingo be mbadé liinga. Be mbandé oà bambà bo boélé ngonga djié Losigo lonoà mogali ga icingo goaQàbo gesagela. Embe ndé à gelembé mo moago Qoembo ndolé embandé a bogasà. Icingo eyembe nde gé à mago maélé ela mogali gandé alambela ge bia bilobilo. Geé ge moto mbisa, icingo alaà gembo aendé gelembé go Qels, Moto àela golo ebeé, icingo, aendà gelembé go Qels. Kasi gombisa engangà, Moto ata alongana mbo nocé à litomba oenda a gélembé géleta go Qèlo. Mongoé ambalé golo otala go lielé làà

oléca mbisa, gée gearo, icingo eisamé ndé go mbisa dj'ikoko mbo aloe moto. Aqumbaga mbo abundé moto mo ngingo, gelembé geogota ge go motéma asinga.

THE MAN AND THE LEOPARD

A man and the leopard were friends ; the went huthing together mony times. One day, Mrs leopard gave birth to a nice young leopard. When the non heard that news, he went to the leopard's house very quickly and congratulated them. He was armed with a spear because the road was dangerous.

The leopard receives him with open arms and his wife prepared some nice food for the man. When the man would like to leave, leopard warns him to walk the spear in front « it's more prudent » he said the man did like the leopard had said but after a few moment, he thought it's not necessary to walk like this and it's ol so cassier to walk the spear back in he began to walk the spear back, at that moment, the leopard was hidden a tree in order to kill the man. He jumped and tried to catch the man in his neck, the spear entered him through the heart and he was died immediately. (on spot).

Moral leson : don't think to do a bad thing to your friend, you may be taken by it.

THE ANTILOPE AND THE SNAIL

3. MBOLO BOA MBEMBE

Momboé losingo lomoà mbolo ebea ndé à mbembe mbo ; age bwinyi tei a Qango. Mbembe gambo emi djenya nde. Ba oanà losingo mbo bàe Qango. Mbembe àtaà gwaoanà à bana à baito bândé bacubu. Bata pangàna molenga go ngong'e ndolé teé go suka.

Losingo loaho lwa koka boito bātàngelà bo, ela ba banda Qango. Goebo Qango, mbolo atambo mbembe liogi, mbembe odjengae go Qelo endeagola emioni djo toe. Suka suka mbolo atai gaaica mbembe go kiti aigela Qelo. baito bacubu bātobelà mbembe moango.

THE ANTILOPE AND THE SNAIL

Once upon a time, antelope said to snail that you can't run than me. The snail said that I can run faster than you. They promised to run that following day. The snail went to tell his family and friend to range on the road from the beginning till the end. The day of competition, they start to run to see who will be the first the day of the match (competition), there were many persons. When they run, the Antelope try to coll the snail, the snail which is forward agreed, I'm here let's go finally, antelope found the snail ahead on the chair. Every body cheered for the snail.

Moral lesson : Do not boast

4. ICINGO MOKONDJI MO NAMA

Momba ndé losigo lomoa gombà icingo mpondji monama, etandé mama djicubu liogi éla aQaà mobéko mbo. Inango onama ogagba gé, tondeli gé. Bainidjànà galo. Losigo lomoa inango a gegulu agba bala ge. Go mbisa inango a mbolo abgà, bala mpegè. Ogalo à galo. Mwaiga losigo lomoa inogo a icingo agba, icingo gambo embei pao to buchei lihia to kunde inango ai. bombo to tiokané galo. Tookané ndé mbo inango a mama egba ambo, tolage. Suka suka bala inango a icingo.

LEOPARD WAS THE CHIEF OF ANIMALS

One day upon the time leopard was the chief of the animals, so, he called a meeting for all the animals to tell them if the mother of each animal died they are going to eat her. They all agreed.

After some days the tortoise's mother died and they ate her. Again after, the antelope's mother also died and was eaten. One day the mother of leopard (the chief) died, the chief told animals to bring hoes for burying his mother. All these animals said that we didn't agree to bury our mothers but we agreed to eat them. They squabbled and finally the mother of leopard was eaten.

Moral lesson : Do not take blindly one law, may be the same law will return to you.

(5) BOGALI BAELE BA NGOTO

Gombé bogali baelé ba ngoto bemandé à molone gaba omoa. Losingo lo moà, mogali gà agolo a bea a ogambisa gambo : « toti moena geago

lié lebala toe moto à moto agabo ». mogali ga mbisa aimidja. Mogali ga ogolo gambo toe go gelanga gwaémba neenda tolambe botai ; à ndolé mogali ga ogolo gambo Oelo mbo toe, twasenga losambo goala l'esu. Ogambisa aimidja d=b adja mbisa ba lamba meinda baolà. Locingo, mogalo ogambisa ogambisa aosà ikoko, àsega losambo loà bitutu bi mbelè. Molome acimbé ho. Embé nde go mobembo. Ogaogolo adja gwaumolà ogambisa batoà moto à moto ogabo ogabo. Gombisa, ogaogolo adja mbisa mpe atialà à libala.

TWO RIVAL WOMEN

Two rival women were in Wedding to a man. One day the first told her rival « don't gain any thing from our husband. We can leave him and return back home because our husband doesn't buy us clothes. The second wife agreed with her. The first in the morning, told her rival to go to the field looking some cassava leaves we on the road, the first wife told her rival that before going, we are going to destroy the roof in our bed room.

The rival agreed with her. When they returned home, they cooked their food and gave to everybody. At night the second rival took the stick and destroyed the roof in her bedroom, even the wall, the first came to awake her and they went to theirs. Their husband wasn't present, he travelled. After a while, the first wife returned back to her Wedding.

Moral lesson : Don't follow blindly advice (or pieces of advice)

6. NGONGOMBE BOA SOBI

Ngongombéembà nde liinga à sobi, ngongombé abéa a sobi ge gambo « Ilube mbo bwendé moembeni tea goambelemi ningi », sobi gâmbô motialo. Sobi atâa gosé djè mädje goaemba ningi. Ela ambo mbo abunde niga, nigi, ecilimodja ge ogalo à galo. Sobi àaneha alé à nongo, ataa gwaica nigi mo ndolé gobosané baembi ba Oéo, aosa ataa gwaQa ngongombe. Sobi abéa ambalé ande mbo « ilube mbo bwende mwembeï Téa bodjeli à mopepe ». ogalo eyà ngongombe liolo mbo abunde mopepe, aciudje gea. Teé bwaina ngongombé éoemba mopepe mbo aye gwoaQà sobi.

THE SPARROWHAWK AND FISHER BIRD

The sparrowhawk and fisher bird were friend. One day, sparrowhawk told the fisher bird ; « if you like me so much as your friend, go

and bring me the electric fish in the water » the fisher bird said, right. He went in the water to look for the electric fish. When he tried to catch the fish, he was electrocuted, it was impossible. He returned home. The following day he found on the road an electric fish forgotten by fisher men. He took it and brought to the sparrowhawk.

In his turn, « go and catch for me the wind », the sparrowhawk said no problem you will get it ; he flew to the air for getting the wind, in vain ; up today he is looking the way of getting the wind to bring to the fisher bird.

Moral lesson : Do not tell others to do what is difficult to do Because it will be the same case for you, that is to say, they may ask you an impossible thing.

7. GEGULU BOA NGEMA

Losigo la moà gegulu boa ngéma beandé ga gato. Gwaomindja ngema go Qeolo aowa losele lo boito ge gambo : « gegulu ho baito bendedja ». gegulu gambo « loséle loété à baito à Qendju lo, toé ». Ngema oena bingi omota goadja baito gambo : « leta bingi bwindé mota » gegulu gambo : « mwetélé à baito aQendu monà amota bingo téés bwaina. Ngema aéna baito gé gambo « gegulu oh leta baito bote ». gegulu gambo : « bilimi biQendu bio mw'etélé à baito ». ngema akinà, baito bà bundà gegulu.

THE TORTOISE AND THE MONKEY

One day the tortoise and the Monkey went to the forest, on the road, Monkey heard the noise of people before them and he told to the tortoise. The Tortoise replied that : « it is the former noise. Let's go ». monkey saw the leavers moving before them, he told to tortoise. Tortoise said, it is when people passed yesterday that leaves are still moving. Monkey saw finally men and dogs. He told to the tortoise, he said, those are images of yesterday When men passed. Monkey ran away and tortoise was caught.

8. LOLA BOA BAITO

Lola embandé gosé boa Baito. Baito baowa isige, babandà acinya gèségé ge lola balamba baàla. Mwa ngaà momesano, ogalo à galo, mokolo à mokolo. Lola aowà looso atoa liol.

THE SKY AND THE PEOPLE

The sky was here on earth, one day people were very hungry, they went and cut a part of sky, cooked and ate. As it was tasty, they did so each day. The sky seeing that, the sky moved from the earth to the highest level. That is why the sky is above the earth.

Moral lesson : Don't disturb others to avoid to be separated.

B. CORPUS OF SOME ENGLISH TALES

1. A LITTLE RED HEN

It was a little red hen lives with a pig, a duck a cat in a small house where she always carefulls the household the other never worked. They were always on the verge of do something, but... they were too lazy ; the pig liked to roll in the mud ducks swimming in love the pond and the cat liked to sleep in the sun, purring. One day the little red hen found a grain of wheat.

- Who will plant this grain of wheat ? asked her.
- Not then the little red hen chooses a nice piece of land with the scratched legs and planted the grain of wheat. During the summer the grain of the wheat grew. First came a large green ear, the ear ripens in the sun and help her cut the wheat ? asked the little red hen.
- Not me ; Grunted the pig, ducks cackled, purred the cat.
- Very well, then, I'll cut it myself ; cried the little red hen.

Moral Lesson : when you live in companion with other Do not be lazy.

2. THE BOY AND THE FILBERTS

A boy was given permission to put his hand into a pitcher to get some filbert, but he took such a great firstful that he could not draw his hand out again, there he stood, unwilling to give up a single filbert and yet unable to get them all out at one vexed and disappointed began to cry.

« my boy » said his mother, be satisfied with the half you have taken and you will easily get your hand out then perhaps may have some other time.

Moral lesson : Do not attempt too much at once.

3. THE EAGLE AND THE JACKDAW

A jackdaw saw the deed , and his silly head was filled with the idea that he was big and strong enough to do as the Eagle had done so with much mustling of feathers and a fierce air, he came down swiftly on the back of a large Ram. But when he tried to rise again he found that he could not get away, for his clews were tangles in the wool. And so for was he from carrying away the Ram that the Ram hardly, notice he was there.

the shepherd saw the fluttering jackdaw and once guessed what had hopped. Running up, he caught the bird and clipped swing that evening he gave the jackdaw to his children.

« what a Funny bird, hey said loughing , « what do you call it , father ? « that is a jackdawn, my children, but if you should ask him, he would say he is an Eagle »

Moral Lesson : Do not let your vanity make you overestimate your power.

4. THE FROGS AND OX

An OX came down to a reedy pool to drink. As he spashed heavily into the water, he crushed a young frong into the nud. The old frog soon missed the little one and asked his brothers and sisters what had become of him.

« a great big mother » said one of them, « stepped on little brother with one of his huge feet ».

« big was he ! « said the frog, putting herself up, « was he as big as this ?

« oh, men bigger ! « they cried the frog pulled up still more, « he could not have been bigger thansthis », she said but the little frog all declared that the mother was much, bigger and the old frog kept pufting herself out more and more until at once, she brust.

Moral lesson : Do not attempt the impossible

5. THE YOUNG CRAB AND MOTHER

“why do you walk sideways like that” said a mother crab to her son. “you should always walk, straight forward with your toes turned out.”

« show me how to walk, dear mother », answered the little crab obediently « I want to learn ».

So the old crab tried and tried to walk straight forward but she could walk sideways only, like her son and fell on her son.

Moral lesson : Do not tell others how to act unless you can set a good example.

6. THE DOG, THE COCK AND THE FOX

A dog and cock, who were the best friends, wished very much to see something of the world. So they seceded to leave the form yard and to set out into the world allong the road that led to the woods . the two comarades travelled along in the very best of sprints and without meeting any adventure to speak of.

At night the cock, looking for a place to root, as was his coustom. Spied nearby a hollow tree that he creep inside and cock would fly up on one of the branches, so said, so done and both slept very confortables.

With the first glimmer of down the cock awoke. For the moment he forgot just where he was. He thought he still in the form yard where it had been his duty to arouse the house hold at daybreak. So standing on pit-toos he flapped his wings and crowed dystily. But instead of awakening the famer, he awakened a fox not for off in the wood.

The fox immediately had rosy visious of a very delicious break fart. Hurrying to the tree where the coc was roosting he said very politely.

« A hearty welcame to our woods, honoured sir. I cannot tell you how glod I am to see you here. I am fuite sure we'll became the clofest of friends. »

« I fell hightly flatter, kind sir »replied the cock slyly « if you will please go around to the door of my house at the foot of the tree , my porter will let you in »

The hungry but unsuspecting FOX, went around the tree as he was told, and in a twinkling seized.

Moral lesson : Those who try to deceive, may except to be paid their own pain.

II. DIFFERENT EDUCATIONAL VALUES DRAWN FROM SOME TOPOKE AND ENGLISH TALES

There are some values in the tales according to moral lesson including :

- 1) Linguistic values : By Linguistic it says what is connected with language as scientific study of language.

For attracting audience, the story teller has to choose the lexical items, organizing them into complex structures and use some different stylistic feature such as simile, metaphor, symbol etc. (TOP.5)

- 2) Social and Moral values : what is social, is connected with society living in group or activities in which people meet each other for pleasure, and moral is connected with principles of right and wrong behaviour, conforming to a standard of right behaviour sanctioned by or operative on one's conscience or ethical judgement capable of right and Wrong action.
- 3) Political values : it is connected with power, status, government or public affairs ; it is the science art of governing based on good judgment. Even if the leader, the ruler or the king is weak in power-fulness, he would do this in the best way to be appreciated, politics can be good or bad depending upon the one who is using it (E.T).
- 4) Psychological values : Psychology is the scientific studies of behaviour or the kind of mind that some body has that make think or behave in a particular way. Or the mental emotional, him and behavioral characteristics pertaining to a specified person, group or activity.
- 5) Cultural values : Culture is the customs and beliefs , art way of life and social organization of a particular country or group. Each people must follow his custom and culture in order to become enough mature in life. (TOP 1)
- 6) Economical values : connected with trade, industry and development of wealth of a country or an or a society.
- 7) Pedagogical values : is the way of attracting the audience attention, the easiest way of teaching and Transmitting people's custom. A Tale is always divided into steps :

- Warm up : Topoke : Adisi ndjoo English : The history is
Audiance : Ndjoo Adisi English : is history
- Topoke : Adisi Tembéla English : the history comes
Audience : Tembéla English : Do came history
- Development : is the history, the tale itself and song within it
- Conclusion : Tale ending Topoke : momo engé mbo. English : the
reason why, because pedagogy is the study of teaching method.

CONCLUSION

Literature shows the culture, the customs and wisdom of a society or of a given people/ we had rather to show that culture through tales are the best source of knowledge, was of initiating children to the customs, the culture and social life. So, éducationnal aspect may be seen in the formation of reasoning and the logic judgement in the development of a child's memory. Toles help in educating and teaching the youth, it is especially Through toles that a young man collect knowledge and wisdom.

The aim role of a tale is to educates people, to warn children or people of the coming danger. Tale hos many values we can mention :

- Linguistic values
- Social and Moral values
- Political values
- Psychological values
- Economical values
- Cultural values

- Pedagogical, tale being structured as teaching :
 - ✓ Warn-up
 - ✓ Tale itself + song (development)
 - ✓ Tale- ending (Conclusion : moral lesson).

Tales are not something be forgotten or rejected considering their loved educational values mentioned above. We wish all researchers in this precious domain of English to go Further to maitain our culture which is going out of use slowly but surely.

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