



Ditsela tse di motlhofo tsa go tlotlela bana mainane

Batho ba tlotla ka mainane gore ba bone dikakantsho tse dingwe le gore ba tlhologanye lefatshe le le ba dikologileng. Mangwe a mainane a re tlotlang ka one gompiano a ile a fetisediwa mo go rona go tswa mo dikokomaneng di le dintsi tse di fetileng, mme a mangwe ke a masha a re a itlhametseng. Go tlotlela bana ba gago mainane go monate e bile go kgotsofatsa mongwe le mongwe. Mme gape go bontsha bana ba gago gore o tsaya go dirisa nako e e itumedisang eno le bone e le botlhokwa.



Easy ways to tell stories to children

People tell stories to explore ideas and to make sense of the world around them. Some of the stories we tell today have been passed down over many generations, while others are new ones that we create ourselves. Telling stories to your children is fun and satisfying for everyone. It also shows your children that you value spending this happy time with them.

Melemo ya go tlotla ka mainane

- ★ Fa batlhokomedi ba tlotlela bana mainane, go rotloetsa bana gore le bone ba tlotle ka mainane.
- ★ Mainane a ruta bana dithuto tsa botshelo. Go ba thusa go ithuta ka lorato, lefufa, bopelonomi, molemo le bosula.
- ★ Go tlotla ka mainane go dira gore go bona dilo ka leitlho la mogopolo ga bana le tsela e ba dirisang puo ka yone e gole. Seno se ba baakanyetsa go atlega kwa sekolong.
- ★ Mainane a dira gore bana ba itse ka mafelo a a kgakala, ba itse ka dinako tse di farologaneng le ka matshelo a batho ba ba iseng ba kopane le bone. Seno se ruta motho go nna le bokgoni jo bo jaaka bopelotelele, boikokobetso le go akanyetsa ba bangwe.
- ★ Fa o tlotlela bana ka mainane a nako ya bongwana jwa gago go thusa bana ba gago go nna le kamano le wena e bile go thusa le wena gore o nne le kamano le bone.



Benefits of storytelling

- ★ When caregivers tell stories to children, it motivates the children to tell stories too.
- ★ Stories teach children life lessons. It helps them to learn about love, jealousy, kindness, good and evil.
- ★ Storytelling grows children's imaginations and their use of language. This prepares them for success at school.
- ★ Stories can connect children to faraway places, different times and to the lives of people they've never known. This teaches skills like patience, humility and understanding.
- ★ Sharing stories about your own childhood experiences helps your children connect with you and helps you to connect with them.



Nka simolola jang go tlotla ka mainane?

- ★ Simolola ka mainane a a sa raraanang a makhutshwane a o a itseng kgotsa itlhamela leinane.
- ★ Tlhopha mainane a a tla kgatlhang bana ba gago le a a tshwanelang dingwaga tsa bone. Ba botse gore ba rata mainane a mofuta ofe.
- ★ Ikgobokanyetse mainane a o tla tlotlang ka one. Etela www.nalibali.org/stories go bona mainane a mantsintsi a mahala ka dipuo tsothe tsa Aforika Borwa.
- ★ Itlhapisetse go tlotla ka leinane go fitlhela o le itse sentle. Go bona dikakantsho tsa go tlotla ka mainane, bona setlhogo se se reng **Dira gore bana ba gago ba bone dilo ka leitlho la mogopolo** fa tlase fano.

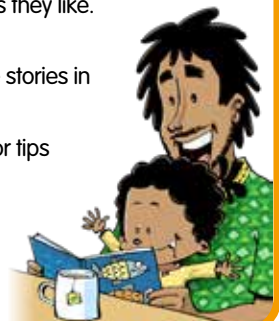
Fa o itumelela go tlotla ka mainane, bana ba gago ba tla itumelela go a reetsa!



How do I start telling stories?

- ★ Start with simple, short stories that you know or make up a story.
- ★ Choose stories that will interest your children and that suit their ages. Ask them which types of stories they like.
- ★ Create a collection of stories to tell. Go to www.nalibali.org/stories for hundreds of free stories in all South African languages.
- ★ Practise telling a story until you know it well. For tips on telling stories, see **Create pictures in your children's minds** below.

When you enjoy telling stories, your children will enjoy listening to them!



Dira gore bana ba gago ba bone dilo ka leitlho la mogopolo

- ★ Dirisa mafoko a a itlhalosang a a kgatlhang go tlhalosa se se diregang le mafelo.
- ★ Dirisa ditebego tsa sefatlhago, tse di jaaka go sosobanya sefatlhago go bontsha kafa motho a galefileng ka teng.
- ★ Dirisa go itshikinya mmele, jaaka go tsholeletsa matsogo a gago kwa godimo go bontsha kafa setlhare se leng setelele ka gone. Go itshikinya mmele go thusa bana go gopola le go tlhologanya leinane botoka.
- ★ Dirisa medumo e e farologaneng mo lentsweng la gago, jaaka lentsewe le le bonolo go etsa motho yo o ditlhong kgotsa lentsewe le le kwa godimo le le modumo o etsa serintlha.

**Loeto lo lo
sa lebelelwang mo
tsebeng 7 go ya go 10 ke
leinane le le senang mafoko.
Dirisa ditshwantsho go
tlotla ka leinane leno ka
mafoko a gago.**

Create pictures in your children's minds

- ★ Use interesting and expressive words to describe actions and places.
- ★ Use facial expressions, like frowning to show how angry a character is.
- ★ Use gestures, like stretching up your arms to show how tall a tree is. Gestures help children to remember and understand a story better.
- ★ Use expression in your voice, like a soft voice for a shy character or a loud, booming voice for a giant.

**An unexpected
adventure on pages 7
to 10 is a wordless picture
story. Use the pictures to
tell the story in your
own words.**



**IT STARTS WITH
A STORY.
GO SIMOLOLA
KA LEINANE.**

Dilaeborari di botlhokwa!

Dilaeborari ke "tsela ya go bona kitso". Dibuka tsa tsone tsa mahala, makwalodikgang, dimakasine le ditirelo tsa tsone di dira gore mongwe le mongwe a nne le lefelo le le sireletsegileng la go ithuta. Ka Beke ya Laeborari go tlotlwa dilaeborari le badiri ba dilaeborari ka ntlha ya tsela e ba fetolang matshelo ka teng le tsela e ba nonotshang baagi ba rona ka teng. Mme gape ke nako ya go anaanela dibuka le mainane!



Libraries are important!

Libraries are "gateways to knowledge". Their free books, newspapers, magazines and services offer everyone a safe space to learn. Library Week celebrates libraries and librarians for how they change lives and strengthen our communities. It's also a time to celebrate books and stories!

Kafa dilaeborari di thusang bana ka teng

- ☆ Dilaeborari di na le dibuka tsa ditlhamane le tse e seng ditlhamane, dimakasine, le makwalodikgang. Dilaeborari dingwe di adimisana gape le ka di-CD, di-DVD le didirisiwa tsa go ithuta go thusa basha ka dithuto tsa bone – mahala!
- ☆ Dilaeborari tse dintsi di na le dibuka le dikgatiso ka puo e e fetang e le nngwe ya Aforika Borwa. Kopa modiri wa laeborari ya lona gore a go bontshe dibuka tse di kwadilweng ka puo ya gago.
- ☆ Go etela laeborari ka metlha go thusa bana ba gago gore ba tlwaele go buisa – sengwe se ba ka kgonang go se itumelela botshelo jwa bone jo tlhe!
- ☆ Dilaeborari di na le ditiro tse di monate tse bana ba ka di dirang (tota le e leng masea) tse di jaaka nako ya go tlotlelwa mainane, dipontsho tsa bompopi le dihlulaganyo tsa malatsi a boikhutso a sekolo.
- ☆ Dilaeborari ke mafelo a a sireletsegileng, a a didimetseng, a a ka dirisiwang ke batho ba dingwaga tsotlhe. Bana ba le bantsi ba dirisa dilaeborari morago ga sekolo go dira tiro ya bone ya sekolo e e direlwang kwa gae le go dira dipatlisiso tsa diporojeke tsa bone.
- ☆ Go ithuta kafa o ka dirisang laeborari ka gone ke bokgoni jo bo botlhokwa. Bana ba ithuta kafa ba ka batlang dibuka ka leina la mokwadi yo o rileng kgotsa gore ba kgone go di lebelela ka setlhogo se ba se ratang. Badiri ba laeborari ba mo laeboraring gore ba ba thusa.



Monongwaga Beke ya Laeborari e tla nna go tloga ka March 20 go ya go 26

How libraries help children



This year Library Week is from 20 to 26 March

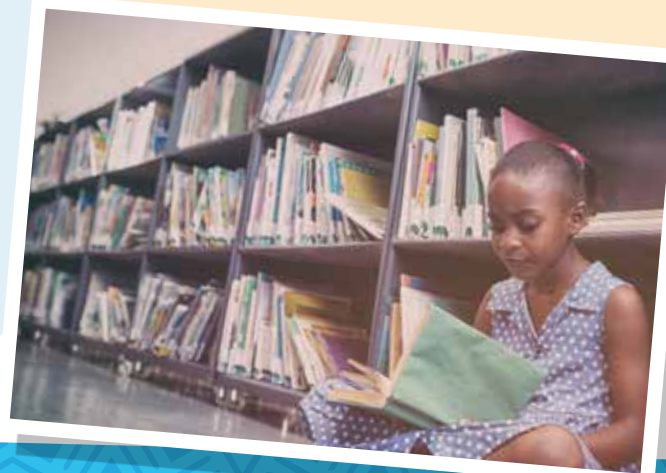
- ☆ Libraries have fiction and non-fiction books, magazines and newspapers. Some libraries also loan CDs, DVDs and study guides to help teenagers with their studies – for free!
- ☆ Many libraries have books and materials in more than one South African language. Ask your librarian for books in your language.
- ☆ Regular trips to the library help your children to get into the habit of reading – something that they can enjoy for the rest of their lives!
- ☆ Libraries offer fun activities for children (and even babies) such as storytelling times, puppet shows and school holiday programmes.
- ☆ Libraries are safe, quiet spaces open to people of all ages. Many children use libraries after school to do their homework and to research their projects.
- ☆ Learning how to use the library is an important skill. Children should learn how to look for books by a particular author or on a favourite topic. The librarians are there to help them.

Enjoy different types of books!

- ♥ **Realistic stories** focus on real-life problems that the characters have to solve, like how one character stopped a friend from being bullied at school.
- ♥ **Biographies and autobiographies** tell the stories of real people, like pop stars or famous leaders.
- ♥ **Traditional stories** tell tales with a message or moral, like what happens if people pollute the water and Mother Earth gets upset.
- ♥ **Information books** contain information and facts, for example, about the beliefs and practices of different religious groups or about the stars and planets.
- ♥ The Nal'ibali website www.nalibali.org has hundreds of free stories in all South African languages. The stories are categorised into the latest stories, traditional tales, stories with animals, funny stories, feel-good stories, stories with life lessons, stories based on real life, and fantasy stories. (You can find this at Stories > Written stories > Multilingual stories.)

Itumelele dibuka tsa mefuta e e farologaneng!

- ♥ **Mainane a mmatota** a bua thata ka mathata a mmatota a batho ba ba mo bukeng ba tshwanetwang ke go a rarabolola, a a jaaka fa modiragatsi mongwe a thusang tsala gore e se ka ya tlhola e kgerisiwa kwa sekolong.
- ♥ **Dipego tsa matshelo a batho le makwalo a dipego tsa matshelo a batho** di tlhalosa mainane a batho ba mmatota, jaaka a mogaka wa mmno kgotsa a moeteledipele yo o tumileng.
- ♥ **Mainane a a tlwaelegileng** a bua ka dikgang tse di nang le molaetsa o o rileng kgotsa tse di tlhalosang ka boitsholo jo bo rileng, jaaka gore go direga eng fa batho ba kgotlela metse mme Mmaetsho Lefatshe a kgopisega.
- ♥ **Dibuka tsa tshedimosetso** di na le tshedimosetso le dintlha tse di boammaaruri, ka sekai, di bua ka ditumelo le ditlhwaelo tsa ditlhopha tse di farologaneng tsa bodumedi kgotsa ka dinaledi le dipolanete.
- ♥ Website ya Nal'ibali ya www.nalibali.org e na le mainane a le makgolokgolo a mahala ka dipuo tsotlhe tsa Aforika Borwa. Mainane ano a rulagantswe ka lenaane la mainane a bosheng, dikgang tse di tlwaelegileng, mainane a a buang ka diphologolo, mainane a a tshegisang, mainane a a dirang gore motho a ikutlwe botoka, mainane a a rutang ka botshelo, mainane a a theilweng mo ditiragalong tsa botshelo jwa mmatota, le mainane a go ijesa dijo tsa ditiro. (O ka bona seno mo go Stories > Written stories > Multilingual stories.)



Keteka Letsatsi la Lefatshe la Diphologolo tsa Naga – March 3!

Diphologolo tsa naga di na le seabe se se botlhokwa mo go bolokeng ditikogolo tse di farologaneng tsa lefatshe di itekanetse e bile di le dintle. Monongwaga, setlhogo sa Letsatsi la Lefatshe la Diphologolo tsa Naga ke *Go namola mefuta e e botlhokwa ya diphologolo go tsosolosa tikologo*. Seo se ka utlwala se raraane, mme go raya fela gore phologolo nngwe le nngwe mo tikologong e na le seabe se se botlhokwa go boloka tikologo eo e itekanetse. Ka jalo, fa mofuta o o rileng e le o sekaenyana fela kgotsa fa o tlhela tikologong eo, o tshwanetse go busediwa mo tikologong eo gore e boe e itekanele gape.

Tikologo ke mafaratlhatlha a dimela le ditshedi tse di dirisanang mo tikologong ya tsone ka tsela e e lekalekaneng e e bolokang dikarolo tsotlhe di itekanetse.

Akanya ka seno:

Ka leitho la mogopolo akanya o bona ditau (mofuta wa dikatse tse dikgolo) di nyelela kwa Kruger National Park (e e leng tikologo)! Go ise go ye kae, go tla bo go na le diphala le dipitse tsa naga tse dintsi thata. Di tla bo di ja bojang jo bontsi thata jaana mo e leng gore lefatshe le tla bo le sala le sena sepe mo mafelong mangwe. Go tswa foo mmu o tla gogolwa fa pula e na. Seno se tla bo se sa siamela dimela le diphologolo le ditshenekegi tsotlhe!



An ecosystem is a network of living plants and creatures that interact with each other and their environment in a balanced way that keeps all the parts healthy.

Think about this:

Imagine that the lions (a species of big cat) disappeared from the Kruger National Park (which is an ecosystem)! Soon, there would be too many buck and zebras. They would eat so much grass that the ground would become bare in places. Then the soil would wash away when it rained. This would be bad for the plants and all the animals and insects!



Nka thusa jang?

- Anamisa molaetsa mo ditsaleng le mo go balelapa.** Kopa leloko lengwe le le godileng mo lelapeng gore le tsene mo Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp le mo mafelong a mangwe mo inthaneteng mme le romele dikakgelo tse di malebana le botlhokwa jwa diphologolo tsa naga. Kgotsa dira posetara e o ka e bayang kwa sekolong se o tsenang kwa go sone kgotsa kwa laeaboraring.
- Bua ka gone!** Bua ka diphologolo tsa naga mo dikganetsanong tsa kwa sekolong.
- Kgobokanya madi kwa sekolong mme o a ntshe moneelo** mo mokgatlhong o o ikanyegang o o thusang diphologolo tsa naga.



How can I help?

- Spread the message to friends and family.** Ask an older family member to post comments on Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp and other social media apps about the importance of wildlife. Or make a poster to display at your school or library.
- Talk about it!** Debate issues about wildlife at school.
- Through your school raise funds and donate** it to a dependable organisation that helps wild animals.

Kafa o ka dirisang mainane a rona ka ditsela tse di farologaneng ka gone

- Bolelela ngwana wa gago leinane.** Buisa o bo o ithapisetse go bolele leinane. Dirisa lentsewe la gago, sefatlhego le mmele go dira gore leinane e nne la mmatota.
- Buisetsa ngwana wa gago leinane.** Bua ka ditshwantsho. Botsa gore, "O akanya gore go diragalang morago ga fa?" kgotsa "O akanya gore ke eng fa motho yoo a ile a bua se kgotsa a dira sele?"
- Buisa leinane le ngwana wa gago.** Refosanang go buisa leinane mmogo. O se ka wa baakanya diphoso tsa bone, mme ba thuse fela fa ba go kopa go dira jalo.
- Reetsa ngwana wa gago fa a buisa.** Reetsa kwantle ga go mo tsena mo ganong. Ba bolelele gore wa itumela fa o ba utlwa ba go buisetsa kwa godimo.
- Dira ditiro tsa Nna le matlhagathaga a leinane!** Seno e tshwanetse go nna sengwe se wena le ngwana wa gago lo se itumelelang.

How to use our stories in different ways

- Tell the story to your child.** Read and practise telling the story. Then use your voice, face and body to bring the story to life.
- Read the story to your child.** Talk about the pictures. Ask, "What do you think happens next?" or "Why do you think the character said or did that?"
- Read the story with your child.** Take turns to read the story together. Don't correct their mistakes, and only help if they ask for it.
- Listen to your child read.** Listen without interrupting. Say that you enjoy hearing them read aloud to you.
- Do the Get story active! activities.** This should be fun for you and your child.



Go anaanela basadi le maboko ka March!

Ka March 8, batho go ralala lefatshe ba keteka Letsatsi la Basadi la Boditšhabatšhaba mme ka March 21 ke Letsatsi la Lefatshe la Maboko. Mma re kopanyeng dilo tse pedi tseno mme re kwale poko e e bontshang kafa re anaanelang basadi ka teng!



Celebrate women and poetry in March!

On 8 March, people all over the world celebrate International Women's Day, and on 21 March it is World Poetry Day. Let's put the two together and write a poem to celebrate women!

- Mo pampiring, kwala mafoko kgotsa dipolelwana tsotlhe tse o akanyang ka tsone fa o utlwa lefoko "basadi".
- Tlhopha gore ke mafoko kgotsa dipolelwana dife mo go tsone tse o batlang go di dirisa mo pokong ya gago.
- Mola mongwe le mongwe mo pokong ya gago o tshwanetse go simolola ka tlhaka nngwe go tswa mo lefokong BASADI. Ka sekai, o ka kwala gore "Bommè ba dilo tse di tshelang" mo moleng o o simololang ka tlhaka "B".

B _____
A _____
S _____
A _____
D _____
I _____

- Oketsa ka mafoko ape a mangwe go feleletsa poko ya gago.
- Naya poko ya gago setlhogo.
- Buisetsa mosadi mongwe yo o botlhokwa mo botshelong jwa gago poko ya gago kwa godimo, mongwe jaaka mmè, nkoko, kgaisadi kgotsa rakgadi!

Ke eng o sa kwale gape le poko ka Letsatsi la Ditshwanelo tsa Batho, tshimologo ya letlhabula, Letsatsi la Lefatshe la Metsi kgotsa setlhogo le fa e le sefe se sengwe se se leng botlhokwa mo go wena!

Re romelele maboko a gago mme o ka nna lesego la gore a gatisiwe mo Tlaleletsong ya Nal'ibali! Di romele ka emeile ya stories@nalibali.org mme o se ka wa lebala go kwala "Poetry Nal'ibali Supplement" mo setlhogong sa emeile ya gago. Kgotsa a tsenye mo go nngwe ya mafelo ano a rona a inthanete – Facebook [nalibaliSA](#) kgotsa Twitter le Instagram [@nalibaliSA](#).

- On a sheet of paper, write down all the words or phrases you think of when you hear the word "women".
- Choose which of these words or phrases you want to use in your poem.
- Each line of your poem has to start with a letter from the word WOMEN. For example, you could write "Mothers to living things" on the line that starts with the letter "M".

W _____
O _____
M _____
E _____
N _____

- Add in any other words you need to complete your poem.
- Give your poem a title.
- Read your poem aloud to an important woman in your life, like a mother, gogo, sister or aunt!

You could also write a poem for Human Rights Day, the start of autumn, World Water Day or about any other topic that is important to you!

Send your poems to us and stand a chance of having them published in the Nal'ibali Supplement! Email them to stories@nalibali.org and remember to put "Poetry Nal'ibali Supplement" in the subject line. Or post them on one of our social media sites – Facebook [nalibaliSA](#) or Twitter and Instagram [@nalibaliSA](#).

Godisa laeborari ya gago. Itirele dibuka tsa sega- o-boloke tse PEDI

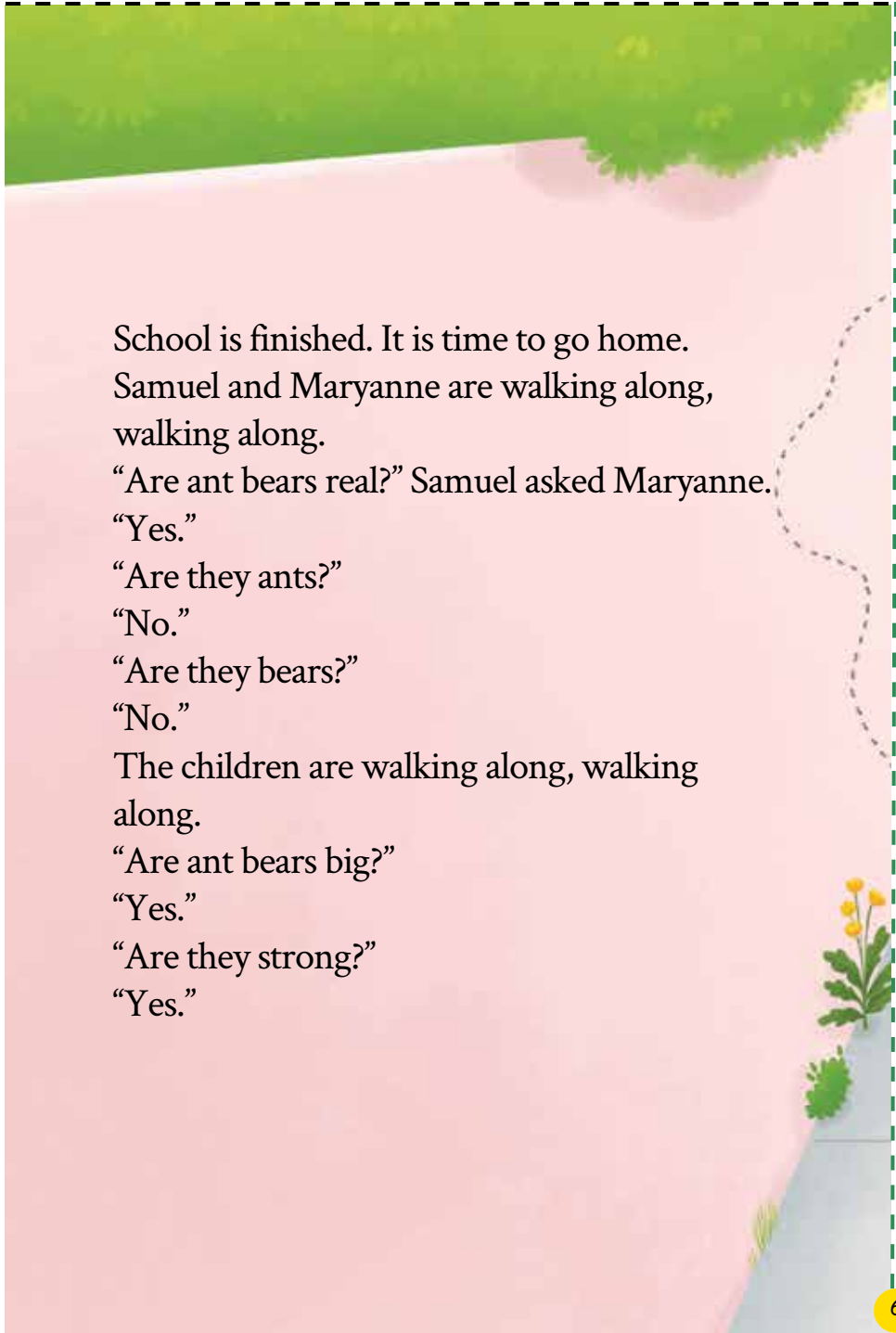
- Ntsha ditsebe 5 go fitlha ka 12 tsa tlaleletso e.
- Letlhare la ditsebe 5, 6, 11 le 12 le dira buka e le nngwe. Letlhare la ditsebe 7, 8, 9 le 10 le dira buka e nngwe.
- Dirisa lengwe le lengwe la matlhare a go dira buka. Latela ditaello tse di fa tlase go dira buka nngwe le nngwe.
 - Mena letlhare ka bogare go lebagana le mola wa dikhutlo tse dintsho.
 - Le mene ka bogare gape go lebagana le mola wa dikhutlo tse di tala.
 - Sega go lebagana le mela ya dikhutlo tse dikhibidu.



Grow your own library. Create TWO cut-out-and-keep books

- Take out pages 5 to 12 of this supplement.
- The sheet with pages 5, 6, 11 and 12 on it makes up one book. The sheet with pages 7, 8, 9 and 10 on it makes up the other book.
- Use each of the sheets to make a book. Follow the instructions below to make each book.
 - Fold the sheet in half along the black dotted line.
 - Fold it in half again along the green dotted line.
 - Cut along the red dotted lines.

Bana ba tsamaya mmogo, ba tsamaya mmogo.
“A dithakadu di dula le batho?”
“Nnyaa.”
“A dithakadu di rata mamepe?”
“Nnyaa.”
Maryanne a ema. Samuel le ena a ema, fela e
seng ka bonako. A latela Maryanne. O lebege
a tenejile.
“A dithakadu..”
Maryanne a mo tshwara ka seatla.
“EMISA GO BOTSA DIPOTSO!”
“Fela..”
“EMISA!”
Maryanne a bontsha Samuel kago e nnye.
Letshwao ke lele mo kagong.
LAEBORARI.

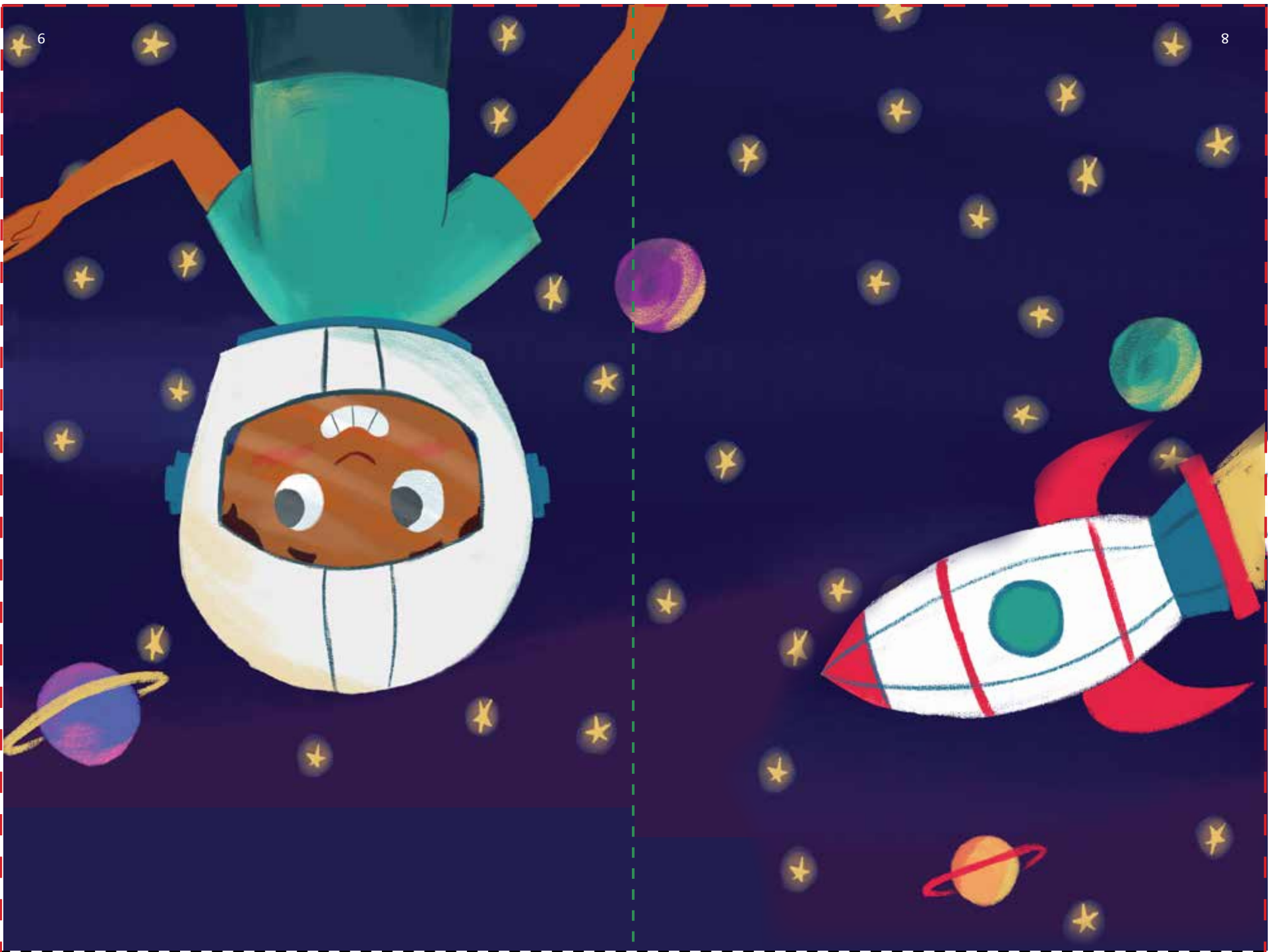


School is finished. It is time to go home.
Samuel and Maryanne are walking along,
walking along.
“Are ant bears real?” Samuel asked Maryanne.
“Yes.”
“Are they ants?”
“No.”
“Are they bears?”
“No.”
The children are walking along, walking
along.
“Are ant bears big?”
“Yes.”
“Are they strong?”
“Yes.”

- Ant bears are big – bigger than most dogs.
- Ant bears eat ants and other insects.
- Ant bears make their homes under the ground.
- Ant bears are good at digging.
- Ant bears live in the grasslands of Africa.
- Ant bears have no teeth.
- Ant bears are also called aardvarks (which means earth-pigs).
- Ant bears only come out at night.



Samuel le Maryanne ba ya gae mmogo.
Samuel o ne a didimetse thata. O ne a
akantse ka ga dithakadu. O ne a akanya ka
ga dilo tsotlhe tse a di itseng ka tsona.
A elets a kete a ka bona thakadu.
“Maryanne?” a bitsa.
“Ee.”
“Ke kopa re seka ra robala bosigo, ke
batla go bona dithakadu. A re ka tsaya
totshe go bona gore a go ka tswa go na le
dithakadu dingwe fano? A re ka batla go
bona gore a go ka tswa go na le mesima
ya dithakadu moo di nnang gona? A re ka
dira jalo? A re ka dira jalo?”
“Nnyaa.”



Lots more free books at bookdash.org



Get story active!

- ★ Make up names for the boy and his mother on pages 2 and 3. Where do you think they're going?
- ★ Where did the boy go on his adventures? Which of those places do you like best?
- ★ Why did the boy go to these places in his adventures? Look at pages 12 and 13 for a clue.
- ★ Page through the booklet again and tell the story in your own way.

Nna le matlhagatlhaga a leinane!

- ★ Tlhamela mosimane mo tsebeng 2 le 3 le mmaagwe maina. O akanya gore ba ya kae?
- ★ Mosimane o ne a ya kae mo maetong a gagwe? Ke lefe la mafelo ano le o le ratang thata?
- ★ Ke eng fa mosimane a ile a ya kwa mafelong ano mo maetong a gagwe? Lebelela tsebe 12 le 13 go bona ntlhanyana e e ka thusang.
- ★ Phetlha bukana gape mme o tlotle ka leinane ka tsela ya gago.

Nalibali is a national reading-for-enjoyment campaign to spark and embed a culture of reading across South Africa. For more information, visit www.nalibali.org



Nalibali ke letsholo la bosetšhaba la go buisetsa monate e le go rotloetsa le go jala mowa wa go buisa go ralala Aforika Borwa. Go bona tshedimotso ka botlalo, etela mo www.nalibali.org

An unexpected adventure



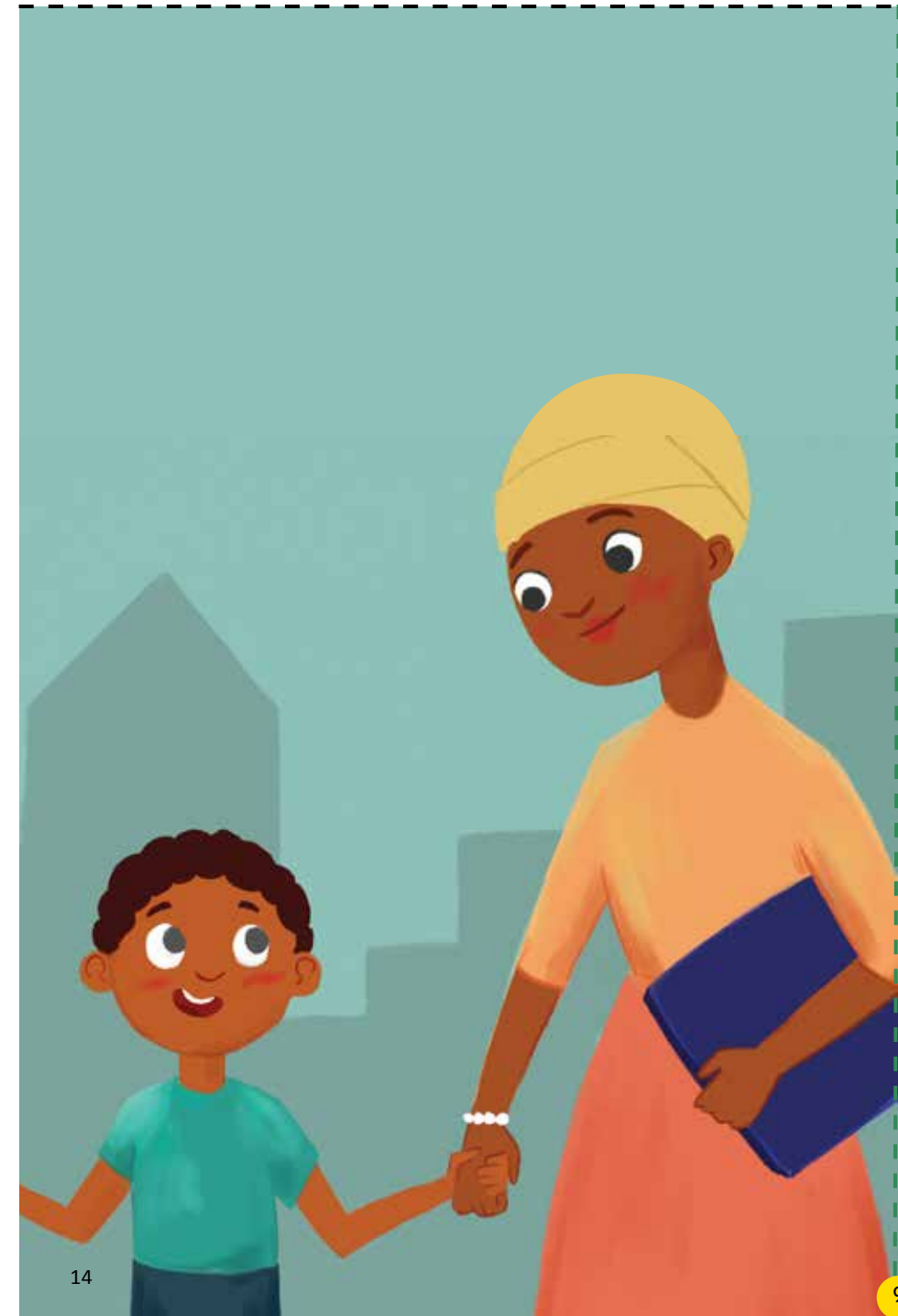
Loeto lo lo sa lebelelwang

Emma Bosman • Carina Jooste • Nadene Kriel

Ideas to talk about: Read the story title. Have you ever been on an unexpected adventure? Where did you go and what did you do? Look at the picture on the cover. Why do you think there's a big open book in the picture?

Megopolo e re ka buang ka yona: Buisa setlhogo sa leinane. A o kile wa tsaya loeto lo sa lebelelwang? O ile wa ya kae mme o ne wa dira eng? Lebelela setshwantsho se se mo khabareng. O akanya gore ke eng fa go na le buka e tona e e bulegileng mo setshwantshong?









- Dithakadu di dikgolo – di dikgolwane mo bontsing jwa dintšwa.
- Dithakadu di ja ditshoswane le ditshenekegi tse dingwe.
- Dithakadu di itirela bonno ka fa tlase ga lefatsho.
- Dithakadu di itse go epa thata.
- Dithakadu di dula kwa majanneng a Aforika.
- Dithakadu ga di na meno.
- Dithakadu gape di bidiwa dikolobe.
- Dithakadu di tlhagelela fela bosigo.



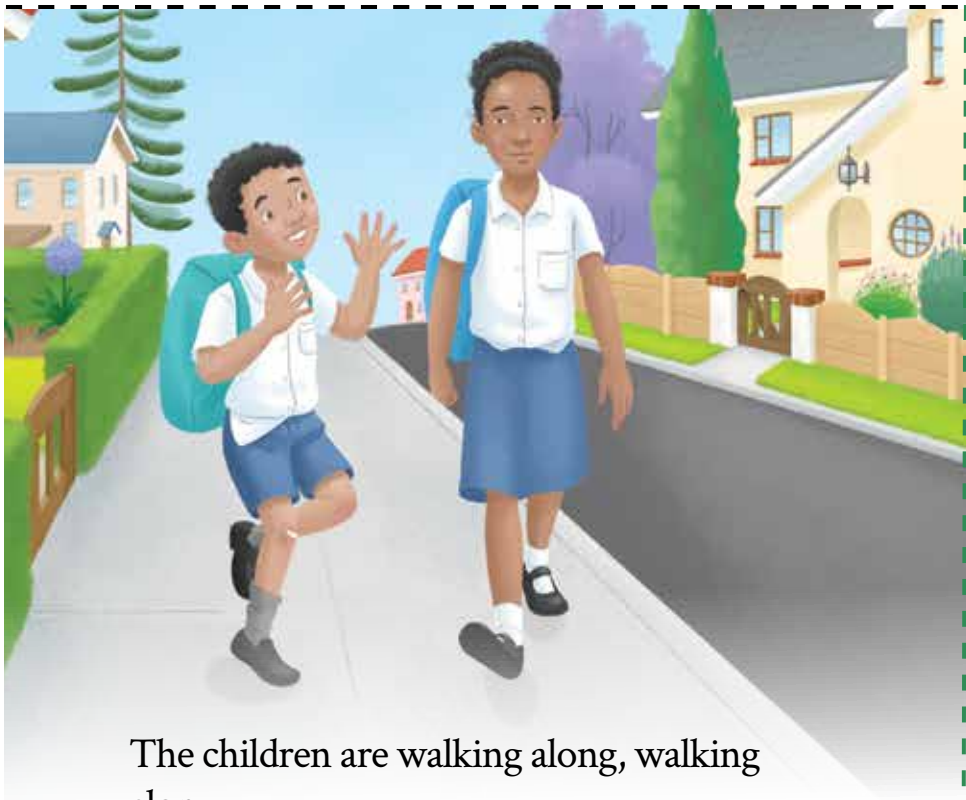
Samuel and Maryanne are walking home. Samuel is very quiet. He is thinking about ant bears. He is thinking about all the things he knows about them. He is wishing he could see an ant bear. “Maryanne?” he says. “Yes?” “Can we stay up late and look for ant bears? Can we take a torch and go and see if there are any ant bears around here? Can we find out if there are any ant bear holes where they live? Can we? Can we?” “No.”

The children are walking along, walking along. “Do ant bears live with people?” “No.” “Do ant bears like honey?” “No.” Maryanne stops walking. Samuel stops walking, but not fast enough. He walks into Maryanne. She looks cross. “Do ant bears . . .” “Do ant bears hold up her hand. “STOP ASKING QUESTIONS!” “But . . .” “STOP!” Maryanne shows Samuel a small building. There is a sign on the building. LIBRARY



Sekolo se tswile. Ke nako ya go ya gae. Samuel le Maryanne ba tsamaya mmogo, ba tsamaya mmogo. “A dithakadu ke diphologolo tsa nnete?” Samuel a botsa Maryanne. “Ee.” “A ke ditshoswane?” “Nnyaa.” “A ke dibera?” “Nnyaa.” Bana ba tsamaya mmogo, ba tsamaya mmogo. “A dithakadu di dikgolo?” “Ee.” “A di tiile?” “Ee.”

Bana ba tsamaya mmogo, ba tsamaya mmogo.
“A di tlaa re ja?”
“Nnyaa.”
“Di jang?”
“Ditshoswane.”
Bana ba tsamaya mmogo, ba tsamaya mmogo.
“A ditlhakadu di dula mo ditlhareng?”
“Nnyaa.”
“A ditlhakadu di a fofa jaaka dikoko?”
“Nnyaa.”



The children are walking along, walking along.
“Will they eat us?”
“No.”
“What do they eat?”
“Ants.”
The children are walking along, walking along.
“Do ant bears live in trees?”
“No.”
“Do ant bears fly like birds?”
“No.”

Samuel is thinking. The kind man makes a photocopy of a picture of an ant bear. He gives it to Samuel. Samuel is still thinking. “Ant bears only come out at night,” Samuel says.
“Yes.”
“So how do we know about them?”
The kind man smiles.
“Researchers watch them very carefully. People set up cameras to take pictures of them at night. People write books that tell us all about them.”
Samuel thinks about that.
“But how do *children* know about ant bears?”
“They ask questions!”



Samuel a nna a akanya. Monna yo o bonolo a dira fothokhopi ya setshwantsho sa thakadu. A se neela Samuel. Samuel o sa ntse a akanya.
“Dithakadu di tlhagelela fela bosigo,” Samuel a rialo.
“Ee.”
“Jaanong re itse jang ka tsona?”
Monna yo o bonolo a nyeba.
“Babatlisisi ba di lebeletse sentle ka kelotlhoko. Batho ba ne ba seta dikhamera go di tsaya ditshwantsho bosigo. Batho ba kwala dibuka moo ba re bolelelang ka ga tsona.”
Samuel a akanya ka se. “Fela *bana* bona ba itse jang ka ga dithakadu?”
“Ba botsa dipotso!”

Batho botlhe ba na le tshwanelo ya go newa seriti!



Seriti ke go anaanela le go tlotla motho mongwe le mongwe go sa kgathalesege gore ke mang.

Molaotlhommo wa Ditshwanelo o ka fetolwa fela fa 67% ya maloko a Palamente le bobotlana diporofense di le thataro di boutela Molaotlhommo wa Ditshwanelo o mosha.

Go diragetseng ka March 21?

Ka March 21 1960, setlhopha se matshutišhuti a banna, basadi, le bana ba batho ba bantsho ba Baforika Borwa ba ne ba phuthega ka kwa ntle ga seteishene sa mapodise kwa Sharpeville go ya go ngongoregela melao ya dipase. Melao ya dipase e ne e le ya gore banna ba batho ba bantsho ba tshwanetse go tshwara lekwalotetla (kgotsa bukana ya pase) e e neng e tlhalosa gore ba ka nna le go bereka mo metsesetoropong. Diketeketse tsa banna ba ne ba ya kwa seteisheneng sa mapodise ba sa tshwara dibukana tsa bone tsa pase mme ba kopa mapodise gore ba ba tshware botlhe. Mapodise a ne a laela bontsintsi jono jwa batho go tsamaya, mme ba ba tshela ka gase ya dikededi mme ba thuntsha matshutišhuti a batho ka marumo a ditlholobolo. Go ne ga bolawa batho ba le 69 mme ba ba fetang 180 ba ne ba gobala. Bontsi jwa batswasetlhabelo ba ne ba thuntshiwa fa ba ne ba ntse ba leka go sia.

Ke eng fa Letsatsi la Ditshwanelo tsa Botho le le botlhokwa?

Letsatsi la Ditshwanelo tsa Botho le re gopotsa kafa go leng botlhokwa ka teng go sireletsa ditshwanelo tsa batho botlhe go sa kgathalesege setso sa bone, bong, bodumedi, morafe kgotsa boemo jwa bong jwa motho. Re le keteka ka March 21 go re gopotsa gore batho ba le bantsi ba ile ba latlhegelwa ke sengwe le sengwe se ba neng ba na le sone, go akaretse le matshelo a bone, gore Aforika Borwa e nne le kgololesego, e nne naga ya temokerasi e mo go yone motho mongwe le mongwe a tshwanetseng go tshwarwa ka tlotlo le ka seriti.

Iponele khopi ya Molaotlhommo wa Ditshwanelo mo Kgaoalong 2 ya molaomotho wa Aforika Borwa. Batla khopi eno ka puo ya gago mo go <https://www.justice.gov.za/legislation/constitution/pdf.html> kgotsa kwa laeboraring epe fela.

All humans have a right to dignity!



Dignity is valuing and respecting each person, no matter who they are.



The Bill of Rights can only be changed if 67% of the members of Parliament and at least six of the nine provinces vote for a new Bill of Rights.

What happened on 21 March?

On 21 March 1960, a large crowd of black South African men, women and children gathered outside a police station in Sharpeville to protest the pass laws. The pass laws meant that black men always had to carry a permit (or passbook) that said they could live and work in an urban area. Thousands of men went to the police station without their passbooks and called on the police to arrest them all. The police ordered the crowd to leave, then sprayed teargas and shot bullets into the crowd. Sixty-nine people were killed and more than 180 were wounded. Many of the victims were shot in their backs while trying to run away.

Why is Human Rights Day important?

Human Rights Day is a reminder of how important it is to protect the rights of all humans regardless of their race, gender, religion, nationality or sexual orientation. We commemorate it on 21 March to remind us that many people gave up everything that they had, including their lives, for South Africa to be a free, democratic country where every person is treated with respect and dignity.

Get a copy of The Bill of Rights in Chapter 2 of the South African constitution. Find a copy in your language at <https://www.justice.gov.za/legislation/constitution/pdf.html> or at any library.



Lebaka la go bo Kwena e nna mo nokeng



Ka L.R. Mashigo ■ Ditshwantsho ka Chantelle le Burgen Thorne

Ka letsatsi lengwe, bogologolo tala, Tau e ne ya tlhophiwa go nna kgosi ya sekgwa. Ka letsatsi leo, Pitse ya Naga e ne ya phutha diphologolo tsotlhe mme ya re, "A re direng moletlo wa go keteka go tlhomiwa ga kgosi ya rona e ntsha."

"Abo e le kgopolo e e molemo jang ne," ga rialo Lengau. "Ke akanya gore Kwena ke ene a tshwanetseng go bina le kgosi ka letsatsi la moletlo."

"Ke dumalana le seo," ga rialo Mokgantiitshwane. "Mme fa e le gore Kwena o tla bina le kgosi, o tshwanetse go tlhapa mo nokeng gore letlalo la gagwe le nne phepa le bo le phatshime, fela jaaka la me."

Diphologolo tsotlhe di ne tsa dumalana le Mokgantiitshwane. Letlalo la ga Kwena le magwata thata e bile le swabile. O ne a tlhoka go tlhapa mo nokeng gore letlalo la gagwe le nne phepa le go phatshima fa a ya go bina le kgosi e ntsha.

Mme Kwena wa batho o ne a sa dumalane le seo. "Nka se kgone go tlhapela mo nokeng!" Kwena a tlhaeletsja jalo. "Ga ke ise ke ko ke tsene mo nokeng. Ga ke kgone le go thuma!" Mme ga go na ope wa diphologolo yo o neng a reetsa Kwena. Botlhe ba ne ba tswa mo kokoanong mme ba ya gae.

Kwena o ne a le nosi. O ne a tshwenyegile thata gore mongwe le mongwe o tla mo tshega fa a sa kgone go thuma. Letlalo la gagwe le ne le tla nna phepa le go phatshima jang fa a sa kgone go tlhapa mo nokeng? Mme a akanya ka leano. "Ke tla ya kwa nokeng bosigo fa mongwe le mongwe a robetse. Mme ga go na ope yo o tla mponang ke leka go thuma."

Bosigong joo, fa diphologolo tsotlhe di ne di robetse, Kwena o ne a ya kwa nokeng. O ne a akanya gore ga go



na ope yo o mmonang, mme o ne a lebetse gore Morubisi o nna a thantse bosigo! Morubisi o ne a lebeletse fa Kwena a relela ka kelotlhoko mo teng ga noka mme a ithuta go thuma. Mme Morubisi o ne a didimala a re tu.

Kgabagare letsatsi la moletlo le ne la goroga. Diphologolo tsotlhe di ne tsa phuthaga mo lefelong la kokoano.

"A go na le mongwe yo o itseng gore Kwena o kae?" Mokgantiitshwane a botsa jalo a ntse a lebaleba. "Ke solofela gore o phepa e bile o a phatshima gore a tle go bina le kgosi." Mme go ne go sena ope yo o itseng gore Kwena o kae.

Mme Morubisi a re, "Ke akanya gore ke itse gore o kae. Ntateleng!"

Diphologolo tsotlhe di ne tsa latela Morubisi fa a ntse a fofa go ya ntlheng ya noka.

Fa ba fitlha kwa nokeng, ba ne ba fitlhela Kwena a lebega a galefile e bile a hutsafetse. O ne a ntse mo nokeng ka malatsi a le mantsi, mme letlalo la gagwe ga le ise le nne phepa e bile ga le phatshime le eseng.

"Tsweetswee tswa mo nokeng," diphologolo tsotlhe tsa goa jalo. "Moletlo o tla tloga o simologa mme o tshwanetse go bina le kgosi!"



"Nnyaa, nka se ka!" ga araba jalo Kwena. "Mme fa go na le bangwe ba ba ka atamelang mo nokeng, ke tla ba ja. Lo nkgalefisitse thata lotlhe."

Mme ke ka lebaka leo, le gompiano, Kwena a nnang mo nokeng. Letlalo la gagwe le sa ntse le le magwata mme o sa ntse a galefile. Mme ga go na ope wa diphologolo yo o mo atamelang. Botlhe ba boifa tota gore Kwena a ka nna a ba ja!

Nna le matlhagatlhaga a leinane!

★ Kwena o ne a tshaba gore diphologolo tse dingwe di tla mo tshega, ka jalo o ne a ya kwa nokeng a le nosi. A o akanya gore go siame go ya gongwe o le nosi o sa bolelele tsala kgotsa leloko lengwe la lelapa gore o tla bo o le kae?

★ Ke eng fa Kwena a ne a galefetse diphologolo tse dingwe? A o akanya gore o ne a na le lebaka le le utlwalang la go galefa? Ke eng fa go sa siama go nna o galefetse batho ba bangwe ka nako e telele?



Why Crocodile lives in the river

By L.R. Mashigo ■ Illustrations by Chantelle and Burgen Thorne



One day, long ago, Lion was chosen to be the king of the forest. That day, Zebra gathered all the animals and said, "Let's have a party to celebrate our new king."

"What a good idea," said Leopard. "I think Crocodile should be the one to dance with the king on the day of the party."

"I agree," said Lizard. "But if Crocodile is going to dance with the king, he should bathe in the river so that his skin is clean and shiny, just like mine."

All the animals agreed with Lizard. Crocodile's skin was much too rough and dull. He needed to bathe in the river so that his skin would be clean and shiny for his dance with the new king.

But poor Crocodile didn't agree. "I can't bathe in the river!" cried Crocodile. "I've never been in the river before. I don't even know if I can swim!" But none of the animals listened to Crocodile. They all left the meeting and went home.

Crocodile was all alone. He was very worried that everyone would laugh at him if he could not swim. How would his skin become clean and shiny if he could not bathe in the river? Then he thought of a plan. "I will go to the river at night when everyone is sleeping. Then no one will see me try to swim."

That night, while all the animals were sleeping, Crocodile went down to the river. He thought no one

was watching, but he forgot that Owl was awake at night! Owl watched as Crocodile slid cautiously into the river and learnt how to swim. But Owl did not make a sound.

Finally the day of the party arrived. All the animals gathered at the meeting place. "Does anyone know where Crocodile is?" Lizard asked looking around. "I hope he is clean and shiny for his dance with the king." But no one knew where Crocodile was.

Then Owl said, "I think I know where he is. Follow me!"

All the animals followed Owl as she flew towards the river.

At the river, they found Crocodile looking angry and miserable. He had been in the river for days, but his skin was still rough, and not shiny at all.

"Please get out of the river," shouted all the animals. "The party is about to begin and you have to dance with the king!"



"No, I won't!" answered Crocodile. "And if anyone comes near the river, I will eat them. You have all made me very angry."

And that is why, to this day, Crocodile lives in the river. His skin is still rough and he is still very angry. And none of the animals go near him. They are all too afraid that Crocodile might eat them!



Get story active!

★ Crocodile was afraid that the other animals would laugh at him, so he went to the river alone. Do think it's a good idea to go somewhere alone without telling a friend or family member where you will be?

★ Why was Crocodile angry at the other animals? Do you think that he had a good reason to be angry? Why is it not good to stay angry with others for a long time?

Monate wa Na'ibali

Na'ibali fun

1.

Itlhamela le go tlotla ka mainane a gago!

O tla tlhoka:

- ditshwantsho go tswa mo dimakasineng le mo makwalodikgannyeng a bogologolo
- dilo tse dinnye tse di jaaka mafafa, dikarolwana tsa polasitiki/letsele kgotsa dikonopo
- sekere le sekgomaretsi
- khateboto kgotsa mabokoso a khateboto
- kgetsi e o sa kgoneng go bona se se mo teng ga yone

Se o tshwanetseng go se dira:

- Segolola ditshwantsho le mafoko a a ka dirang gore leinane le kgatlhise go tswa mo dimakasineng le makwalodikgannyeng. O dirisa sekgomaretsi, di kgomaretse mo khatebotong. Batla dilwana tse dinnye tse o ka di akaretsang mo leinaneng.
- Tsenya ditshwantsho, mafoko le dilwana tse dingwe mo teng ga kgetsi.
- Fa e le gore ke ngwana a le mongwe fela a dirang tiro eno, mo kope gore a tswale matlho a gagwe mme a ntshe dilo di le tlhano go tswa mo kgetsing. Mme o tshwanetse go dirisa dilo tseno go itlhamela leinane la gagwe. O ka kwala leinane le ngwana wa gago a le go tlotlelang mme morago ga foo lo bo lo e buisa mmogo.
- Fa e le gore ke setlhopha sa bana se se dirang tiro eno, dira gore ba dule ba dirile modikologo. Naya mongwe wa bana kgetsi mme o mo kope gore a tlhophe sengwe go tswa mo kgetsing mme a bo a simolola leinane ka selo se a se tlhophele. Fetisa kgetsi gore e dikologe modikologo gore ngwana mongwe le mongwe a nne le tshono ya go tlhopha sengwe mme a se dirise mo leinaneng. Kwala leinane le bana ba go tlotlelang lone mme morago ga foo o bo o le buisetsa setlhopha gape.

Create and tell your own stories!

You will need:

- pictures from old magazines and newspapers
- small objects like feathers, bits of plastic/material or buttons
- scissors and glue
- cardboard or cardboard boxes
- a bag that you can't see through

What to do:

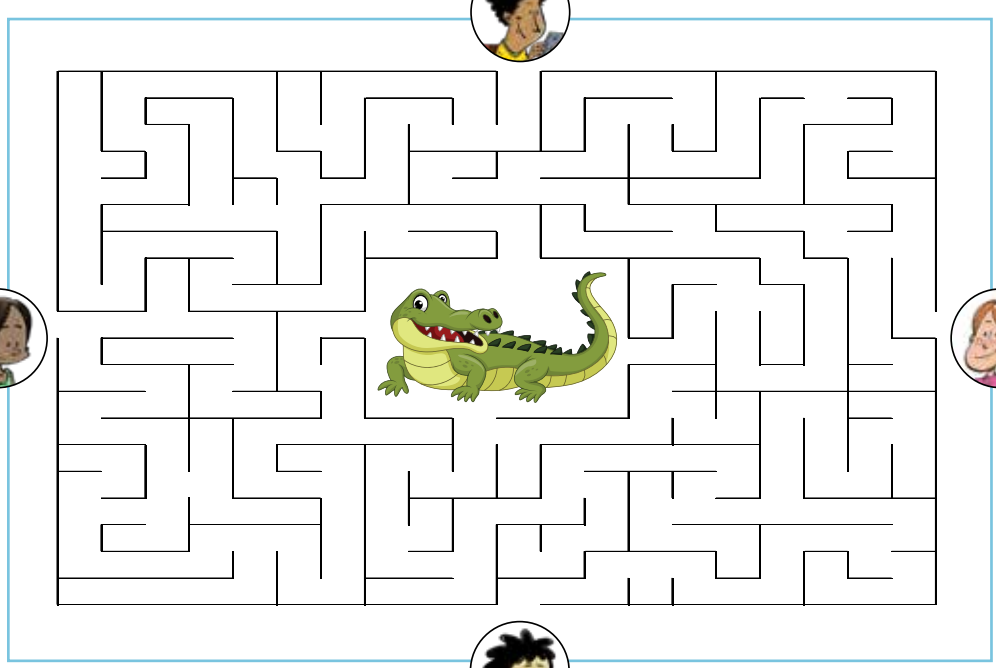
- Cut pictures and words out from magazines and newspapers that might make a story interesting. Using the glue, stick them onto cardboard. Look for small objects that you could include in a story.
- Place the pictures, words and objects into the bag.
- If only one child is doing the activity, ask them to close their eyes and to take out five items from the bag. They must then use these items to build their own story. You can write down the story your child tells you and then read it together afterwards.
- If a group of children is doing the activity, let them sit in a circle. Give one of the children the bag and ask them to select an item from the bag and start the story with the item they chose. Pass the bag around the circle so that each child has a chance to choose an item and add to the story. Write down the story that the children tell and then read it back to the group afterwards.



2.

You are caught in the maze with Crocodile. Find the way out as quickly as you can!

O iphitlhela o le mo ditselaneng tsa mafaratlhatlha le Kwena. Leka go tswa mo ka bonako ka mo o ka kgonang ka teng!



Na'ibali e fano go go rotloetsa le go go tshegetsa. Ikgolaganye le rona ka nngwe ya ditsela tse:

Na'ibali is here to motivate and support you. Contact us in any of these ways:



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UMLAZI
EYETHU

EASTERN CAPE
RISING SUN

POLOKWANE
OBSERVER

Na'ibali