



Tindlela letimelula tekucocela bantfwana tindzaba

Bantfu bacoca tindzaba kuze bahlole imibono futsi bente umcondvo ngelive lelibatungeletile. Letinye tindzaba lesiticoca namuhla tendluliselwe etitukulwaneni letinyenti, kantsi letinye nguletinsha lesitisungulele tona. Kucocela bantfwana bakho tindzaba kumnandzi futsi kwenelisa wonkhe umuntfu. Kuphindze kukhombise bantfwana kutsi uyakwatisa kucitsa lesikhatsi lesijabulisako nabo.

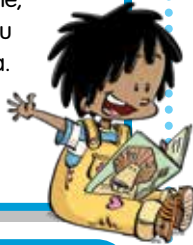


Easy ways to tell stories to children

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.

Tinzuzo tekucoca indzaba

- ★ Ngesikhatsi banakekeli bacocela bantfwana tindzaba, bantfwana bakhutsateka kutsi nabo bacoce tindzaba.
- ★ Tindzaba tifundzisa bantfwana tifundvo tekuphila. Tibasita kutsi bafundze ngelutsandvo, umona, umusa, lokuhle nalokubi.
- ★ Kucoca tindzaba kukhulisa imicabango yebantfwana kanye nekusebentisa kwabo lulwimi. Loku kubalungiselela kutsi baphumelele esikolweni.
- ★ Tindzaba tingenta bantfwana bachumane netindzawo letikhashane, tikhatsi letehlukile nendlela yekuphila yebantfu labebangabati. Loku kufundzisa emakhono lanjengekubeketela, kutfobeka nekucondza.
- ★ Kucocela bantfwana tindzaba takho tasebuntfwaneni kubasita kutsi bachumane nawe futsi kukusite nawe kutsi uchumane nabo.



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.



Ngicala njani kucoca tindzaba?

- ★ Cala ngetindzaba lotatiko letilula, letimfisha noma indzaba lotakhele yona.
- ★ Khetisa tindzaba letitawujatulelwa bantfwana bakho futsi letifanelana neminyaka yabo. Babute kutsi batsandza tiphi tinhlobo tetindzaba.
- ★ Yakha licoco letindzaba lotaticoca. Yani ku-www.nalibali.org/stories kuze ufole emakhulu etindzaba mahhala ngato tonkhe tilwimi taseNingizimu Afrika.
- ★ Phrakthiza kucoca indzaba udzimate uyati kahle. Kuze ufole emacebiso ekucoca tindzaba, buka incenye lelapha ngentasi letsi **Yakha tinfombe engcondweni yebantfwana bakho**.

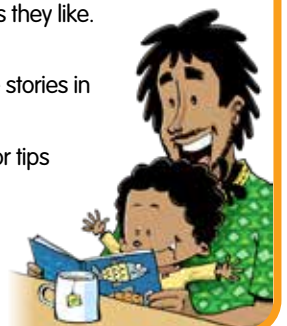
Nawukujabulela kucoca tindzaba, bantfwana bakho batakujabulela kutilalela!



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!



Yakha tinfombe etingcondweni tebantfwana bakho

- ★ Sebentisa emagama latsakatelisako nalaveta imiva kuze uchaze tinfo letentekako netindzawo.
- ★ Sebentisa buso, njengekutsi uswace kuze ukhombise kutsi umlingiswa utfukutsele kangakanani.
- ★ Shukumisa tandla, njengekutsi welulele imikhono yakho etulu kuze ukhombise kutsi sihlahlale lesidze sinjani. Kushukumisa tandla kusita bantfwana kutsi bakhumbule futsi bayicondze kahle indzaba.
- ★ Sebentisa livi lelikhombisa indlela lotiva ngayo, njengelivi leletsambile lemlingiswa lonemahloni noma lelikhulu lemuntfu losidlakela.

**Luhambo
lolungakalindzeleki
emakhasini 7 kuya ku-10
yindzaba lenetifombe lete
emagama. Sebentisa letifombe
kuze ucoce lendzaba
ngemavi akho.**

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.
KUCALA
NGENDZABA.**

Imitapo yetincwadzi ibalulekile!

Imitapo yetincwadzi “iligede leliholela elwatini”. Tinwadzi tayo tamahhala, emaphephandzaba, bomagazini netinsita kuniketa bonkhe bantfu indzawo lephephile yekufundza. Liviki Lemtapo Wetincwadzi libungata imitapo yetincwadzi kanye nebantfu labasebenta emitatjeni yetincwadzi endleleni labashintja ngayo timphilo futsi bacinise imiphakatsi yetfu. Liphindze libe sikhatsi sekugubha kuba khona kwetincwadzi netindzaba!

Kulomnyaka Liviki Lemtapo Wetincwadzi licala nga-March 20 kuya ku-26

Indlela imitapo yetincwandzi lesita ngayo bantfwana

- ☆ Imitapo yetincwadzi inetincwadzi letinetinganekwane naletite tinganekwane, bomagazini, nemaphephandzaba. Leminye imitapo yetincwadzi ibolekisa ngema-CD, ema-DVD kanye neticondizo tekufundza kuze isite bantfwana labaseminyakeni yekufomba ngetifundvo tabo– mahhala!
- ☆ Imitapo leminyenti yetincwadzi inetincwadzi kanye netintfo tekufundza ngetilwimi letingetulu kwalulodwa taseNingizimu Afrika. Cela tincwadzi ngeluwimi lwakho kubantfu labasebenta emitatjeni wetincwadzi.
- ☆ Kuya njalo emitatjeni wetincwadzi kusita bantfwana bakho kutsi bangenwe ngumkhuba wekufundza – intfo labangayijabulela kuphila kwabo konkhe!
- ☆ Imitapo yetincwadzi iniketa bantfwana (ngisho netinswane) imisebenti lejabulisako njetikhatsi tekucoca tindzaba, imibukiso yabopopayi kanye netinhlelo temaholidi esikolwa.
- ☆ Imitapo yetincwadzi iphephile, iyindzawo lethulile yabo bonkhe bantfu babo bonkhe budzala. Bantfwana labanyenti basebentisa imitapo yetincwadzi nasekuphume sikolwa kuze bente umsebenti wabo wesikolwa futsi bente lucwaningo kumaphrojekthi abo.
- ☆ Kufundza kutsi ungawusebentisa njani umtapo wetincwadzi kulikhono lelibalulekile. Bantfwana kufanele bafundze indlela yekufuna tincwadzi letibhalwe ngumbhali lotsite noma ngesihloko lesitsandwako. Bantfu labasebenta emitatjeni wetincwandzi bakhona kuze babasite.



Jabulela tihlobo letehlukene tetincwadzi!

- ♥ **Tindzaba letenteke mbamba** tigala etinkingeni temphilo tangempela balingiswa lokufanele baticatulule, njengendlela umlingiswa lotsite lavimbela ngayo kutsi umngani wakhe angacashatwa esikolweni.
- ♥ **Umlandvo wekuphila lobhalelwe wona noma lotibhalele wena** ukhuluma ngetindzaba temuntfu mbamba, njengesihlabani semculo noma umholi lodvumile.
- ♥ **Tindzaba tesintfu** ticoca tinganekwane letinemlayeto noma ngekutiphatsa, njengekutsi yini leyentekako nangabe bantfu bangcolisa emanti na/Make Longumhlaba acansuka.
- ♥ **Tincwadzi teminingwane** ticuketse iminingwane nemaciniso, sibonelo, ngetinkholelo nemikhuba yemacembu enkholo lahlukahlukene noma ngetinkhanyenti nemaplanethi.
- ♥ Iwebhusayithi yakaNalibali lets www.nalibali.org inemakhulu etindzaba tamahhala ngato tonkhe tilwimi taseNingizimu Afrika. Tindzaba tehlukane ngetigaba tetindzaba takamuva, tindzaba tendzabuko, tindzaba tetilwane, tindzaba letihlekisako, tindzaba letimnandzi, tindzaba letinetifundvo tekuphila, tindzaba letisekelwe emphilweni mbamba, netinganekwane. (Ungafola loku ku-Stories > Written stories > Multilingual stories.)



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!



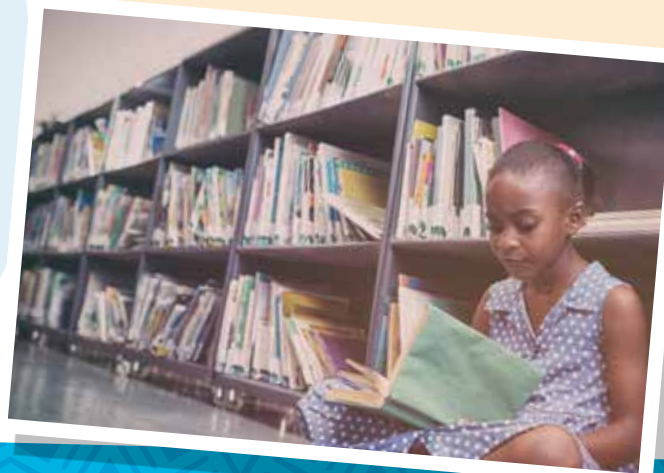
This year Library Week is from 20 to 26 March

How libraries help children

- ☆ 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 Nalibali 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.)



Gubha Lusuku Lwemhlaba Wonkhe Lwetilwane Tesiganga – March 3!

Tilwane tesiganga tidlala indzima lebalulekile ekugcineni i-ecosystems yemhlaba lehlukene inemphilo futsi iyinhle. Kulomnyaka, sihloko selusuku Lwemhlaba Wonkhe Lwetilwane Tesiganga sithi *Kubuyisela tinhlobo letibalulekile tekuvuselelwa kwe-ecosystem*. Loku kungase kuvakale kuyinkimbinkimbi, kodwa kalula nje kusho kutsi tonkhe tilwane ku-ecosystem tidlala indzima lebalulekile ekugcineni leyo ecosystem iphilile. Ngako-ke, nangabe kunetilwane letimbalwa teluhlobo lolutsite noma tingekho ku-ecosystem, lolo hlobo lwetilwane kufanele lubuyiswe kuze i-ecosystem ibe nemphilo futsi.

Celebrate World Wildlife Day – 3 March!

Wildlife plays an important role in keeping different ecosystems of the world healthy and beautiful. This year, the theme for World Wildlife Day is *Recovering key species for ecosystem restoration*. That may sound complicated, but it simply means that every animal in an ecosystem plays an important role in keeping that ecosystem healthy. So, when there are too few animals of a certain species or if it is missing from an ecosystem, that species must be brought back so that the ecosystem becomes healthy again.

I-ecosystem yinethiwekhi yetitjalo netidalwa letiphilako letisebentisanako kanye nendzawo yato letungeletile ngendlela lelinganiselako legcina tonkhe tincenye tiphilile.



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.



Cabanga ngaloku:

Cabanga nje emabhubesi (luhlobo lwemakati lamakhulu) anyamalale e-Kruger National Park (lokuyi-ecosystem)! Ngekushesha, kutawuba nefinyamatane nemadvuba lamanyenti. Kutawudla tjani lobunyenti kangangekutsi umhlabatsi utawusala usebaleni. Ngemuva kwaloko umhlabatsi utawugedvuka ukhukhuleke nalina litulu. Loku angeke kube yintfo lekahle etitjalweni nakuletinye tilwane netilokatana!



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!



Ngingasita njani?

- Sakata lomlayeto kubangani nemndeni.** Cela lilunga lemndeni lelizala kutsi lifake lokuphawuliwe ku-Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp nakuletinye tinhlelo tetinkhundla tekuchumana mayelana nekubaluleka kwetilwane tasendle. Noma wente iphosta lotayibonisa esikolweni sakho noma emtatjeni wetincwadzi.
- Khuluma ngako!** Banini nenkhulumo mphikiswano ngetindzaba tetilwane tasendle esikolweni.
- Ngesikolwa sakho koleka timali futsi unikele** enhlanganweni lengetsenjwa lesita tilwane tasendle.



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.

Indlela longasebentisa ngayo tindzaba tetfu ngetindlela letinyenti

- Tjela umntfwana wakho lendzaba.** Fundza futsi uphakhize kucoca lendzaba. Ngemuva kwaloko sebentisa livi lakho, buso nemtimba kuze wente lendzaba iphile.
- Fundzela umntfwana wakho lendzaba.** Khuluma ngetitfombe. Mbute, "Ucabanga kutsi yini leyentekako ngemuva kwaloku?" noma "Ucabanga kutsi kungani lomlingiswa ashito noma ente loko?"
- Fundza lendzaba ukanye nemntfwana wakho.** Shintjanani nifundze lendzaba ndzawonye. Ungawalungisi emaphutsa abo, futsi ubasite kuphela nabacela lusito.
- Lalela umntfwana wakho njengoba afundza.** Malele ngaphandle kwekumphatamisa. Batjele kutsi uyakujabulela kubalalela bakufundzela ngalokuvakalako.
- Yenta imisebentii yencenye letsi-Yenta indzaba ibe nemdlandla!** Kwenta loku kufanele kube mnandzi kuwe nakumntfwana wakho.

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.



Bungata besifazane netinkhondlo nga-March!

Nga-March 8, bantfu emhlabeni wonkhe bagubha Lusuku Lwemhlaba Wonkhe Labesifazane, futsi nga-March 21 Lusuku Lwetinkhondlo Emhlabeni Wonkhe. Asihlanganise loku kokubili bese sibhala inkhondlo kute sibungate besifazane!



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!

- Ephepheni, bhala onkhe emagama noma imishwana loyicabangako nawuva ligama lelitsi "besifazane".
- Khetsa kutsi ngumaphi alamagama noma imishwana lofuna kuyisebentisa enkhondlweni yakho.
- Lilayini ngalinye lenkhondlo yakho kufanele licala ngenhlavu lesegameni lelitsi BESIFAZANE. Sibonelo, ungabhala "Bomake etintfweni letiphilako" emgceni locala ngenhlavu letsi "B".

B _____
E _____
S _____
I _____
F _____
A _____
Z _____
A _____
N _____
E _____

- Faka noma ngumaphi lamanye emagama lowadzingako kuze ucedzelele inkhondlo yakho.
- Niketa inkhondlo yakho sihloko.
- Fundza inkhondlo yakho ngalokuvakalako uyifundzele wesifazane lobalulekile ekuphileni kwako, njengamake, gogo, sisi noma anti!

Ungaphindze ubhale inkhondlo ngeLusuku Lwemalungelo Ebantfu, ekucaleni kwelikwindla, Lusuku Lwemhlaba Lemanti noma ngalokuphatselene nanoma ngusiphi sihloko lesibalulekile kuwe!

Tfumela tinkhondlo takho kitsi futsi ube seffubeni lekutsi tishicilelwe Esengetweni sakaNal'ibali! Tifumele nge-email ku- stories@nalibali.org futsi ukhumbule kubhala "Poetry Nal'ibali Supplement" elayinini lekubhala sihloko. Noma uyifake kuyinye yetinkhundla tetfu tekuchumana – Facebook [nalibaliSA](https://www.facebook.com/nalibaliSA) noma i-Twitter ne-Instagram [@nalibaliSA](https://www.instagram.com/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](https://www.facebook.com/nalibaliSA) or Twitter and Instagram [@nalibaliSA](https://www.instagram.com/nalibaliSA).

Yakha wakho umtapo wetincwadzi.

Yakha tincwadzi **LETIMBILI** letigcinwako letisikiwe takhishwa

- Khipha emakhasi le-5 kuya kule-12 alesengeto.
- Liphepha lelinemakhasi le-5, 6, 11 kanye nele-12 kulo lenta yinye incwadzi. Liphepha lelinemakhasi le-7, 8, 9 kanye nele-10 lenta lenye incwadzi.
- Sebentisa liphepha ngalinye kwakha incwadzi. Landzela leticondziso letingentasi kwakha incwadzi ngayinye.
 - Goba liphepha libe yihhafu ulandzele umugca wemacashati lamnyama.
 - Ligobe futsi libe yihhafu ulandzele umugca wemacashati laluhlata.
 - Sika ulandzele imigca yemacashati labovu.



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.

Samuel ubuka Maryanne. “Ngabe bayati ngetambane lapha ngekhatzi?” “Yebo.” Samuel ubuka umtapo wetincwadzi. “Ngingene yini?” “Yebo.” Samuel ungena ngekhatzi. Lomtapo wetincwadzi ugwele tincwadzi. Kunemakhuluhlulwane etincwadzi. Mhlawumbe kunetinkhulungwane tetincwadzi. Utayitfoli njani Samuel incwadzi lekhluluma ngetambane? “Yebo?” kusho indvoda lelungile. “Ngabe unayo incwadzi lekhluluma ngetambane?” Losebenta emtateni wetincwadzi uyamamatseka. “Yebo.” Lendvoda lelungile iletsa incwadzi. Samuel uhlala etafuleni utoyibuka.



Samuel looks at Maryanne. “Do they know about ant bears in there?” “Yes.” Samuel looks at the library. “Must I go in?” “Yes.” Samuel goes in. The library is full of books. There are hundreds of books. Maybe there are thousands of books. How will Samuel find a book about ant bears? “Yes?” says a kind man. “Do you have a book about ant bears?” The librarian smiles. “Yes.” The kind man brings a book. Samuel sits at a table to look at it.

This story is an adapted version of *Are antbears real?*, published by Cadbury in partnership with Nal’ibali as part of the Cadbury Dairy Milk #InOurOwnWords initiative. Each story is available in the eleven official South African languages. To find out more about the Cadbury Dairy Milk #InOurOwnWords initiative titles go to <https://cadbury.one/library.html>

Lenzaba ingumbhalo loguculiwe lotsi *Tambane tikhona ngempela?* lowashicilelwa yiCadbury ibambisene neNal’ibali njengencenye yemtamo weCadbury Dairy Milk #InOurOwnWords. Indzaba ngayinye iyatfolakala ngetilwimi letilishumi nakunye letisemtsetfweni teNingizimu Afrika. Kufola kabanti ngetihloko talomtamo weCadbury Dairy Milk #InOurOwnWords hamba ku: <https://cadbury.one/library.html>

Get story active!

- ★ What is your favourite wild animal? Draw a picture of it. Write the name of the animal under the picture or ask someone to help you to do this.
- ★ Can you use the information in the story to write a “true” and “false” list about antbears?
- ★ Use clay or playdough to make an antbear.
- ★ Act out the conversation between Samuel and Maryanne in the part of the story before they get to the library.

Yenta indzaba ibe nemdlandla!

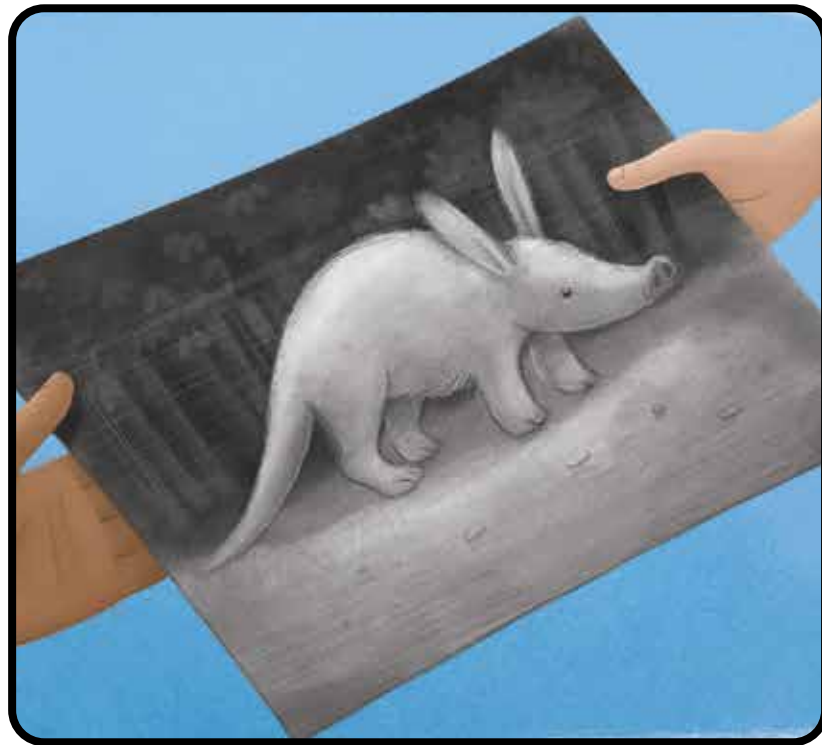
- ★ Ngusiphi silwane sesiganga lositsandzako? Dweba sifombe saso. Bhala ligama lalesilwane ngentasi kwalesifombe noma ucele lotsite akusite kwenta loko.
- ★ Ungawusebentisa yini lomniningwane kulenzaba kuze ubhale luhlu lolutsi “liciniso” noma “emanga” lolumayelana netambane?
- ★ Sebentisa lubumba noma inhlama yekudlala kuze wakhe sambane.
- ★ Lingisa incociswano lesemkhatsini wa-Samuel na-Maryanne encenye yalenzaba ngaphambi kwekutsi bafike emtatjeni wetincwadzi.

Nal’ibali 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



INal’ibali ngumkhankhaso wavelonkhe wekufundzela kutijabulisa kuvusa nekucinisa lisiko lekufundza eNingizimu Afrika yonkhana. Kufola lolunye lwati, vakashela www.nalibali.org

Are antbears real?



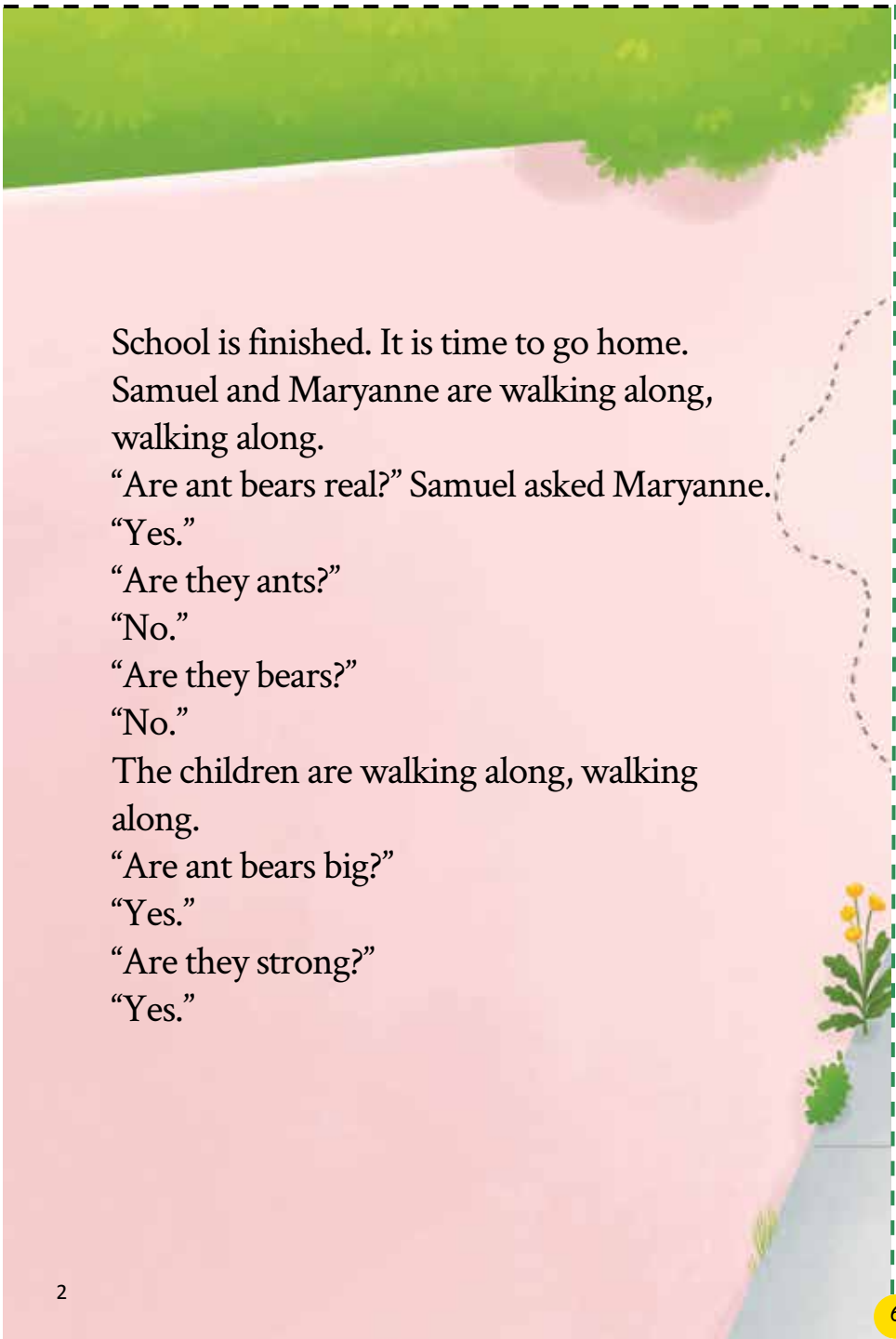
Tambane tikhona ngempela?

Lesley Beake • Tamsin Hinrichsen

Ideas to talk about: Samuel was looking for a book about ant bears. What kind of books do you like to read? How else could Samuel have found out about ant bears? How do you usually find information?

Imibono lokungakhulunywa ngayo: Samuel bekafuna incwadzi lekhluluma ngesambane. Ngutiphi tinhlobo tetincwadzi lotsandza kutifundza? Nguyiphi lenye indlela Samuel bekangatfoli ngayo ngetambane? Uvamise kukufola kanjani kwatisa?

Labantwana bayahamba, bayahamba.
“Ngabe tambane tihlala nebantu?”
“Cha.”
“Ngabe tambane tiyalutsandza lujū?”
“Cha.”
Maryanne uyema akahambi. Samuel
naye wema wangahambi, kodwa hhayi
ngekushesha ngalokwenele.
Uhamba uya kuMaryanne. Ubukeka
atfukutsele.
“Ngabe tambane ...”
“YEKELA KUBUTA IMIBUTO!”
“Kodwa ...”
“YEKELA!”
Maryanne ukhombisa Samuel sakhiwo
lesincane. Kuneluphawu kulesakhiwo.
UMTAPU WETINCWADZI.

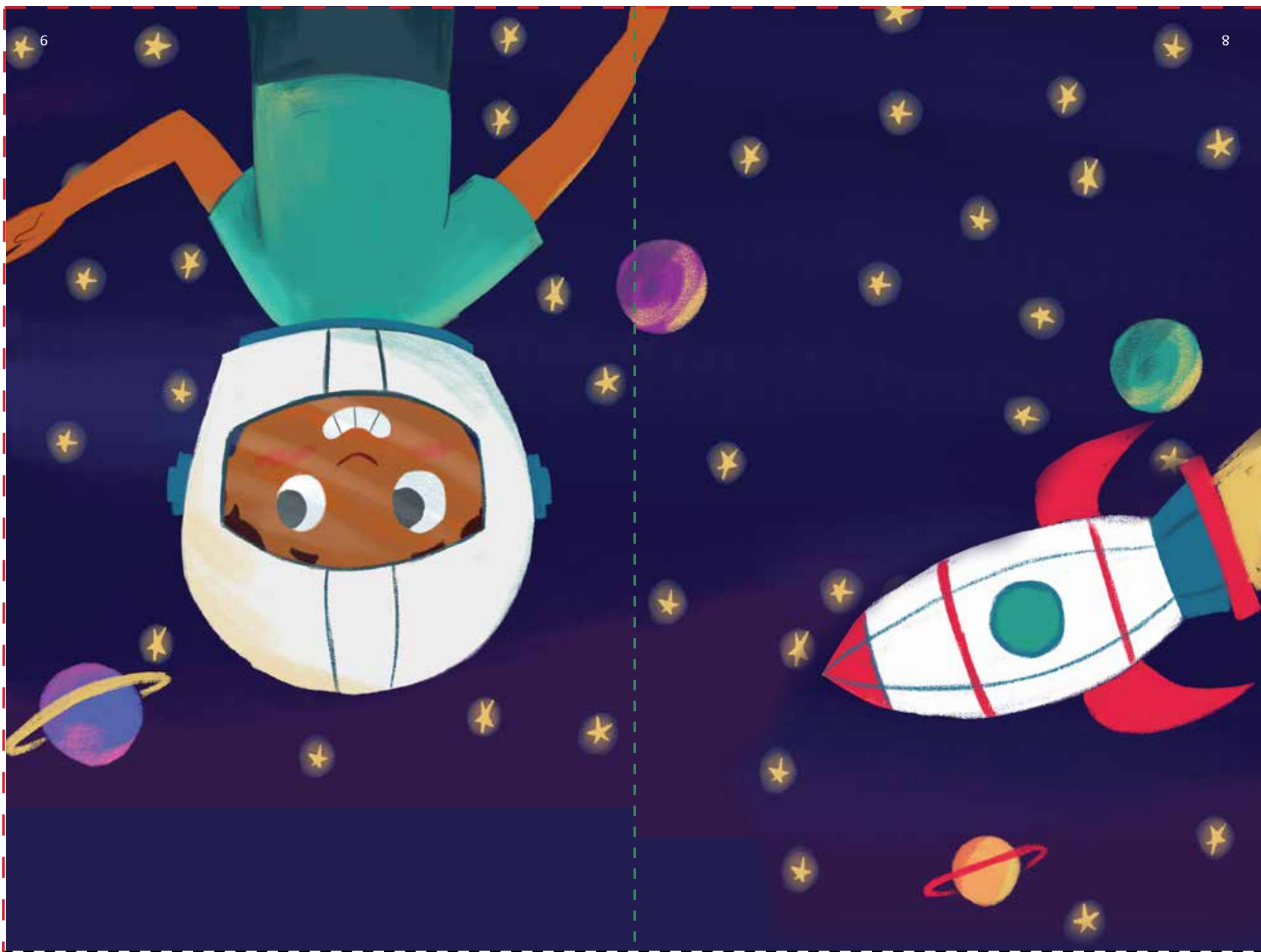


School is finished. It is time to go home.
Samuel and Maryanne are walking along,
walking along.
“Are ant bears real?” Samuel asked Maryanne.
“Yes.”
“Are they ants?”
“No.”
“Are they bears?”
“No.”
The children are walking along, walking
along.
“Are ant bears big?”
“Yes.”
“Are they strong?”
“Yes.”

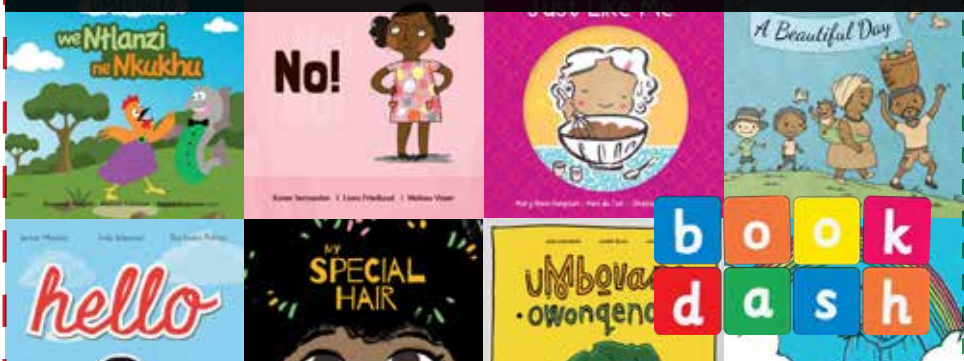
- Ant bears are big – bigger than most dogs.
- Ant bears eat ants and other insects.
- Ant bears make their homes under the ground.
- Ant bears are good at digging.
- Ant bears live in the grasslands of Africa.
- Ant bears have no teeth.
- Ant bears are also called aardvarks (which means earth-pigs).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



Samuel naMaryanne bayahamba baya ekhaya.
Samuel uthule kakhulu. Ucabanga ngetambane.
Ucabanga
ngato tonkhe tintfo latatiko ngato.
Ufisa kwangatsi angasibona sambane.
“Maryanne?” kusho yena.
“Yebo?”
“Singahlala wephute kulala bese sifuna tambane?
Singatsatsa lithoshi bese siyahamba sibuke kutsi
tikhona yini tambane lapha? Singatfolo kutsi ikhona
yini imigodzi yetambane lapho tihlala khona?
Singenta njalo? Singenta njalo?”
“Cha.”



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.

Yenta indzaba ibe nemdlandla!

- ★ Yetsa lomfana namake wakhe emagama emakhasini 2 na-3. Ucabanga kutsi baya kuphi?
- ★ Kukuphi lapho lomfana aya khona eluhambweni lwakhe? Nguyiphi kuletinzawo loyitsandza kakhulu?
- ★ Kungani lomfana aya kuletinzawo eluhambweni lwakhe? Buka emakhasi 12 na-13 kuze uthole umcondvo.
- ★ Phindze uphenye emakhasi alobhukwana bese ucoca lenzaba ngendlela yakho.

Nal'ibali 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



INal'ibali ngumkhankhaso wavelonkhe wekufundzela kutijabulisa kuvusa nekucinisa lisiko lekufundza eNingizimu Afrika yonkhana. Kufola lolunye lwati, vakashela www.nalibali.org

An unexpected adventure



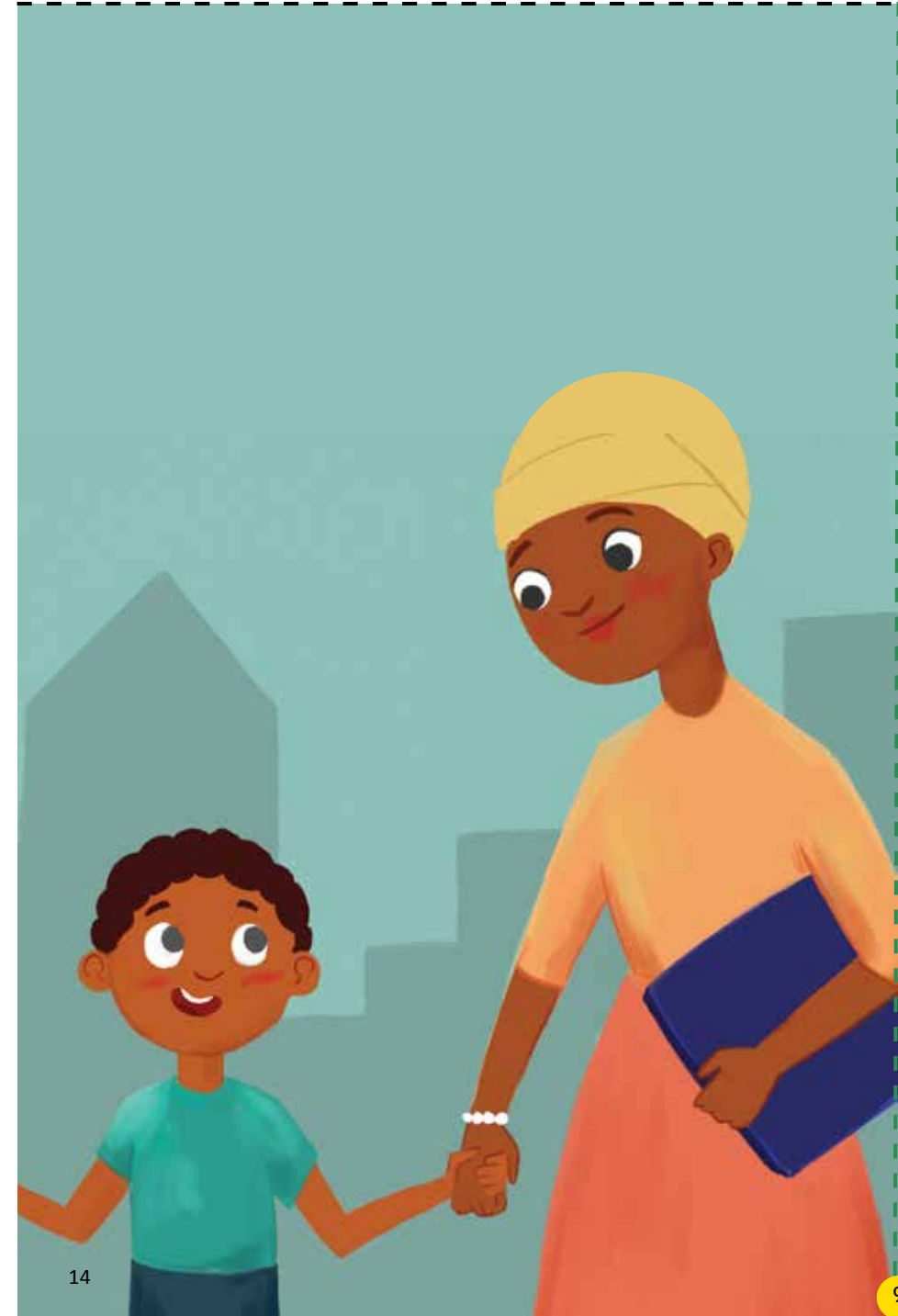
Luhambo lolungakalindzeleki

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?

Imibono lokungakhulunywa ngayo: Fundza sihloko salenzaba. Kwake kwenteka yini waba seluhambweni lolungakalindzeleki? Waya kuphi futsi yini lowayenta? Buka lesifombe lesikulekhava. Ucabanga kutsi kungani kunencwadzi lenkhulu levuliwe kulesifombe?









- T ambane tinkhulu – tinkhulu kunetinja letinyenti.
- T ambane tidla tintfutwane naletinye tilokatana.
- T ambane takha emakhaya ato ngaphansi kwemhlaba.
- T ambane tikhale ekugubheni.
- T ambane tihlala emaveni lanetjani ase-Afrika.
- T ambane tite ematinyo.
- T ambane tiphindze tibitwe ngekutsi tinguube temhlaba.
- T ambane tiphumela ngaphandle ebusuku kuphela.



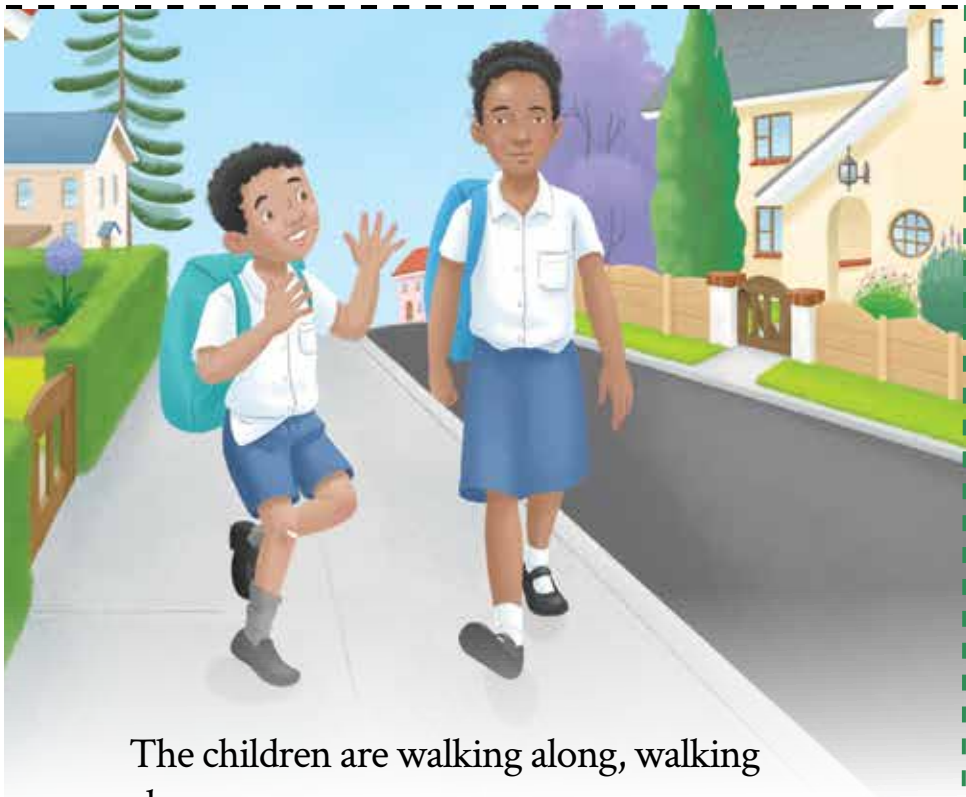
Samuel and Maryanne are walking home. Samuel is very quiet. He is thinking about ant bears. He is thinking about all the things he knows about them. He is wishing he could see an ant bear. “Maryanne?” he says. “Yes?” “Can we stay up late and look for ant bears? Can we take a torch and go and see if there 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 . . .” Maryanne holds up her hand. “STOP ASKING QUESTIONS!” “But . . .” “STOP!” Maryanne shows Samuel a small building. There is a sign on the building. LIBRARY



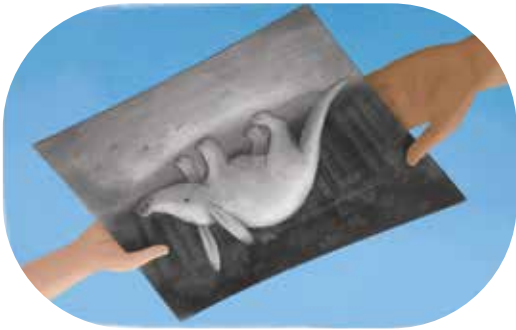
Sikolo siphumile. Sesikhatsi sekuya ekhaya. Samuel naMaryanne bayahamba, bayahamba. “Tambane tikhona mbamba?” Samuel wabuta Maryanne. “Yebo.” “Titintfutwane?” “Cha.” “Tingemabhele?” “Cha.” Labantfwana bayahamba, bayahamba. “Ngabe tambane tinkhulu?” “Yebo.” “Tinemandla?” “Yebo.”

Labantwana bayahamba, bayahamba.
“Ngabe titasidla?”
“Chai!”
“Tidla ini?”
“Tintufwane.”
Labantwana bayahamba, bayahamba.
“Ngabe tumbane tihlala etihlahleni?”
“Chai.”
“Ngabe tumbane tiyandiza njengeinyoni?”
“Chai.”



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 uyacabanga. Lendvodza lelungile yenta ifothokhophi yesitfombe sesambane. Iyinka Samuel.
Samuel solo uyacabanga.
“Tumbane tiphumela ngaphandle ebusuku kuphela,” kusho Samuel.
“Yebo.”
“Ngako-ke sati njani ngato?”
Lendvodza lelungile iyamoyitela.
“Bacwaningi bayatibuka ngekucophelela. Bantfu babeka emakhamera kutsi atsatse titfombe tato ebusuku. Bantfu babhala tincwadzi letisitjela konkhe ngato.”
Samuel ucabanga ngaloko. “Kodvwa *bantfwana* bati njani ngetambane?”
“Babuta imibuto!”

Bonkhe bantfu banelilungelo lekuba nesitfunti!



Sitfunti sikuhlonipha nekutsatsa umuntfu ngamunye njengaloyo lobalulekile, kungakhatsaliseki kutsi ungubani.

March 21 | 21 March

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.

LUSUKU LWEMALUNGELO EBANTFU HUMAN RIGHTS DAY

I-Bill of Rights ingashintjwa kuphela nangabe 67% wemalunga asePhalamende kanye netifundza letisitfupha kuleti letiyimfica tivotela kutsi kube nalensha i-Bill of Rights.

Yini leyenteka nga-March 21?

Nga-March 21, 1960, licembu lelikhulu laseNingizimu Afrika lemadvodza labantfu labamnyama,

bafati nebantfwana labutsana ngephandle kwesiteshi semaphoyisa eSharpeville libhikishela imitsetfo yemapasi. Imitsetfo yemapasi yayisho kutsi emadvodza labantfu labamnyama kufanele ngaso sonkhe sikhatsi aphafe imvume (noma incwadzi yekwendlula) lebeyisho kutsi angahlala futsi asebente endzaweni yasedolobheni. Tinkhulungwane temadvodza taya esiteshini semaphoyisa tingakayiphatsi incwadzi yekwendlula futsi tatsi kulamaphoyisa akatibophe tonkhe. Emaphoyisa atsi kulesicuku sebantfu asihambe, ngemuva kwaloko afutsa i-teargas futsi adubula lesicuku ngetinhluvu. Bantfu labangemashumi lasitfupha nemfica babulawa futsi labangetulu kwa-180 balimala. Labanyenti labafa badutjulwa ngemuva ngesikhatsi betama kubaleka.



Kungani Lusuku Lwemalungelo Ebantfu lubalulekile?

Lusuku Lwemalungelo Ebantfu lusikhumbuto sekutsi kubaluleke kangakanani kuvikela emalungelo abo bonkhe bantfu ngisho noma babaluphi luhlanga, bulili, inkholo, buve noma luhlobo lwebantfu loba nesitsakatelo kubo etindzabeni temacansi. Silugubha nga-March 21 kuze sitikhumbute kutsi bantfu labanyenti badzela konkhe labebanako, kufaka ekhatsi nekuphila kwabo, kuze bantfu baseNingizimu Afrika bakhululeke, eveni lelikhulekile lapho bantfu kufanele baphatfwe ngenhlonipho nangesitfunti.



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.

Tfola ikhophi ye-The Bill of Rights eSehlukweni 2 semtsetfo sisekelo waseNingizimu Afrika. Tfola ikhophi ngelulwimi lwakho ku-<https://www.justice.gov.za/legislation/constitution/pdf.html> noma kunoma ngumuphi umtapo wetincwadzi.

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.





Kungani iNgwenya ihlala emfuleni



Ibhalwe ngu-L.R. Mashigo ■ Imidwebho yentiwe nguChantelle naBürgen Thorne

Ngalelinye lilanga, kadzeni, Libhubesi lakhetfwa kutsi libe yinkhosi yelihlatsi. Ngalelo langa, Lidvuba labutsela ndzawonye tonkhe leti letinye tilwane latsi, "Asibeni nephathi kuze sibungate inkhosi yetfu lensha."

"Ngumbono lomuhle loyo," kusho Ingwe. "Ngicabanga kutsi iNgwenya kufanele kube ngiyo lejayiva nenkhosi ngelilanga lalephathi."

"Ngiyavumelana naloko," kusho uMgololo. "Kodwa nangabe iNgwenya kutawudzingeka kutsi ijayive nenkhosi, kufanele igeze emfuleni kuze sikhumba sayo sihlombe futsi simanyatele, njengalesi sami."

Tonkhe tilwane tavumelana neMgololo. Sikhumba seNgwenya sasimphunga futsi sigugile. Kwakudzingeka igeze emfuleni kuze sikhumba sayo sihlombe futsi simanyatele kuze ijayive nalenkhosi lensha.

Kodwa iNgwenya yala. "Angeke ngigeze kulomfula!" kukhala iNgwenya. "Angikake ngaba kulomfula. Angati nekutsi ngingakhona yini kubhukusha!" Kodwa kute silwane lesalalela loko bekushiwo yiNgwenya. Tonkhe tawushiya lomhlangano taya ekhaya.

INgwenya yasala yodwa. Yayikhatsatekile kutsi tonkhe letilwane titayihleka nayingakhoni kubhukusha. Sikhumba sayo singahloba futsi simanyatele njani nangabe ingakwati kugeza emfuleni? Ngako yacabanga lisu. "Ngitawuya emfuleni ebusuku ngesikhatsi tonkhe tilwane setilele. Ngako kute lesitangibona ngetama kubhukusha."

Ngalobo busuku, ngesikhatsi tonkhe letinye tilwane setilele, iNgwenya yaya emfuleni. Beyicabanga kutsi kute loyibonako, kodwa beyikhohliwe kutsi Sahhukulu asilali ebusuku! Sahhukulu besibukele njengoba iNgwenya ingena ngekucophelela emfuleni futsi



ifundza kubhukusha. Kodwa Sahhukulu sathula sangawubangi umsindvo.

Ekugcineni lefika lilanga lephathi. Tonkhe tilwane tabutsana endzaweni yekuhlangana. "Kukhona yini lowatiko kutsi ikuphi iNgwenya?" Kubuta uMgololo njengoba ucalata. "Ngiyetsemba kutsi ihlobile futsi iyamanyatela kuze ijayive nenkhosi." Kodwa kute lobekati kutsi iNgwenya ikuphi.

Sahhukulu satsi, "Ngicabanga kutsi ngiyati kutsi ikuphi. Ngilandzeleni!"

Tonkhe tilwane talandzela Sahhukulu njengoba sindiza siya ngasemfuleni.

Emfuleni, takhandza iNgwenya itfukutsele futsi ilusizi. Beseyibe sekhatsi emfuleni emalanga, kodwa sikhumba sayo sasisolo simphunga, singakahlobi futsi singamanyateli nakancane.

"Sicela uphume lapha emfuleni," kumemeta tonkhe letilwane. "Iphathi seyitawucala futsi kufanele ujayive nenkhosi!"



"Cha, angeke" kuphendvula iNgwenya. "Futsi nangabe lotsite asondzela eceleni kwemfula, ngitamudla. Nonkhe ningente ngatfukutsela kabi."

Futsi kungako kuze kube ngulamuhla, iNgwenya ihlala emantini. Sikhumba sayo solo sicinile futsi solo itfukutsele kakhulu. Futsi kute silwane lesisondzela kuyo. Tiyesaba kutsi iNgwenya ingase itidle!

Yenta indzaba ibe nemdlandla!

★ INgwenya beyesaba kutsi leti letinye tilwane titayihleka, ngako yahamba yodwa kuya emfuleni. Ucabanga kutsi kuyintfo lekahle kutsi uhambe uye endzaweni letsite ngaphandle kwekutjela umngani noma lilunga lemndeni kutsi utawube ukuphi?

★ Kungani iNgwenya yayitfukutselele leti letinye tilwane? Ucabanga kutsi beyinaso sizatfu lesivakalako sekutfukutsela? Kungani kungasiyo intfo lekahle kutsi ubatfukutselele sikhatsi lesidze labanye?



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?

Kwekutijabulisa kwakaNal'ibali

Nal'ibali fun



1.

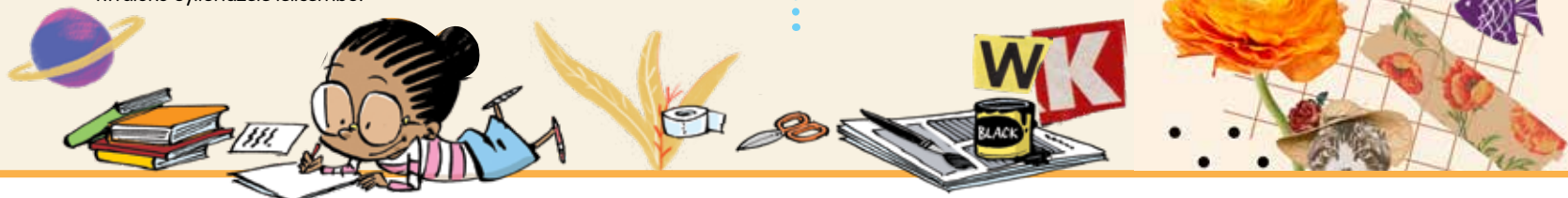
Yakha tindzaba takho futsi uticoco!

Utawudzinga:

- tiifombe kubomagazini labadzala nasemaphephandzabeni
- tintfo letincane letinjengetinsiba, tinctu telipulasitiki/tendwangu noma emakinobho
- sikelo kanye ne-glue
- likhadibhokisi noma emabhokisi elikhadibhokisi
- sikhwama longakuboni lokungekhatsi kuso

Lokufanele ukwente:

- Sika tiifombe nemagama kubomagazini nasemaphephandzabeni letingenta indzaba ijabulise. Usebentisa i-glue, wanamatsisele ekhadibhokisini. Funa tintfo letincane longatifaka endzabeni.
- Faka letiifombe, emagama naletintfo esikhwameni.
- Nangabe kungumfwana munye kuphela lowenta lomsebenzi, mcele kutsi acimete bese ukhipha tintfo letisihlanu kulesikhwama. Kufanele asebenzise leto tintfo kuze akhe yakhe indzaba. Ungayibhala phansi indzaba umntfwana wakho lakutjela yona bese ngemuva kwaloko niyifundze ndzawonye.
- Nangabe licembu lebantfwana lenta lomsebenzi, bahlalise bente irawundi. Niketa munye walabantfwana lesikhwama futsi umcele kutsi akhetse intfo letsite kulesikhwama futsi acale indzaba yakhe ngalentfo layikhetsile. Yendlulisa lesikhwama kubo bonkhe labantfwana labakulerawundi kuze wonkhe umntfwana abe nelitfuba lekukhatsa intfo letsite kuze ayifake kulenzaba. Bhala phansi lenzaba labantfwana labayicocako ngemuva kwaloko uyifundzele lelicembu.



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:

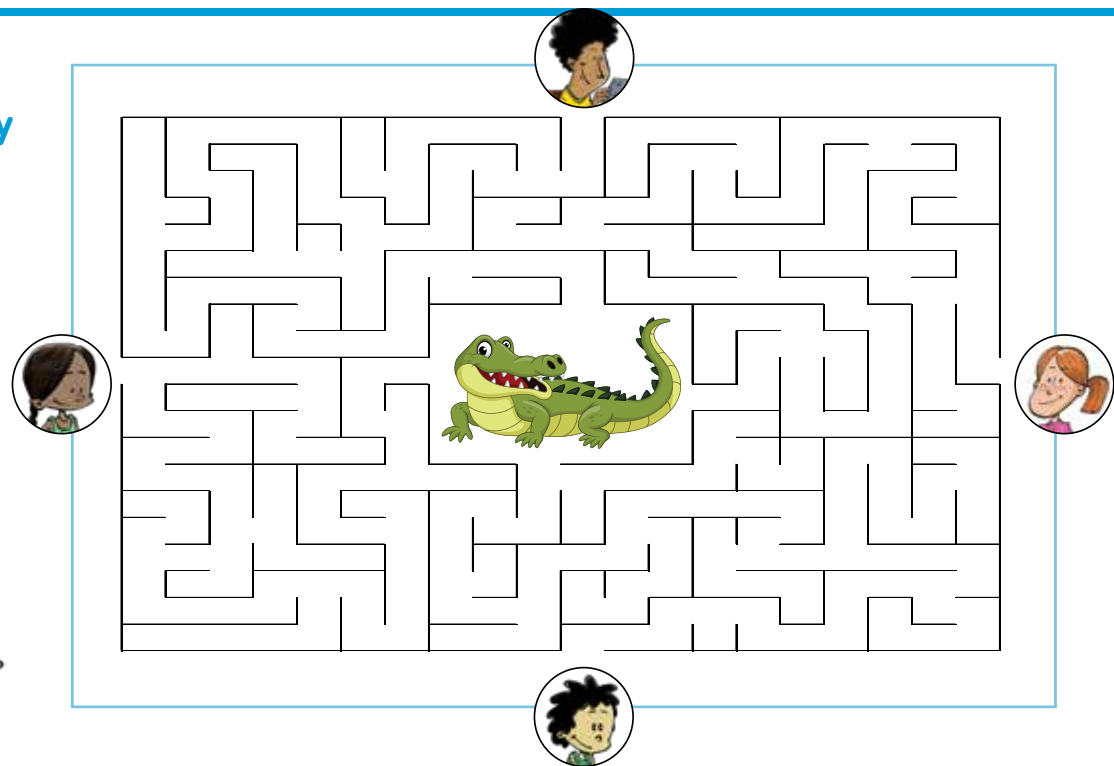
- Cut pictures and words out from magazines and newspapers that might make a story interesting. Using the glue, stick them onto cardboard. Look for small objects that you could include in a story.
- Place the pictures, words and objects into the bag.
- If only one child is doing the activity, ask them 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!

Ulahlekile utitfola ubhekene neNgwenya. Tfola indlela yekuphuma ngekushesha lokukhulu!



Nal'ibali ikhona kute kutsi ikukhutsate futsi ikwesekela. **Tsintsana** natsi nobe ngayiphi lenye yaletindlela leti:

Nal'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

Nalibali