



Ndila dzi leluwaho dza u anetshela vhana zwiṭori

Vhathu vha anetshela zwiṭori uri vha ṭolisise mihumbulo na u pfesesa shango line vha tshila khaḽo. Zwiṁwe zwa zwiṭori zwine ra zwi anetshela zwi bva kha mirafho minzhi ya kale, ngeno zwiṁwe zwi zwiswa zwe ra ḽisikela zwone. Zwi a takadza u anetshela vhana vhaṇu zwiṭori nahone zwi fusha muṁwe na muṁwe. Zwi dovha zwa sumbedza vhana vhaṇu uri ni dzhiela nṭha u fhedza tshenetshi tshifhinga tshi takadzaho navho.



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.

Mbuyelo dza u anetshela tshiṭori

- ★ Musi vhaṭhogomeli vha tshi anetshela vhana zwiṭori, zwi ṭuṭuwedza vhana uri na vhone vha anetshela zwiṭori.
- ★ Zwiṭori zwi funza vhana ngudo dza vhutshilo. Zwi vha thusa u guda nga ha lufuno, vivho, vhuthu, vhuḽi na vhuṁvi.
- ★ U anetshela zwiṭori zwi ṭangavhudza mihumbulo ya vhana na u shumisa havho luambo. Hezwi zwi vha lugiselela uri vha bvelele tshikoloni.
- ★ Zwiṭori zwi nga ṭanganya vhana na fhethu hu re kule, zwifhinga zwi sa fani na vhutshilo ha vhathu vha sa athu vhuya vha vha vhona. Hezwi zwi funza vhana vhuṭsila vhu ngaho u sa fhela mbilu, u ḽiṭukufhadza na u pfesesa.
- ★ U anetshela vhana zwiṭori zwa zwithu zwe zwa itea kha inwi ni tshee muṭuku zwi thusa inwi na vhana uri ni vhe na vhuṭshaka havhuḽi.



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.



Ndi nga thoma hani u anetshela zwiṭori?

- ★ Thomani nga zwiṭori zwipfufhi, zwi leluwaho zwine na zwi ḽivha kana zwine na tou zwi humbulela.
- ★ Khethani zwiṭori zwine zwa ḽo takadza vhana vhaṇu na zwine zwa tendelana na miṁwaha yavho. Vha vhudziseni uri vha takalela zwiṭori zwa mufuda-ḽe.
- ★ Ivhani na zwiṭori zwine na ḽo zwi anetshela. Iyani kha www.nalibali.org/stories uri ni wane zwiṭori zwinzhi mahala nga nyambo dzoṭhe dza Afurika Tshipembe.
- ★ ḽiḽowedzeni u anetshela tshiṭori u swikela ni tshi tshi ḽivha zwavhuḽi. Uri ni wane tsivhudzo nga ha u anetshela zwiṭori, sedzani **Sikani zwifanyiso mihumbuloni ya vhana vhaṇu** afho fhasi.

Arali na ḽiphina nga u anetshela zwiṭori, vhana vhaṇu vha ḽo ḽiphina nga u zwi thetshesela!



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!



Sikani zwifanyiso mihumbuloni ya vhana vhaṇu

- ★ Shumisani maipfi a takadzaho na a ṭalutshedzaho zwithu zwavhuḽi, u ṭalusa nyito na fhethu.
- ★ Shumisani mbonalo dza tshifhatuwo, dzi ngaho u sinyalala u sumbedza nḽila ye mubvumbudzwa a sinyuwa ngayo.
- ★ Shumisani ngafhadzo, ṭharamudzani zwanda u sumbedza vhuḽapfu ha muri. Ngafhadzo dzi thusa vhana uri vha humbule tshiṭori na u tshi pfesesa khwine.
- ★ Ni shandu-shandukise ipfi, ni nga ambela fhasi nga ipfi ḽo vuḽaho u sumbedza mubvumbudzwa a re na ṭhoni kana na ambela nṭha, nga ipfi ḽi denya u sumbedza muthu a re muswonda.

Vhutumbuli vhu songo lavhelelwaho ndi tshiṭori tsha zwifanyiso tshi si na maipfi, tshi re kha masiatari 7 u ya kha 10. Shumisani zwifanyiso u anetshela tshiṭori nga maipfi aṇu.

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. ZWI THOMA NGA TSHIṬORI.

Laiburari ndi dza ndeme!

Laiburari ndi “khorho dzi livhisaho kha ndivho”. Bugu dzavho, gurannḡa, magazini na tshumelo zwa mahala zwi nea muḡwe na muḡwe tshikhala tsho tsireledzeaho tsha u guda. Vhege ya Laiburari i pembelela laiburari na vhashumi vha laiburari nga ḡḡila ye vha shandula ngayo vhutshilo na u khwaḡhisa zwitshavha zwashu. Tshi dovha tsha vha tshifhinga tsha u pembelela bugu na zwiḡori!

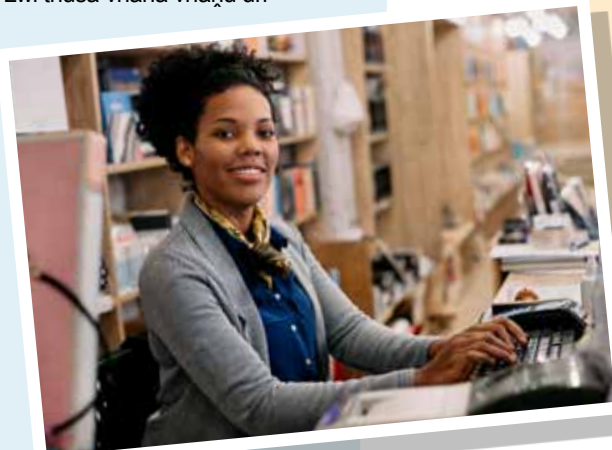


Libraries are important!

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!

ḡḡila ine laiburari dza thusa ngayo vhana

- ☆ Laiburari dzi na bugu dza ngano na dza zwithu zwa vhukuma, dzimagazini na dzigurannḡa. Kha dziḡwe laiburari ni nga hadzima dzi-CD, dzi-DVD na bugu dza u guda dzo itelwaho u thusa vhaswa vha re miḡwahani ya vhufumi nga pfunzo dzavho – zwenezwi ndi mahala!
- ☆ Laiburari nnnzhi dzi na bugu na khandiso nga nyambo dzo vhalaho dza Afurika Tshipembe. Humbelani mushumi wa laiburari uri a ni ḡee bugu nga luambo lwaḡu.
- ☆ U ya laiburari tshifhinga tshoḡhe zwi thusa vhana vhaḡu uri vha ḡowele u vhalo – zwine zwa vha nyito ine vha nga ḡiphina ngayo vhutshilo havho hoḡhe!
- ☆ Laiburari dzi na zwithu zwi takadzaho zwa vhana (na dziḡshetshe) zwi ngaho zwifhinga zwa u anetshela zwiḡori, maḡano a zwipopayi na mbekanyamushumo dza musi tshikolo tsho vala.
- ☆ Laiburari ndi fhethu ho tsireledzeaho, hu si na phosho hune ha nga ya vhatu vha mirole yoḡhe. Vhana vhanzhi vha ita tshuḡwahaya dzavho laiburari na ḡhoḡisiso dza mishumo yavho ya tshikolo.
- ☆ U guda u shumisa laiburari ndi vhtsila ha ndeme. Vhana vha tea u guda ḡḡila ine vha nga ḡoḡa ngayo bugu dzo ḡwalwaho nga muḡwali mukene kana tshḡḡo tshi takadzaho. Vhashumi vha laiburari vha ḡo vha thusa.



Vhege ya Laiburari uno ḡwaha ndi u bva nga ḡa 20 u swika nga ḡa 26 ḡhafamuhwe

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.)

Diphineni nga bugu dzi sa fani!

- ♥ **Zwiḡori zwa vhukuma** zwi livhisa ḡhogomelo kha thaidzo dza vhukuma dzine vhabvumbedzwa vha tea u dzi piringulula, u fana na ḡḡila ye muḡwe mubvumbedzwa a thivhela ngayo khonani yawe uri i sa shengedzwe tshikoloni.
- ♥ **Nganeavhutshilo dzo ḡwalwaho nga vhaḡwe vhatu na dzo ḡwalwaho nga vhaḡe vhadzo** dzi amba nga ha zwiḡori zwa vhatu vha vhukuma, vha ngaho ḡambi ya muzika wa pop kana murangaphanḡa wa bvumo.
- ♥ **Zwiḡori zwa sialala** zwi anetshela nganea i re na mulaedza kana pfunzo, u fana na zwine zwa itea arali vhatu vha tshikafhadza maḡi nahone Mme Ḳifhasi a sinyuwa.
- ♥ **Bugu dza mafhungo** dzi na mulaedza na mbuno, sa tsumbo, dzi amba nga ha thendo na maitele zwa zwigwada zwi sa fani zwa vhurerele kana nga ha ḡaledzi na pulanete.
- ♥ Webusaithi ya Nal’ibali www.nalibali.org i na zwiḡori zwinnzhi zwa mahala nga nyambo dzoḡhe dza Afurika Tshipembe. Zwenezwo zwiḡori zwo tevhokanyiswa u thoma nga zwiḡori zwa zwino-zwino, nganea dza sialala, zwiḡori zwa zwipuka, zwiḡori zwi seisaho, zwiḡori zwine zwa ita uri muthu a ḡipfe o takala, zwiḡori zwi re na ngudo dza vhutshilo, zwiḡori zwo thewaho kha zwithu zwa vhukuma vhutshiloni na zwiḡori zwine zwa tou humbulelwa. (Ni nga zwi wana kha Stories > Written stories > Multilingual stories.)



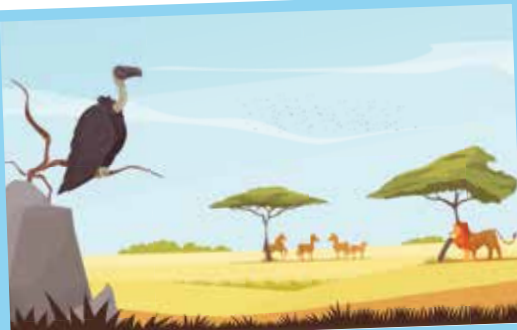
Pembelelani Duvha la Lifhasi la Zwipuka – 3 Thafamuhwe!

Zwipuka zwi ita mushumo wa ndeme nga u ita uri vhupo ho fhamba-fhambanaho ha lifhasi vhu dzule vhu na mutakalo wavhuḽi nahone ho naka. Tshiṽho tsha uno ṽwaha tsha Duvha la Lifhasi la Zwipuka ndi U Vhuyedzedza zwipuka zwa ndeme u itela u vusulusa vhupo. Zwenezwo zwi nga kha ḽi pfala zwo serekana, fhedzi zwi amba uri tshipuka tshiṽwe na tshiṽwe kha vhupo tshi ita mushumo wa ndeme u itela uri vhupo vhu dzule vhu na mutakalo wavhuḽi. Nga zwenezwo, arali hu na zwipuka zwi si gathi zwa muṽwe mufuda kana arali zwi siho kha vhupo, zwenezwo zwipuka zwi tea u vhuyedzedzwa uri vhupo vhu dovhe vhu vhe na mutakalo wavhuḽi.

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.

Vhupo ndi ndunzhe-ndunzhe ya zwimela na zwiwhumbiwa zwi tshilaho zwine zwa shumisana nga zwoṽhe nahone zwa dovha zwa shumisana na vhupo hazwo nga ṽḽila yo linganyiselwaho ine ya ita uri zwipiḽa zwoṽhe zwi dzule zwi na mutakalo wavhuḽi.



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.



Humbulani nga hezwi:

Kha ri ri dzindau (mufuda ya zwimange zwiḽulwane) dzi a ngalangala Kruger National Park (hune ha vha vhupo)! Nga murahunyana, hu ḽo vha na phala na mbiḽi nnzhi vhukuma. Zwenezwo zwipuka zwi ḽo ḽa hatsi hoṽhe lune fhethu hunzhi ha ḽo sala hu si na tshithu. Nga murahu ha zwenezwo hu nga vha na mukumbululo musi mvula i tshi na. Zwenezwi zwi ḽo vha thaidzo kha zwimela, zwipuka na zwikhokhonono zwoṽhe!



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!



Ndi nga thusa hani?

- 1. Anḽadzani mulaedza kha dzikhonani na vha muṽani.** Humbelani muthu muḽulwane muṽani wa haṽu uri a rumele milaedza kha Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp na kha dziṽwe nyanḽadzamafhungo dza vhudavhidzani nga ha ndeme ya zwipuka. Kana ni ite phostara ine na ḽo i ṽana tshikoloni tshine na dzhena khatsho kana laiburari.
- 2. Ambani nga hazwo!** Ambani nga ha mafhungo a zwipuka tshikoloni.
- 3. Ivhani na fulo ḽa u kuvhanganya masheleni ni a ṽee madzangano a fulufhedzeaho ane a thusa zwipuka.**



How can I help?

- 1. 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.
- 2. Talk about it!** Debate issues about wildlife at school.
- 3. Through your school raise funds and donate it** to a dependable organisation that helps wild animals.

Nḽila ya u shumisa zwiṽori zwashu nga nḽila dzi sa fani

- 1. Anetshelani ṽwana waṽu tshiṽori.** Vhalani ni ḽiḽowedze u anetshela tshiṽori. Nga murahu ni shumise ipfi ḽaṽu, tshifhaṽuwo na muvhili uri mubvumbédzwa muṽwe na muṽwe a nge muthu wa vhukuma.
- 2. Vhalelani ṽwana waṽu tshiṽori.** Ambani nga ha zwifanyiso. Vhudzisani uri, “Ni humbula uri hu ḽo itea mini nga murahu?” kana “Ni vhona u nga ndi ngani mubvumbédzwa o amba zwenezwo kana o ita zwenezwo?”
- 3. Vhalani tshiṽori na ṽwana waṽu.** Ni sielisane musi ni tshi vhala tshiṽori. Ni songo mu khakhulula, ni mu khakhulule arali fhedzi o humbela u thusiwa.
- 4. Thetshesani musi ṽwana waṽu a tshi vhala.** Thetshesani ni sa mu dzheni haṽwani. Ni mu vhudze uri zwi a takadza musi a tshi vhalela nṽha no mu thetshesela.
- 5. Itani mishumo ya Itani uri tshiṽori tshi nyanyule!** U ita zwenezwi na vhana vhaṽu zwi fanela u ni takadza noṽhe.

How to use our stories in different ways

- 1. 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.
- 2. 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?”
- 3. 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.
- 4. Listen to your child read.** Listen without interrupting. Say that you enjoy hearing them read aloud to you.
- 5. Do the Get story active! activities.** This should be fun for you and your child.



Pembelelani vhafumakadzi na vhurendi nga Tshafamuhwe!

Nga la 8 Tshafamuhwe, shangoni lothe vhatu vha do pembelela Duvha la Vhafumakadzi la Tshaka Dzothe nahone la 21 Tshafamuhwe ndi Duvha la Lifhasi la Vhurendi. Kha ri tanganye enea maduvha mavhili, ri nwale tshirendo ri pembelele vhafumakadzi!



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!

- Dzhiani bammbiri ni nwale maipfi kana mibulo yothe ine na i humbula musi ni tshi pfa ipfi "vhafumakadzi".
- Khethani maipfi kana mibulo ine na toda u i shumisa kha tshirendo tshaṅu.
- Mutaladzi muṅwe na muṅwe wa tshirendo tshaṅu u tea u thoma nga leḡere li re kha ipfi VHAFUMAKADZI. Sa tsumbo, ni nga ṅwala uri "Vhomme vha zwithu zwi tshilaho" kha mutaladzi une wa thoma nga leḡere "V".

V
H
A
F
U
M
A
K
A
D
Z
I

- Nwalani maṅwe maipfi a todeaho uri ni tshaphudze tshirendo tshaṅu.
- Nwalani dzina la tshirendo tshaṅu.
- Vhalelani nṅha tshirendo tshaṅu mufumakadzi wa ndeme vhutshiloni haṅu, khamusi mme aṅu, makhulu, khaladzi kana makhadzi waṅu!

Hafhu ndi zwavhuḡi uri ni ṅwale tshirendo tsha Duvha la Pfanelo dza Vhathu, u thoma ha luṅavula, Duvha la Lifhasi la Maḡi kana ṅwe therohaho i ifhio ine ya vha ya ndeme kha inwi!

Ri rumeleni zwirendo zwaṅu nahone zwi nga kha ḡi gandiswa kha Tshumetshedzo ya Nal'ibali! Zwi rumeleni nga imeili kha stories@nalibali.org nahone ni songo hangwa u ṅwala uri "Tshumetshedzo ya Vhurendi ha Nal'ibali" kha mutaladzi une na tea u ṅwala theroh. Kana ni zwi dzhenise kha ṅwe ya nyandadzamafhungo yashu – Facebook [nalibaliSA](https://www.facebook.com/nalibaliSA) kana Twitter na 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).

Tandavhudzani laiburari yaṅu. Itani bugu MBILI dza tumula u vhulunge

- Gerani masiatari 5 u ya kha 12 a yeneyi tshumetshedzo.
- Bammbiri li re na masiatari 5, 6, 11 na 12 li ita bugu nthihi. Bammbiri li re na masiatari 7, 8, 9 na 10 li ita ṅwe bugu.
- Shumisani bammbiri liṅwe na liṅwe u ita bugu. Tevhelani nyeletshedzo dzi re afho fhasi u ita bugu ṅwe na ṅwe.

- Petani bammbiri nga vhukati kha mutalo mutswu u re na zwithoma.
- Dovhani ni li pete nga vhukati kha mutalo mudala u re na zwithoma.
- Gerani kha mitalo mitswuku i re na zwithoma.



Mbilalusunzi ndi dza vhukuma?
Lesley Beake • Tamsin Hurren



Vhutumbuli vhu songo lavhelelwaho
Emma Bowman • Carina Jooste • Nadine Stiel

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 a lavhelesa Maryanne. “Vha a ðivha nga mbilalusunzi fhaja?” “Ee.” Samuel a lavhelesa laiburari. “Ndi nga dzhena?” “Ee.” Samuel a dzhena. Laiburari yo ðala bugu. Hu na bugu dza maðanaðana. Khamusi hu na zwigigidi zwa bugu. Zwino Samuel u ðo wana hani bugu ya mbilalusunzi? “Ee?” hu amba munna wa u luga. “Vha na bugu nga ha mbilalusunzi?” Mujaiburari a mwemwela. “Ee.” Munna wa u luga a ðisa bugu. Samuel a dzula kha tafula uri a i sedze.



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>

Hetshi tshiitori tsho shandulwa u bva kha *Mbilalusunzi ndi dza vhukuma?* tsho gandiswaho nga Cadbury i tshi shumisana na Nal'ibali sa tshipiða tsha Cadbury Dairy Milk #InOurOwnWords initiative. Tshiitori tshinwe na tshinwe tshi wanala nga nyambo dza fuminihi dza tshiofisi dza Afurika Tshipembe. Uri ni wane zwo engedzeaho nga ha Cadbury Dairy Milk #InOurOwnWords initiative titles iyani kha <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.

Itani uri tshiitori tshi nyanyule!

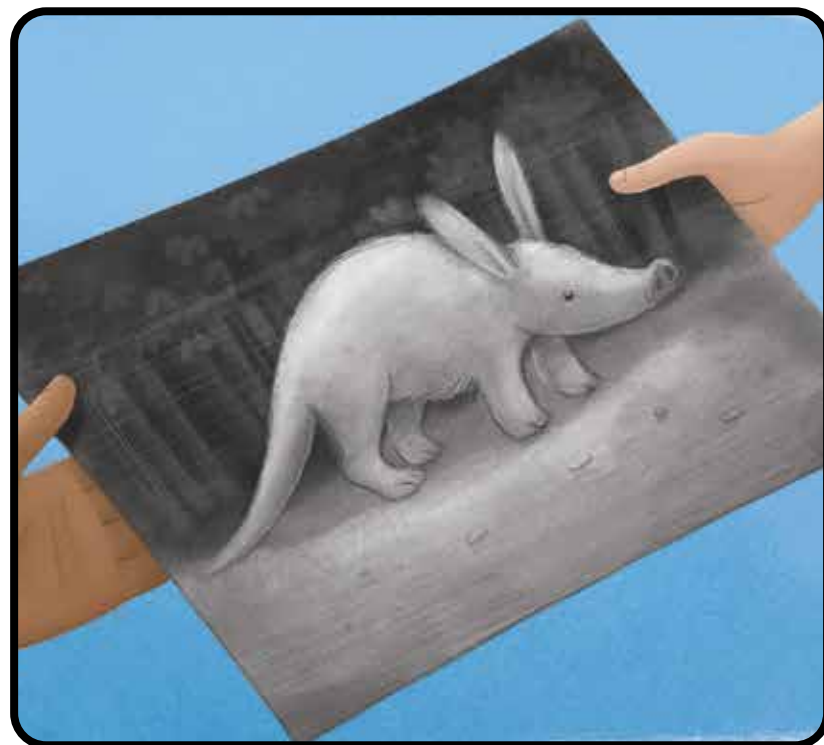
- ★ Ndi tshipuka tshifhio tshine na tshi funesa? Olani tshifanyiso tshatsho. Nwalani dzina la tshenetsho tshipuka nga fhasi ha tshifanyiso kana ni humbele muiwe muthu uri a ni thuse u nwala.
- ★ Naa ni nga shumisa mafhungo a re kha tshiitori u nwala mutevhe wa “ngoho” na “mazwifhi” nga ha mbilalusunzi?
- ★ Shumisani vumba kana suko la u tambisa ni ite mbilalusunzi.
- ★ Itani litambwa la mufhindulano vhukati ha Samuel na Maryanne kha tshipiða tsha tshiitori tsha musi vha sa athu swika laiburari.

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



Nal'ibali ndi fulo la lushaka la u vhalela u diphina u itela u karusa na u fahulela ngowelo ya u vhala kha lothe la Afurika Tshipembe. U wana mafhungo nga vhuðalo, dalelani www.nalibali.org.

Are antbears real?



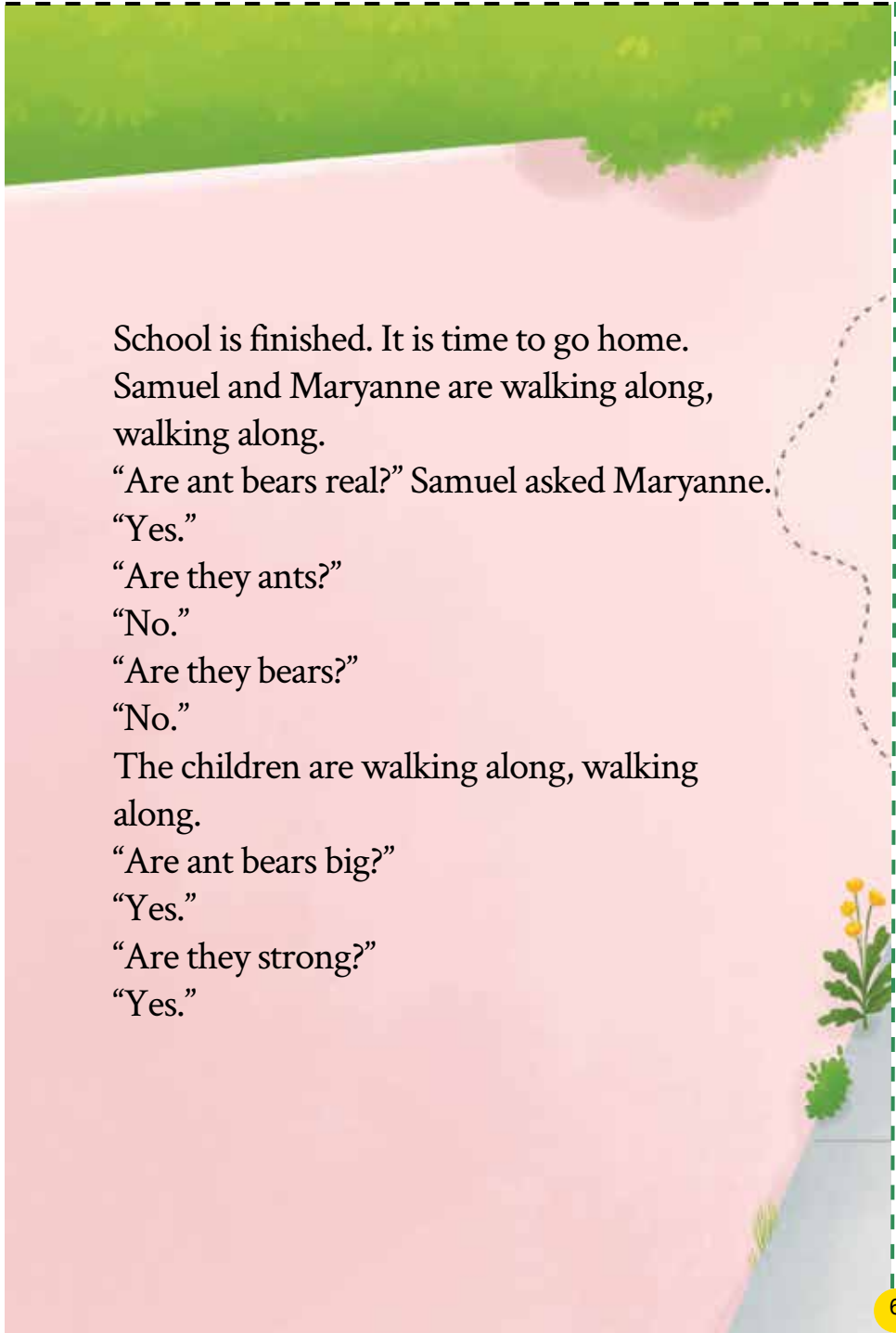
Mbilalusunzi ndi dza vhukuma?

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?

Zwine ha nga ambiwa nga hazwo: Samuel o vha a tshi khou toða bugu i no amba nga ha mbilalusunzi. Ni takalela u vhala bugu dza lushaka lufhio? Samuel o vha a tshi nga vha o shumisa nðila ifhio u wana mafhungo nga ha mbilalusunzi? Ni anzela u wana hani mafhungo?

Vhana vha khou tshimbila vhothe.
“Mbilalusunzi dzi dzula na vathu?”
“Hai.”
“Mbilalusunzi dzi a takalela mutoli?”
“Hai.”
Maryanne a ima, fhedzi hu
si nga u tāvhanya. A ya kha Maryanne. A
vhonala o sinyuwa.
“Mbilalusunzi dzi ...”
Maryanne a imisa tshanḁa tshawe.
“LITSHANI U MMBUDZISA MBUDZISO!”
“Fhedzi ...”
“LITSHANI!”
Maryanne u sumbedza Samuel tshifhaṱo
tshiṱuku. Hu na luswayo kha tshifhaṱo.
LAIBURARI.

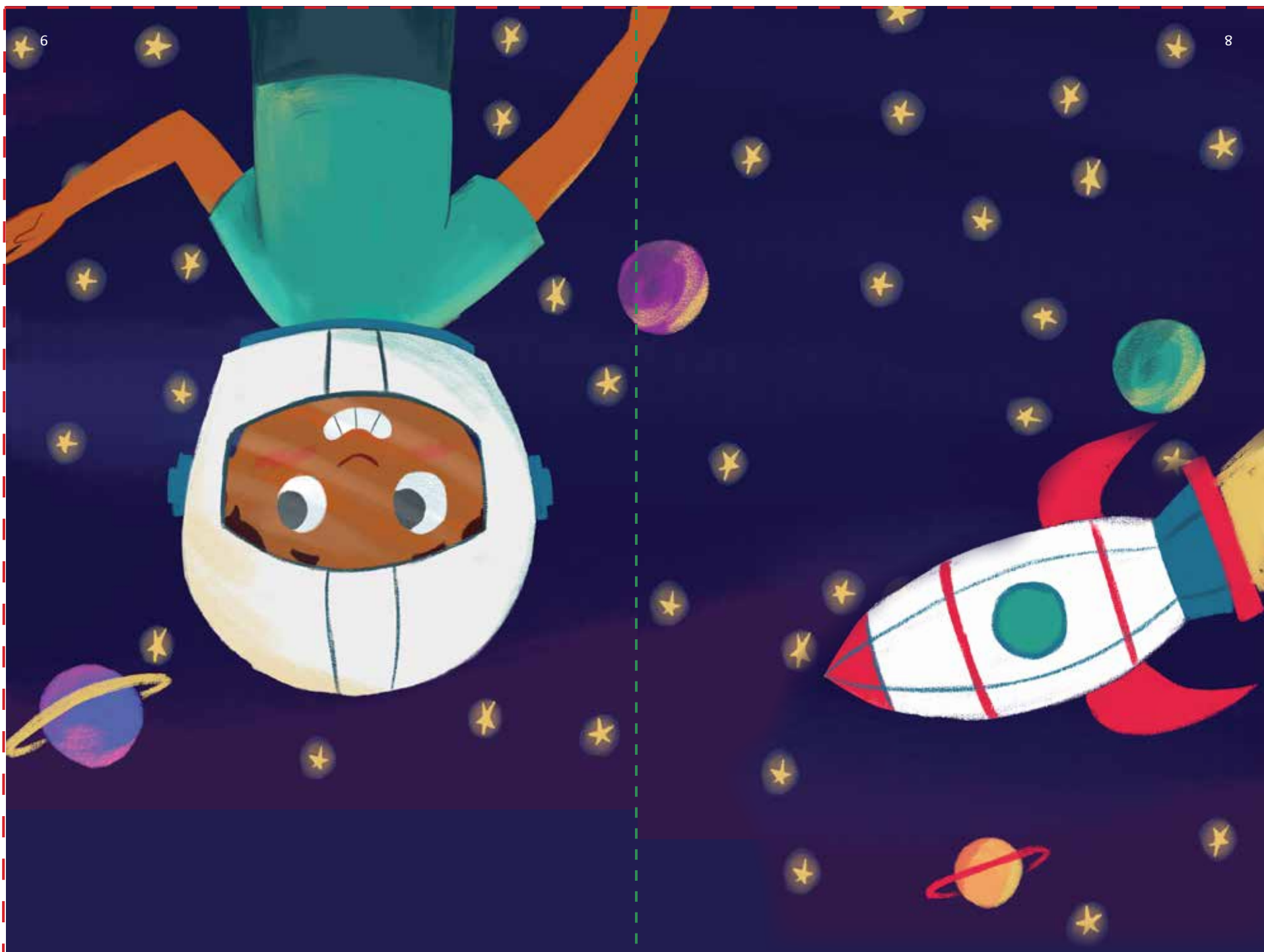


School is finished. It is time to go home.
Samuel and Maryanne are walking along,
walking along.
“Are ant bears real?” Samuel asked Maryanne.
“Yes.”
“Are they ants?”
“No.”
“Are they bears?”
“No.”
The children are walking along, walking
along.
“Are ant bears big?”
“Yes.”
“Are they strong?”
“Yes.”

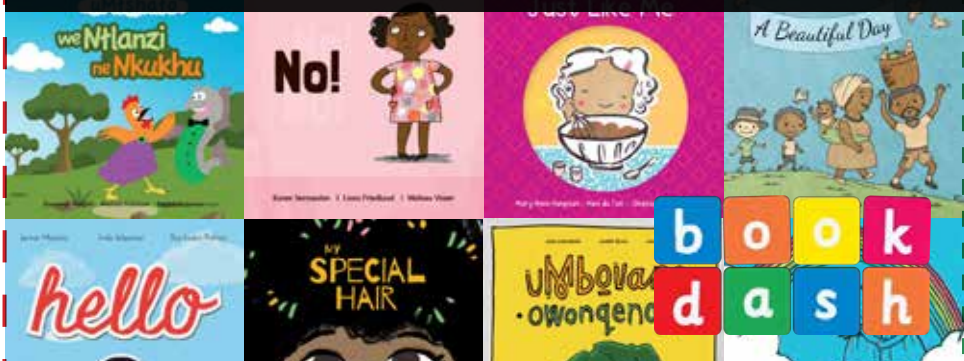
- Ant bears are big – bigger than most dogs.
- Ant bears eat ants and other insects.
- Ant bears make their homes under the ground.
- Ant bears are good at digging.
- Ant bears live in the grasslands of Africa.
- Ant bears have no teeth.
- Ant bears are also called aardvarks (which means earth-pigs).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



Samuel na Maryanne vha khou tshimbila
u ya hayani. Samuel o fhumulesa. U
khou humbula nga mbilalusunzi. U khou
humbula nga zwithu zwothe zwine a
ḁivha nga hadzo.
U khou tama a tshi nga vhona
mbilalusunzi.
“Maryanne?” u a amba.
“Ee?”
“Ri nga dzedza u swika vhusiku na u ṱoḁa
mbilalusunzi? Ri nga dzhia thotshi ra yo
vhona arali hu na mbilalusunzi fhano?
Ri nga ṱoḁisisa arali hu na milindi ya
mbilalusunzi hune dza dzula hone? Ri nga
kona? Ri nga kona?”
“Hai.”



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.

Itani uri tshiṭori tshi nyanyule!

- ★ Irani madzina mutukana na mme awe vha re kha masiatari 2 na 3. Ni vhona u nga vha khou ya ngafhi?
- ★ Mutukana o ya ngafhi kha nyendo dzawe dza vhutumbuli? Ni funesa ngafhi kha fhethu he a ya hone?
- ★ Ndi ngani onoyo mutukana o ya heneffho fhethu kha nyendo dzawe dza vhutumbuli? Lavhelesani masiatari 12 na 13 uri ni wane phindulo.
- ★ Dovhani ni vule masiatari a tshibugwana ni anetshele tshenetsho tshiṭori nga ngila yanu.

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



Nal'ibali ndi fulo la lushaka la u vhaela u diphina u itela u karusa na u tshulela ngowelo ya u vhalala kha lothe la Afurika Tshipembe. U wana mafhungo nga vhuḡalo, dalelani www.nalibali.org.

An unexpected adventure



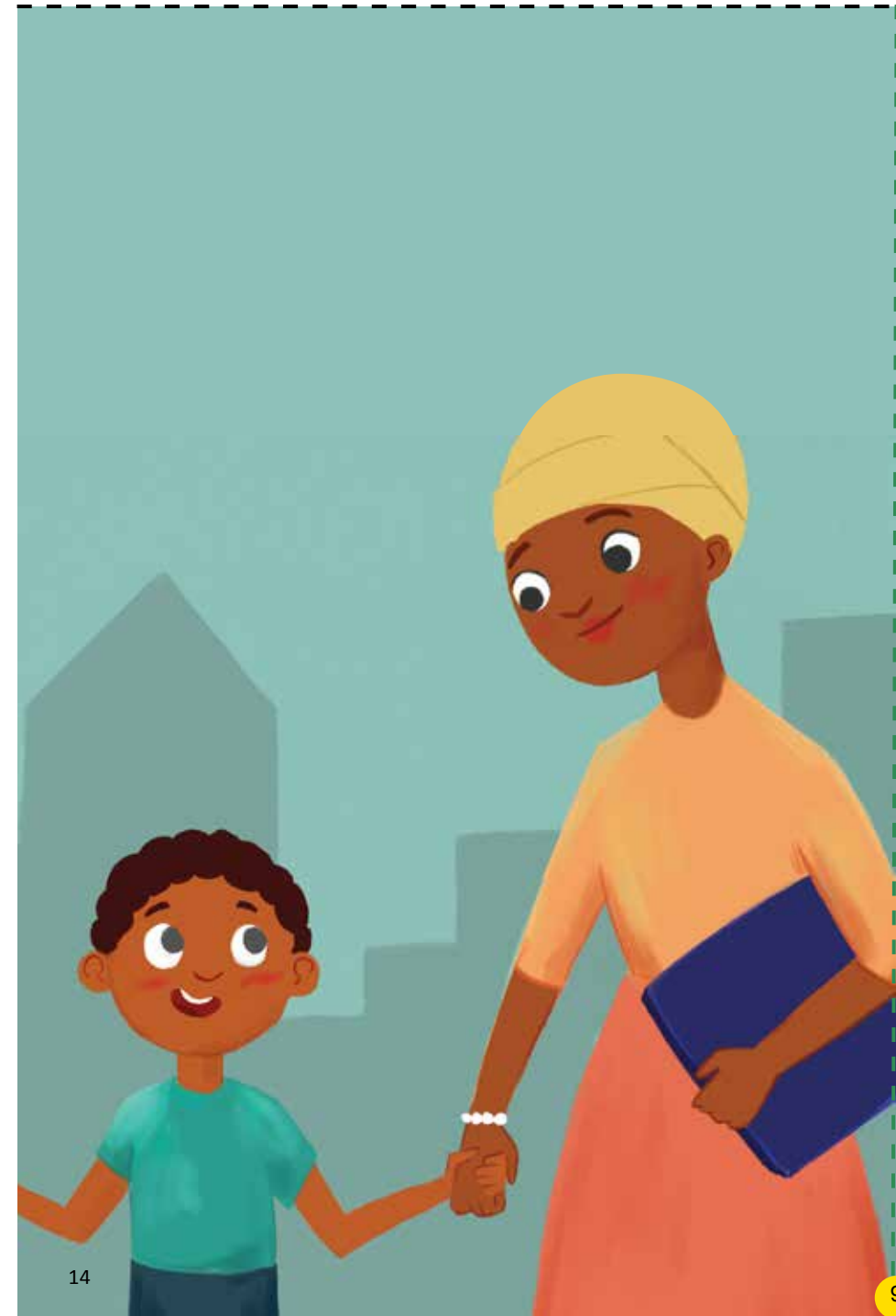
Vhutumbuli vhu songo lavhelelwaho

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?

Zwine ha nga ambiwa nga hazwo: Vhalani tshiṭoho tsha tshiṭori. No no vhuya na ya huṅwe fhethu na tumbula zwithu zwe na vha ni songo zwi lavhelela? No vha no ya ngafhi nahone no ita mini? Lavhelesani tshifanyiso tshi re kha gwati. Ni vhona u nga ndi ngani hu na bugu khulwane yo vulwaho kha tshifanyiso?









- Mbilalusunzi ndi khulwane – khulwane u fhira mmbwa nuzhi.
- Mbilalusunzi dzi ja vhusunzi na zwiwhe zwikhokhonono.
- Mbilalusunzi dzi ita mahaya adzo fhasi ha mavu.
- Mbilalusunzi dzi konesa u gwa.
- Mbilalusunzi dzi dzula mavhaleni a Afurika.
- Mbilalusunzi a dzi na mano.
- Mbilalusunzi dzi vhidzwa hafu nga ja aardvarks (zwine zwa amba nguluvhe dza ifhasi).
- Mbilalusunzi dzi bva vhusiku fhedzi.



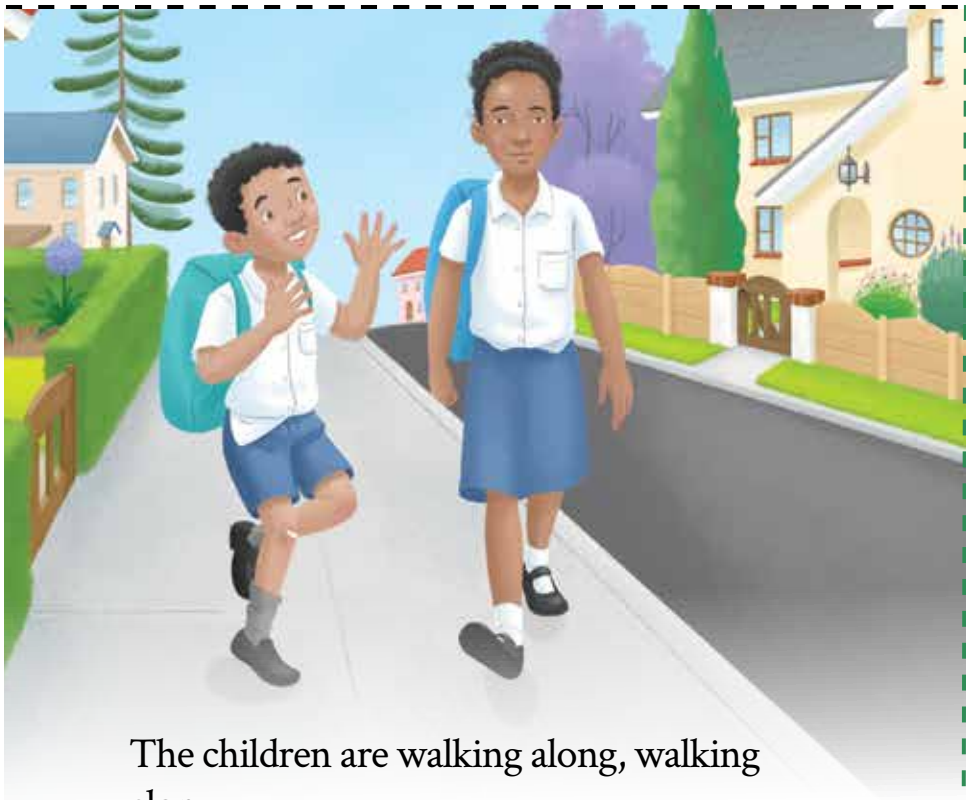
Samuel and Maryanne are walking home. Samuel is very quiet. He is thinking about ant bears. He is thinking about all the things he knows about them. He is wishing he could see an ant bear. “Maryanne?” he says. “Yes?” “Can we stay up late and look for ant bears? Can we take a torch and go and see if there 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



Tshikolo tsho bva. Ndi tshifhinga tsha u ya hayani. Samuel na Maryanne vha khou tshimbila vhothe. “Mbilalusunzi ndi dza vhukuma?” Samuel u vhudzisa Maryanne. “Ee.” “Ndi vhusunzi?” “Hai.” “Ndi zwivhingwi?” “Hai.” Vhana vha khou tshimbila vhothe. “Mbilalusunzi ndi khulwane?” “Ee.” “Dzi na maanda?” “Ee.”

Vhana vha khou tshimbila vhoṱhe.
“Dzi ḑo ri ḽa?”
“Hai.”
“Dzi ḽa mini?”
“Vhusunzi.”
Vhana vha khou tshimbila vhoṱhe.
“Mbilalusunzi dzi dzula mirini?”
“Hai.”
“Mbilalusunzi dzi a fhufha sa zwĩṅoni?”
“Hai.”



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 u khou humbula. Munna wa u luga a ita khophi ya tshifanyiso tsha mbilalusunzi. A i ṅea Samuel. Samuel u kha ḑi elekanya.
“Mbilalusunzi dzi bva vhusiku fhedzi,” hu a amba Samuel.
“Ee.”
“Zwenezwo ri ḑivha hani nga hadzo?”
Munna wa u luga a mwemwela.
“Vhaṱoḑisisi vha dzi lavhelela nga vhuronwane. Vhathu vha vhea khamera uri dzi dzhie zwifanyiso zwadzo vhusiku. Vhathu vha ṅwala bugu dzine dza ri vhudza nga hadzo.”
Samuel a humbula ngazwo.
“Fhedzi vhana vha ḑivha hani nga mbilalusunzi?”
“Vha vhudzisa mbudziso!”

Vhathu vhothe vha na ndugelo ya u sumbedzwa tshirunzi!



U sumbedza muñwe muthu tshirunzi ndi u mu dzhiela ntha na u mu thonifha, hu sa londwi zwine a vha zwone.



21 Thafamuhwe | 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.

DUVHA LA PFANELO DZA VHATHU HUMAN RIGHTS DAY

Mulayotibe wa Pfanelo u nga shandulwa arali fhedzi mirado ya Phalamennde ya phesenthe dza 67 na mavundu a todaho u vha rathi kha a tahe a voutha uri hu itwe Mulayotibe Muswa.

Ho itea mini nga la 21 Thafamuhwe?

Nga la 21 Thafamuhwe 1960, tshigwada

tshihulwane tsha vharema vha Afurika Tshipembe vha vhanna, vhafumakadzi na vhana vho kuvhangana nnga ha tshijitshi tsha mapholisa ngei Sharpeville vha tshi khou gwalabela milayo ya basa. Milayo ya basa yo vha i tshi amba uri tshiffinga tshothe vhanna vha vharema vha tea u tshimbila vho fara bammbiri la thendelo (kana bugu ndaula) lo riwalwaho uri vha nga dzula na u shuma doroboni. Vhanna vha zwigidi vho ya tshijitshini tsha mapholisa vha songo fara bugu ndaula dzavho nahone vha vhudza mapholisa uri a vha fare vhothe. Mapholisa vho vhudza tshenetsho tshigwada uri tshi tuwe, nga murahu vha vha fadzela nga gese i bvisaho miodzi na u vha thuntsha. Ho vhlahwa vhathu vha 69, ha huvhala vha fhiraho 180. Vhunzhi ha vhathu vho thuntshiwa mutanani vha tshi khou lingedza u shavha.



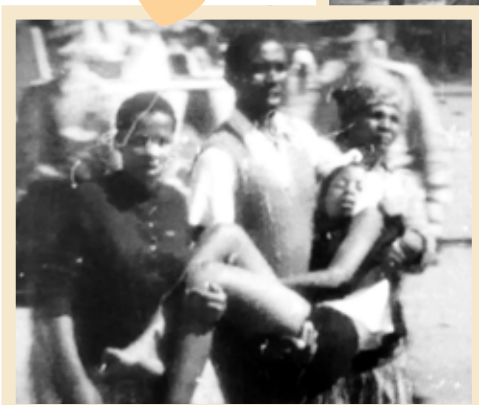
What happened on 21 March?

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.



Ndi ngani Duvha la Pfanelo dza Vhathu li la ndeme?

Duvha la Pfanelo dza Vhathu ndi khumbudzo ya ngila ine zwa vha zwa ndeme ngayo u tsireledza pfanelo dza vhathu vhothe hu sa londwi tsinde javho, mbeu, vhurerele, lushaka kana tsendamelo yavho siani la zwa vhudzekani. Ri li pembelela nga la 21 Thafamuhwe u gihumbudza uri vhathu vhanzhi vho kumedza zwothe zwe vha vha vhe nazwo, u katela na vhutshilo havho vha tshi khou itela uri Afurika Tshipembe li vhe shango la vhudimokirati li re na mbofholowo, hune muñwe na muñwe a do farwa nga thonifho na tshirunzi.



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.

Wanani kopi ya Mulayotibe wa Pfanelo kha Ndimba ya 2 ya mulayotewa wa Afurika Tshipembe. Todani kopi nga luambo lwanu kha <https://www.justice.gov.za/legislation/constitution/pdf.html> kana kha laiburari naho i ifhio.

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.





Zwi Itaho uri Ngwen̄a i dzule mulamboni



Nga L.R. Mashigo ■ Zwifanyiso nga Chantelle na Burgen Thorne

Lir̄we d̄uvha, kale-kale, Ndau yo khethiwa uri i vhe khosi ya d̄akani. Nga len̄elo d̄uvha, Mbiḍi ya kuvhanganya zwipuka zwoṯhe, ya ri, “Kha ri ite tshimima ri pembelele khosi yashu ntswa.”

“Ndi muhumbulo wavhuḍi hoyo,” la ralo Didingwe. “Ndi vhona u nga Ngwen̄a ndi yone ine ya tea u tshina na khosi nga d̄uvha la tshimima.”

“Ndi l̄anga len̄elo,” hu amba Tswina. “Fhedzi arali Ngwen̄a i tshi ḍo tshina na khosi, i tea u t̄amba mulamboni uri lukanda lwayo lu kune na u penya, vhunga lwanga.”

Zwipuka zwoṯhe zwa tendelana na Tswina. Lukanda lwa Ngwen̄a lwo vha lu tshi hwasana nahone lu sa penyi. Yo vha i tshi tea u t̄amba mulamboni uri lukanda lwayo lu kune na u penya uri i kone u tshina na khosi ntswa.

Fhedzi Ngwen̄a ya khuvhe ya tou dadadza tshoṯhe. “La ḍa hafha li a kovhela, ndi nga si t̄ambe mulamboni n̄e lini!” ya ralo Ngwen̄a i tshi khou gungula. “A thi athu vhuya nda dzhena mulamboni na luthihi. Nahone a thi koni na u bammbela!” Fhedzi a hu na tshipuka tshe tsha thetshesela Ngwen̄a. Zwipuka zwoṯhe zwo mbo ḍi tuwa zwa livha mahayani azwo.

Ngwen̄a ya sala i yoṯhe yo sokou duu. Ya vhilaedziswa vhukuma nga la uri vhoṯhe vha ḍo i sea arali i sa koni u bammbela. Zwo vha zwi tshi ḍo konadzea hani uri lukanda lwayo lu kune na u penya arali ya sa t̄amba mulamboni? Ndi izwi-ha i tshi luka maano. “Ndi ḍo ya mulamboni vhusiku musi vhoṯhe vho eḍela. Arali nda ita zwenezwo a hu na ane a ḍo mmbona musi ndi tshi khou lingedza u bammbela.”

Honoho vhusiku musi zwipuka zwoṯhe zwo eḍela, Ngwen̄a ya theutshela mulamboni. Yo vhona u nga a hu na ane a khou i vhona, fhedzi yo vha yo hangwa uri Gwitha lo vha li sa eḍeli vhusiku! Gwitha la lavhesa musi Ngwen̄a i tshi redzemutshela



mulamboni nga vhulondi uri i gude u bammbela. Fhedzi Gwitha la tou hwii, la sa ite phosho na luthihi.

D̄uvha la tshimima la fheledza lo swika. Zwipuka zwoṯhe zwa kuvhangana fhethu hune mut̄angano wa ḍo farelwa hone. “Ngwen̄a i ngafhi mathina?” Tswina ya vhudzisa i tshi khou sedza-sedza hoṯhe. “Kha ri fulufhele uri yo kuna nahone i khou penya uri i kone u tshina na khosi.” Fhedzi ho vha hu si na a d̄ivhaho uri Ngwen̄a i ngafhi.

Gwitha la ri, “Ndi vhona u nga ndi a d̄ivha uri i ngafhi. Ntevheleni!”

Zwipuka zwoṯhe zwa tevhela Gwitha musi li tshi fhufha lo livha mulamboni.

Musi vha tshi swika mulamboni, vha wana Ngwen̄a yo sinyuwa na u dinalea. Yo vha yo fhedza maḍuvha manzhi mulamboni, fhedzi lukanda lwayo lwo vha lu tshi kha ḍi hwasana, lu songo kuna nahone lu sa penyi na luthihi.

“Ibvani mulamboni zwanu, ri khou tou humbela,” zwipuka zwoṯhe zwa huwelela. “Tshimima tshi tsini na u thoma, hafhu ni tea u tshina na khosi!”



“Hai, na luthihi, zwi nga si ite!” hu fhindula Ngwen̄a. “Nahone arali muṯwe wa vhoiwe a sendela hafha tsini na mulambo, ndi ḍo mu zhongonedza. No ntsinyusa zwihulu vhoiwe noṯhe.”

Ndi ngazwo u swika na namusi Ngwen̄a i tshi dzula maḍini. Lukanda lwayo lu kha ḍi hwasana nahone i dzula yo sinyuwa zwihulu. Zwipuka zwoṯhe a zwi sendeli na luthihi tsini nayo. Zwi ofha uri Ngwen̄a i ḍo zwi zhongonedza!

Itani uri tshitori tshi nyanyule!

★ Ngwen̄a yo vha i tshi ofha uri zwiṯwe zwipuka zwi ḍo i sea, nga zwenezwo ya ya mulamboni i yoṯhe. Ni vhona u nga ndi zwavhuḍi u ya huṯwe fhethu ni noṯhe ni songo vhudza khonani yanu kana muṯwe muthu hayani hune na ḍo vha ni hone?

★ Ndi ngani Ngwen̄a yo vha yo sinyutshela zwiṯwe zwipuka? Ni vhona u nga yo vha i na tshiitisi tshi pfallaho tsha u sinyuwa? Ndi ngani zwi songo tea u fhedza tshifhinga tshilapfu no sinyutshela vhaṯwe?



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?

Zwi takadzaho nga Nal'ibali

Nal'ibali fun

1.

Sikani zwiṭori zwanu ni zwi anetshele!

Ni tea u vha na zwithu zwi tevhelaho:

- ☉ zwifanyiso zwa magazini dza kale na guranṅa
- ☉ zwithu zwiṭuku zwi ngaho mathenga, zwipiḁa zwa pulasiṭiki/labi kana gunubu
- ☉ zwigero na guḽuu
- ☉ khadibogisi kana mabogisi
- ☉ pulasiṭiki ḽi sa vhonadzi

Zwine na nga ita:

1. Gerani zwifanyiso na maipfi kha magazini na guranṅa zwine zwa nga ita uri tshiṭori tshi takadze. Zwi nambatedzeni kha khadibogisi nga guḽuu. Ṭoḁani zwithu zwiṭuku zwine na nga zwi katela kha tshiṭori.
2. Vheani zwifanyiso, maipfi na zwishumiswa kha pulasiṭiki.
3. Arali wonoyu mushumo u tshi khou itwa nga ṛwana muthihi, mu humbeleni uri a bonye maṭo, a dzhie zwithu zwiṭanu kha pulasiṭiki. U tea u shumisa zwenezwo zwithu u sika tshiṭori tshawe. Ni nga kha ḁi ṛwala tshiṭori tshine ṛwana waṅu a ni anetshele tshone nahone nga murahu na tshi vhalo noṭhe.
4. Arali wonoyu mushumo u tshi khou itwa nga tshigwada tsha vhana, vha humbeleni uri vha ite danga. Neani muṛwe wa vhenevho vhana pulasiṭiki ni mu humbele uri a dzhie tshinwe tshithu kha pulasiṭiki nahone a thome u anetshele tshiṭori nga tshithu tshe a tshi khetha. Vhana vha tea u neana ḽeneḽo pulasiṭiki uri muṛwe na muṛwe wavho a wane tshibuli tsha u khetha tshithu na u engedza kha tshiṭori. Nwalani zwiṭori zwine vhenevho vhana vha zwi anetshele nga murahu ni vha vhalele zwe vha ṛwala.

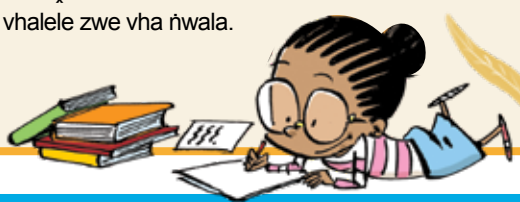
Create and tell your own stories!

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:

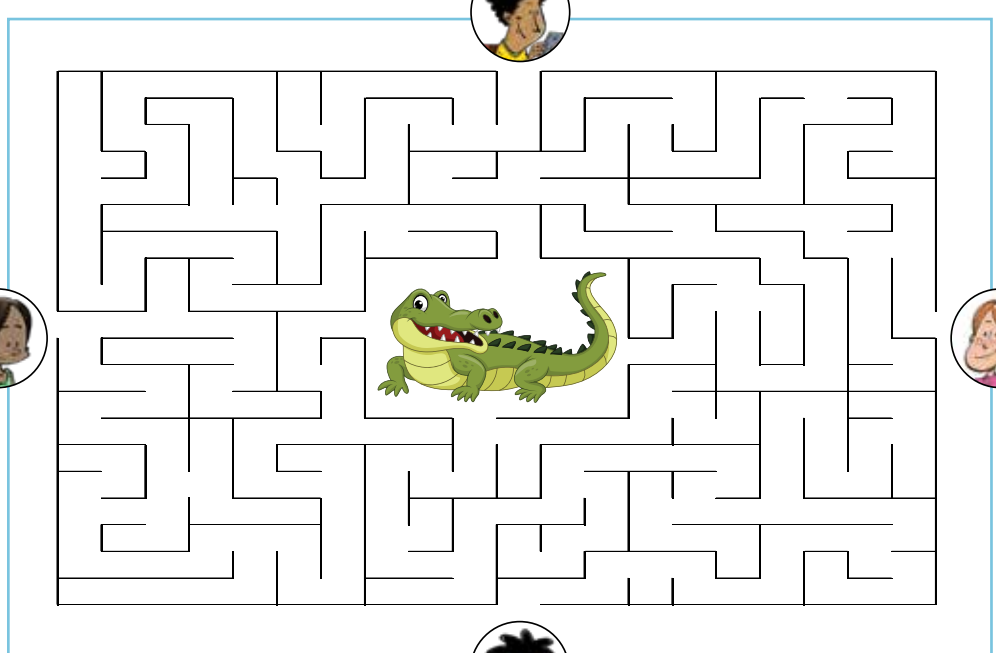
1. Cut pictures and words out from magazines and newspapers that might make a story interesting. Using the glue, stick them onto cardboard. Look for small objects that you could include in a story.
2. Place the pictures, words and objects into the bag.
3. If only one child is doing the activity, ask 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.
4. 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!

Ni kha kuḁila kwo serekanaho na Ngweṇa. Ṭoḁani ṇḁila ya u bva henefho nga u ṭavhanya!



Nal'ibali yo itelwa u ni ṭuṭuwedza na u ni tikedza. Ri kwameni nga inwe ya dzenedzi ṇḁila:

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



www.nalibali.org



nalibaliSA



@nalibaliSA



@nalibaliSA

Produced by The Nal'ibali Trust. Translation by Mosekola Solutions. Nal'ibali character illustrations by Rico.

UMLAZI
EYETHU

EASTERN CAPE
RISING SUN

POLOKWANE
OBSERVER

Nalibali