



## Iindlela ezilula zokubalisela abantwana amabali

Abantu babalisa amabali ukuze baphakelane ngezimvo kwaye bayiqonde indlela elisebenza ngayo ihlabathi elibangqongileyo. Amanye amabali esiwabalisa namhlanje ebedluliselwa kwizizukulwana ezininzi, ngoxa amanye ingamabali amatsha esizakhela wona. Ukubalisela abantwana bakho amabali kumnandi kwaye kuyanelisa kumntu wonke. Kwakhona kubonisa abantwana bakho ukuba uyakuxabisa ukuchitha eli xesha lolonwabo kunye 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.

### Iinzuzo zokubalisa amabali

- ★ Xa abagcini babantwana bebalisela abantwana amabali, loo nto iyabakhuthaza abantwana ukuba nabo babalise amabali.
- ★ Amabali afundisa abantwana izifundo ngobomi. Abanceda bafunde ngothando, umona, ububele, izinto ezilungileyo nezimbi.
- ★ Ukubalisa amabali kuyaluphuhlisa uthlekelelo lwabantwana nokusebenzisa kwabo ulwimi. Le nto ibalungiselela ukuba baphumelele esikolweni.
- ★ Amabali angadibanisa abantwana neendawo ezikude, amaxesha ahlukene nobomi babantu abangabaziyo. Le nto ibafundisa ubuchule obunjengomonde, ukuthobeka nokuqonda.
- ★ Ukubalisa amabali ngezinto ezenzeka ebuntwaneni bakho kunceda abantwana bakuqonde kwaye kuyakunceda nawe ukuba ubaqonde.



### 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.



### Ndingaqala njani ukubalisa amabali?

- ★ Qala ngebali elilula, nelifutshane olaziyo okanye uliqambe ibali.
- ★ Khetha amabali aza kubangela umdla ebantwaneni bakho nafanele ubudala babo. Babuze ukuba bathanda amabali anjani.
- ★ Yila ingqokelela yamabali oza kuwabalisa. Yiya kwiwebhusayithi ethi [www.nalibali.org/stories](http://www.nalibali.org/stories) ukuze ufumane amakhulu amabali ngazo zonke iilwimi zaseMzantsi Afrika.
- ★ Prekthiza ukubalisa ibali de ulazi kakuhle. Xa ufuna amacebiso ngendlela yokubalisa amabali, jonga indawo ethi **Benze babe nomfanekiso-ngqondweni abantwana bakho** ngezantsi.

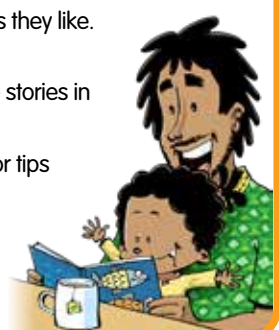
Xa ukuthanda ukubalisa amabali, abantwana bakho baza kukuthanda ukuwamamela!



### 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](http://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!



### Benze babe nomfanekiso-ngqondweni abantwana bakho

- ★ Sebenzisa amagama abangela umdla nadlulisela iingcinga neemvakalelo ukuze uchaze izenzo kunye nendawo.
- ★ Sebenzisa izimbo zobuso, njengokufinga iintshiya ukuze ubonise indlela acaphuka ngayo umlinganiswa.
- ★ Sebenzisa izimbo zomzimba, njengokolula iingalo zakho ukuze ubonise indlela omde ngayo umthi. Izimbo zomzimba zinceda abantwana balikhumbule kwaye baliqonde bhelele ibali.
- ★ Litshintshatshintshe ilizwi lakho, ibe lilizwi elithambileyo xa umlinganiswa eneentloni okanye ibe lilizwi elikhwazayo, nelikhulu xa isisigebenga.

Ibali elithi **Amava angalindelekanga kwiphepha 7 ukuya kwele-10 libali lemifanekiso elingenamagama. Sebenzisa imifanekiso ukuze ubalise elo bali ngamazwi 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.**



Drive your  
imagination



IT STARTS WITH  
A STORY.  
KONKE KUQALA  
NGBALI.



# Ilayibrari zibalulekile!

Ilayibrari “zilisango elikhokelela kulwazi”. Iincwadi, amaphephandaba, iimagazini kunye neenkonzo ezifumaneka simahla kuzo zinika wonke umntu indawo ekhuselekileyo yokufunda. Ivekhi Yelayibrari ibhiyozela ilayibrari kunye nabagcini beelayibrari ngendlela abatshintsha ngayo ubomi babantu baze baqinise uluntu. Ikwalixesha lokubhiyozela iincwadi namabali!



Kulo nyaka iVeki Yelayibrari iqala ngowama-20 iye kowama-26 kuMatshi

## Indlela ilayibrari ezibanceda ngayo abantwana

- ☆ Ilayibrari zineencwadi zeentsomi nezingezozantsomi, iimagazini kunye namaphephandaba. Ezinye ilayibrari zinazo neeCD, iiDVD nezikhokelo zokufunda ezinceda abakwishumi elivisayo kwizifundo zabo – simahla!
- ☆ Ilayibrari ezininzi zineencwadi neemathiriyali ngeelwimi eziliqela zaseMzantsi Afrika. Buza umgcinini welayibrari yakho ngeencwadi zolwimi lwakho.
- ☆ Ukuya qho elayibrari kunceda abantwana bakuqhele ukufunda – kube yinto abayithandayo ubomi babo bonke!
- ☆ Ilayibrari ziba nezinto ezenziwayo ezimnandi kubantwana (inkqubo neentsana) ezifana namaxesha okubalisa amabali, imiboniso yeepapethi kunye neenkqubo zaxa kuvalwe izikolo.
- ☆ Ilayibrari ziindawo ezikhuselekileyo, ezithe cwaka nezivulekele abantu abakubudala obahlukeneyo. Abantwana abaninzi basebenzisa ilayibrari emva kwesikolo ukuze benze umsebenzi wasekhaya kwaye baphande ngeeprojekthi zabo.
- ☆ Ukufunda indlela yokusebenzisa ilayibrari bubuchule obubalulekileyo. Abantwana kufuneka bafunde indlela yokukhangela iincwadi zombhali othile okanye ezithetha ngombandela othile abawuthandayo. Abagcini beelayibrari bakho ngenjongo yokubanceda.



## Funda iindidi ngeendidi zeencwadi!

- ♥ **Amabali okwenene** ajoliswa kwiingxaki zobomi bokwenene ekufuneka abalinganiswa bazisombulule, njengendlela omnye umlinganiswa avanqanda ngayo ukuntlontlwa komhlaba wakhe esikolweni.
- ♥ **Iincwadi ezibalisa ngobomi bomntu nezibhalwe ngabantu bebalisa ngobomi babo** zibalisa amabali abantu bokwenene, njengemvumi yodumo okanye inkokeli eyaziwayo.
- ♥ **Amabali ezithethe** adlulisela umyalezo okanye isifundo, esinjengokuba kwenzeka ntoni xa abantu bengcolisa amanzi naxa uMama Ongumhlaba ecaphukile.
- ♥ **Iincwadi zenkcazelo** ziqulethe inkcazelo nezibakala, ngokomzekelo, ngeenkolelo nezinto ezingafaniyo ezenziwa ziinkonzo ezahlukeneyo okanye ngeenkwenkwezi nangeplanethi.
- ♥ Iwebhusayithi kaNalibali ethi [www.nalibali.org](http://www.nalibali.org) inamakhulu amabali afumaneka simahla ngazo zonke iilwimi zaseMzantsi Afrika. La mabali ahlulwe aba ngamabali akutshanje, amabali esithethe, amabali anezilwanyana, amabali ahlekisayo, amabali akwenza uve kamnandi, amabali anezifundo zokwenene zobomi, amabali asekelwe kubomi bomntu wokwenene, namabali aziintsomi. (Ungawafumana kwindawo ethi 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!



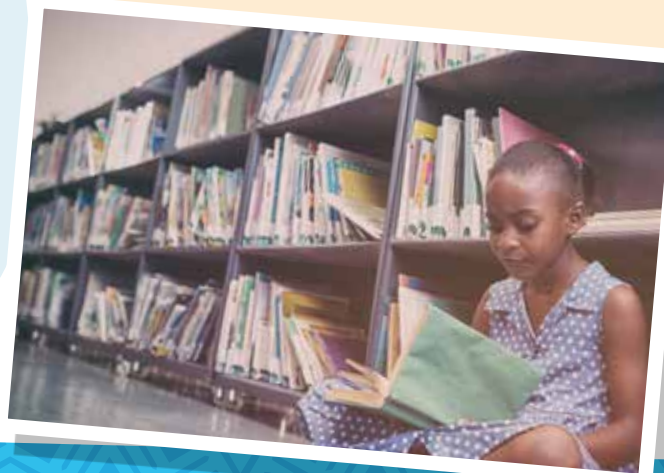
This year Library Week is from 20 to 26 March

## 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](http://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.)



Drive your imagination





# Bhiyozela Usuku Lwehlabathi Lwezilwanyana Zasendle – Ngowesi-3 KuMatshi!

Izilwanyana zasendle zidlala indima ebalulekileyo ekugcineni iinkqubo zendalo ezahlukeneyo zehlabathi zisempilweni kwaye zintle. Kulo nyaka, umxholo woSuku Lwehlabathi Lwezilwanyana Zasendle uthi *Ukufumana iindidi ezibalulekileyo zezilwanyana ukuze kuhlaziywe inkqubo yendalo*. Le nto ingavakala inzima, kodwa ngamafutshane ithetha ukuba isilwanyana ngasinye esikwinkqubo yendalo sidlala indima ebalulekileyo ekugcineni loo nkqubo yendalo isempilweni. Ngoko, xa zimbawwa kakhulu izilwanyana zohlobo oluthile okanye zingekho kulo nkqubo yendalo, olo hlobo lwesilwanyana lumele lubuyiselwe ukuze inkqubo yendalo iphinde ibe sempilweni.

# 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.

**Inkqubo yendalo yinetwekhi yezityalo nezidalwa ezisebenzisano kwaye zisebenzisane nokusingqongileyo ngendlela elungeleleneyo egcina zonke iinxalenye zayo zisempilweni.**



**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.**

## Khawucinge ngale nto:

Masithi iingonyama (eluhlobo oluthile lweekati ezinkulu) ithi shwaka eKruger National Park (eyinkqubo yendalo)! Kungekudala, beziza kuba zininzi kakhulu iibhokhwe zasendle namaqwarhashe. Ebeza kutya ingca eninzi kakhulu kangangokuba kubekho iindawo ezingenangca. Emva koko umhlaba ubuza kukhukuliseka xa imvula isina. Loo nto ibiya kuba mbi kwizityalo nakuzo zonke izilwanyana nezinambuzane!



## 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!



## Ndinganceda njani?

- Sasaza lo myalezo kubahlobo nakusapho.** Cela abantu abadala entsatsheni ukuba bapowuste amagqabaza kuTwitter, kuFacebook, kuInstagram, kuWhatsApp nakwezinye iiapp zamajelo okuncokola malunga nokubaluleka kwezilwanyana zasendle. Okanye yenza ipowusta oza kubonisa ngayo kwisikolo okanye kwilayibrari yakho.
- Thetha ngale nto!** Yenza ingxoxo-mpikiswano esikolweni ngemiba ephathelele izilwana zasendle.
- Qokelela imali esikolweni sakho uze unikele** ngayo kumbutho onokuthenjwa onceda izilwanyana zasendle.



## 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 yokusebenzisa amabali ethu ngeendlela ezahlukeneyo

- Balisela umntwana wakho ibali.** Lifunde ibali uze uziqhelanise nokulibalisa. Emva koko sebenzisa ilizwi, ubuso nomzimba wakho ukuze ubenze baphile abalinganiswa belo bali.
- Mfundele ibali umntwana wakho.** Ncokolani ngemifanekiso. Buza, "Ucinga ukuba kuza kwenzeka ntoni emva kwale?" okanye "Ucinga ukuba kutheni lo mlinganiswa eye wathetha okanye wenza le nto?"
- Funda ibali kunye nomntwana wakho.** Tshintshisanani ngokufunda ibali. Ungamlungisi xa ephazamile, uze umncede kuphela xa ekucelile.
- Mamela umntwana wakho xa efunda.** Mamela ungamphazamisi. Mxelele ukuba uyakuthanda ukummamela xa ekufundela ngokuvakalayo.
- Yenzani izinto ezikwindawo ethi Yenza ibali linike umdla!** Ukwenza ezo zinto nabantwana bakho kuza kuba mnandi kuwe nakubo.

## 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.



Drive your imagination

# Bhiyozela amabhinqa nemibongo ngoMatshi!

Ngowesi-8 kuMatshi, abantu ehlabathini jikelele baza kubhiyozela uSuku Lwamabhinqa Lwamazwe Ngamazwe, kuze ngowama-21 kuMatshi ibe luSuku Lwehlabathi Lwemibongo. Masizidibanise ezi ntsuku size sibhale umbongo obhiyozela amabhinqa!



# 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!

- Kwisiqwenga sephepha, bhala onke amagama namabinzana ocinga ngawo xa usiva igama elithi "amabhinqa".
- Khetha ukuba ngawaphi kulo magama okanye amabinzana ofuna ukuwasebenzisa kumbongo wakho.
- Umgca ngamnye wombongo wakho umele uqale ngonobumba wegama elithi AMABHINQA. Ngokomzekelo, ungabhala uthi "Ngoomama bezinto eziphilayo" kumgca ononobumba ongu-"N".

A \_\_\_\_\_  
M \_\_\_\_\_  
A \_\_\_\_\_  
B \_\_\_\_\_  
H \_\_\_\_\_  
I \_\_\_\_\_  
N \_\_\_\_\_  
Q \_\_\_\_\_  
A \_\_\_\_\_

- Fakela nawaphi na amagama owafunayo ukuze ugqibezele umbongo wakho.
- Wunike isihloko umbongo wakho.
- Wufunde ngokuvakalayo umbongo wakho kwibhinqa elibalulekileyo ebomini bakho, njengomama, umakhulu, usisi okanye uanti!

Kutheni ungabhali umbongo ngoSuku Lwamalungelo Abantu, ukuqala kokwindla, uSuku Lwehlabathi Lwamanzi okanye ngayo nantoni ebalulekileyo kuwe!

- 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!

Thumelani imibongo yenu kuthi nize nibe nethuba lokuba ipapashwe kuHlelo LukaNal'ibali! Yithumeleni ngeimeyili kwiadresi ethi [stories@nalibali.org](mailto:stories@nalibali.org) nize nikhumbule ukubhala "Poetry Nal'ibali Supplement" kwindawo ethi subject line. Okanye ke niyipowuste kwenye yeesayithi zethu zamajelo okuncokola – kuFacebook [nalibaliSA](https://www.facebook.com/nalibaliSA) okanye kuTwitter noInstagram [@nalibaliSA](https://www.instagram.com/nalibaliSA).

Send your poems to us and stand a chance of having them published in the Nal'ibali Supplement! Email them to [stories@nalibali.org](mailto: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).

## Yandisa ithala lakho leencwadi. Zenzele iincwadana EZIMBINI onokuzisika-ze-uzigcine

- Khupha iphepha lesi-5 ukuya kwele-12 kolu hlelo.
- Uxwebhu olunamaphepha aqala kwelesi-5, elesi-6, ele-11 nele-12 lwenza incwadi yokuqala. Uxwebhu olunamaphepha aqala kwelesi-7, elesi-8, ele-9 nele-10 lwenza eyesibini incwadi.
- Sebenzisa uxwebhu ngalunye kula mabini ukwenza incwadana. Landela imiyalelo engezantsi ukwenza incwadi nganye.
  - Songa uxwebhu phakathi kumgca wamachaphaza amnyama.
  - Phinda ulusonge phakathi kwakhona ulandela umgca wamachaphaza aluhlaza.
  - Sika ke ngoku ulandela imigca yamachaphaza abomvu.



## 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.



Drive your imagination



USamuel ujongga uMaryanne. Ingaba phaya bayazi ngamabhenxa? "Ewe." USamuel ujongga kwithala leencwadi. "Ndingene?" "Ewe." USamuel uyangena. Ithala leencwadi ligcwele ziincwadi. Kukho amakhulu eencwadi. Mhlawumbi kukhona amawaka eencwadi. USamuel uza kuyifumana njani incwadi engamabhenxa? "Ewe?" kutsho indoda enobubele. "Ingaba unayo incwadi engamabhenxa?" Ancume usothala. "Ewe." Indoda enobubele imphathela incwadi. USamuel uhlala etafileni ukuba ayijonge.



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>

Eli bali yinguqulelo elungiselelweyo ka-Ingaba akhona nyhani amabhenxa? epapashwe nguCadbury ebambisene noNal'ibali njengenxalenye yephulo lika-Cadbury Dairy Milk #InOurOwnWords. Ibali ngalinye lifumaneka ngeelwimi ezili-11 ezigunyazisiweyo zoMzantsi Afrika. Ukufumanisa ngakumbi ngezihloko zephulo lika-Cadbury Dairy Milk yiya 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.

### Yenza ibali linike umdla!

- ★ Sesiphi esona silwanyana usithandayo? Khawuzobe umfanekiso waso. Bhala igama lesa silwanyana phantsi komfanekiso okanye ucele omnye umntu akuncede wenze le nto.
- ★ Ngaba ungayisebenzisa inkcazelo ekweli bali ukuze ubhale uludwe lwezinto "eziyinyaniso" nezinto "ezibubuxoki" ngamabhenxa?
- ★ Sebenzisa udongwe okanye intlama yokudlala ukuze ubumbe ibhenxa.
- ★ Linganisa incoko ephakathi kukaSamuel noMaryanne kwindawo ebalini engaphambi kokuba bafike elayibrari.

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](http://www.nalibali.org)



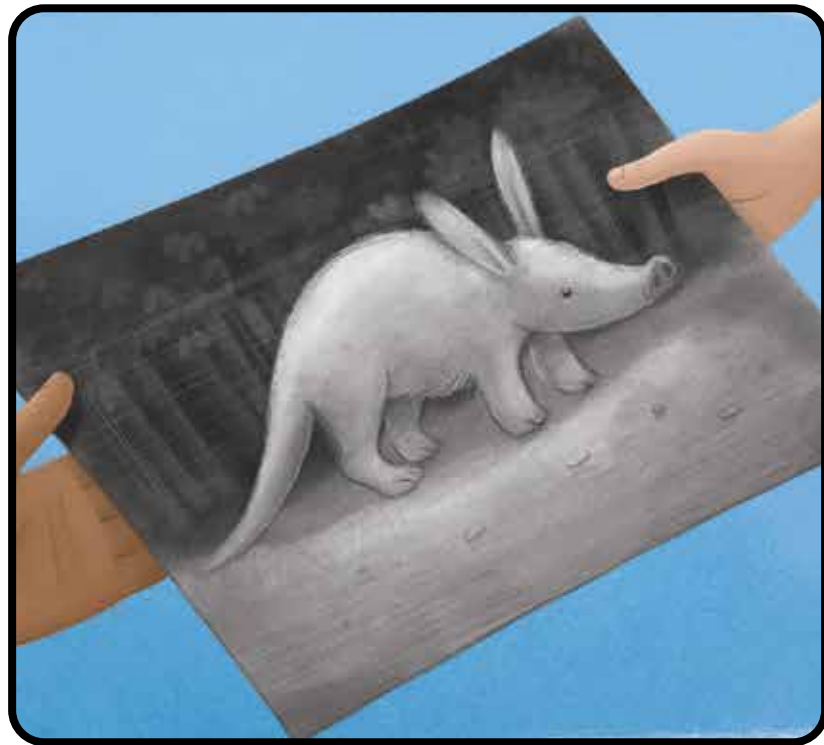
UNal'ibali liphulo likazwelonke lokufundela ukuzonwabisa elinjongo yalo ikukuvuselela nokwendeliselisa inkcubeko nesithethe sokufunda kuMzantsi Afrika uphela. Ukuze ufumane iinkcukacha eziithe vetshe, ndwendwela ku-[www.nalibali.org](http://www.nalibali.org)



Drive your  
imagination

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.

## Are antbears real?



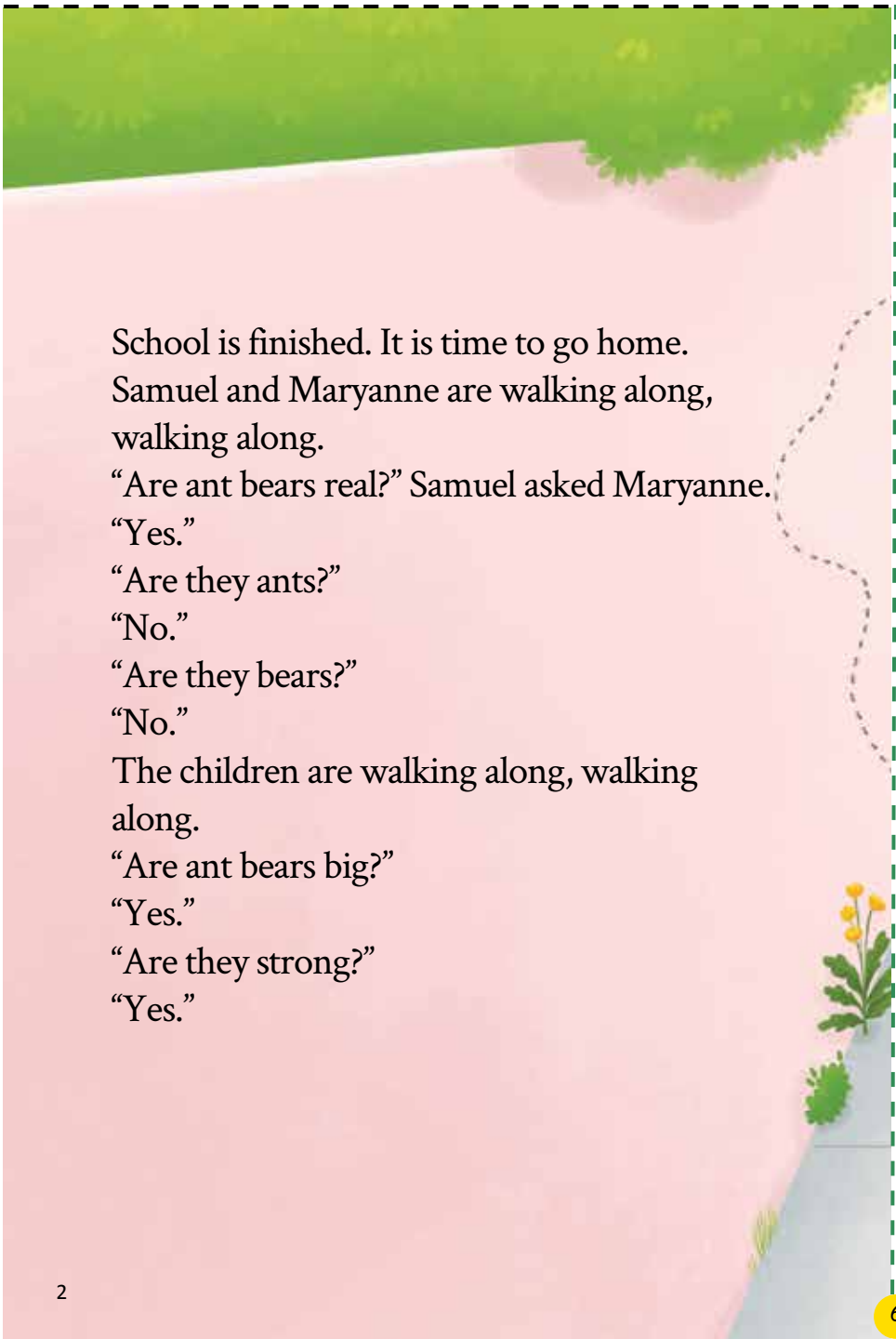
## Ingaba akhona nyhani amabhenxa?

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?

**Izinto eninokuthetha ngazo:** USamuel ebekhangela incwadi engamabhenxa. Hlobo luni lweencwadi othanda ukuzifunda? Yeyiphi enye indlela anokuba ufumanise ngayo uSamuel ngamabhenxa? Uqhele ukulufumana njani ulwazi?

Abantwana bayahamba, bayahamba.  
“Ingaba amabhenxa ahlala nabantu?”  
“Hayi.”  
“Ingaba amabhenxa athanda ubusi?”  
“Hayi.”  
UMaryanne uyema. USamuel uyema, kodwa  
hayi ngokukhawuleza ngokwaneleyo.  
Uhamba agile  
uMaryanne. Ubonakala ekhathazekile.  
“Ingaba amabhenxa...”  
UMaryanne uphakamisa isandla sakhe.  
“YEKA UKUBUZA IMIBUZO!”  
“Kodwa...”  
“YEKA!”  
UMaryanne ubonisa uSamuel isakhivo  
esincinci. Kukho umbhalo kwesi sakhivo.  
ITHALA LEENCWADI.



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.

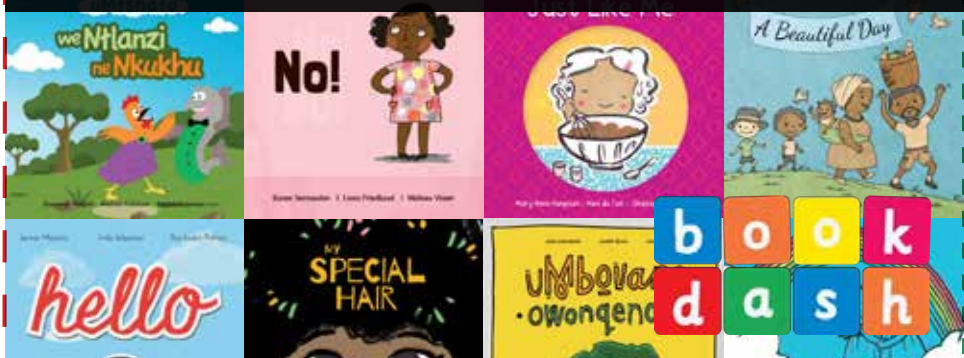


USamuel noMaryanne bayahamba bayagoduka.  
USamuel uthule kakhulu. Ucinga ngamabhenxa.  
Ucinga ngazo zonke izinto azaziyo ngawo.  
Unqwenela ukuba ngase abone ibhenxa.  
“Maryanne?” atsho.  
“Ewe?”  
“Singahlala kude kube mnyama sizokukhangela  
amabhenxa? Singathatha ithotshi sihambe sijonga  
ukuba akhona na amabhenxa apha? Singakwazi  
ukuyokukhangela ukuba ikhona na imingxuma  
ahlala kuyo amabhenxa? Singakwazi? Singakwazi?”  
“Hayi.”





Lots more free books at [bookdash.org](http://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.

### Yenza ibali linike umdla!

- ★ Yithiye igama inkwenkwe nomama wayo abakwiphepha lesi-2 nelesi-3. Ucinga ukuba baya phi?
- ★ Iye yaya phi le nkwenkwe kumahambo ayo? Yeyiphi kwezo ndawo ongathanda ukuya kuyo?
- ★ Kutheni le nkwenkwe iye yaya kwezi ndawo kumahambo ayo? Jonga kwiphepha le-12 nele-13 ukuze ufumane umkhondo.
- ★ Tyhila le ncwadana kwakhona uze uphinde ulibalise eli bali ngendlela yakho.

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](http://www.nalibali.org)



UNalibali liphulo likazwelonke lokufundela ukuzonwabisa elinjongo yalo ikukuvuselela nokwendiselisa inkcubeko nesithethe sokufunda kuMzantsi Afrika uphela. Ukuze ufumane iinkcukacha ezithe vetshe, ndwendwela ku-[www.nalibali.org](http://www.nalibali.org)



Drive your  
imagination

## An unexpected adventure



## Amava angalindelekanga

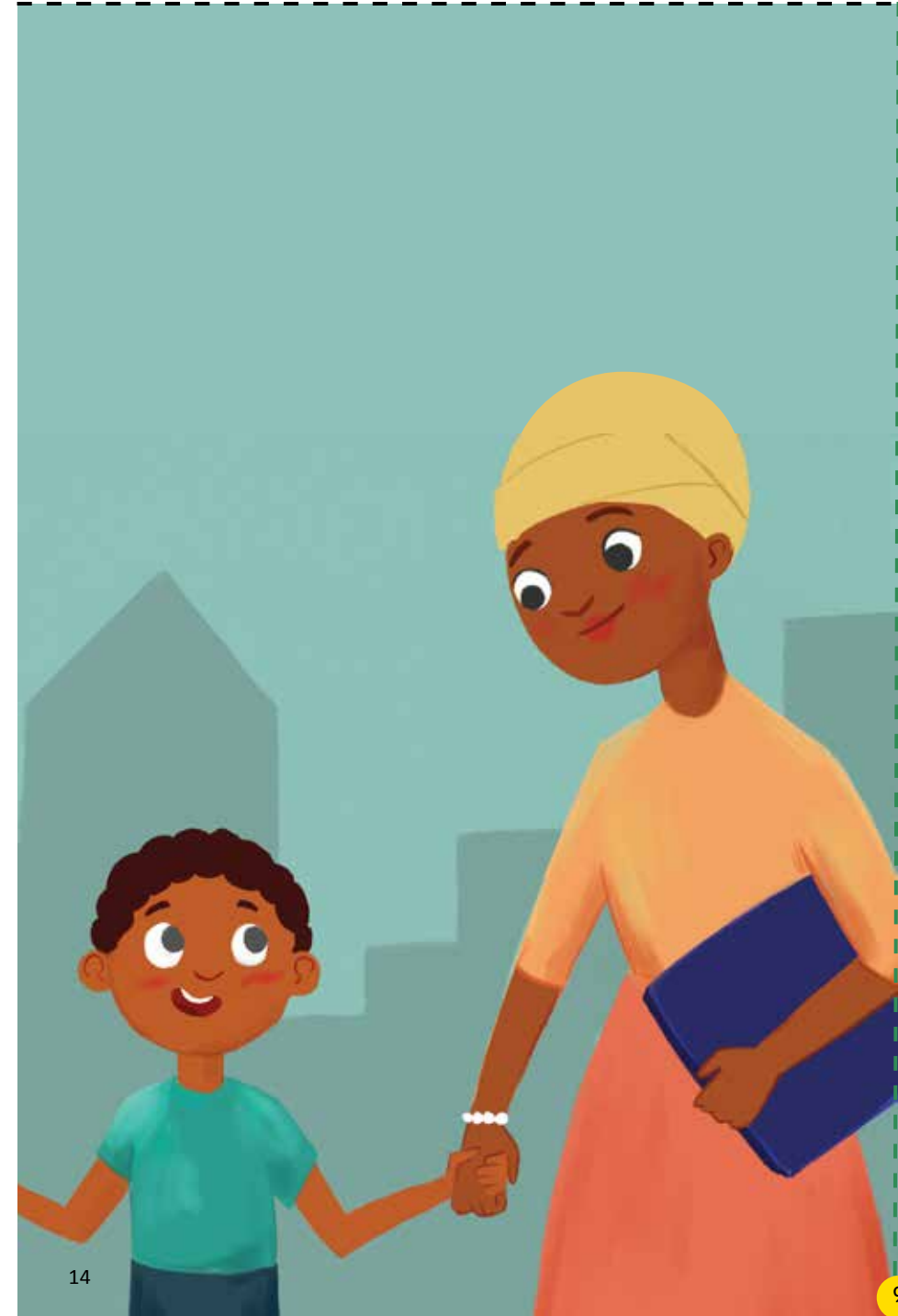
Emma Bosman • Carina Jooste • Nadene Kriel

**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?

**Izinto eninokuthetha ngazo:** Funda umxholo webali. Ngaba wakha wafumana amava ongawalindelanga? Wawuye phi ibe wawusenza ntoni? Jonga kumfanekiso okule khava. Ucinga ukuba kutheni kukho incwadi enkulu evulekileyo kulo mfanekiso?














- Amabhenxa makhulu – makhulu ngaphedu koninzi lwezinja.
- Amabhenxa atya iimbovane nezinye izinambuzane.
- Amabhenxa azakhela amakhaya phantsi komhlaba.
- Amabhenxa azincutsho zokwemba.
- Amabhenxa ahlala kumathafa anengca aseAfrika.
- Amabhenxa awanamazinyo.
- Amabhenxa akwabizwa ngokuba zinxagu (lonto ithetha ukuthi zilhagu zomhlaba).
- Amabhenxa aphuma ebusuku kuphela.



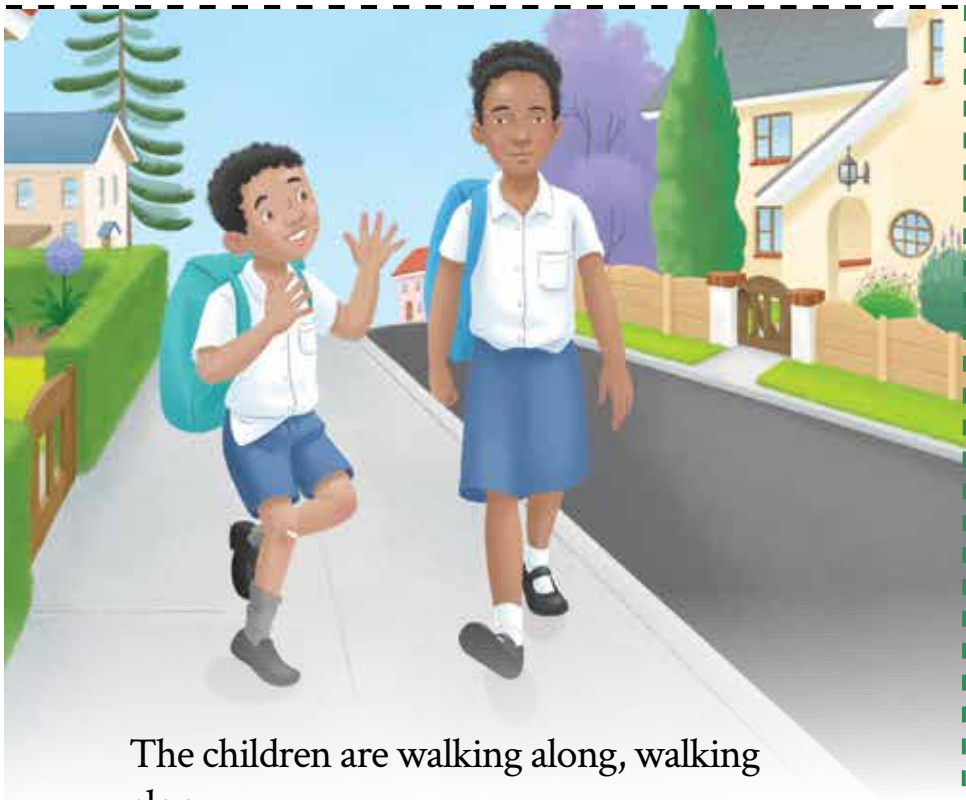
Samuel and Maryanne are walking home. Samuel is very quiet. He is thinking about ant bears. He is thinking about all the things he knows about them. He is wishing he could see an ant bear. “Maryanne?” he says. “Yes?” “Can we stay up late and look for ant bears? Can we take a torch and go and see if there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



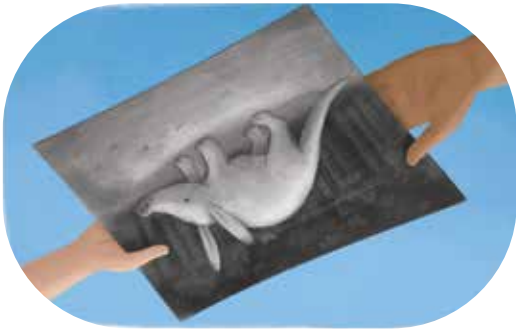
Isikolo siphumile. Lixesha lokugoduka. USamuel noMaryanne bayahamba, bayagoduka. “Ingaba akhona nyhani amabhenxa?” uSamuel abuze kuMaryanne. “Ewe.” “Azimbovane?” “Hayi.” “Angamabhere?” “Hayi.” Abantwana bayahamba, bayahamba. “Ingaba amabhenxa makhulu?” “Ewe.” “Anamandla?” “Ewe.”

Abantwana bayahamba, bayahamba.  
“Ingaba aza kusitya?”  
“Hayi.”  
“Atya ntoni?”  
“Imbovane.”  
Abantwana bayahamba, bayahamba.  
“Ingaba amabhenxa ahlala emithini?”  
“Hayi.”  
“Ingaba amabhenxa ayabhabha njengeentaka?”  
“Hayi.”



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!”



USamuel uyacinga. Indoda enobubele ibenzela ikopi yomfanekiso webhenxa. Iwunike uSamuel. USamuel usacinga.  
“Amabhenxa aphuma ebusuku kuphela,” utsho uSamuel.  
“Ewe.”  
“Ngoku sazi njani ngawo?”  
Ingenelele indoda enobubele.  
“Abaphandi bayawaqwalasela ngobunono. Abantu babeka iikhamera abaza kuthatha ngazo iifoto. Abantu babhala iincwadi ezisichazela konke ngawo.”  
USamuel acinge ngako oku.  
“Kodwa abantwana bazi njani ngamabhenxa?”  
“Babuza imibuzo!”



# Bonke abantu banelungelo lokuphathwa ngesidima!



Isidima kukuxabisa nokuhlonipha umntu ngamnye, kungakhathaliseki ukuba ungubani.



21 Matshi | 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.

## USUKU LWAMALUNGELO ABANTU HUMAN RIGHTS DAY

UMqulu Wamalungelo ungatshintshwa kuphela ukuba ama-67% amalungu ePalamente kunye nobuncinane amaphondo amathandathu kwasithoba avotela uMqulu Wamalungelo omtsha.

### Kwenzeka ntoni ngowama-21 kuMatshi?

Ngowama-21 kuMatshi 1960, isihlwele samadoda, amabhinqa nabantwana baseMzantsi

Afrika abantsundu sahlanganisana ngaphandle kwesitishi samapolisa eSharpeville siqhankqalazela imithetho yamapasi. Imithetho yamapasi yayisithi amadoda antsundu kwakufuneka aphaathe iphepha-mvume (okanye ipasi) elalisithi avumelekile ukuba ahlale kwaye asebenze edolophini. Amawaka amadoda aya kwisitishi samapolisa engaphethanga mapasi awo aza abiza amapolisa ukuba eze kuwabamba onke. Amapolisa ayalela eso sihlwele ukuba simke, aza asitshiza nge-teargas edubula ngeembumbulu kuso. Bangamashumi amathandathu anesithoba abantu ababulawayo ibe abangaphezu kwe-180 bonzakala. Amaxhoba amaninzi ayedutyulwe emqolo ezama ukubaleka.



### 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.

### Kutheni uSuku Lwamalungelo Abantu lubalulekile?

USuku Lwamalungelo Abantu lusikhumbuza indlela ekubaluleke ngayo ukukhusela bonke abantu kungakhathaliseki ukuba banaliphi ibala, ubuni, ubuzwe okanye utyekelo lwesondo. Silukhumbula ngowama-21 kuMatshi ukuze sikhumbule ukuba baninzi abantu abancama yonke into ababenayo, kuquka nobomi babo, ukuze uMzantsi Afrika ube lilizwe elikhululekileyo, elinedemokhrasi apho wonke umntu efanele aphaathwe ngentlonipho nangesidima.



### 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.

Fumana ikopi yoMqulu Wamalungelo kwiSahluko 2 somgaqo-siseko waseMzantsi Afrika. Ikopi yolwimi lwakho ifumaneka kwiwebhusayithi ethi <https://www.justice.gov.za/legislation/constitution/pdf.html> okanye kuyo nayiphi ilayibrari.

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.







# Isizathu sokuba uNgwenya ahlale emlanjeni



Libhalwe nguL.R. Mashigo Imizobo izotywe nguChantelle noBürgen Thorne

Ngenye imini, kudala, uNgonyama wakhethwa ukuba abe ngukumkani wasehlathini. Ngalo mini, uQwarha waqokelela zonke izilwanyana waza wathi, "Masenzeni itheko sibhiyozele ukumkani wethu omtsha."

"Licebo elihle nyhani elo," watsho uHlosi. "Ndicinga ukuba ibe nguNgwenya odanisa nokumkani ngosuku lwetheko."

"Ndiyavuma," watsho uCilikishe. "Kodwa ukuba uNgwenya uza kudanisa nokumkani, ufanele ahlambe emlanjeni ukuze isikhumba sakhe sicoceke kwaye simenyezele, njengesi sam."

Zonke izilwanyana zavumelana noCilikishe. Isikhumba sikaNgwenya sasirhwexa kakhulu kwaye sifiphele. Kwakufuneka ahlambe emlanjeni ukuze isikhumba sakhe sicoceke kwaye simenyezele ukwenzela umdaniso wakhe nokumkani omtsha.

Kodwa usizana olunguNgwenya lwalungavumelani nazo. "Andikwazi kuhlamba emlanjeni!" wakhala watsho uNgwenya. "Andizange ndalubeka unyawo lwam emlanjeni mna. Andikwazi noko kudada!" Kodwa akukho nesinye kwizilwanyana esammamelayo uNgwenya. Zonke zaphuma entlanganisweni zagoduka.

UNgwenya wayeshiyeke yedwa. Wayenexhala kakhulu lokuba zonke izilwanyana zaziza kumhleka xa engakwazi kudada. Isikhumba sakhe sasiza kucoceka kwaye simenyezele njani xa engakwazi kuhlamba emlanjeni? Kwathi qatha icebo kuye. "Ndiza kuya emlanjeni ebusuku xa zonke izilwanyana zilele. Akukho mntu uza kundibona xa ndizama ukudada."

Ngobo busuku, ngoxa zonke izilwanyana zazilele, uNgwenya wehla waya emlanjeni. Wayecinga ukuba akukho silwanyana sibukeleyo, kodwa elibele ukuba uSikhova wayethe qwa ebusuku! USikhova wabukela njengoko uNgwenya wayengena ngobunono emlanjeni waza wafunda ukudada. Kodwa uSikhova wathi cwaka akenza sandi.



Ekugqibeleni lwafika lona usuku lwetheko. Zonke izilwanyana zahlanganisana kwindawo yembutho. "Ukhona umntu owaziyo ukuba uphi uNgwenya?" wabuza uCilikishe ebhekabheka. "Ndiyathemba ucocekile kwaye uyamenyezela ukuze adanise nokumkani." Kodwa kwakungekho mntu waziyo ukuba uphi uNgwenya.

Emva koko uSikhova wathi, "Ndicinga ukuba ndiyamazi apho akhoyo. Ndilandeleni!"

Zonke izilwanyana zalandela uSikhova njengoko wayebhabha esiya ngasemlanjeni.

Emlanjeni, zafumana uNgwenya ebonakala enomsindo kwaye elusizi. Wayeneentsuku eziliqela esemlanjeni, kodwa isikhumba sakhe sasiserhabaxa, singacocekanga kwaye singamenyezeli tu kwaphela.

"Sicela uphume emlanjeni," zakhwaza zisitsho zonke izilwanyana. "Itheke sele liza kuqalisa kwaye kufuneka udanise nokumkani!"



"Hayi, andicingi!" waphendula uNgwenya. "Kwaye ukuba nabani na uyasondela apha emlanjeni, ndiza kumtya. Nonke nindenze ndanomsindo kakhulu."

Yiloo nto ke, nanamhlanje, uNgwenya ehlala emlanjeni. Isikhumba sakhe siserhabaxa ibe usenomsindo kakhulu. Ibe akukho nokuba sibe sinye isilwanyana esisondelayo kuye. Zonke zoyika kakhulu ukutyiwa nguNgwenya!

## Yenza ibali linike umdla!

★ UNgwenya wayesoyika ukuhleka zezinye izilwanyana, ngoko waya yedwa emlanjeni. Ucinga ukuba licebo elihle ukuya endaweni wedwa ungakhange uxelele umhlobo okanye umntu wakoweni ukuba uyaphi?

★ Yintoni eyayisenza uNgwenya azicaphukele ezinye izilwanyana? Ucinga ukuba siyavakala isizathu sokuba acaphuke? Kutheni kungalunganga ukuhlala unomsindo ixesha elide kwabanye abantu?



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# 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?

# Okokuzonwabisa kwakwaNa'ibali

## Na'ibali fun



1.

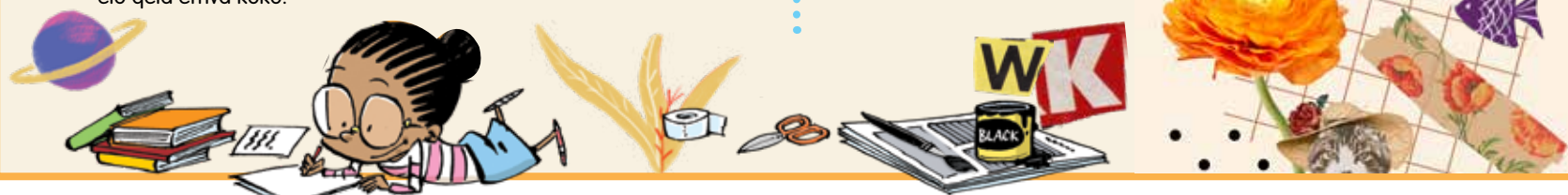
### Ziqambe uze ubalise awakho amabali!

#### Uza kudinga:

- ☉ imifanekiso kwiimagazini nakumaphephandaba amadala
- ☉ izinto ezincinci ezinjengeentsiba, iziqwenga zeplastiki/zamalaphu okanye amaqhoshha
- ☉ isikere neglu
- ☉ ikhadibhodi okanye iibhokisi zekhadibhodi
- ☉ ibhegi engabonisi izinto ezingaphakathi kwayo

#### Into omele uyenze:

1. Sika uze ukhuphe imifanekiso namagama angenza ibali libangele umdla kwiimagazini nakumaphephandaba. Usebenzisa iglu, wancamathele kwikhadibhodi. Khangela izinto ezincinci ongaziquka ebalini.
2. Faka imifanekiso, amagama nezinto ebhegini.
3. Ukuba ngumntwana omnye kuphela owenza le nto, mcele acimele aze akhuphe izinto ezintlanu ebhegini. Umele asebenzise ezo zinto ukuze aqambe elakhe ibali. Ungabhala phantsi ibali alibalisayo umntwana wakho nize nilifunde kunye emva koko.
4. Ukuba liqela labantwana elenza le nto, mabahlale phantsi benze isazinge. Nika omnye wabantwana ibhegi uze umcele akhethe into ebhegini aze aqalise ibali ngalo nto ayikhethileyo. Yijikelezise le bhegi ukuze umntwana ngamnye abe nethuba lokukhetha into aze ayifake kwibali. Bhala phantsi ibali elibaliswa ngabantwana uze ulifundele elo qela emva koko.



### 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

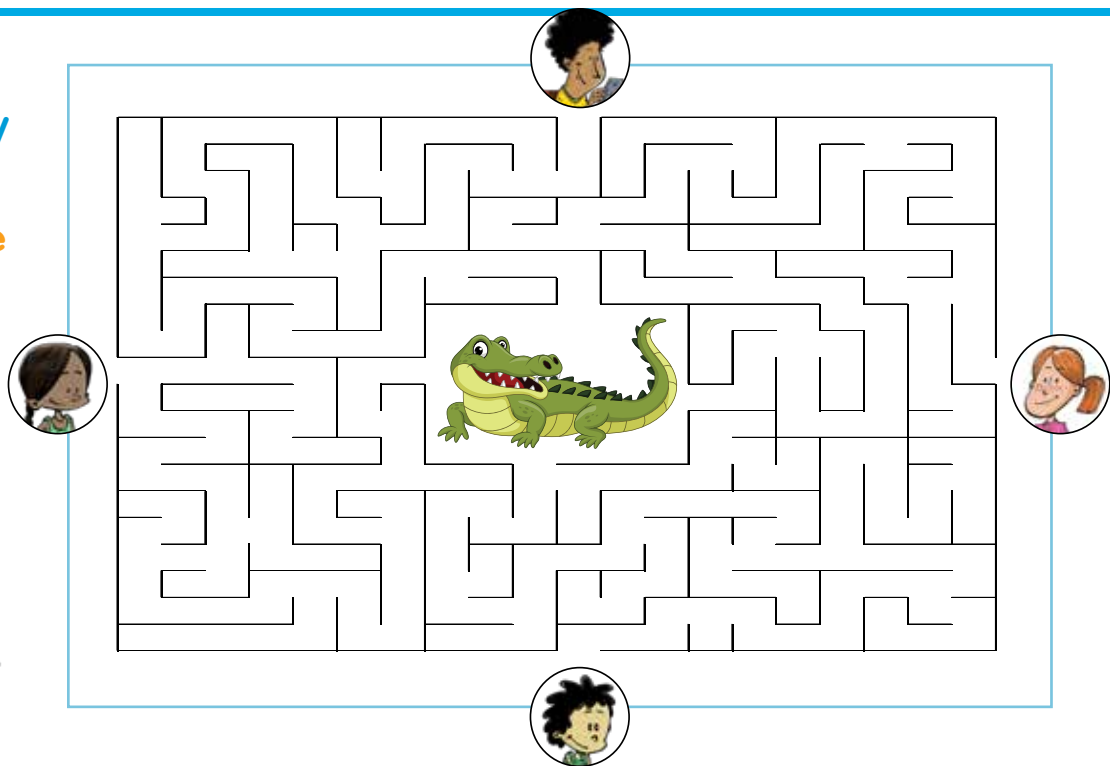
#### What to do:

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!

Masithi uvaleleke kwimeyizi kunye noNgwenya. Fumana indlela yokuphuma ngokukhawuleza kangangoko kunokwenzeka!



AbakwaNa'ibali bakhona ukuze bakunike inkuthazo nenkxaso. **Qhagamshelana nathi** nangayiphi na enye kwezi ndlela zilandelayo:

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

[www.nalibali.org](http://www.nalibali.org)

[nalibaliSA](https://www.facebook.com/nalibaliSA)

[@nalibaliSA](https://twitter.com/nalibaliSA)

[@nalibaliSA](https://www.instagram.com/nalibaliSA)

Produced by The Na'ibali Trust. Translation by Mosekela Solutions. Na'ibali character illustrations by Rico.

**UMLAZI**  
**EYETHU**

**EASTERN CAPE**  
**RISING SUN**

**POLOKWANE**  
**OBSERVER**



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