



## Nonotsha boboko jwa lesea la gago!

Go buisa mmogo ke tsela e e molemo e batsadi le masea a bone ba ka atamalanang ka yone le go itsane. Go buisa mmogo gape go nonotsha boboko jwa lesea kgotsa jwa ngwana yo monnye mme go dira gore ditlhaloganyo tsa bone di siamele go akanya ka dilo tse dikgolo tse di tla ba thusang go atlega mo lefatsheng!

### GO TLOGA A TSHOLWA GO FITLHA MO DIKGWEDING DI LE 6

1. Leka go dirisa dibuka tse di nang le ditshwantsho tse dikgolo, tse di sa raraanang, kgotsa dinepe tsa difatlhego tsa masea.
2. Go fitlhela masea a kgona go itulela ka boone, go botoka go ba hara mo diropeng mekotla ya one e bapile le wena mme o tshwere buka mo pele ga one.
3. Go boeletsa dilo le go nna le thulaganyo ya ka metlha go dira gore masea a ikutlwe a sireletsegile, ka jalo o ka buisa buka e e tshwanang gantsintsi! Ga o tlhoke gore ka metlha o buise se se kwaditlweng mo bukeng. Bua le lesea la gago mme o dirise buka jaaka kaelo fela.



### DIKGWEDI DI LE 6 GO YA GO DI LE 12

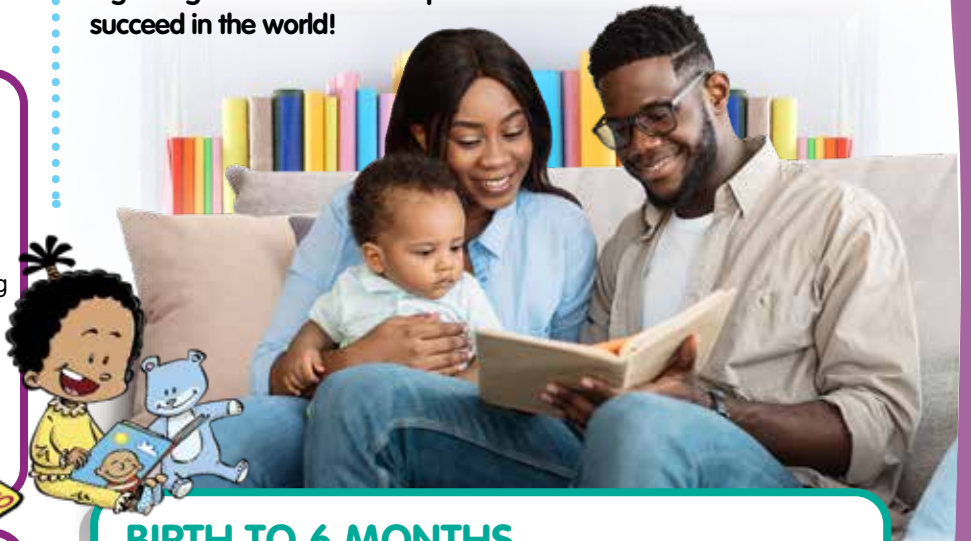
1. Go tloga go dikgwedi di le thataro, masea a le mantsi a simolola go tsaya tsia ditebego, modumo wa lentswe le go amiwa ke batho ba ba ba tlwaetseng. Mme gape a simolola go itumelela dibuka tse di nang le dipina le dipina tsa bana. Buisa mafoko mme o bue ka se o se bonang mo ditshwantshong. Tlhalosa maina mme o supe dingwe tsa dilo le mebala. Dira medumo ya dilo tse di mo bukeng.
2. Dibuka tsa bana tsa khabara e thata le dibuka tsa letsela di bereka botoka fa masea a letlelwa go di tshwara ka bobone. Dibuka tseno di ka tlhafunwa, tsa gogiwa le go latlhelwa fa fatshe kwantle ga gore di senyege! Gopola gore go tlwaelegile gore masea a tlhafune dibuka – ke letshwao la gore lesea la gago le a medisa.
3. Masea a a setseng a godile go sekaenyana a rata dibuka tse di nang le memeno, ditshwantsho tse di bulegang fa o phetlha tsebe le e e nang le medumo. Mme gape a simolola go tsaya karolo mo go se se diregang mo bukeng, jaaka go supa dilo tse di mo tsebeng kgotsa go leka go phetlha tsebe.

### NGWAGA GO YA GO DINGWAGA DI LE 2

1. Mo nakong eno, bokgoni jwa ngwana wa gago jwa go tlhaloganyo le go dirisa puo bo oketsegile thata. Le fa ba sa ntse ba tla itumelela dibuka tsa fa ba ne ba le mo ngwageng wa bone wa ntlha, ba rata gape go utlwa mainane a bana ba bangwe, a diphologolo le a dilo tse di tlwaelegileng tse di diregang letsatsi le letsatsi.
2. Leka go beela kwa thoko dinako tse di kgethegileng letsatsi le letsatsi go buisetsa bana ba gago ba bannye, ka gonne seno se ba thusa gore ba ithute gore go buisa ke sengwe se se monate go se dira!

## Build your baby's brain!

Reading together is an effective way for parents and their babies to bond and get to know each other. Reading together also develops the baby's or toddler's brain and prepares their minds to have big thoughts and ideas to help them succeed in the world!



### BIRTH TO 6 MONTHS

1. Try to use books that have big, simple pictures or photographs of babies' faces.
2. Until babies can sit on their own, it's easiest to put them on your lap with their back against you and to hold the book in front of them.
3. Repetition and routine make babies feel secure, so you can read the same book over and over again! You don't always have to read what is written on the pages. Talk to your baby and just use the book as a guide.

### 6 TO 12 MONTHS

1. From about the age of six months, most babies start to recognise the appearance, sound and touch of familiar people. They also start to enjoy books that have songs and rhymes in them. Read the words and talk about what you see in the pictures. Name and point to some of the objects and colours. Make the sounds of objects in the book.
2. Board books and cloth books work best when you allow babies to handle the books on their own. These books can be chewed, pulled and thrown about without breaking! Remember that chewing books is normal for babies – it's a sign that your baby is teething.
3. Older babies enjoy books with flaps, pop-ups and sounds. They also begin to get more involved with what is going on in the book, like pointing to things on the page or trying to turn the page.

### 1 TO 2 YEARS

1. By now, your child's ability to understand and use language has increased dramatically. Although they will still enjoy the books from their first year, they also like to hear stories about other children, animals and familiar, everyday experiences.
2. Try to set aside special times each day to read with your toddlers, as this helps them learn that reading is something fun to do!



IT STARTS WITH  
A STORY.  
GO SIMOLOLA  
KA LEINANE.



# Nna le boithamedidi!

## Dira dibuka tsa ditshwantsho tse bana ba kgonang go di tshwara

O ka kgona go dirisa diatla tsa gago go sekaseka dibuka tse di nang le ditshwantsho tse o kgonang go di tshwara. Fa o di tshwara di utlwala ka ditsela tse di farologaneng e bile o kgona go utlwa le methalo e e farologaneng e e tla dirang gore ngwana a tswelele a kgatlhega fa a ntse a phetlha (le go tshameka ka!) buka. Dibuka tsa bana tse o kgonang go utlwa gore ditshwantsho di utlwala jang fa o di tshwara di dira gore bana ba kgone go nna le seabe mo go se ba se ithutang. Mme gape ke didirisiwa tse di maatla mo baneng ba difofu le ba ba sa kgoneng go bona sentle.

Melemo ya dibuka tse bana ba kgonang go di kgoma (kgotsa dibuka tse o di tshwarang ka diatla go utlwa ditlhaka fa o di buisa) ke gore:

- Di dira gore bana ba banye ba itumelele thata go buisa dibuka.
- Di thusa ngwana wa gago go tlhoma mogopolo le go latela mafoko le dikgopolo tse di sa raraanang.
- Di ruta ngwana wa gago ka mafoko le bokao jwa one. Ka sekai, ba ka ithuta ka lefoko "magwata" ka go tshwara sengwe se se magwata go tlhologanya bokao jwa lefoko leo.

## Direla ngwana wa gago yo monnye buka e e sa raraanang ya ditshwantsho tse a ka kgonang go di tshwara: A seno ke mogatla wa mmutla?

- Ikemisetse go dirisa kgopolo e khutshwane, e e sa raraanang e o ka e dirisang mo tsebeng nngwe le nngwe ya buka ya gago. Buka eno e ka nna le ditsela tse thataro tse di farologaneng tse e ka utlwalang ka yone fa o e tshwara: go tla utlwala bogwata, borethe, mangope, go sosobana, tse di boleta le tse di thata.
- Tsebe nngwe le nngwe e tshwanetse go nna le selo se le SENGWE fela se se utlwalang se farologane le pampiri ya buka.



# Get creative!

## Make a touch and feel book

Touch and feel books can be explored with your hands. They have different surfaces and patterns that will keep a child interested as they page through (and play with!) the book. Touch and feel books give children a more interactive learning experience. They are also a powerful tool for children who are blind or have limited sight.

Some of the benefits of touch and feel books (or tactile books) are:

- They get young children excited about reading books.
- They help your child to focus and follow along with simple words and concepts.
- They teach your child about words and their meanings. For example, they can learn the word "rough" by touching a rough surface to understand the meaning of the word.

## Make a simple touch and feel book for your toddler: Is this Rabbit's tail?



- Plan to use a short, simple idea on each page of your book. This book can feature six different textures: rough, smooth, bumpy, wrinkly, soft and hard.
- Each page should only have ONE thing that feels different to the paper of the book.

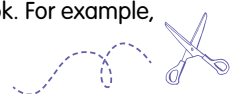


- Kgomaretsa pampiri mo khatebotong e tshesane, le e jaaka lebokoso la siriele. Ditsebe tseno di tla bo di le dikima, ka jalo direla tsebe nngwe le nngwe kwa thoko o bo o rokelela/tshwarisa ditsebe tseno mmogo ka seteipolara.

O ka dirisa kgopolo e nngwe go itirela buka ya gago. Ka sekai, o ka dira buka ya dipopego.

- Paste the paper onto thin cardboard, like cereal box cardboard. The pages will be thick, so make each page separately and stitch/staple the pages together.

You can use another idea to make your own book. For example, a book about shapes.





# Bona ditshwantsho tsa mainane ka leitlho la mogopolo



## See pictures of stories in your mind



Fa re tlotlela mongwe mainane kgotsa fa re reeditse mongwe yo o re tlotlelang mainane, go ka tswa go se na ditshwantsho tse di bontshang gore go diragalang eng mo leinaneng. Mme re ka dirisa mafoko le medumo ya one go tlhama ditshwantsho tsa leinane mo megopolong ya rona. Seno ke sengwe se bana ba ithutang go se dira fa ba simolola go ipuisetsa ka bobone.

Go na le ditsela tse ka tsone o ka thusang bana ba gago go oketsa tsela ya bone ya go bona dilo ka leitlho la mogopolo. Go oketsa tsela ya bone ya go bona dilo ka leitlho la mogopolo go ba thusa go itumelela le go tlhaloganya mainane a ba a utlwanng kgotsa ba a buisang botoka. Mme gape go tla ba thusa go kwala mainane a a botoka. Ka dinako tse dingwe, fa o sena go tlhalosa kgotsa go buisa tlhaloso e e feletseng ya motho, ya lefelo kgotsa ya sengwe se se mo leinaneng, ema go sekae mme o dire nngwe ya dilo tse di latelang:

- ☉ Kopa bana ba gago go tswala matlho a bone mme ba bo ba leka go "bona" se o sa tswang go se tlhalosa. Boeletsa kgotsa buisa tlhaloso gape go ba thusa go tlhama ditshwantsho mo megopolong ya bone.
- ☉ Kopa bana ba gago gore ba torowe ditshwantsho tsa dilo tse o di tlhalositseng. Fa motsadi mongwe kgotsa motlhokomedi a tlotla kgotsa a buisa leinane, motsadi yo mongwe kgotsa mongwe wa losika a ka thusa bana ba banyane go torowa ditshwantsho tsa bone.
- ☉ Torowa se o se bonang ka leitlho la mogopolo go ya ka se se tlhalositsweng. Rotloetsa bana ba gago gore ba tlhalose ka fa ditshwantsho tse ba di bonang ka leitlho la mogopolo di tshwanang kgotsa di farologaneng ka teng le se o se toroileng.
- ☉ Kopa bana ba gago gore ba go bolele se ba se bonang, ba se utlwanng, ba se latswang le monko o ba o utlwanng fa ba ntse ba reeditse tlhaloso.

Lelapa lotlhe le ka itumelela ditiro tseno mmogo!

When we tell stories or listen to someone else tell stories, there may not be pictures to show what is happening in the story. But we can use the words and their sounds to create pictures of the story in our minds. This is something that children learn to do when they become independent readers.

There are ways to help your children to build their imaginations. Building their imagination helps them to enjoy and understand stories that they hear or read better. It will also help them to write better stories. Sometimes, after you have given or read a detailed description of a person, place or thing in a story, pause and do one of the following activities:

- ☉ Ask your children to close their eyes and try to "see" what you have just described. Retell or reread the description to help them form pictures in their mind.
- ☉ Ask your children to draw pictures of what you have described. While one parent or caregiver tells or reads a story, the other parent or a relative can help younger children to draw their pictures.
- ☉ Draw what you imagine from the description. Encourage your children to explain how their mental pictures are the same or different to what you have drawn.
- ☉ Ask your children to tell you what they see, hear, taste and smell when they listen to the description.

The whole family can enjoy these activities together!



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

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

## How to use our stories in different ways

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.





# 6 ya ditsela tsa go anaanela dibuka le mainane ka Letsatsi la Lefatshe la Dibuka le nako e telele morago ga foo!

# 6 ways to celebrate books and stories on World Book Day and long after!

1. Dira gore bana ba banyie thata ba nne le seabe ka Letsatsi la Lefatshe la Dibuka. Batla dibuka tsa dipina tsa bana tse di tlwaelegile le dipina tse di diretsweng masea le bana ka puo e lo e buang kwa gae mme o di opele le bana ba gago.

1. Get very young children involved in World Book Day. Find books that have traditional rhymes and songs for babies and children in your home language and share them with your children.



2. Buisetsa bana ba gago leinane mme o ba rotloetse go dira diforomo tsa badiragatsi ka go dirisa taka kgotsa letsopa. Dira gore lelapa lotlhe le dirise diforomo tseo go boeletsa leinane leo kgotsa tlotlang ka mainane a lo a itlhametseng!

2. Read a story to your children and then encourage them to make models of the characters using playdough or clay. Get the whole family together to use the models to retell the story or tell your own stories!

3. Ntsha pampiri, diphensele tsa dikerayone le dikhoki, mme o kope bana ba ba golwane gore ba itirele dibuka tsa ditshwantsho. Ba rotloetse gore ba buisetse maloko a mannye a lelapa dibuka tsa bone. Kgotsa direla bana ba banyie thata buka ya ditshwantsho e ba ka kgonang go e tshwara (bona tsebe 2).



3. Set out some paper, pencil crayons and kokis, and ask older children to create their own picture books. Encourage them to read their books to younger family members. Or make a touch and feel book for very young children (see page 2).

4. Nnang le kgaisano ya lelapa go bona gore mongwe le mongwe a ka kgona go buisa dibuka di le kae ka beke. Nal'ibali e na le kgaisano ya Bommampodi ba Leinane e e tshwarwang kotara nngwe le nngwe ya ngwaga. Etela <https://nalibali.org/story-champion> go nna le seabe mo monateng ono!



4. Have a family challenge to see how many books each of you can read in a week. Nal'ibali has a Story Champions competition that runs every quarter. Go to <https://nalibali.org/story-champion> to join in the fun!



5. Lo le lelapa, ipheng nako ya go buisa nngwe ya dibukana tsa sega-o-boloke tsa tlaleletso eno (*Go kgabaganya tsela*). Go tla thusa balelape la gago go anaanela *tota* go nna le dibuka tse ba ka di buisang. Torowa setshwantsho sa ga Zak Yacoob mme o bo o kwala dipotso tse balelape la gago ba ka ratang go mmotsa tsone mo dipuduleng tsa puo tse di mo setshwantshong.



5. As a family, take some time to read one of the cut-out-and-keep booklets in this supplement (*Crossing the road*). It will help your family to *really* appreciate having books to read. Draw a picture of Zak Yacoob and then write questions that your family would like to ask him in speech bubbles in the picture.

6. Tsaya ditshwantsho tse mo go tsone wena le bana ba gago lo itumelelang tiro nngwe ya Letsatsi la Lefatshe la Dibuka mme o bo o di tsenya mo Facebook, Instagram kgotsa Twitter o dirisa hashtag **#WorldBookDay**. Re ka rata go bontsha batho ba bangwe se o se dirileng ka go tsenya seno mo tsebeng ya rona ya Facebook kgotsa mo tlaleletsong ya Nal'ibali!



6. Take photographs of you and your children enjoying a World Book Day activity and post them on Facebook, Instagram or Twitter using the hashtag **#WorldBookDay**. We'd love to share what you did with others on our Facebook page or in the Nal'ibali supplement!



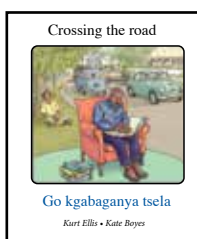
## Grow your own library. Create TWO cut-out-and-keep books

### Something special

1. Tear off page 9 of this supplement.
2. Fold the sheet in half along the black dotted line.
3. Fold it in half again along the green dotted line to make the book.
4. Cut along the red dotted lines to separate the pages.

### Crossing the road

1. To make this book, use pages 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 and 12.
2. Keep pages 7 and 8 inside the other pages.
3. Fold the sheets in half along the black dotted line.
4. Fold them in half again along the green dotted line to make the book.
5. Cut along the red dotted lines to separate the pages.



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

### Sengwe se se kgethegileng

1. Ntsha letlhare la tsebe 9 la tlaleletso e.
2. Mena letlhare ka bogare go lebagana le mola wa dikhutlo tse dintsho.
3. Le mene ka bogare gape go lebagana le mola wa dikhutlo tse di tala go dira buka.
4. Sega go lebagana le mela ya dikhutlo tse dikhibidu go kgaoganya ditsebe.

### Go kgabaganya tsela

1. Go dira buka e dirisa ditsebe 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 le 12.
2. Tlogela ditsebe 7 le 8 mo gare ga ditsebe tse dingwe.
3. Mena matlhare ka bogare go lebagana le mola wa dikhutlo tse dintsho.
4. A mene ka bogare gape go lebagana le mola wa dikhutlo tse di tala go dira buka.
5. Sega go lebagana le mela ya dikhutlo tse dikhibidu go kgaoganya ditsebe.



Mme gone, ga go tshwane. Go kgona go ipuisetsa ke tsela nngwe ya go nna le kgololesego e batho ba le bantsi ba sa e anaaneleng. Ka go buisa, megopolo ya rona e etela matatshhe, e ya kwa matelong le kwa dinakong tse mebele ya rona e sa kgoneeng go ya kwa go yone. Fa mongwe a go buisetsa go tshwana le fa mongwe a go bolelela ka maitemogelo a mashaba a malatsi a boikhutso a a monate a a nnieng le one. O tlhaloganya se a se buang, e bile o kgona go bona ka leitho la mogopolo se a se tlhalosang, mme ke maitemogelo a gagwe e seng a gago.

But of course, that is not the same. Being able to read for yourself is a form of freedom that many people don't appreciate. Through reading, our minds can travel to worlds, places and times that our physical bodies cannot. Having someone read to you is like being told about a wonderful vacation they've had. You understand what they're saying, and you can picture what they're describing, but it is their adventure, not yours.

Nalibali, SECTION27, Blind SA, the Yacoob family and Kurt Ellis created the story **Crossing the road** to raise awareness of how outdated copyright laws made it very difficult for blind and visually impaired people to achieve their goals. These laws prevented blind people from accessing books that they needed in order to study and read for pleasure.

Nalibali, SECTION27, Blind SA, lelapa loora Yacoob le Kurt Ellis ba ile ba tlhama leinane la, **Go kgabaganya tsela**, go dira tsiboso ya kafa melao ya ditshwanelo e e fetilweng ke nako e dirileng gore go nne thata ka teng gore batho ba ba fufetseng le batho ba ba sa boneng sentle ba fitlhelele mekgele ya bone. Melao eno e ne e thibela batho ba ba fufetseng go ka bona dibuka tse ba neng ba di tlhoka go ithuta le tse ba neng ba ka kgona go di buisetsa monate.

### Get story active!

Do a family project! Your family can get to know each other very well by writing a short story about each family member's life so far. Each person would have a role to play:

- ★ The parents, grandparents and caregivers can tell their own stories.
- ★ The parents, grandparents and caregivers can tell the earlier parts of young children's stories that the children don't remember.
- ★ The older children can help write their own and other family members' stories and draw pictures of certain parts of the stories.

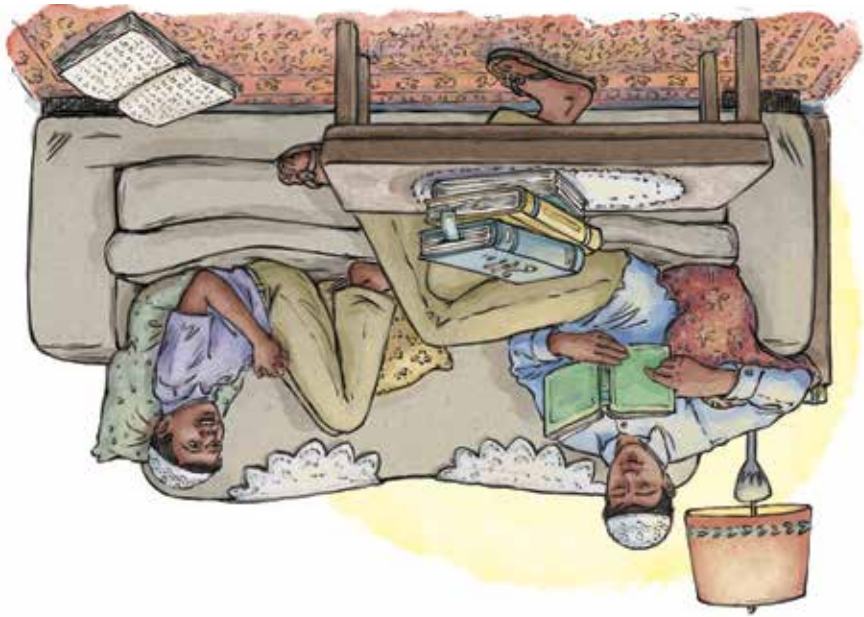
### Nna le matlhagatlhaga a leinane!

Dira porojeke ya lelapa! Balelapa la gaeno ba ka kgona go itsane sentle ka go kwala leinane le le khutshwane ka botshelo jwa leloko lengwe le lengwe la lelapa go fitlha fano. Mongwe le mongwe o tshwanetse go tshameka karolo e e rileng:

- ★ Batsadi, borremogolo le bommèmogolo le batlhokomedi ba ka tlotla ka mainane a bone.
- ★ Batsadi, borremogolo le bommèmogolo le batlhokomedi ba ka tlotla ka dikarolo tsa mainane tsa fa bana ba ne ba le bannye thata tse bana ba sa di gopoleng.
- ★ Bana ba bagolwane ba ka thusa go kwala mainane a bone le a maloko a mangwe a lelapa le go torowa ditshwantsho tsa dikarolo tse di rileng tsa mainane ao.

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)

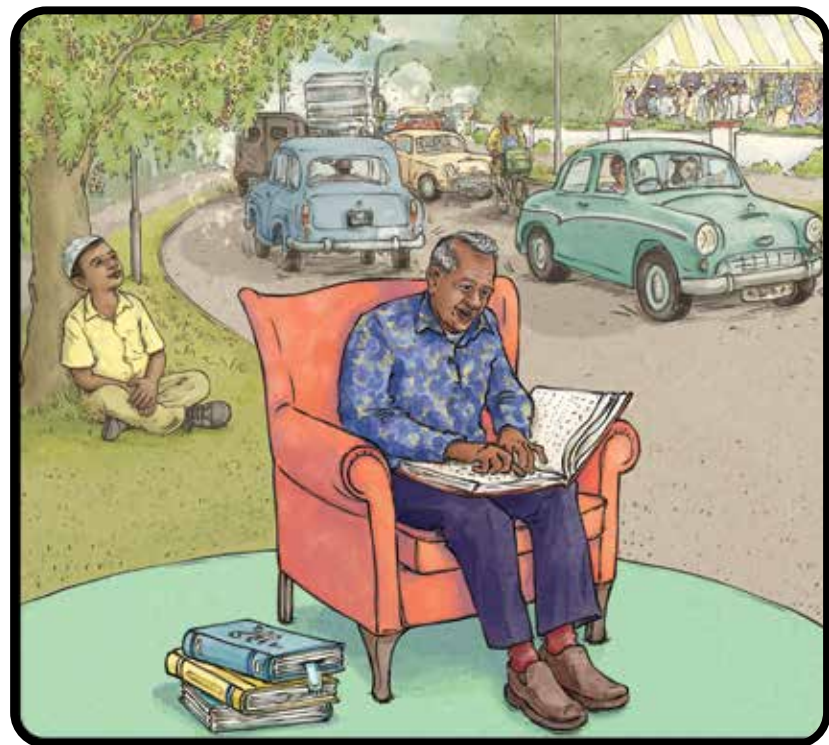
Nalibali ke letsholo la bosetšhaba la go buisetsa monate e le go rotloetsa le go jala mowa wa go buisa go ralala Aforika Borwa. Go bona tshedimosetso ka botlalo, etela mo [www.nalibali.org](http://www.nalibali.org)



Zak, however, wouldn't let this hold him back. He read everything and anything he could get his fingertips on. There wasn't much, but he read it all. And if he couldn't read a book himself, he always had family and friends who would read to him.

Le fa go ntse jalo, Zak o ne a sa batle gore seno se mo kgobe marapo. O ne a buisa sengwe le sengwe se a neng a ka kgona go fetisa dinlhana tsa menwana ya gagwe mo go sone. Go ne go sena mo gontsi, mme o ne a buisa sengwe le sengwe. Mme fa a ne a sa kgone go buisa buka ka boene, gantsi balalapala gaabo le ditsala ba ne ba mo buisetsa.

## Crossing the road



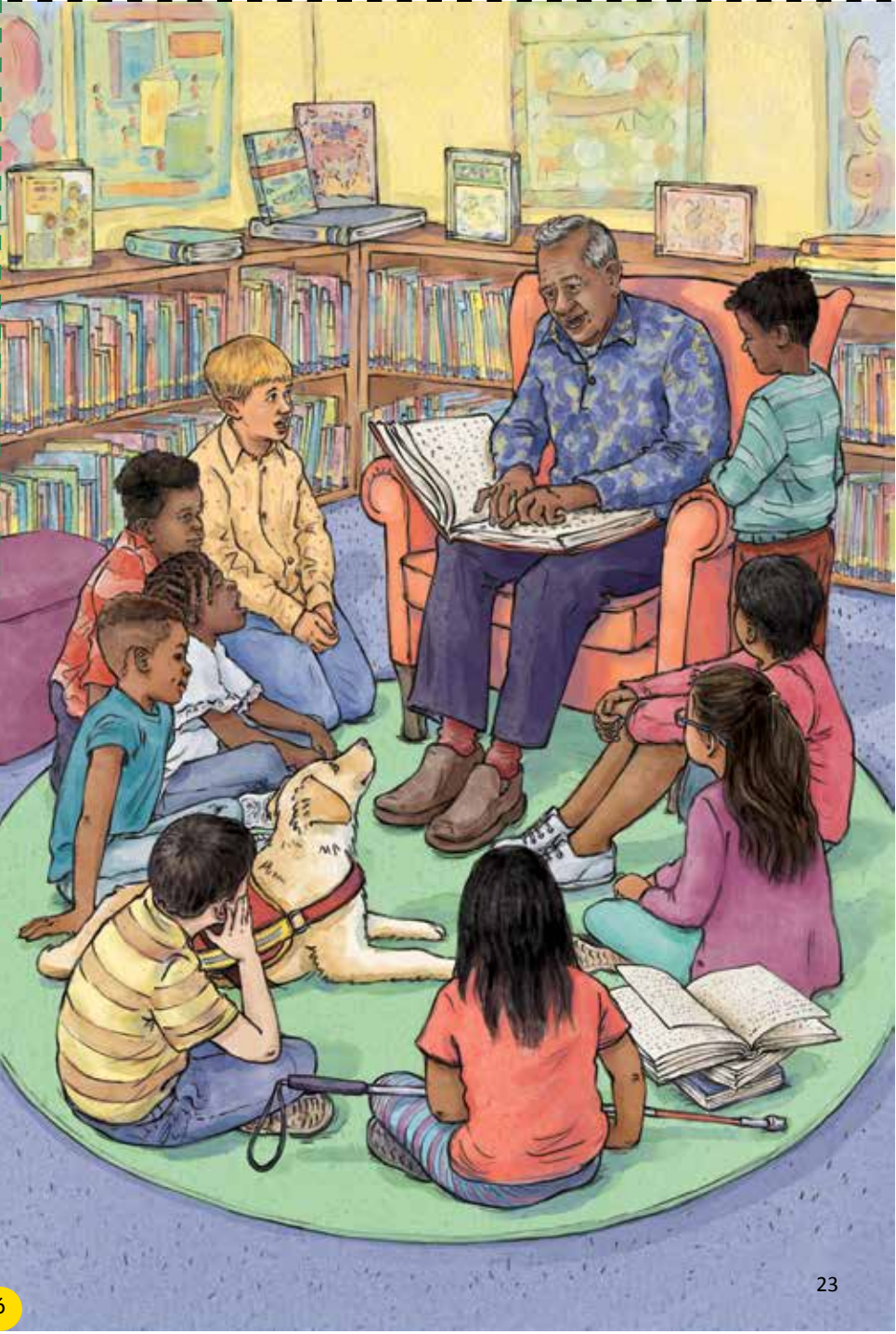
## Go kgabaganya tsela

Kurt Ellis • Kate Boyes

**Ideas to talk about:** What should you do when trying to cross a busy road? How would you cross that busy road if you couldn't see? Do you think South African society offers enough help to blind people for them to do things that sighted people can do easily, for example, find books in braille or choose groceries in a shop?

**Megopolo e re ka buang ka yona:** O tshwanetse go dira eng fa o leka go kgabaganya tsela e e phetheselang? O ne o tla kgabaganya jang tsela fa o ne o sa kgone go bona? A o akanya gore setšhaba sa Aforika Borwa se dira mo go lekaneng go thusa batho ba ba fufetseng gore ba kgone go dira dilo tse batho ba ba bonang ba kgonang go di dira motlhofo fela, ka sekai, jaaka go bona dibuka ka mokwalo wa braille kgotsa go tlhopha korosari mo lebenkeleng?

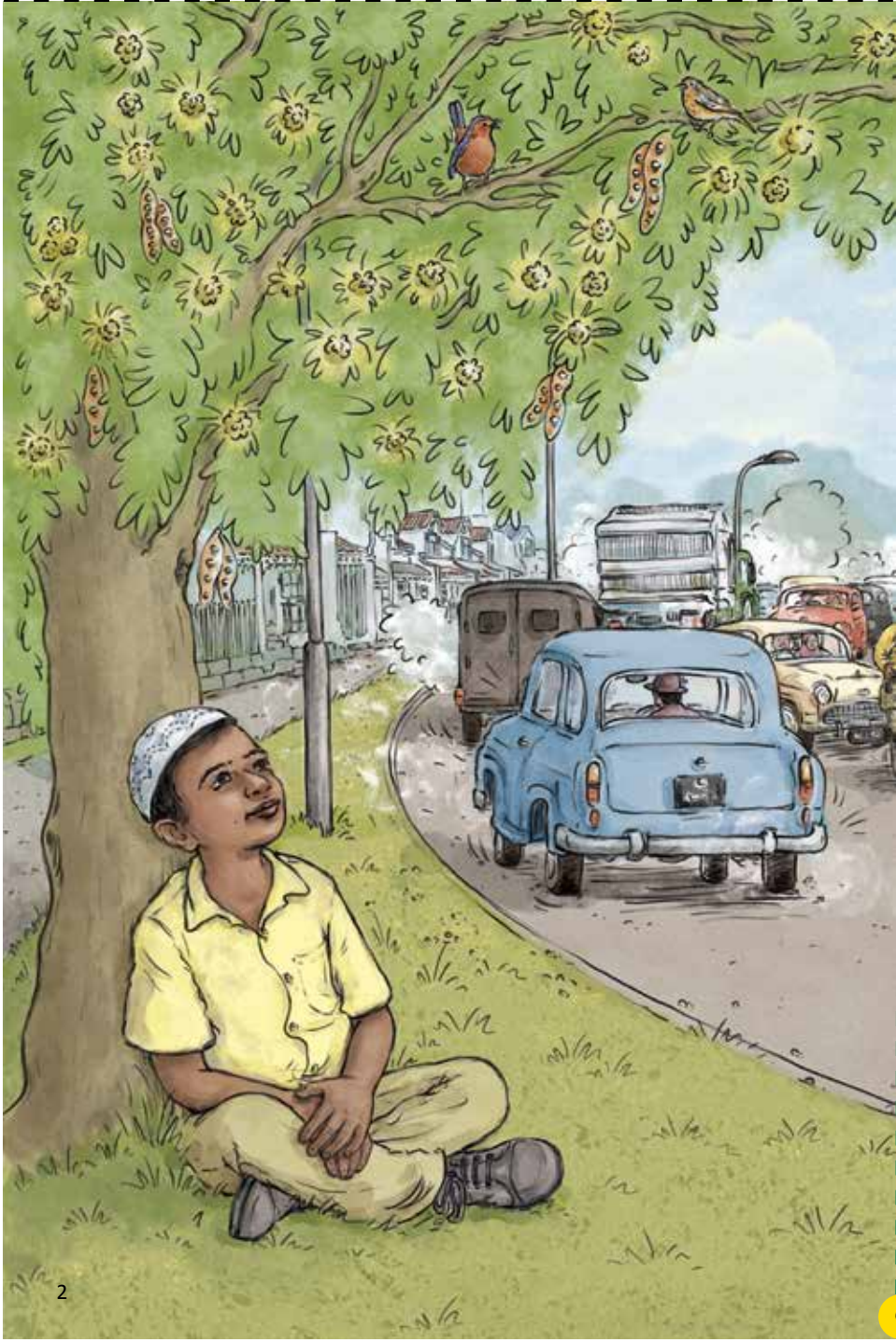




Zak – and many other children like him – wanted his own adventures. He was willing to take a printed book and get it converted into braille himself, but he couldn't because it was illegal to do so.

Zak's friends were reading and discussing books that he couldn't find in braille. Sometimes, Zak felt ashamed because he had not read these books.

He would lie and say that he had read them. But the truth was that, most times, Zak was on the other side of the road, unable to participate.



He felt that difference even more when he started school in 1956. The first problem was that students who were blind, like Zak, or partially sighted, found it difficult to read and learn. They struggled to get their hands on books in braille.

O ne a ikutlwa a farologane le go feta fa a ne a simolola sekolo ka 1956. Bothata jwa ntsha e ne le gore go ne go le boima gore barutwana ba ba fouteiseng, jaaka Zak, kgotsa ba ba sa kgone ng go bona sentle, ba kgone go buisa le go ithuta. Ba ne ba sa kgone go bona dibuka tsa braille.

Braille is a form of writing in which letters and numbers are made up of sets of tiny bumps. Blind people read braille by running their fingertips over these bumps. Unfortunately, very few books are available in braille.

Braille ke motlwa wa mokwalo o mo go one dithhaka le dinomoro di dithhaka ka makukunopu a mannye. Batho ba ba fouteiseng ba bala braille ka go fetisa dithhaka tsa menwana ya bone mo makukunopung ano. Ka maswabi, go na le dibuka di le mmalwa thata tse di leng gone ka mokwalo wa braille.





He had chores to do, he was scolded when he was naughty, and he was rewarded when he did something right. So Zak felt no different to anyone else for a very long time. But the day he crossed the road by himself, and was met with anger instead of joy, Zak realised he was different.



O ne a tshwanetwa ke go dira ditiro tsa mo gae, o ne a omanngwa fa a tlhoka tsebe, a bona tuelo fa a dirile sengwe se se siameng. Ka gone, Zak o ne a ikutlwa a tshwana le mongwe le mongwe fela ka nako e telele. Mme ka letsatsi le a neng a kgabaganya tsela a le nosi, mme mmaagwe a mo galefela go na le gore a itumele, Zak o ne a lemoga gore o farologane le batho ba bangwe.

Zak – le bana ba le bantsi ba bangwe ba ba tshwanang le ene – o ne a badla go nna le maitemogelo a masha ka boene. O ne a ikemiseditse go tsaya buka e e gatisitsweng mme a dire gore e fetolelwe mo mokwalong wa braille ka boene, mme o ne a ka se kgone go dira seo ka gonne go ne go se ka fa molaong.

Ditsala tsa ga Zak di ne di buisa le go tlotla ka dibuka tse a neng a sa kgone go di bona ka braille. Ka dinako tse dingwe, Zak o ne a ikutlwa a tlhabiswa ke ditlhong go bo a sa buisa dibuka tseno. O ne a ile a bua maaka a re o di buisitse. Mme boammaaruri ke gore, gantsi, Zak o ne a le ka kwa ga tsela, a sa kgone go nna le seabe.



The judgement meant that blind South Africans could have easier access to books in braille. Zak and others like him had not wanted special treatment, they wanted equality, and the ability and freedom to read what everyone else was reading.

Though no longer a young boy, the judgement made Zak feel very excited. He could read all the books he'd always wanted to read. Finally, he was free to cross that road and go on his own adventures, just like everyone else.

Katlholo eo e ne e kaya gore Baaforika Borwa ba ba fofetseng ba ne ba se kitla le ka motlha ba kgona go bona dibuka tsa braille motlhofo. Zak le ba bangwe ba ba tshwanang le ene ba ne ba sa batle go tshwarwa ka tsela e kgethegileng, mme ba ne ba batla go tshwarwa ka tekatekano, bokgoni le kgololesego ya go ka buisa sengwe le sengwe se mongwe le mongwe a se buisang.

Le mororo a sa tlhole a le mosimanyana, katlholo eo e ne ya dira gore Zak a ikutlwe a itumetse thata. O ne a ka kgona go buisa dibuka tse a sa bolong go batla go di buisa. Kgabagare, o ne a gololesegile go kgabaganya tsela mme a nne le maitemogelo a masha a e leng a gagwe, fela jaaka mongwe le mongwe.

Zak was just like any other child in every way. He sat cross-legged on the grass next to a busy road in Verulam.

Zak o ne a tshwana le ngwana mongwe le mongwe ka ditsela tsotlhe. O ne a tlhatlagantse maoto a dutse mo bojannyeng fa thoko ga tsela e e phetheselang kwa Verulam.



6

ngwana yo o dwaelegileng.

e ba mmonang ka yone – jaaka

gore ba tla mo tshwara fela ka tsela

kgatitsadie. Ka jalo, ba ne ba swetsa

yo o tshwanang fela le mogolowe le

wa mosimane, ba ne ba bona ngwana

batsadi ba ga Zak ba leba ngwana wa bone

ne a sa kgone go bona. Le fa go ntse jalo, fa


morateng wa Seindia, mme jaanong gape o

kitla bo nna thata fela ka go bo a tswa mo

thata. Botshelo jwa morwaabo bo ne bo se

Aforika Borwa e ne e le lefelo le le farologaneng

Tota mme, dilo di ne di farologane thata ka nako eo.



bo ne jwa nyela.

Ka nako eo, bokamoso jo ba neng ba akanya gore Zak o tla nna le jone,

Mafoko ano a ne a dira gore batsadi ba ga Zak ba sale ba gaskgametse.

Fa batsadi ba ga Zak ba mo isa kwa ngakeng – ngaka e e neng e le

lentswe le le masisi, “Ke maswabi go lo bolelela gore ka ntlha ya

bolwetse jwa meningitis, gone jaanong Zak o fofetse.”

Kgang ya ga Zak e simolotse ka 1948. O ne a tsholwa e le ngwana wa

mosimane yo o itekanetseng, mme fa a le dikgwedi le somethataro, o

ne a tshwarwa ke bolwetse jwa meningitis. Le fa gone Zak a ile a fola

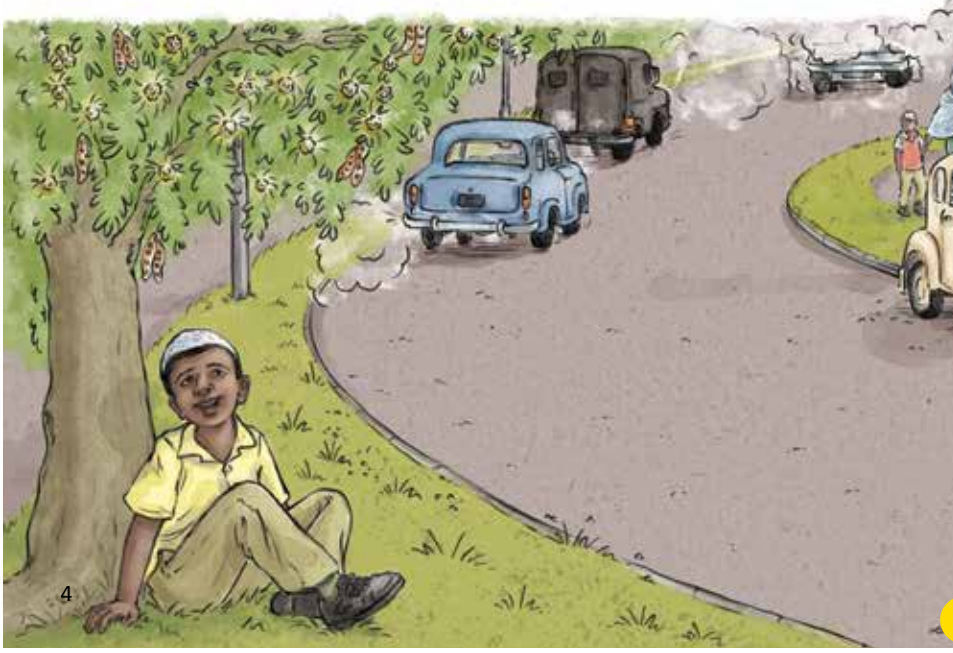
ka botlalo, balelapa la gaabo ba ne ba lemoga gore o dira dilo tse di sa

dwaelegang, jaaka go thula fenitshara e kete o ne a sa e bone.

Across the road, just a few steps away, there was a wedding reception. He could hear the children laughing and playing. He could hear the women talking and chuckling. And he could smell the delicious aroma of biryani floating across to him.

Zak wondered why he couldn’t go to the wedding. His mother and sister were there. Other children were there. Why couldn’t he just cross the road and join in the merriment? He was six years old – old enough to cross the road by himself. He would show them all that he could do it.

Ka kwa ga tsela, dikgato di sekae go tswa mo a dutseng teng, go ne go na le moletlo wa lenyalo. O ne a kgona go utlwa bana ba tshega le go tshameka. O ne a kgona go utlwa basadi ba bua le go tshegatshega. Mme o ne a kgona go utlwa monko o o monate wa biryani o feta.



16

Ka letsatsi lengwe, fa Zak a ne a le mo go Grade 8, mogolowe o ne a buisa setlhogo sengwe sa lokwalodikgang se se neng se bua ka sekgele se Zak a se gapileng.

ne a gapa dikgele di le dintsi ka ntlha ya go dira jalo.

rata go neela dipuo le go nna le seabe mo dingangisanong. O ba gagwe ba bone dilo sentle ka leitho la mogopolo. O ne a setswerere. O ne a dirisa mafoko a gagwe go dira gore bareetsi Gongwe ke ka ntlha ya bofofu go bo Zak a ile a nna sebui se se



One day, when Zak was in Grade 8, his brother read him a newspaper article about an award that Zak had won.

Perhaps it was because of his blindness that Zak became a brilliant speaker. He used his words to paint vivid pictures in the minds of his audience. He loved giving speeches and taking part in debates. And he won many awards for doing so.

One day, when Zak was in Grade 8, his brother read him a newspaper article about an award that Zak had won.

In 2022, Zak worked with Blind SA and SECTION27 to fight against an injustice towards blind people specifically. The South African Constitutional Court found that a copyright law – the same law that had prevented Zak from converting the books he wanted and needed to read into braille – was unlawful because it created unfair barriers between blind people and books.

Ka 2022, Zak o ne a bereka le Blind SA le SECTION27 go lwantsha tshiamololo segolobogolo kgatlhanong le batho ba ba fofetseng. Kgotlatshekelo ya Molaomotho wa Aforika Borwa e ne ya lemoga gore molao wa ditshwanelo – one molao o o neng o thibela Zak go kwalolola dibuka tse a neng a di batla le tse a neng a tlhoka go di buisa gore di nne ka mokwalo wa braille – molao oo o ne o se ka fa molaong ka gonne o ne o baka dikgoreletsi tse di sa tshwanelang gare ga batho ba ba fofetseng le dibuka.







This story is an adapted version of *Something special*, 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>

Leinane le ke phetolelo ya *Sengwe se se kgethegileng* e e phasaladitsweng ke Cadbury ka tirisanommogo le Nal'ibali jaaka karolo ya itshimololelo ya porojeke ya Cadbury Dairy Milk #InOurOwnWords. Leinane lengwe le lengwe le ka fitlhelwa ka dipuo tsa semmuso di le lesomenngwe tsa Aforikaborwa. Go bona tshedimosetso ya tlaleletso ka ga maina a mainane a porojeke ya Cadbury Dairy Milk #InOurOwnWords o ka ya go <https://cadbury.one/library.html>

### Get story active!

- ★ Look closely at the picture on the first two pages of the story. How many of the following can you find: chickens; eggs; baskets; windows; doors; chimneys.
- ★ Do a word search! Find each of these words in the story and then find what each of them describes: clever, curly, fluffy, hungry, long, speckled.
- ★ Draw a picture of Lady and her six chicks. Give each chick a name. Write each name under a chick's picture or ask someone to write it for you.
- ★ Draw an egg shape on some white cardboard or paper, then cut it out. Decorate your egg by drawing different patterns on it or painting it.

### Nna le matlhagatlhaga a leinane!

- ★ Leba setshwantsho se se mo ditsebeng tse pedi tsa ntlha tsa leinane leno sentle. O kgona go bona di le kae mo go tse di latelang: dikoko; mae; diroto; difensetere; mabati; dipeipi tsa mosi
- ★ Batla mafoko! Batla lengwe le lengwe la mafoko ano mo leinaneng mme o bone se lengwe le lengwe le se tlhalosang: botlhale; matshopo; boboa; tlala; telele; marabaka.
- ★ Terowa setshwantsho sa Lady le dikokwana tsa yone tse thataro. Naya kokwana nngwe le nngwe leina. Kwala leina lengwe le lengwe mo tlase ga setshwantsho sa kokwana nngwe le nngwe kgotsa o kope mongwe go go kwalela.
- ★ Terowa sebopego sa lee mo khatebotong nngwe e tshweu kgotsa mo pampiring, o bo o le sega. Kgabisa lee la gago ka go terowa diphethene tse di farologaneng mo go lone kgotsa o le pente.

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)



Nal'ibali ke letsholo la bosetshaba la go buisetsa monate e le go rotloetsa le go jala mowa wa go buisa go ralala Aforika Borwa. Go bona tshedimosetso ka botlalo, etela mo [www.nalibali.org](http://www.nalibali.org)

Dikoko tsa ga nkoko di tla ka dipopego le bogolo jo bo farologaneng, fela Jasmien o ne a rata e nngwe go di gaisa tsothe. Lady o ne a le mebalabala. O ne a na le mafota a a golaganeng le mogatla o o phukaletseng. Fa Jasmien a di fa mafotora, o ne a netefatsa gore o abela Lady pele ga tsona tsothe.

"Lady, o mmamoratwa wa me," Jasmien a bua ka lentsewe le le kwa tlase.

"Ga o a tshwanela go nna le bommamoratwa," Nkoko a kgalema. "Koko nngwe le nngwe e kgethegile ka tsel'a ya yona."

Fela Jasmien o ne a sa kgone go fitlha seo. O ne a rata Lady phetelela.



Grandmother's chickens came in all shapes and sizes, but Jasmien liked one best of all. Lady was a speckled hen. She had a curly comb and a fanned-out tail. When Jasmien gave scraps to the chickens, she always made sure Lady got first choice.

"Lady, you are my special," Jasmien crooned. "You shouldn't have favourites," Gran scolded. "Every chicken is special in its own way." But Jasmien couldn't help it. She loved Lady best.

## Something special



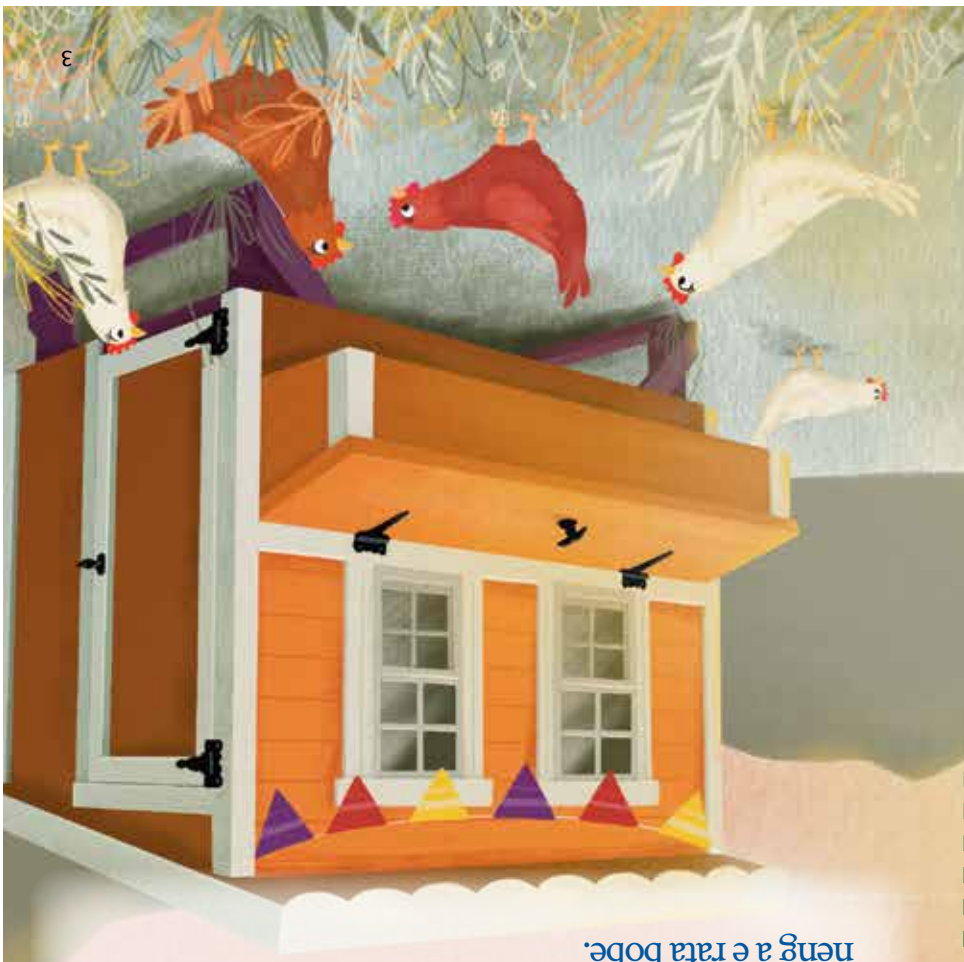
## Sengwe se se kgethegileng

Jacqui Lange • Julie Smith-Belton

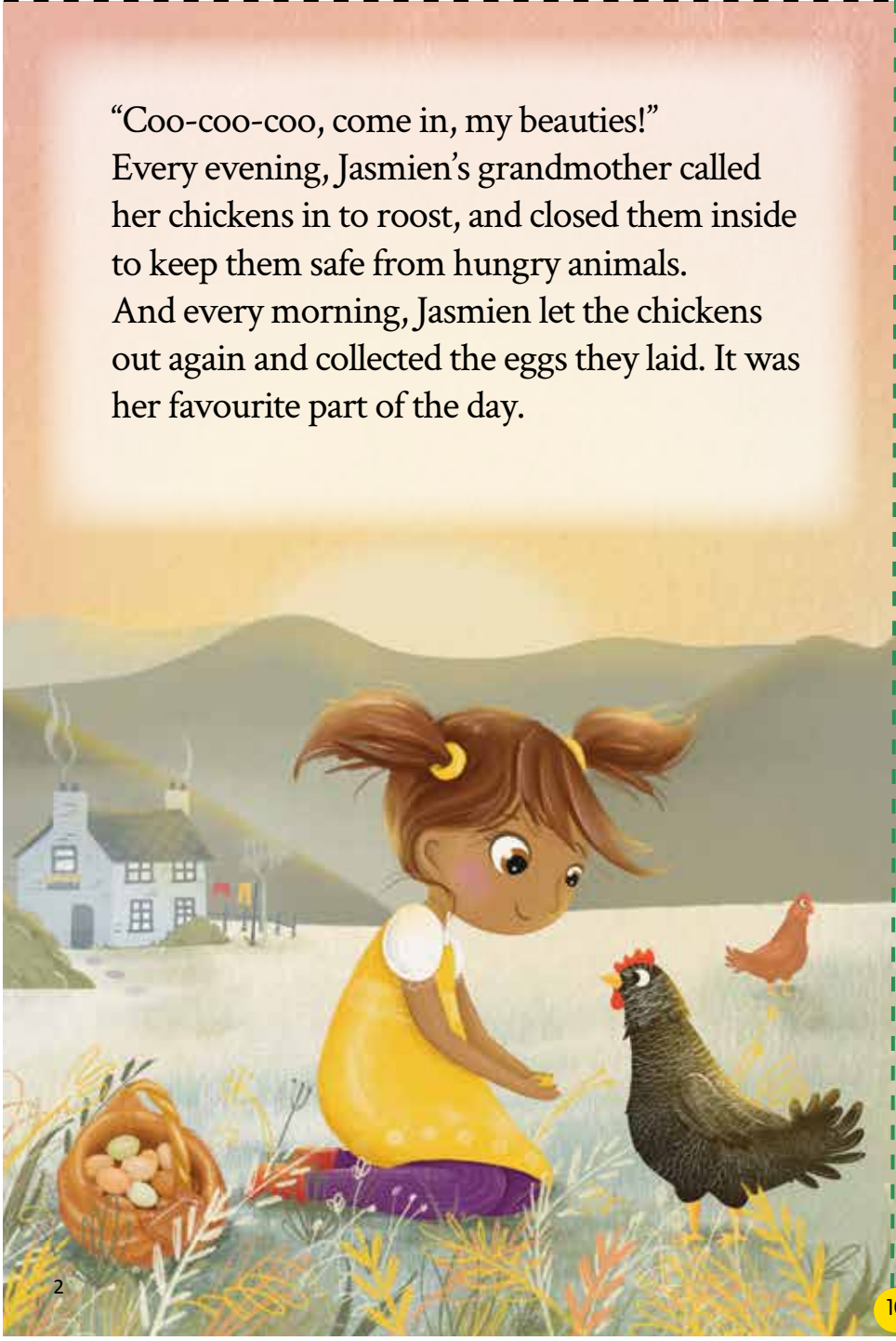
**Ideas to talk about:** Lady was special to Jasmien. What or who is special to you? How are you special? Do you sometimes feel special and sometimes not? Why?

**Megopolo e re ka buang ka yona:** Lady e ne e le botlhokwa mo go Jasmien. Ke eng kgotsa ke mang yo e leng motho wa botlhokwa mo go wena? Ke eng se se dirang gore o nne motho yo o botlhokwa? A ka dinako dingwe o ikutlwa o le motho wa botlhokwa mme ka dinako dingwe o se ene? Goreng?





“Kibi-kibi-kibi, tlang kwano, bomondenyane ba me!”  
 Matseboa a mangwe le a mangwe, nkoko wa ga  
 Jasmien, o bitsa dikoko tsa gagwe go di tlathlela, go  
 di tswarela gore di babalesege mo diphololong tse  
 di legaba.  
 Moso o mongwe le o mongwe, Jasmien o a di bulela  
 mme o tsaya mae a di a beetseng. Se e ne e le tiro e a  
 neng a e rata bohe.



“Coo-coo-coo, come in, my beauties!”  
 Every evening, Jasmien’s grandmother called  
 her chickens in to roost, and closed them inside  
 to keep them safe from hungry animals.  
 And every morning, Jasmien let the chickens  
 out again and collected the eggs they laid. It was  
 her favourite part of the day.



One day, Lady disappeared. Jasmien looked everywhere,  
 but Lady was gone.  
 “Maybe a buzzard ate her,” Eddie said. “Or a mongoose?”  
 Jasmien didn’t want to think about that.  
 Letsatsi lengwe Lady a nyelela. Jasmien a batla  
 gothhe fela, mme ga se thuse sepe.  
 “Ka gongwe o jelwe ke phakalane, ga bua Eddie.  
 “Kgotsa tshipo?”  
 Jasmien o ne a sa batle go akanya jalo.

Three long weeks passed without Lady. Until the  
 morning Jasmien went to let the chickens out.  
 She heard a cheep-cheep sound.  
 It was Lady, with six fluffy chicks following her!  
 “Coo-coo-coo,” Gran said. “Clever Lady, hiding  
 away to hatch your eggs!”  
 Now Jasmien had *even more* specials.



Ga feta dibeke tse tharo e sa bonale. Go fitlhelela  
 letsatsi lengwe mo mosong fa Jasmien a se na go  
 bulela dikoko jaaka gale. A utlwa modumonyana wa  
 go kokoretsa ga koko.  
 E ne e le Lady, a setswe morago ke dikokwana tse  
 thataro ka boboanyana jo bo boleta!  
 “Kibi-kibi-kibi,” ga bitsa Nkoko. “O bothale tota  
 Lady, o ntse o iphitlhile go thuthusa mae!”  
 Jaanong Jasmien a nna le *bommamoratwa* ba  
 bantsinyana.





Zak's story begins in 1948. He was born a healthy baby boy, but when he was sixteen months old, he contracted meningitis. Although Zak made a full recovery, his family noticed that he was doing strange things, such as walking into furniture as if he didn't know it was there.

When Zak's parents took him to a doctor – a very serious-looking man – the doctor said in a very serious voice, "I'm sorry to say that because of the meningitis, Zak is now blind."

These words left Zak's parents stunned. At that moment, the future they had imagined for Zak, dissolved.

You see, it was a very different time back then. South Africa was a very different place. Not only would their son's life be hard because of his Indian race, but now he was also unable to see. Yet when Zak's parents looked at their baby boy, they saw a child just like his older brother and sister. So they decided to treat him exactly as they saw him – a typical child.



Zak o ne a ipotsa gore ke eng a sa tshwanela go ya kwa lenyalong. Mmaagwe le kgaitسادie ba ne ba le koo. Bana ba bangwe ba ne ba le koo. Ke eng fa a sa kgabaganye tsela fela mme le ene a nne le seabe mo boitumelong joo? O ne a na le dingwaga di le thataro – o ne a godile ka mo go lekaneng gore a ka kgabaganya tsela a le nosi. A ka ba bontsha botlhe gore a ka kgona go dira jalo.

In the article, Zak's teacher said, "We are all so proud of him. He is such an incredible speaker and I know one day he'll make an incredible lawyer."

When he heard this, Zak's chest swelled with pride and he smiled. "Does it really say that? A lawyer. I like the sound of that," Zak said.

"Me too!" his brother agreed.

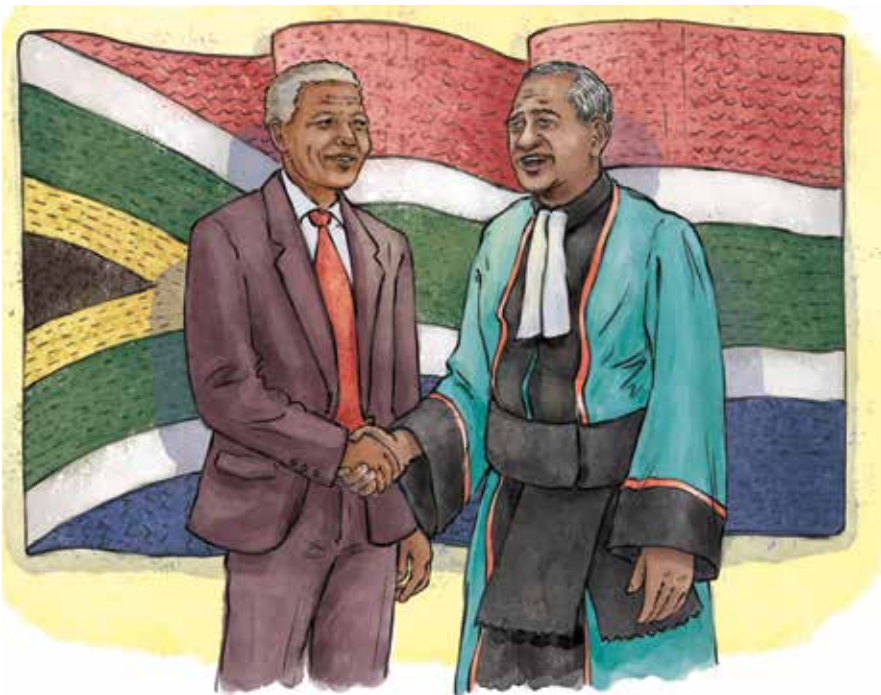
Zak's smile slowly faded as he said, "Except for one thing ... what exactly is a lawyer?"

Mlo setlhogong seo, morutabana wa ga Zak o ne a re, "Roilhe re motlotlo ka ene. Ke sebui se se tlhomologileng mme ke a itse gore ka letsatsi lengwe o tla nna mmueleli yo o tlhomologileng."

Fa Zak a utlwa seo, sehuba sa gagwe se ne sa phophoma ka boipelo mme o ne a nyenya. "A ruri sa rialo? Sa re mmueleli. Ke rata se ke se utlwang," Zak a rialo.

"Le nna!" mogolowe a dumalana le ene.

Monyenyo wa ga Zak o ne wa nyelela ka iketlo fa a ntse a re, "Kwantle ga selo se le sengwe fela ... totatota mmueleli ke eng?"



Zak became a Justice in South Africa's Constitutional Court in 1998. And even after he retired, Justice Zakeria Yacoob continued to fight injustice.

Zak o ne a nna Moatlhodi kwa Kgotlatshekelong ya Molaomotho wa Aforika Borwa ka 1998. Mme tota le fa a ne a setse a tlogetse tiro, Moatlhodi Zakeria Yacoob o ne a tswelela go lwantsha tshiamololo.



\*\*\*\*\*

But she wasn't happy. In fact, she was furious. Yes, Zak was just like any other child in every way, except one. Zak was completely blind.

Mme o ne a sa itumela. Tota e bile, o ne a galehle tota. Ee, Zak o ne a tshwana le ngwana mongwe le mongwe ka ditsela tsotlhe, kwanle ga selo se le sengwe fela. Zak o ne a sa bone gothhelele.



Zak stood, dusted the dried grass and sand from his pants and walked over to the curb of the busy road. He was determined. He was going to do it. He was going to cross the road all by himself.

When he was certain there were no cars passing, he stepped off the curb into the road. He walked quickly, yet carefully, not wanting to trip. When his foot touched the pavement on the other side, a huge smile brightened his face. He had done it! He had crossed the road all by himself! He couldn't wait to surprise his mother, certain that she would be happy that her son had proven what a big boy he was.

Zak o ne a ema, a iphophotha bojang jo bo omileng le santa mme a tsamaela mo lengopeng la tsela e e phetheselang. O ne a ikemiseditse. O ne a tlele go go dira. O ne a tlele go kgabaganya tsela a le nosi.



Fa a sena go tlhomamisega gore ga go na dikoloi tse di fetang, o ne a tswa mo lengopeng fa thoko ga tsela mme a tsena mo tseleng. O ne a tsamaya ka bonako, mme a dira jalo ka kelotlhoko, a sa batle go kgopega. Fa leoto lwa gagwe le gata bophaphatho jwa tsela a fetile, monyenyo o mogolo o ne wa phatsimisa sefatlhego sa gagwe. O go dirile! O kgabagantse tsela a le nosi! O ne a gakaletse go gakgamatsa mmaagwe, a tlhomamisegile gore o tla itumela go bona morwawe a itshupile ka fa a leng mosimane yo mogolo ka teng.



Zak literally couldn't see the differences between people, but he could feel the pain caused by the discrimination based on those differences. He fought for equality and dignity for all people, and the right for everyone to be seen.

After he matriculated, Zak registered at the University College for Indians to study law. Yet again he was confronted by many roads he couldn't cross. Blind and partially-sighted students struggled to find textbooks in braille. But Zak persisted, and by the time he graduated, he was deeply involved in another struggle – the struggle to end apartheid.

Fa Zak a sena go falola matiriki, o ne a ikwadisa kwa Kholetsheng ya Yunibesithi ya Baintdia ba ba batlang go ithutela molao. Le fa go ntse jalo, o ne a lebane le ditsela tse dintsi tse a neng a sa kgone go di kgabaganya. Ke kgaratlho e kgolo gore baithuti ba ba fougatseng le ba ba sa kgoneng go bona sentle ba bone dibuka tsa go ithuta tsa braille. Mme Zak o ne a le pelotelele, mme ka nako ya fa a aloga, o ne a tsene ka tlhogo mo kgaratlhong e nngwe – kgaratlho ya go fedisa Tlhaolele.

Zak o ne a sa kgone go bona pharologano fa gare ga batho ka tsela ya mmatota, mme o ne a kgona go utlwa botlhoko jo bo bakiwang ke tlhaolele ka ntlha ya dipharologanyo tseo. O ne a lwela gore batho botlhe ba tshwarwe ka tekatekano le ka seriti, le gore mongwe le mongwe a nne le tshwanelo ya go bonwa.



# A o rata go bina?

Nngwe ya mabaka a konokono a go bina ke go dira gore ba bangwe ba itse gore o ikuthwa jang le go ba bontsha seo. Batho – tota le e leng diphologolo dingwe – ba tloatlola, ba tibatiba maoto a bone le go tlolela kwa godimo fa ba itumetse, kgotsa ba galefile. Mme go na le ditsela tsa go bina tse mo go tsone go latelwang thulaganyo e e rileng jaaka go fa diphologolo di bina ka nako ya go gwela, kgotsa fa e le motantsho wa setso le wa ntwa.

Ka April 29 ngwaga mongwe le mongwe, Dance Committee of the International Theatre Institute (e e leng karolo ya lekgotla la Ditšhaba tse di Kopaneng) e rulaganya ditiragalo le meletlo go bontsha lefatshe lotlhe botlhokwa le boitumelo jwa go bina. Komiti eno e tlhopha sebinisi se le sengwe gore se kwalele batho go ralala lefatshe molaetsa o o malebana le go bina. Bona tshedimosetso e e oketsegileng mo go <https://www.iti-worldwide.org/dancecommittee.html>



Motantsho wa Sefiji wa go bina ka lerumo (meke wesil)  
Fijian spear dance (meke wesil)

One of the most basic reasons to dance is to **express your feelings to others and to share it with them**. People – and even some animals – skip, stamp their feet and jump when they feel happy, excited or angry. Then there are also dances that follow set patterns, such as the mating dances of animals or folk dances and war dances.

On 29 April each year, the Dance Committee of the International Theatre Institute (which is part of the United Nations) arranges events and festivals to share the value and joy of dance with the whole world. The committee chooses one dancer to write a message about dance to people all over the world. Find out more at <https://www.iti-worldwide.org/dancecommittee.html>



Motantsho wa go gwela wa megolodi  
Mating dance of red-crowned cranes



Motantsho wa ballet o o ileng wa rotloedwa kwa Italy.  
Ballet developed in Italy.



Itumelele go bina botshelo jotlhe!  
Enjoy a lifetime of dancing!



Mobini yo o setswere wa motantsho wa Seindia wa Odissi.  
Indian classical odissi dancer



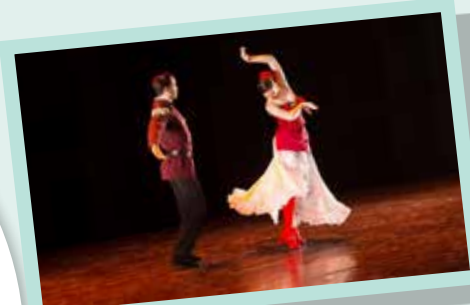
Motantsho wa tango o o simolotsweng gaufi le molelwane wa Uruguay le Argentina.  
The tango developed along the Uruguay-Argentina border.

“Go bina ke kgololesego, mme ka kgololesego e re e boneng, re tshwanetse go golola ba bangwe mo dilong tse di ba tshwereng mo dikhutlong tse di farologaneng tsa lefatshe . . . Fa re ntse re bina ka mebele ya rona, re pitokologa mo moyeng re tshwaragana mmogo, re itshikinya mmele ka tsela e e nonofileng e e lomaganyang dipelo, e e amang meya le go tisa phodiso e e tlhokegang thata.”

“Dance is freedom, and through our found freedom, we must free others from the entrapments they face in different corners of the world. . . . As we dance with our bodies, tumbling in space and tangling together, we become a force of movement weaving hearts, touching souls and providing healing that is so desperately needed.”



Moaforika Borwa e bong Gregory Vuyani Maqoma, yo o kwadileng molaetsa wa Letsatsi la go Bina la Boditšhabatšhaba la 2020  
South African Gregory Vuyani Maqoma, who wrote the 2020 International Dance Day message



Motantsho wa setso wa kwa Spain  
The Spanish flamenco



Motantsho wa fusion o tswakanya mefuta e e farologaneng ya go bina le ditsela tsa go itshikinya mmele.  
Fusion dance combines different dance styles and movements.







# Diphologolo di na le sephiri

Ka Mbali Nyabane ■ Ditshwantsho ka Jiggs Snaddon-Wood



E kile ya re nako nngwe ga bo go na le mosimane mongwe yo o bidiwang Tshego. O ne a rata go itse dilo e bile a sa utlwe. Tshego o ne a rata go bona mafelo a masha. O ne a botsa dipotso ka sengwe le sengwe. "Mama, a diphologolo di kgona go utlwa? Mama, a diphologolo di tlhologanya se re se buang? Mama, a diphologolo di kgona go bua? Mama, ke eng fa dikatse di re miao fa di lela. O ne a nna a tswelela jalo go fitlhela mmaagwe a mo raya a re a tswele kwa ntle a ye go tshameka.

Tshego o ne a tswelela kwa ntle mme a dula fa thoko ga katse ya gagwe, Frisky. O ne a lebelela Frisky, mme Frisky le ene a mo lebelela. Go ne go ntse e kete Frisky o batla go bua sengwe.



"Frisky ke eletsa e kete nkabo ke kgona go bua le wena mme le wena o bue le nna," ga rialo Tshego. Mme Frisky o ne a re miao fela mme a fura lela Tshego.

Tshego o ne a fegetlwa kwa godimo. O ne a ipotsa gore go ne go kabo go ntse jang fa diphologolo di ne di ka kgona go bua. Go na le gore dintša di bogole, dikatse di lele mme dinonyane di tswirinye, di ne di tla kgona go bua mme di re bolelele se tota di se batlang. Tshego o ne a tshegela kwa tlase fa a akanya ka seo ka gonne o ne a itse gore seo se ka se ka sa direga le ka motlha.

"Tshego?"

Tshego o ne a tshoga thata jaana fa a utlwa leina la gagwe, mme e ne e le Mama yo o emeng mo kgorong. O ne a rwele hutse ya gagwe ya letsatsi ya mebalabala. Mme ke fa Tshego a gopola gore ba ile go kampa! "Tshego, a o pakile sengwe le sengwe se o tla se tlhokang?" Mama a botsa jalo.

"Ee, Mama, ke feditse go paka maabane bosigo," Tshego a nyenya.

"A re tsamaye he!" mmaagwe a rialo. "Ke bona papa gago o pega dilo tsa bofelo mo koloing."

Tshego o ne a itse gore go kampa go tla nna monate. O ne a shwegashwega a batla go itse sengwe le sengwe ka diphologolo tse di leng gaufi le lefelo la go kampa. Lelapa le ne la tsena mo koloing mme fa ba ntse ba le mo tseleng, Tshego o ne a bala metsotso go fitlha ba goroga kwa lefelong la go kampa.

Lefelo la go kampa le ne le le lentle. Le ne le tletse ditlhare, mme Tshego o ne a itlhaganeletse go ya go sekaseka lefelo leno le lesa. "Papa, a nka kgobokanya dikgong tsa molelo fa wena o ntse o tlhoma tente?" Tshego a botsa jalo.

"Ke kgopolo e ntle eo, mme o se ka wa tsamaela kgakala. Ga ke batle gore o timele mo gare ga ditlhare," Papa a rialo.

"Go siame!" Tshego a goa jalo fa a ntse a taboga go ya go batla dikgong. Mme e re ka Tshego a ne a shwegashwega go bona dilo mme o ne a sa utlwe, o ne a simolola go tsamaela kwa teng teng ga sekgwa a sa lemoga. O ne a leba ka fa tlase ga matlhare, ka fa morago ga mafika le kwa godimo ga ditlhare go bona diphologolo tsotlhe tse di nnang koo.

Fa Tshego a sena go kgobokanya mokoa o mogolo wa dikgong, o ne a lebelela mme a lemoga gore o ... timetse! Mo nakong eno, ditlhare tsotlhe di ne di bonala di tshwana, mme o ne a itse gore o ne a ka se kgone go bona tsela e e boelang kwa lefelong le ba kampelang mo go lone.

Go ise go ye kae go ne ga fifala, mme ngwedi o ne o sa bonale gope. Tshego o ne a nna fa fatshe, a khutaganya mangole a gagwe mo sehubeng sa gagwe mme a lelela kwa tlase. O ne a tla tlhola a bona jang batsadi ba gagwe gape?

Ka yone nako eo Tshego a utlwa mantse a a sebasebang gaufi. O ne a tlogela go lela mme a shebasheba. A ka tsela nngwe batsadi ba gagwe ba ile ba kgona go mmona? Mme e ne e se batsadi ba gagwe. Mo pele ga gagwe go ne go eme pitse e ntle le morubisi o o nang le matlho a magolo a a kgolokwe.

"Mathata ke eng, lekawana? O lelela eng?" ga botsa jalo morubisi.

Tshego o ne a sa dumele se a se utlwang. A ruri morubisi o sa tswa go bua le ene?

"O ... o kgona go bua?" Tshego a kokwaetsa jalo.

Morubisi o ne a tshegatshega. "Ebu, re kgona go bua. Jaanong, tsweetswee re bolelele gore ke eng fa o le fano o le nosi mo lefifing."

"Ke ile ka timela fa ke ntse ke kgobokanya dikgong tsa molelo," Tshego a rialo.

"O tshwanetse wa bo o sule ke tlala," ga rialo pitse. Mala a ga Tshego a ne a duma go dumalana le seo! "Ntela fano mme ke tla ya go go tseela sengwe sa go ja." Fa a rialo, a tsamaya a ntse a tshematshema. Morubisi o ne a sala mme a ntsha Tshego bodutu.

Pitse e ne ya boa e tshwere kala, e e nang le diapole tse dikgolo tse dikhibidu. Tshego o ne a tlhafuna diapole tse pedi ka bonako ka ntlha ya tlala mme morago ga foo a ikutlwa botoka thata.

"Jaanong, ke akanya gore ke bone batsadi ba gago kwa ntlheng ele," ga rialo pitse.

"Tlaya, palama mo mokwatleng wa me, mme ke tla go isa kwa go bone." Tshego o ne a palama mo mokwatleng wa pitse mme morubisi ene a fofela mo legetleng la ga Tshego. Ba tsamaya mmogo ba ralala ditlhare.



Go ise go ye kae ba ne ba fitlha kwa lefelong la go kampa. Tshego o ne a tlola a fologa mo mokwatleng wa pitse mme a leboga diphologolo tsoopedi ka ntlha ya thuso ya bone. "A ke tla lo bona gape?" a botsa jalo.

"Gongwe," ga araba jalo morubisi, mme fa a rialo, diphologolo tseno ka bobedi tsa boa tsa nyelela mo gare ga ditlhare.

"Mama, Papa!" Tshego a goa jalo fa a ntse a taboga go ya go ba tlamparela ka lorato. Batsadi ba gagwe ba ne ba lebeba ba tshwenyegile. "Ke maswabi go bo ke ne ke ile nako e telele jaana, mme ke ne ke timetse. Ka lesego, pitse e ntle le morubisi yo o pelonomi ba ne ba mpusetse mo go lona. A lo ne lo itse gore diphologolo di kgona go bua?" Tshego o ne a sa kgone go didimala! Mmaagwe le rraagwe ba ne ba itumetse thata jaana go mmona mo e leng gore ba ne ba leba ba nyenya mme ba tlamparela Tshego gape.

Malatsi a sekae moragonyana, e ne e le nako ya go boela gae. Fa ba goroga fela kwa gae, Tshego o ne a taboga a ya go batla Frisky. "Dumela, Frisky. A o ne o ntlhogeletswe?" Tshego a botsa jalo. Frisky o ne a ikotlolola mme a dira modumonyana a re miao. "Ke itse sephiri sa lona," Tshego a rialo, "mme fa o siame, o ka nna wa bua le nna."

Frisky o ne a sutlha tlhogo ya gagwe mo letsogong la ga Tshego mme a gagabela mo diropong tsa gagwe. Mme Tshego o ne a itse gore Frisky o tlhologanya sengwe le sengwe se a se buileng!

## Nna le matlhagatlhaga a leinane!

- ★ A o kile wa latlhega mo lefelong le o sa le itseng? O ne wa ikutlwa jang? Balelapa la gaeno ba ile ba go bona jang gape?
- ★ A o akanya gore diphologolo di a re tlhologanya fa re bua le tsone? Ke eng fa o akanya jalo?

★ Tlhopho phologolo le fa e le efe. Jaanong kwala dipotso tse pedi tse o neng o ka e botsa tsone fa e ne e ka kgona go bua.

★ Kwala konelo e ntsha ya leinane leno. Akanya ka Frisky a bua le Tshego. Frisky o ne a tla reng?





# The animals have a secret

By Mbali Nyabane ■ Illustrations by Jiggs Snaddon-Wood



Once upon a time there was a young boy named Tshego. He was very curious and also a bit mischievous. Tshego loved to explore new places. He asked questions about everything. "Mom, can animals hear? Mom, do animals understand what we say? Mom, can animals talk? Mom, why do cats meow?" He went on and on until his mom told him to go and play outside.

Tshego went outside and sat down next to his cat, Frisky. He stared at Frisky, and Frisky stared back at him. It was almost as if Frisky had something to say.



"I wish I could talk to you and that you could talk to me too, Frisky," said Tshego. But Frisky just meowed and turned his back on Tshego.

Tshego gave a big sigh. He wondered what it would be like if animals could talk. Then, instead of dogs barking, cats meowing and birds chirping, they would be able to talk and say exactly what they wanted. Tshego chuckled at the thought and knew that this would never happen.

"Tshego?"

Tshego got such a fright when he heard his name, but it was only Mom standing at the door. She was wearing her colourful outdoor hat. Then Tshego remembered that they were going camping! "Tshego, have you packed everything you need?" Mom asked.

"Yes, Mom, I finished packing last night," Tshego smiled.

"Then let's go!" said his mom. "I can see that your dad is loading the last things into the car."

Tshego knew that camping would be fun. He was curious to find out all about the animals that lived around the campsite. The family got into the car, and as they drove along, Tshego counted the minutes until they arrived at the campsite.

The campsite was beautiful. It was surrounded by trees, and Tshego could not wait to explore this new place. "Dad, can I collect some sticks for a campfire while you set up the tent?" Tshego asked.

"That's a good idea, but don't go too far. I don't want you to get lost amongst all the trees," said Dad.

"Okay!" Tshego shouted as he ran off to find some sticks. But because Tshego was so curious and also a bit mischievous, he wandered deeper and deeper into the forest without even realising it. He looked under leaves, behind rocks and up at the trees to see all the animals that lived there.

Once Tshego had collected a big pile of sticks, he looked around and realised that he was ... lost! By now, all the trees looked the same, and he knew he would not be able to find his way back to the campsite.

Soon it became dark, and there was no moon in sight. Tshego sat down, pulled his knees closer to his chest and cried softly. How would he ever find his parents again?

Then Tshego heard voices whispering nearby. He stopped crying and looked around. Had his parents somehow managed to find him? But it was not his parents. In front of him stood a beautiful horse and an owl with big round eyes.

"What's wrong, young man? Why are you crying?" asked the owl.

Tshego could not believe his ears. Had the owl really just spoken to him?

"You ... you can talk?" Tshego stammered.

The owl chuckled. "Of course, we can talk. Now, please tell us why you are out here all alone in the dark."

"I got lost while collecting sticks for a campfire," said Tshego.

"You must be starving," said the horse. Tshego's stomach growled in agreement!

"Wait here and I will fetch you something to eat." At that, the horse trotted off. The owl stayed and kept Tshego company.

The horse returned carrying a branch with big, red apples. Tshego hungrily munched two apples and then he felt much better.

"Now, I think I saw your parents that way," said the horse. "Come, ride on my back, and I'll take you to them." Tshego climbed onto the horse's back, and the owl flew up onto Tshego's shoulder. Together they set off through the trees.



Soon they arrived at the campsite. Tshego jumped off the horse and thanked both animals for their help. "Will I see you again?" he asked.

"Maybe," answered the owl, and with that, both animals disappeared back into the trees.

"Mom, Dad!" shouted Tshego as he ran to give them a big hug. His parents looked worried. "I'm sorry that I was gone for so long, but I got lost. Luckily, a beautiful horse and a kind owl brought me back to you. Did you know that animals can talk?" Tshego could not stop talking! His mom and dad were so happy to see him that they just smiled at each other and gave Tshego another hug.

A few days later, it was time to go home. As soon as they arrived home, Tshego ran to find Frisky. "Hello, Frisky. Did you miss me?" asked Tshego. Frisky stretched and gave a soft meow. "I know your secret," Tshego said, "and when you are ready, you can talk to me."

Frisky rubbed his head against Tshego's arm and then crawled into his lap. And Tshego knew that Frisky had understood every word he said!

## Get story active!

- ★ Have you ever been lost in a strange place? How did you feel? How did you find your family again?
- ★ Do you think animals understand us when we speak to them? Why do you think so?

- ★ Choose any animal. Now write down two questions you would ask it if it could talk.
- ★ Write a new ending for the story. Imagine that Frisky spoke to Tshego. What would Frisky say?



# Monate wa Na'ibali

## Nal'ibali fun

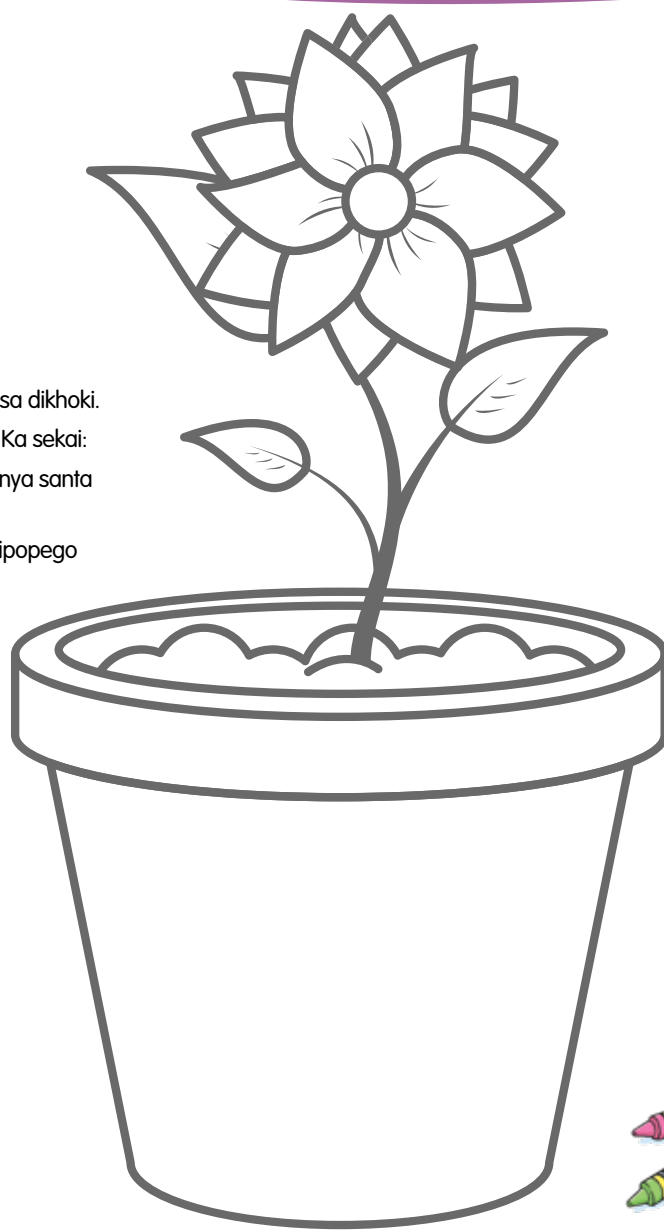


### 1. Dira setshwantsho se se toroilweng se o ka kgonang go utlwa gore se utlwala jang fa o se tshwara

1. Segolola setshwantsho sa semela.
2. Se kgomaretse mo khatebokosong (jaaka lebokoso la siriele le le sa dirisiweng).
3. Tsenya mmala mo setshwantshong o dirisa dikerayone tsa phensele, dikerayone kgotsa dikhoki.
4. Dira gore o kgone go utlwa ka fa setshwantsho se utlwalang ka teng fa o se tshwara. Ka sekai:
  - tshasa sekgomaretsi se senti mo setshwantshong sa mmu se se toroilweng. Tsenya santa mo sekgomaretsing.
  - segolola o bo o kgomaretsa pampiri ya mmala kgotsa ya crepe mo godimo ga dipopego tsa dipetale.
  - kgabisa pitsa ya semela ka dikonopo, dibaga kgotsa bophatsiphati.

### Make a touch and feel drawing

1. Cut out the picture of the plant.
2. Paste it on a piece of cardboard (like a used cereal box).
3. Colour in the picture using pencil crayons, crayons or kokis.
4. Add texture to the picture. For example:
  - put thick glue over the drawing of the soil. Add sand to the glue.
  - cut out and paste colour or crepe paper over the petal shapes.
  - decorate the plant pot with buttons, beads or glitter.



### 2. A o naledi e e tlotlang ka mainane?

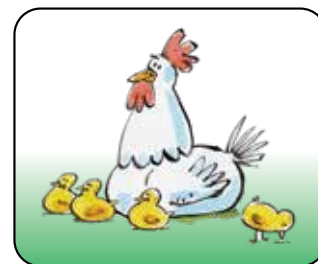
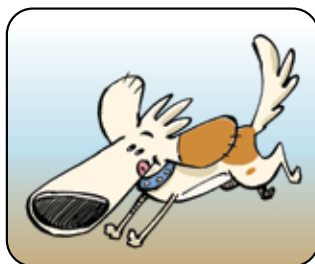
Lebelela ditshwantsho tse di fa tlase fano. A o ka kgonang go tlhama leinane le le theilweng mo ditshwantshong tseno tsotlhe kgotsa mo go dingwe tsa tsone? O ka nna wa tlotlala setlhopho sa ditsala leinane la gago, kgotsa o ka le kwala gore o kgone go le buisetsa ba bangwe moragonyana.

- Dira tshwetso ya gore o tla dirisa setshwantsho sefe go simolola leinane la gago.
- Morago ga foo, lebelela ditshwantsho tse dingwe mme o swetse gore o tla di dirisa ka tatelano efe gore o tlhame leinane la gago.
- Jaanong, kwala kgotsa tlotla ka leinane la gago mme o dirise mafoko go thiba diphatla tse di fa gare ga ditshwantsho gore o tlhame leinane la gago.
- Go ka tlhamiwa mainane a mantsi a a farologaneng ka ditshwantsho tseno. Leinane le o le kwalang kgotsa le o le tlotlang le tla ikaega ka gore o dirisa ditshwantsho tseno ka tatelano efe, o tla dirisa megopolo efe le gore o tla di kopanya jang gore e nne leinane!
- O ka nna wa rata go segolola ditshwantsho tseno gore o di dirise le leinane la gago.
- O se ka wa lebala go naya leinane la gago setlhogo se se kgatlhang.

### Are you a star storyteller?

Look at the pictures below. Can you make up a story based on all or some of these pictures? You could tell your story to a group of friends, or write it down so that you can read it to others later.

- Decide which picture you want to use for the start of your story.
- Then, look at the other pictures and decide in what order you could use them to create a story.
- Now, write or tell your story and use words to fill in the gaps between the pictures to create your story.
- Many different stories can be created from the pictures. The story you write or tell will depend on the order you use the pictures in, the ideas you have and how you weave them together into a story!
- You might like to cut out the pictures to use with your story.
- Don't forget to give your story an interesting title.



Nal'ibali e fano go go rotloetsa le go go tshegetsisa. **Ikgolaganye le rona** ka nngwe ya ditsela tse:

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**

