



Haha boko ba ngwana wa hao!

Ho bala hammoho ke tsela e sebetsang hantle ka ho fetisisa e etsang hore batswadi le bana ba bona ba momahane le ho tsebana hantle. Ho bala hammoho ho boetse ho hodisa boko ba ngwana kapa ba lesea le ho lokisa kelello ya hae hore e be le menahano le dikgopolo tse kgolo tse tla mo thusa hore a atlehe lefatsheng!

HA BA HLAHA HO Fihlela ba le DIKGWEDI TSE 6

1. Leka ho sebedisa dibuka tse nang le ditshwantsho tse kgolo, tse sa rarahanang kapa tse nang le dinepe tsa difahleho tsa bana.
2. Ho fihlela ha bana ba se ba tseba ho dula ka bobona, ntho e bonolo ke hore o ba behe hodima hao, mokokotlo wa bona o itshetlehe ka wena ebe o tshwara buka ka pela bona.
3. Ho phetapheta ntho le ho e etsa kamehla ho etsa hore bana ba ikutlwe ba sireletsehile, ka hoo, o ka bala buka e tshwanang hangatangata! Hase hore o lokela ho dula o bala se ngotsweng maqepheng. Buisana le ngwana wa hao mme o sebedise buka e le tataiso feela.



HA BA LE DIKGWEDI TSE 6 HO YA HO TSE 12

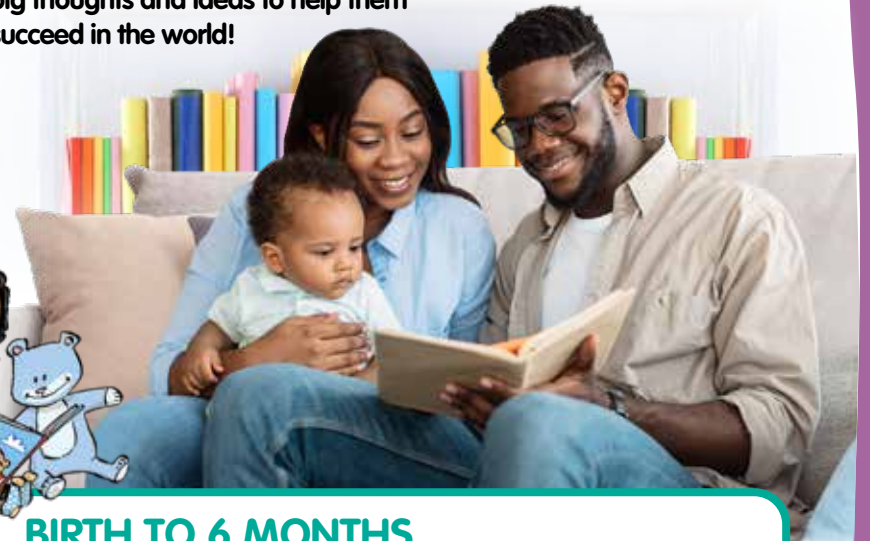
1. Ho tloha ha ba le dikgwedi tse tshetlehang, bana ba bangata ba qala ho lemoha ponahalo ya batho bao ba tlwaetseng ho ba bona, mantswe a bona le ha ba ba tshwara. Ba boetse ba qala ho thabela dibuka tse nang le dipina le diraeme. Bala mantswe le ho bua ka seo o se bonang ditshwantshong. Bolela o be o supe mabitso a dintho tse ding le mebala. Etsa medumo ya dintho tse bukeng.
2. Dibuka tse entsweng ka pampiri e thata ba khateboto le dibuka tse entsweng ka masela di sebetsa hantle ka ho fetisisa ha o dumella bana hore ba itshwarelele dibuka. Ba ka di loma, ba di hula le ho di lahlela fatshe mme di ke ke tsa senyeha! Hopola hore ke ntho e tlwaelehileng hore ngwana a lome dibuka – ke pontsho ya hore ngwana wa hao o wa medisa.
3. Bana ba baholwanyane ba thabela dibuka tse nang le mameno, dintho tse hlahellang hodima maqephe le medumo. Ba boetse ba qala ho ikamahanya le seo ba se bonang bukeng, ba etsa dintho tse kang ho supa dintho tse leqepheng kapa ho leka ho phetla leqephe.

HA BA LE SELEMO HO YA HO TSE PEDI

1. Hona jwale bokgoni ba ngwana wa hao ba ho utlwisisa le ho sebedisa puo bo eketsehile haholo. Le hoja a ntse a thabela dibuka tsa selemong sa hae sa pele, o boetse o rata ho utlwa dipale tsa bana ba bang, tsa diphoofole le tsa dintho tse tlwaelehileng tse etsahalang letsatsi le leng le le leng.
2. Leka ho behella ka thoko dinako tse kgethehileng letsatsi le leng le le leng hore o balle bana ba hao ba banyenyane, kaha sena se ba thusa ho ithuta hore ho bala ke ntho e monate!

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!



Drive your
imagination



IT STARTS WITH
A STORY.
HO QALA
KA PALE.

Iqapele!

Etsa buka e nang le ditshwantsho tse phopholetswang

Dibuka tse nang le ditshwantsho tse phopholetswang di ka balwa ka ho sebedisa matsoho. Di na le maqephe a utlwalang ka tsela e sa tshwaneng ka letsohong hammoho le dipaterone tse sa tshwaneng tse tla etsa hore ngwana a dule a na le thahasello ha a ntse a phetla buka (le ho bapala ka yona!) Dibuka tse nang le ditshwantsho tse phopholetswang di fa bana boiphihlelo bo eketsehileng ba ho ithuta ka ho ikamahanya le dintho. Di boetse di molemo haholo bakeng sa bana ba sa boneng kapa bao pono ya bona e fokolang.

E meng ya melemo ya dibuka tse nang le ditshwantsho tse phopholetswang (kapa dibuka tse nang le ditshwantsho tse ka utlwuwang ka letsoho) ke ya hore:

- Di etsa hore bana ba thabele ho bala dibuka.
- Di thusa ngwana wa hao hore a tsepamise mohopolo le ho latela mantswe le dikgopolo tse bonolo.
- Di ruta ngwana wa hao mantswe le seo a se bolelang. Ka mohlala, a ka ithuta lentswe "hwasha" ka ho thesa moo ho hwashang hore a utlwisise se bolelwang ke lentswe leo.



Get creative!

Make a touch and feel book

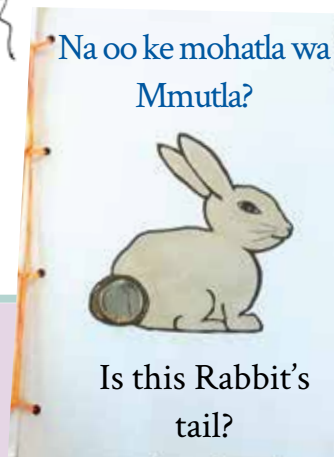
Touch and feel books can be explored with your hands. They have different surfaces and patterns that will keep a child interested as they page through (and play with!) the book. Touch and feel books give children a more interactive learning experience. They are also a powerful tool for children who are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

Etsa buka e sa rarahanang e nang le ditshwantsho tse phopholetswang bakeng sa ngwana wa hao e monyenane: Na oo ke mohatla wa Mmutla?

- Rera ho sebedisa kgopolo e kgutshwanyane le e bonolo leqephe ka leng la buka ya hao. Buka ena e ka ba le maqephe a tshetsehang a utlwalang ka tsela e sa tshwaneng ka letsohong: leqephe le hwashang, le boreletsana, le makukuno, le sosobaneng, le bonojwana le le thata.
- Leqephe ka leng le lokela ho ba le ntho e le NNGWE e utlwalang ka tsela e sa tshwaneng le ya pampiri ya buka ka letsohong.



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 leqephe khatebotong e tshesanyane, e kang khateboto ya lebokose la dijothollo. Maqephe a tla ba matenya, ka hona, etsa leqephe ka leng ka thoko ebe o rokella maqephe ao hammoho kapa o a kopanye ka seteipolara.

O ka sebedisa kgopolo e nngwe ho etsa buka ya hao. Ka mohlala, o ka etsa buka ya dibopeho tse sa tshwaneng.

- 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.



Drive your
imagination

Bona ditshwantsho tsa dipale ka kelellong ya hao



See pictures of stories in your mind

Ha re pheta dipale kapa re mametse motho e mong a pheta dipale, ho ka nna ha se be le ditshwantsho tse bontshang se etsahalang paleng. Empa re ka sebedisa mantswe le medumo ya ona ho etsa ditshwantsho tsa pale ka dikelellong tsa rona. Sena ke seo bana ba ithutang ho se etsa ha ba se ba kgona ho ipalla ka bobona.

Ho na le ditsela tsa ho thusa bana ba hao hore ba hahe menahano ya bona. Ho haha menahano ya bana ho ba thusa hore ba thabele le ho utlwisisa dipale tseo ba di utlwang le ho di bala hantle haholwanyane. Ho boetse ho tla ba thusa hore ba ngole dipale hantle haholwanyane. Ka dinako tse ding, ka mora ho fana kapa ho bala tlhaloso e batsi ya motho ya itseng, sebaka kapa ntho e itseng e paleng, ema ho se hokae ebe o etsa e nngwe ya dintho tse latelang:

- ☉ E re bana ba hao ba tutubale mme ba leke ho "bona" seo o qetang ho se hlalosa. Pheta tlhaloso eo hape kapa o e bale hape ho ba thusa hore ba iketsetse setshwantsho ka kelellong.
- ☉ E re bana ba hao ba take ditshwantsho tsa seo o se hlalositse. Ha motswadi e mong kapa mohlokomedi a pheta kapa a bala pale, motswadi e mong kapa mong ka yena a ka thusa bana ba banyenyane ho taka ditshwantsho tsa bona.
- ☉ Taka seo o se nahanang ho tswa ho se hlalositse. Kgothaletsa bana ba hao hore ba hlalose hore na ditshwantsho tse ka kelellong ya bona di tshwana jwang le seo o se takileng kapa di fapane jwang.
- ☉ E re bana ba hao ba o bolelle seo ba se bonang, ba se utlwang, ba se latswang le seo ba se fofonelang ha ba mametse tlhaloso.

Lelapa lohle le ka thabela ho etsa dintho tsena hammoho!

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!



Mokgwa wa ho sebedisa dipale tsa rona ka ditsela tse sa tshwaneng

- 1. Phetela ngwana wa hao pale.** Bala pale le ho ikwetlisetsa ho tla e pheta. Jwale sebedisa lentswe, sefahleho le mmele wa hao ho phedisa pale.
- 2. Balla ngwana wa hao pale.** Qoqang ka ditshwantsho. Botsa, "O nahana hore ho tlo latela eng?" kapa "O nahana ke hobaneng ha mophetwa eo a buile tjee kapa a entse tjee?"
- 3. Bala pale le ngwana wa hao.** Fapanyetsanang ka ho bala pale. O se ke wa mo lokisa ha a etsa diphoso, mo thuse feela ha a kopa hore o mo thuse.
- 4. Mamela ha ngwana wa hao a bala.** Mamela ntle le ho mo kena hanong. Mo bolelle hore o thabela ho utlwa ha a ntse a o balla ka lentswe le phahameng.
- 5. Etsang mesebetsi ya Eba mahlahlaha ka pale!** Sena se lokela ho natefela wena le ngwana wa hao.

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.

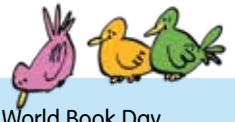


Drive your imagination

Mekgwa e 6 ya ho ketekela dibuka le dipale ka Letsatsi la Lefatshe la Dibuka le nako e telele ka mora moo!



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



1. Etsa hore bana ba banyenyane haholo ba nke karolo ka Letsatsi la Lefatshe la Dibuka. Fumana dibuka tse nang le diraeme le dipina tsa setso bakeng sa masea le bana ka puo ya hao ya letswele mme o di arolelane le bana ba hao.

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. Balla bana ba hao pale ebe o ba kgothaletsa hore ba bope baphetwa ba sebedisa hlama ya ho bapala kapa letsopa. E re lelapa kaofela le sebedise baphetwa bao ba bopilweng ho pheta pale botjha kapa le phete dipale tsa lona!

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. Hlophisa pampiri, dikerayone tsa pentshele le dikoki, ebe o re bana ba baholwanyane ba iketsetse dibuka tsa bona tsa ditshwantsho. Ba kgothaletse hore ba balle bana ba banyenyane lapeng dibuka tsa bona. Kapa o etsetse ngwana e mong le e mong e monyenyanane buka e phopholetswang maqephe. (sheba leqephe la 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. Iketsetseng phephetso ya lelapa ho bona hore na e mong le e mong wa lona a ka bala dibuka tse kae ka beke. Nal'ibali e na le tlhodisano ya Bahlodi ba Dipale e bang teng dikgwedi tse ding le tse ding tse tharo. Eya ho <https://nalibali.org/story-champion> ho ba karolo ya monyaka ona!



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. Le le lelapa, ipheng nako ya ho bala bukana e sehwan-le-ho-opolokelwa e kgatisong ena (**Ho tshela tsela**). E tla thusa lelapa la lona hore le ananele haholo ho ba le dibuka tseo le di balang. Takang setshwantsho sa Zak Yacoob ebe ka mora moo le ngola dipotso tseo lelapa la hao le ka ratang ho mmotsa tsona ka hara dipudulwana tsa puo 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. Nka dinepe tsa hao le bana ba hao ha le thabela seo le se etsang ka Letsatsi la Lefatshe la Dibuka ebe o di kenya ho Facebook, Instagram kapa Twitter o sebedisa hashtag **#WorldBookDay**. Re ka rata ho arolelana seo le se entseng le ba bang leqepheng la rona la Facebook kapa tlatsetsong 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.



Hodisa laeaborari ya hao. Iketsetse dibuka tse sehwan-le-ho-opolokelwa tse PEDI

Ntho e Kgethehileng

1. Ntsha leqephe la 9 la tlatsetso ena.
2. Mena leqephehadi ka halofo hodima mola wa matheba a matsho.
3. Le mene ka halofo hape hodima mola wa matheba a matala ho etsa buka.
4. Seha hodima mela ya matheba a mafubedu ho arohanya maqephe.

Ho tshela tsela

1. Ho etsa buka ena sebedisa maqephe ana 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 le 12.
2. Boloka leqephe la 7 le la 8 ka hara maqephe a mang.
3. Mena maqephehadi ka halofo hodima mola wa matheba a matsho.
4. A mene ka halofo hape hodima mola wa matheba a matala ho etsa buka.
5. Seha hodima mela ya matheba a mafubedu ho arohanya maqephe.



Drive your
imagination

Empa ho hlakile hore ho ne ho sa tshwane. Ho kgona ho ipalla ke mofuta o itseng wa tokoloho eo batho ba bangata ba sa ananeleng. Ha re bala, dikelello tsa rona di ka etela matatsheng, dibakeng tse ding le dinakong tseo mmele ya rona e ke keng ya ba ho tsona. Ho ballwa ke motho e mong ho tswana le ha ba o phetela ka phomolo e monate eo ba ileng ba ya ho yona. O utlwisisa seo ba se buang, ebile o ka ba le setshwantsho sa seo ba se hlalosing ka hloohong, empa eo ke tshibollo ya bona, ha se ya hao.

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 la Yacoob le Kurt Ellis ba qapile pale ena ya **Ho tshela tsela**, ho lemosa batho hore na melao e siilweng ke nako ya ho kopitsa dingolwa e ne e etsa hore ho be thata hakaakang bakeng sa batho ba fufetseng le ba sa boneng hantle hore ba finyelle ditabatabelo tsa bona. Melao ena e ne e thibela batho ba fufetseng ho fumana dibuka tseo ba di hlokang e le hore ba ithute le ho balla boithabiso.

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.

Eba mahlahlaha ka pale!

Etsang porojeke ya lelapa! Lelapa la lona le ka tsebana hantle haholo ka ho ngola pale e kgutshwane mabapi le bophelo ba setho ka seng sa lelapa ho fihlela hona jwale. Motho e mong le e mong o tla ba le karolo eo a e phethang:

- ★ Batswadi, bontatemoholo le bonkgono, le bahlokomedi ba ka pheta dipale tsa bona.
- ★ Batswadi, bontatemoholo le bonkgono, le bahlokomedi ba ka pheta dikarolo tsa dipale tsa bana ba banyenyane tseo bana ba sa di hopoleng.
- ★ Bana ba baholwanyane ba ka thusa ho ngola dipale tsa bona le tsa diitho tse ding tsa lelapa le ho taka ditshwantsho tsa dikarolo tse ding tsa dipale tseo.

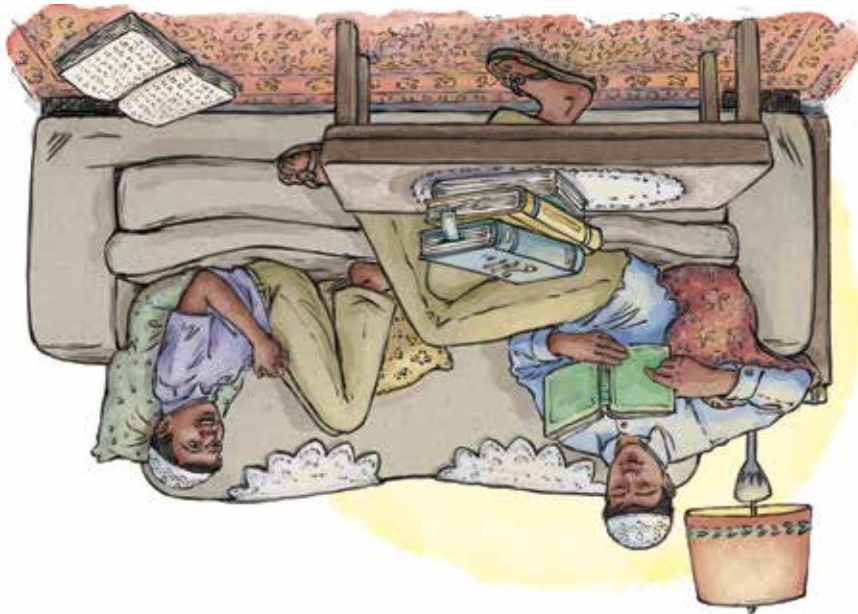
Nalibali is a national reading-for-enjoyment campaign to spark and embed a culture of reading across South Africa. For more information, visit www.nalibali.org



Nalibali ke letsholo la naha la ho-balla-boithabiso bakeng sa ho tsoseletsa le ho jala tlwaelo ya ho bala Afrika Borwa ka bophara. Bakeng sa tlhahisoleseding e nngwe, etela www.nalibali.org



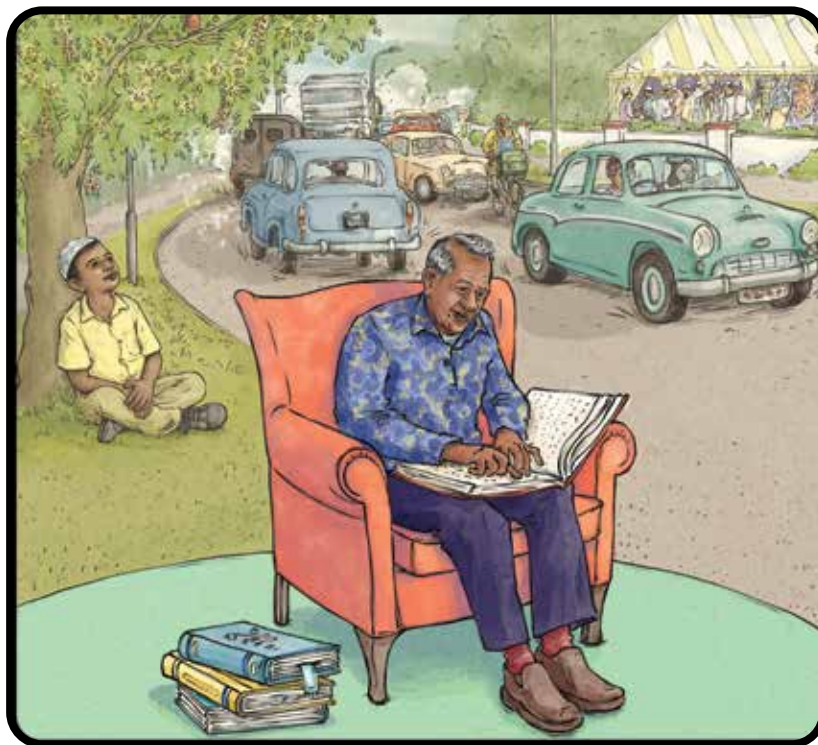
Drive your imagination



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 ha ho le jwalo, Zak ha a ka a dumella sena hore se mo kgathatse matla. O ile a bala ntho e nngwe le e nngwe eo a neng a kgona ho e fumana. E ne e se dintho tse ngata, empa o ile a di bala kaofela. Haeba a ne a sa kgone ho ipalla buka, o ne a dula a na le ba lelapa kapa metswalle e ka mo ballang.

Crossing the road

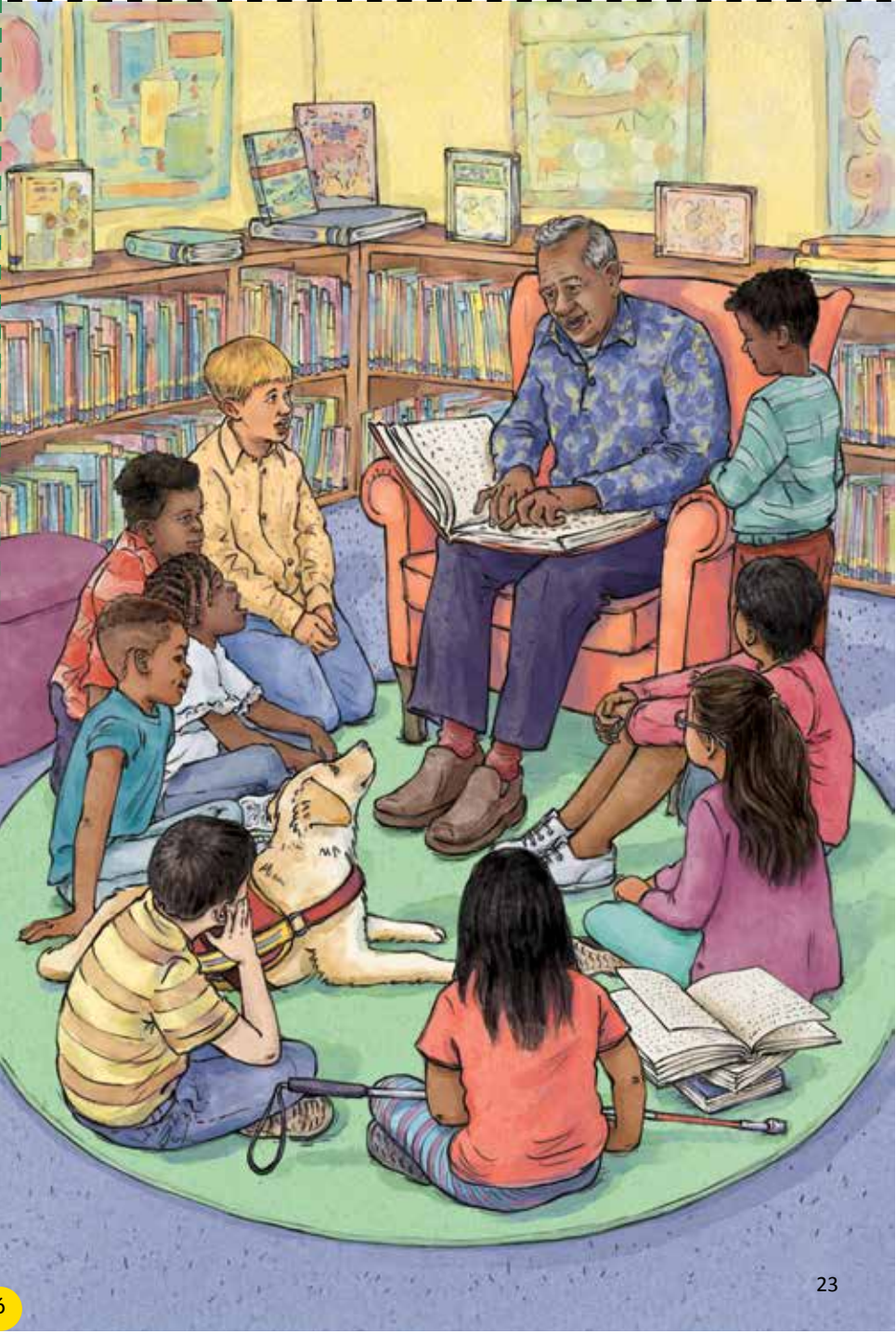


Ho tshela tsela

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?

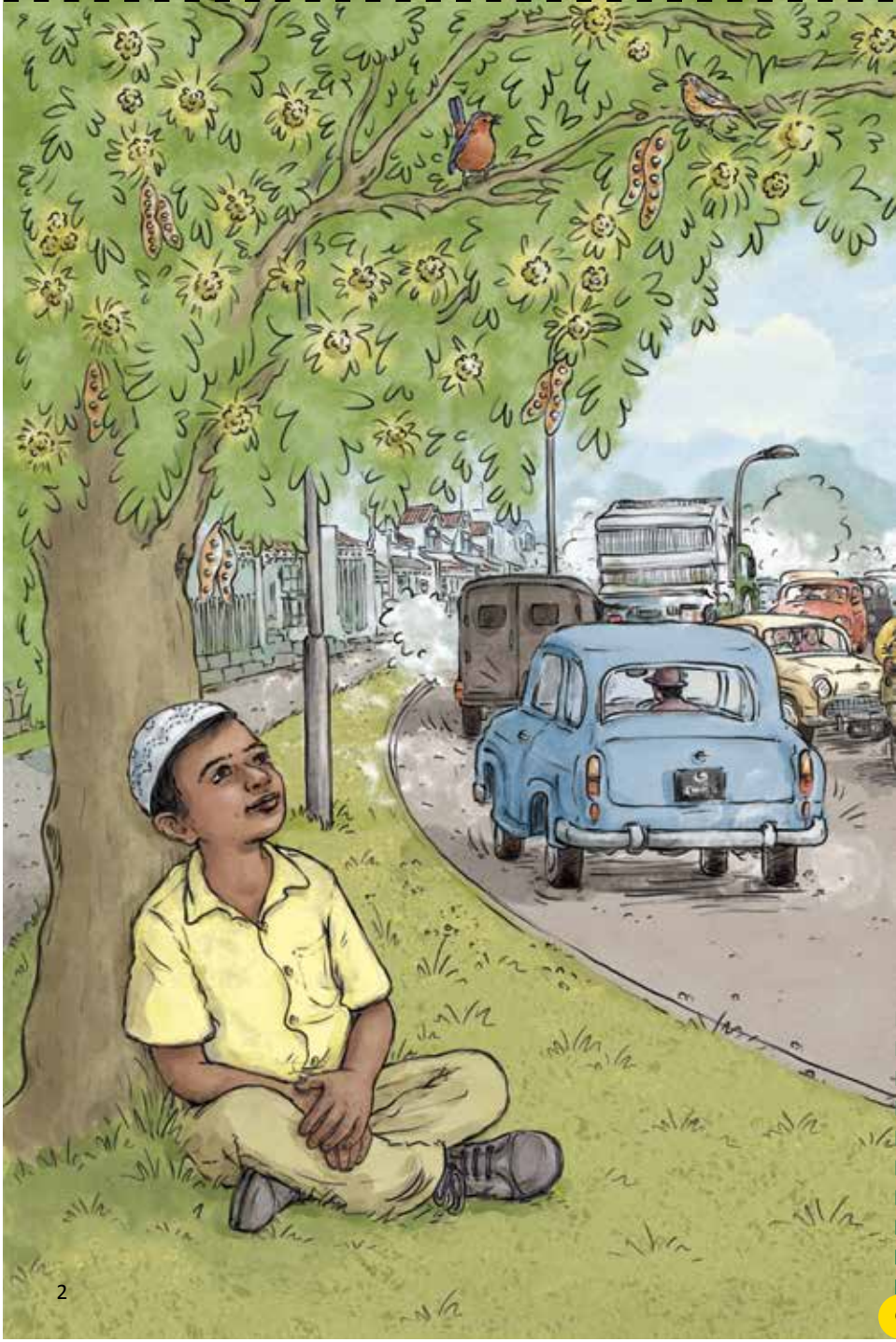
Mehopolo eo le ka buang ka yona: O lokela ho etsang ha o leka ho tshela tsela e phetheselang? O ne o tla tshela tsela eo e phetheselang jwang haeba o ne o sa bone? Na o nahana hore setjhaba sa Afrika Borwa se fa batho ba sa boneng thuso e lekaneng hore ba etse dintho tseo batho ba bonang ba ka di etsang habonolo, ka mohlala, ho fumana dibuka tsa *braille* kapa ho kgetha korosari 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 ile a utlwa phapang eo le ho feta ha a ne a gala sekolo ka 1956. Bothata ba pele e ne e le hore bathuti ba fufetseeng, jwalo ka Zak, kapa ba neng ba bona hanyenyane, ba ne ba fumana ho le thata ho bala le ho ithuta. Ba ne ba thatafallwa ke ho fumana 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 mokgwa wa ho ngola oo dihlaku le dinomoro di ngolwang ka ho etsa maqhutsu a manyenyane maqepheng. Batho ba fufetseeng ba bala braille ka ho tsamaisa dinthla tsa menwana ya bona maqhutsung ana. Ka bomadimabe, ho na le dibuka tse mmalwa haholo tsa 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.

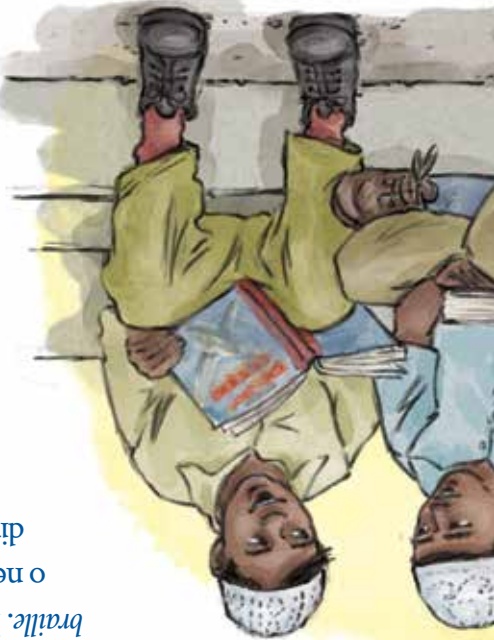


O ne a fuwa mesebetsi ya lapeng hore a e etse, a kgalemelwa ha a sa utlwe, a bile a putswa haeba a entse ntho e itseng hantle. Ka hona, Zak ha a ka a ikutlwa a fapane le mang kapa mang ka nako e telele. Empa ka letsatsi leo Zak a ileng a tshela tsela a le mong mme yaba o wa halelelwa ho e na le hore a thabelwe, o ile a hlokomela hore o fapane le ba bang.

Jwalo ka bana ba bang ba tshwanang le yena, Zak o ne a batla ho sibolla dintho ka boyena. O ne a ikemiseditse ho nka dibuka tse hatisitsweng a di fetolele ho *braille*, empa o ne a ke ke a kgona ho etsa jwalo hobane e ne e le dolo ya molao ho etsa jwalo.

Metswalle ya Zak e ne e bala le ho buisana ka dibuka tseo a neng a sitwa ho di fumana ka

braille. Ka dinako tse ding Zak o ne a ikutlwa a hlajwa ke ditlhong hobane o ne a sa bala dibuka tseena. O ne a bua leshano e be o re o di badile. Empa mnete ke hore, bohloko ba nako, Zak o ne a le ka lehlakoreng le leng la tsela, a sitwa ho nka karolo.



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.

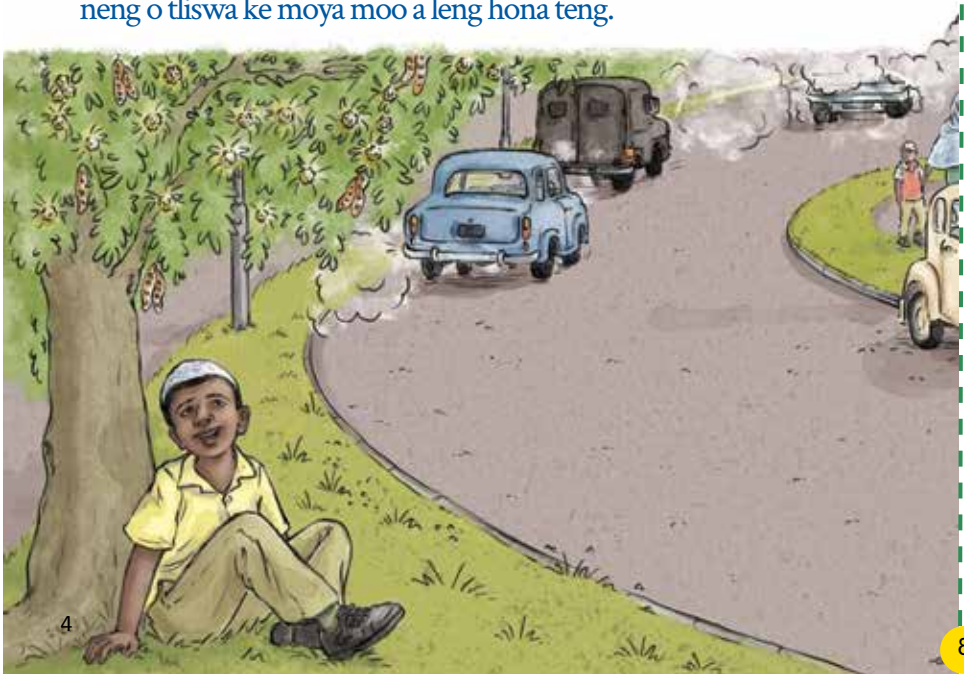
Though no longer a young boy, the judgement made Zak feel very excited. He could read all the books he'd always wanted to read. Finally, he was free to cross that road and go on his own adventures, just like everyone else.

Kahlolo eo e ne e bolela hore Maafrika Borwa a fofetseng a ka fumana habonolo dibuka ka braille. Zak le ba bang ba tshwanang le yena ba ne ba sa batle ho tshwarwa ka tsela e kgethehileng, ba ne ba mpa ba batla ho lekana le ba bang, le hore ba be le bokgoni le tokoloho ya ho bala seo batho ba bang kaofela ba se balang.

Le hoja e se e se moshanyana e monyenyanane, kahlolo eo e ile ya thabisa Zak haholo. O ne a se a ka bala dibuka tsohle tseo e leng kgale a batla ho di bala. Qetellong ya mmaqetello, o ne a lokolohile ho tshela tsela eo mme a sibolle dintho ka boyena, jwalo ka mang le mang.

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 e mong le e mong ka ditsela tsohle. O ne a ituletse mohlweng a fapantse maoto haufi le tsela e phetheselang Verulam.



Ka mose ho tsela, mehato e seng mekae feela ho tloha moo a leng hona teng, ho ne ho na le mokete wa lenyalo. O ne a utlwa bana ba ntse ba tsheha le ho bapala. O ne a utlwa bomme ba qoqa le ho tsheha. O ne a bile a utlwa monko wa biryani e dutlisang mathe o neng o tliswa ke moya moo a leng hona teng.

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.

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.



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 ile a sebetsa le Blind SA le SECTION27 ho lwantsha leeme kgahlanong le batho ba fofetseng ka ho kgetheha. Lekgotla la Molaotheo la Afrika Borwa le ile la fumana hore molao wa ho kopitsa dingolwa, e leng wona molao o neng o ile wa thibela Zak hore a fetole dibuka tseo a neng a di batla a bile a di hloka hore a kgone ho di bala ka *braille*, e ne e le tlolo ya molao hobane o ne o beha meedi e leeme dipakeng tsa batho ba fofetseng le dibuka.



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.

Mohlomong ke ka lebaka la bofofu ba hae Zak e ileng ya eba sebui se hlwahlwa. O ne a sebedisa mantswa a hae ho etsa hore bamamedi ba hae ba bone ditshwantsho ka dikelellong tsa bona. O ne a rata ho bua ka pela bamamedi le ho nka karolo dingangisanong. O ile a hapa dikgau tse ngata ka ho etsa jwalo.

Ka letsatsi le leng ha Zak a le Kereiting ya 8, abuti wa hae o ile a mo balla sehlooho sa koranta se neng se bua ka kgau eo Zak a e hapleng.



Mantswa ana a ile etsa hore batswadi ba Zak ba eme dihlooho. Ka nako eo, ba fellwa ke tshupo ka bokamoso boo ba neng ba nahanne hore Zak o tla ba le bona.

Pale ya Zak e qala ka 1948. O tswetswe e le ngwana ya ipheletseng hantle wa moshanyana, empa ha a le dikgwedi tse leshome le metso e tshelatseng a tshwarwa ke menenjaethise. Le hoja Zak a ile a fola ka ho feletseng, ba lelapa ba ile ba hlokomela hore o etsa dintso tse diwaeleheng, tse kang ho thula fenitjhara jwalo ka ha e ka ha a tsebe hore e teng moo.

Ha batswadi ba Zak ba mo isa ngakeneng, e leng ho monna ya neng a bonahala e se motho wa masawana, ngaka eo e ile ya re ka lentswa le tileng, "Ke maswabi ho le tsebisa hore ka lebaka la menenjaethisi, hona jwale Zak o fofetse."

Taba ke hore dintso di ne di fapane haholo mehleng

eo. Afrika Borwa e ne e le sebaka se fapaneng

haholo le kajeno. Ntle le hore bophelo ba mora

wa bona bo ne bo tlo ba thata ka lebaka la hore

ke Moindia, jwale bo ne bo dlo thatafatswa le

ho feta ke hore ha a bone. Empa ha batswadi

ba Zak ba sheba leseanyana leo la bona la

moshanyana, ba ile ba bona e le ngwana

ya tshwanang le abuti wa hae le ausi

wa hae. Yaba ba etsa qeto ya ho mo

tshwara ka tsela e tshwanang hantle

le eo ba mo bonang ka yona, e leng

ngwana ya diwaelehileng.



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>

Pale ena ke kgatiso e fetotsweng ya *Ntho e Kgethehileng*, e phatlaladitsweng ke Cadbury, e sebedisana le Nal'ibali e le karolo ya bohato bo nkilweng ke Cadbury Dairy Milk #InOurOwnWords. Pale ka nngwe e fumaneha ka dipuo tse leshome le motso o le mong tsa semolao tsa Afrika Borwa. E le ho fumana ho eketsehileng ka dihlooho tsa bohato bo nkilweng ke Cadbury Dairy Milk #InOurOwnWords e ya ho <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.

Eba mahlahlaha ka pale!

- ★ Sheba ka hloko setshwantshong se maqepheng a mabedi a qalang a pale. Ke tse kae tsa tse latelang tseo o ka di fumanang: dikgoho; mahe; diroto; difenstere; mamati; diijhomela.
- ★ Batla mantswe! Fumana mantswe ana paleng ebe o fumana hore na le leng le le leng la wona le bolelang: bohale, ikgarileng, boya bo bonolo, lapileng, telele, maroboko.
- ★ Taka setshwantsho sa Lady le ditsuonyana tsa hae tse tshelletseng. Reha tsuonyana e nngwe le e nngwe lebitso. Ngola lebitso tlasa setshwantsho sa tsuonyana e nngwe le e nngwe kapa o kope motho e mong ho o ngolla wona.
- ★ Taka sebopeliso sa lehe khatebotong kapa pampiring e tshweu, ebe o wa se seha le ho se ntsha. Kgabisa lehe la hao ka ho taka dipaterone tse fapaneng kapa ho le penta.

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



Nal'ibali ke letsholo la naha la ho-balla-boithabiso bakeng sa ho tsoseletsa le ho jala tlwaelo ya ho bala Afrika Borwa ka bophara. Bakeng sa tlhahisoleseding e nngwe, etela www.nalibali.org



Drive your
imagination

Dikgoho tsa Nkgono di ne di le ka mefuta e fapaneng le bohlo bo fapaneng, empa Jasmien o ne a rata e le nngwe ho feta tse ding kaofela. Lady e ne e le kgoho e maroboko. E ne ena le masiba a ikgarileng hloohong le setono se qhalakaneng. Ha Jasmien a ne a fa dikgoho dijo, o ne a etsa bonnete ba hore o qala ka Lady pele.



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



Ntho e Kgethehileng

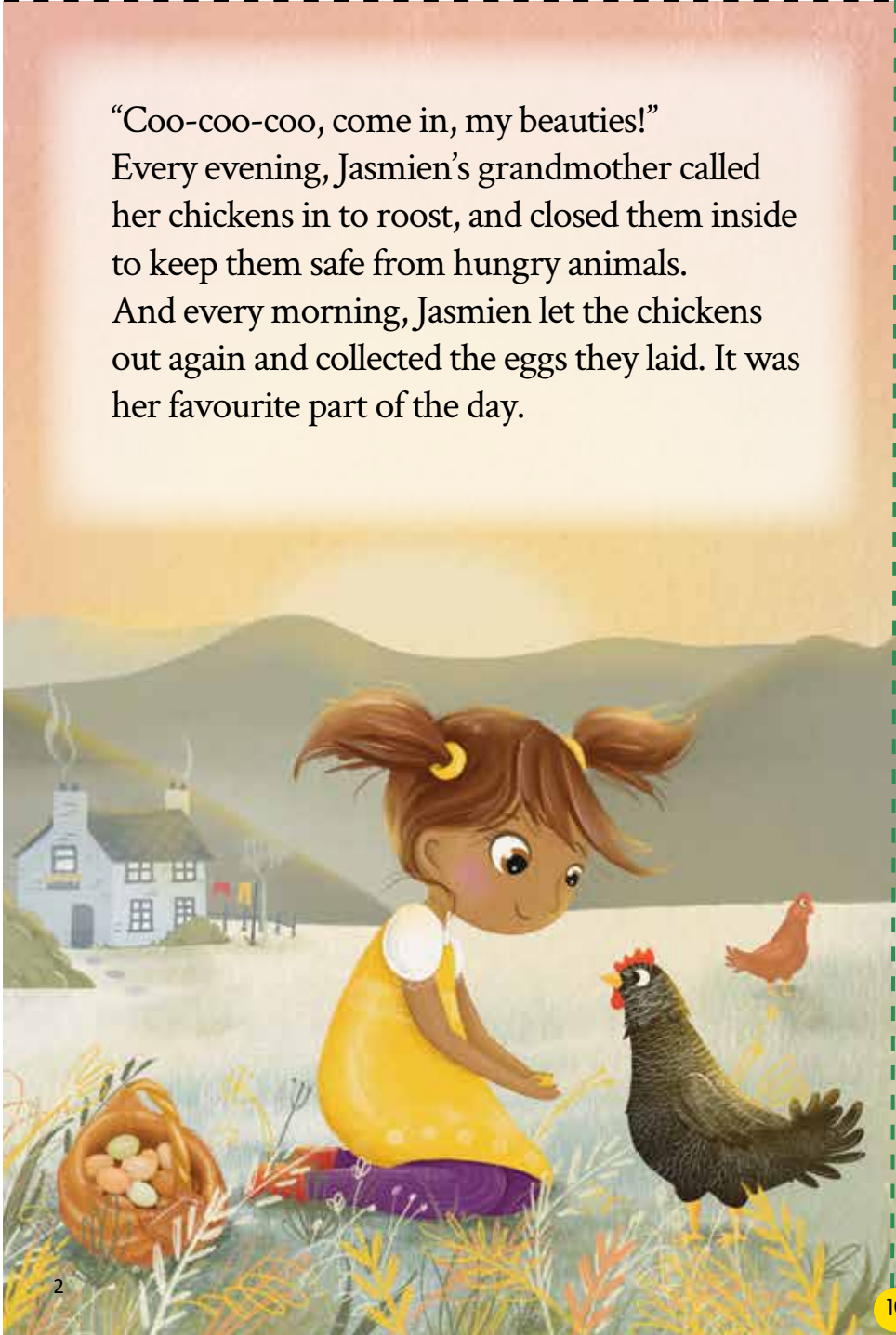
Jacqui Lange • Julie Smith-Belton

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?

Mehopolo eo le ka buang ka yona: Lady o ne a kgethehile ho Jasmien. Ke eng kapa ke mang ya kgethehileng ho wena? Wena o kgethehile ka tsela efe? Na ka dinako tse ding o ikutlwa o kgethehile mme ka dinako tse ding o sa kgetheha? Hobaneng?



“Kip-kip-ki-i-ip! Kenang baratuwa ba kai!”
 Bosiu bo bong le bo bong, nkgono wa Jasmien o ne
 a bitisa dikgoho tsa hae ho kena ka hokong, mme a
 di kwallle hore di bolokehe mme di se ke tsa jewa ke
 diphoofo tse lapileng.
 Mme hoseng ho hong le ho hong, Jasmien o
 ne a ntsha dikgoho mme a bokelle mahe ao di a
 behetseng. Eo e ne e le karolo eo a e ratang ya letsatsi.



“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.

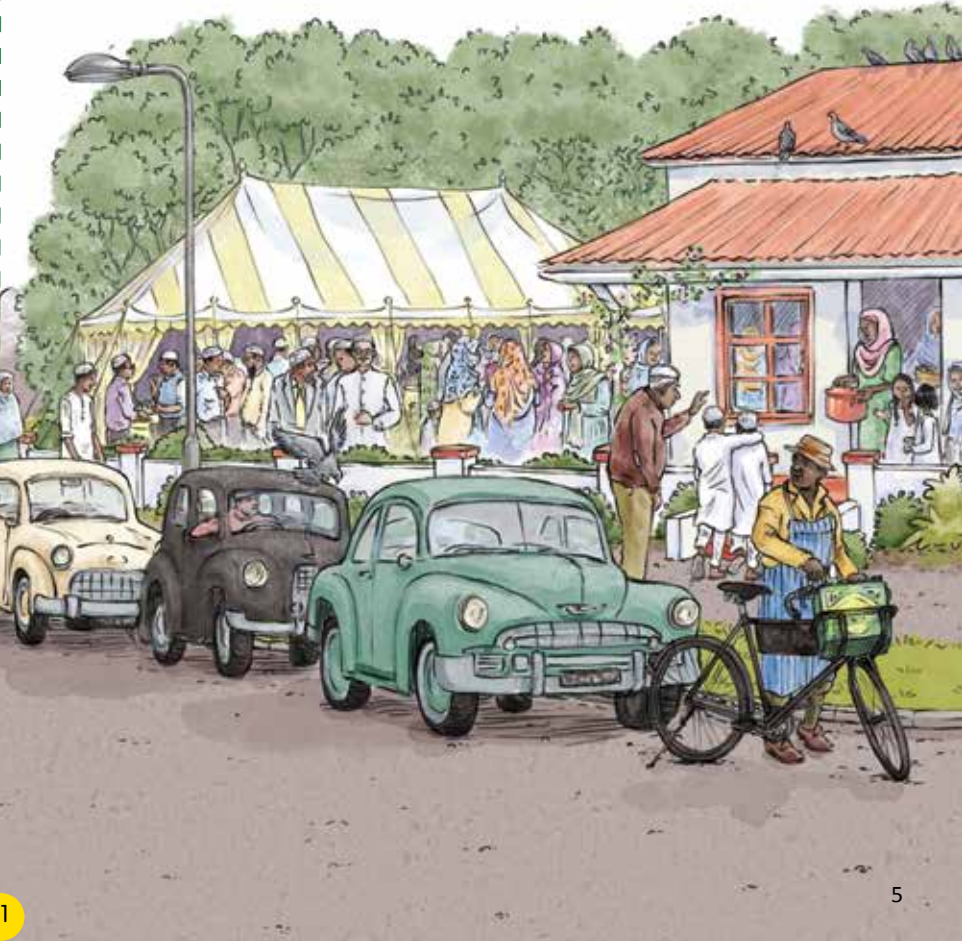


One day, Lady disappeared. Jasmien looked everywhere,
 but Lady was gone.
 “Maybe a buzzard ate her,” Eddie said. “Or a mongoose?”
 Jasmien didn’t want to think about that.
 Ka letsatsi le leng, Lady a nyamela. Jasmien a
 batla hohle, empa Lady o ne a ile.
 “Mohlomong o jelwe ke lenong,” Eddie a rialo.
 “Kapa letodi?”
 Jasmien o ne a sa batle ho nahana ka seo.

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.



Dibeke tse tharo tse telele tsa feta Lady a sa
 bonahale. Ho fihlela hoseng hoo ka hona Jasmien a
 ileng ho ya ntshetsa dikgoho ka ntle.
 A utlwa modumo wa koo-koo.
 E ne e le Lady, a ena le ditsuonyana tse tsheletseng
 tse boya bo bonolo di ntse di mo latela!
 “Koo-kookoo,” ha rialo Nkgono. “O bohlale, Lady,
 o ne o ipatile hore o fuame mahe a hao!”
 Jwale Jasmien a ba le tse kgethehileng tse ngata.



Zak a ipotsa hore na ke hobaneng ha a ke ke a ya lenyalong. Mme wa hae le ausi wa hae ba ne ba le hona teng. Bana ba bang le bona ba ne ba le hona teng. Ke eng e neng e mo sitisa hore a tshele tsela mme a lo thaba le ba thabileng? O ne a le dilemo di tsheleng, o ne a le moholo ho lekana hore a ka tshela tsela a le mong. O ne a tla ba bontsha kaofela hore a ka kgona ho tshela tsela a le mong.

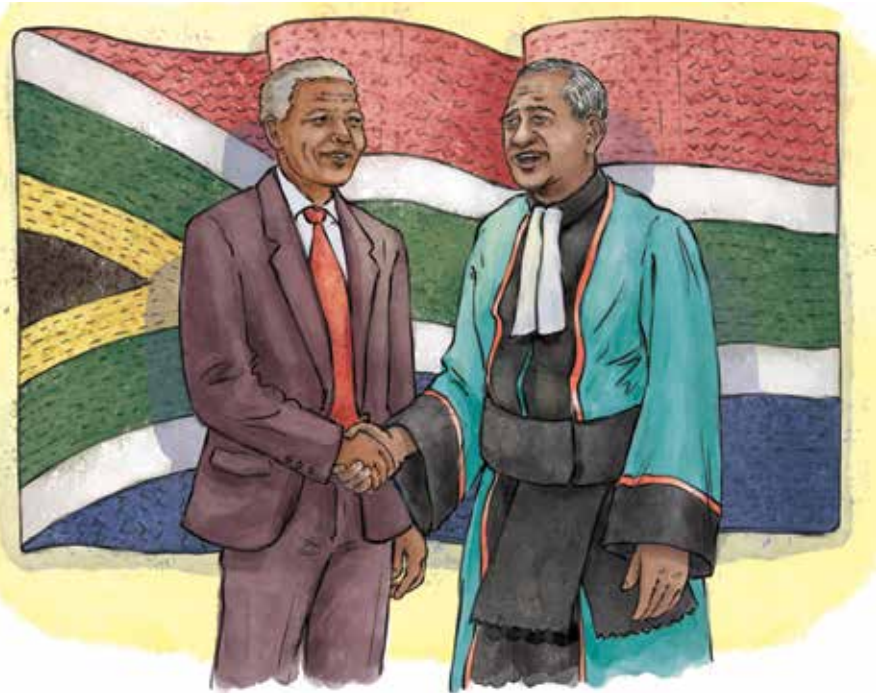
Zak's story begins in 1948. He was born a healthy baby boy, but when he was sixteen months old, he contracted meningitis. Although Zak made a full recovery, his family noticed that he was doing strange things, such as walking into furniture as if he didn't know it was there.

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 e ile ya ba Moahlodi Lekgotleng le Phahameng la Molaotheo la Afrika Borwa ka 1998. Esita le ka mora hore a behe meja fatshe, Moahlodi Zakeria Yacoob o ile a tswela pele a lwantsha leeme.

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

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?"

Sehloohong seo, tšhware ya Zak e ne e itse, "Re motlotlo haholo ka yena. Ke sebui se ipabolang haholo mme ke a tseba hore ka letsatsi le leng, e tla ba leqweha le ipabolang."

Ha Zak a utlwa sena, a ikutlwa a le motlotlo haholo mme a bososela. "Na o tile e tšho jwalo? Leqweha. Ke rata mantswa ao," ha rialo Zak.

"Le nna!" ha rialo abuti wa hae.

Pososelo ya Zak ya fela butle ha a re, "Bothata bo bong ... hantle leqweha ke eng?"

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.

Empa Mme ha a ka thaba. Ha e le hantle, o ile a tuka ke bohale. Nnete ke hore Zak o ne a tshwana le bana ba bang ka ditsele tsohle, ntle le ka e le nngwe feela. Zak o ne a fofetse.



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 a ema, a hlohlora jwang bo omeletseng le mobu borukgweng ba hae mme a ya ema ka thoko ho tsela eo e phetheselang. O ne a ikemiseditse. O ne a tlo kgona. O ne a tlo itshedisa tsela.



Ha a kgodisehile hore ha ho dikoloi tse fetang, a theohela ka tseleng. A tsamaya ka potlako, empa a le hlokolosi hobane o ne a sa batle ho wa. Ha leoto la hae le thetsa pheifemente ka lehlakoreng le leng la tsela, sefahleho sa hae sa kganya ke pososelo e kgolo. O ne a kgonne! O ne a tshetse tsela a le mong! O ne a tatetse ho ya makatsa mme wa hae, ha ho potang hore o ne a tlo thabela hore mora wa hae o bontshitse hore jwale e se e le abuti ya moholo hakaakang.



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.

Ka mora hore a qete materiki, Zak o ile a ngodisa Kholeje ya Yunivesithi ya Maindia ho ithutela molao. Empa o ile a boela a thulana le ditsela tse ngata tseo a neng a sitwa ho di tshela. Baithuti ba fofetseng le ba sa boneng hantle ba ne ba sokola ho fumana dibuka tse ithutwang ka *braille*. Empa Zak o ile a phehella, mme ha a fumana lengolo la hae la molao, o ne a kene ka matla ntweng e nngwe hape – ho lwantsha Kgethollo hore e fele.

Zak o ne a sa bone phapang dipakeng tsa batho ka tsela ya sebele, empa o ne a utlwa bohloko bo bakwang ke kgethollo ka lebaka la ho se tshwane hoo. O ile a lwanela hore batho bohle ba lekane ba be ba sielwe seriti, hammoho le tokelo ya hore motho e mong le e mong a elwe hloko.

Na o rata ho tantsha?



Do you love to dance?

Le leng la mabaka a ka sehloohong a ho tantsha ke **ho bontsha ba bang kamoo o ikutlwang kateng le ho arolelana seo le bona**. Batho – esita le diphoofole tse ding – ba a tlolatlola, ba tile ka leoto fatshe le ho qhomaqhoma ha ba thabile, ba nyakaletse kapa ba kwatile. Jwale ho na le ditantshe tse ding tse latelang tlwaelo e itseng, tse kang tantshe ya diphoofole ha di batla balekane, kapa ditantshe tsa setso le ditantshe tsa ntwā.

Ka la 29 Mmesa selemo se seng le se seng, Komiti ya Tantshe ya International Theatre Institute (eo e leng karolo ya Matjhaba a Kopaneng) e hlophisa diketsahalo le mekete bakeng sa ho arolelana le lefatshe lohle bohlokwa ba tantshe le thabo eo e e tlang. Komiti ena e kgetha motantshi a le mong hore a ngolle batho lefatsheng ka bophara molaetsa mabapi le tantshe. Fumana ho eketsehileng ho <https://www.iti-worldwide.org/dancecommittee.html>



Tantshe ya marumo ya Fiji
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>



Tantshe ya mahehemu ha a batla balekane
Mating dance of red-crowned cranes



Ballet e simolotse Italy.
Ballet developed in Italy.



Thabela ho tantsha bophelo bohle!
Enjoy a lifetime of dancing!



Motantshi wa odissi ya bohoholo ya India
Indian classical odissi dancer



Tango e simolohile moeding wa Uruguay le Argentina.
The tango developed along the Uruguay-Argentina border.

“ Ho tantsha ke tokoloho, mme tokolohong ena eo re e fumaneng, re lokela ho lokolla ba bang dinthong tse ba tshwasitseng dibakeng tsohle tse sa tshwaneng tsa lefatshe. ... Ha re tantsha ka mmele ya rona, re phethohaka moyeng le ho tswedipana hammoho, re susumetsa dipelo, re ama batho le ho ba fa pheko eo ba e hlohang ka tieo. ”



Gregory Vuyani Maqoma, Moafrika Borwa ya ileng a ngola molaetsa wa Letsatsi la Matjhaba la Tantshe la 2020
South African Gregory Vuyani Maqoma, who wrote the 2020 International Dance Day message

“ 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. ”



Tantshe ya flamenco ya Spain
The Spanish flamenco



Tantshe e kopantsweng e tswakile mefuta e sa tshwaneng ya tantshe le metjeko.
Fusion dance combines different dance styles and movements.



Drive your imagination



Diphoofolo di na le sephiri

Ka Mbali Nyabane ■ Ditshwantsho ka Jiggs Snaddon-Wood



Mehleng ya kgalekgale ho ne ho na le moshanyana e monyenyanane ya bitswang Tshego. O ne a le bohelehele a bile a le botoutu. Tshego o ne a rata ho sibolla dibaka tse ntjha. O ne a botsa dipotso ka ntho e nngwe le e nngwe. "Mme, na diphoofolo di a utlwa? Mme, na diphoofolo di utlwisisa seo re se buang? Mme, na diphoofolo di ka bua? Mme, hobaneng dikatse di ngaola?" A hobella mme wa hae ka dipotso jwalo ho fihlela a mo bolella hore a ye ka ntle a lo bapala.

Tshego a ya kantle mme a dula pela katse ya hae, Frisky. A sheba Frisky nako e telele, yaba Frisky le yena o mo sheba nako e telele. E ne e ka Frisky o na le seo a batlang ho se bua.



"Frisky, ke lakatsa eka nna le wena re ka be re kgona ho qoqa" ha rialo Tshego. Empa Frisky a re feela ngao! mme a furalla Tshego.

Tshego a hemela hodimo. A ipotsa hore na ho ne ho tla ba jwang haeba diphoofolo di ne di kgona ho bua. Jwale, ho e na le hore dintja di hoboile, dikatse di ngaole mme dinonyana di tsweretse, di ne di tla kgona ho bua mme di bolele hantle hore na di batla eng. Tshego a keketeha ha a nahana ka sena mme a tseba hore le ka mohla seo se ka se etsahale.

"Tshego?"

Tshego a nyarohela hodimo ha a utlwa lebitso la hae, athe empa e le mme wa hae a eme monyako. O ne a rwetse katiba ya hae e mebalabala ya ha a lo qeta nako a le ka ntle. Yaba Tshego o a hopola hore ba ne ba ya khempong! "Tshego, na o pakile dintho tseo o di hlokanang kaofela?" ha botsa Mme.

"Ee Mme, ke ile ka qeta ho di paka maobane bosiu," Tshego a bososela.

"Ha re ye he!" ha rialo mme wa hae. "Ntate wa hao ke yane o ntsa paka dintho tsa ho qetela ka koloing."

Tshego o ne a tseba hore khempong ho tlo ba monate haholo. O ne a le bohelehele ba ho ya tseba dintho tse ngata ka diphoofolo tse phelang haufi le moo ho khempuwang teng. Lelapa la kena ka koloing mme ha ba ntse ba tsamaya, Tshego a bala metsotso ho fihlela ba fihla moo ho khempuwang teng.

Sebaka sena sa khempong se ne se le setle haholo. Se ne se potapotilwe ke difate, mme Tshego o ne a tatetse ho ya hlahloba sebaka sena se setjha. "Ntate, na ha o ntse o hloma tente nka ya rwalla patsi bakeng sa ho tla besa mollo?" ha botsa Tshego.

"Ke leqheka le letle leo, empa o se ke be wa ya hole. Ha ke batle o lahlehe ka hara difate tse ngata tsena," ha rialo Ntate.

"Ho lokile!" ke Tshego eo a hweletsa a se a ntse a matha ho ya rwalla patsi. Empa kaha Tshego o ne a le bohelehele a bile a le botoutu mokgwa hae, a kenella harehare morung le ho hlokomela a sa hlokomela. A sheba ka tlasa makgasi, ka mora matlapa le hodimo difateng ho bona diphoofolo tsohle tse phelang moo.

Ha Tshego a se a bokeletse ngatana ya patsi, a sheba moo a leng hona teng mme a hlokomela hore ... o lahlehile! Jwale difate di ne di se di tshwana kaofela, mme o ne a tseba hore a ke ke a tseba hore na tseba e lebang khempong ke efe.

E se kgale ha qala ho fifala, mme kgwedi e ne e le siyo. Tshego a dula fatshe, a iphina sekolokoto mme a se kgitlela tlase. Na ebe o sa tla hlola a fumana batswadi ba hae?

Yaba Tshego o utlwa mantswa a ntse a hweshetsa haufinyane. A kgaotsa ho lla mme a qamaka. Ebe batswadi ba hae ba kgonne ho mo fumana? Empa e ne e se batswadi ba hae. Ka pela hae ho ne ho eme pere e ntle le sephooko se mahlo a ditolo.

"Molato keng na moshanyana? O ntso lilelang?" ha botsa sephooko.

Tshego a se dumele seo a se utlwang. Na kannete sephooko se qeta ho bua le yena?

"O ... o kgona ho bua?" Tshego a kokotletsa.

Sephooko sa qaboha. "Hantle haholo, re kgona ho bua. Jwale re bolelle hle hore na ke hobaneng ha o le mong lefifing le lekana."

"Ke ne ke tlo rwalla patsi yaba ke a lahleha," ha rialo Tshego.

"O tlameha o lapile," ha rialo pere. Mala a Tshego a korotla ho bontsha hore o fela a lapile! "Ema mona ke lo o latela ntho eo o ka e jang." Ka ho rialo, pere a torota ho ya e lata. Sephooko a sala a lotile Tshego.

Pere a kgutla a nkile lekala le nang le diapole tse tenya, tse kgubedu. Ka ho lapa hohle Tshego a ja diapole tse pedi ya ba o ikutiwa a le betere haholo.

"Ke bone eka batswadi ba hao ba ka lehlakoreng lane," ha rialo pere. "Tloo, palama ka mokokotlong ke o ise ho bona." Tshego a palama pere, yaba sephooko se tsorama lehetleng la Tshego. Mmoho ba tsamaya ka hara difate.



E se kgale ba fihla khempong. Tshego a jethema pereng mme a leboha diphoofolo tseo ka bobedi ka thuso ya tsona. "Na ke tla le bona hape?" a botsa.

"Mohlomong," ha araba sephooko mme ka mora moo diphoofolo tseo ka bobedi tsa dikella ka difateng.

"Mme, Ntate!" ha hweletsa Tshego ha a mathela ho bona ho ya ba haka. Batswadi ba hae ba ne ba shebahala ba tshwenyehile. "Ke kopa tshwarelo hore ke tsamaila nako e telele, ke ne ke lahlehile. Empa ka lehlohonolo pere e ntle le sephooko se mosa ba nkgutliseditse ho lona. Na le ne le tseba hore diphoofolo di tseba ho bua?" Tshego o ne a sitwa ho thola! Mme wa hae le ntate wa hae ba ne ba thabetse ho mo bona hoo ba ileng ba shebana feela yaba ba a bososela, ba ntano haka Tshego hape.

Matsatsi a mmalwa hamorao, nako ya hore ba kgutlele hae ya fihla. Hang ha ba fihla lapeng, Tshego a matha ho ya batla moo Frisky a leng hona teng. "Dumela hle Frisky. Na o ne o ntlholohetswe?" ha botsa Tshego. Frisky a ikotlolla mme a ngaolela fatshe. "Ke tseba sephiri sa hao," ha rialo Tshego, "mme ha o se o loketse, o ka qoqa le nna."

Frisky a hohla hlooho ya hae letsohong la Tshego mme a hlwella hodima serope sa hae. Tshego o ne a tseba hore Frisky o utlwisitse sohle seo a se buileng!

Eba mahlahlaha ka pale!

- ★ Na o kile wa lahleha sebakeng seo o sa se tsebeng? O ile wa ikutiwa jwang? O ile wa fumana lelapa leno hape jwang?
- ★ Na o nahana hore diphoofolo di a utlwisisa ha re bua le tsona? Hobaneng o nahana jwalo?

- ★ Ikgethele phoofolo e nngwe feela. Jwale ngola dipotso tse pedi tseo o neng o ka e botsa tsona haeba e ne e ka bua.
- ★ Ngola sephetho se setjha sa pale ena. Nahana Frisky a buisana le Tshego. Frisky o ne a tla reng?



Drive your
imagination



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

Na'ibali fun

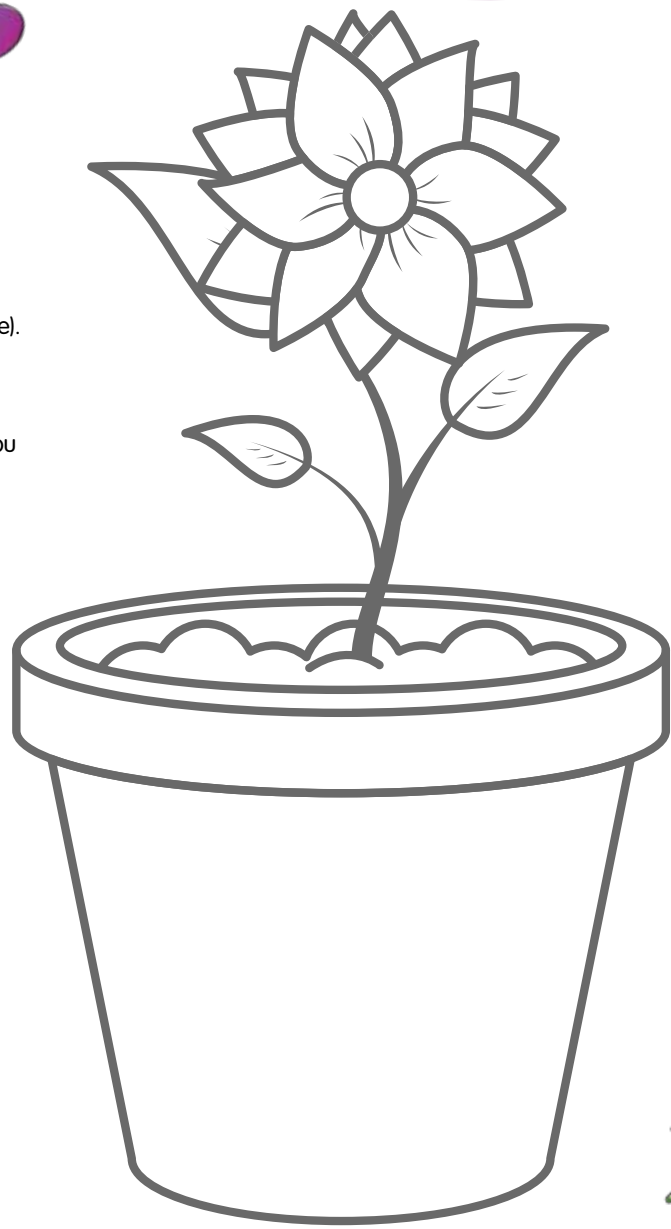
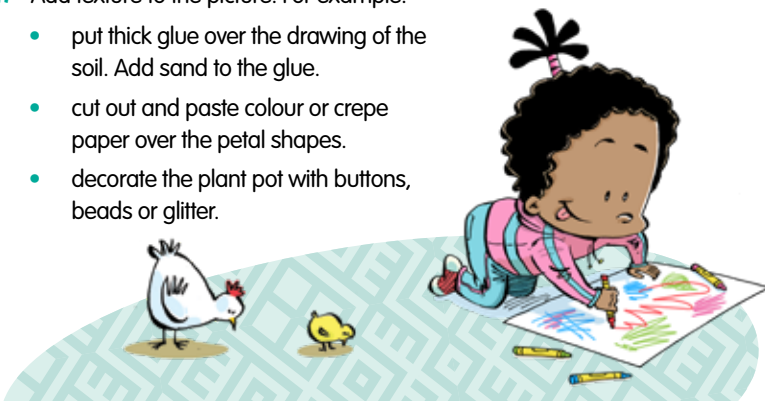


1. Taka setshwantsho se phopholetswang

1. Seha setshwantsho sa semela.
2. Se kgomaretse khatebotong (ekang ya lebokose la dijothollo le seng le sa sebetse).
3. Sebedisa dikerayone tsa pentshele, dikerayone kapa dikoki ho se kenya mebala.
4. Kenya dintho setshwantshong sa hao. Ka mohlala:
 - tlotsa sekgomaretsi se sengata moo o takileng mobu hona teng. Tshela mobu sekgomaretsing seo.
 - seha le ho kgomaretsa pampiri e nang le mmala kapa e sosobaneng makgasing.
 - kgabisa nkgwana ya semela ka dikonopo, difaha kapa mabenyanane.

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. Na o mopheti wa dipale ya tummeng?

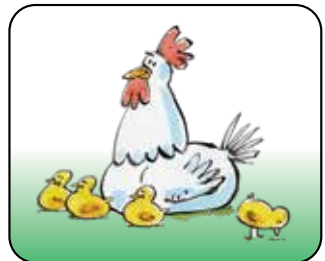
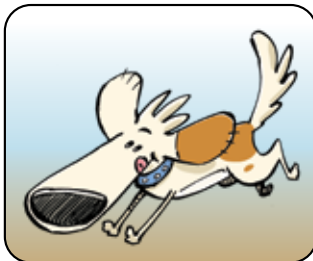
Sheba ditshwantsho tse ka tlase mona. Na o ka qapa pale eo o e thehileng ho ditshwantsho tsee kaofela kapa tse ding tsa tsona? O ka nna wa phetela sehlopha sa metswalle pale ya hao, kapa wa e ngola fatshe e le hore o tle o e balle batho ba bang ha morao.

- Etsa qeto hore ebe o batla ho sebedisa setshwantsho sefe bakeng sa qalo ya pale ya hao.
- Jwale, sheba ditshwantsho tse ding mme o etse qeto hore o ka di sebedisa ka tatellano e jwang ho bopa pale ya hao.
- Jwale, ngola kapa o phete pale ya hao mme o sebedise mantswe ho tlatsa dikgeo tse pakeng tsa ditshwantsho ho bopa pale ya hao.
- Dipale tse ngata tse fapaneng di ka qatjwa ho tswa ditshwantshong. Pale eo o e ngolang kapa o e phetang e tla itshelleha ho tatellano eo o tlang ho e sebedisa ya ditshwantsho, mehopolo eo o nang le yona le kamoo o di lohellang mmoho ka teng ho bopa pale!
- O ka rata ho seha le ho ntsha ditshwantsho tseo o ka di sebedisang mmoho le pale ya hao.
- O se ke wa lebala ho nea pale ya hao sehlooho se kgahlang.

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.



Na'ibali e mona ho tla o kgothatsa le ho o tshehetsa. **Ikopanye le rona** ka e nngwe ya ditsela tse latelang:

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

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UMLAZI
EYETHU

EASTERN CAPE
RISING SUN

POLOKWANE
OBSERVER



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