



Yakha ingqondo yomntwana wakho!



Ukufunda ndawonye kuyindlela ephumelelayo yokuba abazali nabantwana babo bakhe isibopho futhi bazane. Ukufunda ndawonye kubuye kuthuthukise ingqondo yomntwana noma yesithohlongwane futhi kulungiselela izingqondo zabo ukuba zibe nemicabango emikhulu nemiqondo ezobasiza ukuba baphumelele emhlabeni!

UKUZALWA UKUYA EZINYANGENI EZIYISI-6

1. Zama ukusebenzisa izincwadi ezinezithombe noma imifanekiso emikhulu, elula yobuso babantwana.
2. Kuze kube yilapho abantwana sebekwazi ukuzihlalela, kulula ukubabeka ethangeni lakho bahlale bakufulathele futhi ubambe incwadi ngaphambi kwabo.
3. Ukuphindaphinda nokwenza izinto njengenjwayelo kwenza abantwana bazizwe bephephile, ngakho ungafunda incwadi eyodwa uyiphindaphinde kaningi! Akudingeki ukuba ukufunde njalo lokho okubhalwe emakhasini. Xoxa nomntwana wakho futhi usebenzise incwadi njengomhlahlandlela.



IZINYANGA EZIYISI-6 UKUYA KWEZIYI-12

1. Kusukela ebudaleni obungaba yizinyanga eziyisithupha, abantwana abaningi baqala ukuqaphela ukubonakala, umsindo nokuthinta kwabantu ababajwayele. Baqala nokujabulela izincwadi ezinezingoma nemilozelo. Funda amagama futhi uxoxe ngalokho okubonayo eziithombeni. Yisho amagama futhi ukhombenze ezinye zezinto nemibala. Yenza imisindo yezinto ezisencwadini.
2. Izincwadi ezinezingqembe eziqinile nezincwadi zendwangu zisebenza kahle kakhulu uma uvumela abantwana ukuba baziphathe ngokwabo izincwadi. Lezi zincwadi zingase zihlafunwe, zidonswe futhi ziphonswe zingonakali! Khumbula ukuthi ukuhlafuna izincwadi kuyinto evamile kubantwana – kuvuphawu lokuthi umntwana wakho uyamilisa.
3. Abantwana abakhulakhulile bathanda izincwadi ezinezingxenywe ezibhakuzayo, izinto eziphumayo nemisindo. Baqala nokunakisisa lokho okwenzekayo encwadini, njengokukhomba izinto ezisekhasini noma ukuzama ukuphenya ikhasi.

UNYAKA OWODWA UKUYA KWEMIBILI

1. Manje, ikhono lengane yakho lokuqonda nokusebenzisa ulimi selande kakhulu. Nakuba zisazozijabulela izincwadi zasonyakeni wazo wokuqala, sezithanda nokuzwa izindaba ezimayelana nezinye izingane, izilwane kanye nezinto eziwayelekile, ezenzeka nsuku zonke.
2. Zama ukubekela eceleni isikhathi esikhethekile usuku ngalunye ukuze ufunde nezithohlongwane zakho, ngoba lokhu kuzisiza ukuba zifunde ukuthi ukufunda kuyinto ejabulisayo ukuyenza!

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.
KUQALA
NGENDABA
EXOXWAYO.

Veza ubuciko bakho!

Yenza incwadi ethintwayo nezwiwayo

Izincwadi ezithintwayo nezizwiwayo zingahlolwa ngezandla zakho. Zakheke futhi zimi ngezindlela ezihlukahlukene ezizokwenza ingane ihlale inothando lwazo njengoba iphenya amakhasi (futhi idlala!) ngencwadi. Izincwadi ezithintwayo nezizwiwayo zenza izingane zikwazi ukufunda ngokwengeziwe ngokuyisebenzisa into. Zibuye zibe yithuluzi elinamandla lezingane eziyizimpumputhe noma ezingaboni kahle.

Ezinye zezinzuzo zezincwadi ezithintwayo nezizwiwayo (noma izincwadi eziphathekayo) yilezi:

- Zenza izingane ezincane zikujabulele ukufunda izincwadi.
- Zisiza ingane esencane ukuba igxilise umqondo futhi ilandelele ngamagama nemiqondo elula.
- Zifundisa ingane yakho ngamagama nezincazelo zawo. Isibonelo, zingafunda igama elithi "kumaholo" ngokuthinta indawo emaholo ukuze ziqonde incazelo yaleli gama.



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.

Yenzela isithohlongwane sakho incwadi elula ethintwayo nezwiwayo: Ingabe ngumsila kaNogwaja lona?

1. Hlela ukusebenzisa umqondo omfushane, olula ekhasini ngalinye lencwadi yakho. Le ncwadi ingase yenziwe ngezindlela eziyisithupha ezahlukene: emaholo, ebushalelezi, enamaqhuzwana, eshwabene, eqinile, kanye nethambile.
2. Ikhasi ngalinye kufanele libe nento EYODWA kuphela ezwakala ngendlela ehlukile ephepheni lencwadi.



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

1. 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.
2. Each page should only have ONE thing that feels different to the paper of the book.



3. Namathisela iphepha ekhatonini elilula, njengelebhokisi lama-cereal. Amakhasi azoba wugqinsi, ngakho yenza ikhasi ngalinye bese uwahlanganisa ngokuwathungela/ukuwabopha nge-staple ndawonye.

Ungasebenzisa omunye umqondo ukuzenzela eyakho incwadi. Isibonelo, incwadi emayelana nokuma kwezinto (shapes).

3. 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 izithombe zezindaba emqondweni wakho



See pictures of stories in your mind

Lapho sixoxa izindaba noma silalele omunye umuntu exoxa izindaba, zingase zingabikho izithombe ezibonisa okwenzekayo endabeni. Kodwa singasebenzisa amagama nemisindo yawo ukwakha izithombe zendaba emiqondweni yethu. Yilento izingane ezifunda ukuyenza lapho ziba abafundi abazimele.

Kunezindlela zokusiza izingane zakho ukuba zakhe ikhono lazo lokucabanga. Ukwakha ikhono lazo lokucabanga kuzisiza ukuba zizijabulele futhi ziziqonde kangcono izindaba ezizizwayo noma ezizifundayo. Kuzozisiza nokuba zibhale izindaba ezingcono. Ngezinye izikhathi, ngemva kokuba unikeze noma ufunde incazelo ebanzi yomuntu, indawo noma into ethile endabeni, yima kancane futhi wenze omunye wale midlalo elandelayo:

- ☉ Cela izingane zakho zivale amehlo futhi zizame "ukubona" lokho osanda kukuchaza. Phinda uxoxe noma phinda ufunde incazelo ukuze uzisize ukuba zakhe izithombe emiqondweni yazo.
- ☉ Cela izingane zakho ukuba zidwebe izithombe zalokho okuchazile. Lapho umzali oyedwa noma umnakekeli esaxoxa noma efunda indaba, omunye umzali noma isihlobo angasiza izingane ezisencane ukuba zidwebe izithombe zazo.
- ☉ Dweba lokho okucabangayo ngokususela kulokho okuchaziwe. Khuthaza izingane zakho ukuba zichaze indlela izithombe ezisemiqondweni yazo ezifana ngayo noma ezihluke ngayo kulokho okudwebile.
- ☉ Cela izingane zakho zikutshela lokho ezikubonayo, ezikuzwayo, ezikunambithayo nezikuhogelayo lapho zilalele incazelo.

Umndeni wonke ungayijabulela ndawonye le midlalo!

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!



Indlela yokusebenzisa izindaba zethu ngezindlela ezihlukahlukene

1. **Xoxela ingane yakho indaba.** Funda futhi ulungiselele ukuxoxa indaba. Bese usebenzisa izwi lakho, ubuso nomzimba ukwenza indaba iphile.
2. **Fundela ingane yakho indaba.** Xoxa ngemifanekiso. Buza, "Ucabanga ukuthi kwenzekani ngokulandelayo?" noma "Ucabanga ukuthi kungani umlingiswa esho noma enze lokho?"
3. **Funda indaba nengane yakho.** Fundani indaba ndawonye ngokushintshana. Ungawalungisi amaphutha azo, futhi nikeza usizo kuphela uma zikucela.
4. **Lalela ingane yakho ifunda.** Lalela ungaphazamisi. Yisho ukuthi uyakujabulela ukuzizwa zikufundela ngokuzwakalayo.
5. **Dlalani imidlalo ethi Yenza indaba ihlabe umxhwele!** Lokhu kufanele kujabulise kuwe nasenganeni yakho.

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

Izindlela eziyi-6 zokubungaza izincwadi nezindaba ngoSuku Lwezincwadi Lomhlaba kanye nasesikhathini eside ngemva kwalokho!

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

1. Yenza izingane ezincane kakhulu zihlanganyele oSuku Lwezincwadi Lomhlaba. Thola izincwadi ezinemilozelo yendabuko nezingoma zabantwana nezingane ngolimi lwakho lwasekhaya futhi wabelane ngazo nezingane zakho.

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. Fundela izingane zakho indaba bese uzikhuthaza ukuba zenze opopayi babalingiswa ngenhlama yokudlala noma ngobumba. Hlanganisa wonke umndeni ndawonye ukuba usebenzise labo popayi ukuyixoxa kabusha indaba noma uxoxe ezakho izindaba!

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. Zinikeze iphepha, amakhrayoni epensela namakoki, futhi ucele izingane ezindadlana ukuba zakhe ezazo izincwadi zezithombe. Zikhuthaze ukuba zifundele amalungu omndeni asemancane izincwadi zazo. Noma yenzela izingane ezincane kakhulu incwadi ethintwayo nezwiwayo. (bheka ikhasi 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. Yibani nomncintiswano womndeni wokubona ukuthi zingaki izincwadi ngamunye wenu angazifunda ngeviki. INal'ibali inomncintiswano weziNgqwele Zezindaba oba khona njalo ngemva kwezinyanga ezintathu. Yiya ku-<https://nalibali.org/story-champion> ukuze uhlangele emncintiswaneni!



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. Njengomndeni, zinikeni isikhathi sokufunda enye yezincwajana ongazisika uzikhiphe futhi uzigcine ezikulesi sithasiselo (**Ukunqamula umgwaqo**). Kuzosiza umndeni wakho ukuba ukwazise ngempela ukuba nezincwadi ozozifunda. Dweba isithombe sikaZak Yacoob bese ubhala imibuzo umndeni wakho ongathanda ukumbuza yona ibe sezindingilizeni zenkulumo esithombeni.



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. Shutha izithombe zakho nezingane zakho nijabulela into ebeniyenza ngoSuku Lwezincwadi Lomhlaba futhi ukufake ku-Facebook, Instagram noma ku-Twitter usebenzisa i-hashtag ethi #WorldBookDay. Singathanda ukwabelana nabanye ngalokho enikwenzile ekhasini lethu le-Facebook noma esithasiselweni seNal'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!

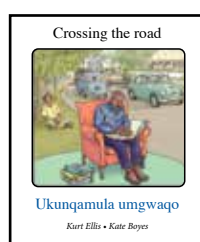
Grow your own library. Create TWO cut-out-and-keep books

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.



Khulisa ilayibrari yakho. Zenzele ezakho izincwadi EZIMBILI ozozisika uzikhiphe bese uzigcina

Okukhethekile

1. Dabula ikhasi lesi-9 lalesi sithasiselo.
2. Songa iphepha libe nguhhafu ngokulandela umugqa wamachashazi amnyama.
3. Lisonge libe nguhhafu futhi ulandele umugqa wamachashazi aluhlaza okotshani ukuze wenze incwadi.
4. Sika ulandele imigqa yamachashazi abomvu ukwehlukanisa amakhasi.

Ukunqamula umgwaqo

1. Ukuze wenze le ncwadi sebenzisa amakhasi 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 nele-12.
2. Gcina ikhasi lesi-7 kanye nelesi-8 ngaphakathi kwamanye amakhasi.
3. Songa amaphepha abe nguhhafu ngokulandela umugqa wamachashazi amnyama.
4. Asonge abe nguhhafu futhi ulandele umugqa wamachashazi aluhlaza okotshani ukuze wenze incwadi.
5. Sika ulandele imigqa yamachashazi abomvu ukwehlukanisa amakhasi.



Drive your imagination

Kodwa yiqiniso, akufani. Ukukwazi ukuzifundela ngokwakho kuwuhlobo oluthile lwenkululeko abantu abaningi abangayazi. Ngokufunda, izingqondo zethu zingahamba amazwe, izindawo nezikhathi imizimba yethu engenakuya kuzo. Ukuba nomuntu okufundelayo kufana nokuxoxelwa ngeholide elimnandi ababe nalo. Uyakugonda abakushoyo, futhi uyakwazi ukuba nesithombe salokho abakuchazayo, kodwa wuhambo lwabo, hhayi olwakho.

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.

Nokho, uZak akakuvumelanga lokhu ukuba kumdumaze. Wafunda yonke into ayekwazi ukubeka iminwe yakhe kuyo. Kwakungekuningi, kodwa wakufunda konke. Futhi lapho ayengenakuzifundela khona incwadi, njalo wayebanomdeni nabangane ababemfundela.

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.

Nal'ibali, 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.

UNal'ibali, u-SECTION27, Blind SA, umndeni wakwaYacoob noKurt Ellis babhale indaba ethi, **Ukunqamula umgwaqo**, ukuze baqwashise umphakathi ngendlela imithetho emidala yamalungelo okushicilela eyakwenza kwaba nzima kakhulu ngayo ngabantu abayizimpumputhe nabangaboni kahle ukuba bafinyelele imigomo yabo. Le mithetho yayivimbela abantu abayizimpumputhe ukuthola izincwadi ababazidinga ukuze batadishe futhi bafunde ngenjongo yokuzijabulisa.

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.

Yenza indaba ihlabe umxhwele!

Yenzani iphrojekthi yomndeni! Umndeni wakini ungakwazi ukwazana kahle kakhulu ngokubhala indaba emfushane ngokuphila kwelungu ngalinye lomndeni kuze kube manje.

Umntu ngamunye angaba nendima azoyidlala:

- ★ Abazali, ogogo nomkhulu nabanakekeli bangaxoxa ezabo izindaba.
- ★ Abazali, ogogo nomkhulu nabanakekeli bangaxoxa ngezingxenye zakudala zezindaba zezingane ezincane izingane ezingazikhumbuli.
- ★ Izingane ezindadlana zingasiza ngokuzibhalela ezazo izindaba kanye nezamanye amalungu futhi zidwebe izithombe zezingxenye ezithile zezindaba.

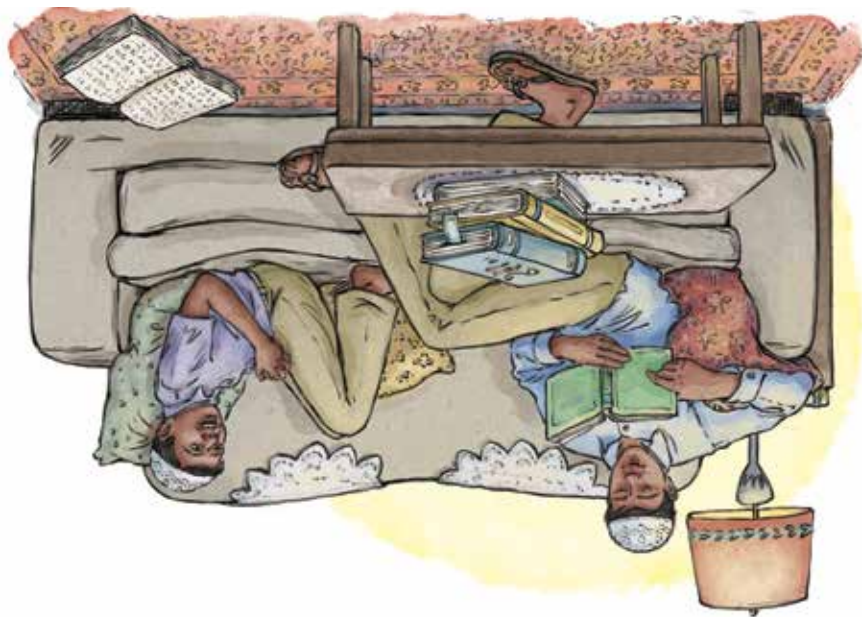
Nal'ibali is a national reading-for-enjoyment campaign to spark and embed a culture of reading across South Africa. For more information, visit www.nalibali.org



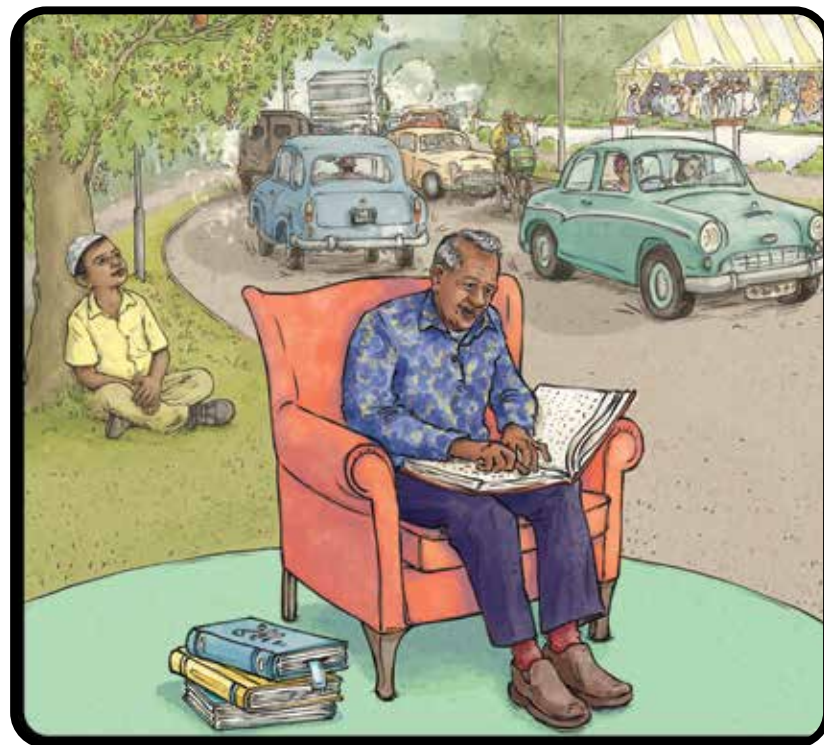
UNal'ibali umkhankaso kazwelonke wokufundela ukuzithokozisa wokokhela inhansi nokuzinzisa isiko lokufunda eNingizimu Afrika yonkana. Ukuze uthole eminye iminingwane, vakashela ku-www.nalibali.org.



Drive your
imagination



Crossing the road

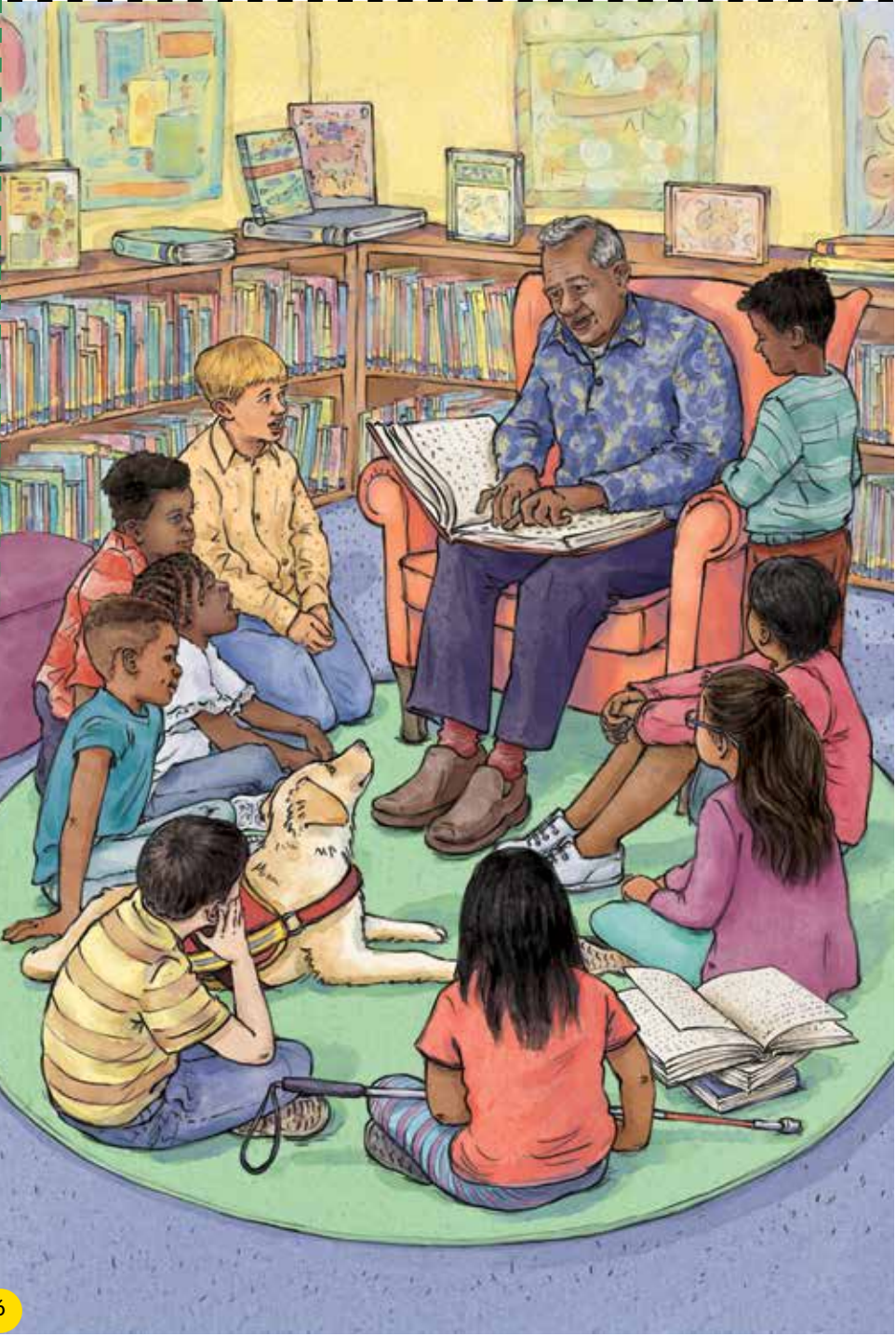


Ukunqamula umgwaqo

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?

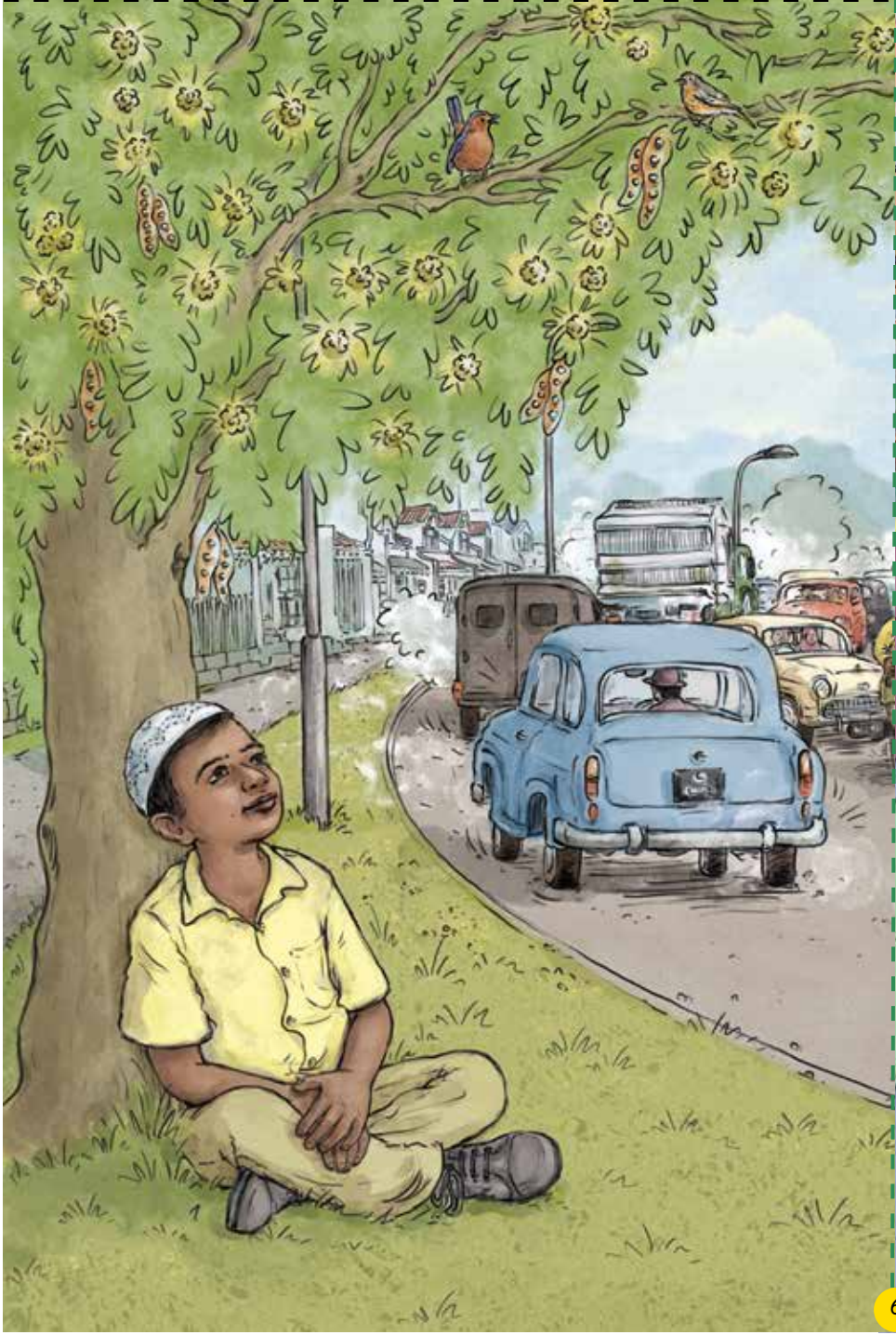
Imibono okungaxoxwa ngayo: Yini okufanele uyenze lapho uzama ukunqamula umgwaqo omatasa? Ubungawunqamula kanjani lowo mgwaqo omatasa ukube ubungaboni? Ingabe ucabanga ukuthi umphakathi waseNingizimu Afrika ubanikeza usizo olwanele abantu abayizimpumputhe ukuze benze izinto abantu ababonayo abakwazi ukuzenza kalula, isibonelo, ukuthola izincwadi ze-braille noma ukukhetha igrosa esitolo?



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.



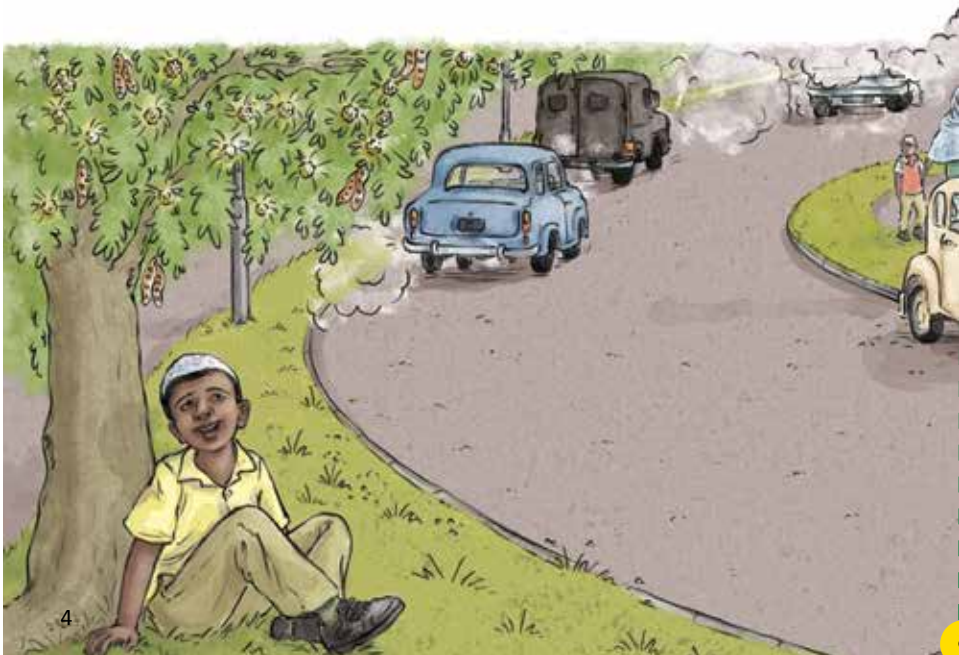
He felt that difference even more when he started school in 1956. The first problem was that students who were blind, like Zak, or partially sighted, found it difficult to read and learn. They struggled to get their hands on books in braille.

Wawuzwa nakakhulu lowo mehluko lapho egala isikole ngo-1956. Inkinga yokugala kwaba ukuthi abafundi ababeyizimpupthe, njengoZak, noma ababengaboni kahle, babekuthola kunzima ukufunda. Babesokola ukuthola izincwadi ze-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.

I-braille lwuhlobo oluthile lombhalo lapho izinhlamvu zamagama nezinomolo kwakhiwa yiseithi yamaqhuzwana amancane. Abantu abayizimpupthe bafunda i-braille ngokuhambisa amachopho eminiwe yabo phezu kwala maqhuzwana. Ngeshwa, zimbalwa kakhulu izincwadi ezitholakala nge-braille.





Ngaphesheya komgwaqo, amagxathu ambalwa nje, kwakunomcimbi womshado. Wayezizwa izingane zihleka futhi zidlala. Wayebizwa abesifazane bexoxa futhi bensinsitheka. Futhi wayelizwa iphunga elimnandi likabiryani lilokhu liza nakuye.

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.



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

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

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.

Ngo-2022, uZak wasebenzisana neBlind SA neSECTION27 ukuze alwe nokungenziwa kobulungisa okubhekiswe kubantu abayizimpumputhe ngokukhethekile. INkantolo Yomthethosisekelo YaseNingizimu Afrika yathola ukuthi umthetho wamalungelo okushicilela – wona lowo mthetho owawuvimbele uZak ekuguquleni izincwadi ayezifuna nayedinga ukuzifunda ukuba zibe yi-braille – wawungekho emthethweni ngoba wawudala imigogo engalungile phakathi kwabantu abayizimpumputhe kanye nezincwadi.

Indaba kaZak iqala ngo-1948. Wazalwa engumntwana womfana onempilo enhle, kodwa lapho enezinyanga eziyishumi nesithupha ubudala, wangenwa yi-meningitis. Nakuba uZak alulama ngokugcwele, umndeni wakhe waqaphela ukuthi wayenza izinto eziyingqaba, njengokukhambisa ashayise ifenisha njengekungathi wayengazi ukuthi ilapho. Lapho abazali bakaZak bemyisa kudokotela – indoda eyayibukeka ikhathazakeke kakhulu – udokotela wathi ngephimbo eligcwele ukukhathazeka, "Ngiyadabuka ukusho ukuthi ngenxa ye-meningitis, uZak useyimpumputhe."

La mazwi ashuya abazali bakaZak beshaqekile. Ngaleso sikhathi, ikusasa ababelicabangele uZak, lashabalala.

Phela, kwakuyinikathi ehlukile emuva ngaleso sikhathi. INingizimu Afrika yayiyindawo ehlukile kakhulu. Akukhona nje kuphela ukuthi ukuphila kwendodana yabo kwakuzoba nzima ngenxa yokuthi iyiNdiya, kodwa futhi manje yayingasakwazi nokubona. Nokho, lapho abazali bakaZak bebuka indodana yabo encane, babona ingane efana nje nomfowabo nodadewabo omdala. Ngakho banquma ukumphatha ngendlela ababembona ngayo – ingane nje evamile.



Mhlawumbe kungenxa yokuba kwakhe yimpumputhe okwenza uZak waba yisikhulumi esikhaliiphile. Wayesebenzisa amazwi akhe ukuveza isithombe esicacile ezingqondweni nokubamba iqhaza ezinkulumweni-mplikiswano. Futhi wawina imiklomo eminingi ngokwenza lokho.

Ngolunye usuku, lapho uZak ekuGrade 8, umfowabo wamfundela isihloko sephendaba esimayelana nomklomelo uZak ayewuwinile.



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>

Le ndaba isuselwe ngobuciko oshicilelweni lwendaba ethi *Okukhethekile* eshicilelwe ngabakwaCadbury ngokubambisana nabakwaNal'ibali njengohlelo lwe-Cadbury Dairy Milk #InOurOwnWords. Indaba ngayinye iyatholakala ngezilimi eziyishumi nanye ezisemthethweni zaseNingizimu Afrika. Ukuthola kabanzi mayelana nezihloko zezincwadi zohlelo lwe-Cadbury Dairy Milk #InOurOwnWords yiya ku-<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.

Yenza indaba ihlabe umxhwele!

- ★ Bhekisisa isithombe emakhasini amabili okuqala endaba. Kungaki kulokhu ongakuthola: izinkukhu, amaqanda, obhasikidi, amafasitela, izicabha, ushimula.
- ★ Yenza ukufuna kwamagama! Funa ngalinye lamagama asendabeni bese uthola ukuthi ngalinye lawo lichaza ini: ukuhlakanipha, ukugoqana, okumfamumfamu, ukulamba, ubude, imibalabala.
- ★ Dweba isithombe sika-Lady namachwane akhe ayisithupha. Yetha ichwane ngalinye igama. Bhala igama ngalinye phansi kwesithombe sechwane noma ucele othile akubhalele.
- ★ Dweba isimo seqanda ekhathonini elimhlophe noma ephepheni, bese uyasisika. Hlobisa iqanda lakho ngokudweba amaphethini ahlukile kulo noma ulipende.

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



UNal'ibali umkhankaso kazwelonke wokufundela ukuzithokozisa wokokhela inhansi nokuzinzisa isiko lokufunda eNingizimu Afrika yonkana. Ukuze uthole eminye iminingwane, vakashela ku-www.nalibali.org.



Drive your
imagination

Izinkukhu zikaGogo zazizizimo kanye nobukhulu obehlukene, kodwa uJasmien wayethanda eyodwa ukudlula zonke. ULady wayeyisikhukhukazi esiyimpangele. Wayenesicholo esisongene kanye nesila esivulekile. Lapho uJasmien enikeza izinkukhu izimvuthu, wayehlala eqinisekisa ukuthi uLady uphiva kuqala. “Lady, uyintandokazi yami wena,” kusholo phansi uJasmien. “Akumele ube nezintandokazi,” kuthetha uGogo. “Inkukhu ngayinye ingeyekhethelelo ngendlela yayo.” Kodwa uJasmien wayengakwazi ukuzibamba. Wayethanda uLady ukudlula zonke ezinye. Ngelinye ilanga, wanyamalala uLady.



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



Okukhethekile

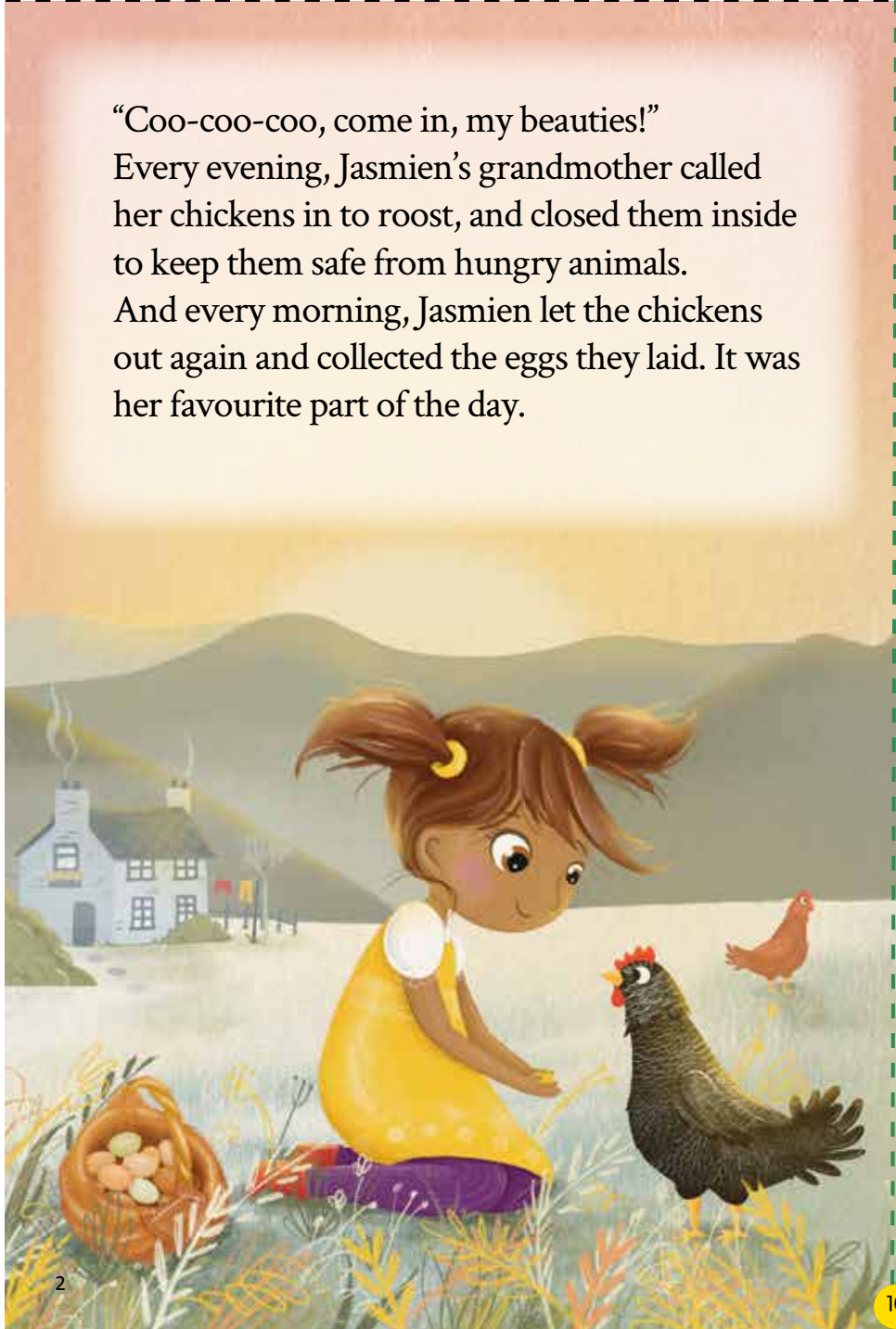
Jacqui Lange • Julie Smith-Belton

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?

Imibono okungaxoxwa ngayo: U-Lady wayekhethekile ku-Jasmien. Ubani noma yini ekhethekile kuwe? Wena ukhetheke kanjani? Ingabe ngezinye izikhathi uzizwa ukhethekile futhi kwezinye uzizwa ungakhethekile? Kungani?



“Ku-ku-ku-ku, ngenani ngaphakathi bangane bami!”
Njalo kusihlwa, uGogo kaJasmien wayebizela
izinkukhu zakhe ehlokweni, bese ezivalela
ngaphakathi ukuze ziphephe ezilwaneni ezilambile.
Futhi njalo ekuseni, uJasmien wayekhipha
izinkukhu bese eqongelela amaqanda ezaziwazalele.
Kwakuyisikhathi sosuku asithanda kakhulu leso.



“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.
UJasmien wabhaka yonke indawo, kodwa uLady
wayengekho ndawo.
“Mhlawumbe uheshane umdile,” kusho uEddie.
“Noma ngabe udlwe uchakide yini bakithi?”
UJasmien wayengafuni nokucabanga ngalokho.

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.



Kwedlula amaviki amade amathathu engatholakali uLady.
Kwaze kwaba yingelinye ilanga ekuseni lapho
uJasmien eyokhipha izinkukhu.
Wezwa umsindo owenziwa amachwane. KwakuwuLady,
elandelwa amachwane ayisithupha amfamumfamu!
“Ku-ku-ku,” kusho uGogo. “Uhlakaniphile wena Lady,
uvele wacasha ukuze uchamusele amaqanda akho!”
Manje-ke uJasmien wayenokukhethekile *okwengeziwe*.

Ukumamatheka kukaZak kwanyamalala kancane lapho ethi, “Ngaphandle kwento eyodwa ... yini ngempela ummeli?”

“Nami!” kuvuma umfowabo.

Lapho ezwa lokhu, isifuba sikaZak sakhukhumala yiqholo futhi wamamatheka. “Sisho kanjalo ngempela? Ummeli. Ngiyakuthanda ukuzwa lokho,” kusho uZak.

Uyisikhulumi esimangalisayo futhi ngiyazi ukuthi ngolunye usuku uzoba ummeli omangalisayo.”

Kuleso sihloko, uthisha kaZak wathi, “Sonke siyaziqhenya ngaye.

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

“Me too!” his brother agreed.

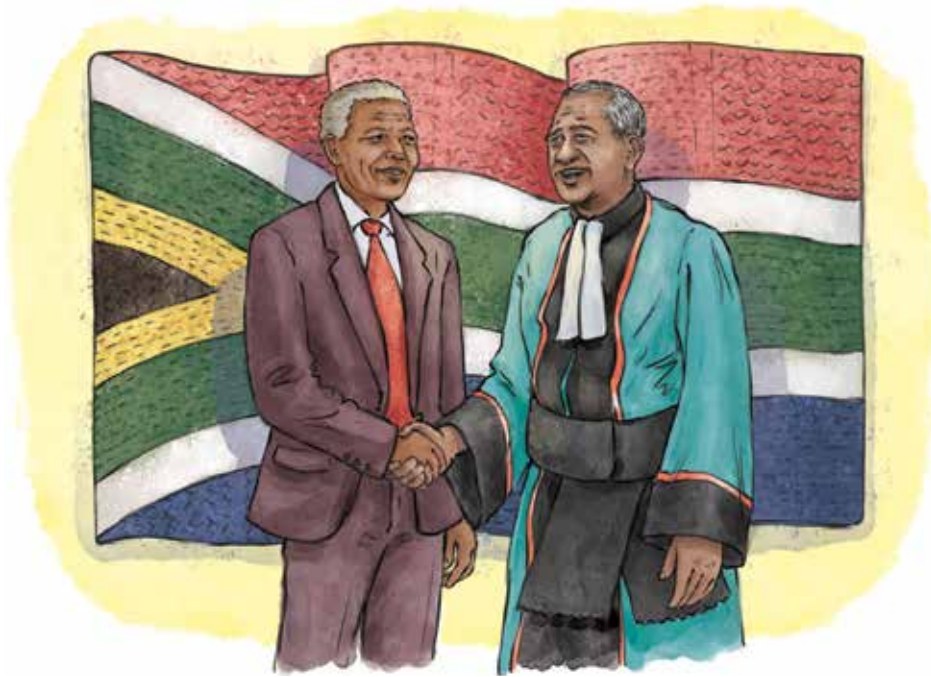
When he heard this, Zak’s chest swelled with pride and he smiled. “Does it really say that? A lawyer. I like the sound of that,” Zak said.

He is such an incredible speaker and I know one day he’ll make an incredible lawyer.”

In the article, Zak’s teacher said, “We are all so proud of him.

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

UZak waba uMahluleli eNkantolo Yomthethosisekelo yaseNingizimu Afrika ngo-1998. Ngisho nangemva kokuthatha umhlalaphansi, uMahluleli uZakeria Yacoob



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.

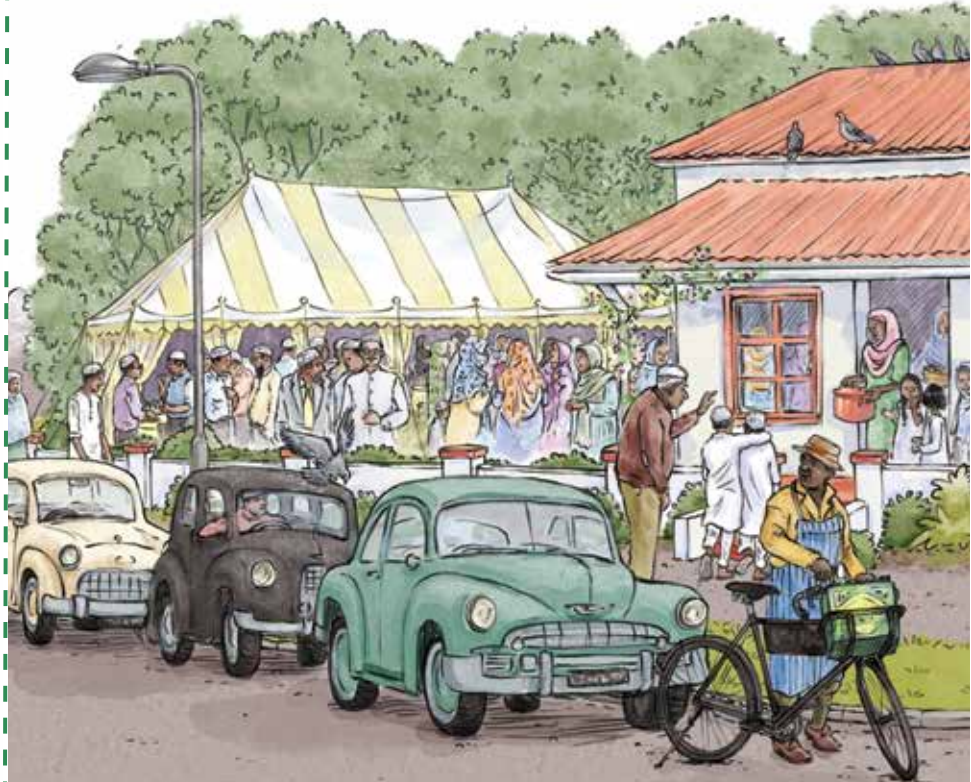
These words left Zak’s parents stunned. At that moment, the future they had imagined for Zak, dissolved.

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.”

into furniture as if he didn’t know it was there.

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

UZak wazibuza ukuthi kungani yena ayengenakuya emshadweni. Unina nodadewabo babelapho. Ezinye izingane zazilapho. Kungani nje ayengenakunqamula umgwaqo, ahlanganyele ebumnandini? Wayeneminyaka esiyithupha ubudala – emdala ngokwanele ukuba anqamule umgwaqo ngokwakhe. Wayezobabonisa bonke ukuthi wayengakwenza.



Kodwa unina akajabulanga. Empeleni, wacasuka. Yebo, uZak wayefana nje nanoma iyiphi enye ingane ngazo zonke izindlela, ngaphandle kweyodwa. UZak wayeyimpumputhe.

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.



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.

UZak wasukuma, wathintitha utshani obomile nenhlabathi ebhulukweni lakhe futhi wahamba onqenqemeni lomgwaqo omatasa. Wayezimisele. Wayezokwenza. Wayezonqamula umgwaqo ngokwakhe.



Lapho eseqiniseka ukuthi akukho zimoto ezidlulayo, wangena emgwaqweni. Wahamba ngokushesha, nokho eqaphele, engafuni ukuqhuzuka. Lapho unyawo lwakhe luthinta unqenqema olungaphesheya, wamamatheka kakhulu eqhakazile ebusweni. Wayesekwenzile! Wayenqamule umgwaqo ngokwakhe! Wayejahe ukumangaza unina, eqiniseka ngokuthi wayezojabula ngokuthi indodana yakhe yayibonisile ukuthi isiyinsizwa.



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.

Ngemva kokuqeda umatikuletsheni, uZak wabhalisa e-University College for Indians ukuze afunde ezomthetho. Nokho waphinde wabhekana nemigwaqo eminingi ayengenakuyinqamula. Abafundi abayizimpumputhe nabangaboni kahle babesokola ukuthola izincwadi nge-braille. Kodwa uZak waphikelela, futhi ngesikhathi esethola iziqu, wayesebambe iqhaza ngokujulile komunye umzabalazo – umzabalazo wokuqeda ubandlululo.

UZak wayengawuboni ngokoqobo umehluko phakathi kwabantu, kodwa wayebuzwa ubuhlungu obabubangelwa ukucwasa okwakusekelwe kulowo mehluko. Walwela ukulingana nesithunzi kwabo bonke abantu, kanye nelungelo lokuba kuqashelwe wonke umuntu.

Ingabe uyakuthanda ukudansa?



Do you love to dance?

Esinye sezizathu eziyisisekelo zokudansa siwukuveza imizwa yakho kwabanye kanye nokwabelana ngayo nabo. Abantu – ngisho nezilwane ezithile – bayeqa, bagandaye izinyawo zabo futhi bagxume lapho bezizwa bejabulile, bethokozile noma becasukile. Bese kuba nomdanso olandela izindlela ezimisiwe njengemidanso yokukhwelana kwezilwane, noma imidanso yamaqembu athile abantu kanye nemidanso yempi.

Ngomhla ka-29 kuMbaso wonyaka ngamunye, i-Dance Committee of the International Theatre Institute (eyingxenywe yeNhlangothi Yezizwe) ihlela imicimbi namafestivali ukuze yabelane nomhlaba wonke ngokubaluleka nenjabulo yokudansa. Leli komiti likhetha umdansi oyedwa ukuba abhale umyalezo ngokudansa oya kubantu emhlabeni wonke. Thola okwengeziwe ku-<https://www.iti-worldwide.org/dancecommittee.html>



Umdanso womkhonto waseFiji (i-meke wesi)
Fijian spear dance (meke wesi)

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>



Umdanso wokukhwelana kwama-red-crowned crane
Mating dance of red-crowned cranes



Umdanso i-Ballet owasungulwa e-Italy.
Ballet developed in Italy.



Jabulela ukudansa ukuphila konke!
Enjoy a lifetime of dancing!



Iciko lomdansi we-odissi waseNdiya
Indian classical odissi dancer



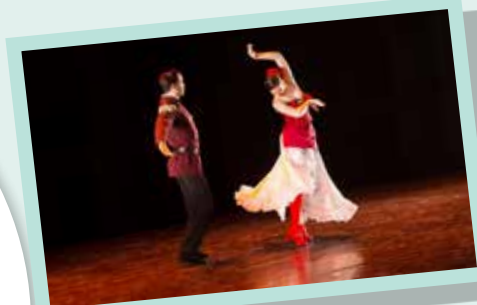
I-tango eyasungulwa ngasemngceleni we-Uruguay ne-Argentina.
The tango developed along the Uruguay-Argentina border.

“ Ukudansa kuyinkululeko, futhi ngenkululeko yethu esiyitholile, kumele sikhulule nabanye emakhamandeleni ababambile ababhekene nawo ezingxenyeni ezihlukahlukene zomhlaba. ... Njengoba sidansa ngemizimba yethu, sishona phezulu emoyeni futhi siphothana ndawonye, siba ngamandla omnyakazo othunga izinhliziyi, othinta imiphefumulo futhi ophilisayo okuyinto edingeka kakhulu. ”



UGregory Vuyani Maqoma waseNingizimu Afrika, owabhala umyalezo we-2020 International Dance Day
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. ”



I-flamenco yaseSpain
The Spanish flamenco



Umdanso wemfashini ohlanganisa izitayela neminyakazo ehlukahlukene.
Fusion dance combines different dance styles and movements.





izilwane zinemfihlo

NguMbali Nyabane Imifanekiso nguJiggs Snaddon-Wood



Kwasukasukela kwakunomfana omncane okwakuthiwa nguTshego. Wayenelukuluku elikhulu lokwazi izinto kanti futhi egangile. UTshego wayethanda ukubona izindawo ezintsha. Wayebuzo imibuzo ngayo yonke into. "Mama, izilwane ziyakwazi ukuzwa? Mama, ingabe izilwane ziyakuqonda esikushoyo? Mama, izilwane zingakwazi ukukhuluma? Mama, kungani amakati ekhala ethi miyawu?" Wayelokhu eqhubeka njalo nemibuzo unina waze wathi makaphume ayodlala ngaphandle.

UTshego waphumela phandle futhi wahlala phansi eduze nekati lakhe, uFrisky. Wagqolozela uFrisky, kanti noFrisky uzomgqolozela. Kwakusengathi uFrisky unento ayefuna ukuyisho.



"Ngifisa ngabe bengikwazi ukukhuluma nawe nokuthi nawe ukhulume nami, Frisky," kusho uTshego. Kodwa uFrisky wathi nje miyawu wabe esemfulathela uTshego.

UTshego wakhokha umoya kakhulu wawukhipha. Wazibuza ukuthi kwakuyoba njani ukube izilwane zazikwazi ukukhuluma. Khona-ke, kunokuba izinja zikhonkothhe, amakati athi miyawu nezinyoni zintshiyoze, zazizokwazi ukukhuluma futhi zisho lokho ezazifuna ukukusho ngokuqondile. UTshego wansinsitheka ngalo mcabango futhi waqonda ukuthi lokho kwakungeke kwenzeke.

"Tshego?"

UTshego wethuka lapho ezwa igama lakhe, kodwa kwakungunina emi emnyango. Wayegqoke isigqoko sakhe sokuzikhipha esimibalabala. Khona-ke uTshego wakhumbula ukuthi babeyokhempa! "Tshego, usupakishe yonke into oyidingayo?" kubuza uMama.

"Yebo, Mama, ngiqede izolo ebusuku ukupakisha," uTshego emamatheka.

"Masihambeni-ke!" kusho unina. "Ngiyabona ukuthi uyihlo uselayisha izinto zokugcina emotweni."

UTshego wayazi ukuthi kuzoba mnandi ukukhempa. Wayenelukuluku lokwazi konke mayelana nezilwane ezazihlala eduze nendawo ababezokhempa kuyo. Umndeni wangena emotweni futhi njengoba babesuka behamba, uTshego wabala imizuzu baze bayofika endaweni yokukhempa.

Indawo yokukhempa yayiyinhle. Yayizungezwe yizihlahla, futhi uTshego wayejahe kabi ukuhlala le ndawo entsha. "Baba, ngingayotha izinkuni zokubasa umlilo lapho usamisa itende?" kubuza uTshego.

"Ngumqondo omuhle lowo, kodwa ungayi kude kakhulu. Angifuni ukuba ulahleke phakathi kwezihlahla," kusho uBaba.

"Kulungile!" kumemeza uTshego njengoba egijima ehamba eyoqoqa izinkuni. Kodwa ngenxa yokuthi uTshego wayenelukuluku lokwazi futhi enokuganga, wayelokhu engena ejula ehlathini engaqapheli nokuqaphela. Wabheka ngaphansi kwamaqabunga, ngemuva kwamadwala naphezulu ezihlahleni ukuze abone zonke izilwane ezazihlala lapho.

Lapho uTshego eseqoqe inyanda enkulu yezinkuni, wabhekabheka endaweni ayekuyo futhi wabona ukuthi ... wayelahlekile! Manje, zonke izihlahla zazibukeka zifana, futhi waqonda ukuthi wayengeke esakwazi ukuthola indlela ebuyela emuva endaweni yokukhempa.

Ngokushesha kwaba mnyama, futhi kwakungekho nyanga. UTshego wahlala phansi, waqoshama futhi wakhala ekhalela phansi. Wayeyophinde abathole kanjani abazali bakhe?

Khona-ke uTshego wezwa amazwi ehleba eduze nalapho ayekhona. Wayeka ukukhala futhi wabhekabheka. Ingabe abazali bakhe babekwazile ukumthola ngandlela-thile? Kodwa kwakungebona abazali bakhe. Phambi kwakhe kwakumi uhashi omuhle nosikhova onamehlo amakhulu ayindilinga.

"Kwenze njani, nsizwa? Kungani ukhala?" kubuza usikhova.

UTshego akakukholwanga ayekuzwa. Ingabe usikhova usanda kukhuluma naye ngempela?

"U- ... uyakwazi ukukhuluma?" uTshego engingiza.

Usikhova wansinsitheka. "Yebo, siyakwazi ukukhuluma. Manje, sicela usitshale ukuthi ubekwa yini lapha wedwa emnyameni."

"Ngilahlekile lapho ngisatheza izinkuni zokubasa umlilo," kusho uTshego.

"Kumele ukuthi uyafa yindlala," kusho uhashi. Sasho sakhala isisu sikaTshego sivuma! "Linda lapha, ngizokulandela into yokudla." Washo esuka uhashi egijima. Usikhova wasala futhi wahlalisa uTshego.

Uhashi wabuya ephethe igatsha elinama-aphula amakhulu, abomvu. UTshego wamimilita ama-aphula amabili njengoba elambile wabe esezizwa engcono kakhulu.

"Bheka, ngicabanga ukuthi ngibabonile abazali bakho ngale," kusho uhashi. "Woza, gibela kimi emhlane, ngizokuyisa kubo." UTshego wagibela emhlane kahashi, kanti usikhova wandiza wahlala ehlombe likaTshego. Bendawonye bahamba badabula ezihlahleni.



Ngokushesha bafika endaweni abakhempe kuyo. UTshego wagxuma wehla kuhashi futhi wazibonga zombili lezi zilwane ngenxa yosizo lwazo. "Sisazophinde sibonane futhi?" ebuza.

"Mhlawumbe," kuphendula usikhova, futhi ngemva kwalokho, zombili izilwane zanyamalala ezihlahleni.

"Mama, Baba!" kumemeza uTshego njengoba egijima eyobahaga ngothando. Abazali bakhe babebukeka bekhathezakile. "Ngiyaxolisa ukuthi ngihambe isikhathi eside, kodwa kade ngilahlekile. Ngenhlankhla, uhashi omuhle nosikhova onomusa bangibuyisele kini. Benazi ukuthi izilwane ziyakwazi ukukhuluma?" UTshego wakhuluma in'engapheli! Unina noyise bajabula kakhulu ukubona kangangokuthi bavele bamamatheka nje bebhakene futhi baphinda bahaga uTshego ngothando.

Ezinsukwini ezimbalwa kamva, kwase kuyisikhathi sokubuyela ekhaya. Lapho nje befika ekhaya, uTshego wagijima wayofuna uFrisky. "Sawubona, Frisky. Ubungikhumbula?" kubuza uTshego. UFrisky wazelula futhi washo umiyawu wakhe omncane. "Ngiyayazi imifihlo yakho," kusho uTshego, "futhi lapho usukulungele, uzokhuluma nami."

UFrisky wahuhla ikhanda lakhe engalweni kaTshego wayesegibela ethangeni lakhe. UTshego wayazi ukuthi uFrisky wayewaqondile wonke amagama ayewashilo!

Yenza indaba ihlabe umxhwele!

- ★ Ingabe wake walahleka endaweni ongayazi? Wazizwa kanjani? Waphinde wawuthola kanjani umndeni wakho?
- ★ Ingabe ucabanga ukuthi izilwane ziyasiqonda lapho sikhuluma nazo? Kungani ucabanga kanjalo?

- ★ Khetha noma yisiphi isilwane. Manje bhala phansi imibuzo emibili obungayibuza sona ukube besikwazi ukukhuluma.
- ★ Bhala isiphetho esisha sale ndaba. Yiba nombono wokuthi uFrisky ukhulume noTshego. Yini uFrisky abengayisho?



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?

Okokuzithokozisa kwakwaNal'ibali

Nal'ibali fun

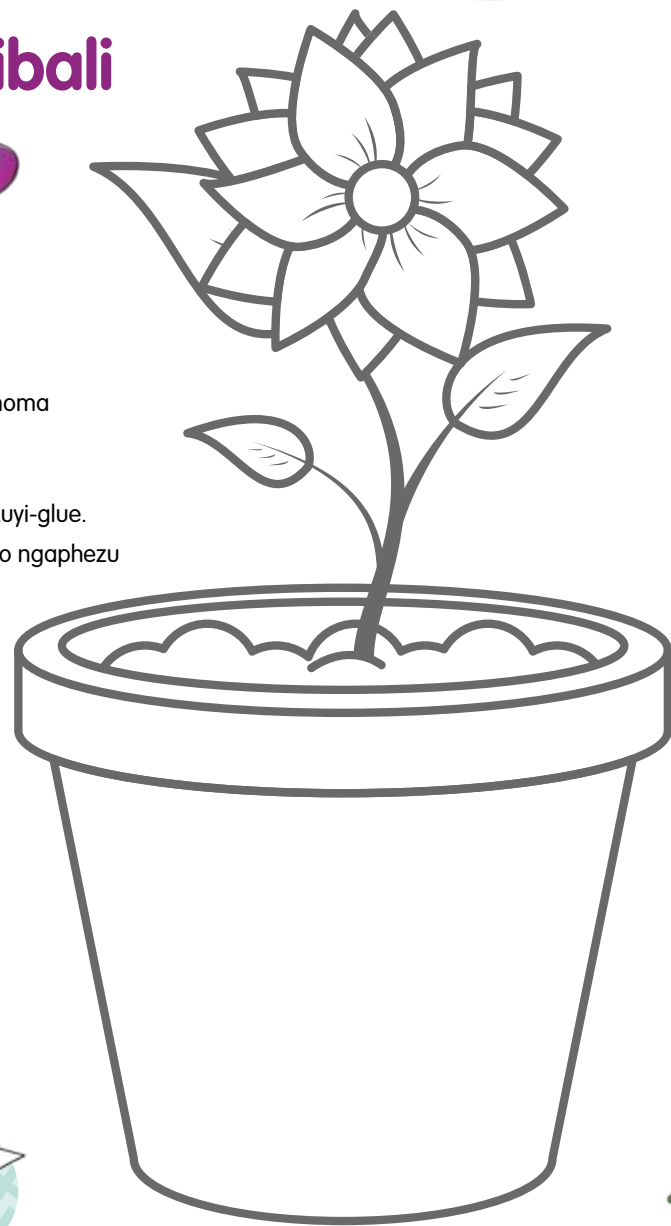
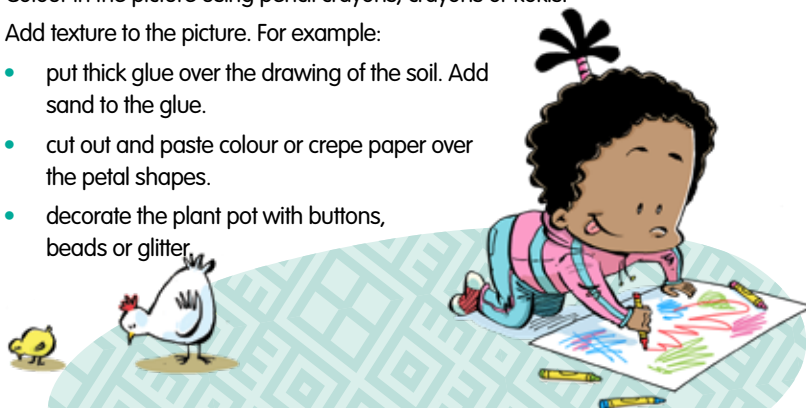


1. Yenza umdwebo othintwayo nozwiwayo

1. Sika ukhiphe isithombe sesitshalo.
2. Sinamathisele esigqebheni sekhatoni (njengebhokisi elidala lama-cereal).
3. Faka imibala esithombeni usebenzisa amakhrayoni epensela, amakhrayoni noma amakoki.
4. Nezela into ezokwenza kube maholo phezu kwesithombe. Isibonelo:
 - faka i-glue eningi ngaphezu komdwebo wenhlabathi. Nezela isihlabathi kuyi-glue.
 - sika ukhiphe futhi unamathisele iphepha elinombala noma elishwabanayo ngaphezu kwalokho okumelele amacembe
 - hlobisa isitsha sesitshalo ngezinkinobho, ubuhlalu noma izinto ezicwebezelayo.

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. Ngabe ungumpetha ekuxoxeni izindaba?

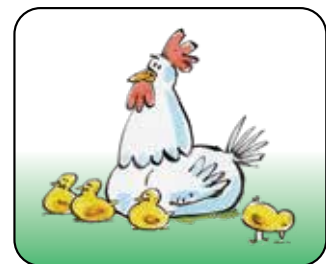
Bheka izithombe ezingezansi. Ngabe ungakwazi ukuzenzela indaba esuselwa ezithombeni zonke noma ezinye zazo? Ungaxoxela iqembu labangani bakho, noma uyibhale phansi ukuze uyifundele abanye abantu ekuhambeni kwesikhathi.

- Nquma ukuthi ufuna ukusebenzisa siphil isithombe ukuze uqale indaba yakho.
- Bese, ubheka ezinye izithombe, unqume ukuthi ungazilandelanisa kanjani ukuze wenze indaba.
- Manje, bhala noma uxoxe indaba yakho bese usebenzisa amagama ukuze ugcwalise izikhala phakathi kwezithombe ukwenza indaba yakho.
- Kungenziwa izindaba eziningi ezahlukene ngezithombe. Indaba oyibhalayo noma oyixoxayo izoncika ekutheni izithombe uzihlele kanjani ngokulandelayo, imiqondo onayo kanye nokuthi uyihlanganisa kanjani ukuze ikhiphe indaba!
- Kungenzeka uthande ukusika ukhiphe izithombe ozozisebenzisa endabeni yakho.
- Ungakhohlwa ukunikeza indaba yakho isihloko esihlaba umxhwele.

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.



UNal'ibali ulapha ukukhuthaza nokukusekela. Sithinte noma ngayiphi yalezi zindlela:

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UMLAZI
EYETHU

EASTERN CAPE
RISING SUN

POLOKWANE
OBSERVER



Drive your
imagination

