



Ke nako ya go anega dikanegelo!

Batho ba anegile dikanegelo ka mengwaga e makgolo go ithuta dilo tše diswa le go leka go kwešiša tša bophelo. Ge e le gabotse, go anegelana dikanegelo ke ga tlhago go batho go no swana le go ja le go robala! Tše dingwe tša dikanegelo tše re di anegago ke tša bogologolo, mola tše dingwe e le tše diswa tšeo re ithametsego tšona.



It's storytelling time!

People have told stories for centuries to explore ideas and make sense of their experiences. In fact, sharing stories is as natural to human beings as eating and sleeping! Some of the stories we tell today have been passed down from generation to generation, while others are new ones that we create ourselves.

Go anega dikanegelo go hola kudu!

- ★ Go anega dikanegelo ke tsela e botse ya go ruta bana dithuto tša bophelo tše o nyakago ba di tseba. Dikanegelo gape di thuša bana go leka dilo tše diswa le go nagana ka lerato, lehloyo, botho, maatlā, botse le bobe.
- ★ Go anega dikanegelo go hlohleletša bana go ba le boikgopolelo le go diriša leleme la bona.
- ★ Dikanegelo di ka fihliša bana mo ba sa kago ba ya gona le go ba kopanya le batho bao ba sa ba tsebego, ba kgalekgale le ba kgolekgole.
- ★ Go anegela bana ka tša bophelo bja ge o sa gola go ba thuša go go tseba gabotse.



Storytelling has great benefits!

- ★ Storytelling is a good way to teach children the life lessons you want them to learn. Stories also allow children to explore and think about love, hate, kindness, power, good and evil.
- ★ Storytelling stimulates children's imagination and their use of language.
- ★ Stories can transport and connect them to the lives of people they've never known, who come from long ago and far away.
- ★ Telling stories about your childhood experiences helps your children to connect with you.



Ke thoma bjang go anega dikanegelo?

- ★ Ka mehla go bonolo kudu go thoma ka dikanegelo tše o di tsebago. Nagana gore ke dikanegelo dife tše di tla kgahlogo batheetši ba gago le tše di lekanego mengwaga ya bona. Ka mohlala, o ka se anegele bana ba mengwaga e meraro kanegelo ya go tšhoša, eupša baswa ba ka e thabela!
- ★ Eba le kgoboketšo ya dikanegelo gomme o dule o leka go hwetša tše diswa ka go lebelela ka dipukung goba inthaneteng. Eya go www.nalibali.org goba romela lentšu "Stories" ka WhatsApp go **0600 44 22 54** go hwetša dikanegelo tša mahala tša Nalibali!
- ★ Fetolela le go fetoša dikanegelo tše di ka bago di hwetšagala feela ka leleme le letee.



How do I start telling stories?

- ★ It's always easiest to start with stories that you know. Think about which stories will interest your listeners and are appropriate for their ages. For example, you wouldn't tell a scary story to three-year-olds, but teenagers might enjoy it!
- ★ Build up a bank of stories to tell and then keep trying to find new ones by looking in books or on the Internet. Visit www.nalibali.org or WhatsApp "Stories" to **0600 44 22 54** for free Nalibali stories!
- ★ Translate and adapt stories that may only be available in one language.



Ipshine ka go anega dikanegelo!

Itlwaetše kanegelo ka go ikanegela yona go fihlela o e tseba gabotse. Gopola gore lentšu le mmele wa gago ke didirišwa tša gago tša bohlokwa! Hlamba diswantšho ka menaganong ya batheetši ba gago ka go diriša:

- ★ mantšu le dipolelwana tša go kgahliša
- ★ ponagalo ya sefahlego, go swana le go senya sefahlego go bonišha kamoo moanegwa a galefilego ka gona
- ★ boitšhišinyo bja mmele, go swana le go otllola matsogo a gago go bonišha bophara bja selo
- ★ lentšu la gago go ekiša baanegwa ba go fapafapana, go swana le lentšu le boleta go ekiša motho wa dihlōng.

Eupša sa bohlokwa kudu, gopola gore ge o ipshina ka go anega kanegelo, go na le kgonagalo e kgolo ya gore batheetši ba gago ba thabele go e theetša!



Have fun telling stories!

Practise telling a story to yourself until you know it well. Remember that your voice and your body are your main tools! Create pictures in the minds of your listeners by using:

- ★ interesting and expressive words
- ★ facial expressions, like scowling to show how angry a character is
- ★ gestures, like stretching out your arms to show how wide something is
- ★ expression in your voice that gives different characters different voices, like a soft voice for a shy character.

But, most of all, remember that if you enjoy telling a story, there is a good chance that your audience will enjoy listening to it!



Drive your
imagination



IT STARTS WITH
A STORY.
GO THOMA KA
KANELO.



Dipeu tša go Ithuta go Bala le go Ngwala!

Mešongwana ya go anega dikanegelo ya go hola bana

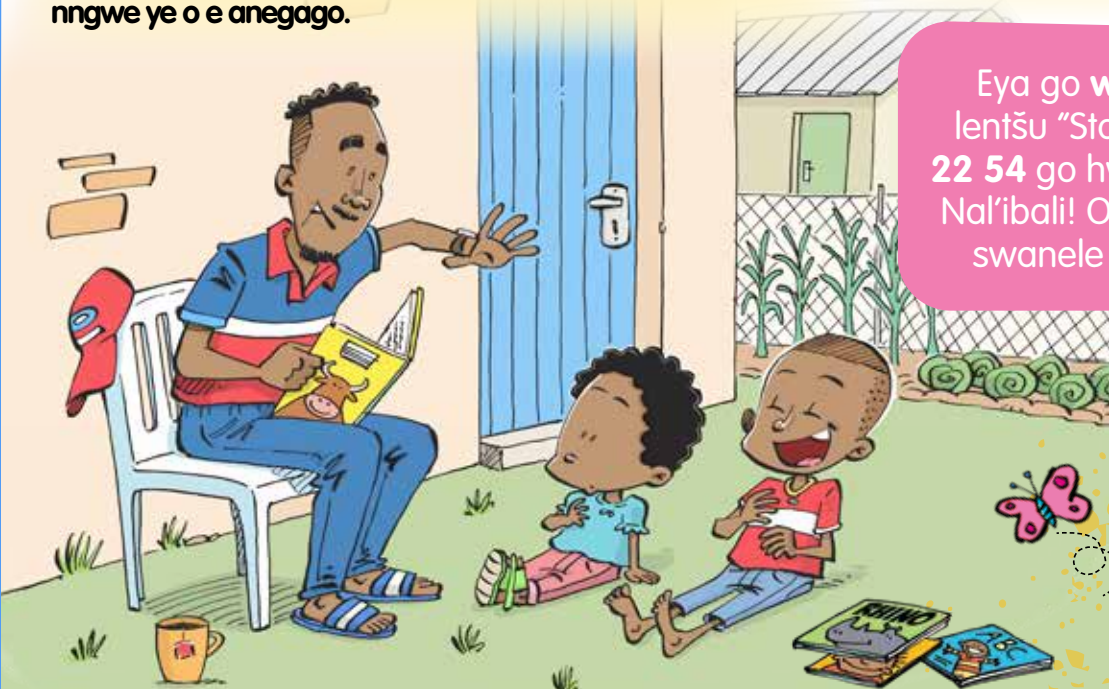
Literacy Seeds!

Storytelling activities to enrich and engage young minds



Lena batswadi le bahlokomedi ba bana ba banyenyane, še mešongwana yeo le ka e dirago le bana ba lena ya go thabiša kudu le ya go ba thuša go se lebale dikanegelo tše le ba anegelago tšona. Maele a mangwe a šoma go bana ba mengwaga ka moka, mola a mangwe a swanela kudu bana ba bagolwanyane. O ka rata go kgetha mošongwana o tee goba e mebedi ya go tsamaišana le kanegelo e nngwe le e nngwe ye o e anegago.

Dear parents and caregivers of young children, here are some activities you can do with children that can be lots of fun and will deepen and extend their experiences of the stories you tell them. Some of the ideas are suitable for all ages, while others are better suited to older children. You might like to choose one or two activities to do with each story you tell.



Eya go www.nalibali.org goba romela lentšu "Stories" ka WhatsApp go **0600 44 22 54** go hwetša dikanegelo tša mahala tša Nal'ibali! O ka nolofatša dikanegelo gore di swanele mengwaga ya bana ba gago.

Visit www.nalibali.org or WhatsApp "Stories" to **0600 44 22 54** for free Nal'ibali stories! You can simplify the stories to suit the ages of your children.



Dira dilo tše pele o anega kanegelo

- Opela koša goba dira mošito wa mantšu a go tsamaišana le diteng tša kanegelo goba ya mongwe wa baanegwa.
- Kgoboketša dilo goba diswantšho tša dilo le diphoofole tša kanegelong. Bolela ka diswantšho le dilo tše pele o bala kanegelo, ge o dutše o e bala le ka morago ga go e bala.



- Botšiša bana ba gago ge e ba ba tseba dikanegelo tše dingwe tša mabapi le baanegwa ba kanegelong ye o nyakago go ba anegela yona. (Ka mohlala: "Ke nyaka go le anegela ka mošemane le ngwanenyana ba ba ilego ba timela sekgweng. Naa go na le dikanegelo tše dingwe tše le di tsebago tša go bolela ka motho wa go timela?") E re bana ba gago ba go anegele se se diregago dikanegelong tseo.

- Botšiša bana ba gago ge e ba se o nyakago go ba anegela sona se kile sa ba diragalela goba se kile sa diragalela motho yo ba mo tsebago. (Ka mohlala: "Naa o kile wa timela, goba naa motho yo o mo tsebago o kile a timela? Go diragetše'ng? O ile wa ikwa bjang?")



Things to do before you tell the story

- Sing a song or say a rhyme linked to the content of the story or one of the characters in the story.
- Collect objects or pictures of objects and animals that feature in the story. Talk about these pictures and objects before, during and after reading the story.
- Ask your children if they know any other stories about the kind of characters in the story you are about to tell. (For example: "I'm going to tell you about a boy and girl who got lost in a forest. Do you know any other stories about someone who gets lost?") Let them tell you what happens in these stories.
- Ask your children if anything like the story you're about to tell has ever happened to them or someone they know. (For example: "Have you, or anyone you know, ever been lost? What happened? How did you feel?")



Drive your imagination



Dira dilo tše ge o dutše o anega kanegelo

- * Ge o dutše o anega kanegelo, ema gannyane gatee goba gabedi gomme o botšiše gore, "O nagana gore go tlo direga'ng ka morago?" Se se thuša ngwana go ithuta go bonela dilo pele, e lego selo sa bohlokwa go baleng.
- * Kgothaletša bana ba gago go tšea karolo go anegeng kanegelo ka go dira medumo (go swana le go kokota lebatong go ekišetša go kokota mojako goba go dira modumo wa phefo) goba go itšhikinya mmele (go swana le go ekišetša mehlare ya go tšokotšwa ke phefo).



Things to do while you tell the story

- * As you tell the story, stop briefly once or twice to ask, "What do you think will happen next?" This helps to develop your children's prediction skills, which are important for reading.
- * Encourage your children to participate in the telling of the story by making sound effects (like knocking on the floor to imitate knocking on a door or making the noise of the wind) or using body movements (like imitating trees swaying in the wind).



Dira dilo tše ka morago ga go anega kanegelo

- ★ Dikanegelo tše dintši di bolela kudu ka tsela yeo baanengwa ba swaraganago le mathata a bophelo. Thuša bana ba gago go tswalanya mathata ao baanegwa ba kanegelong ba lebeleletšano le wona le mathata ao bona ba kopanago le ona bophelong. Ba hlohleletše go dira se ka go bolela mantšu a go swana le gore, "Ge ke anega kanegelo ye, e nkgopotša kamoo bagwera ba lego bohlokwa ka gona. Wena e go gopotšang?"



Things to do after you have told the story

- ★ Many stories focus on how characters deal with life's challenges. Help your children make connections between the challenges that the characters in the story face and the challenges that they face in their own lives. Encourage them to do this by saying something like, "When I tell this story, it reminds me of how important good friends are. What does it remind you of?"



- ★ Bana gape ba ka ithuta go ba le lešoko ka go ipea maemong a moanegwa. Ba thuše go dira se ka go ba botšiša gore ke ka baka la eng baanegwa ba kanegelong ba itshwara ka tsela e itšego. Ba thuše go nagana ka mekgwa e mebotse ka go ba botšiša ge e ba ba be ba ka dira se moanengwa a se dirilego goba go bolela

se moanegwa a se boletšego. Ba kgopele go nagana ka ditsela tše dingwe tšeo moanegwa a ka bego a ile a swaragana le bothata bjo itšego.

- ★ Kgothaletša bana go terowa goba go penta seswantšho sa karolo ye ba e ratago kudu kanegelong.
- ★ Dira eka o mmošiši gomme o kgopele bana ba gago go ba baanegwa ba go fapafapana ba kanegelong. Ba botšiše dipotšišo bjalo ka ge eka o moswaramarapo wa pontšho ya poledišano. Se se tla nea bana sebaka sa go nagana kušwanyana ka semelo sa moanegwa le tema ye a e kgathago kanegelong.
- ★ Kgothaletša bana ba gago go ba le boikgopolelo, boithamelole go ja marapo a hlogo ka go ba dumelela go etelela pele ge le diragatša kanegelo. Ge go kgonega, ba thuše go apara bjalo ka baanegwa ba kanegelong goba go dira didirišwa tša kanegelong gore papadi ya lena e phele.

- ★ Children can also learn to develop empathy by putting themselves in a character's situation. Help them to do this by asking them why they think the characters behave in particular ways in the story. Help them consider values by asking them if they would do or say what the character said or did. Ask them to think of different ways that the character could have faced a challenge.
- ★ Encourage children to draw or paint a picture of their favourite part of the story.
- ★ Pretend you are an interviewer and ask your children to be different characters from the story. Interview them as if you are a talk show host. This will give your children the chance to think more about a character's personality and their role in the story.



- ★ Encourage imaginative, creative and strategic thinking by letting your children take the lead in acting out the story. If possible, help them dress up or make props to use that will make their role play feel more real.

Di 20 tša March – Letšatši la Boditšhabatšhaba la Lethabo!

20 March – International Day of Happiness!

1 Gantši batho ba go thaba ga ba no swarwaswarwa ke mpshikela.

Happy people are less likely to catch a cold.

2 Monkgo wa matšoba o dira gore o thabe kutšwanyana.

The smell of flowers makes you happier.

3 Go raloka le seruiwa goba go se phophola go okešša lethabo.

Playing with or stroking a pet increases feelings of happiness.

4 Gantši bana ba go ralokela ka ntle ba thaba go feta ba go se dire bjalo.

Children who play outside are often happier than children who do not.

5 Gantši bana ba go rata sekolo ba dula ba thabile, e bile ga ba be le bothata bja go bala le bja dipalo.

Children with a greater sense of belonging at school tend to be happier and progress better in reading and mathematics.



LETHABO LE TLIŠUA KE ENG KA MAGAENG LE DIKOLONG?

1. Go hlakomela bana go tšewa e le selo se se tlogo pele.
2. Bana ka moka ba dula ba kgothatšwa le go retwa.
3. Bana ka moka ba tšewa ba le bohlokwa e bile ga ba bapetšwe le ba bangwe.
4. Bohle ba ka bolela dikgopolo le maikutlo a bona ntle le go ahlolwa.
5. Bohle ba swarwa ka tlhompho.

KE TEKA LETHABO!

1. Itshepelele kua nageng. Bogela tlhago, dupelela dilo, theetša medumo, kgoma dilo le go di latswa gore o be karolo ya tšona.
2. Bala puku ya go dira gore o myemyele goba o sege ka go hlaboša!
3. Theetša mmimo wa go thabiša, ke moka o bine!
4. Founela motho yo e lego kgale le sa bolele, le yoo a tla ratago go kwa go tšwa go wena!
5. Raloka dipapadi le lapa la geno.

WHAT MAKES FOR HAPPIER HOMES AND SCHOOLS?

1. Caring for children's needs is seen as a priority.
2. All children receive encouragement and compliments often.
3. All children are recognised as being valuable and unique.
4. Everyone can share their ideas and feelings without being judged.
5. Everyone is treated with respect.

CELEBRATE HAPPINESS!

1. Take a walk in nature. Use your sense of sight, smell, sound, touch and taste to connect with the world around you.
2. Read a book that makes you smile or laugh out loud!
3. Listen to happy music. And dance!
4. Call someone you have not spoken to in a while and who would love hearing from you!
5. Play games with your family.

Grow your own library.

Create TWO cut-out-and-keep books

Goggles to the rescue

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.

The lion and the monkey

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.



Godiša bokgobapuku bja gago.

Itlhamela dipuku tša ripa-o-boloke tše PEDI!

Goggles wa go hlakodiša

1. Ntšha letlakala la 9 la tlaleletšo ye.
2. Mena letlakala ka bogare go bapela le mothladi wa marontho a maso.
3. Le mene ka bogare gape go bapela le mothladi wa marontho a matalamorogo go dira puku.
4. Ripa go bapela le methaladi ya marontho a mahubedu go aroganya matlakala.

Tau le tšhwene

1. Go dira puku ye diriša matlakala a 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 le 12.
2. Boloka matlakala a 7 le 8 a be ka gare ga matlakala a mangwe.
3. Mena matlakala a pampiri ka bogare go bapela le mothladi wa marontho a maso.
4. A mene ka bogare gape go bapela le mothladi wa marontho a matalamorogo go dira puku.
5. Ripa go bapela le methaladi ya marontho a mahubedu go aroganya matlakala.



Drive your imagination

“Ke a tseba gore wena o bohale go ka dumela maaka
 ao a bolelwago ke manaba a ka,” gwa realo tau. “Ke a go
 kgopela hle, nthuse.”
 Mafetelong, tšhwene e ile ya šokela tau gomme ya
 theosetša mosela wa yona ka molemeng bjalo ka thapo.
 Tau e ile ya swarela moseleng wa tšhwene gomme ya
 tšwa ka molemeng.

“I know you are too smart to believe lies told by my
 enemies,” said the lion. “Please, please, help me.”
 In the end, the monkey took pity on the lion and
 lowered his tail into the pit like a rope. The lion held
 onto the monkey’s tail and climbed up it.

The lion and the monkey was first published in Edition 30 of the supplement. The story was first featured as a reading performance by the author, Ikeogu Oke, at the 2012 South African Literary Awards held at the University of the Free State, Bloemfontein.



Kanegelo ye ya *Tau le tšhwene* e gatišitšwe la mathomo ka go Kgatišo 30 ya tlaletšo. Mathomong, kanegelo ye e be e tšweletšwe e le mošongwana wa go bala ke mongwadi Ikeogu Oke, Moletlong wa Afrika Borwa wa 2012 wa go Bala le go Ngwala wo o bego o swaretšwe Yunibesithing ya Free State, Bloemfontein.

Get story active!

- ★ Draw a picture of a family member telling you a story.
- ★ Use playdough or clay to make figures of a lion, a monkey and an old woman.
- ★ Use the clay figures to retell the story of the lion and the monkey in your own words.
- ★ Make up a song about the story and sing it after you tell the story.

Dira gore kanegelo e be le bophelo!

- ★ Terowa seswantšho sa motho wa geno a go anegela kanegelo.
- ★ Šomiša folouru goba letsopa go bopa tau, tšhwene le mokgekolo.
- ★ Šomiša dilo tšeo go anega leswa kanegelo ya tau le tšhwene ka mantšu a gago.
- ★ Dira koša ka kanegelo ye gomme o e opele ge o feditše go anega kanegelo.

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 lesolo la go-balela-boipshino la bosetšhaba la go utolla le go tsenyeletša setšo sa go bala go selaganya Afrika Borwa ka bophara. Go hwetša tshedimošo ye nngwe, etela www.nalibali.org



Drive your
imagination



The lion and the monkey



Tau le tšhwene

Ikeogu Oke

Ideas to talk about: Do you know any stories about lions and monkeys? What characteristics do lions have? What characteristics do monkeys have? What do you think this story is about?

Dikgopolo tše le ka bolelago ka tšona: Naa go na le dikanegelo tše o di tsebago tša go bolela ka ditau le ditšhwene? Ditau di tsebega ka eng? Ditšhwene di tsebega ka eng? O nagana gore kanegelo ye e bolela ka eng?



One day, Grandpa wanted to teach us a lesson about trust and gratitude, so he told us a story about the lion and the monkey.

The lion and the monkey lived in a thick jungle. The lion roamed the jungle floor, while the monkey lived in the treetops.

Sometimes, the monkey came down to the jungle floor while foraging for food or while moving between trees that were far from each other.

Ka letšatši le lengwe, Rakgolo o be a nyaka go re ruta thuto ka go tshepagala le go leboga, ka gona o ile a re anegela ka tau le tšhwene.

Tau le tšhwene di be di dula lešokeng la go bofagana. Tau e be e sepela fase moo lešokeng, gomme tšhwene yona e phela godimo ga mehlare.

Ka dinako tše dingwe, tšhwene e be e fologa mehlare ge e tsoma dijo goba e eya mehlareng yeo e lego kgole le kgole.





Grandpa paused and looked at our faces that had suddenly lit up at the happy ending for the monkey.

Rakgolo o ile a homolanyana gomme a lebelela difahlego tša rena tšeo gateetee di ilego tša bontšha lethabo ka gobane tšhwene e kgonne go tšhaba.

“What is the royal one doing in such a deep, dark place?” asked the monkey, looking into the pit.

“I fell in,” said the lion in a weak voice. “I have been here all day. Please help me.”

The monkey hesitated and started to walk away, but the lion begged him again.

Then the monkey said, “I am told that all the animals that ever did you a good turn, never lived to tell the story.”

“Kgoši e dirang ka gare ga molete o mokaakaa wa leswiswi?” gwa botšiša tšhwene, e lebeleše ka moletenng.

“Ke wetše ka mo,” gwa realo tau ka lentšu la go fokola. “Ga e sa le ke le ka mo letšatši ka moka. Nthuše hle.”

Tšhwene e ile ya dikadika gomme ya thoma go tloga, eupša tau ya e kgopela gape.

Ke moka tšhwene ya re, “Ba mpoditse gore diphoofofo ka moka tše di ilego tša go thuša, ga sa nka tša le bona!”

But even when he was out of the pit, the lion hung onto the monkey's tail. “Let me go! Haven't I helped you out of the deep pit as you begged me to?” the monkey asked the lion. But the lion tightened his grip on the monkey's tail even more, and when the monkey looked into the lion's eyes, he saw the look of hunger. “Please let me go!” the monkey cried. But the lion's grip only got tighter.

Eupša le ge tau e be e tšwile ka moletenng, e ile ya no tšwela pele e swere mosela wa tšhwene.

“Bjale ako ntogele! Akere ke go thusitse go tšwa ka moletenng bjalo ka ge o nkgošetše?” gwa realo tšhwene. Eupša tau e ile ya kakatlela mosela wa tšhwene le go feta, gomme ge e lebelela tau ka mahlong, ya bona gore mahlo a yona ke a tlala.

“Ke kgopela o ntogele hle!” gwa realo tšhwene e lla. Eupša tau e ile ya kakatlela tšhwene le go feta.



The pit was so narrow that the lion could only stand upright on his hind legs. He frantically tried to climb out of the deep pit, but with each attempt the red soil crumbled under his claws, and he sank back to the bottom of the pit.

The exhausted lion was still there at dusk when suddenly he saw a tail pass by. The tail belonged to a monkey who had jumped over the pit.

The lion desperately called for help.

Molete woo e be e le o mosesane kudu moo tau e bego e eme thwii ka maoto a morago feela. E ile ya leka go tšwa ka moletenng woo, eupša ge e dira bjalo, mobu o be o no šwahla magareng ga dinala tša yona, ke moka ya sobelela gape ka moletenng.

Tau ya go lapa e be e sa dutše e le moo ge letšatši le sobela ge gateetee e bona mosela o re feti! Mosela woo e be e le wa tšhwene yeo e tshetšego molete woo.

Tau e ile ya kgopela thušo e hlomola pelo.



Suddenly, an old woman appeared. She was on her way to her farm when she saw the animals arguing. She stopped and asked them why they were quarrelling.

The monkey told her how he had helped the lion out of the deep pit. "But now he is holding onto my tail and he won't let me go," he complained.

Crestfallen, the lion looked back at the spot where they had seen the old woman, but she was no longer there.

E swabile, tau e ile ya lebelela morago moo mokgekolo a bego a eme gona, eupša o be a se sa le gona.



Goggles looked sad. "What if ... arpi! ... what if I beam all the litter into space?"

Jay watched the spaceship rise higher and higher. It was beaming up litter off the streets, out of the rivers, off the beaches and out of the sea.

The next day, everyone woke up to a bright, shiny new Earth. No litter anywhere. Clean water, clean streets, clean everything.

"Gothwe'ng ge ... arpi! ... ge nka tša ditlakala tšeo ka moka sekgo Beng ka seetša?"

Jay o lebeleletše sephatšamaru se subelela godimodimo. Se be se tša ditlakala tša mebileng godimo ka seetša, tša tšwa dinokeng, mabopong le ka lewateng.

Ka letšatši la go latea, batho ge ba tsoga Lefase e ditlakala. Meetse a go hlweka, meble ya go hlweka, dilo be e le leswa le kganya le go bekenya. Go be go se tšohle di be hlwekile.

This story is an adapted version of **Goggles to the rescue**, published by Cadbury in partnership with Nalibali 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>.

Kanegelo ye ke mohuta wa go fetošwa wa **Goggles wa go hlakodiša**, ya go phatlalatšwa ke Cadbury ka tirišanommogo le Nalibali bjalo ka karolo ya lenaneo la Cadbury Dairy Milk #InOurOwnWords. Kanegelo ye nngwe le ye nngwe e hwetšwa ka dipolelo tša Afrika Borwa tše lesometee ka moka. Go hwetša tše dintši ka ga dithaetlele tša lenaneo la Cadbury Dairy Milk #InOurOwnWords eya go <https://cadbury.one/library.html>.

Get story active!

- ★ Reread the paragraph on page 4 in which Jay explains how rubbish lands up in our rivers and seas, and on our beaches. Create a diagram to show how this happens. Draw small, labelled pictures and arrows between the pictures.
- ★ Write a newspaper article about the different ways in which Goggles helped to make Earth beautiful again. Don't forget to give the article a catchy title! Draw picture to go with it.
- ★ Reuse materials like tins, plastic jars and cardboard boxes that often get thrown away. Decorate them using paper, glitter, paint and/or crayons to make things that you and other family members can use, like pencil holders, vases and storage containers.

Dira gore kanegelo e be le bophelo!

- ★ Bala gape serapa seo se lego go letlakala 4 fao Jay a hlalošago ka gona ka moo ditlakala di feleletšago di tsene ka dinokeng le mawatleng a rena, le mabopong a rena. Hlama seswantšho go bontšha ka moo se se diregago ka gona. Thala diswantšho tše nnyane tše di swailwego le marungwana magareng ga diswantšho.
- ★ Ngwala pego ya kuranteng mabapi le ditsela tše di fapafapanego tšeo Goggles e thušitšego go dira gore Lefase le be botse gape. O se le bale go fa pego thaetlele ye e nago le maatlakogedi! Thala seswantšho se se swanetšanago le pego.
- ★ Šomiša gape didirišwa tše di swanago le ditshitswana, meruswi ya polastiki le dikhatapokisi tše gantši di felago di lahlwa. Di kgabiše o šomiša pampiri, sephadimiši, pente le/goba dikhrayone o be o di fetoše go ba dilo tšeo wena le ba lapa la geno le ka di šomišago, go swana le mekotlana ya diphensele, dibase le dikhontheina tša bobolokelo.

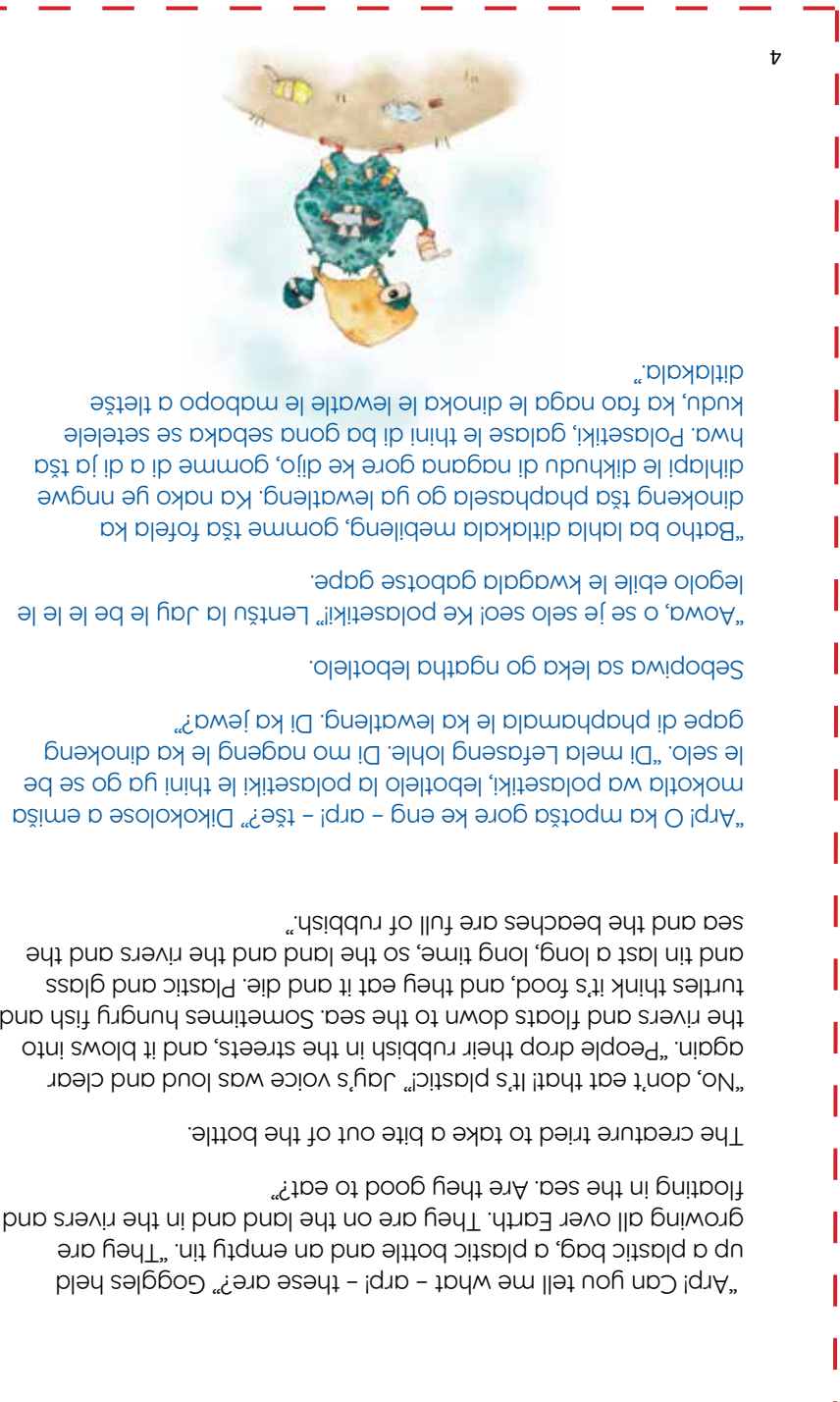
Nalibali is a national reading-for-enjoyment campaign to spark and embed a culture of reading across South Africa. For more information, visit www.nalibali.org



Nalibali ke lesolo la go-balela-boipshino la bosetšhaba la go utolla le go tsenyeletša setšo sa go bala go selaganya Afrika Borwa ka bophara. Go hwetša tshedimošo ye nngwe, etela www.nalibali.org



Drive your
imagination



"Arpi! O ka mpošaga gore ke eng - arpi! - tše?" Dikokolose a emiša mokotla wa polasetiki, lebotlelo la polasetiki le thini ya go se be le selo. "Di mela Lefaseng lohle. Di mo nageneng le ka dinokeng gape di phaphamala le ka lewateng. Di ka jewa?"

Sebopiwa sa leka go ngathana lebotlelo.

"Aowa, o se je selo seol! Ke polasetiki!" Lentšu la Jay le be le le lego e bile le kwagala gabotse gape.

"Batho ba lahla ditlakala mebileng, gomme tša fofela ka dinokeng tša phaphasela go ya lewateng. Ka nako ye nngwe dhlapi le dikhudu di nagana gore ke dilo, gomme di a di ja tša hwa. Polasetiki, galase le thini di ba gona sebaka se setelele kudu, ka fao naga le dinoka le lewatle le mabopo a tletše ditlakala."

The creature tried to take a bite out of the bottle.

"No, don't eat that! It's plastic!" Jay's voice was loud and clear again. "People drop their rubbish in the streets, and it blows into the rivers and floats down to the sea. Sometimes hungry fish and turtles think it's food, and they eat it and die. Plastic and glass and tin last a long, long time, so the land and the rivers and the sea and the beaches are full of rubbish."

"Arpi! Can you tell me what - arpi! - these are?" Goggles held up a plastic bag, a plastic bottle and an empty tin. "They are growing all over Earth. They are on the land and in the rivers and floating in the sea. Are they good to eat?"

Goggles to the rescue



Goggles wa go hlakodiša

Liz Sparg • Megan Vermaak

Ideas to talk about: What does littering do to our environment? What can you do to take care of your environment?

Dikgopolo tše le ka bolelago ka tšona: Naa go lahla ditlakala gohle go dira eng go tikologo ya rena? O ka dira eng go hlokomela tikologo ya gago?



But nobody changed how they lived. They still threw their rubbish into the streets. In a very short time indeed, the streets and the rivers and the beaches looked just as bad as before.

Jay decided to call Goggles for help.

“Arp! This time I’m going to try my dream dust,” Goggles told Jay. “Everyone on Earth will dream that they are picking up rubbish, arp! and planting trees, arp! And recycling, arp! and doing all the things that help keep Earth beautiful. They will feel so happy in their dreams that they will want to carry on doing those things when they wake up. Arp.”

And that’s just what happened.

They made Earth beautiful again.

One night, Jay woke up and saw a bright light in the sky. Something was flying extremely fast towards the window. Suddenly, it stopped. A door slid open, and a funny-looking creature got out.

“Arp! Hello, my name is Goggles. Arp,” the creature said.

Jay tried to talk but no sound came out.

Bošego bjo bongwe, Jay o ile a phapharega gomme a bona seetša sa go kganya leratadimeng. Selo se sengwe se be se fofa ka lebelo le legolo se lebile lefasetereng. Ka nakwana, se ile sa ema. Lebatl le ile la bulega, gomme gwa tšwa sebopiwa sa go tlaaba.

“Arp! Dumela, leina la ka ke Dikokolose. Arp,” sa realo sebopiwa.

Jay o lekile go bolela efela lentšu la gana go tšwa.

Efela ga go yo a fetotšego tsela ya gagwe ya go phela. Ba tšwetše pele go lahlela ditlakala mebileng. Ka nako ye nnyane fela, mebila, dinoka le mabopo a ile a tlaala ditlakala.

Jay o ile a nagana go bitša Dikokolose gore a tle go thuša.

“Arp! Bjale ke tlo leka toro ya ka ya lerole,” Dikokolose a botša Jay. “Batho bohle lefaseng ba tlo lora ba tloša

ditlakala, arp! ebile ba bjala mehlare, arp! ebile ba diriša dilo gape, arp! ba dira dilo ka moka tša go dira gore Lefase le be botse. Ba tlo thaba kudu ditorong tša bona ka fao ba tlogo nyaka go dira seo ge ba tsoga. Arp.”

Gomme seo se diragetše.

Ba dirile gore Lefase le boele le be botse.



“Is this true?” the old woman asked the lion.
The lion nodded in agreement.
Then the old woman said to the monkey, “Clasp your hands
and say, ‘I am about to die for my kindness. I am about to die
for my kindness.’”
So the monkey did this.
Ka yona nako yeo, go ile gwa tšwela mokgekolo. O be
a eya polaseng ya gagwe ge a tla bona diphoofole tše di
ngangišana. O ile a ema gomme a di botšiša gore goreng
di ngangišana.
Tšhwene e ile ya botša mokgekolo kamoo e thusitšego
tau go tšwa ka moleteng. Ke moka ya lla ka gore, “Gona
bja! tau e gana go tlogela mosela wa ka.”
“Naa ke nnete?” gwa realo mokgekolo a botšiša tau.
Tau e ile ya dumela ka hlogo.
Ke moka mokgekolo a re go tšhwene, “Swaragantšha
diatla tša gago ke moka o re, ‘Ke kgauswi le go hwa ka
baka la botho bja ka. Ke kgauswi le go hwa ka baka la
botho bja ka.’”
Tšhwene e ile ya dira bjalo.

The lion chased the monkey until the monkey
climbed up a nearby tree.

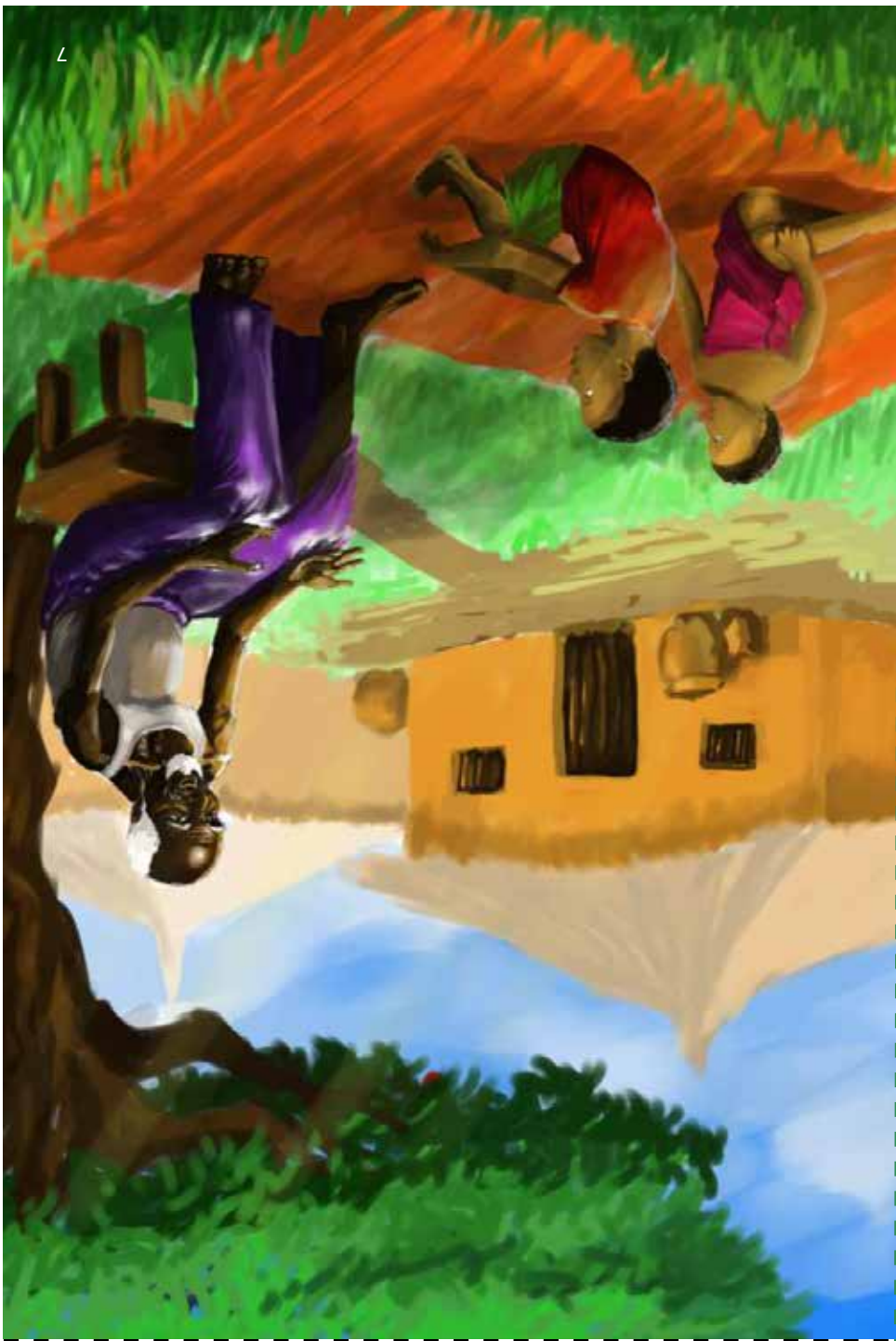


Tau e ile ya rakediša tšhwene go fihlela tšhwene e
namela mohlare wa kgauswi.



One day, the lion saw some meat on a banana leaf on
the jungle floor.
“There’s a free and easy meal for me,” he thought.
The lion moved towards the middle of the banana leaf,
but as he sunk his teeth into the meat, the ground gave
way beneath him. Together with the meat and the
banana leaf, he fell into a deep pit.

Ka letšatši le lengwe, tau e ile ya bona nama godimo ga
letlakala la banana mo fase.
E ile ya re, “Agaal! Ka tla ka hwetša nama mahalahala!”
Tau e ile ya ya bogareng bja letlakala la banana, eupša
ge e loma nama yeo, mo fase go ile gwa bulega. E ile ya
wela ka moleteng gammogo le nama yeo le letlakala la
banana.



“How was the lion to have known that a free meal is not always free; that an easy meal is not always as easy as it seems?” commented Grandpa. “How could the king of the jungle have known that a hunter had dug a deep pit and covered it with the banana leaf, then placed the meat in the middle of the leaf and covered the leaf with sand to disguise it?”

Rakgolo o ile a re, “Tau ya batho e be e tla tseba bjang gore nama ga e dule e le mahalahala; gore dijo ga di dule di hwetšagala gabonolo bjalo ka ge go bonala go le bjalo? Kgoši ya lešoka e be e tla tseba bjang gore motsomi o epile molete wa go iša fase gomme a o khupetša ka letlakala la banana, ke moka a bea nama gare ga letlakala leo gomme a le khupetša ka santa gore e se lemoqe selo?”

The old woman then turned to the lion and said, “Clasp your paws and say, ‘Someone is about to die for his kindness. Someone is about to die for his kindness.’” The lion raised his free front paw and repeated the old woman’s words. “No!” said the old woman, “I said clasp your paws, and I mean your two front paws, and then say the words.” As the lion obeyed her command and clasped his paws, the monkey escaped and ran away.

“Aowa!” gwa realo mokgekolo, “Ke rile swaragantšha diatla tša gago, ke ra matsogo a gago ka bobedi, ke moka o bolele mantšu ao.” Ge tau e se no kwa mokgekolo yoo gomme e swaragantše matsogo a yona a mabedi, tšhwene e ile ya kgona go phonyokga gomme ya tšhaba.



5

ya mabaka a go bontšha bohlokwa bja go ithuta segageno

reasons why learning your mother tongue is important



1

Bana bao ba ithutago ka segagabo bona ba kgona go ja marapo a hlogo, go gopola dilo le go rarolla mathata. Ba ka kgona go ithuta leleme la bobedi gabonolo ka gobane ba ithutile kamoo leleme le šomago ka gona.

Children who learn in their mother tongue have better reasoning, memory, creative and problem-solving skills. They can learn a second language more easily because they have developed the literacy skills to learn how language works.



Bana bao ba bolelago segagabo bona gabotse ka gae ba na le go kgona sekolong. Ba na le kwešišo e kaone ya leleme e bile ba kgona go bolela dikgopolo tša bona le kwešišo ya bona ka dilo ka moka.

Children who are fluent in their mother tongue at home tend to perform better at school and university. They have a better understanding of the language and are better able to express their ideas and understanding across all subjects.

2

3

Go tseba segagabo bona go thuša bana go kwešiša bohwa bja bona le setšo. Segagabo rena ke karolo e bohlokwa ya setlogo sa rena. Go ithuta ka segagabo rena go ka re thuša go kwešiša gakaone moo re tšwago le go re thuša go ikwa re le ba bohlokwa.

Knowing their mother tongue helps children to connect with their heritage and culture. Our mother tongue is an important part of our identity. Learning about your mother tongue can help you better understand where you come from and have a sense of belonging.



Go tseba segagabo bona go thuša bana go boledišana le ba gabo bona le maloko a setšhaba. Ba kgona go ntšha sa mafahleng le go bolela ditaba tša setšhaba sa gabo bona le go ba le ditswalano le batho bao ba phelago le bona.

Communicating in their mother tongue helps children to communicate with their family and community members. They are better able to share their emotions, the stories of their community and to connect with the people around them.

4

5

Ge bana ba tseba segagabo bona, ba ka kgona go ikholofela kušwanyana le go ikemela. Go kgona go bolela le batho ka segagabo bona go ka dira gore ba thabe le go ikwa ba le karolo ya selo sa bohlokwahlokwa se se bilego gona go tloga kgalekgale.

Speaking their mother tongue can improve self-esteem and confidence. Being able to communicate well in their mother tongue can give children a sense of pride and being part of something meaningful that has been around for generations.



Contact us in any of these ways: • **Ikopanye le rena** ka efe goba efe ya ditsela tše:

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Nalibali



Batho ga ba kgotsofale

Ka Nosicelo Daryl Dongwana ■ Diswantšho ka Heidel Dedekind



Motseng o mongwe wa kgauswi le sethokgwa, go be go na le mošemane yo a bitšwago Ntando. O be a rata sethokgwa seo e bile e le mogwera wa diphoofole ka moka tše di bego di dula moo. Ntando o be a etela bagwera ba gagwe ba diphoofole gantši. Mošemane yo le diphoofole tša sethokgweng seo ba be ba kwana kudu.



Ka letšatši le lengwe, diphoofole di ile tša kwa motho a lla gomme tša yo bona gore ke mang. "Aowa lena! Ke mogwera wa rena, Ntando," tša realo.

"Ke ka baka la'ng o lla?" gwa botšiša Ntando.

"Ga ke kgone go bona gabotse, gomme se se dira gore ke se ipshine ka bophelo. Ka mehla ge ke kgopša gomme ke ewa, bana ba bangwe ba a ntshega," gwa realo Ntando.

"Seo ke bothata," gwa realo Ntando, "eupša se tshwenyega, ke tla go thuša." Ka gona Ntando e ile ya nea Ntando mpho ya go kgona go bona gabotse. Ga bjale, Ntando o be a kgona go bona gabotse. O ile a thaba kudu. O ile a leboga Ntando gomme a se we le gatee ge a boela gae. Diphoofole tše dingwe le tšona di be di thabile ka gobane di be di thušitše mogwera wa tšona.

Ka morago ga matšatšinyana, Ntando o ile a boela sethokgweng a nyamile. "Ke ka baka la'ng o nyamile?" gwa botšiša Leribisi.

"Ga ke bohlale kudu, ka gona ga go na motho a ntheetšago ge ke bolela," gwa realo Ntando a lewa ke dihlolong nyana.

"Seo ke bothata," gwa realo Leribisi, "eupša se tshwenyega, ke tla go thuša." Ke moka Leribisi le ile la nea Ntando mpho ya go ba bohlale. Ntando o ile a thaba kudu. O ile a leboga Leribisi, gape a fela pelo ya go boela gae gore a yo bolela le bagwera ba gagwe. O be a tseba gore ba be ba tla mo theetša! Diphoofole tše dingwe le tšona di be di thabile ka gobane di be di thušitše mogwera wa tšona.

Nakong e latelago ge Ntando a etetše sethokgweng, o ile a gahlana le Tau. "Dumela, Tau," gwa realo Ntando. "Ke kgopela o nthuše hle? Ke dula ke tšhogile le go nagana gore bagwera baka ba ka nagana gore ke lefšega."

Tau ga sa nka ya dikadika go thuša Ntando. E ile ya re, "Go lokile, ke tla go thuša. Ke tla go nea mpho ya go ba sebetse." Ntando o ile a thaba kudu. O ile a leboga Tau gomme a boela gae a ikwa a na le sebetse se segolo.

Ge dibeke di dutše di feta, Ntando o be a boelela sethokgweng ge a hloka thušo. Gomme bagwera ba gagwe ba diphoofole ba be ba dula ba mo thuša. "Okare ga ke na maatla," gwa realo Ntando a belaela. Tlou e ile ya tšwelela gomme ya nea Ntando mpho ya maatla.

"Ga ke na lebelo, e bile ga nke ke wina phadišano ya lebelo," gwa realo Ntando a lla. Ge a realo, ka go akgofa Lepogo le ile la mo nea mpho ya go ba le lebelo.

"Ga ke kgone go rutha, ke tšhoga gore ka letšatši le lengwe ke tlo nwelela ka meetseng," gwa realo Ntando a ngongorega. Kwena e ile ya myemyela gomme ya ruta Ntando go rutha ka nokeng.

Ka mehla ge Ntando a kgopela thušo, diphoofole di be di mo thuša. Eupša ge nako e dutše e eya, Ntando o ile a se sa leboga ge diphoofole di mo thuša, e bile a se sa thuša diphoofole ge di hloka thušo ya gagwe. O ile a se sa gwerana le tšona gomme gwa bonala a se sa kgotsofatšwa ke selo.

Ka letšatši le lengwe, Leribisi le ile la kgobokanya diphoofole ka moka. Ke moka la re, "Bagwera ba ka ba diphoofole, re file mošemane yo dilo ka moka tše a bego a di kgopela, eupša ga a sa leboga selo, mola go kgopela gona a sa go lebele. O hloka tebogo e bile ga a kgotsofale. Se a se kgonago ke go ngongorega feela. E bile matšatši a ga a sa re thuša ka selo." Diphoofole ka moka di ile tša dumelelana le seo. Di ile tša kwana gore di ka se sa thuša Ntando gape go fihlela a kgopetše tshwarelo ka baka la maitshwara a gagwe a mabe, a gopotše go leboga ge di mo thuša, e bile le yena a ikemišeditše go di thuša.

Nakong e tlogo ge Ntando a boetše sethokgweng, o ile a ngongorega ka gore o hloka tebogo. O ile a dula ka fase ga mohlare o mogolo a lla, eupša ga go na phoofole ye e ile go ya tla go mo thuša.

Ka moragonyana, Monang o ile wa fihla gomme wa bobola go dikologa hlogo ya Ntando. "Ke ka baka la'ng o lla?" gwa botšiša Monang. O be o kwela Ntando bohloko.

"Ke nyaka go ba le tebogo, eupša diphoofole ga di nyake go nthuša," gwa realo Ntando a lla.

"Diphoofole di šetše di go neile dilo tše dintši, eupša o sa dutše o sa kgotsofale," gwa realo Monang. "Mohlomongwe o swanetše go di leboga pele o kgopela dilo tše dingwe."

Ge Ntando a ekwa se, o ile a kwata kudu gomme a kgadimola Monang a re, "Tloga mo!" A realo a bile a kgapha le letsogo, moo a nyakilego a bolaya Monang woo!



Diphoofole tše dingwe di be di maketše. "Ntando, gore'ng o se na lerato e bile o le sehlogo ka tsela ye?" gwa botšiša Leribisi. "Re be re dula re go bontšha lerato le go go thuša. Ge o be o re kgopela dilo, re ile ra go thuša go bona gabotse, ra go nea bohlale, sebetse, maatla, lebelo, ra ba ra go ruta le go rutha. Eupša go e na le gore o re leboge, ga o dire bjale e bile ga o re thuše. Ke ka baka la'ng o sa kgotsofale?"

"Ke ka gobane ke dula ke nyaka se sengwe," gwa realo Ntando. "Ke letetše gore le nthuše."

Diphoofole di ile tša se kgolwe gore Ntando o be a di swara ka tsela ye, ka gona di ile tša kgobokana gomme tša raka Ntando sethokgweng seo. E bile di ile tša kwana gore di se sa thuša Ntando goba motho le ge e le ofe ka gobane di lemogile gore batho ga ba kgotsofale!

Dira gore kanegelo e be le bophelo!

- ★ Ge phoofole e ka go nea mpho, o ka rata gore mpho yeo e be eng?
- ★ Dira phoustara ya go ba le diswantšho tša diphoofole go hlohleletša batho go swara diphoofole gabotse. Ngwala melaetšana phoustareng yeo. Ka mohlala, o ka ngwala gore, "Swara diphoofole gabotse. Di nee meetse a go tonya le a go hlweka ge go fiša."

- ★ Nagana ka motho yo a kilego a go nea dilo le go go swara gabotse. Ngwalela motho yoo molaetša wa go mo leboga. Kgabiša karata ya gago ka mengwalo ya mebalabala le ka dilo tše o di terowilego.



Drive your
imagination



Humans are never satisfied

By Nosiselo Darly Dongwana ■ Illustrations by Heidel Dedekind

Story
corner



In a village on the edge of a forest, there lived a young boy named Ntando. He loved the forest and was friends with all the animals who lived there. Ntando often went to visit his animal friends. There was happiness and harmony between the young boy and the forest animals.



One day, the animals heard someone crying and went to look. "Oh no! It's our friend, Ntando," they said.

"Why are you crying?" asked Eagle.

"I cannot see very well, and it makes me clumsy. Every time I trip and fall, the other children laugh at me," explained Ntando.

"That's a problem," said Eagle, "but don't worry, I will help you." So Eagle gave Ntando the gift of good eyesight.

Now, Ntando could see very well. Ntando was very happy. He thanked Eagle and didn't fall once on his way home. The animals were also happy because they had helped their friend.

A few days later, Ntando returned to the forest, looking sad. "Why are you sad?" asked Owl.

"I am not very wise, and so no one listens to anything I say," said Ntando, looking a bit shy.

"That's a problem," said Owl, "but don't worry, I will help you." Then, Owl gave Ntando the gift of wisdom.

Ntando was very happy. He thanked Owl and couldn't wait to get home to talk to his friends. He knew that they would listen to him! The animals were also happy because they had helped their friend.

The next time Ntando visited the forest, he met Lion. "Hallo, Lion," said Ntando. "Can you please help me? I often feel scared and I'm worried that my friends might think I am a coward."

Lion didn't hesitate to help Ntando. "Of course, I will help you. I will give you the gift of courage," he said.

Ntando was very excited. He thanked Lion and walked back home, feeling very brave.

As the weeks passed, Ntando kept returning to the forest when he needed help. And his animal friends were always there to help him.

"I am not strong enough," Ntando complained. Elephant stepped forward and gave Ntando the gift of strength.

"I am too slow and never win a race," Ntando cried. Cheetah swiftly gave Ntando the gift of speed.

"I can't swim and I'm worried I will drown," whined Ntando. Crocodile smiled and taught Ntando to swim in the river.

Every time Ntando asked for help, the animals were willing to help him. But as time passed, Ntando no longer said thank you for the help, and he no longer helped the animals when they needed it. He became unfriendly and did not seem satisfied with anything.

One day, Owl called a meeting. "My animal friends," Owl began, "we have given this boy everything he asked for, but he no longer says thank you and keeps asking for more. He is ungrateful and is never satisfied. All he does is complain. He also never helps us in return."

The other animals agreed. They decided that they would not help Ntando again until he apologised for his bad behaviour, said thank you when they helped him, and was willing to help them too.

The next time Ntando returned to the forest, he complained that he was not graceful enough. He sat under a tree crying, but none of the animals came to help him.

After some time, Mosquito arrived and buzzed around Ntando's head. "Why are you crying?" asked Mosquito. He felt a bit sorry for Ntando.

"I want to be graceful, but none of the animals will help me," cried Ntando.

"The animals have already given you so much, but you are still not satisfied," said the Mosquito. "Perhaps you should repay their kindness before you ask for more."

When he heard this, Ntando became very angry. "Go away!" he shouted. And with that he waved his hand and almost squashed Mosquito!



The other animals were shocked. "How can you be so rude and cruel, Ntando?" asked Owl. "We have always been kind and helpful to you. When you asked, we gave you good eyesight, wisdom, courage, strength, speed, and we even taught you how to swim. But instead of being grateful, you have been rude and unkind to us. Why are you never satisfied?"

"There is always one more thing that I want," answered Ntando. "I expect you to help me."

The animals could not believe that Ntando was treating them this way, so they all got together and chased Ntando out of the forest. They also agreed never to help Ntando or any other human ever again because they had learnt that humans are never satisfied!

Get story active!

- ★ If you could get a gift from an animal, what would you like it to be?
- ★ Make a poster with pictures of animals on it to encourage people to be kind to animals. Write short messages on the poster. For example, "Be kind to animals. Give them cool, fresh water on a hot day."

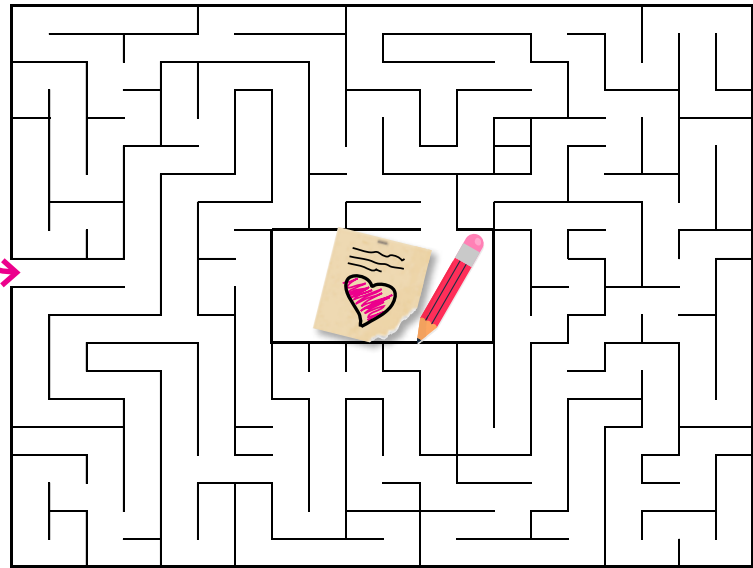
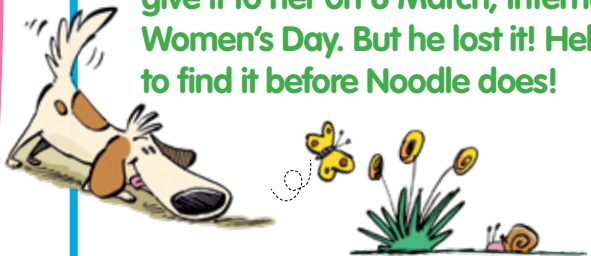
- ★ Think of someone who has been generous and kind to you. Write the person a note to say thank you for the kindness and care. Decorate the note with colourful patterns and drawings.





1.

Neo wrote a poem to tell his mother how much he loved her. He wants to give it to her on 8 March, International Women's Day. But he lost it! Help him to find it before Noodle does!



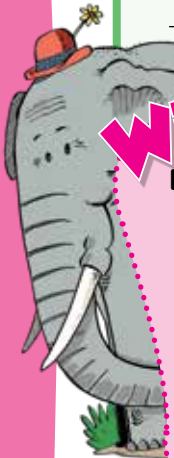
2.

A cartoon illustration of a young girl with dark skin and curly hair, wearing a pink and blue striped shirt and blue pants, sitting on the ground and looking up at the lined paper.

[illegible]

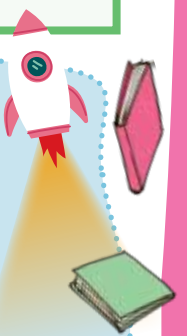
Wina puku ya dikanegelo!

Ke moka romela khopi ya kanegelo ya gago ka emeile go stories@nlibali.org. Yo mongwe le yo mongwe wa bangwadi ba pele ba bararo ba go wina ba tla fiwa puku ya dikanegelo nme dikanegelo tša bona tša gatišwa ka go tlaletšo.



Win a storybook!

Then email a copy of your story to stories@nalibali.org. The writers of the top three stories will each receive a storybook and have their stories published in the supplement.



Dikrabo: 2. Ka mohla: batho, bola, betha, bona, bella, lela, bela, loba, eta, ota, lota, bota
Answers: 2. For example: ape, ash, happen, pens, pine, pins, pipe, shape, shine, ship, snap, spine

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



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