Support beginner readers!

Between the ages of six and nine, most children learn to read for themselves. So, what can you do to help them develop as readers? Well, the most important thing you can do is to keep reading to them! Here are some ideas for doing that.

**WHICH BOOKS TO CHOOSE**

1. Let your children select books that appeal to them. Children very often find an author, a type of story or a series they like, and this might inspire them to read more books.
2. As they start to read on their own, help your children choose books that are not too difficult so that they are able to have lots of successful reading experiences.
3. Keep more difficult books for you to read to your children.
4. Expose older children to longer books with chapters. Try to read a chapter or two each day.

**DIBUKA TSE O KA DI TLHOPHANG**

1. Letla bana go ithophela dibuka tse di ba kgatlhang. Go le gantsi bana ba ithophela mokwadi, mofuta wa leinane kgotsa mainane a ba leletang a ba a ratong, mme se se ka ba roloetsa go busa dibuka di le ditsi.
2. Fa ba simolola go ipuise, ba thuse go ithopho dibuka tse di seng thata gore ba konke go rumelela go busa.
3. Tlha dibuka tse di thata gore a kgone go di busetsa bana.

**Talk about stories**

- Help your children make connections between the things they are reading about, and real life. For example, if they are reading about school, link it to their own experience of school.
- Extend stories by asking your children to think about why characters behaved in certain ways, and what your children might have done if they were in the same situation.

**Bua ka mainane**

- Thusa bana ba gago go bona kgolagane magareng go dilo tse ba busong ka taro, le dilo tsa nne mpe a boshelo. Sekao, fa e le gore ba busa ka sekolo, ba bontshe gore buso a nyantaing ka le mafoko a bona a sekolo.
- Katotsa mainane ka go botšo bana gore ba akanyang ka metsa a ba ne go le tšawana le gore fa e le bana ba ne ba fia dira eng fa ba ne ba le mo moemang a.

**More tips**

- Sing songs, say tongue twisters (such as: red lorry, yellow lorry) and read rhymes together to get children used to the different sounds in words. This helps them master the skills they need for their own reading and writing.
- Create some opportunities for your children to read to you. For example, once a week take turns reading aloud to each other just before bedtime. Or, suggest that they try out their new skills by reading to younger siblings. This helps children to feel proud of what they can do.
- Don’t let your children leave home without a book. Encourage them to read everywhere – even in the car or taxi!
- Read the stories your children ask for again and again, but also encourage them to read their favourite stories again themselves. This helps them to become more confident readers.
- Remember that the most important thing is to make reading a relaxed, meaningful and satisfying experience.

**Maele a mangwe**

- Opela dipina le bana, o diro dipolelese diemumo laoka, kgostsa mmana, kgostsa selonyana sa me了解更多 about the things they are reading. For example, if they are reading about school, link it to their own experience of school.
- Dira dikgosi tsa gore bana ba gago ba busa. Sekao, gore bana gore go busa a sekolo, le dilo tsa mafoko a lelolo. Sekao, fa e le gore ba busa ka sekolo.
- O seke waa go lela bana ba gago ba tse gore ba sa boshelo. Se se ka lela bana ba gago ba le bontshe bokong. Sekao, gore bana ba gago ka gape, o bo a o gape go busa a sekolo.
- Go gekgakoswa gore sa boshelo bana mailelela go tse gore go busa a sekolo.

**Maele a mangwe**

- Opela dipina le bana, o diro dipolelemoodumo laoka, kgostsa mmana, kgostsa selonyana sa me了解更多 about the things they are reading. For example, if they are reading about school, link it to their own experience of school.
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- Go gekgakoswa gore sa boshelo bana mailelela go tse gore go busa a sekolo.
Let’s celebrate!

The month of May is filled with special opportunities for children to use reading and writing in meaningful and fun ways! Here are some ideas for the different celebrations this month. Rather than trying to do all of them, choose one or two that you think will most interest your children.

Mother’s Day (12 May)

Invite the mothers of the children at your reading club (or people who are like mothers to them) to join you at the reading club session which is closest to Mother’s Day. Read or tell a story about a mother-child relationship to everyone and then invite the mothers and their children to spend time reading stories and looking at books together.

Instead of giving cards to their mothers, suggest that the children follow the steps below to create special Mother’s Day messages for their moms!

1. Cut out the three rectangles on page 3 by cutting along the black dotted lines.
2. Fold each rectangle along the blue line.
3. Glue the two parts together.
4. Write a different message to your mom on the front cover, but the rest of their book should be written by an author about someone else’s life. Encourage the children to share their finished story with you!
5. Find three different places in your home to put your book display. Invite the mothers of the children at your reading club (or people who are like mothers to them) to join you at the reading club session which is closest to Mother’s Day. Read or tell a story about a mother-child relationship to everyone and then invite the mothers and their children to spend time reading stories and looking at books together.

International Day of Families (15 May) and Biographer’s Day (16 May)

Explain that a biography is a book written by an author about someone else’s life. Encourage the children to choose a member of their family to start writing, suggest that they do some research by talking to people who know this person.

1. Write a different message to your mom on the blank side of each rectangle. Then decorate both sides.
2. Fold each rectangle along the blue line.
3. Glue the two parts together.
4. Write a different message to your mom on the front cover, but the rest of their book should be written by an author about someone else’s life. Encourage the children to share their finished story with you!
5. Find three different places in your home to put your book display. Invite the mothers of the children at your reading club (or people who are like mothers to them) to join you at the reading club session which is closest to Mother’s Day. Read or tell a story about a mother-child relationship to everyone and then invite the mothers and their children to spend time reading stories and looking at books together.

Drawing Day (16 May)

Give your children some sheets of blank paper and challenge them to create a storybook by drawing pictures only! They will need to write the title of the story and their names on the front cover, but the rest of their book should be only the pictures they have drawn. Invite them to share their finished story with you!

A re ketekeng!

Kgwedhi ya Motseheganong nka le ditlholo di le ditsi tse bana ba ka di diriseng go buisa le go kwalwa ka ditsele tse di kgotsotafang tse di monate! A ke maele a diketekametlo tse di farologaneng tsa kgwedhi e. Go na le gore a leke go dira meletlo yothele, lifhophele e le mongwe kgotsa e le mebedi e e ka kagthang bana.

Letsetsi la Bomme (12 Motseheganong)

Laletsa bomme ba bana ba ma setlhapheng sa gago sa puso /kgotsa batlakokoari ba bana! Go fakatla le bana go se fako sa go fakatla go bontla go tshwao go pho. Go bontla! Ke maele a diketekametlo tse di ditshego go khalapile ka kgotlaenae. Go na le gore a leke go dira meletlo yothele, lifhophele e le mongwe kgotsa e le mebedi e e ka kagthang bana.

Letsetsi la Boditshabatsha la Masika (15 Motseheganong)

Letsetsi la Bakwadi ba Bayokerafi (16 Motseheganong)

Thalosa gore bayokerafi ka buka e e kwadilweng ke malkwadi ka gorobotho ya mafelo mongwe. Rotloetsa bana go ithla mone gore mango ka mafelo a free ya buka go bulela mla mafa ka go bulela. Ke maele a diketekametlo tse dintsho.

Letsetsi la go Thala Ditshwantsho (16 Motseheganong)

Fa bana ba gago mathane a ditsebe tsa pampiri e e sa kwelaeng mme o ba gwenthe gore go tshwao go bulela mla mafa ka go bulela. Bele ka simokola go kwalwa, tshihiyana gore ba dire dipotlaisoa go bulela ka go bulela.

WIN! FENYA!

For a chance to win some Book Dash books, write a review of the story, Little Goat (pages 7 to 10), and email it to team@bookdash.org, or take a photo and tweet us at @bookdash. Remember to include your full name, age and contact details.

Go bana thfono ya go gaga dibuak tsa Book Dash, kwala tsehatshego ya lelawane, Potsane (ditsebe 7 go ya go 10), mme o le romale go team@bookdash.org, kgotsa tsaya setshwantsho mme o se romale ka twitter go @bookdash. Gakologelwa go tsetsehla maina a gago ka batlako, dingwaga le diriseng nga gogo tsa kgolagano.
HAPPY MOTHER'S DAY!

ITUMELELE LETSATSITSI LA BOMME!
Create TWO cut-out-and-keep books

1. Take the sheet with pages 5, 6, 11 and 12 on it and make one book. The sheet with pages 7, 8, 9 and 10 on it makes up the other book.

2. The sheet with pages 5, 6, 11 and 12 on it makes up one book. The sheet with pages 7, 8, 9 and 10 on it makes up the other book.

3. Use each of the sheets to make a book. Follow the instructions below to make each book:
   a) Fold the sheet in half along the black dotted line.
   b) Fold it in half again along the green dotted line.
   c) Cut along the red dotted lines.

“Story Bosso is the annual multilingual storytelling talent search held by Nal’ibali. It provides aspiring storytellers with an opportunity to showcase their talent and it promotes storytelling in all South African languages.”

The Story Bosso theme for 2018 was, “Heroes show us how to live our lives. They give us hope and motivate us to overcome challenges. By remembering and telling the stories of our heroes, we aim to inspire greatness in South Africa’s children,” explained Jade Jacobsohn, Managing Director of The Nal’ibali Trust.

Storytelling is an important part of our heritage. It also plays a key role in children’s literacy development by encouraging the use of their imagination, curiosity and empathy.

More than 50 Story Bosso storytelling events were held across the country during September 2018 to allow members of the public to practise and build their storytelling skills before entering the contest.

The winner, thirteen-year-old Praises Banda from Ga-Khi, Danke Village, in Limpopo, was selected from over two thousand entries. A further five provincial winners were also selected, namely: Thabohe Khoele from Free State, Sibongile Mofokeng from Gauteng, Akhila Cweve from Eastern Cape, Mandisa Madlala from KwaZulu-Natal and Nhlanhla Munyate from Western Cape.

“We were blown away by Praises Banda who told her story so skilfully in her home language, SePedi,” said Jacobsohn. “Told with both sadness and passion, Praise’s story was about her personal hero, Khokhelo Sasebola, who put an end to the bullying she endured at school.

“You could hear the sadness in Praise’s voice. You could tell the bullying was traumatic, but, at the same time, you could hear her passion for celebrating the deed of her hero. Her command of Sepedi is commendable. Though the story was told in simple sentences, Praises used the language playfully,” commented Lorato Tek, one of the Story Bosso judges.

“We know that well-told stories can inspire children to explore stories in books too, and sharing stories with children helps to root the seeds of a reading culture in daily life. We are proud of all of our winners for showing us what good storytelling is,” concluded Jacobsohn.

Three winners were also selected, namely: Thabiso Khoeli from Free State, Sibongile Mofokeng from Gauteng, Akhila Cweve from Limpopo, Mandisa Madlala from KwaZulu-Natal and Nhlanhla Munyate from Western Cape.

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This story written by Niki Daly is from Sharp-Sharp! Thoko, published by Jacana Media and available in bookstores and online from www.jacana.co.za. Sharp-Sharp! Thoko is available in English, Afrikaans, isiXhosa and isiZulu. Jacana publishes books for young readers in all eleven official South African languages. To find out more about Jacana titles go to www.jacana.co.za.

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Mama laid baby Bongi down on a towel. Then she removed his smelly nappy and dropped it into a plastic carrier bag. She sent Thoko off to fill a bowl with warm water to wipe baby Bongi’s bottom clean.

"Powder, please," asked Mama. And Thoko handed her the baby powder.

"Clean nappy, please," asked Mama. And Thoko handed her a clean nappy.

"There!" said Mama. "Powder bum! Now he's happy!"

Mama picked up baby Bongi and looked at Thoko.

"Would you like to hold him?" asked Mama.

"No way," said Thoko, "I've got lots to do."

First, Thoko did her washing. Then she pegged Nichelle’s ballgown on the line. Next, she opened her box of beads, but before she could thread one …

"NGWEE! NGWEE! NGWEE!"

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 or www.nalibali.mobi

Nal’ibali le le kwadilwe ke Niki Daly go tswa go. Sharp-Sharp! Thoko, e e phaladi tla ke Jacana Media mme e bonwa a lela tsotlhe ya matlakala. A kopa Thoko gore a mo tlele sekotlolo sa metsi a a bothito go phimola marago a ga lesea Bongi.

"Tlisa poere, tsweetswee," ga bua Mama. Thoko a mo fa poere ya masea.

"Mongato o o phepa, tsweetswee" ga bua Mama. Thoko a mo fa mongato o o phepa.

"O a bona jaanong!" ga bua Mama. "Poere e e nkgisang monate! Bona gore o itumetse jang!"

Mama a tsaya Bongi mme a leba Thoko. "A o batla go mo tshwara?" Mama a botsa.

"Nnyaya," ga bua Thoko. "Ke na le tiro e ntsi e ke tshwanetseng go e dira.

Santlha, Thoko a simolola ka go tlhatswa mosese. Fa a fetsa a anega mosese wa ga Nichelle mo terateng. Fa a fetsa a bula lebokoso la dibaga, fela pele a simolola go roka a utlwa …

"NGWEE! NGWEE! NGWEE!"

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Nal’ibali ke lelela go busetsa monate e le go rolloetsa le go jala motlha go buisa go rolloetsa go. Go lela mo www.nalibali.org kgotsa mo www.nalibali.mobi

"Niki Daly"
It was a Saturday morning when baby Bongi arrived.

“Aunty Xoliswa has to be at the morning market to sell her necklaces, so I’ve offered to babysit,” Mama explained to Thoko.

“Thoko can help,” said Gogo.

“Why can’t Aunty Xoliswa take her baby with her?” asked Thoko, who had plans of her own.

“Because if he cries, I can’t see to my customers,” explained Aunty Xoliswa.

“It will be fun to have a baby in the house,” said Mama.

“But babies cry all the time,” said Thoko.

“Oh, I remember when you were a baby,” said Gogo.

And the minute Aunty Xoliswa left, that’s exactly what baby Bongi did.

“WHE! WHE! WHE!”

Ke ya go phepafatsa ntlo mme fa ke fetsa re ka ya kwa marekelong fa Xoliswa a fetsa go tsaya Bongi,” ga bua Mama.

E rile fela ka nako eo, ba emisiwa ke go utlwa …

“NGWEE! NGWEE! NGWEE!” ya ga Bongi.

“E re ke ye go mo tlhola,” ga bua Mama.

“O tlhoka go fetolwa mongato,” ga bua Mama, a tla a tshotse Bongi.

“Phuu!”

“Tla o nthuse, Thoko,” ga bua Mama.

“Nnyaya!”

ga bua Thoko a ithibile dinko.

“Tswelela pele fela jalo” ga bua Nkoko. “Tsatsi lengwe, o tla nna le lesea la gago, mme o tla itse go fetola mongato.”

Thoko a sala Mama le lesea le le nkgang morago go ya mo phaposing ya boitapoloso.

Mama said, “Thoko, will you please help me! Baby Bongi needs a song.”

So, Gogo switched off the TV. And Mama showed Thoko how to hold baby Bongi safely on her lap.

“Let’s sing Lala bhabha to him,” said Gogo.

“Lala bhabha lala! Go to sleep baby boy!”

After a while, Mama took sleepy baby Bongi from Thoko and settled him back in his buggy.

Gogo went on watching TV. And Thoko went to check if Nichelle’s dress was drying on the line. It was dry, so she dressed Nichelle.

“WHE! WHE! WHE!”

This time baby Bongi was hungry. So, Mama fed him and sat him on the floor between puffy pillows.

“Thoko,” asked Mama, “will you please play with baby Bongi? I have so many things still to do.”

“WHE! WHE! WHE!”
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Nal’ibali ke letsholo la bosetšhaba la go buisetso monate e le go rafeloetsa le go jala mowa wa go busa ga rafelo Aforika Borwa. Go bona tshedimosetso ka bafalo, etela mo www.nalibali.org kgotsa mo www.nalibali.mobi

The Kae
Mama Podi a nakaetsa e gore Porsane o
O ne a tseketsa ke Maha Podi

Goa wondered where Little Goat had gone.

She had walked far from Mother Goat. Mother Goat wondered where Little Goat had gone.

Little Goat

Potsane

Nicola Anne Smith
Tiffany Mac Sherry
Mirna Lawrence

Lots more free books at bookdash.org

Little Goat found the sweetest grass. She ate and ate.
Potsane a fitlhela bojang jo bo monate.
A ja mme a sa fetse.

She had walked far from Mother Goat. Mother Goat wondered where Little Goat had gone.

She looked in the mealie patch, but Little Goat was not there.

A lebelela mo setsheng sa mmopo, fela Potsane o ne a se teng.
Little Goat went to find the sweetest grass. The sky was blue above. But she did not look up.

Potsane o ile go ipatlela bojang jo bo monate. Legodimo le ne le le letala. Fela a seke a leba kwa godimo.

“Ke ne ke sa lathega … Ke ne ke le fa ka dinako tsothe!” ga bua Potsane.

“I wasn’t lost … I have been here all the time!” said Little Goat.

Mother Goat ran to the river. But Little Goat was not there. “Where are you, Little Goat?” bleated Mother Goat.


Fa a ntse a tsamaya, Potsane o ne a ntse a katogela kgakala le Mama Podi.
As she walked along, Little Goat moved further and further away from Mother Goat. A bird called to Mother Goat, “Little Goat is asleep in the sweet grass across the bridge.”

The river gurgled below. But Little Goat did not listen to its song. The river gurgled below. But Little Goat did not listen to its song.

“Wake up, Little Goat,” said Mother Goat gently. “You were lost!”

“Tsoga, Potsane,” Mama Podi a buela kwa tlase. “O ne o lathegile!”

Noka e ne e opelela kwa tlase. Fela Potsane a se ka a reetsa pina ya yona.
A bird called to her, saying, “How do you do?” But Little Goat didn’t answer.

Nonyane e ne ya mmitsa, e re, “O tlhotse jang?” Fela Potsane a se ka a arabga.

There she found Little Goat fast asleep.

A fitlhela Potsane a robetse koo.
Mama a tlhalosetsa Thoko.

"Thoko a ka thusa," ga bua Nkoko.

"Goreng Mmangwane Xoliswa a sa tsamaye le lesea?" ga botsa Thoko, yo o neng a na le mabaka a gagwe.

"Ka gonne fa a ka lela, ga nkitla ke kgona go thusa bareki," Mama a thaloetsa Thoko.

By the time Aunty Xoliswa returned, Thoko was very, very tired from playing with baby Bongi.

"Here’s a ‘thank you’ present for being such a sweet babysitter," said Aunty Xoliswa as she tied one of her beautiful beaded necklaces around Thoko’s neck.

"Thank you," said Thoko, with a BIG yawn.

Mama looked at Gogo and said, "Oh dear, Thoko is too tired to come shopping with us today."

Yebo! Thoko’s eyes had started to close. Gogo giggled. "Eish! It looks as though the babysitter needs a babysitter," joked Gogo.

So Gogo stayed at home…

While Thoko slept… and slept… and slept.
“Thoko, please rock the baby buggy. Babies like being rocked,” said Gogo. So, Thoko rocked the baby buggy.

“Not so hard …” said Gogo, “… gently.” Thoko did it gently, and baby Bongi stopped crying.

“There,” whispered Gogo. “He’s falling asleep.”

“Breakfast is ready,” called Mama.

On tippy-toes, Thoko and Gogo followed the yummy smell of eggs and bacon into the kitchen.

“So, what are your plans for this morning?” Mama asked Thoko.

“I’m going to wash Nichelle’s ballgown,” said Thoko. Then she thought some more, “And thread beads … and … and …”

“What busy mornings you are both going to have,” said Gogo. “I’m going to put my feet up and see what’s on TV.”
Get story active!

Here are some activities for you to try. They are based on all the stories in this edition of the Nal’ibali Supplement: Thoko, the babysitter (pages 5, 6, 11 and 12), Little Goat (pages 7 to 10) and The tale of Oxpecker and Buffalo (page 14).

**Thoko, the babysitter**

Be a word detective and find these words in the story.

1. The sound that a baby makes ________________
2. The name of a song _________________________
3. A day of the week ___________________________
4. A time of day ______________________________
5. Something we do with our bodies _____________
6. The name of something you wear around your neck ___________________________
7. A word that describes something that smells or tastes nice.
8. The name of something you carry things in. ___________________________
9. The name of something you push a baby in. ________________
10. A word that rhymes with “nappy”. ___________________________
11. A word ending with the letters -ful. ___________________________
12. Something you do with beads ___________________________
13. The name of a place with lots of shops. ___________________________
14. The opposite of “dirty” ________________
15. The name of Thoko’s doll. ___________________________

**The tale of Oxpecker and Buffalo**

Do you have any suggestions for what Oxpecker and Buffalo could do to get along better? Write a letter to them in which you share these ideas. (Do this with a group of friends or on your own!)

**Kgang ya ga Kalatshomi le Nare**

A o na le ditshishinya dingwe ka go se Kalatshomi le Nare ba ka se dirang gore ba utlwane? Ba kwelela tekwa la go mo la o tshangso se se ka dinwang. (O ka dira se le Sethopha sa ditlala tsa gago kgotsa o le esi!)

**Little Goat**

- Discuss with your children what it means to be lost by asking, “Do you think Little Goat was lost? Why/why not?”
- Invite your children to draw a picture that shows what it feels like to be lost.
- Challenge older children to retell the story using human characters in place of Mother Goat and Little Goat.

**Thoko, motlhokomedi wa lesea**

Tire selelaedi sa mafoko mme o tsome mafoko a mo leinaneng.

1. Modumo o o dirwang ke lesea fa le lela ___________________________
2. Leina la pina ya go tuntuletsa ___________________________
3. Letsatsi la beke ___________________________
4. Nako ya letsatsi ___________________________
5. Dio tse di jweng ka difitholo ___________________________
6. Leina la selo se o se aparang mo malangeng ___________________________
7. Lalatlehwa le le dirisiwang fa go na le monko a o seng monate ___________________________
8. Lefelo le noko a neng a fetlola mongota wa lesea ma go lona ___________________________
9. Leina la sengwe se o se kgathameletsang kwa pule le ki moraga go didimatsa lesea ___________________________
10. Dilo di le pedi tse Thoko a neng a di dira go tshamekiso lesea Bongi ___________________________
11. Lefo le le feletang ka tse ___________________________
12. Se Thoko a neng a se anegile ma terateng ___________________________
13. Lefelo le ma go lona go filithelwang mabenkele a mantsi ___________________________
14. Lefiletso la lefo le “leswe”. ___________________________
15. Leina la mpopo ya ga Thoko ___________________________

**Potsane**

- Buisana le bana ba gago gore ga limela go raya eng ka ga botsa gare, “A lo akanya gore Potsane o ne o limeta? Goreng lo dumela/goreng lo sa dumele?”
- Kopa bana ba gago go Ulala setshwana se se supang makoolo a go limela.
- Gwedilana bana ba bagoswane go anela leinaane gaphe ba dirisa baanelwa ba batho boemong iwa Mama Podi le Potsane.
The tale of Oxpecker and Buffalo

By Kai Tuomi Illustrations by Samantha van Riet

In the old days, Oxpecker had a bright yellow bill. He lived in a little hut in a patch of long grass. Each day he would sweep his hut before setting off into the grass to catch his favourite food. At night he would climb into his nest-bed, his belly full of green grasshoppers, flies and wriggly worms.

If anyone came into the patch of long grass, Oxpecker would fly up and shout at them. He would peck them and make a fuss until they went away. He liked to live alone, and he didn't want to share with anyone.

One day, while Oxpecker was out searching for insects, he heard a low rumble, like the sound of thunder rolling in the hills, and something blocked out the sun.

"What now?" shrieked Oxpecker, flying up out of the long grass to get a better view.

A big, black animal with heavy horns was walking through the long grass.

"Hello," said Buffalo. "I haven’t eaten anything in weeks. This long grass is exactly what I need. May I have some?"

"No! Go away!" shouted Oxpecker.

"Well, I’ll die if I don’t eat something. There hasn’t been any rain for months. This is the only patch of long grass around here. Won’t you let me eat some of it, please?"

"Didn’t you hear me? Go away!" said Oxpecker flying around Buffalo’s head.

"But you don’t even eat grass," Buffalo said. And then he tried again, “We could share the grass.”

“I don’t share! This is mine! Mine! Mine! Now go away!" shouted Oxpecker.

Buffalo’s forehead wrinkled and his eyes narrowed to slits. He got so angry that his tail swished back and forth, making a loud clapping sound as it struck the sides of his rump. “Well, if you are going to be rude, I’m going to eat it anyway. I eat grass, that is what I do, and I am hungry, so here I GO, you rude bird,” said Buffalo about to chomp on some grass.

“You wouldn’t dare!” shrieked Oxpecker.

"How are you going to stop me? Look at how big I am. And because you’re being so rude, I’ve decided that I’m going to eat and eat and eat until I’m full.” And with a loud MUNCH! CRUNCH! Buffalo started to eat.

This made Oxpecker so angry that the end of his beak turned bright red. Oxpecker flew around Buffalo’s head shouting and shrieking and whooping, but Buffalo just kept on eating. Soon all the long grass was gone. To make matters worse, Buffalo put his big hoof right through the roof of Oxpecker’s hut.

Oxpecker flew up onto Buffalo’s back and started pecking away at his skin.

"That’s not going to work," said Buffalo. "My skin is very thick. Even Lion has tried to bite me with his sharp teeth and I got away. You are too small, Oxpecker. And you deserved what you got. I was willing to share."

“Well, that’s it then," said Oxpecker growing suddenly quiet. "I was only angry and rude because that was my home. Now I have no home and no food – all those delicious green grasshoppers, flies and wriggly worms that lived in the long grass are gone! Everything’s gone.”

Buffalo looked back at Oxpecker, who was crying, and then to the bare patch of earth and the broken hut. “I’m sorry I destroyed your home,” he said, “but maybe I can make it up to you. I have a problem with insects, you see. I mean, just take a look at my back. There are always far too many insects hanging on and crawling all over me. You could eat them, and it would be really nice to have someone finally get rid of them for me.”

Oxpecker looked up and down Buffalo’s body and noticed all the little insects clinging to Buffalo’s skin. The bird’s tummy rumbled, but the thought of doing Buffalo a favour after everything he had done, made Oxpecker angrier and angrier. His yellow bill grew redder and redder.

“First you ate all my lovely grass!” shouted Oxpecker. “Then you wrecked my house. You actually put your big hoof right through the roof! Now you want me to eat all these insects as a favour!” He walked up and down Buffalo’s back, pecking at the insects as he talked. “You really are the worst, Buffalo! As if I would help you,” he said with his little mouth full of insects.

Buffalo simply shrugged and walked off with Oxpecker riding on his back, shouting and eating insects. And they are still doing that to this day, but Oxpecker never forgave Buffalo, and his yellow beak stayed red forever.
Kgang ya ga Kalatshomi le Nare

Ka Kai Tuomi  n Ditshwantsho ka Samantha van Riet

Bogalagoditlwa, Kalatshomi o ne a na le molomo o o serolwana. O ne a nna mo nthwane ang e a fa gara bojang jo bolele. Letsatsi lengwe le lengwe o ne a pephaditsa nthwana ya gagwe pele a ya kwa bojannyaeng go iponela dijo tse a di rating. Maitsoba o a palama mo boloa mo sethengang, mpa ya gagwe e tsetse ditse tse di tala, dints le diboko.

Fa ga le mongwe yo o a ka flang me bseang sa bojang jo bolele, Kalatshomi o ne a folo a kwa godimo a ba oama. O ne a ba lomolamo a ba tena ga fithele ba tsamaya. O ne a rata go nna a le es, e bile o ne a sa rate go abalana le ope.

Ka letsatsi lengwe, fa Kalatshomi a tswle a ile go selo ditse, a ufitya sengwe se dumela kwa tala, jaka modumo wa legadima le itaya mo ditshangen, mme sengwe se thabile letsatsi.

"Ke eng jaanong?" Kalatshomi a bokolela, a folo go tswa mo bojanneyng jo bolele gore a bone sentile. Phologolo e kgolo, e ntsho ka dinaka tse di boima e ne e tsamaya mo bojanneyng jo bolele.

"Dumela," ga bua Nare. "Go ke ise ke je sepe mo dibekeng di le mmolwa. Bojang jo bolele ke bona ke bo thokang. A nika fula bojang jo?"

"Ninyaya! Tsamaya!" Kalatshomi a goa.

"Fa go ntse jalo, ke tlele go sa fa ke sa se sepe. Dipula di tshikile go na ka lebaka le telelele. Lefelo le ke lone fela le nang le bojang jo bolelele mo setsheng se. A o ka metla go ja go le gonnye, tsweetsewe?"

"A go a nikiwaxa svela? Tsamaya!" Kalatshomi a bua a folo a dikologa tsho ya go Nare.

"Kana wena go a jeboang, ga bua Nare. A bo a leka ga-pe. "Re ke ka nna ra abalana bojang."

"Ga ke abalane! Ke jwa me! Jwa me! Jwa me! Jaanong tsamaya!" ga bua Kalatshomi.

Nare a sosobanya phatla a ngotso le matlobo a gagwe. A Sågålo thata a pena mogata go ya kwa pele a kwa mora, a ntse a bopha, mogata a itaya mathakoare a mmele. "Fa e le go o tlele go nna makgalaka, ke tlele go bo tsyao. Ke fula bojang, ke se ke se dirang, mme ke tshpreneke fela, ka jalo, KE A FULA, nonyane ke wena e e makgalaka," ga bua Nare a le gautle go fola bojang.

"Leka fela!" ga bua Kalatshomi.

"O tlele go nthweleng phe? Lela gara ke mogolo phe. Le gnome ka gara o makgalaka, ke swsetse gara ke tlele go fula, ke tlele go ka fule go fihlo ke kgana. Go nna modumo wa go PHELPHURA! le go MULUMBA! Nare a simakola ga fola.

Se sa tena Kalatshomi thata mme molomana wa gagwe wa fetoga wa nna mohibidu. Kalatshomi a folo go dikologa tsho ya go Nare a goa, a gatlwa, e bile a kgalama, fela Nare a tselelela go fula bojang. Ka bonako fela bojang bafole jo bolele be ne bo fedile. Go ufitya Kalatshomi bophoko le go fole, Nare a gata nthwana ya go Kalatshomi ka tsho ya gagwe e Kgolo.

Kalatshomi a folo ke mokwatlang wa ga Nare mme a simakola go kabolala lefela ka go Nare.

"Se ga se kifela se thu sa ka sepe," ga bua Nare. "Jelafo la me le lekima thata. Le Tau o setse e lelala go nmot a meno a gagwe a a bagale mme ke lo thate. Wena o maone thata, Kalatshomi: Makgalaka a gago a go a busetsa sepe. Ke ne le ka ba ba abalane."

"Fela go siame jaanong," ga bua Kalatshomi ka lentswe le le ka tala. "Ke ne ke tenegile e bile ke le makgalaka ke gonne e lo legae la me. Jaanong ga ke na legae le fa e le dijo – ditse tebele tse di tala tse di monte, dints le diboko tse di neng di nna mo bojanneyng di le! Tsotlhe fela di ile."

Nare a lebo Kalatshomi gagwe, yo a neng a lebo jaanong, jaanong a lebelela mo lebelang le le senang bojang le nthwana e e thulilele. "Ke maswaba fa ke thabile nthwana ya gagwe, a bula jalo, "fela nika dira sengwe go go thu sa. Ke trenggwana ke ditshenekego, a o bono. Lela fela mokwatla wa me. Go o le ditshenekego di di dints di kilekile di siala mo modomo ga me. O ka nna wa di ja, e bile nika tumela fa mongwe di de fela fela nthwana ya go." Kana wena go o jeboang, ga bua Nare ka leka ga-sebele, "Go ke jeboang, go jeboang! Ga ke abalana bojang, go bo tsyao. Ke fula bojang, ke ke se di tala, mme ke tshreneke fela, ka jalo, KE A FULA, nonyane ke wena e e makgalaka." ga bua Nare a le gautle le go fola bojang.

"Leka fela!" ga bua Kalatshomi.

"Nere o ne a tshoketsa gofela a gagwe ka bonya mme a tsamaya le Kalatshomi a palame mo mokwatlang wa gagwe, a oama a ntse a ja ditshenekego. Le gompieno ba tselelela leka jalo, fela Kalatshomi ka a se a ithwarele Nare, mme molomone wa gagwe o o serolwane o ne va fetogela leruri go nna mohibidu.

"Sa ntho a jeboang ja bo monate jwa me!" Kalatshomi a goa. "Fa o fetsa wa nthwana ya me. O gatle le go robakanya di health le ta nle me ka ke lo ka lo e Kgolo! Jaanong a bako ke go e lebole lo mmo moloko lo go Nare. Moloko wa gagwe o o serolwana wa fetoga bohibidu le go fola."

"Sa ntho a jeboang ja bo monate jwa me!" Kalatshomi a goa. "Fa o fetsa wa nthwana ya me. O gatle le go robakanya di health le ta nle me ka ke lo ka lo e Kgolo! Jaanong a bako ke go e lebole lo mmo moloko lo go Nare. Moloko wa gagwe o o serolwana wa fetoga bohibidu le go fola."

Nare o ne a tshoketsa magofela a gagwe ka bonya mme a tsamaya le Kalatshomi a palame mo mokwatlang wa gagwe, o oama a ntse a ja ditshenekego. Le gompieno ba tselelela leka jalo, fela Kalatshomi ka a se a ithwarele Nare, mme molomone wa gagwe o o serolwane o ne va fetogela leruri go nna mohibidu.
Tell a story!

- Look at this picture. What do you think Priya and her mom are doing? Where do you think Priya's little brother, Rahul, has come from? Why is he running? What do think is going to happen next?
- Use the picture to help you tell your own story about Priya, Rahul and their mom. This picture could be where your story starts or where it ends!
- Share your story with a family member or a friend.

Anela leinane!

- Leba setshwantsho se. O akanya gore Priya le mmaaqwe ba dia reng? O akanya gore mmaaqwe Priya, Rahul, o tswa kae? Goreng a taboga? O akanya gore go life go diragola eng se se latelang?
- Dirisa setshwantsho ga go thu sa anela leinane la gago ka go Priya, Rahul le mmaaqwe. Setshwantsho se e ka nna kwa leinane ka gago le simokolologa le go felela teng?
- Arogana leinane la gago le mongwe wa lasa liko tsa tla.