Go ithutha ka dipina, dipoko tsa bana le ka go tshameka

A o gapola nako ya fa o ne o tshameka metshameka tsa bana ba bangwe fa o ne o le ngwana? A o ne o rata o dipoka dipoketsa go bokgela dipoko tsa bana? Ga ga no pakgale gore a ka tswa o le wle wile le bela lo golebo gore do gore a le wa ithuta ka megapolo e mebelo le bokgoni jw la bokgela jw le bokgela jw le bokgela jw le bokgela jw. Bana batho ba ithuta ka ditsalosho di le dintsi tsa go tshameka. Go tshameka go godisa bokgoni jw bone jw le bokgela go bona dilo ka leitlho la mogopolo e bile go oketsega.

Bana botlhe ba tlhoka ditshono di le dintsi tsa go tshameka. Go tshameka go lemoga, o ile wa ithuta ka megopolo e mesha le bokgoni jo bokgela jw. Fa o ne o le ngwana? A o ne o rata go opela dipina kgotsa go bolela dipoko. A o gopola nako ya fa o ne o tshameka metshameko ka teng.

Learning through song, rhyme and play

Do you remember playing games with other children when you were a child? Did you love to sing songs or say rhymes? You likely had a lot of fun, and without realising it, you learnt new ideas and skills. All children need plenty of opportunities to play. Playing feeds their imaginations and develops their problem-solving, social and language skills. These skills help children become resilient, well-adjusted problem-solvers.

Why use songs, rhymes and games?

Children learn when they play and have fun. Songs, rhymes and games develop children’s home language skills and are a natural way to learn a second language.

- They reinforce children’s knowledge and experiences and build self-esteem, which is very important for learning.
- When adults participate in songs and games with children, it builds a sense of trust and strengthens the bond between them.
- Songs and games relax children. Children struggle to learn when they are anxious, under pressure or scared.

How to use songs, rhymes and games?

Use body movements and actions that fit the words of the song or rhyme.

Print or write the words of the songs for children who can read or write.

Use body movements and actions that fit the words of the song or rhyme.

When adults participate in songs and games with children, it builds a sense of trust and strengthens the bond between them.

Songs and games relax children. Children struggle to learn when they are anxious, under pressure or scared.

To find songs and rhymes

Teach children the songs and rhymes that you learnt as a child.

Use songs everyone knows and change the words to reflect your children’s experiences.

Make up your own songs or rhymes based on the stories you read.

Ask children to teach you the songs and rhymes they know and let them make up their own songs and rhymes.

Borrow illustrated books of rhymes from your library.

Visit https://www.youtube.com/#!/TheNalibaliChannel/videos for examples of games, songs and rhymes that you can use.

This supplement is available in the following newspapers: Eyethu Umlazi, Eastern Cape Rising Sun and Polokwane Observer.
Some children can happily sit still during a long bedtime story, while others start to fidget and lose interest quickly. Some children love books, and others need a bit of encouragement. This is normal and can change as they grow older.

Children who don’t like to read are sometimes thought of as “less able” readers. This is not true. They may not be interested in reading because they have never connected with the books around them, don’t have books in their preferred language or haven’t grown up in a reading culture.

Parents, reading to your children regularly should be an enjoyable time together. Your children will then connect reading with enjoyment and be more likely to read on their own later on. It takes time to develop the habit of reading regularly, but the most important thing is to start!

Children need books and stories in a language that they can read and understand. The books should be on topics that they are interested in or that are relevant to their lives and, importantly, that are enjoyable! Nal’ibali has hundreds of free, beautifully illustrated South African children’s stories available at www.nalibali.org/stories.

1. **Focus on what your children enjoy**
   Humans are naturally fascinated and connected to stories – whether it’s movies, family stories, or telling someone about your day. Find stories that your children like, whether it’s comic books or cartoons, or even information books.

2. **Greater exposure**
   Visit the library and let your children choose books that they want to read. Respecting what your children want to read helps them to grow as readers.

3. **Make it personal**
   Most of the time, children associate reading with schoolwork. Make reading fun by leaving little notes or poems in your child’s lunch box, for example, or on their bed. Once you start making reading and stories a regular personal activity, children will start developing a positive relationship with reading.

4. **Storyplay**
   Start a love of stories in one- to five-year-olds by reading to them. Stimulate your child’s imagination and cognitive development by acting out parts of the story together and talking about the characters.
Kafa o ka dirisang mainane a rona ka ditsele tse di farologaneng ka gone

1. Bolelela ngwana wa gago leanye. Buse sa bo o tlhalo a bolelela leanye. Dirisa lentswe la gago, setlheng le mmele o bo o dirisang mainane e nne la mmatota.

2. Buisea ngwana wa gago leanye. Buse sa bo o tlhalo a buisea leanye. R.bpm.a leanye ka go tlhakane re go tlhakane re go tlhakane. O se ka wa baakanya diphosoa tse bone, mme ba thuse lela la bo ka kopa ka do ka jabo.


4. Reetsa ngwana wa gago fa a buisea. Reetsa kwantle ga bo o mo tsela mo gane. Bo bolelela leanye ka bokgosi ga o bo o tlhalo a bo buisea leanye leanye leanye.

5. Dira ditse bo Nna le fathathile o lefatsang leanye? Sene e tlhwanetsa go nna sengwe se wena le ngwana wa gago lo se itumelelang.
**Grow your own library.**
Create TWO cut-out-and-keep books

**The story of the golden rhino**
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 memory tree**
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.

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**Monagwaga, Letsatsi la Bomme le tla ketekiwa ka Santana, ka May 14. Kopanele le rona mo letsoaling lese go fofomabola bomme le rona, mmogoa le basadi ba re ba lebang jaaka bomme le rona. Lotedla ditaela tsa go direla mmaago karata kgotsa o e direle mongwe yo o mo lebang jaaka mmie mo botseleng iwa gago!**

**Dira karata ya Letsatsi la Bomme**
1. Segokola karata go lebagana le mola wa dikhutlo tse dikhibidu.
2. Mena karata go lebagana le mola wa dikhutlo tse dintsho.
4. Ka fa lethakoreng le go nang le setshwantsho, kwaleda motho yo o filling go mo naya karata molaetsa. Tsena mmola mo setshwantsho.
5. Ka fa lethakoreng le lengwe, torowa setshwantsho sa gago le motho yo. Kgotsa, kwala poko kgotsa serapa se se tlhosang gore ke eng ta o akanya gore bomme ba botlhokwa.

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**Godisa laeaborari ya gago. Nirele dibuka tsa segu-o-boloke tse PED!**

**Kgang ka ga tshukudu ya gouta**
1. Ntsha lethare la tsebe 9 la faleletsae.
2. Mena lethare ka bogare go lebagana le mola wa dikhutlo tse dintsho.
3. Le mene ka bogare gape go lebagana le mola wa dikhutlo tse di tla go dira buka.
4. Sega go lebagana le mela ya dikhutlo tse dikhibidu go kgaoganya ditsebe.

**Setlhare sa segopotso**
1. Go dira buka e dirisa ditsebe 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 le 12.
2. Tlogela ditsebe 7 le 8 mo gare go ditsebe tse dingwe.
3. Mena mafhe tsa bogare go lebagana le mola wa dikhutlo tse dintsho.
4. A mene ka bogare gape go lebagana le mola wa dikhutlo tse di tla go dira buka.
5. Sega go lebagana le mela ya dikhutlo tse dikhibidu go kgaoganya ditsebe.
Thembi is angry and throws her doll. “Why did Grandpa Nathi have to die!”

Mommy pulls Thembi close on her lap. “It’s okay to be angry,” says Mommy. “I miss Grandpa Nathi too.”

Thembi o galefile mme o furuletsa mpopi wa gagwe kwa. “Ke eng fa Rremogolo Nathi a tshwanela ke go swa!”

Mama o mo gogela mo go ene go mo hara. “Go siame go galefa,” Mama a rialo. “Le nna ke tlhologelelwa Rremogolo Nathi.”

Lots more free books at bookdash.org

Get story active!

★ What do you enjoy doing with your grandpa or grandma? Draw a picture of you and your special grandparent doing your favourite things together.

★ Write a short note or a letter to your special grandparent to tell them how much you love them.

★ Thembi and Thulani were very sad when Grandpa Nathi died. Have you lost someone special? How did you feel, and what made you feel better?

Nna le matlhagathhaga a leinane!

★ Ke eng se o ratang go se dira le remogolo kgotsa mmemogolo wa gago?

★ Torowa setshwanoa se ma go sone wena le mmemogolo kgotsa remogolo wa gago ya o kgethegileng tia dinang sengwe se la se ratang thata mmogole.

★ Thembi le Thulani ka ne ka hutsafetse thata fa Rremogolo Nathi a thokatola. A o kile wa lehengwela ke mongwe ya o kgethegileng? O ne wa ikultwa jang, mme ke eng se se dirileng gore o ikultwe botokag?

Setlhare sa segopotso

Savnola Goldridge • Agrippa Mncedisi Hlophe • Jason Given

The memory tree

Ideas to talk about: What can you see on the memory tree? Who do you think is in the photos? Why do you think the tree is called a memory tree?

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 le tshholo la bastelela la go buisetso amotse e le go rolloetsa le go jola mowo wa go buisa go ralala Afrika Botswana. Go bona tshedimosetsa ka balafelo, etela mo www.nalibali.org
Mommy, Daddy, Thulani and Thembi are wearing their best clothes to go to church for Grandpa Nathi’s funeral. Everyone is coming to remember Grandpa.

Mommy holds Thembi’s hand as they sing Grandpa Nathi’s favourite songs. Everybody sings and dances too.

Thembi and Thulani like to visit the park with Grandpa Nathi. They love their Grandpa Nathi.
Thulani is sitting outside under Grandpa Nathi’s favourite tree. He doesn’t feel like playing with Thembi. He wishes Grandpa Nathi could read him a story.

Daddy smiles. “Now, anytime we want to remember Grandpa Nathi, we can come to our memory tree.”

“We will never forget Grandpa Nathi. He will always be in our hearts.”

Papa o a nyenza. “Ka gone, nako ngwe le ngwe fa re batla go gopola Rremogolo Nathi, re ka tla mo sethareng sa rona sa segopotso.”

“Re ka se ka ra ba ra lebala Rremogolo Nathi. O tla nna a le mo dipelong tsa rona.”
Mommy and Daddy are very sad.

“What’s wrong?” asks Thembi. Her tummy feels sore.

Mommy’s voice is very quiet. “Grandpa Nathi was old and sick. The doctors couldn’t make him better.”

Her eyes fill with tears. “We won’t be seeing Grandpa Nathi again.”

Mama le Papa ba hutsafetse thata.

“Mathata ke eng?” Thembi a botsa jalo. O mata, dithu la ga Mama le kwa tlase.

“Rremogolo Nathi o na e lesetse e ble o ne a.” Lentswe la ga Mama le kwa tlase.

“Motho a gagwe a e nna botlhoko. O Mammy ke e ngi? Thembi a botsa jalo. O Mama le Papa ba hutsafetse thata.”

Together they all stick pictures of Grandpa Nathi onto the tree. They remember the fun times they had.

Thembi claps excitedly.

“This is my new favourite tree!”

Ba kgomaretsa ditshwantsho tsa ga Rremogolo Nathi mmogo mo setlhareng. Ba gopola dinako tse di monate tse ba nnileng le tsole.

Thembi o opa diatla ka boitumelo.

“Se ke setlhare sa me se sesha se ke se ratang thata!”
The kingdom kept growing for hundreds of years. They built their city near the Limpopo River. Traders rode on boats down the river, all the way through South Africa and across Mozambique, until they reached the Indian Ocean.

The Indian Ocean was wonderful for sailing. Swahili merchants from Kenya and Tanzania sailed up and down the coast of Africa, collecting things to trade with other countries in Asia. Sailors from the Middle East, India, and China also sailed across the ocean.

The kings and queens from Mapungubwe would trade their gold and ivory for ceramics, glass jewellery and beautiful cloth from Asia.

They were very creative with their gold. The people who make things from gold are called goldsmiths.
Did you know that 1 000 years ago, the most powerful kings and queens in South Africa lived on top of a hill? Today we call the hill Mapungubwe. That means "hill of the jackal". It is a very big hill, large enough for the kings and queens to have lived with all of their royal families, their guards, and their servants. All of these people together were called the royal court.

On the ground, at the bottom of the hill, lived the rest of the city. Thousands of people lived there. Some farmed the land to grow food. Some made clothing. Some carved wood. And some melted gold to create beautiful jewellery.

The kings and queens were very rich. They mined gold and gathered ivory from elephant tusks. They were also very clever. They created a secret staircase to reach the royal court. The stairs were hidden so that people on the ground couldn’t see who was going up and down.

The goldsmiths had to build very hot fires to melt the gold. The fire needed to heat the gold to more than 1 000 degrees Celsius to melt it. Then the goldsmiths might pour out the melted gold and beat it with a hammer to make a very thin foil. Or they might make gold drops into beads, or stretch out pieces into coils for jewellery.

After the goldsmiths made the gold foil, the woodworkers helped them. The woodworkers carved wood into shapes, and then the goldsmiths shaped the gold foil around it. This way they could shape the gold into animals.

Morago ga gore babetla ka gouta ba dire difelo tsa gouta, babetla ka logong ba ne ba ba thu. Babetla ka logong ba ne ba beta dipopego ka logong mme babetla ka gouta ba thelelele difelo tsa gouta mo go tsona.

Ka yona tsele, ba ne ba kgona go bopa dipholologolo, dijana kgotsa dithele ka gouta.

Ke ka moo babetla ka gouta ba neng ba dira tshukudu ya gouta e e neng e tumile ka gona.

Dikgosi le dikgosigadi ga a ba ka ba tlogela mokwalo ope. Ba tlogetse fela digouta tsa bona, Jaaka BoFaro kwa Egepeto, ba ne ba fithiwa le matlotlo a bona a gouta.
But Grandpa Nathi is very sick in the hospital. His eyes are closed.

The machine next to Grandpa Nathi goes beep, beep, beep.

“Mommy, why won’t Grandpa Nathi sing with me?” asks Thembi.

Mommy says, “Grandpa Nathi can still hear you. His heart is singing with you.”

Le fa go ntse jalo, Rremogolo Nathi o lwala thata kwa kokelong. Matlho a gagwe a tswalegile.

Motšhini o o fa thoko ga Rremogolo Nathi o dira modumo wa bib, bib, bib.

“Mama, ke eng fa Rremogolo Nathi a sa batle go opela le nna?” ga botsa jalo Thembi.

Mama a re, “Rremogolo Nathi o sa ntse a kgona go go utlwa. Pelo ya gagwe e opela le wena.”
Thembi and Thulani are eating breakfast when Daddy walks in with a big, big, big cardboard tree.

“This is a memory tree,” says Daddy. He sticks the cardboard tree on the wall.

Mommy has a box of photos. “Take your favourite pictures of Grandpa Nathi and stick them on the tree.”

At home, Thembi and Thulani are waiting at the window. Mommy and Daddy are taking so long at the hospital.

Then Thembi sees Mommy and Daddy walk up the driveway.

“They are back!”

Kwa gae, Thembi le Thulani ba letile ba eme mo fesetereng.

Mama le Papa ba diega thata kwa kikelong.

Mme ke fa Thembi a bona Mama le Papa ba tsena ka mmila o o tsenang mo jarateng ka one.

“Ba boile!”

They are back on the tree.”

Mommy has a box of photos. “Take your favourite pictures of Grandpa Nathi and stick them on the tree.”

He sticks the cardboard tree on the wall.

“This is a memory tree,” says Daddy.

When Daddy walks in with a big, big, big cardboard tree, Thembi and Thulani are eating breakfast.

Kwa gae, Thembi le Thulani ba letile ba eme mo fesetereng.

Mama le Papa ba diega thata kwa kikelong.

Mme ke fa Thembi a bona Mama le Papa ba tsena ka mmila o o tsenang mo jarateng ka one.

“Ba boile!”
The largest migration of wildlife takes place in Africa! Every year more than 750,000 zebras and 1.2 million wildebeest trek across the Serengeti in Tanzania.

Africa is well known for its beautiful landscapes and abundant wildlife. It is the home of the world’s oldest civilisations and is rich in vibrant cultures and diverse peoples. Let’s explore some facts about the second-largest continent in the world!

The Blyde River Canyon in Mpumalanga is the world’s largest green canyon.

Over 25% of the world’s languages are spoken only in Africa. Nigeria, with 502 spoken languages, has the most living languages in Africa!

Africa is well known for its beautiful landscapes and abundant wildlife. It is the home of the world’s oldest civilisations and is rich in vibrant cultures and diverse peoples. Let’s explore some facts about the second-largest continent in the world!

The earliest humans originated from Africa. Africa is sometimes called The Cradle of Humankind because of the many fossils that suggest that early human life originated here.

Africa produces 70% of the world’s cocoa beans. Cocoa beans are used to make chocolate.

Contact us in any of these ways: • Ikgolaganye le rona ka ngwe ya ditsela tse.
Narenyana o ne a tsoga a le ka kwa ntlheng e sele ya sebata sa bojang mo mosong oo. O ne a sa robala monate bosigo jo bo feli teng. Bosigo jotlo tle ne a utlwa medumo e e tshosang mo sekgweng.

Mo tsishmolong, medumo oo e e ne e utlwa ka kgakala ftha, mme moragonyana e ne ya nna e nrise e ata melana gaufti. E ne e utlwa fela jaaka modumo wa ga duma ga malo a ga Rremogolo Tlou fa a tshwantsho we khalo. Mo mosong oo go ne go bonala go sena epe ya dinare tse dingwe tse di o utlwileng. Le fa Narenyana e ne e le ene nare e nnye mo go botle mo mothapeng wa dinare, a ne a sa ika elelo a go bota dinare tse dingwe tse dinnye ka modumo ono! Ga tla direga eng fa di di ka akanya gore ke leka baka mme di bo di dira melatle ka ene?

Moso ofthe, Narenyana o ne a ipotsa gore modumo o modogo oo a ne e le wa eng. Rremogolo Tlou o ne a ithafunela matlhare a setlhare sa mopane ka kagsi fa Narenyana o ne a feta a ya kwa mosimeng wa metsi. “Rremogolo Tlou, a o ne e ne le malo a gagga a a neng a duma ftha maabane bosigo mo e leng gore ke ne ke kkgona go o utlwa ke le ka kwa ga sekgwa?” Narenyana a botsa jalo.

“Nnya, Narenyana. E ne e se nna. Mala a me a simolotse go duma fa letsatsi le sela go thaba mosong ono,” Rremogolo Tlou a araba jalo. Morago go ffo o ne e a retolega mme a tsamele kwa ditlhareng tse di telele.

Kwa mosimeng wa metsi, Narenyana o ne a kopana le Rakgadi Kubu a arametse letsatsi. “Rakgadi Kubu, a o ka tswa o ile wa utlwa modumo o modogo maabane bosigo?” Narenyana a botsa jalo.

“Nnya, Narenyana. Ditsebe tsa me di ne di le ka fa ftase ka metsi. Ga ka a utlwa sepe,” Rakgadi Kubu a araba jalo. Morago go ffo o ne e eadina a bute melo me loftha jaaka dikubu di tilaetsi go dira mme a tsvala matlho a gagwe go raba leka ka hlaletseng. Narenyana a botsa jalo.

Narenyana o ne a lebelela kwa godimo. Marothodi a magolo a metsi a ne a wa ka diphororo go tswa kwa looping. Narenyana o ne e tsho gega a tsho gega kwa godimo ... ee kana ... e ne e tshwanetse ya bo e le pu le. E ne e le ka kgo a ne le ka kgo a ne le ka kgo a ne le ka duma ga maru fele! Go ne go sana sepe se a tsho gega se bo le.

Ka pelo e e ritibetseng, Narenyana o ne a atemelo gaufti le mmele o o batltho wa ga Mama Nare. O ne a reetsa modumo wa pu le fa a tselelelo a sekefana a rothela a matlhreng le a tshegla, mme morago go ffo a thulamela ka boroko a sa tshwenyegi le e seng.
Get story active!

🌟 Can you remember a time when you heard a scary sound? What did you do? Where did the sound come from?

Draw a picture of Little Buffalo and Aunt Hippo. Draw a speech bubble that comes from Little Buffalo and another that comes from Aunt Hippo. Copy the words from the story that each character says into their speech bubbles.

Think about rain. Write a poem that tells how rain sounds, smells and feels on your skin.
1. Batta dilo di le robedi tse di farologaneng gare ga ditshwantsho tse pedi tseno.

2. Dirá posetara e e nang le setlhogo se se reng Bonwa o buisa ka May!

Make a Get caught reading in May! poster

a. Segolola o ba o teina mmola mo setlhwantsho sa ga Neo mme manago ga foo o ba o se kgosaretse mo lethareng le lekgotla fa pampiri.
b. Kwala leina la buka e Neo a e buisang o bo o torowa setshwantsho mo khabeareng fa pele.
c. Feleletsa setshwantsho go bontsha gore Neo o dutse kae a buisa!
d. Dirá posetara e e nang le setlhogo se se reng Bonwa o buisa letsatsi le letsatsi!

Monate wa Nal’ibali

Nal’ibali fun

Nal’ibali is here to motivate and support you. Contact us in any of these ways:

www.nalibali.org  nalibaliSA  @nalibaliSA  @nalibaliSA