Ga go ke go nna ka bonako thata, ga go ke go nna thari thata!

Go ipha nako ya go buisetsa bana ba ba mo batshelong lwa gago ke peletseto ya bokamoso lwa bone, go sa kgathalasege gore ba na le dingwaga di le kaona pang. Nako ano ya go nna le kamano le bone ba bontsha bana gore o itumelela go nna le bone le gore o kgathala ka bone mme ka nako e tshwanang o nse o dira gore ba nne le dito tse di itumedisang tse ba tla di gopolang ka mainane, dibuka le go buisa batshelo lwa bone jotle!

It’s never too early!

Would you wait until a baby understands what you are saying before you talk to him or her? You also needn’t wait for children to be able to read by themselves before you regularly read to them. Babies and toddlers are comforted by the sound of their caregivers’ voices.

Sharing books with pictures, rhymes and stories with babies teaches them words and language. It’s also a wonderful way to bond with a baby, and pretty soon these words start to make sense.

The more you read aloud and talk to babies, the more words they hear. Very soon, you’ll hear them using these words themselves! This is called building a vocabulary.

Reading to babies helps them understand that print has meaning and teaches them how we tell stories.

Most importantly, when adults regularly read to babies and young children, they grow up seeing reading as fun and worthwhile. So, they are more likely to choose reading as an activity in their free time when they are older.

It’s never too late!

Just like it is never too early to start, it is also never too late to start! Children of all ages benefit from having someone read to them regularly. Being able to sit still and read, or be read to, is an essential skill your child will need to succeed at school and throughout his or her life.

Even once children have learnt to read, you can read books together that are too complicated for them to read on their own. Reading together as a family can make children feel safe and loved.

This supplement is available in the following newspapers: Eyethu Umlazi and Polokwane Observer.

“A one o itse?”
Fa bana ba busa thata
- ba kgona go busa bokaka,
- ba itumele thata go go doro, e bile
- ganitsi go ka drego gore ba thuphe go busa.


“Di do you know?”

The more children read
- the better they become at reading,
- the more pleasure they get from it, and
- the more likely they are to choose to read.

You can find many ideas and guidance in “Guides and Tips” in the “Training” section of our website, www.nalibali.org.

“Go simolola ka leina!”

It starts with a story.
Botsadi le bothokomedi ba bo rategang ba bana ba bannyne, mo Kgatison ya 197, re le re tsera tshedinosesetse ngingwe le dikakantho tse di ka go dipoko tsa bana, mainane le mesthamake e o ka e dirisetsang maseoa le bana ba gago ba bannyne. Mo kgatison eno, re tla bua ka bothokwako jwa go ba tlhotlaha le go ba butsetsa mainane le go ba rafotesa go busa le go kwala, tota le fa ba bana fa ekele ba dilo tse tse.

Dear parents and caregivers of young children, in Edition 197, we included some information and tips about sharing rhymes, stories and games with your babies and young children. In this edition, we will look at the importance of telling and reading them stories and encouraging them to read and write, even if they only pretend!

**Mainane le go tshameka go a tsamaisana**

Bana ba rata go tshikinya mebele ya bone, go tshwara dilo tse di ba dikologileng, go oapela dipina, go tshameka mesthamake, go bua dipoko tsana, go reetsa mainane le go tlhotla ka ong, go torowa le go tirsa e kete ba o busea le go kwala. Isho nako e ntsi ka mo o ka kagongwana le gore tshameka le bone ba gogo, mme o ba neye nako le seboka sa go tshameka ba le nosi/kgotsa le bana ba banye. Seno se tla dirsa gore ba itumele e tile go mme ba thuza gore ba thago lele bolukutla le go samang jwa go tsho. Fa tla ane go no le dilo dingwe tse o ka di dirang go thuza bana ba gago.

**Activities that spark imagination**

Once you have read or told a story to your children, make up play activities based on the story. Children could:

- *Isho nako e ntsi ka mo o ka kagongwana le gore tshameka le itumele tse fa o sena nako e kalo e o sa dling seka ka yone.*
- *Tshameka mesthamake e o ka di dirang tsho le bone.*
- *Ba botse dipoko malebana le gore tshameka le bone le tsho tla le gore a go na le sengwe se ba ba thwanyang.*
- *Gantsi bana ba go ba kgongwana go tsho losa se ka malefoko ka palo go bothokwako gore ba reetsa sentle tota.*
- *Ba bolelele gore wa ba rata le gore o tshameka go ipha nako le bone. Ke nginge ya dilo tse di melomlo tsho tse di ka ba itumele gore ba thelela le bone ba banye e o ka leinane e e lhaanga. Isha nako e ntsi ka mo o ka kagongwana le gore tshameka le bone ba gago, mme o ba neye nako le seboka sa go tshameka ba le nosi/kgotsa le bana ba banye. Seno se tla dirsa gore ba itumele e tile go mme ba thuza gore ba thago lele bolukutla le go samang jwa go tsho. Fa tla ane go no le dilo dingwe tse o ka di dirang go thuza bana ba gago.*

O ka tshaya ditiro tse dintsi tsa mesthamake mo mainane dinao a o a tlhotlang bana ba gago kgotla o a a o ba buseletsang. Lekang go tshameka leinane mimo. Mainane a tsho tse tshwane tla tla.

- *Bu a dikagang nako nako wa gogo a di ratang. Fa ngwana wa gogo a rata kwele le di nako, katla kgotla le tsho tse ka leinane le buang ba kagongwana se ka kwele se o sa se ratang tsho kgotla ka mesthamake le kwele ya dino o ya mo ratang tsho.*
- *Dira gore go mme le badingolotse ba ka kagongwana go ba dirang kgotla ba bua buang dilo tse di tsho tsho.*
- *Dira gore go mme le malefoko mangwe a a boedwokwako.*
- *Dira gore go mme le malefoko mangwe a a boedwokwako.*

Fa o setse o biseletseng kgotla o tlhotla bana ba gago leinane, tshama ditiro tsa mesthamake tse di tsho tsho mo leinane leke. Bana ba ka:

- *Ikego go torowa badingolotse ba ba mo leinane.*
- *Dira go dilo tse di tlhalelo tsho a dikagang dikologileng fa ba dirang tsho leinane, dilo tse di jakoa malefoko a tlhalelo a a toa nsao se ka reetsa ka leinane le reetsa ka tlhalelo a a toa nsao se ka reetsa ka leinane le mebele ya bone leinane.*
- *Apoka jakoa ba o mo leinane.*
- *Iphe nako e ntsi ka mo o ka kagongwana le gore tshameka le bone ba gago, mme o ba neye nako le seboka sa go tshameka ba le nosi/kgotsa le bana ba banye. Seno se tla dirsa gore ba itumele e tile go mme ba thuza gore ba thago lele bolukutla le go samang jwa go tsho. Fa tla ane go no le dilo dingwe tse o ka di dirang go thuza bana ba gago.*

**Make as much time for them as you can even day through your free time is limited.**

- *Play their favourite games with them.*
- *Ask them questions about their day and whether there is anything that worries them.*
- *Children often cannot express themselves fully with words, so it’s important to really listen to them.*
- *Tell them that you love them and enjoy spending time with them. It is one of the best predictors of future success and happiness.*

**Stories and play go together**

Children love to move their bodies, interact with the things around them, sing songs, play games, say rhymes, listen to and tell stories, draw and pretend to read and write. Spend as much time as you can playing with your children, and give them the time and space to play alone and/or with other children. This will make them feel happy and help them develop healthy self-esteem. Here are some things you can do to help your children:

1. **Children often cannot express themselves fully with words, so it’s important to really listen to them.**

You can base many play activities on stories that you tell or read to your children. Try making up a story together. Your stories should:

- *be about subjects that your child enjoys. If your child loves soccer, find or tell a story about their favourite soccer team or player.*
- *have interesting characters that do or say funny things!*
- *have some repetition of words.*
- *be easy for your child to remember.*

Once you have read or told a story to your children, make up play activities based on the story. Children could:

- *try to draw characters from the story.*
- *use everyday things around them when they act out the story, like empty shoeboxes to make houses and old buttons to make eyes!*
- *dress up as story characters.*
- *make up songs about the story.*
Kafa o ka dirisang leinane la A re nneng ditsala!

Ka kwa tlase ga tsebe 4, o tla bona ditsele tsa kafa o tshwanetseng go mena le go segolola leinane la, A re nneng ditsala!, mo ditsebeng 5-8, 11 le 12. Fa o setse o dirile bukana eno, o ka e dirisa ka ditsele tse di letelang:

2. Botla lelfo le le didimetseng le le monate le lo ka buisang mo go lone. Tima radio, thelebishene le founo ya gago ya selula.
3. Dula gauli kgotsa go hara ngwana wa gago.
4. Simolola ka go lebelola le go bua ka khabara e e kwa pele ya buka. Busa seltho go leinaneng le leina ka mafudele le moltha yo o o tshetseng ditshwantsho.
5. Lebelola ditshwantsho tse di mo tsebeng ngwane le ngwane. Roloetsa ngwana wa gago go nkg, go tshwara le ga o mo ditsebe tsa buka.
6. Dia gore leinaneng le nne le bochelo! Dirisa mantswe o a farologaneng mo badiragatsing ba ba farologaneng. Mo leinaneng la A re nneng ditsala!, dirisa lentse le le kima le le tsina le gotsa le gotsa shaka.
7. Botsa gore, “O akanya gore ke eng se le tlako la moro tsa gore!” Shaka a dumedise ditshedile tse dingwe tse di farologaneng mo lewatleng. Potso e e ntseng jalo e thi thuza ngwana wa gago go dira lelaho la ga gotsa le gotsa shaka.
8. Tlofang mmogo ka leinaneng. Ditshedile tse dingwe di le tsa dira eng le di bona shaka? Ke eng la di ne di dina se? A ka metlha go mofeho di tsa di gotsa?
9. Thahosa gore ke eng se o se ratang ka ditshwantsho. Botsa bana ba gago gore bone ba ratle eng ka ditshwantsho.
10. Se se bokhotla le le go fetla, itumeleleng go busa buka mmogo, mme ka metlhla leka go dia siste se o ka se kgonang go dia gore go busa go mme monate?
11. Boeletsela fweela le le gotsa le le tsebe le tsebe le leina le leina le leina le leina.

Megopoloa ya ditiro tse di ka dirwong mo go A re nneng ditsala!

Mo tsamaong ya leatsatsi itlala le fa o dira ditiro tsa gago tsa mo gae!, o ka dira dillo tse tse di monate le bana ba gago: *

1. Opetlang pina e e leng kapa go dia kgotsa go nina ditsele.
2. Itireng e kete lo dishaka tse di thumang mo lewatleng.
3. Lebelela bana ba gago mme o bo o re, “Dumelang! Agee! A re nneng ditsala!” Nako nkgwe le ngwane le o ba ba gago go dira jalo. Se le tla dira gore ba tshele!
4. Roloetsa bana ba gago go leka go torowa dingwe tse ditshedile tse lewatleng.
5. Kopa bana ba gago go itlala ka mainane a o buang ka dishaka, ditsele kgotsa se laloe le se bo se kgotledeleng.
6. Busa leinaneng la A re nneng ditsala! Ga gotsa le gape. Roloetsa bana ba gago go bua ba re A re nneng ditsala! mo lefela le le tshwanetseng mo leinaneng.

How to use the story Let’s be friends!

At the bottom of page 4, you will find instructions on how to fold and cut out the story, Let’s be friends!, on pages 5-8, 11 and 12. Once you have made the little book, you can use it in the following ways:

1. Invite – never force – your child to read with you.
2. Find somewhere quiet and comfortable to read. Turn off the radio, TV and cell phone.
3. Sit close together or with your child on your lap.
4. Start by looking at and talking about the book’s front cover. Read the story’s title and the names of the author and illustrator.
5. Look at the pictures on each page. Encourage your child to smell, hold or touch the pages.
6. Make the story come alive! Use different voices for different characters. In Let’s be friends! use a deep or rough voice for the shark.
7. Ask, “What do you think is going to happen next?” when the shark says hello to the different creatures in the sea. This kind of question will help to stimulate your child’s imagination.
8. Talk to each other about the story. What did the other creatures do when they saw the shark? Why did they do this? Is it always easy to make friends?
10. Most of all, enjoy sharing the book, and always try your best to make reading fun!
11. Repeat this routine as often as possible and get the whole family to join in.

Activity ideas for Let’s be friends!

Throughout the day (even when you are doing chores!), you can do fun activities with your children:

1. Sing a song about making or being friends.
2. Pretend to be sharks swimming in the sea.
3. Look at your children and say, “Hello! Hi! Let’s be friends!” whenever you feel like it. This will make them laugh!
4. Encourage your children to try drawing some of the sea creatures.
5. Invite your children to tell stories about sharks, friends or anything that interests them.
6. Read Let’s be friends! again and again. Encourage your children to say Let’s be friends! at the correct place in the story.
Dear Nal’ibali

I am so excited by the new ECD section on pages 2 and 3! It is just what I need to keep my four-year-old daughter busy and happy during the day. I did not know that rhymes and games were so important for her language development. Thank you, Nal’ibali, for your amazing advice!

Kind regards
Rujeko Moyo • Neil Badenhorst

Dear Nal’ibali

We are very happy to hear that our new ECD section is so helpful to you. Talking to and playing with your child helps to develop their language skills and imagination – and strengthens the bond between you. Enjoy songs, rhymes and games with your little ones!

The Nal’ibali Team

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Dear Cornell

I don’t know how to get my nine-year-old daughter to read for pleasure. She struggles with reading at school and so she doesn’t want to read at home.

Cornell Williams, Goodwood

Dear Cornell

When reading is difficult for children, they are less likely to read in their spare time. Try to find ways for your daughter to experience the joy of books and stories without having to read on her own. For example, find wordless picture books for her. Let her listen to stories. (You can find audio stories on www.nalibali.org). Watch a movie based on a book together and then suggest reading the book together. We’re sure that she’ll get hooked on books in no time.

The Nal’ibali Team

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Godisa laeboari ya gago. Itlele dibuka tsa setse-bolate tse PEDI

Onalenna le morolwana o mogolo

1. Ntsa lefana la tshe 9 ka tlakelelo e.
2. Mena lefana ka bogare go lebogana le mola wa dikhufo tse dintsho.
3. Le mene ka bogare go lebogana le mola wa dikhufo tse di tala go dira buka.
4. Sego go lebogana le mola ya dikhufo tse dikhidibou go kgoaongana ditsebe.

A re neng ditsebe!

1. Dirisa di buka e dirisa ditsebe 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 le 12.
2. Tlogetse ditsebe 7 le 8 mase go ditsebe tse dingwe.
3. Mena matlhare ka bogare go lebogana le mola wa dikhufo tse dintsho.
4. A re mene ka bogare go lebogana le mola wa dikhufo tse di tala go dira buka.
5. Sego go lebogana le mola ya dikhufo tse dikhidibou go kgoaongana ditsebe.

Let’s be friends!

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. Repeat the steps after step 2.
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.

Grow your own library. Create TWO cut-out-and-keep books
Get story active!

1. Draw a shark on a piece of paper. Colour in your picture with pencil crayons or felt tips.
2. Use glue to paste the shark drawing onto a thin piece of cardboard, for example, a cereal box.
3. Cut the cardboard around the shark shape.
4. Use sticky tape or masking tape to attach a safety pin to the back of the badge. Or, make a hole at the top and thread some wool or string through it so that you can hang it around your neck.
5. Enjoy wearing your badge anywhere and any time you want to make friends!

Nna le mathagathaga a leinane!

1. Torowa shaka mo pampitsa le ke ka sebotse gore a shaka ka sekere.
2. Dirisa sekgomaretsa gore a lekgomaretsa setshwantsho sa shaka mo khalebokosang e myse e tshesane, ka sekere, lebonale le sekele.
3. Segolola sebele gore a lekgomaretsa setshwantsho sa shaka.
4. Segolola sebele gore a lekgomaretsa setshwantsho sa shaka ka sekere.
5. Dirisa selegomo gore a lekgomaretsa setshwantsho sa shaka.
6. Dirisa sekgomaretsa gore a lekgomaretsa setshwantsho sa shaka.

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 lethobo le bopitshaba la go biseletsa monate e le ka lethoetsa le go jala mowa wa go buswa go ralala Afrika Borwa. Go bona tshedimosetsa ka bophalo, eto la www.nalibali.org

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A re nneng ditsala!

Emma Bosman • Murray Hunter • Wilna Combrinck

Ideas to talk about: Is it easy to make friends? What do you think? Have you made any friends before? What can someone do to make new friends? Is it normal for some people not to want to be your friend? Why?

Megopolo e re ka buang ka yona: A go modela go dira ditsala? O akanya jang? A o kile wa dira ditsala dingwe? Mopho o ka dira eng gore a dire ditsala tse disha? A go tswaalelegile gore bapho bangwe ba se ka ba ba tse gore a mma ditsala tsagago? Ka nthla yang?
LET'S BE FRIENDS!

A RE NENG DITSALA!

It’s time to make some friends!

Ke nako ya go dira ditsala dingwe!

Hello! Hi!

Are you a fish?

So am I!

Le mohl 
A o thapiri. 
Dumela, di! 

A o tlhapi? 
Le nna!
Making friends can be hard. 
But let’s try!

Go dira ditsala go ka mma thata. 
Mme a re leke!
Oh dear.

Hello! Hi!
Dumela! Agee!
It was in the beautiful Knysna-Amatole forest that Onalenna and her father carved themselves a new home.

One morning, Onalenna decided to go for a walk in the Knysna forest her mother had always told her about – the rocky pools she swam in, the giant yellowwood trees that reached to the heavens, and the dozens of little creatures that delighted her soul.

Onalenna arrived at a gigantic yellowwood tree not too far from their new home, and decided to rest a while.

As she dozed off, leaning back against the tree, wafts of her mother’s lullaby drifted towards her, soft and quiet:

Thula thu-,
Thula mntwana, thula sana,
Thul’ umam’ uzobuya ekuseni.
Thula thu-,
Thula mntwana, thula sana,
Thul’ umam’ uzobuya ekuseni.

Onalenna and the giant yellowwood

Rujeko Moyo • Neil Badenhorst

This story is an adapted version of Onalenna and the giant yellowwood, published by Cadbury in partnership with Nal’ibali as part of the Cadbury Dairy Milk #InOurOwnWords initiative. Each story is available in the eleven official South African languages. To find out more about the Cadbury Dairy Milk #InOurOwnWords initiative, titles, go to https://cadbury.one/library.html.

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Get story active!

Sing the lullaby in the story, or sing a lullaby you know.

Be a word detective! Find words in the story that tell you the following:

The yellowwood trees were very big.
The little creatures in the forest made Onalenna very happy.

Onalenna missed her mother very much. Imagine that you are Onalenna. Write a letter to Onalenna’s mother about living in the Knysna forest.

Look in old magazines for pictures of the animals of the Knysna forest, or draw your own pictures. Cut out the animals. Draw a forest on a big sheet of paper. Paste your animal cut-outs on the picture of the forest.

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Onalenna le morolwana o mogolo

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Nal’ibali ke leshipholo la bosetšhaba la go buisetsa monate e le go roloetsa le go jala mowa wa go busa ga Ruby Alon bike Bulowa. Go bona tshedimosetsa ka batlhole, etela mo www.nalibali.org
Onalenna was an only child, dearly loved and treasured by her father and mother. She especially loved the lullaby her mother sang to her every time she rocked her to sleep:

_Thula thu-_, (Quiet, shhh)
_Thula sana, thula mntwana_, (Quiet child, hush my baby)
_Thul’ umam’ uzobuya ekuseni_.
(Quiet, mother will come in the morning)
_Thula thu-_.
_Thula mntwana, thula sana_,
_Thul’ umam’ uzobuya ekuseni_.

But one day Onalenna’s mother became sick, and when Onalenna was just a little girl, her mother passed away. Onalenna stopped singing.

Onalenna’s father decided to move them closer to where her mother was raised.

She awoke enveloped in the aura of her mother’s embrace and returned home with a smiling heart.

Onalenna began visiting the tree every day.

But she began to ask her father:

“How was your day, Papa?” And she would tell him all about her day.

One day, a beautiful, melodious sound greeted Onalenna’s father as he approached home. It was Onalenna singing:

A simolola go bota raagwe posto: “O tlhose jang Raa?” Mme a simolole go mmoledela ka tsolthe te di mo diragaletseng mo letsatsing.

Letsatsi lengwe raagwe Onalenna o ne a utlwa fela lentswe le le molodi le mo dumedisa fa a atumela fa gae.

E ne e le Onalenna a opela.
Oh my.

NNYA? the.

Do you like to swim? So do I!

A o rata go thuma? Le nna!
NOBODY wants to be my friend.

GA GO NA OPE yo boting

LET’S BE FRIENDS!
A RE NNENG DITSALA!

Knock, knock.
Koo, koo.
Maseka a botsala

Palesa le Gracie e ninle ditšala tse dikgolo go tloko ba le dingwaga di le tharo. E ne e le baqalelela mme le bommba-bone le bone e ne le ditšala. Ba ne ba ketana ka kgwedi mme ba ne ba goditswe jaaka bonkgonne. Ba ne ba dia sengwe le sengwe mmogo. Ba ne ba irisena sekolo se se tshwanang mme ba feleletsa ba le mo llelaseng e le ngwwe!

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Mme ka leatsatsi lengwe, fa basetsana bano ba ne ba setse ba godilenyana, go ne ga direga sengwe se se neng sa dira gore ba hustafaile thata. Gracie o ne a goroga kwa nilong ya gaabo Palesa a geletse dikleledi.

“Bothata ke eng?” ga botsa jalo Palesa, a tshwenyegile thata ka Tsala ya gagwe.

“Papa o bone tiro kwa toropong e nngwe, mme lelapa la gaetsho le tshwanetse go tšuduga,” Gracie a rialo a ntse a lela.

Basetsana ba babedi ba ne ba kgapha dikleledi. “Mama, a Gracie a ka sala le rona tšhe?” Palesa a lopa mmaagwe jalo.

“Mama, a Palesa a ka tsamaya le rona tšhe?” Gracie a rialo a ntse a lela.

“O ka nna gape wa kwala le kwalo le go le kgabisa o tlhalosa kafa o ratang tsala ya gagwe e kgolo,” Palesa a sebaseba a bua a le nosi. “Le tla mo gopotso gore re tla nna re le ditšala tse dikgolo ka metlha.”

Gracie o ne a fudugela kwa sekologo sa gagwe se sesho, mme o ne a tlohololetwa tsala ya gagwe e kgolo. Basetsana ba babedi ba ne ba kwaledana nako ngwwe le ngwwe fa ba bona nako.

Ka leatsatsi lengwe, Palesa o ne a amogelo sephuthelwana ka poso. Se ne se tswa kwa go Gracie. “Ke ipotsa gore go na le eng mo go yone,” Palesa a rialo fa mmaagwe a mo naya sephuthelwana.

“Se bulle!” Mama a nyenya.

Palesa o ne a gakgama, ka gonne o ne a fihela leseka le le tshwanang fela jaaka le a le fihela Gracie mo teng ga sephuthelwana se o. “Ke eng fa Gracie a busitsa leseka la me?” Palesa a botsa jalo, a tshwenyegile e bile a hutsafetse go sekaenjana.

Mme fa Palesa a lebelela leseka ka keletlhoko, o ne a bona gore lene le ne le na le pheko ya ngwedi. “Le lo lese ka le dengwe le Nkoko a itseta a mplelela ka lone!” Palesa a rialo a na le monenyano o mogolo. Mme o ne a amogelo gape le lekgwalonyana le le tswang kwa go Gracie. Gracie o ne a kwalja jaana: Ke fihletshe leseka leno mo nilong ya rona e nthaha. Ke ne ka leka go le busetsa kwa kga mong wa lone, mme o ne a re le tse ye se kypho ka mpho. Ke a go le rekelela go go gopotso gore re fha nna re le ditšala tse dikgolo ka metlha. “A bo e le tiragolo e e gakgamatsang ruti,” Palesa a rialo, fa a ntse a tsele ya leseka.

Palesa o ne a itse gore ke letshwao la gore ditsala tse pedi tsebo di tla nna e le ditšala ka metlha, go sa kgathalsego gore yo mongwe o nna kgakala go le kana kang le yo mongwe. Ba ne ba tshwana le leatsatsi le ngwedi, mongwe le mongweba a ntsha lesedi ka tsela ya gagwe e e fihomologileleng.

Nna le matshagatthaga a leinane!

★ A o na le tsala e kgolo? Ke eng se o se ratang ka tsala ya gagwe e kgolo?
★ Torowa setshwantsho sa gago le tsala ya gagwe e kgolo lo dia sengwe se lo se ratang thata.

★ O ka nna gape wa kwala lekvala le go le kgabisa o tlhalosa ka le batlo o ratang tsala ya gagwe e kgolo ka teng. O ka simolola lekvala le gago ka go bolela jaana, “Jabu yo o rategang, ke lebipa go bo o le tsala ya me. Ke a go ratla ka gonne ...”
Palesa and Gracie had been best friends since they were three years old. They lived next door to each other, and their mothers were friends too. They were born a month apart and were raised like sisters. They did everything together. They went to the same school and always ended up in the same class!

Then one day, when the girls were a bit older, something happened that made them very sad. Gracie arrived at Palesa’s house in tears. “What’s wrong?” Palesa asked, very worried about her friend.

“My dad got a job in another city, and my family has to move,” Gracie said through her tears.

The two girls cried their hearts out. “Mama, can Gracie please stay with us?” Palesa begged her mom.

“My dad got a job in another city, and my family has to move,” Gracie said through her tears.

To Palesa’s surprise, she found a bracelet just like the one she had given Gracie inside the package. “Why did Gracie send my bracelet back?” Palesa asked, feeling worried and a bit sad.

But when Palesa looked at the bracelet more carefully, she saw that this one had a moon charm. “This is the other bracelet Granny told me about!” Palesa said with a big smile. Then she also found a note from Gracie. Gracie wrote: I found this bracelet in our new home. I tried to return it to the owner, but she said I could have it as a gift. I am sending it to you to remind you that we will always be best friends.

“What a magical coincidence,” Palesa said, as she put on the bracelet.

Palesa knew it was a sign that the two friends would always stay friends, no matter how far away they lived from each other. They were like the sun and moon, each giving light in its own unique way.
1. Bella le mmaagwe ba tlhoka go fitlha kwa go Hope le Afrika. A o ka kgona go ba thusa?

Bella and her mom need to get to Hope and Afrika. Can you help them?

Mbali is Neo’s sister, and she is two years old. She loves books with rhymes in them, but she also enjoys pretending to read Neo’s books. She often reads to her teddy bear and to Bella’s dog, Noodle. What do you think the title of the book is that Mbali is reading in the picture? Write what you think she’s saying in the speech bubble, and then draw a picture or write something in the thought bubble to show what her teddy bear is thinking.

2. A o ka kgona go bona dilo di le 8 tse di farologaneng gare ga ditshwantsho tse pedi tsono?

Can you spot 8 differences between these two pictures?

3. Mbali ke monnawe Neo, mme o na le dingwaga di le pedi. O rata dibuka le dipoka tsa bana tse di leng mo go tsone, mme gape o turneletsa go dira o kete o buisa dibuka tsa ga Neo. Gantsi o buisetse teddy bear ya gagwe le nitha ya ga Bella, e bong Noodle. O akanya gore sethago sa buka e Mbali a e buisang mo setshwantshong sa reng? Kwala gore o akanya gore a reng mo puduleng ya puo, morago ga loo o bo o tarowa setshwantsho kgotsa kwala sengwe mo puduleng ya kakanya go bontsha sa teddy bear ya gagwe e sa akanyang.

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