

NALIBALI

Rotloetsa sekolo sa lona go buisa!

Dikolo ke mafelo a botlhokwa a go ruta bana bokgoni jwa go kwala le go buisa, mme fela gape di na le tiro e nngwe e kgolo e di tshwanetseng go e diragatsa - e leng go thusa go rotloetsa bana go nna babuisi botshelo jotlhe jwa bone! Fa sekolo se dumela mo maatleng a go buisetsa go itumela, e bile se letlelela bana ba sona go itemogela se ka tthamalalo, se tsosa kgatlhego ya bone ya go buisa le go kwala.

Get your school reading!

Schools are important places for literacy teaching, but they also have another important role to fulfil - to help inspire children to be lifelong readers! When a school believes in the power of reading for enjoyment, and it allows its children to experience this first-hand, it sparks in them an interest in reading and writing.

Dikakantsho tsa ditirwana tsa puo

- Dira phaposiborutelo e e ikaegileng ka mainane ka go simolola le go feleletsa letsatsi lengwe le lengwe ka leinane.
- Thusa bana go ithuta ka go itlhamela ditemana tse di farologaneng. Ba ka dira ka ditlhopha go tlhama pego ya dikgang tsa thelebishene ka nngwe ya ditiragalo tsa leinane. Kgotsa ba ka kwala lenaane la dipotso la potsolotso mme ba botsolotso moithuti ka bona yo o itirang ekele ke moanelwa mo leinaneng.
- Dira lebotla la dipuo tse dintsi. Rotloetsa bana go kwala mafoko a a kgatlhisang a ba a buisitseng mo mainaneng mme ba a tlaletse mo leboteng.
- Laletsa bana go kwala tlhaloso ya tebeo le mokgwa wa moanelwa yo ba mo ratang thata go tswa mo leinaneng le lo le buisitseng mmogo.

A B C D E F G

Ideas for language activities

- Create a story-centred classroom by starting and ending each day with a story.
- Help the children explore how to create different kinds of texts. They could work in groups to create a TV news report about one of the events in a story. Or they could write a list of interview questions and then interview a classmate who pretends to be a character from the story.
- Create a multilingual word wall. Encourage the children to write down interesting words that they've read in stories and add them to the wall.
- Invite the children to write a description of the appearance and personality of their favourite character from a story you have read together.

Dikakantsho tsa mainane mo dirutweng tse dingwe

- ★ Tsenya botshelo mo serutweng sa Hitori ka go buisa mainane a ditiragalo tse di diragetseng bogologolo. Mainane a a ka ga dilo tse dikgolo tse di bonweng le ka matshelo a borasaense, dingaka, baeteledipele le batlhami ke dikao tse di molemo e bile di re naya tshedimosetso.
- ★ Buisa leinane le le diragetseng kwa nageng e sele mme o dire gore bana ba dirise inthanete le dibuka tsa tshedimosetso go ithuta mo go oketsegileng ka naga eo.
- ★ Bana ba le bantsi ba lebane le maemo a a thata, jaaka go kgethololwa, kgotsa loso lwa mongwe yo ba mo ratang, kgotsa tlhalano. Mainane a re fa ntlha e e siameng thata ya go simolola go buisana ka dilo tse di bopang karolo ya Bokgonitshelo/ Kaelotshelo tse ka dinako dingwe di leng thata go bua ka tsona.
- ★ Mainane a dira gore go nne le ditshono tse dintsi tsa go bona dilo tse di betlilweng. Ka sekai, bana ba kgona go taka ditshwantsho le go penta ditshwantsho tse di tlhathleditsweng ke leinane go supa ka ditshwantsho dikarolo dingwe tsa leinane, kgotsa ba dire ditshwantsho tse di betlilweng tsa se se diragalang mo leinaneng ba dirisa letsopa kgotsa dilo tse di latlilweng tse di ka dirisiwang gape.

Story ideas for other subjects

- ★ Bring History to life by reading stories about events that happened in the past. Stories about great discoveries and the lives of scientists, doctors, leaders and inventors provide role models as well as information.
- ★ Read a story that is set in another country and then let the children use the Internet and information books to find out more about this country.
- ★ Many children face challenging situations, like being on the receiving end of prejudice, or the death of a loved one, or divorce. Stories give us a great starting point to discuss things that form part of Life Skills/Life Orientation that are sometimes difficult to talk about.
- ★ Stories offer lots of visual art opportunities. For example, children can draw and paint pictures inspired by the story to illustrate parts of the story, or make models of scenes from the story using clay or recycled waste materials.

Rotloetsa bana ba gago go ikwalela mainane a bone mme ba re a romelele mo go stories@nalibali.org.

Encourage your children to write their own stories and send them to us at stories@nalibali.org.

IT STARTS WITH
A STORY.

GO SIMOLOLA
KA LEINANE.

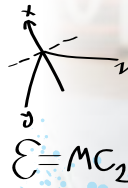


Dipeo tsa go Ithuta!

Baakanyetsa ngwana wa gago go ya keretšheng

Literacy Seeds!

Prepare your child for preschool



Batsadi le batlhokomedi ba ba rategang ba bana ba banye, go rotloetsa bana ba banye ba lo ba tlhokomelang go nna le bokgoni jwa go ithuta go ka ama tsela e ba tla atlegang thata ka yone mo nakong e e tlang. Go ithuta puo, dipalo le bokgoni jwa go dirisana le batho ba bangwe go simolola mo dingwageng tsa ntsha tsa ngwana. Tsela e bokgoni jono bo rotloediwang ka teng fa bana ba sa le banye go tla ama kafa ba dirisanang le ba bangwe ka teng, tsela e ba itshwarang ka teng, le kafa ba tla atlegang kwa sekolong le mo dilong tse dingwe ka teng.

Fa bana ba sena bokgoni jwa konokono jwa puo le jwa dipalo, ba tla salela kwa morago mo dithutong tsa mo dingwageng tsa bone tsofhe tsa sekolo. Kafa lelhakoreng le lengwe, bana ba ba simololang keretšhe ba na le bokgoni jo bo tlhomameng jwa dipalo le jwa go buisa le go kwala gantsi ba atlega mo mephatong ya bone moragonyana mme ga se gantsi ba tlogelang sekolo.

Bana ba ba iseng ba tsene keretšhe ba tshwanetse go kgona go dirisana sentle le bana ba bangwe le batho ba bagolo. Go gola ga bone mo maikutlong le tsela e ba dirisanang le batho ba bangwe ka yone e tshwanetse go nna mo selekanyong se ba ka kgonang go:

- ★ nna le boikgapo mme ba lete gore ba direlwe dilo tse ba di tlhokang.
- ★ kgona go laola tsela e ba bontshang maikutlo a bone, segolobogolo kgalefo ya bone le go betwa ke pelo.
- ★ tlhaloganya le go tsibogela di tlhoko tsa batho ba bangwe sentle.



- ★ show self-control and wait for their needs to be met.
- ★ manage and control how they express their feelings, especially anger and frustration.
- ★ understand and respond well to the needs of others.



Ditsela tse 6 tsa go thusa bana go gola mo maikutlong le go kgona go dirisana le ba bangwe

- 1. Go kgwa moya** go thusa bana go ritibatsa mebele ya bone. Go buduletsa dipudula kgotsa go dira medumo e e bonolo ya diphologolo go ka dira gore seno e nne go ikatisa mmele go go monate.
- 2. Go buisa leinane** le le buang ka ngwana yo mongwe yo o nang le maikutlo a a tshwanang le a gagwe go ka thusa ngwana wa gago go leba bothata jwa gagwe ka tsela e nngwe kgotsa go ithuta ditsela tse disha tsa go lebana le jone.
- 3. Go tshameka metshameko ya mo tafoleng** go ruta bana go latela ditaello, go refosana le go itshwara ka sentle fa ba sa fenyetse motshameko.
- 4. Go ikhutsa** go dira gore bana ba nne le sebaka sa go laola megopolo le maikutlo a bone.
- 5. Go itlhamela metshameko le go etsa mongwe kgotsa sengwe** go dira gore bana ba bontshe kafa ba ikutlwang ka teng le go lebana le maikutlo a a ba tshwenyang.
- 6. Rotloetsang boitshwaro jo bo siameng** ka go akgola le tlotlomatsa bana fa o bona ba dira dilo sentle go ka dira gore go direge gore bana ba boe ba itshware sentle gape.



6 ways to develop children's emotional and social skills

- 1. Taking deep breaths** helps children to calm their bodies. Blowing bubbles or making soft animal sounds can make this a fun exercise.
- 2. Reading a story** about another child who is struggling with similar feelings can help your child to see their problems differently or to learn new ways of coping.
- 3. Board games** teach children how to follow directions, take turns and how to respond appropriately when they don't win the game.
- 4. Taking a break** gives children a chance to manage their thoughts and feelings.
- 5. Imaginative play and role-playing** give children the chance to act out and work through feelings they've been struggling with.
- 6. Encouraging good behaviours** by complimenting and praising children when you find them doing things well increases the likelihood of the good behaviour being repeated more often.



Bothokwa jwa bana jwa go kgona go laola kafa ba itshwarang ka teng

Bokgoni jwa go laola kafa motho a itshwarang ka teng ke bokgoni jwa go tlhologanya le go laola boitshwaro jwa gago le tsela e o tsibogelang dilo tse di go dikologileng ka yone. Bana ba tshwanetse go kgona go laola kafa ba itshwarang ka teng gore ba kgone go ithuta, go nna le maitseo, go utlwana le ba bangwe le go kgona go ikemela. Bokgoni jwa go laola kafa e o itshwarang ka teng bo akaretsa go kgona go leta, go amogela go swabisiwa, go itshokela mathata, go nna pelokgale go ka leka dilo tse disha, go itumelela go rarabolola mathata le go lebana le dikgwetlho.

O ka kgona go thusa bana ba gago go ithuta go laola maikutlo a bone le tsela e ba itshwarang ka yone fa wena o:

- ★ ba bontsha gore o dumela gore ba ka kgona go itshwara sentle le go fenya dikgwetlho.
- ★ dira gore ba ikutlwe ba sena poifo le go dira gore ba itse gore o tla ba thusa le go ba tshegetsa.
- ★ ba rotloetsa go fitlhelela mekgele ya bone.



The importance of self-regulation in children

Self-regulation is the ability to understand and manage your own behaviour as well as your reactions to things in your environment.

Children need self-regulation to learn, behave well, get along with others and become independent. Self-regulation skills include being able to wait, cope with disappointment, endure difficulties, have the confidence to try new tasks, enjoy solving problems and face challenges.

You can help your children to learn to manage their own feelings and behaviour when you:

- ★ show them that you are confident that they can behave and overcome challenges.
- ★ make them feel secure and let them know that you will help and support them.
- ★ motivate and encourage them to reach their goals.



Go kgona go laola kafa ba itshwarang ka teng mo dingwageng tsa ntlha

Mo ngwageng wa ntlha – tlamparela le go ritabatsa ngwana wa gago. Nna o ritibetse fa a sa laolesege.

Ngwaga go ya go di le pedi – dira gore ba tlwaele go dira dilo ka nako e e rileng, jaaka nako ya go ja, nako ya go robala, le nako ya go tshameka. Gape dira gore ba ithophele se ba batlang go se dira mo dinakong tseno. Ka sekai, botsa ngwana wa gago gore a ka rata gore o mmuisetse leinane lefe. Ba rute gore ba ka dira eng fa ba betilwe ke pelo ka gore ba tlhalose kafa ba ikutlwang ka teng, ba tlalatlole, kgotsa ba ye kwa lefelong le le didimetseng gore "ba ritibale".

Dingwaga di le pedi go ya go di le tharo – go ithuta go leta, go abelana le ba bangwe le go refosana le bone.



Self-regulation in the early years

In the first year – hug and soothe your child. Stay calm when they lose control.

Years one to two – introduce routines, such as mealtimes, bedtime, and play time. Also introduce choices within the routines. For example, ask which story your child would like you to read. Teach them how to deal with frustration by saying how they feel, jumping around, or going to a quiet space to "cool off".

Years two to three – learning to wait, share and take turns.

Dirisa dibuka le mainane go ba ruta go laola kafa ba itshwarang ka teng

Tsela e e molemo e bana ba ka ithutang kafa ba itshwarang ka teng fa ba na le boikutlo jo bo rileng ke go buisa dibuka tse mo go tsone badiragatsi ba nang le bothata jo bo rileng. Bua le bana ba gago malebana le kafa badiragatsi ba ba mo leinaneng ba *ikutlwang ka teng* le se ba se *dirang go* rarabolola bothata joo. Ba botse gore badiragatsi ba ne ba ka dira eng se sengwe go rarabolola bothata.



Use books and stories to teach self-regulation

A good way for children to learn how to respond to feelings is to read books in which the characters are struggling with a problem. Talk to your children about how the characters in the story are *feeling* and what they are *doing* to solve the problem. Ask what other things the characters could do to solve the problem.

Kafa o ka dirisang mainane a rona ka ditsela tse di farologaneng ka gone

1. **Bolelela ngwana wa gago leinane.** Buisa o bo o ithapisetse go bolelela leinane. Dirisa lentsewe la gago, sefathhego le mmele go dira gore leinane e nne la mmatota.
2. **Buisetsa ngwana wa gago leinane.** Bua ka ditshwantsho. Botsa gore, "O akanya gore go diragalang morago ga fa?" kgotsa "O akanya gore ke eng fa motho yoo a ile a bua se kgotsa a dira sele?"
3. **Buisa leinane le ngwana wa gago.** Refosanang go buisa leinane mmogo. O se ka wa baakanya diphoso tsa bone, mme ba thuse fela fa ba go kopa go dira jalo.
4. **Reetsa ngwana wa gago fa a buisa.** Reetsa kwantle ga go mo tsena mo ganong. Ba bolelele gore wa itumela fa o ba utlwa ba go buisetsa kwa godimo.
5. **Dira ditiro tsa Nna le mathagatlhaga a leinane!** Seno e tshwanetse go nna sengwe se wena le ngwana wa gago lo se itumelelang.

How to use our stories in different ways

1. **Tell the story to your child.** Read and practise telling the story. Then use your voice, face and body to bring the story to life.
2. **Read the story to your child.** Talk about the pictures. Ask, "What do you think happens next?" or "Why do you think the character said or did that?"
3. **Read the story with your child.** Take turns to read the story together. Don't correct their mistakes, and only help if they ask for it.
4. **Listen to your child read.** Listen without interrupting. Say that you enjoy hearing them read aloud to you.
5. **Do the Get story active! activities.** This should be fun for you and your child.



Re lo Itsise Motsamaisi yo moshwa wa Nal'ibali, Lorato Trok!

Meet Nal'ibali's new Director, Lorato Trok!

Lorato ke moitse yo o nang le bokgoni jwa go ithuta go buisa le go kwala ga bana ba dingwaga tsa ntlha yo o nang le maitemogelo a dingwaga tse di fetang masome mabedi mo tirong eno. O ile a kwala dibuka di le mmalwa tsa bana le dibuka tse buang ka matshelo a batho ba mmatota tse di kwaletsweng basha. Mme gape o na le bokgoni jwa go kwala thatathata dibuka tsa bana ba banye tse di rotloetsang go buisetsa monate, segolobolo ka dipuo tsa Seaforika.

Lorato o rotloeditse go dirisiwa ga dipuo tsa Seaforika e seng mo Aforika Borwa fela mme le go ralala kontinente ya Aforika, tota le kwa Amerika Bokone. Jaaka moeteledipele wa megopolo, o ile le seabe sa konokono mo go simololeng thulaganyo ya "Reading Africa" kwa Laboraring ya Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial kwa Washington, D.C.

Ka 2022, o ne a thotlwa jaaka mongwe wa ba le 28 ba Basadi ba ba Etetseng Pele mo Kgatisong ya Seaforika le Kgwebo ya Dibuka mo Rekotong ya go Gatiswa ga Dibuka Tsa Seaforika, Bolumo Volume 48, Kgatiso 2.

Re ne ra mmotsa dipotso dingwe ka dibuka le mainane mo botshelong jwa gagwe.



Lorato is an early literacy expert with over twenty years of experience. She has authored several children's books and non-fiction biographies for young adults. She is also particularly skilled at creating reading materials for young children that promote reading for enjoyment, especially in African languages.

Lorato has promoted African languages not only in South Africa but across the African continent, and even in North America. As a respected thought leader, she played a key role in launching the "Reading Africa" programme at the Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Library in Washington, D.C.

In 2022, she was recognised as one of the 28 Leading Women in African Publishing & the Book Trade in The African Book Publishing Record, Volume 48, Issue 2.

We asked her some questions about the books and stories in her life.

DIPOTSO LE DIKARABO

- Leinane lefe kgotsa buka efe e o ratang go e buisa thata?** Ga go na buka kgotsa leinane le ke le ratang thata, mme ke rata go buisa ditlhamane. Ke rata go ikutlwa e kete ke kwa lefelong lengwe le mo go lone nka bonang dilo ka leitho la mogopolo le go itlhamela dilo fa ke ntse ke buisa leinane.
- O buisa buka efe gone jaanong?** Gone jaanong ke buisa dibuka tse di farologaneng tse di buang ka go nna moeteledipele yo o thusang ba bangwe go fitlhelela mekgele ya bone. Ke batla go rotloetsa le go kaela setlhophha se ke berekang le sone gore le sone se fitlhelela mekgele ya bone.
- Ke eng se se go thusitseng go nna mokwadi yo o atlegileng?** Go buisa! Go buisa thata! O ka se kgone go nna mokwadi yo o atlegileng fa o se motho yo o buisang dibuka. Go nna le buka e ke kwalelang ditiragalo le dikgopolo tsa me mo go yone go nthusitse thata mo go kwaleng ga me. Ke nnile le buka e e ntseng jalo ka dingwaga tse di fetang 20, mme seo se nthusitse go nna mokwadi yo o atlegileng. Ke kwala megopolo ya me mo go yone mme ke tlhohlheletsega go kwala leinane ka go tsaya sengwe mo megopolong eo ya me.
- Ke buka efe e o ileng wa itumela thata go e kwala?** Ke rata dibuka tsothe. Ke rata go kwala thata, mme dibuka tse ke ratang go di kwala thata ke dibuka tsa bana tsa ditshwantsho. Ke rata go dirisa leitho la me la mogopolo go dira gore bana ba kgone go tshega le go itumelela bongwana jwa bone ka mainane a me.
- Fa o ne o ka naya babuisi ba rona kgakololo malebana le go nna motho yo o atlegileng, e ne e ka nna eng?** Nna motho yo o batlang go itse dilo mme o ithuta go le gontsi ka mo o ka kgonang ka teng. Ga go na dingwaga tse di beilweng tse motho a ka atlegang ka tsone. Buisa. Kwala. Ikgolaganye le batho ba bangwe go bona kitso. Ipotse gore go atlega go kaya eng mo go wena mme o leke go fitlhelela seo mo botshelong jwa gago.
- Ke eng se o se ratang thata ka go nna karolo ya Nal'ibali?** Nal'ibali e na le setlhophha sa batho ba ba tlhomologileng. Ke rata go nna mo gare ga batho ba ba ratang se ba se dirang, mme ke se mongwe le mongwe mo Nal'ibali a se dirang. Ke lefelo le le ntshiametseng sentle le le le tshwanelang pono ya rona ya go thusa mo thulaganyong ya go nna le bokgoni jwa go ithuta go buisa le go kwala.

Q&A

- What is your favourite story or book to read?** I don't have a favourite book or story, but I love reading fiction. I love being taken into a make-believe world that I can imagine and make up as I read the story.
- What book are you reading at the moment?** I am currently reading multiple books on purpose-driven leadership. I want to lead with purpose and to guide my team to step into their own purpose.
- What has helped you to become a successful writer?** Reading! Lots of reading! You cannot be a successful writer without being a reader. Journaling has also helped me a lot with my writing. I have been journaling for over 20 years, and it has helped me to be a successful writer. I write my thoughts down and get inspired to write a story from a line or two of my thoughts.
- Which of your books did you most enjoy writing?** Every book has a place in my heart. I enjoy writing immensely, and my favourite books to write are children's picture books. I love using my imagination to take children to a place where they can laugh and enjoy their childhood through my stories.
- If you had to give our readers advice on being a successful person, what would it be?** Be curious and learn as much as you can. There is no set age for success. Read. Write. Network. Ask yourself what success looks like to you and try to achieve that purpose in your life.
- What do you like most about being part of Nal'ibali?** Nal'ibali has an amazing team of people. I love being around people who have a passion for what they do, and that's what everyone at Nal'ibali is like. It's the perfect place for me and for our vision in contributing to the country's literacy ecosystem.

Buisa leinane la ga Lorato Trok la, *Bothutiwa ga ba kgone go bina*, mo tsebeng ya 14!

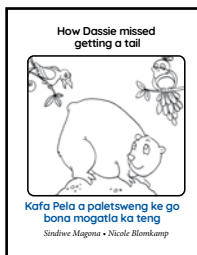
Read Lorato Trok's story, *Giraffes can't dance*, on page 15!



Godisa laeaborari ya gago.

Itirele dibuka tsa sega- o-boloke tse PEDI

- Ntsha ditsebe **5** go fitlha ka **12** tsa tlaleletso e.
- Lethlare la ditsebe **5**, **6**, **11** le **12** le dira buka e le nngwe. Lethlare la ditsebe **7**, **8**, **9** le **10** le dira buka e nngwe.
- Dirisa lengwe le lengwe la matlhare a go dira buka. Latela ditaelo tse di fa tlase go dira buka nngwe le nngwe.
 - Mena lethlare ka bogare go lebagana le mola wa dikhutlo tse dintsho.
 - Le mene ka bogare gape go lebagana le mola wa dikhutlo tse di tala.
 - Sega go lebagana le mela ya dikhutlo tse dikhibidu.



Grow your own library.

Create TWO cut-out-and-keep books

- Take out pages **5** to **12** of this supplement.
- 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.
- Use each of the sheets to make a book. Follow the instructions below to make each book.
 - Fold the sheet in half along the black dotted line.
 - Fold it in half again along the green dotted line.
 - Cut along the red dotted lines.

Mola o o yang kwa ndong ya bogosi o ne o le moleele e bile o kgosi ba ba tshwering disenke le metsi ba letile ba ba tlang go tsaya kgosi ba ba tshwering disenke le metsi ba letile ba ba tlang go tsaya megada gore ba timole lenyora. Letsatsi leo lothle, kgosi e ne ya naya bathanka ba gagwe ba ba itumetse megada. Fa mongwe le mongwe a nse a atamela mo tafoleng, e mo go yone go neng go na le mokoa wa megada, kgosi e ne ya botsa jaana: "O ka itumela go nna le mogada o o ntseng jang?" "E re ka ke taboga ka lobelo lo logolo e bile ke palama ditlhare, kgosi ya ka," ga ralo Nkwe, "fa go siame mo go wena Modolegi fa o ka naya mogada o molele, o monofleng o o kgonang go itsetsepela?" Mme o ne a o fwa. Kgosi e ne ya naya Pitse ya naga a re, "Ka nthla ya methalo ya gago, wena o da fwa mogada wa methalo!" Pitse ya naga e ne e itumetse tota ka mogada o a o hliweng. Kgabo o ne a kopela mogada o molelele thata o a kopela mogada go o dirisa jaaka seadla sa boraro, "Ka go bo ke tloa go tswa mo sekhahareng se sengwe go ya go se sengwe. Ke tlhoka thuso ya se nka kgonang go se dira ka seadla sa boraro." Kgabo o ne a fwa mogada o molele, o o kgonang go obega; mme seno se ile sa itumetisa Kgabo tota. Letsatsi lothle, kgosi e ne ya naya bathanka ba yone megada, ba bagolo le ba banye. Bongwe ka bongwe, dipholologo di ne tsa feta mo kgosing. Mongwe le mongwe, a kopela mogada o a o ratang; megada e mekhutswane, megada e molele, megada e mekima; megada e e borethe le e e boreledi. Megada e e monofleng, e e kgonang go itsetsepela, e e obegang... ba ne ba e bona yothle. Mme ba ne ba rata megada e kgosi e ba e hliweng. "Rothe re bantle tota," ga ralo Tlou wa sentlha, yo ka bohlale a leng a kopela mogadanyana o monnye.

When he saw one of his many friends, he lifted his head, opened both eyes and said: "Hello, my friend, would you be kind enough to bring me a tail?" "Sure!" each friend replied and hurried on their way. The queue at the palace was long and straggly, but all along the line, waited the King's servants with snacks and water to quench the thirst of the candidates for tails. That whole day, the king gave tails to his delighted subjects. As each came to the table, where all the tails lay in a heap, the king asked: "What kind of tail will make you happiest?" "As I run so fast and climb up trees, my King," growled Leopard, "will it please Your Majesty to give me a long, strong and sturdy tail?" And it was granted. To Zebra, the king said, "With your stripes, you will get a striped tail!" Zebra was extremely delighted with the tail he got. Monkey asked for a tail long enough to use as a third hand, "For when I leap from tree to tree, I need all the help a third hand can give." Monkey was granted a long, pliable tail; and this made Monkey very happy indeed. All through the day, the King gave tails to his subjects, big and small. One by one, the animals filed past the King. One by one, they asked for tails that would please them: short tails, long tails, bushy tails; and smooth and slinky tails. Strong, sturdy tails and soft, pliable tails... they got them all. And they loved the tails the king gave them. "We all look really regal," huffed gigantic Elephant, who had wisely asked for a tiny tail.

All was well in the big, big forest. The king of the animals was very happy; his subjects were happy, and they served him very well indeed. They served him so well that the king asked himself: "Hmm, what can I do to make my people happier still?" But one of the animals misses out.

This version of *How Dassie missed getting a tail* has been specially adapted for use in the Nalibali Supplement.



Sengwe le sengwe se apere tshiamo, mo sekgweng se segolo. Kgosi ya dipholologo e ne e itumetse thata; bathanka ba gagwe ba ne ba itumetse, mme ba ne ba mo direla sentle tota. Ba ne ba mo direla sentle thata jaana mo e leng gore kgosi e ne ya ipotsa jaana: "Banna, nka dira eng go dira gore batho ba me ba itumele le go feta?" Mme nngwe ya dipholologo e ne ya fetwa ke tshono.

Kgatiso eno ya *Kafa Pela a paletsweng ke go bona mogatla ka teng* e fetotswe segolobogolo gore e dirisiwe mo go Nalibali.

Get story active!

- ★ Colour in the drawings of the story. Don't press too hard on the paper, as it may tear, or the colour could show through on the other side of the page.
- ★ Use newspaper, string, paint and pegs to make some of the different animal tails in the story. Then hang the tails on a washing line (or a long piece of string) and see if everyone can guess which animals in the story each tail belongs to.
- ★ Write a play using the text from the story – then perform it with family and/or friends!

Nna le matlhagatlhaga a leinane!

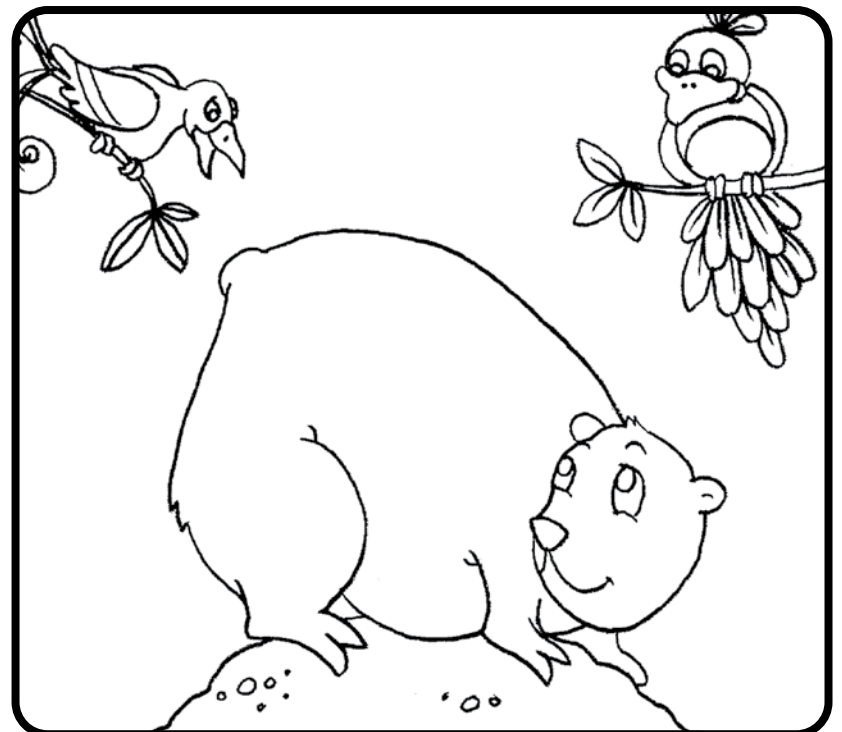
- ★ Tsenya mebala mo ditshwantshong tse di torowileng tsa leinane leno. O se ka wa gatisa thata mo pampiring, ka gonne e ka nna ya gagoga, kgotsa mmala o ka tshelagela ka kwa morago ga tsebe.
- ★ Dirisa makwalokgang, mogala, pente diphekese go dira megatla ya dingwe tsa dipholologo tse di farologaneng tse di mo leinaneng. Go tswa foo o bo o pega megatla eo mo mogaleng wa go pega diaparoo (kgotsa mogala o molelele) mme o bone gore a mongwe le mongwe a ka kgona go bona gore mogatla mongwe le mongwe ke wa phologolo efe mo leinaneng.
- ★ Kwala terama o dirisa mafoko a a tswang mo leinaneng leno – go tswa foo o bo o o tshameka le ba lelapa la gaeno le/kgotsa ditsala tsa gago!

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



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How Dassie missed getting a tail



Kafa Pela a paletsweng ke go bona mogatla ka teng

Sindiwe Magona • Nicole Blomkamp

Ideas to talk about: Do you think that it was wrong of Dassie's friends to forget to ask for a tail for him? Why/why not? If you were Dassie, would you have done what he did, or would you have gone to fetch your own tail? Why?

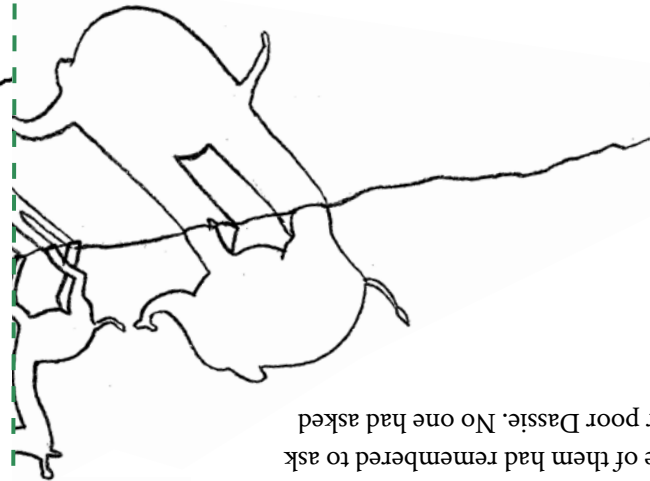
Megopolo e re ka buang ka yona: A o akanya gore go ne go sa siama gore ditsala tsa ga Pela di lebele go mo kopela mogatla? Goreng o akanya jalo/goreng o sa akanye jalo? Fa o ka bo o le Pela, a o ka bo o dirile se a se dirileng, kgotsa a o ka bo o ile wa ya go itseela mogatla wa gago? Goreng?

Mime ke se tota a leng a se dira. O ne a patlama ka mokwata gaufi le kgoro ya mosima wa gagwe mme a nna a benyabenya leitlho go bona se se diragalang. O ne a kanama foo; leitlho le le lengwe le bullegile go le gomnye, a lebeletse mokoloko o o fetang. Fa a bona mongwe wa ditsala tsa gagwe tse dintsi, o ne a tsholetsa dhogo ya gagwe, a bula matho a gagwe oomabedi mme a re: "Dumela, tsala, a o ka ntela mogatla tthe?" "Go stame!" tsala nngwe le nngwe ya araba jalo fa e feta.



Mime, kgabagare, letsatsi leo la goroga. Go toga ka makuku, tsa simolola go ema mo moleng. Diphologolo tse dikgolo le tse dinnye, tsotlhe tsa simolola go ikatametse kwa nlong ya bogosi. Thutlwa o ne a le teng, Legau le Tlou, le bokubud ba ne ba le teng, Nkwe, Kgabo, Tshupe le Kgano. Ke batlile ke lebala Kwenana, Pitse ya naga, Tshukudu le Mokgantswane? Kolobe le ene o ne a le teng. Foo le ene o ne a le teng, le Pitse, Tonki le Kgomo. Diphologolo tsotlhe tsa sekwa di ne di le teng. Ke raya tsotlhe, kwanthe ga Pela. Pela o ne a jete dijo tse dintsi tsa maitseboa bosigo jo bo fetileng mme o ne a sa ikutlwe sentle, o ne a lapljenyana mme a le botshwaka tota. "Ke tla kopa mongwe wa ditsala tsa me gore a ntlele mogatla," a ipolelela jalo.

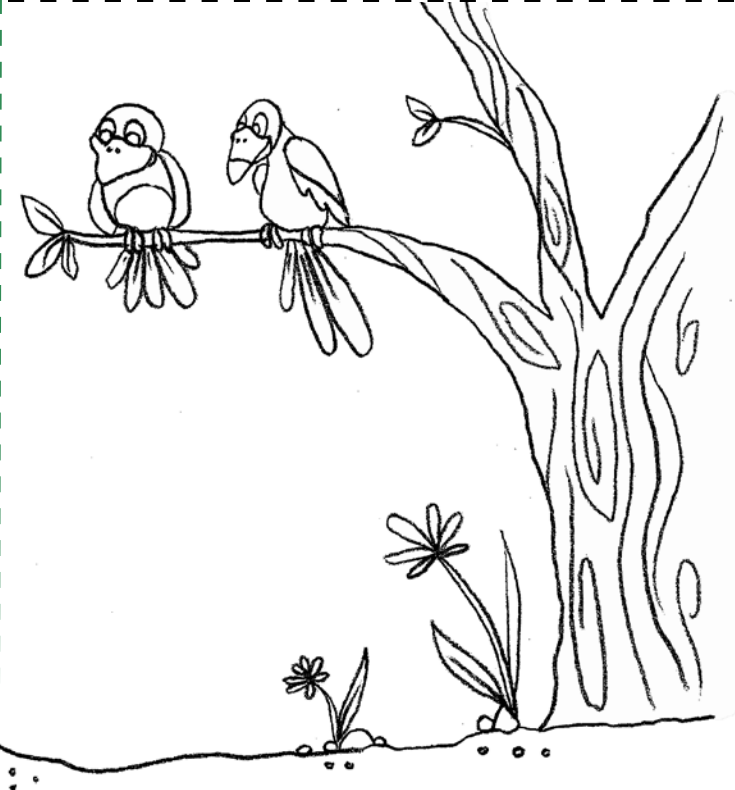
At the mouth of his burrow, a now wide-awake Dassie waited. His stomach no longer full. He was sitting up, his paws rubbing his cheeks. Yes, he was a bit nervous, a little excited, but more excited than nervous. He was also a lot envious. "What will my tail look like? Will I like it? Will it suit me?" Dassie asked himself as a long string of animals began to go past his burrow. And each one strutted, proud as a peacock, head in the clouds.



The animals preened and gloated, bragged and teased one another about their tails. They also feasted, danced and sang, and drank ginger beer to their heart's content. When the rays of the sun grew long and thin, and the shadows grew long and longer still, the animals remembered their caves and burrows. Each animal wanted to get home. Still singing happily, giddy with delight because of their new tails, the animals began to make their way home. All through the night, singing and dancing, the animals made their way home with their tails up in the air. But not even one of them had remembered to ask the King for a tail for poor Dassie. No one had asked for that tail.



All was well in the big, big forest. The king of the animals was very happy; his subjects were happy and served him very well indeed. They served him so well that the king asked himself: "Hmm, what can I do to make my people happier still?" His paw went to his head and his eyes grew smaller and smaller still. You see, the king was hard at work, thinking about this new problem: what he could do to make his subjects even happier than they were. At last, he gave up and called his councillors to a meeting.



Tlou wa Senatla o ne a re "Ho-ho-hei! Gone fela foo, fa pele ga Motlotlegi, o lebala sengwe le sengwe mme o gopola fela se o tshwanetseng go se bua. Ke mang yo o nang le nako le boboko jwa go gopola se motho yo mongwe a se batlang?" Pela wa batho, go fitlha gompiano jaana, o sa ntse a sena mogatla. O se ka wa tsiediwa ke khuruga e e kafa morago, ke mafura fela a a bolokileng gore batho bangwe ba akanye gore o na le mogatla ... khuruga e nnye ya mogatla. Le wena o tla dumela gore seo se botoka go na le gore o bo o sena mogatla gotlhelele. Ebu, go botoka go na le sepesepe fela. Go botoka thata ... Bobotlana, ke se Pela a se akanyang.

Marothodi a mannye a semela sa *sundew* a phatsima. A tshwana le metsi mme a botshe thata. Ditshenekegi di akanya gore di tla nna monate. Mme ke serai! Marothodi ano a ngaparela thata.

The small drops of a sundew are shiny. They look like water and are very sweet. Bugs think they will taste nice. But it's a trap! The drops are very sticky.



Sundews
Dimela tsa Sundew

Plants can't hunt and they can't chew, but did you know that some plants eat bugs and small animals? Let's find out more.

This story was specially created for Nalibali to spark children's potential through storytelling and reading for enjoyment.



Dimela ga di kgone go tsoma e bile ga di kgone go tlhafuna, mme a o ne o itse gore dimela dingwe di ja ditshenekegi le diphologolo tse dinnye? Mma re ithuta mo go oketsegileng. Leinane leno le kwaletsewe segolobogolo Nalibali go rotloetsa bokgoni jwa bana ka go anela mainane le go buisetsa monate.

Get story active!

- ★ Do you think it could be useful to have a carnivorous (meat-eating) plant? Make a list of how and when such a plant could be useful.
- ★ Write a story about a Venus flytrap at your school that suddenly grows very big and wants to eat people! Draw a picture of your favourite part of your story.
- ★ Grow a mint plant and keep it in your kitchen to chase flies away. You can also add mint to mince, salad, cooked carrots and some desserts!

Matlhagathaga a leinane!

- ★ A o akanya gore go ka thusa go nna le semela se se jang nama? Dira lenaane la kafa semela seno se ka thusang ka teng le gore se ka thusa leng.
- ★ Kwala leinane ka Setshwarantshi sa Venus se se kwa sekolong se lona se se ileng sa gola thata ka tshoganyetso mme se batla go ja batho! Torowa setshwantsho sa karolo e o e ratang thata ya leinane la gago.
- ★ Jala semela sa minti mme o bo o se baya mo kitshining ya gaeno gore se kobe dintshi. O ka nna gape wa tsenya minti mo teng ga minsi, salate, digwete tse di apeilweng le mo teng ga diphuding dingwe!

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Go tsaya malatsi a le 10 gore semela se fetse go ja ntshi eno. Morago ga foo mathhare a bulega gape. E na nako ya gore se bone dijo tsa some tse dingwe!

It takes about 10 days for the plant to finish eating the bug. Then the leaves open again. It is time for its next meal!



When plants bite back!



Fa dimela di itwela

Ilse Badenhorst • Georgia Demertzis

Ideas to talk about: What do plants need to live and grow? How do plants get the nutrients and water that they need? Did you know that there are some plants that eat insects and small creatures?

Megopolo e re ka buang ka yona: Dimela di tlhoka eng go tshela le go gola? Dimela di bona jang dikotla le metsi a di a tlhokang? A o ne o itse gore go na le dimela tse di jang ditshenekegi le ditshedi tse dinnye?

Mathhare a setshwaradintshi sa *Venus* a na le meritshana. Fa ntshi e tse na mo teng ga semela seno, maoto a yone a ama meritshana eno. Seno se dira gore mathhare a sone a tswalege ka bonako. Mme ntshi e tla bo e tswaletswe mo teng e bo e sa kgone go tswa.

The leaves of a Venus flytrap have little hairs. When a bug lands inside the plant, its feet touch the little hairs. This makes the leaves snap shut. The bug is trapped inside and can't get out.



Venus flytraps
Setshwaradintshi sa Venus



People eat plants.
Animals eat plants.

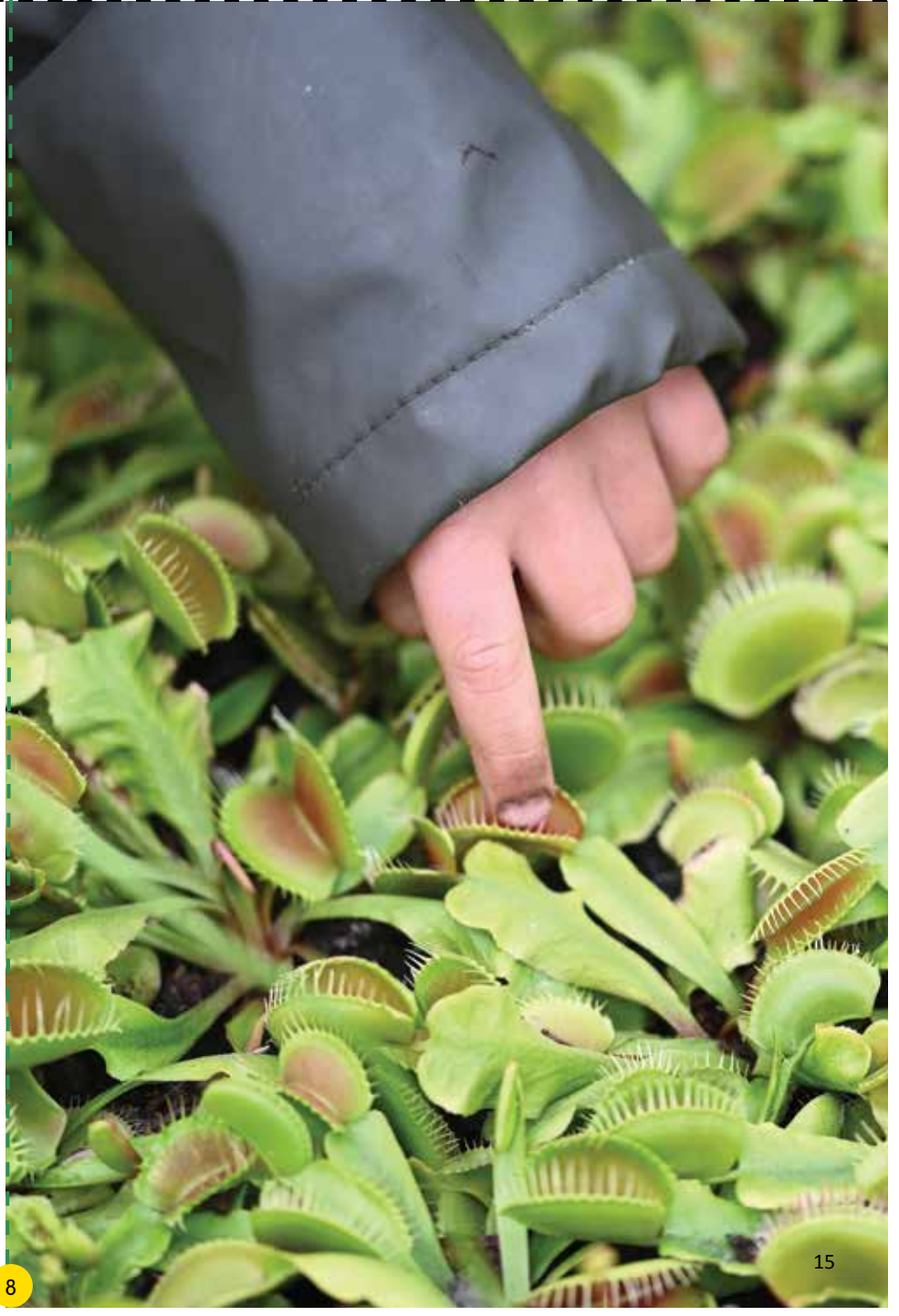


Batho ba ja dimela. Diphologolo di ja dimela.

Fa tshenekegi e wela mo godimo ga semela sa sundew, e ngaparela mme ga e kgone go somoga. Semela sa sundew se itshopela mo tshenekeging se bo se e jai!



When a bug lands on the sundew, it gets stuck and can't escape. The sundew curls around the bug and eats it!



Ditshenekegi di wela mo mathhareng. Di bo di gagabela kwa teng teng ga semela. Mme go tswa foo ... *phatshai!* Di wela mo teng ga seedi di bo di nyerega.



Bugs land on the leaves. They crawl deeper and deeper into the plant. And then ... *splash!* They fall into the liquid and are dissolved.

A cobra lily is a kind of pitcher plant. The leaves look like a snake's head. Semela se se bidiwang *cobra lily* ke mofuta wa semela sa *pitcher*. Mathhare a teng a tshwana le tlhogo ya noga.



Bugs eat plants. Sea creatures eat plants. Ditshenekegi di ja dimela. Ditshedi tsa lewatle di ja dimela.



But what do plants eat? Mme dimela di ja eng?

These plants live in shallow water. They don't have roots and float on the water. The Dimela tseno di nna mo metsing a seng boteng. Ga di na medi mme di kokobala mo metsing. Semela seno se na le malomo a mantle mo godimo ga metsi.



Floating bladderworts Dimela tse di kokobalang mo metsing tsa di-bladderwort

Do you think these plants are clever? Would you want them in your garden?

It could be fun to watch them grow. And don't worry – none of these plants eat people!

A o akanya gore dimela tseno di botlhale? A o ka rata gore di nne mo tshingwaneng ya gago?

Go ka nna monate go di bona di gola. Mme o se ka wa tshwenyega – ga go na epe ya dimela tseno e e jang batho.

Go na le mofuta e mentshi ya dimela tsa pitcher.
 Di na le ditshupu tse ditselele tse di nang le seedi
 kwa tlase.
 Fa tshenekegi e gagabela mo teng ga semela seno e
 releta mo matlhakoreng a sone a boreledi.
 E wela mo seeding e bo e nyerega go naa dijo
 tsa semela.

There are many kinds of pitcher plants. They have
 long tubes with liquid at the bottom.
 When a bug crawls into the plant it slides down the
 slippery sides.
 It lands in the liquid and dissolves into food for
 the plant.



Pitcher plants
Dimela tsa Pitcher



Plants make their own food in their leaves! They need water, sunlight, air and nutrients from the soil to make food.

But did you know that some plants eat meat? They catch and eat bugs and small creatures.

Dimela di itirela dijo tsa tsone mo matlhareng a tsone!
 Di tlhoka metsi, letsatsi, moya le dikotla go tswa mo
 mmung gore di kgone go dira dijo.

A mme o ne o itse gore dimela dingwe di ja nama? Di
 tshwara le go ja ditshenekegi le ditshedi tse dinnye.

Kafa tlase ga metsi di na le dikgetšana tse di
 lebegang jaaka ditlha.



Under the water they
 have little sacks that
 look like bladders.

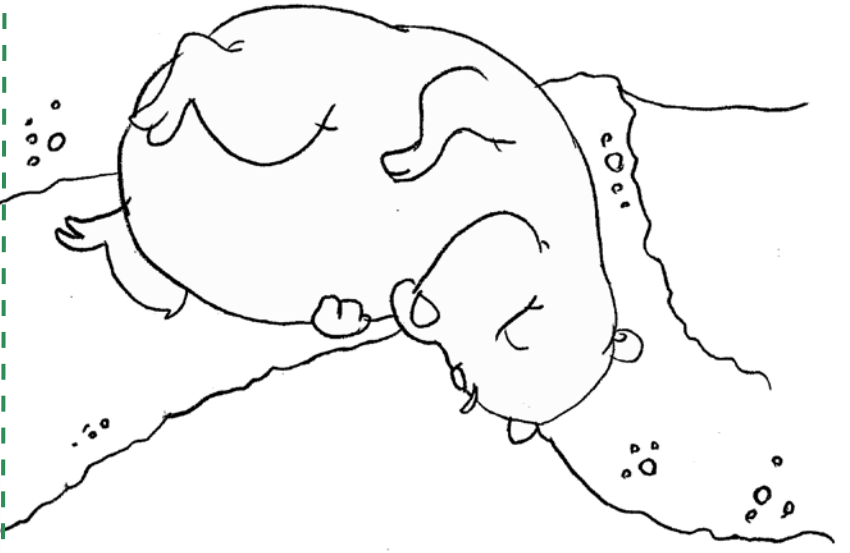
When a small water creature touches the bladder, the trapdoor opens.

And before you can count to one, the little creature is sucked into the bladder – *shloop!* The trapdoor shuts quickly and the creature can't get out.

Fa ditshedi tse dinnye di ama setlha, kgoro e e fitlhegileng e a bulega.

Ka ponyo ya leitlho fela, setshedinyana se monyelwa mo teng ga setlha – *monyel!* Kgoro e e fitlhegileng e tswalega ka bonako mme setshedi ga se kgone go tswa.

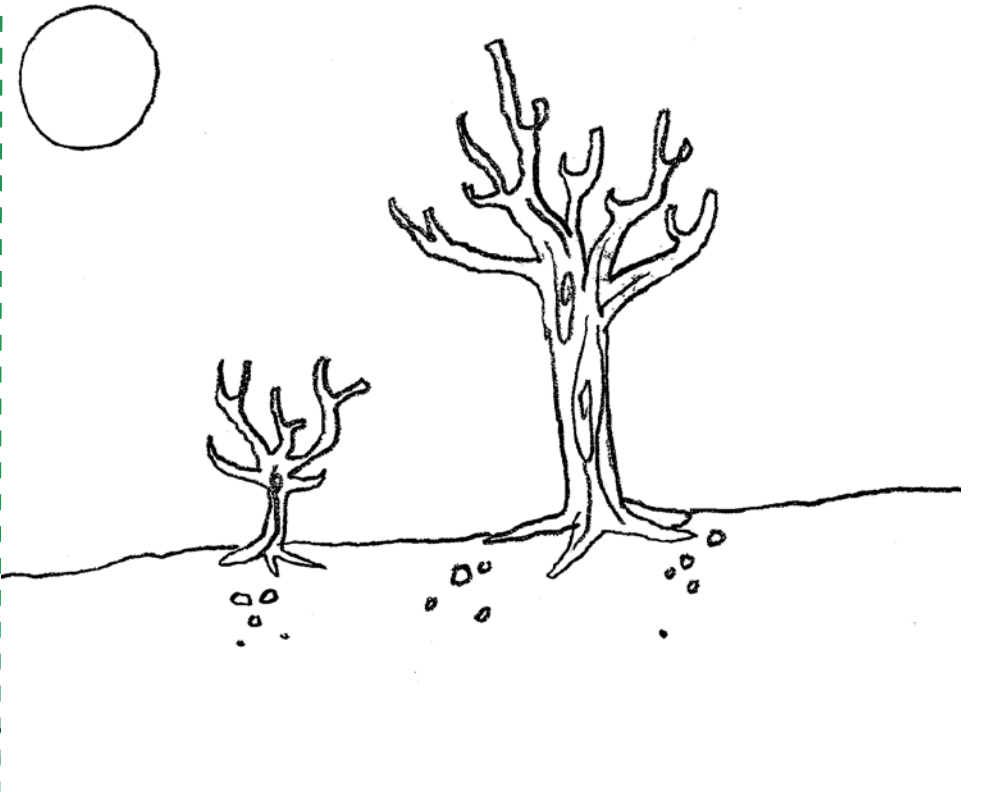




And, finally, the day arrived. From before sunrise, the queue started forming. Animals big and small, they all made their way to the palace. Giraffe was there, and Leopard and Elephant, and so were Rhinoceros, Tiger, Monkey, Antelope and Skunk. How can I forget Crocodile, Zebra, Hippopotamus and Lizard? Pig was there, too. So were Ox and Horse, Donkey and Cow. The animals of the forest were all there. All, that is, except Dassie.

Dassie had had a hefty dinner the night before and felt a bit out of sorts, a little tired, and a lot lazy.

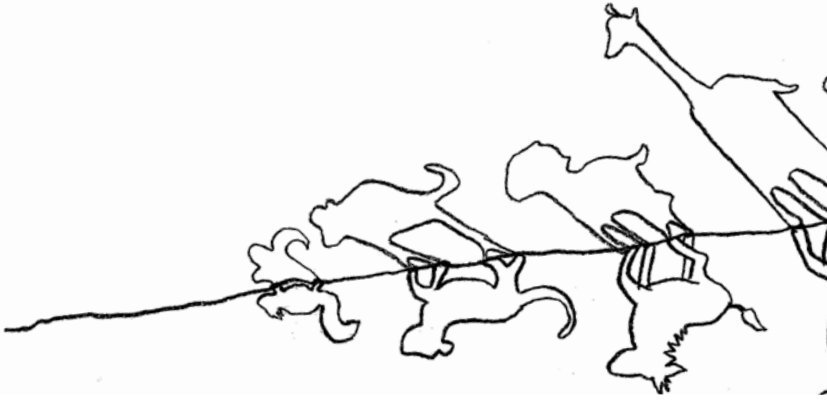
"I will ask one of my friends to bring me a tail," he told himself. And that's exactly what he did. On his back, he lay at the mouth of his burrow and kept a lazy eye on the goings on. There he sprawled, one eye half open, watching the passing parade.



Sengwe le sengwe se ne se apare tshiamo mo sekgweng se segolo. Kgosi ya diphologolo e ne e itumetse thata; batlhanka ba gagwe ba ne ba mo direla bontle tota. Ba ne ba mo direla sentle jaana mo e leng gore o ne a ipotsa jaana: "Hmm, tota nka dirang gore batho ba me ba itumele le go feta?"

O ne a itshwara tlhogo ka leroo la gagwe mme matlho a gagwe a nna mannye le go feta. Kana, kgosi e ne e ja marapo a tlhogo, e akanya ka bothata jo bosha jono: a ka dira eng go dira gore batlhanka ba gagwe ba itumele le go feta.

Kgabagare, o ne a itlhoboga mme a bitsa pitso le bagakolodi ba gagwe.



Fela yo gone jaanong a neng a thantse, o ne a letlele mo botsepong jwa mosima. Mpa ya gagwe e ne e sa tlhole e detse. O ne a ntse sende, maroo a gagwe a sudha marama a gagwe. Ebu, o ne a na le letshogonyana, a itumetse go sekae, mme o ne a itumetse thata go na le go tshoga. Mme o ne a fufega tota.

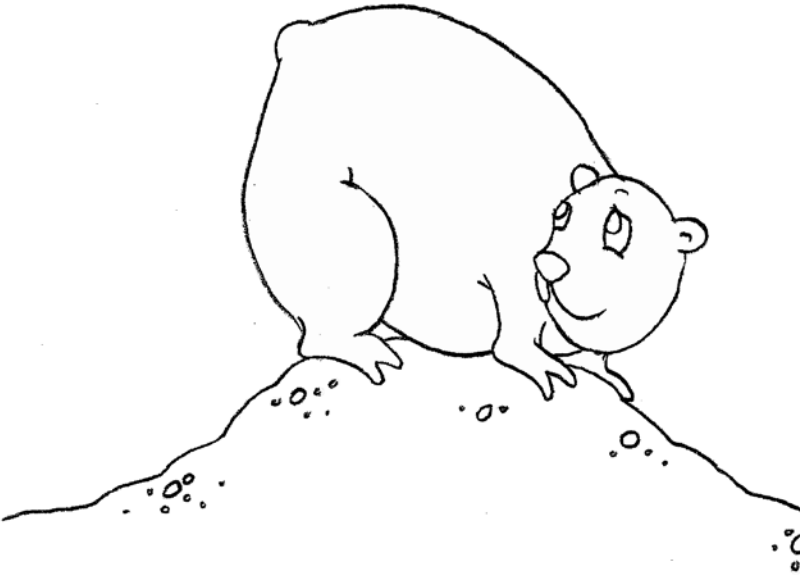
"Mogata wa me o tla bo o ntse jang? A ke tla o rata? A o tla ntshwanela?" Fela o ne a ipotsa jalo fa mokoloko wa diphologolo o feta mo mosimeng wa gagwe.

Mme ngwe le ngwe ya tsona e ne e tsamaya e kokoroga, e ikgantsha jaka phikoko, di itumetse tota, di sa mmona le go mmona.

Diphologolo di ne tsa ipaakanya le go itodomatse, di ikgantsha le go tumolana ka megata ya tsona. Mme gape di ne tsa ja, di bina le go opela, le go nwa gemere go fithela di kgotsafala.

Fa letsatsi le tla dloga le phirima, diphologolo di ne tsa gopola magaga le mesima ya tsona. Phologolo ngwe le ngwe e ne e bada go ya gae.

Diphologolo di ne tsa simolola go leba kwa gae, di sa ntse di opela, di itumetse megata ya tsona e mesha. Diphologolo di ile gae di tsholeditse megata ya tsona, di opela le go bina bosigo jothle. Mme ga go na le fa e le epe ya tsona e e leng ya gopola Fela wa batho mogata mo kgosing. Tota le fa e le ngwe ya tsona e e leng ya mo kopela mogata.



Mighty Elephant trumpeted, "Ho-ho-huh! Right there, in front of His Majesty, one's brain leaves one and it is all you can do to remember what to say. Who has the time and brain to remember what someone else wanted?"

Poor Dassie, to this day, he still does not have a tail.

Don't be fooled by the stump at his rear end, that's just fat he keeps there so some will think he does have a tail ... a small stump of a tail.

You will agree that's better than no tail at all. Yes, it is better than none at all. Much better ... At least, that's what Dassie thinks.

Fa bagakolodi bothe ba setse ba dutse, kgosi e ne ya simolola go bua "Jaamong, kgosi ya rialo, a ko lo ntlhuse tlhe, gore ke dire gore bathanaka ba me bothe ba itumele go feta kata ba ntseng ka gone."

Mogakolodi mongwe le mongwe o ne a simolola go ingwaya dlogo le go baya monwana wa leroo la gagwe mo molomong. Ba akanya... ba akanya... ba akanya... ba akanya, ba ja marapo a dlogo tota. Kgabagare, mogakolodi yo mogolo o ne a atamela kgosi.

"Motlotlegi, a rialo, bagakolodi ba na le kakantsho. Fa go siame go mo wena Motlotlegi, ke eng o sa neye phologolo mongwe le mongwe mogatla?" Kgosi e ne ya na sende, setadhego sa gagwe se phatsima ka boitumelo. A gotolola matho a gagwe.

"Bontle! Kakanyo e ntle ruri!" Kgosi ya sugasuga diada tsa yone e ntse e nyenya. "Mogatla!" a thaletsa jalo. "Phologolo mongwe le mongwe e da bona mogatla. Ke da naya mongwe le mongwe mogatla, mme re dire gore ba itumele go feta!"

Go tswa foo a retologela go bagakolodi ba gagwe. "Yang kwa sekgweng sothe," a laela jalo. "Kopang diphologolo tsothe gore di de mo ndong ya bogosi, mme ke da naya mongwe le mongwe mogatla." O ne a bolelela gapo bagakolodi gore seno se da diragala ka letsatsi lefe.

Ke fa bagakolodi bothe ba tswa. Ba tswana gongwe le gongwe mo sekgweng. Ga ba dlogela sethare kgotsa setharetsama sepe, ga go na mosima kgotsa logaga lophe, lo ba sa yang kwa go lone.

"Kgosi e rle," ba rialo. "Ka letsatsi leno, mo kgwedding eno, go dloga mo mosong go fitlha maitsheboa, o da naya mongwe le mongwe wa bathanaka ba gagwe mogatla."

Diphologolo tsothe di ne di itse gore go da ma le molelo o mogolo le o botoka go gaisa o o kileng wa ma teng mo nagenng; ka gomme fa kgosi e biletsa bathanaka ba gagwe kwa ndong ya bogosi, e ne e ba fepa bothe go fitlha dimpa tsa bone di dale thata mo e ka teng di ka thubega.

Diphologolo di ne di lebetse pele mo letsatsing leo. Letsatsi le letsatsi, di ne di dira letshwao mo khalendareng ya tsone ya diphologolo, di fela pelo gore letsatsi leo le da leng.

When all the councillors were seated, the king spoke. "Now," said the king, "please, help me make all my subjects happier than they already are."

Each councillor scrunched his forehead and put his paw finger on his lips. And thought... and thought... and thought, really hard. Finally, the chief councillor came to the king.

"Your Royal Highness," he said, "the councillors have a suggestion. If it pleases Your Royal Highness, why not give each animal a tail?"

Beaming, the king sat up. He opened his eyes wide and wider still.

"Excellent! Excellent!" The king rubbed his hands in glee. "A tail!" he exclaimed. "A tail for each animal. We shall give them each a tail, to make them all happier still!"

Then he turned to his councillors. "Go to the whole forest," he commanded. "Ask all the animals to come to the palace, and I shall give each one a tail." He also told the councillors the day on which the event would take place.

Out went the councillors, one and all. Out they went to all corners of the forest. They left not a tree or bush, burrow or cave, unvisited.

"Thus has the king spoken," they said. "On this day, of this month, from morning till night, to each and every one of his subjects, he will give a tail."

All the animals knew there would be a feast bigger and better than any in the land; for when the king called his subjects to the palace, he fed one and all till their stomachs almost burst.

The animals could hardly wait for the day. Every day, they made crosses on their animal calendars, impatient for the big day to come.

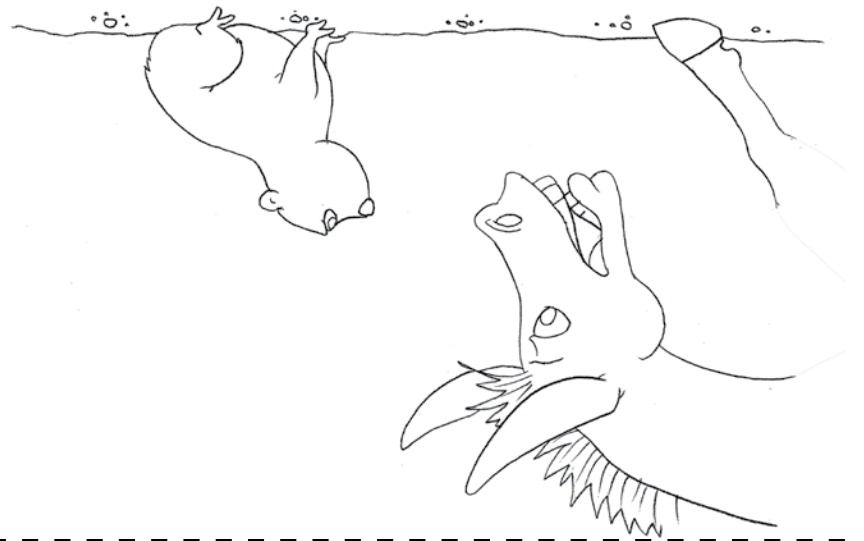
"To each, Dassie asked, "My friend, where is my tail? Did you not bring it with you?"

Some just shook their heads and strolled right past. Others stopped for a second, their eyes popping from shock, and then scurried off and away. Still others also shook their heads and strolled right past.

But there were a few who put their hands on their waists and guffawed, "Why didn't you go and get your own tail, you lazy thing?" "Oh, dear," squeaked the field mouse, whiskers bristling, "I forgot." If truth be told, that was what happened to many animals – all Dassie's friends. In the hustle and bustle of getting their own tails, they clean forgot about Dassie's tail. Clean forgot to ask the King for that tail.

Wise, considerate Donkey shook his head. "Oh dear, I clean forgot," he said.

Giraffe said, "Everybody gets very nervous when they come before His Royal Highness. Dassie should have walked the walk like all of us." "Mmh," mumbled Sheep. "Serves him right... Yes, indeed, serves him right, lazy so-and-so. If you want a tail, get up and get one for yourself."



Pela o ne a botsa mongwe le mongwe wa bone jaana, "Tsala, mogatla wa me o kae? A o tile ka one?"

Bangwe ba ile ba tshikinya fela ditlhogo mme ba bo ba feta. Bangwe ba ne ba ema go sekaenyana, ba gotola matlho ka ntlha ya letshogo, mme go tswa foo ba bo ba betsega ba tsamaya. Ba bangwe le bone ba ne ba tshikinya fela ditlhogo ba bo ba feta.

Mme go ne go na le ba sekae ba ba neng ba itshwara matheka mme ba tshegatshega ba re, "Ke eng o ne o sa ye go itseela mogatla wa gago ka bowena, setshwakga ke wena?"

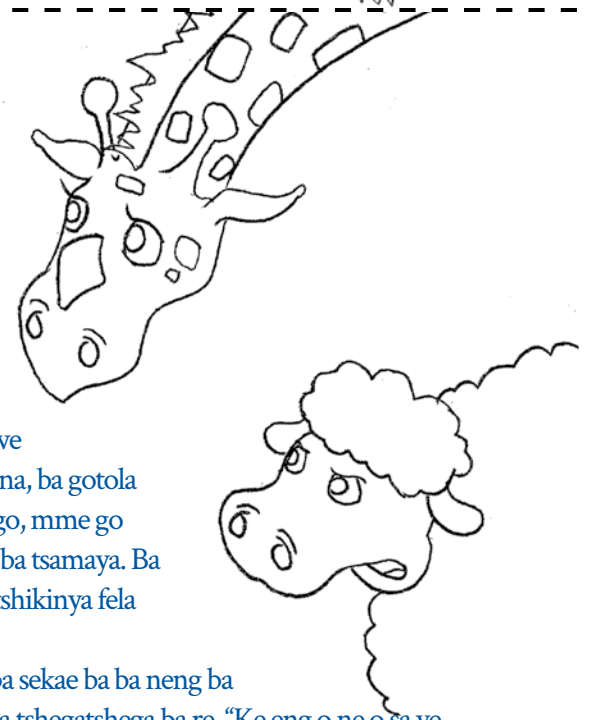
"Ao, tlhe bathong," ga tswirinya jalo peba ya kwa sekgweng, ditedu tsa yone di eme, "ke lebetse."

Go bua boammaaruri, ke se se diragetseng ka diphologolo tse dintsi – tse tsothe e leng ditsala tsa ga Pela. Mo mmudubudung wa go ya itseela megatla ya bone, ba ne ba lebala gotlhelele ka mogatla wa ga Pela. Ba lebala gotlhelele go kopa kgosi mogatla oo.

Tonki yo o botlhale, e bile a akanyetsa ba bangwe o ne a tshikinya tlhogo ya gagwe. "Joo wee, ke lebetse gotlhelele!" a rialo.

Thutlwa a re, "Mongwe le mongwe wa tshoga fa a fitlha fa pele ga Motlotlegi. Pela o ne a tshwanetse a ka bo a ile a iketse jaaka rona rotlhe."

"Mmh," nku a ngunanguna jalo. "O laegile... Ee ruri, o laegile, setshwakga sele. Fa o batla mogatla, tsoga mme o ye go o itseela."



Dimela tsa bolekane di ka nna baagisane ba ba molemo!

Companion plants make good neighbours!



October 16 ke Letsatsi la Lefatshe la Dijo



16 October is World Food Day

Go jala dimela tsa bolekane ke mokgwa wa go jala dimela di bapile gore semela sengwe le sengwe se sologelwe molemo mo moagisaneng wa sone. Ka sekai, gantsi di-herb di jalwa go bapa le merogo ka gone di thusa go leleka ditshenekegi tse di senyang tse di bolailweng ke tšala.

Mme gape dimela dingwe ga di a tshwanela go jalwa di bapile, ka gone semela sengwe se ka gola se bo se nna setelele mme se bo se thiba lesedi la letsatsi gore le se ka la fitlha mo dimeleng tse di khutshwanyane. Dimela tse dingwe le tsone di ngoka ditshenekegi tseo tse di senyang. Ka jalo ga di a tshwanela go jalwa di bapile.

Companion planting is a method of growing plants next to each other so that each plant benefits from its neighbour. For example, herbs are often planted next to vegetables because they help to chase away hungry pests.

Some plants also should not be planted next to each other, as one plant may grow too tall and block sunlight from reaching shorter plants. Some plants also attract the same pests. So they should not be planted close to each other.

Fa tlase fano go na le lenaane la dimela tse di golang sentle mmogo:

Here is a table of plants that grow well together:

Sejalo/Crop	Dijalo tsa bolekane	Companion plants
Dinawa/Beans	Mabele, ditamati, di-eggplant (di-brinjals, digwete, dikomokomore, maphutshe, diredishe	Corn, tomatoes, eggplant (brinjals), carrots, cucumbers, pumpkins, radishes
Khabetšhe/Cabbage	Sage, dili, minti, rosemary, mabele, sepinatšhe, disonobolomo, di-nasturtium	Sage, dill, mint, rosemary, corn, spinach, sunflowers, nasturtiums
Digwete/Carrots	Dieie, di-chive, rosemary, diredishi, di-nasturtium, coriander (dhanya)	Onions, chives, rosemary, radishes, nasturtiums, coriander (dhanya)
Seleri/Celery	Dieie, dikhabetšhe, ditamati, dinawa, di-nasturtium	Onions, cabbage, tomatoes, beans, nasturtiums
Mabele/Corn	Dinawa, di-marigold, disonobolomo, di-nasturtium, disekwashe	Beans, marigolds, sunflowers, cucumbers, nasturtiums, squashes
Komokomore/Cucumbers	Dinawa, dili, di-marigold, diredishi, di-chive, di-baby marrow, dierekisi	Beans, dill, marigolds, radishes, baby marrows, chives, peas
Khabetšhe ya Kale/Kale	Sage, dili, bitiruti, peperemente, rosemary, mabele, sepinatšhe, disonobolomo, di-nasturtium,	Sage, dill, beetroot, peppermint, rosemary, corn, spinach, sunflowers, nasturtiums
Letisi/Lettuce	Digwete, konofolo, dierekisi, diredishi, disetoroberi, dieie, di-chive	Carrots, garlic, peas, radishes, strawberries, onions, chives
Dieie/Onions	Dibitiruti, digwete, diletisi, ditamati, magapu, eggplant (di-brinjal)	Beetroot, carrots, lettuce, tomatoes, watermelons, eggplant (brinjals)
Dierikisi/Peas	Diapole, digwete, diredishi, di-raspberry, di-turnip	Apples, carrots, radishes, raspberries, turnips
Phepha/Pepper	Basil, konofolo, dieie, diredishi, di-nasturtium, coriander (dhanya), di-marigold	Basil, garlic, onions, radishes, nasturtiums, coriander (dhanya), marigolds
Ditapole/Potatoes	Basil, dinawa, mabele, di-nasturtium, coriander (dhanya), di-marigold	Basil, beans, corn, nasturtiums, coriander (dhanya), marigolds
Sepinatšhe/Spinach	Disetoroberi	Strawberries
Sekwashe/Squash	Dinawa, di-nasturtium, minti, diredishi, dili, basil, disonobolomo,	Beans, nasturtiums, mint, radishes, dill, basil, sunflowers
Tamati/Tomatoes	Basil, di-marigold, di-nasturtium, digwete, konofolo, di-chive	Basil, marigolds, nasturtiums, carrots, garlic, chives

Mosola wa go jala dimela tsa bolekane

Dimela tsa bolekane di a thusana ka gone di:

- koba ditshenekegi tse di gobatsang le go senya dimela.
- ngoka ditshenekegi tse di thusang tse di fetisetsang peo mo dimeleng tsa bolekane.
- oketsa kgolo le thobo ya semela se sengwe ka go oketsa dikotla mo mmung.
- fokotsa kotsi ya malwetsi ka go sa lwele dikotla tse di tshwanang mo mmung.
- tokafatsa tatso ya matlhare a dimela tse dingwe kgotsa maungo a mangwe.
- oketsa sebaka mo tshingwaneng ka go thibela mefero go hupetsa dimela tse di jadihweng gaufi le tsone.

Benefits of companion planting

Companion plants help each other because they:

- repel pests that harm and destroy plants.
- attract helpful insects that pollinate companion plants.
- increase the growth and harvest of another plant by adding nutrients to the soil.
- reduce the risk of diseases by not competing for the same nutrients in the soil.
- improve the flavour of another plants' leaves or fruit.
- maximise garden space by preventing weeds from overgrowing neighbouring plants.





Bothutlwa ga ba kgone go bina



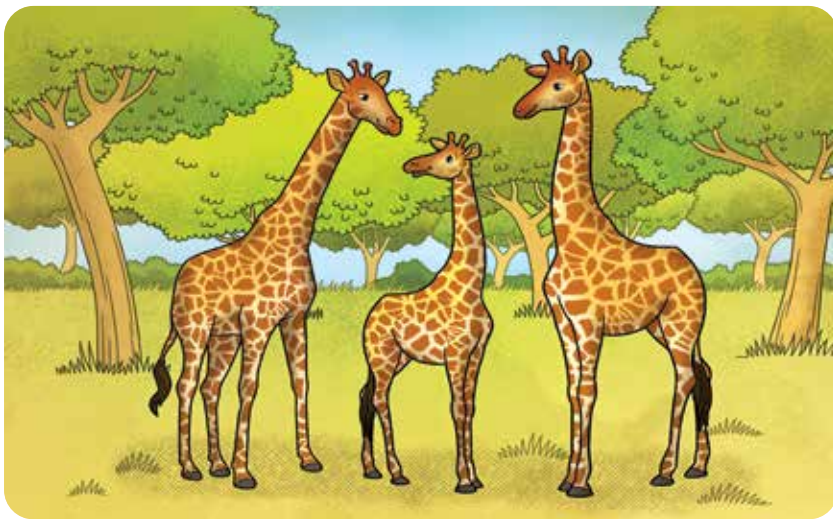
Ka Lorato Trok ■ Ditshwantsho ka Magriet Brink le Leo Daly

Ngwaga nngwe le nngwe, go keteka tshimologo ya selemo, Nogwaja e bong mmutla le Phiri ba ne ba nna le moletlo o o monate. Diphologolo tsotlhe di ne di solofetse gore di tla lalediwa.

Thutlwa o ne a ise a ko a lalediwe mo meletlong eno. Ke ka lebaka leo a neng a itumetse thata fa Nogwaja le Phiri ba mo laletsa monongwaga.

"Ke tla tshwanelwa ke go tlhapa gore ke nne montle fa ke ya moletlong," Thutlwa a raya batsadi ba gagwe jalo.

"Re itumela tota le wena, Thutlwa. O itumelele moletlo. Jaanong, tsamaya o ye go ipaakanya. Ga o batle gore o nne thari," mmaagwe a rialo.



Thutlwa o ne a tsamaya a ya moletlong. "Nogwaja le Phiri ga ba ise ba ko ba ntaletse mo meletlong wa bone," Thutlwa a rialo a bua a le nosi. "Ke ile go nna moeng yo o molemo gaisa thata. Ke batla go tlhomamisa gore ba ntaletsa gape ngwaga o o tlang."

Fa Thutlwa a goroga kwa parakeng e moletlo o neng o tshwaretse gone, o ne a sa dumele se a se bonang. Dithare tse di neng di dikologile paraka di ne di le dintle! Go ne go na le mabone a a pududu, a mmala wa namune, a a pinki, a a botala a neng a benyabenya mo dikaleng mme a ne a phatshimela mo molatswaneng o o neng o elela go kgabaganya paraka. Go ne go le gontle tota!

Kafa tlase ga dithare go ne go eme tafole e telele e e nang le dijo tse di monate. Go ne go na le bojang jo botala jo bo monate, maungo a naga, matlhare a a nang le matute le dijo tse dingwe tse diphologolo di ka di jang.

"A le le ke lefelo la go bina?" Thutlwa a sebaseba jalo fa a bona phatlha e kgolo e e bulegileng mo gare ga paraka. "Ga ke kgone go bina, mme go ka nna monate go lebelela fela!"

Fa Thutlwa a ntse a lebelela, Phiri le Nogwaja ba ne ba tsamaela kwa lefelong la go bina. "Re a lo amogela, ditsala!" ga rialo Phiri. "Nna le Nogwaja re itumelela go bo re lo laleditse. Tsweetswee, itumelele moletlo!" Diphologolo di ne tsa duduetsa le go buisana ka boitumelo. Mongwe le mongwe o ne a ja dijo tse di monate le go nwa metsi a a phepa a a tswang mo molatswaneng.

"Abo e le moletlo o o monate ruri!" Thutlwa a rialo.

Go tswa foo, Nogwaja a ya kwa pele mme a re, "Reetsang, lotlhe. Nako e re e ratang thata e gorogile. Atamelang, ke nako ya go bina!"

Diphologolo di ne tsa phuthhegela mo lefelong la go bina. "Ee, eno ke karolo e re e ratang thata!" ba goa jalo fa mmimo o simolola go tshameka.

Thutlwa o ne a tsamaela kwa khoneng go ya go nna fa fatshe, mme Nogwaja o ne a mo thiba. "O ya kae, Thutlwa? Tla o tle go bina le rona!"

"Tlala, Thutlwa, eno ke karolo e e molemolemo ya moletlo!" Phiri a oketsa jalo fa a ntse a kaela Thutlwa go ya kwa lefelong la go bina.

Thutlwa o ne a fufulelwa. O ne a ise a ko a bini. O ne a le molelele thata gore a ka bina, mme o ne a sa batle go swabisa Nogwaja le Phiri, ka jalo o ne a bina le ba bangwe.

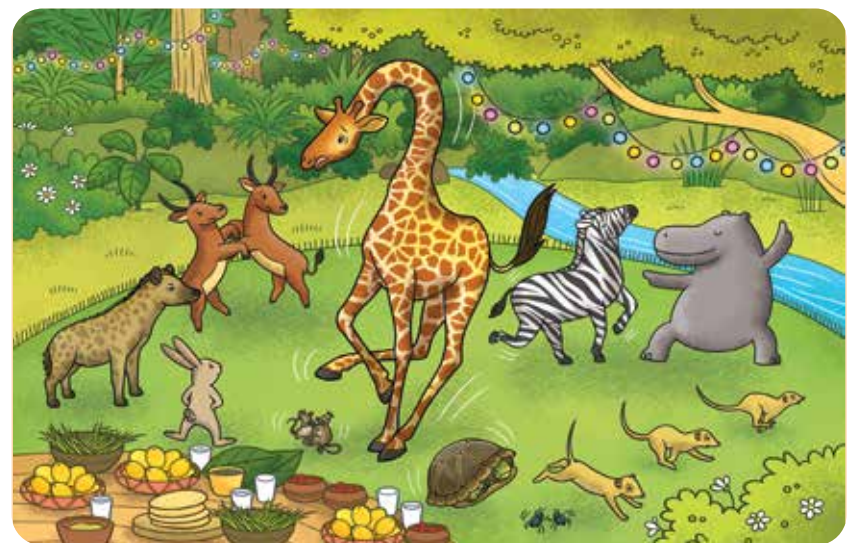
Go ise go ye kae, Thutlwa o ne a thula mongwe le mongwe. O ne a batla a kgopiwa ke maoto a gagwe a matelele fa a ntse a leka go bina.

"O dira eng, Thutlwa? O batlile go diga bokgano! Mme o batlile go gata lekgapa la ga Fudu, e bong khudu!" Nogwaja a mo omanya jalo.

"Ga ke kgone go bina, Nogwaja. Go botoka gore ke nne fa fatshe mme ke lebelele," Thutlwa a araba jalo. O ne a tlhabetse ke ditlhong tota.

"Mme kana o ile wa amogela taletso ya go tla moletlong, Thutlwa! Mme karolo e e molemolemo ya moletlo ke go bina. Leka fela go nna kelotlhoko thata," Nogwaja a rialo.

Thutlwa o ne a sa itse gore a direng. O ne a batla go itumedisa Nogwaja le Phiri, mme go bina ga gagwe go ne ga baka tlhakatlhakano. Diphologolo di ne tsa phatlalala fa a thehekela le go kgokgweetsegela mo lefelong la go bina. Kgabagare, Thutlwa o ne a swetsa gore go ka nna botoka gore a ye gae.



"Ke a leboga go bo lo ntaleditse," Thutlwa a raya Nogwaja le Phiri jalo a obile tlhogo a ya gagwe. O ne a hutsafetse thata mme o ne a itse gore le ka motlha a ka se tlhole a lalediwa moletlong gape.

Mme Thutlwa o ne a gakgamala fa Nogwaja le Phiri ba goroga kwa ntlong ya gagabo mo letsatsing le le latelang. "Re fano go tla go kopa maitshwarelo, Thutlwa. Re maswabi go bo re dirile gore o tlhabetse ke ditlhong. Re ne re sa itse gore ga o kgone go bina," Nogwaja a rialo.

"Bothutlwa ga ba kgone go bina," Thutlwa a rialo. "Maoto a rona le ditlamo tsa rona di ditelele thata."

"Mme gone, le fa o sa kgone go bina, re ka rata go go akaretsa mo meletlong wa rona," Phiri a rialo.

"Thutlwa, tsweetswee, a o ka nna morulaganyi wa moletlo wa rona? O ka nna wa kwala ditaletso le go re thusa go rulaganya moletlo," Nogwaja a rialo.

"Ee, go siame! Nka rata go nna morulaganyi wa moletlo wa lona!" Thutlwa a rialo ka matlhagatlhaga.

Go tloga ka letsatsi leo, moletlo ya selemo ya ga Nogwaja le Phiri e ne ya nna botoka le go feta. Thutlwa e ne e le morulaganyi yo o molemolemo wa moletlo. Mme sengwe se ba neng ba dumalana botlhe ka sone e ne e le gore fa phologolo nngwe e sa kgone go bina, e ne e sa tlhoke go dira jalo. Mme e ne e sa ntse e tla amogelesega mo meletlong!

Nna le matlhagatlhaga a leinane!

- Torowa setshwantsho sa thutlwa e bina motantsho o o ratang thata.
- Tshameka motshameka wa go bina! Kwala mofuta mongwe le mongwe wa motantsho o o itseng mo pampitshane e e farologaneng. Tsenya dipampitshana tseo mo teng ga kgetsi mme o kope ditsala tsa gago go ntsha pampitshana e le

- nngwe mo kgetsing. Mongwe le mongwe o tshwanetse go bontsha ka go bina gore ke mofuta ofe wa motantsho o a o tlhophileng. Ba bangwe mo setlhopheng ba tshwanetse go fopholetsa leina la mofuta oo wa motantsho.
- Phutha ditsala tsa gago. Letsa kgotsa opela pina e o e ratang thata o bo o bina ka tsela e o akanyang gore Thutlwa o ne a bina ka yone. Kopa ditsala tsa gago go bina le wena!



Giraffes can't dance

By Lorato Trok ■ Illustrations by Magriet Brink and Leo Daly

Story corner

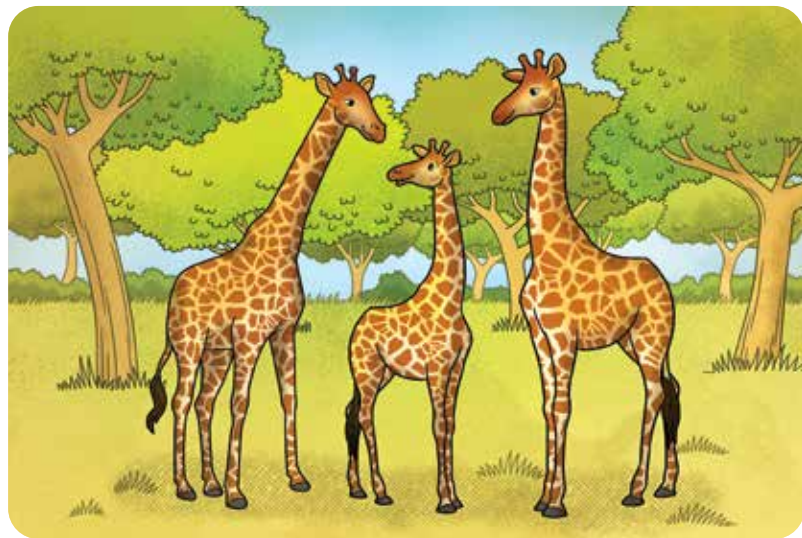


Every year, to celebrate the beginning of summer, Nogwaja the rabbit and Phiri the hyena held a wonderful party. All the animals hoped that they would be invited.

Thutlwa the giraffe had never been invited to any of these parties. That's why he was very excited to receive an invitation from Nogwaja and Phiri this year.

"I will have to take a bath and look very smart for this party," Thutlwa told his parents.

"We are so happy for you, Thutlwa. You must enjoy the party. Now, go and get ready. You don't want to be late," his mother said.



Thutlwa set off for the party. "Nogwaja and Phiri have never invited me to their party before," Thutlwa said to himself. "I'm going to be the best guest. I want to make sure they'll invite me again next year."

When Thutlwa arrived at the park where the party was being held, he could not believe his eyes. The trees around the park looked beautiful! Blue, orange, pink, green and red lights twinkled in the branches and reflected off the surface of the stream that ran through the park. It looked spectacular!

Under the trees stood a long table with delicious food. There was sweet green grass, wild fruit, juicy leaves and many other dishes for the animals to feast on.

"Is that the dance floor?" Thutlwa whispered when he saw a big open space in the middle of the park. "I can't dance, but it will be fun to watch!"

As Thutlwa looked around, Phiri and Nogwaja walked onto the dance floor. "Welcome, friends!" said Phiri. "Nogwaja and I are happy to be your hosts. Please enjoy the party!" The animals cheered and talked to each other happily. Everyone ate the delicious food and drank fresh water from the stream.

"What a lovely party!" said Thutlwa.

Then, Nogwaja stepped forward and said, "Listen, everyone. Our favourite time has arrived. Come join me, it is time to dance!"

The animals gathered on the dance floor. "Yes, this is our favourite part!" they shouted as the music started playing.

Thutlwa walked towards a corner to sit down, but Nogwaja stopped him. "Where are you going, Thutlwa? Come and join the dancing!"

"Come on, Thutlwa, this is the best part of the party!" Phiri added as he directed Thutlwa to the dance floor.

Thutlwa was sweating. He had never danced before! He was too tall to dance, but he did not want to disappoint Nogwaja and Phiri, so he joined the other animals.

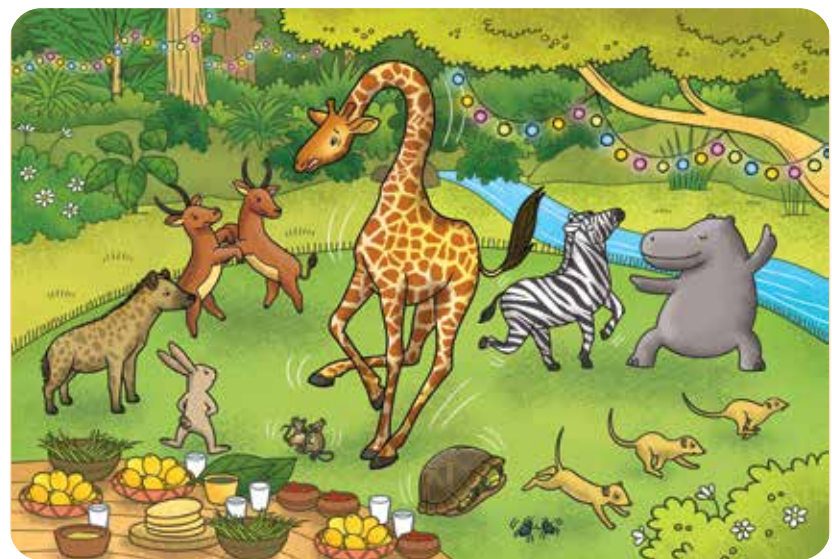
Soon, Thutlwa was bumping into everyone. He almost fell over his own long legs as he tried to dance.

"What are you doing, Thutlwa? You nearly knocked over the meerkats! And you almost stood on the shell of Fudu the tortoise!" scolded Nogwaja.

"I can't dance, Nogwaja. I should rather sit down and watch," answered Thutlwa. He felt very embarrassed.

"But you accepted the invitation to the party, Thutlwa! And the best part of the party is the dancing. Just try to be a bit more careful," said Nogwaja.

Thutlwa didn't know what to do. He wanted to make Nogwaja and Phiri happy, but his dancing was causing chaos. Animals scattered as he lurched and stumbled across the dance floor. Finally, Thutlwa decided it would best to go home.



"Thank you for inviting me," Thutlwa said to Nogwaja and Phiri as he slunk off home. He felt very sad and knew that he would never be invited to the party again.

But to Thutlwa's surprise, Nogwaja and Phiri arrived at his house the next day. "We're here to apologise, Thutlwa. We are sorry you felt embarrassed. We didn't know that you couldn't dance," said Nogwaja.

"Giraffes can't dance," said Thutlwa. "Our legs and necks are too long."

"Well, even though you can't dance, we would like to include you in our party," said Phiri.

"Thutlwa, would you please be our party manager? You can write the invitations and help us organise the party," said Nogwaja.

"Yes, of course! I'd love to be your party manager!" said Thutlwa, enthusiastically.

From that day on, Nogwaja and Phiri's summer parties were even better. Thutlwa was an excellent party manager. And one thing they all agreed on was that if an animal couldn't dance, they didn't have to. But they were still welcome at the party!

Get story active!

- Draw a picture of a giraffe doing your favourite dance.
- Play a dancing game! Write each style of dance that you know on a separate piece of paper. Put the pieces of paper in a bag and ask each of your friends to take one piece of paper out of the bag. Each one

should show off the dance style that they picked. The rest of the group must guess the name of the dance style.

- Gather your friends. Play or sing your favourite song and dance like you think Thutlwa danced. Invite your friends to join in!

Monate wa Na'ibali

Na'ibali fun

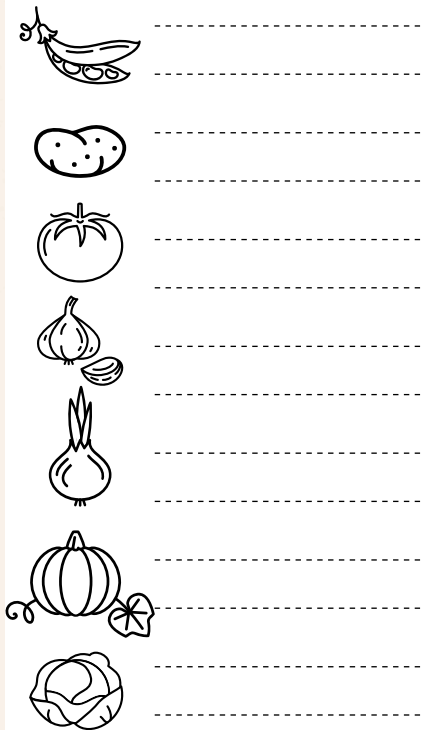
Polane ya tshingwana ya me

My garden plan

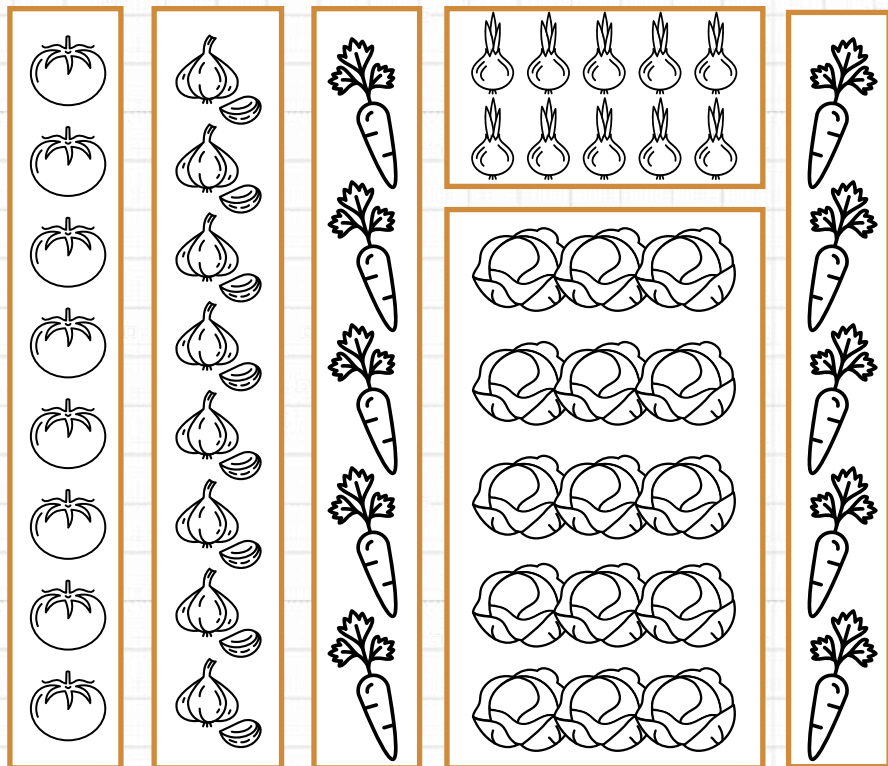
- a) Lebaganya leina la Setswana le la Seesemane la morogo mongwe le mongwe le setshwantsho sa one. Tsenya mmala mo setshwatshong.
- a) Match the Setswana and English name for each vegetable to its picture. Colour in the picture.

dinawa
tapole
tamati
konofole
eie
lephutshe
khabetšhe

beans
potato
tomato
garlic
onion
pumpkin
cabbage



- b) Kwala leina la sejalo sengwe le sengwe ka Setswana le ka Seesemane mo polaneng ya tshingwana.
- c) Tsenya mmala mo polaneng ya tshingwana.
- b) Label the garden plan with the Setswana and English name for each crop.
- c) Colour in the garden plan.



Nal'ibali e fano go go rotloetsa le go go tshegetsa. Ikgolaganye le rona ka nngwe ya ditsela tse:

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



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

