Celebrate books!

23 April is World Book Day!
Reading lots of books helps to make children better readers. For your children to keep reading throughout their lives, they must want to read!

If we want to get our children reading and then keep them reading, we need to understand what motivates them to read.

What kinds of books do children like?

🔹 Children are more likely to read a book that they chose themselves than a book that a teacher or parent chose for them.
🔹 They like books that match their personal interests.
🔹 They are more likely to choose books with exciting covers and action-packed plots.
🔹 They also like books that are funny or scary and have great illustrations.
🔹 It is important to children that they learn something from reading a book.
🔹 Libraries give children the opportunity to look at lots of different books before choosing the ones they want to read.

What can motivate them to read?

🔹 Children’s interest in reading is mostly sparked and encouraged by family members (especially their mothers), teachers and friends.
🔹 They often find out about books they might want to read by talking to their friends.
🔹 They enjoy being read to by family members and teachers, even though they can already read!
🔹 Once they catch the reading bug, they just want to keep reading!

How parents and caregivers can help

🔹 Make sure that your children have access to a wide variety of books that interest them.
🔹 Take them to the library and, when you can, buy books for them to own.
🔹 Let them choose their own books.
🔹 Speak to your children about books and read to them, no matter their age.
🔹 Let them join an existing reading club or start one of their own!
Dear parents and caregivers of young children, we all have hopes and dreams for our children – that they will live happy, healthy and successful lives. And we know that helping them to achieve these dreams takes effort.

The wisest investment we can make in our children is to give them our time – to listen to them, to talk to them and to do things with them. All of these things happen quite naturally when we tell and read stories together. When we share stories with children, we help to expand their world and we build a firm foundation for their futures.

1. **Read in their mother tongue.** Reading stories in your mother tongue makes reading easier and more enjoyable. Try our growing collection of stories in a range of South African languages on the Nal’ibali website, [www.nalibali.org](http://www.nalibali.org).

2. **Read what they love.** For children to love reading and to want to read every day, they need to enjoy what they are reading! Some children may like stories based on real life while others like fantasy. So, whatever sparks their interest, let them read it!

3. **Read printed books.** Young children learn a great deal through their senses. It is, therefore, very important for them to have the experience of holding printed books and turning the pages.

4. **Read together… or on their own.** Choose books to read together that are slightly more advanced than the books your children are currently reading on their own. But, if children prefer to read on their own, encourage this as well.

5. **Talk about the pictures and ask your child questions.** Point to things in the pictures and name them or ask your child to name them. Ask: “What do you think happens next?” or “Why is the man angry?”
Nka bala dibuka tsa ditshwantsho tse se nang mantswe jwang?

Dibukeng tsa ditshwantsho tse se nang mantswe, pale o phepha ka ho sebedisa ditshwantsho feela kapa ho ka nna ha ba le mantswe a seng makoae. Ho bala dibuka tsena ho bula monyella o babatsehung wa ho arolelana mehopolo ka se etsahalang ditshwantshong, hore na ke hobaneng ha ho ke hanyeleditswe dintho tse iheng ditshwantshong, seo e ka nnan gaba se ntse se nahanwa kapa se buuwa ke baphetwa le hore na pale e tla folia hokae. Ha ho na mokgwa o “nepahetseng” kapa o “fosahehetseng” wa ho e bala, ka hoo, ngwana e mong le e mong a ka iqepela pale e ikgethang ha a ntse o phetla mapepe a buka ena.

1. Qeta nako o bua ka sekwahelo le seho o sa bula, kafa ditsho le di re fa lesele la hore na pale e mabapi le eng.
2. Phetla bula mme o nike nako o sebedisa ditshwantsho ka tioko. Lemo o bo be o bue ka boemo ba pale le le se bolokweng ka ponaholo ya baphetwa setshwantshong le mmelele.
3. Kaha jwale o se o na le lesele la tonefana ya diketsaholo palekeng, phetla pale o sebedisa medumo e sa tshwangeneng ya mantswe, mantswe a thahaselesele le o hlakasang dintho ka ho hidilele, hamomoho le medumo e meng.
4. Ho sebedisa bula e se nang mantswe ke phetla pale ke mokgwa o matle haholo wa ha ho hafa boitshepo ba bana le pokello ya bana ya mantswe ba ba phetla pale. Botsa dipotso mabapi le ditshwantsho ho thusa bana ba hoo hore ba sebedisa mantswe a matjha le ho etse hore seo ba se balang palekeng le seo ba se phetang se tebe halimalwane.

How do I read wordless picture books?

With wordless picture books, the story is told using pictures only, or there may be a few words. Reading these books creates a wonderful opportunity for sharing ideas about what is happening in the illustrations, why certain features were included in the illustrations, what characters may be thinking or saying and where the story is heading. There is no “right” or “wrong” way to read it, so each child can create a unique story while paging through the book.

1. Spend time talking about the cover and the book’s title, as these give us clues about the main thrust of the story.
2. Page through the book and spend time looking carefully at the illustrations. Notice and talk about the story’s setting and the characters’ facial expressions and body language.
3. Now that you have an idea of the sequence of the story, tell the story using different voices, interesting, descriptive words, and sound effects.
4. Telling a story using a wordless book is an excellent way in which to build your children’s confidence and vocabulary when they tell a story. Ask questions about details in the illustrations to help your children use new words and add depth to their story reading and telling.

Tse ding tsa dipotso tse ka thusang ho tataisa monahano wa bana ba hao...

- Ho etsahalang setshwantshong see?
- O nahana hore mopethwa o ntse o nahanaeng eng kapa o ntse a reng? Ke hobaneng o tlo jwalo?
- Mopethwa o tsephile ho ehang?
- O nahana hore mopethwa o tlo ehang ka mora mba? Sena se tlo ama pale jwang?
- Boemo ba pale le bole? O lemo o boemo bo?

Some questions to guide your children’s thinking...

- What is happening in this picture?
- What do you think the character is thinking/saying? What makes you say that?
- What is the character hoping to do?
- What do you think the character is going to do next? How will it affect the story?
- What is the setting of the story? What do you notice about the setting?
Dear Nal’ibali

I am a Geography teacher. Our school has started a Drop Everything And Read (DEAR) programme to improve the children’s literacy rates. Please can you give me some ideas for making stories interesting given my subject area.

Thanks,
Kgositlheleho

Dear Kgosi

Traditional stories are a great starting point to explore different places and time periods and different ways people live. Choose stories set in other countries and then let the children use the internet and information books to find out more about these countries. You can also encourage the children to use maps and/or atlases to find the places they read about in stories or to trace the journey of a story character.

The Nal’ibali Team
Get story active!
- Draw a picture of a tree and some of the creatures that need trees for food or shelter.
- Write a poem or song about trees. You can write about how it looks, how important trees are and how people should look after trees.
- See page 13 for a lovely project that you and your family or friends can do to celebrate Earth Day on 22 April.

Eba mahlahahlaha ka pale!
- Tuka setshwantho sa sefate le dintho tse hlohlang tse hlokang dilate bale teng sa ditse le mothi.
- Ngola thekhabiso kapa pina ka dilate. O ka ngola mabapo le tesla ea dilate di shebadakang ka yona, kamoo di lengan bokokwa kateng le kamoo bathe bale lokating ho hlokomela dilate kateng.
- Sheba leqephe la 13 bale teng sa porojeke e thabisang di lelapa le metswatle le kga e etshwane ho ketele Letsetsa la lefutshwe ka la 22 Mmesa.

Sefate sa Bohlokwahadi

Liam Longland • Elana Bregin
Heni’Z Creative Studio • Carla Lever

Ideas to talk about: Do you think trees are important? Why or why not? What are some ways we use trees? What are some ways animals and insects use trees?

Mejopholo eo le ka buang ka yona: Na o nana hore dilate di bokokwa? Hoaang o nana jwala kapa o sa nana jwala? Ditsele le ding tse re sebedisang dilate ka tsona ke dife? Ke didile le ding tse re sebedisang dilate ka tsona?
Baby Otter wants a nap

Ledinyane la Qibi le batla ho bo tsipa hanyenyane
Desirée Botha • Clyde Beech

Get story active!

- Draw a picture of yourself, a family member or your pet taking a nap. Under your drawing, write a sentence that describes what you have drawn.
- Make a list of the places where Baby Otter tried to nap and what was wrong with each place.
- Make up your own story about places where a child wants to nap and what goes wrong. For example, the child wants to nap on a table and nearly falls off! Draw a picture to show your favourite part of your story.

Ideas to talk about:
- Why do you think it could be dangerous for a young animal to nap anywhere they want to? How do some animals protect themselves when they nap? Where is your favourite place to nap?

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* 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.

Get story active!

- Draw a picture of yourself, a family member or your pet taking a nap. Under your drawing, write a sentence that describes what you have drawn.
- Make a list of the places where Baby Otter tried to nap and what was wrong with each place.
- Make up your own story about places where a child wants to nap and what goes wrong. For example, the child wants to nap on a table and nearly falls off! Draw a picture to show your favourite part of your story.

Ideas to talk about:
- Why do you think it could be dangerous for a young animal to nap anywhere they want to? How do some animals protect themselves when they nap? Where is your favourite place to nap?

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.


Get story active!

- Draw a picture of yourself, a family member or your pet taking a nap. Under your drawing, write a sentence that describes what you have drawn.
- Make a list of the places where Baby Otter tried to nap and what was wrong with each place.
- Make up your own story about places where a child wants to nap and what goes wrong. For example, the child wants to nap on a table and nearly falls off! Draw a picture to show your favourite part of your story.

Ideas to talk about:
- Why do you think it could be dangerous for a young animal to nap anywhere they want to? How do some animals protect themselves when they nap? Where is your favourite place to nap?

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.


Get story active!

- Draw a picture of yourself, a family member or your pet taking a nap. Under your drawing, write a sentence that describes what you have drawn.
- Make a list of the places where Baby Otter tried to nap and what was wrong with each place.
- Make up your own story about places where a child wants to nap and what goes wrong. For example, the child wants to nap on a table and nearly falls off! Draw a picture to show your favourite part of your story.

Ideas to talk about:
- Why do you think it could be dangerous for a young animal to nap anywhere they want to? How do some animals protect themselves when they nap? Where is your favourite place to nap?

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.


Get story active!

- Draw a picture of yourself, a family member or your pet taking a nap. Under your drawing, write a sentence that describes what you have drawn.
- Make a list of the places where Baby Otter tried to nap and what was wrong with each place.
- Make up your own story about places where a child wants to nap and what goes wrong. For example, the child wants to nap on a table and nearly falls off! Draw a picture to show your favourite part of your story.

Ideas to talk about:
- Why do you think it could be dangerous for a young animal to nap anywhere they want to? How do some animals protect themselves when they nap? Where is your favourite place to nap?

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.

Baby Otter was very tired. She went off in search of a good place to sleep. The first place Baby Otter saw was the kelp forest where her mom used to leave her when she was very little. Could this be the perfect place to nap? She tried to curl up in the kelp. The kelp was too slippery. This was not the perfect place to nap. Baby Otter had to look for another place.

Ledinyane la Qibi le ne le kgathethe haholo. Yaba le a tsamaya ho ya tsoma sebaka se loketseng sa ho robala. Sebaka sa pele seo Ledinyane la Qibi le se boneng ke mofero o ka tlaa Metsi moo mme wa hae a neng tlwaetshe ho mo sia teng ha a sa le monyenyane haholo. Na ebe see e ka ba sebaka se loketseng sa ho bo tsipa? Ya leka ho ikgara ka moferong ona o ka tlaa Metsi. Ho ne ho thela haholo moferong ona. Sena e ne e le sebaka se loketseng sa ho bo tsipa. Ledinyane la Qibi la tlameha ho ya sheba sebaka se seng hape.

Metsi a ne a phodile a poipela ile a kgutsitse hamonate. Wela ina a mme leka lela, empa jwale lea le tlaa ho robala. Mme a fihla a tshwara leoto la Ledinyane la Qibi mme ba robala hamonate ba bapile metsing. Jwale Ledinyane la Qibi le ne le kgathethe haholo. Yaba le a tsamaya ho ya tsoma sebaka se loketseng sa ho robala.
Trees play a very important role in keeping our world clean and healthy. Trees clean the air by taking in carbon dioxide (a poisonous gas) and giving off oxygen, a gas that all creatures, including humans, need to stay alive.
Hukung ya dipale

Rapolasi le sefonthwane

Ka Ken Williams ♦ Ditshwantsho ka Natalie le Tamsin Hinrichsen

Mehleng ya kgalekgale ho ne ho na le sefonthwane se dulang hodimo mane tshabela e neng e okaletse masimo a matlala. Ka bomadimo, sefonthwane sena se ne se le lonya haholo. Letsatsi le tlang e le tlang se ne se ya dipolasing tsa batho, se fihle se ikelele nilo le ha e le efe eo e se etlaqo le sa e ka kopala? Sa nkia dija le dipholofo kaotla hoo borapopali ba tlang e ketla ba se na se bana ka ka fepang ba malapola e bona ka sona.

Borapolasi ba ne ba telise bohole haholo ke boahthwano ba sefonthwane sena, empa ba ne ba tshaba ho se thiba. Ka leholo, ho ne ho na le rapoleng e mong ya bitswang Kopano, mme yena a etsa qe o ho sa sebete “Nina ke motho ya bohole, mme ke tla etlo leqheka lo ka leleke sefonthwane sena,” a riat ho borapolasi ba bang. Kaotla ba ne ba thabile haholo empa le tlang ba sewe ka letswalo ba ha nананна feela tlo ya ho leka ho kwantsa sefonthwane sena!

Ka letsatsa le Hlihamang, Kopano a pakla dijo, kgorafo le selepe mme a lebela thabeng ho ya botaano le sefonthwane. Ka mora dihora tse ngata, Kopano a fumana le hala ya leqhenyana. A kaletsatsa ka hara lehenana leka mme a etsa bonete ba hore o pita hante hoo sefonthwane se ke keng sa ho sona.

Ho eso ye ka, a ufwa diq tsa sefonthwane sena ha se ntse se tsamaya thabeng.

Ho sefonthwane se atamela, Kopano a utlwa hore se ntse se bina se thabile se kakatsele meroho, ditshwago se bina ka ke gana dikgomo tse tharo tse nonneg le dipere tse pedi tse shahlileng tseo se twa di utswe ho borapolali. Sena sa etsa hore Kopane a talae bohole le ho feta.

Kopano a ne a tseba hore sefonthwane sena se seholo haholo mme se tla sitwa ho mo fumana moo a ipolaya tsho. Ka hoo, ka konawela sefonthwane se tsho ba tshimeng ho botaano, Kopano a feta bohale le hloko moo selebe na hore mme le ka afe.

Sefonthwane sa ke sa dumela se se se utlwa. “Kgele! o mang wena o lekang ho nqholotsa?” sa kgorafo jwalo se bina ka ke lehaleng ho botaano Kopano a ne o ipolaya hante mme sefonthwane se ne se ke ke sa mo fumana.

Kopano a shwa ke ditshelo mme a re, “Ako bone he, ka homa tseho ke a entse sethoto. O ke ka wa mphumano moo ke teng le ha o ka ratla, mme mohloboho o tla ba sebebe se lekeneng hore o amaoleho nqholotsa ya ka.”

“Ke itse na o mang wena o lekang ho nqholotsa?” sefonthwane sa bolele sa kgorafo: “Itlhahlise mona!”

“Eseng hona jwalo,” ha araba Kopano. “Ha re kopane hosasa motsehere a mohlo ho tshimeng yane a mosikong wa thaba. Jwalo re tla bona hore na ya leboho le feta e mong ke maa, mme haahe ka hlola, o tlola leboho le tsamaya mme o se hlole le kgatshata borapolali hope. O reng ka nqholotsa ee?”


Kopano a bososella a o le sehlo hore e mona selebe ho tswa ka leho e lehahlo a ka o a theohe thabeng sefonthwane se sa nqholokele.

Hoeng ha letsetsi le Hlihamang, pele matlube a hloko, Kopano a qoqela ho tshela foro e letele tsimong. Yaba ka mora moo o bokella mmanwana a ditsho a maganga ka moo a ka kgangon. A keng mmanwana ane a ditsho ka hlola ka forang, a le nqholosi hore a se ka a di qala. Ka mora moo, a kgelutla maloka a mahlolo mme a o ala hodima foro. Yaba o qoqela ka ho tshela mma maloka a hore e le hore tshimo e shebathoja jwalo ka kamehla.


Le hojo Kopano a ile a ufwla a sewe ka leletswe hanyenyaneng, o ne a tseba hore o tlo hloko sefonthwane sena, yaba o re, “Kajeno nqholotsa ke ya hore na ya leboho le feta e mong ke maa. Sefote se seletse le sefote sa peta ke kgwele.” Yaba Kopano a ne a entse bonete na hore foro e o a pattleng e dipakeng tso ditlafetse tse pedi.


Kopano le sefonthwane ba ema peta sefote. Yaba Kopano o re, “Moleng, ilotse, twa!”

Sefonthwane sa qoqela ho matha mme sa sia Kopano ka mehato e ka bang mme le kaotla. Sa hefha mme sa bona sehehena sa rapolali se setse leboho mme. Empa ena e bile phosa e kgolo ho sefonthwane sena ase ho photsane naka ne le le sefote ka mehato. "Ho tsala ba lefe?" sa thable Kopano a boitshepo bohle.

Hequipa leqheka la dintho tseo o ka di etsang ha motho a iketsa mpodi ho wena.

Kopano a tseba hore sefonthwane sena a lefe, ke tjho le hona dipaleng! Sa rapolali se hlotse sefonthwane, mme ha se ntho e etsahalang letsatsi le Kopano a bososela ka thabo hobane o ne a tseba hore sefonthwane se tshela lehebo a selekae. “O fihla sefonthwane, ka hloko ka forang, a le nqholosi hore a se ka a di qala. Ka mora moo, a kgelutla maloka a mahlolo mme a o ala hodima foro. Yaba o qoqela ka ho tshela mma maloka a hore e le hore tshimo e shebathoja jwalo ka kamehla.


Le hojo Kopano a ile a ufwla a sewe ka leletswe hanyenyaneng, o ne a tseba hore o tlo hloko sefonthwane sena, yaba o re, “Kajeno nqholotsa ke ya hore na ya leboho le feta e mong ke maa. Sefote se seletse le sefote sa peta ke kgwele.” Yaba Kopano a ne a entse bonete na hore foro e o a pattleng e dipakeng tso ditlafetse tse pedi.


Kopano le sefonthwane ba ema peta sefote. Yaba Kopano o re, “Moleng, ilotse, twa!”

Sefonthwane sa qoqela ho matha mme sa sia Kopano ka mehato e ka bang mme le kaotla. Sa hefha mme sa bona sehehena sa rapolali se setse leboho mme. Empa ena e bile phosa e kgolo ho sefonthwane sena ase ho photsane naka ne le le sefote ka mehato. "Ho tsala ba lefe?" sa thable Kopano a boitshepo bohle.

Hequipa leqheka la dintho tseo o ka di etsang ha motho a iketsa mpodi ho wena.
Once upon a time, there was a giant who lived on a mountain high above beautiful green farmlands. Unfortunately, the giant was very mean. Every day he would go from farm to farm and take whatever he wanted without even asking! He took all the crops and animals so that the farmers did not have anything left to feed their families.

The farmers were getting very angry at the giant’s behaviour, but they were too scared to stop him. Luckily there was one farmer, named Kopano, who decided to be brave. “I am very clever, and I will make a plan to get rid of the giant,” he said to the other farmers. They were all very grateful but trembled at the thought of trying to fight a giant!

The next morning, Kopano packed some food, a spade and an axe and headed towards the mountain to find the giant. After many hours, Kopano found a small cave. He crawled inside and made sure that he was well hidden so that the giant would not see him.

Not long after, he heard heavy footsteps as the giant stomped up the mountain.

As the giant came closer, Kopano could hear that he was singing a happy song while he carried vegetables, fruit, three fat cows and two strong horses that he had stolen from the farmers. This made Kopano furious. Kopano knew that the giant was too big to find him in his hiding place. So, while the giant danced and sang, Kopano disguised his voice and said, “You think you are strong and smart, but I am much stronger and smarter than you are. I am also faster than you are and could beat you in any race.”

The giant could not believe his ears. “Who dares to challenge me?” he shouted as he spun around trying to find where the voice was coming from. But Kopano had hidden well, and the giant could not find him anywhere.

Kopano laughed and said, “You see, even now I have fooled you. You will never find me, but perhaps you are brave enough to accept my challenge.”

“Who dares to challenge me?” the giant shouted again. “Show yourself!”

“Not yet,” answered Kopano. “Meet me tomorrow at noon in the field at the foot of the mountain. Then we will see who is the fastest, and if I win, you must leave and never disturb the farmers again. Do you accept my challenge?”

“Of course,” laughed the giant. “I’m faster and stronger than everyone! I will win this challenge.”

Kopano smiled to himself and then snuck out of the cave and down the mountain without the giant noticing.

The next morning, before sunrise, Kopano started digging a long trench in the field. Then he collected as many beehives as he could find. He gently put the hives in the trench, making sure not to disturb the bees. Next, he chopped down some big branches and laid them across the trench. Lastly, he covered everything with soil so that the field looked as it always had.

Soon enough, the giant arrived, looking very confident. He laughed and laughed when he saw how small Kopano was. “You are a small farmer,” he said. “I know that I am much stronger and faster than you are!”

Although Kopano felt a bit scared, he knew that he was going to outwit the giant and so he said, “Today, the challenge is to see who is the fastest. This green tree is the starting point and that tree in the distance is the finish.” Kopano made sure that the two trees where on opposite sides of the hidden trench he had made.

The giant laughed so much that the ground shook. “I’m ready,” he said. “This little race is no challenge to me. I will surely win today.”

Kopano and the giant stood next to the tree. Then Kopano said, “On your marks, get set, go!”

The giant started running and was way ahead of Kopano within two steps. He looked back and saw the little farmer far behind him. But this was the giant’s big mistake because, when he looked back, he stepped right into the hidden trench. The soil and branches crumbled under his weight and when he fell, he broke open all the hives and out came swarms of angry bees. The bees began to sting the giant, and soon he was crying in pain. The giant was terrified. He jumped up and ran as far away as he could, never to return.

Kopano dusted himself off and started walking back towards his farm. Along the way, he met all the other farmers and their families. They clapped and sang and thanked Kopano.

Kopano smiled happily because he knew that today a small farmer had outwitted a giant, and that is not something that happens every day, not even in stories!

Get story active!

Do you think Kopano was very clever? Can you think of another way to get rid of the giant?

Make a poster with the title: STOP BULLIES! Write a list of things to do if you are being bullied.

In this story, the giant bullied the farmers because he was bigger and stronger than they were. What other reasons can you think of that some people bully others?
Paleng ya Sefate sa Bohlokwahadi, ngwanana e monyenyane o emisa ntate e mong hore o se ke a rema sefate. O nahana hore ho etsahalang setshwantshong see? Ka hara pudulana ya pua, ngola seo o nahana hore ngwanana enwa e monyenyane o se bolela ntate enwa. Ka mora moo, ngola dipolelo tse mmalwa mabapi le hore na ke habaneng o nahana hore difate di bohloko wa.

In the story A Very Important Tree the little girl stops the man from cutting down the tree. What do you think is happening in this picture? In the speech bubble, write what you think the little girl is saying to the man. Then write a few sentences about why you think trees are important.

1. In the story A Very Important Tree the little girl stops the man from cutting down the tree. What do you think is happening in this picture? In the speech bubble, write what you think the little girl is saying to the man. Then write a few sentences about why you think trees are important.

2. Which little picture of Neo and his dad reading is exactly the same as the big picture?

3. How many of these things can you find and name in the picture?
   - something to eat with _________________________________________
   - something that helps you to see better __________________________
   - something to sit on ___________________________________________
   - something to drink __________________________________________
   - somewhere to cook food _______________________________________
   - something to tell what time it is ________________________________

Answers: 2. a; 3. fork, glasses/spectacles, chair, cooldrink/juice, braai, watch

Dikarabo: 2. a; 3. fereko, dikgalase tsa mahlo, setulo, senomaphodi/jusi, borae, watjhe

Na’libali e mona ho fia o kgothatsa le ho o tshehetsa. Ikopanye le rana ka e ngwe ya ditsele tsa latelelang: Na’libali is here to motivate and support you. Contact us in any of these ways:
- TheNa’libaliChannel
- nali-balisa
- @nalibalisa
- The Na’libali Trust
- +27 64 801 5496

Produced by The Na’libali Trust. Translation by Moseska Solutions. Na’libali character illustrations by Rico.