



## Yisikhathi sokuxoxa izindaba!

Sekungamakhulu eminyaka abantu bexoxa izindaba ukuze bahlale imibono futhi baqonde izimo abahlangabezana nazo. Empeleni, ukuxoxelana izindaba kuyinto ejwayelekile kubantu kunjengokudla nokulala! Ezinye zezindaba esizixoxayo namuhla ziye zadluliselwa izizukulwane ngezizukulwane, kuyilapho ezinye zintsha siziqambele zona ngokwethu.



## It's storytelling time!

People have told stories for centuries to explore ideas and make sense of their experiences. In fact, sharing stories is as natural to human beings as eating and sleeping! Some of the stories we tell today have been passed down from generation to generation, while others are new ones that we create ourselves.

### Ukuxoxa izindaba kunezinzuzo ezinhle!

- ★ Ukuxoxa izindaba kuyindlela ekahle yokufundisa izingane izifundo zokuphila ofuna ukuba zizifunde. Izindaba zibuye zinike izingane ithuba lokuhlola nokucabanga ngothando, inzondo, umusa, amandla, okuhle nokubi.
- ★ Ukuxoxa izindaba kushukumisa umcabango wezingane nokusebenzisa kwazo ulimi.
- ★ Izindaba zingazithatha zizithuthe futhi zizixhumanise nokuphila kwabantu ezingakaze zibazi, abantu bakudala futhi abakude kakhulu.
- ★ Ukuxoxa izindaba zezinto owahlangabezana nazo lapho useyingane kusiza izingane zakho ukuba zixhumane nawe.



### Storytelling has great benefits!

- ★ Storytelling is a good way to teach children the life lessons you want them to learn. Stories also allow children to explore and think about love, hate, kindness, power, good and evil.
- ★ Storytelling stimulates children's imagination and their use of language.
- ★ Stories can transport and connect them to the lives of people they've never known, who come from long ago and far away.
- ★ Telling stories about your childhood experiences helps your children to connect with you.



### Ngingaqala kanjani ukuxoxa izindaba?

- ★ Ngaso sonke isikhathi kulula kakhulu ukuqala ngezindaba ozaziyo. Cabanga ngokuthi yiziphi izindaba eziyojabulisa izilaleli zakho futhi ezifanelana neminyaka yazo yobudala. Isibonelo, awunakuxoxela izingane ezineminyaka emithathu ubudala indaba eyethusayo, kodwa intsha ingase iyijabulele!
- ★ Zakhele inqolobane yezindaba ozozixoxa bese ulokhu uzama ukuthola ezintsha ngokubheka ezincwadini noma ku-Intanethi. Vakashela ku-[www.nalibali.org](http://www.nalibali.org) noma uthumele ngeWhatsApp ukuthi "Stories" ku-0600 44 22 54 ukuze uthole izindaba zamahala zeNalibali!
- ★ Humusha futhi ulungise izindaba ezingase zitholakale ngolimi olulodwa kuphela.



### How do I start telling stories?

- ★ It's always easiest to start with stories that you know. Think about which stories will interest your listeners and are appropriate for their ages. For example, you wouldn't tell a scary story to three-year-olds, but teenagers might enjoy it!
- ★ Build up a bank of stories to tell and then keep trying to find new ones by looking in books or on the Internet. Visit [www.nalibali.org](http://www.nalibali.org) or WhatsApp "Stories" to 0600 44 22 54 for free Nalibali stories!
- ★ Translate and adapt stories that may only be available in one language.

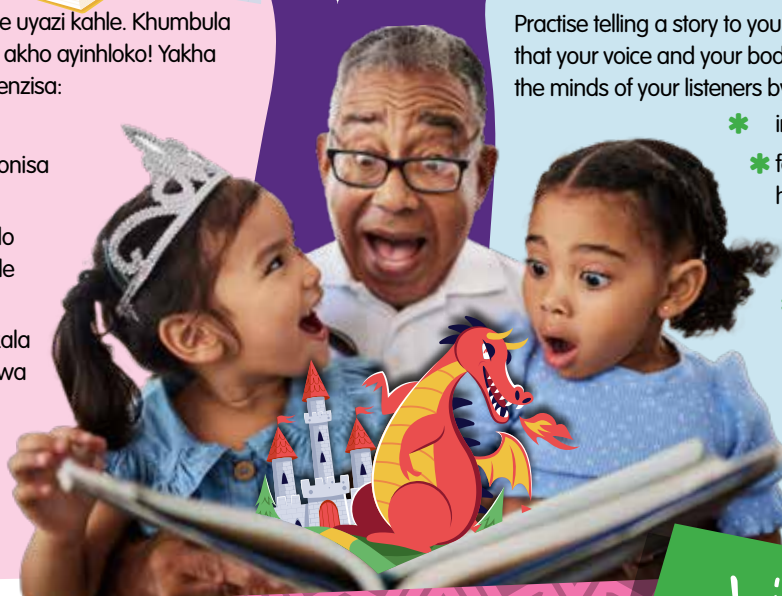


## Kujabulele ukuxoxa izindaba!

Phrakthiza ukuxoxela indaba wena ngokwakho uze uyazi kahle. Khumbula ukuthi izwi lakho nomzimba wakho kungamathuluzi akho ayinhloko! Yakha izithombe ezingqondweni zezilaleli zakho ngokusebenzisa:

- ★ amagama ajabulisayo nagcizelelayo
- ★ izindlela zokuma kobuso, njengokuhlina ukubonisa indlela umlingiswa athukuthele ngayo
- ★ ukunyakaza komzimba, njengokwelula izingalo ukubonisa ukuthi ibanzi kangakanani into ethile
- ★ indlela yokukhuluma ezwini lakho enika abalingiswa abahlukahlukeni amazwi azwakala ehlukahlukene, njengezwi eliphansi kumlingiswa onamahloni.

Kodwa, okubaluleke kunakho konke, khumbula ukuthi uma ukujabulela ukuxoxa indaba, cishe nezilaleli zakho ziyokujabulela ukuyilalela!



## Have fun telling stories!

Practise telling a story to yourself until you know it well. Remember that your voice and your body are your main tools! Create pictures in the minds of your listeners by using:

- ★ interesting and expressive words
- ★ facial expressions, like scowling to show how angry a character is
- ★ gestures, like stretching out your arms to show how wide something is
- ★ expression in your voice that gives different characters different voices, like a soft voice for a shy character.

But, most of all, remember that if you enjoy telling a story, there is a good chance that your audience will enjoy listening to it!



Drive your  
imagination



IT STARTS WITH  
A STORY.  
KUQALA  
NGENDABA  
EXOXWAYO.





# Izimbewu Zokufunda Nokubhala!



Imidlalo yokuxoxa izindaba engenza izingqondo zezingane zicebe futhi zicabange

## Literacy Seeds!

Storytelling activities to enrich and engage young minds



Bazali nabanakekeli bezingane ezisezincane abathandekayo, naye imidlalo ethile eningayenza nezingane engase ijabulise kakhulu futhi ijulise futhi yandise ukujabulela kwazo izindaba enizixoxela zona. Eminye yale mibono ifanelekela yonke iminyaka yobudala, kanti eminye ifaneleka kangcono ezinganeni ezindadlana. Ningase niithande ukukhetha umdlalo owodwa noma emibili eningayenza nendaba ngayinye eniyixoxayo.

Dear parents and caregivers of young children, here are some activities you can do with children that can be lots of fun and will deepen and extend their experiences of the stories you tell them. Some of the ideas are suitable for all ages, while others are better suited to older children. You might like to choose one or two activities to do with each story you tell.



Vakashela ku-[www.nalibali.org](http://www.nalibali.org) noma uthumele ngeWhatsApp ukuthi "Stories" ku-0600 44 22 54 ukuze uthole izindaba zamahala zeNal'ibali! Ungazenza zibe lula izindaba ukuze zifanelane neminyaka yobudala yezingane.

Visit [www.nalibali.org](http://www.nalibali.org) or WhatsApp "Stories" to 0600 44 22 54 for free Nal'ibali stories! You can simplify the stories to suit the ages of your children.



### Izinto ongazenza ngaphambi kokuxoxa indaba

- Cula ingoma noma usho umlozelo ohlangene nomongo wendaba noma omunye wabalingiswa abasendabeni.
- Qoqa izinto noma izithombe zezinto nezilwane ezisendabeni. Khuluma ngalezi zithombe nezinto ngaphambi, phakathi nangemva kokufunda indaba.



- Buza izingane zakho ukuthi zikhona yini ezinye izindaba ezizaziyo ezimayelana nohlobo lwabalingiswa abasendabeni osuzoyixoxa. (Isibonelo: "Ngizonixoxela ngomfana nentombazane abalahleka ehlathini. Zikhona yini ezinye izindaba ezizaziyo ezimayelana nomuntu owalahleka?") Zivumele zikuxoxele ukuthi kwenzekani kulezi zindaba.



- Buza izingane zakho ukuthi ikhona yini into efana nendaba osuzoyixoxa eyake yenzeka kuzo noma kumuntu ezimaziyo. (Isibonelo: Ingabe wena, noma umuntu omaziyo, wake walahleka? Kwenzekani? Wazizwa kanjani?)

### Things to do before you tell the story

- Sing a song or say a rhyme linked to the content of the story or one of the characters in the story.
- Collect objects or pictures of objects and animals that feature in the story. Talk about these pictures and objects before, during and after reading the story.



- Ask your children if they know any other stories about the kind of characters in the story you are about to tell. (For example: "I'm going

to tell you about a boy and girl who got lost in a forest. Do you know any other stories about someone who gets lost?") Let them tell you what happens in these stories.

- Ask your children if anything like the story you're about to tell has ever happened to them or someone they know. (For example: "Have you, or anyone you know, ever been lost? What happened? How did you feel?")



Drive your imagination





## Izinto ongazenza lapho uxoxa indaba

- \* Njengoba uxoxa indaba, yima kancane kanye noma kabili bese ubuza, "Nicabanga ukuthi yini ezokwenzeka ngokulandelayo?" Lokhu kusiza izingane zakho ukuthuthukisa amakhono okubona izinto kusengaphambili, okuyinto ebalulekile ekufundeni.
- \* Khuthaza izingane zakho ukuba zihlanganyele ekuxoxweni kwendaba ngokuba zenze imisindo ethile (njengokwenza izigi phansi ukuze zilingise ukungqongqoza emnyango noma ukwenza umsindo womoya) noma zisebenzise ukunyakaza komzimba (njengokulingisa izihlahla ezinyakaziswa umoya).



## Things to do while you tell the story

- \* As you tell the story, stop briefly once or twice to ask, "What do you think will happen next?" This helps to develop your children's prediction skills, which are important for reading.
- \* Encourage your children to participate in the telling of the story by making sound effects (like knocking on the floor to imitate knocking on a door or making the noise of the wind) or using body movements (like imitating trees swaying in the wind).



## Izinto ongazenza ngemva kokuxoxa indaba

- ★ Izindaba eziningi zigxila endleleni abalingiswa ababhekana ngayo nezinselele zokuphila. Siza izingane zakho zibone ukuxhumana phakathi kwezinselele abalingiswa abasendabeni ababhekana nakho kanye nezinselele zona ezibhekana nazo ekuphileni kwazo. Zikhuthaze ukwenza lokhu ngokusho into enjengokuthi, "Lapho ngixoxa le ndaba, ingikhumbuzela indlela ababaluleke ngayo abangane abahle. Nina inikhumbuzani?"



- ★ Izingane zingafunda nokuhlakulela uzwela ngokuba zizifake ezicathulweni zomlingiswa. Zisize ukwenza lokhu ngokuzibuza ukuthi zicabanga ukuthi kungani abalingiswa benze izinto ngezindlela ezithile endabeni. Zisize ukuba zicabange ngezimiso zokuziphatha ngokuzibuza ukuthi

zona bezingakwenza noma zikusho yini lokho okushiwo noma okwenziwe umlingiswa. Zicele ukuba zicabange ngezindlela ezihlukahlukene umlingiswa ebengabhekana ngazo nale nselele.

- ★ Khuthaza izingane ukuba zidwebe noma zifake imibala isithombe esisengxenyeni eziyithanda kakhulu yendaba.
- ★ Yenza sengathi ungumuntu obuza imibuzo futhi cela izingane zakho ukuba zibe ngabalingiswa abahlukahlukeni endabeni. Zifake imibuzo njengokungathi ungumphathi wohlelo lwezingxoxo. Lokhu kuzonika izingane zakho ithuba lokucabanga kakhulu ngobuntu bomlingiswa kanye nangendima yazo endabeni.
- ★ Khuthaza ukucabanga kokwakha isithombe engqondweni, kwekhono lokucabanga nokuba namasu ngokuvumela izingane zakho zihole phambili ekuyilngiseni indaba. Uma kungenzeka, zisize ukuba zigqoke kahle noma zenze izinto ezingazisebenzisa ezizokwenza indima yazo izwakale ingokoqobo nakakhulu.



## Things to do after you have told the story

- ★ Many stories focus on how characters deal with life's challenges. Help your children make connections between the challenges that the characters in the story face and the challenges that they face in their own lives. Encourage them to do this by saying something like, "When I tell this story, it reminds me of how important good friends are. What does it remind you of?"
- ★ Children can also learn to develop empathy by putting themselves in a character's situation. Help them to do this by asking them why they think the characters behave in particular ways in the story. Help them consider values by asking them if they would do or say what the character said or did. Ask them to think of different ways that the character could have faced a challenge.
- ★ Encourage children to draw or paint a picture of their favourite part of the story.
- ★ Pretend you are an interviewer and ask your children to be different characters from the story. Interview them as if you are a talk show host. This will give your children the chance to think more about a character's personality and their role in the story.



- ★ Encourage imaginative, creative and strategic thinking by letting your children take the lead in acting out the story. If possible, help them dress up or make props to use that will make their role play feel more real.





# 20 kuNdasa – Usuku Lomhlaba Lwenjabulo!

## 20 March – International Day of Happiness!

1

Abantu abajabulile banamathuba amancane okungenwa umkhuhlane.

Happy people are less likely to catch a cold.

2

Iphunga lezimbali likwenza ujabule kakhudlwana.

The smell of flowers makes you happier.

3

Ukudlala noma ukuphulula isilwane esifuyiwe kwandisa imizwa yenjabulo.

Playing with or stroking a pet increases feelings of happiness.



4

Izingane ezidlala ngaphandle zivame ukujabula kakhudlwana kunezingane ezingadlali ngaphandle.

Children who play outside are often happier than children who do not.

5

Izingane ezinomuzwa wokuba yingxeny yesikole zivame ukujabula kakhudlwana futhi zithuthuka kangcono ekufundeni nasezibalweni.

Children with a greater sense of belonging at school tend to be happier and progress better in reading and mathematics.

### YINI EYENZA KUBE NENJABULO EMAKHAYA NASEZIKOLENI?

1. Ukunakekela izidingo zezingane kubhekwa njengento eza kuqala.
2. Zonke izingane ziyakhuthazwa futhi ziyanconywa njalo.
3. Zonke izingane zithola ukuqashelwa njengezibalulekile nezihlukile.
4. Wonke umuntu ukwazi ukuveza imibono yakhe nendlela azizwa ngayo ngaphandle kokuba ahlulelwe.
5. Wonke umuntu uphathwa ngenhlonipho.

### BUNGAZA INJABULO!

1. Hambahamba ubuke imvelo. Sebenzisa inzwa yakho yokubona, ukuhogela, umsindo, ukuthinta nokunambitha ukuze uxhumane nomhlaba okuzungezile.
2. Funda incwadi ekwenza umamatheke noma uhleke kakhulu kuzwakale!
3. Lalela umculo ojabulisayo. Futhi dansa!
4. Fonela umuntu osekuyisikhashana ungakhulumi naye futhi ongathanda ukuzwa kuwe!
5. Dlala imidlalo nomndeni wakho.

### WHAT MAKES FOR HAPPIER HOMES AND SCHOOLS?

1. Caring for children's needs is seen as a priority.
2. All children receive encouragement and compliments often.
3. All children are recognised as being valuable and unique.
4. Everyone can share their ideas and feelings without being judged.
5. Everyone is treated with respect.

### CELEBRATE HAPPINESS!

1. Take a walk in nature. Use your sense of sight, smell, sound, touch and taste to connect with the world around you.
2. Read a book that makes you smile or laugh out loud!
3. Listen to happy music. And dance!
4. Call someone you have not spoken to in a while and who would love hearing from you!
5. Play games with your family.

### Grow your own library.

#### Create TWO cut-out-and-keep books

##### Goggles to the rescue

1. Tear off page 9 of this supplement.
2. Fold the sheet in half along the black dotted line.
3. Fold it in half again along the green dotted line to make the book.
4. Cut along the red dotted lines to separate the pages.

##### The lion and the monkey

1. To make this book, use pages 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 and 12.
2. Keep pages 7 and 8 inside the other pages.
3. Fold the sheets in half along the black dotted line.
4. Fold them in half again along the green dotted line to make the book.
5. Cut along the red dotted lines to separate the pages.



### Khulisa ilayibrari yakho. Zenzele ezakho izincwadi EZIMBILI ozozisika uzikhiphe bese uzigcina

##### Waze wasiza Goggles

1. Dabula ikhasi lesi-9 lalesi sithasiselo.
2. Songa iphepha libe nguhhafu ngokulandela umugqa wamachashazi amnyama.
3. Lisonge libe nguhhafu futhi ulandele umugqa wamachashazi aluhlaza okotshani ukuze wenze incwadi.
4. Sika ulandele imigqa yamachashazi abomvu ukwehlukanisa amakhasi.

##### Ibhubesi nenkawu

1. Ukuze wenze le ncwadi sebenzisa amakhasi 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 nele-12.
2. Gcina ikhasi lesi-7 kanye nelesi-8 ngaphakathi kwamanye amakhasi.
3. Songa amaphepha abe nguhhafu ngokulandela umugqa wamachashazi amnyama.
4. Wasonge abe nguhhafu futhi ulandele umugqa wamachashazi aluhlaza okotshani ukuze wenze incwadi.
5. Sika ulandele imigqa yamachashazi abomvu ukwehlukanisa amakhasi.



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“Ngizazi ukuthi uhlakaniphe kakulu ukuba ukholwe amanga ashwo yizitha zani,” kusho ibhubesi. “Awu, ngiyacela bandla, ngisize.”

Ekugcineni, inkawu yaba nozwela ngebhubesi yase yehlisa umsilu wayo wangena emgodini njengentambo. Ibhubesi labambela emsilini wenkawu futhi lanyuka ngawo.

“I know you are too smart to believe lies told by my enemies,” said the lion. “Please, please, help me.”

In the end, the monkey took pity on the lion and lowered his tail into the pit like a rope. The lion held onto the monkey’s tail and climbed up it.

*The lion and the monkey* was first published in Edition 30 of the supplement. The story was first featured as a reading performance by the author, Ikeogu Oke, at the 2012 South African Literary Awards held at the University of the Free State, Bloemfontein.



*Eyebhubesi nenkawu* yashicilelwa okokuqala Oshicilelweni 30 lwesithasiselo. Le ndaba yavela okokuqala ingumdlalo ofundwayo ibhalwe ngumbhali, u-Ikeogu Oke, kumaSouth African Literary Awards ka-2012 ayebanjelwe e-University of the Free State, eBloemfontein.

### Get story active!

- ★ Draw a picture of a family member telling you a story.
- ★ Use playdough or clay to make figures of a lion, a monkey and an old woman.
- ★ Use the clay figures to retell the story of the lion and the monkey in your own words.
- ★ Make up a song about the story and sing it after you tell the story.

### Yenza indaba ihlabe umxhwele!

- ★ Dweba isithombe selungu lomndenini likuxoxela le ndaba.
- ★ Ngenhlama yokudlala noma ngobumba yenza umfanekiso webhubesi inkawu, nokagogo.
- ★ Sebenzisa imifanekiso yobumba ukuyixoxa kabusha indaba yebhubesi nenkawu ngamazwi akho.
- ★ Qamba ingoma ngale ndaba bese uyicula ngemva kokuyixoxa indaba.

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](http://www.nalibali.org)



UNal’ibali umkhankaso kazwelonke wokufundela ukuzithokozisa wokokhela inhlanga nokuzinzisa isiko lokufunda eNingizimu Afrika yonkana. Ukuze uthole eminye iminingwane, vakashela ku-[www.nalibali.org](http://www.nalibali.org)



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## The lion and the monkey



## Ibhubesi nenkawu

*Ikeogu Oke*

**Ideas to talk about:** Do you know any stories about lions and monkeys? What characteristics do lions have? What characteristics do monkeys have? What do you think this story is about?

**Imibono okungaxoxwa ngayo:** Zikhona yini izindaba ezithile ozaziyo ezimayelana namabhubesi nezinkawu? Amabhubesi anaziphi izici? Izinkawu zinaziphi izici? Ingabe ucabanga ukuthi le ndaba imayelana nani?





One day, Grandpa wanted to teach us a lesson about trust and gratitude, so he told us a story about the lion and the monkey.

The lion and the monkey lived in a thick jungle. The lion roamed the jungle floor, while the monkey lived in the treetops.

Sometimes, the monkey came down to the jungle floor while foraging for food or while moving between trees that were far from each other.

Ngolunye usuku, uMkhulu wayefuna ukusifundisa isifundo ngokwethemba nokubonisa ukubonga, ngakho wasixoxela indaba emayelana nebhubesi nenkawu.

Ibhubesi nenkawu zazihlala ehlathini eliminyene. Ibhubesi lalihambahamba phansi ehlathini, kuyilapho inkawu ihlala phezulu ezihlahleni.

Ngezinye izikhathi, inkawu yayehla ize phansi ehlathini lapho ifuna ukudla noma lapho iya ezihlahleni eziqhelelene isuka kwesinye iya kwesinye.







“What is the royal one doing in such a deep, dark place?” asked the monkey, looking into the pit.

“I fell in,” said the lion in a weak voice. “I have been here all day. Please help me.”

The monkey hesitated and started to walk away, but the lion begged him again.

Then the monkey said, “I am told that all the animals that ever did you a good turn, never lived to tell the story.”

“Owasebukhosini ubekwa yini lapha endaweni ejule kangaka, emnyama?” kubuza inkawu, ilunguza emgodini.

“Ngwele phakathi,” kusho ibhubesi ngezwi elibuthakathaka. “Bengilokhu ngilapha usuku lonke. Ngicela ungisize.”

Inkawu yangabaza yase iqala ukuhamba, kodwa ibhubesi laphinda layincenga.

Inkawu yase ithi, “Ngizwa kuthiwa zonke izilwane ezake zakusiza, kwaphela kanjalo ngazo.”

But even when he was out of the pit, the lion hung onto the monkey's tail.

“Let me go! Haven't I helped you out of the deep pit as you begged me to?” the monkey asked the lion.

But the lion tightened his grip on the monkey's tail even more, and when the monkey looked into the lion's eyes, he saw the look of hunger.

“Please let me go!” the monkey cried. But the lion's grip only got tighter.

Kodwa ngisho nalapho seliphumile emgodini, ibhubesi labambelela emsileni wenkawu.

“Ngidedele ngihambe! Akumina yini okusizile ukuba uphume emgodini ojule njengoba ubungincenga?” inkawuibuza ibhubesi.

Kodwa ibhubesi lawubamba lawuqinisa nakakhulu umсила wenkawu, futhi lapho inkawu ibuka ibhubesi emehlweni, yabona nje ukuthi lilambile.

“Ngicela ungidedele ngihambe!” kukhala inkawu. Kodwa ibhubesi lamane labamba laqinisa nakakhulu.

Grandpa paused and looked at our faces that had suddenly lit up at the happy ending for the monkey.

Umkhulu wahlaba ikhefu futhi wabheka ubuso bethu obavele bachachamba kungazelelwe yinjabulo ngenxa yesiphetho esihle mayelana nenkawu.



Crestfallen, the lion looked back at the spot where they had seen the old woman, but she was no longer there.

Lidumele, ibhubesi labheka emuva  
lapho lalibone khona ugogo, kodwa  
wayengasabonwa nangokhasha.

The pit was so narrow that the lion could only stand upright on his hind legs. He frantically tried to climb out of the deep pit, but with each attempt the red soil crumbled under his claws, and he sank back to the bottom of the pit.

The exhausted lion was still there at dusk when suddenly he saw a tail pass by. The tail belonged to a monkey who had jumped over the pit.

The lion desperately called for help.

Umgodi wawumcane kakhulu kangangokuthi  
ibhubesi lalikwazi ukuma ngezinyawo zangemuva  
kuphela. Lazama ngawo wonke amandla  
ukukhuphuka liphume emgodini ojule, kodwa  
isikhathi ngasinye lizama, inhlabathi ebomvu  
yayibhlikazi ezidlaleni zalo, futhi lalibisha lishone  
phansi nakakhulu emgodini.

Ibhubesi elikhathele laliselapho kusihlwa lapho  
kungazelelwe libona umсила uphi pheshe udlula.  
Kwakungowenkawu eyayigxumile yeqa umgodi.  
Ibhubesi lamemeza kalusizi licela usizo.



Suddenly, an old woman appeared. She was on her way to her farm when she saw the animals arguing. She stopped and asked them why they were quarrelling.

The monkey told her how he had helped the lion out of the deep pit. "But now he is holding onto my tail and he won't let me go," he complained.









But nobody changed how they lived. They still threw their rubbish into the streets. In a very short time indeed, the streets and the rivers and the beaches looked just as bad as before.

Jay decided to call Goggles for help.

“Arp! This time I’m going to try my dream dust,” Goggles told Jay. “Everyone on Earth will dream that they are picking up rubbish, arp! and planting trees, arp! And recycling, arp! and doing all the things that help keep Earth beautiful. They will feel so happy in their dreams that they will want to carry on doing those things when they wake up. Arp.”

And that’s just what happened.

They made Earth beautiful again.

One night, Jay woke up and saw a bright light in the sky. Something was flying extremely fast towards the window. Suddenly, it stopped. A door slid open, and a funny-looking creature got out.

“Arp! Hello, my name is Goggles. Arp,” the creature said.

Jay tried to talk but no sound came out.

Ngobunye ubusuku, uJay wavuka wase ebona ukukhanya okugqamile okukhulu esibhakabhakeni. Kwakukhona into eyayindiza ngokushesha okukhulu iza efasiteleni. Kusenjalo, yama. Kwavuleka umnyango, kwase kuphuma isidalwa esibukeka sixakile nje.

“Grrr! Sawubona, igama lami nginguGoggles. Grrr,” kusho isidalwa.

UJay wazama ukukhuluma kodwa akakwazanga kuphimisa lutho.

Kodwa akukho muntu owashintsha indlela aphila ngayo. Babesalahla udoti emgwaqweni. Esikhathini esifushane nje, imigwaqo nemifula namabhishi kwaphinde kwabukeka kabi njengakuqala.

UJay wanquma ukuthi kwase kuyisikhathi sokucela usizo kuGoggles.

“Grrr! Kuleli hlandla ngizozama uthuli lwami lwamaphupho,” kusho uGoggles kuJay. “Wonke umuntu eMhlabeni uzophupha ecosha udoti, grrr! etshala nezihlahla, grrr! futhi esebenzisa kabusha imfucuza, grrr! bese enza konke okwenza uMhlaba ube muhle. Bazozizwa bethokozile emaphusheni abo kangangokuthi bazofuna ukuqhubeka nokwenza lezo zinto uma bevuka. Grrr.”

Nangempela yilokho okwenzeka.

Benza uMhlaba waba muhle futhi.





“Is this true?” the old woman asked the lion.  
The lion nodded in agreement.  
Then the old woman said to the monkey, “Clasp your hands  
and say, ‘I am about to die for my kindness. I am about to die  
for my kindness.’”  
So the monkey did this.  
Kungazelelwe, kwaqhamuka ugo. Wayeya epulazini  
lakhe laphe ebona izilwane zixabana. Wema futhi  
wazibuzza ukuthi kungani zixabana.  
Inkawu yamtshela indlela eyayisize ngayo ibhubesi ukuba  
liphume emgodini ojulile. “Kodwa manje libambelele  
emsileni wami futhi alifuni ukungidedela ngihambe,”  
ikhononda.  
“Kuyiqiniso lokho?” ugo ebuza ibhubesi.  
Ibhubesi lanqekuzisa ikhanda livuma.  
Khona-ke ugo wathi enkawini, “Hlanganisa izandla  
zakho bese uthi, ‘Sengizofa ngenxa yomusa wami.  
Sengizofa ngenxa yomusa wami.’”  
Ngakho inkawu yakwenza lokhu.

The lion chased the monkey until the monkey  
climbed up a nearby tree.



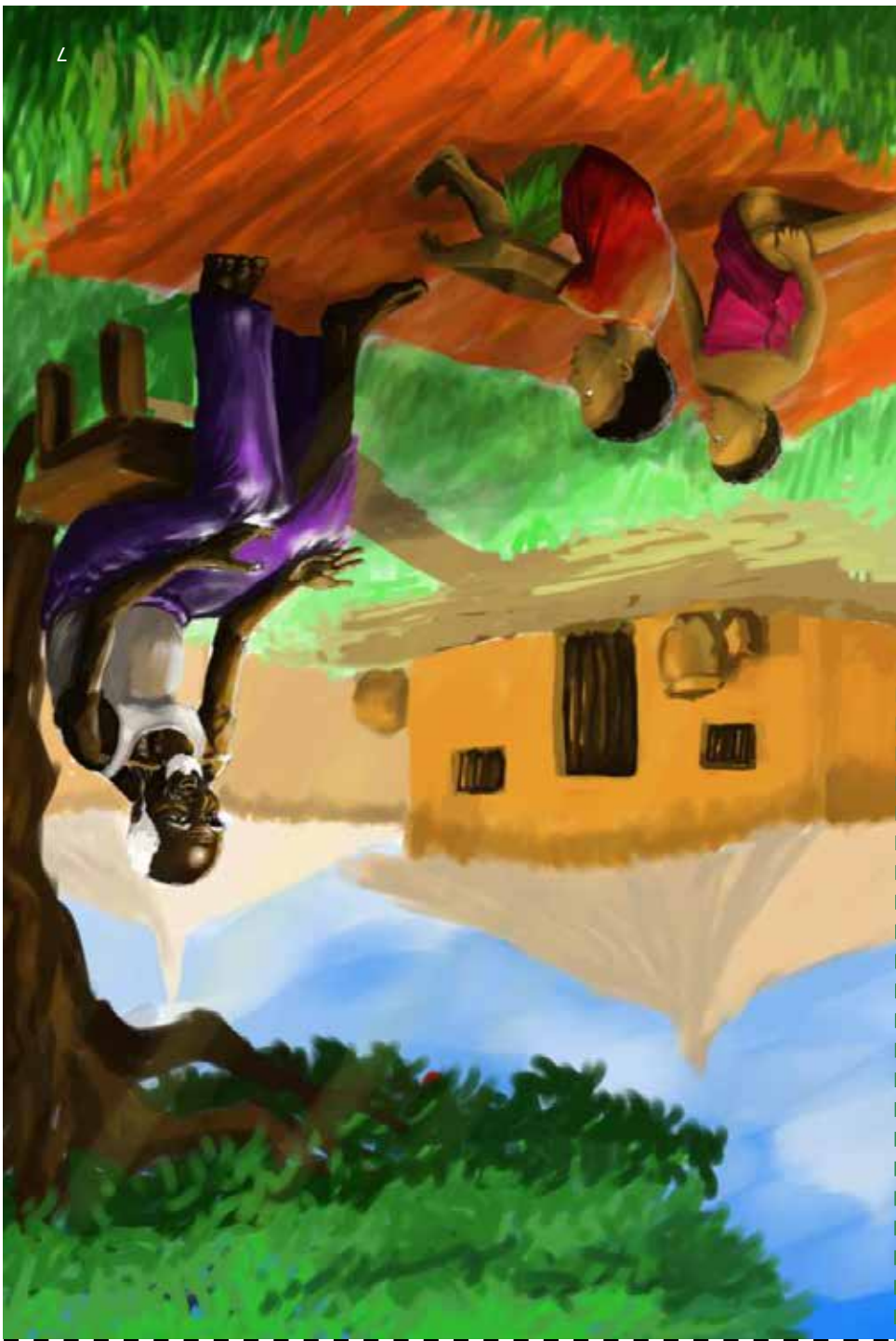
Ibhubesi lajaha inkawu yaze yagibela esihlahleni  
esiseduze.



One day, the lion saw some meat on a banana leaf on  
the jungle floor.  
“There’s a free and easy meal for me,” he thought.  
The lion moved towards the middle of the banana leaf,  
but as he sunk his teeth into the meat, the ground gave  
way beneath him. Together with the meat and the  
banana leaf, he fell into a deep pit.

Ngolunye usuku, ibhubesi labona inyama iphezu  
kweqabunga likabhanana phansi ehlathini.  
“Nakhu ukudla kwami kwamahala futhi okutholakala  
kalula,” licabanga.  
Ibhubesi lasondela maphakathi neqabunga  
likabhanana, kodwa njengoba lalibamba inyama  
ngamazinyo, inhlabathi yabhodlola ngaphansi kwalo.  
Likanye nenyama neqabunga likabhanana, lawela  
emgodini ojulile.





“How was the lion to have known that a free meal is not always free; that an easy meal is not always as easy as it seems?” commented Grandpa. “How could the king of the jungle have known that a hunter had dug a deep pit and covered it with the banana leaf, then placed the meat in the middle of the leaf and covered the leaf with sand to disguise it?”

“Laliyokwazi kanjani ibhubesi ukuthi inyama yamahala ayihlali itholakala mahala; ukuthi inyama etholakala kalula ayihlali itholakala kalula njengoba kubukeka kanjalo?” kuphawula uMkhulu. “Inkosi yehlathi yayiyokwazi kanjani ukuthi umzingeli wayembe umgodini ojulile futhi wawumboza ngeqabunga likabhanana, wayesebeka inyama maphakathi neqabunga futhi walimboza ngenhlabathi ukuze lingabonakali?”

“Cha!” kusho ugogo, “Ngithe hlanganisa izidlada zakho, futhi ngisho zombili izidlada zakho zangaphambili, bese usho amazwi.”

Njengoba ibhubesi lalilalela umyalo wakhe futhi lihlanganisa izidlada zalo, inkawu yaphunyuka futhi yabaleka.



The old woman then turned to the lion and said, “Clasp your paws and say, ‘Someone is about to die for his kindness. Someone is about to die for his kindness.’” The lion raised his free front paw and repeated the old woman’s words. “No!” said the old woman, “I said clasp your paws, and I mean your two front paws, and then say the words.” As the lion obeyed her command and clasped his paws, the monkey escaped and ran away.

Ugogo wabe esephendukela ebhubesini futhi wathi, “Hlanganisa izidlada zakho bese uthi, ‘Kukhona osezofo ngenxa yomusa wakhe. Kukhona osezofo ngenxa yomusa wakhe.’” Ibhubesi laphakamisa izidlada salo sangaphambili esikhululekile futhi laphinda amazwi kagogo.



# 5

## wezizathu zokuthi kungani ukufunda ulimi lwakho lwasekhaya kubalulekile

## reasons why learning your mother tongue is important



### 1

Izingane ezifunda ngolimi lwazo lwasekhaya zithuthukisa amakhono okucabanga, enkumbulo, okusungula izinto nawokuxazulula izinkinga, kangcono. Zingalufunda kalula kakhulu ulimi lwesibili ngoba sezifundile ukuthi ulimi lusebenza kanjani.

Children who learn in their mother tongue have better reasoning, memory, creative and problem-solving skills. They can learn a second language more easily because they have developed the literacy skills to learn how language works.



### 2

Izingane ezikhuluma ulimi lwazo ngokushelelayo ekhaya zivame ukwenza kangcono esikoleni nase-University. Zilufunda kangcono ulimi futhi zikwazi kangcono ukuveza imibono yazo nokuqonda zonke izifundo.

Children who are fluent in their mother tongue at home tend to perform better at school and university. They have a better understanding of the language and are better able to express their ideas and understanding across all subjects.



### 3

Ukwazi ulimi lwazo lwasekhaya kuzisiza ukuba zixhumane namagugu azo nesikompilo. Ulimi lwethu lwasekhaya luyingxenye ebalulekile yento echaza ukuthi singobani. Ukufunda ngolimi lwethu lwasekhaya kungasisiza siyiqonde kangcono imvelaphi yethu futhi sibe nomuzwa wokuthi siyilungu lomphakathi othile.

Knowing their mother tongue helps children to connect with their heritage and culture. Our mother tongue is an important part of our identity. Learning about your mother tongue can help you better understand where you come from and have a sense of belonging.



### 4

Ukuxhumana ngolimi lwazo lwasekhaya kusiza izingane ukuba zixhumane namalungu omndeni wazo nawomphakathi. Zikwazi kangcono ukuveza imizwa yazo futhi zabelane ngezindaba zomphakathi wazo futhi zixhumane nabantu ezikanye nabo.

Communicating in their mother tongue helps children to communicate with their family and community members. They are better able to share their emotions, the stories of their community and to connect with the people around them.



### 5

Ukukhuluma ulimi lwazo lwasekhaya kungathuthukisa ukuzethemba kwazo nesibindi. Ukukwazi ukukhuluma kahle ngolimi lwazo lwasekhaya kunganika izingane umuzwa weqholo kanye nomuzwa wokuba yingxenye yento ethile enenjongo osekuyizukulwane ngezizukulwane ikhona.

Speaking their mother tongue can improve self-esteem and confidence. Being able to communicate well in their mother tongue can give children a sense of pride and being part of something meaningful that has been around for generations.



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# Abantu abaneliseki neze

NguNosicelo Darly Dongwana ■ Imifanekiso nguHeidel Dedekind



Emzini othile owawuseduze nehlati, kwakunomfana osemusha ogama lakhe linguNtando owayehlala khona. Wayelithanda ihlati futhi wayengumngane wazo zonke izilwane ezazihlala lapho. UNtando wayevame ukuvakashela abangane bakhe abayizilwane. Kwakunokujabulelana nokuvumelana okuhle phakathi kwalo mfana osumsha nezilwane zasehlatini.



Ngolunye usuku izilwane zezwa ukuthi kunomuntu okhalayo futhi zaya zayobheka. "Hawu bandla! Ngumngane wethu, uNtando," zisho.

"Ukhalelani?" kubuza uKhozi.

"Angiboni kahle, futhi kungenza ngibe yinuku. Njalo lapho ngikhubeka futhi ngiwa, ezinye izingane ziyangihleka," kuchaza uNtando.

"Yinkinga ke leyo," kusho uKhozi, "kodwa ungakhathazeki, ngizokusiza." Ngakho uKhozi lwanika uNtando isipho sokubona kahle. Manje, uNtando wayesebona kahle. UNtando wajabula kakhulu. Wabonga oKhozini futhi akaphindanga wawa lapho eya ekhaya. Izilwane nazo zajabula ngoba zazisize umngane wazo.

Ezinsukwini ezimbalwa kamva, uNtando wabuyela ehlatini ebukeya edumele. "Kungani udumele?" kubuza uSikhova.

"Angihlakaniphile kakhulu, ngakho akekho ongilalelayo kunoma yini engiyishoyo," kusho uNtando ebukeya enamahloni.

"Yinkinga ke leyo," kusho uSikhova, "kodwa ungakhathazeki, ngizokusiza." Khona-ke, uSikhova wanika uNtando isipho sokuhlakanipha. UNtando wajabula kakhulu. Wabonga uSikhova futhi wayesejahe kakhulu ukufika ekhaya axoxe nabangane. Wayazi ukuthi babezomlalela! Izilwane nazo zajabula ngoba zazisize umngane wazo.

Ngokulandelayo lapho uNtando evakashela ehlatini, wahlangana noBhubesi. "Sawubona, Bhubesi," kusho uNtando. "Ngicela ungisize tu? Njalo nje ngizizwa ngethukile futhi ngikhathazekile ngokuthi abangane bami bangase bacabange ukuthi ngiyigwala."

UBhubesi akangabazanga ukusiza uNtando. "Nakanjani, ngizokusiza. Ngizokunika isipho sesibindi," esho. UNtando wajabula kakhulu. Wabonga kuBhubesi futhi wahamba wabuyela ekhaya ezizwa enesibindi esikhulu.

Njengoba amaviki edlula, uNtando wayelokhu ebuyela ehlatini lapho edinga usizo. Futhi abangane bakhe bezilwane babehlale bekulungele ukumsiza.

"Anginamandla anele," kukhononda uNtando. Kwaqhamuka uNdlovu futhi wanika uNtando isipho samandla.

"Ngenza kancane futhi angikaze ngiwine emncintiswaneni," kukhala uNtando. Ingulule yashesha yanika uNtando isipho sejubane.

"Angikwazi ukubhukuda futhi ngikhathazekile ukuthi ngizominza," uNtando ekhala ekhononda. UNgwenya wamamatheka futhi wafundisa uNtando ukubhukuda emfuleni.

Njalo lapho uNtando ecela usizo, izilwane zazizimisele ukumsiza. Kodwa njengoba isikhathi sasihamba, uNtando akabange esathi ngiyabonga lapho esizwa, futhi akabange esazisiza izilwane lapho zidinga usizo. Wayeka ukuba nobungane futhi wabonakala kungekho okumanelisayo.

Ngolunye usuku, uSikhova wabiza umhlangano. "Bangane bami bezilwane," uSikhova eqala, "sinike lo mfana yonke into abeyicela, kodwa yena akasasho ukuthi ngiyabonga futhi ulokhu ecela okwengeziwe. Akanakho ukubonga futhi akaneliseki. Akwaziyo nje ukukhononda. Kanti futhi akasisizi neze." Ezinye izilwane zavuma. Zanquma ukuthi ngeke ziphinde zimsize uNtando aze axolise ngokuziphatha kwakhe okubi, athi ngiyabonga lapho zimsize, futhi naye ezimisele ukuzisiza.

Ngokulandelayo lapho uNtando ebuyela ehlatini, wakhononda ngokuthi wayengenaso isimo esanele sokuba mnene. Wahlala ngaphansi kwesihlahla wakhala, kodwa akukho silwane eseza ukuzomsiza.

Ngemva kwesikhathi, kwafika uMiyane futhi wabhuza ngasekhanda likaNtando. "Ukhalelani?" kubuza uMiyane. Wazizwa emdabukela uNtando.

"Ngifuna ukuba mnene, kodwa izilwane azifuni ukungisiza," kukhala uNtando.

"Izilwane sezikunike okuningi kakhulu kakade, kodwa awukaneliseki," kusho uMiyane. "Mhlawumbe kufanele ukhokhele umusa wazo ngaphambi kokuba ucele okwengeziwe."

Lapho ezwa lokhu, uNtando wacasuka kakhulu. "Suka lapha!" ememeza. Futhi njengoba esho lokho wavayizisa isandla sakhe emoyeni futhi wacishe wapitshiza uMiyane!



Ezinye izilwane zashaqeka. "Yini eyenza ube luhlaza kanje futhi ube nonya, Ntando?" kubuza uSikhova. "Besilokhu sikubonisa umusa futhi sikusiza. Lapho ucela, sakunika ukubona kahle, ukuhlakanipha, isibindi, amandla, ijubane, futhi saze sakufundisa nokubhukuda. Kodwa kunokuba ube nokubonga, ube luhlaza futhi wangaba nomusa kithi. Kungani unganeliseki nhlobo?"

"Kunento eyodwa vo eyengeziwe ebengilokhu ngiyifuna," kuphendula uNtando. "Ngilindele ukuba ningisize."

Izilwane azikhohlwanga ukuthi uNtando wayeziphatha ngale ndlela, ngakho zonke zahlangana ndawonye futhi zamxosha uNtando ehlatini. Futhi zavumelana ngokuthi zingaphinde zimsize uNtando noma nanoma yimuphi omunye umuntu nanini ngoba zazifundile ukuthi abantu abaneliseki neze!

## Yenza indaba ihlabe umxhwele!

- ★ Uma ubungathola isipho esivela esilwaneni, ubungathanda sibe yini?
- ★ Yenza iphosta enezithombe zezilwane ukuze ukhuthaze abantu ukuba babe nomusa ezilwaneni. Bhala imiyalezo emifushane kule phosta. Isibonelo, "Yiba nomusa ezilwaneni. Zinike amanzi aphilile, amtoti ngosuku olushisayo."

- ★ Cabanga ngomuntu othile okubonise umoya wokupha futhi obe nomusa kuwe. Bhalela lowo muntu umyalezo wokuthi uyabonga ngomusa nokunakekela. Hlobisa lowo myalezo ngemifanekiso nemidwebo emibalabala.



Drive your  
imagination





# Humans are never satisfied

By Nosiselo Darly Dongwana ■ Illustrations by Heidel Dedekind

Story  
corner



In a village on the edge of a forest, there lived a young boy named Ntando. He loved the forest and was friends with all the animals who lived there. Ntando often went to visit his animal friends. There was happiness and harmony between the young boy and the forest animals.



One day, the animals heard someone crying and went to look. "Oh no! It's our friend, Ntando," they said.

"Why are you crying?" asked Eagle.

"I cannot see very well, and it makes me clumsy. Every time I trip and fall, the other children laugh at me," explained Ntando.

"That's a problem," said Eagle, "but don't worry, I will help you." So Eagle gave Ntando the gift of good eyesight.

Now, Ntando could see very well. Ntando was very happy. He thanked Eagle and didn't fall once on his way home. The animals were also happy because they had helped their friend.

A few days later, Ntando returned to the forest, looking sad. "Why are you sad?" asked Owl.

"I am not very wise, and so no one listens to anything I say," said Ntando, looking a bit shy.

"That's a problem," said Owl, "but don't worry, I will help you." Then, Owl gave Ntando the gift of wisdom.

Ntando was very happy. He thanked Owl and couldn't wait to get home to talk to his friends. He knew that they would listen to him! The animals were also happy because they had helped their friend.

The next time Ntando visited the forest, he met Lion. "Hallo, Lion," said Ntando. "Can you please help me? I often feel scared and I'm worried that my friends might think I am a coward."

Lion didn't hesitate to help Ntando. "Of course, I will help you. I will give you the gift of courage," he said.

Ntando was very excited. He thanked Lion and walked back home, feeling very brave.

As the weeks passed, Ntando kept returning to the forest when he needed help. And his animal friends were always there to help him.

"I am not strong enough," Ntando complained. Elephant stepped forward and gave Ntando the gift of strength.

"I am too slow and never win a race," Ntando cried. Cheetah swiftly gave Ntando the gift of speed.

"I can't swim and I'm worried I will drown," whined Ntando. Crocodile smiled and taught Ntando to swim in the river.

Every time Ntando asked for help, the animals were willing to help him. But as time passed, Ntando no longer said thank you for the help, and he no longer helped the animals when they needed it. He became unfriendly and did not seem satisfied with anything.

One day, Owl called a meeting. "My animal friends," Owl began, "we have given this boy everything he asked for, but he no longer says thank you and keeps asking for more. He is ungrateful and is never satisfied. All he does is complain. He also never helps us in return."

The other animals agreed. They decided that they would not help Ntando again until he apologised for his bad behaviour, said thank you when they helped him, and was willing to help them too.

The next time Ntando returned to the forest, he complained that he was not graceful enough. He sat under a tree crying, but none of the animals came to help him.

After some time, Mosquito arrived and buzzed around Ntando's head. "Why are you crying?" asked Mosquito. He felt a bit sorry for Ntando.

"I want to be graceful, but none of the animals will help me," cried Ntando.

"The animals have already given you so much, but you are still not satisfied," said the Mosquito. "Perhaps you should repay their kindness before you ask for more."

When he heard this, Ntando became very angry. "Go away!" he shouted. And with that he waved his hand and almost squashed Mosquito!



The other animals were shocked. "How can you be so rude and cruel, Ntando?" asked Owl. "We have always been kind and helpful to you. When you asked, we gave you good eyesight, wisdom, courage, strength, speed, and we even taught you how to swim. But instead of being grateful, you have been rude and unkind to us. Why are you never satisfied?"

"There is always one more thing that I want," answered Ntando. "I expect you to help me."

The animals could not believe that Ntando was treating them this way, so they all got together and chased Ntando out of the forest. They also agreed never to help Ntando or any other human ever again because they had learnt that humans are never satisfied!

## Get story active!

- ★ If you could get a gift from an animal, what would you like it to be?
- ★ Make a poster with pictures of animals on it to encourage people to be kind to animals. Write short messages on the poster. For example, "Be kind to animals. Give them cool, fresh water on a hot day."

- ★ Think of someone who has been generous and kind to you. Write the person a note to say thank you for the kindness and care. Decorate the note with colourful patterns and drawings.

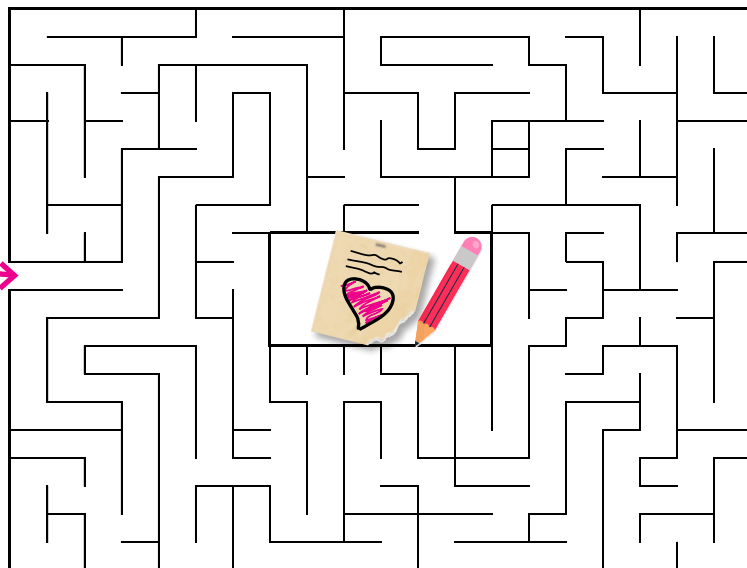
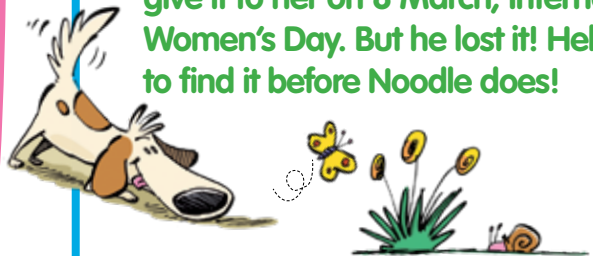






1.


Neo wrote a poem to tell his mother how much he loved her. He wants to give it to her on 8 March, International Women's Day. But he lost it! Help him to find it before Noodle does!



## 2.

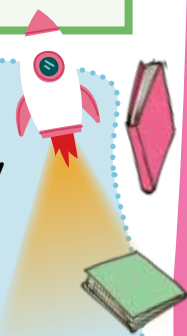
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**Answers:** 2. For example: ape, ash, happen, pens, pine, pipe, pins, shape, shine, ship, snap, spine

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