

KGATŠO YA 196  
EDITION 196

Sepedi  
English



## Go ithuta ka koša, mešito ya mantšu le papadi

Naa o sa gopola o raloka dipapadi le bana ba bangwe ge o be o sa le ngwana? Naa o be o rata go opela dikoša goba go dira mešito ya mantšu? Ga go pelaelo gore o ile wa ipshina kudu, o sa lemoge, o ithutile dilo tše diswa le bokgoni. Bana ka moka ba hloka dibaka tše dintši tša go bapala. Go bapala go ba thuša go nagana le go ithuta go rarolla mathata, go dirišana le batho ba bangwe le go kgona maleme. Bokgoni bjo bo thuša bana go ikemela le go kgona go itharollela mathata.



## Learning through song, rhyme and play

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

### GORE'NG O SWANETŠE GO ŠOMIŠA DIKOŠA, MEŠITO YA MANTŠU LE DIPAPADI?

- ★ Bana ba a ithuta ge ba bapala le ge ba ipshina.
- ★ Dikoša, mešito ya mantšu le dipapadi di thuša bana go ithuta leleme la ka gae e bile ke ditsela tša tlhago tša go ithuta leleme le lengwe.
- ★ Di oketša tsebo ya bana le maitemogelo le go dira gore ba ikholofele, e lego selo sa bohlokwa diithutong.
- ★ Ge batho ba bagolo ba kgathisa tema go opeleng le go bapaleng le bana, seo se thuša bana go ba tshepa le go tiša ditswalano tša bona.
- ★ Dikoša le dipapadi di dira gore bana ba lokologe. Bana ba thatafalelwa ke go ithuta ge ba hloabala, ba le ka tlase ga kgatelelo goba ba tšhogile.



### WHY USE SONGS, RHYMES AND GAMES?

- ★ Children learn when they play and have fun.
- ★ Songs, rhymes and games develop children's home language skills and are a natural way to learn a second language.
- ★ They reinforce children's knowledge and experiences and build self-esteem, which is very important for learning.
- ★ When adults participate in songs and games with children, it builds a sense of trust and strengthens the bond between them.
- ★ Songs and games relax children. Children struggle to learn when they are anxious, under pressure or scared.

### KAMOO O KA DIRIŠAGO DIKOŠA, MEŠITO YA MANTŠU LE DIPAPADI

- ★ Diriša boitšhišinyo bja mmele le mekgwa yeo e sepedišanago le mantšu a koša goba mešito ya mantšu.
- ★ Phrinthela bana goba o ba ngwalele mantšu a dikoša gore ba kgone go a bala ge ba dutše ba opela. Ke moka šupa mantšu ao ge o dutše o opela goba o a bolela. O ka dira se le ge bana ba se ba hlwa ba kgona go bala goba go ngwala ka gore go bona mantšu ao a ngwadilwego ao le a šomišago go tla ba ruta kamoo re a balago ka gona.



### HOW TO USE SONGS, RHYMES AND GAMES

- ★ Use body movements and actions that fit the words of the song or rhyme.
- ★ Print or write the words of the songs for children so that they can read them as they sing. Then point to the words as you sing or say them. You can do this even if the children cannot read or write yet because seeing written words being used will help them learn how we read.

### MOO O KA HWETŠAGO DIKOŠA LE MEŠITO YA MANTŠU

- ★ Ruta bana dikoša le mešito ya mantšu tše o ithutilego tšona ge o be o sa le ngwana.
- ★ Diriša dikoša tše di tsebja go ke batho ka moka gomme o fetoše mantšu a tšona gore di bolele ka bana ba gago.
- ★ Itireleng dikoša le mešito ya mantšu tše di tšwago dikanegelong tše le di balago.
- ★ Kgopela bana gore ba go rute dikoša le mešito ya mantšu tše ba di tsebago gomme o ba dumelele go itirela dikoša tša bona le mešito ya mantšu.
- ★ Adima dipuku tša diswantšho tša mešito ya mantšu bokgobapukung bja lena.
- ★ Eya go <https://www.youtube.com/@TheNalibaliChannel/videos> go bona mehlala ya dipapadi, dikoša le mešito ya mantšu tše o ka di šomišago.

### WHERE TO FIND SONGS AND RHYMES

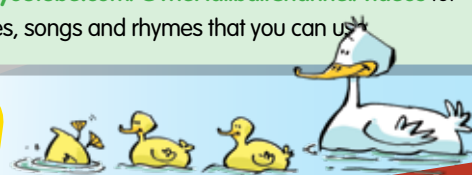
- ★ Teach children the songs and rhymes that you learnt as a child.
- ★ Use songs everyone knows and change the words to reflect your children's experiences.
- ★ Make up your own songs or rhymes based on the stories you read.
- ★ Ask children to teach you the songs and rhymes they know and let them make up their own songs and rhymes.
- ★ Borrow illustrated books of rhymes from your library.
- ★ Visit <https://www.youtube.com/@TheNalibaliChannel/videos> for examples of games, songs and rhymes that you can use.

Eya wepesaeteng ya rena ya <https://nalibali.org/stories> go hwetša dikanegelo, mešito ya mantšu le dikoša ka malemeleme!

Visit our website at <https://nalibali.org/stories> for stories, rhymes and songs in different languages!



Drive your  
imagination



IT STARTS WITH  
A STORY.  
GO THOMA KA  
KANELO.

# Thuša ngwana wa gago go rata go bala!

Bana ba bangwe ba kgona go dula ka go kgosela ge ba balelwa dikanegelo tše telele tša go ba robatša bošego, mola ba bangwe ba thoma go se dudišege le go tenega kapela. Bana ba bangwe ba ithatela dipuku, gomme ba bangwe ba hloka tlhohleletšo ya go di rata. Se se tlwaelegile gomme ba ka fetoga ge ba dutše ba gola.



# Help your child connect to reading!

Some children can happily sit still during a long bedtime story, while others start to fidget and lose interest quickly. Some children love books, and others need a bit of encouragement. This is normal and can change as they grow older.



Ka dinako tše dingwe bana bao ba sa ratago go bala ba lebelelwa e le babadi "ba go se kgone." Se ga se nnete. Go ka direga gore ga ba rate go bala ka gobane ga ba kwešiše dipuku tše ba nago le tšona, ga ba na dipuku ka maleme ao ba a ratago goba ba gola gare ga batho ba go se rate go bala.



Bana ba hloka dipuku le dikanegelo ka leleme le ba kgonago go le bala le go le kwešiša. Dipuku tšeo di swanetše go bolela ka dilo tše ba di ratago goba tša sebjalebjae, e bile sa bohlokwa, tše di bose! Nal'ibali e na le dipuku tše dintši tša mahala, tša dikanegelo tša bana ba Afrika Borwa le tša diswantšho tše dibotsana go [www.nalibali.org/stories](http://www.nalibali.org/stories).



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

Children need books and stories in a language that they can read and understand. The books should be on topics that

they are interested in or that are relevant to their lives and, importantly, that are enjoyable! Nal'ibali has hundreds of free, beautifully illustrated South African children's stories available at [www.nalibali.org/stories](http://www.nalibali.org/stories).



Batswadi, go balela bana ba lena dipuku e swanetše go ba nako yeo le ipshinago ka yona ka mehla le le mmogo. Ge le dira bjalo, bana ba tla bona gore go bala go bose gomme ba tla ipalela le ge ba le nnoši. Go tšea nako go tlwaela go bala ka mehla, eupša selo sa bohlokwa ke go thoma gona bjale!

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

## 1. Lebiša tlhokomelo dilong tše bana ba gago ba di thabelago

Ka tlhago batho ba rata dikanegelo – e ka ba dimmubi, dikanegelo tša lapa goba go botša motho gore o hlwele bjang. Nyaka dikanegelo tše di kgahlago bana ba gago, e ka ba dipuku tša dinonwane, tša dipopaye goba tša go ba le diswantšho.



## 1. Focus on what your children enjoy

Humans are naturally fascinated and connected to stories – whether it's movies, family stories, or telling someone about your day. Find stories that your children like, whether it's comic books or cartoons, or even information books.

## 2. Ba hlohleletše

Eyang bokgobapukung gomme o dumelele bana ba gago go kgetha dipuku tše ba ratago go di bala. Go hlomphe se bana ba gago ba ratago go se bala go ba thuša go rata go bala.



## 2. Greater exposure

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

## 3. Tšea maikarabelo

Gantši bana ba tswalanya dipuku le mošomo wa sekolo. Dira gore go bala go thabiše ka go tsenya mantšwana a itšego le direto ka mokotleng wa ngwana wa dijo, goba o di bee mpeteng wa gagwe. Ge o se no tlwaetša bana go bala dilo letšatši le letšatši, ba tlo thoma go rata go bala.



## 3. Make it personal

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

## 4. Bapalang ka dikanegelo

Thuša ngwana go rata dikanegelo ka go mmalela tšona go thoma ge a na le ngwaga go ya go mengwaga e mehlano. Thuša ngwana go bona dilo ka leihlo la kgopolo le go nagana ka go raloka mmogo dikarolo tša kanegelo le go boledišana ka baanegwa.



## 4. Storyplay

Start a love of stories in one- to five-year-olds by reading to them. Stimulate your child's imagination and cognitive development by acting out parts of the story together and talking about the characters.



Drive your  
imagination



## Dinaledi tša dikanegelo

### Sithembiso Nhlapo – NALETŠANA YA Nal'ibali!

Sithembiso Nhlapo ke molomaganyi wa kgale wa profense wa Nal'ibali. Ke moemedi le mmoleledi wa Nal'ibali Gauteng le Free State, moo a lomaganyago mekgatlo ka moka ye re šomišanago le yona le mananeo.

#### 1. O fihleletše eng ka mošomo wa gago go fihla gabjale?

Ke agile diitwalano tše dibotse le mekgatlo e mengwe diprofenseng tše di thušitšego mekgatlo wo go tsebega ka go thuša batho go ithuta go bala le go ngwala.

#### 2. O ka reng ka tema ye dikanegelo le dipuku di e kgathago maphelong a rena le setšhabeng?

Tsela ye re naganago ka yona le go swaragana le bophelo e huetšwa ke se re se balago le dikanegelo tše re di kwago. Histori ya gabo rena e ngwadilwe goba e anegwa ka molomo gore re tsebe gore re bomang le gore re tšwa kae. Bokamoso bja rena bo bopšwa ke dilo tše re di badilego goba tše re di boditšwego.

#### 3. Naa go bohlokwa gore re be le dipuku ka maleme ka moka a Afrika Borwa?

Gore re gatele pele le go bopa setšhaba sa go rata go bala, go nyakega gore bana ba bantši le batswadi ba bona ba bale, e bile ga go tsela e kaone ya go bala dikanegelo go feta go di bala ka segageno. Ge bana ba balelwa kanegelo ka segagabo bona, ba kgona go kwešiša kanegelo le go sepedišana le yona.

#### 4. Gore'ng o nagana gore Maafrika Borwa a mantši ga a kgone go bala le go ngwala?

Batho ba gabo rena ba bantši ga ba rate go bala. Ga re dire dilo tša motheo gabotse; re swanetše go ba le mešongwana ya go bala ka magae, mafelong a go godiša digotlane, dikolong, makgobapukung le setšhabeng. Go bala e swanetše go ba karolo ya bophelo bja rena bja letšatši le letšatši.

#### 5. Naa go na le motho yo a bego a go anegela dikanegelo ge o be o sa le ngwana?

Makgolo o be a mpalela, eupša e sego ka mehla.

#### 6. Naa go na le yo a bego a go balela dipuku ge o sa le ngwana?

Ka maswabi, o be a se gona. E bile feela ka go rata go ithuta dilo moo ke ilego ka nwelela go baleng gomme ka thoma go rata dipuku.

#### 7. Ke ka baka la'ng bana ka moka ba swanetše go kgona go bala?

Go bala go ka ba fihliša moo ba sa kago ba fihla. Go ka ba thuša go dira diphetho tše dibotse, go ba batho ba bakaone le go ba thuša go ikholofela kutšwanyana gore ba fihle kgole.



Sithembiso Nhlapo – molwedi wa bokgoni bja go bala le go ngwala!

Sithembiso Nhlapo – our literacy champion!

## Story stars



### Sithembiso Nhlapo – a Nal'ibali SUPERSTAR!

Sithembiso Nhlapo is Nal'ibali's longest-serving provincial coordinator. He is the face and voice of Nal'ibali in Gauteng and the Free State, where he coordinates all partnership activities and programmes.

#### 1. What have you achieved through your work so far?

I have built good partnerships in the provinces that have helped the organisation to grow its reputation in the literacy development sector.

#### 2. What is your take on the role of stories and books in our lives and in society?

How we think and approach life is influenced by what we read and the stories we hear. The history of our society is written or narrated orally so that we know who we are and where we are from. Our future is shaped by ideas that we have read or have been told about.

#### 3. Is it important that we have books in all South African languages?

In order for us to advance and build a culture of reading in our society, we need more children and their parents reading, and there's no better way of reading stories than in one's mother tongue. When children are read to in their mother tongue, they are able to understand and engage with the story.

#### 4. Why do you think South Africa's literacy rates are so low?

We don't have an embedded culture of reading in our society. We are not doing the fundamentals correctly; we need to have reading activities at home, ECD centres, schools, libraries and in our communities. Reading should be part of our everyday life.

#### 5. Did someone tell you stories when you were a child?

My grandmother used to do it but it was not consistent.

#### 6. Did someone read to you when you were a child?

Unfortunately, I was not read to. It was through my inquisitiveness that I delved into reading and learnt to enjoy books.

#### 7. Why should every child read?

Reading can take them to where they have never been. It can help them to make better decisions, build their characters and allow them to have more confidence so that they can go anywhere.

## Kamoo o ka dirišago dikanegelo tša rena ka ditsela tša go se swane

- 1. Anegela ngwana wa gago kanegelo.** Bala kanegelo gomme o itlwaetše go e anega. Ke moka diriša lentšu la gago, sefahlego le mmele go phediša kanegelo.
- 2. Balela ngwana wa gago kanegelo.** Boledišanang ka diswantšho. Mmotšiše gore, "O nagana gore go tlo direga eng ka morago?" goba "O nagana gore ke ka baka la'ng moanegwa yo a boletše selo se goba a dirile selo se?"
- 3. Bala kanegelo le ngwana wa gago.** Šiedišanang ka go bala kanegelo le le mmogo. O se ke wa mo phošolla mo a dirago dipošho, mo thuše feela ge a kgopela thušo.
- 4. Theetša ngwana wa gago ge a bala.** Mo theetše ntle le go mo tsena ganong. Mmotšiše gore o thabela go mo kwa a go balela.
- 5. Dirang mešongwana ya Dira gore kanegelo e be le bophelo!** Mešongwana ye e swanetše go thabiša wena le ngwana wa gago.

## 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.



Drive your imagination

# Letšatši le Lebotse la Bomma Di-14 tša May Happy Mother's Day 14 May



Ngwageng wo, Letšatši la Bomma le tlo ketekwa ka Sontaga sa di-14 tša May. Eba le rena letšatšing le ge re keteka bommago rena, gammogo le basadi bao ba etšago bommago rena. Latela ditaelo tša go direla mmago karata goba mosadi yo mongwe yo o mo ratago kudu!



This year, Mother's Day will be celebrated on Sunday, 14 May. Join us in celebrating our mothers, as well as the women who are like mothers to us, on this day. Follow the instructions to make a card for your mother or the mother figure in your life!

## Dira karata ya Letšatši la Bomma

1. Ripa karata go bapa le mothaladi o mohwibidu wa dikhutlokhutlo.
2. Phutha karata go bapa le mothaladi o moso wa dikhutlokhutlo.
3. Momaganya dikarolo tšeo tše pedi mmogo.
4. Ka lehlakoreng la seswantšho, ngwalela motho yo o tlogo go mo nea karata yeo molaetša. Khalara seswantšho seo.
5. Ka lehlakoreng le lengwe, terowa seswantšho sa gago o na le motho yoo. Goba, ngwala sereto goba serapa mabapi le gore ke ka baka la eng o nagana gore bomma ba bohlokwa.



## Make a Mother's Day card

1. Cut out the card along the red dotted line.
2. Fold the card along the black dotted line.
3. Glue the two parts together.
4. On the side with the picture, write a message to the person you will give the card to. Colour in the picture.
5. On the other side, draw a picture of you and this person together. Or, write a poem or a paragraph on why you think mothers are important.



## Godiša bokgobapuku bja gago.

### Itlhomele dipuku tša ripa-o-boloke tše PEDI

#### Kanegelo ya tšhukudu ya gauta Sehlare sa kgopotšo

- |                                                                                           |                                                                                          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Nišha letlakala la 9 la tlaleletšo ye.                                                 | 1. Go dira puku ye diriša matlakala a 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 le 12.                              |
| 2. Mena letlakala ka bogare go bapela le mothaladi wa marontho a maso.                    | 2. Boloka matlakala a 7 le 8 a be ka gare ga matlakala a mangwe.                         |
| 3. Le mene ka bogare gape go bapela le mothaladi wa marontho a matalamorogo go dira puku. | 3. Mena matlakala a pampiri ka bogare go bapela le mothaladi wa marontho a maso.         |
| 4. Ripa go bapela le methaladi ya marontho a mahubedu go aroganya matlakala.              | 4. A mene ka bogare gape go bapela le mothaladi wa marontho a matalamorogo go dira puku. |
|                                                                                           | 5. Ripa go bapela le methaladi ya marontho a mahubedu go aroganya matlakala.             |



## Grow your own library.

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

#### The story of the golden rhino

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

#### The memory tree

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



Drive your  
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Thembi o galehle gomme o lahla popi ya gagwe kua. "Ke ka baka la ng Rakgolo Nathi a hlokoletse!"

Mmagwe o mmata metša direpeng tša gagwe gomme o re: "Ga se phošo go galefa. Le nna ke hlologetše Rakgolo Nathi."

Thembi is angry and throws her doll. "Why did Grandpa Nathi have to die!"

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

Lots more free books at [bookdash.org](http://bookdash.org)



### Get story active!

- ★ What do you enjoy doing with your grandpa or grandma? Draw a picture of you and your special grandparent doing your favourite things together.
- ★ Write a short note or a letter to your special grandparent to tell them how much you love them.
- ★ Thembi and Thulani were very sad when Grandpa Nathi died. Have you lost someone special? How did you feel, and what made you feel better?

### Dira gore kanegelo e be le bophelo!

- ★ Wena o ipshina ka eng le rakgolo goba makgolo wa gago? Terowa seswantšho sa gago o na le rakgolo goba makgolo wa gago le dira dilo tše le di ratago.
- ★ Ngwalela rakgolo goba makgolo wa gago lengwalwana gomme o mmošše kamoo o mo ratago ka gona.
- ★ Thembi le Thulani ba be ba nyamile kudu ge Rakgolo Nathi a hlokofera. Naa le wena o kile wa hlokofera ke motho yo o mo ratago? O ile wa ikwa bjang, gona ke eng se se ilego sa go homotša?

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



Nalibali ke lesolo la go-balela-boipshino la bosetšhaba la go utolla le go tsenyeletša setšo sa go bala go selaganya Afrika Borwa ka bophara. Go hwetša tshedimošo ye nngwe, etela [www.nalibali.org](http://www.nalibali.org)



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## The memory tree

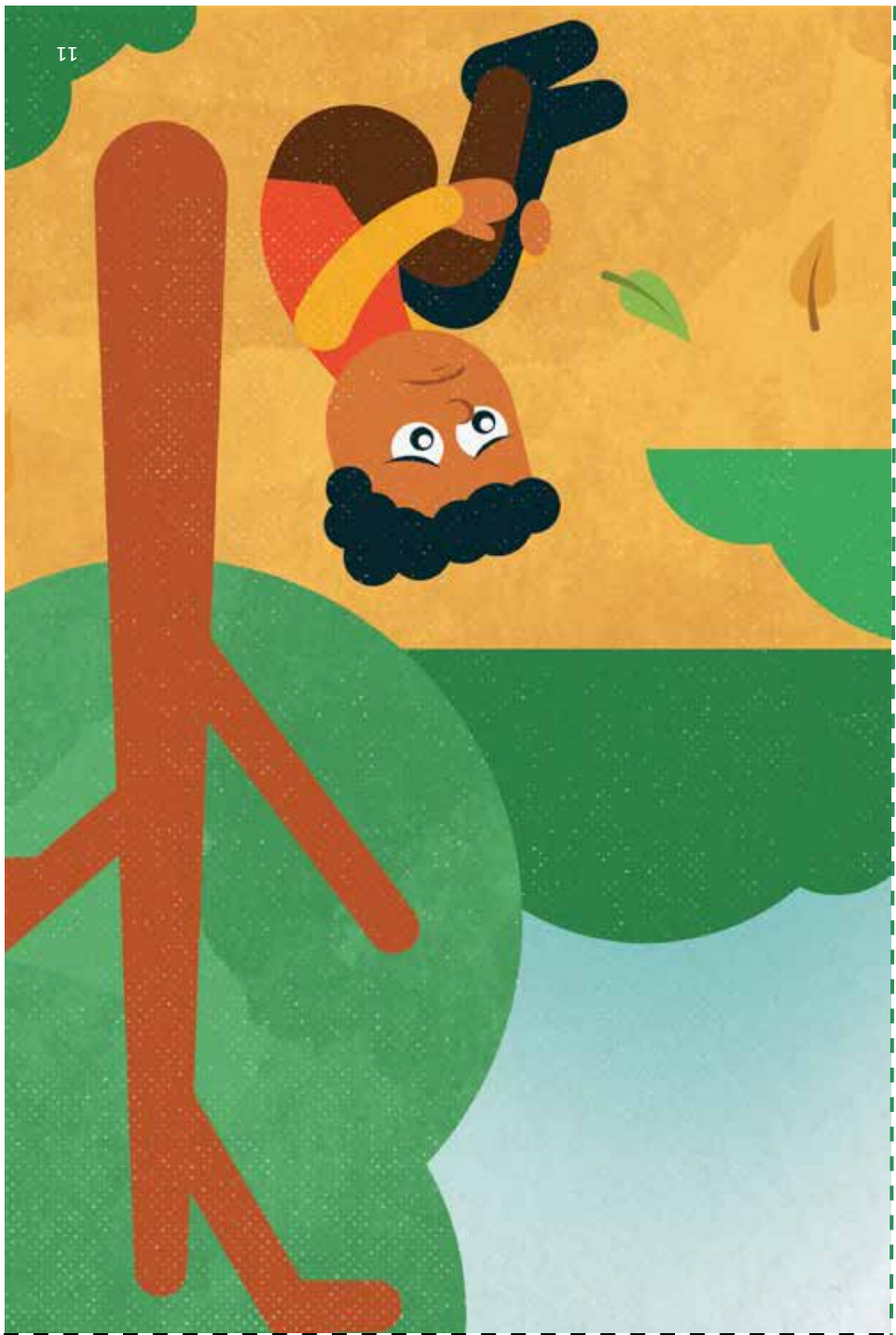


## Sehlare sa kgopotšo

Savnola Goldridge • Agrippa Mncedisi Hlophe • Jason Given

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

**Dikgopolo tše le ka bolelago ka tšona:** O bona eng mo sehlareng sa kgopotšo? O nagana gore ke bomang mo dinepeng? O nagana gore ke ka baka la eng sehlare se se bitšwa sehlare sa kgopotšo?



Thembi and Thulani like to visit the park with Grandpa Nathi.  
 They love their Grandpa Nathi.

Thembi le Thulani ba rata go etela phaka ba na le Rakgolo Nathi.  
 Ba rata Rakgolo wa bona Nathi.



Today Mommy, Daddy, Thulani and Thembi are wearing their best clothes to go to church for Grandpa Nathi's funeral.  
 Everyone is coming to remember Grandpa. Mommy holds Thembi's hand as they sing. Grandpa Nathi's favourite songs. Everybody sings and dances too.

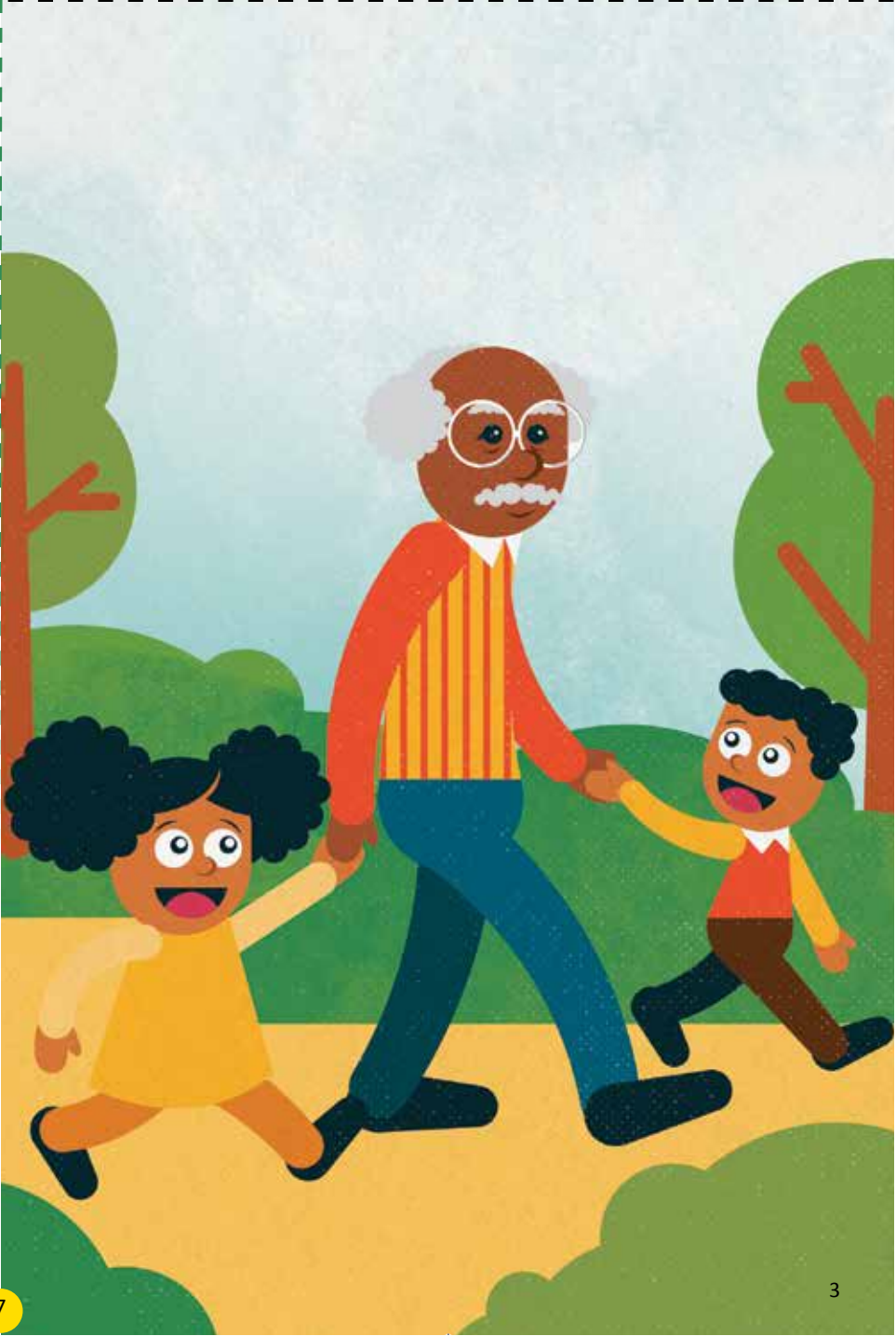
Lehono Thulani, Thembi, Mmago bona le Tatago bona ba apere diaparo tša bona tša mmamoratwa gore ba ye kerekeng go yo boloka Rakgolo Nathi.  
 Batho ka moka ba tla moo go gopola Rakgolo.  
 Mmago Thembi o mo swara ka letsogo ge ba dutše ba opela dikoša tše Rakgolo Nathi a bego a di rata kudu.  
 Batho ka moka le bona ba a opela le go bina.



Thulani is sitting outside under Grandpa  
Nathi's favourite tree.  
He doesn't feel like playing with Thembi.  
He wishes Grandpa Nathi could read him  
a story.  
Thulani o dutše ka ntle ka fase ga sehla-  
se o Rakgolo Nathi a bego a se rata kudu.  
Ga a na matla a go raloka le Thembi.  
O duma eka Rakgolo Nathi a ka mma-  
lela kanegele.

Daddy smiles. "Now, anytime we want to  
remember Grandpa Nathi, we can come to  
our memory tree."  
"We will never forget Grandpa Nathi. He  
will always be in our hearts."

Tatago bona o a myemyela. "Bjale, nako le  
nako ge re nyaka go gopola Rakgolo Nathi, re  
ka tla mo sehla-reng sa rena sa kgopotšo."  
"Re ka se tsoge re lebetše Rakgolo Nathi. O  
tla dula a le ka dipelong tša rena."



Mommy and Daddy are very sad. “What’s wrong?” asks Thembi. Her tummy feels sore. Mommy’s voice is very quiet. “Grandpa Nathi was old and sick. The doctors couldn’t make him better.” Her eyes fill with tears. “We won’t be seeing Grandpa Nathi again.”

Mmago bona le Tarago bona ba nyamile kudu. “Molato ke’ng?” gwa botšiša Thembi. Mala a gagwe a loma. Lentšu la Mmago bona le kwagalela fase. “Rakgolo Nathi o be a tšofetše e bile a babja. Dingaka di palešwe ke go mo thuša.” Mahlo a gagwe a tšala megokgo. “Re ka se sa bona Rakgolo Nathi gape.”



Together they all stick pictures of Grandpa Nathi onto the tree. They remember the fun times they had. Thembi claps excitedly. “This is my new favourite tree!”

Ka moka ga bona ba kgomaretša dinepe tša Rakgolo Nathi sehlaeng seo. Ba gopola dinako tše botse tše ba di feditšego ba na le yena. Thembi o opa magoswi ka lethabo. “Se ke sehla sa ka se seswa sa mmamoratwa!”



This story is an adapted version of **The story of the golden rhino**, published by Cadbury in partnership with Nal'ibali as part of the Cadbury Dairy Milk #InOurOwnWords initiative. Each story is available in the eleven official South African languages. To find out more about the Cadbury Dairy Milk #InOurOwnWords initiative titles go to <https://cadbury.one/library.html>.

Kanegelo ye ke mohuta wa go fetošwa wa **Kanegelo ya tšhukudu ya gauta**, ya go phatlalatšwa ke Cadbury ka tirišanommogo le Nal'ibali bjalo ka karolo ya lenaneo la Cadbury Dairy Milk #InOurOwnWords. Kanegelo ye nngwe le ye nngwe e hwetšwa ka dipolelo tša Afrika Borwa tše lesometee ka moka. Go hwetša tše dintši ka ga dithaetlele tša lenaneo la Cadbury Dairy Milk #InOurOwnWords eya go <https://cadbury.one/library.html>.

Get story active!

- ★ Draw a picture of a king and queen in the royal court at the top of the hill.
- ★ Which five facts from the story do you find the most interesting?
- ★ What questions do you have after reading the story? Write these down.
- ★ Use clay to make a rhinoceros small enough to fit into your hand.
- ★ Imagine finding a secret staircase. Where do you think it might lead? Climb to the top and when you get there, describe what you see.

Dira gore kanegelo e be le bophelo!

- ★ Thala seswantšho sa kgošikgolo le kgošigadikgolo a le kgorong ya mošate mo ntlohoreng ya mmoto wa thaba.
- ★ Ke dintlha dife tše hlano go tšwa kanegelong tšeo o hwetšago di kgahliša kudu?
- ★ Ke dipotšišo dife tše o nago le tšona morago ga go bala kanegelo? Di ngwale fase.
- ★ Šomiša letsopa go bopa tšhukudu ye nnyane ye e ka lekanago ka seatleng sa gago.
- ★ Nagana o hwetša manamelo a sephiri. O nagana gore a ka ba a lebiša kae? Namelela ntlohoreng gomme ge o fihla moo, hlaloša se o se bonago.

The story of the golden rhino

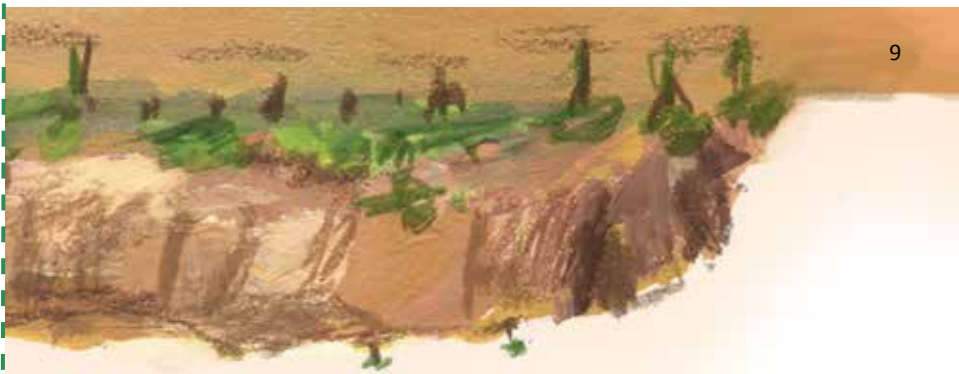


Kanegelo ya tšhukudu ya gauta

Griffin Shea • Elizabeth Sparg

**Ideas to talk about:** Were the kings and queens of Mapungubwe richer than other people living there? Is that fair? Why/why not? What is your understanding of the role of kings and queens in communities?

**Dikgopolo tše le ka bolelago ka tšona:** Naa dikgoši le dikgošigadi tša Mapungubwe di be di humile go feta batho ba bangwe bao ba bego ba dula moo? E ka ba seo ke toka? Ke ka baka la'ng o re se se lokile goba o re ga se sa loka? O nagana gore mošomo wa dikgoši le dikgošigadi ke ofe setšhabeng?



The goldsmiths had to build very hot fires to melt the gold. The fire needed to heat the gold to more than 1 000 degrees Celsius to melt it.

Then the goldsmiths might pour out the melted gold and beat it with a hammer to make a very thin foil. Or they might make gold drops into beads, or stretch out pieces into coils for jewellery.

After the goldsmiths made the gold foil, the woodworkers helped them. The woodworkers carved wood into shapes, and then the goldsmiths shaped the gold foil around it.

This way they could shape the gold into animals, or bowls, or sceptres.

That's how the goldsmiths made the famous golden rhino.

The kings and queens didn't leave any writing behind. They left behind their gold. Like the pharaohs in Egypt, they were buried with their gold treasures.

Barudi ba gauta ba be ba dira mello ya go fiša kudu go tološa gauta. Phišo ya mollo e be e swanetše go ba ditikrui tša go feta tše 1000 gore e tološe gauta.

Bjale Barudi ba gauta ba ka tšhela gauta ya go tologa gomme ba e betha ka hamola go dira foile ye sese. Goba ba ka dira dipheta ka marothi a gauta, goba ba taolla diripa gore e be dikhoile tša dibenyabenyane.

Morago ga gore Barudi ba gauta ba dire foile ya gauta, bašomakakota ba ile ba ba thuša. Bašomakakota ba dirile dibopego ka kota, gomme Barudi ba gauta ba dira dibopego ka gauta go dikološa ka foile.

Ba be ba dira diphoofolo, goba dikotlelo, goba dipatla ka gauta.

Ke ka fao barudi ba gauta ba dirilego tšhukudu ya gauta ya go tuma ka gona.

Dikgoši le dikgošigadi ga se ba tlogela dingwalwa. Ba tloetše gauta ya bona. Go swana le bofarao ba Egepet, ba bolokilwe le mahumo a bona a gauta.



Did you know that 1 000 years ago, the most powerful kings and queens in South Africa lived on top of a hill?

Today we call the hill Mapungubwe. That means "hill of the jackal". It is a very big hill, large enough for the kings and queens to have lived with all of their royal families, their guards, and their servants. All of these people together were called the royal court.

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

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

Naa o be o tseba gore mengwaga ye 1 000 ya go feta, dikgoši le dikgošigadi tše maatla mo Afrika Borwa di be di dula godimo ga thabana?

Lehono thabana e bitšwa Mapungubwe. Ke gore "thabana ya phukubje". Ke thabana e kgolo kudu, ya go sekgoši, bahlapetši ba bona, le bašomi ba bona. Batho ba ka moka ba be ba bitšwa kgoro ya mošate.

Mlo tšase bja thabana, go be go dula batho ba toropokgolo. Batho ba diketekete ba be ba dula fao. Ba bangwe e be e le borapolasa ba bjala dijo. Ba bangwe ba be ba dira diaparo. Ba bangwe ba be ba betla kota. Gomme ba bangwe ba be ba tološa gauta go dira dibenyabenyane tše dibotse.

Dikgoši le dikgošigadi ba be ba humile kudu. Ba be ba epa gauta, ba kgobokeša dinaka tša ditlou. Ba be ba le bohale gape. Ba agile ditsepisi tša sephiri tša go ya ka kgorong ya mošate. Ditepisi di be di utlwe gore batho ba mo fase ba se bone yo a yago godimo le tšase.

Thembi can't sleep. She calls out to Mommy.  
"Mommy, I miss Grandpa. My heart is  
so sore!"  
Thembi ga a kgone go robala. O bitša Mmagwe.  
"Mma, ke hlologetše Rakgolo. Pelo ya ka  
e bohloko!"



But Grandpa Nathi is very sick in the hospital. His eyes are closed.  
The machine next to Grandpa Nathi goes beep, beep, beep.  
"Mommy, why won't Grandpa Nathi sing with me?" asks Thembi.  
Mommy says, "Grandpa Nathi can still hear you. His heart is singing with you."

Eupša Rakgolo Nathi o babja kudu sepetlele. Mahlo a gagwe a tswaletše.  
Motšhene wa kgauswi le Rakgolo Nathi o a lla o re pip, pip, pip.  
"Mma, ke ka baka la'ng Rakgolo Nathi a sa opele le nna?" gwa botšiša Thembi.  
Mma a re, "Rakgolo Nathi o sa kgona go go kwa. Pelo ya gagwe e opela le wena."



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

“This is a memory tree,” says Daddy. He sticks the cardboard tree on the wall. Mommy has a box of photos. “Take your favourite pictures of Grandpa Nathi and stick them on the tree.”

Thembi le Thulani ba ja dijo tsa mesong ge Tatago bona a tsena a swere sehla se segologolo sa go dirwa ka khatebhoto. O re go bona, “Se ke sehla sa kgopotso.” O kgomaretsa sehla sa khatebhoto leborong.

Mmago bona o swere lepokisi la dinepe. “Tšeaḡ dinepe tše le di ratago kudu tša Rakgolo Nathi le di kgomaretseng mo mohlareng.”

At home, Thembi and Thulani are waiting at the window.

Mommy and Daddy are taking so long at the hospital.

Then Thembi sees Mommy and Daddy walk up the driveway.

“They are back!”

Kua gae, Thembi le Thulani ba letile lefasetereng.

Mmago bona le Tatago bona ga ba boe sepetelele.

Ke moka Thembi o bona Mmagwe le Tatagwe ba tsena ka gae.

“Ba boile!”



# Afrika ya go Kgahliša Kudu!

## Amazing Africa!



Afrika e tumile kudu ka naga ya yona e botse le diphoofole tše dintši. Ke legae la kgalekgale la ditlhabologo gomme e tletše ka dišō tša go kgahliša le batho ba mehutahuta. A re ithute ka tše dingwe tša dilo tša kontinente ya bobedi ka bogolo lefaseng!

**Di-25 tša May ke Letšatši la Afrika!**  
**25 May is Africa Day!**

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

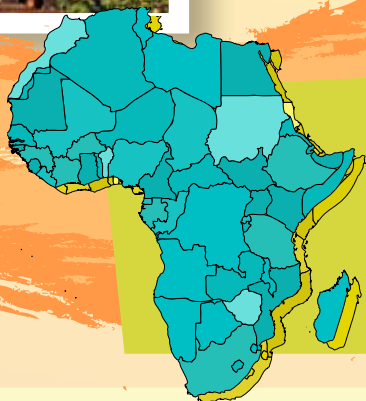


**Sun City**  
Dithabeng tša Pilanesberg ke lefelo le legologolo la maikhutšo lefaseng ka moka.

**Sun City** in the Pilanesberg Mountains is the world's biggest themed resort.

**Maleme a go feta diperesente tše 25 mo lefaseng a bolelwa Afrika feela.** Nigeria, moo go bolelwago maleme a 502, e na le maleme a mantši Afrika!

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



**Afrika e na le dinaga tše 54.**

**There are 54 countries in Africa.**



**The Blyde River Canyon** kua Mpumalanga ke moedi o mogologolo o motalatala lefaseng ka moka.

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



**Diphoofolo tše dikgologolo, tše diteletelele le tša lebelo kudu mo lefaseng di hwetšagala Afrika!** Tlou ya Afrika ke phoofole e kgologolo mo lefaseng. E ka imela ditone tša go feta tše tshela gomme ya gola ka bophara bja dimithara tše tshela go tloga hlogong go ya moseleng.

Phoofole e telelelele mo lefaseng ke thutlwa. Dithutlwa tše tona di ka gola go fihla go dimithara tše 6 ka botelele, mola tše tshadi tšona di ka fihla go dimithara tše e ka bago tše 4,6 ka botelele.

Phoofole ya lebelo kudu mo lefaseng ke lepogo. Le kgona go kitima dikhilomithara tše 96,5 ka iri.

**The world's largest, tallest and fastest animals come from Africa!** The African elephant is the world's largest land animal. It can weigh over six tonnes and grow up to seven metres long.

The world's tallest animal is the giraffe. Male giraffes can grow as long as 6 metres, while females can reach about 4,6 metres.

The fastest land animal in the world is the cheetah. It reaches speeds of up to 96,5 kilometres per hour.

**Batho ba mathomothomo ba tšwa Afrika.** Ka dinako tše dingwe Afrika e bitšwa gore ke Mathomo a Bophelo bja Motho (The Cradle of Humankind) ka baka la mešalešša e mentši ye e bontšhago gore batho ba mathomothomo ba tšwa mo.



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



**Go huduga ga diphoofole ka bontši go direga Afrika!** Ngwaga le ngwaga, dipitsi tša go feta 750 000 le dinare tše 1,2 milione di selaganya Serengeti kua Tanzania.

**The largest migration of wildlife takes place in Africa!** Every year more than 750 000 zebras and 1,2 million wildebeest trek across the Serengeti in Tanzania.

**Afrika e tšweletša diperesente tše 70 tša dinawa tša khokho lefaseng ka moka.** Dinawa tša khokho di šomišwa go dira tšhokolete.

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



Contact us in any of these ways: • **Ikopanye le rena ka efe goba efe ya ditsela tše:**

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**nalibali**



# Nare e Nyenyane le Modumo

Ka Marilize de Wet ■ Diswantšho ka Heidel Dedekind

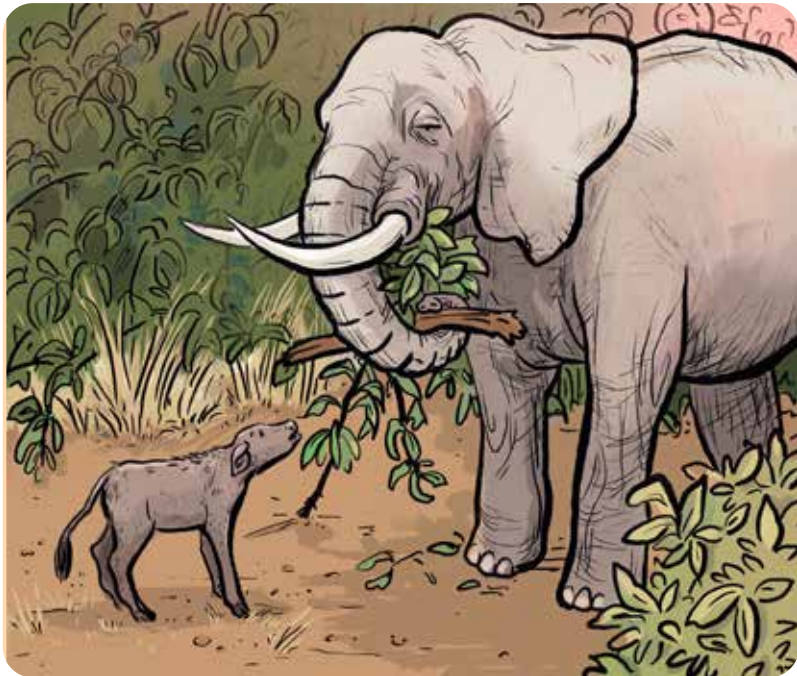


Nare yo Monyenyanane o tsogile ka lehlakoreng le le fošagetšego la bjang mesong yeo. Ga se a robala gabotse bošegong bja go feta. Bošego ka moka, o kwele medumo ya go tšhoša kudu dithokgweng.

Mathomong, medumo yeo e be e le kgole, eupša ya batamela kgauswi kudu. E be e kwagala bjalo ka mala a Rakgolo Tlou ge a swerwe ke tlala! Mesong ye go be go bonala dinare tše dingwe di sa kwa medumo yeo. Le ge Nare yo Monyenyanane e be e le yena yo monyenyanane mohlaping wa dinare, o be a sa ikemišetša go botšiša dinare tše dingwe tše dinyenyane ka modumo woo! Go thwe'ng ge di ka nagana gore ke lefšega gomme tša mo kwera?

Mesong yeo ka moka, Nare yo Monyenyanane o be a duletše go ipotšiša gore modumo woo e be e le wa eng.

Rakgolo Tlou o be a itshohlela matlakala a mohlare wa mopane ka khutšo ge Nare yo Monyenyanane a feta kgauswi le yena a lebile sedibeng. "Rakgolo Tlou, naa ke mala a gago ao a bego a dira lešata bošegong bja maabane moo a bego a kwagala sethokgweng ka moka?" gwa botšiša Nare yo Monyenyanane.



"Aowa, Nare yo Monyenyanane. E be e se mala a ka. Mala a ka a thomile go dira lešata ge letšatši le hlabo mesong ye," gwa realo Rakgolo Tlou. Ke moka a retologa a leba dihlareng tše ditelele.

Kua sedibeng, Nare yo Monyenyanane o ile a hwetša Mmane Kubu a othetše letšatši.

"Mmane Kubu, naa o kwele lešata la maabane?" gwa botšiša Nare yo Monyenyanane.

"Aowa, Nare yo Monyenyanane. Ditsebe tša ka di be di le ka fase ga meetse. Ga se ka kwa selo," gwa realo Mmane Kubu. Ke moka a ahlamiša molomo wa gagwe o mogologolo le go tswalela mahlo gore a bo re šwaa.

Mosegare ka moka Nare yo Monyenyanane a ipotšiša gore modumo woo e be e le wa eng. O ile a botšiša bohle bao a bego a kopana le bona gore naa ba kwele modumo woo, eupša go bonala go se yo a o kwelego.

"Mohlomongwe o be o lora, Nare yo Monyenyanane," gwa realo Mmago Nare ge a se no mmošiša. E bile Mmagwe o be a tla tseba ka gobane Nare yo Monyenyanane o be a robetše kgauswi le yena.

Ge letšatši le se no tshela mokokotlo wa kgomo, e be e le nako ya gore Nare yo Monyenyanane le dinare tše dingwe ba patlame bjangyeng gore ba robale.

Nare yo Monyenyanane o be a sa tšwa go robala ge a tsoga ka ponyo ya leihlo. Ntle le pelaelo, o kwele modumo wola gape! Mathomong, modumo woo o be o kwagalela kgole, eupša ka morago wa kwagalela kgauswi kudu. O ile wa oketšega le go feta! Pelo ya Nare yo Monyenyanane e ile ya itia bjalo ka moropa. O ile a lebelela go mo dikologa go bona ge e ba dinare tše dingwe di kwele modumo woo, eupša ka moka di be di ile ka boroko. Gaešita le Mmagwe o be a ile ka boroko.

Nare yo Monyenyanane o ile a tšhoga kudu. Modumo woo o be o kwagala kgauswi le yena go mo dikologa. Ke moka, ... *THO!* Selo se sengwe sa go thapa se ile sa wela nkong ya Nare yo Monyenyanane! *Tho, tho, tho!* Go ile gwa tšwelela marothi a mangwe a oketšegilego.



Nare yo Monyenyanane o ile a lebelela godimo. Marothi a magolo a meetse a be a tšhologa go tšwa legodimong. Nare yo Monyenyanane o ile a itshega ka go hlaboša ... ee ... e be e le pula. O be a thoma go bona pula! Gomme modumo wo a bego a o kwa e be e no ba maduma a pula! Go be go se na lebaka la go tšhoga.

A theošitše maswafo, Nare yo Monyenyanane o ile a ipatametša kgauswi le mmele wa Mmagwe o borutho. O ile a theeletša modumo wa pula ge e dutše e wela godimo ga matlakala le bjang ka nakwana, ke moka a ikela ka boroko a lebaka tšohle.

## Dira gore kanegelo e be le bophelo!

- ★ Naa o sa gopola ge o be o ekwa modumo wa go tšhoša? O ile wa dira eng? E be e le modumo wa eng?
- ★ Terowa seswantšho sa Nare yo Monyenyanane le Mmane Kubu. Terowa nkgokolwana ya mantšu ya go tšwa molomong wa Nare yo Monyenyanane

le ya go tšwa molomong wa Mmane Kubu. Kopa mantšu a kanegelong a moanegwa yo mongwe le yo mongwe gomme o a ngwale ka gare ga dinkgokwalana tšeo.

- ★ Nagana ka pula. Ngwala sereto sa go bolela ka modumo wa pula, monkgo wa pula le kamoo o ikwago ka gona ge pula e go nela mo letlalong.



Drive your  
imagination



# Little Buffalo and the rumble-grumble

By Marilize de Wet ■ Illustrations by Heidel Dedekind

Story  
corner

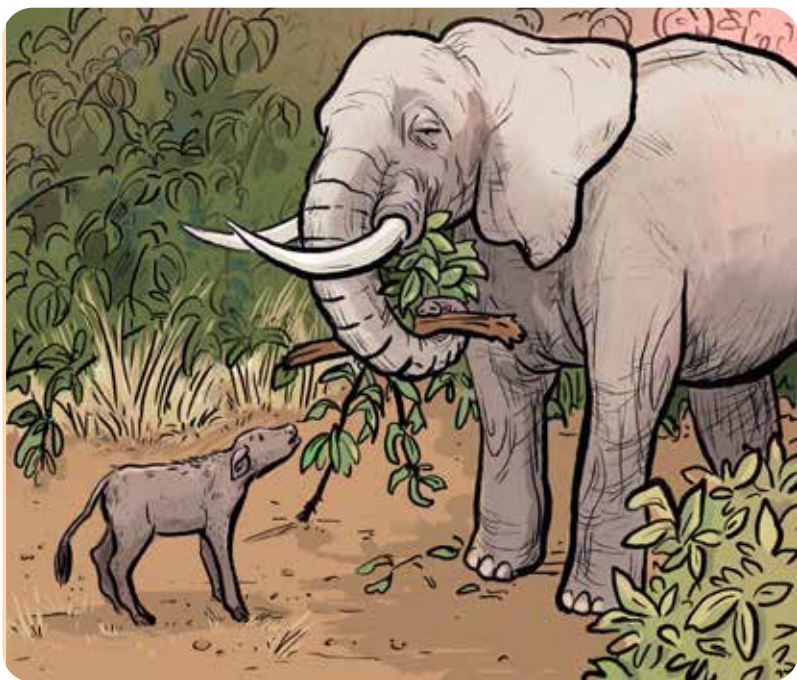


Little Buffalo woke up on the wrong side of the grassy patch that morning. He had not slept well last night. All night long he had heard the most frightful sounds in the bushveld.

At first the sounds were far away, but then they came closer and closer. It sounded just like the rumble-grumble of Grandpa Elephant's stomach when he is hungry! This morning it seemed as if none of the other buffaloes had heard it. And even though Little Buffalo was the youngest in the buffalo herd, he was not about to ask the other young buffaloes about the sound! What if they thought he was a coward and teased him?

All morning Little Buffalo wondered what the rumble-grumble sound could have been.

Grandpa Elephant was peacefully chewing some mopane leaves when Little Buffalo walked past him on his way to the waterhole. "Grandpa Elephant, was it your stomach that rumble-grumbled so loudly last night that I could hear it all the way across the bushveld?" asked Little Buffalo.



"No, Little Buffalo. It wasn't me. My stomach only started rumble-grumbling after sunrise this morning," answered Grandpa Elephant. Then he turned around and walked towards the tall trees.

At the waterhole, Little Buffalo found Aunt Hippo basking in the sun.

"Aunt Hippo, did you perhaps hear the rumble-grumble sound last night?" asked Little Buffalo.

"No, Little Buffalo. My ears were under the water. I heard nothing," answered Aunt Hippo. Then she gave a big hippo yawn and closed her eyes for an afternoon nap.

All afternoon Little Buffalo wondered what the rumble-grumble sound could have been. He asked everyone he met if they had heard the sound, but no one else seemed to have heard it.

"Perhaps it was only a dream, Little Buffalo," answered Mama Buffalo when he asked her. And surely Mama would know because Little Buffalo had slept right next to her.

When the last sunbeams had disappeared, it was time for Little Buffalo and all the other buffaloes to settle down on the soft grass for the night.

Little Buffalo had just fallen asleep when he woke up with a jolt. Without a doubt, he heard the rumble-grumble again! At first the rumble-grumble sounded far away, but then it came closer and closer. And it got louder and louder! Little Buffalo's heart beat like a drum. He looked around to see if the other buffaloes heard the sound too, but they were all fast asleep. Even Mama Buffalo was not stirring.

Little Buffalo felt scared. It rumbled and grumbled and rumble-grumbled all around him. And then ... *SPLASH!* something wet landed on Little Buffalo's nose! *Splash, splash, splash!* More and more waterdrops appeared.



Little Buffalo looked up. Big drops of water fell in sheets from the sky. Little Buffalo laughed out loud at himself ... of course ... this had to be rain. His very first rain shower! And the rumble-grumble he had heard, was only thunder! There was nothing to be scared of.

With a peaceful heart Little Buffalo snuggled up close to Mama Buffalo's warm body. He listened to the sound of the rain falling on the leaves and grass for a little longer, and then he fell fast asleep without a care in the world.

## Get story active!

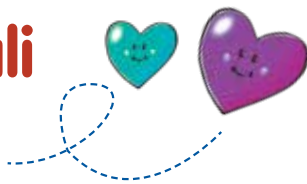
- ★ Can you remember a time when you heard a scary sound? What did you do? Where did the sound come from?

- ★ Draw a picture of Little Buffalo and Aunt Hippo. Draw a speech bubble that comes from Little Buffalo and another that comes from Aunt Hippo. Copy the words from the story that each character says into their speech bubbles.
- ★ Think about rain. Write a poem that tells how rain sounds, smells and feels on your skin.



# Boipshino bja Nal'ibali

## Nal'ibali fun



1.

Nyaka dilo tše seswai tša go fapana diswantšhong tše tše pedi.



Find eight differences between these two pictures.



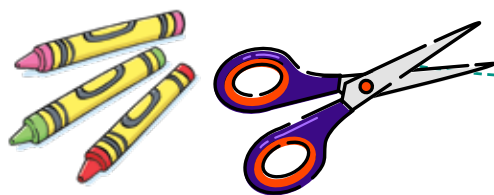
2.

### Dira phoustara ya Hwetšwa o bala ka May!

- ☉ Ripa seswantšho sa Neo, o se khalare ke moka o se kgomarethe godimo ga pampiri e kgolo.
- ☉ Ngwala leina la puku yeo Neo a e balago gomme o ferowe seswantšho letlakaleng la yona la ka ntle.
- ☉ Feleletša seswantšho go bontšha moo Neo a dutšego le go balela gona!
- ☉ Dira phoustara ya go ba le hlogotaba ya gore **Hwetšwa o bala letšatši le letšatši!**

### Make a Get caught reading in May! poster

- ☉ Cut out and colour in the picture of Neo and then paste it on a large sheet of paper.
- ☉ Write in the name of the book Neo is reading and draw a picture on the front cover.
- ☉ Complete the picture to show where Neo is sitting and reading!
- ☉ Make a poster with the heading **Get caught reading every day!**



Nal'ibali e fa go go hloheletša le go go thekga. **Ikopanye le rena** ka efe goba efe ya ditsela tše:

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

UMLAZI  
EYETHU

EASTERN CAPE  
RISING SUN

POLOKWANE  
OBSERVER



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