



U guda nga u shumisa luimbo, tshirendo na u tamba

Ni kha di zwi humbula musi ni tshee hwana ni tshi tamba mitambo na vhaŋwe vhana? Naa no vha ni tshi funa u imba nyimbo kana u ita zwirendo? Ni nga vha no diphina vhukuma nga u ita zwenezwo zwithu nahone na guda zwithu zwiswa na vhutsila ni sa vhuyi na zwi thogomela. Vhana vhothe vha tea u wana zwibuli zwinzhi zwa u tamba. U tamba zwi kanzwa mihumbulo yavho na u bvedza vhutsila havho ha u piringulula thaidzo, ha u tshilisana na vhaŋwe na luambo. Honovhu vhutsila vhu thusa vhana uri vha kondelele nyimele, vha kone u piringulula thaidzo nga ndila yavhuḍi.



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.

NDI NGANI HU TSHI SHUMISWA DZINYIMBO, ZWIRENDO NA MITAMBO?

- ★ Vhana vha guda musi vha tshi khou tamba na u diphina.
- ★ Dzinyimbo, zwirendo na mitambo zwi fhaṭa vhutsila ha vhana nga ha luambo lwa hayani nahone ndi ndila ya lwa ndowelo ya u guda luŋwe luambo.
- ★ Zwi khwaṭhisa ndivho na tshenzhelo ya vhana nahone zwi ita uri vha difulufhele, zwine zwa vha zwa ndeme kha u guda.
- ★ Musi vhathu vhahulwane vha tshi shela mulenzhe nga u imba na u tamba na vhana, zwi ita uri vhana vha vha fulufhele na u khwaṭhisa vhushaka vhukati havho.
- ★ Dzinyambo na mitambo zwi ita uri vhana vha clipfe vho vhotholowa. Vhana vha kundelwa u guda musi vhe na mbilaelo, vhe na mutsiko kana musi vho tshuwa.



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.

NDILA YA U SHUMISA DZINYIMBO, ZWIRENDO NA MITAMBO

- ★ Dzinginyisani muvhili na u ita ngafhadzo dzine dza tshimbizana na maipfi a luimbo kana a tshirendo.
- ★ Gandisani maipfi a nyimbo kana ni a hwaṭe u itela vhana uri vha kone u a vhalu musi vha tshi khou imba. Nga murahu ha zwenezwo, sumbani eneo maipfi musi ni tshi khou imba kana ni a bule. Hezwi ni nga zwi ita naho vhana vha sa athu kona u vhalu kana u hwaṭe ngauri musi vha tshi vhone maipfi o hwalwaho zwi do vha thusa uri vha gude u vhalu.



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.

HUNE DZINYIMBO NA ZWIRENDO ZWA NGA WANIWA HONE

- ★ Gudisani vhana dzinyimbo na zwirendo zwe na zwi guda ni tshee hwana.
- ★ Shumisani nyimbo dzine dza diphina nga muŋwe na muŋwe ni shandule maipfi uri a tendelane na zwine vhana vhaṅu vha zwi diphina.
- ★ Sikani dzinyimbo kana zwirendo zwo thewaho kha zwitori zwine na zwi vhalu.
- ★ Humbelani vhana uri vha ni gudise dzinyimbo na zwirendo zwine vha zwi diphina vha lithe vha sike dzinyimbo na zwirendo.
- ★ Hadzimani bugu dza zwirendo dzi re na zwifanyiso laiburarini ya hune na dzula hone.
- ★ Dalelani <https://www.youtube.com/@TheNalibaliChannel/videos> uri ni wane tsumbo dza mitambo, dzinyimbo na zwirendo zwine na nga zwi shumisa.

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.

Dalelani webusaithi yashu kha
<https://nalibali.org/stories> uri ni
wane zwitori, zwirendo na dzinyimbo
nga dziŋwe nyambo!

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



IT STARTS WITH
A STORY.
ZWI THOMA NGA
TSHITORI.

Thusani nwana wanu uri a dowelane na u vhala!

Vhañwe vhana vha a kona u gudzulela vha tokomelwa musi vha tshi khou anetshelwa tshiṭori tshilapfu musi vha sa athu edela, ngeno vhañwe vha tshi fhufha-fhufha nahone vha tshi ṭavhanya vha fhelelwa nga dzangalelo. Vhañwe vhana vha funa dzibugu ngeno vhañwe vha tshi tea u ṭuṭuwedzwa uri vha dzi fune. Hezwi zwo ḁowelea nahone zwi nga shanduka musi vha tshi khou ḁi aluwa.



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.



Nga zwiñwe zwiḥfinga vhana vha sa takaleli u vhala vha dzhiwa vha sa "koni" u vhala. Hezwi a si ngoho. Vha nga kha ḁi sa takalela u vhala nga ṛwambo wa uri a vha athu vhuya vha ḁipfa vhe na vhuṭumani na dzibugu, a vha na bugu nga luambo lune vha lu takalela kana a vho ngo alutshela muṭani une ha vhalwa dzibugu.



Vhana vha tea u ṛewa dzibugu na zwirendo nga luambo lune vha kona u lu vhala na u lu pfesesa. Bugu dzi tea u amba nga ha zwithu zwine vha zwi takalela kana zwine zwa tshimbizana na vhutshilo havho nahone zwa ndeme vhukuma ndi uri dzi tea u vha bugu dzi takadzaho! Naḽibali i na bugu nnzhi dzine dza wanala mahala, dzi re na zwifanyiso zwo nakaho zwa zwiṭori zwa vhana vha Afurika Tshipembe, zwine zwa wanala kha 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! Naḽibali has hundreds of free, beautifully illustrated South African children's stories available at www.nalibali.org/stories.



Vhabebe, u vhalela vhana vhañu tshifhinga tshoṭhe zwi tea u vha tshifhinga tshi takadzaho tsha u ṭwa navho. Arali na ita zwenezwo vhana vhañu vha ḁo vhoṇa uri u vhala zwi a takadza nahone nga murahu vha nga kha ḁi vhala nga vhoṭhe. Zwi dzhia tshifhinga u ṭahulela ṇḁowelo ya u vhala misi yoṭhe, fhedzi zwa ndeme ndi u thoma!

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. Livhisani ṭhogomelo kha zwine vhana vhañu vha ḁiphina ngazwo

Nga lwa nzulele vhathu vha takadzwa nga zwiṭori na u ḁipfa vhe na vhuṭumani nazwo – hu sa londwi uri ndi mimuvi, zwiṭori zwa muṭa kana u vhudza muṛwe muthu uri no ṭwa hani. Ṭoḁani zwiṭori zwine vhana vhañu vha zwi takalela, zwi nga kha ḁi vha bugu dza miswaswo, dzipopayi kana zwiṭori zwi re na zwifanyiso.



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. Zwibuli zwiḥulwane

Iyani laiburari ni litshe vhana vhañu vha khethe bugu dzine vha ṭoḁa u dzi vhala. U ṭhonifha zwine vhana vhañu vha ṭoḁa u zwi vhala zwi vha thusa uri vha aluwe vha tshi funa u vhala.



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. Itani uri zwi vhe zwithu zwañu

Kanzhi vhana vha ṭumanya u vhala na mushumo wa tshikolo. Itani uri vhana vha takalele u vhala, sa tsumbo, nga u vha ṛwalela notsi ṭhukhu kana zwirendo, ni nga zwi dzhenisa kha tshikhafuthini tshavho kana na zwi vhea mmbeteni wavho. Arali na vhuya na ḁiḁowedza u vhalela vhana vhañu na u vha anetshela zwiṭori tshifhinga tshoṭhe, vha ḁo takalela u vhala.



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. Musumbedzo wa zwiṭori

Thomani u ita uri vhana vha re na ṛwaha muthihi u ya kha miṭanu vha fune zwiṭori nga u vha vhalela. Itani uri muhumbulo wa ṛwana wañu na maanḁa a u ṭhogomela zwithu zwi aluwe nga u ita noṭhe musumbedzo wa zwiṭori na u amba nga ha vhabvumbedzwa.



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.



Ngwen̄a dza zwiṭori

Sithembiso Nhlapo – NGWEN̄A ya Nal’ibali!

Sithembiso Nhlapo ndi mudzudzanyi wa Nal’ibali wa vunḁu o no shumaho miṁwaha minzhi. Hu shumiswa tshifanyiso na ipfi ḁawe kha Nal’ibali kha ḁa Gauteng na Free State, hune a dzudzanya zwoṭhe zwine zwa itwa nga vhashumisani na riṇe na mbekanyamushumo.

1. No no swikelela mini nga mushumo waṇu u swika zwino?

Ndo no vhumba vhushaka havhuḁi kha mavunḁu he ha thusa ḁeneḁi dzangano uri ḁi ṭandavhudze bvumo ḁaḁo kha tshiteṁwa tsha mveledziso ya vhukoni ha u vhala na u ṁwala.

2. Ni dzhia hani mushumo une wa itwa nga zwiṭori na dzibugu vhutshiloni hashu na kha tshitshavha?

Nḁila ine ra humbula ngayo na u ita zwithu vhutshiloni i ṭuṭuwedzwa nga zwine ra zwi vhala na zwiṭori zwine ra zwi pfa. Divhazwakale ya tshitshavha tshashu i tou ṁwaliwa kana u anetshelwa uri ri ḁiḁivhe na u ḁivha vhubvo hashu. Vhumatshelo hashu vhu ṭuṭuwedzwa nga mihumbulo ya zwe ra zwi vhala kana zwe ra vhudzwa zwone.

3. Ndi zwa ndeme u vha na dzibugu nga nyambo dzoṭhe dza Afurika Tshipembe?

Uri ri ite mvelaphanḁa na uri tshitshavha tshashu tshi ḁoweḁe u vhala, ri tea u ita uri vhana vhanzhi na vhabebi vhavho vha vhale, nahone u vhala zwiṭori nga luambo lwa ḁamuni ndi nḁila yavhuḁi u fhira dzoṭhe. Musi vhana vha tshi vhaḁelwa nga luambo lwavho lwa ḁamuni, vha kona u pfesesa na u shela mulenzhe kha tshiṭori.

4. Ni vhona u nga ndi ngani vhunzhi ha vathu vha Afurika Tshipembe vha sa koni u vhala na u ṁwala?

U vhala a zwo ngo nwelela kha tshitshavha tshashu. A ri khou ita zwithu zwa mutheo nga nḁila yo teaho; ri tea u vha na mishumo ya u vhala hayani, sentharani dza Mveledziso ya Vhana Vhaṭuku (ECD), zwiḁoloni, dzilaiburari na kha zwitshavha zwashu. U vhala zwi tea u vha tshipiḁa tsha vhutshilo hashu ha ḁuvha ḁiṁwe na ḁiṁwe.

5. Hu na muthu we a ni anetshela zwiṭori musi ni tshee ṁwana?

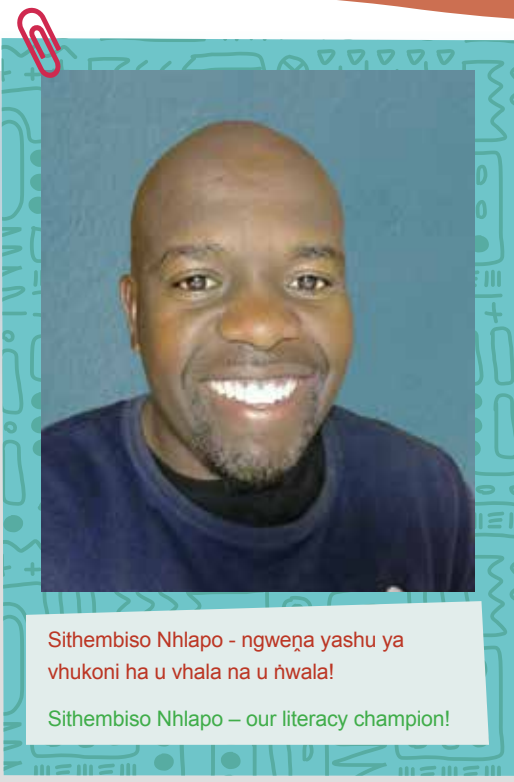
Makhulu wanga vho vha vha tshi ri anetshela, fhedzi hu si tshifhinga tshoṭhe.

6. Hu na muthu we a ni vhaḁela musi ni tshee ṁwana?

Mashudu mavhi ndi uri a hu na muthu we a mmbalela. U ṭoḁa hanga u ḁivha ndi zwone zwo itaho uri ndi vhale na u guda u ḁiphina nga dzibugu.

7. Ndi ngani ṁwana muṁwe na muṁwe a tshi tea u vhala?

U vhala hu nga vha isa fhethu hune vha sa athu vhuya vha ya hone. Hu nga vha thusa uri vha ite phetho dza khwine, vha fhaṭe vhumuthu havho na u vha ita uri vha vhe na fulufhelo ḁihulwane lune vha nga ya huṁwe na huṁwe.



Sithembiso Nhlapo - ngwen̄a yashu ya
vhukoni ha u vhala na u ṁwala!

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.

Nḁila ya u shumisa zwiṭori zwashu nga nḁila dzi sa fani

- 1. Anetshelani ṁwana waṇu tshiṭori.** Vhalani ni ḁiḁowedze u anetshela tshiṭori. Nga murahu ni shumise ipfi ḁaṇu, tshifhaṭuwo na muvhili uri mubvumbedzwa muṁwe na muṁwe a nge muthu wa vhukuma.
- 2. Vhaḁelani ṁwana waṇu tshiṭori.** Ambani nga ha zwifanyiso. Vhudzisani uri, “Ni humbula uri hu ḁo itea mini nga murahu?” kana “Ni vhona u nga ndi ngani mubvumbedzwa o amba zwenezwo kana o ita zwenezwo?”
- 3. Vhalani tshiṭori na ṁwana waṇu.** Ni sielisane musi ni tshi vhala tshiṭori. Ni songo mu khakhulula, ni mu khakhulule arali fhedzi o humbela u thusiwa.
- 4. Thetshesani musi ṁwana waṇu a tshi vhala.** Thetshesani ni sa mu dzheni haṇwani. Ni mu vhudze uri zwi a takadza musi a tshi vhaḁela nṭha no mu thetshesana.
- 5. Itani mishumo ya Itani uri tshiṭori tshi nyanyule!** U ita zwenezwi na vhana vhaṇu zwi fanela u ni takadza noṭhe.

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.



U Takalela Duvha la Vhomme nga la 14 Shundunthule

Happy Mother's Day 14 May



Uno n̄waha Duvha la Vhomme li do pembelelwa nga Swondaha ya la 14 Shundunthule. Tanganelani na riṇe musi ri tshi pembelela vhomme ashu, kathihi na vhafumakadzi vhane vha nga vhomme kha riṇe nga leneli duvha. Tevhelani nyeletshedzo dza u ita garaṭa u itela mme aṇu kana muthu ane na mu dzhia e mme vhutshiloni haṇu!



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!

Itani garaṭa ya Duvha la Vhomme

1. Gerani garaṭa kha mitalo mitswuku i re na zwithoma.
2. Petani garaṭa kha mutalo mutswu u re na zwithoma.
3. Nambatedzani zwenezwo zwipiḁa zwivhili nga guḽuu.
4. Nga thungo i re na tshifanyiso, n̄walelani muthu ane na do mu nea garaṭa mulaedza. Khaḽarani tshifanyiso.
5. Kha liṇwe sia, olani tshifanyiso tshaṇu na tsha onoyo muthu. Kana n̄walani tshirendo kana phara uri ndi ngani ni tshi humbula uri vhomme ndi vha ndeme.



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.



Taṇḁavhudzani laiburari yaṇu. Itani bugu MBILI dza tumula u vhulunge

Mafhungo ngoho nga ha tshugulu ya musuku

1. Gerani siaṭari 9 la yeneyi thumetshedzo.
2. Petani bammbiri nga vhukati kha mutalo mutswu u re na zwithoma.
3. Dovhani ni li pete nga vhukati kha mutalo mudala u re na zwithoma uri ni ite bugu.
4. Gerani kha mitalo mitswuku i re na zwithoma uri ni fhandekanye masiaṭari.

Muri wa khumbudzo

1. Uri ni ite yeneyi bugu, shumisani masiaṭari 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 na 12.
2. Vheani masiaṭari 7 na 8 ngomu ha maṇwe masiaṭari.
3. Petani mabammbiri nga vhukati kha mutalo mutswu u re na zwithoma.
4. Dovhani ni a pete nga vhukati kha mutalo mudala u re na zwithoma uri ni ite bugu.
5. Gerani kha mitalo mitswuku i re na zwithoma uri ni fhandekanye masiaṭari.



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.

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."

Thembi o sinyuwa nahone u posela fhasi mupopi wawe. "Ndi ngani Makhulu Vho-Nathi vho lovha!"

Mma vha sendedza Thembi tsini navho. "A zwo ngo khakhea uri ni sinyuwe," hu amba Mma. "Na nge ndo tsvha Makhulu Vho-Nathi."

Lots more free books at 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?

Itani uri tshiṭori tshi nyanyule!

- ★ Ndi mini zwine na takalela u zwi ita na makhulutshinna kana makhulutshisadzi? Olani tshifanyiso tshaṅu na tsha makhulu vhane na vha funesa ni tshi khou ita zwithu zwine na zwi funesa navho.
- ★ Nwalelani makhulu vhane na vha funesa mulaedza mupfufhi kana vhurifhi ni vha vhudze ṅila ine na vha funa ngayo.
- ★ Thembi na Thulani vho vha vho tṅungfhalahukuma musik Makhulu Vho-Nathi vha tshi lovha. Naa hu na muthu o lovahole we na vha ni tshi mu funesa? No ḡipfa hani, ndi mini zwo itaho uri ni ḡipfe ni khwine?

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



Nalibali ndi fulo la lushaka la u vholela u ḡiphina u itela u karusa na u tshulela ṅlowelo ya u vholela kha lothe la Afurika Tshipembe. U wana mafhungo nga vhuḡalo, dalelani www.nalibali.org



The memory tree

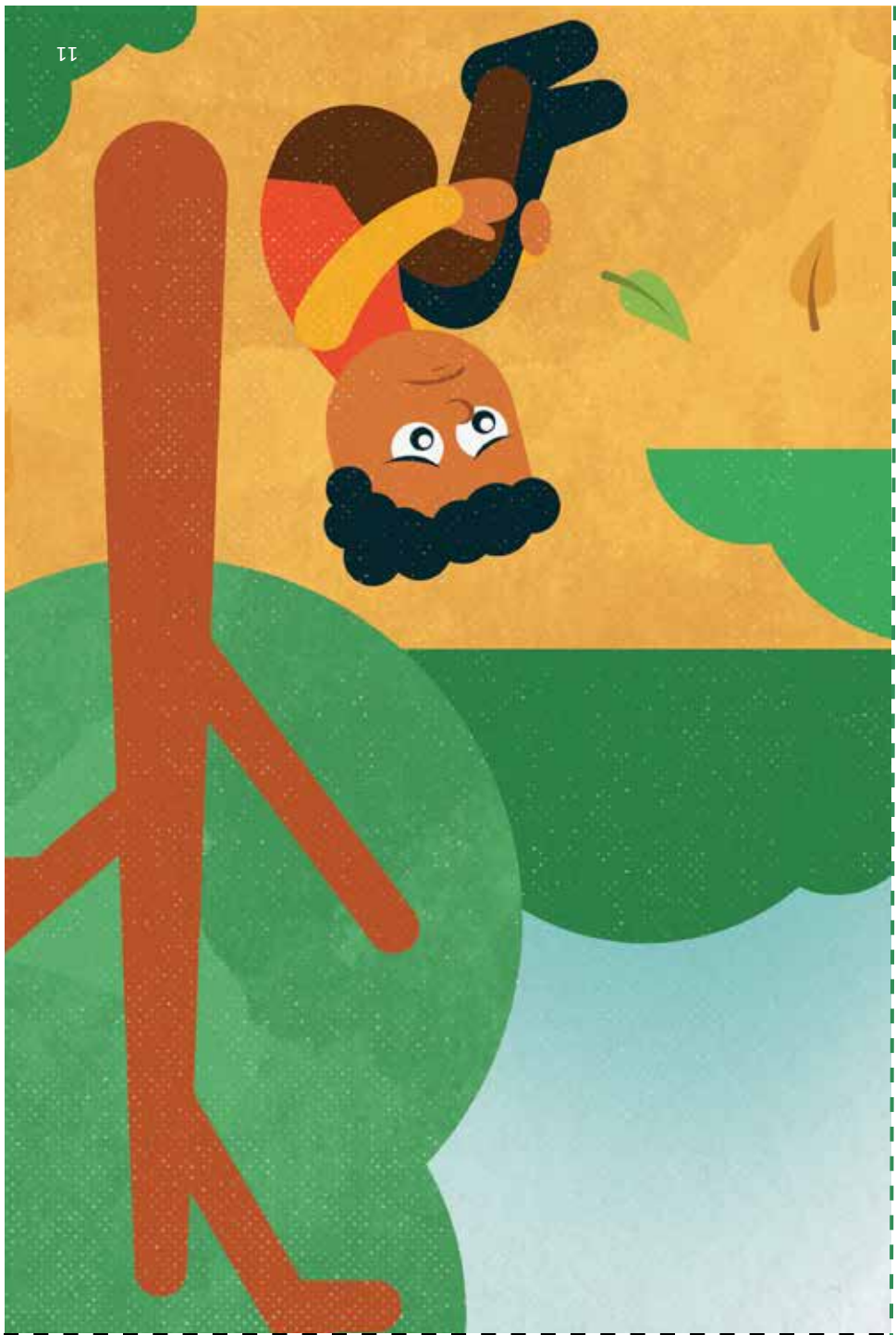


Muri wa khumbudzo

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?

Zwine ha nga ambiwa nga hazwo: Ni nga vhona mini kha muri wa khumbudzo? Ni vhona u nga ndi nnyi a re kha zwinepe? Ni vhona u nga ndi ngani muri u tshi vhidzwa muri wa khumbudzo?



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

Thembi na Thulani vha takalela u ya phakhani na Makhulu Vho-Nathi.
Vha funa Makhulu wavho, Vho-Nathi.

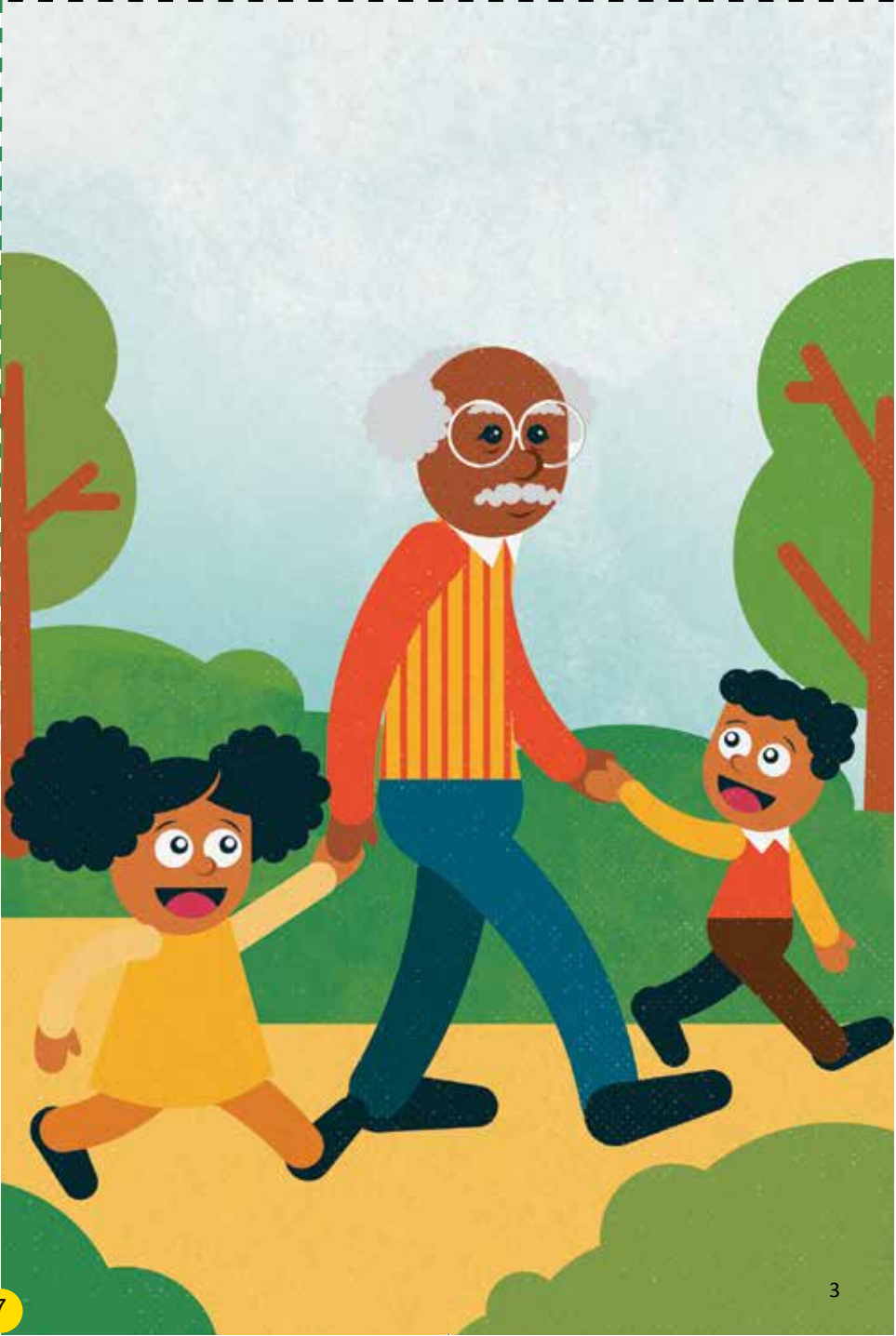


Today Mommy, Daddy, Thulani and Thembi are wearing their best clothes to go to church for Grandpa Nathi's funeral.
Everyone is coming to remember Grandpa. Mommy holds Thembi's hand as they sing Grandpa Nathi's favourite songs.
Everybody sings and dances too.
Namus! Mama, Baba, Thulani na Thembi vho tou pfundulula musi vha tshi ya kerekeni u itela mbulungo ya Makhulu Vho-Nathi. Vhonzhi ha vathu vha khou ða u itela u humbula Makhulu.
Mama vha fara tshanda tsha Thembi musi vha tshi imba nyimbo dzine dza funeswa nga Makhulu Vho-Nathi.
Vhohe vha khou imba na u tshina.



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 dzula nḁa tsini fhasi ha muri
une Makhulu Vho-Nathi vha u funesa.
U pfa a sa ṭoḁi u tamba na Thembi. U
tama u nga Makhulu Vho-Nathi vha nga mu
vhalela tshitori.

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."
Baba vha ṇwethuwa. "Ee, tshifhinga
tshinwe na tshinwe musi ri tshi humbula
Makhulu Vho-Nathi, ri nga ḁa kha hoyu
muri washu wa khumbudzo."
"Ri nga si vhuye ra hangwa Makhulu
Vho-Nathi. Vha ḁo dzula vhe mbiluni
dzashu."



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.”

Mma na Baba vha vhoneala vho tšunguhalala zwiḽulu. “Mulandu ndi mini?” hu vhudzisa Thembi. U pfa thumbuti hu tshi khou vhavha. Mma vha khou ambela fhasi vhekuma. “Makhulu Vho-Nathi vho vha vho kalaha nahone vha tshi khou lwala. Madokotela vho kundlelwa u vha thusa.”

Maṭo avho o vha o ḡala miṭodzi. “A ri tsha ḡo dovha ra vhone Makhulu Vho-Nathi.”

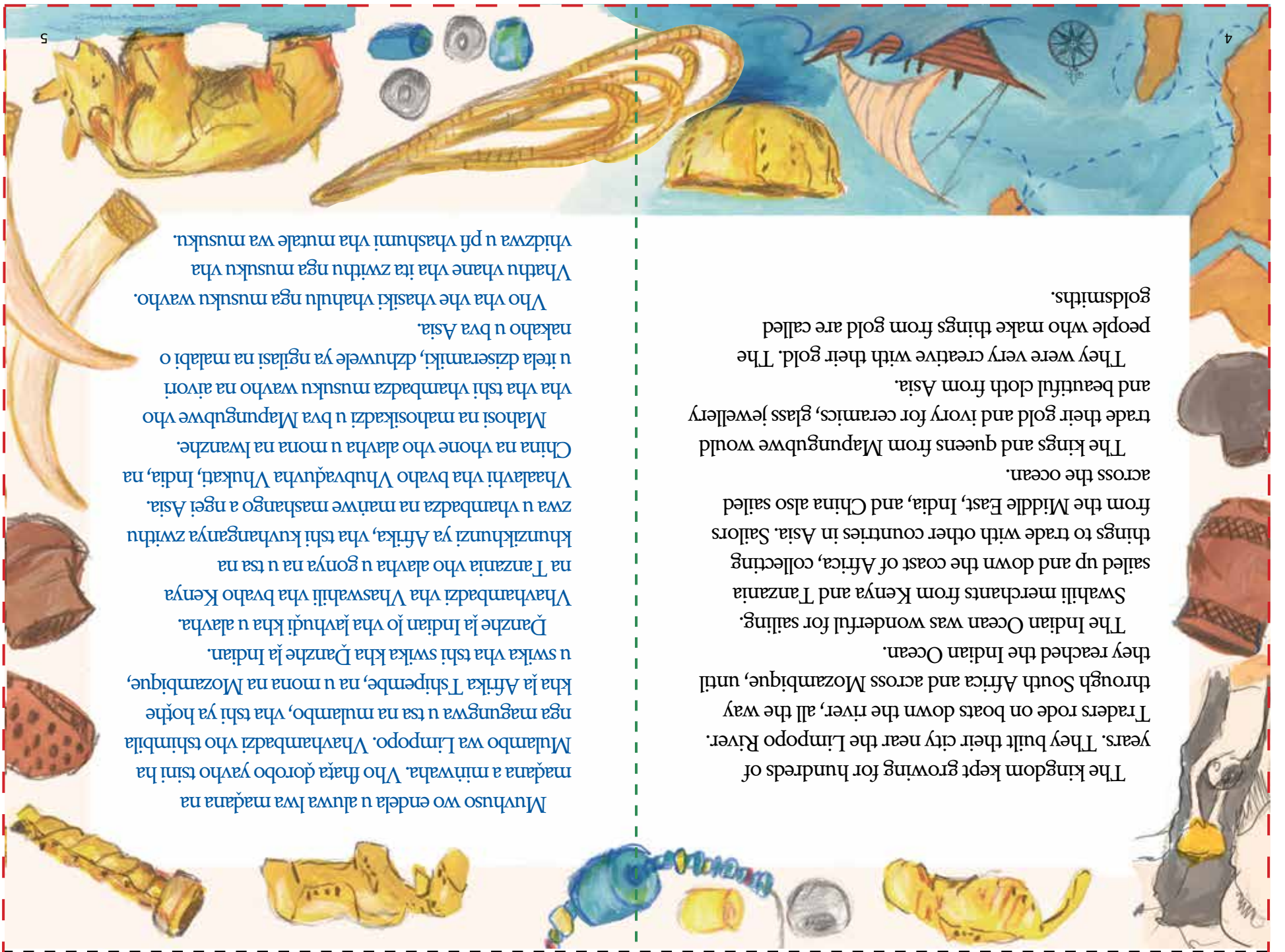


Together they all stick pictures of Grandpa Nathi onto the tree. They remember the fun times they had.

Thembi claps excitedly.
“This is my new favourite tree!”

Ndi izwi-ha vha tshi nambatedza zwiṇepe zwa Makhulu Vho-Nathi kha wonoyo muri. Vha humbula zwifhinga zwi takadzaho zwe vha ḡiphina ngazwo.

Thembi a vhanda zwanḡa o takala.
“Hoyu ndi muri wanga muswa une nda u funesa!”



The kingdom kept growing for hundreds of years. They built their city near the Limpopo River. Traders rode on boats down the river, all the way through South Africa and across Mozambique, until they reached the Indian Ocean.

The Indian Ocean was wonderful for sailing. Swahili merchants from Kenya and Tanzania sailed up and down the coast of Africa, collecting things to trade with other countries in Asia. Sailors from the Middle East, India, and China also sailed across the ocean.

The kings and queens from Mapungubwe would trade their gold and ivory for ceramics, glass, jewelry and beautiful cloth from Asia.

They were very creative with their gold. The people who make things from gold are called goldsmiths.

Muvhuso wo endela u aluwa lwa mađana na mađana a minihwa. Vho fhařa đorobo yavho tšini ha Mulambo wa Limpopo. Vhavhambadzi vho tšimbila nga magungwa u tsa na mulambo, vha tši ya hoře kha řa Afrika Tshipembe, na u mona na Mozambique, u swika vha tši swika kha řanhe řa Indian. řanhe řa Indian řo vha řavhuđi kha u alavha. Vhavhambadzi vha Vhaswahili vha bvaho Kenya na Tanzania vho alavha u gonya na u tsa na khunzikhunzi ya Afrika, vha tši kuvhanganya zwiđu zwa u vhambadza na mahwe mashango a ngei Asia. Vhaalavi vha bvaho Vhubavđvha Vhukati, India, na China na vhone vho alavha u mona na Iwanzhe. Mahosi na mahosikadzi u bva Mapungubwe vho vha vha tši vhambadza musuku wavho na avori u itela dziseramiki, dzhuwele ya ngilasi na malabi o nakaho u bva Asia.

Vho vha vhe vhasiki vhabulu nga musuku wavho. Vhathu vhanvha ita zwiđu nga musuku vha vhidzwa u pfi vhashumi vha mutale wa musuku.

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>.

Hetshi tšitori tšo shandulwa u bva kha **Mafhungo ngoho nga ha tshugulu ya musuku** tšo gandiswaho nga Cadbury i tši shumisana na Nal'ibali sa tshipiđa tša Cadbury Dairy Milk #InOurOwnWords initiative. Tšitori tšiniwe na tšiniwe tši wanala nga nyambo dza fuminthi dza tšiofisi dza Afurika Tshipembe. Uri ni wane zwo engedzeaho nga ha Cadbury Dairy Milk #InOurOwnWords initiative titles iyani kha <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.

Itani uri tšitori tši nyanyule!

- ★ Olani tšifanyiso tša khosi na khosikadzi vhe musanda nřha ha tšikwara.
- ★ Ndi zwiđu zwifhio zwiřanu zwa kha tšitori zwine na wana zwi tši takadza vhukuma?
- ★ Ni na mbudziso dzifhio nga murahu ha u vhalu tshenetshi tšitori? Dzi řwaleni fhasi.
- ★ Shumisani vumba kana suko řa u tambisa u ita tshugulu ine ya nga fhelela tšandani tšařu.
- ★ Edzani u humbula no wana zwiřepisi zwa tshiphiri. Ni vhona u nga zwi nga ni livhisa ngafhi? Gonyani ni swike nřha, musi ni tši swika heneřho, řalutshedzani zwine na zwi vhona.

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 ndi fulo řa lushaka řa u vholela u řiphina u itela u karusa na u řahulela ngowelo ya u vhalu kha řořhe řa Afurika Tshipembe. U wana mafhungo nga vhuđalo, dalelani www.nalibali.org

The story of the golden rhino

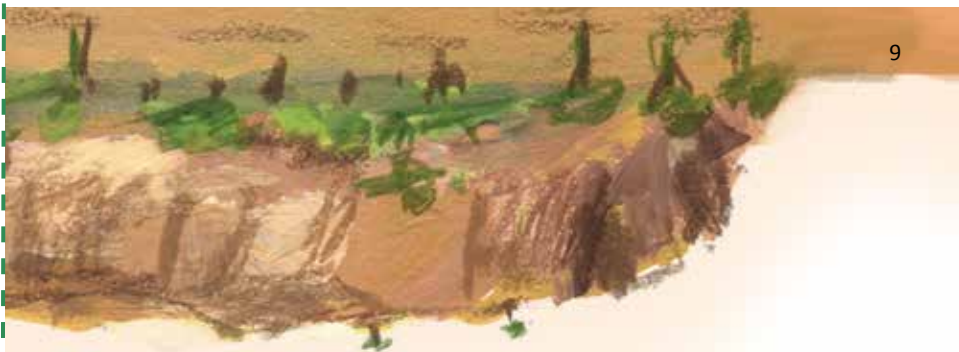


Mafhungo ngoho nga ha tshugulu ya musuku

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?

Zwine ha nga ambiwa nga hazwo: Vhothovhele vha Mapungubwe na vhařanuni vhavho vho vha vho pfuma u fhira vhařwe vhadzulapo? Ni vhona zwi zwavhuđi? Ngani/ndi ngani zwi so ngo tea? Ni vhona mushumo wa vhothovhele na vhařanuni vhavho u ufhio tshitshavhani?



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.

Vhashumi vha mutale wa musuku vho mbo fanela u vhasa mililo i fhisaho u itela u nokisa musuku. Mililo iyo i fanela u fhisah musuku lu fhiraho digirii dza 1 000 Celsius uri i kone u noka.

Zwenezwo vhashumi vha mutale wa musuku vha nga kha di shela musuku wo nokiswaho vha u rwa nga hamula uri vha kone u ita foila tsekene. Kana vha nga ita mashotha a musuku a vha vhulungu, kana vha onyolosa zwipida uri zwi ite khoili dza dzhuwele.

Musi vhashumi vha mutale wa musuku vho no ita foili ya musuku, vhavhadi vho vha thusa. Vhavhadi vho vhada miri ya ita zwivhumbeo, zwenezwo zwa ita uri vhashumi vha mutale wa musuku vha ite zwivhumbeo nga foili ya musuku vha tshi edzisela zwivhumbeo zwa vhavhadi.

Nga ndila iyi vho kona u ita zwivhumbeo nga musuku zwa vha phukha, kana zwidongo, kana thonga dza vuhosi.

Ndi nga ndila ye vhashumi vha mutale wa musuku vha ita tshugulu ya musuku i divheaho.

Mahosi na mahosikadzi a vho ngo sia vho nwala tshithu. Vho sia musuku wavho. U fana na vhofarao ngei Egipita, vhe vha vhulungwa na lupfumo lwavho lwa musuku.



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.

No vha ni tshi zwi divha uri miniwahani ya 1 000 yo fhiraho, mahosi na mahosikadzi vha maanda Afrika Tshipembe vho vha vha tshi dzula ntha ha tshikwara?

Namusi ri vhidza tshikwara itsi Mapungubwe. Zwi amba "tshikwara tsha phunguhwe". Ndi tshikwara tshihulu, tshihulu lwe mahosi na mahosikadzi vho kona u dzula na mita yavho yothe ya vuhosini, vhalindi vavho, na vhashumeli vavho. Vhathu avha vhothe vho vha vha tshi vhidzwa vha musanda. Aha fhasi, hune ha thoma tshikwara, ho vha hu tshi dzula vhatwe vhatu vhothe. Zwigidigidi zwa vhatu zwo vha zwi tshi dzula hone. Vhatwe vho lima mavuni u tava zwi vha vha tshi dzula hone. Vhatwe vha vha. Vhatwe vho runga zwiambaro. Vhatwe vha vha. Vhatwe vha nokisa musuku u itela u sika dzhuwele.

Mahosi na mahosikadzi vho vha vho pfumesa. Vho vha vha tshi gwa musuku, nahone vho kuvhanganya avori u bva kha nanga dza ndou. Vho vha vho talihesa. Vho fha zwi tshipisi zwa tshiphiri u itela u kona u swika musanda. Zwi tshipisi zwo vha zwo dzumbama u itela uri vhatu vha re fhasi vha sa kone u vho na uri ndi myi a no khou gonya kana u tsa.

Thembi can't sleep. She calls out to Mommy.
"Mommy, I miss Grandpa. My heart is so sore!"
Thembi ha tsha kona u eġela. U vhidza Mma.
"Mma, nġe ndo řuvha Makhulu. Mbilu yanga i
khou vhavha badi!"



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."

Fhedzi Makhulu Vho-Nathi vha khou lwala vhukuma, vho valelwa vhuongeloni. Vho bonya mařo.
Mutshini u re tsini na Makhulu Vho-Nathi u khou lila uri bip, bip, bip.
"Mma, ndi ngani Makhulu Vho-Nathi vha sa imbi na nġe?" hu vhudzisa Thembi.
Mma vha ri, "Makhulu Vho-Nathi vha khou ni pfa. Mbilu yavho i khou imba na inwi."



Thembu na 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.”
Thembu na Thulani who vha vha tshi khou
ja zwi iwa zwa nga matsheleloni musi Baba
vha tshi dzhena vho fara muri mungafha,
muhulu wa khadibogisi.
“Hoyu ndi muri wa khumbudo,” vha ralo
Baba.
Vha nambatedza muri wa khadibogisi kha
luvhondo.
Mma vha na bogisi ji re na zwi nepe. “Kha
vha dzhie zwi nepe zwi nepe vha zwi funesa zwa
Makhulu Vho-Nathi, vha zwi nambatedze
kha muri.”

At home, Thembu and Thulani are waiting
at the window.
Mommy and Daddy are taking so long at
the hospital.
Then Thembu sees Mommy and Daddy
walk up the driveway.
“They are back!”

Musi vhe hayani, Thembu na Thulani vho
lindela vho lavhelesa nnda nga fasiere.
Mma na Baba vho fhedza tshifhinga
tshilapfu vhuongeloni.
Nga murahu Thembu u vhona Mma na
Baba vha tshi do khou da nga kudila kune
kwa dzhena hayani.
“Vho vhuya!”



Afurika li mangadzaho!



Amazing Africa!



Afurika li qivhelwa lunako na zwipuka zwinzhi. Ndi hayani ha mvelaphanda ya kale vhukuma shangoni nahone hu na mvelele i takadzaho na vhathu vho fhamba-fhambanaho. Kha ri tandulule zwiṱwe zwithu nga ha dzhangho lihlwanesa ja vuvhili kha liḽhasi!

**La 25 Shundunthule
ndi Duvha ja Afurika!**
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!

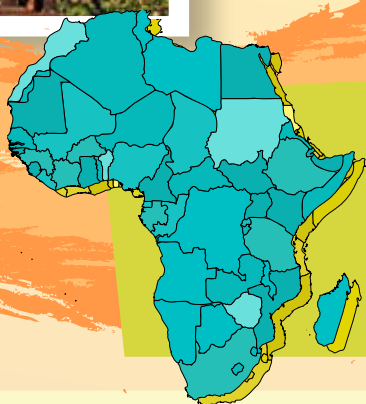


Sun City ngei Pilanesberg ndi fhethu huhulwane vhukuma ha u qigedha shangoni.

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

Nyambo dzi fhiraho phesenthe dza 25 dzi ambiwa kha ja Afurika fhedzi. Kha ja Nigeria hu ambiwa nyambo dza 502, ndi lone shango li re na nyambo nnzhi vhukuma kha ja Afurika!

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



Hu na mashango a 54 kha ja Afurika.

There are 54 countries in Africa.



Zwipuka zwiḽwanesa, zwilapfu vhukuma na zwa luvhilo luhulwanesa shangoni zwi bva kha ja Afurika! Ngou ya Afurika ndi tshipuka tshihulwane vhukuma shangoni. I nga lemela thani dzi fhiraho rathi nahone ya swikelela mithara dza sumbe nga vhulapfu (ndi uri u bva kha ṭhoho u swika mutshilani).

Tshipuka tshilapfu vhukuma shangoni ndi ṭhugwa. Ṭhugwa dza nduna dzi nga swikelela vhulapfu ha mithara dza 6, ngeno dza tsadzi dzi tshi nga swikelela mithara dzi ṭogaho u vha 4,6 nga vhulapfu.

Tshipuka tsha luvhilo luhulwanesa shangoni ndi didingwe. I nga gidima nga luvhilo lu swikaho kha khilomithara dza 96,5 nga awara.

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.

Blyde River Canyon ngei Mpumalanga ndi mulonga muḽwanesa shangoni u re na zwimela zwidala.

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

Vhathu vha u thoma vha bva kha ja Afurika. Nga tshinwe tshifhinga Afurika li vhidzwa Vhubvo ha Vhathu nga ṽwambo wa masalela manzhi ane a sumbedza uri vhutshilo ha vhathu vha u thoma ho tumbuka heneḽha.



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.



Mupfuluwo muḽwanesa wa zwipuka u itea kha ja Afurika! Nwaha muṽwe na muṽwe mbiḽi dzi fhiraho 750 000 na khongoni dza milioni dza 1,2 dzi wela seli ha Serengeti kha ja 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.

Nawa dza cocoa dza phesenthe dza 70 dzine dza bvedzwa shangoni dzi bva kha ja Afurika. Nawa dza cocoa dzi shumiswa u ita tshokoḽeti.

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



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Nari Thukhu na mibvumo ya u kuma na u unga

Nga Marilize de Wet ■ Zwifanyiso nga deur Heidel Dedekind

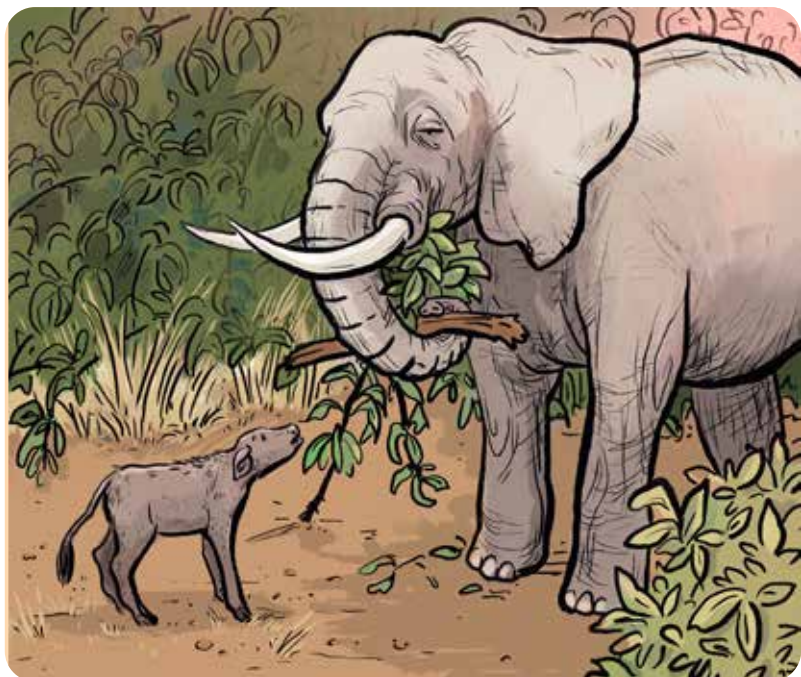


Nari thukhu yo vuwa nga thungo hu sili kha tshipida tshi re na hatsi eneo matsheloni. A yo ngo edela zwavhuḍi madekwe. Vhusiku hothe yo pfa mibvumo i tshuwisaho zwiḥulu ḍakani.

U thomani yeneyo mibvumo yo vha i tshi pfalela kule, fhedzi ya ḍi sendela nga zwiṭuku nga zwiṭuku. Yo pfala u nga ndi u kuma na u unga ha thumbu ya Makhulu Vho-Nḍou musi vho farwa nga ḍala! Ano matsheloni zwi tou nga a hu na nari na nthihi yo pfaho mubvumo. Naho Nari Thukhu yo vha i thukhu vhukuma kha sambu ḷa nari, a yo ngo vhudzisa dziḥwe nari thukhu arali dzo pfa wonoyo mubvumo! Yo vha i tshi ḍo zwi mini arali dza humbula uri ndi goswi nahone dza i sea?

Nari Thukhu yo tḥwa matsheloni othe i tshi khou ḍivhudzisa uri wonoyo mubvumo wa u kuma na u unga u nga vha wo vha u wa mini.

Makhulu Vho-Nḍou vho vha vha tshi khou ḍitafunela maṭari a mupani musi Nari Thukhu i tshi vha pfuka yo livha tivhani hune ha nwiwa hone maḍi. “Makhulu Vho-Nḍou, naa ndi thumbu yavho ye ya vha i tshi khou kuma na u unga madekwe lwe zwa pfala u buḍa na ḍaka?” hu vhudzisa Nari Thukhu.



“Hai wee, inwi Nari Thukhu. Ho vha hu si nḡe. Thumbu yanga yo thoma zwino u kuma na u unga musi ḷi tshi ṭavha ano matsheloni,” hu fhindula Makhulu Vho-Nḍou. Ndi izwi-ha vha tshi mbo ḍi rembuluwa vha ḍitutshela, vha livha mirini milapfu.

Musi Nari Thukhu i tshi swika tivhani hune ha nwiwa hone maḍi, ya wana Makhadzi Vho-Mvuvhu vho ḍitana ḍuvhani.

“Makhadzi Vho-Mvuvhu, naa vha nga vha vho pfa mubvumo wa u kuma na u unga madekwe?” hu vhudzisa Nari Thukhu.

“Hai wee, inwi Nari Thukhu. Nḍevhe dzanga dzo vha dzo nupela maḍini. A tho ngo pfa tshithu u tou amba ngoho,” hu fhindula Makhadzi Vho-Mvuvhu. Ndi izwi-ha yeneyo mvuvhu i tshi alamula zwiḥulu, ya bonya maṭo ya mbo ḍi vhukofhe zhambu eneo masiari.

Nari Thukhu ya tḥwa masiari othe i tshi khou ḍivhudzisa uri wonoyo mubvumo wa u kuma na u unga u nga vha wo vha u wa mini. Ya vhudzisa vhothe vhe ya ṭangana navho arali vho pfa wonoyo mubvumo, fhedzi zwa vhone u nga ho vha hu si na na muthihi we a u pfa.

“Inwi Nari Thukhu, khamusi no vha ni tshi khou tou lora zwanu,” ha fhindula Mma Vho-Nari musi a tshi vha vhudzisa. Zwi khagala uri Mma Vho-Nari vho vha vha tshi ḍo zwi ḍivha ngauri Nari Thukhu yo vha yo edela tsini navho.

Musi ḍuvha ḷi tshi vho kovhela, tsha vha tsho swika tshifhinga tsha uri Nari Thukhu na dziḥwe nari dzothe dzi lugele u edela hatsini vḥutete eneo madekwana.

Nari Thukhu yo vha i tshi kha ḍi tou bva u fara khofhe musi tshi tshi mbo ḍi vukuluku. A hu na na zwiḥwe, yo dovha ya pfa u kuma na u unga! U thomani wonoyo mubvumo wa u kuma na u unga wo pfala u kule, fhedzi wa ḍi sendela nga zwiṭuku nga zwiṭuku. Wa bvela phanda u tshi engedzea! Kubilu kwa Nari Thukhu kwa divhitha nga luvhilo sa ngoma. Ya ṭinga-ṭinga u vhone arali dziḥwe nari dzo pfa wonoyo mubvumo, fhedzi nari dzothe dzo vha dzo fa nga khofhe. Na Mma Vho-Nari vho vha vho farwa nga khofhe khulu, vha sa tsukunyei na luthihi.

Nari Thukhu yo vha yo tshuwa. Ya ḍi endela u pfa mubvumo wa u kuma na u unga hothe hune ya vha hone. Ndi izwi-ha i tshi pfa, ... *THOO!* Nari Thukhu ya rothelwa nga tshithu tsha luḍi ningoni! *Thoo, thoo, thoo!* Ha rotha mashotha manzhi a mvula.



Nari Thukhu ya lilala. Ha rotha mashotha mahulwane u bva makoleni. Nari Thukhu ya ḍisea nga ipfi ḷihulwane ... hu na zwiḥwe lini ... heyi ndi mvula. Lwo vha lu lwa u thoma i tshi vhone mvula! U kuma na u unga zwe ya zwi pfa ho vha hu mubvumo wa mvula! Yo vha i songo tea u ofha.

Zwenezwo zwa ita uri Nari Thukhu i dzike, ya ḍikuvhatedza tsini na muvhili u dudelaho wa Mma Vho-Nari. Ya thetshesela musi mashotha a mvula a tshi nela maṭari na hatsi, ya mbo ḍi farwa khofhe.

Itani uri tshitori tshi nyanyule!

- ★ Naa ni kha ḍi zwi humbula musi ni tshi pfa mubvumo u tshuwihaho? No ita mini? Wo vha u mubvumo wa mini?
- ★ Olani tshifanyiso tsha Nari Thukhu na Makhadzi Vho-Mvuvhu. Olani maipfi a re kha pulo o ambiwaho nga Nari Thukhu na maḥwe o

ambiwaho nga Makhadzi Vho-Mvuvhu. Kopani maipfi a tshitori ane a ambiwa nga mubvumbudzwa muḥwe na muḥwe kha tshipitshi tshawe tshi re kha mapulo.

- ★ Humbulani nga ha mvula. Nwalani tshirendo tshine tsha ṭalisa ḡila ine mubvumo wa mvula wa vha ngayo, munukho na ḡila ine ya vha ngayo kha lukanda.



Little Buffalo and the rumble-grumble

By Marilize de Wet ■ Illustrations by Heidel Dedekind

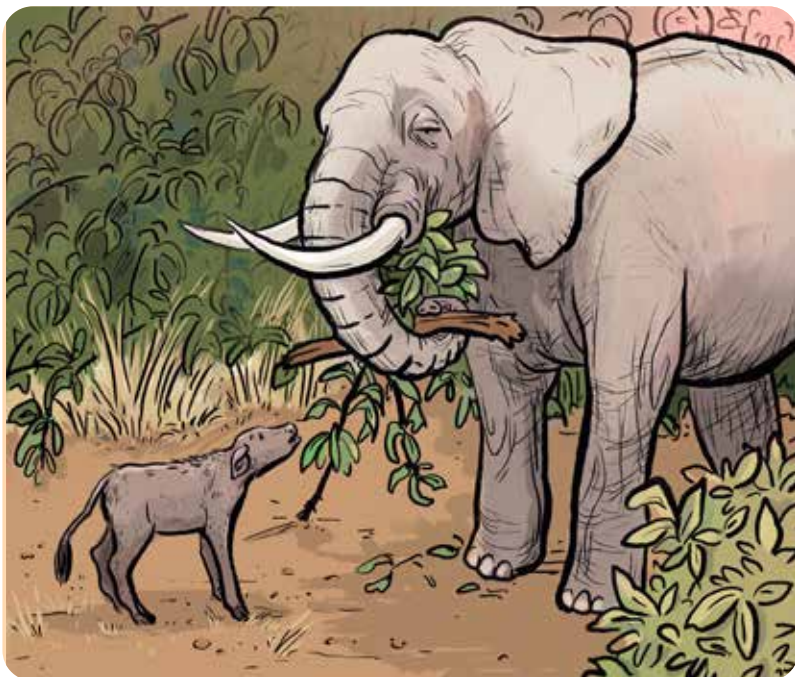


Little Buffalo woke up on the wrong side of the grassy patch that morning. He had not slept well last night. All night long he had heard the most frightful sounds in the bushveld.

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 where 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.

Zwi takadzaho nga ha Nal'ibali

Nal'ibali fun



1.

Wanani zwithu zwa malo zwi sa fani kha hezwi zwifanyiso zwivhili.



Find eight differences between these two pictures.



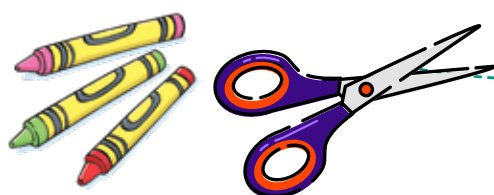
2.

Itani Phostara Wanalani ni tshi khou vhala nga Shundunthule!

- Gerani ni khalare tshifanyiso tsha Neo nga murahu ni tshi nambatedze kha bammbiri jhulwane.
- Nwalani dzina ja bugu ine Neo a khou i vhala ni ole tshifanyiso kha gwati ja nga phanda.
- Thaphudzani tshifanyiso u sumbedza he Neo a dzula hone musi a tshi khou vhala!
- Itani phostara i re na maipfi **Wanalani ni tshi khou vhala duvha jhwe na jhwe!**

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 yo itelwa u ni tshuwedza na u ni tikedza. Ri kwameni nga inwe ya dzenedzi ndila:

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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

