

NAL'IBALI

Ditsela tse di motlhofo tsa go rotloetsa bana ba gago go buisetsa monate

A go buisa ke karolo e e monate ya botshelo jwa letsatsi le letsatsi jwa bana ba gago? Go buisetsa monate go thusa bana gore ba gole go nna batho ba ba itshepang, ba ba nang le bokgoni. Fa o ipha nako ya go buisetsa bana ba gago le go ba tlotlela mainane, o ba agela motheo o o nonofileng wa isago ya bone. Tota le metsotso e le mmalwa fela letsatsi le letsatsi e ka dira gore o nne le dikakanyo tse di farologaneng, le kamano e e molemo le ba bangwe le go ithuta dilo tse dintšhwa.

Easy ways to encourage your children to read for pleasure

Is reading a fun part of your children's daily lives? Reading for enjoyment helps children grow into confident, capable individuals. When you make time to read and share stories with your children, you build a strong foundation for their future. Even just a few minutes each day can open up a world of imagination, connection and learning.

Nka thusa ngwana wa me jang gore a itumelele go buisa?

- Buisa mainane ka puo ya gaeno.** Seno se dira gore go buisa go nne motlhofo le go nna monate.
- Ba letle go ithophele dibuka tsa bone.** Gore bana ba rate go buisa, le gore ba batle go buisa letsatsi le letsatsi, ba tshwanetse go itumelela se ba se buisang!
- Buisa dibuka tse di gatisiwang.** Bana ba bannye ba ithuta go le gontsi ka go dirisa ditemosi tsa bone. Go botlhokwa gore ba nne le maitemogelo a go kgoma le go tshwara dibuka tse di gatisitsweng le go bula ditsebe.
- Buisa le bana ba gago.** Tlhophang dibuka tse lo tla di buisang mmogo tse di nang le tshedimosetso e e oketsegileng go na le tse bana ba gago ba di buisang ba le nosi.
- Buisa mo difounong tsa selula.** Mo babusing ba ba godileng le bašwa, thekenoloji eno e kgatlha thata e bile e dira gore ba kgone go buisa nako nngwe le nngwe!

How can I help my child to enjoy reading?

- Read stories in your mother tongue.** This makes reading easier and more enjoyable.
- Let them choose their own books.** For children to love reading, and to want to read every day, they need to enjoy what they are reading!
- Read printed books.** Young children learn a great deal through their senses. It is important for them to have the experience of touching and holding printed books and turning the pages.
- Read with your children.** Choose books to read together that are slightly more advanced than the books your children are currently reading on their own.
- Read on cell phones.** For older readers and teens, this technology is especially exciting and means that they can read at any time!

Ke eng se se ka thibelang bana go buisa?

- Ga gona dibuka kwa gae.** Bana ba tlhoka go nna le dibuka fa re batla gore ba ithute go buisa. Fa o batla dibuka tsa mahala, o ka itseela dibuka tse di kgonang go kgaotha le go di ipeela mo karolong nngwe le nngwe ya Nal'ibali le go adima dibuka mo laeboraring.
- Dibuka di bewa mo dishelofong tse di kwa godimo kgotsa mo dikhabotong tse di lotletsweng.** Bana ba tshwanetse go kgona go tsaya buka nako le nako fa ba batla go buisa! Baya dibuka mo bana ba tla di bonang le go di fitlhelela motlhofo.
- Ga ba na nako ya go buisa.** Fa ba na le ditiro tse dintsi tse ba tshwanetseng go di dira, kgotsa mafelo a bone a beke le thapama ba na le ditiro tse dintsi tse ba tshwanetseng go di dira, ba ka se nne le nako ya go ikhutsa le go buisa!

What could prevent children from reading?

- There are no books at home.** Children need to have books around them if we want them to learn to read. For free books, you can save the cut-out-and-keep books in each Nal'ibali supplement and borrow books from the library.
- Books are kept on high shelves or in locked cupboards.** Children need to be able to pick up a book whenever they feel like reading! Keep books in places that are easy for children to find and reach.
- They do not have time to read.** If children have too many chores to do, or their weekends and afternoons are filled with lots of activities, they won't have time to just relax and read!

Melemo ya go buisa ka metlha

Bana ba ba buisang ka metlha ba nna le bokgoni jo bo nonofileng jwa go bua le jwa go akanya e bile ba nna le boitshepo, bokgoni jwa go tlhama le go rata go itse dilo.

Se se botlhokwa le go feta ke gore, fa ba setse ba bone boitumelo jwa go buisa mainane, e nna mpho ya botshelo jotlhe —mpho e go se nang ope yo o ka e ba amogang.

The benefits of reading regularly

Children who read regularly build strong language and thinking skills and develop confidence, creativity and curiosity. Most importantly, once they discover the joy of stories, it becomes a lifelong gift — one that no one can take away.

IT STARTS WITH
A STORY.

GO SIMOLOLA
KA LEINANE.



Dipeo tsa go Ithuta!

Go opela go thusa ka go ithuta puo

Literacy Seeds!

Singing helps with language learning



Batsadi ba ba rategang le batlhokomedi ba bana ba bannye, go godisa bana ba ba kgonang go bua dipuo tse pedi kgotsa go feta sentle ke boikarabelo jwa nako e telele. Le fa go ntse jalo, go tla go solegela molemo fa o dirisa nako ya gago le go dira maiteko. Fa o simolola go ithuta go sa le gale, go tla nna motlhofo mo go wena le mo baneng ba gago!



Dear parents and caregivers of young children, raising children who can speak two or more languages well is a long-term commitment. It is, however, worth the time and effort that you put in. The earlier you start, the easier it will be for you and your children!

Melemo ya go itse dipuo tse di fetang e le nngwe

Bana ba ba tlhologanyang le go dirisa dipuo tse di fetang e le nngwe ka metlha:

- ☉ ba bontsha go tokafatsa bokgoni jwa go buisa le go kwala le bokgoni jo bongwe jwa puo.
- ☉ ba ka dira botoka kwa sekolong.
- ☉ ba nna le ditšhono tse di oketsegileng le tse di botoka tsa tiro moragonyana mo botshelong.
- ☉ ba nna le kamano e e nonofileng le ngwaoboswa ya bone e e golagantsweng le dipuo tse ba di itseng.
- ☉ ba kgonang go itumelela mmimo, difilimi le dibuka ka dipuo tse di fetang e le nngwe.
- ☉ go nna motlhofo mo go bone go ithuta dipuo tse dingwe tse dišwa fa ba ntse ba gola.



The benefits of knowing more than one language

Children who understand and regularly use more than one language:

- ☉ show improved literacy and other language skills.
- ☉ tend to do better at school.
- ☉ have more and better job opportunities later in life.
- ☉ have a stronger connection to their heritage that is attached to the languages they know.
- ☉ are able to enjoy music, movies and literature in more than one language.
- ☉ find it easier to learn more new languages when they are older.



Go dirisa dipina go ithuta puo e nngwe

Bana ga ba tlhoke go ithuta puo e le nngwe gotlhelele pele ba ka simolola go ithuta puo e nngwe. Ba kgonang go ithuta dipuo tse pedi kgotsa go feta ka nako e le nngwe! O ka simolola go ruta ngwana wa gago dipuo tse di farologaneng go tloga fa a tsholwa – kgotsa le pele ga moo. Go opela ke tsela e e molemo ya go dira seno. Go opela ke tsela e e monate le e e maatla ya go thusa ngwana wa gago go ithuta puo. Dipina di thusa bana go ithuta le go gakologelwa mafoko a mašwa le tsela e dipolelwana di bopegileng ka yone. Gape di dira gore bana ba nne le sebaka se se itumedisang sa go ithuta puo. Dipina di le dintsi gape di ba thusa go tlwaelana le setso sa bone.

Go bana ba ba godileng, batlang dipina tse di monate, tse di tshwanelang dingwaga tsa bone, tse di jaaka dipina tsa pop tse di monate tse di opelwang ka puo e ntšhwa. Tota le fa ba tlhologanya mafoko a le mmalwa fela kwa tshimologong, ba tla tswelela ba reeditse fa ba itumelela mmimo.



Using songs to learn an additional language

Children don't need to learn one language completely before they start learning another language. They can learn two or even more languages at the same time! You can start exposing your baby to different languages from birth – or even before.

Singing is an ideal way to do this. Singing is a fun and powerful way to support your child's language learning. Songs help children learn and remember new words and sentence structures. They also create a joyful space for children to practise language. Many songs also help them to connect with their culture.

For older children, look for fun, age-appropriate songs, like catchy pop songs in the new language. Even if they understand only a few words at first, they'll keep listening if they enjoy the music.

Mabaka a a dirang gore go opela go thuse bana go ithuta puo e ntšhwa

1. Go opela dipina ka puo e sele go thusa bana go gakologelwa mafoko le dipolelwana motlhofo.
2. Dipina di le dintsi di boeletsa mafoko kana dipolelwana. Poapoeletso eno e dira gore bana ba itlwaetse go bua mafoko ao.
3. Ba ithuta ka fa mafoko a kopanang mmogo ka teng mo dipolelong – ba sa lemoge!
4. Dipina tse di nang le bokao jwa setso kgotsa jwa botho, sekao, dipina tse di tswang mo lelapeng la gaeno, di ka dira gore o ikutlwe o le motho yo o kgethegileng.
5. Tota le fa ngwana wa gago a sa tlhaloganye mafoko otlhe kwa tshimologong, a ka nna a itumelela morethetho, molodi le maikutlo a pina eo. Seno se dira gore bana ba nne le maikutlo a a siameng ka puo e ntšhwa, e leng se se ba tlhotlheletsang gore ba nne ba reeditse, ba ithute le go opela.

Why singing helps children learn a new language

1. Singing songs in another language helps children remember words and phrases more easily.
2. Many songs repeat words or phrases. This repetition gives children lots of practice in saying the words.
3. They learn how words fit together in sentences – without even realising it!
4. Songs with cultural or personal meanings, for example, songs passed down in your family, can feel extra special.
5. Even if your child doesn't understand all the words at first, they can still enjoy the rhythm, tune and mood of the song. This builds positive feelings around the new language, which motivates children to keep listening, learning, and singing.

Dikakantsho dingwe tsa go dira gore o opele le ngwana wa gago:

- ☉ Tlhopha dipina tse di nang le metsamao ya diatla kana o dire metsamao mengwe. Go tsamaisa diatla go thusa ngwana wa gago go gakologelwa se se kaiwang ke pina, le fa a sa tlhaloganye mafoko otlhe.
- ☉ Opelela ngwana wa gago pina eno. O seka wa tshwenyega ka gore o utlwala jang! Ngwana wa gago o tla rata go utlwa lentswe la gago, le fa o ka tswa o sa opela sentle.
- ☉ Tlhopha dipina tse ngwana wa gago a setseng a di itse ka puo ya gaabo, tse di jaaka Happy birthday.
- ☉ Dira gore lentswe la gago le sefatlhego sa gago di bontshe gore o ikutlwa jang fa o opela.
- ☉ Akgola ngwana wa gago fa a opela mafoko a yone kgotsa a dira se se tshwanang le se o se dirang. Ngwana wa gago a ka nna a gakologelwa mafoko a le 1-2 fela kwa tshimologong.
- ☉ Tlhalosa gore pina eo e bua ka eng. Ga o tlhoke go ranola lefoko lengwe le lengwe.
- ☉ Leka go dirisa mafoko mangwe le dipolelwana dingwe tsa dipina tseno mo metlotlong ya gago ya letsatsi le letsatsi le ngwana wa gago. Go ka nna monate go opela dikarolo tsa pina fa o kgona go di tsenya mo go se o se buang.



Some ideas to get you singing with your child:

- ☉ Choose songs with hand movements or make up some movements. Hand movements help your child remember what the song means, even if they don't understand all the words.
- ☉ Sing the song to your child. Don't worry about what you sound like! Your child will love the sound of your voice, even if you're off-key.
- ☉ Choose songs your child already knows in their first language, like "Happy birthday".
- ☉ Put plenty of expression into your voice and face when you sing.
- ☉ Praise your child when they sing the words or copy the actions with you. Your child may remember only one or two words to begin with.
- ☉ Explain what the song is about. You don't have to translate every word.
- ☉ Try to use some of the words and phrases from songs in everyday conversation with your child. It can be fun to sing parts of the song if you can fit them into what you're saying.

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

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

How to use our stories in different ways

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



Keteka puisokwalo mo Lwetseng ono!

Ngwaga le ngwaga ka 8 Lwetse lefatshe le keteka Letsatsi la Boditshabats'haba la Puisokwalo. E re ka re dumela gore puisokwalo e botlhokwa thata, Na! ibali e keteka puisokwalo kgwedi yotlhe ya Lwetse! Tseno ke dilo di le robedi tse di botlhokwa ka go ithuta go buisa le go kwala tse re batlang go go bolelela tsone.

Celebrate literacy this September!

Each year, on 8 September, the world celebrates International Literacy Day. Because we believe literacy is so important, Na!ibali celebrates literacy for the whole month of September! Here are eight important things about literacy that we'd like to share with you.

1. Bana ba ithuta mo sekaong sa gago. Fa o batla gore ba itse go buisa le go kwala, ba tshwanetse go go bona o dirisa go buisa le go kwala ka ditsela tse di farologaneng mo botshelong jwa gago jwa letsatsi le letsatsi.
2. Gantsi bana ba buisang sentle kwa sekolong ke bone ba buisang le ba malapa a bone le ditsala tsa bone morago ga sekolo.
3. Bana ba banyane ba ithuta go buisa le go kwala motlhofo fa ba itse gore go buisa le go kwala ke ditiro tse di mosola le tse di itumedisang. Gore seno se direge, ba tlhoka go nna le maitemogelo a mantsi ka mainane le dibuka.
4. Fa o buisetsa bana kwa godimo mme ba itumelela leinane leo, ba tla bona go buisa e le tiro e e kgotsofatsang le e e itumedisang. Seno se ba tlhotlheletsa gore ba batle go ipuisetsa ka bobone. Gape se ba rotloetsa gore ba nne le kamano e e nnelang ruri le dibuka.
5. Go buisetsa kwa godimo go bontsha bana gore re buisa jang le gore dibuka di dira jang. Go itse seno go dira gore go nne motlhofo thata gore ba ithute go ipuisetsa.
6. O ka se ithute go buisa fa o se na sepe se o ka se buisang, e bile o ka se ithute go kwala fa o sena sepe se o ka kwalang ka sone kgotsa mo go sone! Go tshwanetse ga nna motlhofo gore bana ba bone dibuka tse di ba kgatlhang, pampiri, diphensele le dikherayone tse ba ka di dirisang go kwala le go thala.
7. Bana ba kgona go tlhologanya le go itumelela mainane a ba sa kgoneng go a buisa fa ba a utlwa a buisediwa kwa godimo.
8. Jaaka bagolo, ka metlha re kwala ka mabaka a mmatota: sekao, re dira lenaane la dilo tse re di rekileng, re tlogelela mongwe lekwalo, re tlatsa diforomo kgotsa re tlhama leinane. Fa bana ba ntse ba ithuta go kwala, ba ithuta gore ke ka ntlha ya eng fa re kwala le gore re kwala jang.

1. Children learn from your example. If you want them to become literate, they need to see you using reading and writing in different ways in your daily life.
2. Children who are good readers at school are often the ones who read with family and friends after school.
3. Young children learn to read and write easily when they know that reading and writing are useful and enjoyable activities. For this to happen, they need lots of experiences with stories and books.
4. When you read aloud to children and they enjoy the story, they see reading as a satisfying and enjoyable activity. This motivates them to want to read for themselves. It also encourages them to have a lifelong relationship with books.
5. Reading aloud shows children how we read and how books work. Knowing this makes it much easier for them to learn to read for themselves.
6. You can't learn to read if you don't have anything to read, and you can't learn to write if you don't have anything to write with or on! It should be easy for children to find books that interest them, and paper, pencils and crayons to write and draw with.
7. Children are able to understand and enjoy stories that are beyond their own reading ability when they hear them read aloud.
8. As adults, we always write for real reasons: for example, we make a shopping list, leave a note for someone, fill in forms or create a story. As children learn to write, they learn why we write as well as how to write.

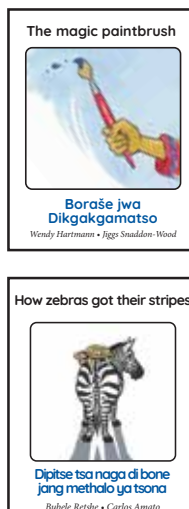
Go utlwa mafoko a mašwa a a dirisitsweng mo mainaneng go godisa tlotlofoko ya bana le go ba naya puo e e humileng go tlhalosa megopolo ya bone ya go tlhama fa ba kwala mainane a bone.

Hearing new words used in stories develops children's vocabulary and gives them rich language to express their creative ideas when they write their own stories.

Godisa laeborari ya gago.

Itirele dibuka tsa sega- o-boloke tse PEDI

1. Ntsha ditsebe 5 go fitlha ka 12 tsa tlaleletso e.
2. Letlhare la ditsebe 5, 6, 11 le 12 le dira buka e le nngwe. Letlhare la ditsebe 7, 8, 9 le 10 le dira buka e nngwe.
3. Dirisa lengwe le lengwe la matlhare a go dira buka. Latela ditaello tse di fa tlase go dira buka nngwe le nngwe.
 - a) Mena leithare ka bogare go lebagana le mola wa dikhutlo tse dintsho.
 - b) Le mene ka bogare gape go lebagana le mola wa dikhutlo tse di tala.
 - c) Sega go lebagana le mela ya dikhutlo tse dikhibidu.



Grow your own library.

Create TWO cut-out-and-keep books

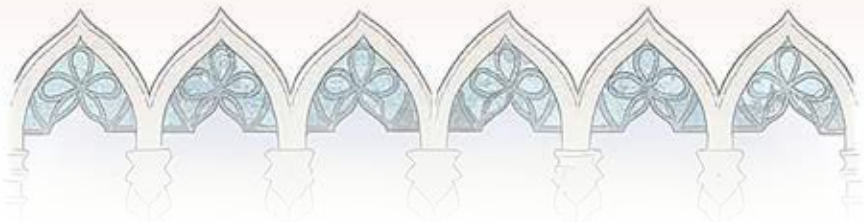
1. Take out pages 5 to 12 of this supplement.
2. The sheet with pages 5, 6, 11 and 12 on it makes up one book. The sheet with pages 7, 8, 9 and 10 on it makes up the other book.
3. Use each of the sheets to make a book. Follow the instructions below to make each book.
 - a) Fold the sheet in half along the black dotted line.
 - b) Fold it in half again along the green dotted line.
 - c) Cut along the red dotted lines.



“O utswitse nngwe ya dikgomo tsa me,” monna wa mohumi a bua maaka. “Ke tla mo duekisa ka boraše malebana le se a ntrileng sona.” Go diragetse jaaka ke batla, boraše jwa dikgakgamatso ke jwa me, a akanya jalo. Monna wa mohumi a laletsa ditsala tsa gagwe tsothe go tla kwa ndong ya gagwe. “Nang fa fatshe lo tle lo bone,” a bua jalo. A simolola go thala ditshwantsho di le dintsi ka boraše jwa dikgakgamatso. Batho botlhe ba leta ba bo ba leta... ba leta, fela ga se nne le setshwantsho se se nang le botshelo. “Go diragala eng?” Monna wa mohumi a goa. “Tsamayang lo ye go tsaya Ho lo mo tise fa!”

“He stole one of my cows,” lied the rich man. “This brush will pay for what he has done.” At last, he thought, the magic paintbrush is mine. The rich man invited all his friends to come to his home. “Sit down and watch this,” he said. He then painted lots of pictures with the magic paintbrush. Everyone waited and waited ... and waited, but not a single picture came to life. “What is going on?” shouted the rich man. “Go and get Ho and bring him here!”

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



Leinane leno le kwaletswa segolobogolo Nal'ibali go rotloetsa bokgoni jwa bana jwa go anela mainane le go buisetsa monate.

Get story active!

- ★ Imagine that you have a magic paintbrush that you could only use to help people. Think of two people who you know need help. Paint or draw what you would like to give each one.
- ★ If you knew someone who had a magic paintbrush, what would ask them to draw for you?

Matlhagatlhaga a leinane!

- ★ Akanya fela o na le boraše jwa dikgakgamatso jo bo pentang jo o ka bo dirisang fela go thusa batho. Akanya ka batho ba babedi ba o itseng gore ba tlhoka thuso. Penta kgotsa o thale se o ka ratang go se naya mongwe le mongwe wa bone.
- ★ Fa o ne o ka itse mongwe yo o nang le boraše jwa dikgakgamatso jo bo pentang, o ne o ka mo kopa gore a go thalele eng?

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 ke letsholo la bosetšhaba la go buisetsa monate e le go rotloetsa le go jala mowa wa go buisa go ralala Aforika Borwa. Go bona tshedimosetso e e oketsegileng, etela www.nalibali.org.

The magic paintbrush



Boraše jwa Dikgakgamatso

Wendy Hartmann • Jiggs Snaddon-Wood

Ideas to talk about: What do you think the story is about when you read the title? If you had a magic paintbrush, what would it do? What would you paint?

Megopolo e re ka buang ka yona: O akanya gore leinane leno le bua ka eng fa o buisa setlhogo sa lone? Fa o ne o ka nna le boraše jwa dikgakgamatso jo bo pentang, bo ne bo ka dira eng? O ne o tla thala eng?



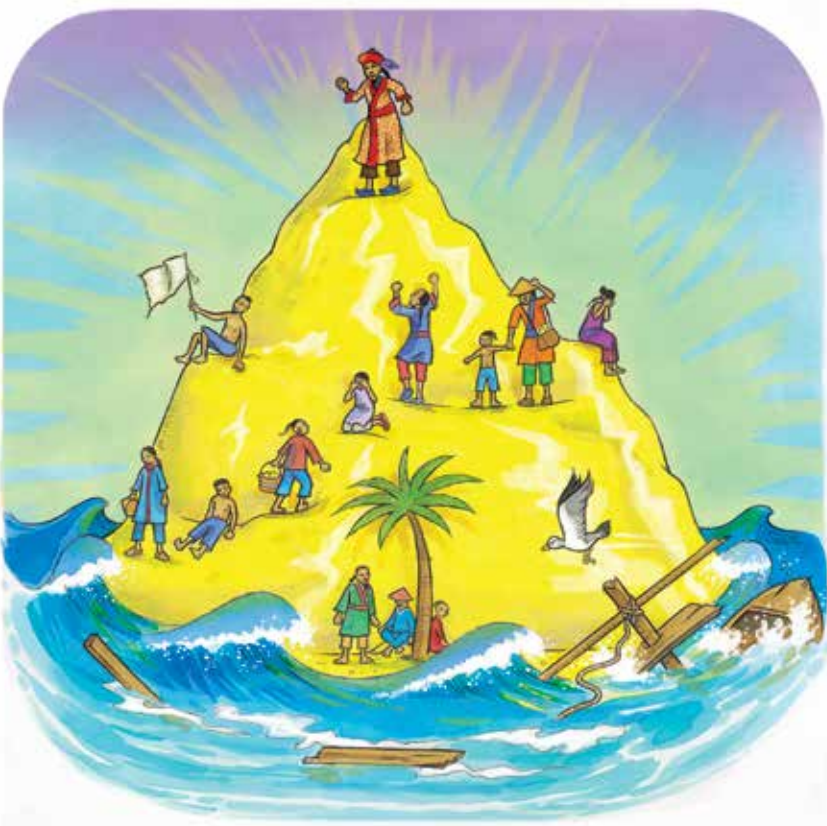
The next day he sent for Ho.
“I want you to look after my cows today,” he said. “This evening I will pay you well.”
Ho was happy and looked after the rich man’s cows.
But in the evening, instead of being paid, he was thrown into prison, and his magic paintbrush was taken away.
Mo letsatsing le le latelang a bitisa Ho.
“Ke batla o ntisetsa dikgomo gompino,” a rialo. “Matsiboenng ano ke tle go duela sentle tora.”
Ho o ne a itumetse thata go disa dikgomo tsa monna wa mohumi. Fela, matsiboenng ao, go na le gore a duetwe, o ne a lathelwa mo kgolegelong mme a tseelwa boraše jwa dikgakgamatso.



Kgakalagkakala go na le naga e e bidiwang China. Ka lengwe la malatsi, kwa nageng e e kwa mpeng ya lefatshe, go ne go na le mosimane a bidiwa Ho. Ho o ne a humanegile, fela a le pelonomi. O ne a dira ka natla gore a bone madi a a lekaneng go ka ithekela dijo.
Le fa Ho a ne a le dikobo di magetleng, o ne a thusa batho ba bangwe fa a kgona. E bile o ne a rata go penta, ka moo, o ne a penta nako nngwe le nngwe fa a bona sebaka.



Ho was brought to the rich man. But by now Ho knew that this man was selfish and cruel.
“If you paint some pictures for me,” said the rich man, “and they turn to life, I will pay you and set you free.”
At first Ho did not know what to do. Then, he had an idea. “Yes, I can do that,” Ho said.
“The first thing I want you to paint is a HUGE mountain made of gold,” said the rich man. “I want to collect all the gold.”
Ho picked up his magic paintbrush and painted a sea. This made the rich man angry.
“Why did you paint a sea? I don’t want a sea. I want a mountain made of gold. Now hurry up and paint it.”



Well . . . nothing except gold, broken pieces of a ship and a very angry rich man, his family and all his friends.

Le fa go le jalo ... go se sepe kwa ntle ga gouta fela, le dikapetlana di le diketekete tsa sekepe le monna wa mohumi yo o šakgetseng, balelapa la gagwe le ditsala tsotlhe tsa gagwe.

“Ke ka go naya sengwe le sengwe! Ke batla ditau di mpona ke santse ke le yaga naga a rialo. “Nnya go siame ge,” ga rialo khudu. “Fa o tsoga mo mosong, o tla be o le montle. Mme o seke wa re ga ke a go tsibosa.” Bosigong boo, Pitse ya Naga o robetse ka monyebo.

“I’ll give anything! I want the lions to see me coming from a distance. I want to be beautiful!” Zebra said. “Very well then,” sighed Tortoise. “When you wake up in the morning, you will be beautiful. But don’t say I didn’t warn you.” That night, Zebra went to sleep with a smile on her face.

Zebra is tired of being plain black in colour. She wants to be noticed. But is this a good idea? This story was specially created for Nal’ibali to spark children’s potential through storytelling and reading for enjoyment.

Pitse ya Naga e lapile ke go nna le mmala o montsho. O batla go bonagala. A mme se ke leano le lentle?

Leinane leno le kwaletswa segolobogolo Nal’ibali go rotloetsa bokgoni jwa bana ka go anela mainane le go buisetsa monate.

Get story active!

- ★ Draw one or more outlines of animals that have only one colour, like an elephant or rhino. Now add a pattern to the animal to make a new imaginary animal. Give your new animal a name.
- ★ Why not make an invitation in which you invite your friends to a party? You can cut your invitation card into a pretty shape and decorate it with different drawings, glitter and different colours of paint.

Matlhagatlhaga a leinane!

- ★ Thala setshwantsho se le sengwe kgotsa di le mmalwa tsa diphologolo tse di nang le mmala o le mongwe fela, jaaka tlou kgotsa tshukudu. Jaanong tsenya paterone mo phologolong eno gore o dire phologolo e ntšhwa e e ikakanyediwang. Naya phologolo ya gago e ntšhwa leina.
- ★ Goreng o sa dire taletso e mo go yone o laletsang ditsala tsa gago go tla molefong? O ka kgona go sega karata ya gago ya taletso gore e nne le sebopego se sentle mme o bo o e kgabisa ka ditshwantsho tse di farologaneng, dibenyabenyane le mebala e e farologaneng ya pente.

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 ke letsholo la bosetšhaba la go buisetsa monate e le go rotloetsa le go jala mowa wa go buisa go ralala Aforika Borwa. Go bona tshedimosetso e e oketsegileng, etela www.nalibali.org.

How zebras got their stripes



Dipitse tsa naga di bone jang methalo ya tsona

Bubele Retshe • Carlos Amato

Ideas to talk about: Which animals do you know that have only one colour? Which animals do you know that have stripes or spots?

Megopolo e re ka buang ka yona: Ke diphologolo dife tse o di itseng tse di nang le mmala o le mongwe fela? Ke diphologolo dife tse o di itseng tse di nang le methalo kgotsa matshwao?

Khudu e ne e le nngwe ya
diphologolo tse di tsofetse
le go nna bothale go gaisa mo
sekgweng. “Bontsho ke mmala o
o gaisang mo sekgweng, Pitse ya
Naga,” Khudu a rialo.
Fela Pitse ya Naga o ne a sa reetse.
O ne a itse gore Khudu o na le
maatla a meijiki.
“Gongwe o ka dirisa meijiki wa
gago go ntira monte. Mme Kgosi
Tau o tla mpona,” ga rialo Pitse ya
Naga.
“Seo ga se leano le lentle,” ga
rialo Khudu. “Nka go naya se o se
batlang, mme go tla nna le tuelo.”



The next morning, the first thing Zebra did,
was go to the river. She now had the most
beautiful black and white stripes. She would
definitely stand out, even from a distance!
“You look amazing with your new stripes,
Zebra!” said Elephant as she bathed in the
river.
“Thank you, Elephant,” said Zebra. “I’m going
to King Lion’s party today. Everybody will
notice me, and I will become a special friend of
the royal family.”
Ka moso phakela, selo sa ntlha se Pitse ya
Naga e se dirileng ke go ya kwa nokeng.
Jaanong o ne a na le methalo e mentle
e mentsho le bosweu. Jaanong o ne a tla
tlhagelela tota, le a le kgakala!
“O montlentle ka methalo ya gago e mentsha,
Pitse ya Naga!” ga rialo Tlou a ntse a tlhapa
mo nokeng.
“Ke a leboga, Tlou,” ga rialo Pitse ya Naga. “Ke
ya kwa moletlong wa ga Kgosi Tau gompieno.
Mongwe le mongwe o tla mpona, mme ke tla
nna tsala e kgolo ya kwa kgosing.”

One day, King Lion announced that he was
having a party.

“Every animal on the savannah must wear their
brightest and most colourful patterns. The most
beautiful animal will become a special friend of
the royal family,” said King Lion.

Ka letsatsi le lengwe, Kgosi Tau a itsise gore o
na le moletlo.

“Phologolo e nngwe le e nngwe e
tshwanetse go apara mebala ya
yona e mentlentle. Phologolo e ntle
go gaisa e tla nna tsala e kgolo ya
kwa kgosing,” ga rialo
Kgosi Tau.



“Please, please take back the stripes,” she
begged Tortoise.

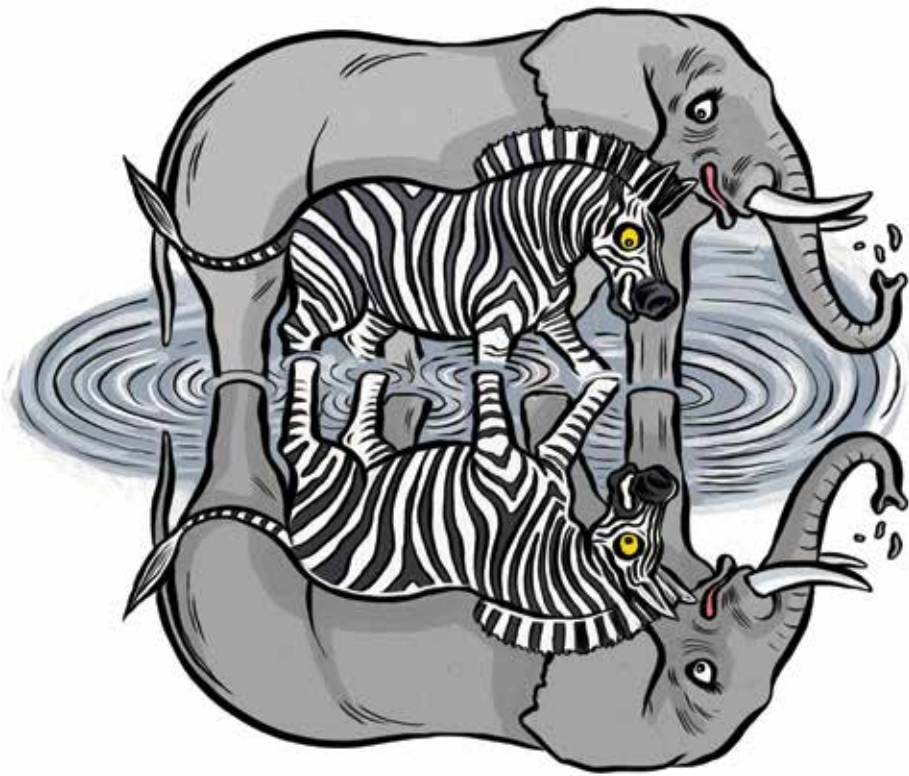
“I cannot,” said Tortoise sadly. “I warned
you that there would be a cost to getting
what you asked for. How I wish you had
listened to me.”

And so it is that lions can easily see
zebras from a distance, and zebras spend
their days running away from lions.

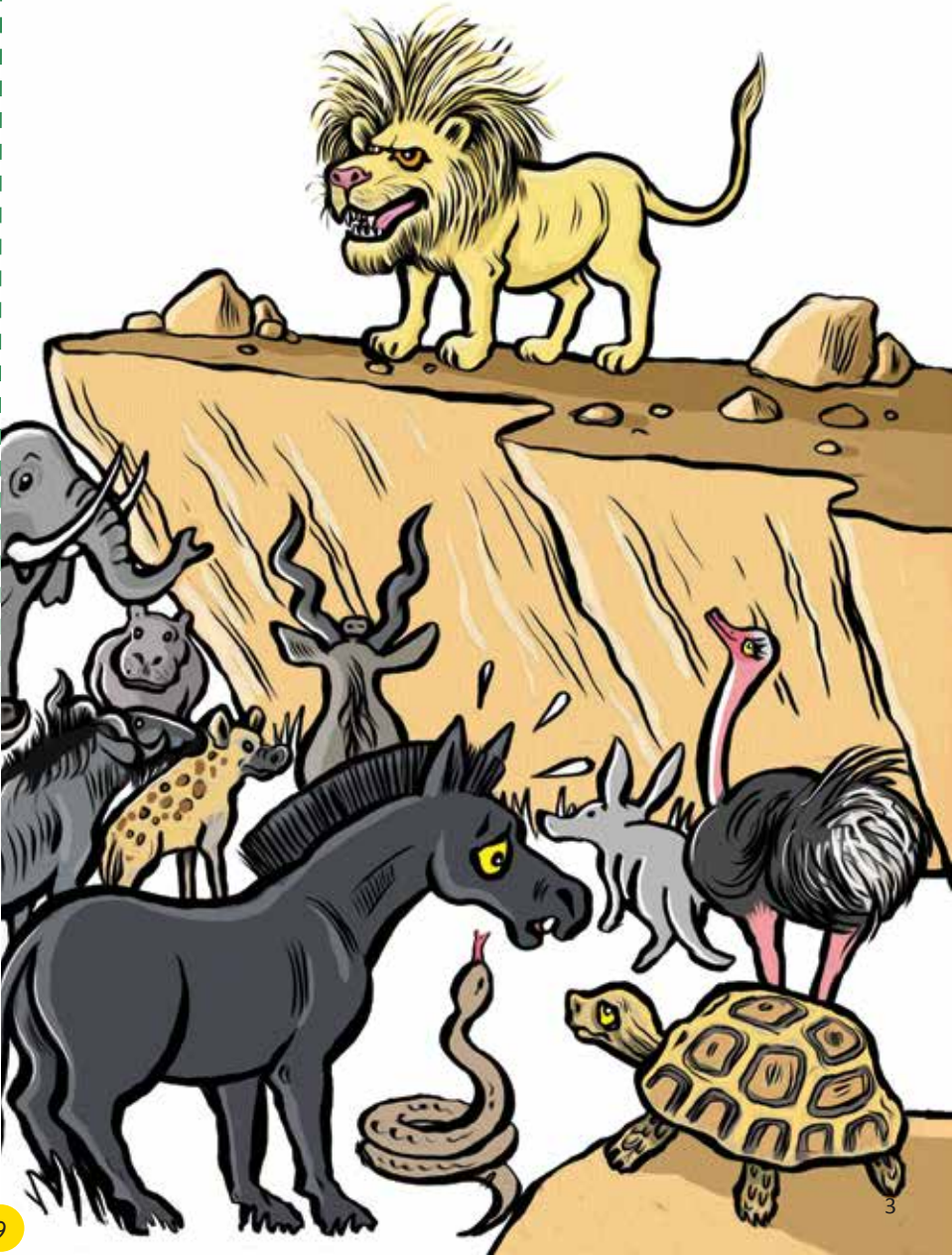
“Tsweetswee, tsaya methalo,” a kopa
Khudu.

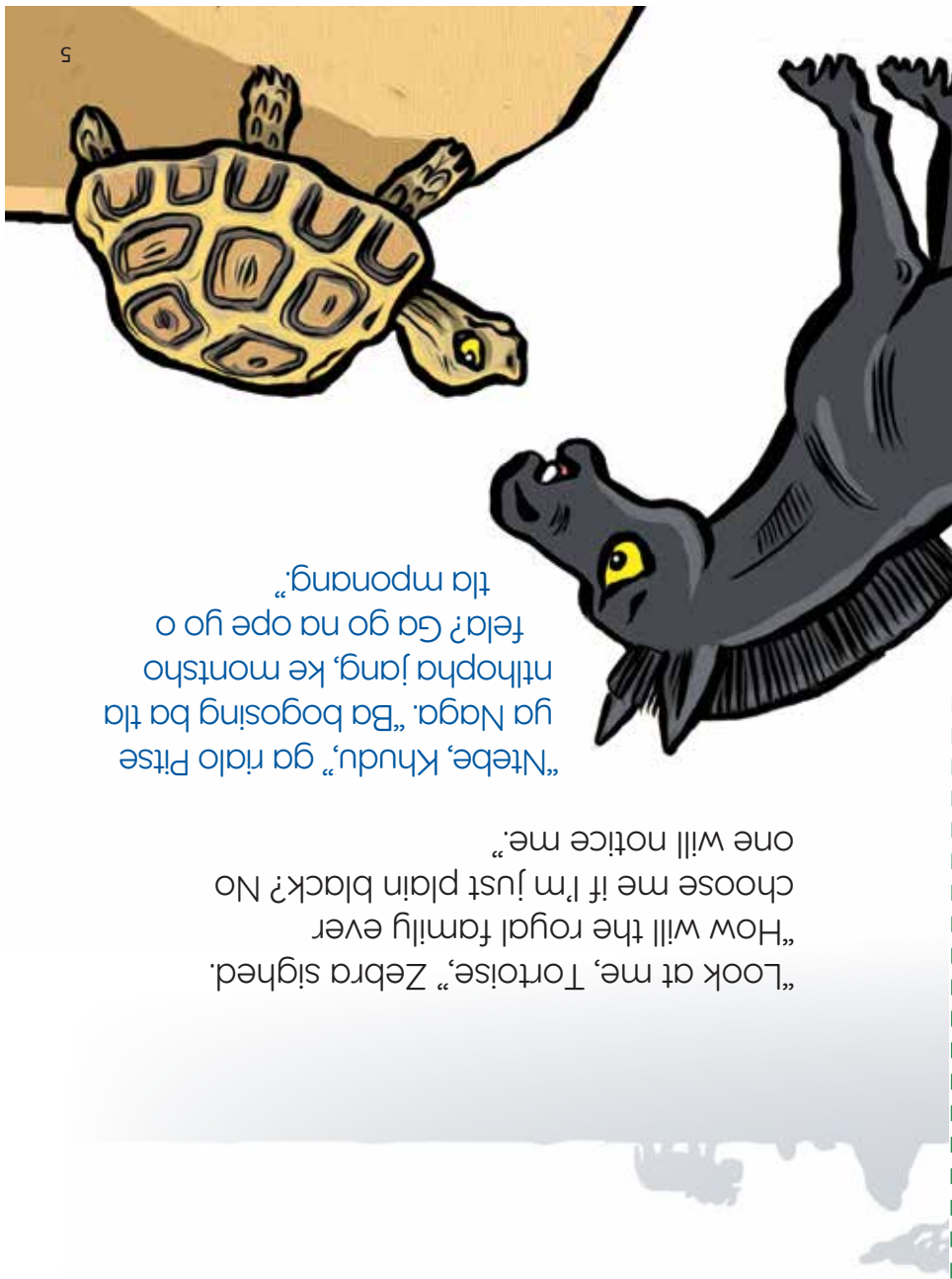
“Ga ke kgone,” ga rialo Khudu ka
maswabi. “Ke go tsibositse gore go tla
nna le tuelo ya se o se kopileng. Ke
eletsa fa o ka bo o ntheditse.”

Mme go ntse jalo, ditau di kgona go
bona dipitse tsa naga di santse di le
kgakala, mme dipitse tsa naga di tlhola
di siya ditau.



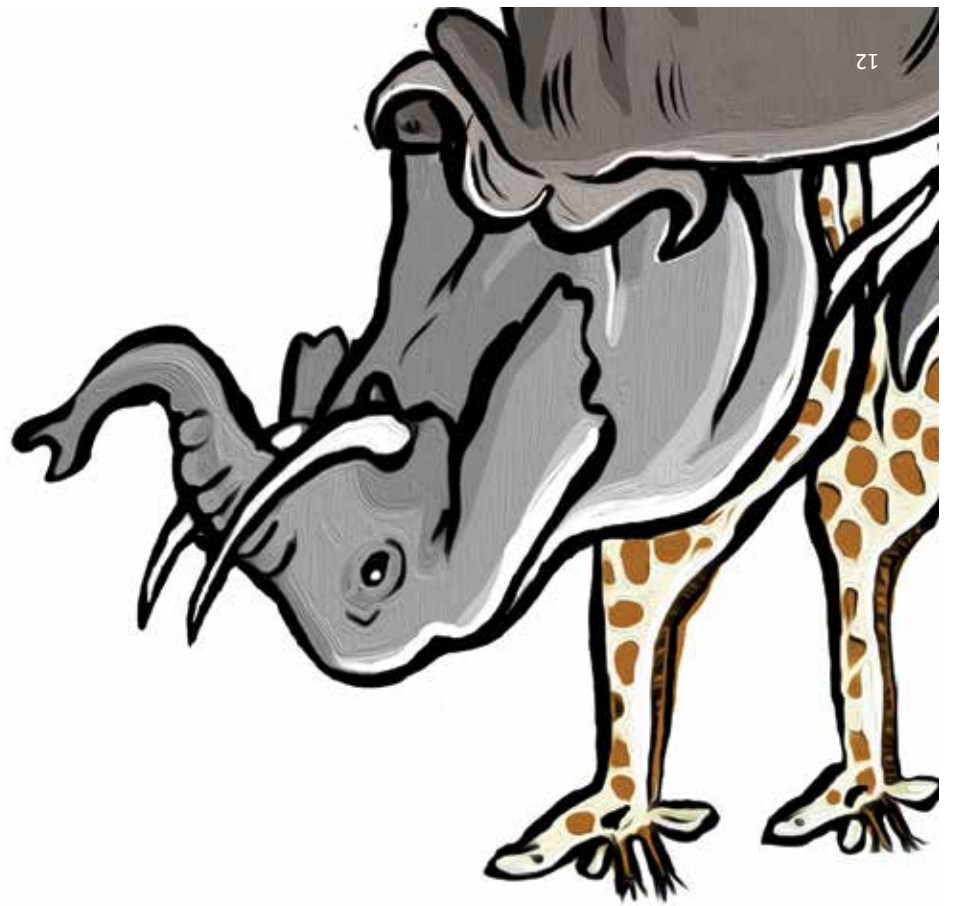
Tortoise was amongst the oldest and wisest animals on the savannah. "Black is the best colour on the savannah," Tortoise said. But Zebra would not listen. She knew that Tortoise had magical powers. "Maybe you can use your magic to make me look beautiful. Then King Lion will notice me," said Zebra. "That is not a good idea," said Tortoise. "I can give you what you want, but there will be a cost."





“Ntebe, khudu,” ga rialo Pitse
ya Naga. “Ba bogosing ba tla
ntlhopha jang, ke montsho
fela? Ga go na ope yo o
tla mponang.”

“Look at me, Tortoise,” Zebra sighed.
“How will the royal family ever
choose me if I’m just plain black? No
one will notice me.”

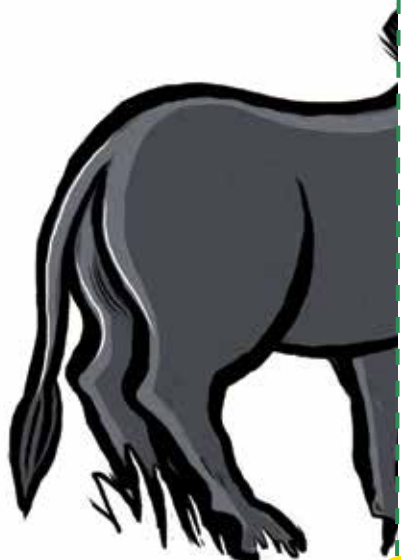


“Oh no!” said Elephant. “You must NOT go
to the party. The king and his family eat the
most beautiful animal as a special meal! You
DO NOT want to be noticed by the lions.”
“I’oo wei!” ga rialo Tlou. “O seke wa ya
kwa molelong. Kgosi le lelapa la gagwe
ba ja diphologolo tse dintle go gaisa
jaaka dijo tse di kgethegileng. GA O
batle go bonwa ke ditau.”



Quickly, the news spread across
the savannah. But some of the
animals wondered how they
could ever beat Peacock with his
colourful feathers, or Leopard with
her spectacular spots.

Dikgang di ne tsa anama
ka pele mo nageng. Fela
diphologolo tse dingwe
di ne di ipotsa gore di tla
gaisa phikoko jang ka
diphuka tsa gagwe tse
dintle, kgotsa lengau ka
mebala ya gagwe
e mentle.



Zebra felt her heart
pounding. She
realised that she had
made a big mistake.
She ran to Tortoise as
fast as she could.

Pitse ya Naga a
utlwa pelo ya gagwe
e beletsa kwa
godimo. A lemoga
fa a dirile phoso e
kgolo. A tabogela
kwa go Khudu ka
bonakonako.

Ho a tlisiwa mo go monna wa mohumi. Mo sebakeng se Ho o ne a itse gore monna yo o megagaru e bile o pelotshelha.

“Fa o ka nthalela ditswantsho,” ga bua monna wa mohumi, “mme tsana le botshelo ke tla go duela ke bo ke go lokolole mo kgolegong.”

After that, Ho lived happily. He had enough food to eat. He helped people when they needed it and he painted as many pictures as he liked.

Sometimes he would look across the sea at the mountain made of gold. No one ever went there because there was nothing there except gold.

Morago ga moo, Ho a tshela botshelo jo bo monate. O ne a na le dijo tse di mo lekaneng. O ne a thusa batho fa ba tlhoka thuso ya gagwe mme e bile o ne a thala ditshwantsho di le dintsi jaaka a ne a batla.

Ka dinako dingwe o ne a leba thaba e e
dirilweng ka gouta go kgabaganya lewatle.
Ga go ope yo o kileng a ya koo ka gonne
go ne go se sepe, fa e se gouta fela.

ka boraṣe jwa dikgalekgamatso.
 “Boraṣe jwa dikgalekgamatso, e da nna jwa me,” a bua jalo mme
 a simolola go dira maano a gore o tla bo utswa jaang. “Ke tla dira
 madi a le mantši mme e bile ke da nna mohumi yo o gaisang
 bodithe mo nageṅg.”

jaanonng Ho a lemonga gore batho ba ne ba tshwaraganeng le bothata jwa go lema, ka moo, a thala setshwantsho sa kgommo le mogoma go ba thusa. Nako nngwe le nngwe fa a bona mongwe a tlhoka thuso, o ne a dirisa boraše jwa dikgakgamatso. Ka bonaka batho ba le bantsi ba itse ka ga Ho le boraše jwa dikgakgamatso.



Then Ho saw that the people were struggling to till the land, so he painted a cow and a plough to help them. Every time he saw that someone needed help, he used his paintbrush. Soon many people knew about Ho and his magic paintbrush.

Some time later, a rich man heard about the paintbrush. "That paintbrush will be mine," he said and planned how he was going to steal it. "I will make so much money that I will be the richest man in the whole land."

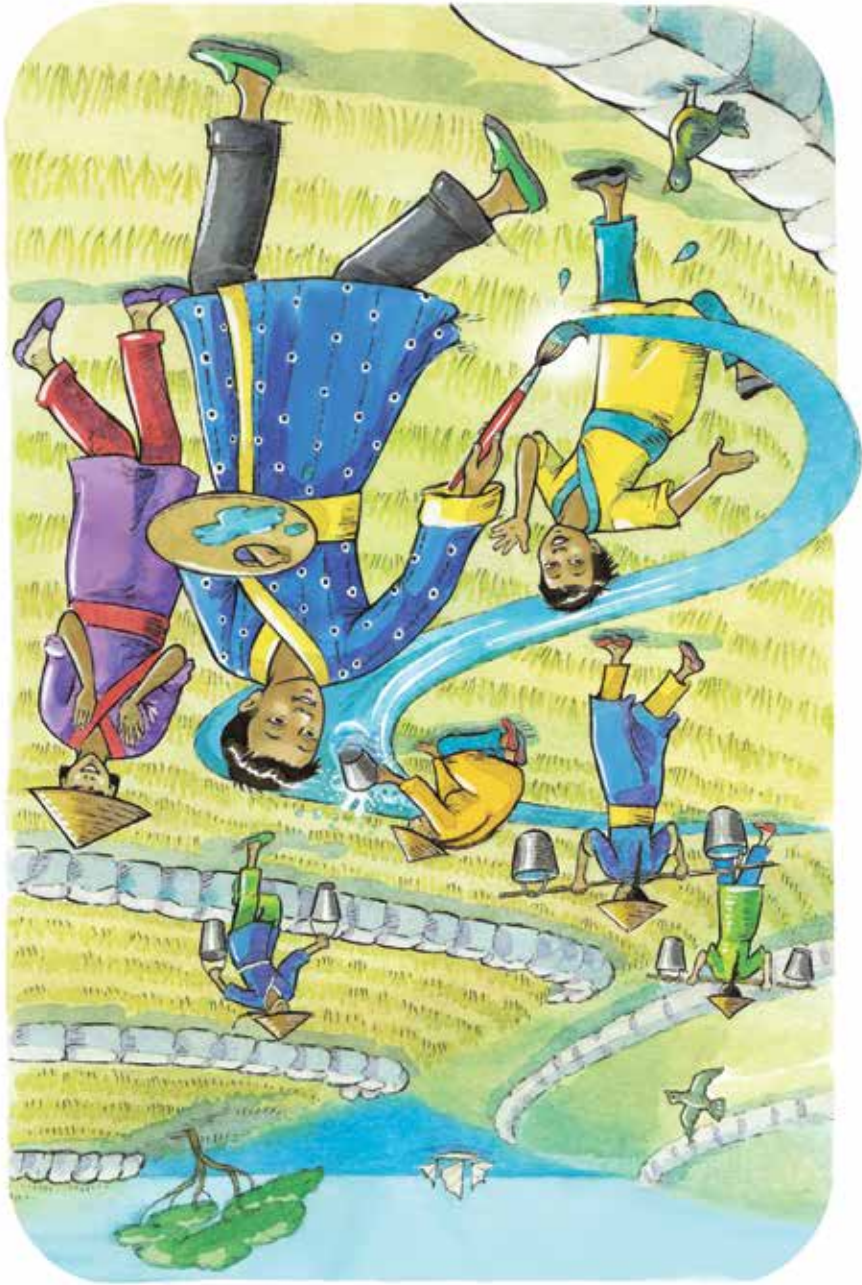
One night, he dreamed that an old man gave him a magic paintbrush.

“You have a kind heart,” said the old man in his dream.
“I see that you love to paint. Here is a magic paintbrush.
I want you to promise to use it to help people.”

Bosigo bongwe, o ne a lora monnamogolo a mo naya boraše jwa dikgakgamatso.

“O pelonomi,” ga bua monnamogolo mo torong ya gagwe. “Ke lemogile gore o rata go thala ditshwantsho. Boraše jwa dikgakgamatso ke bo. Ke batla gore o tshepise gore tla bo dirisa go thusa batho.”





When Ho woke up, he found the magic paintbrush next to him.

“Oh,” he said, “I thought it was only a dream.”

From that day on, he used the paintbrush whenever people needed help.

“Ho,” called the people in the fields. “There is no more water in our well. We need to water our plants.”

So Ho painted a river for them. As he painted, the river magically appeared and the people could water their plants.

E rile fa Ho a phaphama, a fitlhela boraše jwa dikgakgamatso gaufi le ena.

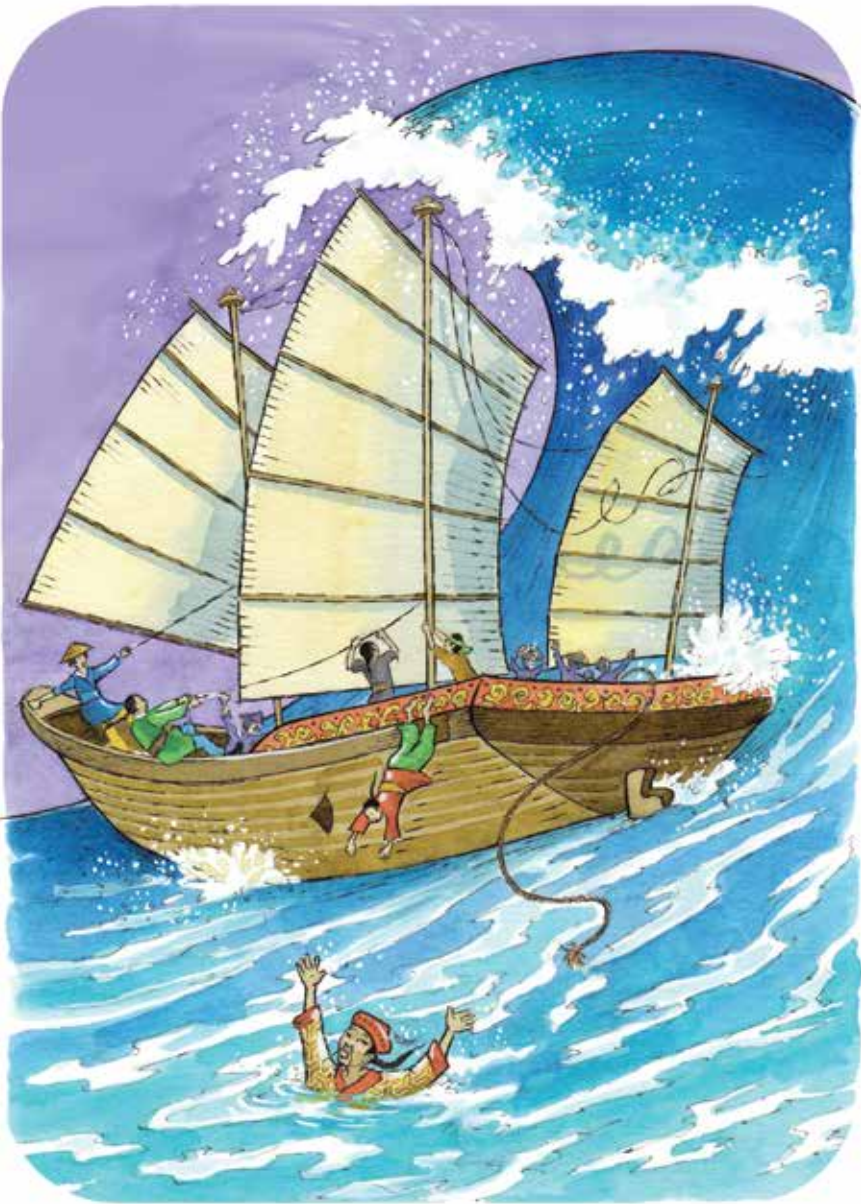
“Aaa,” a bua jalo, “Ke ne ke akanya gore ke toro fela.”

Go tloga ka letsatsi le, o ne a dirisa boraše jwa dikgakgamatso gongwe le gongwe kwa batho ba neng ba tlhoka thuso.

“Ho,” batho kwa masimong ba mmitsa. “Ga gona metsi mo sedibeng sa rona. Re tlhoka go nosetsa dijalo tsa rona.”

Ka jalo Ho a ba thalela setswantsho sa noka. Jaaka a ntse a thala, motlholo wa diragala, noka ya iponatsa batho ba kgona go nosetsa dijalo tsa bona.

So Ho painted a mountain made of gold on the other side of the sea. “You will have to cross the sea to get there,” he said. “Then quickly paint a big ship so that I can cross the sea,” said the rich man. Ho smiled and painted a big ship. He had hardly finished when the rich man jumped into the ship. Quickly his family and friends jumped in too and they sailed away. Ho watched them carefully. He waited until the ship had sailed into the middle of the sea, then he painted a big wave. CRASH! – it covered the ship and broke it into a thousand pieces. Jaanong Ho a thala setswantsho sa thaba ya gouta kwa morago ga lewate. “O tla tshwanetwa ke go kgabaganya lewate go fitlha kwa thabeng,” a rialo. “Jaanong thala setswantsho sa sekepe se segolo se nka kgabaganyang lewate ka sona,” ga bua monna wa mohumi. Ho a nyeba mme a thala setswantsho sa sekepe se segolo. E rile pele a fetsa go se thala ke fa monna wa mohumi a itatlhela mo sekepeng. Ka bonako balelapa la gagwe le ditsala tsa gagwe ba itatlhela mo sekepeng le bona mme sa lelemela ka bona. Ho a ba leba ka kelotlholoko. A ema go fitlha sekepe se lelemela mo mping ya lewate, a bo a thala lekhubu le legolo la metsi. Lekhubu la fofa ka bonako go ya kwa sekepeng. E rile fa le le gaufi-THUU! Metsi a robakaka sekepe ka dikapetlana di le diketeketec.



Lwetse ke Kgwedi ya Boditšhabatšhaba ya Batho ba ba nang le Bosusu!

September is International Month for Deaf People!

Mo kgweding eno re dira maiteko a a kgethegileng a go dira gore batho ba itse ka batho ba ba nang le Bosusu, puo ya bone, setso sa bone le dikgwetlho tse ba lebaneng le tsone.

“Bosusu” e kwalwa ka “B” e kgolo ka gonne setšhaba seno se na le setso sa sone, dingwao, ditumelo, mekgwa, hisitori, metlae le botaki. Gape ba na le puo ya bone ya ntlhantlha e e tlhomologileng. Mo Aforika Borwa, puo eno e bidiwa Puo ya Diatla ya Aforika Borwa (South African Sign Language (SASL)).

This month, we make a special effort to raise awareness about the Deaf community, their language, their culture, and the challenges they face.

“Deaf” is written with a capital “D” because this community has its own culture, traditions, beliefs, values, history, humour and art. They also have a unique first language. In South Africa, that language is called South African Sign Language (SASL).

Ka ga SASL

- Puo ya Diatla ya Aforika Borwa (SASL) e nnile puo ya semmuso ya bo 12 ya Aforika Borwa ka Phukwi 2023.
- SASL e tlhomogile mo Aforika Borwa.
- Maemo a semmuso a SASL a okeditse kitso le boikgantsho ka ga boitshupo le setso sa Bosusu.
- SASL ke puo e e bonwang ka matlho. Ga e kwalwe kgotsa ga e buiwe.
- Ditlhaka-tlaeletso, kgotsa mokwalo, ga di tshwane le puo ya diatla.
- Dinaga tse di farologaneng di na le dipuo tsa tsone tsa diatla, jaaka Puo ya Diatla ya Lesotho, Puo ya Diatla ya China le Puo ya Diatla ya Eswatini.

About SASL

- South African Sign Language (SASL) became South Africa’s 12th official language in July 2023.
- SASL is unique to South Africa.
- SASL’s official status has increased awareness and pride in Deaf identity and culture.
- SASL is a visual language. It is not written or spoken.
- Subtitles or text is not the same as sign language.
- Different countries have their own sign languages, such as Lesotho Sign Language, Chinese Sign Language and Eswatini Sign Language.



Dikgwetlho Tse Bosusu ba Lebanang le Tsone

- Batho ba le bantsi ba ba nang le Bosusu ba dirisa ba lelapa ba ba sa thapisiwang go ba thusa go buisana le batho ba ba utlwang.
- Ditirelo tsa puso gantsi ga di na baranodi ba SASL ba ba katisitsweng go thusa batho ba ba Bosusu.

Challenges Deaf people face

- Many Deaf people use untrained family members to help them communicate with hearing people.
- Government services often don’t have trained SASL interpreters to assist Deaf people.



Dikolo le go ithuta

- Aforika Borwa e na le dikolo di le 44 fela tsa barutwana ka Bosusu.
- Bontsi jwa barutabana kwa dikolong tsa Bosusu ga ba itse SASL.
- Gonne barutwana ka Bosusu ga ba rutiwe ka puo ya bone ya ntlha, go gantsi ba fetsa sekolo ba sa tlhaloganye dilo sentle.

Schools and learning

- South Africa has only 44 schools for Deaf learners.
- Most teachers in Deaf schools do not know SASL.
- Because Deaf learners are not taught in their first language, they often finish school with lower comprehension.





Leano la ga Khulu



Ka Thembinkosi Mabaso ■ Ditshwantsho ka Magriet Brink le Leo Daly

Ntlo ya ga Gogo Mathibe e ne e le fa thoko ga lebalala la kgwele ya dinao le le tletseng lerole. Leno e ne e le lebalala le basimane ba lefelo leno ba neng ba tshameka kgwele ya dinao mo go lone letsatsi le letsatsi.

Gogo Mathibe o ne a na le legora le le kwa tlase go dikologa ntlo ya gagwe, mme dipale tsa dino di ne di eme fela ka fa morago ga legora. Nako le nako fa basimane ba fosa nno, kgwele e ne e tloa legora le go felela mo jarateng ya ga Gogo Mathibe. Bothata e ne e le gore Gogo Mathibe o ne a tenegatenega fela. "Fa kgwele e wela mo jarateng ya me, ga e sa tlhole e le ya gago," o ne a tle a rialo. Go tswa foo o ne a tsaya kgwele a bo a e tsenya mo ntlong. Basimane ba ne ba latlhegetswe ke dikgwele di le tlhano ka tsela eno.

Ka dinako tse dingwe fa basimane ba ne ba akanya gore Gogo Mathibe ga a ba bone, ba ne ba nanabela mo jarateng ya gagwe mme ba ye go tsaya kgwele ya bone. Seno se ne sa dira gore Gogo Mathibe a nne bogale le go feta, ka jalo o ne a ithakela ntšwa. E ne e se ntšwa e kgolo, mme gone e ne e le kgolo mo e neng e tshosa.

Ka letsatsi lengwe Khulu le di sala tsa gagwe ba ne ba ikatisa go nosa dino. Khulu o ne a raga kgwele thata. Basimane ba ne ba lebile ka letshogo fa kgwele e feta mo godimo ga dipale tsa dino mme e wela mo jarateng ya ga Gogo Mathibe. "Ao nnyaa!" botlhe ba ne ba goa.



"Khulu, o tshwanetse go tsaya kgwele pele Gogo Mathibe a e bona," ga rialo Simo.

"Mme go tweng ka ntšwa? Ke tshaba ntšwa eo fela jaaka ke tshaba Gogo Mathibe," Khulu a ipelaetsa.

"Re ka se latlhegelwe ke kgwele e nngwe gape," Simo a rialo.

Khulu o ne a itse gore Simo o nepile. O ne a leba ka fa molemeng le ka fa mojang mme fa a ne a sa bone Gogo Mathibe le fa e le ntšwa ya gagwe, o ne a bula kgoro mme a tsena mo jarateng. Khulu o ne a feta fa go neng go na le bata e kgolo ya go tlhatswetsa. O ne a tsamaya ka bonya fa a lemoga ntšwa e robetse ka fa tlase ga setlhare.

Khulu o ne a kgona go bona kgwele e le bokgakala jwa dimetara di sekae, mme pele a ka kgona go e tshwara, ntšwa e ne ya tsoga mme ya tlhasela.

"Ijo, Ijo, Ijo!" Khulu a goeletsa.

"Taboga" ga goeletsa di sala tsa gagwe.

Khulu o ne a tabogela ka fa molemeng le ka fa mojang, a tloa fa godimo ga bata e kgolo ya go tlhatswetsa mme a tswa ka kgoro ka bonako. Simo o ne a thubaganya kgoro a e tswala. Khulu o ne a se na kgwele, mme o ne a babalesegile.

"Go ne go le gaufi," Bheka a rialo.

"Gaufi thata," Khulu a hemela kwa godimo.

Se basimane ba neng ba sa se lemoge, e ne e le gore Gogo Mathibe o ne a ntse a lebile go tswa ka fa morago ga digarete. O ne a okomela kwa ntle ka fenstere mme a goa a re, "Basimane, lo ka ya go tsaya kgwele ya lona ya kgwele ya dinao, mme fa ntšwa ya me e ka lo loma, ga se bothata jwa me". Mme ka seo a tswala fenstere mme a tswela ka letsatsi la gagwe.

Basimane ba ne ba leba ba gkgametse. Kwa bokhutlong, Simphiwe a re, "Re tshwanetse go busetswa kgwele ya rona. A re akanyeng ka leano le le molemo."

Morago ga go akanya thata, Khulu o ne a re, "Ke na le leano. Go ka nna jang fa nka iphetola khudu?"

"Eng?" ga botsa Simo.

"Jang?" ga botsa Bheka.

Simphiwe o ne a ema foo a lebega a tlhakane tlhogo.

"Ee," ga rialo Khulu, "Ke kgona go dirisa bata e kgolo ya go tlhatswetsa ya ga Gogo Mathibe jaaka kgapetla mme ke bo ke tlolela kwa kgweleng ya dinao jaaka khudu."

"Ke leano le le siameng," ga rialo Simo. "Segolobogolo jang ka e le lone fela leano."

Ka jalo, Khulu o ne a bula kgoro ka kelotlhoko mme ka bonako a tsena ka fa tlase ga bata e kgolo ya go tlhatswetsa. Basimane ba ne ba lebile fa Khulu a tsholetsa bata go sekae mme a simolola go khukhuna ka iketlo a ya kwa kgwele e leng teng ka diatla le mangole. O ne a tshwana le khudu!

Fela fa ntšwa e lemoga, e ne ya tlhasela. Khulu o ne a isa bata kwa tlase mme a tswela go khukhuna a lebile kgwele.

"Go le gonnye go ya kwa mojang! Jaanong go se kae go ya kwa molemeng," basimane ba ne ba goa fa ba ntse ba naya Khulu ditaelo. Ntšwa eno e ne ya leka go loma bata e e tlhatswetsang, mme go ise go ye kae ya lemoga gore meno a yone a ne a sa lekane le kgapetla e e thata ya bata.

Khulu o ne a khukhuna go fitlha a fitlha kwa kgwele e leng teng. Go tswa foo o ne a tsholetsa bata eo go tshwara kgwele.



"Kgwele e mo teng ga kgapetla!" Khulu a goeletsa ka boitumelo.

Go tswa foo o ne a khukhuna a boela kwa morago mme a tswa ka kgoro. Basimane botlhe ba ne ba opa diatla fa Khulu a tswa ka fa tlase ga bata, a tsentsa kgwele ka pabalesego ka fa tlase ga letsogo la gagwe.

Se basimane ba neng ba sa se lemoge, ke gore Gogo Mathibe o ne a ntse a lebile go tswa kwa morago ga digarete. O ne a okomela kwa ntle ka fenstere a bo a goa a re, "Basimane, ke bone seo! Seo se ka bo se ile sa dira mo lekgethlong leno, mme go botoka gore o busetse bata ya me ya go tlhatswa, go seng jalo ..."

Mme seo e ne e le lebaka le le utlwalang la gore basimane ba tlodisetse bata ya go tlhatswetsa morago ga legora.

"Ke na le leano le leng," ga rialo Khulu.

"Eng?" ga botsa Bheka.

"Ke akanya gore go tloga jaanong go ya pele, re tshwanetse go dirisa fela dipale tsa dino tse di fa thoko go ikatisa go raga dino," ga rialo Khulu.

"A leano le le siameng!" di sala tsotlhe tsa gagwe di ne tsa bua mmogo.

Matlhagatlhaga a leinane!

★ O rata go tshameka metshameko efe ya kgwele? A o kile wa itaya kgotsa wa ragela kgwele ya gago mo jarateng ya mongwe yo o neng a sa batle go e busa? O dirile eng?

★ A o ka akanya ka leano la go tsaya kgwele mo jarateng ya motho yo o nang le ntšwa? Ga o a tshwanela go utlwa ntšwa botlhoko.

★ Gongwe gona le tsela ya go dira gore mongwe a go busetse kgwele ya gago. O akanya gore o ne o ka reng kgotsa wa dira eng?



Khulu's plan

By Thembinkosi Mabaso ■ Illustrations by Magriet Brink and Leo Daly



Gogo Mathibe's house stood next to a dusty soccer field. This was the field where the local boys played soccer every day.

Gogo Mathibe had a low fence around her house, and the goal posts stood just beyond the fence. Every time the boys missed the goal, the ball flew over the fence and ended up in Gogo Mathibe's yard. The problem was that Gogo Mathibe was grumpy. "If the ball lands in my yard, it is no longer yours," she would say. Then she would pick up the ball and carry it inside. The boys had lost five balls this way.

Sometimes when the boys thought Gogo Mathibe wasn't looking, they would sneak into her yard and retrieve their ball. This made Gogo Mathibe even more grumpy, so she bought a dog. It wasn't a huge dog, but he was big enough to be scary.

One day, Khulu and his friends were practising kicking goals. Khulu kicked the ball hard. The boys watched in horror as the ball flew over the goal posts and landed in Gogo Mathibe's yard. "Oh no!" they all shouted.



"Khulu, you've got to fetch the ball before Gogo Mathibe sees it," said Simo.

"But what about the dog? I'm almost as scared of that dog as I am of Gogo Mathibe," Khulu protested.

"We can't lose another ball," Simo said.

Khulu knew that Simo was right. He looked left and right and when he did not see Gogo Mathibe or her dog, he opened the gate and snuck into the yard. Khulu tiptoed past a big tin washing basin. He walked in slow motion when he noticed the dog sleeping under a tree.

Khulu could see the ball a few metres away, but before he could grab the ball, the dog woke up and charged.

"Yoh, yoh, yoh!" shouted Khulu.

"Run!" shouted his friends.

Khulu ran left and right, jumped over the big tin washing basin and was out the gate in a flash. Simo slammed the gate shut. Khulu didn't have the ball, but he was safe.

"That was close," Bheka said.

"Too close," Khulu panted.

What the boys didn't realise, was that Gogo Mathibe had been watching from behind the curtains. She leaned out the window and shouted, "Boys, you are welcome to fetch your soccer ball, but if my dog bites you, it's not my concern." And with that she closed the window and went about her day.

The boys looked at each other in shock. Finally, Simphiwe said, "We have to get our ball back. Let's think of a good plan."

After a lot of thinking, Khulu said, "I have a plan. What if I turn myself into a tortoise?"

"What?" asked Simo.

"How?" asked Bheka

Simphiwe just stood there looking confused.

"Well," said Khulu, "I can use Gogo Mathibe's big tin washing basin like a shell and crawl to the ball like a tortoise."

"Good plan," said Simo. "Especially since it's the only plan."

So Khulu carefully opened the gate and quickly crawled under the big tin washing basin. The boys watched as Khulu lifted the basin slightly and slowly started crawling towards the ball on his hands and knees. He did look a bit like a tortoise!

As soon as the dog noticed, he charged. Khulu lowered the basin and continued to crawl in the direction of the ball.

"A bit to the right! Now a bit to the left," the boys shouted as they gave Khulu directions. The dog tried to bite the washing basin, but soon realized his teeth were no match for the hard tin shell.

Khulu crawled until he reached the ball. Then he lifted the basin just enough to grab the ball.



"The ball is inside the shell!" Khulu shouted triumphantly.

Then he crawled all the way back and out of the gate. The boys all applauded as Khulu crawled out from under the basin, the ball safely tucked under his arm.

What the boys didn't realise, is that Gogo Mathibe had been watching from behind the curtains. She leaned out the window and shouted, "Boys, I saw that! That might have worked this time, but you best return my washing basin, or else ..."

And that was more than enough reason for the boys to tip the washing basin back over the fence.

"I have another plan," said Khulu.

"What?" asked Bheka.

"I think that from now on, we should only use the opposite goal posts to practise kicking goals," said Khulu.

"What a good plan!" all his friends said together.

Get story active!

- ★ What ball games do you enjoy playing? Have you ever hit or kicked your ball into someone's yard who would not give it back? What did you do?
- ★ Can you think of a plan to retrieve a ball from someone's yard where there is a dog? You should not harm the dog.

- ★ Perhaps there is a way to convince someone to give your ball back to you. What do you think you could say or do?

Monate wa Na'ibali

Na'ibali fun

A re thale diphologolo tsa dipopaye!

Let's draw cartoon animals!

Thutlwa / A giraffe

Ntšwa / A dog

Pitse ya naga / A zebra

Mmutla / A rabbit

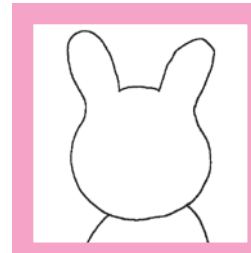
1.

Thala mola o mokima go dikologa sebopego sa seatla sa gago. / Draw a thick line around the shape of your hand.



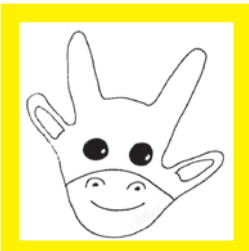
2.

Tsenya dipopegokgolo le mela ya popego ya seatla sa gago. / Add the main shapes and lines to your hand shape.



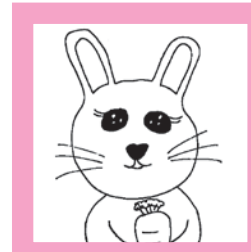
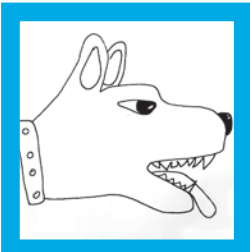
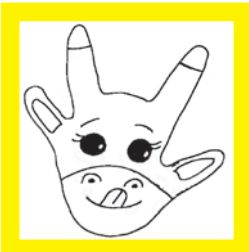
3.

Jaanong tsenya matlho, nko le ditsebe. / Now add eyes, a nose and the ears.



4.

Tsenya dipaterone le dikarolo tse di jaaka manaka, ditedu, kgotsa loleme lo lo tswetseng kwa ntle! / Add patterns and features like horns, whiskers, a mane or a tongue that pokes out!



5.

Khalara phologolo ya gago ya popaye. Bontsha setshwantsho sa gago gore mongwe le mongwe a se bone! / Colour in your cartoon animal. Display your picture for everyone to see!



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

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