

NAL'IBALI

Dikgato tse di botlhofo tsa go bana

Go kwalela bana dibuka kgotsa mainane e ka nna maitemogelo a a itumedisang le a a kgotsofatsang! Leinane le le siameng la bana le tshwanetse go kwalwa go akantswe ka mmuisi.

1. KWALELA MANG?

Mainane le dibuka di tshwanetse go kgotsofatsa ditlhoko tsa bana le nako ya go reetsa.

Dingwaga 0-3: Dirisa mafoko a a kwa tlase ga 100 a a nang le morethetho, poeletso le a a kgatlhisang, ka ditshwantsho tse di maleba.

Dingwaga 3-5: Dibuka tsa ditshwantsho (100-500 mafoko) di tshwanetse go bonala le go nna monate, gantsi di dirisa moribo.

Dingwaga 5-7: Babusi ba ba simololang (500-1 500 mafoko) ba bona molemo go tswa mo dikgaolong tse di khutshwane le tlhotlofoko e e botlhofo.

Dingwaga 7-9: Kgaolo tsa dibuka di ka nna mafoko a le 1 000-10 000, ka popego e e tlhologanyesegang le dipolotana tse di botlhofo.

Dingwaga 9-12: Dibuka tseno di ditelele mme di tlhalosa dikakanyo tse di raraaneng thata.

2. KE ENG SE SE DIRANG LEINANE LA BANA GO NNA MATLA?

1. Tlhopha thitokgang kgotsa molaetsa o bana ba ka o tlhologanyang, jaaka botsalano, bogatlhamelamasisi kgotsa go akanya.
2. Tlhama modiragatsimogolo (moanelwamogolo) yo ba ka mo tlhologanyang. Gantsi moanelwamogolo ke ngwana kgotsa phologolo e e ratang go itse dilo, e e pelonomi kgotsa e e pelokgale.
3. Tshola poloto ya gago e le motlhofo.
4. Kwa tshimologong ya leinane, itsise modiragatsi wa gago le go tlhalosa maemo.
5. Tlhalosa ka bottlalo bothata kgotsa kgwetlho e moanelwamogolo a tshwanetseng go e fenywa.
6. Letla modiragatsi go leka (le go reteletwa) go rarabolola bothata. Morago o letle modiragatsi go leka gape.
7. Leinane le tlhoka ntlha ya phetogo kgotsa setlhoa fa bothata bo rarabolotswe.

3. MAELE A GO DIRA GORE LEINANE LA GAGO LE TLHAGELELE KWA GODIMO

- Dirisa dipolelwana tse dikhutshwane tse di tshwanelang dingwaga tsa ngwana le mafoko a a tlhalelegile.
- Moribo, morethetho le poeletso di siametse babusi ba bannye.
- Kwa bofelong ba leinane, modiragatsi wa gago o tshwanetse gobo a godile kgotsa a fetogile.
- Buisetsa leinane la gago kwa godimo go batla dipolelo dingwe le dingwe tse di sa nnang sentle.
- Kgaola sengwe le sengwe se se dirang gore kgang e tsamaye ka bonya.

BONA TSEBE 13 KA GA KGATO KA KGATO YA GO KWALA LEINANE!

SEE PAGE 13 FOR A GUIDE TO WRITING A STORY!

Easy steps to write for children

Writing books or stories for children can be a joyful and rewarding experience! A good children's story must be written with the reader in mind.

1. WHO ARE YOU WRITING FOR?

The stories and books must cater to the children's needs and attention spans.

0-3 years: Use fewer than 100 words, with rhythm, repetition and vibrant, relevant illustrations.

3-5 years: Picture books (100-500 words) should be visual and fun, often using rhyme.

5-7 years: Books for early readers (500-1 500 words) have short chapters and use simple vocabulary.

7-9 years: Chapter books can be 1 000-10 000 words, with clear structure and light subplots.

9-12 years: These books are longer and explore more complex ideas.

2. WHAT MAKES A STRONG CHILDREN'S STORY?

1. Choose a theme or message that children can understand, like friendship, courage or imagination.
2. Create a central character (protagonist) that they can relate to. The protagonist is often a child or animal who is curious, kind or brave.
3. Keep your plot simple.
4. At the beginning of the story, introduce your character and describe the setting.
5. Clearly describe the problem or challenge that the protagonist must overcome.
6. Let the character try (and fail!) to solve the problem. Then let the character try again.
7. The story needs a turning point or climax when the problem is solved.

3. TIPS TO MAKE YOUR STORY SHINE

- Use short, age-appropriate sentences and familiar vocabulary.
- Rhyme, rhythm and repetition are great for younger readers.
- By the end of the story, your character should have grown or changed.
- Read your story aloud to identify any awkward sentences.
- Cut anything that slows the pace of the story.

IT STARTS WITH A STORY.

GO SIMOLOLA KA LEINANE.

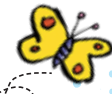


Dipeo tsa go lthuta!

Go godisa bokgoni jwa go dirisa dikgono tsa motsamao go tloga go 0 go ya go dingwaga di le 6

Literacy Seeds!

Developing fine motor skills from 0 to 6 years



Batsadi ba ba rategang le batlhokomedi ba bana ba banye, go botlhokwa gore lo thuse bana ba lona go nna le bokgoni jo bo molemo jwa motsamao. Bokgoni jwa motsamao o o siameng ke motsamao e mentye e re e dirang ka go dirisa mesifa ya diatla tsa rona, menwana le matsogo. Bokgoni jono bo botlhokwa mo ditirwaneng tsa letsatsi le letsatsi tse di jaaka go sela le go dirisa dilo tse dinnye, go bofa megala ya ditlhako le mabanta, go thala le go penta, le go kwala.

Dear parents and caregivers of young children, it is important to help your children to develop fine motor skills. Fine motor skills are needed to make the small movements using the muscles in our hands, fingers and wrists. These skills are important for everyday activities like picking up and using small objects, tying shoelaces and belts, drawing and painting, and writing.

Ditiro tsa dingwaga tsotlhe



Activities for every age



Matsalo go ya go dingwaga tse 2

- ★ **Nako ya dimpa:** Fa masea a leka go tsoga fa ba robetse ka dimpa tsa bone, ba maatlafatsa matsogo le diatla tsa bone.
- ★ **Go tshwara ditshamekisi:** Go phamola le go tshwara ditshamekisi tse di boleta go thusa masea go nonotsha menwana ya bona.
- ★ **Dijo tse dinnye:** Fa lesea la gago le kgona go nna fa fatshe le go kgona go ijesa dijo tse di thata, mo neele manathwana a dijo a a boleta gore a ijese le go aga taolo ya menwana ya gagwe.
- ★ **Metshameko ya go opa diatla le go phaphatha:** Metshameko eno e thusa gore matsogo a dirisane sentle le morethetho e bile e monate tota!



Birth to 2 years

- ★ **Tummy time:** When babies push themselves up when lying on their tummies, they build strength in their arms and hands.
- ★ **Holding toys:** Grabbing and holding soft toys helps babies strengthen their fingers.
- ★ **Finger foods:** Once your baby is able to sit and can eat solid foods, offer small pieces of soft food for them to feed themselves and build their finger control.
- ★ **Clapping and patting games:** These games support hand coordination and rhythm, and are a lot of fun!

Dingwaga tse 2 go ya go tse 4

- ★ **Go thala le go tsenya mmala:** Go thala le go tsenya mebala go godisa tomagano ya seatla le letsogo tsa ngwana wa gago le go laola seatla le menwana.
- ★ **Tege ya motshameko:** Go pinyelela, pitikolola le go gatelela tege ya motshameko go maatlafatsa mesifa ya menwana.
- ★ **Ditiro tse di motlhofo tsa diatla:** Ba letle gore ba dirise ditikara, dikgomaretsi kgotsa ba ba letle gore ba gagole pampiri gore ba dire dilo tsa botaki.
- ★ **Go ikatisa go apara:** Ba rotloetse go ikapesa le go zipa, bofa kgotsa go kopela diaparo tsa bone.



2 to 4 years

- ★ **Drawing and colouring:** Drawing and colouring develops your child's hand-eye co-ordination and their wrist and finger control.
- ★ **Playdough fun:** Squeezing, rolling and pinching playdough strengthens hand muscles.
- ★ **Simple crafts:** Let them use stickers, glue sticks or let them tear paper to create art.
- ★ **Dressing practice:** Encourage them to dress themselves and zip, tie or button up their clothes.



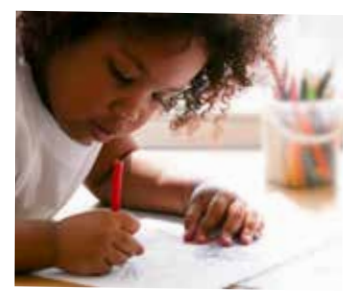
Dingwaga 4 go ya go 6

- ★ **Go sega ka sekere se se siametseng ngwana:** Nna le bone fa ba ntse ba ikatisa go sega pampiri mo meleng e e segiwang.
- ★ **Go ikatisa go kwala:** Ba thuse go gatisa ditlhaka, dinomoro, kgotsa dipopego.
- ★ **Go aga ka diboloko:** Go baya diboloko mo godimo ga tse dingwe go thusa go tokafatsa tomagano ya seatla le leitho.
- ★ **Go thusa mo phaposiboapeelong:** Go fudua, tshela le go obola e ka nna go sidila matsogo go go molemo thata. Gape dirisa nako go ruta bana ba gago ka ga boitekanelo jwa dijo le go di apaya.



4 to 6 years

- ★ **Cutting with child-safe scissors:** Sit with them while they practise snipping paper along cutting lines.
- ★ **Writing practice:** Help them trace letters, numbers, or shapes.
- ★ **Building with blocks:** Stacking blocks helps improve hand-eye coordination.
- ★ **Helping in the kitchen:** Stirring, pouring and peeling can be great hand exercises. Use the time to also teach your children about food hygiene and preparation.



Go dirisa phazele go godisa bokgoni jwa metsamao ya dirwe tsa mmele

Diphazele ke sediriswa se se siameng thata go aga bokgoni jwa metsamao ya mmele le go rarabolola mathata. Simolola ka diphazele tse dikgolo mme o fetele go kwa tse di raraaneng thata fa ba ntse ba gola.

1. Go sela le go baya ditokwana go thusa bana go dirisa menwana ya bone sentle.
2. Go nyalanya ditokwana go maatlafatsa tomagano magareng ga se ba se bonang le ka moo matsogo a bona a tsamayang ka teng.
3. Go feleletsa diphazele go thusa go tlhoma mogopolo le go reetsa.
4. Nna le bone, ba rotloetse, mme le keteke fa ba feditse phazele.



Using jigsaw puzzles to develop fine motor skills

Jigsaw puzzles are a fantastic tool for building fine motor skills and problem-solving abilities. Start simple with large puzzles and move to more complex jigsaws as they get older.

1. Picking up and placing pieces helps children use their fingers precisely.
2. Matching pieces strengthens coordination between what they see and how their hands move.
3. Completing jigsaws helps build attention span and concentration.
4. Sit with them, encourage them, and celebrate when they finish a puzzle.

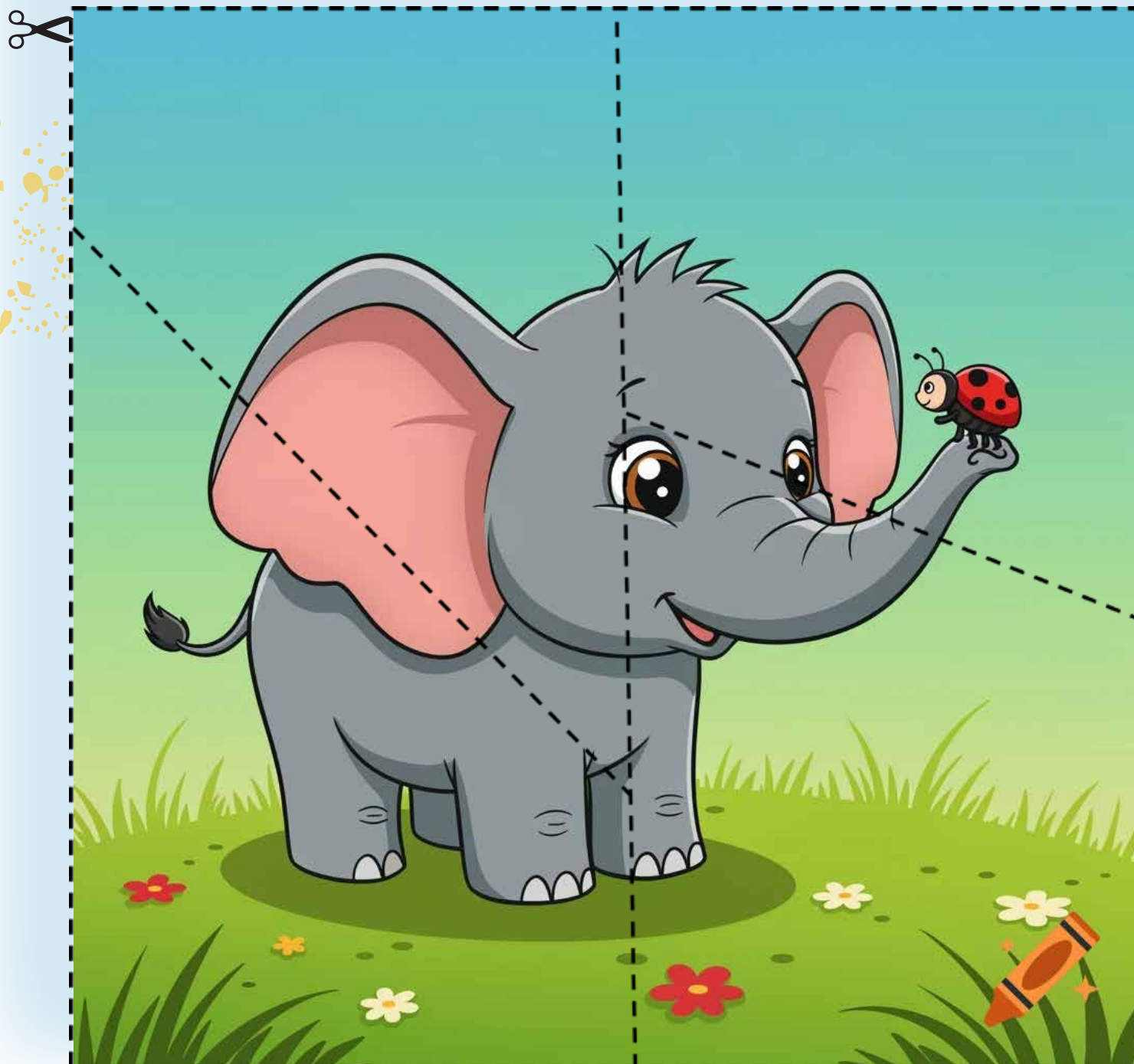
Itirele diphazele tsa gago

1. Sega le go kgomaretsa ditshwantsho tse di botlhofo, tse di mebalabala mo khatebotong e e tiileng.
 2. Thala mela e go segiwang mo go yone go ralala setshwantsho.
 3. Sega go bapa le mela go dira dikarolwana tsa phazele.
- Phazele e e motlhofo e e fa tlase e siametse bana ba dingwaga tse 2 go ya go tse 4.

Make your own puzzles

1. Cut out and paste simple, colourful pictures on strong cardboard.
2. Draw cutting lines across the picture.
3. Cut along the lines to create puzzle pieces.

The simple jigsaw below is suitable for children of 2 to 4 years.



Matsatsi a go keteka ka Dipahalane! Days to celebrate in October!

Mo kgweding eno ya Diphalane, re batla go keteka kgotsa go akanya ka seabe sa botlhokwa se bagodi le barutabana ba nang le sone mo matshelong a bana. Bagodi ke bone ba ba golaganyang le se se ba diragaletseng mo nakong e e fetileng, mme barutabana ke bone ba ba golaganyang le isago ya bone. Gape re batla go gopola gore re ithokomele!

This October, we want to celebrate or think about the important role of older persons and teachers in the lives of children. Older persons are the link to their past, and teachers are the link to their future. We also want to remember to take care of ourselves!



Ka di 1 Diphalane ke Letsatsi la Boditshabats'haba la Bagodi

Goreng le sa etele bagodi kwa lefelong tlhokomelo kgotsa mo baaging ba lona? Iphe nako ya go reetsa mainane a bona, buisang buka mmogo kgotsa ba direle karata.

1 October International Day of Older Persons

Why not visit older persons at a care centre or in your community? Spend some time listening to their stories, read a book together or make a card for them.

Ka di 5 Diphalane ke Letsatsi la Barutabana

Tlhama lebaka ka ga botlhokwa jwa barutabana. Le kwale mo karateng kgotsa o le bokele morutabana mo phaposiboruteng. Dira sengwe se se kgethegileng jaaka go phepafatsa le go kgabisa phaposiborutelo pele ga sekolo kgotsa ka nako ya boikhutso.

5 October Teacher's Day

Compose a poem about the importance of teachers. Write it on a card or recite it to the teacher in class. Do something special like cleaning and decorating the classroom before school or during breaktime.

Ka di 10 Diphalane Letsatsi la Lefatshe la Itsekanelo ya Tlhaloganyo

Go monate go nna kwa ntle! Goreng go sa rulaganngwe setlhopho go phepafatsa phaka ya lona ya selegae le go jala setlhare kgotsa sejalo sengwe sa tikologo? Morago lo itumelele go rapama mo tlhageng lo ntse go buisa buka ya lona ya mmamoratwa!

10 October World Mental Health Day

It's wonderful being outside! Why not organise a group to clean up your local park and plant a tree or some indigenous plants? Then enjoy lying on the grass while you read your favourite book!

Godisa laeaborari ya gago.

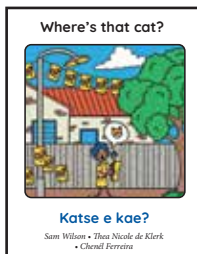
Itirele dibuka tsa sega- o-boloke tse PEDI

Goreng morubisi o sa nke o robala

1. Ntsha letlhare la tsebe **9** la tlaleletso e.
2. Mena letlhare ka bogare go lebagana le mola wa dikhutlo tse dintsho.
3. Le mene ka bogare gape go lebagana le mola wa dikhutlo tse ditata go dira buka.
4. Sega go lebagana le mela ya dikhutlo tse dikhibidu go kgaoganyanya ditsebe.

Katse e kae?

1. Go dira buka eno, dirisa ditsebe **5, 6, 7, 8, 11** le **12**.
2. Tlogela ditsebe 7 le 8 mo gare ga ditsebe tse dingwe.
3. Mena matlhare ka bogare go lebagana le mola wa dikhutlo tse dintsho.
4. A mene ka bogare gape go lebagana le mola wa dikhutlo tse ditata go dira buka.
5. Sega go lebagana le mela ya dikhutlo tse dikhibidu go kgaoganyanya ditsebe.



Grow your own library.

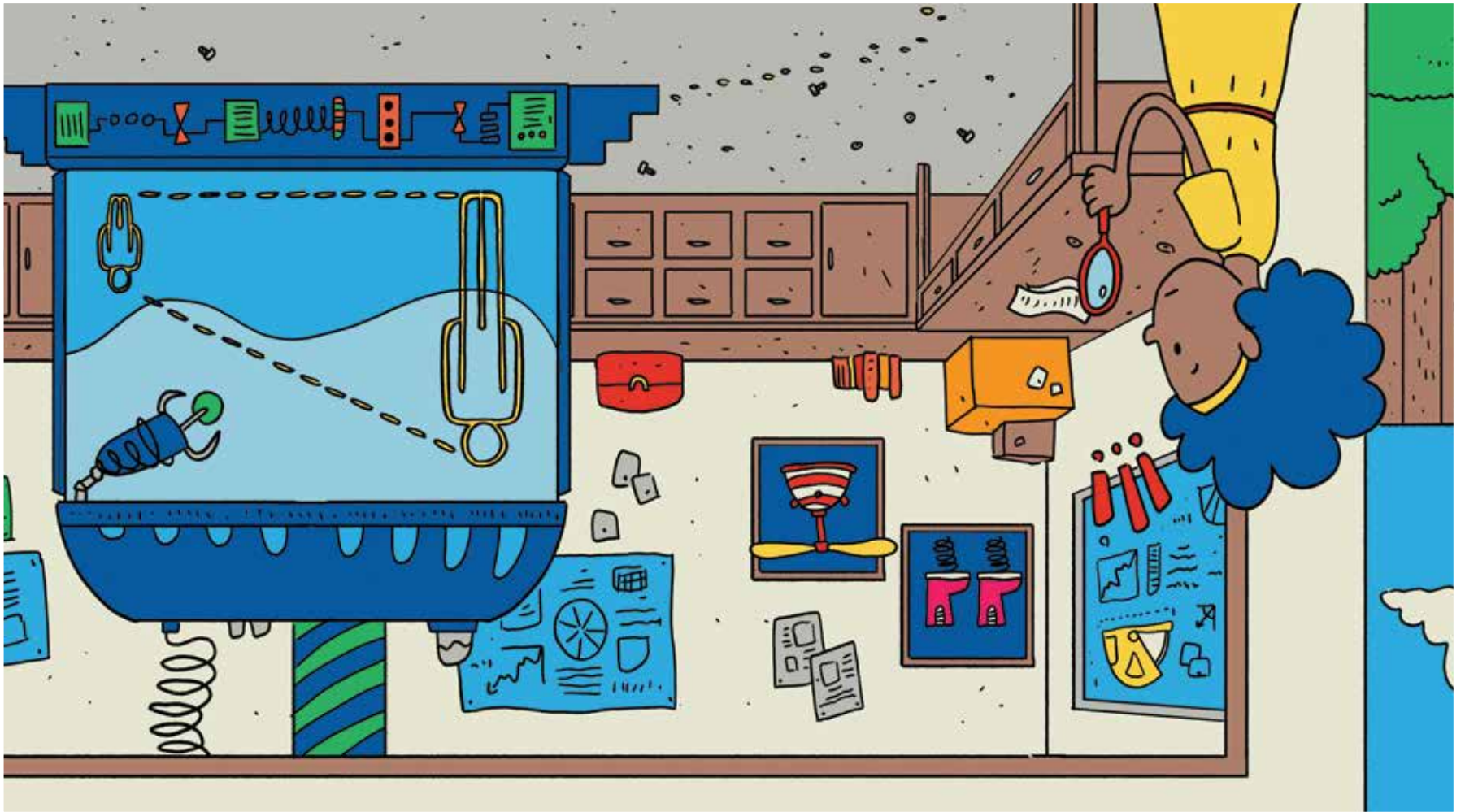
Create **TWO** cut-out-and-keep books

Why the owl never sleeps

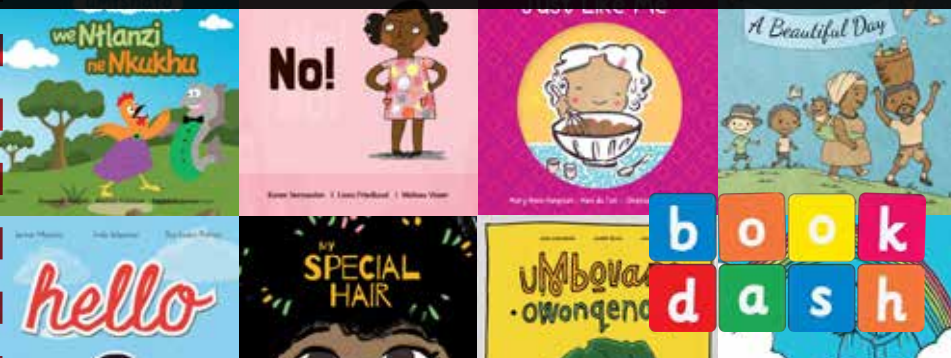
1. Tear off page **9** of this supplement.
2. Fold the sheet in half along the black dotted line.
3. Fold it in half again along the green dotted line to make the book.
4. Cut along the red dotted lines to separate the pages.

Where's that cat?

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.



Lots more free books at bookdash.org



Get story active!

- ★ What happened in this story? Why not page through the story again and tell a friend or family member what is happening in each picture?
- ★ The best thing about a wordless picture book is that you can “read” the story in any language! Which language(s) do you enjoy reading?
- ★ If you had a machine that could make things much smaller, what would you do with it? What would you do if you were really tiny?

Nna le matlhagatlhaga a leinane!

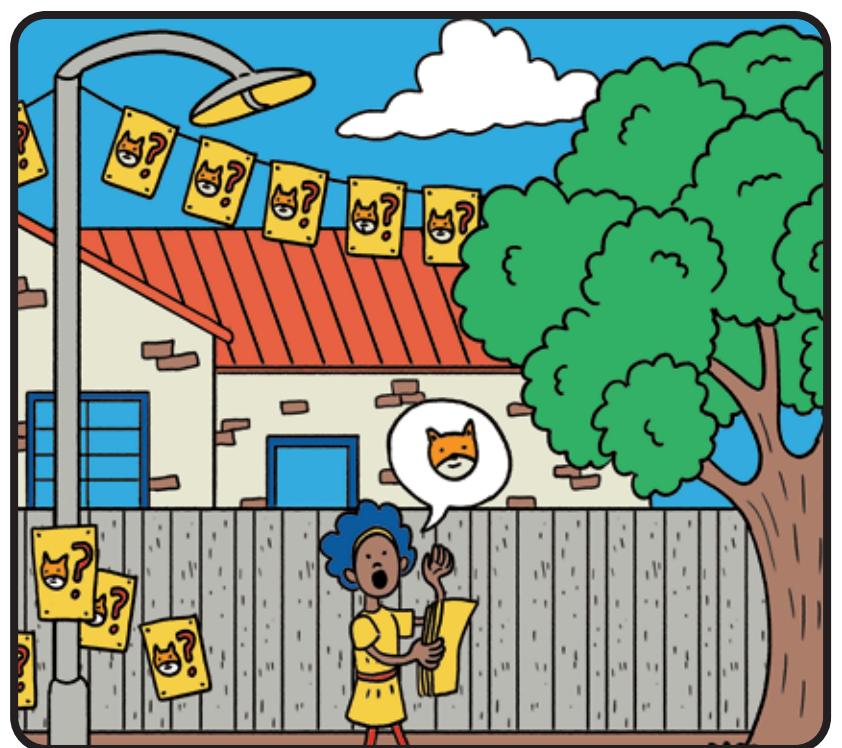
- ★ Go diragetse eng mo leinaneng leno? Ke eng fa o sa bule buka eo gape mme o bolelele tsala ya gago kgotsa mongwe wa lelapa gore go direga eng mo setshwantshong sengwe le sengwe?
- ★ Selo se se molemo ka ga buka ya ditshwantsho e e se nang mafoko ke gore o ka kgona go “buisa” leinane leo ka puo epe fela! O rata go buisa ka (di)puo efe?
- ★ Fa o ne o ka nna le motšhine o o neng o ka dira dilo di le dinnye thata, o ne o ka dira eng ka one? O ne o ka dira eng fa o ne o le monnye thata?

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 ka botlalo, etela mo www.nalibali.org.

Where’s that cat?

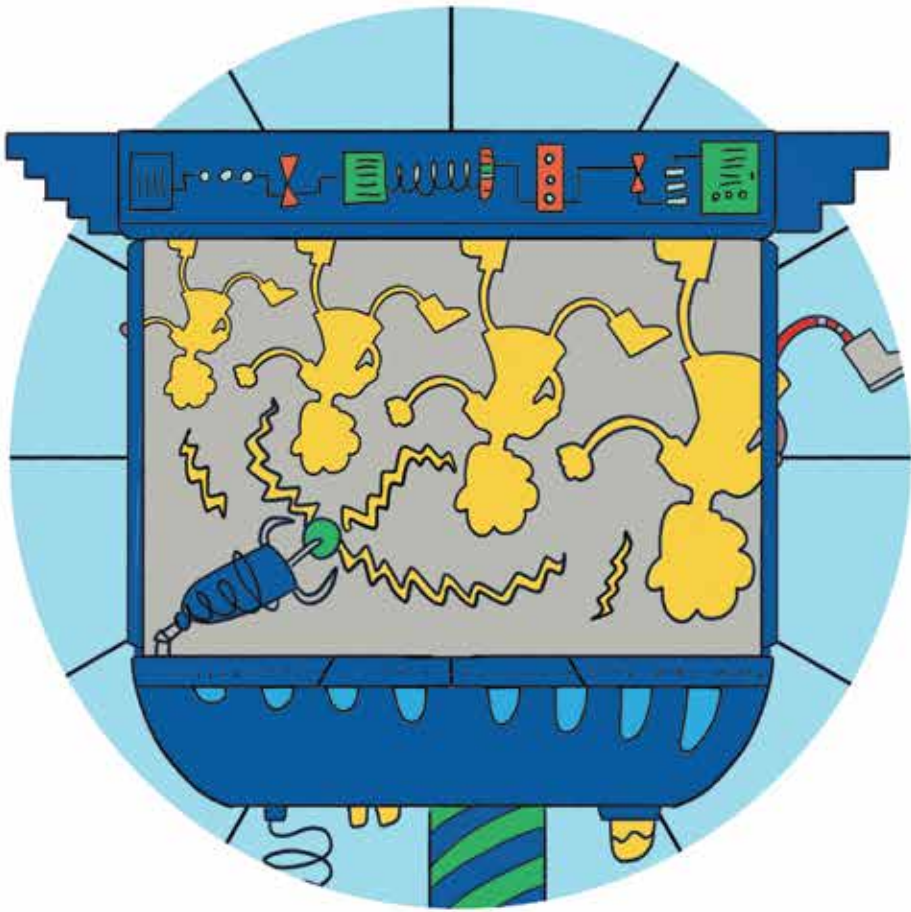
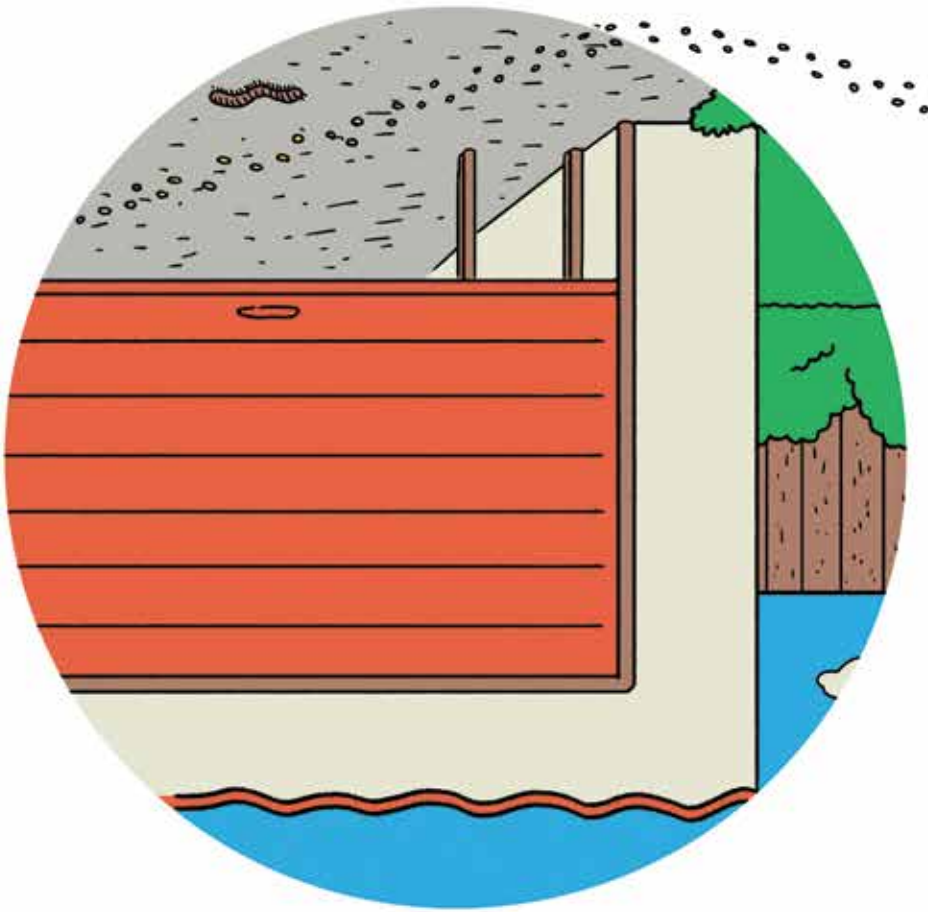


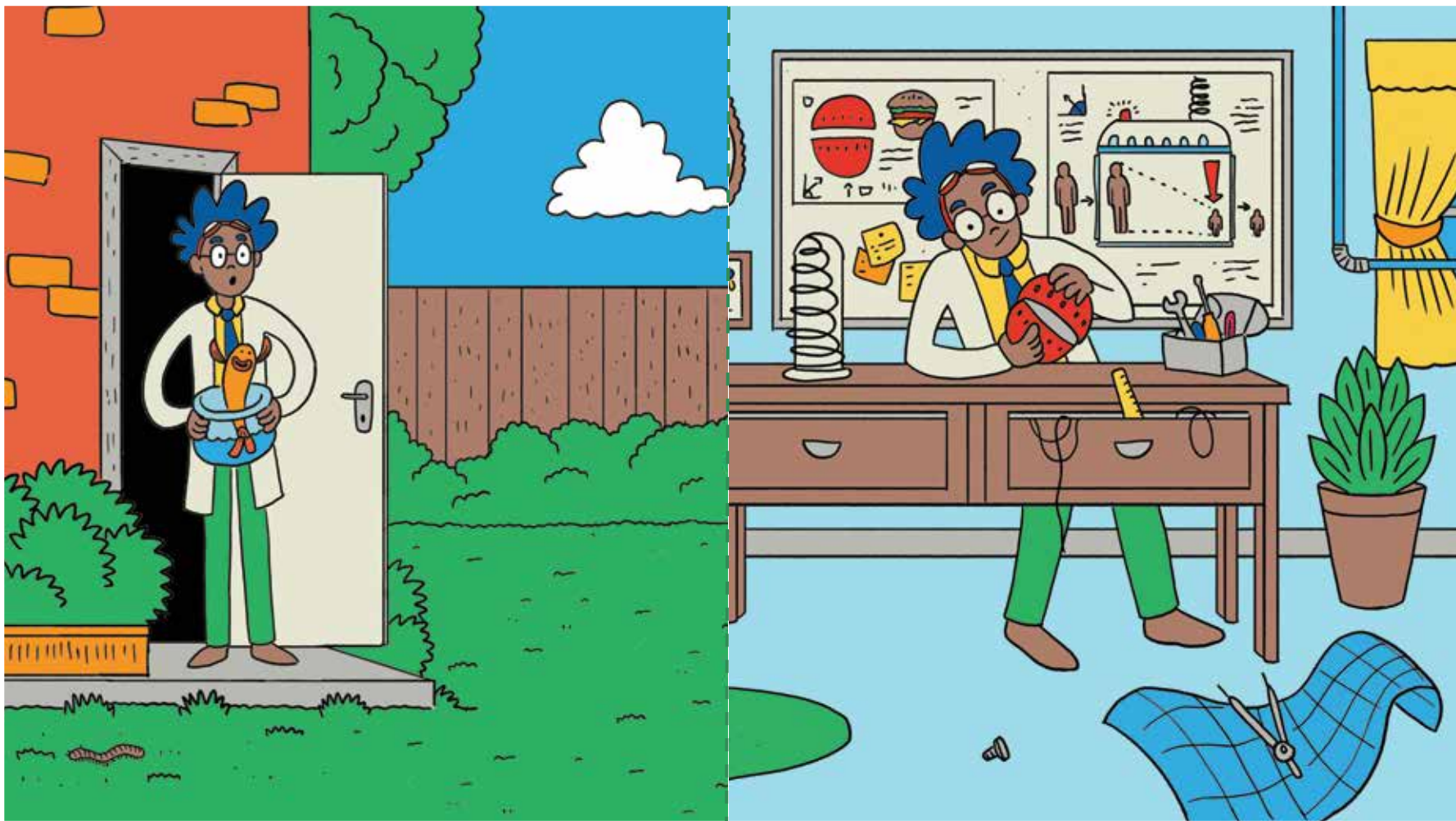
Katse e kae?

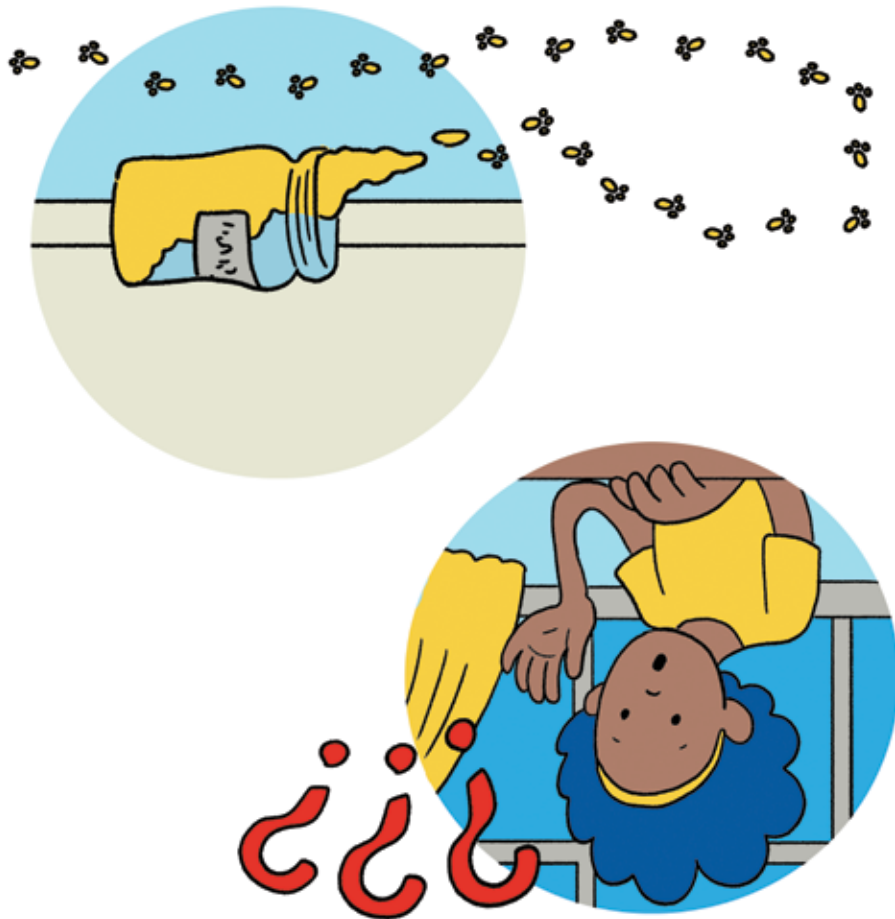
Sam Wilson • Thea Nicole de Klerk
• Chenél Ferreira

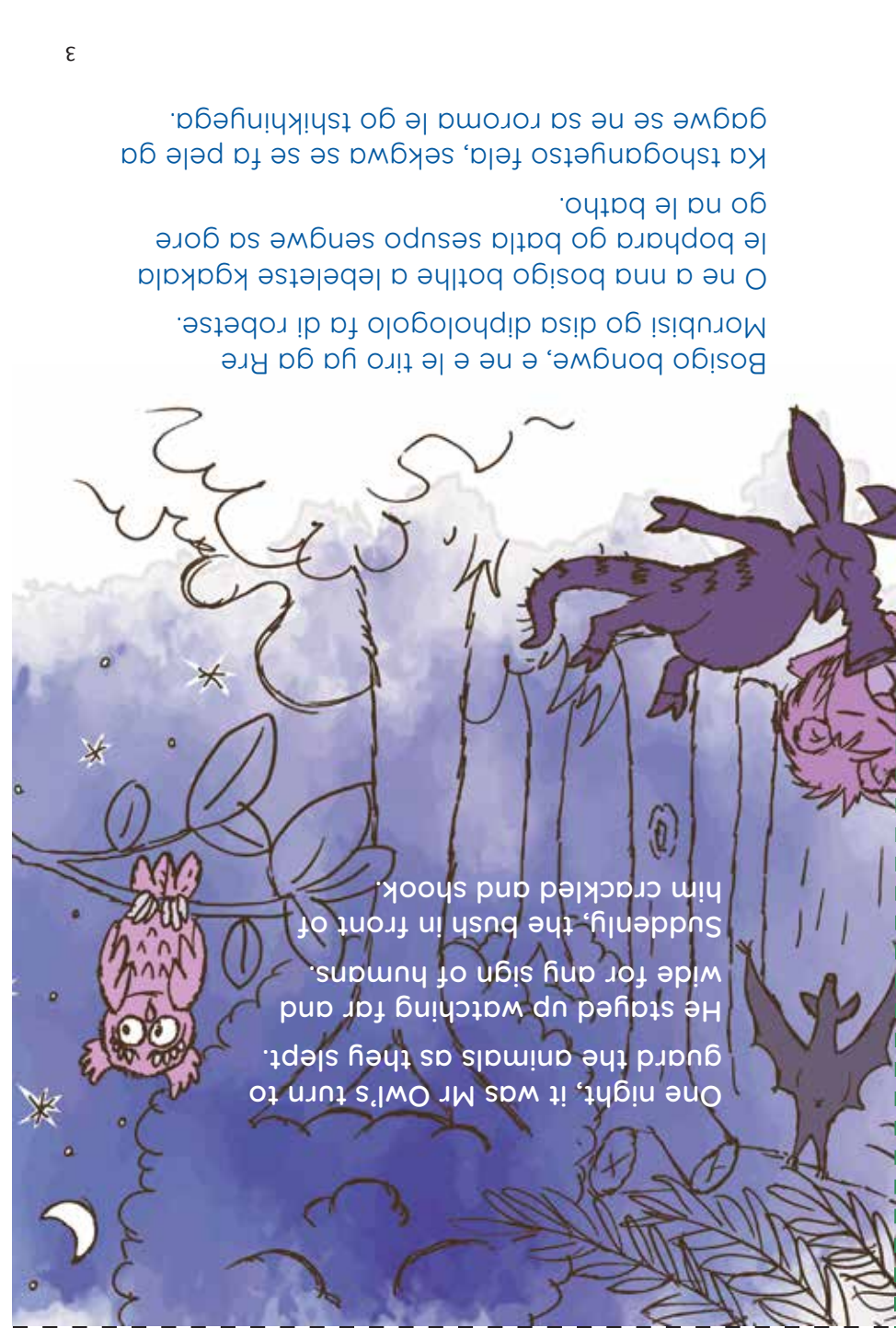
Ideas to talk about: What do you think the story is about when you read the title and look at the cover picture? Do you have a pet? What would you do if it went missing?

Megopolo e re ka buang ka yona: O akanya gore leinane leno le bua ka eng fa o buisa setlhogo seno o bo o leba setshwantsho se se ka fa ntle? A o na le seruiwa sa fa gae? O ne o ka dirang fa se ka nyelela?









Bosigo bongwe, e ne e le tiro ya ga Rre
Morubisi go disa diphologolo fa di robetse.
O ne a nna bosigo botlhe a lebeletse kgakala
le bophara go batla sesupo sengwe sa gore
go na le batho.
Ka tshogangetso fela, sekgwa se se fa pele ga
gagwe se ne sa roroma le go tshikhinyega.

One night, it was Mr Owl's turn to
guard the animals as they slept.
He stayed up watching far and
wide for any sign of humans.
Suddenly, the bush in front of
him crackled and shook.

Ages ago, when rocks were still soft and
trees could talk, all the animals lived on
land in one big shed.
They took care of each other and
protected one another from human trouble
all day and night.



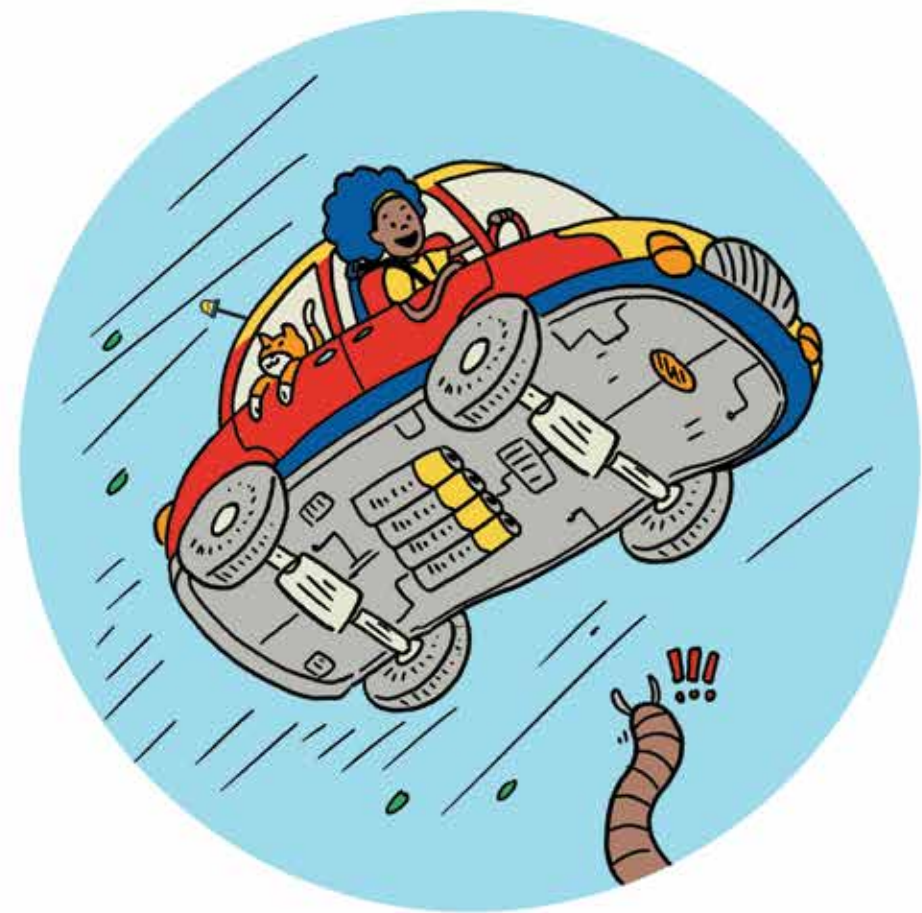
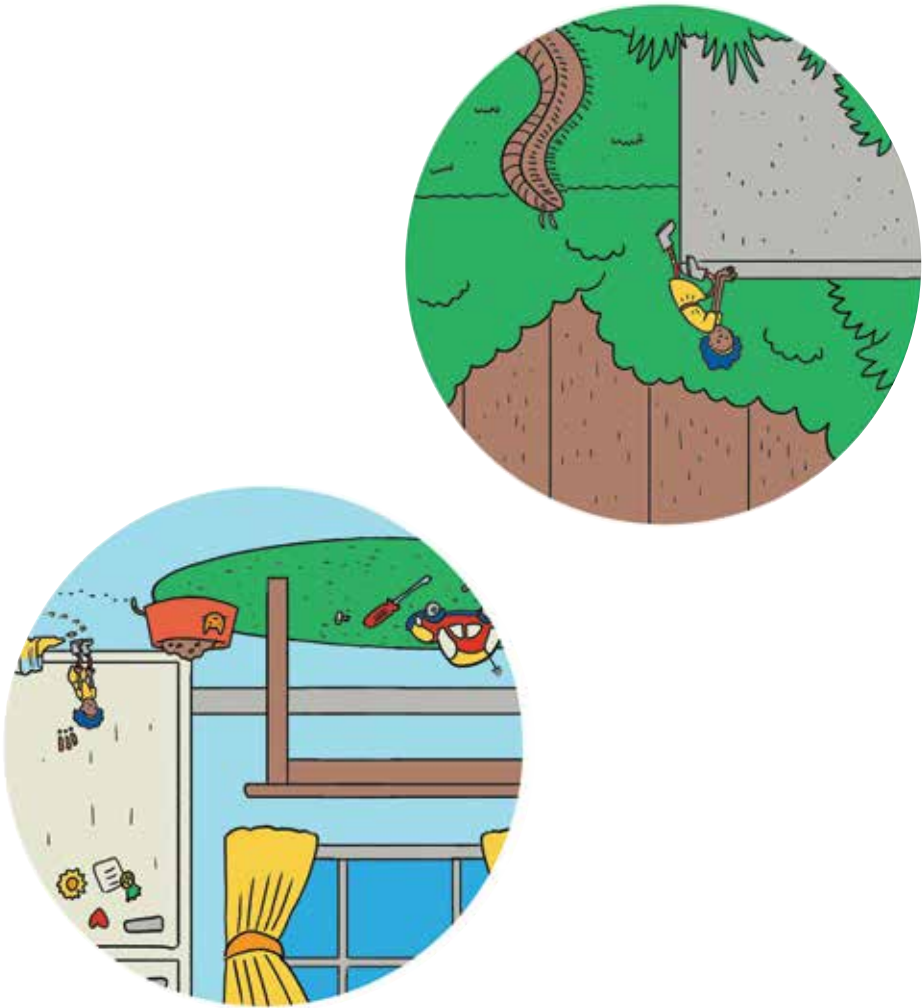
Bogologolo tala, fa majwe a ne a santse
a tobetsega le ditlhare di kgona go bua,
diphologolo tsotlhe di ne di nna mo lefatsheng
ka fa tlase ga ntlwana e le nngwe e kgolo.
Di ne di tlhokomelana le go sireletsana mo
mathateng a batho motshegare le bosigo
jotlhe.

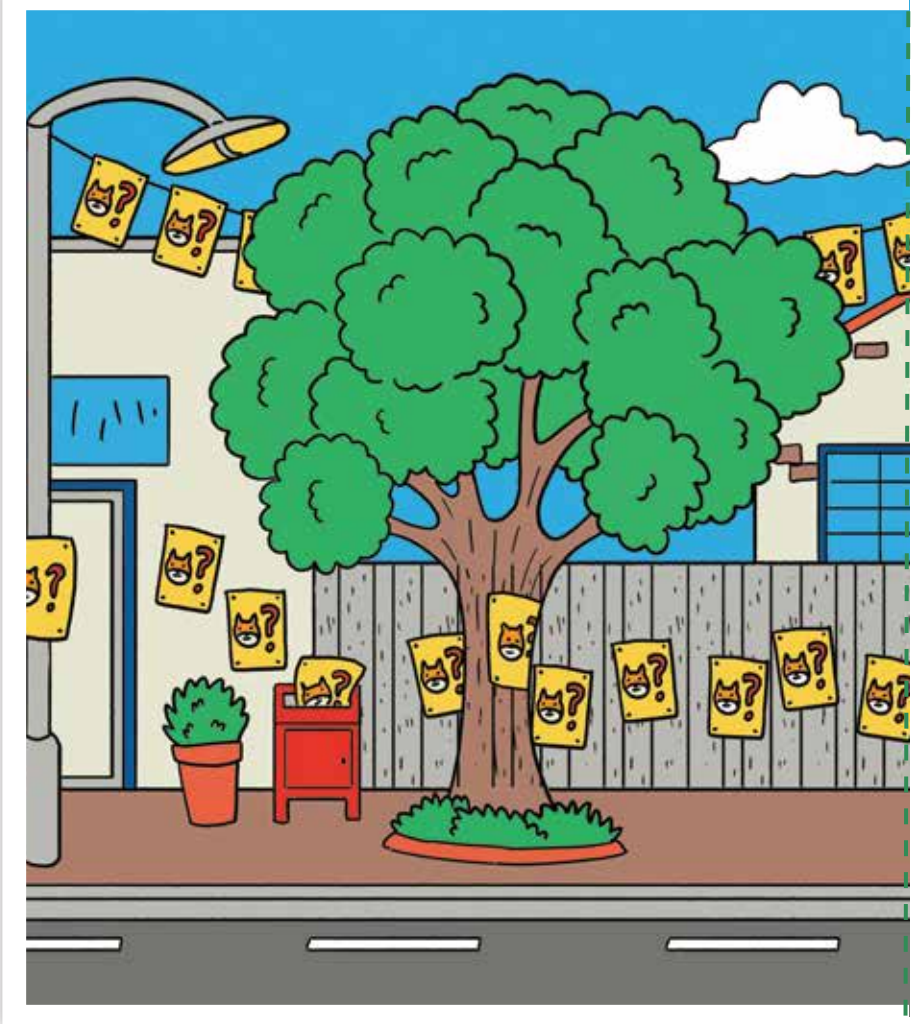
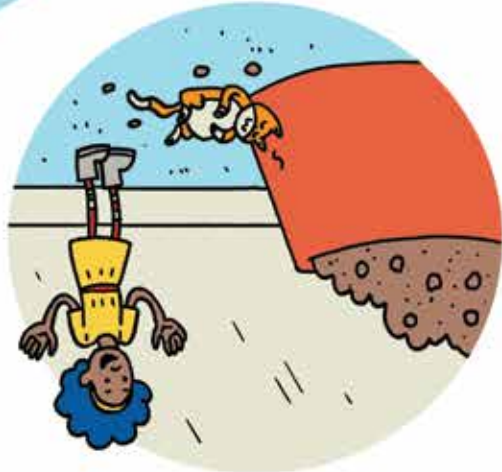


Ditshenekegi di ne tsa iphitlha ka
fa tlase ga mmu.
Diphologolo dingwe di ne tsa
tshabela kwa nokeng mme
tsa seka tsa tlhola di boa.
Dinongane di ne tsa fofela
kwa tengteng ga loapi
bosigo.
Batho ba ne ba tsamaya
ka dikatse, dikgomo le
dintšwa, ba tlogela Rre
Morubisi a tlhabilwe ke
ditlhong.

The insects hid underground.
Some animals ran for the river and never
came back.
The birds flew deep into the night sky.
The humans left with the cats, cows and
dogs, leaving Mr Owl ashamed.

“They must never see me again.”
From that night, he vowed never to show
his face in daylight ... only at night to eat
and stretch his wings.
“Ga ba a tshwanela go mpona gape.”
Go tloga mo bosigong joo, o ne a ikana gore
ga a kitla a tlhola a bonala motshegare ...
fela bosigo o ne a ja le go tsharolola diphuka
tsa gagwe.





Dikgato tsa go kwala leinane

Steps to writing a story

01

Setlhogo se se gogelang
A catchy title

02

Modiragatsimogolo

- Modiragatsimogolo ke mang?
- O nna kae?
- Ke eng se se dirang gore a tlhomologe kgotsa a kgatlhise?

Sekao: "Peba Milo o ne a nna mo lebokosong la mokgwaro le lennye gaufi le lebenkele la go baka. O ne rata go phutha mafofora – fela o ne a tshaba medumo e e kwa godimo."

Main character

- Who is the main character?
- Where do they live?
- What makes them unique or interesting?

Example: "Milo the mouse lived in a tiny matchbox near a bakery. He loved collecting crumbs – but he was scared of loud noises."

03

Kgwetlho

- Modiragatsi wa gago o batla kgotsa o tlhoka eng?
- Ke kgwetlho kgotsa bothata bofe jo bo mo emeng mo tseleng?

Sekao: "Milo o ne a batla go phutha lefofora la boroitho le legolo go feta otlhe a a kileng a nna teng – mme a ne a le ka fa tlase ga onto e e modumo ya lebenkele la go baka."

The challenge

- What does your character want or need?
- What challenge or problem stands in the way?

Example: "Milo wanted to collect the biggest bread crumb ever – but it was right under the bakery's noisy oven."

04

Maiteko le dikgoreletsi

- Bontsha dilo di le pedi kgotsa di le tharo tse modiragatsi a lekang go di dira gore a fenyee kgwetlho.
- Maiteko mangwe le mangwe a tshwanetse go palelwa kgotsa a ka felela ka sengwe se se tshegisang kgotsa se se gakgamatsang.

Sekao:

- O leka go nananela mo teng – fela o lelekisiwa ke katse.
- O aga roboto e e phuthang mafofora a boroitho – fela e a robega.
- O kopa tsala – fela le tsala e a tshaba.

Attempts and obstacles

- Show two or three things the character tries to do to overcome the challenge.
- Each attempt should fail or lead to a funny or surprising twist.

Example:

- He tries sneaking in – but a cat chases him.
- He builds a crumb-collecting robot – but it breaks.
- He asks a friend – but the friend is scared too.

05

Setlhoa kgotsa ntlha ya phetogo

- Eno ke karolo e e kgatlhang thata kgotsa e e amang maikutlo.
- Modiragatsi o a ithuta, o a fetoga, kgotsa o dira sengwe se se pelokgale.

Sekao: "Milo o ne a le bana le letshogo la gagwe, a nanaba ka menwana ya maoto ka fa tlase ga onto, le go tsaya lefofora – ka yone nako e onto ya dira modumo! Fela, lekgetlhong leno, ga a ka a tshaba."

The climax or turning point

- This is the most exciting or emotional part.
- The character learns, changes or does something brave.

Example: "Milo faced his fear, tiptoed under the oven, and grabbed the crumb – right as the oven let out a bang! But this time, he didn't run."

06

Tharabololo

- Kgwetlho e fentswe (kgotsa e amogetswe).
- Modiragatsi o fetogile ka tsela nngwe – o bothale, o pelokgale kgotsa o pelonomi.

Sekao: "Jaanong Milo o phutha mafofora – tota le a fa tlase ga onto. Mme ga a sa tlhole a tshaba medumo e megolo."

Resolution

- The challenge is overcome (or accepted).
- The character is different in some way – smarter, braver or kinder.

Example: "Now Milo collects crumbs – even the ones under the oven. And he's not afraid of loud noises anymore."

07

Mola wa go tswalela (O ka ithophela)

- Polelwana ya bofelo e e sa lebalesegeng kgotsa e e tshegisang e e ka dirang gore o akanye ka sengwe se o tla se dirang mo isagong.

Sekao: "Beke e e latelang, o batla go batla lefofora la kuku ya tshokolete!"

Closing line (optional)

- A memorable or funny final sentence that can hint at a future adventure.

Example: "Next week, he wants to find a chocolate cake crumb!"





Ga go ope yo o tshwanang le Thando

Ka Jason van Rensburg ■ Ditshwantsho ka Clyde Beech



Go kile ga bo go na le mosimane yo o neng a bidiwa Thando yo o neng a nna mo motsaneng wa batshwari ba ditlhapi gaufi le lewatle. Lelapa la ga bo Thando le ne le ntse le itshedisa ka go tshwara ditlhapi le go roba dijo tsa lewatle. Dijo tsa lewatle tse di botlhokwa thata tse ba neng ba di kokoanya e ne e le di-abalone. Abalone e bonwa sewelo mme e ka rekisiwa ka tlhohlwa e e kwa godimo thata go feta tlhapi e ba e tshwereng.

Ke tiro e ntsi go kokoanya di-abalone. Batshwaraditlhapi ba latlhela mekorwana ya bone e mennye e e sa bulegileng mo lewatleng ba bo ba kgweetsa go ya kwa mafikeng. Motho a le mongwe o nna mo mokorong fa ba bangwe ba nwela go ya go tshwara di-abalone. Batho ba ba thabuelang mo metsing ba dirisa thobane ya tshipi go kgorometsa le go goga di-abalone mo matlapeng.



Ba letleletswe go tsaya palo e nnye fela ya di-abalone. Gape, di-abalone di tshwanetse tsa bo di le bogolo jo bo rileng. Go tsaya di-abalone tse dintsi go feta tse di letleletsweng kgotsa go kgobokanya di-abalone tse dinnye ke tlolomolao. Sepodisi sa lewatle se tlhatlhoba bogolo le palo ya di-abalone tse di kgobokantsweng. Fa go na le di-abalone tse dintsi thata kgotsa tse dinnye thata, sepodise se tsaya dijo tsa lewatle, mekoro le didirisiwa tsotlhe tsa go thuma. Go tswa foo ba tshwara disenyi ba bo ba di romela kwa kgolegelong.

Fa rremogolo wa ga Thando a ne a dira, go ne go na le ditlhapi le dijo tsa lewatle tse dintsi tse mongwe le mongwe a neng a ka itshedisa ka tsone. Mme jaanong go ne go na le bothata jo bogolo. Batsomi ba ba seng mo molaong ba ne ba nna ba kukunela mo lewatleng ba utswa ditlhapi le di-abalone tse di tlhohlwakgolo. Gape batsomi ba ba seng mo molaong ba ne ba tshosetsa ka gore ba tla gobatsa mongwe le mongwe yo o neng a ka leka go ba thibela. Batho ba motse ba ne ba tshogile e bile ba galefile.

Thando o ne a sa rate go bona balelapa la gagwe le motse wa gagwe di boga. Batho ba ne ba tshaba go ya kwa lewatleng ka jalo ba ne ba simolola go humanega le go bolawa ke tlala. Thando o ne a swetsa ka gore a dire sengwe go thibela batsomi ba ba tsomang ka tsela e e seng kafa molaong le ditsela tsa bone tse di bosula.

Thando o ne a itse gore batsomi ba ne ba le botlhale, ka jalo o ne a tshwanetwa ke go nna le leano le le botlhale. O ne a itira e kete o batla go nna leloko la segopa sa batsomi ba ba ba seng mo molaong gore a tle a kgone go direla lelapa la gagwe madi. E ne e le mosimanyana fela, ka jalo batsomi ba ba seng mo molaong ba ne ba mo letla go nna motlhokomedi. Fa batsomi ba ba seng mo molaong ba ne ba tswela kwa lewatleng, Thando o ne a nna mo losing a lebeletse sepodisi sa lewatle. Fa a ne a bona sepodisi, o ne a dira letshwao go mekoro go ba tsibosa. Ka tsela eno o ne a dira gore ba mo ikanye.

Bosigo bongwe fa ba le kwa losing lwa lewatle, Thando o ne a nna pelokgale go bua le moeteledipele wa batsomi ba ba seng mo molaong. Thando o ne a hemela kwa teng mme a re, "Ke bone gore sepodise se beile kae di-abalone tsotlhe le mekoro le didirisiwa tse ba di tsereng mo go lona. Nka le isa kwa bobolokelong gore re kgone go di tsaya gape."

Batsomi ba ba seng mo molaong ba ne ba akanya ka ga yone. Ba ne ba rata mogopolo wa go busediwa dilo tsa bone, ka jalo ba ne ba reetsa leano la ga Thando.

"Nka kgona go re tsenya mo bobolokelong go se na ope yo o itseng," Thando o ne a solofetsa jaana a nyenya. "Ntsalake ke mokgweetsi wa teraka mo polasing e e dirang beine mo mokgatsheng. O tshwanetse go isa dibarele tsa beine ka moso thapama. Dibarele tse di fa thoko ga kgoro di tla bo di tletse beine, mme go tla bo go na le dibarele di le thataro tse di se nang sepe kwa morago ga yone. O tla ema fa thoko ga tsela fa e fapogela kwa motseng. Lo tshwanetse lwa bo lo mo letile koo mme fa a tsamaya lo tshwanetse lwa tsena mo bareleng e e se nang sepe. Lo tla re lo ne a tserwe ka dikgoka. Fa mapodisi a bona llori a tla akanya gore bakgotusi ba e latlhile. Ba tla e isa kwa bobolokelong ka gonne ke bosupi. Ba tla tswala llori e e nang le di-abalone, mekoro le didirisiwa tse ba di tsereng mo go lona. Fa ba tswa mo bobolokelong, lo ka tswa mo teng ga dibarele. Lo tla bo lo le mo teng ga bobolokelo go sena ope yo o itseng."

Batsomi ba ba seng mo molaong ba ne ba rata kakanyo eo!

Letsatsi le le latelang sengwe le sengwe se ne sa tsamaya jaaka go rulagantswe. Fa batsomi ba ba seng mo molaong ba ne ba tsena kwa morago ga llori ba ne ba tshega fela fa ba akanya ka go busediwa dilo tsa bone. Beine eno e ne e nkgga monate thata mme ba ne ba swetsa ka gore ba e nwe pele ga ba tsena mo dibareleng. Beine e ne e le monate mo e leng gore ba ne ba sa kgone go gana go nwa e nngwe gape. Ka nako ya fa llori e ne e kgwelediwa mo bobolokelong, batsomi ba ba seng mo molaong ba ne ba tlhapetswe thata.

Thando o ne a iphitlhile kwa ntle ga bobolokelo mme a bona llori e kgwelediwa mo teng. Thando o ne a utlwa batsomi ba ba seng mo molaong ba simolola go opela mo teng ga dibarele. Jaanong e ne e le nako ya go bitsa mapodise. Fa mapodise a ne a bula llori, batsomi ba ba seng mo molaong ba ne ba tlhapetswe thata mo ba neng ba ka se ka ba leka go tshaba. Leano la ga Thando le ne le atlegile, mme batsomi bano ba ne ba tsenngwa mo kgolegelong ka lobaka lo loleele thata.

Batho ba motse ba ne ba itumela fa ba utlwa dikgang tseno. Thando o ne a fedisitse ditsela tse di bosula tsa batsomi ba ba ba ba seng mo molaong mme go ise go ye kae lewatle le ne le tla bo le tletse ka ditlhapi le di-abalone gore baagi ba motse ba kgone go tshela ka boikanyego gape.



Nna le matlhagatlhaga a leinane!

- Ke karolo efe ya leinane e o e ratang thata? Thala setshwantsho go e bontsha.
- A o rata dijo tsa lewatle? Dira lenaane la dijo tse o di ratang go tswa mo lewatleng!

- Goreng lo sa dire dipotsotso le tsala kgotsa leloko la lelapa ka ga go tsoma ka tsela e e seng ka fa molaong? Mongwe wa lona a ka nna mmotsolodi mme yo mongwe a ka nna Thando kgotsa motlhankedi wa sepodisi sa lewatle.



No match for Thando

By Jason van Rensburg ■ Illustrations by Clyde Beech



Story
corner

Once upon a time, a boy named Thando lived in a fishing village by the sea. Thando's family had always made a living by catching fish and harvesting seafood. The most important seafood that they collected was abalone. Abalone is rare and could be sold for much higher prices than the fish they caught.

It is a lot of work to collect abalone. The fishers launch their small open boats into the sea and then row out to the rocks. One person stays in the boat while the rest dive to harvest the abalone. The divers use an iron bar to force and pull the abalone off the rocks.



They are only allowed to take a small number of abalone. The abalone also has to be a certain size. Taking more abalone than allowed or collecting smaller abalone is a crime. The marine police check the size and number of abalone collected. If there is too much abalone or it is too small, the police take away the seafood, the boat and all the diving equipment. Then they arrest the criminals and send them to jail.

When Thando's grandfather was working, there was always plenty of fish and seafood for everyone to earn a living. But now there was a big problem. Poachers kept sneaking in and stealing the fish and precious abalone from the sea. The poachers also threatened to hurt anyone who tried to stop them. The villagers were afraid and angry.

Thando hated to see his family and village suffer. The people were afraid to go to sea so they became poor and hungry. Thando decided to do something to stop the poachers and their wicked ways.

Thando knew the poachers were clever, so he had to have a clever plan. He pretended that he wanted to join the gang of poachers to earn money for his family. He was just a boy so the poachers let him work as a lookout. While the poachers went out to sea, Thando stayed on the shore and watched for the marine police. If he saw the police, he signalled to the boats to warn them. In this way he earned their trust.

One night on the beach, Thando plucked up the courage to speak to the leader of the poachers. Thando took a deep breath and said, "I have found out where the police keep all the abalone and boats and equipment they have taken from you. I can take you to the warehouse so we can take these things back."

The poachers thought about it. They liked the idea of getting their things back, so they listened to Thando's plan.

"I can get us inside the warehouse without anyone knowing," Thando promised with a smile. "My cousin is a truck driver for a wine farm in the valley. He has to make a delivery of barrels of wine tomorrow afternoon. The barrels next to the door will be full of wine, but there will be six empty barrels behind them. He will stop next to the road at the turn-off to the village. You must be waiting there, and when he leaves, you must get into the empty barrels. He will say he was hijacked. When the police find the truck, they will think the hijackers abandoned it. They will take it to the warehouse because it is evidence. They will lock up the truck with the abalone, boats and equipment that they took from you. When they leave the warehouse, you can get out of the barrels. You will be inside the warehouse without anyone knowing."

The poachers liked the idea!

The next day, everything went according to plan. When the poachers got into the back of the truck they were laughing at the thought of getting their things back. The wine smelled very good and they decided to drink some before they climbed into the barrels. The wine tasted good, so they could not resist drinking more. By the time the truck was driven into the warehouse, the poachers were quite drunk.

Thando was hiding outside the warehouse and saw the truck being driven in. Thando heard the poachers start singing in the barrels. Now it was time to call the police. When the police opened the truck, the poachers were too drunk to try to run away. Thando's plan had worked, and the poachers were sent to prison for a very long time.

The village celebrated when they heard the news. Thando had put an end to the poachers' wicked ways and soon the sea would be full of fish and abalone for the villagers to make an honest living again.



Get story active!

- What is your favourite part of the story? Draw a picture to show it.
- Do you like seafood? Make a list of your favourite foods from the sea!

- With a friend or family member, why not role-play an interview about poaching? One of you can be the interviewer and the other can be Thando or a marine police officer.

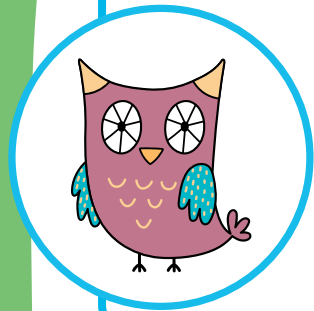
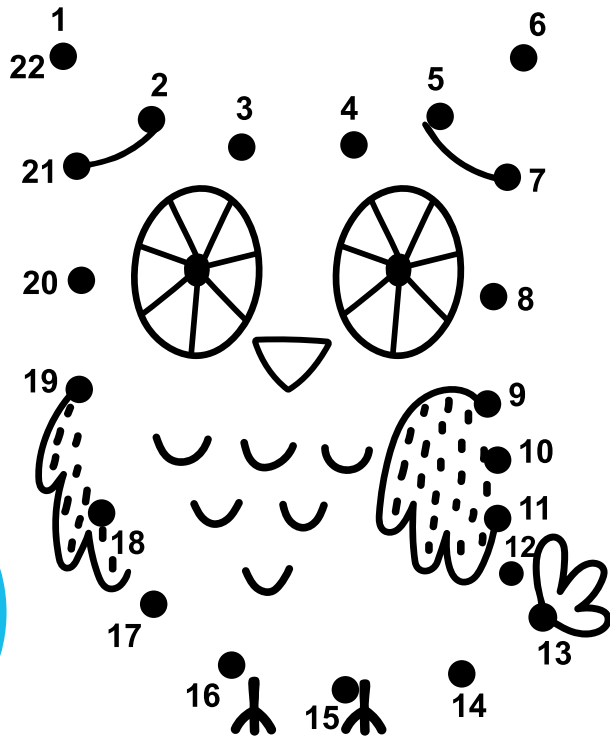
Monate wa Na'ibali



1.

Golaganya dikhutlo go thala morubisi o montle. Khalara setshwantsho sa gago.

Connect the dots to draw a cute owl. Colour in your picture.



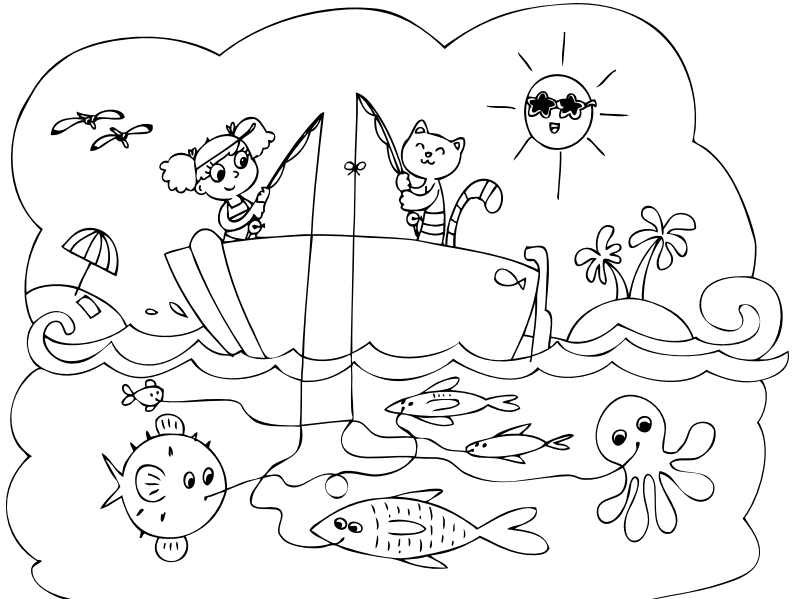
Nal'ibali fun



2.

Thumi le katse ya gagwe ba ile go tshwara ditlhapi. Thumi o tshwere eng? Katse e tshwere eng? Khalara setshwantsho.

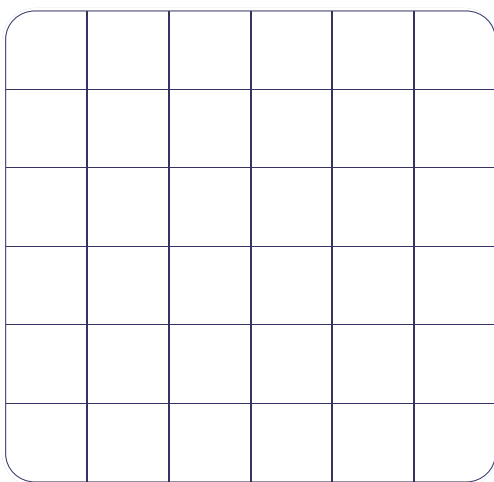
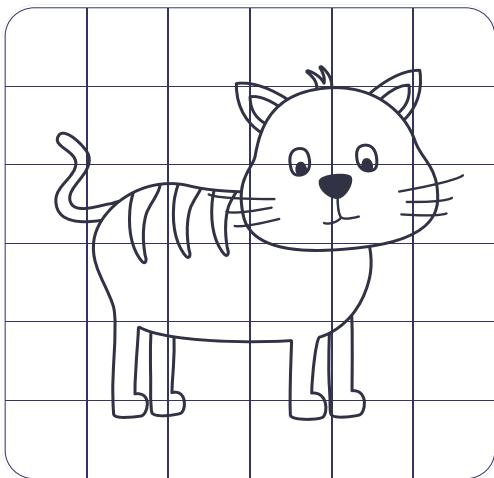
Thumi and her cat went fishing. What did Thumi catch? What did the cat catch? Colour in the picture.



3.

Kopolola katse. Dirisa keriti go go thusa. O ka nna wa khalara mo ditshwantshong ka bobedi o dirisa mebala e e farologaneng.

Copy the cat. Use the grid to help you. You can colour in both pictures using different colours.



4.

Ke selo sefe se se monate se Neo a se rekileng? Khalara setshwantsho.

What treat did Neo buy? Colour in the picture.



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

Nal'ibali is here to motivate and support you. Contact us in any of these ways:



Produced by The Nal'ibali Trust. Translation by ZabeNguni Media (Pty) Ltd. Nal'ibali character illustrations by Rico.

UMLAZI
EYETHU

POLOKWANE
OBSERVER

