

NAL'IBALI

Tinyatselo letilula tekubhalela bantwana

Kubhalela bantwana tincwadzi nobe tindzaba kungaba yintfo lejabulisako nalenikana umvuzo! Indzaba lekahle yebantwana kufanele ibhalwe ngekucabangela umfundzi.

1. UBHALELA BANI?

Tindzaba netincwadzi kufanele tihlangabetane netidzingo tebantwana kanye netikhatsi tabo tekutinta.

- Iminyaka le-0-3 budzala:** Sebentisa emagama langaphasi kwala-100, lanesigci, kuphindzaphindza kanye nemidwwebo lenemdladla, lefanele.
- Iminyaka le-3-5 budzala:** Tincwadzi tetitfombe (emagama la-100-500) kufanele tibonakale futsi tijabulise, vama kusebentisa umlotelo/tilandzelo.
- Iminyaka le-5-7 budzala:** Bafundzi labashesha kufundza (emagama lange-500-1 500) tinehluko letimfisa futsi tisebentisa silumagama lesilula.
- Iminyaka le-7-9 budzala:** Tincwadzi tehluko tingaba ngemagama la-1 000-10 000, tibe nesakhiwo lesicacile kanye netakhawondzaba letincane letilula.
- Iminyaka le-9-12 budzala:** Letincwadzi leti tindze futsi tehlwaya imibono lemankimbonkimbo.

2. YINI LEYENTA INDZABA YEBANTFWANA LENEMANDLA?

1. Khetsa ingcikitsi nobe umlayeto bantwana labatawuvisa, njengebungani, sibindzi nobe umcabango.
2. Yakha umlingisi loyinsika (umlingisi lomkhulu) labangattfananisa naye. Umlingisi lomkhulu uvame kuba ngumntwana noma silwane lesinelilukulu, lesinemusa noma lesinesibindzi.
3. Yenta sibekandzaba sakho sibe lula.
4. Ekucaleni kwendzaba, yefula umlingisi wakho bese uchaza sibekandzawo.
5. Chaza ngalokucacile inkinga nobe insayeya umlingisi lomkhulu lokufanele ayincobe.
6. Vumela umlingisi atame (futsi ehluleke!) kusombulula inkinga. Ngemuva kwaloko yenta lomlingisi aphindze atame futsi.
7. Lenzaba idzinga lokutawuba yimbangela yekugucuka kwetintfo nobe luvufondzaba nangabe lenkinga seyilungisiwe noma-ke seyisonjuluwe.

3. EMASU EKWENTA INDZABA YAKHO IGCAWE

- Sebentisa imisho lemifishane, lehambisana neminyaka yabo kanye nesilulumagama lesitayelekile.
- Umlotelo/silandzelo, sigci nekuphindzaphindza kukahle kakhulu kubafundzi labancane.
- Ekupheleni kwalendzaba, umlingisi wakho kufanele kutsi sewukhulile nobe sewuntjintjile.
- Fundza indzaba yakho ngekuphimisa kute ubone imisho lengakujabulisi.
- Susa nobe yini lenciphisa sivinini sendzaba.

BUKA LIKHASI LE-13 MAYELANA NENKHOMBANDLELA YEKUBHALA INDZABA!

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.

KUCALA NGENDZABA.



Kuhlanyela Likhono Lekufundza Nekubhala!

Kutfufukisa emakhono emisipha lemincane kusuka ku-0 kuya eminyakeni le-6 budzala

Literacy Seeds!

Developing fine motor skills from 0 to 6 years



Batali labatsandzekako kanye nebanakekeli bebantwana labancane, kubalulekile kusita bantwana benu kutsi batfufukise emakhono emisipha yabo lemincane. Emakhono emisipha lemincane nguleminyakato lemincane lesiyentako sisebentisa imisipha lesetandleni, eminweni kanye nasetihlakaleni tefu. Lamakhono abalulekile emisebentini yemalanga onkhe njengekutsatsa nekusebentisa tintfo letincane, kubopha tintsambo teticatfulo nemabhande, kudweba nekupenda kanye nekubhala.

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.

Imisebenti yayo yonkhe iminyaka yebudzala



Activities for every age



Kusuka ekutalweni kuye eminyakeni le-2 budzala

- ★ **Sikhatsi sesisu:** Uma bantwana batifuca uma balele ngetisu tabo, bacinisa imikhono netandla tabo.
- ★ **Kubamba emathoyisi:** Kuhlutfula nekubamba emathoyisi latsambile kusita bantwana kutsi bacinise iminwe yabo.
- ★ **Kudla lokudliwa ngesandla:** Uma umntwana wakho asakhona kuhlala futsi asakhona nekudla kudla lokucinile, banike tintfo letincane tekudla lokutsambile kutsi batidlise bona ngekwabo futsi bakhe kulawula kweminwe yabo.
- ★ **Imidlalo yekushaya tandla nekubhumbudza:** Lemidlalo isekela kusebentisana kwetandla kanye nesigci futsi iyajabulisa kakhulu!



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!

Beminyaka le-2 kuya kule-4

- ★ **Kudweba nekufaka imibala:** Kudweba nekufaka imibala kutfufukisa kusebentisana kwesandla nemehlo emntwana wakho kanye nekulawula kwakhe sihlakala neminwe.
- ★ **Kutijabulisa ngenhlama yekudlala:** Kukhama, kugicita kanye nekufacata inhlama yekudlala kucinisa imisipha yesandla.
- ★ **Imisebenti yetandla lelula:** Bavumele basebentise titikha, iglulukhi noma bavumele kutsi badzabule emaphepha bakhe buciko.
- ★ **Kutetayeta kutigcoka:** Bakhutsate kutsi batigcokise bona ngekwabo futsi bavale iziphu, babophe noma bafase emakinobho etimphahleni tabo.



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.



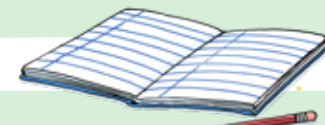
Labaneminyaka le-4 kuya kule-6

- ★ **Kusika ngesikelo lesiphephile kubantwana:** Hlala nabo ngesikhatsi batetayeta kusika emaphepha emigceni lekusikwa kuyo.
- ★ **Kutetayeta kubhala:** Basite balandzelele tinhlavumagama, tinombolo nobe bobunjwa.
- ★ **Kwakha ngemabhlokhi:** Kutakisha emabhlokhi kusita kwenta kancono kusebentisana kwesandla nemehlo.
- ★ **Kusita ekhishini:** Kutamatisa, kutsela kanye nekucata kungaba kusebentisa tandla lokukahle kakhulu. Sebentisa leso sikhatsi kute uphindze ufundzise bantwana bakho ngekuhlanteka kwekudla kanye nekukulungiselela.



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.



Kusebentisa emaphazili e-jigsaw kute utfutukise emakhono emisipha lemincane

Emaphazili e-jigsaw alithulusi lelimangalisako lekwa kha emakhono emisipha lemincane kanye nemakhono ekusombulula tinkinga. Cala kalula ngemaphazili lamakhulu bese wendlulela kuma-jigsaw lashube kakhulu njengoba bakhula.

1. Kutsatsa nekubeka tinctu kusita bantfwana kutsi basebentise iminwe yabo ngalokungiko.
2. Kumatanisa tinctu kucinisa kusebentisana emkhatsini waloko labakubonako nendlela tandla tabo letihamba/nyakata ngayo.
3. Kuhlenganisa ema-jigsaw kusita kwakha sikhatsi sekutiinta kanye nekugala.
4. Hlala nabo, ubakhutsate futsi nibungate uma sebayicedzile iphazili yabo.



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.

Takhele yakho iphazili

1. Sika ukhiphe bese unamatsisela tiffombe letilula, letimibalabala emakhadibhodini lacinile.
2. Dwweba imigca lokutawusikwa kuyo kuso sonkhe lesitfombe.
3. Sika kuyo yonkhe lemigca kute wakhe iphazili.

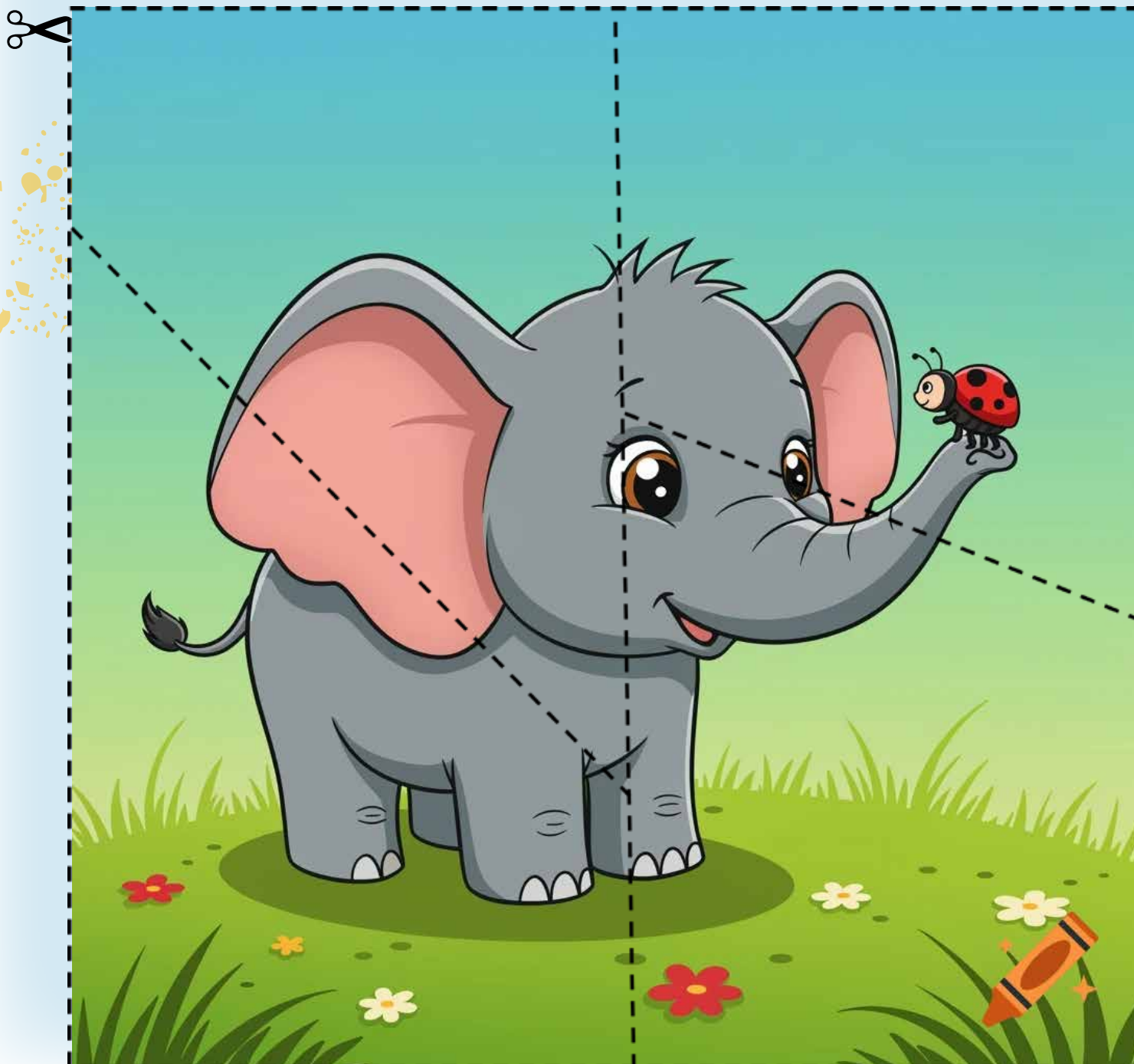
Le-jigsaw lelula lengentasi ilungele bantfwana labaneminyaka lemi-2 kuya kule-4 budzala.



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.



Emalanga labungatwa ngeMphala! Days to celebrate in October!

Kulenyanga yeMphala, sifuna kugubha nobe sicabange ngendzima lebalulekile yebantfu labadzala nabothishela etimphilweni tebantfwana. Bantfu labadzala basichumanisi sesikhatsi sabo lesengcile bese kutsi bothishela basichumanisi selikusasa labo. Sifuna futsi nekhumbula kutinakekela!

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!



Mhla lu-1 Imphala Lilanga Lemhlaba Lebantfu Labadzala

Kungani ungavakasheli bantfu labadzala esikhungweni sekunakekelwa nobe emmangweni wangakini? Citsani sikhatsi nilalele tindzaba tabo, nifundze incwadzi nindzawonye nobe nibakhele likhadi.

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.

Mhla ti-5 Imphala Lilanga Labothishela

Yakha inkondlo lekhumla ngekubaluleka kwabothishela. Yibhale ekhadini nobe ulifundzele thishela ekhasini. Yenta intfo lekhetsekile njengekhlanta nekuhlobisa liklasi ngembi kwekungena kwesikolwa nobe ngesikhatsi selikhefu.

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.

Mhla tinge-25 Imphala Lilanga Lemhlaba Lekuphila Kahle Kwengcondvo

Kuhle kakhulu kuba ngaphandle! Kungani ungahleli licembu lekuhlanta ipaki yasendzaweni yakini bese uhlanyela sihlahla nobe letinye titjalo temdzabu? Ngemuva kwaloko jabulela kulala etjanini ngesikhatsi ufundza incwadzi yakho loyitsandzako!

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!

Khulisa umtapolwati wakho.

Takhele **TIMBILI** tincwadzi letisikwa tikhishwe bese tiyagcinwa

Kungani sikhova singalali

1. Dzabula likhasi le- **9**
2. Goba leliphapha libe yihhafu ulandzele umugca wemacashati lamnyama.
3. Ligobe libe yihhafu futsi ulandzele umugca longemacashati laluhlata kute kwakhe incwadzi.
4. Sika ulandzele imigca lengemacashati labovu kwehlukana emakhasi.

Likuphi likati?

1. Kute wakhe lencwadzi sebentisa likhasi le- **5, 6, 7, 8, 11** kanye nele- **12**.
2. Gcina likhasi le-7 nele-8 ekhatsi kulalamanye emakhasi.
3. Goba lamaphepha abe yihhafu ulandzele umugca lomnyama longemacashati.
4. Wagobe abe yihhafu futsi ulandzele umugca longemacashati laluhlata kwenta lencwadzi.
5. Sika ulandzele imigca lebovu lengemacashati kwehlukana lamakhasi.



Grow your own library.

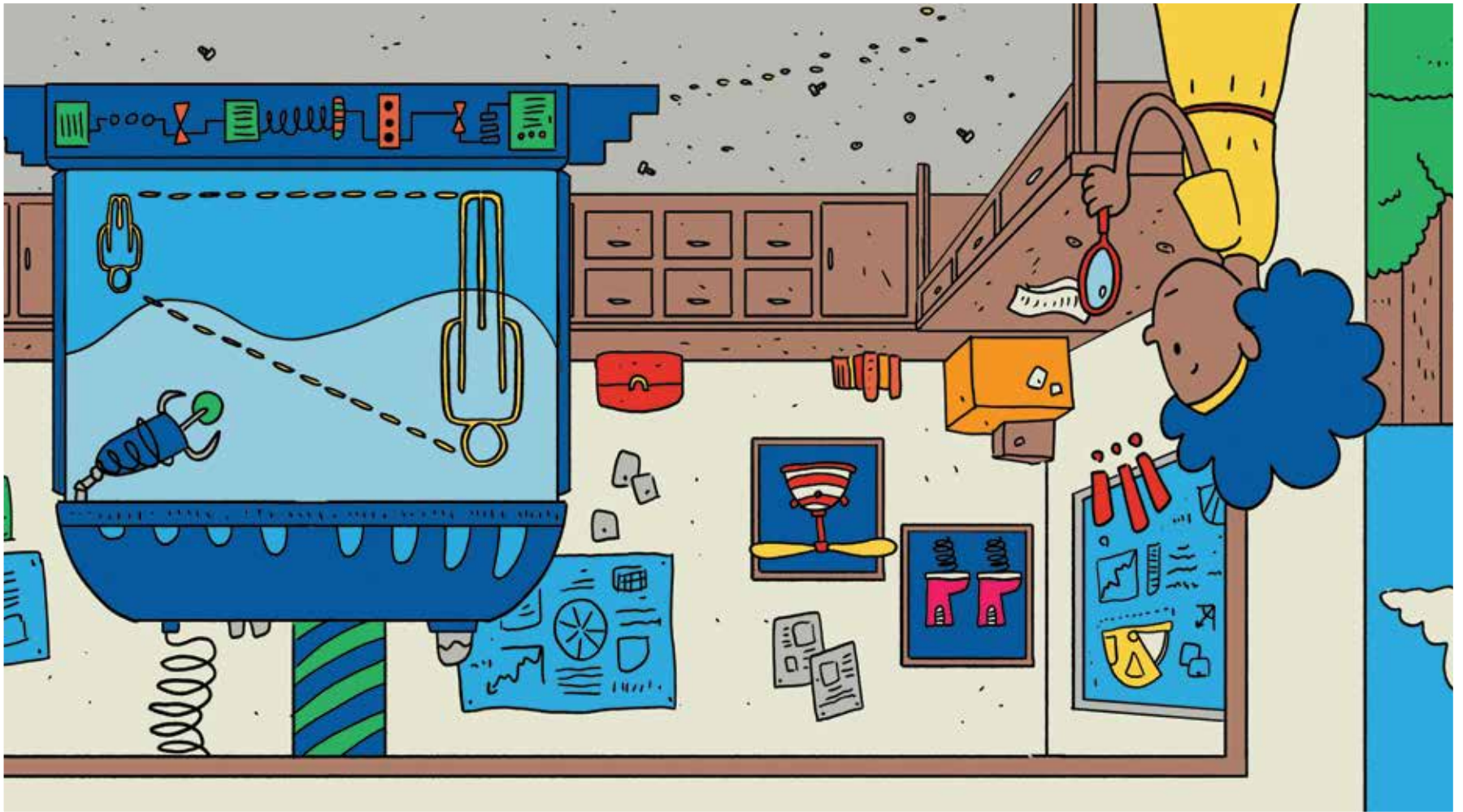
Create **TWO** cut-out-and-keep books

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?

Yenta indzaba ibe nemdlandla!

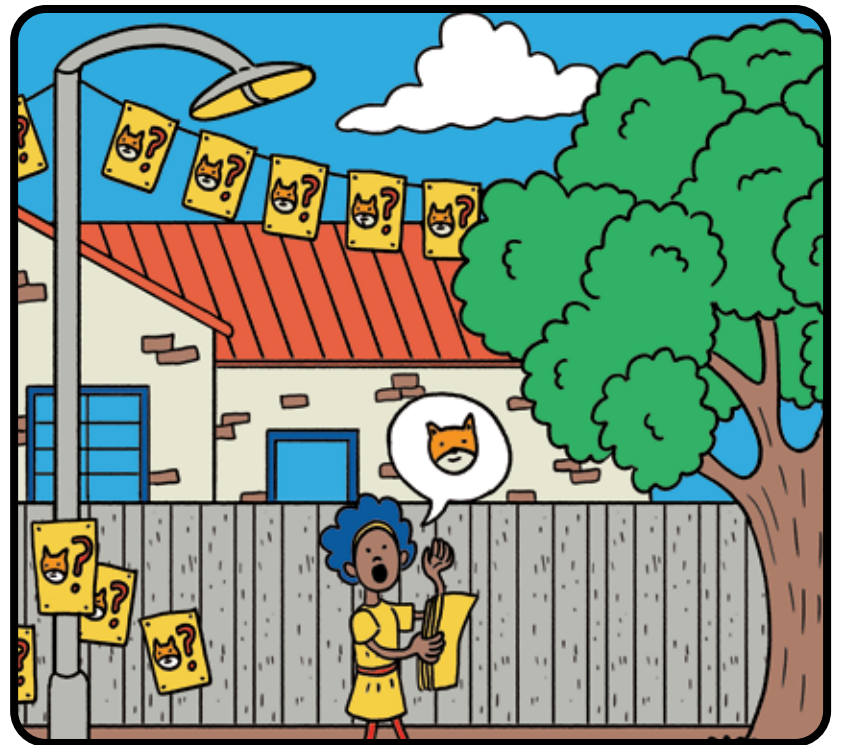
- ★ Kwentekeni kulenzaba? Kungani ungaphindze futsi ufundze lenzaba bese utjela umngani wakho nobe lilunga lemndeni kutsi kwentekani esitfombeni ngasinye?
- ★ Intfo lenhle kakhulu ngencwadzi lenetifombe lete emagama kutsi 'ungayifundza' lenzaba nganoma nguluphi lulwimi! Nguluphi lulwimi lojabulela kufundza ngalo?
- ★ Kube bewunemshini longenta tintfo tibe tincane kakhulu, yini bewungayenta ngawo? Yini longayenta kube bewumncane kakhulu?

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



INal'ibali ngumkhankhaso wavelonkhe wekufundzela kutijabulisa kuvusa nekucinisa lisiko lekufundza eNingizimu Afrika yonkhana. Kutfola lolunye lwati, vakashela www.nalibali.org

Where's that cat?

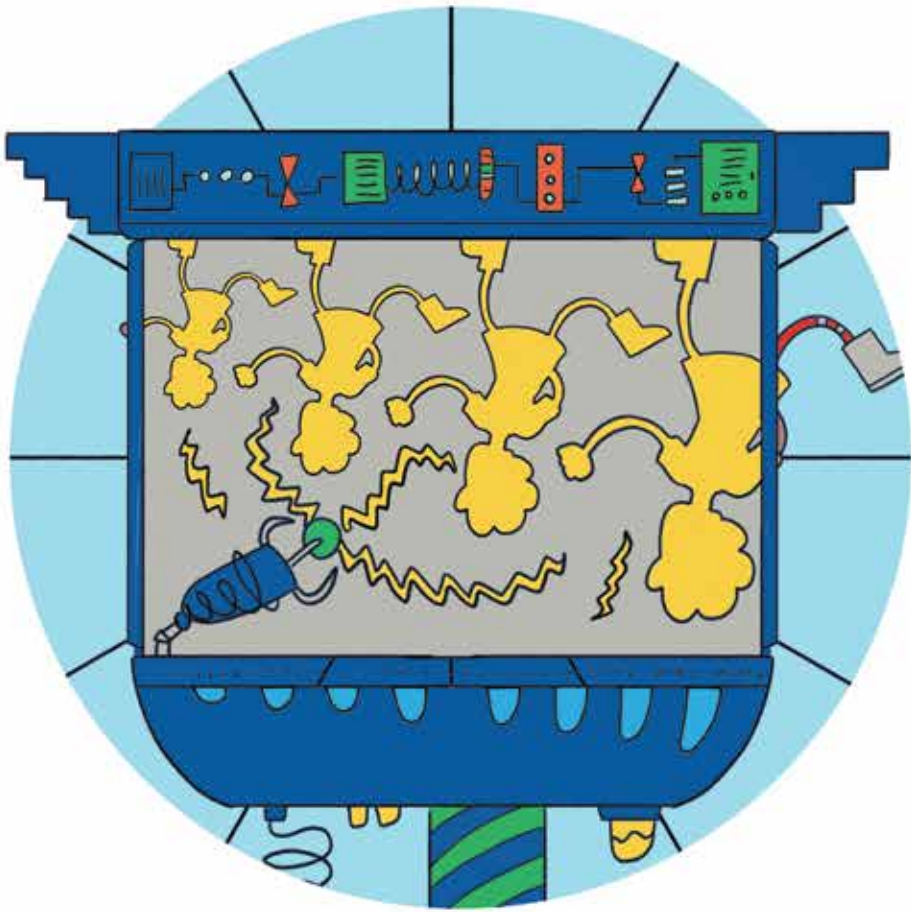
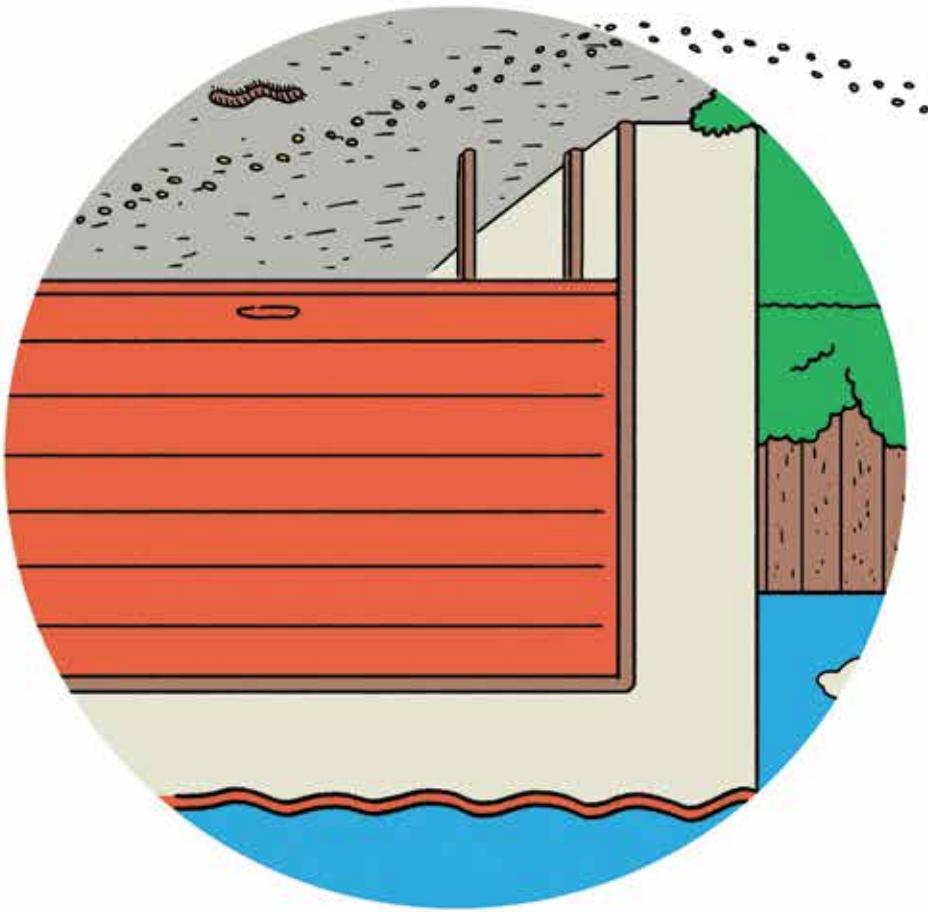


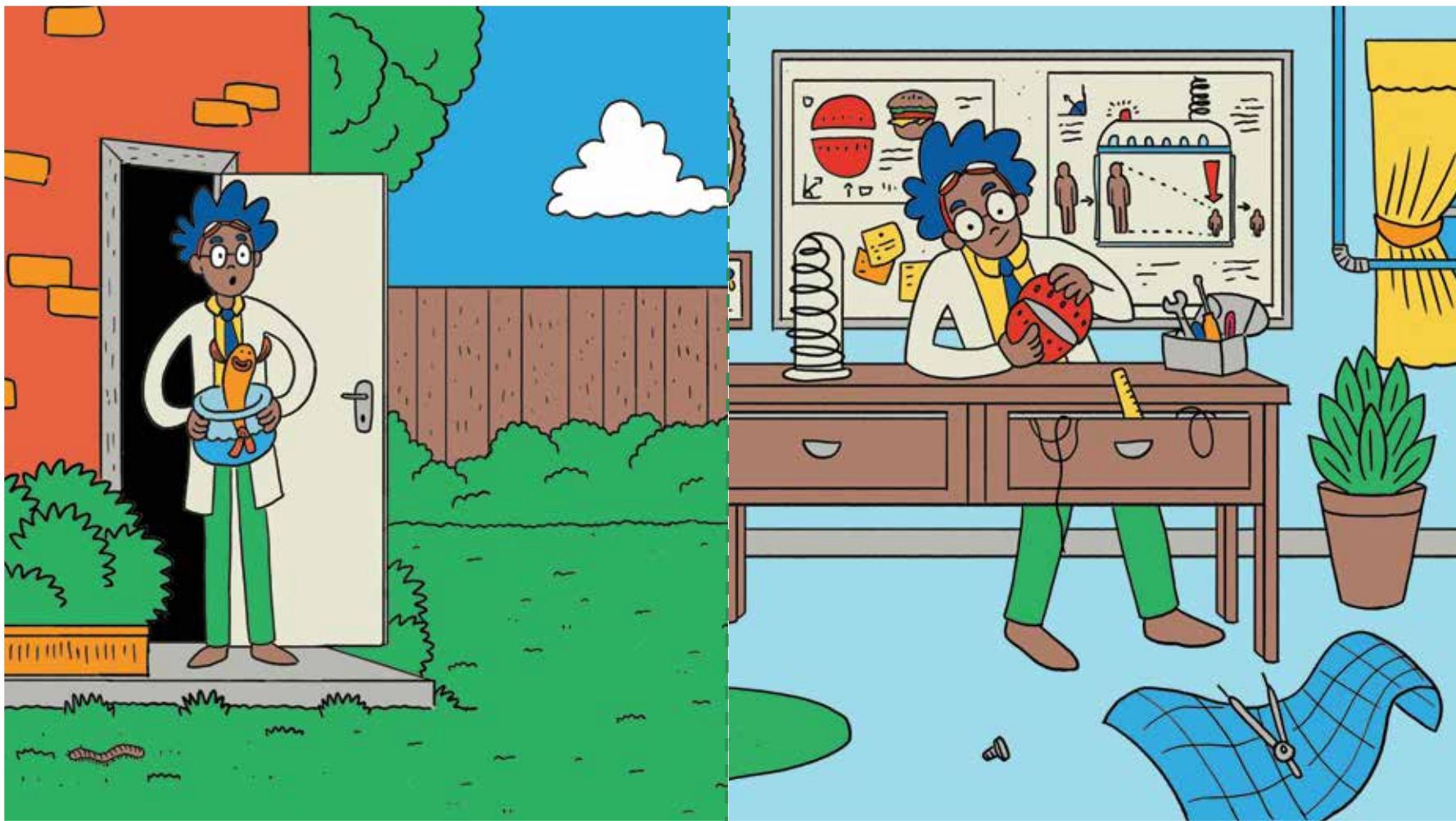
Likuphi likati?

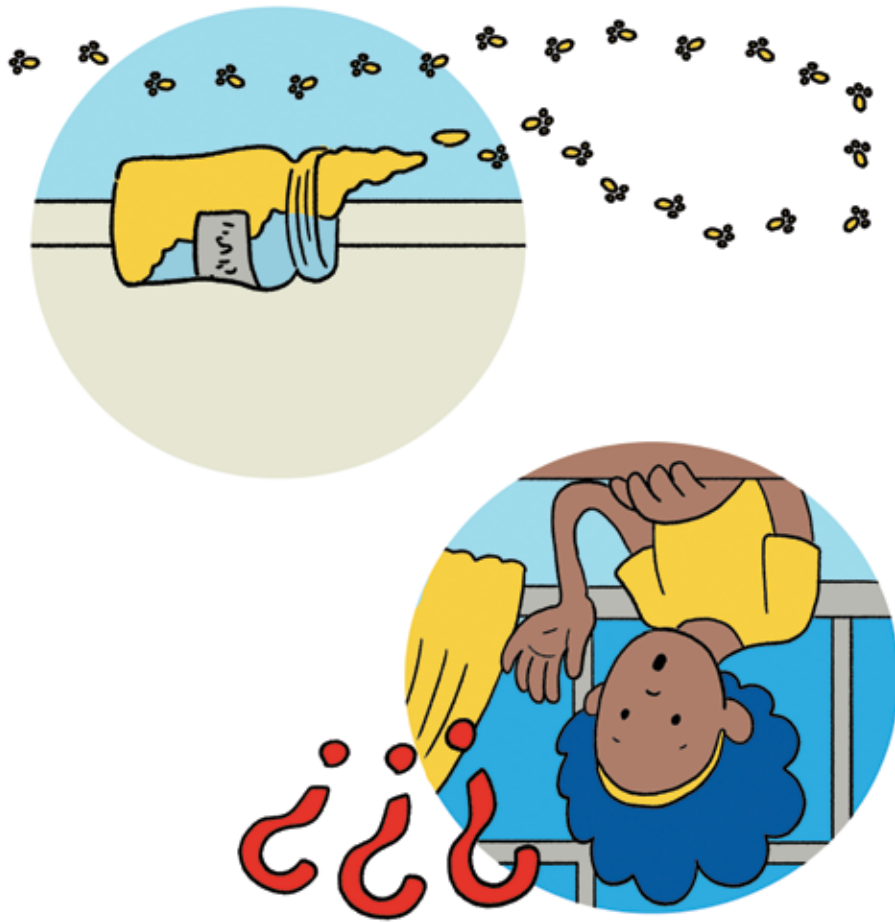
Sam Wilson • Thea Nicole de Klerk
• Chenél Ferreira

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?

Imibono lokungakhulunywa ngayo: Ucabanga kutsi lenzaba imayelana nani nawufundza sihloko futsi ubuka sitfombe lesisekhaveni? Unaso yini silwanemngani (iphethi)? Ungenta njani uma singalahleka?







The boy shrugged, heading to the animals' shed.
 He lit a fire, waking the animals from their sleep.
 "Fire!" they shouted, as they scattered all over.
 Lomfana wanikina emahlombe akhe, wacondza eshedeni letilwane.
 Wabasa umlilo, wavusa letilwane ebutfongweni bato.
 "Umlilo!" bamemeta, njengobe basabala yonkhe indzawo.

Lots more free books at bookdash.org

Get story active!

- ★ Draw the outline of an owl. Use strips of paper to make its feathers. Use big buttons for the eyes. What would you use to make the legs and beak?
- ★ Would you eat roasted owl? What is your favourite roast meat?
- ★ Use clay or playdough to make a model of an owl. If you make models of some other animals too, you could use them to act out the story!

Yenta indzaba ibe nemdlandla!

- ★ Dwweba umphetfo wesikhova. Sebentisa imicu yemaphepha wakhe tinsiba taso. Sebentisa emakinobho lamakhulu wente emehlo. Yini longayisebentisa wakhe imilente nemlomo?
- ★ Ungasidla yini sikhova lesosiwe? Nguyiphi inyama leyosiwe loyitsandzako?
- ★ Sebentisa libumba nobe inhlama yekudlala wakhe imodeli yesikhova. Nangabe nawe wakha emamodeli aletinye tilwane, ungawasebentisa kute ulingise lenzaba!

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

INal'ibali ngumkhankhaso wavelonkhe wekufundzela kutijabulisa kuvusa nekucinisa lisiko lekufundza eNingizimu Afrika yonkhana. Kuffola lolunye lwati, vakashela www.nalibali.org

"Awu!" Mr Owl was trapped in the hands of a small boy.
 Owl hooted and ruffled his feathers.
 "Please don't roast me! Take the other animals. I am too wise to be eaten – I won't be as delicious."
 "Hawu!" Mnu. Sikhova bekavaleleke etandleni temfana lomncane.
 Sikhova wakhala futsi watsintsita tinsiba takhe.
 "Ngicela ungangosi nabakitsi! Tsatsa leti letinye tilwane. Ngihlakaniphe kakhulu kutsi ngingadliwa – angeke ngibe mnandzi kangako."

Why the owl never sleeps

Kungani sikhova singalali
 Gerald Bedeker • Wandile Mathe
 • Luke Mateman

Ideas to talk about: When do owls sleep? What else do you know about owls? What important role do owls play in keeping rat and beetle populations low?

Imibono lokungakhulunywa ngayo: Tikhova tilala nini? Yini lokunye lokwatiko ngetikhova? Nguyiphi indzima lebalulekile ledlalwa tikhova ekunciphiseni linani lemagundwane nemabhungane?



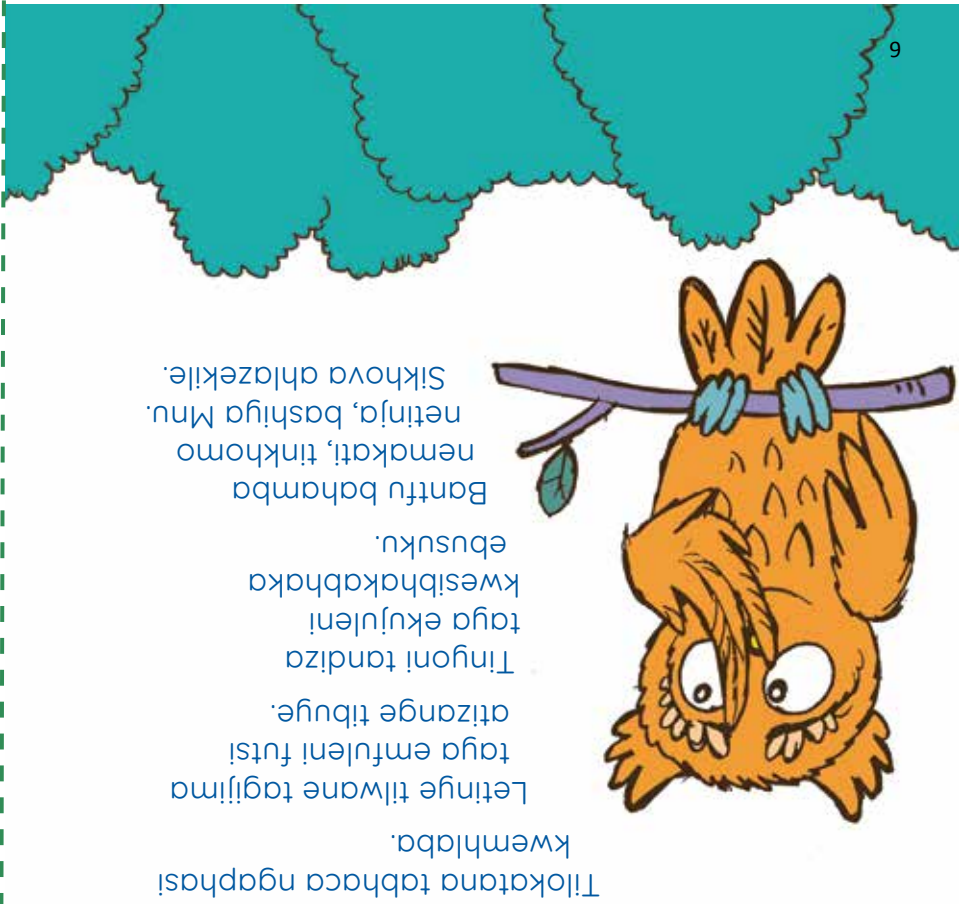
Ngalelinge lilanga ebusuku, kwaba litfu ba
laMnumzane (Mnu.) Sikhova kutsi agadze
letilwane ngesikhatsi tilele.
Wahlala abuka khashane kutsi kukhona yini
luphawu lwebantfu.
Ngekushesha, lelihlati lebelingembi kwakhe
lavuleka futsi lanyakata.

One night, it was Mr Owl's turn to
guard the animals as they slept.
He stayed up watching for 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.



Eminyakeni leminengi leyengcile,
ngesikhatsi ematje asabokotela futsi
netihlahla tikhona kukhuluma, tonkhe
tilwane betihlala emhlabatsini ngaphasi
kwelishede linge lelikhulu.
Betinakekelana futsi tivikelana etinkingeni
tebantfu imini nebusuku bonkhe.

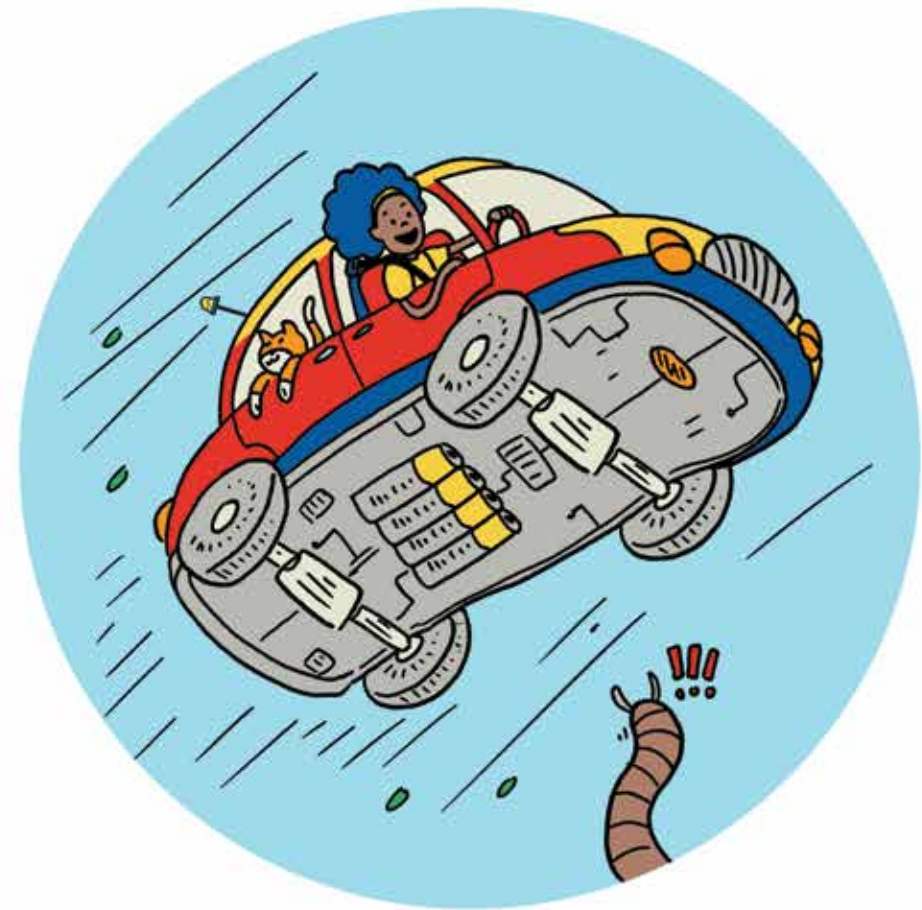
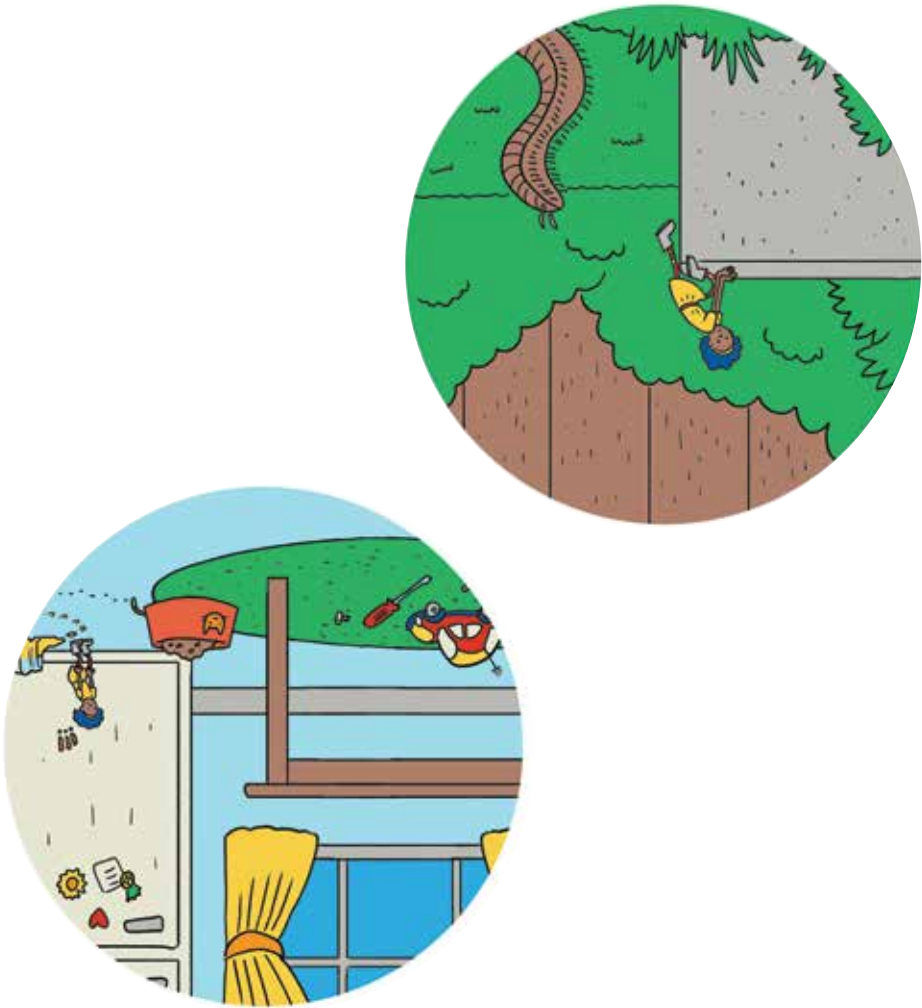


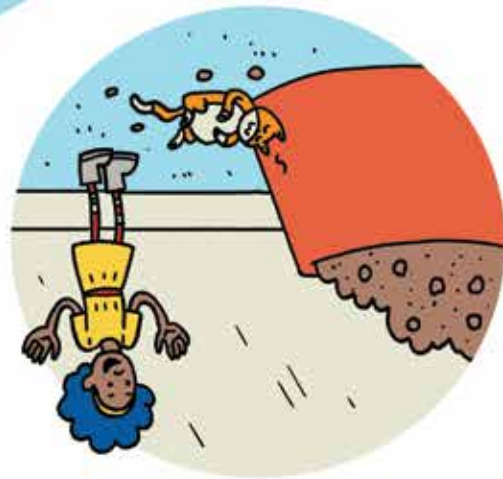
Tilokatana tabhaca ngaphasi
kwemhlaba.
Letinge tilwane tagijima
taya emfuleni futsi
atizange tibuye.
Tingoni tandiza
taya ekujleni
kwe sibhakabhaka
ebusuku.
Bantfu bahamba
nemakati, tinkhomo
netinja, bashiya Mnu.
Sikhova ahlazekile.

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.
“Kufanele tingaphindze tingibone.”
Kusukela ngalobo busuku, wafunga watsi
angeke aphindze akhombise buso bakhe
emini ... ebusuku kuphela kutsi adle futsi
elule timphiko takhe.





Tinyatselo tekubhala indzaba

Steps to writing a story

01

Sihloko lesihehanako

A catchy title

02

Umlingisi lomkhulu

- Ngubani umlingisi lomkhulu?
- Bahlala kuphi?
- Yini lebenta behluke futsi bajabulisane?

Sibonelo: "Milo ligundwvane lebelihlala ebhokisini lelincane lemetjiso dvutane nendzawo yekubhaka (nebheyikhari). Bekatsandza kubutsela ndzawonye timvutfu – kepha bekayesaba imisindvo lemikhulu."

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

Insayeya

- Umlingisi wakho ufunani noma uzingani?
- Nguyiphi insayeya nobe inkinga lekhona?

Sibonelo: "Milo bekafuna kutsatsa imvutfu yesinkhwa lenkhulu kakhulu leyake yaba khona – kepha beyingaphasi kwehnavu yebheyikhari lenemsindvo."

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

Imitamano netihibe

- Khombisa tintfo letimbili nobe letintsatfu umlingisi latama kutenta kute ancobe lensayeya.
- Umtamo ngamunye kufanele wehluleke nobe uholele kungwinjikhwebu lehlekisako nobe lemangalisako.

Sibonelo:

- Wetama kunyenya angene – kepha likati liyamcosha.
- Wakha lirobhothi lelubusa timvutfu – kepha liyaphuka.
- Ucela umngani – kepha lomngani naye uyesaba.

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

Livutfondzaba noma kugucuka kwetintfo

- Lena yincenye lejabulisana kakhulu noma levuselana imiva.
- Lomlingisi uyafundza, uyantjintja noma wenta intfo lekhombisa kuba nesibindzi.

Sibonelo: "Milo wabukana nekwesaba kwakhe, wahamba ngetinyawo ngaphasi kwehnavu futsi wabamba wahlutfula imvutfu – ngesikhatsi-nje ihnavu yenta umsindvo! Kepha ngalesikhatsi lesi, akazange abaleke."

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

Sisombululo

- Insayeya iyancotjwa (noma yemukelwe).
- Umlingisi wehlukile ngandlela tsite – uhlakaniphile, unesibindzi noma unemusa.

Sibonelo: "Nyalo Milo ubutsa timvutfu – ngisho naleto letingaphasi kwehnavu. Futsi akasayesabi imisindvo lemikhulu."

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

Umugca wekuvala (Awukaphoceleleki)

- Umusho wekugcina lokhumbulekako nobe lohlekisako longakhombisa kutsi kukhona lokutawenteka esikhatsini lesitako.

Sibonelo: "Evikini lelitako, ufuna kuffola imvutfu yelikhekhe leshokoletini!"

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!"





Kute lohlakaniphe kwendlula Thando



Ibhalwe nguJason van Rensburg ■ Imidwebho idwetjwe nguClyde Beech

Kwake kwaba khona umfana libito lakhe bekunguThando, beka hlala emmangweni lodweba tinhlanti ngaselwandle. Umndeni waThando bewutiphilisa ngekubamba tinhlanti kanye nekuvuna kudla kwaselwandle. Kudla kwaselwandle lokubaluleke kakhulu lebebakugcogca bekutimbasa. Timbasa atikavami futsi tingatsengiswa ngemanani laphakeme kakhulu kunaletinhlangi labatibambako.

Kungumsebenti lomkhulu kakhulu kugcogca timbasa. Badwebi bafaka tikebhe tabo letincane letivulekile elwandle bese bayagwedla baya emadwaleni. Munye umuntu uhlala esikebheni ngesikhatsi labalabanye bacwila kute bavune letimbasa. Bacwili basebentisa insimbi kuphocelela nekudvonsa timbasa ematjeni.



Bavunyelwe kutsatsa linani lelincane kuphela letimbasa. Timbasa nato kufanele kutsi tibe nebukhulu lobutsite. Kutsatsa timbasa letinengi kunaletu lekuvumeleke kutsi utitsatse noma kutsatsa letisesetincane kulicala. Emaphoyisa aselwandle ahlola bukhulu kanye nelinani letimbasa letitsetfwe. Uma kunetimbasa letinengi kakhulu noma letincane kakhulu, emaphoyisa ayakutsatsa lokudla kwaselwandle, sikebhe kanye nato tonkhe tintfo tekucwila. Ngemuva kwaloko bayatibopha letigebengu bese batifaka ejele.

Ngesikhatsi mkhulu waThando asebenta, bekuhlala kunetinhlangi letinengi kanye nekudla kwaselwandle kwekutsi wonkhe umuntu atiphilise. Kepha manje bekunekinga lenkhulu. Badwebi labangekho emtsetfweni (badwebi labatigebengu) bebahlala banyenya futsi beba letinhlangi kanye netimbasa letiligugu elwandle. Labadwebi labatigebengu baphindze basongela kulimata nobe ngubani lobekatama kubavimba. Bahlali bemango bebasaba futsi batfukutsele.

Thando bekangatsandzi kubona umndeni wakhe nemmango wakubo bahlupheka. Bantfu bebasaba kuya elwandle ngako-ke baphuya futsi balamba. Thando wabona kutsi kufanele ente lokutsite kute avimbe labadwebi labatigebengu kanye netindlela tabo letimbi.

Thando bekati kutsi labadwebi labatigebengu bahlakaniphile, ngako-ke bekufanele kutsi naye abe nelisu lehlakaniphile. Wenta sengatsi ufuna kujoyina lelicembu lebadwebi labatigebengu kute kutsi akhone kutfolo imali yemndeni wakhe. Bekangumfana-nje ngako-ke labadwebi labatigebengu bamvumela kutsi asebente abe ngumgadzi. Ngesikhatsi labadwebi labatigebengu baphuma baya elwandle, Thando wahlala elugwini futsi abuka emaphoyisa aselwandle. Nangabe abona emaphoyisa, bekenta tinkhomba letitsite acwayise laba betikebhe. Ngalandlela lena-ke watfolo kutsi bametsembe.

Ngalelinye lilanga ebusuku ebhishi, Thando waba nesibindzi sekukhuluma nemholi walabadwebi labatigebengu. Thando waphefumula kakhulu watsi, "Ngitfolile kutsi emaphoyisa atigcina kuphi tonkhe letimbasa netikebhe netisetjentiswa labanitsatsele tona. Ngingakuyisa endzaweni yekugcina tintfo (ewehawusi) kute siitsatse letintfo."

Labadwebi labatigebengu bacabanga mayelana naloko. Bawutsandza umcondvo wekutsi tintfo tabo, tibuye, ngako-ke balalela luhlelo lwaThando.

"Ngingenta kutsi singene ngekhatshi ewehawusi kungabi khona lowatiko," kwetsembisa Thando amoyitela. "Umzala wami ungumshayeli weloli esigodzini selipulazi leliwayini. Kufanele kutsi ayodiliva imiphongolo yeliwayini kusasa ntsambama. Lemiphongolo leseceleni kwemnyango itawugcwala liwayini, kodwa ngemuva kwayo kutawuba nemiphongolo lesitfupha lete luffo. Utawuma eceleni kwemgwaco ejikeni lemngwaco loya edolobhaneni. Kufanele kutsi ulindze lapho futsi nakahamba kufanele ungene emiphongolweni lete luffo. Utawutsi uhayijekiwe (utfunjiwe). Uma emaphoyisa atfolo leloli atawucabanga kutsi laba labayitfumbile bayilahile. Batawuyitsatsa bayiyise endzaweni yekugcina tintfo ibe bufakazi. Batawuvalela leloli lenetimbasa, tikebhe kanye netisetjentiswa labakutsatsa kini. Uma baphuma endzaweni yekugcina tintfo, ungaphuma emiphongolweni. Utawube ungekhatshi endzaweni yekugcina tintfo ngaphandle kwekutsi kube khona lowatiko."

Labadwebi labatigebengu bawutsandza lombono!

Ngakusasa konkhe kwahamba ngendlela lebeyihleliwe. Labadwebi labatigebengu batsi bagibela ngemuva kweloli bahleka ngenca yemcabango wekutsi batawutfolo tintfo tabo. Leliwayini belinuka kamnandzi kakhulu futsi bancuma kulinatsa ngembi kwekutsi bangene emiphongolweni. Leliwayini belinuka kamnandzi kangangekutsi behluleka kutibamba kutsi banganatsi lelinyenti. Ngesikhatsi leloli ingena endzaweni yekugcina tintfo, labadwebi labatigebengu besebadzakwe kakhulu.

Thando bekabhace ngaphandle kwewehawusi futsi wayibona iloli ishayelwa ingena. Thando weva labadwebi labatigebengu bacala kuhlabela emiphongolweni. Nyalo-ke besekusikhatsi sekubita emaphoyisa. Ngesikhatsi emaphoyisa avula leloli, labadwebi labatigebengu bebadzakwe kakhulu kutsi bebangatama kubaleka. Licebo laThando lasebenta, futsi labadwebi labatigebengu bavaelwa ejele sikhatsi lesidze kakhulu.

Ummango wabungata ngesikhatsi beva letindzaba. Thando bekacedze tento letimbi tebadwebi labatigebengu futsi masinyane-nje lwandle beselutawugcwala tinhlanti kanye netimbasa kute kutsi bantfu bakulenzawo baphindze bakhone kutiphilisa ngekwetsembeka.



Yenta indzaba ibe nemdlandla!

- Nguyiphi incenye yalenzaba loyitsandze kakhulu? Dwweba sitfombe uyikhombise.
- Uyakutsandza yini kudla kwaselwandle? Yenta luhlu lwekudla lokutsandzako kwaselwandle!

- Ukanye nemngani nobe lilunga lemndeni, kungani ningalingisi inkhulumoluhloluluvu lemayelana nekudweba ngalokungekho emtsetfweni? Munye wenu angaba ngulobuta imibuto bese kutsi lona lomunye abe nguThando noma liphoyisa laselwandle.



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.

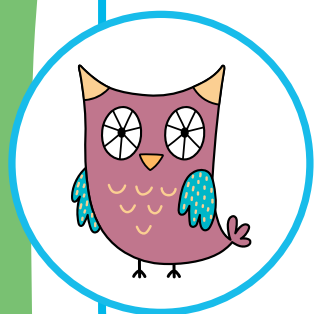
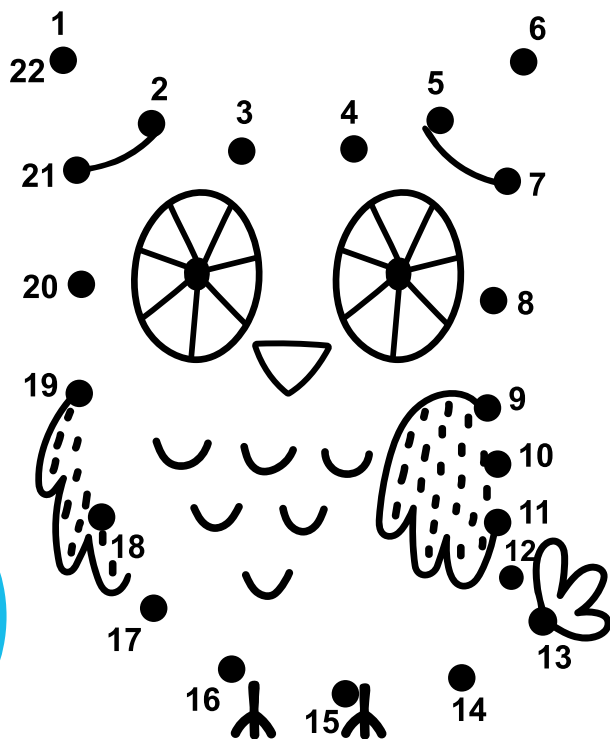
Kwekutijabulisa kwakaNal'ibali



1.

Hlanganisa lamacashata kute udvwebe sikhova lesihle. Faka sitfombe sakho umbala.

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



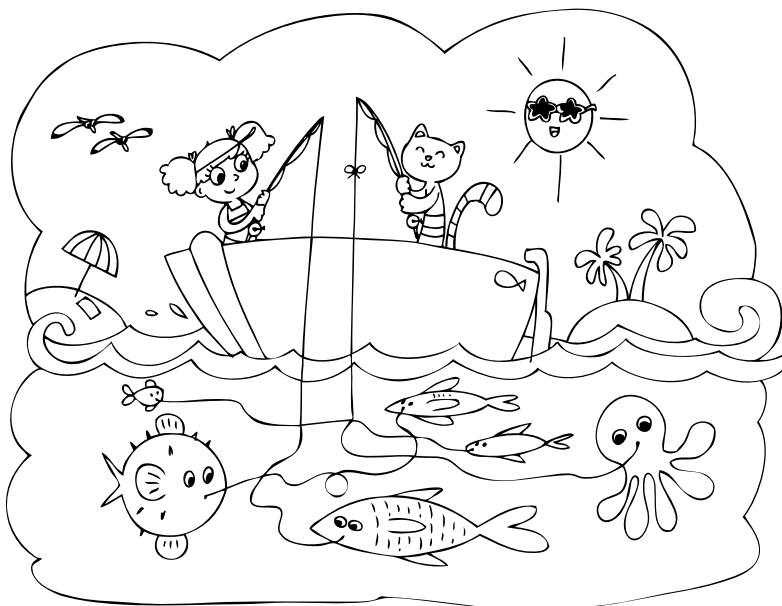
Nal'ibali fun



2.

Thumi nelikati lakhe bahamba bayodweba. Thumi wabamba ini? Lelikati lona labamba ini? Faka lesitfombe umbala.

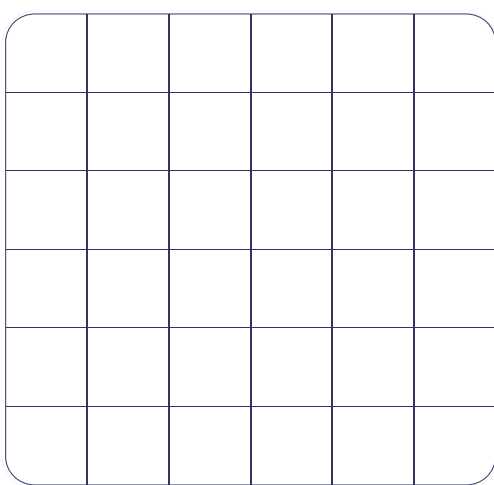
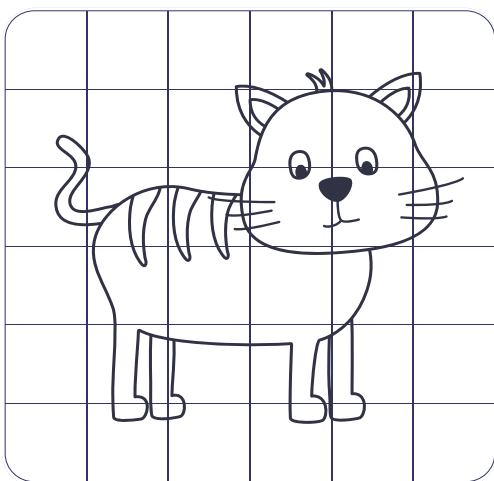
Thumi and her cat went fishing. What did Thumi catch? What did the cat catch? Colour in the picture.



3.

Kopa lelikati. Sebentisa legridi kute kutsi ikusite. Ungafaka imibala kuto totimbili letitfombe usebentisa imibala leyehhlukene.

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



4.

Ngutiphi tinandzinandzi (lokumnandzi) letatsengwa nguNeo? Faka lesitfombe umbala.

What treat did Neo buy? Colour in the picture.



Nal'ibali ikhona kute kutsi ikukhutsate futsi ikwesekela. **Tsintsana** natsi nobe ngayiphi lenye yaletindlela leti:

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

