

NAL'IBALI

Zwiteŋwa zwo leluwaho zwa u ŋwalela vhana

U ŋwala bugu kana zwiŋtori zwa vhana zwi nga vha mushumo u takadzaho nahone u vhuedzaho vhukuma! Tshiŋtori tshavhudi tsha vhana tshi tea u ŋwalwa hu tshi humbulelwa muvhali watsho.

1. VHA KHOV N'WALELA NYI?

Zwiŋtori na bugu zwi tea u sedza ŋhodea dza vhana khatihhi na vuhulu ha tshifhinga tshavho tsha u kona u thetshesha.

Minwaha ya 0-3:

Vha shumisa maipfhi ane a vha fhasi ha 100, ane a vha na mutevhetsindo, ndovhololo na zwifanyiso zwi nyanyuleaho nahone zwo teaho.

Minwaha ya 3-5:

Vha shumisa bugu dza zwifanyiso (maipfhi a 100-500) zwi tea u vhone na u takadza, kanzhi zwi tshi shumisa pphanapheledzo.

Minwaha ya 5-7:

Vhane vha kha ŋi tou bva u thoma u vhalwa (maipfhi a 500-1500) vha a vhuwela nga u vhalwa ndima pfhufhi na divhaipfhi i sa konqi.

Minwaha ya 7-9:

Bugu dza dzindima dzi nga vha na maipfhi a 1 000-10 000, nahone dza vha na tshivhumbeco tshavhudi na puloto ŋhukhu dzi sa konqi.

Minwaha ya 9-12:

Bugu dzavho dzo lapfha nahone dzi amba nga ha mihumbulo yo ŋhandavhuwo vhukuma.

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. NDI MINI TSHINE TSHA ITA URI TSHIŋTORI TSHA VHANA TSHI VHE TSHAVHUDI?

1. Kha vha nange thero kana mulaedza une vhana vha nga u pfhesesa, u fana na vhuwonani, vuhali kana zwa khumbulelo.
2. Kha vha bveledze muanewa muhulwane (muaneva dende) ane vhana vha nga kona u mu pfhesesa. Muaneva dende hu anzele u vha ŋwana kana phuka ine ya ŋoda u divhesa, ya vha na vhuwawho kana ya vha muhali.
3. Kha vha ite uri puloto yavho i sa konqe.
4. Mathomoni a tshiŋtori, kha vha divhadze muanewa vha dovhe hafhu vha buletshedze fhethuvhupo.
5. Kha vha ŋalutshedze thaidzo kana khaedu ine muaneva dende a tea u i tandulula.
6. Kha vha tendele muaneva a tshi lingedza (a kundelwe!) u tandulula thaidzo. Vha dovhe vha tendele muaneva a lingedze hafhu.
7. Tshiŋtori tshi tea u vha na hune zwithu zwa shanduka hone kana mathakheni musi thaidzo yo tandululwa.

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. TSIVHUDZO DZA U ITA URI TSHIŋTORI TSHAVHO TSHI TAKADZESE

- Kha vha shumise mafhungo mupfufhi o teaho vhukale ha vhana khatihhi na divhaipfhi yo ŋweleaho.
- Pphanapheledzo, mutevhetsindo na ndovhololo ndi zwa ndeme kha vavhali vhatuku.
- Magumoni a tshiŋtori, vhaanewa vavho vha tea u vha vho aluwa kana u shanduka.
- Kha vha vhaalele ŋha tshiŋtori tshavho u itela u kona u ŋalusa mafhungo marwe na marwe a songo dzulaho zwavhudi.
- Kha vha bvise tshiŋwe na tshiŋwe tshi fhungudzaho luvhilo lwa tshiŋtori tshavho.

KHA VHA SEDZE
KHA SIATARI LA 13
U ITELÄ U WANA
NGELETSHEDZO YO FHELELAHO
YA U N'WALA TSHIŋTORI!

SEE PAGE 13 FOR A
GUIDE TO WRITING
A STORY!

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.

ZWI THOMA NGA
TSHIŋTORI.



Mbeu dza Vhukoni ha u Vhala na u Nwala!

U bveledza zwikili zwa u kona u shumisa misipha mituku ya kha minwe na zwanda u bva kha vhukale ha 0 u swika kha minwaha ya 6

Literacy Seeds!

Developing fine motor skills from 0 to 6 years



Kha vhabebi na vhaṭhogomeli vha vhana vhaṭuku, ndi zwa ndeme u thusa vhana vhavho u bveledza zwikili zwa u kona u shumisa misipha mituku ya minwe na zwanda. Zwikili zwa u kona u shumisa misipha mituku ya minwe na zwanda ndi misudzuluwo mituku ine ra i ita musi ri tshi shumisa misipha i re kha zwanda zwashu, minwe na zwanungo zwa zwanda. Zwikili izwi ndi zwa ndeme kha nyito dza ḑuvha liṅwe na liṅwe dzi fanaho na u doba na u shumisa zwithu zwiṭuku, u vhoḑha thambo dza zwienda na mabannḑa, u ola, u penḑa na u ṅwala.

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.

Nyito dza vhana vha vhukale vhuṅwe na vhuṅwe



Activities for every age



U bva musi ṅwana a tshi bebwa u swika kha minwaha mivhili (2)

- ★ **Tshifhinga tsha u shuvhama nga thumbu:** Musi vhutshetshe vhu tshi kokovha nga thumbu ho eḑela fhasi, vhu kona u khwaṭhisa zwanda na zwishasha.
- ★ **U fara zwithu zwa u tambisa:** U dzhavhula na u fara zwithu zwa u tambisa zwa vphuphuvhephuvhe zwi thusa vhutshetshe u khwaṭhisa minwe.
- ★ **Zwiḑiwa zwiṭuku zwine zwa nga tou farwa nga minwe:** Musi ṅwana wavho a tshi vho kona u dzula na u ḑa zwiḑiwa zwo khwaṭhaho, kha vha mu ṅee zwiḑiḑa zwiṭuku zwa zwiḑiwa zwiṭete u itela uri a kone u ḑa nga ene muṅe khathihi na u kona u langa minwe yawe.
- ★ **Mitambo ya u vhanda zwanda na u phaphatha:** Mitambo iyi i tikedza tshumisano ya tshanda na mutevhetsindo, nahone i a takadza nga maanda.



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!



Minwaha mivhili (2) u swika kha miṅa (4)

- ★ **U ola na u khalara:** U ola na u khalara zwi bveledza tshumisano ya tshanda na iṭo zwa ṅwana wavho khathihi na ndango ya tshianungo na munwe.
- ★ **U ḑiphiṅa nga suko ḑa u tambisa:** U kwanyeledza, u kungulusa na u puṭedza suko ḑa u tambisa zwi khwaṭhisa misipha ya tshanda.
- ★ **Vhutsila vhu sa konḑi:** Kha vha vha tendele vha shumise zwiṭikara, guḑuu kana vha vha tendele vha kherule bammbiri u itela u bveledza vhutsila.
- ★ **Ṅḑowḑowe dza u ambara:** Kha vha vha ṭuṭuwedze u ḑiambadza na u zipa, u vhoḑha kana u gunubedza zwiambaro zwavho.



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.



Minwaha miṅa (4) u swika kha ya rathi (6)

- ★ **U gera nga tshigero tsho tsireledzeaho kha vhana:** Kha vha dzule navho zwenezwo musi vha tshi khou ita ṅḑowḑowe ya u gera bammbiri kha mitalo hune ha tea u geriwa hone.
- ★ **Ṅḑowḑowe dza u ṅwala:** Kha vha vha thuse vha tevhedzele maḑedere, nomboro, kana zwiwhumbeo.
- ★ **U fhaṭa nga zwiḑuloko:** U ṭhophi zwiḑuloko zwi vha thusa u khwinisa tshumisano ya tshanda na iṭo.
- ★ **U thusa khishini:** U ritha, u shela na u swotola zwi nga vha ṅḑowḑowe yavhuḑi ya tshanda. Kha vha shumise tshifhinga itsho kha u dovha hafhu vha funza vhana vhavho nga ha tsiravhulwadze na kudzudzanyelwe kwa zwiḑiwa.



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.



U shumisa phazili dza dzhigisowu u itela u bveledza zwikili zwa u shumisa misipha mituku ya kha minwe na zwanda.

Phazili dza dzhigisowu ndi zwishumiswa zwavhudi zwa u bveledza zwikili zwa u shumisa misipha mituku ya kha minwe na zwanda khathihi na vhukoni ha u tandulula thaidzo. Kha vha thome nga phazili khulwane dzi sa konqi vha ye kha dzhigisowu dzi konqaho vhukuma zwenezwo musi vhana vha tshi khou aluwa.

1. U doba na u vhekanya zwipiḁa zwi thusa vhana u shumisa minwe yavho nga ndila yo teaho.
2. U livhanyisa zwipiḁa zwi khwaḁhisedza tshumisano vhukati ha zwine vha khou zwi vhona na ndila ine zwanda zwavho zwa sudzuluwa ngayo.
3. U khungeledza u ita dzhigisowu zwi thusa u bveledza vhukoni ha u thetshesela tshifhinga tshilapfhu na u kona u futelela.
4. Kha vha dzule navho, vha vha tṱuwedze, vha pembele musi vha tshi fhedza phazili.



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.

Itani phazili dzaṅu

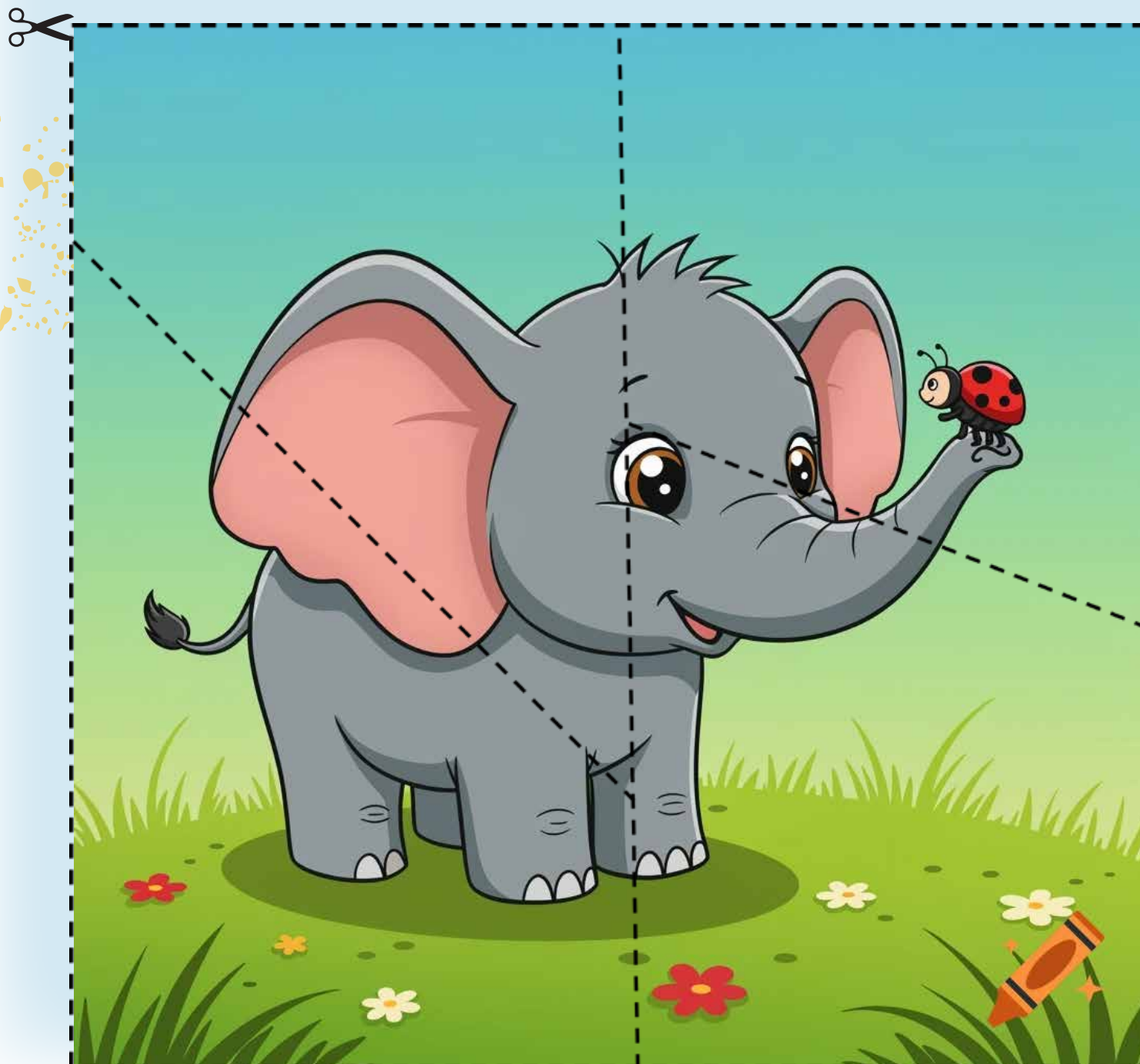
1. Gerani ni nambatedze zwifanyiso zwa mivhala zwi sa konqi kha khadibodo lo khwaḁhaho.
 2. Olani mitalo ya u gera khayoyu mona na tshifanyiso.
 3. Gerani kha mitalo iyo u itela u bveledza zwipiḁa zwa phazili.
- Dzhigisowu i sa konqi i re afho fhasi yo tea vhana vha vhukale ha miṁwaha mivhili (2) u swika kha miṁa (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.



Maduvha a u pembela kha nwedzi wa Tshimedzi! Days to celebrate in October!

Nwedzi uno wa Tshimedzi, ri tōda u pembelela kana u humbula nga ha mushumo wa ndeme wa vhaaluwa na vhaagudisi vhutshiloni ha vhana. Vhaaluwa ndi vhone ţhumano na zwithu zwa kale, ngeno vhaagudisi vhe vhone ţhumano na vhumatshelo havho. Ri dovha hafhu ra tama u dzulela u elelwa nga ha u ḑithogomela!

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!



1 Tshimedzi ndi Duvha la Dzitshaka la Vhaaluwa

Ndi ngani ni sa daleli vhaaluwa sentharani dza ndondalo kana tshitshavhani tsha haru? Fhedzani tshifhinga ni tshi khou thetshesha zwiitori zwavho, vhalani bugu navho kana ni vha itele garaṭa.

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.

5 Tshimedzi ndi Duvha la Vhaagudisi

Sikani tshirendo tsha nga ha ndeme ya vhaagudisi. Tshi riwaleni kha garaṭa kana ni tshi rende mugudisi kijasini. Itani tshirwe tshithu tsho khetheaho u fana na u kulumaga na u khavhisa kijasirumu tshikolo tshi sa athu dzeha kana nga bureki.

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.

10 Tshimedzi Duvha la Mutakalo wa Muhumbulo la Lifhasi

Ndi zwavhuḡi u bvela nḡda! Ndi ngani ni sa dzudzanyi tshigwada tsha u kulumaga phakha ya heneḡho kha vhupo haru khathihi na u ṭavha maluvha kana zwimela zwapo? Nga murahu ni kone u ḡiphina nga u ganama heneḡho mahatsini ni tshi khou vhaḡa bugu ine na i funesa!

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!

Tandavhudzani laiburari yaṅu. Itani bugu MBILI dza tumula u vhulunge

Ndi ngani gwitha li sa eḡeli

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

Tshimange tshila tshi ngafhi?

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



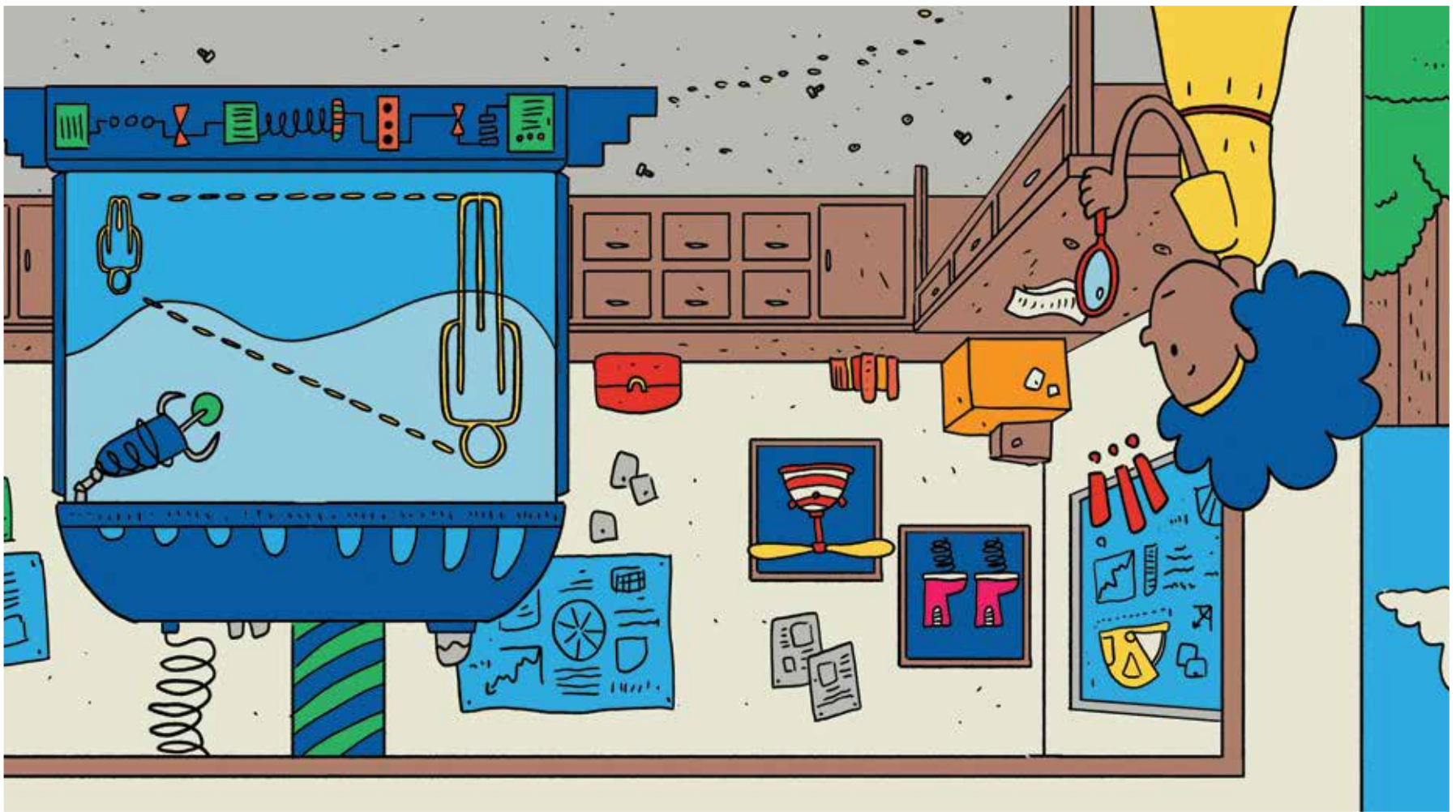
Grow your own library. Create TWO cut-out-and-keep books

Why the owl never sleeps

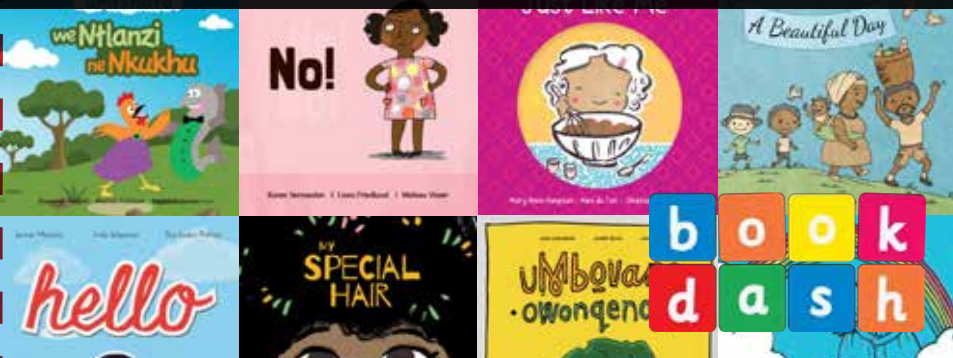
1. Tear off page **9** of this supplement.
2. Fold the sheet in half along the black dotted line.
3. Fold it in half again along the green dotted line to make the book.
4. Cut along the red dotted lines to separate the pages.

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?

Itani uri tshiṭori tshi nyanyule!

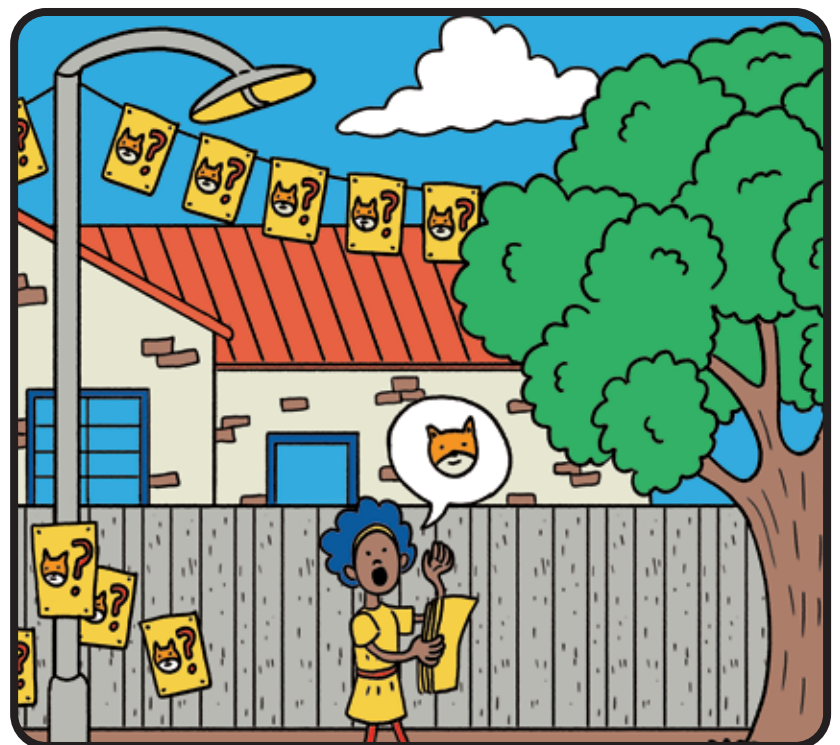
- ★ Ho bvelela mini kha tshiṭori itshi? Ndi ngani ni sa vhali tshiṭori hafhu na konaha u anetshele khonani yaṅu kana muraḡo wa muṭa nga ha zwine zwa khou bvelela kha tshifanyisoni tshiṅwe na tshiṅwe?
- ★ Tshithu tshavhugisa nga ha bugu ya zwifanyiso ine ya si vhe na maipfhi ndi tsha uri ni nga kona “u vhala” tshiṭori nga luambo lufhio na lufhio! Ndi nyambo dzifhio dzine na ḡiphina nga u vhala ngadzo?
- ★ Arali no vha ni na mutshini une wa kona u ita uri zwithu zwi vhe zwituku, no vha ni tshi ḡo ita mini ngawo? No vha ni tshi ḡo ita mini arali no vha ni muthu wa tshivhumbeo tshiṭuku?

Nalibali is a national reading-for-enjoyment campaign to spark and embed a culture of reading across South Africa. For more information, visit www.nalibali.org.



Nalibali ndi fulo la lushaka la u vhalela u ḡiphina u itela u karusa na u ṭahulela ngowelo ya u vhala kha lothe la Afrika Tshipembe. U wana mafhungo nga vhuḡalo, dalelani www.nalibali.org.

Where's that cat?

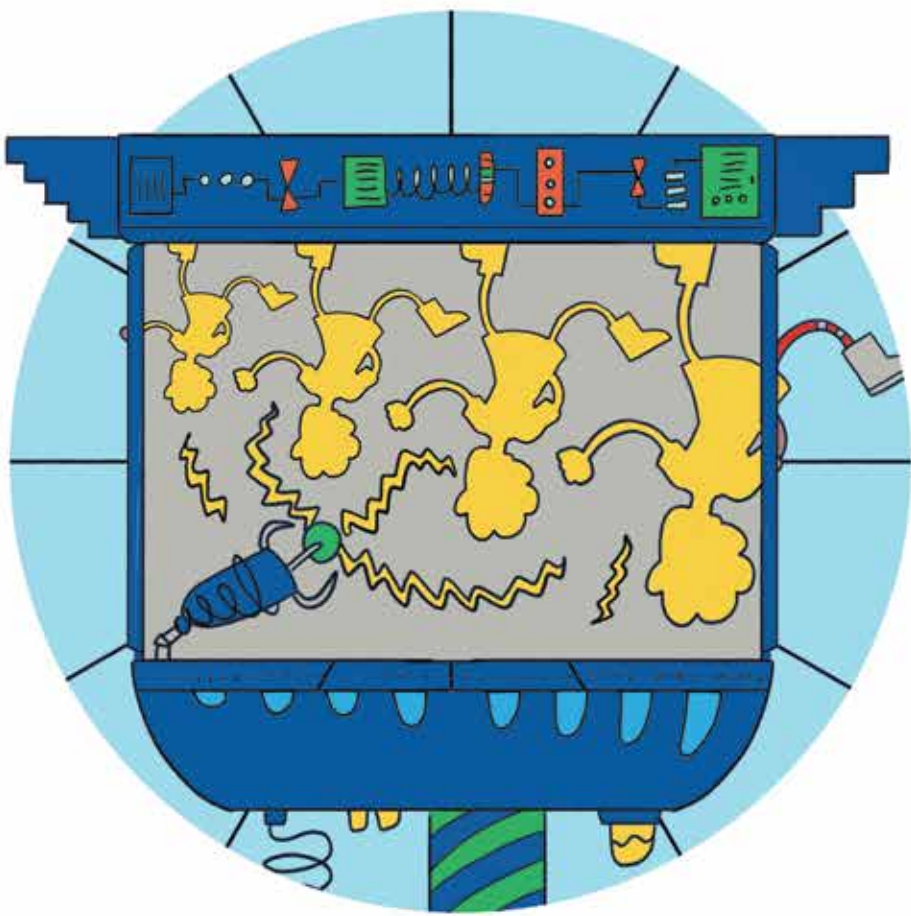
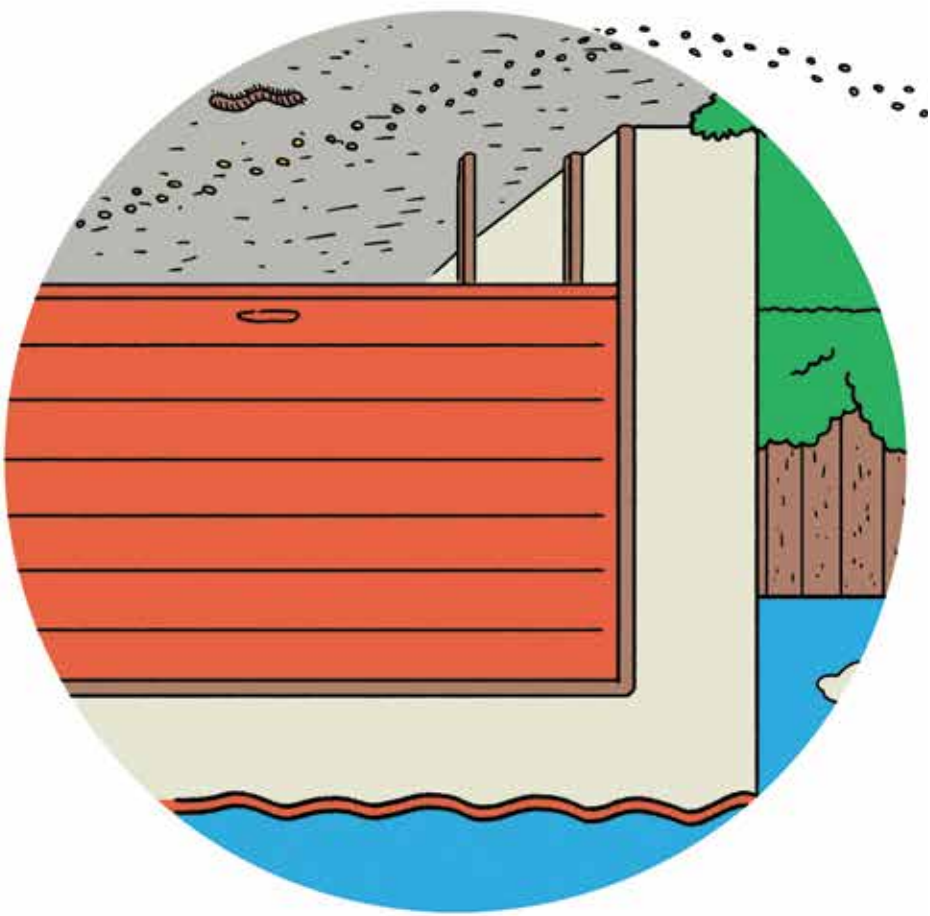


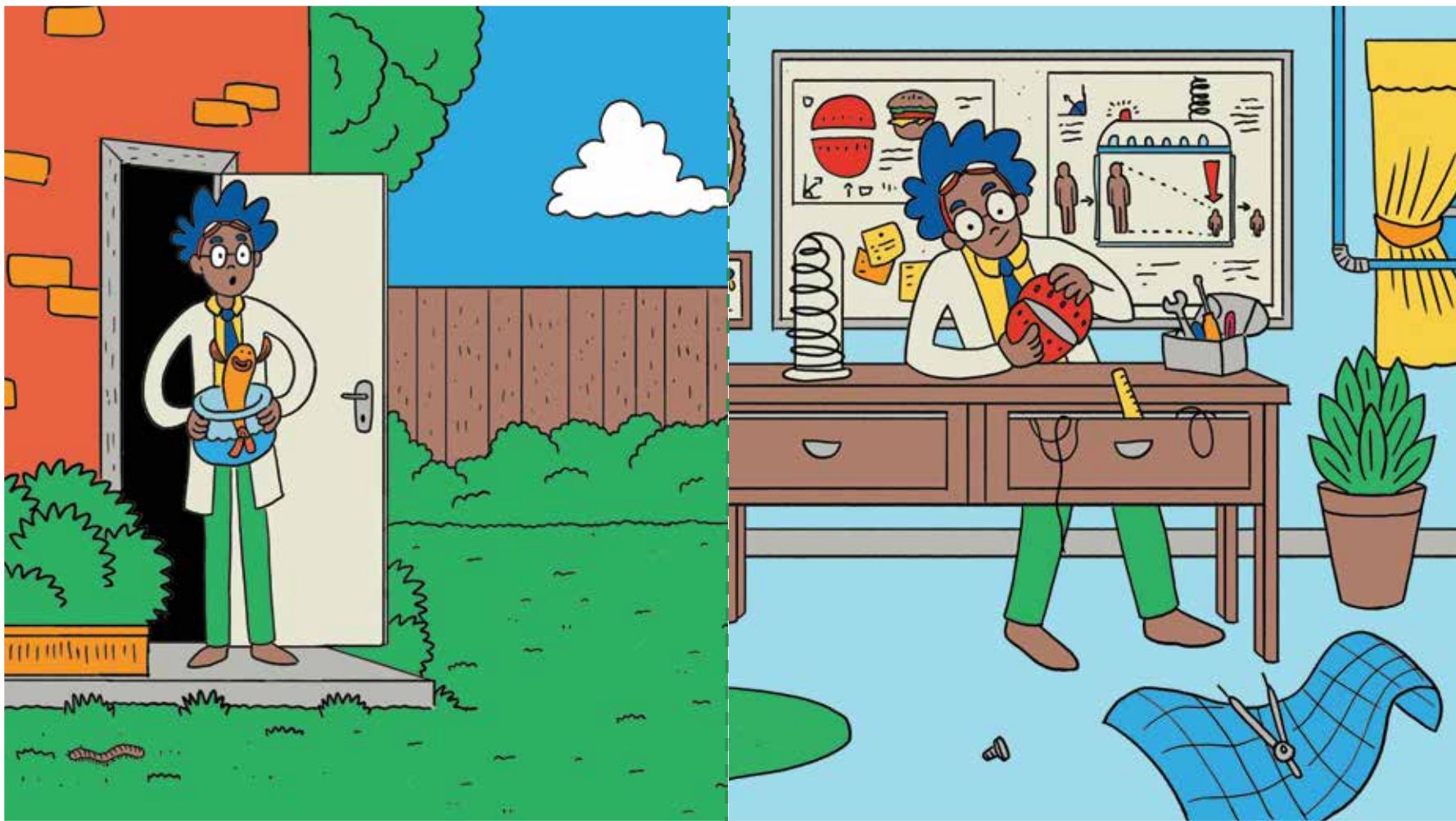
Tshimange tshiḡa tshi ngafhi?

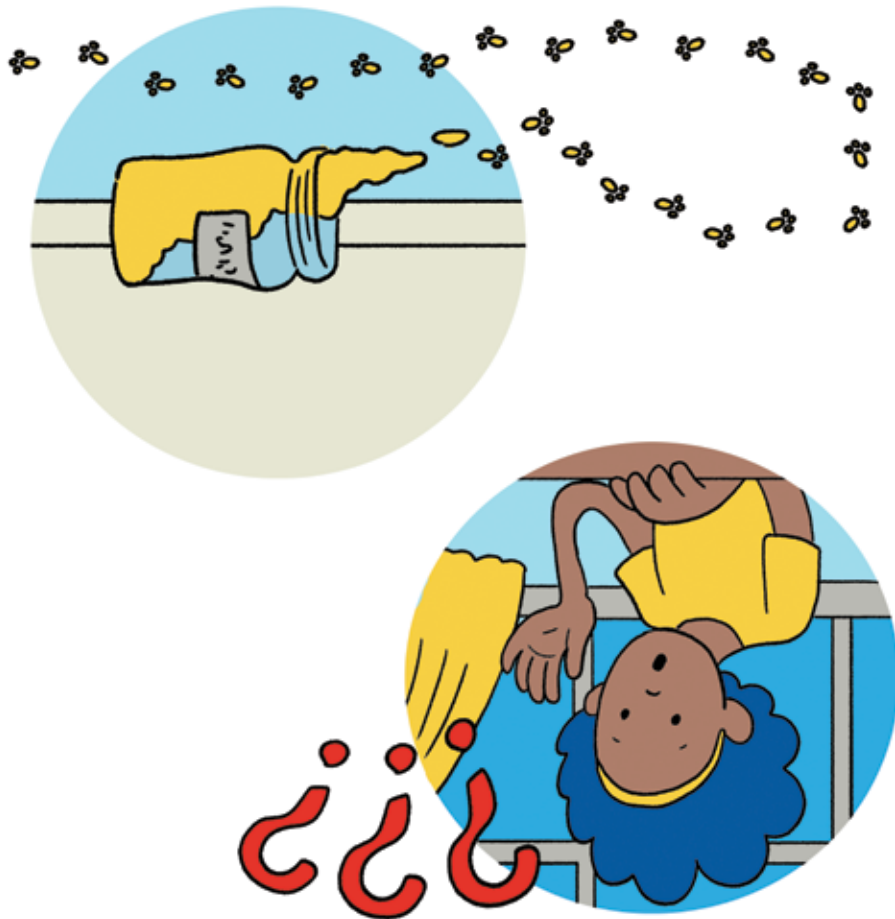
Sam Wilson • Thea Nicole de Klerk
• Chenél Ferreira

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?

Zwine ha nga ambiwa nga hazwo: Ni humbula uri tshiṭori tshi khou amba nga ha mini musi ni tshi vhala ṭhohe yatsho na u lavhelesa kha tshifanyiso tshi re nga phanḡa kha gwati la bugu? Ni na tshifuwo tsha u ḡimvumvusa ngatsho? Ni nga ita mini arali tsho xela?







3

Nga khathihl fhedzi, daka je la vha li henefho phanda havho, la thoma u thathaba na u dzingingea.

vha ne vha khou da.

Vho dzula vho fhatuwa tshifhinga tshothe vha tshi sedza kule na tsini u itela u vhona arali hu na vhatu dzo egeia.

tshifhinga tsha Vho Gwitha tsha u linda phukha musi liliwe duvha nga madekwane, tsho vha tshi



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 cracked and shook.

9

Zwikhokhonono zwa dzumbama fhasi ha mavu.

Dziwe phukha dza shavhela mulamboni dzi si tsha vhuya. Zwiñoni zwa fhufta zwa ya ntha hengelei kha lutombo lutsu.

Vhatu vha iwa na zwimange zwavho, kholomo na mmbwa, vha sia Vho Gwitha vho shona.



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.

2

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.



Miñwaha minzhi yo fhelaho, musi matombo a tshi kha di vha matete na miri i tshi kona u amba, phukha dzothe dzo vha dzi tshi dzula shangoni ngomu ha zhazha lithihi lihulu.

Dzo vha dzi tshi thogomelana na u tsireledzana kha u tambudzwa nga vhatu masiari na vhusiku.

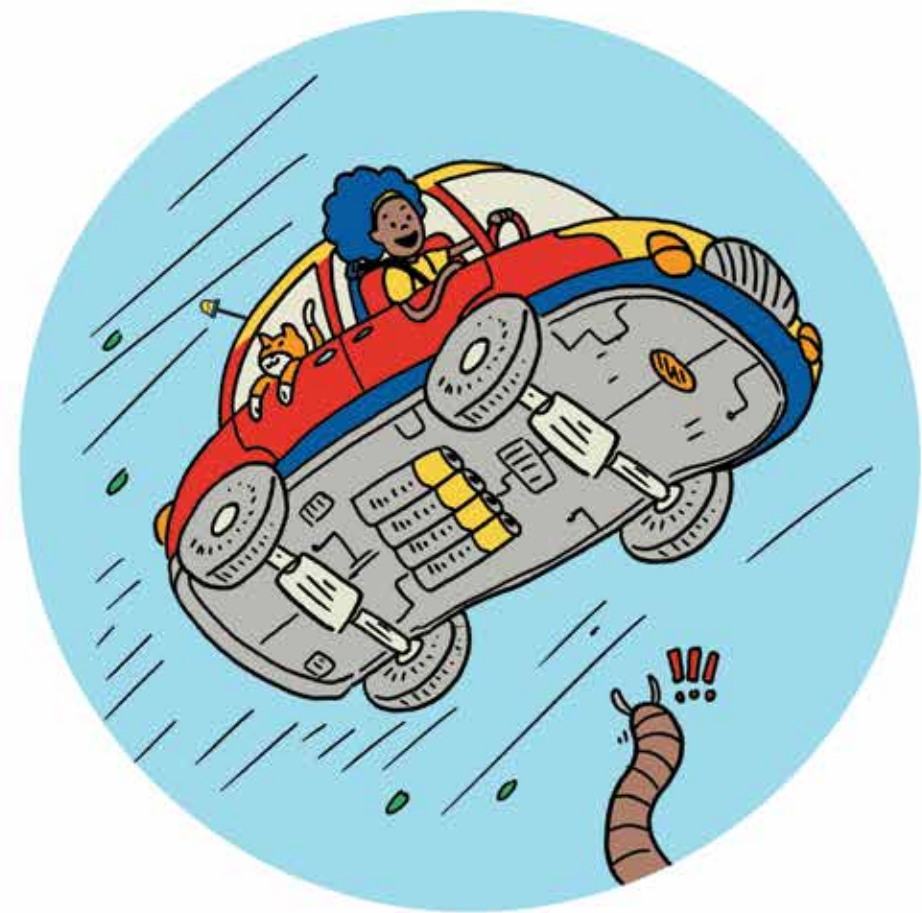
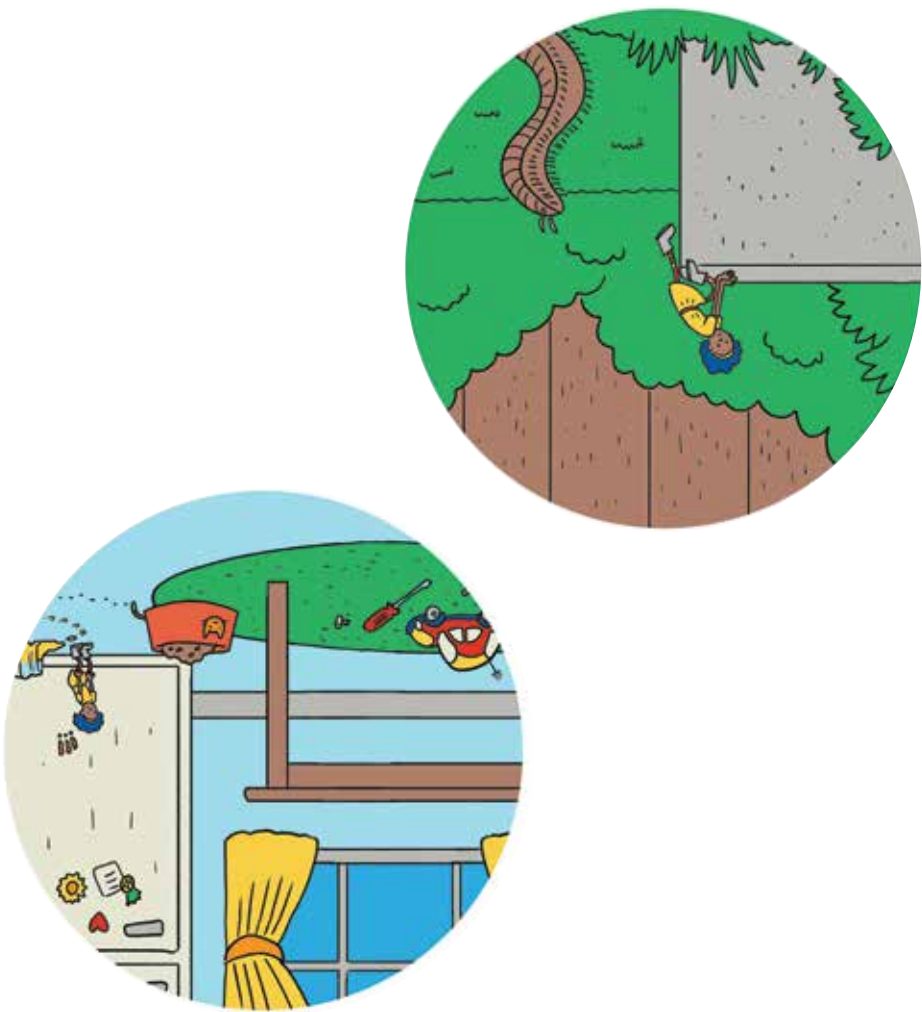


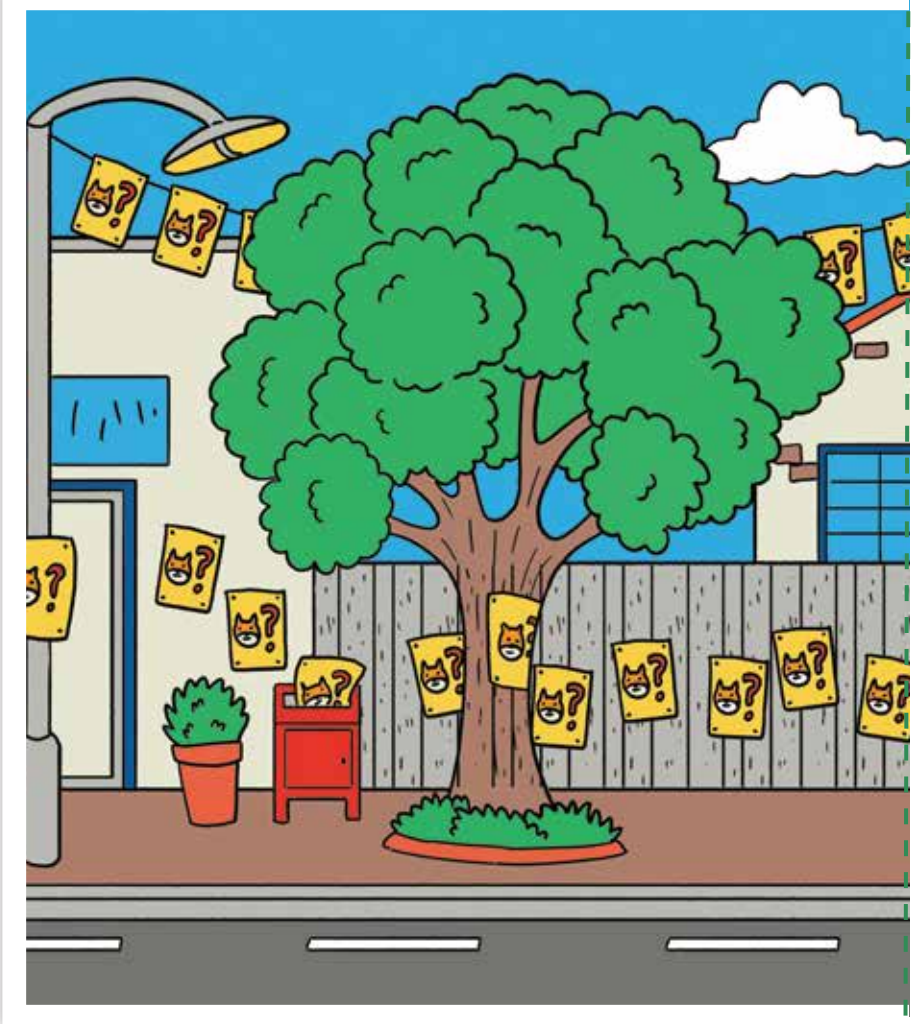
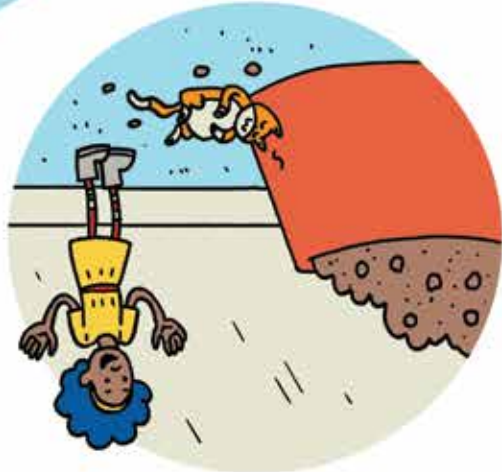
“They must never see me again.”

From that night, he vowed never to show his face in daylight ... only at night to eat and stretch his wings.

“A vha tei u dovha hafhu vha mmbona.”

U bva vhusiku uho, la dzhia tsheo ya uri a li tsha do dovha hafhu la vhonadza tshifhatuwo tshalo nga masiari ... tshi do vhonala vhusiku fhedzi musi li tshi tea u la na u onyolosa phapha dzafo.





Zwitenwa zwine zwa tea u tevhelwa musi hu tshi nwalwa tshitori

Steps to writing a story

01

Tshoho ya tshitori i kungaho
A catchy title

02

Muanewa dende

- Muanewa dendele ndi nnyi?
- U dzula ngafhi?
- Ndi mini tshi itaho uri a fhambane na vhaŋwe kana a takadze?

Tsumbo: "Mbevha Milo o vha a tshi dzula kha kugu kutuku ku re heneŋho tsini na bekhara. O vha a tshi funesa u kuvhanganya matshakatshaka a vhurotho - fhedzi a tshi ofha phosho khulwane."

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

Khaedu

- Ndi mini zwine muanewa wavho a zwi toga kana u zwi thoga?
- Ndi khaedu kana thaidzo ifhio yo mu imaho phanda?

Tsumbo: "Milo o vha a tshi toga u kuvhanganya gwada lihulwanesa la matshakatshaka a vhurotho - fhedzi jo vha li heneŋho nga fhasi ha oveni ya bekhara ine ya ita phosho khulu."

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

Ndingedzo na zwithithisi

- Kha vha sumbedze zwithu zwivhili kana zwararu zwine muanewa a khou lingedza u ita u itela u tandulula khaedu.
- Ndingedzo iŋwe na iŋwe i tea u kundelwa kana ya ita uri hu vhe zwithu zwi takadzaho kana tshanduko i mangadzaho.

Tsumbo:

- O lingedza u nangavhedza a dzhena nga ngomu - fhedzi tshimange tsha mu pandamedza.
- O fhaŋa robotho ya u kuvhanganya matshakatshaka a vhurotho - fhedzi ya pwasha.
- O humbela khonani - fhedzi khonani na yone i khou ofha.

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

Mathakheni kana fhethu hune
zwithu zwa shanduka hone

- Hetshi ndi tshipida tshi takadzaho vhukuma kana tshine tsha nyanyula vhuŋipfi.
- Muanewa u a guda, a shanduka, kana a ita zwihwe zwithu zwi sumbaho vuhali.

Tsumbo: "Milo o lwa na nyofho dzawe, a nangavhedza nga fhasi ha oveni, a doba gwada ilo la matshakatshaka a vhurotho - zwenezwo musi oveni i tshi thoma u ita phosho khulu! Fhedzi nga tshifhinga itshi, ha ngo shavha."

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

Thasululo

- Khaedu yo kundwa (kana yo tanganedzwa).
- Muanewa o vhonele o no fhambana nga iŋwe nqila - o thanya, e muhali kana o luga.

Tsumbo: "Zwazwino Milo u kuvhanganya matshakatshaka a vhurotho - hu tshi katelwa na ayo ane a vha nga fhasi ha oveni. Nahone ha tsha ofha iyo phosho khulwane na luthi."

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

Fhungo la u pendela (A zwi kombetshedzi)

- Fhungo la u pendela li humbuleaho kana li takadzaho line la nga sumbedza nga ha mushumo wa tshifhinga tshi gaho.

Tsumbo: "Vhege i tevhelaho, u khou toga u wana gwada la matshakatshaka a kheke ya tshokoleithi!"

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!"





A hu na ane a nga vhambedzwa na Thando

Nga Jason van Rensburg ■ Zwifanyiso nga Clyde Beech



Tshiwe tshifhinganani tsha kale, ho vha hu na mutukana we a vha a tshi pfhi Thando we a vha a tshi dzula kha kuwe kusi ku re tsini na lwanzhe ku divhelwaho zwa u rea khovhe. Muṭa wa Thando wo vha u tshi tshila nga u rea khovhe na u kuvhanganya zwiliwa zwa lwanzheni. Tshiliwa tshi bvaho lwanzheni tsha ndeme khulwane vhukuma tshe vha vha vha tshi tshi kuvhanganya ndi abaloni. Abaloni a dzi anzeli u wanala nahone dzi rengiswa nga mitengo ya nṭha vhukuma u fhirisa khovhe dzine vha dzi fasha.

Ndi mushumo muhulwane vhukuma u kuvhanganya abaloni. Vharei vha dzhenisa zwikepe zwavho zwituku zwo vuleaho ngomu lwanzheni vha konaha u alavha vha tshi yela thungo ya hune ha vha na matombo. Muthu muthihi u sala ngomu tshikepeni ngeno vharwe vhoṭhe vha tshi fhufhela ngomu maḡini vha tala vha tshi kuvhanganya abaloni. Vhabambeli vha shumisa tsimbi u kombetshedza na u kokodza abaloni u bva kha matomo ayo.



Vho tendelwa fhedzi u dzhia tshivhalo tshituku tsha abaloni. Abaloni dzenedzo dzi tea u vha dza muelo wo teaho. U dzhia abaloni nga vhnzhi u fhira tshivhalo tsho tendelwaho kana u kuvhanganya abaloni dzine dza kha ḡi vha ṭhukhu ndi mulandu. Mapholisa vha lwanzheni vha ṭola muelo na tshivhalo tsha abaloni dzo kuvhanganywaho. Arali abaloni dzo ḡalesa kana dzi ṭhukhusa nga muelo wadzo, mapholisa vha a dzi dzhia, vha dovha hafhu vha dzhia na tshikepe tshenetsho khathihi na zwishumiswa zwoṭhe zwa u fhufhela ngomu maḡini. U bva afho vha konaha u fara zwigevhenga vha zwi valela dzhele.

Musi makhulu wa Thando vha mukalaha vha tshi kha ḡi shuma, ho vha hu tshi dzula hu na khovhe nnzhi na zwiliwa zwa lwanzheni zwo linganaho vhatu vhoṭhe uri vha kone u ḡitshidza. Fhedzi zwazwino hu na thaidzo khulwane. Vhatswi vha izwo zwiliwa zwa lwanzheni vha dzulela u ita mishushedzo ya uri vha ḡo huvhadza muthu muṭwe na muṭwe ane a lingedza u vha ima phanda. Vhadzulapo vha mivhunduni ya heneffho tsini vho pfa vha tshi vho farwa nga nyofho na u sinyuwa.

Thando o pfa a tshi vhenḡa u vhona muṭa wa hawe na vhatu vha muvhunduni wonoyo vha tshi khou tambula. Vhatu vho vha vha tshi vho ofha na u ya lwanzheni lwe vha fhedza nga u vha vhashai na u vha na ḡala. Thando o dzhia tsho ya uri u ḡo tea u vha na zwine a ita u itela u thivhela avho vhatswi na zwiito zwavho zwo bvaho.

Thando o vha a tshi zwi ḡivha uri avho vhatswi vho ṭalifha, zwenezwo o tea u vha na pulane ya vhuṭali. O ḡiita u nga u khou ṭoda u vha muraḡo wa tshigwada tsha vhatswi uri a ḡo wana tshede ya u ṭundela muṭa wa hawe. O vha a tshi kha ḡi tou vha mutukana, fhedzi avho vhatswi vha mu tendela uri a shume sa muthu wa u linda. Musi vhatswi vho ya lwanzheni, Thando o sala khunzikhunzini a tshi khou lavhelelsa mapholisa a lwanzheni. Arali a vhona mapholisa, u itela ngafhadzo kha zwikepe izwo u itela u vha tsivhudza nga ha u vha hone ha mapholisa. Nga heyi ḡila, vha vho thoma u mu fulufhela.

Maṭwe madekwana heneffho bitshini, Thando a vha na nungo dza u amba na murangaphanda wa vhatswi. Thando a femela nṭha a ri, “Ndo wana fhethu hune mapholisa vha vhea hone abaloni dzoṭhe na zwikepe khathihi na zwishumiswa zwe vha ni dzhiela. Ndi nga ni isa afho vuvheathundu havho uri ri kone u dzhiulula zwithu izwo murahu.”

Vhatswi vha humbula nga hazwo. Vha takalela muhumbulo wa u wana zwithu zwavho murahu, zwenezwo vha thetshelesa pulane ya Thando.

“Ndi nga ita uri ri kone u dzheni nga ngomu ha uho vuvheathundu hu si na na muthu na muthihi a zwi ḡivhaho,” Thando u fulufhedzisa a tshi khou mwemwela. “Muzwala wanga ndi mureili wa ṭhiraka ya bulasini ya veini heneffho kha muvhundu wonoyo. U khou tea u ḡilivara dzibareḡe dza veini matshelo nga masiari. Dzibareḡe dzi re tsini na vothi dzi ḡo vha dzo ḡala nga veini, fhedzi hu ḡo vha hu na dzibareḡe dza rathi dzi si na tshithu nga murahu hadzo. U ḡo ima tsini na bada heneffho hune muvhundu wa fhelela hone. Ni tea u lindela heneffho na uri musi a tshi takuwa ni tea u dzheni kha dzibareḡe dzi si na tshithu. U ḡo ri o vha o hambokwa. Musi mapholisa vha tshi wana ṭhiraka vha ḡo humbula uri vha homboki vho i sia heneffho. Vha ḡo i isa heneffho vuvheathundu ngauri ndi vhuṭanzi. Vha ḡo khiela ṭhiraka i re na abaloni, zwikepe na zwishumiswa zwe vha ni dzhiela. Musi vha tshi bva afho vuvheathundu, ni nga konaha u bva afho ngomu ha dzibareḡe. Ngauralo, ni ḡo vha no konaha u dzheni ngomu ha uho vuvheathundu hu si na na muthihi a zwi ḡivhaho.”

Vhatswi vha takalela muhumbulo!

Nga ḡi tevhelaho tshiwe na tshiwe tsha tshimbila u ya nga pulane. Musi vhatswi vha tshi tou dzheni nga murahu ha ṭhiraka vho vha vha tshi khou setshelela vho takala musi vha tshi humbula u wana zwithu zwavho murahu. Veini yo vha i tshi khou nukhelela zwavhuḡi vhukuma he vha fhedza nga u dzhia tsho ya u thoma u nwa iṭwe phanda ha musi vha tshi dzheni ngomu ha dzibareḡe. Veini yo vha i tshi khou ḡifha lwe vha vho kundelwa u litsha u nwa vha tshi ya phanda. Nga tshifhinga tsha musi ṭhiraka i tshi vho thoma u dzheni ngomu vuvheathundu, vhatswi vho vha vho no kambiwa nga maanda.

Thando o vha o dzumbama heneffho nga nḡa ha vuvheathundu a vhona ṭhiraka i tshi khou dzheni nga ngomu. Thando o pfha vhatswi vha tshi thoma u imba vhe ngomu ha dzibareḡe. Zwino ndi tshifhinga tsha u vhidza mapholisa. Musi mapholisa vha tshi vula ṭhiraka, vhatswi vho vha vho kambiwa nga maanda lwe vha kundelwa u shavha. Pulane ya Thando yo shuma, vhatswi vho valelwa dzhele lwa tshifhinga tshilapfhu.

Vhadzulapo vha muvhundu uyo vha pembela musi vha tshi pfha mafhungo ayo. Thando o fhelisi zwiito zwivhi zwa vhatswi na uri hu si kale lwanzhe lu ḡo vha lwo ḡala nga khovhe na abaloni lune vhadzulapo vha muvhundu uyo vha vho ḡo dovha vha kona hafhu u ḡitshidza.



Itani uri tshitori tshi nyanyule!

- Ndi tshipiḡa tshifhio tsha tshitori tshine na tshi funesa? Olani tshifanyiso u itela u tshi sumbedza.
- Ni a takalela zwiliwa zwa lwanzheni? Itani mutevhe wa zwiliwa zwanu zwine na zwi takalela zwi bvaho lwanzheni!

- Ni na khonani kana muraḡo wa muṭa, ndi ngani ni sa edzisi u ita inthaviwu nga zwa vhutswaphukha? Muṭwe wanu a nga vha muvhudzisi ngeno muṭwe a tshi ḡo vha Thando kana muofisiri wa mapholisa a lwanzheni.



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.

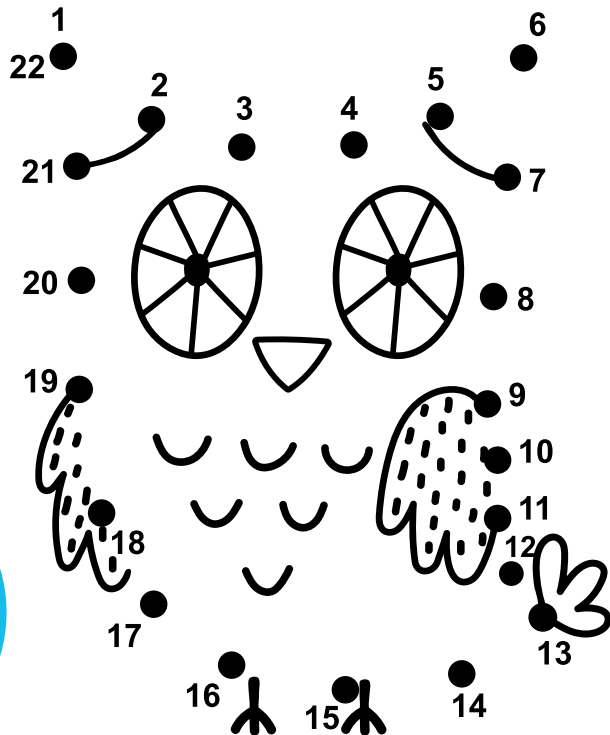
Madakalo a Na'ibali

Na'ibali fun

1.

Tumani zwithoma u itela u ola gwitha jo nakaho. Khaḷarani tshifanyiso tshaṇu.

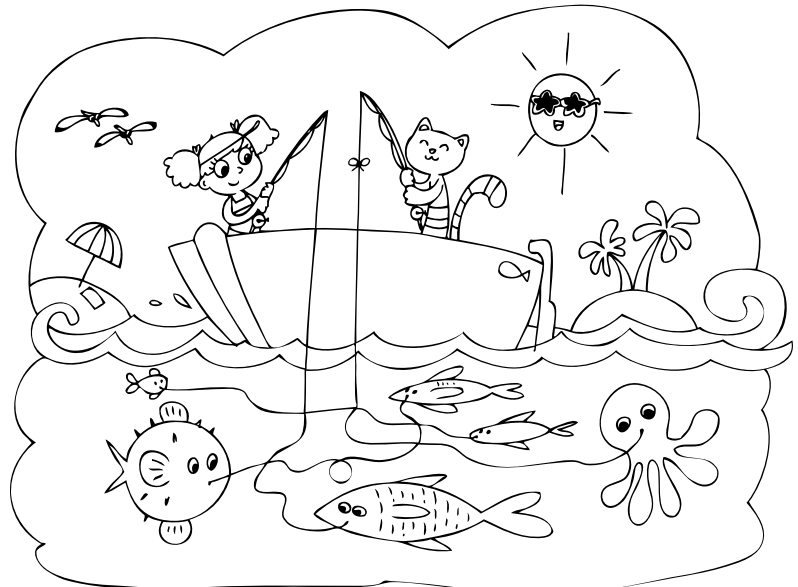
Connect the dots to draw a cute owl. Colour in your picture.



2.

Thumi na tshimange tshawe vho ya u rea khovhe. Ndi mini tshe Thumi a tshi fasha? Ndi mini tshe tshimange tsha fasha? Khaḷarani tshifanyiso.

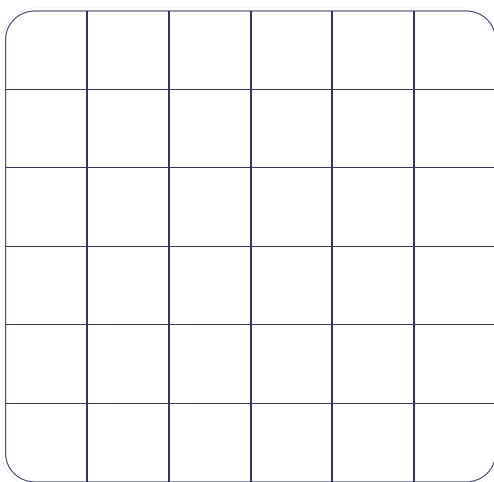
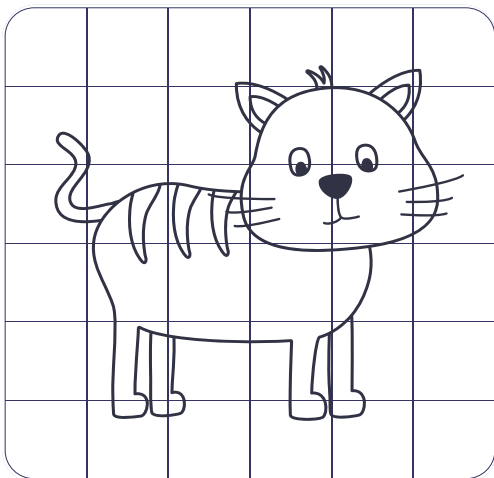
Thumi and her cat went fishing. What did Thumi catch? What did the cat catch? Colour in the picture.



3.

Kopani tshimange. Shumisani giridi u ni thusa. Ni nga khaḷara zwifanyiso zwivhili ni tshi khou shumisa mivhala yo fhambanaho.

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



4.

Ndi zwidyangudyangu zwifhio zwe Neo a renga? Khaḷarani tshifanyiso.

What treat did Neo buy? Colour in the picture.



Na'ibali yo itelwa u ni tšutuwedza na u ni tikedza. Ri kwameni nga inwe ya dzenedzi ndila:

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



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UMLAZI
EYETHU

POLOKWANE
OBSERVER

