

NAL'IBALI

Magoza yo olova yo tsalela vana

Ku tsalela vana tibuku kumbe mitsheketo i maendlelo yo tsakisa na ku vuyerisa! Ntsheketo wa kahle wa vana wu fanele ku tsariwa wu ri na ku anakanya hi muhlayi.

1. XANA U TSALELA MANI?

Mitsheketo na tibuku swi fanele ku tekela enhlokweni swilaveko swa vana na ku va koka rinoko.

Malembe ya 0-3: Tirhisa marito ya le **hansi ka 100**, swinsin'wana, mbuyelelo na swifaniso swo tsakisa, leswi fambelanaka.

Malembe ya 3-5: Tibuku ta swifaniso (**100-500 wa marito**) ti fanele ti vonaka na ku tsakisa, na ku tirhisa swinsin'wana hi xitalo.

Malembe ya 5-7: Vahlayi lava ha sungulaka (**500-1 500 wa marito**) va vuyeriwa hi tindzimana to koma na ntiwomarito.

Malembe ya 7-9: Tibuku ta tindzimana ti nga va na **1 000-10 000 wa marito**, ku ri na xivumbeko lexi nga erivaleni na nandzelelano wo olova.

Malembe ya 9-12: Tibuku leti ti lehile na ku langutana na timhaka to pfilungana.

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. XANA I YINI LEXI ENDLAKA NTSHEKETO WA VANA UW VA WA MATIMBA?

1. Hlawula nhlokomhaka kumbe hungu leri vana va ri twisaisaka, kufana na vunghana, nhenha kumbe swianakanyiwa.
2. Tumbuluxa ximunhuhatwa xa nkarhi hinkwawo (ximunhuhatwankulu) lexi va nga ta tifananiwa na xona. Ximunhuhatwankulu ku tala ku va n'wana kumbe xiharhi lexi lavaka ku tiva, xa vunene kumbe xa xivindzi.
3. Olovisa kungu.
4. Emasungulweni ya ntsheketo, tivisa swimunhuhatwa swa wena na ku hlamusela ndhawu.
5. Hlamusela xiphiko hi ku olova kumbe ntlhonthlo lowu ximunhuhatwankulu xi faneleke ku wu hlula.
6. Pfumelela ximunhuhatwa ku ringeta (na ku tsandzeka!) ku oloxa xiphiko. Pfumelela ximunhuhatwa ku ringeta nakambe.
7. Ntsheketo wu fanele wu va na xiyimo lexi hundzukaka kumbe ku fika emaninginingini loko xiphiko xi ololokile.

3. SWITSUNDZUXO SWO ENDLA NTSHEKETO WA WENA UW VA WA XIYIMO XA LE HENHLA

- Tirhisa swivulwa swo koma, leswi fambelanaka na vukhale na ntiwomarito lowu tolovelekeke.
- Swinsin'wana, mimpfumawulo na mbuyelelo swi kahle eka vahlayi lavatsongo.
- Emakumu ka ntsheketo, ximunhuhatwa xa wena xi fanele ku va xi kurile kumbe xi cincile.
- Hlayela ehenhla ntsheketo wa wena u kombisa ku hambana ka swivulwa.
- Susa xin'wana na xin'wana lexi tsaka ku nonoka eka ntsheketo.

VONA PHEJI YA 13 EKA SWILETELO SWA GOZA-HI-GOZA SWO TSALA NTSHEKETO!

SEE PAGE 13 FOR A GUIDE TO WRITING A STORY!

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.

SWI SUNGULA HI NTSHEKETO.



Mbewu Ya Dyondzo!

Ku kurisa vuswikoti bya misiha leyitsongo yo ku suka ku 0 ku fika eka 6 malembe

Literacy Seeds!

Developing fine motor skills from 0 to 6 years



Eka vatswari na vahlayisi va vana lavatsongo, i swa nkoka leswaku mi pfuna vana va n'wina ku tiyisa vuswikoti byo fambafambisa misiha leyitsongo. Vuswikoti bya misiha leyitsongo i ku fambafambisa loku hi ku endlaka hi ku tirhisa misiha ya mavoko, tintiho na tinhlakala. Vuswikoti lebyi i bya nkoka eka misingiriko ya masiku hinkwawo ku fana na ku tlakula na ku tirhisa minchumu leyitsongo, ku boha tintangu na mabanti, ku dirowa na ku penda, na ku tsala.

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.

Misingiriko ya vukhale hinkwabyo



Activities for every age



Ku suka eku tswariweni ku fika eka 2 wa malembe

- ★ **Nkarhi wa khwiri:** Woko vana va titlakula loko va etfele hi makhwiri, va aka matimba eka mavoko na swandla swa vona.
- ★ **Ku khoma switlangiso:** Ku tlamba na ku khoms switlangiso swo olova swi pfuna vana ku tiyisa tintiho ta vona.
- ★ **Swakudya swa tintiho:** Xikan'wekan'we loko n'wana wa wena a kota ku tshama na ku dya swakudya swo tiyela, n'wi nyiki swakudya swo olova leswaku a ti dyisa na ku aka vulawuri bya tintiho.
- ★ **Mitlangu yo phokotela na ku phakata:** Mitlangu leyi yi seketela ntirhisano wa mpfumawulo, naswona i yo tsakisa swinene!



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!

2 ku fika eka 4 wa malembe

- ★ **Ku dirowa na ku hlovohata:** Ku dirowa na ku hlovohata swi kurisa ntirhisano wa voko-tinhlo na nhlakala na vulawuri bya bya vona bya tintiho.
- ★ **Ku tlanga hi vumba:** Ku longoloxa, ku khunguluxa na ku phema vumba swi tiyisa misiha ya voko.
- ★ **Vuvatli byo olova:** Va pfumeleli va tirhisa swinamarheti, swinamarheti swa glulu kumbe u va pfumelela va handzula maphepha ku endla vutshila.
- ★ **Mitolovelo ya maambalelo:** Va hlohloteli ku tiambexa na ku zipha, va boha kumbe ku kunupeta swiambalo swa vona.



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.

4 ku fika eka 6 wa malembe

- ★ **Ku tsema hi swikero-swo hlayiseka swa vana:** Tshama na vona loko va titoloveta ku tsemeta maphepha hi le ka mintila yo tsemeta.
- ★ **Mitolovelo yo tsala:** Va pfuni ku landzelela marito, tinomboro kumbe swivumbeko.
- ★ **Ku aka hi tibuloko:** Ku paka tibuloko swi pfuna ku antswisa ntirhisano wa mahlo na-mavoko.
- ★ **Ku pfuna exitangeni:** Ku hakasa, ku chela na ku vandla swi nga pfuna swinene eka vutiori bya voko. Tirhisa nkarhi lowu ku dyondzisa nakambe vana va wena hi ntivorihanyo na malulamiso ya swakudya.



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.

Ku tirhisa xiphazamiso xa jikisowu ku kurisa vuswikoti bya misiha leyitsongo

Swiphazamiso swa jikisowu i switirhisiwa swo tsakisa ku kurisa vuswikoti bya misiha leyitsongo na vuswikoti byo ololoxa swiphiqo. Sungula hi ku olova hi swiphazamiso leswikulu kutani u ya eka tijikisowu leti hlangahlanganeke loko va ri karhi va kula.

1. Ku tlakula na ku veka swiphemu swi pfuna vana ku tirhisa tintiho ta vona kahle.
2. Ku pananisa swiphemu swi tiyisa ntirhisano exikarhi ka leswi va swi vonaka na hilaha mavoko ya vona ya fambaka hakona.
3. Ku hetisa jikisowu swi pfuna ku aka ku yingisela na ku nghenelela.
4. Tshama na vona, u va hlohotela, kutani u tlangela na vona loko va heta xiphazamiso.



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.

Tiendleli swiphazamiso swa wena n'wini

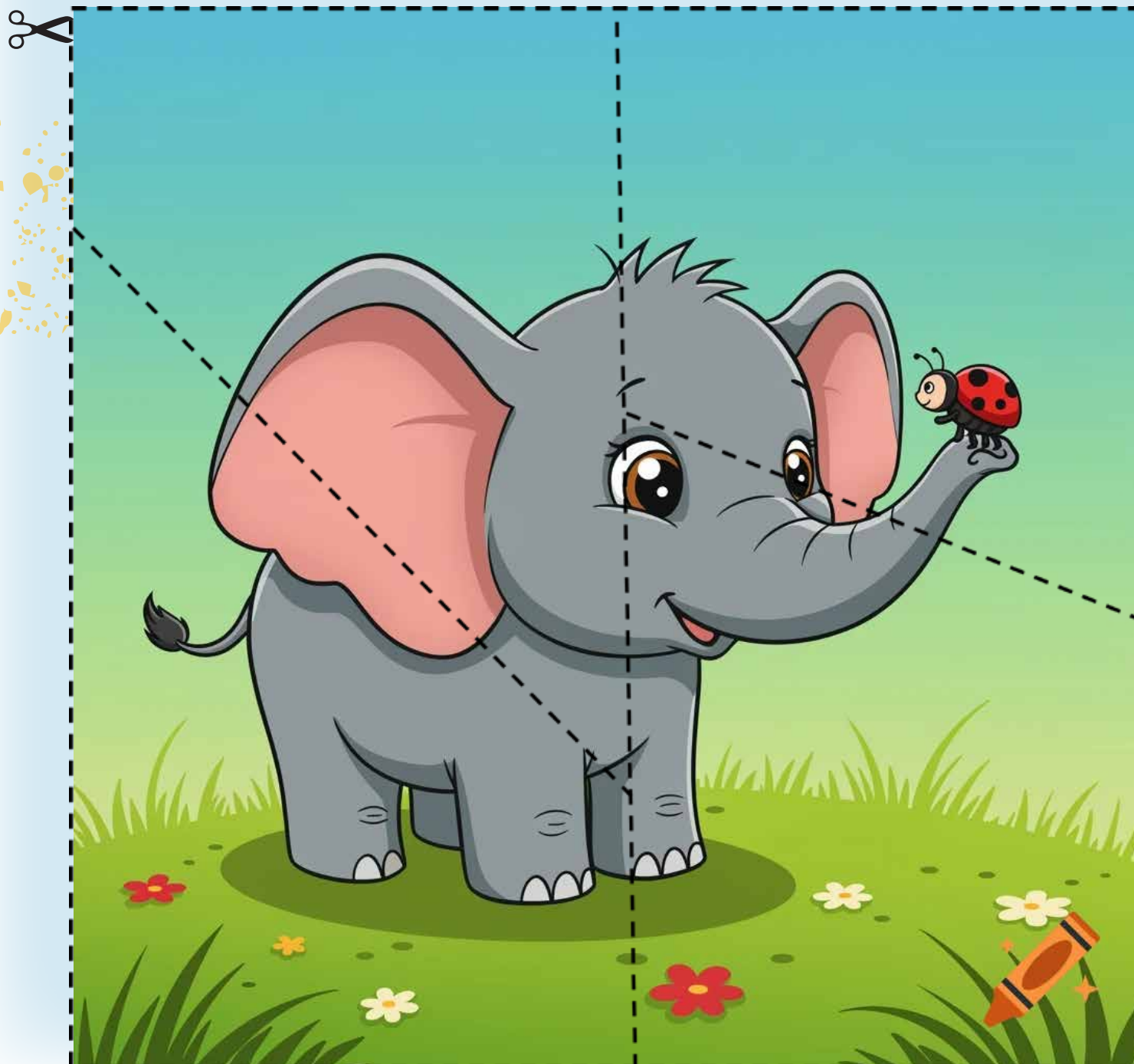
1. Tsemeta na ku namarheta swifaniso swo olova, swa mihlovohlovo, eka khadibodo ro tsindziyela.
 2. Dirowa xifaniso xa mintila yo tsemeta.
 3. Tsemeta hi le ka mintila ku endla swiphemu swa swiphazamiso.
- Jikisowu leyo olova leyi nga laha hansi yi ringanele vana va 2 ku fika 4 wa malembe.



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.



Masiku yo ma tlangela hi Nhlangu! Days to celebrate in October!

Eka Nhlangu leyi, hi lava ku tlangela kumbe ku anakanya hi ntrho wa nkoka wa vadyuhari na vadyondzisi evuton'wini bya vana. Vadyuhari i vahlanganisi va swa khale swa vona, kasi vadyondzisi i vahlanganisi va vona na vumundzuku bya vona. Hi tlhela hi tlangela pulanete ya hina eka n'hwetl leyi. Misava i kaya ra hina ro hlawuleka exikarhi ka tinyeleti. A hi yi hlayiseni!

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 Nhlangu i Siku ra Matiko ya Misava ra Vadyuhari

Hikwalahokayini u nga endzeli vadyuhari eka ndhawu ya vuhlayiselo kumbe emugangeni wa ka n'wina? Teka nkarhi u ri karhi u yingisela mitsheketo ya vona, mi hlaya buku swin'we kumbe u va endlela khadi.

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 Nhlangu i Siku ra Vadyondzisi

Tsala xiphato xa mayelana na nkoka wa vadyondzisi. Xi tsali eka khadi kumbe u xi phatela mudyondzisi etlilasi. Endla swin'wana swo hlawuleka swo fana na ku basisa na ku khavisa tlilasi loko xikolo xi nga si nghena kumbe hi 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 Nhlangu i Siku ra Matiko ya Misava ra Vuvabyi bya Miehleketo

Swa hlamalisa ku va ehandle! Hikwalahokayini u nga kunguhati ntlawa wa vanhu mi ya basisa phaka ya le mugangeni na ku byala nsinya kumbe swimilana swin'wana swa xintu? Endzhaku mi tiphina hi ku pavalala ebyanyini loko mi ri karhi mi hlaya buku leyi mi yi rhandzaka!

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!

Tiendlele layiburari ya wena.

Endla tibuku **TIMBIRHI** hi ku tsema u ti hlayisa

Hikwalahokayini xinkhovha xi nga etleli

1. Susa pheji **9** eka xitatisi lexi.
2. Petsa phepha hi le xikarhi eka nkhwanti wa mathonsi ya ntima.
3. Petsa nakambe hi le xikarhi eka nkhwanti wa mathonsi ya rihladza ku endla buku.
4. Tsema hi le ka nkhwanti wa mathonsi yo tshwuka ku hambanyisa mapheji.

Xana xi kwihi ximanga lexiya?

1. Ku endla buku leyi tirhisa pheji **5, 6, 7, 8, 11** na **12**.
2. Hlayisa pheji 7 na 8 exikarhi mapheji laman'wani.
3. Petsa phepha hi le xikarhi eka nkhwanti wa mathonsi ya ntima lowu nga tsemekatsameka.
4. Petsa nakambe hi le xikarhi eka nkhwanti wa mathonsi ya rihladza ku endla buku.
5. Tsema hi le ka nkhwanti wa mathonsi yo tshwuka ku hambanyisa mapheji.



Grow your own library.

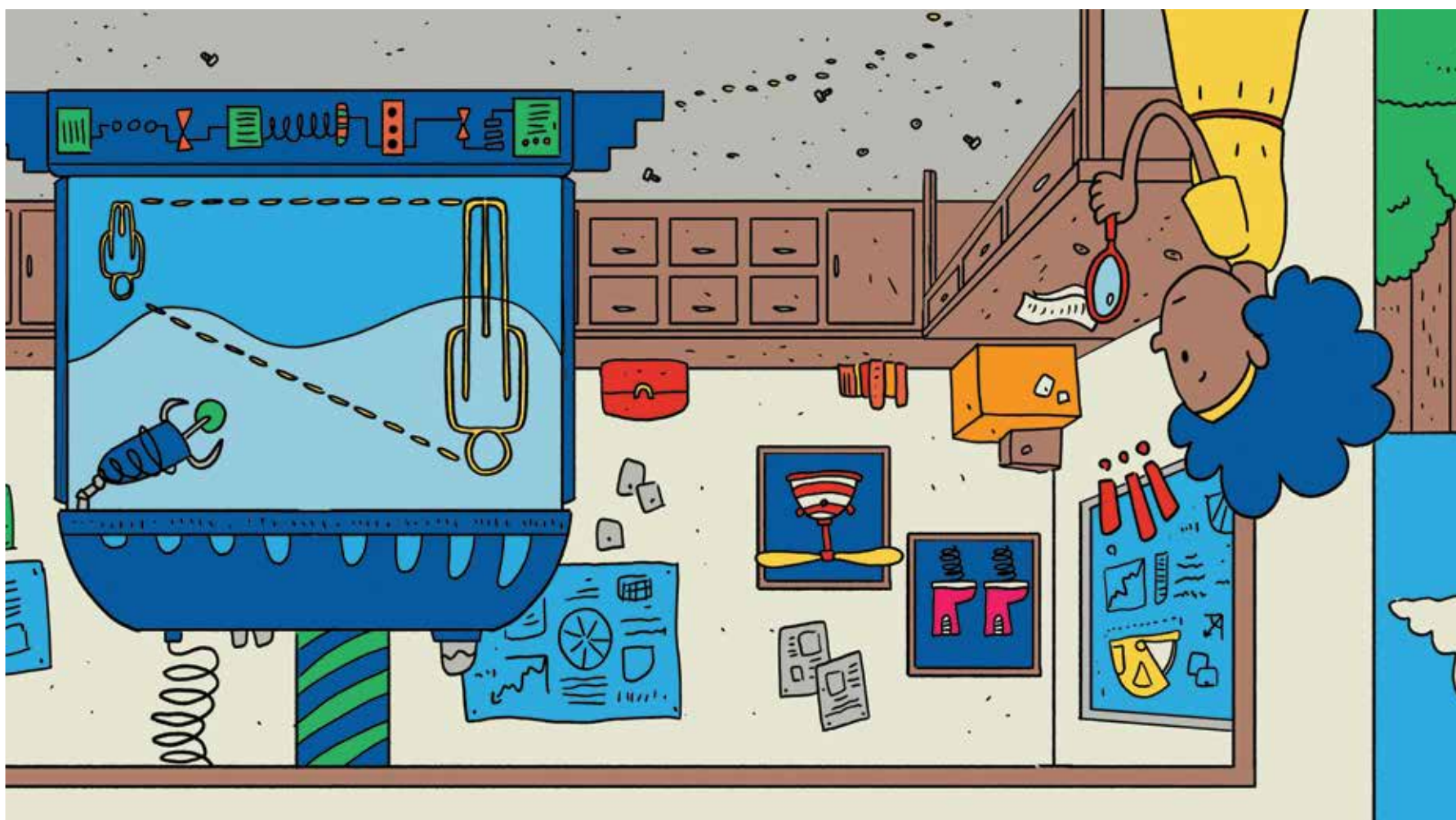
Create **TWO** cut-out-and-keep books

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?

Endla ntsheketo wu nyanyula!

- ★ Xana ku humelele yini eka ntsheketo lowu? Hikwalahokayini u nga pfuli pheji yin'wana na yin'wana ya ntsheketo nakambe kutani u byela munghana kumbe xirho xa ndyangu hi leswi humelalaka eka xifaniso xin'wana na xin'wana?
- ★ Lexi nga kahle swinene hi mayelana ni buku ya swifaniso yo pfumala marito hileswaku u nga “hlaya” ntsheketo hi ririmi rihi kumbe rihi! Xana i ririmi (tindzimi) ri(f)ihi u tiphinaka hi ku hlaya hi ro(to)na?
- ★ Loko a wu ri na muchini lowu nga endlaka swilo swi va leswitsongo, xana a wu ta endla yini hi wona? Xana a wu ta endla yini loko a wu ri lontsongo hi ntiyiso?

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 i pfumba ra rixaka ro hlayela ku tiphina ku tlhontlha ni ku simeka ntlovelo wo hlaya eAfrika-Dzonga hinkwaro. Ku kuma vuxokoxoko hi xitalo, endzela www.nalibali.org.

Where's that cat?

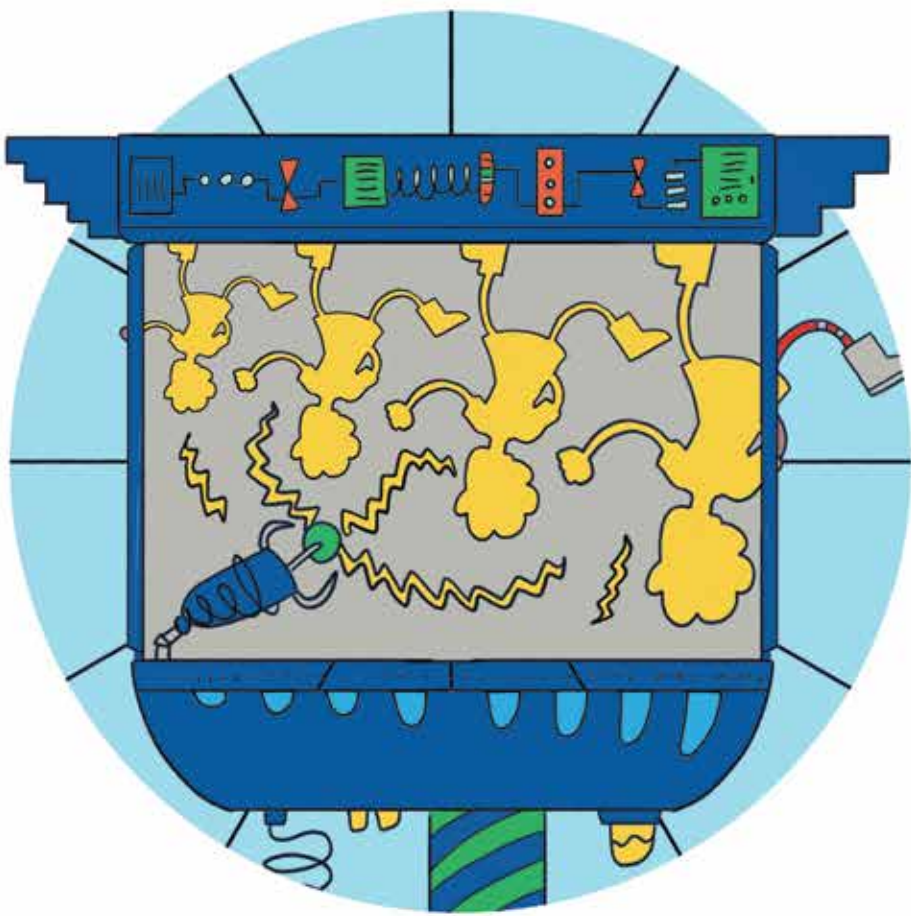
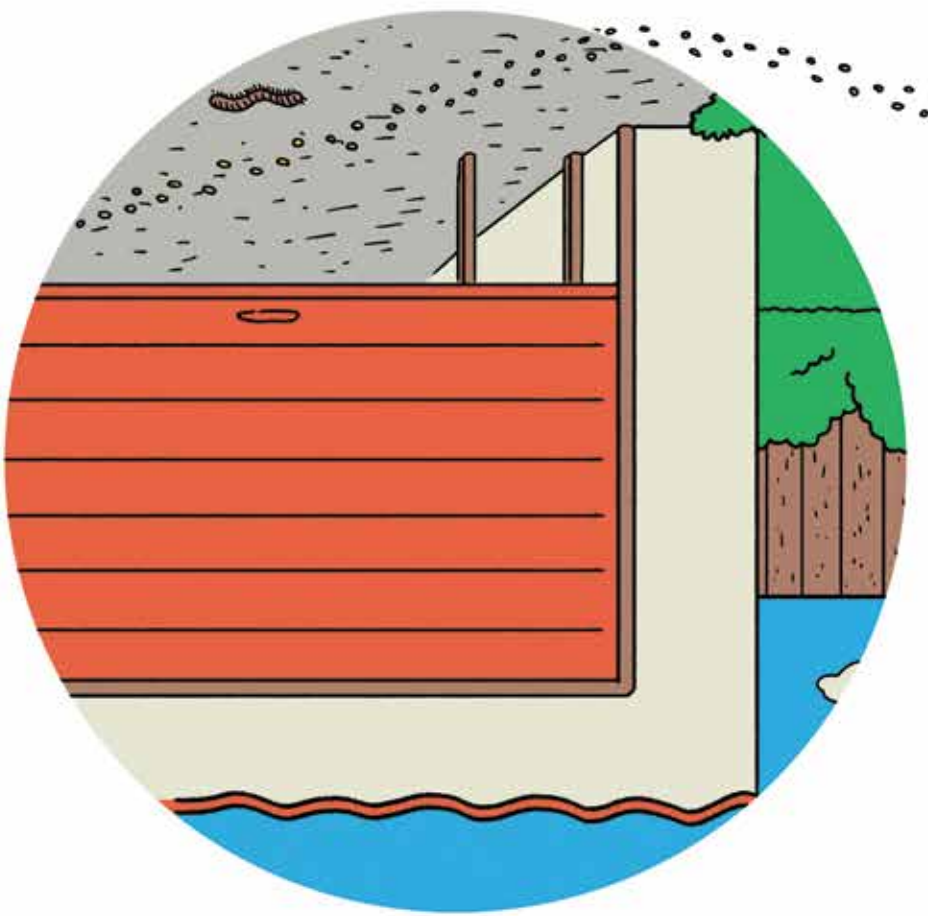


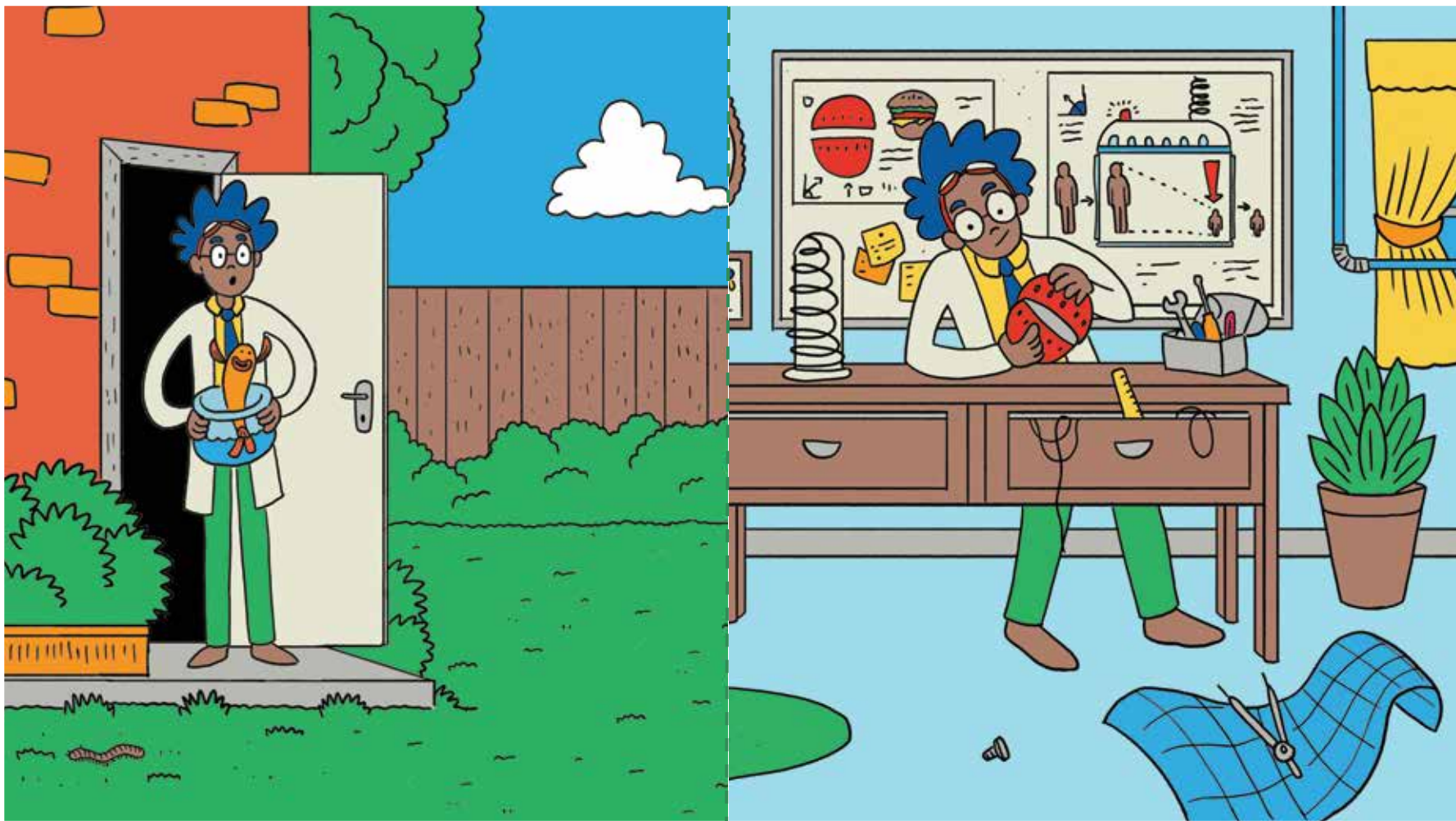
Xana xi kwihi ximanga lexiya?

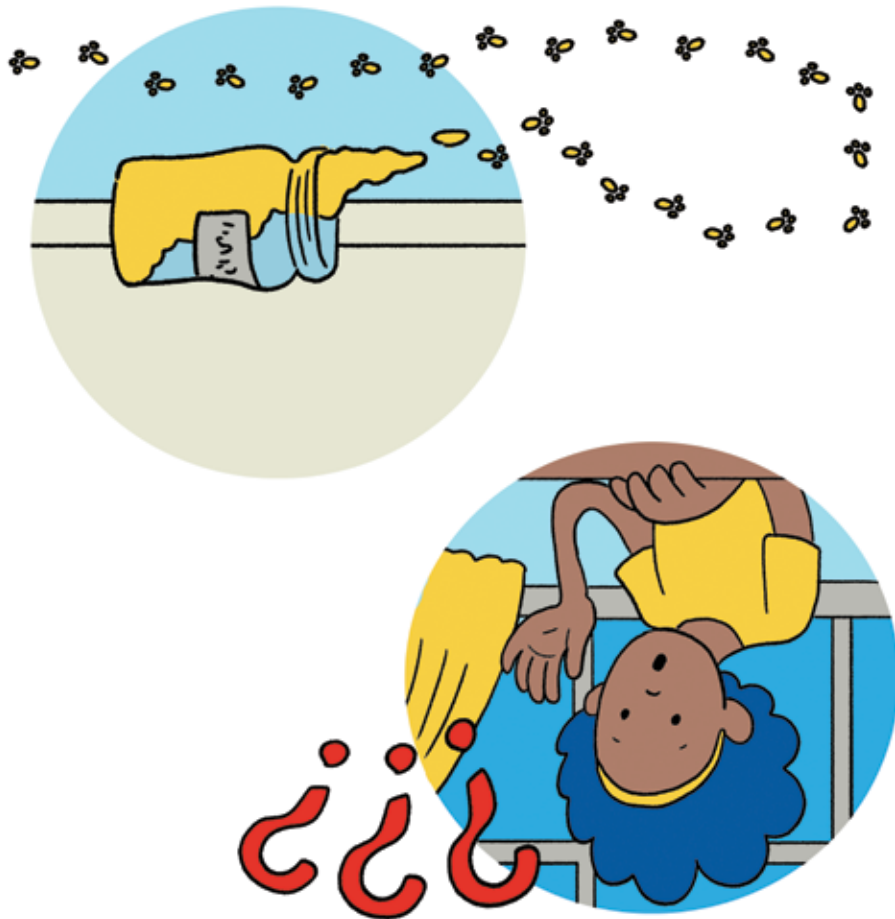
Sam Wilson • Thea Nicole de Klerk
• Chenél Ferreira

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?

Mianakanyo yo bula hayona: Xana u anakanya leswaku ntsheketo lowu wu hi mayelana na yini loko u hlaya nhlokomhaka na ku languta xifaniso eka khavhara? Xana u na xifuwana? Xana u nga endla yini loko xo tshuka xi lahlekile?







“Hawui!” Tatana N’waxinkhovha a phasiwile emavokweni ya mufana lontsongo. N’waxinkhovha a cema a ringeta ku hluthulela tinsiva. “Nda kombela u nga ndzi katingi! Teka swiharhi leswin’wana. Ndzi tlharhe ngopfu ku va u nga ndzi dya – a ndzi nga nandzih!”



“Awui!” 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.”

Mufana a ala, a ri karhi a ya evuhlayiselweni bya swiharhi. Hiloko a tleba ndzilo, kutani wu pfluxa swiharhi evurhongweni. “Ndziloo!” swi huwela, loko swi ri karhi swi hangalaka hinkwakonkwako.

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.

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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!

Endla ntsheketo wu nyanyula!

- ★ Dirowa xivumbeko xa xinkhovha hi le makumu. Tirhisa swiphemu swa phepha ku endla tinsiva. Tirhisa tiikunupu letikulu ku endla mahlo. Xana u ta tirhisa yini ku endla milenge na nomo?
- ★ Xana u nga xi dya xinkhovha xo katingiwa? Xana hi yihi nyama yo katingiwa leyi u yi rhandzaka?
- ★ Tirhisa vumba kumbe vumba byo tlanga ku endla xivumbeko xa xinkhovha. Loko u endla swivumbeko swa swiharhi swin’wana, u nga ha swi tirhisa ku endla ntsheketo!maak, kan jy hulle gebruik om die storie op te voer!

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Why the owl never sleeps

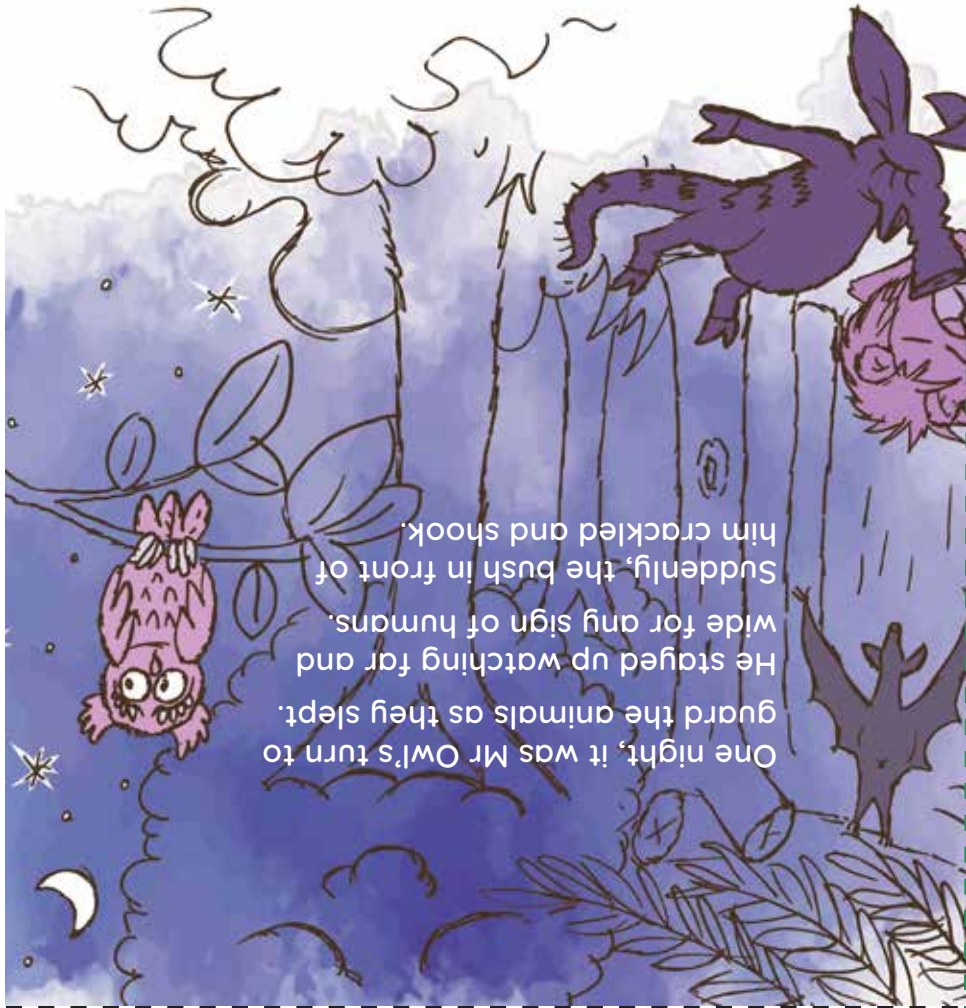


Hikwalahokayini xinkhovha xi nga etleli

Gerald Bedeker • Wandile Mathe
• Luke Mateman

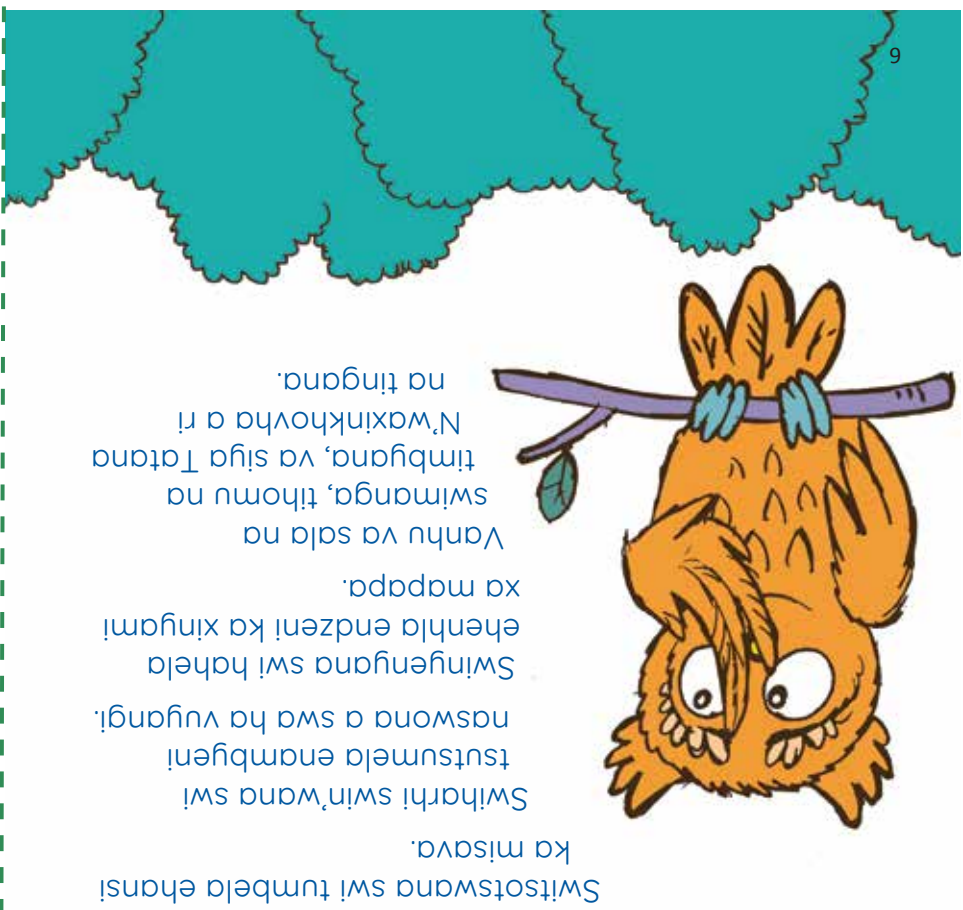
Ideas to talk about: When do owls sleep? What else do you know about owls? What important role do owls play in keeping rat and beetle populations low?

Mianakanyo yo bula hayona: Xana swinkhovha swi etlela nkarhi muni? Xana hi swihi swin’wana u swi tivaka hi swinkhovha? Xana hi wihi ntirho wa nkoka lowu endliwaka hi swinkhovha eka ku hunguta nhlayo ya makondlo na swifufunhunhu yi va ehansi?



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.

Eka vusiku byin'wana, a wu ri nkari wa Tatana N'waxinkhovha ku rindza swiharhi loko swi etlele. U gimiile a languta a ekule na vuandlalo ku valanga swikombiso swa ku ta ka vanhu. Hi xinkadanya, xikhwati lexi a xi ri emahlweni ka yena xi ve na vukhwaakhwaxa na ku ninginika.



Switsotswana swi tumbela ehansi ka misava. Swiharhi swin'wana swi tsutsumela enambyeni naswona a swa ha vuyangi! Swingenyana swi hahela ehenhla endzeni ka xingami xa mapapa. Vanhu va sala na swimanga, tihomu na timbyana, va siya Tatana N'waxinkhovha a ri na tingana.

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.

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.

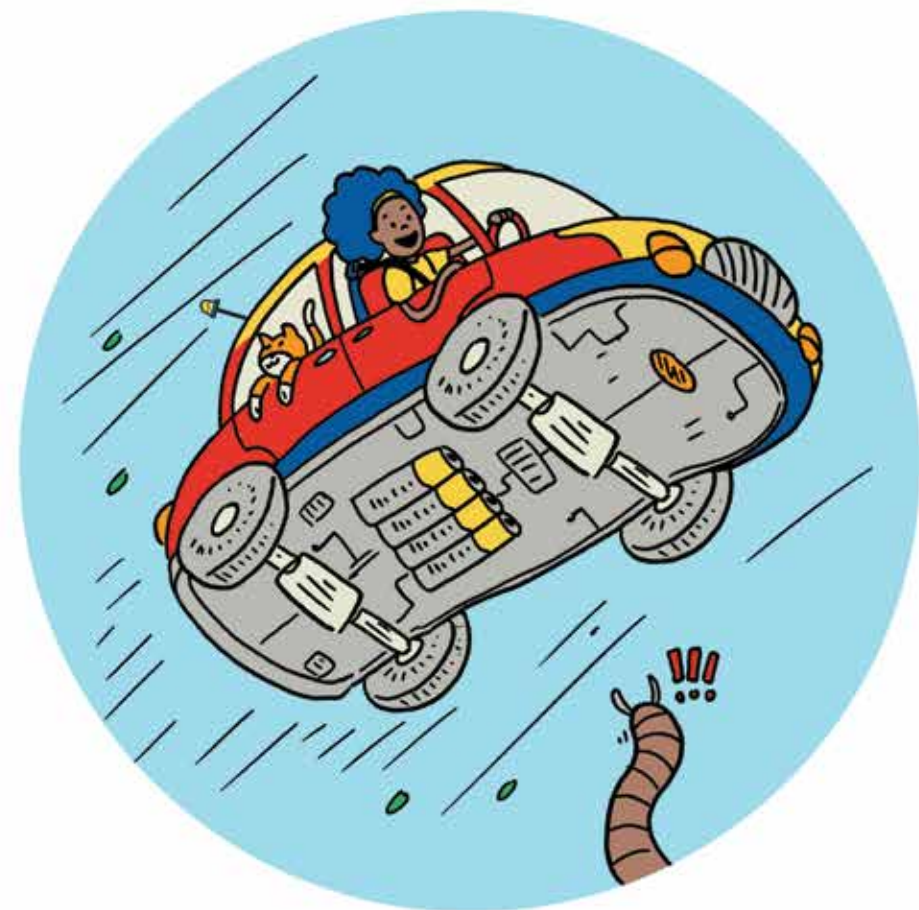
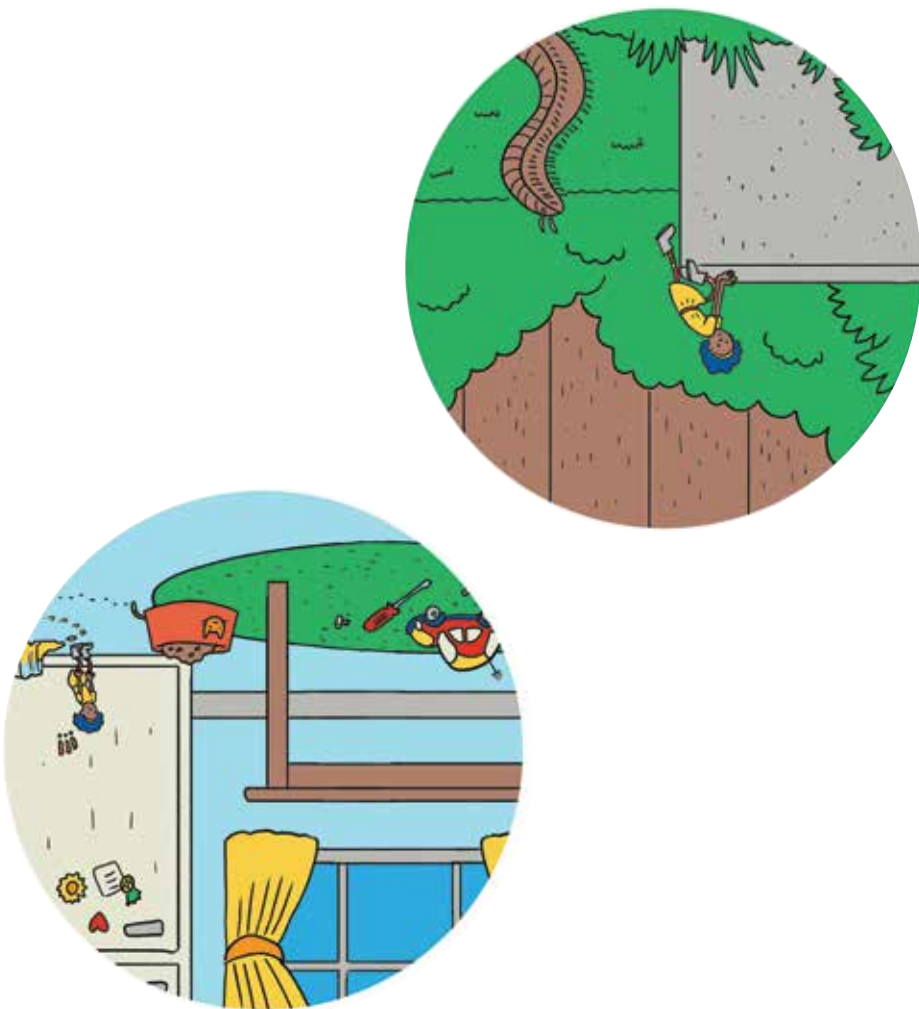


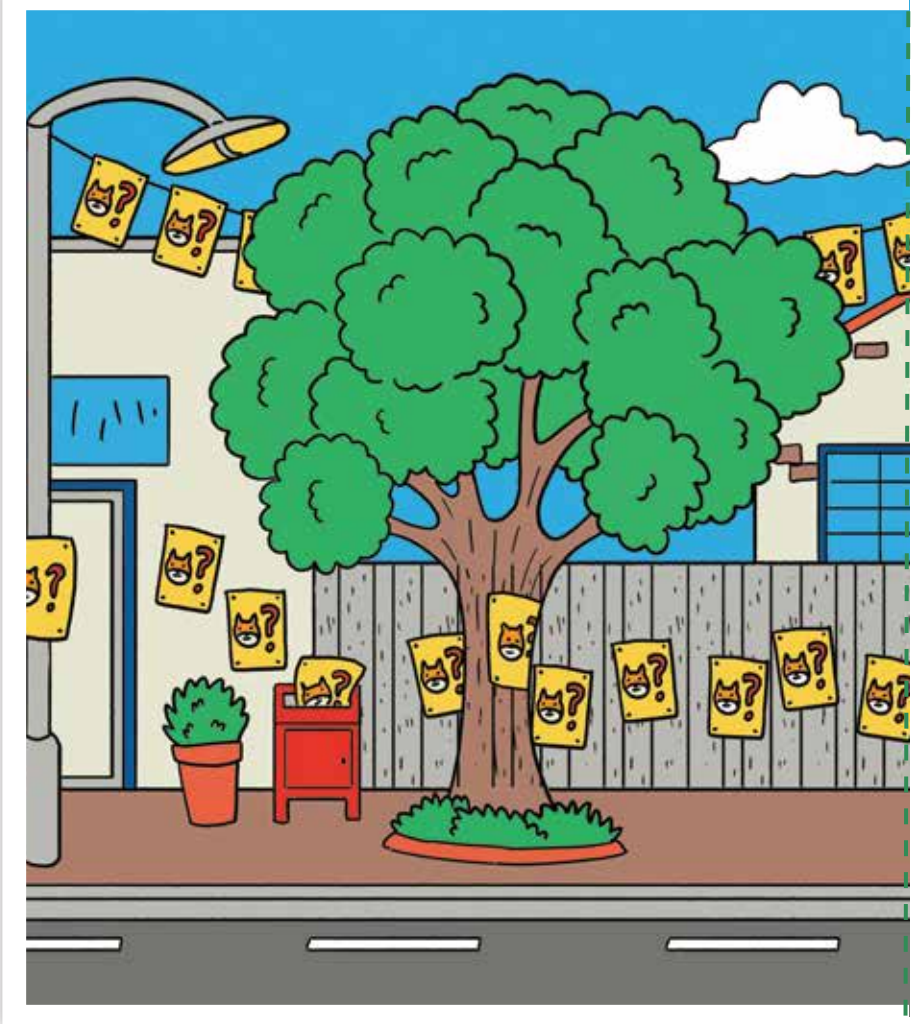
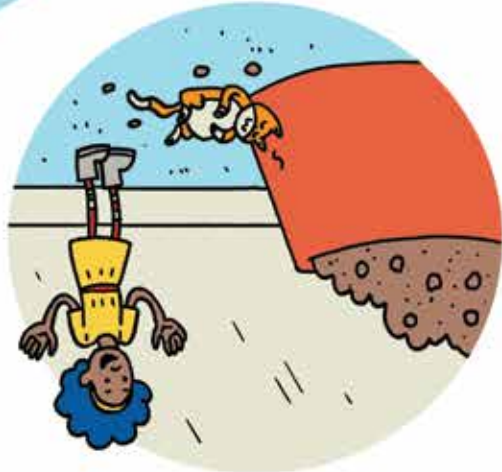
Khale wa khaleni, loko maribye ya ha olova naswona misinya yi kota ku vulavula, swiharhi hinkwaswo a swi tshama emisaveni ehansi ka vuhlayiselo byin'we lebyikulu. A swi hlayisana na ku sirhelelana eka ku xanisiwa hi vanhu vusiku ni nhlikanhi.



"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 va fanelanga va ha ndzi vona nakambe." Ku sukela vusiku byebye, u hlambanyile ku nga ha voniwi ninhlikanhi ... ntsena nivusiku loko a dya na ku tiolola timpampa ta yena.





Magoza yo tsala ntsheketo

Steps to writing a story

01

Nhlokomhaka leyi kokaka rinoko:

A catchy title

02

Ximunhuhatwankulu

- Xana i mani ximunhuhatwankulu?
- Xana u tshama kwihi?
- Xana i yini leswi endlaka leswaku a va lowo hlawuleka kumbe ku tsakisa?

Xikombiso: "Milo lowa kondlo a tshama eka fofo ra menci ekusuhli na bekara. A rhandza ku hlengeleta mahlanhla – kambe a chava huhwa leyikulu."

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

Ntlhontlho

- Xana ximunhuhatwa xa wena xi lava kumbe ku rhandza ngopfu yini?
- Xana hi wihi ntlhontlho kumbe xiphiso lexi nga endleleni?

Xikombiso: "Milo hi mikarhi hinkwayo a lava ku rhwala dyihlanhla ledyikulu dya xinkwa – kambe a dyi ri kwale hansi ka ovhene ya bekara leyi a yi ba huhwa."

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

Mindzingeto na swihingakanyo

- Kombisa swilo swimbirhi kumbe swinharhu leswi ximunhuhatwa xi swi ringetaka ku hlula ntlhontlho.
- Ku ringeta kun'wana na kun'wana ku fanele k uva na ku tsandzeka kumbe ku va loku ku tisaka ku hlekisa kumbe ku cinca ko hmarisa..

Xikombiso:

- U ringeta ku kasakasela endzeni – kambe ximanga xi n'wi hlongorisa.
- U aka rhoboto yo hlengeleta mahlanhla – kambe ya phemeleleka.
- U kombela munghana – kambe munghana na yena wa chava.

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

Maninginingi kumbe ku cinca

- Lexi i xiphemu xo tsakisa kumbe xo yava.
- Ximunhuhatwa xa dyondza, xa cinca, kumbe xi endla swin'wana ku kombisa vunhenha.

Xikombiso: "Milo u kongomana na ku chava ka yena, u nyandlamela a ya ehansi ka ovhene, kutani a vutla hlanhla – hi nkarhi walowo ovhene yi ba huwa! Kambe sweswi, a nga ha tsutsumi."

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

Xintshuxo

- Ntlhontlho wu hluriwile (kumbe ku amukeriwa).
- Ximunhuhatwa xi hundzukile hi ndlela yin'wana – xi tlharhile, xi na xivindzi kumbe xi na vunene.

Xikombiso: "Sweswi Milo u hlengeleta mahlanhla – na lama nga ehansi ka ovhene. Naswona sweswi a nga ha yi chavi huhwa leyikulu."

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

Ntila wo pfala (A swi bohi)

- Xivulwa xo hetelela xa xitsundzuxo kumbe xo tsakisa lexi tshikilelaka swin'wana leswi nga humeleleka eka nkarhi lowu taka.

Xikombiso: "Vhiki leri taka, u lava ku kuma mahlanhla ya khekhe ra chokoleti!"

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!"





Thando a nga fani na munhu

Hi Jason van Rensburg ■ Mikombiso hi Clyde Beech



Khale wa khaleni a ku ri na mufana loyi a va ku i Thando loyi a tshama etikweni ro phasa tinhlampfi ri ri ekusuhi na lwandle. Ndyangu wa ka va Thando a wu tihanyisa hi ku phasa tinhlampfi na ku hlengeleta swakudya swa le lwandle. Swakudya swa nkoka leswi a va swi hlengeleta a ku ri tiabaloni. Abaloni ya kala naswona yi nga xavisiwa hi ntsengo wa le henhla ku tlula tinhlampfi leti va ti phasaka.

I ntirho lowukulu ku kuma abaloni. Vaphasi va ngenisa byatso lebyitsongo byo pfuleka endzeni ka lwandle kutani va tluta vanghena va ya emaribiyeni. Munhu un'we u sala ebyatsweni loko lavan'wana va vhomuta va nghena elwandle ku ya kukuta tiabaloni. Vahlamberi va tirhisa tiinsimbhi ku sindzisa ku humesa tiabaloni emaribiyeni.



Va pfumeleriwa ku teka ntsena nhlayo yitsongo ya tiabaloni. Tiabaloni ti fanele ku va ta vukulu byo karhi. Ku teka tiabaloni to hundza leti pfumeleriweke kumbe letitsongo i nandzu. Maphorisa ya le lwandle ya languta vukulu na nhlayo ya tiabaloni leti nga khomiwa. Loko ku ri na tiabaloni to tala kumbe letitsongo hi vukulu, maphorisa va teka swakudya leswi swa le lwandle, byatso na hinkwaswo swo vhomuta hi swona ematini. Endzhaku va khoma makhamba na ku va rhumela ekhotsweni.

Loko kokwani wa xisati wa Thando a ha tirha, a ku tshama ku ri na tinhlampfi to tala na swakudya swa le lwandle swa un'wana na un'wana ku tihanyisa. Kambe sweswi ku na xiphiqo lexikulu. Makhamba ya tshamela ro ngungumela va ya yiva tinhlampfi na tiabaloni leto xonga ta le lwandle. Makhamba lama va tlhela va tshembisa ku vavisa mani kumbe mani loyi a va sivelaka. Vaakitiko va chuhile na ku hlundzuka.

Thando a venga ku vona ndyangu na tiko ra ka vona va xaniseka. Vanhu a va chava ku ya elwandle hikwalaho se a va swela na ku dlawa hi ndlala. Thando u tekile xiboho xo endla swin'wana ku yimisa makhamba na tindlela ta vona leto biha.

Thando a swi tiva leswaku makhamba lama va tlharihile, hikwalaho na yena u fanele ku va na kungu ra vutlharhi. U tiendlile lowo lava ku tikatsa na ntlawa wa makhamba ku kumela vandyangu mali. A ri ntsena mufana hikwalaho makhamba va n'wi pfumelerile ku tirha tanihi murindzi. Loko makhamba va yile endzeni ka lwandle, Thando yena a sala eribuwani ra lwandle a rindza maphorisa ya le lwandle. Loko a vona maphorisa, a kowetela byatso ku va lemukisa. Hi ndlela leyi u kumekile a tshembhekile.

Vusiku byin'wana ebichini, Thando u tekile xiboho xa xivindzi a vulavula ni murhangeri wa makhamba. Thando a kokela moya endzeni kutani a ku, "Ndzi kumile laha maphorisa va chelaka kona tiabaloni hinkwato na byatso na switirhisiwa leswi va nga mi tekela swona. Ndzi nga mi yisa endlwini ya vuhlayiselo leswaku hi kota ku vuyisela swilo leswi."

Makhamba lama va anakanya hi swona. A va yi tsakela mianakanyo ya ku kuma swilo swa vona, hikwalaho va yingiserile kungu ra Thando.

"Ndzi nga swi endla hi nghena endzeni ka vuhlayiselo ku ri hava na un'we loyi a swi lemukaka." Thando a va tshembisa a ri karhi a n'wayitela. "Muzala wa mina i muchayeri wa lori eka purasi ra vhinyo le ndhawini. U fanele ku ya chicha madiromo ya vhinyo mundzuku nindzhenga. Madiromo lama nga ekusuhi na nyangwa ya ta va ya tele hi vhinyo, kambe ku ta va na tsevu wa madiromo lama nga ta pfumala nchumu endzhaku ka yona. U ta yima ekusuhi ni patu laha ri jikelaka etikweni. Mi fanele mi yima kwalahaya leswaku loko a suka mi ta nghena endzeni ka madiromo lamo pfumala nchumu. U ta vula leswaku u tlhakisiwile. Loko maphorisa va ya kuma lori va ta anakanya leswaku vatlhakisi va lo yi tshika. Va ta yi teka va yi yisa eka ndhawu ya vuhlayiselo leswaku yi va vumbhoni. Va ta pfaleta lori na tiabaloni, byatso na switirhisiwa leswi va nga mi tekela swona. Loko va suka eka ndhawu ya vuhlayiselo, mi ta huma endzeni ka madiromo. Mi ta va mi ri endzeni ka ndhawu ya vuhlayiselo ku ri hava na un'we wo swi lemuka."

Makhamba va tsakerile mianakanyo leyi!

Hi siku leri landzelaka hinkwaswo swi fambile hilaha swi kunguhatiweke hakona. Loko makhamba va khandziyile endzhaku ka lori a va ri karhi va hlekelela va anakanya hi ku kuma swilo swa vona. Vhinyo a yi nun'hwela kahle hikwalaho va nga teka xiboho xa ku nwa yin'wana loko va nga si tlulela endzeni ka madiromo. Vhinyo leyi a yi tsokombela hikwalaho va tsandzekile ku sivela ku yi nwa hi xitalo. Hi nkarhi lowu lori a yi nghena endzeni ka ndhawu ya vuhlayiselo, makhamba a va pyopyiwile swinene.

Thando a tumberile ehandle ka vuhlayiselo kutani a vona lori yi ri karhi yi chayeriwa yi nghena. Thando a twa makhamba va sungula ku yimbelela endzeni ka madiromo. Sweswi a wu ri nkarhi wo vitana maphorisa. Loko maphorisa va pfula lori, makhamba a va pyopyiwile lero a va nga ta ringeta hambi ku baleka. Kungu ra Thando ri tirhile, naswona makhamba va yisiwile ekhotsweni ku ringana nkarhi wo leha.

Vaakitiko va tlangirile loko va twa mahungu lawa. Thando u herisile tindlela leto biha ta makhamba naswona hi nkarhinyana lwandle ri ta va ri tele hi tinhlampfi na tiabaloni leswaku vaaki va va na vutomi lebyo tshembeka nakambe.



Endla ntsheketo wu nyanyula!

- Xana hi xihi xiphemu lexi u xi tsakelaka eka ntsheketo lowu? Dirowa xifaniso ku xi kombisa.
- Xana wa swi rhandza swakudya swa le lwandle? Endla nongoloko wa swakudya swa le lwandle leswi u swi rhandzaka!

- U ri na munghana kumbe xirho xa ndyangu, hikwalahokayini mi nga endlilangu wo encenyeta wa mbhurisano hi ku hlota swi nga ri enawini? Un'wana wa n'wina a nga va muvutisi naswona un'wana a va Thando kumbe phorisa ra le lwandle.



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.

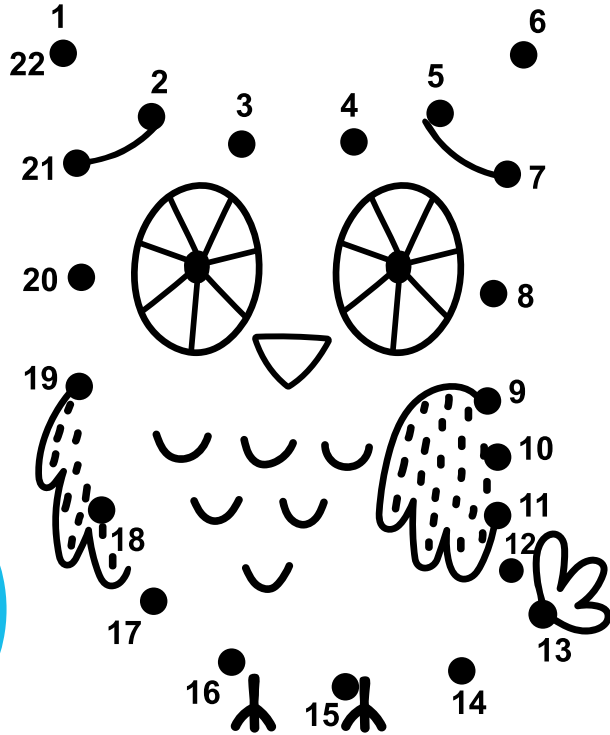
Swo tsakisa hi Na'ibali

Na'ibali fun

1.

Khomanisa mathonsi ku dirowa xinkhovha lexo saseka. Hlovohata endzeni ka xifaniso xa wena.

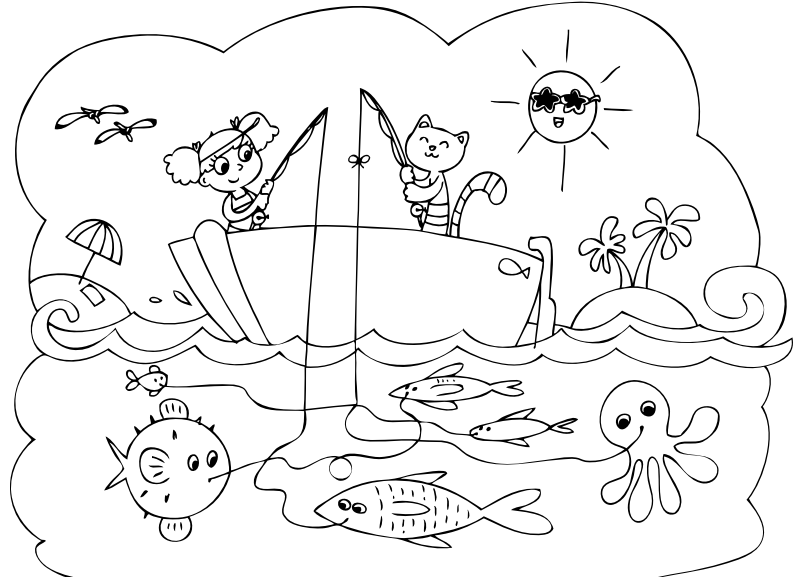
Connect the dots to draw a cute owl. Colour in your picture.



2.

Thumi na ximanga xa yena va yile eku phaseni ka tinhlampfi. Xana Tumi u phasile yini? Xana ximanga xona xi phasile yini? Hlovohata xifaniso.

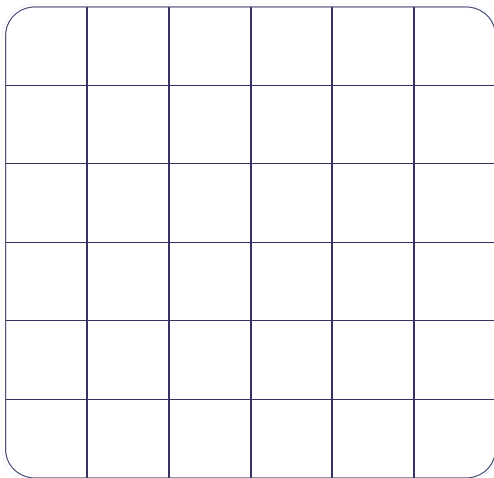
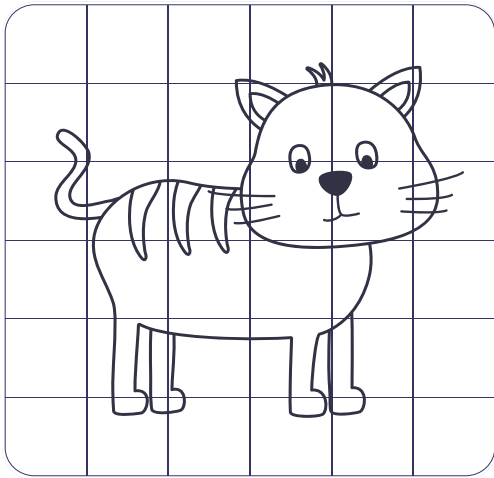
Thumi and her cat went fishing. What did Thumi catch? What did the cat catch? Colour in the picture.



3.

Kopa ximanga. Tirhisa giridi ku ku pfuna. U nga ha hlovohata endzeni ka swifaniso haswimbirhi hi ku tirhisa mihlovo yo hambana.

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



4.

Xana i xineke xihi lexi Neo a nga xi xava? Hlovohata endzeni ka xifaniso.

What treat did Neo buy? Colour in the picture.



Na'ibali yi kona ku ku hlohotela na ku ku seketela. Tihlanganisi na hina hi yin'wani ya tindlela leti:

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



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

UMLAZI
EYETHU

POLOKWANE
OBSERVER

Na'ibali