

NAL'IBALI

Izinyathelo ezilula zokubhalela izingane

Ukubhala izincwadi noma izindaba zezingane kungaba yinto ekunikeza loya muzwa othokozisayo nohlomulisayo! Indaba yezingane emnandi kufanele oyibhalayo engqondweni yakhe abe nesithombe salowo ozoyifunda.

1. UBHALELA BANI?

Izindaba nezincwadi kufanele zigcwalise izidingo zezingane kanye nezinga lazo lokugxilisa ingqondo.

Iminyaka yobudala 0-3:	Sebenzisa amagama angaphansi kwayi-100 , kube nesigqi, ukuphindaphinda kwemisindo okukhangayo, nemifanekiso efaneleyo.
Iminyaka yobudala 3-5:	Izincwadi zezithombe (amagama ayi-100-500) kufanele zidonse ihlo futhi kube mnandi ukuzibuka, esikhathini esiningi zisebenzise ukulozela noma imvumelwanosigcino.
Iminyaka yobudala 5-7:	Abasaqala Ukufunda (amagama ayi-500-1 500) bayasizakala uma izahluko zizimfushane kusetshenziswe namagama alula.
Iminyaka yobudala 7-9:	Izahluko zezincwadi zingaba namagama ayi-1 000-10 000 , lapho kunohlaka olucacile nezigigaba nendaba zingajulile.
Iminyaka yobudala 9-12:	Lezi zincwadi zona zithanda ukuba zindaba futhi zikhuluma ngezihloko ezithanda ukuba lukhunyana.

2. YINI EYENZA INDABA YEZINGANE IHLABAHLOSE?

1. Khetha indikimba noma umyalezo ezingawuqonda kahle izingane, njengobungani, isibindi noma umcabango.
2. Qamba umlingiswa oqavile (umlingiswa oyinhloko yendaba) abangakwazi ukuzibona kuyena noma bamqonde kahle. Umlingiswa oyinhloko esikhathini esiningi kuba yingane noma isilwane esilangazelela ukwazi okuthile, esinomusa noma esinesibindi.
3. Yenza isakhiwo sendaba yakho sibe sobala.
4. Ekuqaleni kwendaba, yethula umlingiswa wakho bese uchaza nesimo eyenzeka kuso indaba.
5. Chazisisa ngokucacile inkinga noma inselele okumele ayinqobe umlingiswa wakho oyinhloko.
6. Nikeza umlingiswa ithuba lokuzama (bese eyahluleka!) ukusombulula inkinga. Phinda unikeze umlingiswa elinye ithuba lokuzama futhi.
7. Indaba idinga isikhathi sokuphenduka kwezinto noma uvuthondaba lapho inkinga isonjululiwe.

3. AMACEBO OKWENZA INDABA YAKHO IHEHE

- Sebenzisa imisho emifushane, ehambisana neminyaka yobudala yezingane kanye nohlu lwamagama ajwayelekile kuzona.
- Ukulozela, isigqi kanye nokuphindaphinda yizinto ezinhle kakhulu kubafundi abasebancane.
- Ngasemaphethelweni endaba, umlingiswa wakho kufanele abonakale ekhulile noma eseguqile.
- Funda indaba yakho uphimisele ukwazi ukuhlonza imisho engashayi khona.
- Khipha noma yini edonsela emuva ukuhamba nokughubeka kwendaba.

BUKA IKHASI 13 UTHOLE UMHLAHLANDLELA WESINYATHELO SOKUBHALA INDABA!

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.
KUQALA NGENDABA EXOXWAYO.

Izimbewu Zokufunda Nokubhala!

Ukuthuthukisa amakhono okusebenzisa imisipha emincane ezandleni, eminweni nasezihlakaleni kusukela ku-0 kuya eminyakeni eyisi-6 ubudala

Literacy Seeds!

Developing fine motor skills from 0 to 6 years

Bazali abathandekayo nabanakekeli bezingane ezincane, kuyinto ebalulekile ukulelela izingane zenu zithuthukise amakhono azo okunyakazisa imisipha emincane. Amakhono okunyakazisa imisipha emincane iminyakazo emincane esiyeza sisebenzisa imisipha esezandleni zethu, iminwe nezihlakala. La makhono abalulekile lapho kwenziwa imisebenzi yansuku zonke efana nokucosha nokusebenzisa izinto ezincane, ukufasa izintambo zezicathulo namabhande, ukudweba nokupenda, kanjalo nokubhala.

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.

Imisebenzi engenziwa abeminyaka yobudala ngokwehlukana kwabo

Activities for every age

Abazelwe kuya eminyakeni emi-2

- ★ **Isikhathi sokulaliswa ngesisu:** Uma izingane zitabalasela ukuphakama lapho zilele ngesisu, zakha izikhwepha ezingalweni ziqinise nezandla.
- ★ **Ukubamba amathoyizi:** Ukugxavuna nokubamba amathoyizi athambile kusiza izingane ziqinise iminwe yazo.
- ★ **Ukudla okubanjwa ngeminwe:** Uma ingane yakho isikwazi ukuzihlalela futhi isikwazi ukudla okuqinile, yiphe izingcezwana zokudla okuthambile ukuze izidlele ngokwayo futhi ikwazi ukulawula iminwe yayo.
- ★ **Ukushaya izandla nemidlalo yokumbambatha:** Le midlalo yeseka ukukwazi ukusebenzisana kwezandla nesigqi, futhi ijabulisa 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!

Abaneminyaka emi-2 kuya kwe-4

- ★ **Ukudweba nokufaka umbala:** Ukudweba nokufaka imibala emidwebweni kuthuthukisa ukusebenzisana kwesandla neso lengane yakho kanye nekhono lokulawula isihlakala nomunwe.
- ★ **Ukuzithokozisa ngenhlama yokudlala:** Ukukhama, ukugingqa nokuncinza inhlama yokudlala kuqinisa imisipha yezandla.
- ★ **Ubuciko bezandla obulula:** Nika izingane ithuba lokusebenzisa izitikh, ama-glue sticks noma uziyeke zidabule iphepha ukuze zakhe okobuciko obuthile.
- ★ **Ukufunda ukuzigqokisa:** Khuthaza izingane ukuthi zizigqokise futhi zizifase uziphu, zibophe noma zifase izinkinobho zezingubo zazo.

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.

Abaneminyaka emi-4 kuya kweyi-6

- ★ **Ukusika ngesikelo esiphephile ezinganeni:** Hlala nabo ngenkathi beziwayeza ukusika iphepha belandela imigqa yokusika.
- ★ **Ukuziwayeza ukubhala:** Basize babhale belandelela izinhlamvu zamagama, izinombolo, noma imimo.
- ★ **Ukwakha ngamabhulokhi:** Amabhulokhi okwelekanisa asiza ukuthuthukisa ukusebenzisana kweso nesandla.
- ★ **Ukusiza ekhishini:** Ukugovuzwa, ukuthela nokucwecwa kungaba indlela enhle kakhulu yokulolonga izandla. Sebenzisa lesi sikhathi ukuze ufundise izingane zakho ngenhlanzeko uma uphethe ukudla kanjalo nokulungisa ukudla.

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.

Ukusebenzisa amaphazili amazombezombe ukuze kwenziwe ngcono amakhono okunyakaza kwemisipha emincane

Amaphazili amazombezombe ayithuluzi elincomekayo lokuthuthukisa amakhono okunyakazisa imisipha emincane nawokusombulula izinkinga. Qala ngokulula njengamaphazili amakhulu bese udlulela kumaphazili amazombezombe alukhuni njengoba izingane ziya ngokuya zikhula.

1. Ukucosha nokubeka izingcezu kusiza izingane zisebenzise iminwe yazo ngendlela enembile.
2. Ukulokhu zifunafuna izingcezu ezihambelanayo kusiza ukuqinisa ukusebenzisana phakathi kwalokho ezikubonayo nendlela izandla zazo ezinyakaza ngayo.
3. Ukuhlanganisa amaphazili amazombezombe kusiza ukucija ikhono lokuqapha nokugxilisa.
4. Hlala nayo ingane, uyikhuthaze, futhi uyincome lapho iqede ukuhlanganisa iphazili.



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.

Zakhele awakho amaphazili

1. Sika bese unamathisela izithombe ezilula, ezimibalabala ekhalibhothini eliqinile.
2. Dweba imigqa okuzosikwa kuyona isithombe.
3. Sika ulandele imigqa ukuze wenze izingcezu zephazili.

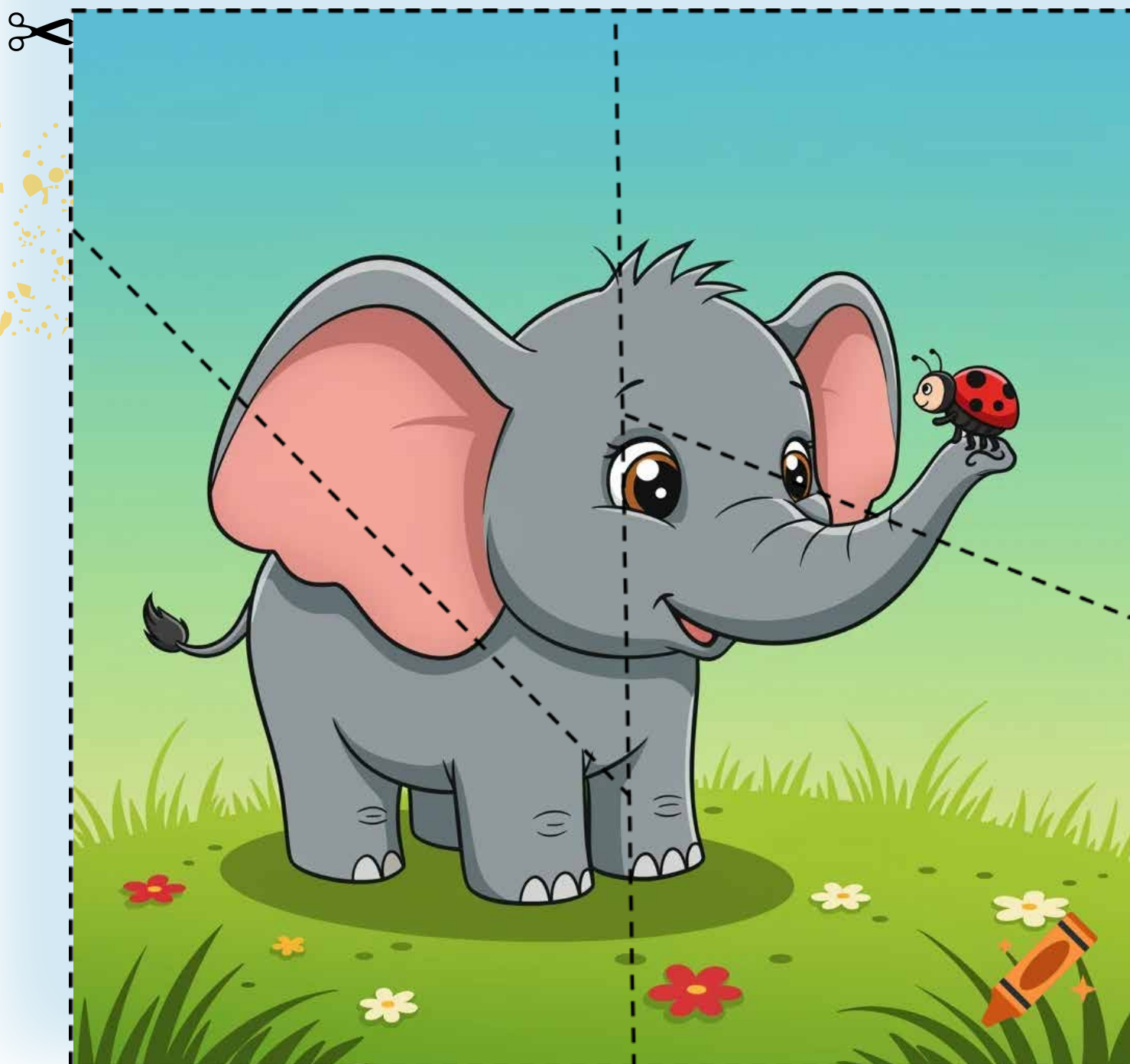
Iphazili amazombezombe elula lapha ngezansi ilungele izingane ezineminyaka emi-2 kuya kwemi-4 ubudala.



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.



Izinsuku ezikhunjulwayo ngenyanga kaMfumu! Days to celebrate in October!

Kulo Mfumu, sifuna ukugubha noma ukucabanga ngeqhaza elibalulekile labantu abadala nothisha ezimpilweni zezingane. Abantu abadala yibo abayisixhumanisi sempilo edlule, kanti othisha bayisixhumanisi sekusasa labo. Kanti kumele sikhumbule ukuzinakekela nathi uqobo!

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 kuMfumu Usuku Lwabantu Abadala Kumazwe Ngamazwe

Kunganjani nihambele abantu abadala esikhungweni abanakekelwa kusona noma nje endaweni yangakini? Chithani isikhathi nilalele izindaba zabo, nifunde incwadi ndawonye noma nibenzele amakhadi.

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 zi-5 kuMfumu Usuku Lothisha

Qamba inkondlo ekhuluma ngokubaluleka kothisha. Yibhale ekhadini noma uyiqephuzele uthisha ekilasini. Yenzani okuthile okuyisipesheli njengokuhlaza nokuhlobisa ikilasi ngaphambi kwesikole noma ngesikhathi sekhefu.

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 ziyi-10 kuMfumu Usuku Lokuphila Ngokomqondo

Kumnandi ukuba phandle! Kunganjani nihlele iqembu elizohlanza ipaki yangakini bese nitshala isihlahla noma izitshalo zendabuko? Bese nithokozela ukudindiliza otshanini ngenkathi nifunda incwadi oyikhonzile!

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 umtapo wezincwadi wakho. Zenzele

ezakho izincwadi EZIMBILI ozozisika uzikhiphe bese uzigcina

Kungani isikhova singalokothi silale

1. Dabula ikhasi lesi-9 lalesi sithasiselo.
2. Songa iphepha libe nguhhafu ngokulandela umugqa wamachashazi amnyama.
3. Lisonge libe nguhhafu futhi ulandele umugqa wamachashazi aluhlaza okotshani ukuze wenze incwadi.
4. Sika ulandele imigqa yamachashazi abomvu ukwehlukanisa amakhasi.

Liphi lelo kati?

1. Ukuze wenze le ncwadi sebenzisa amakhasi 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 nele-12.
2. Gcina ikhasi lesi-7 kanye nelesi-8 ngaphakathi kwamanye amakhasi.
3. Songa amaphepha abe nguhhafu ngokulandela umugqa wamachashazi amnyama.
4. Asonge abe nguhhafu futhi ulandele umugqa wamachashazi aluhlaza okotshani ukuze wenze incwadi.
5. Sika ulandele imigqa yamachashazi abomvu ukwehlukanisa amakhasi.

Where's that cat?



Liphi lelo kati?

Sam Wilson • Thina Nkomo de Klerk • Cheryl Ferreira

Why the owl never sleeps



Kungani isikhova singalokothi silale

Gerald Beekers • Wanda Mather • Luke Matheson

Grow your own library.

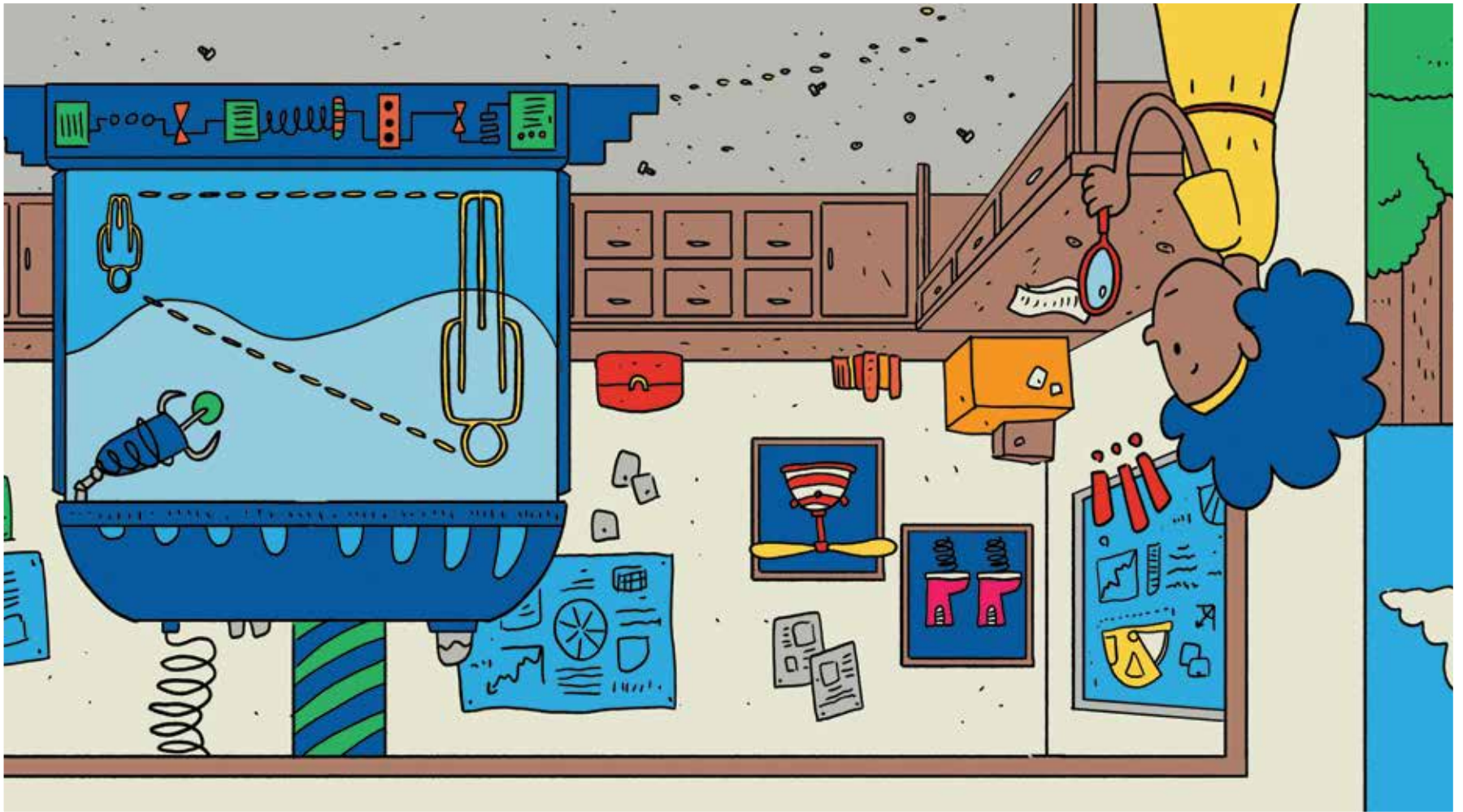
Create TWO cut-out-and-keep books

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.



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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?

Yenza indaba ihlabe umxhwele!

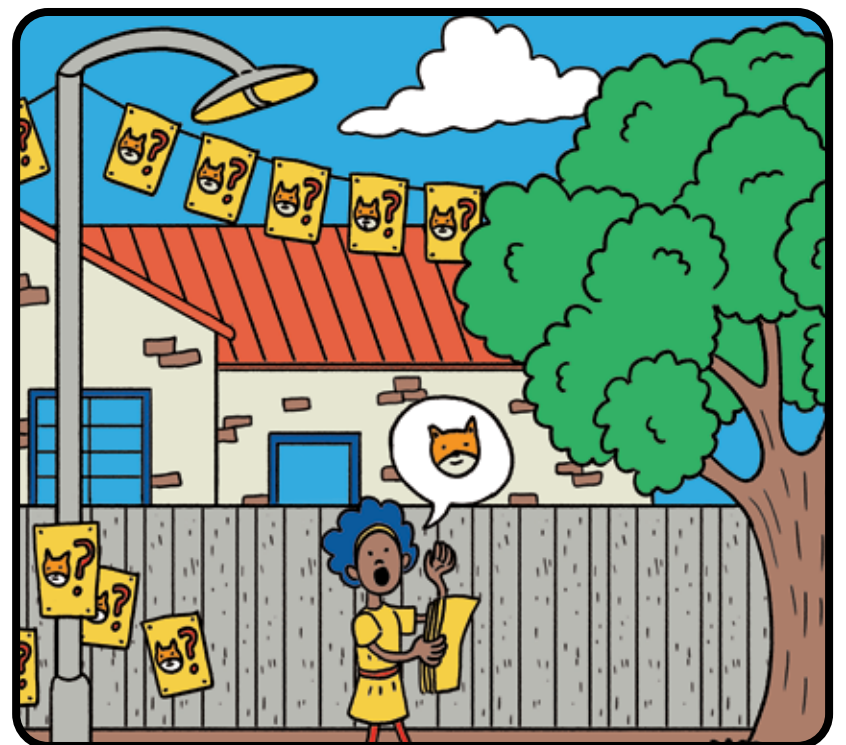
- ★ Yini eyenzekile kule ndaba? Kunganjani uke uphenyaphenye amakhasi endaba bese uoxela umngane noma ilungu lomndeni ukuthi kwenzekani esithombeni ngasinye?
- ★ Into enhle kakhulu ngencwadi enezithombe engenamagama ukuthi ungakwazi "ukufunda" indaba nganoma yiluphi ulimi! Yiluphi u(zizilimi okuthokozelayo ukufunda ngalo?
- ★ Ukube ubunomshini okwazi ukunciphisa izinto zibe zincane kakhulu, ubungenzani ngawo? Ubungenzenjani ukuba wena ubuyintwanyana encane ngempela?

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.



UNal'ibali umkhankaso kazwelonke wokufundela ukuzithokozisa wokokhela inhansi nokuzinzisa isiko lokufunda eNingizimu Afrika yonkana. Ukuze uthole eminye imininingwane, vakashela ku-www.nalibali.org.

Where's that cat?

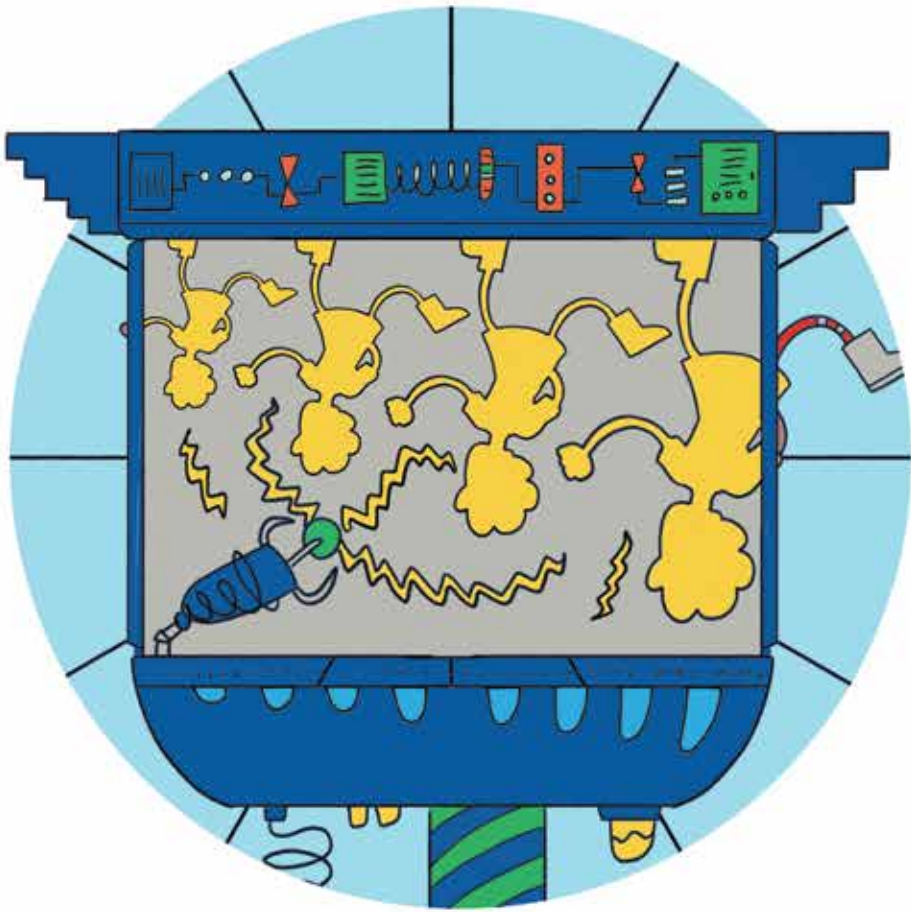
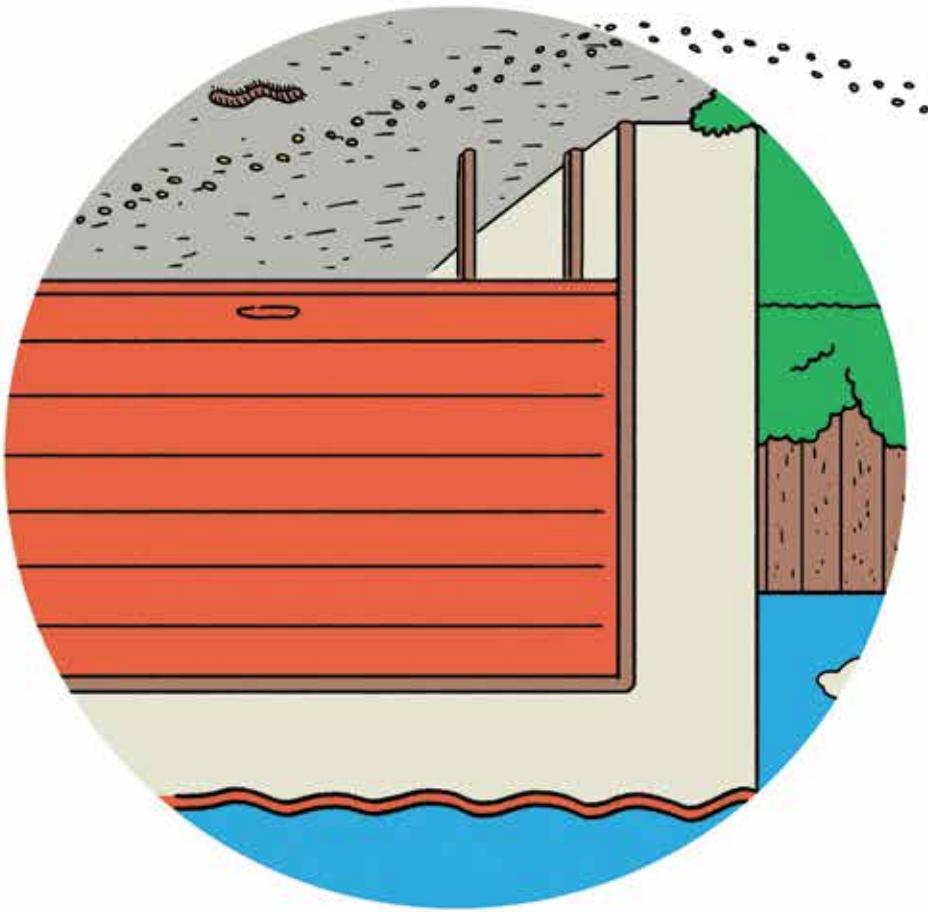


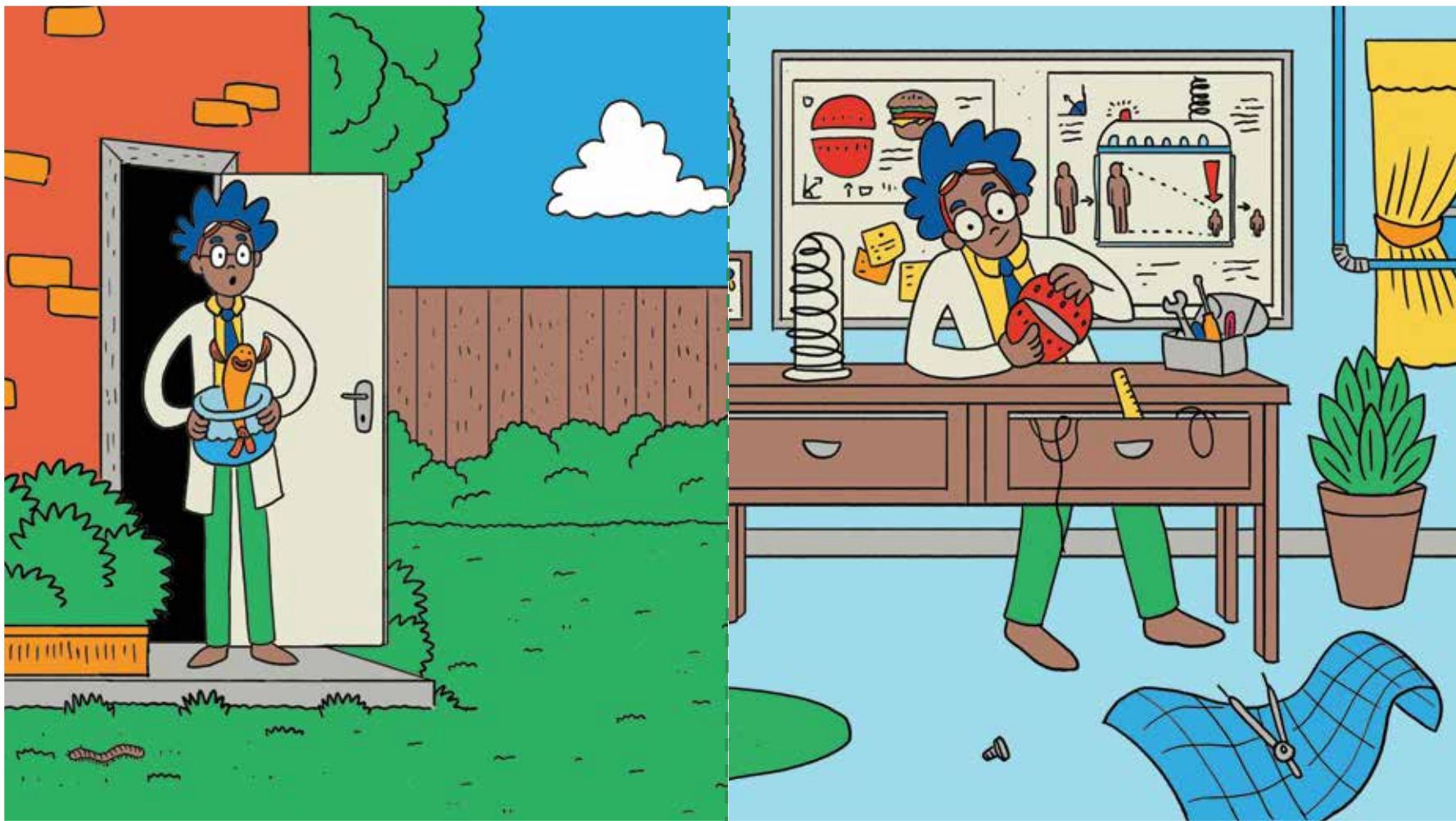
Liphi lelo kati?

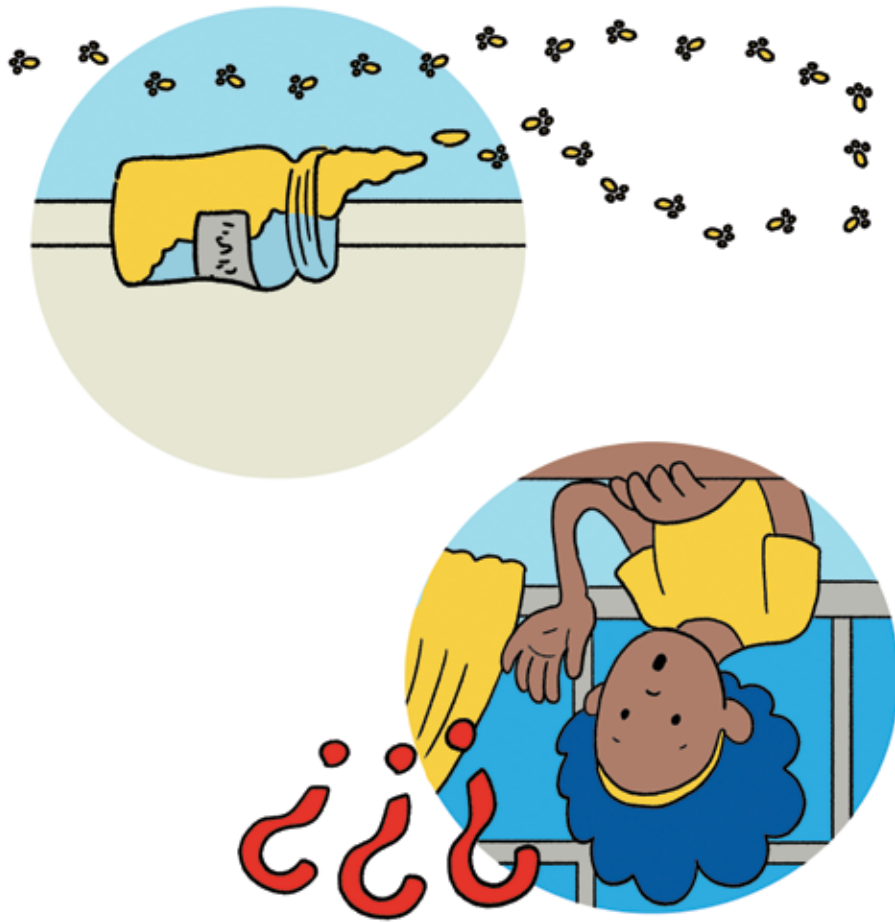
Sam Wilson • Thea Nicole de Klerk
• Chenél Ferreira

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 okungaxoxwa ngayo: Ingabe uma ufunda isihloko futhi ubona isithombe esingaphandle kwencwadi ucabanga ukuthi imayelana nani indaba? Ingabe unaso isilwane osifuyile ekhaya? Ungenzenjani nje uma singeduka?







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.
 Umfana waphakamisa amahlombe
 ekhomba ukuhambisana nalokhu okushiwo
 isikhova, waqonda endlini yezilwane.
 Wabasa umlilo, nokwavusa izilwane
 ebuthongweni bazo obunzulu.
 "Umlilo!" zamemeza, zahlakazeka zagcwalala
 yonke indawo.

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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!

Yenza indaba ihlabe umxhwele!

- ★ Dweba uhlaka lwesikhova. Sebenzisa imicu yamaphepha ukwenza izimpaphe zaso. Sebenzisa izinkinobho ezinkulu kube yizo amehlo. Yini ongayisebenzisela ukwenza imilenze nomlomo?
- ★ Ungasidla isikhova esosiwe? Iyiphi inyama eyosiwe oyithanda kakhulu?
- ★ Sebenzisa ubumba noma inhlama yokudlala ukwenza umfanekiso wesikhova. Uma wenza imifanekiso yezinye izilwane, ungazisebenzisela ukulingisa indaba!

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 vakashela ku-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."

"Ngicela ungangosi! Thatha nazi ezinye izilwane.
 Ngikhaliphe kakhulu ukuba ngingadliwa – Ngeke
 ngibe mmandi neze futhi!"

Why the owl never sleeps

Kungani isikhova singalokothi silale
 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 okungaxoxwa ngayo: Zilala nini izikhova? Yini enye oyaziyo ngezikhova? Yiliphi iqhaza elibalulekile elidlalwa izikhova ekugcineni isibalo samagundane namabhungane siphansi?



Busuku bumbe, kwaba githuba likaMnu.
Sikhova lokugada izilwane njengoba zilele.
Nebala-ke wahlala eqaphe into nje ethi
khwasha ewumuntu bude nabuduze.
Kusenjalo, wezwa kuthi khashwa khwasha
esihlahleni esasiphambi kwakhe.

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.



Mandulo, lapho amatshe ayesathambile
nezihlahla zisakhuluma, zonke izilwane
zazihlala emhlabeni ngaphansi kompheme
owodwa omkhulu. Zazinakekelana futhi
zivikelana ezinkingeni zabantu mihla
namalanga ebusuku nasemini.



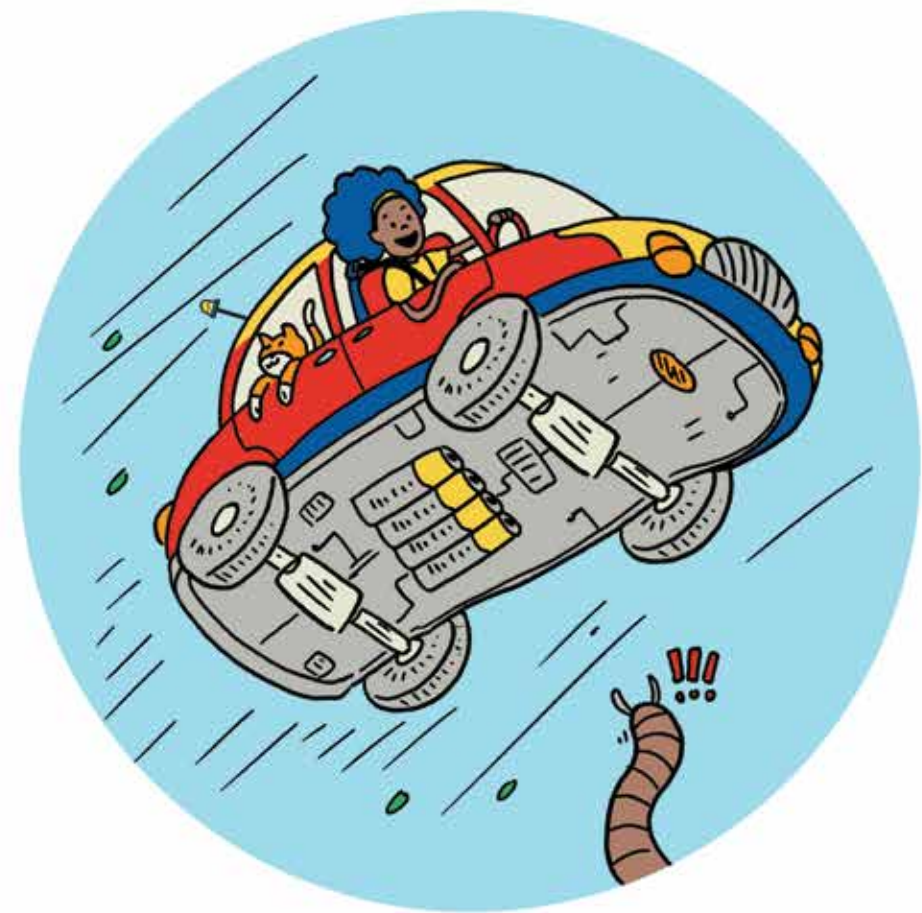
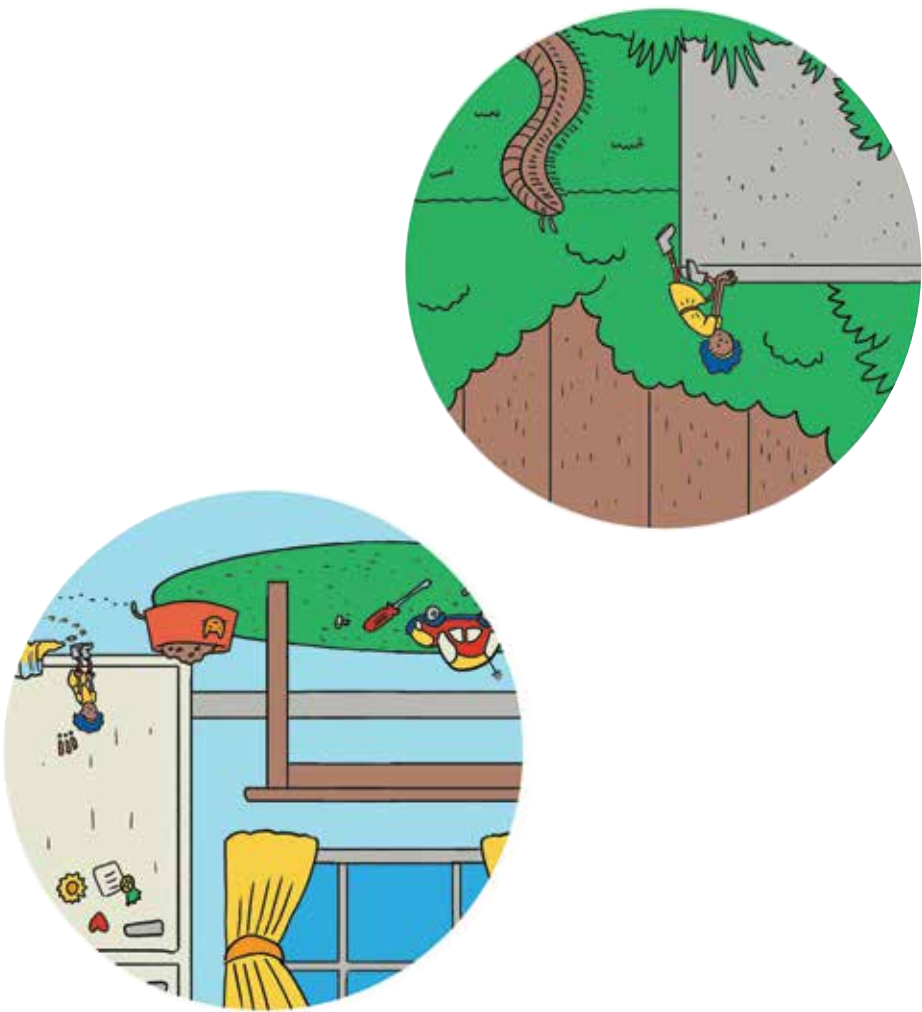
Izimbuzane zacasha
ngaphansi komhlaba.
Ezinge izilwane zabaleka
zayongena emfuleni
zangaphinde zisabuya.
Izingoni zandizela
kude emajukujukwini
esibhakabhakeni
sasibusuku.
Abantu bahamba
namakati, izinkomo
nezinja, bamshiya
uMnu. Sikhova
ephelle amahloni.

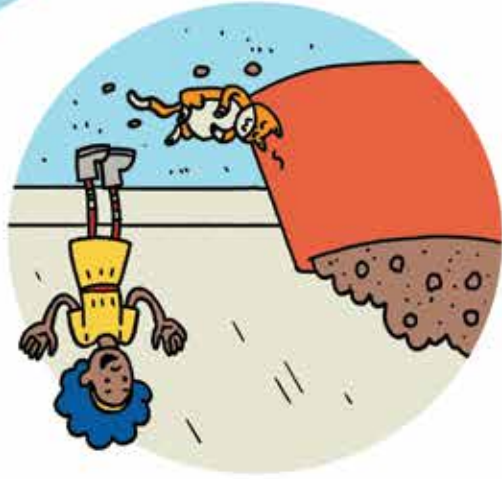
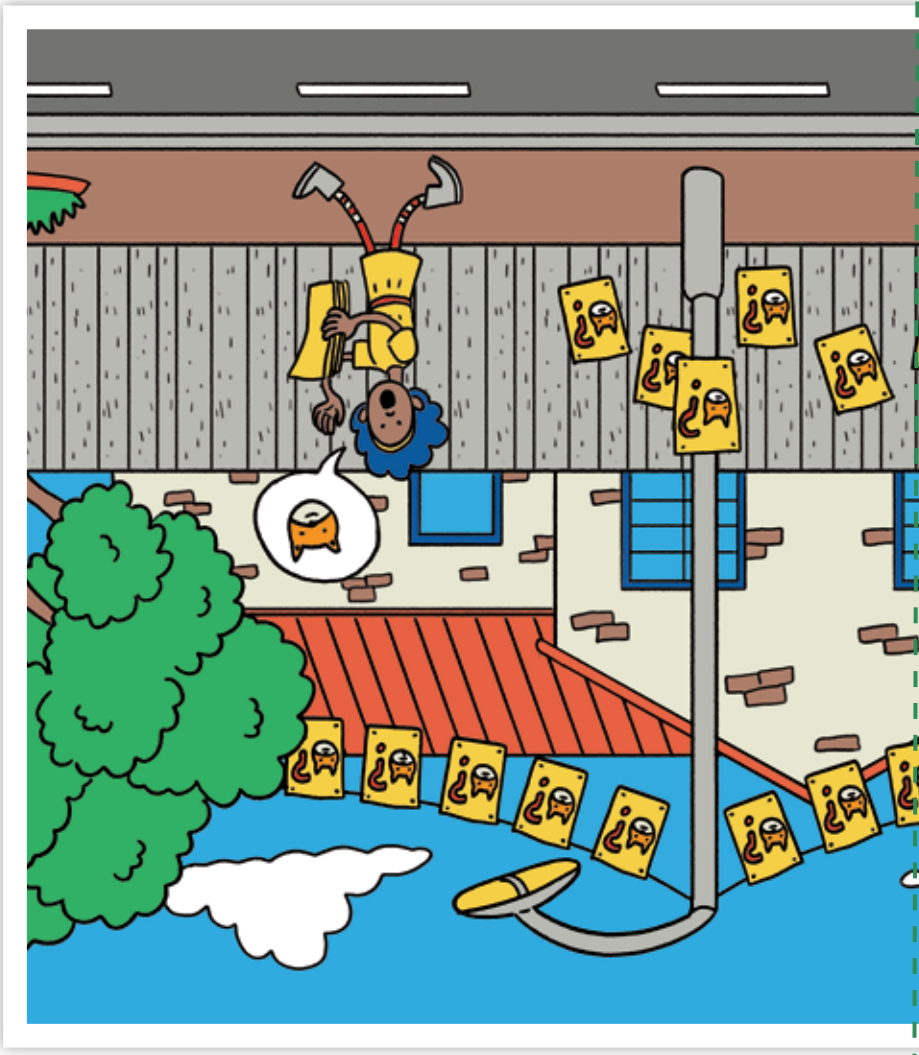
The insects hid underground.
Some animals ran for the river and never
came back.
The birds flew deep into the night sky.
The humans left with the cats, cows and
dogs, leaving Mr Owl ashamed.



“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.

“Akumele neze baphinde bangibone.”
Kusukela ngalobo busuku, wafunga ukuthi
ngeke aphinde abonakale nangokhalo
emini ... ngaphandle kwasebusuku ukuze
adle futhi elule amaphiko akhe.





Izinyathelo zokubhala indaba

Steps to writing a story

01

Isihloko esihehayo

A catchy title

02

Umlingiswa oyinhloko

- Ubani umlingiswa oyinhloko?
- Uhlala kuphi?
- Yini emenza ehluka noma abantu bafune ukwazi ngaye?

Isibonelo: "UMilo igundane wayehlala endlini encanyana eyibhokisi likamentshisi eduze nebhikawozi. Wayekuthanda ukuqoqa izimvuthuluka – kodwa wayeyesaba imisindo emikhulu."

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

Inselele

- Yini efunwa noma edingwa umlingiswa wakho?
- Yini inselele noma inkinga eme endleleni yakhe?

Isibonelo: "UMilo wayefuna ukuthatha imvuthuluka yesinkwa enkulu kunazo zonke ake azibona – inkinga nje yayila ngaphansi kukahhavini webhikawozi owawunomsindo oxaka ukwenza."

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

Imizamo nezithiyo

- Khombisa izinto ezimbili noma ezintathu umlingiswa azama ukuzenza ukunqoba inselele.
- Umzamo ngamunye kufanele wehluleke noma uholele ekwenzekeni kwezinto ngendlela ehlekisayo noma emangazayo.

Isibonelo:

- Uzama ukungena enyonyoba – kodwa ikati liyamsukela limxoshe.
- Wakha irobhothi eliqoqa imvuthuluka – kodwa liyaphuka.
- Ucela umngani – kodwa nomngani 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

Uvuthondaba noma ukuphenduka kwezimo

- Lesi yisigaba esithathekisa kakhulu noma esivusa imizwelo ngokunzulu.
- Umlingiswa uyafunda, ashintshe, noma enze okuthile ngesibindi.

Isibonelo: "UMilo ubhekana ngqo nalokho akwesabayo, nango ehamba ecokama enyonyoba ngaphansi kukahhavini, wayithi gxavu imvuthuluka – lapho kanye nje uhavini uqhumisa umsindo! Kodwa kulokhu, 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

Isisombululo

- Inselele inqotshiwe (noma yamukelwe).
- Umlingiswa ubonakala esehlukile ngandlela thile – usekhaliphile kunakuqala, unesibindi noma unomusa kunakuqala.

Isibonelo: "Manje uMilo uyazithathela imvuthuluka - ngisho naleyo engaphansi kukahhavini. Futhi akasawesabi umsindo omkhulu."

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

Amazwi okuvala (Akuphoqelekile)

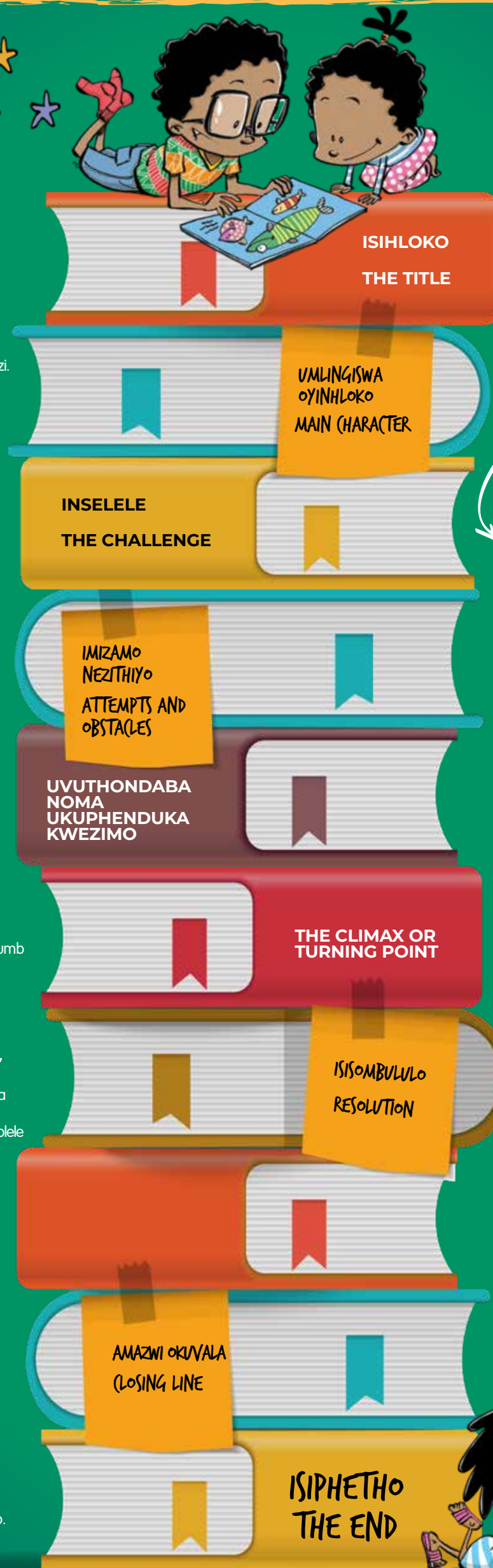
- Umusho wokugcina okhumbulekayo noma ohlekisayo ongakhomba ezinye izigigaba ezithathekisayo ezizayo.

Isibonelo: "Ngesonto elilandelayo, ufuna ukuyofuna imvuthu yekhekhe likashokoledi!"

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!"





Akekho ofana noThando

NguJason van Rensburg ■ Imifanekiso nguClyde Beech



Kudala umfana ogama lakhe linguThando wayehlala emphakathini owawuziphilisa ngokudoba ngasolwandle. Umndeni kaThando wawuziphilisa ngokubamba izinhlanzi nokuzingela izidlo zasolwandle. Ukudla kwasolwandle okubaluleke kakhulu ababekuqoqa kwakuyi-abhalone. I-abhalone ayivamile futhi idayiswa ngamanani aphakeme kakhulu kunezinhlazi ababezibamba.

Kungumsebenzi omningi ukuqoqa i-abhalone. Abadobi bangenisa izikebhe zabo ezincane ezivulekile olwandle bese begwedla baye emadwaleni. Esikebheni kusala umuntu oyedwa ngenkathi abanye betshuza ukuze bakhe i-abhalone. Abatshuzi basebenzisa insimbi ukusiphula nokudonsa i-abhalone emadwaleni.



Bakalelwe ukukha isibalo esincane se-abhalone esinqunyiwe. I-abhalone nayo kufanele ibe ngubukhulu obuthile. Ukuthatha i-abhalone eningi kunaleyo evunyelwe noma ukuqoqa i-abhalone encane ngobukhulu nakho kuyicala. Amaphoyisa asolwandle ayabuhlola ubukhulu nobuningi be-abhalone eqoqiwe. Uma kune-abhalone eningi kakhulu noma esencanyana kakhulu, amaphoyisa ayasithatha lesi sivuno sasolwandle, isikebhe nazo zonke izinto zokutshuza. Bese ezibopha izigebengu azivalele ejele.

Ngesikhathi umkhulu kaThando esebenza, kwakuhlezi kunezinhlazi nezidlo zasolwandle eziningi wonke umuntu ekwazi ukuziphilisa. Kodwa manje kwase kunenkinga enkulu. Abazingeli abangekho emthethweni babelokhu bengena ngokungemthetho futhi bentshontsha izinhlanzi ne-abhalone eyigugu olwandle. Abazingeli babephinde besabise ngokulimaza noma ubani ozama ukubavimba. Abantu besigodi babesaba futhi bethukuthele.

UThando wayekuzonda ngempela ukubona umndeni wakhe nesigodi sakhe sihlupheka. Abantu base besaba nokuya olwandle ngakho babanjwa indlala nobuphofu. UThando wanquma ukuthi kube khona akwenzayo ukuze anqande abazingeli kanye nezindlela zabo zobubi.

UThando wayazi ukuthi abazingeli bahlakaniphile, ngakho kwadingeka aqhamuke necebo elihlakaniphile naye. Washaya sengathi ufuna ukubambisana neqembu lalezi zigilamkhuba ukuze atholele umndeni wakhe imali. Wayengumfana nje ngakho abazingeli abangekho emthethweni bamvumela ukuba asebenze njengomqaphi. Ngenkathi abazingeli bengene olwandle, uThando wasala osebeni egade amaphoyisa asolwandle. Uma ebona amaphoyisa, wayewabikela awakhombise izikebhe ukuze awaxwayise. Ngale ndlela wathola ukwethenjwa yiwona.

Ngobunye ubusuku osebeni lolwandle, uThando waqunga isibindi sokukhuluma nomholi walezi zigelekeqe. UThando akhokhe umoya bese ethi, "Sengitholile ukuthi amaphoyisa ayigcine kuphi i-abhalone nezikebhe nezinto zokusebenza anemuke zona. Nginganiyisa lapho begcina khona impahla ukuze sibuye nazo lezi zinto."

Abazingeli bathi ukuyicabanga le ndaba. Bawuthanda umqondo wokuthola izinto zabo futhi, ngakho balilalela icebo likaThando.

"Ngingasingenisa phakathi kule ndawo yamaphoyisa singabonwa muntu," uThando washo emamatheka. "U mzala wami ungumshayeli wamaloli epulazini lewayini lapha esigodini. Kumele alethe imigqomo yewayini kusasa ntambama. Imigqomo eseceleni komnyango izobe igcwele iwayini, kodwa ngemuva kwayo kuzoba nemigqomo engenalutho eyisithupha. Uzoma eduze komgwaqo esitobhini esingena lapha esigodini. Kumele nibe senilindile khona khona ezothi uma esehamba ningene phakathi kule migqomo engenalutho. Uzothi yena imoto iduniwe. Amaphoyisa azothi uma ethola leli loli acabange ukuthi liduniwe. Azolithatha alihambise lapho agcina khona impahla ngoba kuzobe sekungubufakazi. Azofike alivalele khona iloli ne-abhalone, izikebhe nezinto zokusebenza abanemuka zona."

Abazingeli abayizigelekeqe bawuthakasela lo mbono!

Ngakusasa konke kwahamba ngokohlelo. Ngesikhathi abazingeli bengena ngemuva elolini babehleka becabanga ukuthi bazothola zonke izinto zabo. Iwayini lalinuka kamnandi ngakho banquma ukuliphuza ngaphambi kokuthi bagibele emigqonyeni. Iwayini lalimnandi ngakho abakwazanga ukuzibamba, baphuza bephindelela. Kuthe iloli selifika endaweni yokugcina izimpahla, abazingeli base bedakwe ngempela.

UThando wabe ecashe ngaphandle kwesigodlo sokugcina impahla ngakho walibona lingena iloli, wabazwa ukuthi base beqala ukucula emiphongolweni. Manje kwabe sekuyisikhathi sokubiza amaphoyisa. Ngesikhathi amaphoyisa evula iloli, abazingeli babedakwe kangangokuthi babengasakwazi nokubaleka. Icebo likaThando lase lisebenzile, futhi ngempela abazingeli baboshwa isikhathi eside kakhulu.

Isigodi sonke sajabula lapho sizwa lezi zindaba. UThando wayeqede nya ngamacebo ezigelekeqe amabi futhi kungekudala ulwandle lwaluzogcwala izinhlanzi kanye ne-abhalone ukuze izakhamuzi ziziphilise ngokwethembeka futhi.



Yenza indaba ihlabhe umxhwele!

- Iyiphi ingxenye yendaba oyithanda kakhulu? Dweba isithombe ukuze usibonise.
- Uyakuthanda ukudla kwasolwandle? Yenza uhlu lokudla okuvela olwandle okuthandayo!

- Ukanye nomngane noma ilungu lomndeni, kungani ningalingisi ingxoxiswano mayelana nokuzingela ngokungemthetho? Oyedwa wenu wenu angaba umqhubingxoxo bese omunye abe nguThando noma iphoyisa lasolwandle.



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!

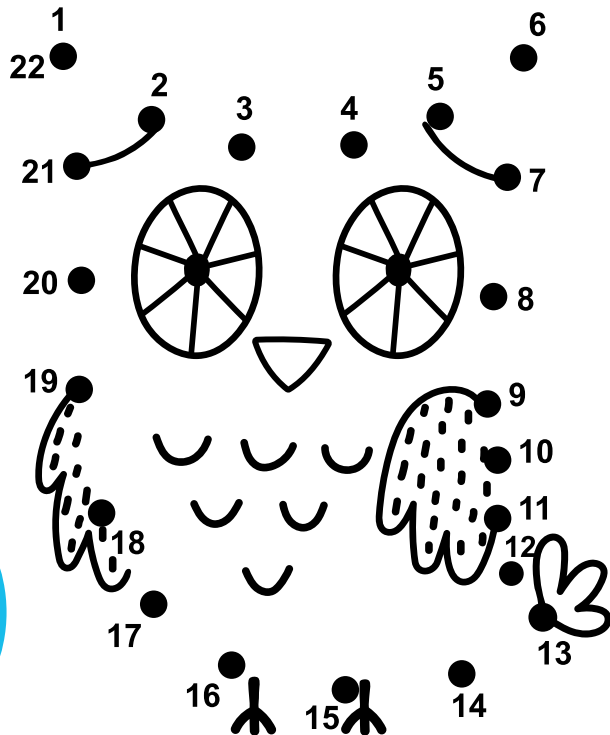
- With a friend or family member, why not role-play an interview about poaching? One of you can be the interviewer and the other can be Thando or a marine police officer.

Okokuzithokozisa kwakwaNal'ibali

1.

Xhumanisa amachashaza ukuze udwebe isikhova esihle. Faka umbala esithombeni sakho.

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

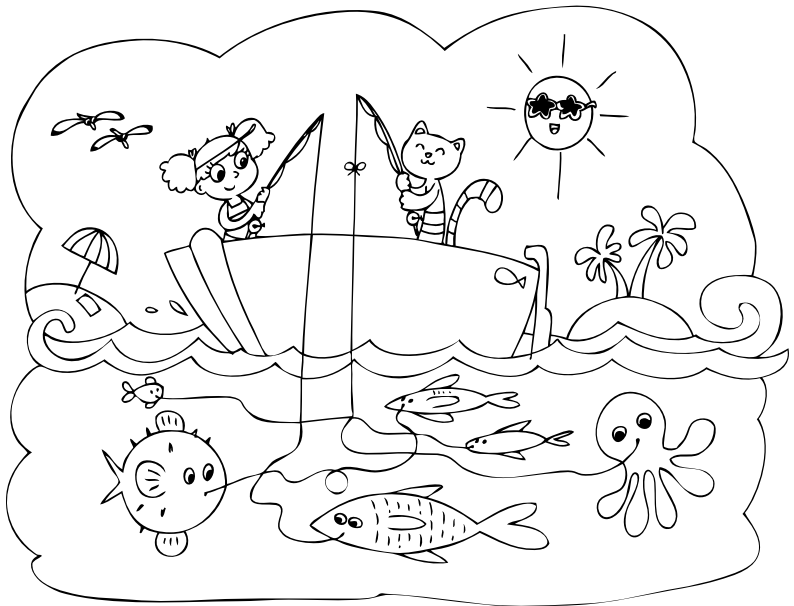


Nal'ibali fun

2.

UThumi nekati lakhe baye kodoba. Ubambeni uThumi? Ikati lona libambeni? Faka umbala esithombeni sakho.

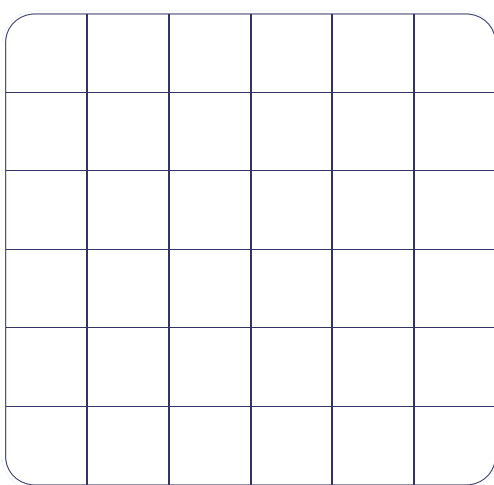
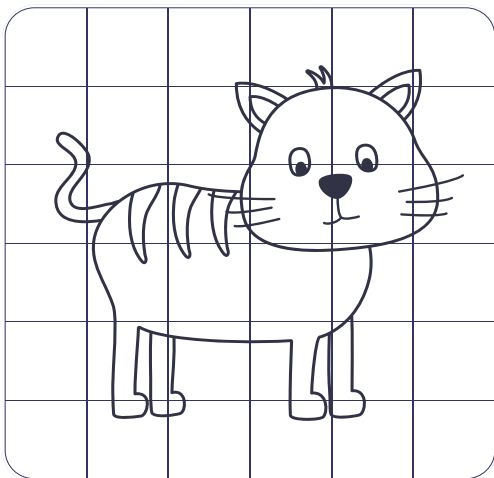
Thumi and her cat went fishing. What did Thumi catch? What did the cat catch? Colour in the picture.



3.

Kopisha ikati. Sebenzisa igridi ukuze ikusize. Ungafaka umbala kuzo zombili izithombe usebenzisa imibala eyahlukene.

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



4.

Uthenge maphi amanandinandi uNeo? Faka umbala esithombeni.

What treat did Neo buy? Colour in the picture.



UNal'ibali ulapha ukukukhuthaza nokukusekela. Sithinte noma kungeyiphi yalezi zindlela:

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

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UMLAZI
EYETHU

POLOKWANE
OBSERVER

Nal'ibali