

Playing with books

Helping young children to develop the ability to read and write is a serious business because being literate is extremely important in our daily lives. But we also need to remember that we don't have to actively teach or tell children *about* books and reading. Instead, we need to allow our children to learn about books by exploring them. One of the ways we can do this is by giving them opportunities to play with books. Being allowed to be playful with books helps children to become literate.

Here are some of the ways that children at different stages of development may "play" with books.

♥ Babies like to try out books by touching, patting, shaking and even chewing them! They are also great listeners and imitators. Often they make sounds and clap their hands to show how much they are enjoying us reading to them. Try giving babies board and cloth books when you want to allow them to handle books on their own, like during nappy changes. These kinds of books are tough and don't break easily.

♥ Older babies enjoy books with flaps, pop-ups and buttons that they can press to make sounds. They also like to point to things on the page, or to try turning the page.

♥ Many toddlers like to pretend to read aloud and older children often like to pretend to be "the teacher" and read to the class. They can be found turning the pages of a storybook telling their own story as they go, or retelling a story they have heard often – sometimes even with the book upside down! They're practising to read and showing you that they understand what books are about. Encourage them by making sure that there are always some books around for them to pick up and "read" when they want to.

♥ Young children often act out stories they know, or create their own, using familiar story characters. In these imaginary play times, children learn about symbols – when they use a stick as a fairy's magic wand or a box as a car, it means that they understand how one thing can "stand for" another. This is important for literacy learning. Encourage your children's imaginary play by reading lots of different kinds of stories to them.

Playing with books offers children opportunities to learn important literacy lessons and – best of all – it's what children do naturally when we read to them and when they have books to choose from in their environment.



INSIDE!

★ A bilingual poster on page 2 to help you create a print-rich environment for your children.

KA GARE!

★ Phousetara ya letlakala la 2 ya dipolelopedi go go thuša go hlamela bana ba gago tikologo ya go-humaka-kgatišo.

Go bapala ka dipuku

Go thuša bana ba banyane gore ba be le bokgoni bja go bala le go ngwala ke mošomo o mogolo ka gobane go tseba go bala le go ngwala go bohlokwa kudu maphelong a rena a letšatši ka letšatši. Efela re swanetše go gopola gore ga se gore re swanetše go no ruta le go botša bana ka ga dipuku le go bala. Re swanetše go dumelela bana ba rena go ithuta ka ga dipuku ka go di hlohlomiša. Ye nngwe ya ditsela tše re ka dirago se ke go ba fa menyetla ya go bapala ka dipuku. Go dumelelwa go bapala ka dipuku go thuša bana gore ba be le tsebo ya go bala le go ngwala.

Fa ke tše dingwe tša ditsela tše o bana ba ka "bapalago" ka dipuku magatong a go fapana a go gola.

♥ Bana ba rata go leka dipuku ka go swara, go phaphatha, go di šikinya le ka go di sohla! Gape ba theeletša kudu ebile ba rata go ekiša. Gantši ba dira medumo le go phaphatha matsogo go laetša ka fao ba ipshinago ge re ba balela. Leka go fa bana dipuku tša boto le tša lešela ge o nyaka go ba dumelela go swara dipuku ka bobona, go swana le nako ye a be a ngatolla mongato. Dipuku tše di tiile gomme ga di kgeige gabonolo.

♥ Bana ba bagolwane ba rata dipuku tša go ba le difolepe, le ditšweledi le dikonopi tše ba ka di kgotlago go dira medumo. Ba rata le go šupa gape dilo tše di lego letlakaleng, goba ba leka go phetla letlakala.

♥ Bana ba bantši ba digotlana ba rata go dira eke ba bala ba hlaboša lentšu gomme bana ba bagolwane gantši ba rata go dira eke ke bona "morutiši" gomme ba balela mphato. O ka ba hwetša ba phetla matlakala a puku ya dikanegelo gomme ba anega kanegelo ya bona ba le gare ba phetla puku, goba ba anega leswa kanegelo ye ba e kwelego gantši – ka nako ye nngwe ba kgonamišitše puku! Ba itlwaetša go bala le go go bontšha gore ba kwešiša gore dipuku di bolela ka eng. Ba hlohletše ka go kgonthiša gore go phela go na le dipuku tše ba tlogo di tšea gomme ba di "bala" ge ba nyaka.

♥ Bana ba banyane gantši ba diragatša dikanegelo tše ba di tsebago, goba ba itlhamela tša bona, ba diriša baanegwa bao ba ba tsebago. Ka dinako tše tša boikgopolelo bja go bapala, bana ba ithuta ka dika – ge ba diriša patla bjalo ka patla ya maleatlana ya mmamphegwana goba lepokisi bjalo ka sefatanaga, go ra gore ba kwešiša ka fao selo se tee se ka "emelago" se sengwe. Se se bohlokwa go thuto ya tsebo ya go bala le go ngwala. Hlohletša go bapala ga boikgopolelo baneng ba gago ka go ba balela dikanegelo tša mehuthahuta tše dintši.

Go bapala ka dipuku go ba fa bana menyetla ya go ithuta dithuto tša tsebo ya go bala le go ngwala ya bohlokwa le – go feta tšohle – ke se bana ba se dirago ka tlhago ge re ba balela le ge ba na le dipuku tše ba ka di kgethago tikologong ya bona.



Drive your
imagination

Join us. Share stories in your
language every day.

Ebang le rena. Bala le go anegela bana ba gago
dikanegelo tšatši ka tšatši ka polelo ya ka gae.

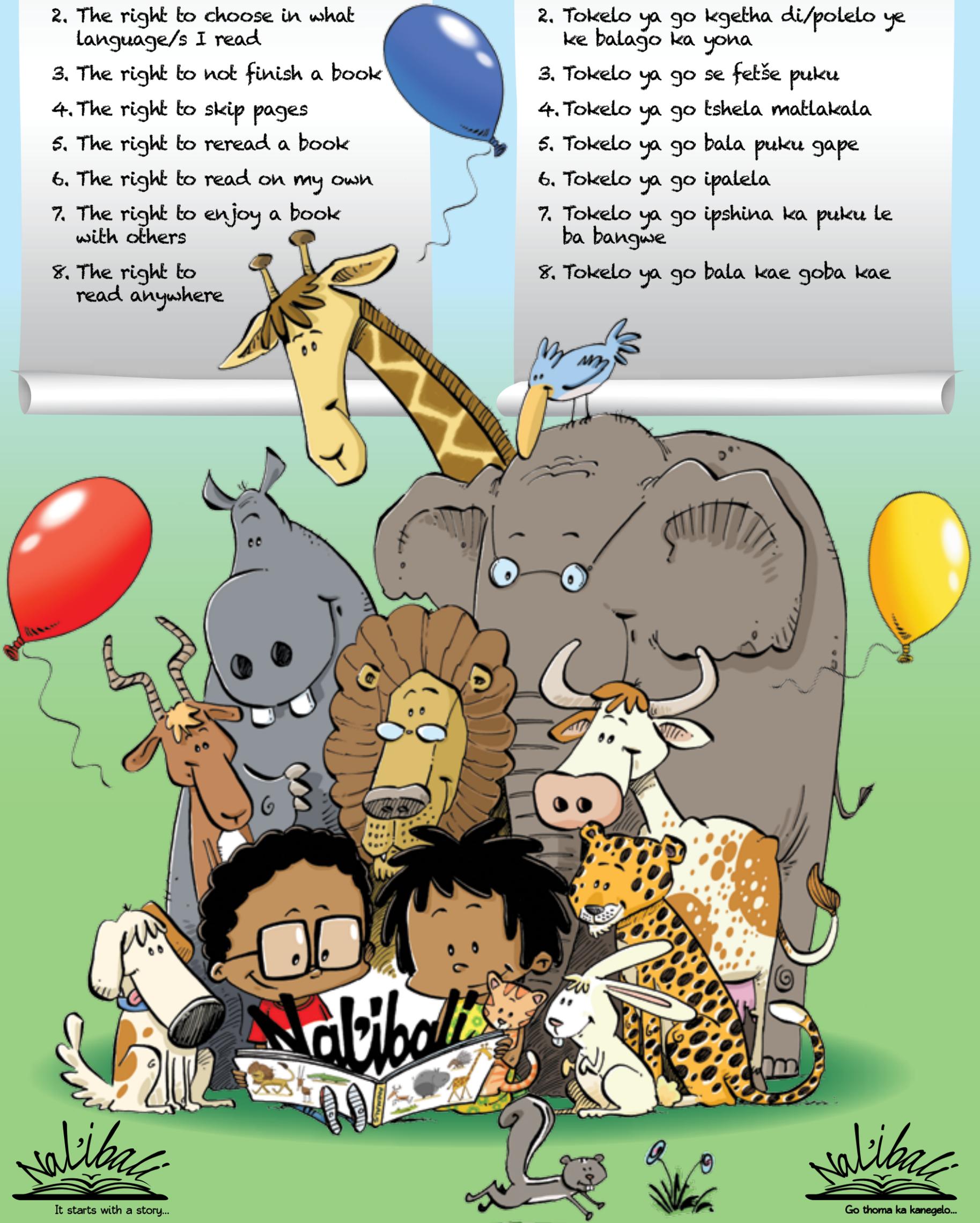


The reader's bill of rights ...

1. The right to choose what I read
2. The right to choose in what language/s I read
3. The right to not finish a book
4. The right to skip pages
5. The right to reread a book
6. The right to read on my own
7. The right to enjoy a book with others
8. The right to read anywhere

Molaokakanywa wa ditokelo tša mmadi ...

1. Tokelo ya go kgetha se ke se balago
2. Tokelo ya go kgetha di/polelo ye ke balago ka yona
3. Tokelo ya go se fetše puku
4. Tokelo ya go tshela matlakala
5. Tokelo ya go bala puku gape
6. Tokelo ya go ipalela
7. Tokelo ya go ipshina ka puku le ba bangwe
8. Tokelo ya go bala kae goba kae



Make stories part of your language lessons



Dira gore dikanegelo e be karolo ya dithuto tša gago tša polelo

Did you know that you can use stories to teach language? Here are some ideas of how to do this.

Naa o be o tseba gore o ka diriša dikanegelo go ruta polelo? Fa ke dikeletšo tše dingwe tša go dira se.

- Create a story-centred classroom by starting and ending each day with a story.
- Poems tell stories too. Let the children read a poem and then act it out, or they can draw pictures that are inspired by the poem, or add their own verses to it.
- Help the children explore how to create different kinds of texts. They could work in groups to create a TV news report about one of the events in a story. Or they could write a list of interview questions and then interview a classmate who pretends to be a character from the story.
- Create a multilingual word wall. Encourage the children to write down interesting words that they've read in stories and add them to the wall.
- Encourage the children to imagine that they are going on a journey with one or more of the characters in a story. They can draw pictures and write lists of the things they will need to take with them on the journey. (If necessary, let younger children tell you what they want you to write for them on their lists.)
- Invite the children to write a description of the appearance and personality of their favourite character from a story you have read together. Or, let them draw a picture of their favourite characters and discuss each one with some classmates.
- Are there things that happen in the story that the children are curious about? For example, why a character made certain choices. Suggest that they write a letter to this character asking for more information – and then they can write the character's response to this letter!
- After reading a story, invite the children to write a different beginning or ending for it. Or, they could write the first few paragraphs of a chapter that follows on from the end of a novel.
- Collect lots of small, easy-to-find objects, like a feather, hairclip, rubber band, pencil, addressed envelope, stone, sock and spoon. Let each child choose one of the objects and then imagine and write its "life story", for example, who it belonged to, how this person used it, how they came to own it and where it came from before they owned it.

- Hlama phapošiborutelo ya go huetšwa ke dikanegelo ka go thoma le go fetša leišatši le lengwe le le lengwe ka kanegelo.
- Direto le tšona di anega dikanegelo. E re bana ba rete sereto gomme ba se diragatše, goba ba thale diswantšho tša go huetšwa ke sereto, goba ba tsenye ditemana tša bona go sona.
- Thuša bana go hlohomiša ka fao ba ka hlama go mehuta ya go fapana ya dingwalwa. Ba ka šoma ka dihlopha ba hlama pego ya ditaba tša TV ka ga ye nngwe ya ditiragalo tša ka kanegelong. Goba ba ka ngwala lenaneo la dipotšišo tša poledišanopotšišo gomme ba botšiša moithuti wa ka phapošing yo a itirago moanegwa wa ka kanegelong dipotšišo.
- Hlama lebotlo la mantšu la dipolelontši. Hloheletša bana go ngwala mantšu a go kgahliša ao ba a badilego ka dikanegelong gomme ba a beye lebotong.
- Hloheletša bana gore ba nagane e ke ba mo leetong le baanegwa ba ka kanegelong. Ba ka thala diswantšho ba ngwala le mananeo a dilo tše ba tlo di nyakago leetong. (Ge go hlokega, e re bana ba bannyane ba go botše seo ba nyakago o ba ngwalela sona mananeong.)
- E re bana ba ngwale tlhalošo ya ponagalo le tlhago ya moanegwa wa mmamoratwa go bona ka kanegelong ye le e badilego mmogo. Goba, e re ba thale diswantšho tša baanegwa ba bona ba mmamoratwa ba di ahlaahle le baithuti ba ka mphatong wa bona.
- Go na le dilo tše di diragalago ka kanegelong tše ba ratago go di tseba? Mohlala, goreng moanegwa a dirile dikgetho tše itšego. Šišinyo gore ba ngwalele moanegwa yo lengwalo go hwetša tshedimošo ye ntši – gomme ba ka ngwala phetolo ya moanegwa ya lengwalo le!
- Morago ga go bala kanegelo, e re bana ba ngwale mathomo ao a fapanego goba mafelelo. Goba ba ka ngwala ditemana tše mmalwa tša mathomo a kgaolo ya go latela ya padi.
- Kgoboketša dilo tše dintši tše dinnyane tša go hwetšagala gabonolo, bjalo ka lefofa, klipi ya moriri, lepanta la rapara, phensele, onfolopo ya go ba le aterese, leswika, sokisi le lehwana. E re ngwana yo mongwe le yo mongwe a kgethe selo, gomme a nagane a be a ngwale "kanegelo ya bophelo" bja sona, mohlala, gore e be e le sa mang, ka fao motho yoo a se dirišitšego, ka fao e bilego sa gagwe le fao se tšwago gona pele e eba sa gagwe.

Make reading for enjoyment part of your school! For more information and guidance on how to do this, go to www.storypoweredschools.org.



Dira gore go balela boipshino e be karolo ya sekolo sa geno! Go hwetša tshedimošo ye nngwe le tlhahlo ya ka mo o ka dirago se, eya go www.storypoweredschools.org.

Putting stories at the heart of your school ✨ Go dira gore dikanegelo e be selo se bohlokwa sekolong sa geno



For a chance to win some Book Dash books, write a review of the story, *The lion who wouldn't try* (pages 7 to 10), and email it to team@bookdash.org, or take a photo and tweet us at [@bookdash](https://twitter.com/bookdash). Remember to include your full name, age and contact details.

Go hwetša monyetla wa go thopa dipuku tša Book Dash, ngwala tshakatsheko ya kanegelo ya, *Tau ye e bego e sa leke* (matlakala a 7 go fiha ka 10), o e emeile go team@bookdash.org, goba tšea senepe o re romele tweet go [@bookdash](https://twitter.com/bookdash). O gopole go akaretša maina a gago ka botlalo, ngwaga le dintlha tša kgokaganyo.



Drive your imagination



Get story active!

Here are some ideas for using the two cut-out-and-keep picture books, *Lindiwe, our hero!* (pages 5, 6, 11 and 12) and *The lion who wouldn't try* (pages 7, 8, 9 and 10), as well as the Story Corner story, *Why the bat flies at night* (page 14). Choose the ideas that best suit your children's ages and interests.



Lindiwe, our hero!

Lindiwe's granny runs Makhulu's Bed and Breakfast. Tomas and Anneke come to stay and everything is going well until Tomas loses his wallet.

- ♥ Before you start reading, read the title on the cover and ask your children questions that help them to use the clues on the cover to predict what the story might be about. For example:
 - ✏ Do you think one of these children could be Lindiwe?
 - ✏ (Point to the younger child.) What is she holding? What do you think she is doing with it?
 - ✏ What do you think Makhulu's Bed and Breakfast is?
- ♥ The pictures in this story are a mixture of painting and paper collage. Give your children large sheets of white paper, paint, scissors, glue and sheets of different coloured paper. (If you don't have coloured paper, use pictures torn out of old magazines.) Let them have fun creating their own paint-and-collage pictures.

The lion who wouldn't try

The animals in the jungle invite Lion to join in their games, but he won't. So he sits all alone watching them play. But things change when Lion slips on a banana peel ...



Write a review of this story and stand a chance of winning some books! See page 3 for details.

- ♥ Do you or your children know of games in which there is no winner and everyone works together to get something done? Play some of these games together. Here's one called "People to people" for you to try.
 - ✏ You need at least three people. One person calls out the instructions while the others work in pairs. They carry out the instructions which require them to "connect" different parts of their bodies to each other. Here are some examples of instructions: "back to back", "elbow to elbow", "elbow to knee", "nose to knee".
 - ✏ When the person calling out the instructions says, "people to people", then the players have to find another partner and a new person calls out the instructions.
- ♥ In the story, banana peels were used in an unusual way – to play a game! How many other unusual uses for banana peels can you and your children make up?

Why the bat flies at night

Once upon a time, Legotlo, the bush rat, was very good friends with Mamanthwane, the bat. But Mamanthwane was jealous because everyone liked Legotlo more than they liked him, and so he did a terrible thing that changed both their lives forever.



- ♥ After you have finished reading the story, discuss what life lessons you and your children think Mamanthwane and Legotlo might have learnt.
- ♥ Ask your children to suggest how Mamanthwane could have escaped from his jail cell, and then suggest that they draw a picture showing his great escape.
- ♥ Bats are often the baddies in stories, but did you know that in real life bats help human beings? They eat lots of the insects that feed on the plants we grow for food. Some nectar-feeding bats also pollinate flowers – just like bees! Share these facts with your children and suggest that they write or tell stories of their own in which a bat is the hero!

Dira gore kanegelo e be le bophelo!

Fa ke dikeletšo tše dingwe tša go diriša dipuku tše pedi tša ripa-o-boloke, *Lindiwe, mogale wa rena!* (matlakala a 5, 6, 11 le 12) le *Tau ye e bego e sa leke* (matlakala a 7, 8, 9 le 10), le kanegelo ya Sekhutlwana sa Dikanegelo, *Goreng mankgagane o fofa bošego* (letlakala la 15). Kgetha dikgopolo tša go swanela mengwaga ya bana ba gago le dikgahlego tša bona bokaone.

Lindiwe, mogale wa rena!

Koko wa Lindiwe o na le Makhulu's Bed and Breakfast. Tomas le Anneke ba tla go dula fao gomme tšohle di sepela ka thelelo go fihlela ge sekhwana sa Tomas se timela.

- ♥ Pele o thoma go bala, bala thaetlele ye e lego lekgateng gomme o botšise bana ba gago dipotšišo tša go ba thuša go diriša mehlala ye e lego lekgateng go akanya gore kanegelo e ka be e bolela ka eng. Mohlala:
 - ✏ O nagana gore yo mongwe wa bana ba e ka ba Lindiwe?
 - ✏ (Šupa ngwana yo monnyanenyana.) O swere eng? O nagana gore o dira eng ka se?
 - ✏ O nagana gore Makhulu's Bed and Breakfast ke eng?
- ♥ Diswantšho tše di lego kanegelong ye ke kholatše ya motswako wa pente le pampiri. E fa bana ba gago matlakala a magolo a pampiri ye tšhweu, pente, sekero, sekgomaretši le matlakala a pampiri ya mmala wo o fapanego. (Ge o se na pampiri ya mmala, diriša diswantšho tša go gagolwa dimakasineng tša kgale.) Ba dumelele go ipshina ka diswantšho tša pente-le-kholatše.

Tau ye e bego e sa leke

Diphoofolo tša lešoka di laletša Tau meralokong ya tšona, efela a ka se ke. O dutše a le tee a ba lebelela ge ba bapala. Efela dilo di a fetoga ge Tau a redimoša ke letlakala la panana ...

Ngwala tšhekatshoko ya kanegelo ye gomme o be le monyetla wa go thopa dipuku tše dingwe! Bona dintlha letlakaleng la 3.

- ♥ Naa wena goba bana ba gago ba tseba meraloko yeo go yona go se nago mothopi gomme bohle ba šoma mmogo go dira se sengwe? Bapalang ye mengwe ya meraloko ye mmogo. O ka leka wo wa go bitšwa "Batho go batho".
 - ✏ O hloka batho ba bararo. Motho o tee o fa ditaelo tša meraloko mola ba bangwe ba šoma ka dihlapha. Ba latela ditaelo tša go nyaka ba "kgokaganya" diitho tša mebele ya bona tša go fapana. Fa ke mehlala ye mengwe ya ditaelo: "mokokotlo go mokokotlo", "seku go seku", "seku go khuru", "nko go khuru".
 - ✏ Ge motho a go fa taelo a re, "batho go batho", babapadi ba swanetše go hwetša mmapadimmogo yo moswa gomme motho yo moswa o fa ditaelo.
- ♥ Ka kanegelong, matlakala a panana a dirišitšwe ka tsela ye e sa tlwaelegago – go bapala meraloko! Ke ditiro tše kae tše dingwe tše sa tlwaelegago tša matlakala a dipanana tšeo le ka ithamelago wena le bana ba gago?

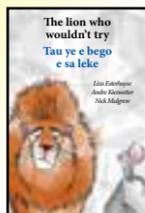
Goreng mankgagane o fofa bošego

Kgalekgale, Legotlo, wa legotlo la seithokgweng, e be e le mogwera yo mogolo wa Mamanthwane, wa mankgagane. Efela Mamanthwane o be a na le mona ka ge bohle ba be ba rata Legotlo go feta yena, gomme a dira selo se sebe sa go fetola maphelelo a bona go ya go ile.

- ♥ Morago ga go fetša go bala kanegelo, bolelang ka dihuto tša bophelo tše wena le bana ba gago le naganago gore Mamanthwane le Legotlo ba ka be ba ithutile tšona.
- ♥ Kgopela bana ba gago go šišinya ka fao Mamanthwane a ka bego a tšhabile kgolegong ka gona, gomme o šišinye gore ba thale seswantšho sa gagwe a tšhaba.
- ♥ Bomankgagane ka dikanegelong ke ba babe, a o a tseba gore bomankgagane mo bophelong ba thuša batho? Ba ja dikhunkhwane tše dintši tša goja dimela tše re di bjalo go tša dijo. Bomankgagane ba goja todi ba tsenya pholene malobeng – bjalo ka dinose! Abelana dinnete tše le bana ba gago o šišinye gore ba ngwale goba go anega dikanegelo tša bona fao mankgagane e lego mogale!

Create TWO cut-out-and-keep books

1. Take out pages 5 to 12 of this supplement.
2. The sheet with pages 5, 6, 11 and 12 on it makes up one book. The sheet with pages 7, 8, 9 and 10 on it makes up the other book.
3. Use each of the sheets to make a book. Follow the instructions below to make each book.
 - a) Fold the sheet in half along the black dotted line.
 - b) Fold it in half again along the green dotted line.
 - c) Cut along the red dotted lines.



Ithamele dipuku tša ripa-o-boloke tše PEDI

1. Ntšha matlakala a 5 go fihla ka 12 a tlaleletšo ye.
2. Letlakala la pampiri la go ba le matlakala a 5, 6, 11 le 12 le dira puku e tee. Letlakala la pampiri la matlakala a 7, 8, 9 le 10 a dira puku ye nngwe.
3. Diriša letlakala la pampiri le lengwe le le lengwe go dira puku. Latela ditaelo tša ka tlase go dira puku ye nngwe le ye nngwe.
 - a) Mena letlakala ka bogare go bapela le mothaladi wa marontho a maso.
 - b) Le mene ka bogare gape go bapela le mothaladi wa marontho a matalamorogo.
 - c) Ripa go bapela le methaladi ya marontho a mahubedu.

ka thusa, o re šitša fe!.”
 eupša bohle ba ile ba re, “O sa le o monyane gore o

Lindiwe o be a ikemiseditse go thusa go nyaka
 ka mo ntlong. Re dia swanelwa ke go se lebelela.”

tswaletswe bjalo go ra gore sekhwama se sa le gona
 be le tswaletswe gomme mafasetere ka moka a

Makhulu a re, “Ema, a re gopoleng. Lebatl le

just get in the way.”

everyone just said, “You’re too young to help, you’ll

Lindiwe was very keen to help search, but

for it.”

must still be in the house. We’ll just have to search
 locked and the windows were all closed, so the wallet

Makhulu said, “Wait, let’s think. The door was



This is an adapted version of *Lindiwe, our hero!* published by New Africa Books and available in bookstores and online from www.loot.co.za and www.takealot.com. This story is available in the eleven official South African languages and is part of the New African Stories series – a series of beautifully illustrated children’s stories collected from across Africa.

Ye ke phetolo ya go amantšhwa ya *Lindiwe, mogale wa rena!* ya go phatlalatšwa ke New Africa Books gomme e hwetšwa mabenkeleng a dipuku le inthaneteng go www.loot.co.za le www.takealot.co.za.

Kanegelo ye e hwetšagala ka dipolelo tša Afrika Borwa tša semmušo tše lesometee gomme ke karolo ya tšhatlamano ya Dikanegele Tše

Mpšha Tša Afrika tše – tšhatlamano ya dikanegele tša bana tša diswantšho tša botse tše di kgobokeditšwego go selaganya Afrika.

dp davidphilip
 Trading as **New Africa Books**

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 or www.nalibali.mobi



Nal’ibali ke lesolo la go-balela-boipshino la bosetšhaba la go utulla le go tsenyeletša setšo sa go bala go selaganya Afrika Borwa ka bophara. Go hwetša tshedimošo ye nngwe, etela www.nalibali.org goba www.nalibali.mobi



“Tšhetele ya rena ka moka e ka sekhwameng, le di
 paseporoto tša rena. Re dia bona re ditšile eng?”

Anneke le Tomas ba be ba bolela gantši ba re,
 gopola go ka goja.

ka moka ba be ba nyamile go bona go se yoo a
 Makhulu o ditšile di go tša ditšihlolo tše bose, eupša

to do?”

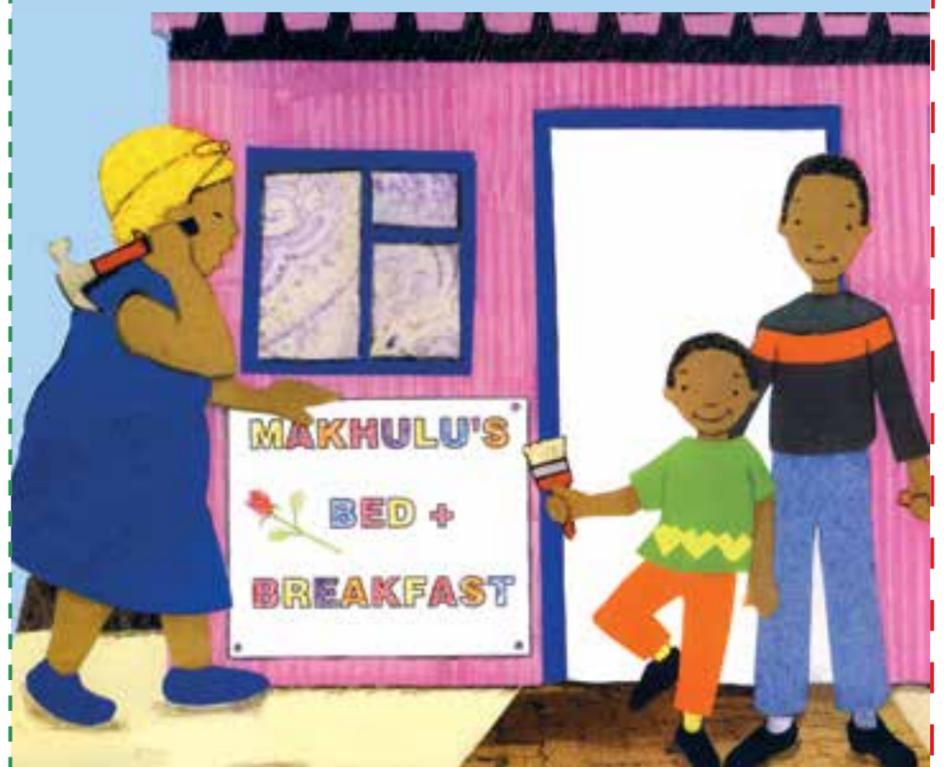
is in the wallet, and our passports. What are we going

Anneke and Tomas kept saying, “All our money

about eating.

but they were all so upset that no one could think
 Makhulu had made the most delicious breakfast,

Lindiwe, our hero! Lindiwe, mogale wa rena!



Michelle Schwartz
 Godfrey Tshwantshi Kobo

Tomas e be e le monna wa go sepeša dilo ka lenaneo. Pele a eya go robala o a phutha, gore mo mesong a se senye nako.
Kantle le mo mesong, ge a be a apara, ga a humana sekhwama sa gagwe sa tšhelele!



First Lindiwe’s granny brought home a new stand for the TV. Then Makhulu painted the house bright pink. Themba and Lindiwe helped her. After that she put up a big sign – “Makhulu’s Bed and Breakfast?”. Now people could come from all over the world and stay in their house, and Makhulu would cook them her wonderful food.

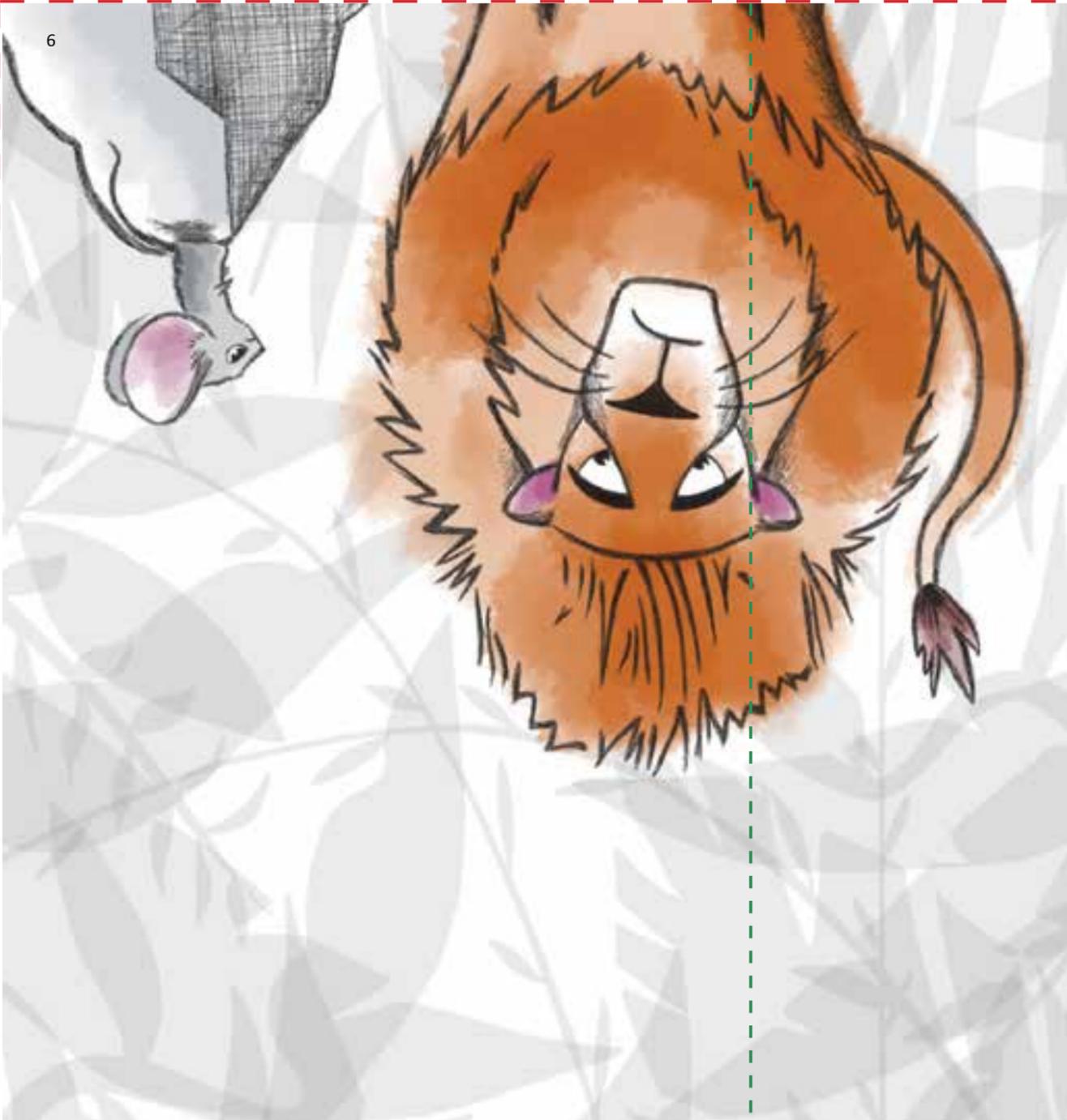


T’hemba searched under the mattress. Lindiwe looked under the bed.
“Mind, Lindiwe,” said T’hemba, not too unkindly, as he pushed back the bed. “You’re too young to help, you’re just getting in the way.”
T’hemba a hlola ka fase ga materase. Lindiwe a hlola ka fase ga mpete.
“Hlokomela Lindiwe,” go bolela T’hemba, e sego ka bogale ge a šušetša mpete morago. “O sa le o monyane gore o ka thusa, o re šitša fela.”

... and pulled out Tomas’s wallet!
“Lindiwe, you’re our hero!” shouted Tomas as he lifted her up into the air.
Makhulu threw back her head and laughed. Then everyone danced around and around the table. At last they were ready to eat Makhulu’s delicious breakfast.

... gomme a ntšha sekhwama sa Tomas!
“Lindiwe, o mogale wa rena!” gwa goeletša Tomas ge a mo rwala a mo iša godimo.
Makhulu a bušetša hlogo morago a sega. Ke moka bohle ba bina ba dikologa tafola. Mafelelong ba be ba itokišeditše goja difihlolo tše bose tša Makhulu.



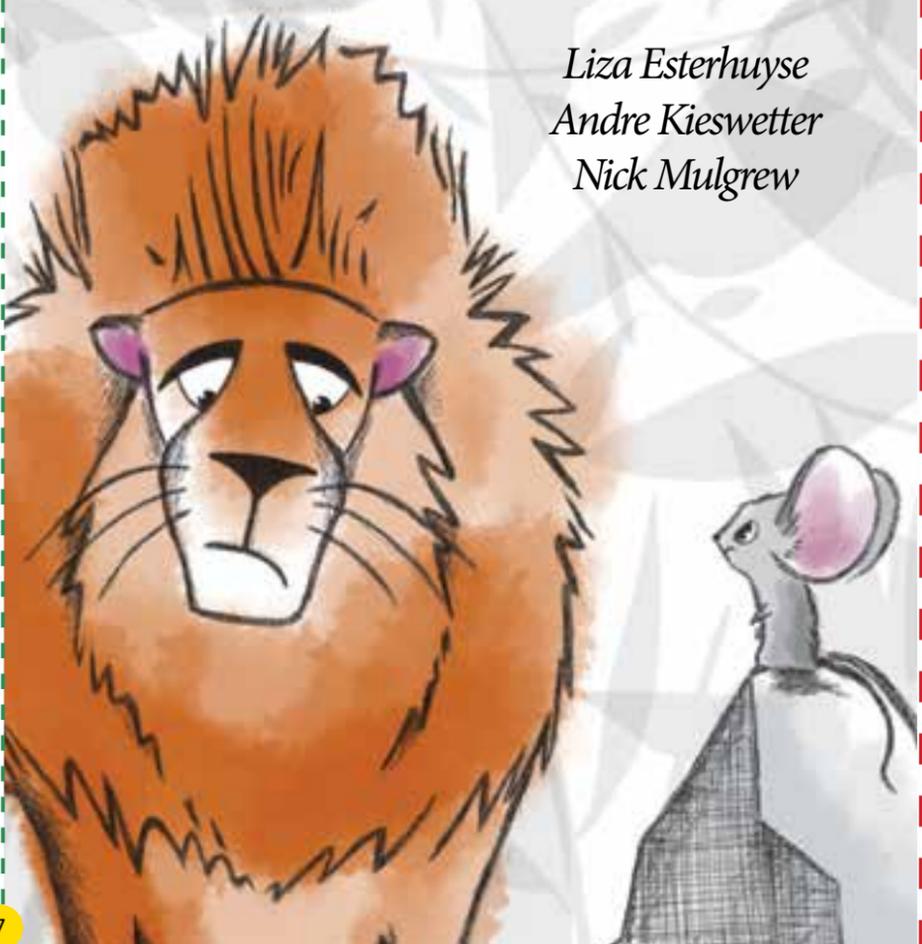


Lion sat sadly by himself,
 watching Crocodile and
 Elephant swim.
 "Why are you sad,
 Lion?" asked Mouse.
 "Because I don't want to
 play," said Lion. "I'll lose."
 Tau o dutse a le tee a
 nyamile, a lebelele Kwená
 le Tlou di ruta.
 "Ke ka lebaka la eng
 o nyamile Tau?" gwa
 botsisa Legoto.
 "Ka gobane ga ke nyake
 go bapala," a realo Tau. "Ke
 tlo palelwa."



The lion who wouldn't try Tau ye e bego e sa leke

Liza Esterhuyse
 Andre Kieswetter
 Nick Mulgrew



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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 or www.nalibali.mobi



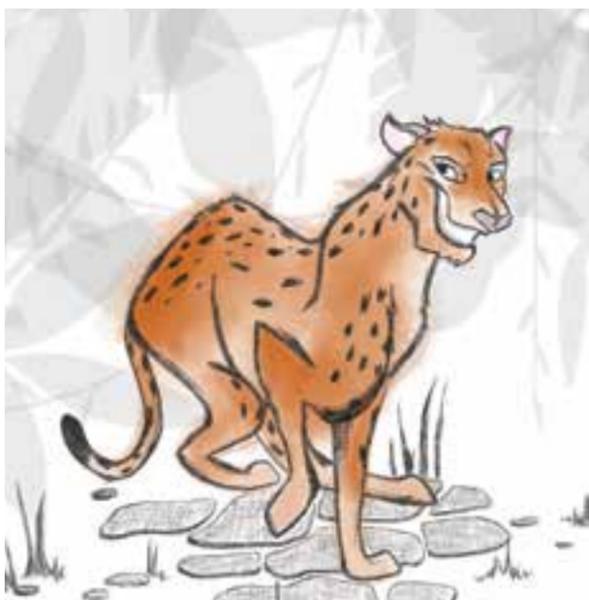
Nal'ibali ke lesolo la go-balela-boipshino la bošetšhaba la go utulla le go tšenyeletša setšo sa go bala go selaganya Afrika Borwa ka bophara. Go hwetša tshedimošo ye nngwe, etela www.nalibali.org goba www.nalibali.mobi





Tlou le Kwena di bile le phadisoano ya go ruta ka ntle le Tau. Kwena e be e ruta ka lebelo go feta Tlou, efela nako le nako ge Kwena e le pele, Tlou o be a mo tsikiditla! KIKIKI-KIKIKI-KIKIKI Tlou le Kwena ba ruta.

Elephant and Crocodile had the swimming competition without Lion. Crocodile was quicker than Elephant, but each time Crocodile got ahead, Elephant tickled him! TEE-HEE-HEE! went Elephant and Crocodile.



It was a sunny day in the jungle. All the animals were out playing.

“Come play with me, Lion,” said Cheetah.

“Catch me if you can!” ZOOM-ZOOM! went Cheetah.

“I don’t want to play,” said Lion. “I’ll lose.”

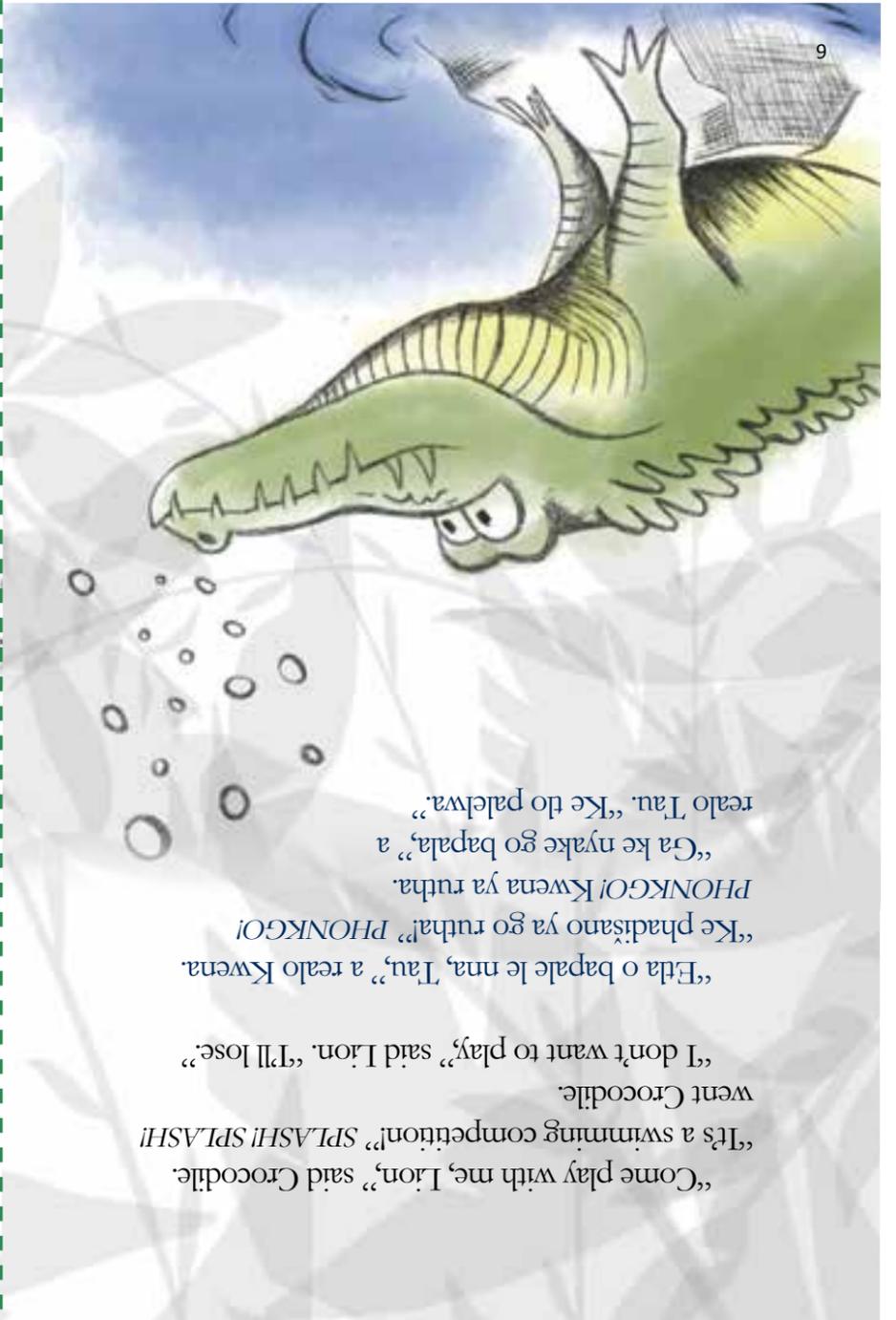
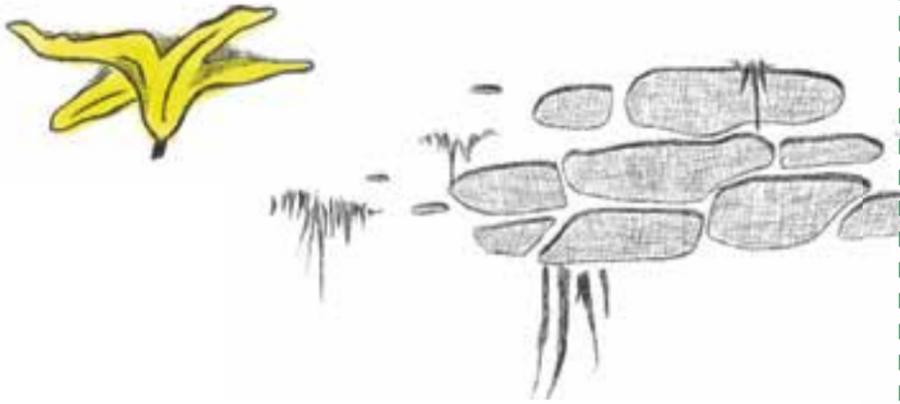
Letšatši le be le fiša lešokeng. Diphoofolo tšohle di be di ile go bapala.

“Etle o bapale le nna, Tau,” a realo Lengau. “Ntshware ge o kgona!” TABO-TABO! gwa taboga Lengau.

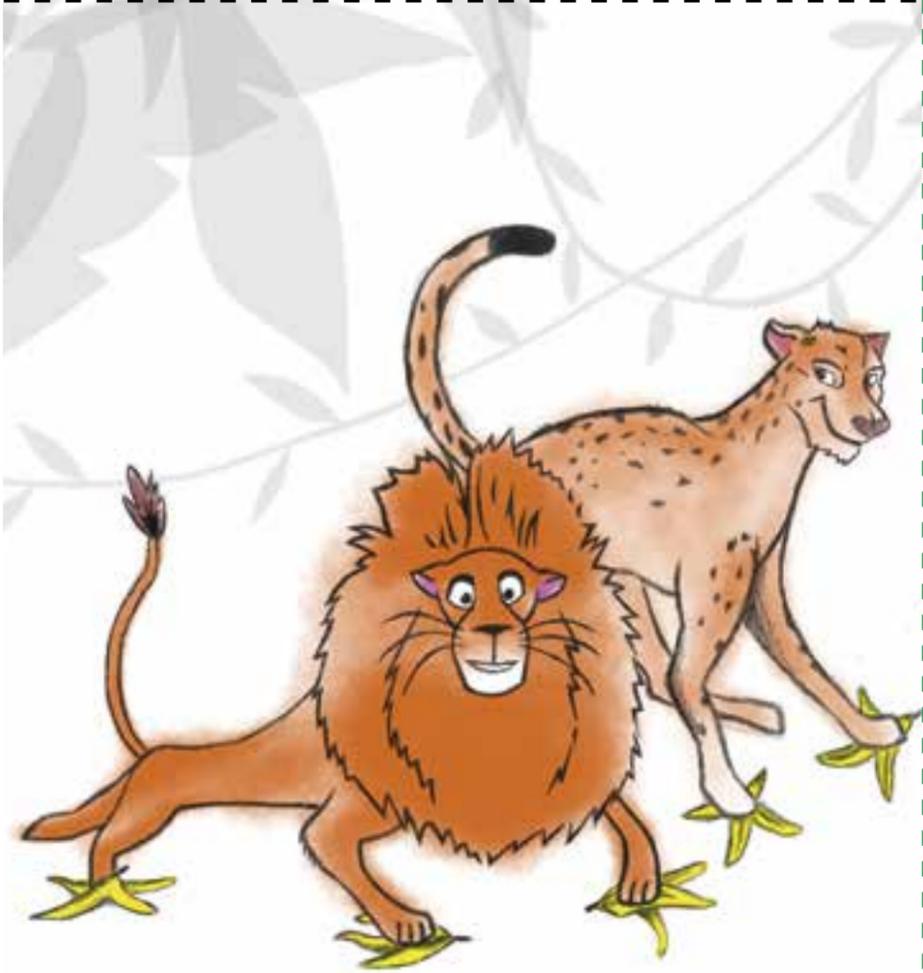
“Ga ke nyake go bapala,” a realo Tau. “Ke tlo palelwa.”



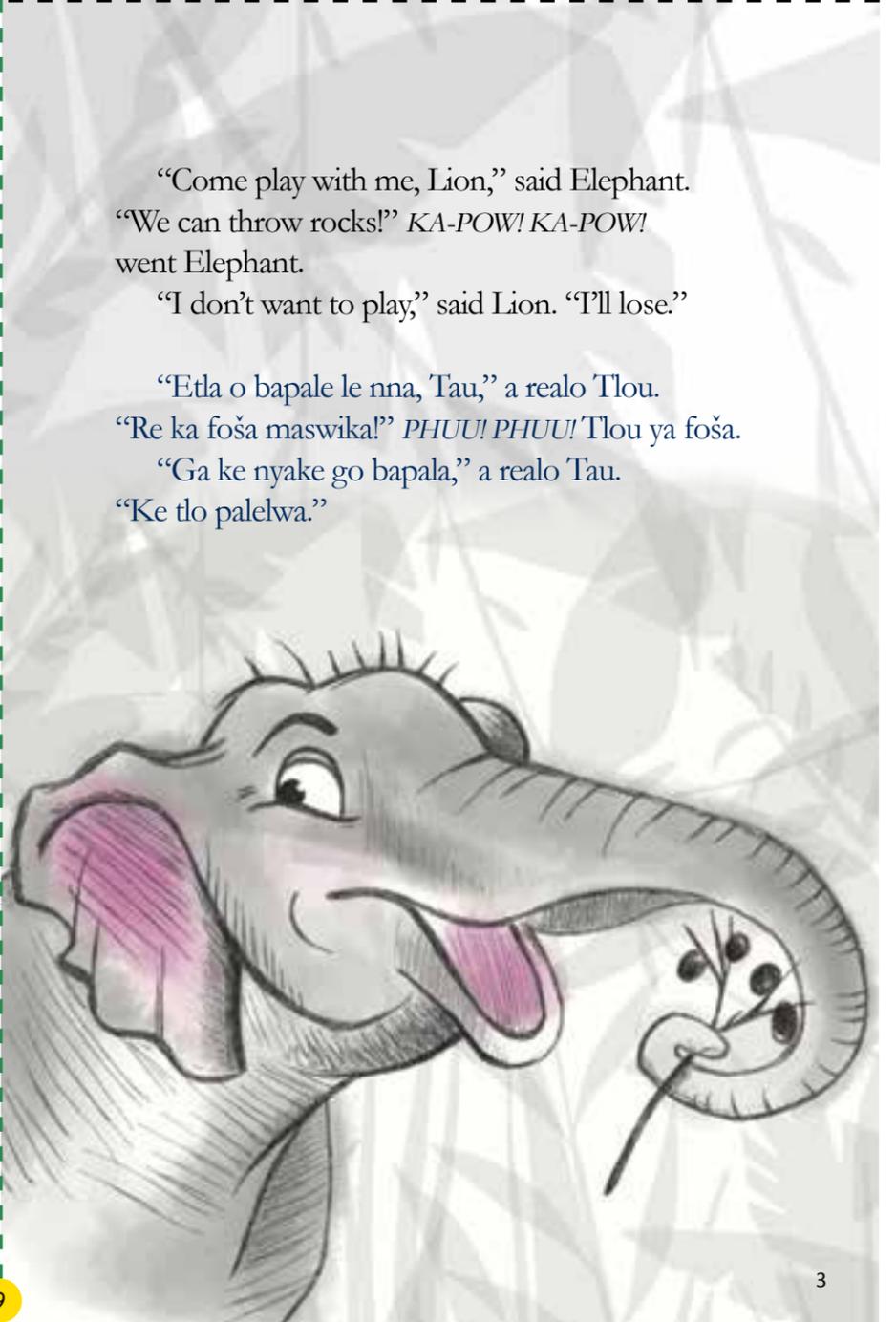
Tau a bapala gomme a thaba.



“Come play with me, Lion,” said Crocodile.
 “It’s a swimming competition!” *SPLASH! SPLASH!*
 went Crocodile.
 “I don’t want to play,” said Lion. “I’ll lose.”
 “Ela o bapale le nna, Tau,” a realo Kwena.
 “Ke phadisaano ya go rutha!” *PHONKGO!*
PHONKGO! Kwena ya rutha.
 “Ga ke nyake go bapala,” a
 realo Tau. “Ke tlo palelwa.”



“Come play with me, Lion,” said Elephant.
 “We can throw rocks!” *KA-POW! KA-POW!*
 went Elephant.
 “I don’t want to play,” said Lion. “I’ll lose.”
 “Ela o bapale le nna, Tau,” a realo Tlou.
 “Re ka foša maswika!” *PHUU! PHUU!* Tlou ya foša.
 “Ga ke nyake go bapala,” a realo Tau.
 “Ke tlo palelwa.”



Lion played and he was happy.

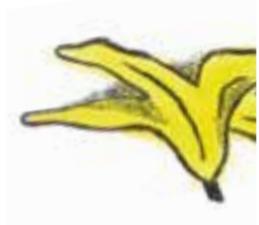
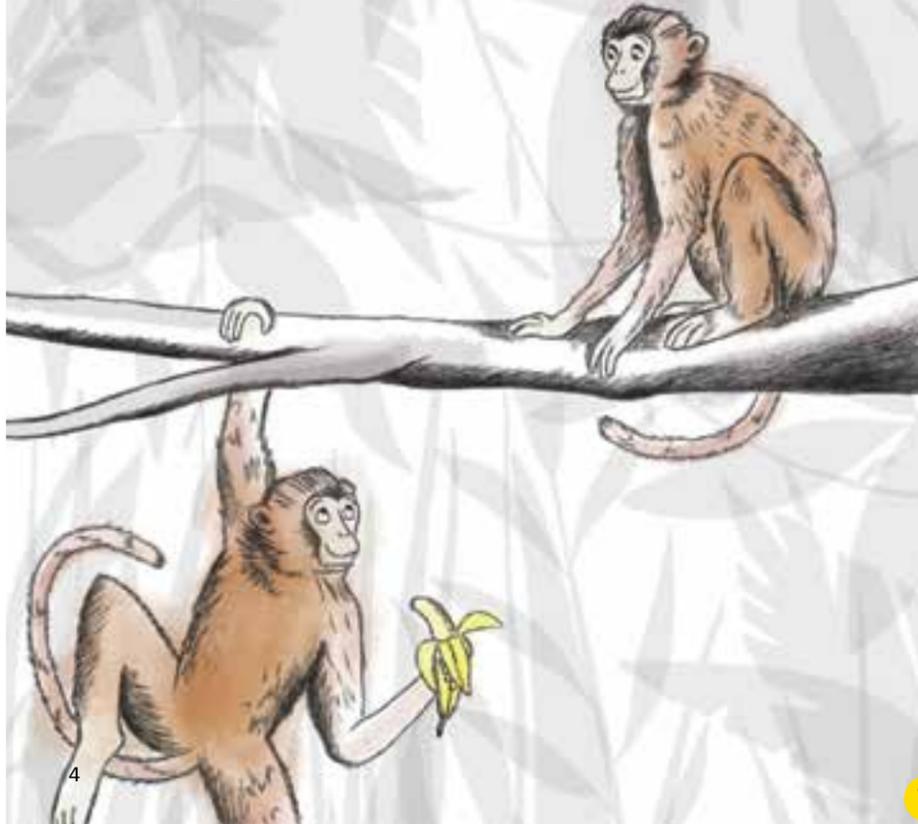


“Come play with me, Lion,” said Springbok. “Let’s jump high!” *ZOOPI ZOOPI ZOOPI* went Springbok. “I don’t want to play,” said Lion. “I’ll lose.”

“Ela o bapale le ma, Tau,” a realo T’shepe. “A re fofele godimo!” *TSARO! TSARO! TSARO!* T’shepe a fofa. “Ga ke nyake go bapala,” a realo Tau. “Ke tlo palelwa.”

“Come play with us, Lion!” said the monkeys.
 “Who can eat the most bananas?” *POP! POP! POP!* went the monkeys.
 “I don’t want to play,” said Lion. “I’ll lose.”

“Ela o bapale le rena, Tau,” tša realo dikgabo.
 “Ke mang yo a ka jago dipanana tše dintši?” *PHOO! PHOO! PHOO!* dikgabo tša dira bjalo.
 “Ga ke nyake go bapala,” a realo Tau.
 “Ke tlo palelwa.”



Lion slipped on a banana peel!
WHEEEEE! went Lion.
 “That looks like fun!” said all the other animals.

Tau a redimošwa ke letlakala la Pananal *TTHRR!* Tau a redimoga. “Seo se bonala e le boipshino!” diphoofofo tše dingwe tša realo ka moka.



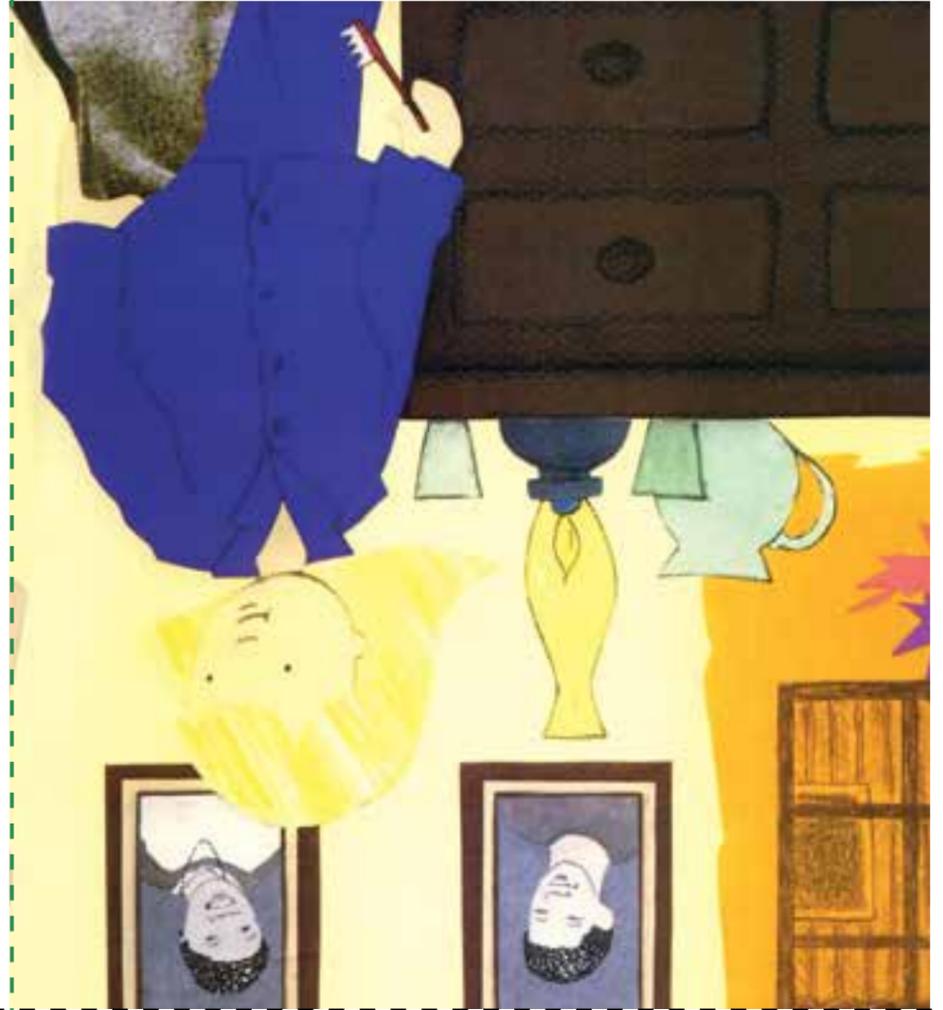


Anneke a phuthulla mervalo gomme a lebelela gabotse dilo tša gagwe le tša Tomas. Lindiwe a lebelela ka fase ga setulo se segolo seo Anneke a bego a duše go sona.

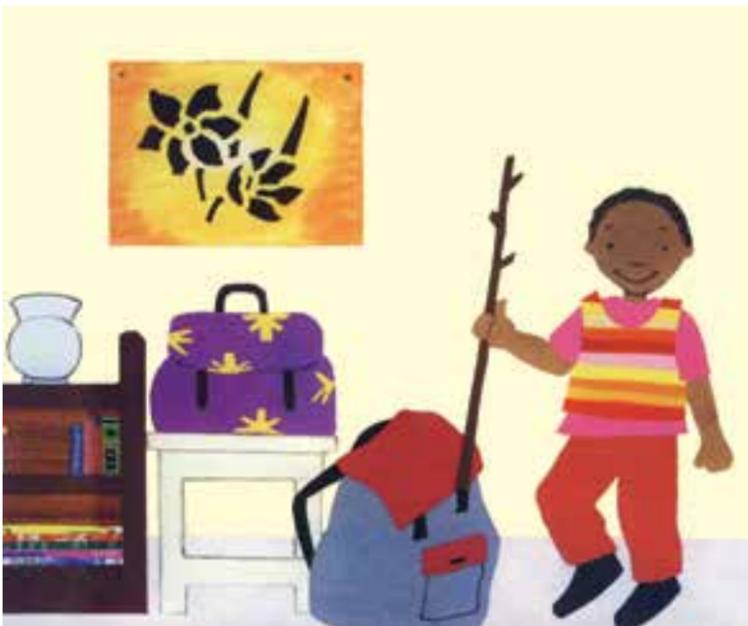
“Hlokomela Lindiwe, go bolela Anneke, e sego ka bogale ge a phutha a bušeta dilo ka mo gare ga disutukheisi. “O sa le o monnyane gore o ka thusa, o re šitša fela.”

Anneke unpacked their cases and looked carefully through all her and Tomas's things. Lindiwe looked under the big chair that Anneke was sitting on. “Mind, Lindiwe,” said Anneke, not too unkindly, as she packed their things back into the cases. “You’re too young to help, you’re just getting in the way.”

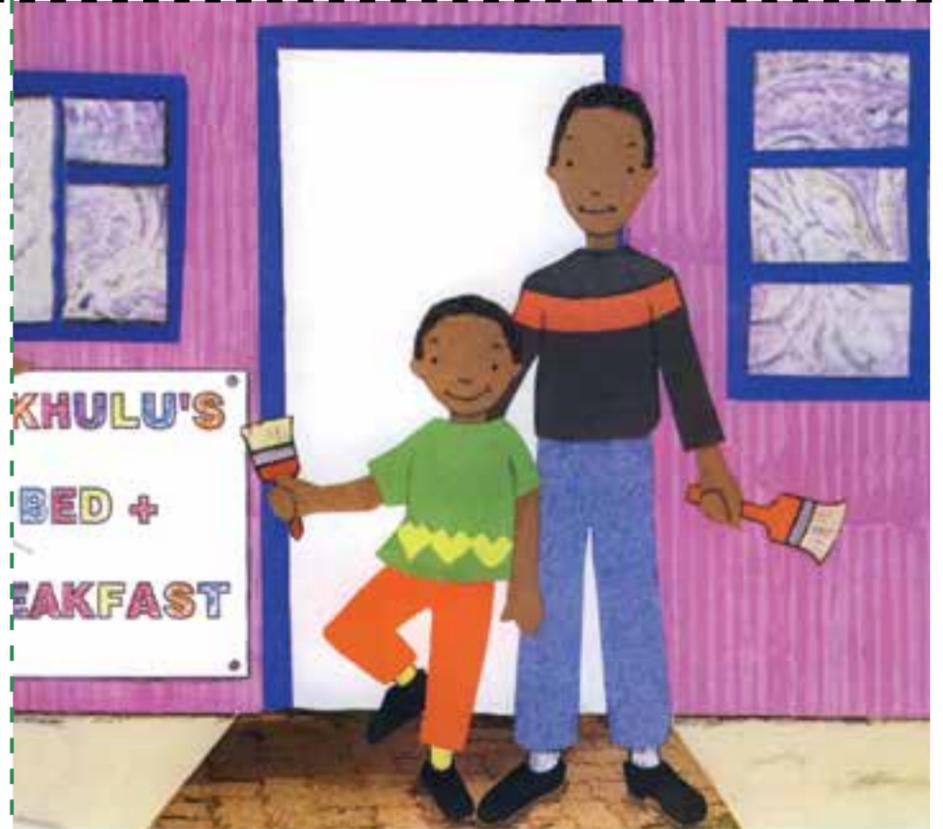
Tomas was a very organised man. Before he went to bed, he put everything out neatly, so he'd find it easily in the morning. Except in the morning, when he got dressed, he couldn't find his wallet!



Lindiwe said nothing. She went and fetched a long stick. Then she put the stick behind the shelf ...



Lindiwe a homola. O sepetše a yo tšea molamo o motelele. Ke moka a bea molamo ka morago ga šelefo ...



La pele koko wa Lindiwe o tšile le setente se seswa sa thelebišene gae. Ke moka Makhulu a penta ntlo ya ba pinki. Themba le Lindiwe ba mo thuša. Morago ga moo a bea leswao le legolo – “Makhulu’s Bed and Breakfast”. Gabjale batho ba kgona go tšwa lefaseng ka bophara gomme ba tlo dula ga bona, ke moka Makhulu o tla ba apeela dijo tše di bose.

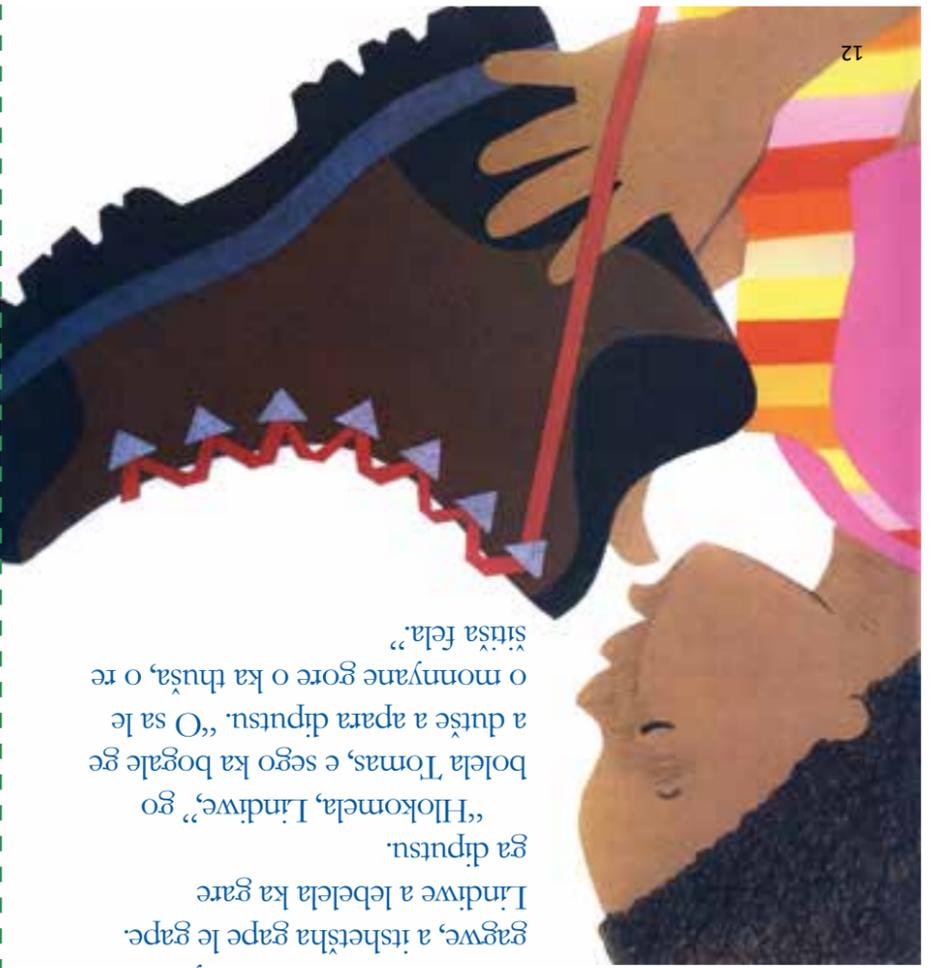
Baeti ba mathomo ba tšile. Maita a bona e be e le Anneke le Tomas. Bošegong bjoo batho ka moka ba bile le nako ye boise. Eupša, ai, mo mesong gwa ba le bothata bjo bogolo. Ka mahlatse Lindiwe o be a le gona go thuša.



The first guests came. Their names were Anneke and Tomas. That night everyone had a lovely time. But, *ai*, the next morning there was trouble, lots of it. Luckily Lindiwe was there to help.

Tomas a thinta baki ya gagwe, a itshetšha gape le gape. Lindiwe a lebelela ka gare ga diputsu. “Hlokomela, Lindiwe,” go bolela Tomas, e sego ka bogale ge a dutše a apara diputsu. “O sa le o monnyane gore o ka thuša, o re šitša fela.”

Tomas shook out his jacket, he went through all his pockets again and again. Lindiwe looked in his boots. “Mind, Lindiwe,” said Tomas, not too unkindly, as he sat down and put his boots on. “You’re too young to help, you’re just getting in the way.”



Makhulu took all the things off the shelf where Tomas had left his wallet. Lindiwe looked under the shelf.

“Mind, Lindiwe,” said Makhulu, not too unkindly, as she put the things back on the shelf. “You’re too young to help, you’re just getting in the way.”

Makhulu o tlošitše dilo ka moka šelefong moo Tomas a šüilego sekhwama sa gagwe. Lindiwe o lebeletše ka fase ga šelefo.

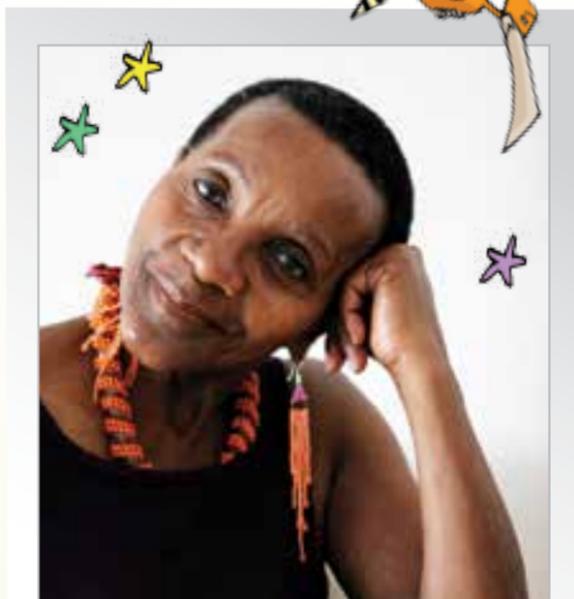
“Hlokomela Lindiwe,” go bolela Makhulu, e sego ka bogale ge a bušetša dilo mo šelefong. “O sa le o monnyane gore o ka thuša, o re šitša fela.”



The Na'ibali bookshelf

When you meet someone for the first time, is the colour of their skin one of the first things you notice about them? But what can someone's skin colour tell us about them? Despite what some people say, your skin colour means very little! Inside we're all the same.

Widely-acclaimed South African author and storyteller, Sindiwe Magona, teamed up with well-known anthropologist and science educator, Nina G. Jablonski, and award-winning illustrator, Lynn Fellman, to create a much-needed book for children about race and skin colour – *Skin we are in*.



Sindiwe Magona

Skin we are in follows five friends – Njabulo, Aisha, Tim, Chris and Roshni – as they explore and discuss the skin they are in. They discover why humans have different skin colours, and how people's thinking about skin colour has changed throughout history. The scientific text is written by Jablonski and it expands and supports the conversation topics that are part of the children's adventure.

"We'd like this book to help change the conversation around some difficult topics ... to get children to think about something that is beautiful, natural and badly misunderstood," explains Sindiwe Magona. "We want children to grow up with healthy attitudes about skin colour. This is a storybook, and the story is about the meaning of skin. First, why we all have different skin colours; how it all began, what it means and, more interestingly, what it does not mean. All children deserve to get the message, as early as possible, that they are perfect as they are, and that the colour of their skin does not have anything to do with their character or ability. It has nothing to do with what they are capable of and what dreams they may cherish or goals they may set for themselves. Skin colour is not a determinant of destiny."

Skin we are in is a beautiful book that has already got lots of positive reviews. It is aimed at children between the ages of 8 and 12 and is already available in English, Sepedi, isiXhosa, isiZulu and Afrikaans. It will be available in Sesotho, Setswana, Xitsonga, Tshivenda, isiNdebele and Siswati during 2018.

Šelefo ya dipuku ya Na'ibali

Ge o kopana le motho la mathomo, mmala wa letlalo la bona ke dilo tša mathomo tše o di lemogago ka ga bona? Efela, mmala wa motho o bolela eng ka motho? Ntle le tše di bolelwago ke batho ba bangwe, letlalo la gago le bolela go gonnyane! Ka gare ka moka re a swana.

Mongwadi wa Afrika Borwa wa go tuma kudu gape e le moanegi wa dikanegelo, Sindiwe Magona, o šomile le moanthropolotši wa go tuma gape e le morutiši wa tša mahlale, Nina G. Jablonski, le moswantšhi wa go thopa sefoka Lynn Fellman go hlama puku ya bana ye e hlokegago kudu ka ga semorafe le mmala wa letlalo – *Letlalo le re lego ka gare ga lona*.

Letlalo le re lego ka gare ga lona le latela bagwera ba bahlano – Njabulo, Aisha, Tim, Chris le Roshni – ge ba hlohlošwa le go boledišana ka ga letlalo le ba lego ka gare ga lona. Ba utulla gore ke ka lebaka la eng batho ba na le matlalo a go fapana, le ka fao go nagana ga batho ka ga letlalo go fetogilego ka gona historing. Sengwalwa sa tša mahlale se ngwadilwe ke Jablonski gomme se katološa le go thekga dipolelišano tša dihlogotaba tše e lego karolo ya bohlagahlaga bja bana.

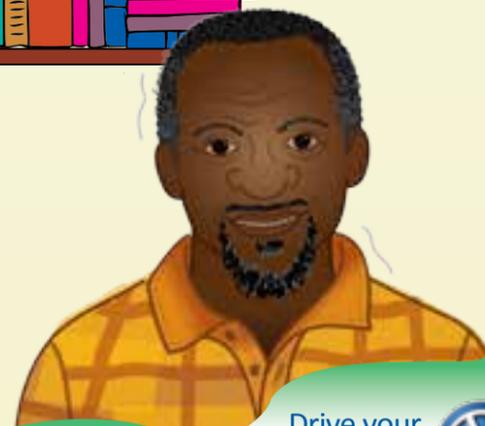
"Re rata ge puku ye e ka fetola dipolelišano dihlogotabeng tše boima ... gore bana ba nagana ka selo se sebotse, sa tlhago sa go kwešišwa bošaedi," gwa hlaloša Sindiwe Magona. "Re nyaka gore bana ba be le ditlwaelo tše dibotse ka ga mmala wa letlalo. Ye ke puku ya kanegelo, gomme e hlaloša gore letlalo ke eng. Sa mathomo, ke ka lebaka la eng ka moka re na le matlalo a go fapana; se se thomile bjang, gape se ra go reng, kudukudu, seo e sa se bolelego. Bana bohle ba swanetše go hwetša molaeiša, ka pela mo go kgonegago, gore ba lokile ka tsela ye ba lego ka yona, le gore mmala wa letlalo la bona ga o amane le semelo goba bokgoni bja bona. Ga go bolele selo ka tšeo ba di kgonago le ditoro tšeo ba ka di holofelago goba dinepo tše ba ka itebanyago natšo. Mmala wa letlalo ga o laole bokamoso."

Letlalo le re lego ka gare ga lona ke puku ye botse ye e šetšego e na le ditshekatsheko tša go kgahliša. E nepišitše go bana ba mengwaga ya magareng ga 8 le 12 gomme e hwetšwa ka Seisemane, Sepedi, seXhosa, seZulu le seAfrikanse. E tlo ba gona ka Sesotho, Setswana, seTsonga, seVenda, seNdebele le seSwati ka 2018.



dp davidphilip

Trading as **New Africa Books**



Drive your imagination



Why the bat flies at night



Retold by Kgosi Kgosi ✨ Illustrations by Mdu Ntuli

Once upon a time, many, many moons ago, there was a bush rat called Legotlo. Legotlo was a close friend of Mamanthwane – the bat. The two of them were always together.

But Mamanthwane was jealous of Legotlo. Legotlo had many friends and everyone liked him more than the bat. Legotlo also had a wife who loved him very much. The bat was jealous of all these things that Legotlo had.

Legotlo and Mamanthwane always ate together. When the bat cooked, the food was always very good.

“How is it that when you make the soup it is so tasty?” asked the bush rat.

“I always boil myself in the water, and my flesh is sweet. That’s what makes the soup so good,” explained the bat. But he was lying.

Mamanthwane offered to show the bush rat how it was done. He got a pot of warm water that was not hot enough to burn anyone, but he told Legotlo that the water was boiling hot. Then Mamanthwane jumped into the pot and quickly got out again. When Mamanthwane served the soup, it tasted as good as usual. Legotlo was amazed. The bat’s trick really does work, he thought.



After they had finished eating, the bush rat went home and told his wife that he was going to make good soup just like the bat’s. His wife asked how he was going to do that. “It’s a secret!” said Legotlo.

Legotlo asked his wife to boil some water, which she did. When his wife was not looking, Legotlo jumped into the pot. Soon he was boiling in the water!

“Help me! Help me!” he screamed. “I am burning!”

The bush rat’s wife rushed to pull him out, but the damage had already been done. Legotlo was so badly burned that he had lost all his fur. His skin was red and pink from the hot water.

“Why would you get into a pot of boiling water?” his wife asked.

“Because Mamanthwane told me that’s what makes his soup taste really good,” said Legotlo.

When Legotlo’s wife looked at him and saw how injured he was, she cried. She took him to the doctor, but the doctor wasn’t able to help him. Instead, the doctor said that Legotlo would never grow fur again.

When Legotlo’s wife heard this sad news, she was very angry! She reported the matter to the king and queen. They ordered all the people of the village to find the bat so that he could be punished.

Everyone turned up to search for the bat. But Mamanthwane had already heard about what was going to happen so he had flown away into the bush and hidden himself. The people of the village looked and looked, but they couldn’t find him anywhere.

The next day, the people of the village made their way into the bush to see if they could find Mamanthwane there. They were right – they found Mamanthwane hiding there in a tree. They waited until he was asleep, then they caught him and took him straight to the king and queen.

When they arrived at the royal house, Legotlo and his wife were already there. Mamanthwane was ashamed to look his friend, Legotlo, in the eye.

“Why would you do this to me? We were best friends!” Legotlo said to the bat.

“Because I was jealous of you,” answered Mamanthwane. “You have everything that I don’t have and everyone loves you and hates me.”

The people of the village were shocked at Mamanthwane’s response. They wondered why Mamanthwane hadn’t just asked his friend how he had managed to get everyone to love him.

Then the king said, “Well, you have just given everyone a reason to hate you even more.”

The king and queen ordered the guards to take Mamanthwane to jail. The queen said, “Today we will lock you up! Tomorrow we will decide how to punish you!”

The next morning when the guards came to fetch Mamanthwane from his jail cell, he was not there. He had escaped and no one knew how. Legotlo and his wife were furious when they heard the news. The king and queen were also very angry. They ordered the people in the village to search for the bat again.

All day long the people tried to find and catch Mamanthwane, but they failed. Mamanthwane had found a cave far away from the village that no one knew about. The cave was hard to find. Mamanthwane also decided to change one of his habits – from that day, he only came out to feed when it was dark.



And so, that is why even today, you will never see Mamanthwane, the bat, during the day. Only at night will you see him flying around.

Kgalekgale, mengwedi ye mentši ya go feta, go be go na le legotlo la lešoka la go bitšwa Legotlo. Legotlo e be e le mogwera o mogolo wa Mamanthwane – wa mankgagane. Ba be ba phela mmogo.

Efela Mamanthwane o be a jela Legotlo mona. Legotlo o be a na le bagwera ba bantši gomme bohle ba be ba mo rata go feta. Legotlo gape o be a na le mosadi wa go mo rata kudu. Mankgagane o be a na le mona go tšohle tšeo Legotlo a bego a na le tšona.

Legotlo le Mamanthwane ba be ba phela ba eja mmogo. Ge go apeile mankgagane, dijo di be di phela di eba bose kudu.

“Nkane ka mehla ge o apea sopo ye e eba bose ka tsela ye?” legotlo la lešoka la botšiša.

“Ke phela ke ipidiša ka meetseng gomme letlalo la ka le bose. Ke se se dirago gore sopo e be bose,” mankgagane wa hlaloša. Efela o be o bolela maaka.

Mamanthwane a re o tlo bontšha legotlo la lešoka gore o dira bjang seo. A tšea poto ya meetse a go fiša efela e sego ka fao a bego a ka fiša motho, efela o boditše Legotlo gore meetse ao a betše a a fiša. Gomme Mamanthwane a fofela ka potong a ba a tšwa. Ge Mamanthwane a sola sopo, ya ba bose go swana le mehlang. Legotlo o be a maketše. Mathaithai a mankgagane a šoma ka nnete, a nagana.



Ge ba fetša goja legotlo la lešoka la ya gae gomme la botšiša mosadi wa lona gore le tlo dira sopo ya bose go swana le ya mankgagane. Mosadi wa gagwe o ile a botšiša gore o tlo e dira bjang. “Ke sephiri!” gwa realo Legotlo.

Legotlo o ile a kgopela mosadi wa gagwe go bidiša meetse, gomme a dira seo. Mola mosadi wa gagwe a se a lebelele, Legotlo a fofela ka meetseng a go fiša. Ka bjako ke ge a bela ka meetseng!

“Nthuše! Nthuše!” a goeletša. “Ke a swa!”

Mosadi wa legotlo la lešokeng a kitima a mo ntšha, efela go be go šetše go senyegile. Legotlo o be a swele kudu ke ka fao a lobilego maboya a gagwe ka moka. Letlalo la gagwe le be le hwibiditšwe ke meetse ebile le lepinki.

“Ke ka lebaka la eng o tsena ka potong ya meetse a go bela?” mosadi wa gagwe a botšiša.

“Ka lebaka la gore Mamanthwane o mpoditše gore ke se se dirago gore sopo ya gagwe e be bose kudu,” a realo Legotlo.

E rile ge mosadi wa Legotlo a mo lebelela, a bona ka fao a gobetšego ka gona, a lla. O mo išitše ngakeng efela ya se kgone go mo thuša. Ngaka e rile Legotlo a ka se sa tsoga a metše maboya.

Mosadi wa Legotlo o rile go kwa taba ye ya go nyamiša, a befelwa kudu! O begile taba ye go kgoši le mmakgoši. Ba laetše batho bohle ba motse gore ba nyake mankgagane a tle a otlwe.

Batho bohle ba ile ba ya go nyaka mankgagane. Efela Mamanthwane o be a šetše a kwele ka seo se tlogo direga gomme a fofela lešokeng a ya go khuta. Batho ba motse ba ile ba lebelela, ba ba ba lebelela, efela ba se mo hwetše felo.

Ka letšatši la go latela, batho ba motse ba ile ba ya lešokeng go lebelela Mamanthwane fao. Ba be ba nepile – ba hweditše Mamanthwane fao a khutile mohlareng. Ba eme go fihlela a robala, ba ile ba mo swara gomme ba mo iša go kgoši le mmakgoši thwii.

Ba rile ge ba fihla mošate, ba hwetša Legotlo le mosadi wa gagwe. Mamanthwane o be a lewa ke dihlong tša go lebelela mogwera wa gagwe, Legotlo, ka mahlong.

“O ntirelang ka tsela ye? Re be re le bagwera ba makgonthe!” Legotlo a realo go mankgagane.

“Ke ka lebaka la gore ke be ke go jela mona,” gwa araba Mamanthwane. “O na le tšohle tšeo ke se nago tšona, gomme bohle ba a go rata efela nna ba ntlhoile.”

Batho ba motse ba ile ba tlabja ke phetolo ya Mamanthwane. Ba ipotšiša gore nkane Mamanthwane a se a botšiša mogwera wa gagwe gore o dirile eng gore batho bohle ba mo rate.

Gomme kgoši a re, “Gona, o file batho bohle lebaka la gore ba go hloye le go feta.”

Kgoši le mmakgoši ba laela baletakgoro gore ba iše Mamanthwane kgolegong. Mmakgoši a re, “Lehono re tlo go tswalelela! Re tlo akanya ka kotlo ya gago gosasa!”

Mesong ya go latela ge baletakgoro ba etla go tšea Mamanthwane kgolegong, ga se ba mo hwetša. O ngwegile efela ga go yo a tsebago gore bjang. Legotlo le mosadi wa gagwe ba be ba befetšwe kudu ge ba ekwa ditaba tše. Kgoši le mmakgoši le bona ba be ba befetšwe kudu. Ba ile ba laela batho ba motse go nyaka mankgagane gape.

Letšatši lohle batho bohle ba be ba nyaka Mamanthwane, efela ba se mo hwetše. Mamanthwane o hweditše lewa leo le sa tsebjego ke motho kgole le motse. Go be go se bonolo go hwetša lewa leo. Mamanthwane le yena o ile a fetola ye nngwe ya ditlwaelo tša gagwe – go tloga ka letšatši leo, a thoma go tsoma dijo bošego fela.



Gomme, ke ka fao le lehono, o ka se bonego Mamanthwane, wa mankgagane, mosegare. O tlo mmona fela bošego a fofa.

Nal'ibali fun Boipshino bja Nal'ibali

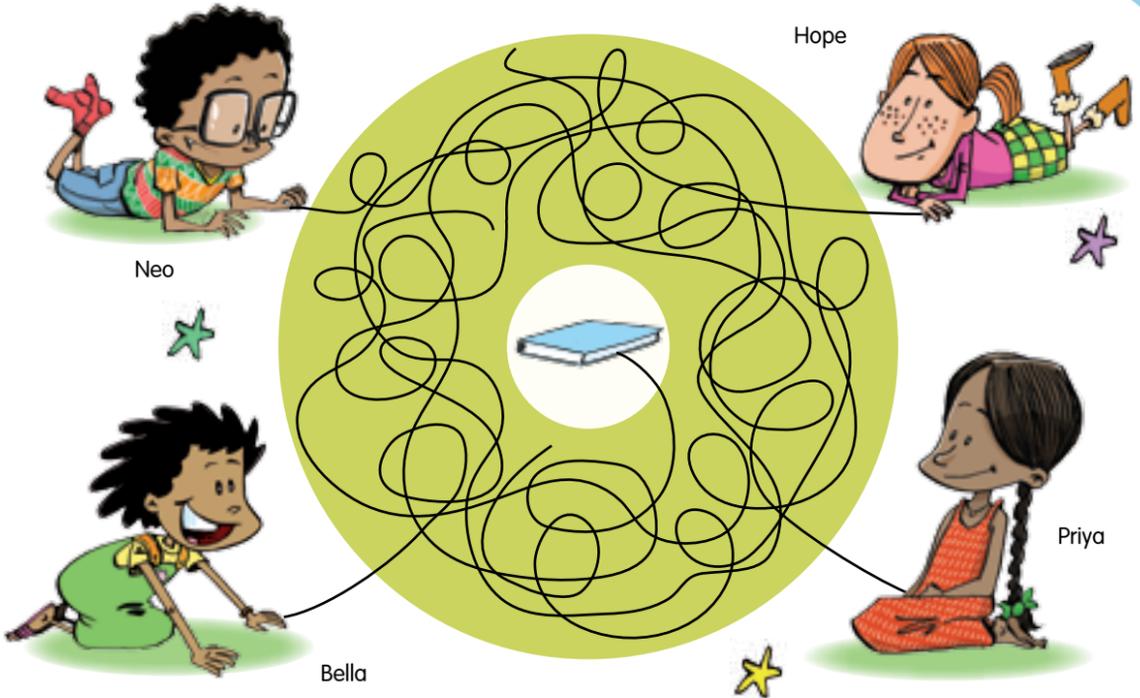
1.

Whose book?

Follow the string that each Nal'ibali character is holding to find out who the book in the middle belongs to!

Ke puku ya mang?

Latela lenti la go swarwa ke baanegwa bohle ba Nal'ibali go hwetša gore puku ye e lego mo gare ke ya mang!



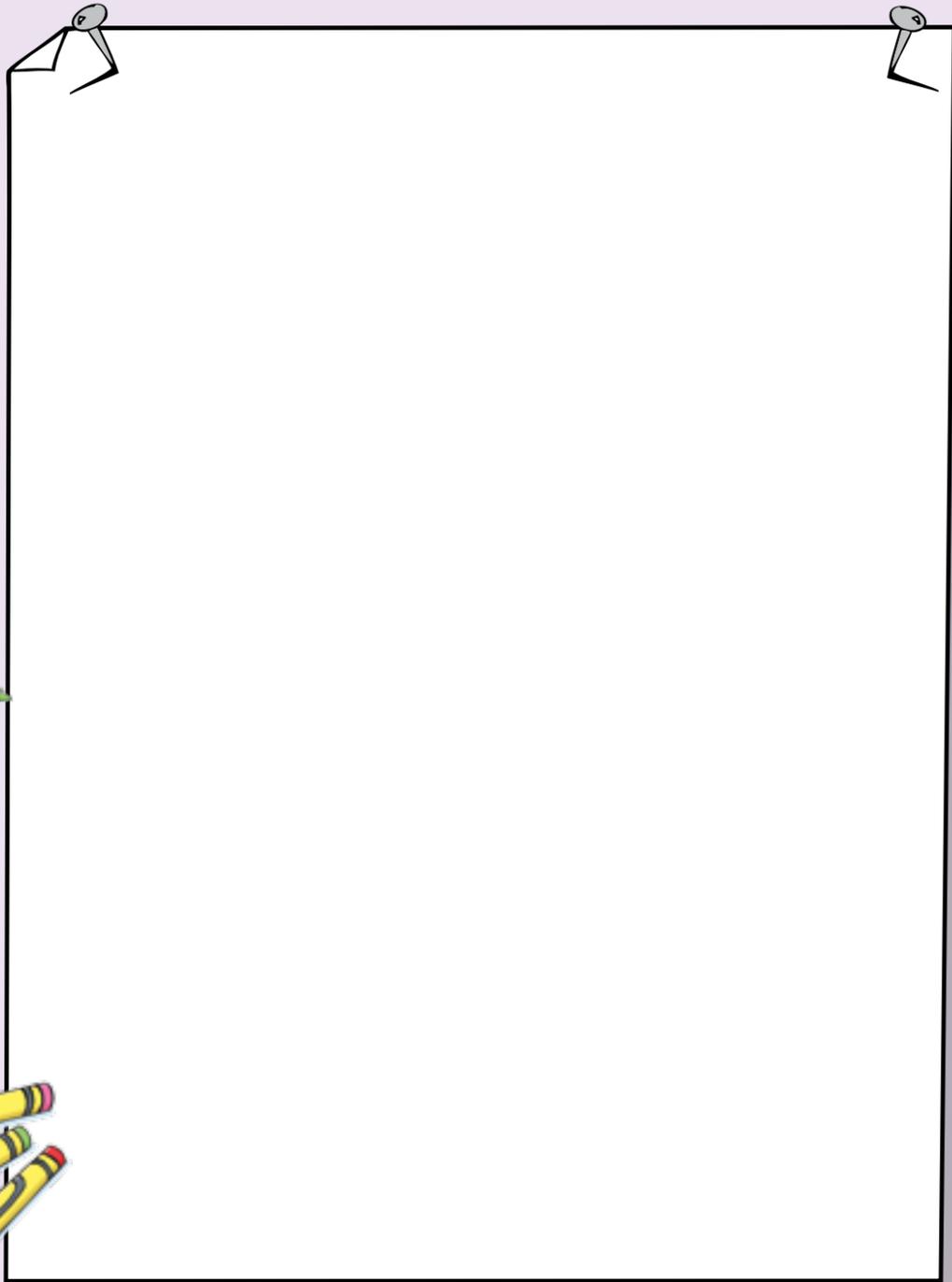
2.

Design an advert!

Can you help Lindiwe's granny to get more guests? Use the space alongside to design an advertisement for Makhulu's Bed and Breakfast that will make everyone want to come and stay there.

Akanyetša papatšo!

O ka thuša koko wa Lindiwe go hwetša baeti ba bantši? Diriša sekgoba sa ka thoko go akanyetša papatšo ya "Makhulu's Bed and Breakfast" ye e tlo dirago gore batho bohle ba nyake go dula fao.



Answer: 1. Priya. Karabo: 1. Priya

Grow your children's love of reading by printing out our beautifully illustrated story cards containing traditional and modern stories from the "Start reading" section on our website: www.nalibali.org.



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Godiša lerato la bana ba gago la go bala ka go gatiša dikarata tša dikanegelo tša diswantšho tša botse tša go ba le dikanegelo tša setšo le tša sebjaalebale go tšwa karolong ya "Start reading" weposaeteng ya rena: www.nalibali.org.

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