

## Nonotsha boboko jwa lesea la gago!

Go buisa mmogo ke tsela e e molemo e batsadi le masea a bone ba ka atamalanang ka yone le go itsane. Go buisa mmogo gape go nonotsha boboko jwa lesea kgotsa jwa ngwana yo monnye mme go dira gore ditthaloganyo tsa bone di siamele go akanya ka dilo tse dikgolo tse di tla ba thusang go atlega mo lefatsheng!

### GO TLOGA A TSHOLWA GO FITLHA MO DIKGWEDING DI LE 6

1. Leka go dirisa dibuka tse di nang le ditshwantsho tse dikgolo, tse di sa raraanang, kgotsa dinepe tsa difatlhego tsa masea.
2. Go fitlhela masea a kgora go itulela ka boone, go botoka go ba hara mo diropengmekotla ya one e bapile le wena mme o tshwere buka mo pele ga one.
3. Go boeletsa dilo le go nna le thulaganyo ya ka metlha go dira gore masea a ikutlwae a sireletsegile, ka jalo o ka buisa buka e e tshwanang gantsints! Ga o tlhone gore ka metlha o buise se se kwadilweng mo bukeng. Bua le lesea la gago mme o dirise buka jaaka kaelo fela.

### DIKGWEDI DI LE 6 GO YA GO DI LE 12

1. Go tloga go dikgwedi di le thataro, masea a le mantsi a simolola go tsaya tsia ditebeg, modumo wa lentswe le go amiwa ke batho ba ba ba tlwatseng. Mme gape a simolola go itumelela dibuka tse di nang le dipina le dipina tsa bana. Buisa mafoko mme o bue ka se o se bonang mo ditshwantshong. Tlhalosa maina mme o supe dingwe tsa dilo le mebala. Dira medumo ya dilo tse di mo bukeng.
2. Dibuka tsa bana tsa khabara e thata le dibuka tsa letsela di bereka botoka fa masea a letlelw go di tshwara ka bobone. Dibuka tseno di ka tlhafunwa, tsa gogiwa le go latlhelwa fa fatshe kwantle ga gore de senyege! Gopola gore go tlwaelegile gore masea a tlhafune dibuka – ke letshwao la gore lesea la gago le a medisa.
3. Masea a a setseng a godile go sekaenyana a rata dibuka tse di nang le memeno, ditshwantsho tse di bulegang fa o pheitha tsebe le e e nang le medumo. Mme gape a simolola go tsaya karolo mo go se se diregang mo bukeng, jaaka go supa dilo tse di mo tsebeng kgotsa go leka go pheitha tsebe.

### NGWAGA GO YA GO DINGWAGA DI LE 2

1. Mo nakong eno, bokgoni jwa ngwana wa gago jwa go tlhaloganya le go dirisa puo bo oketsegile thata. Le fa ba sa ntse ba tla itumelela dibuka tsa fa ba ne ba le mo ngwageng wa bone wa ntla, ba rata gape go uthwa mainane a bana ba bangwe, a diphologolo le a dilo tse di tlwaelegileng tse di diregang letsatsi le letsatsi.
2. Leka go beela kwa thoko dinako tse di kgethegileng letsatsi le letsatsi go buisetse bana ba gago ba banny, ka gonno seno se ba thusa gore ba ithute gore go buisa ke sengwe se se monate go se dira!

## Build your baby's brain!

Reading together is an effective way for parents and their babies to bond and get to know each other. Reading together also develops the baby's or toddler's brain and prepares their minds to have big thoughts and ideas to help them succeed in the world!



### BIRTH TO 6 MONTHS

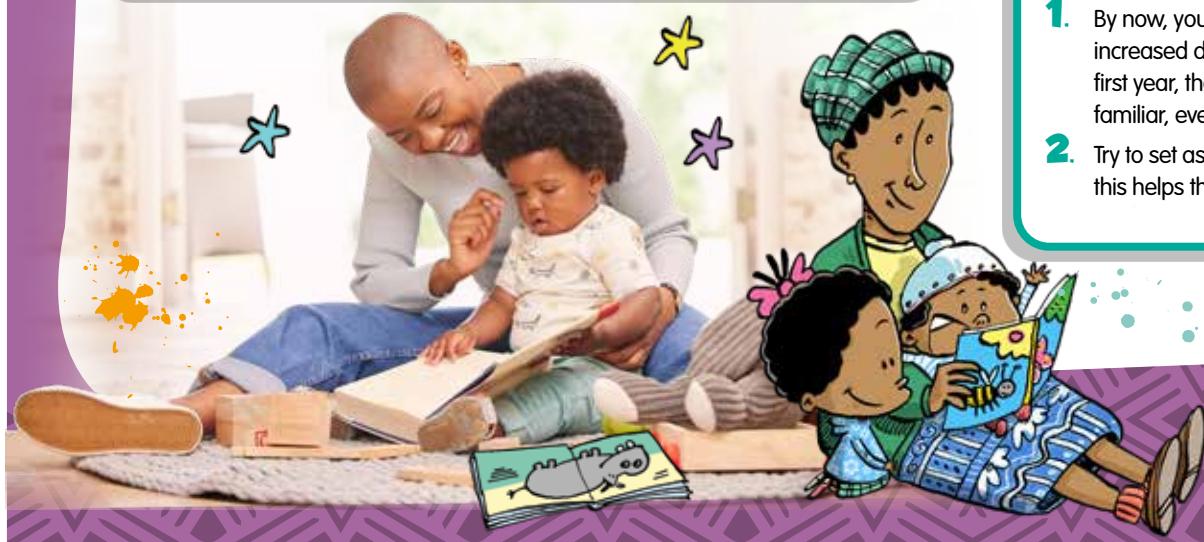
1. Try to use books that have big, simple pictures or photographs of babies' faces.
2. Until babies can sit on their own, it's easiest to put them on your lap with their back against you and to hold the book in front of them.
3. Repetition and routine make babies feel secure, so you can read the same book over and over again! You don't always have to read what is written on the pages. Talk to your baby and just use the book as a guide.

### 6 TO 12 MONTHS

1. From about the age of six months, most babies start to recognise the appearance, sound and touch of familiar people. They also start to enjoy books that have songs and rhymes in them. Read the words and talk about what you see in the pictures. Name and point to some of the objects and colours. Make the sounds of objects in the book.
2. Board books and cloth books work best when you allow babies to handle the books on their own. These books can be chewed, pulled and thrown about without breaking! Remember that chewing books is normal for babies – it's a sign that your baby is teething.
3. Older babies enjoy books with flaps, pop-ups and sounds. They also begin to get more involved with what is going on in the book, like pointing to things on the page or trying to turn the page.

### 1 TO 2 YEARS

1. By now, your child's ability to understand and use language has increased dramatically. Although they will still enjoy the books from their first year, they also like to hear stories about other children, animals and familiar, everyday experiences.
2. Try to set aside special times each day to read with your toddlers, as this helps them learn that reading is something fun to do!



IT STARTS WITH  
A STORY.  
GO SIMOLOLA  
KA LEINANE.

## Nna le boithamedi!

**Dira dibuka tsa ditshwantsho tse bana ba kgonang go di tshwara**

O ka kgonang go dirisa diatla tsa gago go sekaseka dibuka tse di nang le ditshwantsho tse o kgonang go di tshwara. Fa o di tshwara di utlwala ka ditsela tse di farologaneng e bile o kgonang go utlwa le methalo e e farologaneng e e tla dirang gore ngwana a tswelele a kgathela fa a ntse a phetha (le go tshameka ka!) buka. Dibuka tsa bana tse o kgonang go utlwa gore ditshwantsho di utlwala jang fa o di tshwara di dira gore bana ba kgonang go nna le seabe mo go se ba se ithutang. Mme gape ke didiriswa tse di maatla mo baneng ba difofu le ba ba sa kgonang go bona sentle.

Melemo ya dibuka tse bana ba kgonang go di kgoma (kgotsa dibuka tse o di tshwarang ka diatla go utlwa dithaka fa o di buisa) ke gore:

- ⦿ Di dira gore bana ba banny ba itumelele thata go buisa dibuka.
- ⦿ Di thusa ngwana wa gago go tlhoma mogopolo le go latela mafoko le dikgopolo tse di sa raraanang.
- ⦿ Di ruta ngwana wa gago ka mafoko le bokao jwa one. Ka sekai, ba ka ithuta ka lefoko "magwata" ka go tshwara sengwe se se magwata go tlhaloganya bokao jwa lefoko leo.

**Direla ngwana wa gago yo monnye buka e e sa raraanang ya ditshwantsho tse a ka kgonang go di tshwara: A seno ke mogatla wa mmutla?**

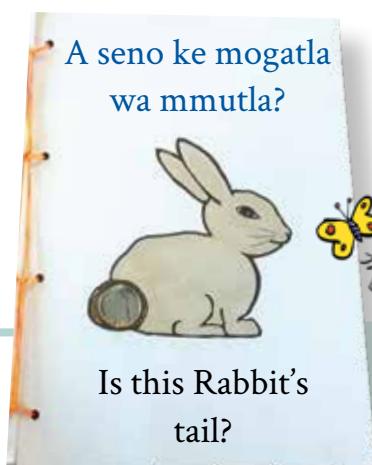
1. Ikemisetse go dirisa kgopolo e khutshwane, e e sa raraanang e o ka e dirisang mo tsebeng nngwe le nngwe ya buka ya gago. Buka eno e ka nna le ditsela tse thataro tse di farologaneng tse e ka utlwlang ka yone fa o e tshwara: go tla utlwala bogwata, borethe, mangope, go sosobana, tse di boleta le tse di thata.
2. Tsebe nngwe le nngwe e tshwanetse go nna le selo se le SENGWE fela se se utlwlang se farogane le pampiri ya buka.



## Get creative!

### Make a touch and feel book

Touch and feel books can be explored with your hands. They have different surfaces and patterns that will keep a child interested as they page through (and play with!) the book. Touch and feel books give children a more interactive learning experience. They are also a powerful tool for children who are blind or have limited sight.



Some of the benefits of touch and feel books (or tactile books) are:

- ⦿ They get young children excited about reading books.
- ⦿ They help your child to focus and follow along with simple words and concepts.
- ⦿ They teach your child about words and their meanings. For example, they can learn the word "rough" by touching a rough surface to understand the meaning of the word.

### Make a simple touch and feel book for your toddler: Is this Rabbit's tail?



1. Plan to use a short, simple idea on each page of your book. This book can feature six different textures: rough, smooth, bumpy, wrinkly, soft and hard.
2. Each page should only have ONE thing that feels different to the paper of the book.



3. Kgomaretsa pampiri mo khatebotong e tshesane, le e jaaka lebokoso la sirielle. Ditsebe tseno di tla bo di le dikima, ka jalo direla tsebe nngwe le nngwe kwa thoko o bo o rokelela/tshwarisa ditsebe tseno mmogo ka seteipolaro.

O ka dirisa kgopolo e nngwe go itirela buka ya gago. Ka sekai, o ka dira buka ya dipopego.

3. Paste the paper onto thin cardboard, like cereal box cardboard. The pages will be thick, so make each page separately and stitch/staple the pages together.

You can use another idea to make your own book. For example, a book about shapes.



# Bona ditshwantsho tsa mainane ka leitho la mogopololo



## See pictures of stories in your mind



Fa re tlottlela mongwe mainane kgotsa fa re reeditse mongwe yo o re tlottlelang mainane, go ka tswa go se na ditshwantsho tse di bontshang gore go diragalang eng mo leinaneng. Mme re ka dirisa mafoko le medumo ya one go tlhama ditshwantsho tsa leinaneng mo megopolong ya rona. Seno ke sengwe se bana ba ithutang go se dira fa ba simolola go ipuisetsa ka bobone.

Go na le ditsela tse ka tsone o ka thusang bana ba gago go oketsa tsela ya bone ya go bona dilo ka leitho la mogopololo. Go oketsa tsela ya bone ya go bona dilo ka leitho la mogopololo go ba thusa go itumelela le go tlhaloganya mainane a ba a utlwang kgotsa ba a buisang botoka. Mme gape go tla ba thusa go kwala mainane a a botoka. Ka dinako tse dingwe, fa o sena go tlhalosa kgotsa go buisa tlhaloso e e feletseng ya motho, ya lefelo kgotsa ya sengwe se se mo leinaneng, ema go sekae mme o dire nngwe ya dilo tse di latelang:

- ⦿ Kopa bana ba gago go tswala matlho a bone mme ba bo ba leka go "bona" se o sa tswang go se tlhalosa. Boeletsa kgotsa buisa tlhaloso gape go ba thusa go tlhama ditshwantsho mo megopolong ya bone.
- ⦿ Kopa bana ba gago gore ba torowe ditshwantsho tsa dilo tse o di tlhalositseng. Fa motsadi mongwe kgotsa motlhokomedi a tlotta kgotsa a buisa leinaneng, motsadi yo mongwe kgotsa mongwe wa losika a ka thusa bana ba bannyne go torowa ditshwantsho tsa bone.
- ⦿ Torowa se o se bonang ka leitho la mogopololo go ya ka se se tlhalositsweng. Rotloetsa bana ba gago gore ba tlhalose ka fa ditshwantsho tse ba di bonang ka leitho la mogopololo di tshwanang kgotsa di farologaneng ka teng le se o se toroileng.
- ⦿ Kopa bana ba gago gore ba go bolele se ba se bonang, ba se utlwang, ba se latswang le monko o ba o utlwang fa ba ntse ba reeditse tlhaloso.

Lelapa lotlhe le ka itumelela ditiro tseno mmogo!

When we tell stories or listen to someone else tell stories, there may not be pictures to show what is happening in the story. But we can use the words and their sounds to create pictures of the story in our minds. This is something that children learn to do when they become independent readers.

There are ways to help your children to build their imaginations. Building their imagination helps them to enjoy and understand stories that they hear or read better. It will also help them to write better stories. Sometimes, after you have given or read a detailed description of a person, place or thing in a story, pause and do one of the following activities:

- ⦿ Ask your children to close their eyes and try to "see" what you have just described. Retell or reread the description to help them form pictures in their mind.
- ⦿ Ask your children to draw pictures of what you have described. While one parent or caregiver tells or reads a story, the other parent or a relative can help younger children to draw their pictures.
- ⦿ Draw what you imagine from the description. Encourage your children to explain how their mental pictures are the same or different to what you have drawn.
- ⦿ Ask your children to tell you what they see, hear, taste and smell when they listen to the description.

The whole family can enjoy these activities together!



### Kafa o ka dirisang mainane a rona ka ditsela tse di farologaneng ka gone

1. **Bolelela ngwana wa gago leinaneng.** Buisa o bo o ithapisetse go bolela leinaneng. Dirisa lentswe la gago, sefatlhego le mmele go dira gore leinaneng e nne la mmatota.
2. **Buisetsa ngwana wa gago leinaneng.** Bua ka ditshwantsho. Botsa gore, "O akanya gore go diragalang morago ga fa?" kgotsa "O akanya gore ke eng fa motho yoo a ile a bua se kgotsa a dira sele?"
3. **Buisa leinane le ngwana wa gago.** Refosanang go buisa leinane mmogo. O se ka wa baakanya diphoso tsa bone, mme ba thuse fela fa ba go kopa go dira jalo.
4. **Reetsa ngwana wa gago fa a buisa.** Reetsa kwantle ga go mo tsena mo ganong. Ba bolele gore wa itumela fa o ba utlwang ba go buisetsa kwa godimo.
5. **Dira ditiro tsa Nna le mathagatlhaga a leinaneng!** Seno e tshwanetse go nna sengwe se wena le ngwana wa gago lo se itumelelang.

### How to use our stories in different ways

1. **Tell the story to your child.** Read and practise telling the story. Then use your voice, face and body to bring the story to life.
2. **Read the story to your child.** Talk about the pictures. Ask, "What do you think happens next?" or "Why do you think the character said or did that?"
3. **Read the story with your child.** Take turns to read the story together. Don't correct their mistakes, and only help if they ask for it.
4. **Listen to your child read.** Listen without interrupting. Say that you enjoy hearing them read aloud to you.
5. **Do the Get story active! activities.** This should be fun for you and your child.



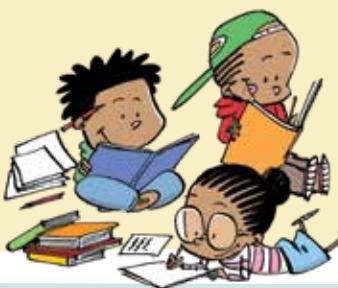
# 6 ya ditsela tsa go anaanela dibuka le mainane ka Letsatsi la Lefatshe la Dibuka le nako e telele morago ga foo!

1. Dira gore bana ba bannyne thata ba nne le seabe ka Letsatsi la Lefatshe la Dibuka. Batla dibuka tsa dipina tsa bana tse di tlwaelegileng le dipina tse di diretsweng masea le bana ka puo e lo e buang kwa gae mme o di opele le bana ba gago.



2. Buisetsa bana ba gago leinane mme o ba rotloetse go dira diforomo tsa badiragatsi ka go dirisa taka kgotsa letsopa. Dira gore lelapa lotlhle le dirise diforomo tseo go boeletsa leinane leo kgotsa tlollang ka mainane a lo a ilhametseng!

3. Ntsha pampiri, diphensele tsa dikerayone le dikhoki, mme o kope bana ba ba golwane gore ba itirele dibuka tsa ditshwantsho. Ba rotloetse gore ba buisetse maloko a mannye a lelapa dibuka tsa bone. Kgotsa direla bana ba bannyne thata buka ya ditshwantsho ba ka kgonang go e tshwara (bona tsebe 2).



4. Nnang le kgaisano ya lelapa go bona gore mongwe le mongwe a ka kgona go buisa dibuka di le kae ka beke. Nal'ibali e na le kgaisano ya Bommampodi ba Leinane e e tshwarwang kotara nngwe le nngwe ya ngwaga. Etela <https://nalibali.org/story-champion> go nna le seabe mo monateng ono!



4. Have a family challenge to see how many books each of you can read in a week. Nal'ibali has a Story Champions competition that runs every quarter. Go to <https://nalibali.org/story-champion> to join in the fun!



5. Lo le lelapa, ipheng nako ya go buisa nngwe ya dibukana tsa sega-o-boloke tsa tlaleletso eno (**Go kgabaganya tsela**). Go tla thusa balelapa la gago go anaanela tota go nna le dibuka tse ba ka diuisang. Torowa setshwantsho sa ga Zak Yacoob mme o bo o kwala dipotso tse balelapa la gago ba ka ratang go mmotsa tsone mo dipuduleng tsa puo tse di mo setshwantshong.



5. As a family, take some time to read one of the cut-out-and-keep booklets in this supplement (**Crossing the road**). It will help your family to *really* appreciate having books to read. Draw a picture of Zak Yacoob and then write questions that your family would like to ask him in speech bubbles in the picture.

6. Tsaya ditshwantsho tse mo go tsone wena le bana ba gago lo itumelelang tiro nngwe ya Letsatsi la Lefatshe la Dibuka mme o bo o di tsenya mo Facebook, Instagram kgotsa Twitter o dirisa hashtag **#WorldBookDay**. Re ka rata go bontsha batho ba bangwe se o se dirileng ka go tsenya seno mo tsebeng ya rona ya Facebook kgotsa mo tlaleletsong ya Nal'ibali!



6. Take photographs of you and your children enjoying a World Book Day activity and post them on Facebook, Instagram or Twitter using the hashtag **#WorldBookDay**. We'd love to share what you did with others on our Facebook page or in the Nal'ibali supplement!



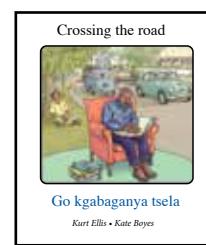
## Grow your own library. Create TWO cut-out-and-keep books

### Something special

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.

### Crossing the road

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.



## Godisa laeborari ya gago. Itirele dibuka tsa sega- o-boloke tse PEDI

### Sengwe se se kgethegileng

1. Ntsha lethare la tsebe 9 la tlaleletso e.
2. Mena lethare ka bogare go lebagana le mola wa dikhutlo tse dintsho.
3. Le mene ka bogare gape go lebagana le mola wa dikhutlo tse di tala go dira buka.
4. Seg a go lebagana le mela ya dikhutlo tse dikhibidu go kgaoganya ditsebe.

### Go kgabaganya tsela

1. Go dira buka e dirisa ditsebe 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 le 12.
2. Tlogela ditsebe 7 le 8 mo gare ga ditsebe tse dingwe.
3. Mena mathare ka bogare go lebagana le mola wa dikhutlo tse dintsho.
4. A mene ka bogare gape go lebagana le mola wa dikhutlo tse di tala go dira buka.
5. Seg a go lebagana le mela ya dikhutlo tse dikhibidu go kgaoganya ditsebe.

But of course, that is not the same. Being able to read for yourself is a form of freedom that many people don't appreciate. Through reading, our minds can travel to worlds, places and times that our physical bodies cannot. Having someone read to you is like being told about a wonderful vacation they've had. You understand what they're saying, and you can picture what they're describing, but it is their adventure, not yours.

*Nalibali, SECTION27, Blind SA, the Yacoob family and Kurt Ellis created the story **Crossing the road** to raise awareness of how outdated copyright laws made it very difficult for blind and visually impaired people to achieve their goals. These laws prevented blind people from accessing books that they needed in order to study and read for pleasure.*

*Nal'ibali, SECTION27, Blind SA, lelapa loora Yacoob le Kurt Ellis ba ile ba tlhama leinane la, Go kgabaganya tsela, go dira tsiboso ya kafa melao ya ditshwanelo e e fetlweng ke nako e dirileng gore go nne thata ka teng gore batho ba ba foulfetseng le batho ba ba sa boneng sentle ba fitlhelеле mekgele ya bone. Melao eno e ne e thibela batho ba ba foulfetseng go ka bona dibuka tse ba neng ba di tlhoka go ithuta le tse ba neng ba ka kgona go di buisetsa monate.*

# Get story active!

Do a family project! Your family can get to know each other very well by writing a short story about each family member's life so far. Each person would have a role to play:

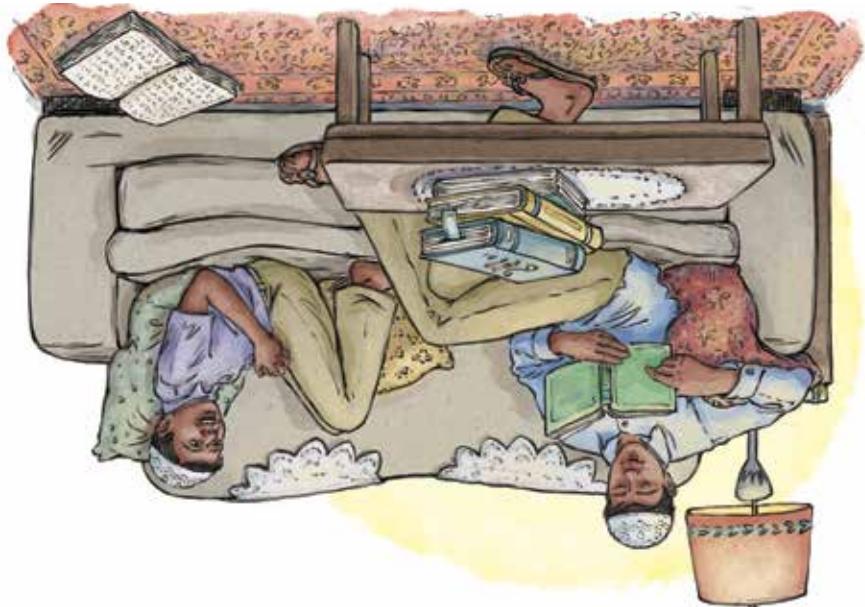
- ★ The parents, grandparents and caregivers can tell their own stories.
  - ★ The parents, grandparents and caregivers can tell the earlier parts of young children's stories that the children don't remember.
  - ★ The older children can help write their own and other family members' stories and draw pictures of certain parts of the stories.

## Nna le matlhagatlhaga a leinane!

Dira porojeke ya lelapa! Balelapa la gaeno ba ka kgona go itsane sentle ka go kwala leinane le le khutshwane ka botshelo jwa leloko lengwe le lengwe la lelapa go fitilha fano. Mongwe le mongwe o tshwanetse go tshameka karolo e e rileng:

- ★ Batsadi, borremogolo le bommèmogolo le batlhokomedi ba ka tlotla ka mainane a bone.
  - ★ Batsadi, borremogolo le bommèmogolo le batlhokomedi ba ka tlotla ka dikarolo tsa mainane tsa fa bana ba ne ba le bannyé thata tse bana ba sa di gopoleng.
  - ★ Bana ba bagolvane ba ka thusa go kwala mainane a bone le a maloko a mangwe a lelapa le go torowa ditshwantsho tsa dikarolo tse di rileng tsa mainane ao.

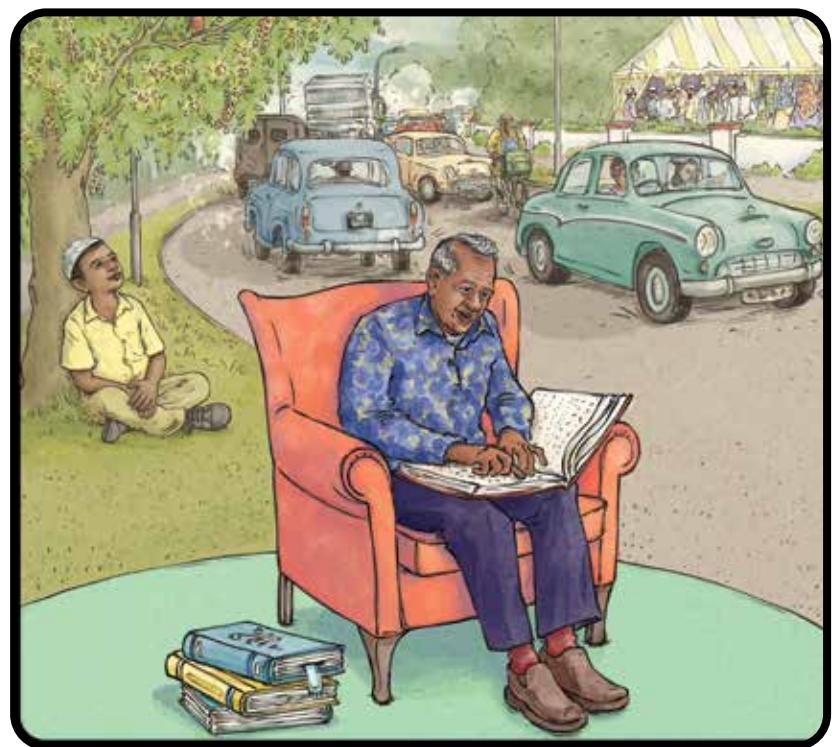
Nal'ibali is a national reading-for-enjoyment campaign to spark and embed a culture of reading across South Africa. For more information, visit [www.nalibali.org](http://www.nalibali.org)



Zak, however, wouldn't let this hold him back. He read everything and anything he could get his finger tips on. There wasn't much, but he read it all. And if he couldn't read a book himself, he always had family and friends who would read to him.

Le fa go ntsé ja!o, Zako ne a sa bâde gôre seno se mo kgobe marapo. O ne a buisa sengwe le sengwe se a neng a ka kgona go fetisa dîntchana tsa menwana ya gagwe mo go sone. Go ne go sena mo gontsi, mme o ne a buisa sengwe le sengwe. Mme fa a sa kgone go buisa buka ka boene, gantsi bâlelapa la gaaabo le ditsala ba ne ba mo bûisesta.

# Crossing the road

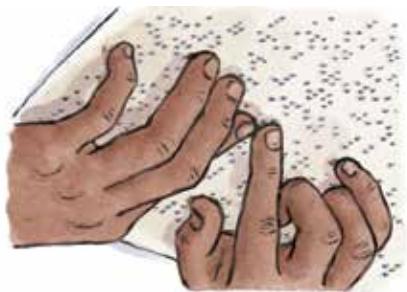


# Go kgabaganya tsela

*Kurt Ellis • Kate Boyes*

**Ideas to talk about:** What should you do when trying to cross a busy road? How would you cross that busy road if you couldn't see? Do you think South African society offers enough help to blind people for them to do things that sighted people can do easily, for example, find books in braille or choose groceries in a shop?

**Megopolو e re ka buang ka yona:** O tshwanetse go dira eng fa o leka go kgabaganya tsela e e phetheselang? O ne o tla kgabaganya jang tsela fa o ne o sa kgone go bona? A o akanya gore setšhaba sa Afrika Borwa se dira mo go lekaneng go thusa batho ba ba foulfetseng gore ba kgone go dira dilo tse batho ba ba bonang ba kgonang go di dira mothloho fela, ka sekai, jaŋka go bona dibuka ka mokwalo wa briallo kaotsa go tlhobha korosari me lobenkoleng?



Braille is a form of writing in which letters and numbers are made up of sets of tiny bumps. Unfortunately, very few books are available in braille.

Braille is a form of writing in which letters and numbers are made up of sets of tiny bumps. Blind people read braille by running their fingers tips over these

ichuta. Ba ne ba sa kgoone go bona dibuka tsa braille.  
ba sa kgooneg go bona sente, ba kgoone go buisa le go  
boima gore barutwana ba ba fouteense, jaka Zaka, kgotsa  
sekolo ka 1956. Bothata jwa nthla e ne le gore go ne go le

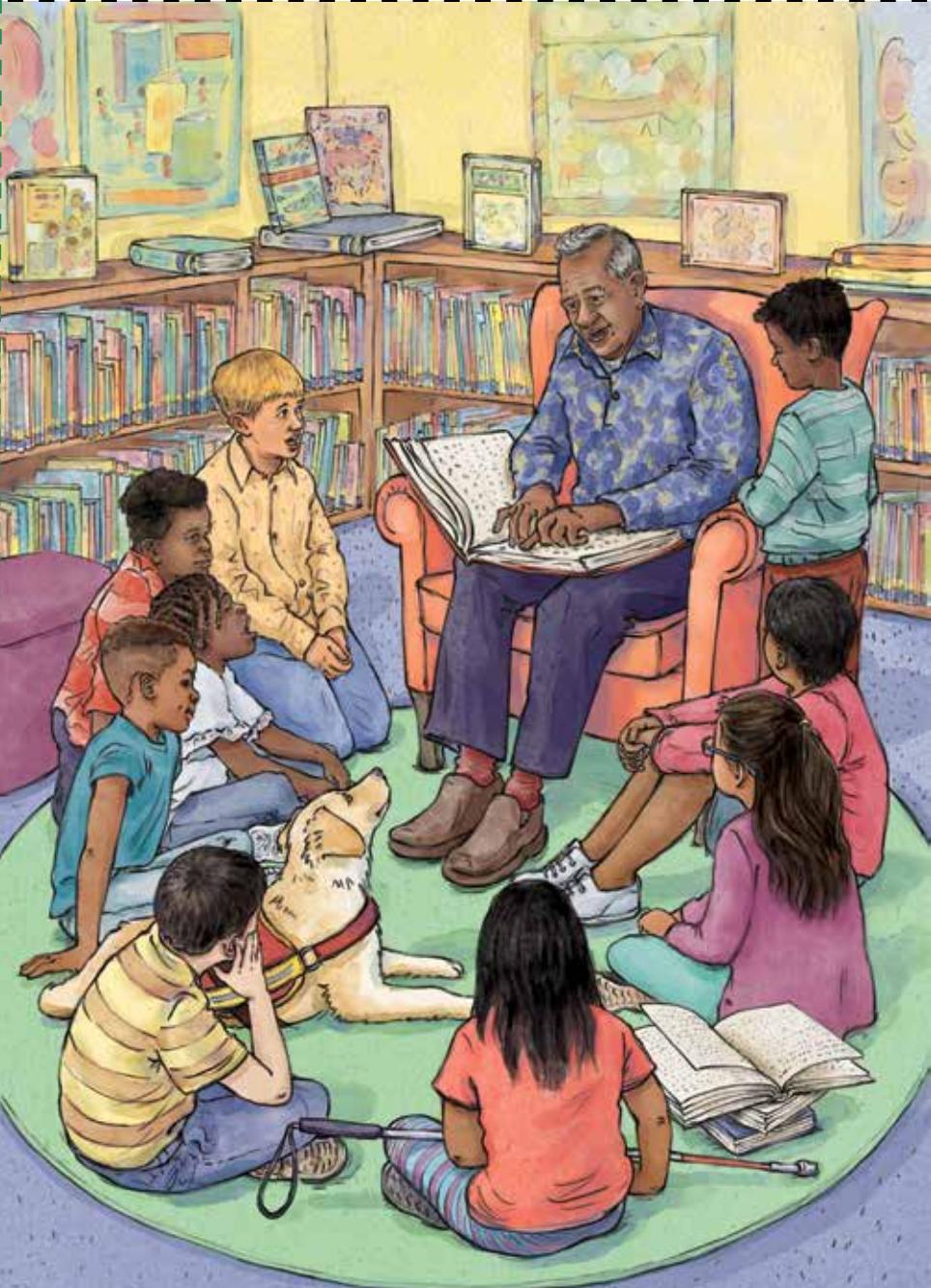
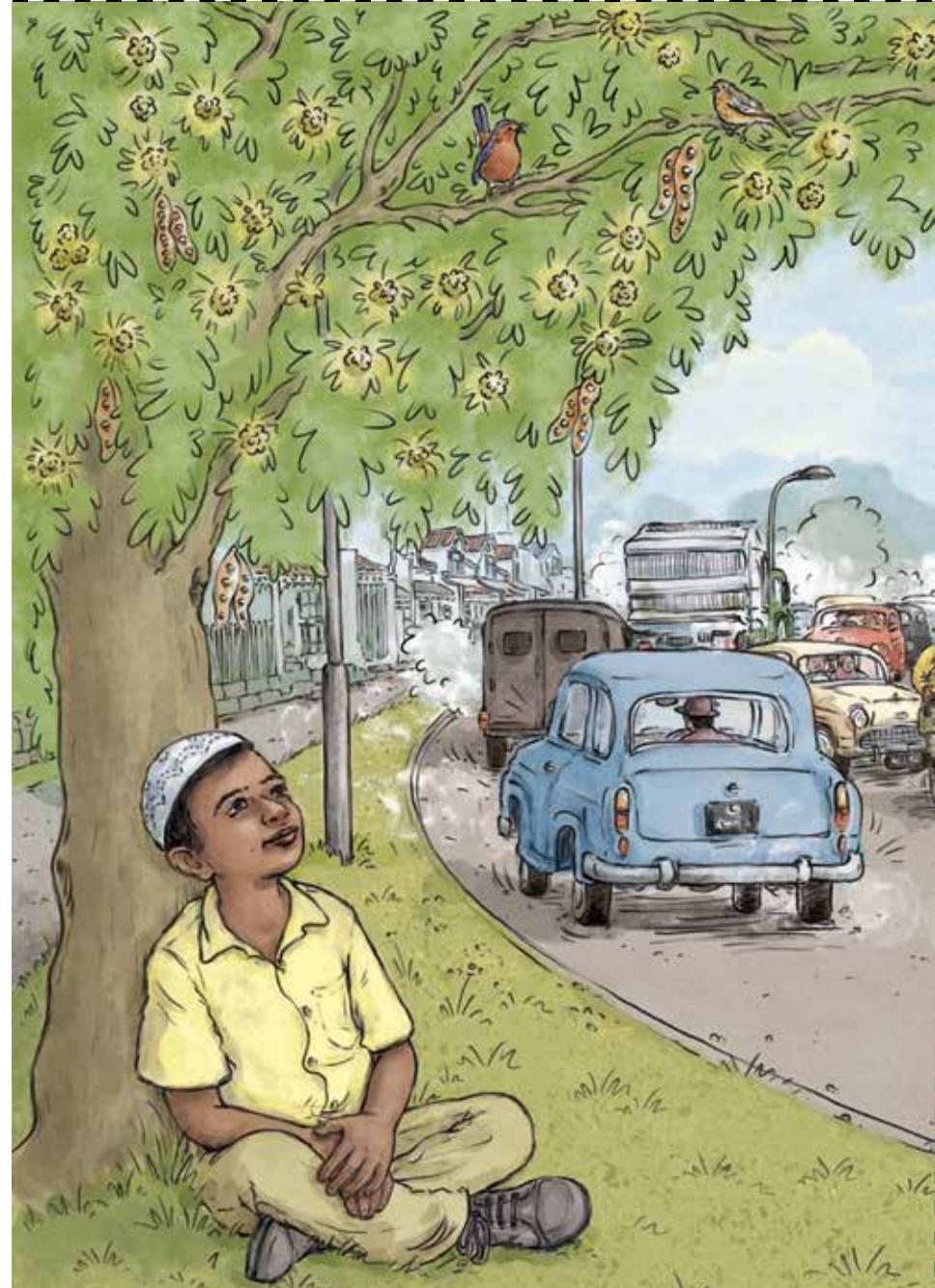
O ne a likudwa a farologane le go feta fa a ne a simolola  
books in braille.

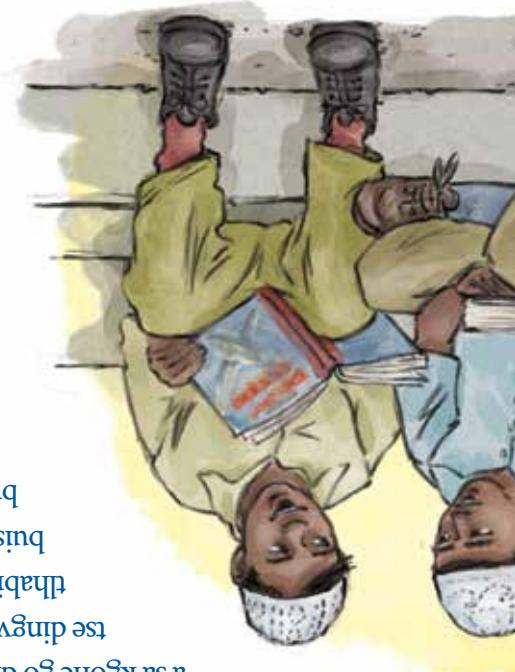
He felt that difference even more when he started school  
in 1956. The first problem was that students who were  
blind, like Zaka, or partially sighted, found it difficult to  
read and learn. They struggled to get their hands on  
books in braille.



Zaka's friends were reading and discussing books that  
he couldn't find in braille. Sometimes, Zaka felt ashamed  
because he had not read these books.  
He would lie and say that he  
had read them. But the truth  
was that, most times, Zaka  
had read them. He would say that he  
had read them because he  
was on the other side  
of the road, unable to  
participate.

Zaka - and many other children like him - wanted his  
own adventures. He was willing to take a printed book  
and get it converted into braille himself, but he couldn't  
because it was illegal to do so.





Ditsala tsa ga Zak di ne di buisa le go dolda ka dibuka tse a neng  
a sa kgone go di bona ka braille. Ka dimako  
tse dingwe, Zak o ne a likudwa a  
dhabawa ke ditlhong go bo a sa  
buisa dibuka tseno. O ne a tse a  
bue maka ka a re o di busite.  
Mme boammaruti ke  
le ka kwa ga tsela, a sa  
gore, gantsi, Zak o ne a  
kgone go nna le seabe.

Zak – le bana ba le bantsi ba bangwe ba ba tshwanang le ene –  
se kgone go dira seo ka gonne go ne go se ka fa molaoing.  
fetolewe mo mokwadloing wa braille ka boene, mme o ne a ka  
likemisedise go tasya buka e e gatistsweng mme a dire gore e  
o ne a batla go nna le maitemogelo a masha ka boene. O ne a

O ne a tshwanelewa ke go dira ditiro tsa mo gae, o ne a  
omanngwa ja a tlhoka tsebe, a bona tuelo ja a ditlile sengwe  
se se siameg. Ka gone, Zak o ne a likudwa a tshwanan le  
le a neng a kgabaganya tsela a le nosi, mme mmaagwe a  
mongwe le mongwe fela ka nako e telle. Mme ka letstasi  
mo galafela go na le gore a itumelé, Zak o ne a lemoga go ore  
o farologane le batlo ba bangwe.



He had chores to do, he was scolded when he was  
naughty, and he was rewarded when he did something  
right. So Zak felt no different to anyone else for a very  
long time. But the day he crossed the road by himself,  
and was met with anger instead of joy, Zak realised he  
was different.

The judgement meant that blind South Africans could have easier access to books in braille. Zak and others like him had not wanted special treatment, they wanted equality, and the ability and freedom to read what everyone else was reading.

Though no longer a young boy, the judgement made Zak feel very excited. He could read all the books he'd always wanted to read. Finally, he was free to cross that road and go on his own adventures, just like everyone else.

Katlholo eo e ne e kaya gore Baafrika Borwa ba ba foufetseng ba ne ba se kitla le ka mothba kgona go bona dibuka tsa braille mothhofo. Zak le ba bangwe ba ba tshwanang le ene ba ne ba sa batle go tshwarwa ka tsela e kgethegileng, mme ba ne ba batla go tshwarwa ka tekatekano, bokgoni le kgololesego ya go ka buisa sengwe le sengwe se mongwe le mongwe a se buisang.

Le mororo a sa tlhole a le mosimanyana, katlholo eo e ne ya dira gore Zak a ikutlwé a itumetse thata. O ne a ka kgona go buisa dibuka tse a sa bolong go batla go di buisa. Kgabagare, o ne a gololesegile go kgabaganya tsela mme a nne le maitemogelo a masha a e leng a gagwe, fela jaaka mongwe le mongwe.

Zak was just like any other child in every way. He sat cross-legged on the grass next to a busy road in Verulam.

Zak o ne a tshwana le ngwana mongwe le mongwe ka ditsela tsotlhe.  
O ne a tlthatlagantse maoto a dutse mo bojannyeng fa thoko ga tsela e e phetheselang kwa Verulam.

ngwana yo o dwalegileng.

e ba mmomang ka yone - jaaka  
gora ba da mo tshwara fele ka tsela  
kgatistadi. Ka jalo, ba ne ba sweta  
yo o tshwanang fele le mogolove le  
wa mosimane, ba ne ba bona ngwana  
bastadi ba ga Zak ba leba ngwana wa bone  
ne sa kgone go bona. Le fa go nte jalo, a  
moraleng wa Seindia, mme jaanong gape o  
kitla bo una thata fele ka go bo a tswa mo  
thata. Botshelo jwa morwabo bo ne bo se  
Afonka Borwa e ne e le lefele le farologaneng  
Tota mme, dillo di ne di farologane thata ka nako eo.



bo ne jwa nyedla.

Ka nako eo, bokamoso jo ba nene ba akanya gore Zak o da una le jone.  
Mafoko aadu a ne a dira gorre basadi ba ga Zak ba sale ba gakgamete.

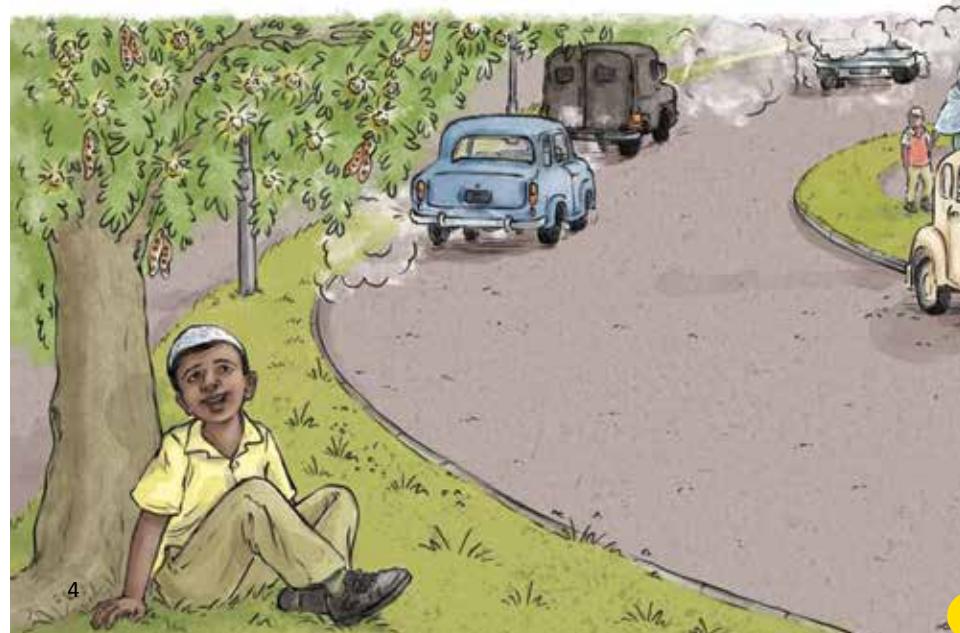
bolwetsi jwa meningsits, gone jaanong Zak o fouteise.”  
lentswi le le masi, “Ke maswabi go lo bolwetsi gore ka ntitha ya  
monna yo a lebeagan a tsaya dillo masi - ne ya bolwetsi jama ka  
Fa basadi ba ga Zak ba mo isakwa ngakeng - ngakka e ne nene le

dwalegane, jaaka go duula rentishara e kete o ne a sa e bone.  
ka hotdlo, balelapa la gaaabu ba ne ba lemoga gore o dira dillo tse di sa  
ne a tshwara ke bolwetsi jwa meningsits. Le fa gone Zak a ilie a folo  
mosimane yo o itekanetseeng, mme fa a le dikgwedi le somethato, o  
Kgangu ya ga Zak e simolobe ka 1948. O ne a tsholwa e le ngwana wa

Across the road, just a few steps away, there was a wedding reception. He could hear the children laughing and playing. He could hear the women talking and chuckling. And he could smell the delicious aroma of biryani floating across to him.

Zak wondered why he couldn't go to the wedding. His mother and sister were there. Other children were there. Why couldn't he just cross the road and join in the merriment? He was six years old – old enough to cross the road by himself. He would show them all that he could do it.

Ka kwa ga tsela, dikgato di sekae go tswa mo a dutseng teng, go  
ne go na le moletlo wa lenyalo. O ne a kgona go utlwa bana ba  
tshega le go tshameka. O ne a kgona go utlwa basadi ba bua le go  
tshegatshega. Mme o ne a kgona go utlwa monko o o monate wa  
biryani o feta.



bua ka sekgele se Zak a se gaplene.

o ne a buisa sethogo senqwe sa lokwaldikgang se se nene se  
Ka letstasi lengwe, fa Zak a ne a le mo Go Grade 8, mogolove

ne a gapda dikgelle di le ditsti ka ntitha ya go dira jalo.  
rata go neela dipuo le go nna le seabe mo dimangisanson.

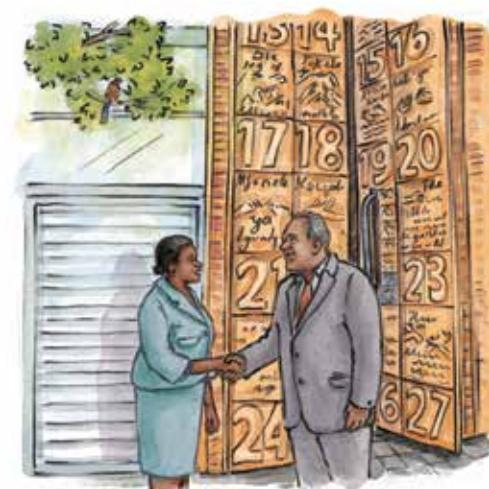
ba gagwe ba bone dillo sende ka leitho la mogopolo. O ne a  
setswere. O ne a ditisa mafoko a gagwe go dira gore bareeti

Gongwe ke ka ntitha ya bofotu go bo Zak a ilie a una sebui se se



newspaper article about an award that Zak had won.  
One day, when Zak was in Grade 8, his brother read him a

doling so.  
and taking part in debates. And he won many awards for  
in the minds of his audience. He loved giving speeches  
brilliant speaker. He used his words to paint vivid pictures  
Perhaps it was because of his blindness that Zak became a



In 2022, Zak worked with Blind SA and SECTION27 to fight against an injustice towards blind people specifically. The South African Constitutional Court found that a copyright law – the same law that had prevented Zak from converting the books he wanted and needed to read into braille – was unlawful because it created unfair barriers between blind people and books.

Ka 2022, Zak o ne a bereka le Blind SA le SECTION27 go  
lwantsha tshiamololo segolobogolo kgatlhanong le batho ba  
ba foufetseng. Kgotlatshekelo ya Molaomotheo wa Aforika  
Borwa e ne ya lemoga gore molao wa ditshwanelo – one  
molao o o neng o thibela Zak go kwalolola dibuka tse a neng  
a di batla le tse a neng a thibela go di buisa gore di nne ka  
mokwalo wa braille – molao oo o ne o se ka fa molaong ka  
gonne o ne o baka dikgoreletsi tse di sa tshwanelang gare ga  
batho ba ba foufetseng le dibuka.



This story is an adapted version of *Something special*, published by Cadbury in partnership with Nal'ibali as part of the Cadbury Dairy Milk #InOurOwnWords initiative. Each story is available in the eleven official South African languages. To find out more about the Cadbury Dairy Milk #InOurOwnWords initiative titles go to <https://cadbury.one/library.html>

Leinane le ke phetolelo ya Sengwe se se kgethegileng e phasaladitsweng ke Cadbury ka tirisanommogo le Nal'ibali jaaka karolo ya itshimololelo ya porojeke ya Cadbury Dairy Milk #InOurOwnWords. Leinane lengwe le lengwe le ka fitthelwa ka dipuo tsa semmuso di le lesomenengwe tsa Aforikaborwa. Go bona tshedimosetso ya tlaleletso ka ga maina a mainane a porojeke ya Cadbury Dairy Milk #InOurOwnWords o ka ya go <https://cadbury.one/library.html>

### Get story active!

- ★ Look closely at the picture on the first two pages of the story. How many of the following can you find: chickens; eggs; baskets; windows; doors; chimneys.
- ★ Do a word search! Find each of these words in the story and then find what each of them describes: clever, curly, fluffy, hungry, long, speckled.
- ★ Draw a picture of Lady and her six chicks. Give each chick a name. Write each name under a chick's picture or ask someone to write it for you.
- ★ Draw an egg shape on some white cardboard or paper, then cut it out. Decorate your egg by drawing different patterns on it or painting it.

### Nna le mathagathaga a leinane!

- ★ Leba setshwantsho se se mo ditsebeng tse pedi tsa ntsha tsa leinane leno sentle. O kgona go bona di le kae mo go tse di latelang: dikoko; mae; diroto; difensemere; mabati; dipeipi tsa mosi
- ★ Batla mafoko! Batla lengwe le lengwe la mafoko ano mo leinaneng mme o bone se lengwe le lengwe le se thalosang: bothale; matshopo; boboca; tlala; telele; marabaka.
- ★ Terowa setshwantsho sa Lady le dikokwana tsa yone tse thataro. Naya kokwana nngwe le nngwe leina. Kwalia leina lengwe le lengwe mo tlase ga setshwantsho sa kokwana nngwe le nngwe kgotsa o kope mongwe go go kwalela.
- ★ Terowa sebopego sa lee mo khatebotong nngwe e tshweu kgotsa mo pampiring, o bo o le sega. Kgabiso lee la gago ka go terowa diphethe tse di farologaneng mo go lone kgotsa o le pente.

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](http://www.nalibali.org)



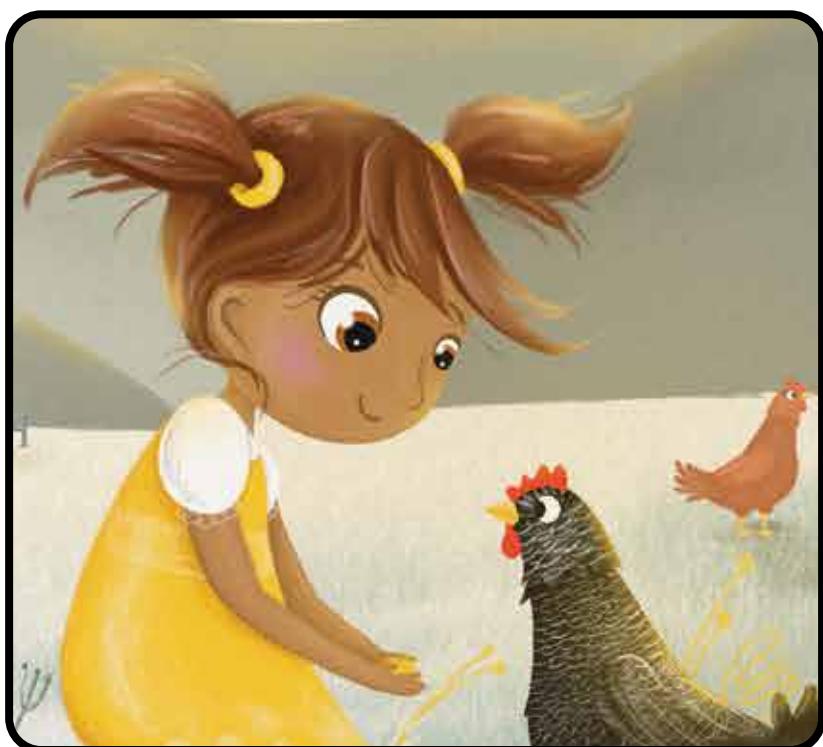
Nal'ibali ke letsholo la bosets'haba la go buisetsa monate e le go rotloetsa le go jala mowa wa go buisa go ralala Aforika Borwa. Go bona tshedimosetso ka bottalo, etela mo [www.nalibali.org](http://www.nalibali.org)

Lady Phetelle.  
Fela Jasmien o ne a sa kgone go fittha seo. O ne a rata ka tsele ya yona."  
"Ga o a tschwanele go nna le bomamoratwa," Nkoko a kgalema. "Koko nngwe le nngwe e kgethegileng  
lentswa le le kwa dasa.  
"Lady, o mmamoratwa wa me," Jasmien a bua ka abela Lady Pele ga tsota tsotthe.  
Fa Jasmien di fa mafofora, o ne a netefatsa gore o mafofra a galaganele le mogadha o phukalateseng.  
di gaisa tsotthe. Lady o ne a le mepbalabala. O ne a na le farologaneng, fela Jasmien o ne a rata e nngwe go Dikoko tsa ga nkoko di da ka dipopego le bogolo jo bo



couldn't help it. She loved Lady best.  
chicken is special in its own way." But Jasmien shouldn't have favourites," Gran scolded. "Every "Lady, you are my special," Jasmien crooned. "You always made sure Lady got first choice.  
tail. When Jasmien gave scraps to the chickens, she speckled hen. She had a curly comb and a framed-out sizes, but Jasmien liked one best of all. Lady was a Grandmother's chickens came in all shapes and

## Something special



## Sengwe se se kgethegileng

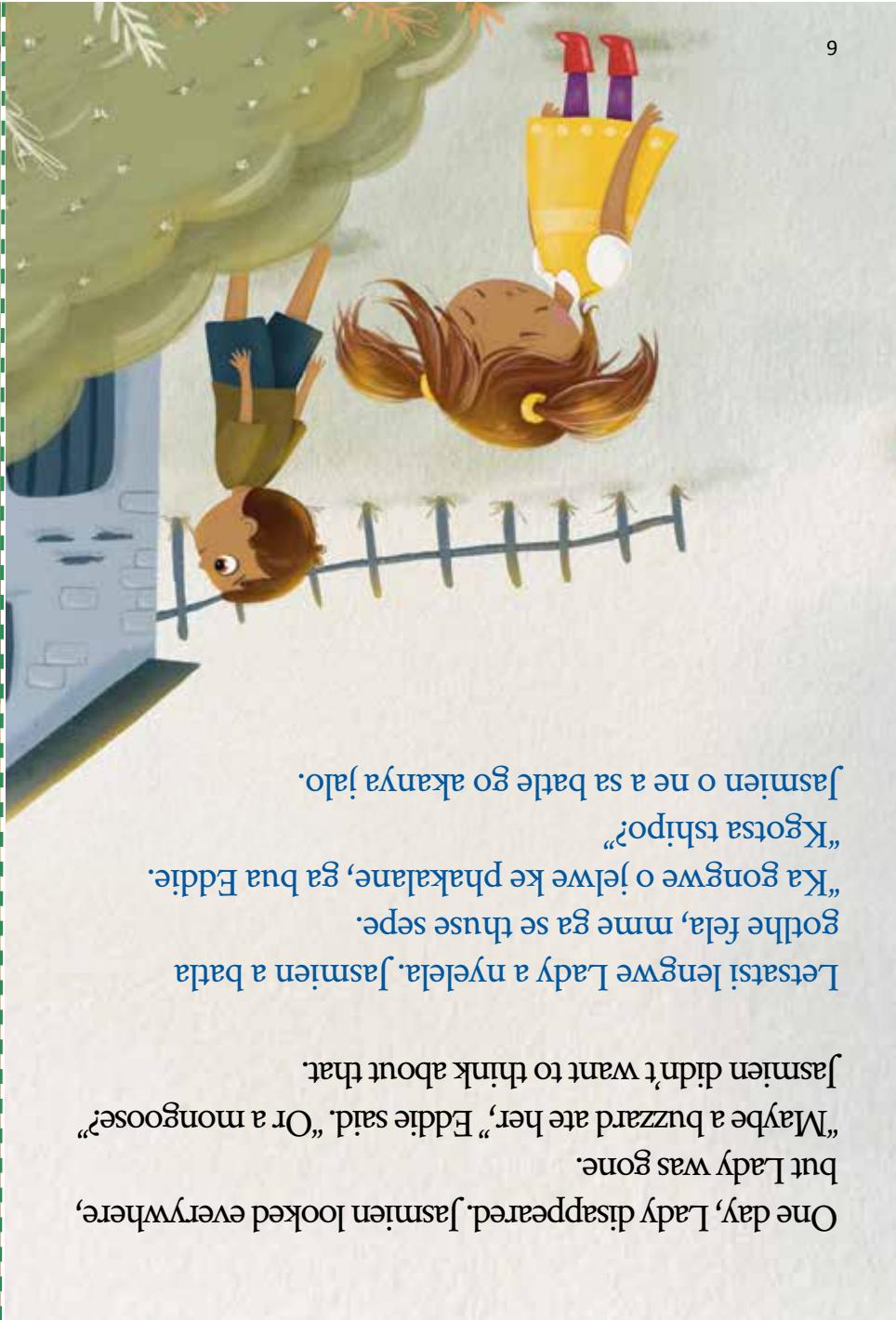
Jacqui Lange • Julie Smith-Belton

**Ideas to talk about:** Lady was special to Jasmien. What or who is special to you? How are you special? Do you sometimes feel special and sometimes not? Why?

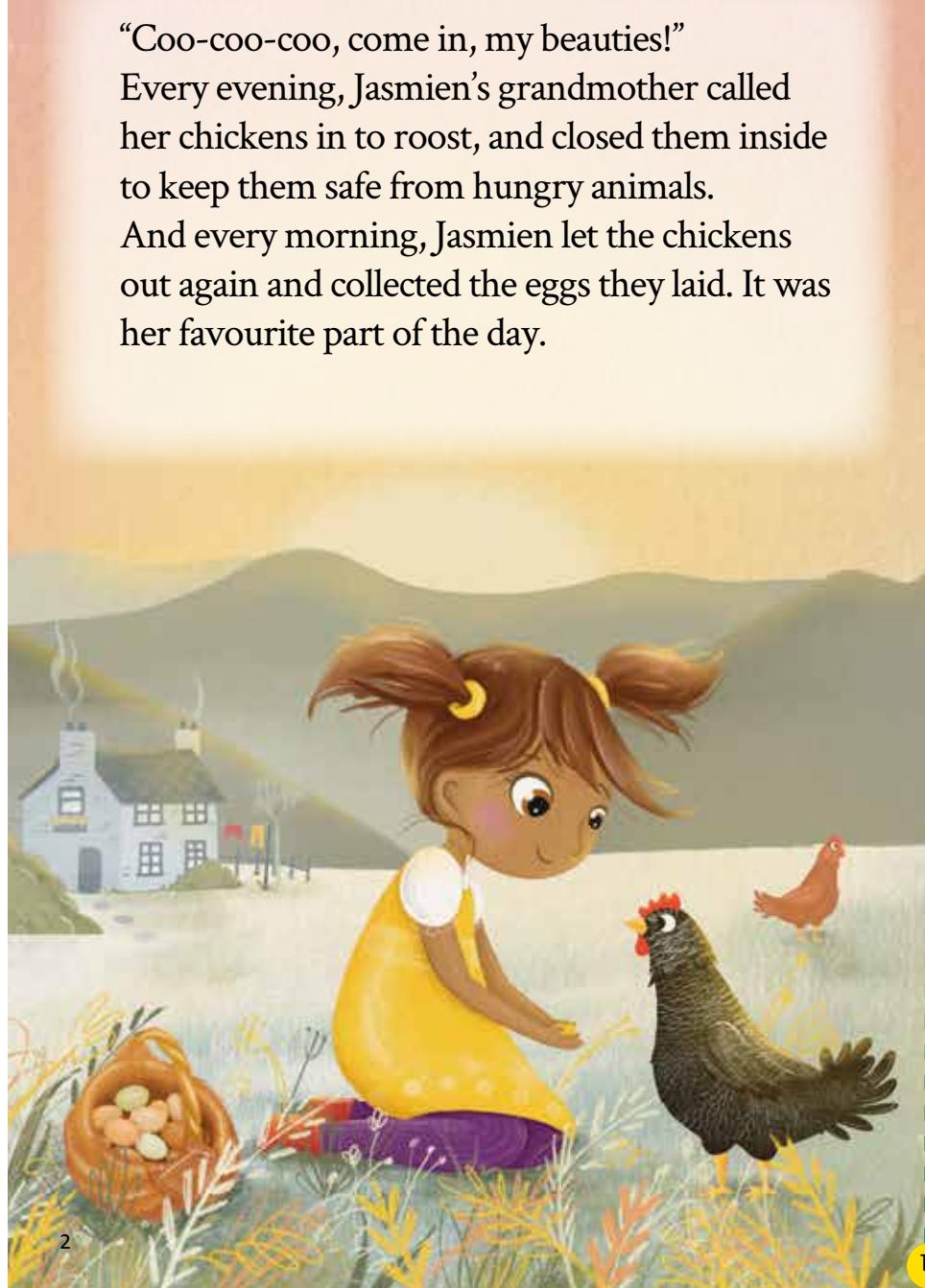
**Megopolu e re ka buang ka yona:** Lady e ne e le botlhokwa mo go Jasmien. Ke eng kgotsa ke mang yo e leng motho wa botlhokwa mo go wena? Ke eng se se dirang gore o nne motho yo o botlhokwa? A ka dinako dingwe o ikutlwla o le motho wa botlhokwa mme ka dinako dingwe o se ene? Goreng?



“Kibibi-kibibi, tangu kwanu, bomontenyane ba mae!”  
Maitseboa a mangwe le a mangwe, nkoko wa ga  
Jasmien, o bitsa dikoko tsagaewe go di thathela, go  
di tsvalela gore di babalesege mo dipholologolong tse  
di legaba.  
Moso o mongwe le o mongwe, Jasmien o a di bulela  
mme o tsaya ma e di a beetseng. Se e ne e le tro e a  
neug a e rata bope.



“One day, Lady disappeared. Jasmien looked everywhere,  
but Lady was gone.  
“Maybe a buzzard ate her,” Eddie said. “Or a mongoose?”  
Jasmien didn’t want to think about that.  
“Lady! Let’s go find her,” Jasmien said.  
“Kgotsa tshipo?”  
“Ka gongwe o jelwe ke phakalane, ga bua Eddie.  
gotthe felia, mme ga se thuse sepe.  
Lestasti lengwe Lady a nyelela. Jasmien a batla  
jasmine o ne a sa batde go akanya jalo.



“Coo-coo-coo, come in, my beauties!”  
Every evening, Jasmien’s grandmother called  
her chickens in to roost, and closed them inside  
to keep them safe from hungry animals.  
And every morning, Jasmien let the chickens  
out again and collected the eggs they laid. It was  
her favourite part of the day.

Three long weeks passed without Lady. Until the morning Jasmien went to let the chickens out. She heard a cheep-cheep sound. It was Lady, with six fluffy chicks following her! “Coo-coo-coo,” Gran said. “Clever Lady, hiding away to hatch your eggs!” Now Jasmien had even more specials.



Ga feta dibeke tse tharo e sa bonale. Go fitlhelela letsatsi lengwe mo mosong fa Jasmien a se na go bulela dikoko jaaka gale. A utlwa modumonyana wa go kokoretsa ga koko.  
E ne e le Lady, a setswe morago ke dikokwana tse thataro ka boboanyana jo bo boleta!  
“Kibibi-kibibi,” ga bitsa Nkoko. “O bothale tota Lady, o ntse o iphitlhile go thuthusa mae!”  
Jaanong Jasmien a nna le bommamoratwa ba bantsinyana.

Monyenylo wa ga Zak o ne wa nyelela ka iketo fa a nse a  
re, "Kwande ga se lo se le senge we fela . . . totota muuledi

"Le nna!" mogolowe a dumalama le ene.

Fa Zak a udwa seo, sehuba sa gagwe se ne sa phophoma  
ka boipelo me o ne a nyenya. "A rui sa rialo? Sa re  
muuledi. Ke rata se ke se udwang," Zak a rialo.

Mo sethoggong seo, morutabana wa ga Zak o ne a re,  
"Rothre re mododo ka ene. Ke sebi se se dhomologilene  
mme ke a itse gore ka letasti lengwe o ta nna muuledi  
yo o dhomologilene."

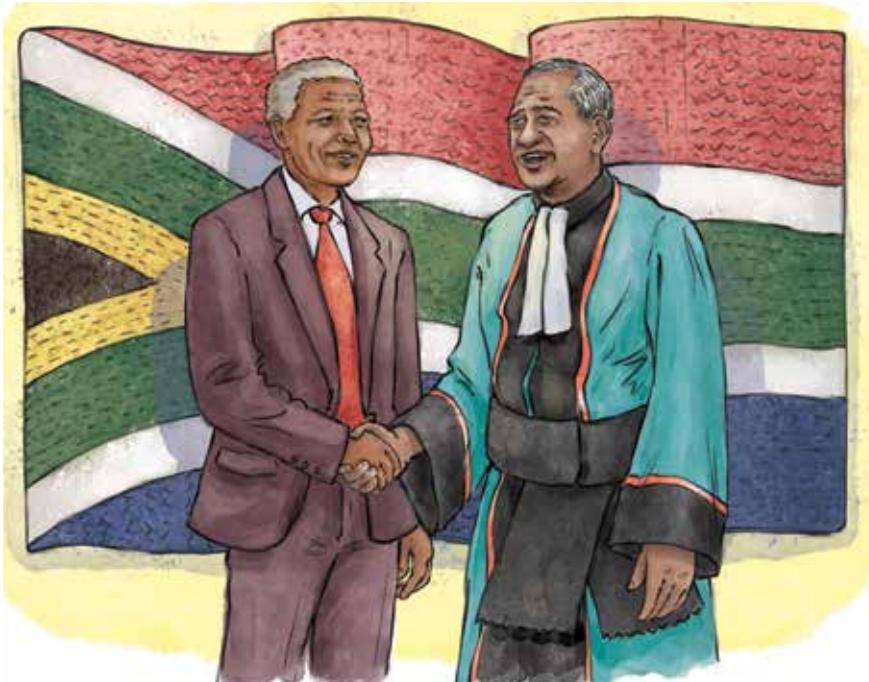
Zak's smile slowly faded as he said, "Except for one thing . . .  
what exactly is a lawyer?"

"Me too!" his brother agreed.

When he heard this, Zak's chest swelled with pride and he  
smiled. "Does it really say that? A lawyer. I like the sound of  
that," Zak said.  
He is such an incredible speaker and I know one day he'll  
make an incredible lawyer."

Zak became a Justice in South Africa's Constitutional Court  
in 1998. And even after he retired, Justice Zakeria Yacoob  
continued to fight injustice.

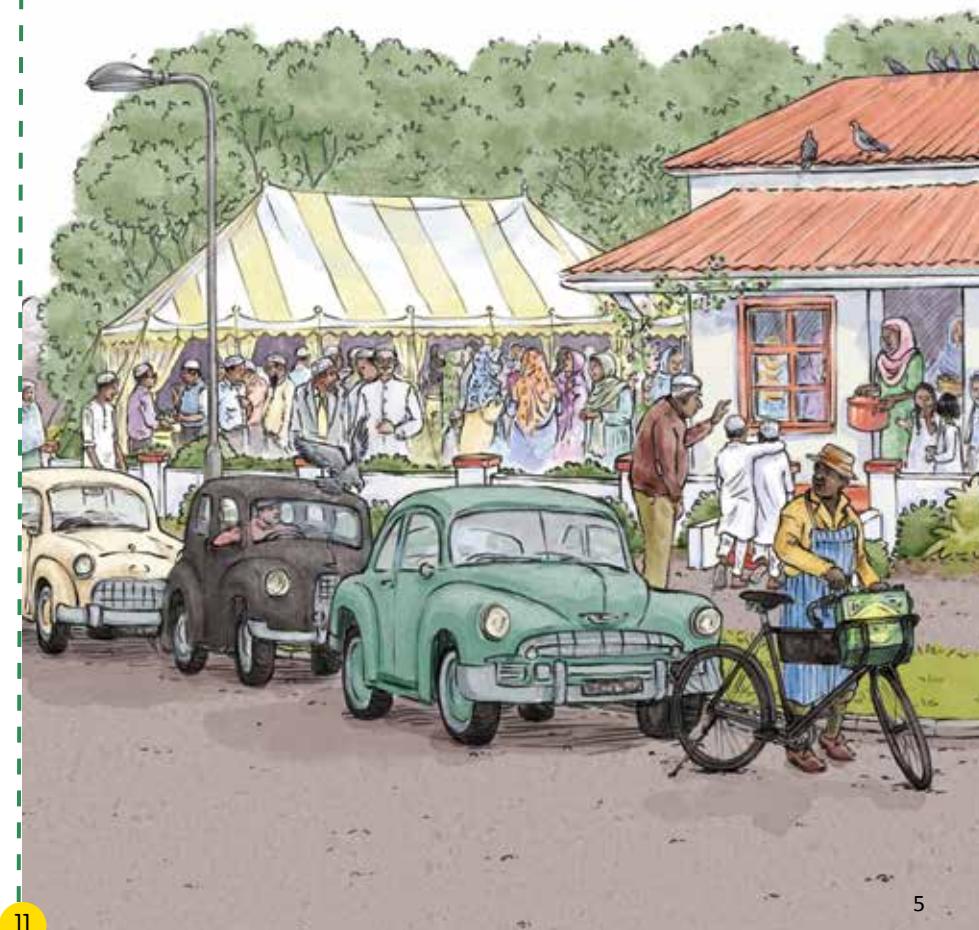
**Zak o ne a nna Moathodi kwa Kgotshekelong ya  
Molaomotheo wa Aforika Borwa ka 1998. Mme tota le fa  
a ne a setse a tlogetse tiro, Moathodi Zakeria Yacoob o ne a  
tswelela go lwantsha tshiamololo.**



You see, it was a very different time back then. South Africa was a very different place. Not only would their son's life be hard because of his Indian race, but now he was also unable to see. Yet when Zak's parents looked at their baby boy, they saw a child just like his older brother and sister. So they decided to treat him exactly as they saw him – a typical child.

When Zak's parents took him to a doctor – a very serious-looking man – the doctor said in a very serious voice, "I'm sorry to say that because of the meningitis, Zak is now blind." Zak's story begins in 1948. He was born a healthy baby boy, but when he was sixteen months old, he contracted meningitis. Although Zak made a full recovery, his family noticed that he was doing strange things, such as walking into furniture as if he didn't know it was there. These words left Zak's parents stunned. At that moment, the future they had imagined for Zak, dissolved.

Zak o ne a ipotsa gore ke eng a sa tshwanelo go ya kwa lenyalong. Mmaagwe le kgaitadie ba ne ba le koo. Bana ba bangwe ba ne ba le koo. Ke eng fa a sa kgabaganye tsela fela mme le ene a nne le seabe mo boitumelong joo? O ne a na le dingwaga di le thataro – o ne a godile ka mo go lekaneng gore a ka kgabaganya tsela a le nosi. A ka ba bontsha bottle gore a ka kgona go dira jalo.



\*\*\*\*\*

O ne a bone go thlele.  
ka ditsele tsolhe, kwanthe ga se lo se le senngwe fe la. Zak  
Ee, Zak o ne a tsikwana le nqswana mongwe le mongwe  
Mlme o ne a sa itumela. Tota e bille, o ne a galile tota.

one. Zak was completely blind.  
Zak was just like any other child in every way, except  
But she wasn't happy. In fact, she was furious. Yes,



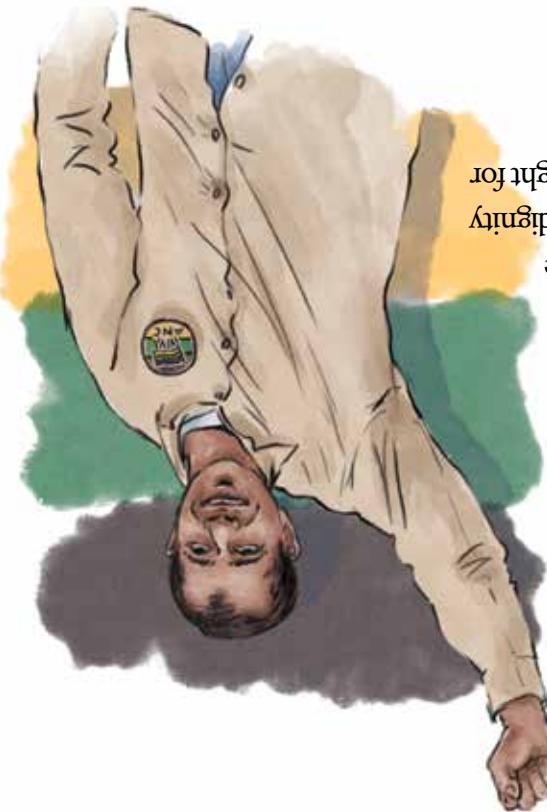
Zak stood, dusted the dried grass and sand from his pants and walked over to the curb of the busy road. He was determined. He was going to do it. He was going to cross the road all by himself.

When he was certain there were no cars passing, he stepped off the curb into the road. He walked quickly, yet carefully, not wanting to trip. When his foot touched the pavement on the other side, a huge smile brightened his face. He had done it! He had crossed the road all by himself! He couldn't wait to surprise his mother, certain that she would be happy that her son had proven what a big boy he was.

**Zak o ne a ema, a iphophotha bojang jo bo omileng le santa mme a tsamaela mo lengopeng la tsela e e phetheselang. O ne a ikemiseditse. O ne a tlie go go dira. O ne a tlie go kgabaganya tsela a le nosi.**



Fa a sena go tlhomamisega gore ga go  
na dikolo tse di fetang, o ne a tswa mo  
lengopeng fa thoko ga tsela mme a tsena mo  
tseleng. O ne a tsamaya ka bonako, mme a  
dira jalo ka kelotlhoko, a sa batle go kgopega.  
Fa leoto lwa gagwe le gata bophaphatho  
jwa tsela a fetile, monyenyo o mogolo o ne  
wa phatsimisa sefatlhego sa gagwe. O go  
dirile! O kgabagantse tsela a le nosi! O ne  
a gakaletse go gakgamatsa mmaagwe,  
a tlhomamisegile gore o tla itumela go  
bona morwave a itshupile ka fa a leng  
mosimane yo mogolo ka teng.



After he matriculated, Zak registered at the University College for Indians to study law. Yet again he was  
comforted by many roads he couldn't cross. Blind and  
partially-sighted students struggled to find textbooks in  
braille. But Zak persisted, and by the time he graduated, he  
was deeply involved in another struggle – the struggle to  
end apartheid.

Zak literally  
couldnt see  
the differences  
between people,  
but he could feel the  
differences  
caused by the  
discrimination based  
on those differences. He  
fought for equality and dignity  
for all people, and the fight for  
everyone to be seen.

Fa Zak a sena go falola matiriki, o ne a ikwadisa  
kwa Kholetsheng ya Yunibesithi ya Baindia ba ba  
batlang go ithutela molao. Le fa go ntse jalo, o ne a  
lebane le ditsela tse dintsi tse a neng a sa kgone go  
di kgabaganya. Ke kgaratlho e kgolo gore baithuti  
ba ba foufetseng le ba ba sa kgoneng go bona  
sentle ba bone dibuka tsa go ithuta tsa braille.  
Mme Zak o ne a le pelotelele, mme ka nako ya fa  
a aloga, o ne a tsene ka tlhogo mo kgaratlhong e  
nngwe – kgaratlho ya go fedisa Tlhaolele.

Zak o ne a sa kgone go bona pharologano fa gare  
ga batho ka tsela ya mmatota, mme o ne a kgona  
go utlwa botlhoko jo bo bakiwang ke tlhaolele  
ka ntla ya dipharologanyo tseo. O ne a lwela  
gore batho botle ba tshwarwe ka tekatekano  
le ka seriti, le gore mongwe le mongwe a nne le  
tshwanelo ya go bonwa.

# A o rata go bina?

Nngwe ya mabaka a konokono a go bina ke go **dira gore ba bangwe ba itse gore o ikutwa jang le go ba bontsha seo.** Batho – tota le e leng diphologolo dingwe – ba tlolatiola, ba tibatiba maoto a bone le go tlolela kwa godimo fa ba itumetse, kgotsa ba galefile. Mme go na le ditsela tsa go bina tse mo go tsone go latelwang thulaganyo e e rileng jaaka go fa diphologolo di bina ka nako ya go gwela, kgotsa fa e le motantsho wa setso le wa ntwa.

Ka April 29 ngwaga mongwe le mongwe, Dance Committee of the International Theatre Institute (e e leng karolo ya lekgotla la Ditshaba tse di Kopaneng) e rulaganya ditiragalo le meletlo go bontsha lefatsho lotlhe botlhokwa le boitumelo jwa go bina. Komiti eno e tlhopha sebini se le sengwe gore se kwalele batho go ralala lefatsho molaetsa o o malebana le go bina. Bona tshedimosetso e e oketsegileng mo go <https://www.iti-worldwide.org/dancecommittee.html>



Motantsho wa Sefiji wa go bina ka lerumo (meke wesil)  
Fijian spear dance (meke wesil)



Montantsho wa ballet o o ileng wa rotloediwa kwa Italy.  
Ballet developed in Italy.



Itumelele go bina botshelo jothle!  
Enjoy a lifetime of dancing!



Mobini yo o setswerere wa motantsho wa Seindia wa Odissi.  
Indian classical odissi dancer



Motantsho wa tango o o simolotsweng gaufi le molelwane wa Uruguay le Argentina.  
The tango developed along the Uruguay-Argentina border.

“ Go bina ke kgololesego, mme ka kgololesego e re e boneng, re tshwanetse go golola ba bangwe mo dilong tse di ba tshwereng mo dikhutlong tse di farologaneng tsa lefatsho . . . Fa re ntse re bina ka mebele ya rona, re pitokologa mo moyeng re tshwaragana mmogo, re itshikinya mmele ka tsela e e nonofileng e e lomaganyang dipelo, e e amang meya le go tlisa phodiso e e tlhogegang thata. ”

“ Dance is freedom, and through our found freedom, we must free others from the entrapments they face in different corners of the world. . . As we dance with our bodies, tumbling in space and tangling together, we become a force of movement weaving hearts, touching souls and providing healing that is so desperately needed. ”

# Do you love to dance?

One of the most basic reasons to dance is to **express your feelings to others and to share it with them.** People – and even some animals – skip, stamp their feet and jump when they feel happy, excited or angry. Then there are also dances that follow set patterns, such as the mating dances of animals or folk dances and war dances.

On 29 April each year, the Dance Committee of the International Theatre Institute (which is part of the United Nations) arranges events and festivals to share the value and joy of dance with the whole world. The committee chooses one dancer to write a message about dance to people all over the world. Find out more at <https://www.iti-worldwide.org/dancecommittee.html>



Motantsho wa go gwela wa megolodi  
Mating dance of red-crowned cranes



Moaforika Borwa e bong Gregory Vuyani Maqoma, yo o kwadileng molaetsa wa Letsatsi la go Bina la Boditshabatshaba la 2020  
South African Gregory Vuyani Maqoma, who wrote the 2020 International Dance Day message



Motantsho wa setso wa kwa Spain  
The Spanish flamenco



Motantsho wa fusion o tswakanya mefuta e e farologaneng ya go bina le ditsela tsa go itshikinya mmele.  
Fusion dance combines different dance styles and movements.





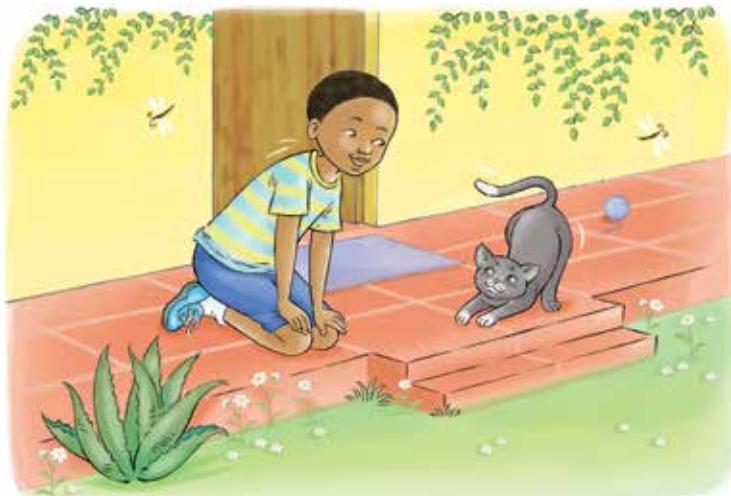
# Diphologolo di na le sephiri

Ka Mbali Nyabane ■ Ditshwantsho ka Jiggs Snaddon-Wood



E kile ya re nako nngwe ga bo go na le mosimane mongwe yo o bidiwang Tshego. O ne a rata go itse dilo e bile a sa utlwe. Tshego o ne a rata go bona mafelo a masha. O ne a botsa dipotso ka sengwe le sengwe. "Mama, a diphologolo di kgona go utlwa? Mama, a diphologolo di tlhaloganya se re se buang? Mama, a diphologolo di kgona go bua? Mama, ke eng fa dikatse di re miau fa di lela. O ne a nna a tswelela jalo go fitthela mmaagwe a mo raya a re a tswele kwa ntle a ye go tshameka.

Tshego o ne a tswela kwa ntle mme a dula fa thoko ga katse ya gagwe, Frisky. O ne a lebelela Frisky, mme Frisky le ene a mo lebelela. Go ne go ntse e kete Frisky o batla go bua sengwe.



"Frisky ke eletsa e kete nkabo ke kgona go bua le wena mme le wena o bue le nna," ga rialo Tshego. Mme Frisky o ne a re miau fela mme a furalela Tshego.

Tshego o ne a fegelwa kwa godimo. O ne a ipotsa gore go ne go kabu go ntse jang fa diphologolo di ne di ka kgona go bua. Go na le gore dintša di bogole, dikatse di lele mme dinonyane di tswirinye, di ne di tla kgona go bua mme di re bolele se tota di se battlang. Tshego o ne a tshegela kwa tlase fa a akanya ka seo ka gonne o ne a itse gore seo se ka se ka sa direga le ka mothla.

"Tshego?"

Tshego o ne a tshoga thata jaana fa a utlwa leina la gagwe, mme e ne e le Mama yo o emeng mo kgorong. O ne a rwele hutse ya gagwe ya letsatsi ya mebalabala. Mme ke fa Tshego a gopola gore ba ile go kampa! "Tshego, a o pakile sengwe le sengwe se o tla se tlhokang?" Mama a botsa jalo.

"Ee, Mama, ke feditse go paka maabane bosigo," Tshego a nyenya.

"A re tsamaye he!" mmaagwe a rialo. "Ke bona papa gago o pega dilo tsa bofelo mo koloing."

Tshego o ne a itse gore go kampa go tla nna monate. O ne a shwegashwega a batla go itse sengwe le sengwe ka diphologolo tse di leng gaufi le lefelong la go kampa. Lelapa le ne la tsena mo koloing mme fa ba ntse ba le mo tseleng, Tshego o ne a bala metsotsa go fittha ba goroga kwa lefelong la go kampa.

Lefelo la go kampa le ne le le lente. Le ne le tletsetse ditlhare, mme Tshego o ne a tlhaganeletse go ya go sekaseka lefelo leno le lesa. "Papa, a nka kgobokanya dikgong tsa molelo fa wena o ntse o tlhoma tente?" Tshego a botsa jalo.

"Ke kgopoloo e ntle eo, mme o se ka wa tsamaela kgakala. Ga ke batle gore o timele mo gare ga ditlhare," Papa a rialo.

"Go siamel!" Tshego a goa jalo fa a ntse a taboga go ya go batla dikgong. Mme e re ka Tshego a ne a shwegashwega go bona dilo mme o ne a sa utlwe, o ne a simolola go tsamaela kwa teng teng ga sekgwa a sa lemoga. O ne a leba ka fa tlase ga mathare, ka fa morago ga mafika le kwa godimo ga ditlhare go bona diphologolo tsotlhie tse di nnang koo.

Fa Tshego a sena go kgobokanya mokoa o mogolo wa dikgong, o ne a lebaleba mme a lemoga gore o ... timetse! Mo nakong eno, ditlhare tsotlhie di ne di bonala di tshwana, mme o ne a itse gore o ne a ka se kgone go bona tsela e e boelang kwa lefelong le ba kampelang mo go lone.

Go ise go ye kae go ne ga fitthela, mme ngwedi o ne o sa bondale gope. Tshego o ne a nna fa fatshe, a khutaganya mangole a gagwe mo sehubeng sa gagwe mme a lelela kwa tlase. O ne a tla tlholo a bona jang batsadi ba gagwe gape?

Ka yone nako eo Tshego a utlwa mantswe a a sebasebang gaufi. O ne a tlhogela go lela mme a shebasheba. A ka tsela nngwe batsadi ba gagwe ba ile ba kgona go mmona? Mme e ne e se batsadi ba gagwe. Mo pele ga gagwe go ne go eme pitse e ntle le morubisi o o nang le mattho a magolo a a kgolokwe.

"Mathata ke eng, lekawana? O lelela eng?" ga botsa jalo morubisi.

Tshego o ne a sa dumele se a se utlwang. A ruri morubisi o sa tswa go bua le ene? "O ... o kgona go bua?" Tshego a kokwaetsa jalo.

Morubisi o ne a tshegatshega. "Ebu, re kgona go bua. Jaanong, tsweetswee re bolelele gore ke eng fa o le fano o le nosi mo lefifing."

"Ke ile ka timela fa ke ntse ke kgobokanya dikgong tsa molelo," Tshego a rialo.

"O tshwanetse wa bo o sole ke tlala," ga rialo pitse. Mala a ga Tshego a ne a duma go dumalana le seo! "Ntetela fano mme ke tla ya go go tseela sengwe sa go ja." Fa a rialo, a tsamaya a ntse a tshematshema. Morubisi o ne a sala mme a ntsha Tshego bodutu.

Pitse e ne ya boa e tshwere kala, e e nang le diapole tse dikgolo tse dikhibidu. Tshego o ne a tlhafuna diapole tse pedi ka bonako ka ntsha ya tlala mme morago ga foo a ikutlwua botoka thata.

"Jaanong, ke akanya gore ke bone batsadi ba gago kwa ntlheng ele," ga rialo pitse. "Tlaya, palama mo mokwatleng wa me, mme ke tla go isa kwa go bone." Tshego o ne a palama mo mokwatleng wa pitse mme morubisi ene a fofela mo legetleng la ga Tshego. Ba tsamaya mmogo ba ralala ditlhare.



Go ise go ye kae ba ne ba fittha kwa lefelong la go kampa. Tshego o ne a tla a fologa mo mokwatleng wa pitse mme a leboga diphologolo tsoopedi ka ntsha ya thuso ya bone. "A ke tla lo bona gape?" a botsa jalo.

"Gongwe," ga araba jalo morubisi, mme fa a rialo, diphologolo tseno ka bobedi tsa boa tsa nyelela mo gare ga ditlhare.

"Mama, Papa!" Tshego a goa jalo fa a ntse a taboga go ya go ba tlamparela ka lorato. Batsadi ba gagwe ba ne ba lebega ba tshwenyegile. "Ke maswabi go bo ke ne ke ile nako e telele jaana, mme ke ne ke timetse. Ka lesegoo, pitse e ntle le morubisi yo o pelonomi ba ne ba mpusetsa mo go lona. A lo ne lo itse gore diphologolo di kgona go bua?" Tshego o ne a sa kgone go didimala! Mmaagwe le rraagwe ba ne ba itumetse thata jaana go mmona mo e leng gore ba ne ba lebana ba nyenya mme ba tlamparela Tshego gape.

Malatsi a sekae moragonyana, e ne e le nako ya go boela gae. Fa ba goroga fela kwa gae, Tshego o ne a taboga a ya go batla Frisky. "Dumela, Frisky. A o ne o ntlhogeletswe?" Tshego a botsa jalo. Frisky o ne a ikotlolola mme a dira modumonyana a re miau. "Ke itse sephiri sa lona," Tshego a rialo, "mme fa o siame, o ka nna wa bua le nna."

Frisky o ne a sutla tlhogo ya gagwe mo letsogong la ga Tshego mme a gagabela mo diropeng tsa gagwe. Mme Tshego o ne a itse gore Frisky o tlhaloganya sengwe le sengwe se a se buileng!

## Nna le matlhagatlhaga a leinane!

- ★ A o kile wa latlheda mo lefelong le o sa le itseng? O ne wa ikutlwua jang? Balelapa la gaeno ba ile ba go bona jang gape?
- ★ A o akanya gore diphologolo di a re tlhaloganya fa re bua le tsone? Ke eng fa o akanya jalo?

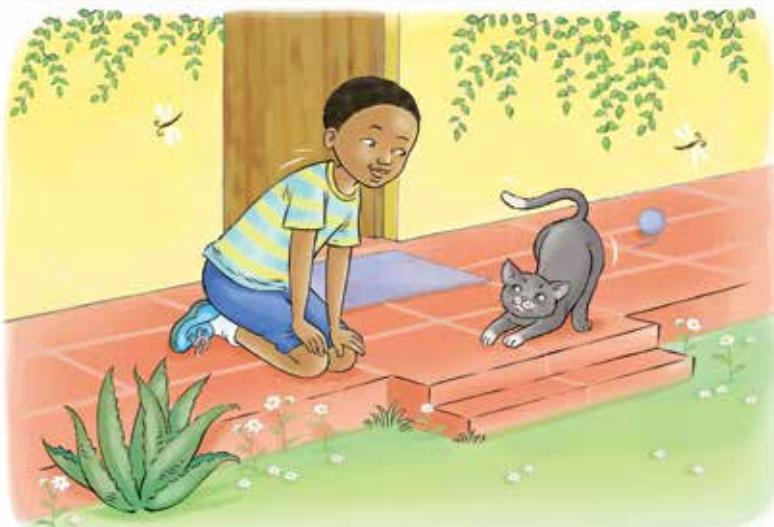
- ★ Tlhophha phologolo le fa e le efe. Jaanong kwala dipotso tse pedi tse o neng o ka e botsa tsone fa e ne e ka kgona go bua.
- ★ Kwala konelo e ntsha ya leinane leno. Akanya ka Frisky a bua le Tshego. Frisky o ne a tla reng?

# The animals have a secret

By Mbali Nyabane ■ Illustrations by Jiggs Snaddon-Wood

Once upon a time there was a young boy named Tshego. He was very curious and also a bit mischievous. Tshego loved to explore new places. He asked questions about everything. "Mom, can animals hear? Mom, do animals understand what we say? Mom, can animals talk? Mom, why do cats meow?" He went on and on until his mom told him to go and play outside.

Tshego went outside and sat down next to his cat, Frisky. He stared at Frisky, and Frisky stared back at him. It was almost as if Frisky had something to say.



"I wish I could talk to you and that you could talk to me too, Frisky," said Tshego. But Frisky just meowed and turned his back on Tshego.

Tshego gave a big sigh. He wondered what it would be like if animals could talk. Then, instead of dogs barking, cats meowing and birds chirping, they would be able talk and say exactly what they wanted. Tshego chuckled at the thought and knew that this would never happen.

"Tshego?"

Tshego got such a fright when he heard his name, but it was only Mom standing at the door. She was wearing her colourful outdoor hat. Then Tshego remembered that they were going camping! "Tshego, have you packed everything you need?" Mom asked.

"Yes, Mom, I finished packing last night," Tshego smiled.

"Then let's go!" said his mom. "I can see that your dad is loading the last things into the car."

Tshego knew that camping would be fun. He was curious to find out all about the animals that lived around the campsite. The family got into the car, and as they drove along, Tshego counted the minutes until they arrived at the campsite.

The campsite was beautiful. It was surrounded by trees, and Tshego could not wait to explore this new place. "Dad, can I collect some sticks for a campfire while you set up the tent?" Tshego asked.

"That's a good idea, but don't go too far. I don't want you to get lost amongst all the trees," said Dad.

"Okay!" Tshego shouted as he ran off to find some sticks. But because Tshego was so curious and also a bit mischievous, he wandered deeper and deeper into the forest without even realising it. He looked under leaves, behind rocks and up at the trees to see all the animals that lived there.

Once Tshego had collected a big pile of sticks, he looked around and realised that he was ... lost! By now, all the trees looked the same, and he knew he would not be able to find his way back to the campsite.

Soon it became dark, and there was no moon in sight. Tshego sat down, pulled his knees closer to his chest and cried softly. How would he ever find his parents again?

Then Tshego heard voices whispering nearby. He stopped crying and looked around. Had his parents somehow managed to find him? But it was not his parents. In front of him stood a beautiful horse and an owl with big round eyes.

"What's wrong, young man? Why are you crying?" asked the owl.

Tshego could not believe his ears. Had the owl really just spoken to him?

"You ... you can talk?" Tshego stammered.

The owl chuckled. "Of course, we can talk. Now, please tell us why you are out here all alone in the dark."

"I got lost while collecting sticks for a campfire," said Tshego.

"You must be starving," said the horse. Tshego's stomach growled in agreement!

"Wait here and I will fetch you something to eat." At that, the horse trotted off. The owl stayed and kept Tshego company.

The horse returned carrying a branch with big, red apples. Tshego hungrily munched two apples and then he felt much better.

"Now, I think I saw your parents that way," said the horse. "Come, ride on my back, and I'll take you to them." Tshego climbed onto the horse's back, and the owl flew up onto Tshego's shoulder. Together they set off through the trees.



Soon they arrived at the campsite. Tshego jumped off the horse and thanked both animals for their help. "Will I see you again?" he asked.

"Maybe," answered the owl, and with that, both animals disappeared back into the trees.

"Mom, Dad!" shouted Tshego as he ran to give them a big hug. His parents looked worried. "I'm sorry that I was gone for so long, but I got lost. Luckily, a beautiful horse and a kind owl brought me back to you. Did you know that animals can talk?"

Tshego could not stop talking! His mom and dad were so happy to see him that they just smiled at each other and gave Tshego another hug.

A few days later, it was time to go home. As soon as they arrived home, Tshego ran to find Frisky. "Hello, Frisky. Did you miss me?" asked Tshego. Frisky stretched and gave a soft meow. "I know your secret," Tshego said, "and when you are ready, you can talk to me."

Frisky rubbed his head against Tshego's arm and then crawled into his lap. And Tshego knew that Frisky had understood every word he said!

## Get story active!

- ★ Have you ever been lost in a strange place? How did you feel? How did you find your family again?
- ★ Do you think animals understand us when we speak to them? Why do you think so?

- ★ Choose any animal. Now write down two questions you would ask it if it could talk.
- ★ Write a new ending for the story. Image that Frisky spoke to Tshego. What would Frisky say?

# Monate wa Nal'ibali

## Nal'ibali fun



1.

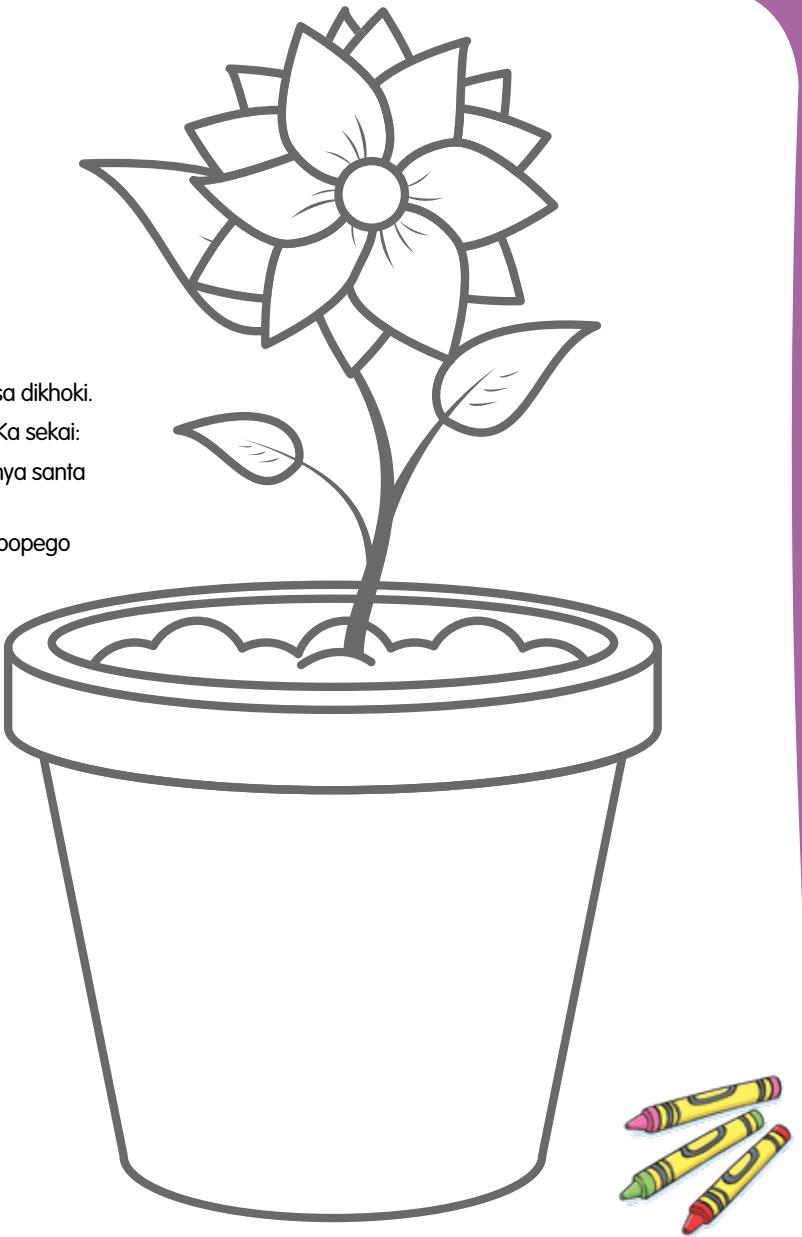
Dira setshwantsho se se toroilweng se o ka kgonang go utlwa gore se utlwala jang fa o se tshwara

1. Segolola setshwantsho sa semela.
2. Se kgomaretse mo khatebokosong (jaaka lebokoso la siriele le le sa dirisiweng).
3. Tsenya mmala mo setshwantshong o dirisa dikerayone tsa phensele, dikerayone kgotsa dikhoki.
4. Dira gore o kgone go utlwa ka fa setshwantsho se utlwaland ka teng fa o se tshwara. Ka sekai:
  - tshasa sekgomaretsi se sentsi mo setshwantshong sa mmu se se toroilweng. Tsenya santa mo sekgomaretsing.
  - segolola o bo o kgomaretsa pampiri ya mmala kgotsa ya crepe mo godimo ga dipopego tsa dipetale.
  - kgabisa pitsa ya semela ka dikonopo, dibaga kgotsa bophatsiphatsi.

### Make a touch and feel drawing

1. Cut out the picture of the plant.
2. Paste it on a piece of cardboard (like a used cereal box).
3. Colour in the picture using pencil crayons, crayons or kokis.
4. Add texture to the picture. For example:

- put thick glue over the drawing of the soil. Add sand to the glue.
- cut out and paste colour or crepe paper over the petal shapes.
- decorate the plant pot with buttons, beads or glitter.



2.

### A o naledi e e tlotlang ka mainane?

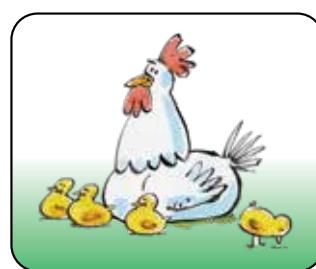
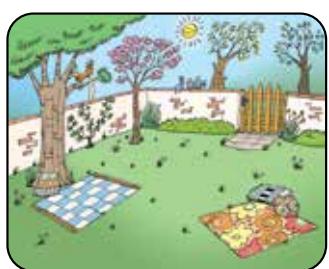
Lebelela ditshwantsho tse di fa tlase fano. A o kgona go tlhamaleinane le le theilweng mo ditshwantshong tseno tsotlhe kgotsa mo go dingwe tsa tsone? O ka nna wa tlotlela setlhophpha sa ditsalaleinane la gago, kgotsa o ka le kwala gore o kgone go le buisetba ba bangwe moragonyana.

- Dira tshwetso ya gore o tla dirisa setshwantsho sefe go simololaleinane la gago.
- Morago ga foo, lebelela ditshwantsho tse dingwe mme o swetse gore o tla di dirisa ka tatelano efe gore o tlhameleinane la gago.
- Jaanong, kwala kgotsa tlotla kaleinane la gago mme o dirise mafoko go thiba diphatlal tse di fa gare ga ditshwantsho gore o tlhameleinane la gago.
- Go ka tlhamiwa mainane a mantsi a a farologaneng ka ditshwantsho tseno. Leinane le o le kwalang kgotsa le o le tlotlang le tla ikaega ka gore o dirisa ditshwantsho tseno ka tatelano efe, o tla dirisa megopolo efe le gore o tla di kopanya jang gore e nneleinane!
- O ka nna wa rata go segolola ditshwantsho tseno gore o di dirise leleinane la gago.
- O se ka wa lebala go nayaleinane la gago setlhogo se se kgatlhlang.

### Are you a star storyteller?

Look at the pictures below. Can you make up a story based on all or some of these pictures? You could tell your story to a group of friends, or write it down so that you can read it to others later.

- Decide which picture you want to use for the start of your story.
- Then, look at the other pictures and decide in what order you could use them to create a story.
- Now, write or tell your story and use words to fill in the gaps between the pictures to create your story.
- Many different stories can be created from the pictures. The story you write or tell will depend on the order you use the pictures in, the ideas you have and how you weave them together into a story!
- You might like to cut out the pictures to use with your story.
- Don't forget to give your story an interesting title.



Nal'ibali e fano go go rotloetsa le go go tshegetsa. **Ikgolaganye le rona** ka nngwe ya ditsela tse:

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

[www.nalibali.org](http://www.nalibali.org)

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Produced by The Nal'ibali Trust. Translation by Mosekola Solutions. Nal'ibali character illustrations by Rico.

**UMLAZI  
EYETHU**

**EASTERN CAPE  
RISING SUN**

**POLOKWANE  
OBSERVER**

