



## Yakha ingcondvo yemntfwana wakho!

Kufundza ndzawonye kuyindlela lephumelelako yekutsi batali netinswane tabo babe nebhulobu lobusedvute futsi batane. Kufundza ndzawonye kuphinde kukhulise ingcondvo yeluswane noma umntfwana losacafuta futsi kulungiselele tingcondvo tabo kutsi tibe nemicabango lemikhulu nemibono kuze loko kubasite baphumelele emhlabeni!

### KUSUKELA NGESIKHATSI SEKUTALWA KUYA ETINYANGENI LETINGU-6

1. Yetama kusebentisa tincwadzi letinettifombe letinkhulu letingasiyo inkimbinkimbi noma tiffombe tebuso betinswane.
2. Kulula kutsi tinswane utihlalise etsangeni lakho ticamele kuwe bese uvula incwadzi uyibambe ibe ngaphambi kwato, tidzimate tikwati kutihlalela.
3. Kuphinzaphinda kanye nekwenza tinfo ngendlela lefanako kwenta tinswane tiive tiivekile, ngako ungafundza incwadzi lefanako tikhatsi letinyenti! Akusho kutsi ngaso sonkhe sikhatsi kufanele ufundze loko lokubhaliwe kulamakhasi. Khuluma neluswane lwakho futsi usebentise incwadzi njengesicondziso.



### KUSUKA ETINYANGENI LETINGU-6 KUYA KULETINGU-12

1. Kusukela etinyangeni letisifupha, tinswane letinyenti ticala kubona kubukeka, kuva umindvo nekutsintfwa bantfu labajwayelekile. Tiphinde ticala kujabulela tincwadzi letinetingoma nemiloloto. Fundza emagama futsi ukhulume ngaloko lokubonako kulettifombe. Shano emagama futsi ukhombela letinye letinfo kanye nemibala. Yenta imisindvo yetinfo letisetincwadzi.
2. Tincwadzi temabhodi kanye netincwadzi tendwangu tisebenta kancono nangabe uvumela tinswane kutsi tiffambele tona ngekwato tincwadzi. Letincwadzi leti tingahlanwa, tidvonswe tilahlelwe noma ngukuphi futsi tingamosheki! Khumbula kutsi kuhlala tincwadzi kuyinfo leyetayelekile etinswaneni – kuluphawu lwekutsi luswane lwakho luyamilisa.
3. Tinswane lesetikhulile tijabulela tincwadzi letigocwako, tincwadzi letinemakhasi laphakamako nawuwavula netincwadzi letinemsindvo. Ticala kutimbandzakanya kakhulu naloko lokwentekako encwadzi, njengekukhomba tinfo letisite ekhatsini noma kwetama kuvula likhatsi.

### UMNYAKA MUNYE KUYA KULEMIBILI

1. Ngalesikhatsi lesi, likhono lemntfwana wakho lekucondza nekusebentisa lulwimi lisuke selikhule kakhulu. Ngisho noma batawuchubeka bajabulela tincwadzi kusukela emnyakeni wabo wekucala, baphinde bakutsandze kulalela tindzaba letimayelana nalabanye banfwana, tiwane netwati lolujwayelekile lamalanga onkhe.
2. Yetama kubekela eceleni sikhatsi lesikhetsekile lilanga ngalinye kuze ufundze nemntfwana wakho losacafuta, njengoba loko kubasita bafundze kutsi kufundza kuyinfo lejabulisako kuyenta!

## 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.  
KUCALA  
NGENDZABA.

# Sebentisa buciko bakho!

## Yakha incwadzi longayitsintsa futsi uyive

Tincwadzi letitsintfwako kuze utive ungatisebentisa ngetandla takho. Tinetindzawo letehlukene nemaphethini latawugcina umntfwana anenshisekelo njengoba aphenya (adlala ngayo!) incwadzi. Tincwadzi lofitsintsako kuze utive tiniketa bantfwana umuva wekufundza losebentisanako. Tiphindze tibe lithuluzi lelinemandla kubantfwana labangaboni emehlweni noma labangaboni kahle.

Letinye tinzuzo tetincwadzi letitsintfwako kuze utive nguleti:

- ☉ Tenta bantfwana labancane bakujabulele kufundza tincwadzi.
- ☉ Tisita umntfwana wakho kutsi agcile futsi alandzele ngemagama lalula nemicondvo.
- ☉ Tifundzisa umntfwana wakho ngemagama netinchazelo tawo. Sibonelo, bangafundza ngeligama lelitsi "lokuhhedletako" ngekutsi batsintse indzawo lehhedletako kuze bacondze inchazelo yaleligama.



# Get creative!

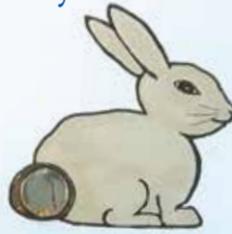
## Make a touch and feel book

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.

Ngumsila waLogwaja yini lona?



Is this Rabbit's tail?

## Yakhela umntfwana wakho losacatfuta incwadzi lelula loyitsintsako kuze uyive: Ngumsila waLogwaja yini lona?

1. Hlela kusebentisa umbono lomfisha, lolula ekhasini ngalinye lencwadzi yakho. Lencwadzi ingaba netinfo letisifupha letehlukene nawutitsintsa: lokuhhedletako, lokushelelako, lokunemaguludla, lokushwaphene, lokulukhuni nalokutsambile.
2. Likhasi ngalinye kufanele libe nenifo YINYE kuphela leyehlukile ephepheni lalencwadzi.

## 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. Namatsisela leliphapha ekhadibhokisini lelincanyana, njengelikhadibokisi lema-cereal. Emakhasi atawuba makhulu, ngako yenta likhasi ngalinye ngekwehlukahlukana futsi utfungele/uhlanganise emakhasi ngemshini wekuwahlanganisa ndzawonye.

Ungasebentisa lomunye umcondvo kuze wakhe yakho incwadzi. Sibonelo, incwadzi lemayerana nemasheyiphu.

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 tiffombe tetindzaba engcondweni yakho



# See pictures of stories in your mind

Nasicoca tindzaba noma silalela lotsite aticoca, kungase kungabi netiffombe letingakhombisa lokwentekako kulenzaba. Kodvwa singasebentisa emagama nemisindvo yawo kuze sakhe tiffombe tendzaba etingcondweni tetfu. Loku nguloko bantfwana labafundza kukwenta nabacala kutifundzela bona.

Kunetindlela tekusita bantfwana bakho bakhe umcabango wabo. Kwakha umcabango wabo kubasita batijabulele futsi bacondze tindzaba labativako noma labatifundzako kancono. Kutawuphindze kubasite kutsi babhale tindzaba letikahle. Ngaletinye tikhatsi, ngemuva kwekuba sewunikete noma sowufundze iminingwane lenabile ngemuntfu lotsite, indzawo noma intfo endzabeni, yima bese wenta munye walemisebenti lelandzelako:

- ☉ Cela bantfwana bakho kutsi bacimete futsi betame "kubona" loko losandza kukuchaza. Phindze usho noma ufundze lenchazelo kuze ubasite bakhe tiffombe etingcondweni tabo.
- ☉ Cela bantfwana bakho kutsi badwebe tiffombe taloko lokuchazile. Ngesikhatsi umtali noma lonakekela bantfwana acoca indzaba, lona lomunye umtali noma sihlobo angasita bantfwana labancane badwebe tiffombe tabo.
- ☉ Dweba loko lokusemcondweni wakho ngalenchazelo. Khutsata bantfwana bakho kutsi bachaze tiffombe letisemcondweni wabo kutsi tiyafana yini noma tehlukile kuloko lokudwebile.
- ☉ Cela bantfwana bakho kutsi bakutjele loko labakubonako, labakuvako, labakunambitsako nalabakuhogelako nabalalela lenchazelo.

Wonkhe umndeni ungayjabulela lemisebenti ndzawonye!

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!



## Indlela longasebentisa ngayo tindzaba tetfu ngetindlela letinyenti

1. **Tjela umntfwana wakho lenzaba.** Fundza futsi uphakhize kucoca lenzaba. Ngemuva kwaloko sebentisa livi lakho, buso nemtimba kuze wente lenzaba iphile.
2. **Fundzela umntfwana wakho lenzaba.** Khuluma ngetiffombe. Mbute, "Ucabanga kutsi yini leyentekako ngemuva kwaloku?" noma "Ucabanga kutsi kungani lomlingiswa ashito noma ente loko?"
3. **Fundza lenzaba ukanye nemntfwana wakho.** Shintjanani nifundze lenzaba ndzawonye. Ungawalungisi emaphutsa abo, futsi ubasite kuphela nabacala lusito.
4. **Lalela umntfwana wakho njengoba afundza.** Mlalele ngaphandle kwekumphatamisa. Batjele kutsi uyakujabulela kubalalela bakufundzela ngalokuvakalako.
5. **Yenta imisebenti yencenye letsi- Yenta indzaba ibe nemlandla!** Kwenta loku kufanele kube mrandzi kuwe nakumntfwana wakho.

## 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.



# Tindlela letingu-6 tekubungata tincwadzi netindzaba Ngelilanga Lemhlaba Letincwadzi nangemuva kwalo!

# 6 ways to celebrate books and stories on World Book Day and long after!



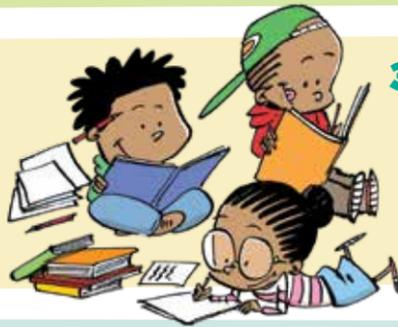
**1.** Tfola bantfwana labancane kutsi bahlanganyele eLangeni Lemhlaba Letincwadzi. Tfola tincwadzi letinemilolotelo yemdzabu netingoma tetinswane nebantfwana ngelulwimi lowalumunya futsi utihlanganyele nebantfwana bakho.

**1.** Get very young children involved in World Book Day. Find books that have traditional rhymes and songs for babies and children in your home language and share them with your children.



**2.** Fundzela bantfwana bakho indzaba bese uyabakhutsata kutsi babumbe balingiswa bayo basebentisa inhlama yekudlala noma lubumba. Yenta kutsi umndeni ubutsane ndzawonye kuze usebentise labalingiswa lababunjiwe uphindze ucoce lendzaba noma ucoce takho tindzaba!

**2.** Read a story to your children and then encourage them to make models of the characters using playdough or clay. Get the whole family together to use the models to retell the story or tell your own stories!



**3.** Beka emaphepha, emapeniseli emakrayoni nemakoki, bese ucela bantfwana labadzala kutsi bakhe tincwadzi tabo tetiffombe. Bakhutsate kutsi bafundzele emalunga emndeni lamancane tincwadzi tabo. Noma wente incwadzi letsintfwako yebantfwana labancane (buka likhasi 2).

**3.** Set out some paper, pencil crayons and kokis, and ask older children to create their own picture books. Encourage them to read their books to younger family members. Or make a touch and feel book for very young children (see page 2).

**4.** Banini nensayeya njengemndeni kuze nibone kutsi tingakhi tincwadzi ngamunye wenu langatfundza ngeliviki. INal'ibali inemcudzelwano Wabompetha beNdzaba lochubeka njalo ngekota yemnyaka. Yani ku-<https://nalibali.org/story-champion> kuze uhlanganyele lobumnandzi!



**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.** Njengemndeni, tinikeni sikhatsi sekufundza yinye yetincwadzi letisikwako tigcinwe letifolakala kulesengeto (**Kwewela umgwaco**). Kutawusita umndeni wakho kutsi ukujabulele mbamba kuba netincwadzi tekufundza. Dwweba sitfombe sa-Zak Yacoob bese ubhala imibuto umndeni wakho longatsandza kumbuta yona kumabhaluni ekucocisana kulesitfombe.



**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.** Shutha tintfombe takho nemndeni wakho nijabulela umsebenzi welilanga Lemhlaba Letincwadzi bese utifaka ku-Facebook, Instagram noma ku-Twitter usebentisa i-hashtag **#WorldBookDay**. Singatsandza kuhlanganyela lokwentile nalabanye ekhasini letfu le-Facebook noma esengetweni sakaNal'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!

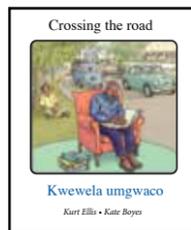
## Grow your own library. Create TWO cut-out-and-keep books

### 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.



## Khulisa wakho umtapo. Yakha tincwadzi LETIMBILI letiginwako letisikwe takhishwa.

### Intfo letsite lekhetsikile

1. Khipha likhasi 9 lalesengeto.
2. Goba leliphepha libe yihhafu ulandzele umugca wemacashati lamnyama.
3. Ligobe futsi libe yihhafu ulandzele umugca wemacashati laluhlata kuze wakhe lencwadzi.
4. Sika ulandzele imigca yemacashati labovu kuze wehlukhanise lamakhasi.

### Kwewela umgwaco

1. Kuze wakhe lencwadzi, sebentisa emakhasi 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 kanye na-12.
2. Gcina emakhasi 7 kanye na-8 ekhatsi kulawa lamanye emakhasi.
3. Goba lamaphepha ehafini ulandzele umugca wemacashati lamnyama.
4. Ligobe futsi libe yihhafu ulandzele umugca wemacashati laluhlata kuze wakhe lencwadzi.
5. Sika ulandzele imigca yemacashati labovu kuze wehlukhanise lamakhasi.

Kulicinisokutsi akufani. Kukwati kutfundzela wena kuluhlobo lwenkhwileko bantfu labanyenti labangalatsi. Ngekwufundza, tingcondvo tetfu tingahamba wonkhe umhlaba, tindzawo netikhatsi imitamba yetfu lengeke ikhone kufika kuto. Kufundzelwa ngulotsite kufanana nekucocelwa ngekwavakasha lokumandzi loyo muntfu laye kuko. Uyakuva loko labakushoko, futsi ungakubona ngeqhelo engcondvo loko labakuchazako, kodvwa bekulhambobwabo, hhayi lakho.

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.

Nal'ibali, SECTION 27, 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.

Inal'ibali, SECTION 27, Blind SA, umndeni wa-Yacoob kanye na-Kurt Ellis bakha indzaba letsi, **Kwewela umgwaco**, kuze bacaphelise ngekutsi imitsetfo ye-copyright yakadzeni ikwente kwaba matima kangakanani ngebantfu labangaboni emehlweni nalabangaboni kahle kutsi bafeze imigomo yabo. Lemitsetfo ivimbela bantfu labangaboni emehlweni ekufoleni tincwadzi labatidzingako kuze batadisha futsi bafundze ngenjongo yekutijabulisa.

### 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.

### Yenta indzaba ibe nemdlandla!

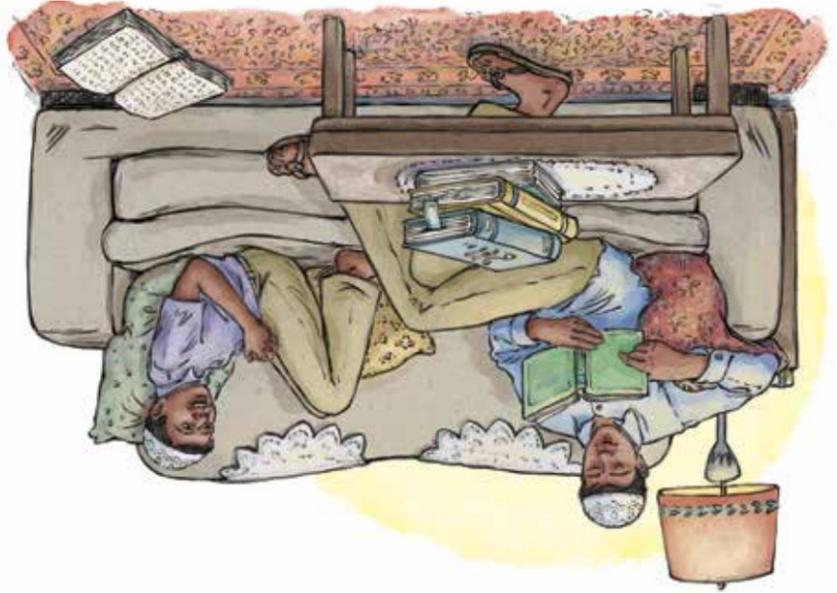
Yentani iphrojekthi yemndeni! Umndeni wakho ungatnika lifuba lekwtasisa umuntfu ngamunye ekhaya ngekutsi ubhale indzatjana lemfisha ngemphilo yelilunga lemndeni ngalinye kuze kube ngunyalo. Umuntfu ngamunye utawuba nenzima lokufanele ayidlale:

- ★ Batali, bogogo namkhulu nebanakekeli bangacoca tabo tindzaba.
- ★ Batali, bogogo namkhulu nebanakekeli bangacoca tincenye tekucala tetindzaba tebantfwana labasebancane labantfwana lasebangatikhumbuli.
- ★ Bantfwana labadzala bangasita babhale tabo tindzaba netalamanye emalunga emndeni futsi badwebe tinfombe tetincenye letitsite taletindzaba..

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)



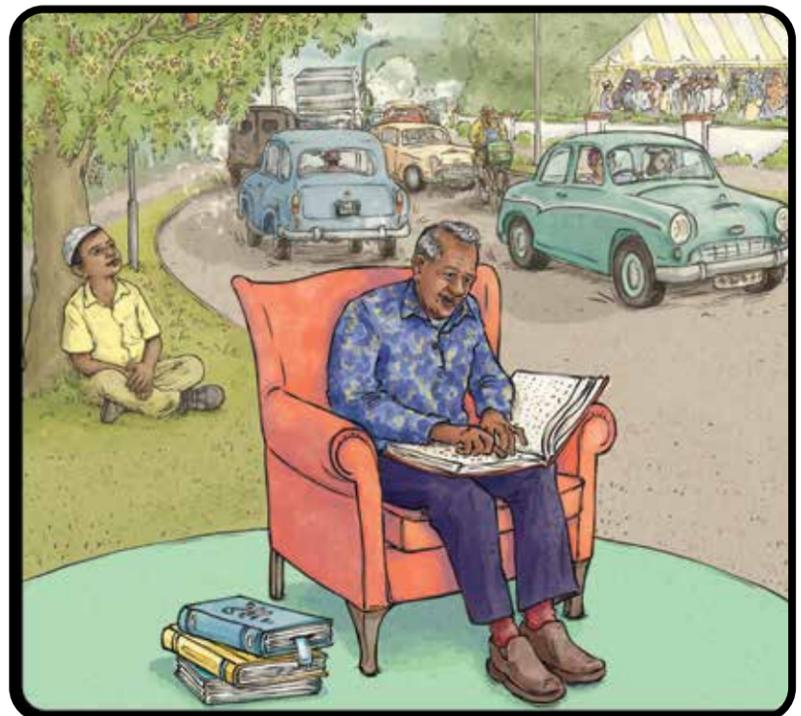
Inal'ibali ngumkhanhaso wavelonkhe wekwufundzela kutijabulisa kuvusa nekucinisa lisiko lekufundza eNingizimu Afrika yonkhana. Kuffola lolunye lwati, vakashela [www.nalibali.org](http://www.nalibali.org)



Noko, Zak, akakuvumelanga loko kutsi kumbambe. Bekafundza yonkhe intfo labekakhona kubeka imino yakhe kuyo. Bekungasiko lokungamani, kodvwa bekafundza konkhe. Futsi nakangakhoni kutfundzela yena incwadzi, ngaso sonkhe sikhatsi umndeni nebangani bebamfundzela.

Zak, however, wouldn't let this hold him back. He read everything and anything he could get his fingertips 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.

## Crossing the road

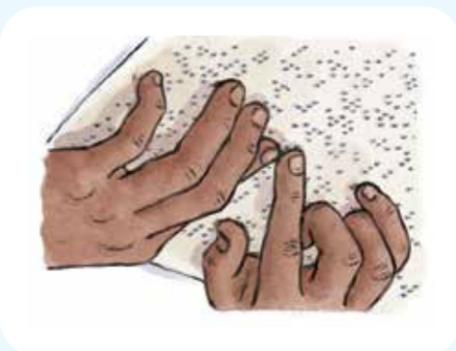


### Kwewela umgwaco

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?

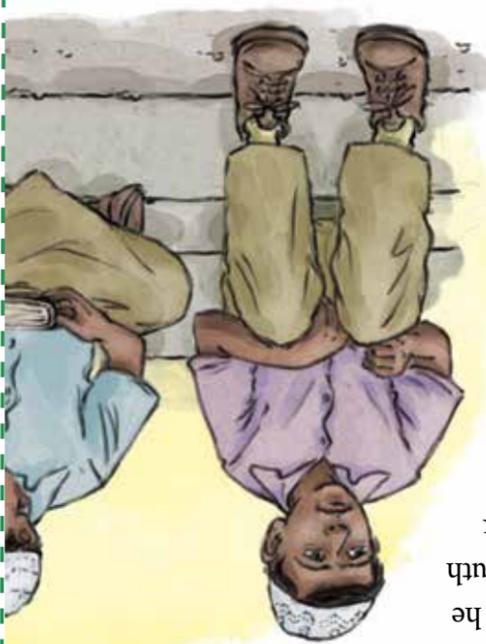
**Imibono lokungakhulunywa ngayo:** Yini lokufanele uyente nawetama kwewela umgwaco lophitsitelako? Ungawewela kanjani loyo mgwaco lophitsitelako nawungaboni? Ucabanga kutsi sive saseNingizimu Afrika sibaniketa lusito lolwenele yini bantfu labangaboni emehlweni kuze nabo bente tinfo letentiwa bantfu lababonako, sibonelo, njengekuffola tincwadzi nge-braille noma kukhetsa igrosa esitolo?



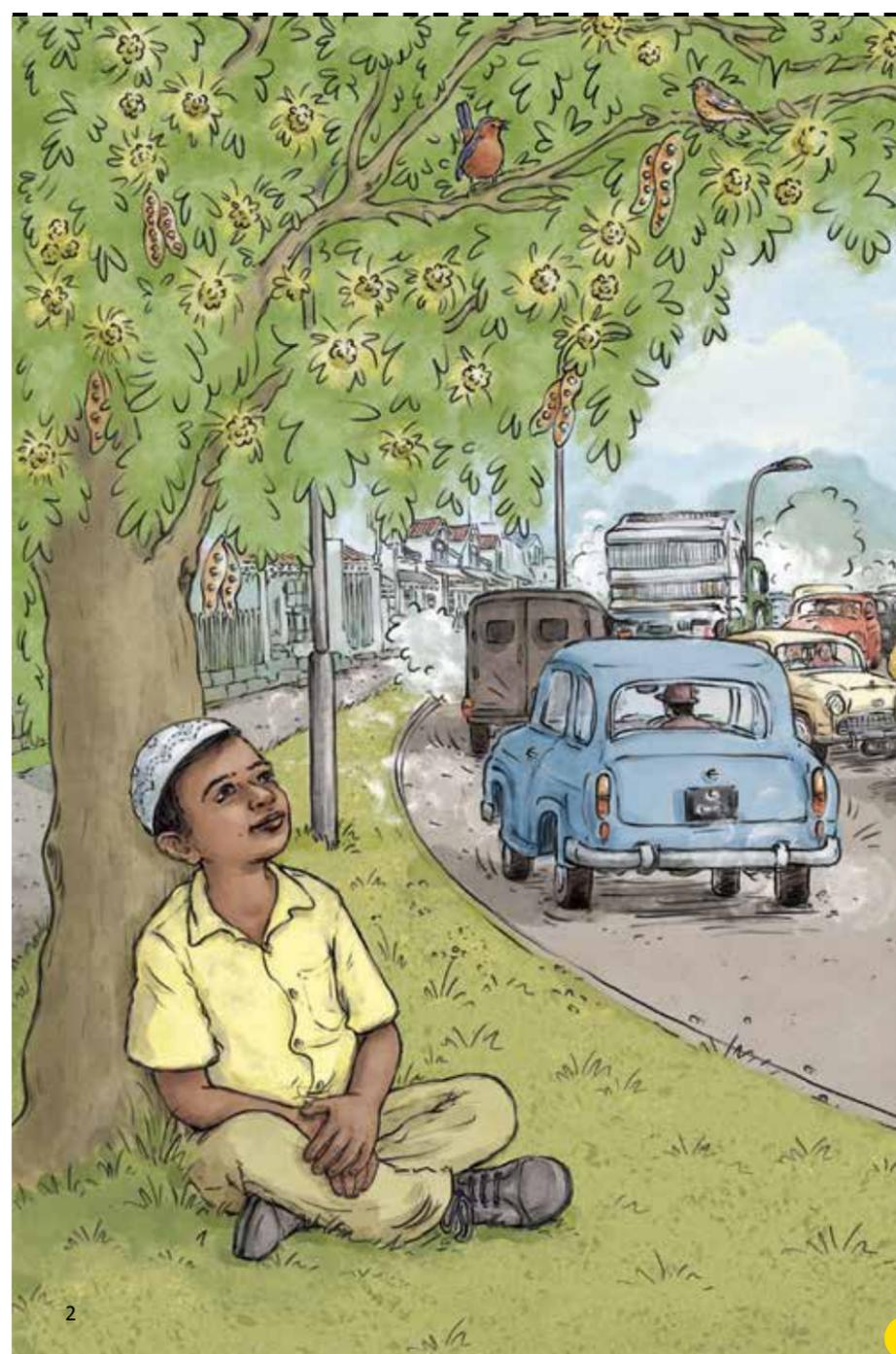
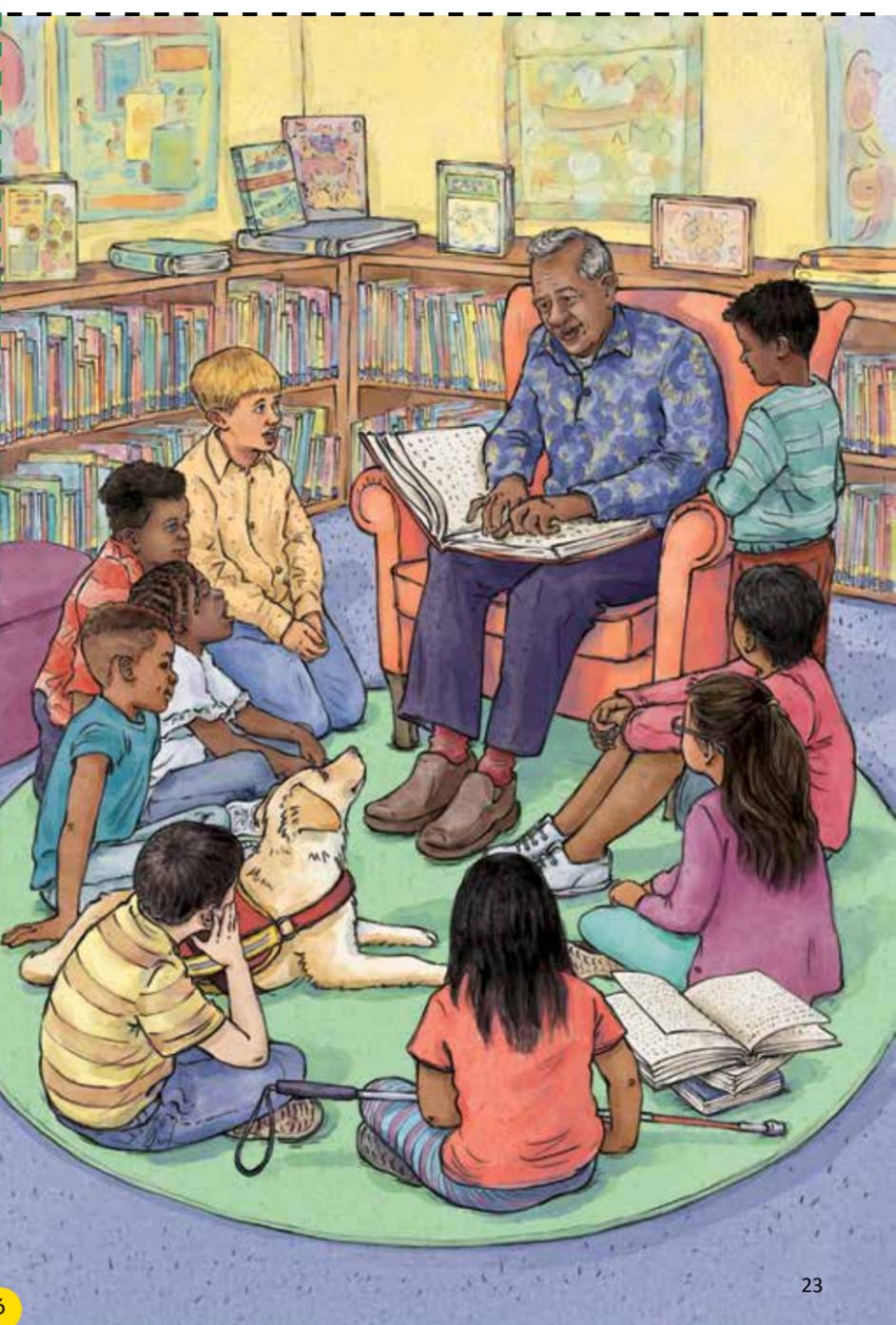
I-braille luhlobo lwakubhala lapho tihlavi fomagama nefinomolo kwenfiwa kube licoco lemogulidla lamancane. Banfifi labangaboni emehlweni batundza i-braille ngekutsi bahambise imino yabo etukwalamagulidla. Ngakokudzbukisako, tincane kakhulu tincwadzi letikhona nge-braille.

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 fingertips over these bumps. Unfortunately, very few books are available in Braille.

He felt that difference even more when he started school in 1956. The first problem was that students who were blind, like Zak, or partially sighted, found it difficult to read and learn. They struggled to get their hands on books in Braille. Kutsi bekehlikile wakuva nakakhulu ngesikhatsi acala kufundza nga-1956. Inkinga yekucala beyikutsi labangaboni emehlweni, njengazak, noma labangaboni kahle, bebakutfoa kumatima kufundza lokubhaliwe nekufundza nje esikolweni. Bekuba matima ngabo kutfoa tincwadzi nge-braille.



Zak - 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. Zak's friends were reading and discussing books that he couldn't find in Braille. Sometimes, Zak 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, Zak was on the other side of the road, unable to participate.



Zak-nalabanye bantwana labafana naye-bekafuna lwakhe luhambo. Abenesifiso sekutsatsa incwadzi lephrintive ayigucule ide yi-braille, kodwa bekangakhoni kukwenta loko ngoba bekungekho emtsetweni.

Bangani baZak bebandza futsi bacoca ngetindzaba labekangattfoli nge-braille. Ngaletinnye tikhatsi, Zak bekativa anemahloni ngoba bekangakatfundzi letincwadzi. Bekacamba emanga atsi utfundzile. Kodwa liciniso lalikhatsi, tikhatsi letinyenti, Zak bekaba kulolunye luhlangotsi lwemgwaco, angakhoni kuhlanyanyela.



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.



Abenemsebenti labekawenta ekhaya, bekatsetsiswa nakanganile, futsi bekabongwa nakenta tintfo kahle. Ngako Zak wativa angakehluki kulabanye sikhatsi lesidze. Kodwa ngalilanga lewela ngalo umgwaco ahamba yedwa, futsi make wakhe amtfukutselela esikhundleni sekutsi amjabulele, Zak wacaphela kutsi wehlukile.

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.

Lesincumo sasisho kutsi bantfu baseNingizimu Afrika labangaboniangatitfolakamelulaticwadzi nge-braille. Zak kanye nalabanye labafana naye bebangafuni kuphatfwa ngalokukhetsekile, bebafuna kutsi kulinganwe, bafuna nelilungelo nenkhululeko yekufundza loko bekufundvwa ngibo bonkhe bantfu.

Ngisho noma besekangasiye umfana lomncane, lesincumo senta Zak wativa ajabule kakhulu. Besekangafundza tonkhe tincwadzi labekasolo afuna kutifundza. Ekugcineni, besekakhululekile kwewela umgwaco aye etindzaweni lafuna kuya kuto, njengabo bonkhe bantfu.

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

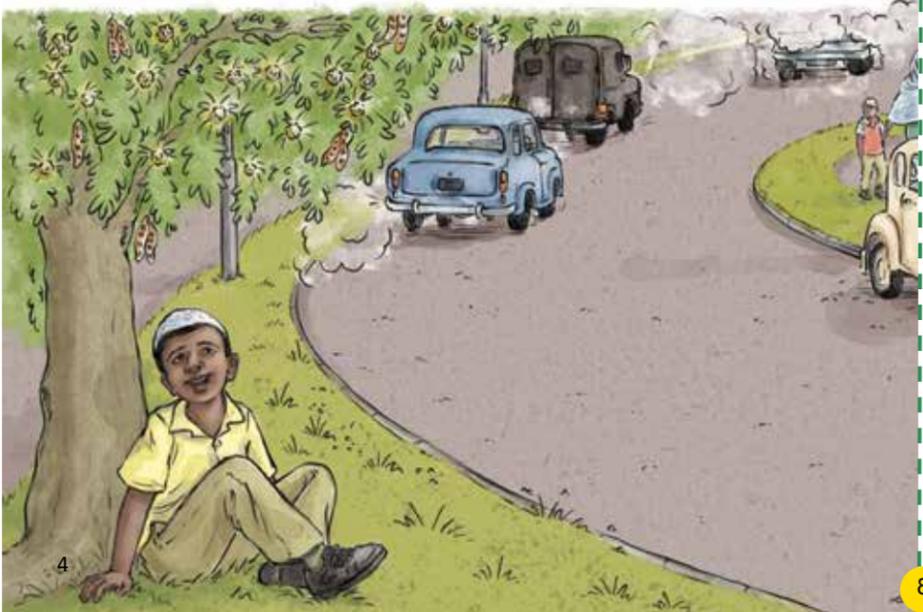
Zak abefana naye wonkhe umntfwana ngayo yonkhe indlela. Abehleli phansi etjanini agoce tinyawo takhe eceleni kwemgwaco lophitsitelako e-Verulam.

Uyabona, bekusikhatsi leshulike kakhulu ekucaleni. Ingingizimu Afrika bekuyindzawo leyehluke. Imphilo yemntwana wabo beyingeke nje ibe lukhuni ngoba aliNdiya kuphela, kodwa bekangasaboni nasemhweni. Kodwa batali baZak nababuka umntwana wabo wemfana, bebadona umntwana lofanana nabhuti wakhe lomdzala nasisi wakhe. Ngako bebampahatsa ngalendlela labebambona ngayo-angumntwana lovamile.



Lamavi ashuya batali baZak bamangele. Ngaleso sikhatsi, likusasa labebalicabangela Zak, lavele lashabalala. Uyabona, bekusikhatsi leshulike kakhulu ekucaleni. Ingingizimu Afrika bekuyindzawo leyehluke. Imphilo yemntwana wabo beyingeke nje ibe lukhuni ngoba aliNdiya kuphela, kodwa bekangasaboni nasemhweni. Kodwa batali baZak nababuka umntwana wabo wemfana, bebadona umntwana lofanana nabhuti wakhe lomdzala nasisi wakhe. Ngako bebampahatsa ngalendlela labebambona ngayo-angumntwana lovamile.

Indzaba yaZak icala nga-1948. Watalwa angumntwana wemfana lophile kahle, kodwa nakanetinyanga letlilishumi nestitupha budzala, waba ne-meningitis. Ngisho nomeZak elulama, umndeni wakhe wacaphela kutsi abenta tinto letsimananga, njengekukhamba ashayise ifenisha kube shengatsi bekangati kutsi ilapho Ngesikhatsi batali bakhe bamtsatsa bamyisa kudokotela-indvoda lebonakala ingahlleki-lodokotela wakhuluma ngelivi letlilishubile watsi, "Ngiyadzabuka kunatsa kutsi ngenca yale-meningitis, Zak nyalo akasaboni emhweni."



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.

Ngale kwemgwaco, lokutinyatselo letimbalwa kusuka lapho bekakhona khona, bekunemcimbi wemshado. Abeva bantfwana bahleka futsi badlala. Bekeva besifazane bakhuluma bahleka. Futsi abehogela neliphunga lelimnandzi le-biryani.



Perhaps it was because of his blindness that Zak became a brilliant speaker. He used his words to paint vivid pictures in the minds of his audience. He loved giving speeches and taking part in debates. And he won many awards for doing so. One day, when Zak was in Grade 8, his brother read him a newspaper article about an award that Zak had won.

Mhlawumbe kwakubangelwa kutsi Zak bekangaboni kunyako aba sikhulumni lesihle kakhulu. Bekasebentisa emavi kuze adwebe tittombe etingcondvweni talabalalele. Bekatsandza kubeka tinkulumo nekuba nencenye etinkulumeni mphikiswano. Futsi wawina imihlomelo leminyenti ngekwenja njalo. Ngalinye lilanga ngesikhatsi Zak aka-Grade 8, bhuti wakhe wamfundzela indzaba lesephehandzabeni lemayelana nemihlomelo Zak labekawumile.



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.

Nga-2022, Zak wasebenta ne-Blind SA ne-SECTION 27 kuze kuliwe nekungabi nebulungisa ikakhulukati kubantfu labangaboni emehlweni. I-South African Constitutional Court yatfola kutsi umtsetfo welilungelo lebunikati-lomtsetfo kanye lowavimbela Zak kutsi agucule tincwadzi labekatifuna futsi adzinga kutifundza nge-braille-wawungekho emtsetfweni ngoba wawenta kube nemkhatsi emkhatsini webantfu labangaboni netincwadzi.



This story is an adapted version of *Something special*, published by Cadbury in partnership with NaIbali 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>

Lenzaba ingumbhalo loguculiwe lotsi Intfo letsite lekhethsekile lowashicilelwa yiCadbury ibambisene neNaIbali njengencenye yemtamo weCadbury Dairy Milk #InOurOwnWords. Indzaba ngayinye iyatfolakala ngetilwimi letilishumi nakunye letisemsetfweni taseNingizimu Afrika. Kuffola kabanti ngetihloko talomtamo weCadbury Dairy Milk #InOurOwnWords hamba ku: <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.

### Yenta indzaba ibe nemdlandla!

- ★ Bukisisa lesifombe kulamakhasi ekucala lamabili alenzaba. Kungakhi kwaloku lokulandzelako longakuffola: kuhlakanipha, kushwilana, kufukutela, kulamba, budze, emacabhacabha.
- ★ Funa emagama! Tfolo ngalinye lalamagama kulenzaba bese futsi utfolo nekutsi ngalinye lawo lichazani: hlakanipha, kushwilana, kufukutela, kulamba, kudze, emacabhacabha.
- ★ Dwweba sifombe saNkhosatana nemantjwele akhe lasifupha. Nika lintjwele ngalinye ligama. Bhala ligama ngalinye ngaphasi kwesifombe selintjwele noma-ke ucele lomunye akubhalele.
- ★ Dwweba isheyiphu yelicandza ekhadibhokisini lelimhlophe ephapheni, bese uyayisika uyikhiphe. Hlobisa licandza lakho ngekulidweba emaphethini lehlukene noma uwapende.

NaIbali 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)



INal'ibali ngumkhankhaso wavelonkhe wekufundzela kutijabulisa kuvusa nekucinisa lisiko lekufundza eNingizimu Afrika yonkhana. Kuffola lolunye lwati, vakashela [www.nalibali.org](http://www.nalibali.org)

Tinkhukhu taGogo tatbumbeke ngekwehlukana futsi tingalingani ngebukhulu, kodwa Jasmien bekatsandza yinye kwengca tonkhe. Nkhosatana bekamemacashati. Bekanesichova lesishwile ne nesisila lesivulekile. Ngesikhatsi Jasmien apha tinkhukhu tikhokho, bekenta siciniseko ngaso sonkhe sikhatsi kutsi Nkhosatana utfola kwelikhethselo lekucala. "Nkhosatana, ungulokhethsekile wami," Jasmien ahlabelela ngevi leiphansi. "Akukafaneli kutsi ube nalotitsandza kakhulu kwendlula letinye," kwatsetsa Gogo. "Yonkhe inkhukhu ikhetsekile ngendlela yayo." Kodwa Jasmien abengakhoni kutibamba. Abetsandza Nkhosatana kwendlula tonkhe.



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

## Something special



## Intfo letsite lekhethsekile

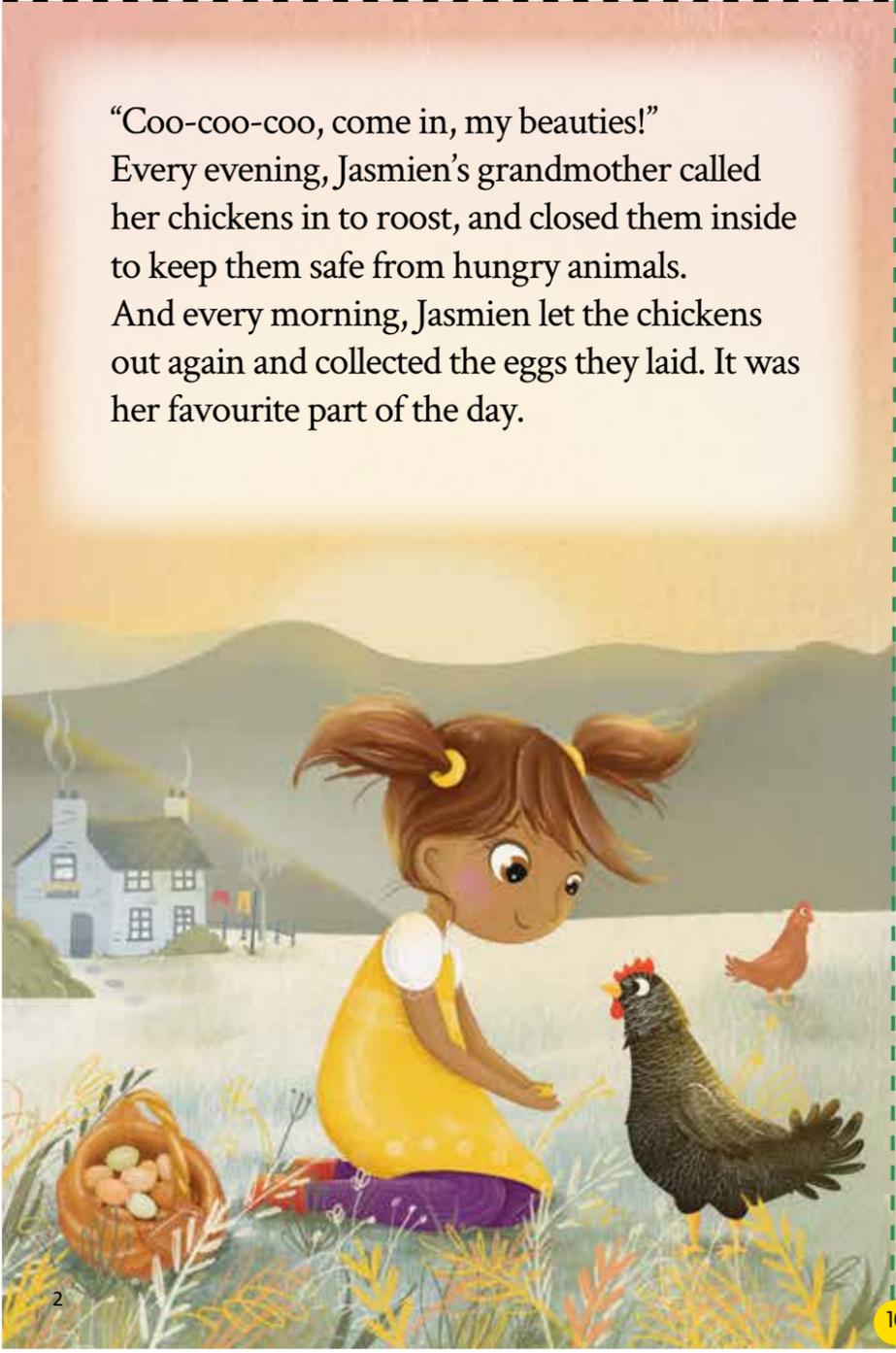
Jacqui Lange • Julie Smith-Belton

**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?

**Imibono lokungakhulunywa ngayo:** Nkhosatana bekakhethsekile kuJasmien. Yini noma-ke ngubani lokhethsekile kuwe? Ukhethseke kanjani? Ngalesinye sikhatsi utiva ukhethsekile yini noma cha? Kungani?



“Kuku-kuku-kuku, ngenani bomhle bami!”  
 Onkhe emalanga kusihlwa, gogo wajasmien bekabita  
 tinkhukhu takhe titolala, bese uyatvalala kuze atigcine  
 tiphophile kuletivane letlambele.  
 Bekutsi futsi njalo ekuseni, Jasmien atikhiphele  
 ngaphandle letinkhukhu futsi bese ugcoga emacandza  
 letiwatalale. Bekuyincenye yakhe yelilanga  
 labeyitsandza kakhulu kwendlula konkhe.



“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.



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.  
 Ngalelinye lilanga, Nkhosatana wanyamalala. Jasmien  
 wafuna yonkhe indzawo, kodwa Nkhosatana  
 abengekho.  
 “Mhlawumbe udliwe ngulohheya,” kwasho Eddie.  
 “Noma imbolwane?”  
 Jasmien akafunanga kucabanga ngaloko.

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.



Kwendlula emaviki lamatsafu lamadze Nkhosatana angekho.  
 Kwaze kwaba kungalelinye lilanga ekuseni  
 Jasmien ahamba ayovulela tinkhukhu. Weva umsindvo  
 webutjiyo-tjiyo.  
 BekunguNkhosatana, anemantjwele lasitfupha laphuphuma  
 boya amlandzela!  
 “Kuku-kuku-kuku,” kwasho Gogo. “Nkhosatana  
 Lohlakaniphile, uyabhaca kute uchobosele emacandza akho!”  
 Manje Jasmien *abesatinyenti* letikhetsekile.

Kumamatseka kwaZak kancane kancane kwaphela njengoba  
atsi, "Ngaphandle kwento yinye... uyini kahle kahle ummeli?"

"Nami futsi!" kuvuma bhuti wakhe.

kusho Zak.

amamatseka. "Kusho loko vele? Ummeli. Ngiyakutsandza loko,"  
Nakeva loko, Zak wakhukhumala sifuba ngekutgcabha

utawuba ngummeli lohamba phambili."

Usikhulumni lesihle kakhulu futsi ngiyati kutsi ngalalinye lilanga  
Kulendzaba, thishela waZak watsi, "Siyatgcabha ngaye.

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

"Me too!" his brother agreed.

that," Zak said.

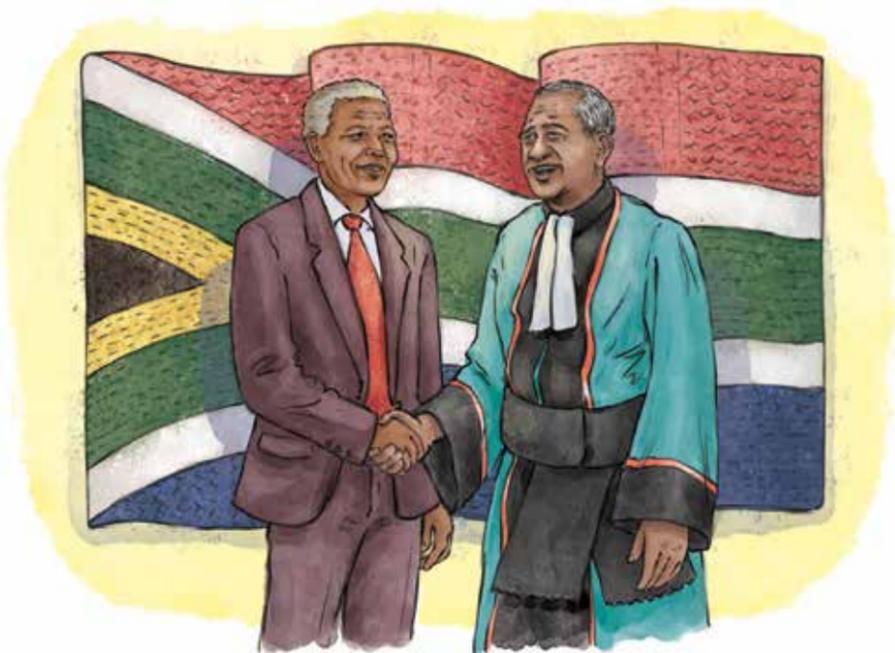
When he heard this, Zak's chest swelled with pride and he  
smiled. "Does it really say that? A lawyer. I like the sound of

make an incredible lawyer."

In the article, Zak's teacher said, "We are all so proud of him.  
He is such an incredible speaker and I know one day he'll

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

Nga-1998 Zak waba Lijaji le-South Africa's Constitutional Court.  
Ngisho nangesikhatsi sekatsitse umhlalaphansi, Lijaji Zakeria  
Yacoob lachubeka lilwela kucedza kungabi nabulungisa.



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.

These words left Zak's parents stunned. At that moment, the  
future they had imagined for Zak, dissolved.

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."

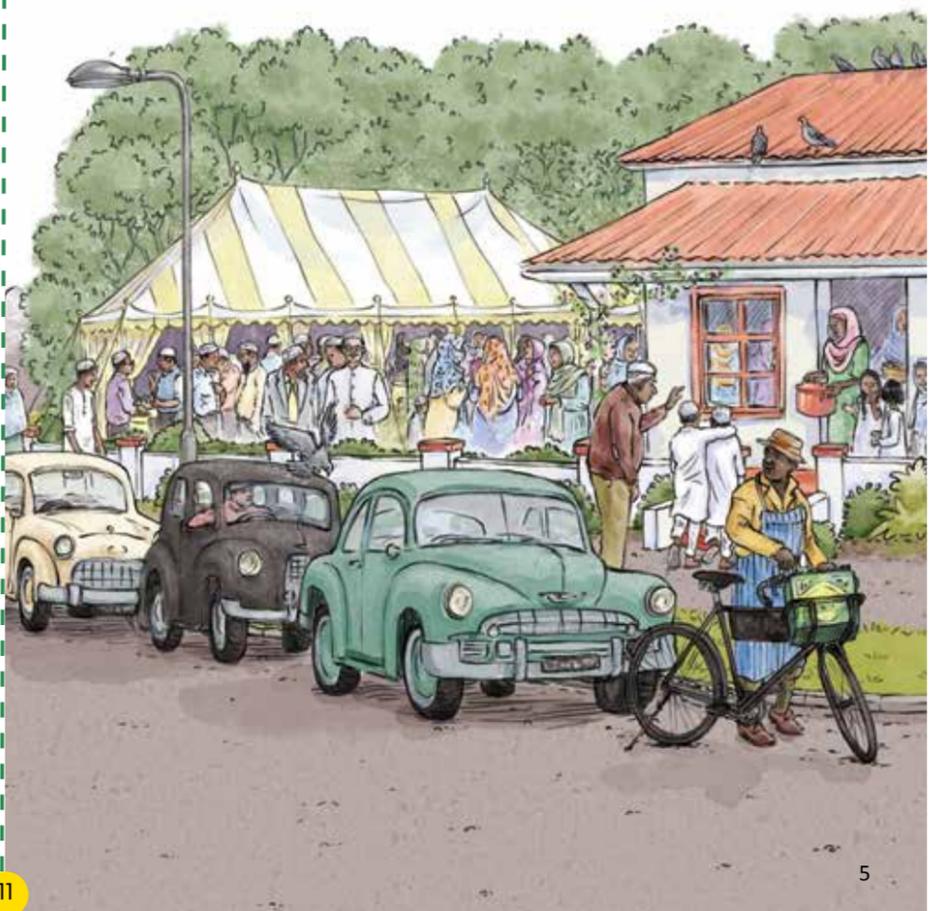
When Zak's parents took him to a doctor – a very serious-  
looking man – the doctor said in a very serious voice, "I'm  
sorry to say that because of the meningitis, Zak is now blind."

into furniture as if he didn't know it was there.

noticed that he was doing strange things, such as walking  
meningitis. Although Zak made a full recovery, his family  
boy, but when he was sixteen months old, he contracted

Zak's story begins in 1948. He was born a healthy baby

Zak bekatibuta kutsi kungani vele angakayi kulomshado. Make  
nasisi wakhe bebaye kuwo. Nalabanye bantfwana bebalapho.  
Kungani angakaveli nje wewela lomgwaco wajoyina  
kulenjabulo? Abeneminyaka lesitfupha budzala–abemdzala  
ngalokwenele kutsi angawewela lomgwaco ayedvwana.  
Abengabatjengisa bonkhe kutsi angakwenta loko.



\*\*\*\*\*

Kodwa abengakajabuli. Nasikhuluma nje liciniso, abetukutsele. Kuliciniso, Zak abefana nabo bonkhe bantwana ngato tonkhe tindlela, ngaphandle kwentlo yinye. Zak abengaboni emehlweni.

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



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 wasukuma, watitsintsa lotjani lobomile nesihlabatsi ebhulukweni lakhe wahamba waya kulomgwaco lophitsitelako. Abetimisele. Abetakwenta nakanjani. Abetawewela lomgwaco ayedvwa.



Nasekaciniseka kutsi sekute timoto letendlulako, wangena emgwacweni. Wahamba ngekushesha, kodvwa acaphele, angafuni kugileka. Nakefika ekugcineni kwemgwaco kulololunye luhlangotsi, wamamatseka kakhulu. Abekhonile kukwenta! Abekhonile kuwewela lomgwaco ayedvwana! Besekangakhoni kutibamba kuze lesimanga sibonwe ngumake wakhe, aciniseka kutsi utawujabula kutsi indvodzana yakhe ikhombisile kutsi seyingumfana lokhulile.



Zak literally couldn't see the differences between people, but he could feel the pain caused by the discrimination based on those differences. He fought for equality and dignity for all people, and the right for everyone to be seen.

After he matriculated, Zak registered at the University College for Indians to study law. Yet again he was confronted 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.

Nasekabhale matekuletjeni, Zak wabhalisa eNyuvesi yaseKolishi lemaNdiya kuze afundzele umtsetfo. Nalapho kwakunemigwaco leminyenti labekangakwati kuyewela. Bantfwana labangaboni ngalokuphelele nalabangaboni kahle bebakutfolela kumatima kutfolela tincwadzi nge-braille. Kodvwa Zak akaphelanga emandla, futsi ngesikhatsi etfweswa ticu, bekatimbhandzakanye kakhulu ngalomunye umzabalazo–umzabalazo wekucedza Lubandlululo.

Zak ecinisweni bekangawuboni umehluko ebantfwini, kodvwa bekabuva buhlungu lobubangelwa kubandlululwa ngenca yaloko kwehlukana. Walwela kutsi bantfu balingane futsi bahloniphane, nelilungelo labo bonkhe bantfu lekutsi babonwe.

# Uyakutsandza yini kujayiva?



# Do you love to dance?

Lesinye setizatfu letiyinhloko sekujayiva kuveta kulabanye indlela lotiva ngayo futsi uyihlanganyele nabo. Bantfu – kanye naletinye tilwane – bayazwipha, bashaye ngelunyawo phansi futsi bagcume nabajabulile, noma nabatfukutsele. Kuphindze kube nemijayivo lelandzela indlela letsite njengemjayivo wekukhwelana kwetilwane, noma imijayivo yesintfu nemijayivo yemphi.

Minyaka yonkhe nga-April 29, i-Dance Committee ye-International Theatre Institute (leyincenye ye-United Nations) ihlela imicimbi nemikhosi kuze ihlanganyele nemhlaba wonkhe kubaluleka nenjabulo nekujayiva. Lekomidi ikhetsa umjayivi munye kutsi abhalele bantfu emhlabeni wonkhe umlayeto mayelana nekujayiva. Tfola lokwengetiwe ku-<https://www.iti-worldwide.org/dancecommittee.html>



Umjayivo wesikhali eFiji (meke wesi)  
Fijian spear dance (meke wesi)

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>



Umjayivo wekukhwelana kwetinyoni lokutsiwa ngema-red crowned cranes  
Mating dance of red-crowned cranes



Umjayivo we-Ballet lowatfufukiswa eTaliyane.  
Ballet developed in Italy.



Jabulela kujayiva imphilo yakho yonkhe!  
Enjoy a lifetime of dancing!



Umjayivi we-odissi eNdiya  
Indian classical odissi dancer



Umjayivo we-tango lowatfufukiswa emnceleni wase-Uruguay nase-Argentina.  
The tango developed along the Uruguay-Argentina border.

**“ Kujayiva kuyinkhululeko, futsi ngenkhululeko yetfu, kufanele sikhulule labanye ekucinzetelekeni lababhekene nako emhlabeni wonkhe. ... Njengoba sijayiva ngemitimba yetfu, seca siya etulu futsi sibambana, siba nemandla futsi sibopha netinhlityo, sitsintse imiphefumulo futsi sinikete kwelapha lokudzingeka ngendlela lephakeme. ”**



Gregory Vuyani Maqoma walapha eNingizimu Afrika, lowabhala umlayeto we-2020 WeIlanga Lemjayivo Emhlabeni Wonkhe  
South African Gregory Vuyani Maqoma, who wrote the 2020 International Dance Day message

**“ 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. ”**



Umjayivo wase-Spain lokutsiwa yi-flamenco  
The Spanish flamenco



Umjayivo we-fusion uhlanganisa itayela letehlukene tekujayiva netekuhambisa umtimba.  
Fusion dance combines different dance styles and movements.





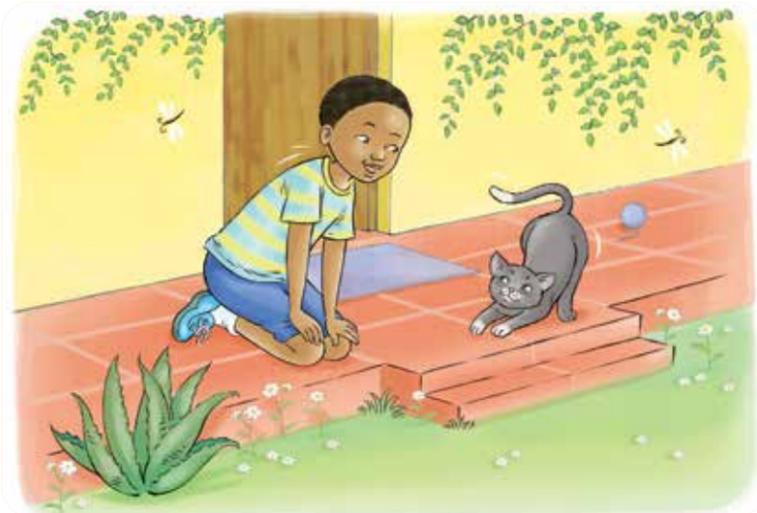
## Letilwane tinemfihlo



Ibhalwe nguMbali Nyabane ■ Imidwebho yentiwe nguJiggs Snaddon-Wood

Kwesuka sukelwa kwakunemfana lomncane ligama lakhe bekunguTshego. Abenelilukuluku lekwati futsi anemahunga kancane. Tshego abetsandza kubuka tindzawo letinsha. Bekabuta imibuto ngato tonkhe tinfo. "Make, tilwane tiyeva yini? Make, tilwane tiyakucondza yini loko lesikushoko? Make, tilwane tiyakhuluma yini? Make, kungani emakati anyawuta?" Wachubeka nekubuta imibuto wadzimate make wakhe wamijela kutsi ayodlala ngephandle.

Tshego wahamba waya ngephandle wayohlala eceleni kwelikati lakhe, Frisky. Wabuka Frisky, naFrisky wambuka. Kwakungatsi Frisky kukhona lafuna kukusho.



"Ngifisa shengatsi ngingakhuluma nawe bese nawe ukhulume nami, Frisky," kusho Tshego. Kodwa Frisky wamane nje wanyawuta wase ufulatsela Tshego.

Tshego wakhokha umoya. Watibuta kutsi kungaba njani nangabe tilwane tingakhuluma. Ngako, esikhundleni sekutsi tinja tikhonkhotse, emakati anyawute futsi tinyoni tintijyote, titawukwati kukhuluma tikusho ngalokucacile loko letikufunako. Tshego wahleka kancane acabanga futsi bekati kutsi loko ngeke kuze kwenteke.

"Tshego?"

Tshego wefuka nakeva kubitwa ligama lakhe, kodwa bekunguMake wakhe eme emnyango. Bekagcoko sigcoko sakhe lesimibalabala lasigcoka ngephandle. Ngako Tshego wakhumbula kutsi bayokhempa! "Tshego, ukupakishile konkhe lokudzingako?" Kubuta Make.

"Yebo, Make, ngicedze itolo ebusuku kupakisha," Tshego amamatseka.

"Ngako-ke asambe!" kusho make wakhe. "Ngiyabona kutsi babe wakho ufaka tinfo tekugcina emotweni."

Tshego bekati kutsi kukhempa kutawuba mnandzi. Bekanesifiso lesijulile sekwati konkhe ngetilwane letihlala eceleni kwendzawo yekukhempa. Lomndeni wangena emotweni futsi njengoba uhamba, Tshego wabala imizuzu badzimate befika endzaweni yekukhempa.

Lendzawo yekukhempa yayinhle. Yayigegetwe tihlahla, futsi Tshego besekehluleka kutibamba ajake kuyibona lendzawo lensha. "Babe, ngingatibutsa yini tinkhuni tekubasa umlilo njengoba wena usafaka lithende?" kubuta Tshego.

"Ngumcondvo lomuhle loyo, kodwa ungayi khashane. Angifuni kutsi ulahleke kuletihlahla letigcwele lana," kusho Babe.

"Kulungile!" Kumemeta Tshego njengoba esuka agijima ayofuna tinkhuni. Kodwa ngesizatfu sekutsi Tshego bekanelilukuluku futsi anemahunga kancane, wangena kancane kancane ekhatsi kulelihlati angakanaki. Wabuka ngephansi kwemacembe, ngemuva kwematje nasetulu etihlahleni kuze abone tonkhe letilwane lebetihlala lapho.

Ngesikhatsi Tshego sekabutse tinkhuni letinyenti, wacalata wabona kutsi ... bekalahlekile! Nyalo, tonkhe letihlahla betibonakala tifana, futsi bekati kutsi angeke asakhona kuyibona indlela lebuyela emuva endzaweni lapho bakhempe khona.

Ngekushesha kwaba mnyama, futsi bekute inyeti lebeyikhanyisile. Tshego wahlala phansi, wagoba emadvolu asondzela esifubeni sakhe wakhala. Utatabfola njani batali bakhe futsi?

Ngemuva kwaloko Tshego weva emavi lahlebayo madvute naye. Wayekela kukhala wacalata. Batali bakhe kungenteka sebakhonile yini kumfola? Kodwa kwakungesibo batali bakhe. Ngaphambi kwakhe kwakume lihhashi lelihle nesahhukulu lesinemehlo lamakhulu layirawundi.

"Kwentenjani, mfana? Ukhaleni?" kubuta lesahhukulu.

Tshego akakukholwa lakuva ngetindlebe takhe. Lesahhukulu sikhulume mbamba naye?

"Wena ... wena uyakwati kukhuluma?" Tshego angingita.

Lesahhukulu sahleka. "Yebo, singakhuluma. Ngicela usitjele kungani ulapha wedwana ebumnyameni."

"Ngilahlekile ngesikhatsi ngibutsa tinkhuni tekubasa umlilo," kusho Tshego.

"Kufanele kube sewulambile," kusho lihhashi. Sisu saTshego sadvuma sivumelana naloko!

"Mani lapha ngitakuffolela longakudla." Ngaleso sikhatsi, lihhashi lesuka lahamba.

Lesahhukulu sasala sicoca naTshego.

Lelihhashi labuya liphete ligala, lelinemahhabhula lamakhulu labovu. Tshego alambile wadla emahhabhula lamabili wativa sekancono kakhulu.

"Nyalo, ngicabanga kutsi ngibabonile batali bakho ngale," kusho lelihhashi. "Buya ugibele emhlane wami, ngitakutsatsa ngikuyise kubo." Tshego wagibela emhlane welihhashi, futsi lesahhukulu sandiza sahlala ehlobo laTshego. Bonkhe besuka bancamula etihlahleni.



Ngekushesha befika endzaweni yekukhempa. Tshego wagcuma esuka emhlane walelihhashi watibonga totimbili letilwane ngelusito lwato. "Ngitawuphindze nginibone yini?" abuta.

"Kungenteka," kuphendvula sahhukulu, ngemuva kwaloko, totimbili letilwane tanyamalala tangena etihlahleni.

"Make, Babe!" kumemeta Tshego njengoba agijima ayobahaga. Batali bakhe babonakala bakhatsatekile. "Ngiyacolis kutsi ngihambe sikhatsi lesidze, kodwa bengilahlekile. Ngenhlanhla, lihhashi lelihle nesahhukulu lesinemusa kungibuyisile kini. Benati nje kutsi tilwane tiyakhuluma?" Tshego akayekelanga kukhuluma! Make nababe wakhe bebajabule kakhulu kangangekutsi bamane nje bamamatseka babukene baphindze bamhaga Tshego.

Ngemuva kwemalanga lambalwa, besesikhatsi sekubuyela ekhaya. Ngekushesha nabefika ekhaya, Tshego wagijima waya kuFrisky. "Sawubona, Frisky. Bowungikhumbulile?" kubuta Tshego. Frisky watelula wanyawuta kancane. "Ngiyayati imfihlo yakho," kusho Tshego, "futsi nasowulungele, ungakhuluma nami."

Frisky washikisha inhloko yakhe emkhonweni waTshego wase ukhansela etsangeni lakhe. Futsi Tshego wati kutsi Frisky ukuve konkhe labekakusho!

### Yenta indzaba ibe nemdlandla!

- ★ Kwake kwenteka yini walahleka endzaweni longayati? Wativa njani? Wawuffola njani umndeni wakho futsi?
- ★ Ucabanga kutsi tilwane tiyasiva yini nasikhuluma nato? Kungani ucabanga njalo?

- ★ Khetsa noma ngusiphi silwane. Nyalo bhala imibuto lemibili longasibuta yona nasingakhuluma.
- ★ Bhala siphetho lesisha salendzaba. Asesitsi Frisky ukhulumile kuTshego. Frisky bekangatsini?



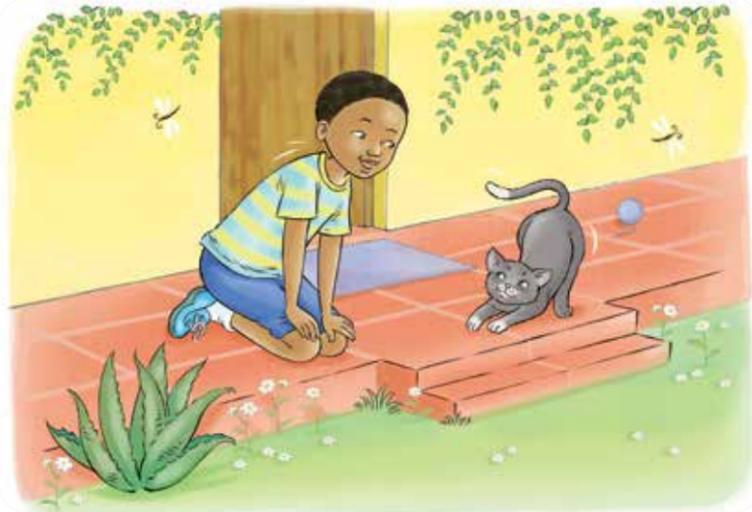
# The animals have a secret

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 to 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. Imagine that Frisky spoke to Tshego. What would Frisky say?

# Kwekutijabulisa kwakaNal'ibali

## Nal'ibali fun

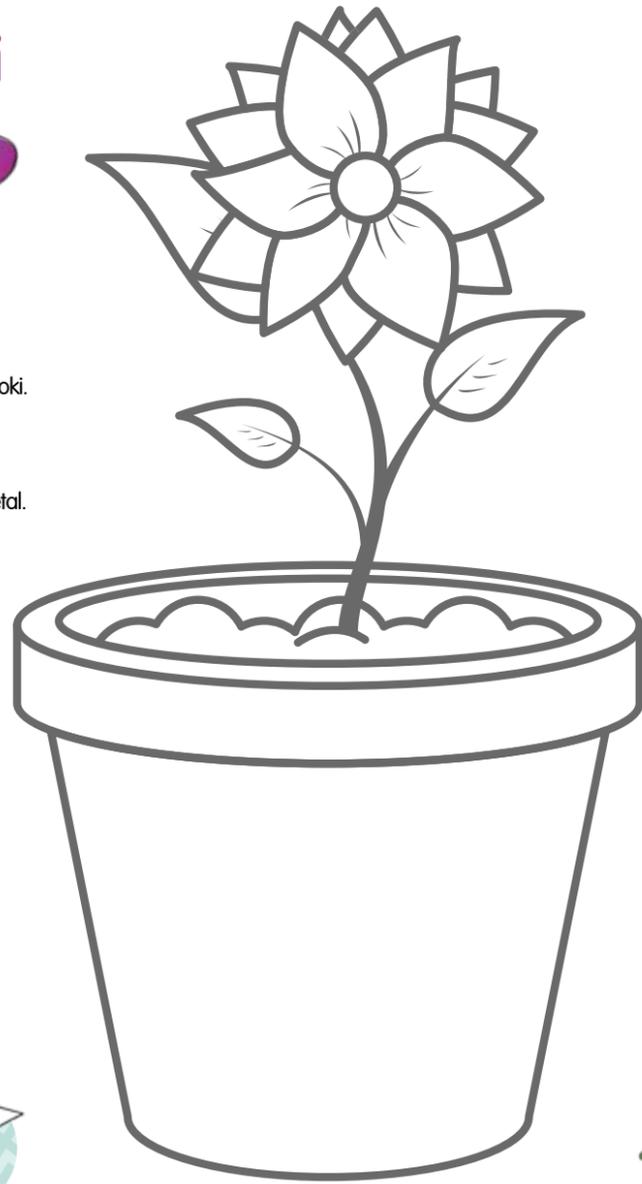


### 1. Yenta umdwebo longawutsintsa futsi uwuwe

1. Juba siffombe salesitjalo.
2. Sinamatsisele ephisini yelikhadibhokisi (njengelibhokisi lema-cereal lelisebentile).
3. Sifake umbala lesiffombe usebentisa emakrayoni epeniseli, emakrayoni nome ema-koki.
4. Faka tintfo letitsite kulesiffombe. Sibonelo:
  - faka i-glue lenyenti emdwebeni wemhlabatsi. Faka sihlabatsi kule-glue.
  - juba futsi unamatsisele liphepha lelinembala noma le-crepe lemasheyiphi layi-petal.
  - hlobisa lelibhodo lalesitjalo ngemakinobho, buhlalu noma tintfo leticwebetelako.

### 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. Ingabe ungumpetha wekucoca indzaba?

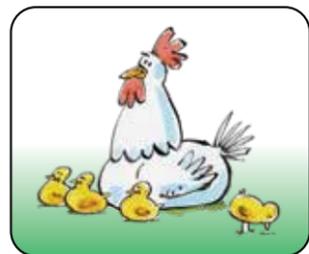
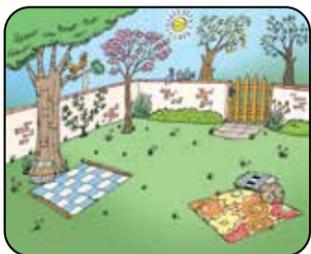
Buka letiffombe letilapha ngentasi. Ungayakha yini indzaba lesekelwe kuto tonkhe letiffombe noma kuletitsite tato? Indzaba yakho ungayicocela licembu lebangani, noma uyibhale phansi kuze uyifundzele labanye ngesikhatsi lesitako.

- Ncuma kutsi ngusiphi siffombe lofuna kusisebentise ekucaleni kwendzaba yakho.
- Ngemuva kwaloko, buka leti letinye tiiffombe futsi uncume kutsi utatilandzalanisa kanjani kuze wakhe indzaba.
- Nyalo, bhala noma ucoce indzaba yakho futsi usebentise emagama kuze ugcalise tikhala emkhatsini wetiffombe kuze wakhe indzaba yakho.
- Tindzaba letehlukahlukene tingakhiwa tiseselwa kuletiffombe. Indzaba loyibhalako noma loyicocako itawuya ngendlela losebentise ngayo letiffombe, imibono lonayo nekutsi uyihlanganisa kanjani ndzawonye ibe yindzaba!
- Ungase utsandze kujuba letiffombe kuze utisebentise nendzaba yakho.
- Ungakhohlwa kuniketa indzaba yakho sihloko lesitsakatelisako.

### 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.



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**UMLAZI  
EYETHU**

**EASTERN CAPE  
RISING SUN**

**POLOKWANE  
OBSERVER**

