



Ukufunda ngeengoma, izicengcelezo nokudlala

Usakhumbula ngokuya wawusemncinci udlala imidlalo nabanye abantwana? Ngaba wawuthanda ukucula iingoma okanye ukwenza izicengcelezo? Kungenzeka ukuba kwakuba mnandi ngenene kuwe, ibe wafunda izinto ezintsha nobuchule obungabazi, ungayiqaphelanga nalo nto. Bonke abantwana badinga amathuba amaninzi okudlala. Ukudlala kuyawolola amandla abo okuthekelela izinto ibe kuphuhlisa nobuchule bokusombulula iingxaki, obokuqhubana nabanye abantu nobolwimi. Obu buchule bunceda abantwana babe ngabasombululi beengxaki abanganikezeliyo, nabakwaziyo ukutshintsha neemeko.



Learning through song, rhyme and play

Do you remember playing games with other children when you were a child? Did you love to sing songs or say rhymes? You likely had a lot of fun, and without realising it, you learnt new ideas and skills. All children need plenty of opportunities to play. Playing feeds their imaginations and develops their problem-solving, social and language skills. These skills help children become resilient, well-adjusted problem-solvers.

KUTHENI KUSETYENZISWA IINGOMA, IZICENGCELEZO NEMIDLALO?

- ★ Abantwana bayafunda xa bedlala naxa bonwabile.
- ★ Iingoma, izicengcelezo nemidlalo ziphuhlisa ubuchule bomntwana bokuthetha ulwimi lwasekhaya ibe ziyindlela yemvelo yokufunda ulwimi lwesibini.
- ★ Ziqinisa ulwazi namava omntwana kwaye zimenza azithembe, nto leyo ebaluleke kakhulu ukuze afunde.
- ★ Xa abantu abadala nabo becula iingoma kwaye bedlala imidlalo nabantwana, loo nto ibenza babathembe ize iqinise ubuhlobo phakathi kwabo.
- ★ Iingoma nemidlalo zenza abantwana bakhuleleke. Abantwana bafunda nzima xa benekhala, bephantsi kwengcinezelo okanye besoyika.



WHY USE SONGS, RHYMES AND GAMES?

- ★ Children learn when they play and have fun.
- ★ Songs, rhymes and games develop children's home language skills and are a natural way to learn a second language.
- ★ They reinforce children's knowledge and experiences and build self-esteem, which is very important for learning.
- ★ When adults participate in songs and games with children, it builds a sense of trust and strengthens the bond between them.
- ★ Songs and games relax children. Children struggle to learn when they are anxious, under pressure or scared.

INDLELA YOKUSEBENZISA IINGOMA, IZICENGCELEZO NEMIDLALO

- ★ Sebenzisa iintshukumo zomzimba nezenzo ezihambisana namazwi engoma okanye esicengcelezo.
- ★ Printela abantwana okanye ubabhalele amagama engoma ukuze bawafunde njengoko becula. Emva koko bakhombise loo magama njengoko uwacula okanye uwabiza. Ungayenza loo nto nokuba abantwana abakakwazi ukufunda okanye ukubhala kuba ukubona amagama abhaliweyo esetyenziswa kuza kubanceda bafunde indlela yokufunda.



HOW TO USE SONGS, RHYMES AND GAMES

- ★ Use body movements and actions that fit the words of the song or rhyme.
- ★ Print or write the words of the songs for children so that they can read them as they sing. Then point to the words as you sing or say them. You can do this even if the children cannot read or write yet because seeing written words being used will help them learn how we read.

INDAWO ONGAZIFUMANA KUYO IINGOMA NEZICENGCELEZO

- ★ Fundisa abantwana iingoma nezicengcelezo owazifunda usengumntwana.
- ★ Sebenzisa iingoma ezaziwa ngumntu wonke uze utshintshe amazwi ukuze aithethe ngezinto abazaziyo abantwana bakho.
- ★ Ziqambe ezakho iingoma nezicengcelezo ezisekelwe kumabali owafundayo.
- ★ Cela abantwana bakho bakufundise iingoma nezicengcelezo abazaziyo uze ubavumele ukuba baziqambe ezabo iingoma nezicengcelezo.
- ★ Boleka iincwadi ezinemifanekiso yezicengcelezo kwithala lencwadi yendawo okuyo.
- ★ Ngena kwiwebhusayithi ethi <https://www.youtube.com/@TheNalibaliChannel/videos> xa ufuna imizekelo yemidlalo, iingoma nezicengcelezo.

WHERE TO FIND SONGS AND RHYMES

- ★ Teach children the songs and rhymes that you learnt as a child.
- ★ Use songs everyone knows and change the words to reflect your children's experiences.
- ★ Make up your own songs or rhymes based on the stories you read.
- ★ Ask children to teach you the songs and rhymes they know and let them make up their own songs and rhymes.
- ★ Borrow illustrated books of rhymes from your library.
- ★ Visit <https://www.youtube.com/@TheNalibaliChannel/videos> for examples of games, songs and rhymes that you can use.

Ngena kwiwebhusayithi yethu ethi
<https://nalibali.org/stories> xa ufuna amabali,
izicengcelezo neengoma ngeelwimi ezahlukeneyo!

Visit our website at
<https://nalibali.org/stories> for stories, rhymes
and songs in different languages!



Drive your
imagination



IT STARTS WITH
A STORY.
KONKE KUQALA
NGEBALI.

Nceda umntwana wakho akuthande ukufunda!

Abanye abantwana bayakwazi ukuhlala bazole balimamele lonke ibali elide langaphambi kokuba balale, ngelixa abanye bona beqalisa msinya ukugqushalaza baze baphelelwe ngumdlu. Abanye abantwana bayazithanda iincwadi, ibe abanye kuye kufuneke bakhuthazwe ukuze bafunde. Iqhelekile loo nto ibe kungenzeka itshintshe njengoko bekhula.



Help your child connect to reading!

Some children can happily sit still during a long bedtime story, while others start to fidget and lose interest quickly. Some children love books, and others need a bit of encouragement. This is normal and can change as they grow older.



Abantwana abangathandiyo ukufunda ngamanye amaxesha baye bathathwe "njengabangakwaziyo" ukufunda. Ayinjalo loo nto. Kungenzeka bona abanamdlu wokufunda ngenxa yokuba abazange bazithande iincwadi ezikhoyo, abanazo iincwadi ngolwimi abaluthandayo okanye bakhulele kwindawo ekungafundwayo kuyo.

Abantwana badinga iincwadi namabali ngolwimi abakwaziyo ukulufunda nabaluvayo. Ezo ncwadi zifanele zithethe ngezinto abanomdlu kuzo okanye ezichaphazela ubomi babo kwaye, okona kubalulekileyo, zonwabise! UNal'ibali unamakhulu eencwadi zamabali abantwana baseMzantsi Afrika ezifumaneka simahla, ezinemifanekiso emihle ezifumaneka kwiwebhusayithi ethi www.nalibali.org/stories.



Bazali, ukufundela abantwana benu qho kufanele kube lixesha elimnandi enilichitha kunye. Abantwana benu baza kudibanisa ukufunda nobumnandi ibe maninzi amathuba okuba bafunde naxa bebodwa kamva. Kuthatha ixesha ukwenza ukufunda qho kube sisiqhelo, kodwa eyona nto ibalulekileyo kukuqalisa!

Children who don't like to read are sometimes thought of as "less able" readers. This is not true. They may not be interested in reading

because they have never connected with the books around them, don't have books in their preferred language or haven't grown up in a reading culture.

Children need books and stories in a language that they can read and understand. The books should be on topics that

they are interested in or that are relevant to their lives and, importantly, that are enjoyable! Nal'ibali has hundreds of free, beautifully illustrated South African children's stories available at www.nalibali.org/stories.



Parents, reading to your children regularly should be an enjoyable time together. Your children will then connect reading with enjoyment and be more likely to read on their own later on. It takes time to develop the habit of reading regularly, but the most important thing is to start!

1. Jonga ikakhulu izinto abazonwabelayo abantwana bakho

Abantu baba nomdlu kakhulu kwaye bayawathanda amabali – enoba yimiboniso-bhanyabhanya, amabali entsapho okanye kukubalisela umntu ukuba luhambe njani usuku lwakho. Fumana amabali abawathandayo abantwana bakho, enoba ziincwadi zeekhomiki, ezoopopayi okanye ziincwadi ezinika ulwazi.



1. Focus on what your children enjoy

Humans are naturally fascinated and connected to stories – whether it's movies, family stories, or telling someone about your day. Find stories that your children like, whether it's comic books or cartoons, or even information books.

2. Base kwiindawo ezineencwadi ezininzi

Tyelelani ithala leencwadi uze uvumele abantwana bakho bakhethe iincwadi abafuna ukuzifunda. Ukuluhlonipha ukhetho lweencwadi abantwana bakho abafuna ukuzifunda kubanceda benze inkqubela ekufundeni.



2. Greater exposure

Visit the library and let your children choose books that they want to read. Respecting what your children want to read helps them to grow as readers.

3. Kwenze kube yinto yakhe

Kumaxesha amaninzi, abantwana baye bajonge ukufunda njengomsebenzi wesikolo. Kwenze kube mnandi ukufunda ngokubashiyela imiyalezwana emifutshane okanye imibongo kwisidlo sasemini abasiphathayo, ngokomzekelo, okanye ezibhedini zabo. Xa uqala ukwenza ukufunda nokubabalisela amabali kube yinto abayenza qho, abantwana baza kuqalisa ukukuthanda ukufunda.



3. Make it personal

Most of the time, children associate reading with schoolwork. Make reading fun by leaving little notes or poems in your child's lunch box, for example, or on their bed. Once you start making reading and stories a regular personal activity, children will start developing a positive relationship with reading.

4. Ukulinganisa amabali

Qalisa ukwenza abantwana abanonyaka ukuya kwiminyaka emihlanu ubudala bawathande amabali ngokuthi ubafunde. Phuhlisa amandla abo okuthekelela nokuqonda izinto ngokulinganisa iinxalenye ezithile zebali kunye nabo nize nincokole ngabalinganiswa.



4. Storyplay

Start a love of stories in one- to five-year-olds by reading to them. Stimulate your child's imagination and cognitive development by acting out parts of the story together and talking about the characters.



Drive your
imagination

limbalasane zamabali

USithembiso Nhlapo – INDUMASI kaNal'ibali!

USithembiso Nhlapo ngoyena mququzeleli wephondo unexesha elide esebenza kwaNal'ibali. Waziwa njengomntu omela nothethela uNal'ibali eRhawutini naseFreyistata, lapho aququzelela yonke imisebenzi neenkqubo esizenza namahlakani ethu.

1. Yintoni osele uyiphumezile ngomsebenzi wakho ukuza kuthi ga ngoku?

Ndakhe ubuhlobo namahlakani aluncedo emaphondweni aye anceda lo mbutho ukuba waziwe ngomsebenzi omhle kwicala lokuvelisa iincwadi.

2. Luthini uluvo lwakho ngendima yamabali neencwadi kubomi bethu nakuluntu jikelele?

Into esiyicingayo ngobomi nendlela esibuphila ngayo iphenjelelwa koko sikufundayo nangamabali esiwamamelayo. Imbali yoluntu iye ibhalwe okanye ibaliswe ngomlomo ukuze sizazi ukuba singoobani kwaye sisuka phi. Ikamva lethu libunjwa zizinto esizifundileyo nesiye sazibaliselwa.

3. Ngaba ibalulekile into yokuba sibe neencwadi ngazo zonke iilwimi zaseMzantsi Afrika?

Ukuze siphuhlise size sikwenze isiqhelo ukufunda kuluntu, kufuneka babe baninzi abantwana abafunda nabazali babo, ibe ayikho indlela ebhetele yokufunda amabali kunokuwafunda ngolwimi lwakho lweenkobe. Xa abantwana befundelwa ngolwimi lwabo lweenkobe, batsho bakwazi ukuliqonda nokubandakanyeka ebalini.

4. Ucinga ukuba kutheni ephantsi nje amanani abantu abakwazi ukufunda nokubhala eMzantsi Afrika?

Asiyonto isisiqhelo kuluntu lwethu ukufunda. Asizenzi ngendlela echanileyo izinto ezibalulekileyo; kufuneka sifunde ekhaya, kumaziko e-ECD, ezikolweni, kumathala eencwadi nakwiindawo esihlala kuzo. Ukufunda kufanele kube yinxalenye yobomi bethu bemihla ngemihla.

5. Ngaba ukho umntu owayekubalisela amabali xa wawusengumntwana?

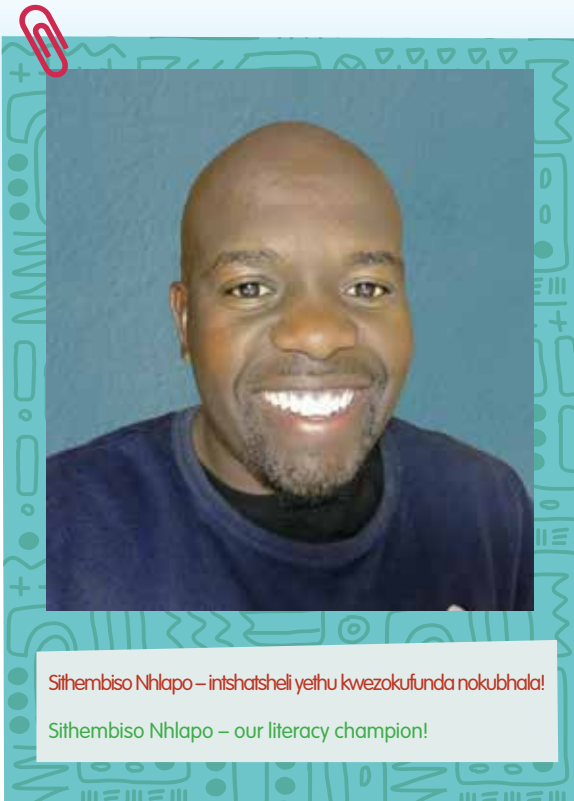
Umakhulu wam wayedla ngokundibalisela kodwa ke wayengayenzi qho loo nto.

6. Ngaba ukho umntu owayekufundela incwadi xa wawusengumntwana?

Ngelishwa, andizange ndifundelwe ncwadi. Ndim nje owayezifundela iincwadi ngenxa yokuthanda ukwazi izinto ibe ndafunda ukuzithanda iincwadi.

7. Kutheni befanele bafunde bonke abantwana?

Ukufunda kungabathatha kuye kubabeka kwindawo abangazange baya kuyo. Kungabanceda benze izigqibo ezibhetele, kubenze babe nobuntu obubhetele kwaye batsho bazithembe ngakumbi ukuze baye naphi na ebomini.



Sithembiso Nhlapo – intshatsheli yethu kwezokufunda nokubhala!

Sithembiso Nhlapo – our literacy champion!

Story stars

Sithembiso Nhlapo – a Nal'ibali SUPERSTAR!

Sithembiso Nhlapo is Nal'ibali's longest-serving provincial coordinator. He is the face and voice of Nal'ibali in Gauteng and the Free State, where he coordinates all partnership activities and programmes.

1. What have you achieved through your work so far?

I have built good partnerships in the provinces that have helped the organisation to grow its reputation in the literacy development sector.

2. What is your take on the role of stories and books in our lives and in society?

How we think and approach life is influenced by what we read and the stories we hear. The history of our society is written or narrated orally so that we know who we are and where we are from. Our future is shaped by ideas that we have read or have been told about.

3. Is it important that we have books in all South African languages?

In order for us to advance and build a culture of reading in our society, we need more children and their parents reading, and there's no better way of reading stories than in one's mother tongue. When children are read to in their mother tongue, they are able to understand and engage with the story.

4. Why do you think South Africa's literacy rates are so low?

We don't have an embedded culture of reading in our society. We are not doing the fundamentals correctly; we need to have reading activities at home, ECD centres, schools, libraries and in our communities. Reading should be part of our everyday life.

5. Did someone tell you stories when you were a child?

My grandmother used to do it but it was not consistent.

6. Did someone read to you when you were a child?

Unfortunately, I was not read to. It was through my inquisitiveness that I delved into reading and learnt to enjoy books.

7. Why should every child read?

Reading can take them to where they have never been. It can help them to make better decisions, build their characters and allow them to have more confidence so that they can go anywhere.

Indlela yokusebenzisa amabali ethu ngeendlela ezahlukeneyo

- 1. Balisela umntwana wakho ibali.** Lifunde ibali uze uziqhelanise nokulibalisa. Emva koko sebenzisa ilizwi, ubuso nomzimba wakho ukuze ubenze baphile abalinganiswa belo bali.
- 2. Mfundele ibali umntwana wakho.** Ncokolani ngemifanekiso. Buza, "Ucinga ukuba kuza kwenzeka ntoni emva kwale?" okanye "Ucinga ukuba kutheni lo mlinganiswa eye wathetha okanye wenza le nto?"
- 3. Funda ibali kunye nomntwana wakho.** Tshintshisanani ngokufunda ibali. Ungamlungisi xa ephazamise, uze umncede kuphela xa ekucelile.
- 4. Mamela umntwana wakho xa efunda.** Mamela ungamphazamisi. Mxelele ukuba uyakuthanda ukummamela xa ekufundela ngokuvakalayo.
- 5. Yenzani izinto ezikwindawo ethi Yenza ibali linike umdla!** Ukwenza ezo zinto nabantwana bakho kuza kuba mnandi kuwe nakubo.

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.



Drive your imagination

Nibe NoSuku looMama Olumnandi 14 Meyi

Happy Mother's Day 14 May



Kulo nyaka, uSuku looMama luza kubhiyozelwa ngeCawa, ngowe-14 kuMeyi. Babhiyozele kunye nathi oomama bethu, kunye nabo bonke abasetyhini esibathatha njengoomama bethu, ngolu suku. Landela le miyalelo ukuze wenzele umama wakho okanye umntu omthatha njengomama wakho ikhadi!



This year, Mother's Day will be celebrated on Sunday, 14 May. Join us in celebrating our mothers, as well as the women who are like mothers to us, on this day. Follow the instructions to make a card for your mother or the mother figure in your life!

Yenza ikhadi loSuku looMama

1. Sika eli khadi kumgca wamachokoza abomvu uze ulikhuphe.
2. Lisonge kumgca wamachokoza amnyama.
3. Zidibanise ezi nxalenye zimbini ngegulu.
4. Kwicala elinomfanekiso, bhala umyalezo oya kumntu oza kumnika eli khadi. Wufakele imibala umfanekiso.
5. Kwelinye icala, zoba umfanekiso wakho nalo mntu nikunye. Okanye, bhala umbongo okanye isiqendu esichaza ukuba kuthe ni ucinga ukuba oomama babalulekile.



Make a Mother's Day card

1. Cut out the card along the red dotted line.
2. Fold the card along the black dotted line.
3. Glue the two parts together.
4. On the side with the picture, write a message to the person you will give the card to. Colour in the picture.
5. On the other side, draw a picture of you and this person together. Or, write a poem or a paragraph on why you think mothers are important.



Yandisa ithala lakho leencwadi.

Zenzele iincwadi **EZIMBINI** onokuzisika-ze-uzigcine

Ibali lomkhombe wegolide

1. Krazula, ukhuphe iphepha le-9 lolu hlelo.
2. Lisonge phakathi ulandela umgcana ongamachaphaza amnyama.
3. Lisonge phakathi kwakhona ulandela umgcana ongamachaphaza aluhlaza ukwenza incwadi.
4. Sika ke ngoku ulandela imigcane yamachaphaza abomvu ukuhlula amaphepha.

Umthi weenkumbulo

1. Xa usenza le ncwadi sebenzisa iphepha lesi-5, elesi-6, elesi-7, elesi-8, ele-11, nele-12.
2. Gcina iphepha lesi-7 nelesi-8 ngaphakathi kwamanye amaphepha.
3. Wasonge la maphepha phakathi kumgcana ongamachaphaza amnyama.
4. Wasonge phakathi kwakhona ulandela umgcana ongamachaphaza aluhlaza ukwenza incwadi.
5. Sika ke ngoku ulandela imigcane yamachaphaza abomvu ukuze wahlule amaphepha.



Grow your own library.

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

The story of the golden rhino

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.

The memory tree

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.



Drive your
imagination

Thembi is angry and throws her doll. “Why did Grandpa Nathi have to die!” Mommy pulls Thembi close on her lap. “It’s okay to be angry,” says Mommy. “I miss Grandpa Nathi too.”

UThembi uyacaphuka aze alahle unodoli wakhe. “Kutheni uTamkhulu uNathi eswelekile!”

UMama uyamtsala uThembi aze amsingathe. “Akukho nto iphosakeleyo ngokuba nomsindo,” utsho uMama. “Nam ndiyamkhumbula uTamkhulu uNathi.”

Lots more free books at bookdash.org



Get story active!

- ★ What do you enjoy doing with your grandpa or grandma? Draw a picture of you and your special grandparent doing your favourite things together.
- ★ Write a short note or a letter to your special grandparent to tell them how much you love them.
- ★ Thembi and Thulani were very sad when Grandpa Nathi died. Have you lost someone special? How did you feel, and what made you feel better?

Yenza ibali linike umdla!

- ★ Yintoni othanda ukuyenza notatomkhulu okanye nomakhulu wakho? Zoba umfanekiso wakho notatomkhulu okanye nomakhulu wakho okhethekileyo nisenza ezona zinto nizithandayo kunye.
- ★ Bhala umyalezo omfutshane okanye ileta eya kutatomkhulu okanye kumakhulu wakho okhethekileyo ukuze umxelele indlela omthanda ngayo.
- ★ UThembi noThulani babebuhlungu kakhulu kukusweleka kukaTatomkhulu uNathi. Ngaba nawe wakha walahlekelwa ngumntu okhethekileyo? Wawuziva njani, ibe yintoni eyakwenza waziva bhetele?

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



UNal'ibali liphulo likazwelonke lokufundela ukuzonwabisa elinjongo yalo ikukuvuselela nokwendiselisa inkcubeko nesithethe sokufunda kuMzantsi Afrika uphela. Ukuze ufumane iinkcukacha ezithe vetshe, ndwendwela ku-www.nalibali.org



Drive your imagination



The memory tree

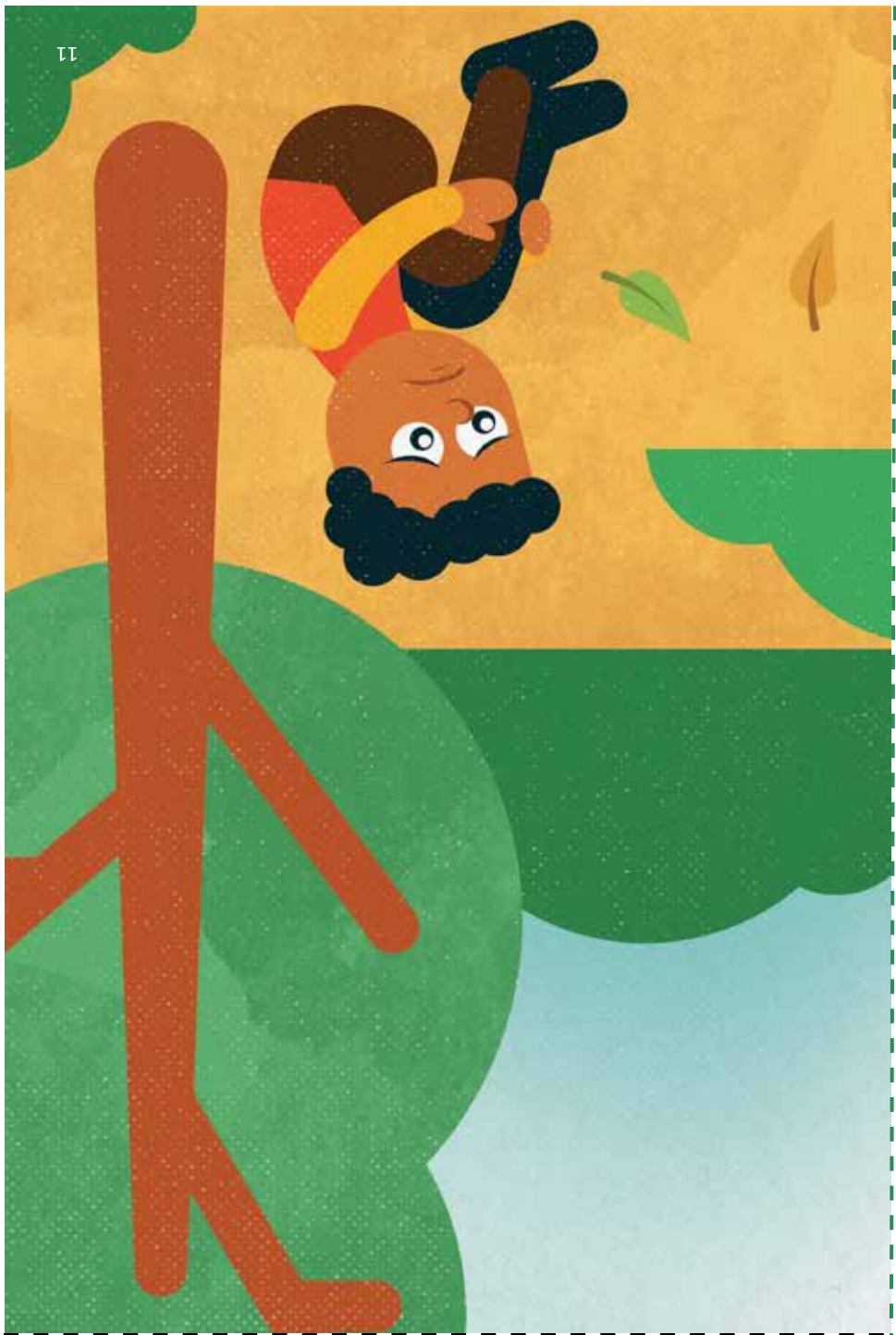


Umthi weenkumbulo

Savnola Goldridge • Agrippa Mncedisi Hlophe • Jason Given

Ideas to talk about: What can you see on the memory tree? Who do you think is in the photos? Why do you think the tree is called a memory tree?

Izinto eninokuthetha ngazo: Ubona ntoni kumthi weenkumbulo? Ucinga ukuba ngoobani abakwezi foto? Ucinga ukuba kutheni lo mthi ubizwa ngokuba ngumthi weenkumbulo?



Today Mommy, Daddy, Thulani and
Thembi are wearing their best clothes to go to
church for Grandpa Nathi's funeral.
Everyone is coming to remember Grandpa.
Mommy holds Thembi's hand as they sing.
Grandpa Nathi's favourite songs.
Everybody sings and dances too.

Namhlanje uMama, uTata, uThulani
noThembi banxibe ezona mpahla zabo zintle
ibe baya ccaweni emngcwabeni kaTamkhulu
uNathi.
Wonke umntu uze kukhumbula
uTamkhulu.
UMama ubamba isandla sikaThembi
njengoko becula iingoma ebezithandwa
kakhulu nguTamkhulu uNathi.
Wonke umntu uyacula aze ajayive.

Thembi and Thulani like to visit the park
with Grandpa Nathi.
They love their Grandpa Nathi.

UThembi noThulani bayakuthanda
ukutyelela epakini noTamkhulu uNathi.
Bayamthanda uTamkhulu wabo uNathi.

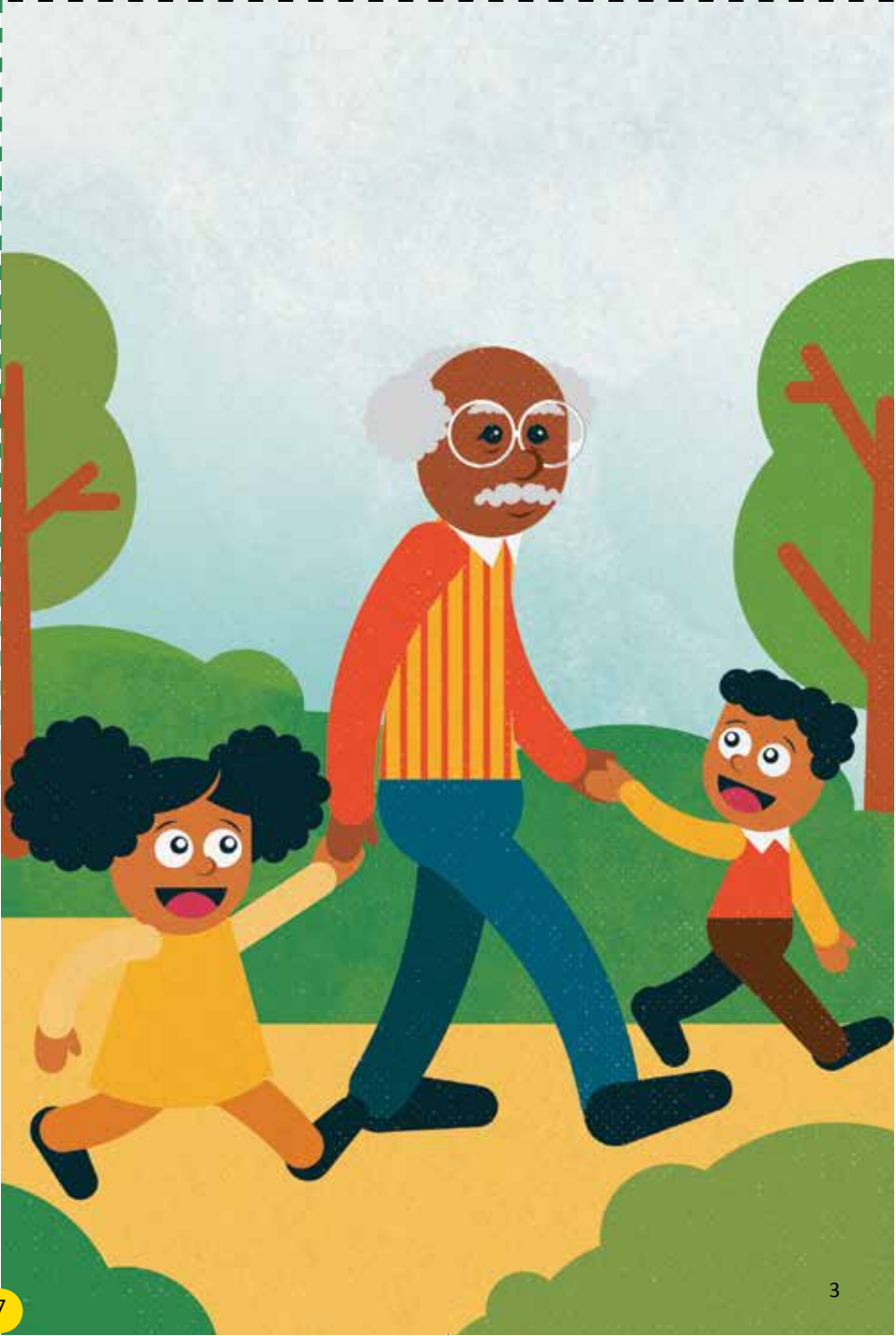




Thulani is sitting outside under Grandpa Nathi's favourite tree. He doesn't feel like playing with Thambi. He wishes Grandpa Nathi could read him a story. UThulani uhleli ngaphandle phantsi kwona mthi ubuthandwa kakhulu nguTamkhulu uNathi. Akakurhaleli ukudlala noThambi. Kuye ingaske uTamkhulu uNathi amfundele ibali.

Daddy smiles. “Now, anytime we want to remember Grandpa Nathi, we can come to our memory tree.”
“We will never forget Grandpa Nathi. He will always be in our hearts.”

UTata uyancuma. “Ngoku, nanini na sifuna ukukhumbula uTamkhulu uNathi, singeza apha kumthi wethu weenkumbulo.”
“Soze simlibale uTamkhulu uNathi. Uza kusoloko esezintliziyweni zethu.”



Mommy and Daddy are very sad. “What’s wrong?” asks Thembi. Her tummy feels sore. Mommy’s voice is very quiet. “Grandpa Nathi was old and sick. The doctors couldn’t make him better.” Her eyes fill with tears. “We won’t be seeing Grandpa Nathi again.”

UMama noTata balusizi kakhulu. “Kwenzeke ntoni?” kubuza uThembi. Uva isisu sakhe sibuhlungu. Ilizwi likaMama lithethela phantsi. Oogqirha abakwazanga kumenza abe bhetele.” “UTamkhulu uNathi ebemdala kwaye egula. Amehlo akhe athi gwantyi zinyembezi. “Soze siphinde simbone uTamkhulu uNathi.”



Together they all stick pictures of Grandpa Nathi onto the tree. They remember the fun times they had.

Thembi claps excitedly.
“This is my new favourite tree!”

Bonke bancamathelisa kunye imifanekiso kaTamkhulu uNathi emthini. Bakhumbula amaxesha amnandi abawachithe naye. UThembi uqhwaba izandla evuya. “Ngoku lo ngowona mthi ndiwuthandayo!”



The kingdom kept growing for hundreds of years. They built their city near the Limpopo River. Traders rode on boats down the river, all the way through South Africa and across Mozambique, until they reached the Indian Ocean.

The Indian Ocean was wonderful for sailing. Swahili merchants from Kenya and Tanzania sailed up and down the coast of Africa, collecting things to trade with other countries in Asia. Sailors from the Middle East, India, and China also sailed across the ocean.

The kings and queens from Mapungubwe would trade their gold and ivory for ceramics, glass jewelry and beautiful cloth from Asia.

They were very creative with their gold. The people who make things from gold are called goldsmiths.

Ubukumkani babuya busanda ngokwanda iminyaka engamakhulu-khulu. Isixeko sabo basakha kutuphi nomlambo ilimpopo. Abarthwebi babehamba ngamaphenyane ukwehla ngomlambo, betyhutha ulizantsi Afrika, ukucanda iMozambikhini, de bayokufika kwalandlelazi lweIndiya.

Ulwandlekazi lweIndiya lwalukulungele ukuhamba ngeengqanawe. Abarthwebi bamaSwahili aseKenya naseTanzaniya babesihla ngomxweme lwaseAfrika, begokelela izinto abaza kurhweba ngazo kwamanye amazwe aseAsia. Omantloshhe abasuka eMbiniMpuma, eIndiya naseTshayina nabo babehamba ngokwandle. Likumkani neekumkanikazi zaseMapungubwe zazitshintshisa igolide yazo namaphondo endlovu ngezinto zomdongwe, izihombiso zeglasi kunye namalaphu amahle aseAsia.

Babengamagcisa kakhulu ekusebenzeni ngegolide. Abantu abenza izinto ngegolide babizwa ngokuba ngabakhandi begolide.

The story of the golden rhino



Ibali lomkhombe wegolide

Griffin Shea • Elizabeth Sparg

Ideas to talk about: Were the kings and queens of Mapungubwe richer than other people living there? Is that fair? Why/why not? What is your understanding of the role of kings and queens in communities?

Izinto eninokuthetha ngazo: Ingaba iikumkani neekumkanikazi zaseMapungubwe zazityebile kunabanye abantu abahlala apho? Ingaba kulungile oko? Kutheni usithi kulungile/akulunganga? Yintoni oyiqondayo ngendima yeekumkani neekumkanikazi kwindawo enihlala kuzo?

This story is an adapted version of **The story of the golden rhino**, 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>.

Eli bali yinguqulelo elungiselelweyo ka-**Ibali lomkhombe wegolide** epapashwe nguCadbury ebambisene noNal'ibali njengenxalenye yephulo lika-Cadbury Dairy Milk #InOurOwnWords. Ibali ngalinye lifumaneka ngeelwimi ezili-11 ezigunyazisiweyo zoMzantsi Afrika. Ukufumanisa ngakumbi ngezihloko zephulo lika-Cadbury Dairy Milk yiya ku-<https://cadbury.one/library.html>.

Get story active!

- ★ Draw a picture of a king and queen in the royal court at the top of the hill.
- ★ Which five facts from the story do you find the most interesting?
- ★ What questions do you have after reading the story? Write these down.
- ★ Use clay to make a rhinoceros small enough to fit into your hand.
- ★ Imagine finding a secret staircase. Where do you think it might lead? Climb to the top and when you get there, describe what you see.

Yenza ibali linike umdla!

- ★ Zoba umfanekiso wekumkani neekumkanikazi kwindawo yasebukhosini esencotsheni yenduli.
- ★ Yeyiphi imiba emihlanu evela ebalini oyifumanisa inika umdla kakhulu?
- ★ Yeyiphi imibuzo onayo emva kokufunda ibali? Zibhale phantsi ezi.
- ★ Sebenzisa udongwe ukwenza umkhombe omncinci ngokwaneleyo ukuba ulingane esandleni sakho.
- ★ Cinga nje ngokufumana izitepusi ezifihlakeleyo. Ucinga ukuba zinokukhokelela phi? Nyuka uyokufika phezulu kwaye ukufika kwakho apho, chaza into oyibonayo.

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



UNal'ibali liphulo likazwelonke lokufundela ukuzonwabisa elinjongo yalo ikukuvuselela nokwendeliselisa inkcubeko nesithethe sokufunda kuMzantsi Afrika uphela. Ukuze ufumane iinkcukacha ezithe vetshe, ndwendwela ku-www.nalibali.org





The goldsmiths had to build very hot fires to melt the gold. The fire needed to heat the gold to more than 1 000 degrees Celsius to melt it.

Then the goldsmiths might pour out the melted gold and beat it with a hammer to make a very thin foil. Or they might make gold drops into beads, or stretch out pieces into coils for jewellery.

After the goldsmiths made the gold foil, the woodworkers helped them. The woodworkers carved wood into shapes, and then the goldsmiths shaped the gold foil around it.

This way they could shape the gold into animals, or bows, or sceptres.

That's how the goldsmiths made the famous golden rhino.

The kings and queens didn't leave any writing behind. They left behind their gold. Like the pharaohs in Egypt, they were buried with their gold treasures.

Abakhandi begolide kwakufanele ukuba babase imililo etshisa kakhulu ukuze banyibilikise igolide.

Umlilo odingekayo ukuze kufudunyezwe igolide kufuneka ube ngaphezu kwamaqondo obushushu ali-1 000 leeselisiyasi ukuze inyibilike.

Emva koko abakhandi begolide babenokugalela igolide enyibilikisiweyo baze bayikhande ngehamile benze isinyiti esibhityileyo nesiyasuyasu. Okanye babesenokwenza amathontsi egolide angamaso, okanye bayolule ibe yimicu eyinkatha ekuza kwenziwa ngayo izihombiso.

Emva kokuba abakhandi begolide benze isinyithi segolide esibhityileyo nesiyasuyasu, abachweli babanceda. Abachweli bakrola amaplanga bawenza iimilo, baze abakhandi begolide bona bajikelezisa isinyithi esibhityileyo kwezi milo.

Ngale ndlela babenokubumba iimilo zegolide zibe zizilwanyana, okanye izitya, okanye iintonga zobukhosi.

Yiloo ndlela ke abakhandi begolide benza ngayo umkhombe wegolide wodumo.

Iikumkani neekumkanikazi azange zishiye mibhalo ngasemva. Igolide yabo bayishiya ngasemva. Njengoofaro baseYiphutha, bangcwatywa nobutyebi babo begolide.



Did you know that 1 000 years ago, the most powerful kings and queens in South Africa lived on top of a hill?

Today we call the hill Mapungubwe. That means “hill of the jackal”. It is a very big hill, large enough for the kings and queens to have lived with all of their royal families, their guards, and their servants. All of these people together were called the royal court.

On the ground, at the bottom of the hill, lived the rest of the city. Thousands of people lived there. Some farmed the land to grow food. Some made clothing. Some carved wood. And some melted gold to create beautiful jewellery.

The kings and queens were very rich. They mined gold and gathered ivory from elephant tusks. They were also very clever. They created a secret staircase to reach the royal court. The stairs were hidden so that people on the ground couldn't see who was going up and down.

Ubusazi na ukuba kwiminyaka eli-1 000 eyadlulayo, ezona kumkani neekumkanikazi ezinamandla eMzantsi Afrika zazilala enkcochoyini yenduli?

Loo nduli namhlanje siyibiza ngokuba yiMapungubwe. Oku kuthetha ukuthi “induli yoodyakalashé”. Yinduli enkulu, eyayilingene ukuhlala zonke iikumkani neekumkanikazi neentsapho zazo zasebukhosini, amahlakani kunye nezicaka zazo. Xa bedonke aba bantu babebizwa ngokuba likhaya lasebukhosini. Ezantsi, emazantsi enduli, kwakuhlala bonke abanye abantu besixeko. Amawakawaka abantu ayehlala apho. Abanye babelima ukuze kufumaneka ukutya. Abanye babethunga iimpahla. Abanye babekrola imithi. Abanye babenyibilikisa igolide ukuze benze izihombiso ezihle zamatye anqabileyo.

Iikumkani neekumkanikazi zazizizityebi kakhulu. Zazisemba igolide, ziphinde zikhuphe amaphondo eendlovu. Babekrelekrele kakhulu. Benza izitepsi ezifihlakeleyo zayokungena ebhotwe. Izitepsi zazifihliwe ukwenzela ukuba abantu abasezantsi bangaboni ukuba ngubani onyakayo nowehlayo esuka ebhotwe.

Thembi can't sleep. She calls out to Mommy.
"Mommy, I miss Grandpa. My heart is so sore!"
UThembi akakwazi kulala. Ukhwaza uMama.
"Mama, ndiyamkhumbula uTamkhulu. Intliziyo
yam ibuhlungu!"



But Grandpa Nathi is very sick in the hospital. His eyes are closed.
The machine next to Grandpa Nathi goes beep, beep, beep.
"Mommy, why won't Grandpa Nathi sing with me?" asks Thembi.
Mommy says, "Grandpa Nathi can still hear you. His heart is singing with you."

Kodwa uTamkhulu uNathi ugula kakhulu kwaye ulele esibhedlele. Ucimele.
Umatshini osecaleni kukaTamkhulu uNathi uman' ukuthi tu, tu, tu.
"Mama, kutheni uTamkhulu uNathi engakwazi kucula nam?" kubuza uThembi.
UMama uthi, "UTamkhulu uNathi uyakuva. Ucula nawe entliziyweni yakhe."



Thembi and Thulani are eating breakfast when Daddy walks in with a big, big, big cardboard tree.

“This is a memory tree,” says Daddy. He sticks the cardboard tree on the wall. Mommy has a box of photos. “Take your favourite pictures of Grandpa Nathi and stick them on the tree.”

UThembi noThulani bathi besatya isidlo sakusasa kungene uTata ephethe umthi omkhulu, kakhulu, kakhulu wekhadibhodi. “Lo ngumthi weenkumbulo,” kusho uTata. Ucamathelisa lo mthi wekhadibhodi edongeni.

UMama uphethe ibhokisi encefoto. “Thathani cyona mifanekiso niyithandayo kaTamkhulu uNathi niyincamathelise emthini.”

At home, Thembi and Thulani are waiting at the window.

Mommy and Daddy are taking so long at the hospital.

Then Thembi sees Mommy and Daddy walk up the driveway.

“They are back!”

Ekhaya, uThembi noThulani bemi efestileni balindle.

UMama noTata balibazisekile esibhedlele.

Emva koko uThembi ubona uMama noTata behamba besiza kwindawo engena ngayo imoto.

“Nabaya bebuya!”



IAfrika emangalisayo!



Amazing Africa!



IAfrika idume ngeendawo zayo ezintle nangezilwanyana zasendle ezininzi. Ilikhaya lezona ndawo zabantu zindala ehlabathini kwaye ityebile kwinkcubeko nangabantu abangafaniyo. Makhe siqwalasele enye inkcazelo ngeli lizwekazi elikwindawo yesibini ehlabathini ngobukhulu!

Owama-25 kuMeyi Lusuku LweAfrika!
25 May is Africa Day!

Africa is well known for its beautiful landscapes and abundant wildlife. It is the home of the world's oldest civilisations and is rich in vibrant cultures and diverse peoples. Let's explore some facts about the second-largest continent in the world!

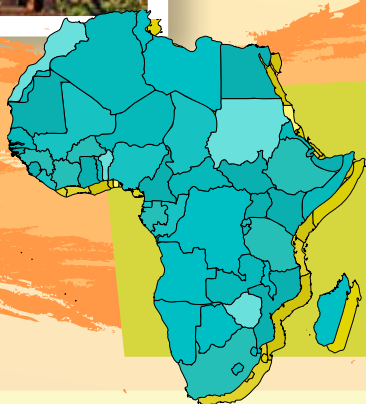


ISun City ekwiNtaba ZasePilanesberg yeyona ndawo yeeholide inkulu ehlabathini kwezilandela inkcubeko ethile.

Sun City in the Pilanesberg Mountains is the world's biggest themed resort.

Ilwimi zehlabathi ezingaphezu kwama-25% zithethwa eAfrika kuphela. INigeria, eneelwimi ezithethwayo ezingama-502, inezona lwimi zininzi eAfrika!

Over 25% of the world's languages are spoken only in Africa. Nigeria, with 502 spoken languages, has the most living languages in Africa!



Kukho amazwe angama-54 eAfrika.

There are 54 countries in Africa.



Esona silwanyana sikhulu, esona side nesona sinamendu sivela eAfrika! Indlovu yaseAfrika sesona silwanyana sikhulu ehlabathini esiphila emhlabeni. Ubunzima bayo bungafikelela kwiitoni ezintandathu ize ikhule iye kutsho kwiimitha ezisixhenxe ukusuka entloko ukuya emsileni.

Esona silwanyana side ehlabathini yindlulamthi. Iinkunzi zendlulamthi ziyakwazi ukukhula ziye kutsho kwiimitha ezi-6, ngoxa iimazi zona zingafika kwiimitha ezi-4,6.

Esona silwanyana sinamendu ehlabathini kweziphila emhlabeni yingwenkala. Amendu ayo angafikelela kwiikhilomitha ezingama-96,5 ngeyure.

The world's largest, tallest and fastest animals come from Africa! The African elephant is the world's largest land animal. It can weigh over six tonnes and grow up to seven metres long.

The world's tallest animal is the giraffe. Male giraffes can grow as long as 6 metres, while females can reach about 4,6 metres.

The fastest land animal in the world is the cheetah. It reaches speeds of up to 96,5 kilometres per hour.

IBlyde River Canyon eseMpumalanga ngowona mwonyo unohlaza mkhulu ehlabathini.

The Blyde River Canyon in Mpumalanga is the world's largest green canyon.

Abantu bokuqala bavela eAfrika. IAfrika ngamanye amaxesha iye ibizwe ngokuba yiMvelaphi Yabantu kuba iifosili ezininzi zibonisa ukuba abantu bakudala babevela apha.



The earliest humans originated from Africa. Africa is sometimes called The Cradle of Humankind because of the many fossils that suggest that early human life originated here.



Eyona mfuduko inkulu ehlabathini yezilwanyana zasendle yenzeka eAfrika!

Qho ngonyaka angaphezu kwama-750 000 amaqwarhashe zize zibe ngaphezu kwe-1,2 yezigidi iinqu ezifudukayo zinqumla iSerengeti eTanzania.

The largest migration of wildlife takes place in Africa! Every year more than 750 000 zebras and 1,2 million wildebeest trek across the Serengeti in Tanzania.

IAfrika ivelisa ama-70% eemboty zekoko ezifumaneka ehlabathini. Iimboty zekoko zisetyenziswa ukwenza itshokoletshi.

Africa produces 70% of the world's cocoa beans. Cocoa beans are used to make chocolate.



Contact us in any of these ways: • **Qhagamshelana nathi** nangayiphi na kwezi nalela zilandelayo:

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UNyathana nezinto ezivungamayo

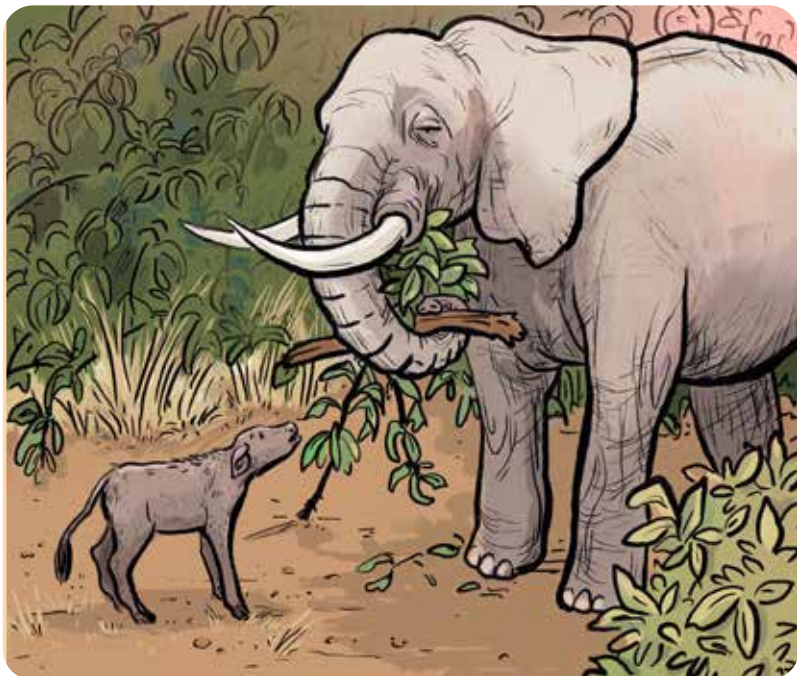


Libhalwe nguMarilize de Wet ■ Imizobo izotywe nguHeidel Dedekind

UNyathana wavuka engatyhilekanga ngalo ntsasa. Wayengalalanga buhlayo ngobusuku bangezolo. Ubusuku bonke, wayesiva izandi ezothusayo kwithafa elinamatyholo. Ekuqaleni, ezi zandi zazisitsholo kude, kodwa zaya zisondele ngokusondela. Zazivakala ngathi kukukhala kwesisu sikaTamkhulu uNdlovu xa elambile! Ngale ntsasa kwakubonakala ngathi azikho ezinye iinyathi ezizivileyo. Ibe nangona uNyathana wayengoyena mncinci ngobudala kulo mhlambi weenyathi, wayengazukubuza amanye amathole eenyathi ngezi zandi! Kuthekani ukuba ayeza kucinga ukuba uligwala aze amncithe ngalo nto?

Intsasa yonke, uNyathana wayezibuza ukuba inoba ibiyintoni le ibisenza izandi ezivungamayo.

UTamkhulu uNdlovu wayezizolele ehla funa amagqabi omthi ekuthiwa yi-mopane xa uNyathana wagqitha kuye esiya ngasedamini lamanzi. "Tamkhulu uNdlovu, ibisisu sakho esi besingxola kakhulu izolo ebusuku ebendisiva ndikwelinye icala ledlelo elinamatyholo?" wabuza uNyathana.



"Hayi, Nyathana. Ibingendim. Isisu sam siqalise ukuvungama emva kokuphuma kwelanga kusanje," waphendula uTamkhulu uNdlovu. Emva koko wajika wemka esiya ngasemithini emide.

Edamini, uNyathana wafumana uMakazi uMvubu egcakamele ilanga.

"Makazi uMvubu, khangе uve sandi sivungamayo izolo ebusuku?" wabuza uNyathana

"Hayi, Nyathana. Iindlebe zam bezisemanzini. Khangе ndive nto tu," waphendula uMakazi uMvubu. Emva koko wazamla ekhamisa kakhulu ngendlela ezenza ngayo iimvubu evala amehlo akhe ukuze athi ngqwa kancinci ngalo mvakwemini.

Imvakwemini yonke uNyathana wayezibuza ukuba ibiyintoni le ebisenza isandi sokuvungama. Wabuza wonke umntu adibana

naye ukuba usivile na eso sandi, kodwa akukho nomnye owathi usivile.

"Mhlawumbi ubuziphuphela nje, Nyathana," waphendula watsho uMama uNyathi xa embuza. Ibe ke nyhani wayemele ukuba uyayazi into ayithethayo uMama kuba uNyathana wayelele ecaleni kwakhe.

Yathi yakuphel' emehlweni imitha yelanga, yalixesha lokuba uNyathana nazo zonke ezinye iinyathi babeke amacala kulo ngca ithambileyo ngobo busuku.

UNyathana wayesandula ukubiwa bubuthongo xa wavuswa ngumothuko. Ngaphandle kwamathandabuzo, wayeve isandi esivungamayo kwakhona! Ekuqaleni, esi sandi sasivakala sikude, kodwa saya sisondele ngokusondela. Ibe saya singxola ngokungxola! Uvalo lukaNyathana lwalungongoza ngathi ligubu. Wabhekabheka ekhangela ukuba ezinye iinyathi azisivanga na esi sandi, kodwa zazilele yoyi. Nkqu noMama uNyathi wayengashukumi.

UNyathana waziva esoyika. Kwavungama kwavungama kwavungama kufutshane naye. Kwathi kusenjalo, ... **CHAPHA!** Kwabakho into emanzi ewela empumleni kaNyathana! *Chapha, chapha, chapha!* Aya esanda amachaphaza amanzi avelayo.



UNyathana waphakamisa intloko. Amachaphaza amakhulu amanzi awa emaninzi evela esibhakabhakeni. UNyathana wayothula intsini ezihleka ... kakade ... imele ukuba yayimvula le. Wayeqala ukukhe abone kusina imvula! Ibe okuya kuvungama wayekuva yayiziindudumo qha! Ayikho into eyayimele ixhomise amehlo apho.

Exolile entliziyweni, uNyathana wazisonga ecaleni komzimba ofudumeleyo kaMama uNyathi. Wamamela isandi semvula isiwa kumagqabi nakwingca kangangexeshana, emva koko walala yoyi engayikhathalele into eyenzeka ehlabathini.

Yenza ibali linike umdla!

- ★ Ngaba usakhumbula usiva isandi esothusayo? Wenza ntoni? Kwathi kanti yintoni eyayisenza eso sandi?

- ★ Zoba umfanekiso kaNyathana noMakazi uMvubu. Zoba iqamza elinamazwi athethwa nguNyathana nathethwa nguMakazi uMvubu. Wathathe ebalini amazwi kwinto ethethwa ngumlinganiswa ngamnye uze uwabhale kwiqamza lamazwi awathethayo.
- ★ Cinga ngemvula. Bhala umbongo ochaza isandi esenziwa yimvula, iumba elibakho xa kusina kunye nendlela evakala ngayo xa isitsho kuwe eluswini.



Drive your
imagination



Little Buffalo and the rumble-grumble

By Marilize de Wet ■ Illustrations by Heidel Dedekind

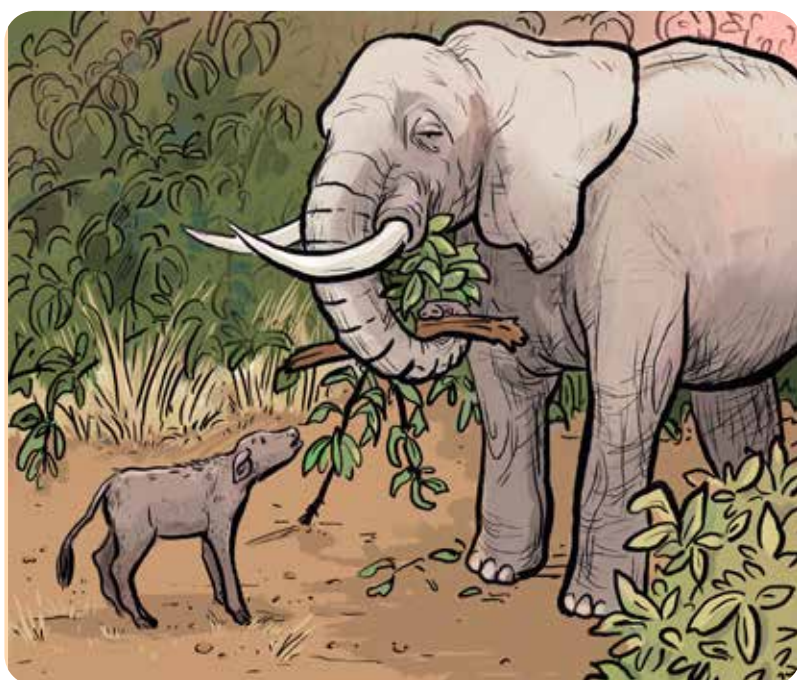


Little Buffalo woke up on the wrong side of the grassy patch that morning. He had not slept well last night. All night long he had heard the most frightful sounds in the bushveld.

At first the sounds were far away, but then they came closer and closer. It sounded just like the rumble-grumble of Grandpa Elephant's stomach when he is hungry! This morning it seemed as if none of the other buffaloes had heard it. And even though Little Buffalo was the youngest in the buffalo herd, he was not about to ask the other young buffaloes about the sound! What if they thought he was a coward and teased him?

All morning Little Buffalo wondered what the rumble-grumble sound could have been.

Grandpa Elephant was peacefully chewing some mopane leaves when Little Buffalo walked past him on his way to the waterhole. "Grandpa Elephant, was it your stomach that rumble-grumbled so loudly last night that I could hear



it all the way across the bushveld?" asked Little Buffalo.

"No, Little Buffalo. It wasn't me. My stomach only started rumble-grumbling after sunrise this morning," answered Grandpa Elephant. Then he turned around and walked towards the tall trees.

At the waterhole, Little Buffalo found Aunt Hippo basking in the sun.

"Aunt Hippo, did you perhaps hear the rumble-grumble sound last night?" asked Little Buffalo.

"No, Little Buffalo. My ears were under the water. I heard nothing," answered Aunt Hippo. Then she gave a big hippo yawn and closed her eyes for an afternoon nap.

All afternoon Little Buffalo wondered what the rumble-grumble sound could have been. He asked everyone he met if they had heard the sound, but no one else seemed to have heard it.

"Perhaps it was only a dream, Little Buffalo," answered Mama Buffalo when he asked her. And surely Mama would know because Little Buffalo had slept right next to her.

When the last sunbeams had disappeared, it was time for Little Buffalo and all the other buffaloes to settle down on the soft grass for the night.

Little Buffalo had just fallen asleep when he woke up with a jolt. Without a doubt, he heard the rumble-grumble again! At first the rumble-grumble sounded far away, but then it came closer and closer. And it got louder and louder! Little Buffalo's heart beat like a drum. He looked around to see if the other buffaloes heard the sound too, but they were all fast asleep. Even Mama Buffalo was not stirring.

Little Buffalo felt scared. It rumbled and grumbled and rumble-grumbled all around him. And then ... *SPLASH!* something wet landed on Little Buffalo's nose! *Splash, splash, splash!* More and more waterdrops appeared.



Little Buffalo looked up. Big drops of water fell in sheets from the sky. Little Buffalo laughed out loud at himself ... of course ... this had to be rain. His very first rain shower! And the rumble-grumble he had heard, was only thunder! There was nothing to be scared of.

With a peaceful heart Little Buffalo snuggled up close to Mama Buffalo's warm body. He listened to the sound of the rain falling on the leaves and grass for a little longer, and then he fell fast asleep without a care in the world.

Get story active!

- ★ Can you remember a time when you heard a scary sound? What did you do? Where did the sound come from?

- ★ Draw a picture of Little Buffalo and Aunt Hippo. Draw a speech bubble that comes from Little Buffalo and another that comes from Aunt Hippo. Copy the words from the story that each character says into their speech bubbles.
- ★ Think about rain. Write a poem that tells how rain sounds, smells and feels on your skin.

Okokuzonwabisa kwakwaNal'ibali

Nal'ibali fun



1.

Fumana izinto ezisibhozo eyahluke ngazo le mifanekiso mibini.

Find eight differences between these two pictures.



2.

Yenza iposta ethi Bhaqwa ufunda ngoMeyi!

- Wusike uze uwufakele umbala umfanekiso kaNeo emva koko uwuncamathelise kwisiqwenga sephepha.
- Bhala igama lencwadi uNeo ayifundayo uze uzobe umfanekiso kwikhava engaphambili.
- Gqibezela lo mfanekiso ukuze ubonise indawo ahleli nafunda ekuyo uNeo!
- Yenza iposta enomxholo othi **Bhaqwa ufunda yonke imihla!**

Make a Get caught reading in May! poster

- Cut out and colour in the picture of Neo and then paste it on a large sheet of paper.
- Write in the name of the book Neo is reading and draw a picture on the front cover.
- Complete the picture to show where Neo is sitting and reading!
- Make a poster with the heading **Get caught reading every day!**



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