Ke nako ya ho pheta dipale!

Batlo ba nnilo ba pheta dipale ka dilemo tse mokgolo e le ho sibali dikgopolo le ho utlhwisi ditlhlo tseo ba kopanang le tsosa bopheleng. Ha e le hantle, ke nito ya rineho hare batho ba phete dipale, e thwananelo fela le ho jo le ho rabali! Tse ding tsa dipale tseo re di phethang kajeno di nnilo tsa phetla ha tloha molokong o mong ho fetela ho o mong, ba tse ding le e tse nitoja tseo re lappelang tsosa.

It’s storytelling time!

People have told stories for centuries to explore ideas and make sense of their experiences. In fact, sharing stories is as natural to human beings as eating and sleeping! Some of the stories we tell today have been passed down from generation to generation, while others are new ones that we create ourselves.

Storytelling has great benefits!

- Storytelling is a good way to teach children the life lessons you want them to learn. Stories also allow children to explore and think about love, hate, kindness, power, good and evil.
- Storytelling stimulates children’s imagination and their use of language.
- Stories can transport and connect them to the lives of people they’ve never known, who come from long ago and far away.
- Telling stories about your childhood experiences helps your children connect with you.

How do I start telling stories?

- It’s always easiest to start with stories that you know. Think about which stories will interest your listeners and are appropriate for their ages. For example, you wouldn’t tell a scary story to three-year-olds, but teenagers might enjoy it!
- Build up a bank of stories to tell and then keep trying to find new ones by looking in books or on the Internet. Visit www.nalibali.org or WhatsApp “Stories” to the number 0600 44 22 54 for free Nal’ibali stories!
- Translate and adapt stories that might only be available in one language.

Have fun telling stories!

Practise telling a story to yourself until you know it well. Remember that your voice and your body are your main tools! Create pictures in the minds of your listeners by using:

- interesting and expressive words
- facial expressions, like scowling to show how angry a character is
- gestures, like stretching out your arms to show how wide something is
- expression in your voice that gives different characters different voices, like a soft voice for a shy character.

But, most of all, remember that if you enjoy telling a story, there is a good chance that your audience will enjoy listening to it!
Batswadi le bahlokomedi ba ratehang ba bana ba banyenyane, tse latelang ke dintho tseo le ka di etsang le bana ba lona tse ka bang monate haholo, tsa ba tsa tebisa le ho hadisa boiphihlelo ba bona ka dipale tseo le ba phetelang tsona. Mehopollo e meng e tshwanela bana ba dilemo tsolele, athe e meng e tshwanela bana ba baholwanyane. O ka nna wa kgetha ntho e le ngwwe kapa tse pedi tseo le ka di etsang paleng ka ngwwe eo o ephetang.

Dear parents and caregivers of young children, here are some activities you can do with children that can be lots of fun and will deepen and extend their experiences of the stories you tell them. Some of the ideas are suitable for all ages, while others are better suited to older children. You might like to choose one or two activities to do with each story you tell.

**Dinthatse o ka di etsang pele o pheta pale**

- **Bina pina kapa o phete raeme e tsamaisanang le pale kapa e mong wa baphetwa ba paleng.**

- **Bokella dintho kapa ditshwantsho tsa dintho le diphoofolo tseo pale e buang ka tsona. Buisanang ka ditshwantsho le dintho tsena pele o bala pale, ha o ntse o e bala le ka morao.**

- **Botsa bana ba hao hore na ba tseba dipale tse ding tse tshwanang le sa baphetwa paleng eo o fio e pheta. Ka mohlala: “Ke fio pheta pale ya moshanyana le ngwanana ba ileng ba lahleng ka morung. Na ho na le dipale tse ding tseo le di tsebang tsaa motho ya ileng o lahleng?” E re ba o phetele hore na ho eetaheitseng dipaleng tsena.**

- **Botsa bana ba hoo hore na bana kapa motho e mong eo ba mo tsebang ba kile ba Nhlelhwa ke nño e tshwanang le eo o fio e pheta paleng. Ka mohlala: “Na wena kapa motho eo o mo tsebang le kile la lahleng? Ho ne ho eetaheitseng? O lea wa likutla [wang]?”**

**Things to do before you tell the story**

- **Sing a song or say a rhyme linked to the content of the story or one of the characters in the story.**

- **Collect objects or pictures of objects and animals that feature in the story. Talk about these pictures and objects before, during and after reading the story.**

- **Ask your children if they know any other stories about the kind of characters in the story you are about to tell. (For example: “I’m going to tell you about a boy and girl who got lost in a forest. Do you know any other stories about someone who gets lost?”) Let them tell you what happens in these stories.**

- **Ask your children if anything like the story you’re about to tell has ever happened to them or someone they know. (For example: “Have you, or anyone you know, ever been lost? What happened? How did you feel?”)**

**Visit www.nalibali.org or WhatsApp “Stories” to 0600 44 22 54 for free Nal’ibali stories! You can simplify the stories to suit the ages of your children.**
Many stories focus on how characters deal with life’s challenges. Help your children make connections between the challenges that the characters in the story face and the challenges that they face in their own lives. Encourage them to do this by saying something like, “When I tell this story, it reminds me of how important good friends are. What does it remind you of?”

As you tell the story, stop briefly once or twice to ask, “What do you think will happen next?” This helps to develop your children’s prediction skills, which are important for reading.

Encourage your children to participate in the telling of the story by making sound effects (like knocking on the floor to imitate knocking on a door or making the noise of the wind) or using body movements (like imitating trees swaying in the wind).

Children can also learn to develop empathy by putting themselves in a character’s situation. Help them to do this by asking them why they think the characters behave in particular ways in the story. Help them consider values by asking them if they would do or say what the character said or did. Ask them to think of different ways that the character could have faced a challenge.

Encourage children to draw or paint a picture of their favourite part of the story. Pretend you are an interviewer and ask your children to be different characters from the story. Interview them as if you are a talk show host. This will give your children the chance to think more about a character’s personality and their role in the story.

Encourage imaginative, creative and strategic thinking by letting your children take the lead in acting out the story. If possible, help them dress up or make props to use that will make their role play feel more real.

Things to do while you tell the story

- Dipale tse ngata di lebisa tlhokomelo tseleng eo ka yana baphetwa ba sebetsanang le diphephetsa ts'a baphetla. Thusa bana ba hao hore ba hakohanye diphephetsa tseo baphetwa ba paleng ba kapanang le tsona le diphephetso tseo bona ba kapanang le tsona bapheleng.
- Kgothalletse hore ba etsa sena ka ho bua dintho tse khang. “Ha ke pheta pale ena, e nkgopotsa hore na metswalle ke ya bohlokwa hakaakang. Lona e le hopotsa eng?”
- Bana ba ka boka ba ithuta ho ba le kultwelaboihoko ka ho ikenya dieteng ts'a baphetwa. Ba thuse hore ba etsa sena ka ho ba botsa hore na ke halobang ha ba nahanana hore baphetwa ba ile ba ithwara ka tsela e itseng paleng. Ba thuse hore ba nahanana ka botshwara ka ho ba botsa hore na bona ba ne ba ka bua se bulweng ke mophetha kapa ho etsa seo a se entseng. Ba koge hore ba nahanana ka ditsela ts'a kapaneng tseo mophetha o ka beng a le a tabana le lebhephetsa ka tsona.
- Kgothalletse bana hore ba toroye kapa ba take setshwantsho sa karolo eo ba e ratang ka ho fetisisa paleng.
- Ketsa eka o molho ya botsang dipotsa mme o kope bana ba hao hore e be baphetwa ba sa tswaneng ba paleng. Jwale ba botsa dipotsa jwala ka ha e ka le keneang lek a botshwa ba botsang maluko a bona. Sena se tla fa bana ba hao monyaka wa hore ba nahanana halobang ka botshwa ka ho ba botsa hore na karelo eo ba e phetsho paleng ka karolo ha o ntse o pheta pale ka ho etsa medumo (e kang ho kokota fatshe ho etsisa ha motho a kokota monyako kapa ho etsa modumo wa moya o lokangi kapa ho tsamosa mmele (jwalo ka ho etsa difite ha di ntse di ya kwana le kwana ho moya o fokan).
**la 20 hlakubele – letsatsi la matjhaba la thabo!**
20 March – International Day of Happiness!

**1. Botha ba thabileng ha ba tshwarwe ke sefuba habonolo.**

Happy people are less likely to catch a cold.

**2. Monka wa dipolesa o etso hore o thabe haholwanyane.**

The smell of flowers makes you happier.

**3. Ho bapala kapa ho pholla phoeditswana ya logang ha eketsa bokutu ka thabo.**

Playing with or stroking a pet increases feelings of happiness.

**4. Bana ba bapallang kantle ba thabile ha feta ba sa bapallang ka ntle.**

Children who play outside are often happier than children who do not.

**5. Ho bapala kapa ho pholla phoeditswana ya logang ha eketsa bokutu ka thabo.**

Playing with or stroking a pet increases feelings of happiness.

**1. Ha ditlhoko tsa bana di ntwana le tsone tse tseng pele.**

2. Ha bana kaofela ka kgotshwana le ho babatswa kgotshwana.

3. Ha bana kaofela ba ntwana le ba bokutu ka bokutu ke kgotshwana.

4. Ha bohle ka kgona ho botlela ba bang mehopola ya bona le makutla a bona ntle le ho ahlotla.

5. Ha bohle ka tshwarwe ka tshipho.

**ME ENGESE ETSONG HORE HO BE LE THABO HAHOLWANYANE MALAPENG LE DIKOLONG?**

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2. Ha bana kaofela ka kgotshwana le ho babatswa kgotshwana.

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4. Ha bohle ka kgona ho botlela ba bang mehopola ya bona le makutla a bona ntle le ho ahlotla.

5. Ha bohle ka tshwarwe ka tshipho.

**Goggles o ile ho pholosa**

1. Ntsha leqephe la 9 la fetsa tse.

2. Menqqephedi ka halolo hodima mola wa malo ke matsho.

3. Le mene ka halolo ho hodima mola wa malo ke matsho.

4. Seho hadima mola ya malo ke malo ke aranong a mafupedo ho aranong a mafupedo.

5. Seho hadima mola ya malo ke malo ke aranong a mafupedo.

**WHAT MAKES FOR HAPPIER HOMES AND SCHOOLS?**

1. Caring for children’s needs is seen as a priority.

2. All children receive encouragement and compliments often.

3. All children are recognised as being valuable and unique.

4. Everyone can share their ideas and feelings without being judged.

5. Everyone is treated with respect.

**CELEBRATE HAPPINESS!**

1. Take a walk in nature. Use your sense of sight, smell, sound, touch and taste to connect with the world around you.

2. Read a book that makes you smile or laugh out loud!

3. Listen to happy music. And dance!

4. Call someone you have not spoken to in a while and who would love hearing from you!

5. Play games with your family.
The lion and the monkey

Ikeogu Oke

Get story active!

★ Draw a picture of a family member telling you a story.
★ Use playdough or clay to make figures of a lion, a monkey and an old woman.
★ Use the clay figures to retell the story of the lion and the monkey in your own words.
★ Make up a song about the story and sing it after you tell the story.

Eba mahlahlahlahla ka pale!

★ Taka setshwentsho sa e mong wa lelapa o a phetela pale.
★ Sebedisa limo ya ho bapula kopa letsoa ho bopa dintho tse keng tau, tshwene le mosadimo tsa bopula.
★ Sebedisa dintho tse o di bopileng ho pheta pale ya tau le tshwene hape ka mantswe a hao.
★ Qapa pina ka pale eo mme o e bine ka mora hore o phete pale eo.

Tau le tshwene

Ikeogu Oke

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

I know you are too smart to believe lies told by my enemies,” said the lion. “Please, please, help me.”

In the end, the monkey took pity on the lion and lowered his tail into the pit like a rope. The lion held onto the monkey’s tail and climbed up it.

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“Ke a o tseba wena hore o bohlale, ha o motho wa ho dumela mashano ano a tsamayang a jalwa ke dira tsaka,” ha rialo tau. “Nthuse hle ke a o kopa.”

Qetellong tshwene a utlwela tau bohloko mme a theolela mohatla wa hae ka mokoting jwalo ka thapo. Tau a itshwarella mohatleng wa tshwene mme a hlwella ka hodimo.
One day, Grandpa wanted to teach us a lesson about trust and gratitude, so he told us a story about the lion and the monkey.

The lion and the monkey lived in a thick jungle. The lion roamed the jungle floor, while the monkey lived in the treetops.

Sometimes, the monkey came down to the jungle floor while foraging for food or while moving between trees that were far from each other.

Ka letsatsi le leng, Ntatemoholo o ne a batla ho re ruta thuto e mahapi le ho tshepa le ho bontsha teboho, kahoo, a re qoqela pale ya tau le tshwene.

Tau le tshwene ba ne ba dula morung. Tau o ne a lalasa fatshe morung, atho tshwene yena o ne a iphelela hodimo difateng.

Ka dinako tse ding, tshwene o ne a theohela fatshe ha a ntse a selasela dijo kapa ha a ntse a tloha sefoteng sena ho ya ho se seng se thokwana mane.
"What is the royal one doing in such a deep, dark place?" asked the monkey, looking into the pit. "I fell in," said the lion in a weak voice. "I have been here all day. Please help me." The monkey hesitated and started to walk away, but the lion begged him again.

Then the monkey said, "I am told that all the animals that ever did you a good turn, never lived to tell the story." But even when he was out of the pit, the lion hung onto the monkey's tail. "Let me go! Haven't I helped you out of the deep pit as you begged me to?" the monkey asked the lion. But the lion tightened his grip on the monkey's tail even more, and when the monkey looked into the lion's eyes, he saw the look of hunger. "Please let me go!" the monkey cried. But the lion's grip only got tighter. "Ekaba morena o etsang ka mokoting o tebileng, o lefifi hakana?" ha botsa tshwene, a nyaretse ka mokoting. "Ke wetse kamona," tau a rialo ka lentswe le kgathetseng. "Ke bile ka mona letsatsi lohle. Ako mpo nthuse hle ke a o kopa." Tshwene a qeaqea mme a qala ho itsamaela, empa tau a mo kopa hape.

"Yaba tshwene o re, "ke boleletswe hore diphoofolo kaofela tse kileng tsa o thusa ha di a ka tsa phela hore di tlo pheta pale eo." Empa le ha tau a se a tswile ka mokoting, yaba o ntse a ngaparetse mohatla wa tshwene.

"Ntlohele he ke tsamaye! A ke re ke o thusitse ho tswa ka mokoting o tebileng jwalo ka ha o ne o nthapela?" ke tshwene eo a kopa tau. Empa tau a tiisa mohatla wa tshwene le ho feta, mme ha tshwene a sheba tau ka mahlong, a bona hore e lapile.  "Ke kopa o ntlohele hle!" ha lla tshwene. Empa tau a nna a tiisa le ho feta.

Grandpa paused and looked at our faces that had suddenly lit up at the happy ending for the monkey.

Ntemoholo a kgefutsa ho se hokae mme a sheba disahleho tsa rona tse neng di se di kganya thabo ka lebaka la qetello e monate ya tshwene.
The pit was so narrow that the lion could only stand upright on his hind legs. He frantically tried to climb out of the deep pit, but with each attempt the red soil crumbled under his claws, and he sank back to the bottom of the pit.

The exhausted lion was still there at dusk when suddenly he saw a tail pass by. The tail belonged to a monkey who had jumped over the pit.

The lion desperately called for help.

The lion desperately called for help.

The monkey was on his way to his farm when he saw the animals arguing. He stopped and asked them why they were quarrelling.

The monkey told him how he had helped the lion out of the deep pit. “But now he is holding onto my tail and he won’t let me go,” he complained.

Crestfallen, the lion looked back at the spot where they had seen the old woman, but she was no longer there.

The pit was so narrow that the lion could only stand upright on his hind legs. He frantically tried to climb out of the deep pit, but with each attempt the red soil crumbled under his claws, and he sank back to the bottom of the pit.
Each story is available in the eleven official South African languages. To find out more about #InOurOwnWords, Pale ka nngwe e fumaneha ka dipuo tse leshome le motso o le mong tsa semolao tsa Afrika Borwa. E le ho fumana ho eketsehileng ka dihlooho tsa bohato bo nkilweng ke Cadbury Dairy Milk.

Get story active!

- Reuse materials like tins, plastic jars and cardboard boxes that often get thrown away.
- Write a newspaper article about the different ways in which Goggles helped to make Earth beautiful again. Don’t forget to give the article a catchy title! Draw picture to go with it.
- Label your work with the headings and pictures. Use arrows and text to explain what happens.
- Reread the paragraph on page 4 in which Jay explains how rubbish lands up in our rivers and seas, and on our beaches. Create a diagram to show how this happens.
- Decorate them using paper, glitter, paint and/or crayons to make things that you and other family members can use, like pencil holders, vases and storage containers.

Eba mahlahlahla ka pale!

- Bola hape serapo se telepheng ka 4 mo. Jay a hlohaseng kamoso matlakala a qetlaleng a kere dinokeng le mawatleng a rona, le mabpong a mawatleng a rona. Ebe diterateng le tse nang le metsu dipakeng tsa ditshwantsho.
- Ngola sengolwa sa koranta se mabapi le ditsela tse fapaneng tseo ka tsona Goggles a shebeha a hloname. “Ho ka ba jwang … arp! … what if I beam all the litter into space?”
- Letsatsing le hlahlamang, batho bohle ba tsoha ho Lefatshe le kganyang le letjha. Ho se matlakala hohle. Metsi a hlwekile, diterateng di hlwekile le dintho tsohle di hlwekile.
- The next day, everyone woke up to a bright, shiny new Earth. No litter anywhere. Clean water, clean streets, clean everything.

Ideas to talk about:

- What does littering do to our environment? What can you do to take care of your environment?
- Mehupolo eo le ka buang ka yona: What does littering do to our environment? What can you do to take care of your environment? Mehopolo eo le ka buang ka yona: What does littering do to our environment? What can you do to take care of your environment?
One night, Jay woke up and saw a bright light in the sky. Something was flying extremely fast towards the window. Suddenly, it stopped. A door slid open, and a funny-looking creature got out.

"Arp! Hello, my name is Goggles. Arp," the creature said.

Jay tried to talk but no sound came out.

"Arp! Hello, my name is Goggles. Arp," the creature said.

Jay tried to talk but no sound came out.

But nobody changed how they lived. They still threw their rubbish into the streets. In a very short time indeed, the streets and the rivers and the beaches looked just as bad as before.

Jay decided to call Goggles for help.

"Arp! This time I'm going to try my dream dust," Goggles told Jay. "Everyone on Earth will dream that they are picking up rubbish, arp! and planting trees, arp! and recycling, arp! and doing all the things that help keep Earth beautiful. They will feel so happy in their dreams that they will want to carry on doing those things when they wake up. Arp."

And that's just what happened. They made Earth beautiful again.

Empa ha ho mothe ya leng a fetola tsela ya ho phela. Ba le ba nina ba loselo matlakala a bona diterateng. Ka noko e seng ke, diterata le dinoka le mabopo di ne di siletsa jwaloka pele hape.

Jay a etsa qeto ya ho bitso Goggles a kope thuso.


Mme seo sa etshahola jwalo feela.

Ba etsa hore Lefatshhe le le letle hape.
One day, the lion saw some meat on a banana leaf on the jungle floor. 
"There's a free and easy meal for me," he thought. 
The lion moved towards the middle of the banana leaf, but as he sunk his teeth into the meat, the ground gave way beneath him. Together with the meat and the banana leaf, he fell into a deep pit.

Ka letsatsi le leng, tau a bona nama e dutse hodima lekhasi la panana fatshe morung. 
"He banna, ka iphumanela nama ya mahala," a rialo ka pelong. 
Tau a leba bohareng ba lekhasi la panana, empa yare moo a kenyang leino nameng, ha buleha ka tlasa hae. 
Yena hammoho le nama le lekhasi la panana ba wela ka mokoting o tebileng.

The lion chased the monkey until the monkey climbed up a nearby tree.

Tau a lelekisa tshwene ho fihlela tshwene a re lai! sefateng se haufì.
The monkey escaped and ran away.

"How was the lion to have known that a free meal is not always free; that an easy meal is not always as easy as it seems?" commented Grandpa. "How could the king of the jungle have known that a hunter had dug a deep pit and covered it with the banana leaf, then placed the meat in the middle of the leaf and covered the leaf with sand to disguise it?"

"Tau o ne a tla tseba jwang hore ha ho na nama ya mahala; hore kamehla ha nama e shebahala eka e fumaneha habonolo, ha ho hlile ha ho jwalo?" ha rialo Ntatemoholo. "Morena wa morung o ne a tla tseba jwang hore setsomi se tjhekile lemena yaba se le kupetsa ka lekhasi la panana, sa ntano beha nama bohareng ba lekhasi le ho kwahela lekhasi leo ka mobu hore se pate mokoti?"

"Tjhe bo!" ha rialo mosadimoholo, "Ke itse o kopanye maro a hao, mme ke bua ka maro a maoto a ka pele, ebe o pheta mantswe ana."

Ha tau a latela taelo ya hae mme a kopanya maro a hae, tshwene a tjhophola mme a baleha.
5 reasons why learning your mother tongue is important

1. Children who learn in their mother tongue have better reasoning, memory, creative and problem-solving skills. They can learn a second language more easily because they have developed the literacy skills to learn how language works.

2. Children who are fluent in their mother tongue at home tend to perform better at school and university. They have a better understanding of the language and are better able to express their ideas and understanding across all subjects.

3. Knowing their mother tongue helps children to connect with their heritage and culture. Our mother tongue is an important part of our identity. Learning about your mother tongue can help you better understand where you come from and have a sense of belonging.

4. Communicating in their mother tongue helps children to communicate with their family and community members. They are better able to share their emotions, the stories of their community and to connect with the people around them.

5. Speaking their mother tongue can improve self-esteem and confidence. Being able to communicate well in their mother tongue can give children a sense of pride and being part of something meaningful that has been around for generations.

Contact us in any of these ways: • Ikopanye le rona ka e ngwe ya ditsela tse latelang:
Ka Nosicelo Darly Dongwana

Motseg o mong o neng o le moaing woa moru, ho ne ho dula moshanyana e monenyane ya botswana Ntando. O ne o a rata ho ya kana morung mme e le motswale woa diphoofolo tsho le tse dulaing moo. Ntando o ne o a fowaetse ho tsho le metswalle ya hae ho diphoofolo. Moshanyana enwa e monenyane le diphoofolo na morung ba ne ho uluwa haholo mme ba thabela ba ha mmoa.

Ha ho mohla batho ba kgotsofalang

Ka Nosicelo Darly Dongwana


Ka dinako tsho le ha Ntando a kopa thusa, diphoofolo di ne di kisemadedse ho mo thusa. Empa ho a kopa re nte a fa thusa, yaba Ntando ha a sa a leboho ha a thusitse, a ba a se ke a thola a thusa diphoofolo di ho di hikola thusa. Yaba o a sa a thola bota hore o bo leboho ea mona ha a thosa. Yaba o a sa a thola botswale hore o bo bota hore ho se ha sono nhito eo a e kgotsafolang.

Ka lesaletse le lengu, Sephooko se o epa pita. "Diphoofolo mmoho le mmoho, metswale yoka," ho rato Sephooko, "re file moshanyana enwa nhito e a ringwe e a ringwe eo a e kopile, empakho o se a sa a leboho ebele ho dula a kopa dinkho tse eketsiheng. Ha o a kananelo ebele ho a holoh e kgotsafolang. Ha hae teela ke ho dula a tlelela. Ebele ho a holoh e a thusaang ho ha hikola thusa." Diphoofolo tse ding tsa dumellana le yena. Yaba di etsha gato ya hore de ke le ha thola di thusa Ntando ha le hieleno a kopile tswaletse bakeng sa mokgwa ovu a wa hae o moge, le le hieleno a bo relieve le leboha ho a thusitse, a bile a kisemadedse hore le yena de a tlelela.

Lekgetlong le latelang ho Ntando, a kgotjwa morung, a tlelela ka hore ha a kgotjwa ho a lehloko. A dula tsana sefate mme a hla, empa ho a phoofolo e ileng ya fla mo thusa.

Ka mora mabo, Manwang a thola mme a babola ho potapota hloko ya Ntando. "O ntso lallag?" ha botsa Manwang. O ne o a uluwa Ntando bohloko ho se hokia.


Ha Ntando a uluwa sena, ho aaltedse haholo, "Tsha mo wela kwana wena!" a Kguruma. Ha a bua jwalo, a tsaka lesaletse mme a phoofola a pholsa Manwang!

Diphoofolo tse ding tsa halaha lesaletla. "Ntando, na o file o o re tlela ebele o re tswana ka bokgopo?" ha botsa Sephooko. "Haesale re o bontleso mosa re bile e re thusa. Ha o kopa, re file o na a fa mokgwa ya ho bona hante, na o a leboho, sebute, mabola, lebele, ro ba ro a leboho ho saesa. Empa ho a ha le bohole a bontle lebele, o nlele re re tlela wa ba wa re tswana hanpe! Mohane ng o se holoh e kgotsafolang?"

"Ke dula ho ke re nhita e eketsiheng ee ke e bakang," ha arabela Ntando. "Ke leheltele hore le nthusaang." Diphoofolo di ne di sa a dumele hore ke Ntando ya di tswawang jwalo. Khaona a fotsa bakana hammo mme se leka Ntando morung. "Tsha boele tsa dumellana hore de ke le ka thola di thusa Ntando kopa mohlho ho ha e le le hloko di luhilo hore ha ho mohla batho ba kgotsafolang!"

Ka Nosicelo Darly Dongwana

Lekgetlong le latelang ha Ntando a kgotjwa morung, a tlelela ka hore ha a kgathatse ka ho a lehloko. A dula tsana sefate mme a hla, empa ho a phoofolo e ileng ya fla mo thusa.

Ka dinkho tsho le ha Ntando a kopa thusa, diphoofolo di ne di kisemadedse ho mo thusa. Empa ho a kopa re nte a fa thusa, yaba Ntando ha a sa a leboho ha a thusitse, a ba a se ke a thola a thusa diphoofolo di ho di hikola thusa. Yaba o a sa a thola botswale hore o bo bota hore ho se ha sono nhito eo a e kgotsafolang.

Ka lesaletse le lengu, Sephooko se o epa pita. "Diphoofolo mmoho le mmoho, metswale yoka," ho rato Sephooko, "re file moshanyana enwa nhito e a ringwe e a ringwe eo a e kopile, empakho o se a sa a leboho ebele ho dula a kopa dinkho tse eketsiheng. Ha o a kananelo ebele ho a holoh e kgotsafolang. Ha hae teela ke ho dula a tlelela. Ebele ho a holoh e a thusaang ho ha hikola thusa." Diphoofolo tse ding tsa dumellana le yena. Yaba di etsha gato ya hore de ke le ha thola di thusa Ntando ha le hieleno a kopile tswaletse bakeng sa mokgwa ovu a wa hae o moge, le le hieleno a bo relieve le leboha ho a thusitse, a bile a kisemadedse hore le yena de a tlelela.

Lekgetlong le latelang ho Ntando, a kgotjwa morung, a tlelela ka hore ha a kgathatse ka ho a lehloko. A dula tsana sefate mme a hla, empa ho a phoofolo e ileng ya fla mo thusa.

Ka mora mabo, Manwang a thola mme a babola ho potapota hloko ya Ntando. "O ntso lallag?" ha botsa Manwang. O ne o a uluwa Ntando bohloko ho se hokia.


Ha Ntando a uluwa sena, ho aaltedse haholo, "Tsha mo wela kwana wena!" a Kguruma. Ha a bua jwalo, a tsaka lesaletse mme a phoofola a pholsa Manwang!
In a village on the edge of a forest, there lived a young boy named Ntando. He loved the forest and was friends with all the animals who lived there. Ntando often went to visit his animal friends. There was happiness and harmony between the young boy and the forest animals.

One day, the animals heard someone crying and went to look. “Oh no! It’s our friend, Ntando,” they said.

“Why are you crying?” asked Eagle.

“I cannot see very well, and it makes me clumsy. Every time I trip and fall, the other children laugh at me,” explained Ntando.

“That’s a problem,” said Eagle, “but don’t worry, I will help you.” So Eagle gave Ntando the gift of good eyesight.

Now, Ntando could see very well. Ntando was very happy. He thanked Eagle and didn’t fall once on his way home. The animals were also happy because they had helped their friend.

A few days later, Ntando returned to the forest, looking sad. “Why are you sad?” asked Owl.

“I am not very wise, and so no one listens to anything I say,” said Ntando, looking a bit shy.

“That’s a problem,” said Owl, “but don’t worry, I will help you.” Then, Owl gave Ntando the gift of wisdom.

Ntando was very happy. He thanked Owl and couldn’t wait to get home to talk to his friends. The animals were also happy because they had helped their friend.

The next time Ntando visited the forest, he met Lion. “Hallo, Ntando,” said Ntando. “Can you please help me? I often feel scared and I’m worried that my friends might think I am a coward.”

Lion didn’t hesitate to help Ntando. “Of course, I will help you. I will give you the gift of courage,” he said.

Ntando was very excited. He thanked Lion and walked back home, feeling very brave.

As the weeks passed, Ntando kept returning to the forest when he needed help. And his animal friends were always there to help him.

“I am not strong enough,” Ntando complained. Elephant stepped forward and gave Ntando the gift of strength.

“I am too slow and never win a race,” Ntando cried. Cheetah swiftly gave Ntando the gift of speed.

“I can’t swim and I’m worried I will drown,” whined Ntando. Crocodile smiled and taught Ntando to swim in the river.

Every time Ntando asked for help, the animals were willing to help him. But as time passed, Ntando no longer said thank you for the help, and he no longer helped the animals when they needed it. He became unfriendly and did not seem satisfied with anything.

One day, Owl called a meeting. “My animal friends,” Owl began, “we have given this boy everything he asked for, but he no longer says thank you and keeps asking for more. He is ungrateful and is never satisfied. All he does is complain. He also never helps us in return.”

The other animals agreed. They decided that they would not help Ntando again until he apologised for his bad behaviour, said thank you when they helped him, and was willing to help them too.

The next time Ntando returned to the forest, he complained that he was not graceful enough. He sat under a tree crying, but none of the animals came to help him.

After some time, Mosquito arrived and buzzed around Ntando’s head. “Why are you crying?” asked Mosquito. He felt a bit sorry for Ntando.

“I want to be graceful, but none of the animals will help me,” cried Ntando. “The animals have already given you so much, but you are still not satisfied,” said the Mosquito. “Perhaps you should repay their kindness before you ask for more.”

When he heard this, Ntando became very angry. “Go away!” he shouted. With that he waved his hand and almost squashed Mosquito!

The other animals were shocked. “How can you be so rude and cruel, Ntando?” asked Owl. “We have always been kind and helpful to you. When you asked, we gave you good eyesight, wisdom, courage, strength, speed, and we even taught you how to swim. But instead of being grateful, you have been rude and unkind to us. Why are you never satisfied?”

“There is always one more thing that I want,” answered Ntando. “I expect you to help me.”

The animals could not believe that Ntando was treating them this way, so they all got together and chased Ntando out of the forest. They also agreed never to help Ntando or any other human ever again because they had learnt that humans are never satisfied!

Humans are never satisfied
By Nosicelo Darly Dongwana Illustrations by Heidel Dedekind

Get story active!
★ If you could get a gift from an animal, what would you like it to be?
★ Make a poster with pictures of animals on it to encourage people to be kind to animals. Write short messages on the poster. For example, “Be kind to animals. Give them cool, fresh water on a hot day.”
★ Think of someone who has been generous and kind to you. Write the person a note to say thank you for the kindness and care. Decorate the note with colourful patterns and drawings.
Neo o ngotse thothokiso e boleliang mme wa hae kamoo a ma ratang kateng. O batla ha tla mo fa yona ka 8 Hlakubele, e leng Letsatsi la Matšhaba la Basadi. Empa o e lahilile! Mo thushe horo a e fumane pele Noodle a e fumanang! Neo wrote a poem to tell his mother how much he loved her. He wants to give it to her on 8 March, International Women’s Day. But he lost it! Help him to find it before Noodle does!

Na o ka bopa mantswe a leshome le metso e mmendi ha tla ditlakung tse fumanehang polelwangeng HO THABA? Ngola mantswe a hao mme ka mora moo o thabele ho ngola polela e sebedisaiong mantswe ao a mangata ko hohe kamoo o ka kgonang! Can you make twelve new words from the letters in the word HAPPINESS? Write down your words and then have fun writing a sentence that uses as many of them as possible!

Win a storybook!

Use your imagination to write a story titled Why elephants have big ears. Tell your story to your family and friends.

Then email a copy of your story to stories@nalibali.org. The writers of the top three stories will each receive a storybook and have their stories published in the supplement.

Hapa buka ya dipale!

Sebedisa monanano wa hao ho ngola pale e nang le sehlooho se reng Lesotho lebo ditlou di nang le ditsebe tse kgolo. Phetela ba lelapa la hao ho metswale pale eo. Jwale romela pale eo ya hoo ho stories@nalibali.org. E mong le e mong wa bangadi ba dipale tse tharo tse ka hodimodimo o tla fumana buka ya dipale mme dipale tsa boni di tla haiswa fateseng ya rona. Can you make twelve new words from the letters in the word HAPPINESS? Write down your words and then have fun writing a sentence that uses as many of them as possible!