



Lixesha lokubalisa ibali!

Abantu bebebalisa amabali kangangeenkulungwane ukuze baphakelane ngezimvo kwaye baqonde nezinto ezenzeke kubo. Phofu, ukubaliselana amabali yinto yemvelo ebantwini njengokutya nokulala! Amanye amabali esiwabalisayo namhlanje ebebaliswa esuka kwesinye isizukulwana aye kwesinye, ngoxa amanye wona ingamabali amatsha esiziqambela wona.



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.

Ukubalisa amabali kuneenzuzo!

- ★ Ukubalisa amabali yindlela entle yokufundisa abantwana ngezifundo zobomi ofuna bazifunde. Amabali akwanika abantwana iithuba lokuqonda ngothando, intiyo, ububele, igunya, ukulunga nobubi.
- ★ Ukubalisa amabali kuvusa amandla okuthethelelela abantwana kunye nokusebenzisa kwabo ulwimi.
- ★ Amabali anokubathatha aye kubadibanisa nobomi babantu abangazange babazi, bakudala nabakwiindawo ezikude.
- ★ Ukubalisela abantwana bakho ngexesha wawusengumntwana kubanceda bakuqonde.



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 to connect with you.



Ndiqalisa njani ukubalisa amabali?

- ★ Kusoloko kuyeyona nto ilula ukuqala ngamabali owaziyo. Cinga ngamabali aya kubangela umdla kubantu abakumameleyo nafanele ubudala babo. Ngokomzekelo, awunakubalisela amabali awoyikisayo abantwana abaneminyaka emithathu ubudala, kodwa abakwishumi elvisayo bona bangawathanda!
- ★ Zakhele uvimba wamabali oza kuvabalisa uze uqhubeke uzama ukufumana amatsha ngokuwakhangele kwiincwadi nakwi-Intanethi. Yiya ku-www.nalibali.org okanye uthumele ngoWhatsApp igama elithi "Stories" kwinombolo ethi **0600 44 22 54** ukuze ufumane amabali asimahla kaNalibali!
- ★ Guqulela uze wenze amabali afumaneka ngolwimi olunye afanele iimeko.



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 **0600 44 22 54** for free Nalibali stories!
- ★ Translate and adapt stories that may only be available in one language.



Konwabele ukubalisa amabali!

Qhelisela ukubalisa ibali uwedwa de ulazi kakuhle. Ukhumbule ukuba ilizwi nomzimba wakho zezona zixhobo zakho ziyintloko! Yenza abaphulaphuli bakho babe nomfanekiso-ngqondweni ngokusebenzisa:

- ★ amagama abangela umdla nacacisayo
- ★ izimbo zobuso, ezifana nokufinga iintshiya ukuze ubonise indlela umntu ekuthethwa ngaye anomsindo ngayo
- ★ izimbo zomzimba, njengokolula iingalo zakho ukuze ubonise indlela ebanzi ngayo into
- ★ ukulitshintshatshintsha ilizwi lakho ukuze kuvakale ukuba kuthetha omnye umntu, njengokuthetha ngelizwi elithambileyo xa ingumntu oneentloni.

Kodwa, okona kubaluleke ngaphezu kwento yonke, khumbula ukuba xa ukonwabela ukubalisa ibali, maninzi amathuba okuba nabantu abakumameleyo bakonwabele ukulimamela!



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!



Drive your
imagination



IT STARTS WITH
A STORY.
KONKE KUQALA
NGEBALI.



Imbewu yokuFunda nokuBhala!

Ukubalisa ngenjongo yokondla nokubandakanya iingqondo zabantwana

Literacy Seeds!

Storytelling activities to enrich and engage young minds



Bazali nani bagcini babantwana ababekekileyo, nazi ezinye izinto eninokuzenza nabantwana ezinokuba mnandi kakhulu kwaye bawonwabele nangakumbi amabali enibabalisela wona. Amanye ala macebiso afanele abantwana abakubudala obungafaniyo, ngoxa amanye efanele abantwana abadadlana. Ungakhetha into ibe nye okanye zibe mbini ezingenziwa kunye nebali oza kulibalisa.

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.



Yiya kwiwebhusayithi ethi www.nalibali.org okanye uthumele ngoWhatsApp igama elithi "Stories" kwinombolo ethi **0600 44 22 54** ukuze ufumane amabali kaNalibali asimahla! Ungawenza lula la mabali ukuze afanele ubudala babantwana bakho.

Visit www.nalibali.org or WhatsApp "Stories" to **0600 44 22 54** for free Nalibali stories! You can simplify the stories to suit the ages of your children.



Izinto omele uzenze ngaphambi kokubalisa ibali

- Culani ingoma okanye nenze isicengcelezo esidibana nebali okanye nomnye wabantu ekuthethwa ngabo ebalini.
- Qokelela izinto okanye imifanekiso yezinto nezilwanyana ekuthethwa ngazo ebalini. Thetha ngale mifanekiso nezinto ngaphambili, ebudeni nasemva kokufunda elo bali.



- Buza abantwana bakho ukuba akho amabali abawaziyo athetha ngohlobo lwabantu ekuthethwa ngabo kwibali oza kulibalisa. (Ngokomzekelo: "Ndiza kunibalisela ngenkwenkwe nentombazana abalahlekayo ehlatini. Ngaba akho amanye amabali eniwaziyo athetha ngomntu olahlekayo?") Mabakuxelele okwenzekileyo kulo mabali.



- Buza abantwana ukuba yakha yenzeka na kubo okanye kumntu abamaziyo into efana nale uza kubabalisela yona. (Ngokomzekelo: "Ngaba wena, okanye umntu omaziyo, wakha walahleka? Kwenzeka ntoni? Waziva njani?")

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?")



Drive your imagination



Izinto omele uzenze ngoxa ubalisa ibali

- * Njengoko ubalisa ibali, nqumama kancinci kube kanye okanye kabini ukuze ubuze, "Ucinga ukuba kuza kwenzeka ntoni emva koku?" Le nto inceda umntwana aphuhlise isakhono sakhe sokuqikelela, esibalulekileyo ekufundeni.

* Khuthaza abantwana bakho ukuba bathathe inxaxheba ekubaliseni ibali ngokwenza izandi (njengokunkqonkqoza phantsi ukuze balinganise ukunkqonkqoza emnyango okanye benze ingxolo yomoya ovuthuzayo) okanye basebenzise iintshukumo zomzimba (njengokulinganisa imithi xa ishukunyiswa ngumoya ovuthuzayo).



Things to do while you tell the story

- * 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).



Izinto ongazenza emva kokuba ubalise ibali

- ★ Amabali amaninzi ajolisa kwindlela yokusingatha iingxaki zobomi. Nceda abantwana bakho badibanise iingxaki abajongana nazo abantu ekuthethwa ngabo ebalini neengxaki abajongene nazo nabo kubomi babo. Bakhuthaze bayenze le nto ngokuthetha into enjengale, "Xa ndibalisa eli bali, lindikhumbuzela indlela ababaluleke ngayo abahlobo abalungileyo. Wena likukhumbuzela ntoni?"



Things to do after you have told the story

- ★ 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?"



- ★ Abantwana bangafunda nokuba novelwano ngokuzibeka ezihlangwini zalo mntu kuthethwa ngaye ebalini. Bancede bayenze le nto ngokubabuzela ukuba bacinga ukuba kutheni abantu ekuthethwa ngabo beye benza izinto ngendlela ethile ebalini. Bancede bacinge nangemigaqo ngokubabuzela ukuba bona bebengayenza okanye

bebenokuyithetha na into eyenziwe okanye yathethwa ngumntu osebalini. Bacele bacinge ngezinye iindlela abenokuyisingatha ngayo ingxaki loo mntu kuthethwa ngaye ebalini.

- ★ Khuthaza abantwana ukuba bazobe okanye bapeyinte umfanekiso weyona ndawo bayithandayo ebalini.

- ★ Zenze ngathi ungumntu odlan' indlebe nabo uze ucele abantwana bakho bazenze abantu abahlukeneyo ekuthethwa ngabo ebalini. Dlan' indlebe nabo ngokungathi ungumbhexeshi wenkqubo yokuphakelana ngezimvo. Loo nto iza kunika abantwana bakho iithuba lokucinga ngakumbi ngobuntu babantu ekuthethwa ngabo nangendima abayidlalayo ebalini.

- ★ Khuthaza ukucinga ngendlela enothlekelele, echuliweyo nenenjongo ngokuvumela abantwana bakho bakhokele ekulinganiseni elo bali. Ukuba kunokwenzeka, bancede banxibe okanye benze izinto abaza kuzisebenzisa xa belinganisa ukuze ibonakale iyinto yokwenene.

- ★ 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.



Owama-20 kuMatshi – Usuku Lokonwaba Lwamazwe Ngamazwe!

20 March – International Day of Happiness!

1

Abantu abonwabileyo abafane babe nomkhuhlane.

Happy people are less likely to catch a cold.

2

Ivumba leentyatyambo likwenza wonwabe ngakumbi.

The smell of flowers makes you happier.

3

Ukudlala nesilwanyana sasekhaya okanye ukusiphulula kukwenza uzive wonwabe ngakumbi.

Playing with or stroking a pet increases feelings of happiness.

4

Abantwana abadlala ngaphandle badla ngokonwaba ngakumbi kunabantwana abangadlali ngaphandle.

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

5

Abantwana abaziva beyinxalenye yesikolo badla ngokonwaba ngakumbi kwaye benza inkqubela ebhetele ekufundeni nakwizibalo.

Children with a greater sense of belonging at school tend to be happier and progress better in reading and mathematics.

Izinto ezi-5 ezinokukwenza wonwabe
5 facts to make you happy

YINTONI EYENZA KONWATYWE EMAKHAYENI NASEZIKOLWENI?

1. Ukuhoya izinto ezidingwa ngabantwana kujongwa njengeyona nto iza kuqala.
2. Bonke abantwana bayakhuthazwa baze banconywe ngokufuthi.
3. Bonke abantwana bajongwa njengabaxabisekileyo nabahlukileyo.
4. Wonke umntu uyakwazi ukuveza amacebiso nendlela aziva ngayo engakhange agwetywe.
5. Wonke umntu uphathwa ngentlonelo.

BHIMOZELA ULONWABO!

1. Khawuhambe uye kubuka indalo. Sebenzisa izivamvo zakho zokubona, ukuva ivumba, isandi, ukuchukumisa nokungcamla ukuze unxibelelane nezinto ezikujikelezileyo.
2. Funda incwadi ekwenza uncume okanye uhleke kude kube buhlungu amathumbu!
3. Mamela umculo owonwabisayo. Uze ujayive!
4. Fowunela umntu ogqibele kudala ukuthetha naye nongakuvuyela ukuthetha nawe!
5. Dlala umdlalo nentsapho yakho.

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.

Grow your own library.

Create TWO cut-out-and-keep books

Goggles to the rescue

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 lion and the monkey

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.



Yandisa ithala lakho leencwadi.

Zenzele iincwadi EZIMBINI onokuzisika-ze-uzigcine

UGoggles usisindisile

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 imigcama yamachaphaza abomvu ukohlula amaphepha.

Ingonyama nenkawu

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 imigcama yamachaphaza abomvu ukuze wohlule amaphepha.



Drive your imagination

“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.

“Ndiyazi ukuba unengqondo kakhulu ukuba ungade umamele ubuxoki obuthethwa ziintshaba zam,” yatsho ingonyama. “Ndiyakucela, torho, khawundincede.” Ekugqibeleni, inkawu yayisizela ingonyama yaza yehlisa umсила wayo emngxunyeneni ngokungathi yintambo. Ingonyama yabambela kumсила wenkawu yaza yanyuka ngawo.



The lion and the monkey was first published in Edition 30 of the supplement. The story was first featured as a reading performance by the author, Ikeogu Oke, at the 2012 South African Literary Awards held at the University of the Free State, Bloemfontein.



Incwadi ethi *Ingonyama nenkawu* yapapashwa ukuqala kuHlelo 30 lolu shicilelo. Eli bali laqala lavela njengebali elifundwa ngumbhali walo, ulkeogu Oke, kuMsitho WaseMzantsi Afrika Wamabhaso Eencwadi Wowama-2012 owawuzinyaswe kwiYunivesithi YaseFreyistata, eBloemfontein.

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.

Yenza ibali linike umdla!

- ★ Zoba umfanekiso welungu lentsapho likubalisela ibali.
- ★ Sebenzisa intlama yokudlala okanye udongwe ukuze ubumbe ingonyama, inkawu, nexhegokazi.
- ★ Sebenzisa izinto ozibumbe ngodongwe ukuze uphinde ubalise ibali lengonyama nenkawu ngamazwi akho.
- ★ Qamba ingoma ngeli bali uze uyicule emva kokulibalisa.

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

The lion and the monkey



Ingonyama nenkawu

Ikeogu Oke

Ideas to talk about: Do you know any stories about lions and monkeys? What characteristics do lions have? What characteristics do monkeys have? What do you think this story is about?

Izinto eninokuthetha ngazo: Ngaba akhona amabali owaziyo abalisa ngeengonyama neenkawu? Ziintoni ezizibalule ngazo iingonyama? Ziintoni ezizibalule ngazo iinkawu? Ucinga ukuba lingantoni eli bali?



Drive your
imagination



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.

Ngenye imini, uTamkhulu wayefuna ukusifundisa isifundo ngokuthemba nangokuba nombulelo, ngoko wasibalisela ibali ngengonyama nenkawu.

Ingonyama nenkawu zazihlala ehlathini elishinyeneyo. Ingonyama yayizulazula phantsi ehlathini, ngoxa inkawu yona yayihlala phezulu ezincochoyini zemithi.

Ngamanye amaxesha, le nkawu yayisehla ize phantsi xa ikhangela ukutya okanye isiya komnye umthi okudana.





“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.”

“Ibekwa yintoni ikumkani kule ndawo inzulu, nemyama?” yabuza inkawu, ijonge kulo mngxuma.

“Ndiwele apha,” yatsho ingonyama ngelizwi elibuthathaka. “Oko ndilapha imini yonke.

Khawundincede torho.”

Inkawu yathandabuza yaza yaqalisa ukuhamba, kodwa ingonyama yayicenga kwakhona.

Emva koko inkawu yathi, “Kuthiwa zonke izilwanyana eziye zikuncede, aziye ziphile ukuze zilibalise elo bali.”

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.

Kodwa nasemva kokuba ingonyama iphumile emngxunyeni, yabambelela kumsila wenkawu.

“Ndiyeki! Andikuncedanga na ndakukhupha emngxunyeni njengokuba ubundicenga?” inkawu yabuza ingonyama.

Kodwa ingonyama yaya ivuqinisa umsila wenkawu, ibe xa inkawu ijonga amehlo engonyama, yabona indlala yodwa.

“Ndicela undiyeke torho!” yalila yatsho inkawu. Kodwa ingonyama yaya iyiqinisa nangakumbi.

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

UTamkhulu wanqumama waza wasijonga ebusweni obabuncunywisa ngesiquphe sisiphelo esivuyisayo kwinkawu.



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

Idanile, le ngonyama yajonga kula ndawo
yayibone kuyo ixhegokazi, kodwa
lalingasekho apho.

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.

Lo mngxuma wawumxinwa kangangokuba
ingonyama yayikwazi ukuma nkqo ngemilenze
engasemva kuphela. Yazama ngamandla ukuphuma
kulo mngxuma, kodwa qho izama umhlaba obomvu
wawunakuphuka xa ukrtwelwa zinzipho zayo, ize
iphinde ibuyele phantsi emngxumyeni.

Le ngonyama eyayidiniwe yayiselapho ngorhatya
xa ngesiquphe yathi tsho umsila udlula. Lowo
yayingumsila wenkawu eyayitsiba loo mngxuma.
Ingonyama yakhwaza iphelelwe lithemba.



Suddenly, an old woman appeared. She was on her way to her farm when she saw the animals arguing. She stopped and asked them why they were quarrelling.

The monkey told her 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.



This story is an adapted version of **Goggles to the rescue**, 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-**UGoggles usisindisile** 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!

- ★ 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. Draw small, labelled pictures and arrows between the pictures.
- ★ 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.
- ★ Reuse materials like tins, plastic jars and cardboard boxes that often get thrown away. 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.

Yenza ibali linike umdla!

- ★ Wufunde kwakhona umhlathi okwiphepha 4 apho uJay acacisa indlela efika ngayo inkunkuma kwimilambo nakumalwandle ethu, kunye nakwiibithshi zethu. Zenzele owakho umzobo ukubonisa ukuba kwenzeka kanjani oku. Zoba imifanekiso emincinci, efakwe iileyibhile kunye neentolo phakathi kwemifanekiso.
- ★ Bhala inqaku lephephandaba elimalunga neendlela ezahlukeneyo ezo iGoggles zincede ngazo ukwenza ukuba libe lile kwakhona iHlabathi. Ungalibali ukulinika isihloko esimnandi inqaku! Zoba umfanekiso ohamba nalo.
- ★ Yisebenzise kwakhona imathiriyeli efana neetoti, iibhotile zeplastiki nebhokisi zamakhadibhodi eziqhele ukulahlwa. Zihombise usebenzisa iphepha, iglitha, ipeyinti kunye/okanye iikhrayoni kwaye uzenze izinto ezo wena namalungu osapho lwakho ninokuzisebenzisa, njengeziqulathi zeepensile, iivazi neekhonteyina zokugcina.

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 eziithe vetshe, ndwendwela ku-www.nalibali.org



This story is an adapted version of **Goggles to the rescue**, 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-**UGoggles usisindisile** 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>.

Goggles to the rescue



UGoggles usisindisile

Liz Sparg • Megan Vermaak

Ideas to talk about: What does littering do to our environment? What can you do to take care of your environment?

Izinto eninokuthetha ngazo: Yenza ntoni inkunkuma kwindalo yethu? Yintoni ongayenza ukulondoloza okusingqongileyo kwakho?



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.

Ngobunye ubusuku uJay wavuka waza wabona ukukhanya okuqaqambileyo esibhakabhakeni. Kwakukho into eyayibhabha ngesantya esikhulu isiza ngasefestileni. Ngokukhawuleza, yema. Lwavuleka ucango, kwaphuma isidalwa esingaqhelekanga.

“Grwa! Molo, igama lam ndinguGoggles. Grwa,” satsho esi sidalwa.

UJay wazama ukuthetha kodwa akwaphuma lizwi.



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.

Kodwa akukho namnye owayitshintshayo indlela aphila ngayo. Baqhubeka belahla inkunkuma yabo ezitalatweni. Ngexesha nje elifutshane, izitalatalo nemilambo kunye neebhitshi zakhangeleka zimdaka njengakuqala.

UJay wathatha isigqibo sokuba abize uGoggles azokunceda.

“Grwa! Kweli ityeli ndiza kulinga uthuli lwam lokuphuphisa,” uGoggles waxelela uJay. “Bonke abantu eMhlabeni baza kuphupha bechola inkunkuma, grwa! Kwaye betyala imithi, grwa! Besebenzisa izinto ngokutsha, grwa! Kwaye besenza zonke izinto ezinceda ukugcina uMhlaba umhle. Baya kuvuya kakhulu emaphupheni abo kangangokuba baya kuvuka befuna ukuqhubeka besenza ezo zinto. Grwa.”

Yaye kwenzeka kanye loo nto.

Bawenza wamhle kwakhona uMhlaba.



“Is this true?” the old woman asked the lion.
The lion nodded in agreement.
Then the old woman said to the monkey, “Clasp your hands
and say, ‘I am about to die for my kindness. I am about to die
for my kindness.’”
So the monkey did this.
Ngesiquphe, kwathi gqi ixhegokazi elithile. Lalisiya
kwifama yalo xa labona ezi zilwanyana ziphikisana. Lema
laza lazibuza ukuba zixatyaniswa yintoni.
Inkawu yalibalisela indlela eye yanceda ngayo ingonyama
yaphuma engxunyeni onzulu. “Kodwa ngoku itshele
emsileni wam ayifuni kundiyeke,” yakhalaza yatsho.
“Yinyani leyo?” labuza ixhegokazi kwingonyama.
Ingonyama yamqwala ivuma.
Ngoko ixhegokazi lathi kwinkawu, “Dibanisa izandla
zakho uziginise uze uthi, ‘Ndiza kufela ububele bam.
Ndiza kufela ububele bam.’”
Inkawu yayenza le nto.

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

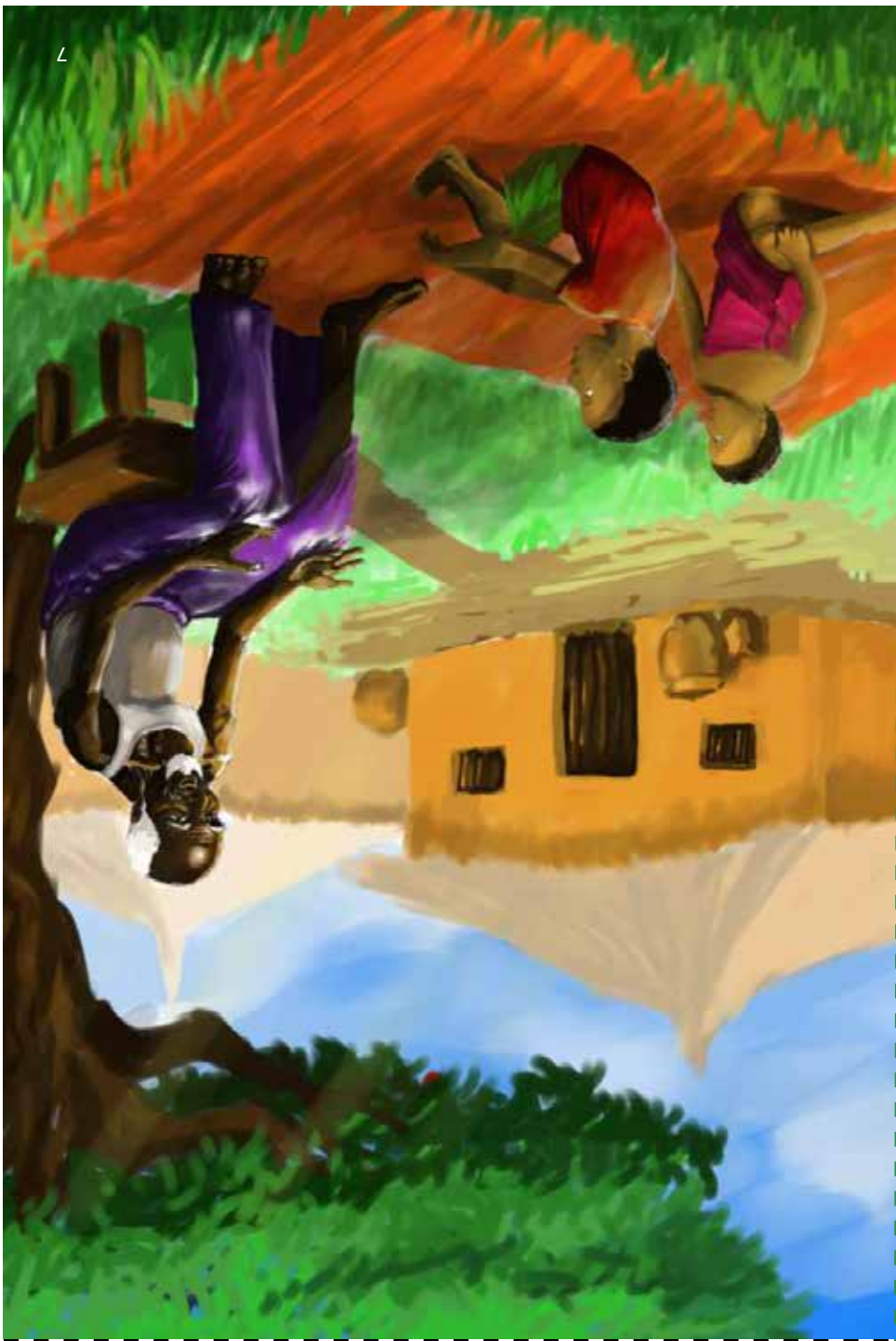


Ingonyama yayileqa inkawu de yanyuka kumthi
okufutshane.



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.

Ngenye imini, ingonyama yabona inyama kwigqabi
lebhanana eliphantsi ehlathini.
“Nasi isidlo sam sasimahla nesifumaneka lula,” yacinga
yatsho.
Le ngonyama yaya embindini wegqabi lebhanana,
kodwa ithe xa iluma inyama, wavuleka umhlaba
ngaphantsi kwayo. Yona naloo nyama negqabi
lebhanana, yawela kumngxuma onzulu.



“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?”

“Le ngonyama yayiza kwazi njani ukuba isidlo sasimahla asisoloko sifumaneka simahla; nokuba isidlo esilula asisoloko siyile nto sibonakala ngathi siyiyo?” watsho uTamkhulu. “Ngewayeyaze njani ukumkani wehlathi into yokuba umzingeli wayembe umngxuma onzulu waza wawugquma ngegqabi lebhanana, waza wabeka inyama embindini welo gqabi kwaye wagquma elo gqabi ngesanti ukuze awufihle?”

The old woman then turned to the lion and said, “Clasp your paws and say, ‘Someone is about to die for his kindness.’” The lion raised his free front paw and repeated the old woman’s words. “No!” said the old woman, “I said clasp your paws, and I mean your two front paws, and then say the words.” As the lion obeyed her command and clasped his paws, the monkey escaped and ran away.

“Hayi!” latsho ixhegokazi, “Ndithe dibanisa iinyawo zakho, ndithetha ngeenyawo zakho ezimbini zangaphambili, emva koko uthethe la mazwi.”

Kuthe xa ingonyama isenza into eliyiyalelayo yaza yaqinisa iinyawo zayo, inkawu yabhungca yaza yabaleka.



5

sezizathu zokubaluleka kokufunda ulwimi lwakho lweenkobe

reasons why learning your mother tongue is important



1

Abantwana abafunda ulwimi lwabo lweenkobe bakwazi bhetele ukusebenzisa ingqondo, ukukhumbula, ubuchule bokuyila nobokusombulula iingxaki. Balufunda lula ulwimi lwesibini kuba sele bephuhlise ubuchule bokufunda nokubhala ukuze bafunde indlela olusebenza ngayo ulwimi.

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.



Abantwana abaluthetha kakuhle ulwimi lwabo lweenkobe ekhaya badla ngokuqhuba kakuhle esikolweni naseyunivesithi. Baluqonda bhetele ulwimi kwaye bakwazi bhetele ukuveza izimvo zabo nokuqonda zonke izifundo.

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.

2

3

Ukwazi kwabo ulwimi lwabo lweenkobe kubanceda banxibelelane nelifa nenkcubeko yabo. Ulwimi lwethu lweenkobe luyinxalenye ebalulekileyo yento esiyiyo. Ukufunda ulwimi lwethu lweenkobe kungasanceda siziqonde bhetele apho sisuka khona kwaye sizazi ukuba singabaphi.

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.



Ukunxibelelana ngolwimi lwabo kunceda abantwana banxibelelane neentsapho zabo nabantu basekuhlaleni. Bakwazi bhetele ukuchaza iimvakalelo zabo nokubalisa amabali ngabantu abakhula phakathi kwabo nokunxibelelana nabantu ababajikelezileyo.

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.

4

5

Ukuthetha ulwimi lwabo lweenkobe kungaphucula ukuzixabisa nokuzithemba. Ukukwazi ukunxibelelana ngolwimi lwabo lweenkobe kungenza abantwana bazidle kwaye bazive beyinxalenye yento ebalulekileyo ebikho kangangezizukulwana.

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.



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Abantu abaneli



Libhalwe nguNosicelo Daryl Dongwana Imizobo izotywe nguHeidel Dedekind

Kwilali ethile esekupheleni kwehlathi, kwakuhlala inkwenkwana egama linguNtando. Wayelithanda ihlathi kwaye akhe ubuhlobo nazo zonke izilwanyana ezihlala kulo. UNtando wayedla ngokubandwendwela abahlobo bakhe abazizilwanyana. Kwakukho ulonwabo nemvisiswano phakathi kwale nkwenkwana nezilwanyana zehlathi.



Ngenye imini, izilwanyana zeva kukho umntu olilayo zaza zayokukroba. "Owu yini! Ngumhlobo wethu, uNtando," zatsho.

"Ulilela ntoni?" wabuza uKhozi.

"Andiboni kakuhle, loo nto indenza iqhitala. Qho xa ndikhubeka ndize ndiwe, abanye abantwana bayandihleka," wacacisa watsho uNtando.

"Yingxaki leyo," watsho uKhozi, "kodwa ungabi naxhala, ndiza kukunceda." Ngoko uKhozi wapha uNtando isipho sokuba namehlo abukhali. Ngoko uNtando wayebona kakuhle. UNtando wavuya kakhulu. Wambulela uKhozi ibe akazange awe nokuba kube kanye endleleni egodukayo. Nezilwanyana zavuya kuba zazimncedile umhlobo wazo.

Kwiintsuku ezingephi emva koko, uNtando wabuyela ehlathini ebonakala ethe khunubembe. "Ukhathazwa yintoni?" wabuza uSikhova.

"Andinabulumko kakhulu, ngenxa yaloo nto akukho mntu undimamelayo xa ndithetha nantoni na," watsho uNtando ebonakala ebuntloni.

"Yingxaki leyo," watsho uSikhova, "kodwa ungabi naxhala, ndiza kukunceda." Emva koko, uSikhova wanika uNtando isipho sobulumko. UNtando wavuya kakhulu. Wambulela uSikhova waza wangathi akasafiki ekhaya azokuncokola nabahlobo bakhe. Wayesazi ukuba babeza kumamela! Izilwanyana zavuya kuba zazimncedile umhlobo wazo.

Xa uNtando ephinda endwendwela ihlathi, wadibana noNgonyama. "Molo, Ngonyama," watsho uNtando. "Ungandinceda torho? Ndiidla ngokuziva ndisoyika ibe ndinexhala lokuba abahlobo bam baza kucinga ukuba ndiligwala."

UNgonyama akazange alibazise ukunceda uNtando. "Nangoku, ndiza kukunceda. Ndiza kukupha isipho sokuba nesibindi," watsho. UNtando waba nemincili kakhulu. Wambulela uNgonyama waza wagoduka eziva enesibindi kakhulu.

Njengoko kwakudlula iiveki, uNtando wayequqa ebuyelela ehlathini xa efuna uncedo. Ibe abahlobo bakhe abazizilwanyana babesoloko bekho ukuze bamncede. "Andomelelanga ngokwaneleyo," wakhala watsho uNtando. UNdlovu weza wazokunika uNtando isipho sokomelela.

"Ndicotha kakhulu ibe andikhe ndiphumelele ugqatso," wakhala watsho uNtando. UHlosi wakhawuleza wanika uNtando isipho samendu.

"Andikwazi kudada ibe ndinexhala lokuba ndiza kurhaxwa ngamanzi," wakhala watsho uNtando. UNGwenya wancuma waza wafundisa uNtando ukudada emlanjeni.

Qho uNtando ecela uncedo, izilwanyana zazikulungele ukumnceda. Kodwa ngokuhamba kwexesha, uNtando wayeka ukubulela xa encediwe, kwaye wayengasazincedi izilwanyana xa zidinga uncedo. Wayeka ukuba nobuhlobo ibe wayenganeliswa nayintoni na.

Ngenye imini, uSikhova wabiza intlanganiselo. "Bahlobo bam abazizilwanyana," waqala ngelitshoyo uSikhova, "le nkwenkwe siyinike yonke into eyicelileyo, kodwa ayisabuleli kwaye isuke icele ezinye izinto. Ayinambulelo kwaye ayaneli. Into eyaziyo kukukhalaza qha. Enye into ayikhe isincede yona." Nezinye izilwanyana zavumelana naye. Zagqiba kwelokuba azizuphinda zimncede uNtando de acele uxolo ngale mikhwa yakhe mibi, athi enkosi xa zimnceda, kwaye akulungele ukuzinceda naye.

Xa uNtando ebuyela ehlathini, wakhala watsho akanamfaneleko ngokwaneleyo. Wahlala phantsi komthi walila, kodwa akukho silwanyana sezayo ukuza kumnceda.

Ethubeni, uNgcongconi wafika wajikeleza intloko kaNtando esenza isandi. "Ulilela ntoni?" wabuza uNgcongconi. Wayemsizela kancinci uNtando.

"Ndifuna ukuba nomfaneleko, kodwa akukho nesinye isilwanyana esindincedayo," watsho uNtando elila.

"Izilwanyana sezikuphe izinto ezininzi gqitha, kodwa awukaneli nangoku," watsho uNgcongconi. "Mhlawumbi kufuneka ubuyekeze ububele bazo ngaphambi kokuba ucele ezinye izinto."

UNtando wathi akuva loo nto, wasisifu ngumsindo. "Hay' suka!" watsho ekhwaza. Watsho ephekuza ngesandla sakhe waza waphants' ukumtyumza uNgcongconi!



Ezinye izilwanyana zothuka azakholelwa. "Kwenzeke njani ukuba ube krwada kwaye ukhohlakale kangaka, Ntando?" wabuza uSikhova. "Besisoloko sikuphatha ngobubele kwaye sikunceda. Xa ucela, siye sakupha amehlo abukhali, ubulumko, isibindi, ukomelela, amendu, sade sakufundisa nokudada. Kodwa endaweni yokubulela, uye wakrwada kwaye awaba nabubele kuthi. Kuthe nganani nje?"

"Kusoloko kukho enye into endiyifunayo," waphendula uNtando. "Ndilindele ukuba nindincede."

Izilwanyana zazingakholelwa ukuba uNtando wayeziphatha ngale ndlela, ngoko zaqokelelana zaza zamgxotha uNtando ehlathini. Zaye zavumelana nokuba zingaze zimncede uNtando okanye nawuphi omnye umntu kwakhona kuba zafumanisa ukuba abantu abaneli!

Yenza ibali linike umdla!

- ★ Ukuba ubungaphiwa isipho sisilwanyana, ubungathanda sikuphe ntoni?
- ★ Yenza ipowusta enemifanekiso yezilwanyana ukuze ukhuthaze abantu ukuba babe nobubele kwizilwanyana. Bhala imiyalezo emifutshane kulo powusta. Ngokomzekelo, "Yiba nobubele kwizilwanyana. Ziphe amanzi apholileyo, nacocekileyo xa kushushu."

- ★ Cinga ngomntu oye wakwenzela izinwe kwaye wanobubele kuwe. Bhalela loo mntu isibhiliwana uze umbulele ngobubele nangenkathalo yakhe. Hombisa eso sibhiliwana ngeephatheni nangemizobo emibalabala.



Drive your
imagination



Humans are never satisfied

By Nosiselo Darly Dongwana ■ Illustrations by Heidel Dedekind

Story
corner



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. He knew that they would listen to him! The animals were also happy because they had helped their friend.

The next time Ntando visited the forest, he met Lion. "Hallo, Lion," 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. And 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!

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."

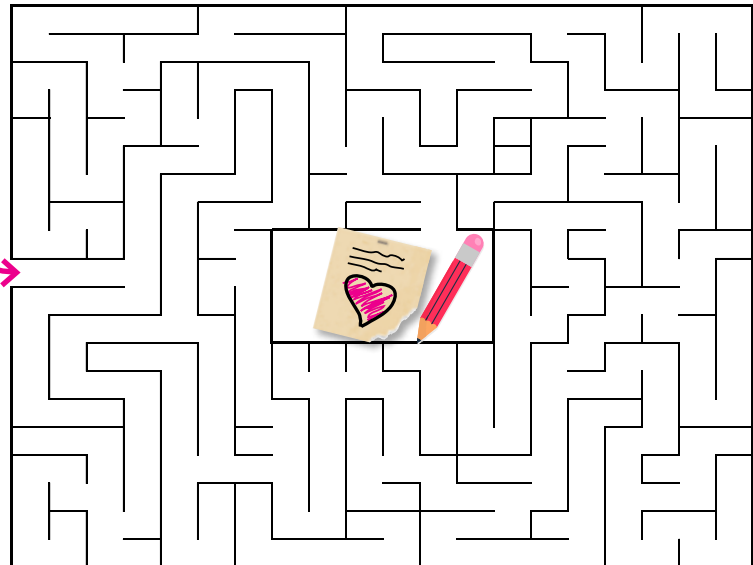
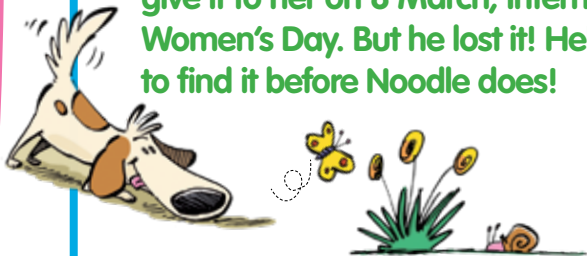
- ★ Think of someone who has been generous and kind to you. Write the person a note to say thank you for the kindness and care. Decorate the note with colourful patterns and drawings.





1.

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!



2.

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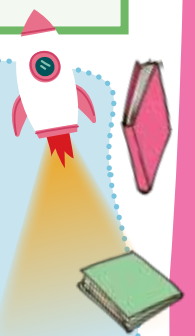
Wina incwadi...yamabali!

Emva koko thumela ikopi yebali lakho ngeimeyili kwidilesi ethi stories@nalibali.org. Ababhali bamabali amathathu aphume phambili ngamnye uza kufumana incwadi yamabali lize ibali lakhe lipapashwe kolu shicilelo.



Win a storybook!

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.



Impendulo: 2. Ngokomzekelo: abo, uWabo, bono, lona, lowa, wabo, nabo, undbo, ubona, nawo, ubawo
Answers: 2. For example: ape, ash, happen, pens, pine, pins, pipe, shape, shine, ship, snap, spine

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



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