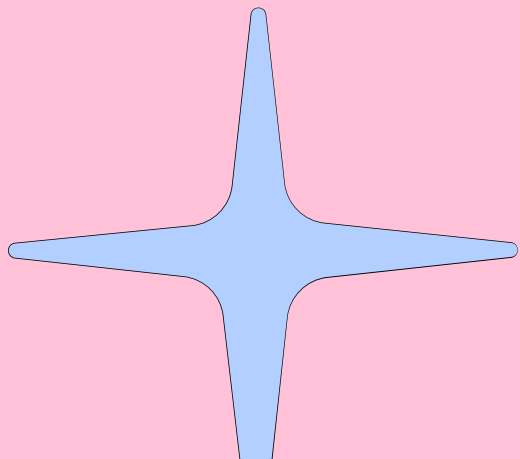
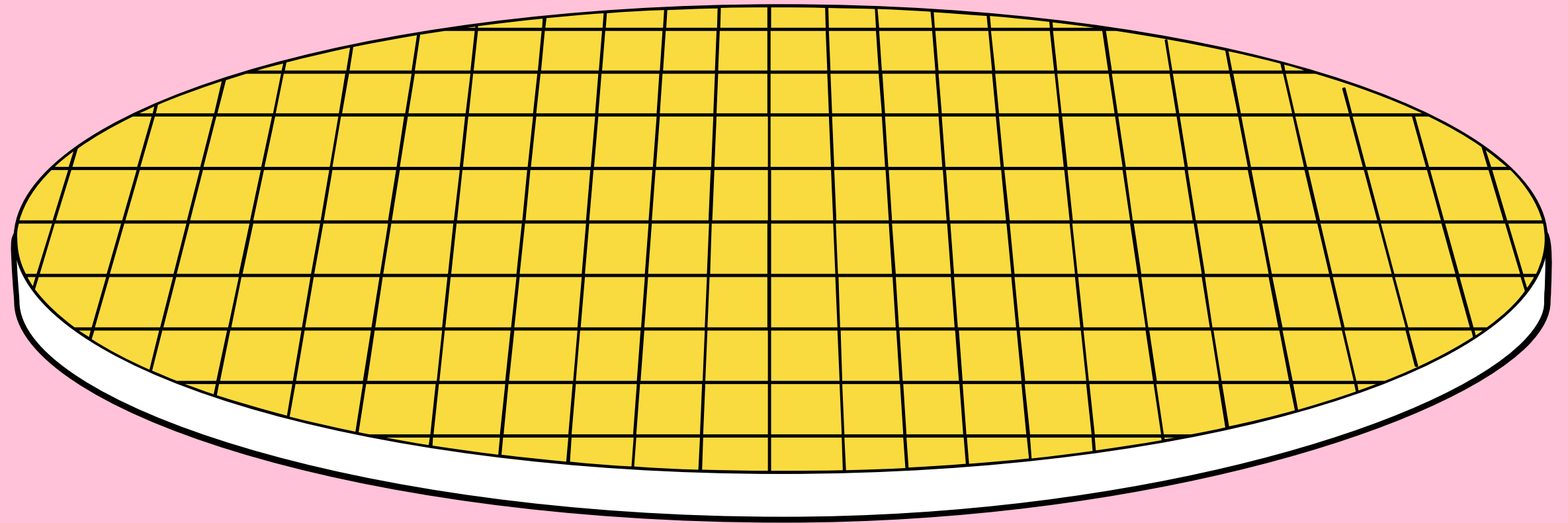
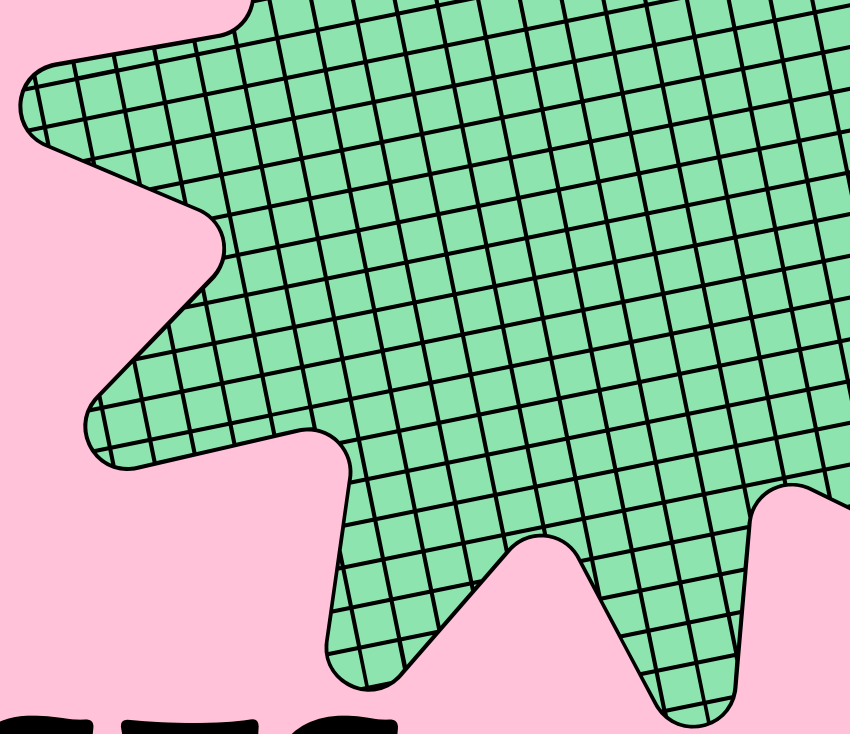
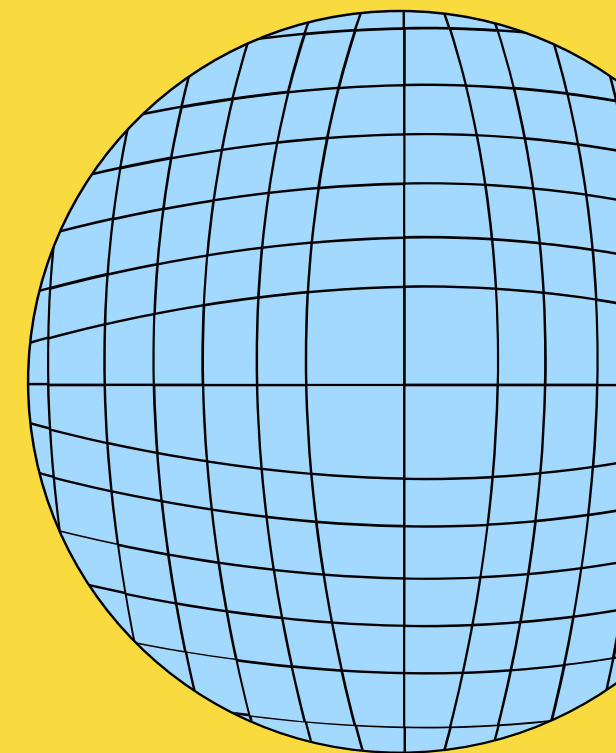


AUSTRALIA'S ABORIGINAL LANGUAGES



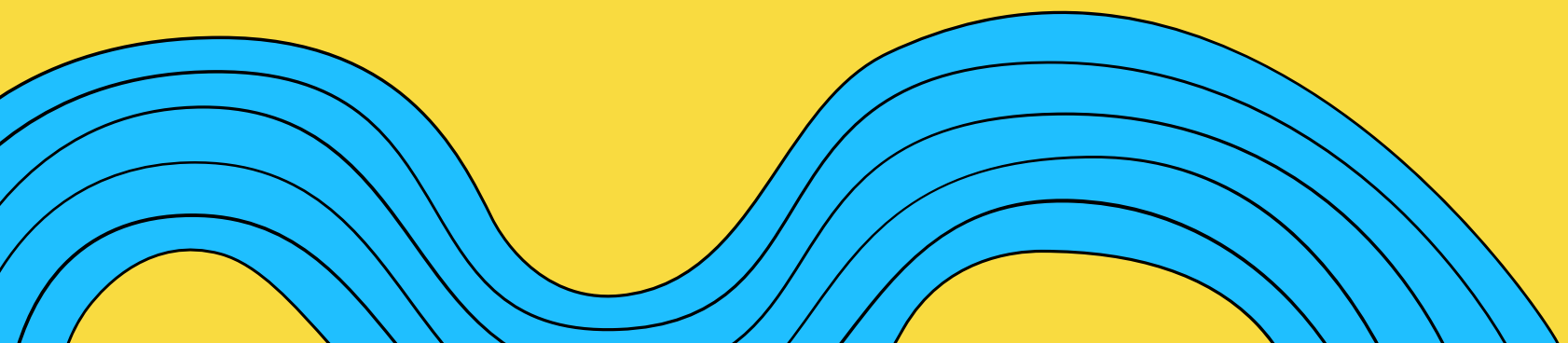
Yinjibarndi
Noongar
Adyamathanha
Walmatjarri
Manytjilyitjarra
Yalanji
Yankunytjatjara
Ngaanyatjarra
Bundjalun
Panyjima
Kuku
Kukatja
Wajarri
Bardi
Miriwoong
Djaru
Martu
Gooniyandi
Kuuk
Yugambah
Wangka
Guugu
Ngarrindjeri
Pitjantjatjara
Yimidhirr
Thaayore
Wangkatha

AUSTRALIA : A MULTICULTURAL COUNTRY IN OCEANIA



One of the many particularities of Australia is its **language diversity** :

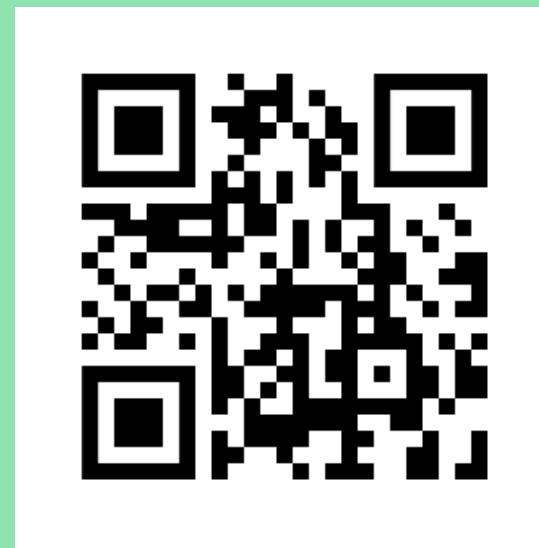
- The majority of Australians speaks **English**.
- However, there are about **300 Indigenous languages**.



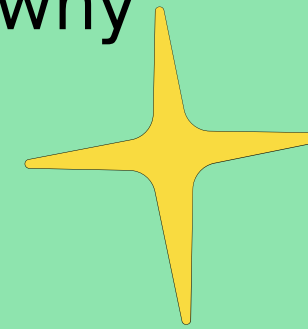
The two videos that you can watch thanks to the QR codes below are dealing with **Indigenous languages**, their importance in the **Aboriginal culture** and why people are trying to preserve them.



ABC News (Australia)

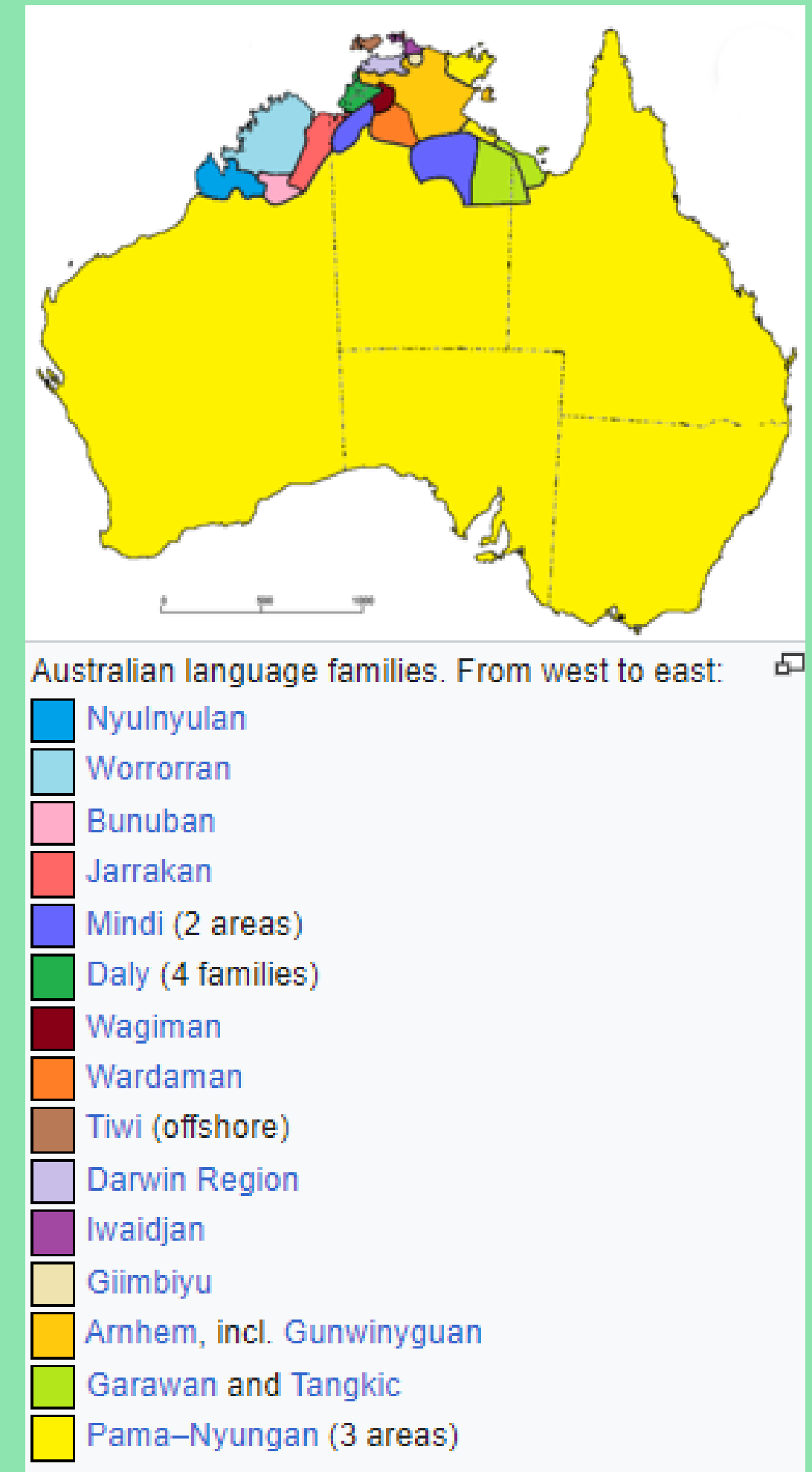


BBC News

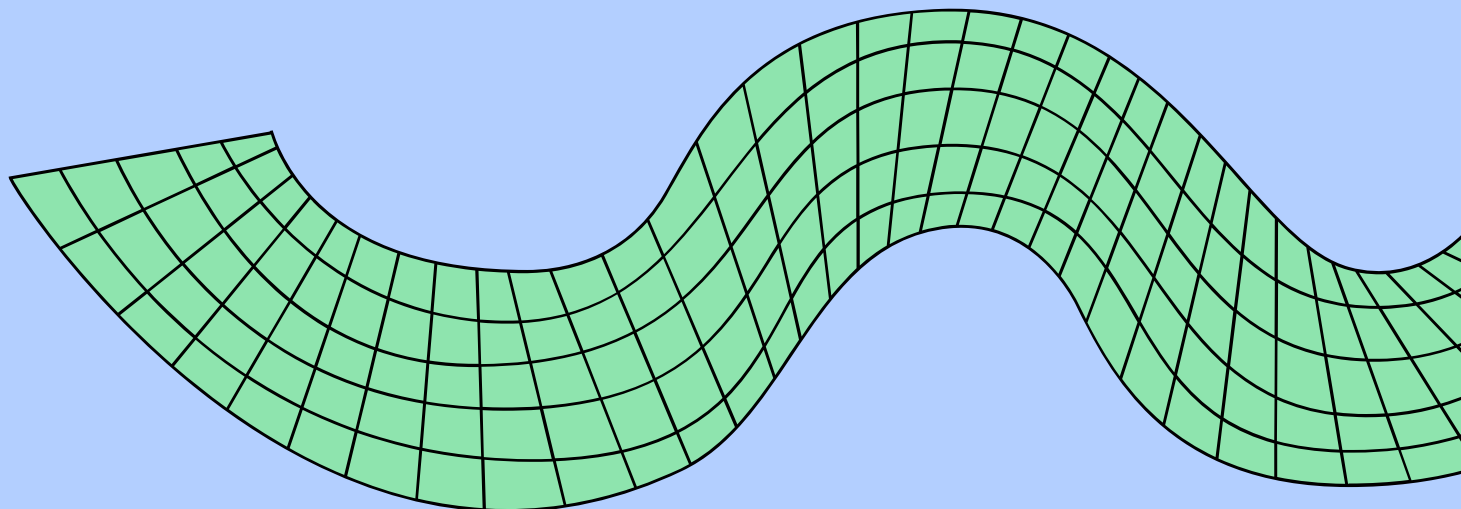


We can hear several testimonies :

- **Indigenous elders**
- **Children**
- **David Newry**, a Miriwoong speaker.
- **Knut Olawsky** who works in an Mirima language center.



THE CHALLENGING OF LANGUAGE VARIETY IN AUSTRALIA



Aboriginal languages are likely to sink into **oblivion** and to **disappear**.

The Aboriginal **elders are passing on** and the **young people are not learning** Aboriginal languages neither at school nor in their family.



Globalization tends towards language 's **standardisation**.



THE MEANING OF LANGUAGE FOR THE ABORIGINAL CULTURE

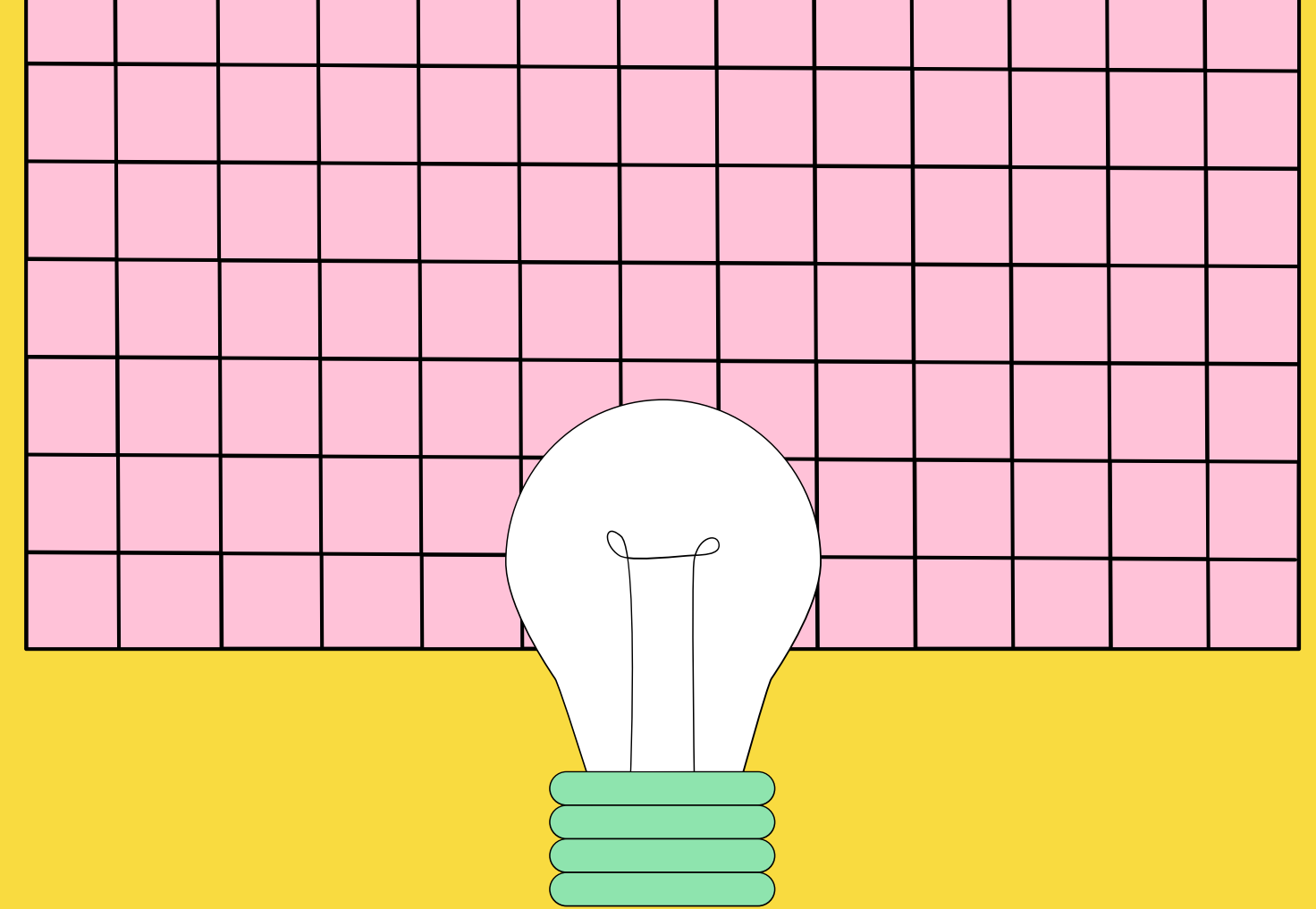
Language is important to Aborigines :

- Language means **identity** : learning Aboriginal languages **enriches** people. There is a good chance people will live a **better life**, find a **job** and be less concerned by **criminality**.
- Language is also a key marker of **membership** of an ethnic group.
- Language allows **communication** of values and beliefs of the Aboriginal culture
- Language allows **participation** in family and community life.

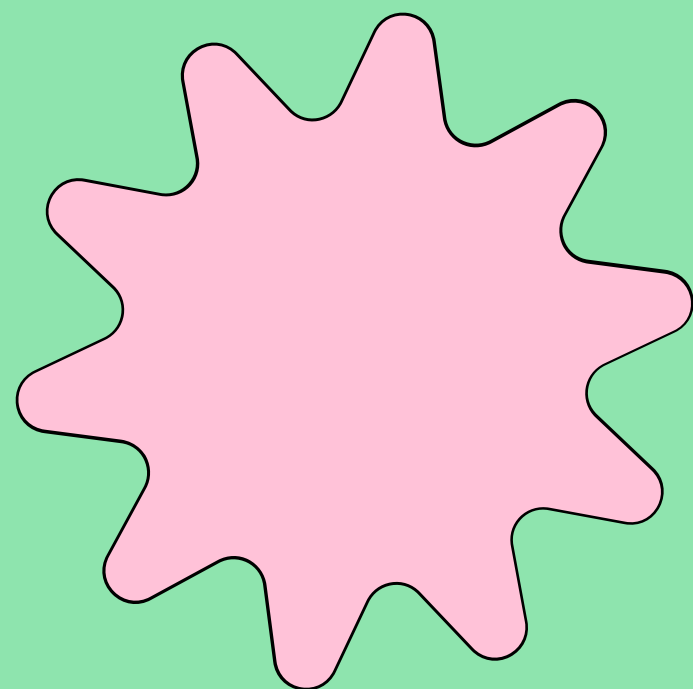
THE PRESERVATION OF LANGUAGE DIVERSITY

Several **initiatives** are proposed to keep the Aboriginal culture and languages alive :

- The Australian government is wondering about the creation of **Indigenous languages programs in schools** despite the lack of funding.



- A **group of Aboriginal elders** has made a trip to Canberra in order to have their say on the future of Indigenous languages.
- **Radio shows** are helping get Indigenous languages heard.
- But long-term success depends on **the next generation**.

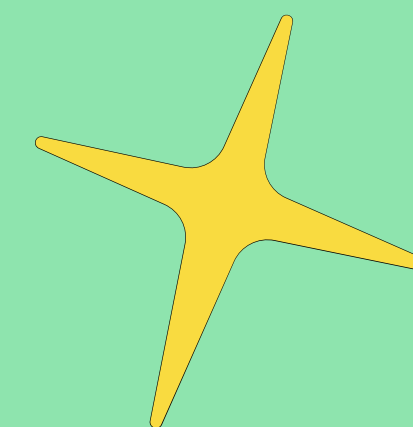


DO YOU WANT TO LEARN MIRIWOONG ?

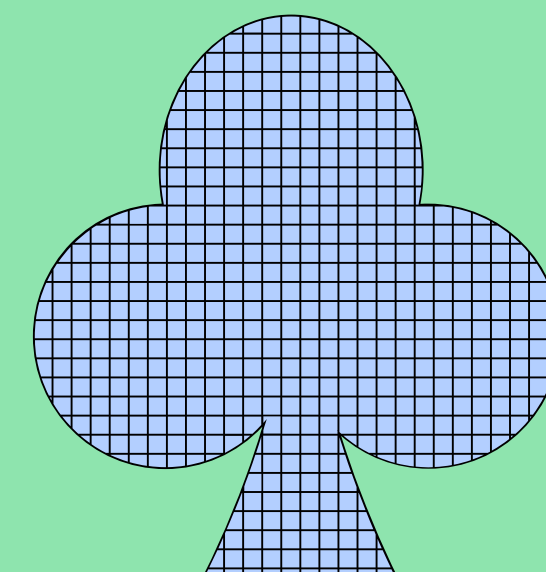
European settlement wiped out half of Australia's indigenous languages, and around 100 more are in serious danger of being lost. **Miriwoong** is one of them. Spoken for tens of thousands of years in a part of Western Australia, the language has now just a handful of fluent speakers. That's why Miriwoong has to be saved. In order to keep Miriwoong alive, hundreds of children in the town of **Kununurra** are learning it.

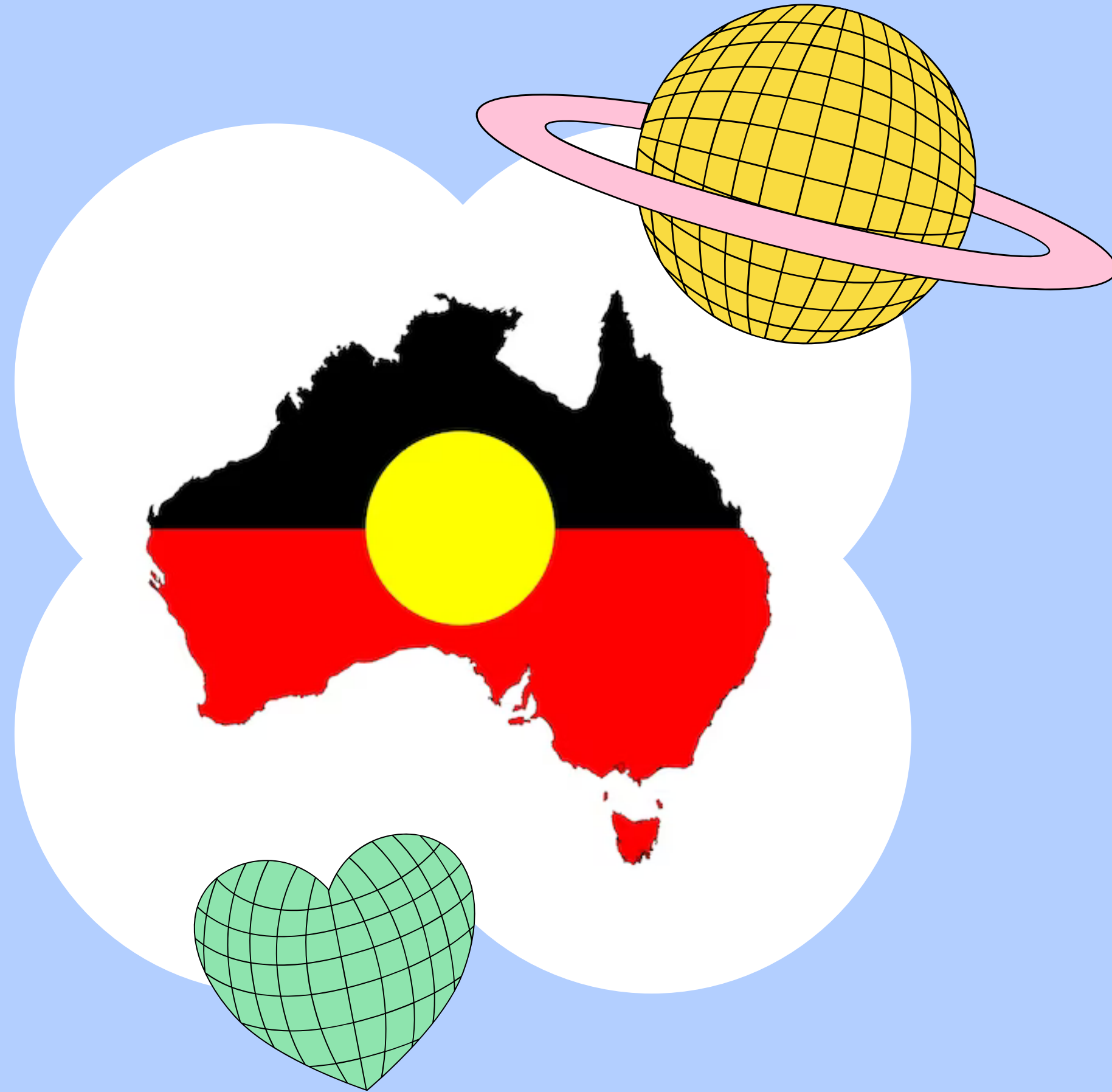


Miriwoong
Mobile App



Learn “Heads, Shoulders,
Knees and Toes” in
Miriwoong !





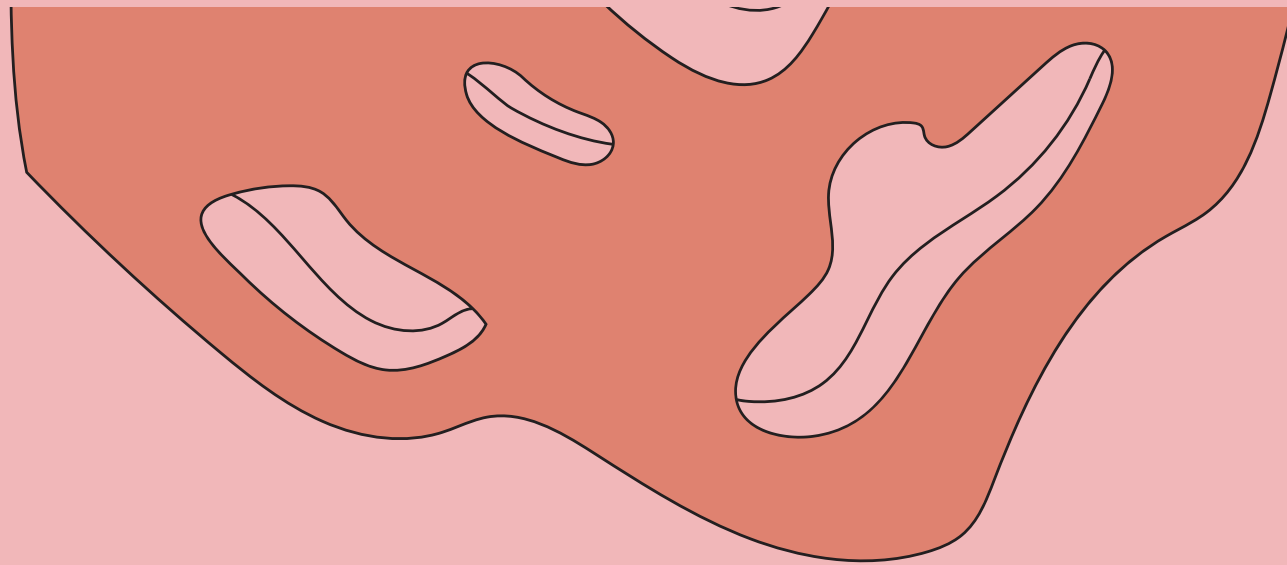
**LANGUAGE IS PART OF
AUSTRALIA'S
ABORIGINAL HERITAGE
AND WE HAVE TO TAKE
CARE OF ITS DIVERSITY
!**

Min-na-wee

(Why the crocodile rolls)

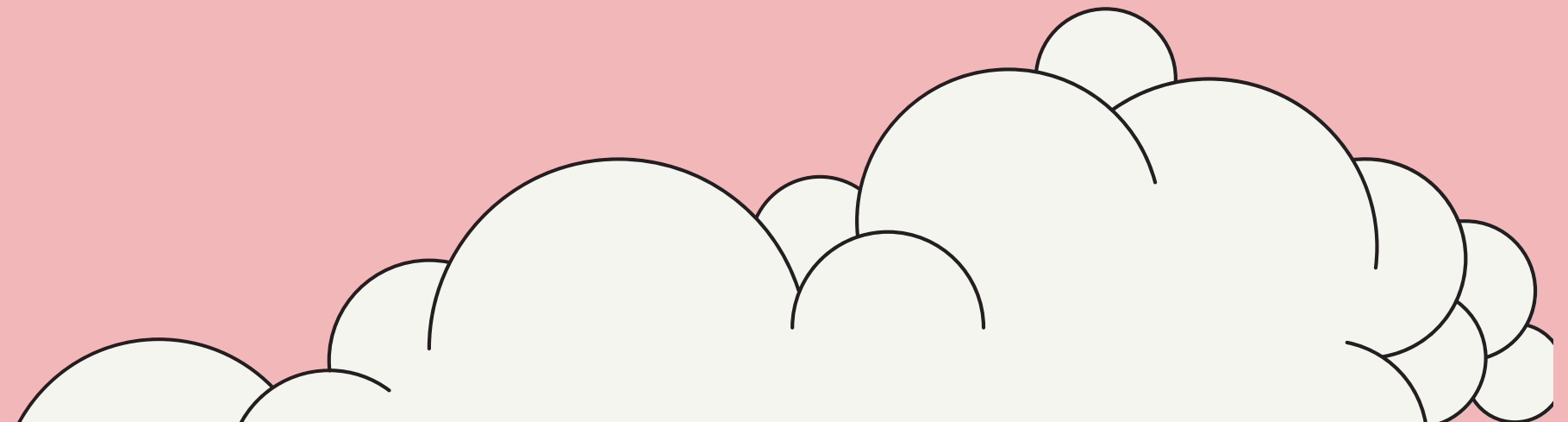
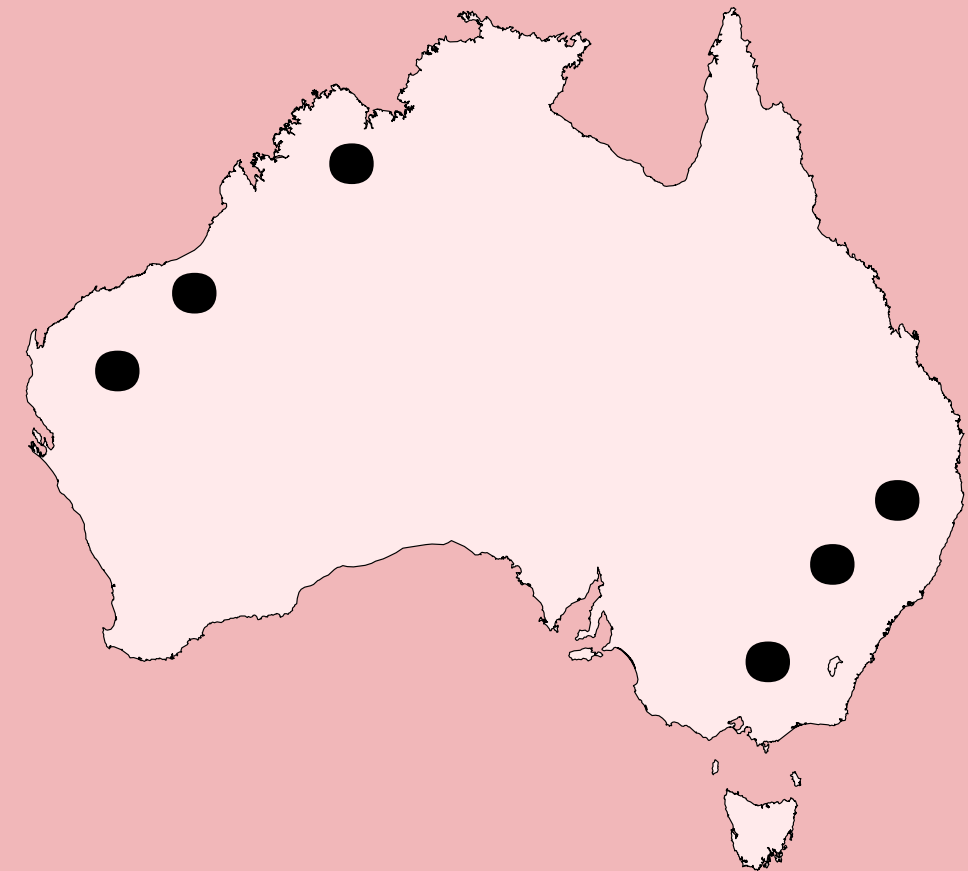


a story of the Aboriginal
culture



instroduction

**Aborigines lived in Australia long before the Europeans.
Their culture is very different from ours but just as exciting
and full of history and tradition**



**The short story of 'why the crocodile rolls' is told on
the north coast of Western Australia by the
Indigenous people**

a "spirit" story





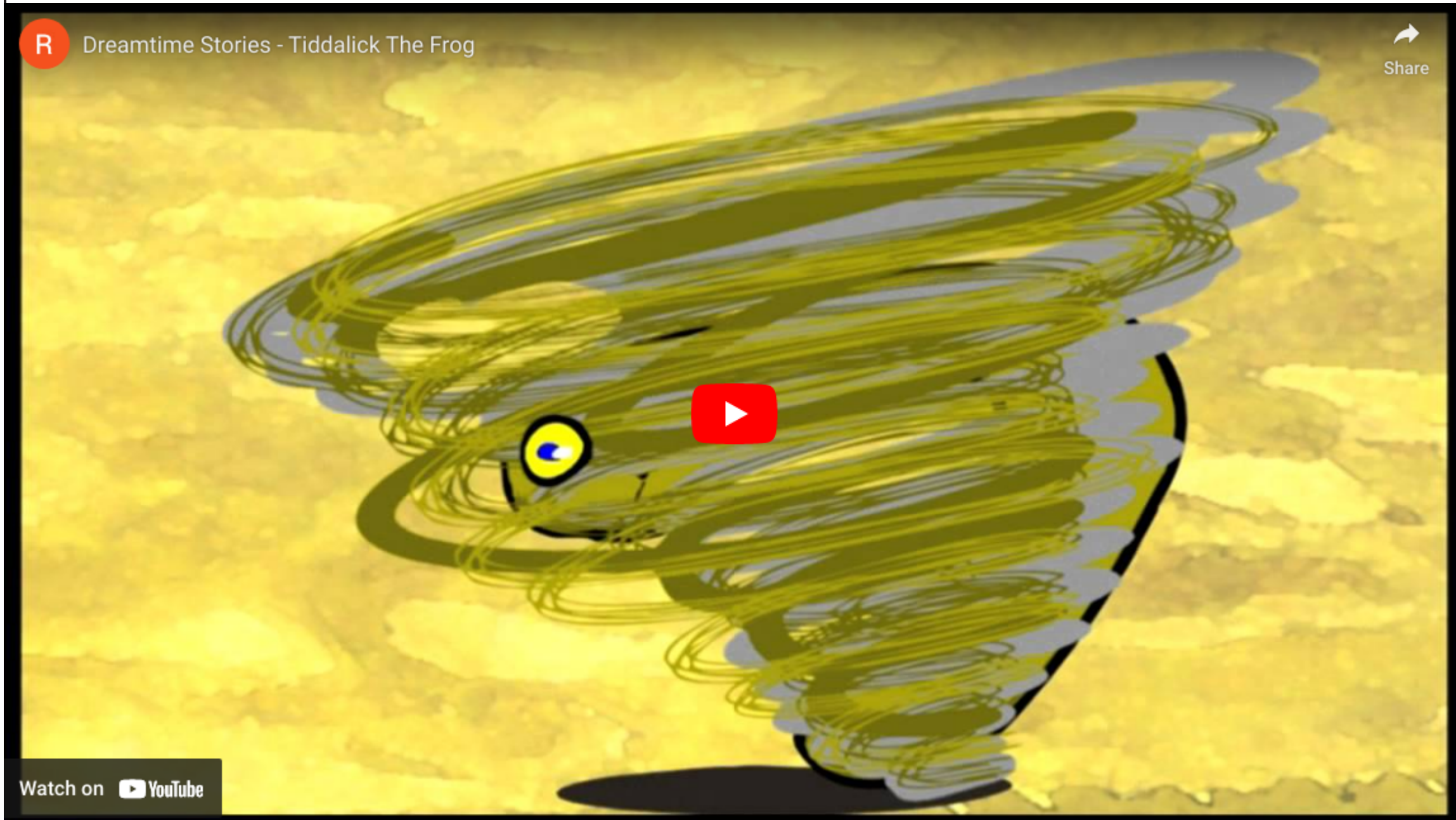
the music


This story is very important in the Aboriginal culture because it is the explanation of their belief in the spirit of Min-Na-Wee that is in every crocodile, and explains why all crocodiles roll their prey on the soil .




another Aboriginal myth

Tiddalick the Frog





**To conclude all these stories and myths are
very important for the Aboriginal culture
because they are the foundation of all their
beliefs.**



Uluru

Location of the Uluru

Uluru is a large rock on the Australian desert of the Northern Territory. The climax of this sandstone formation is 2,831 ft (=863 m). It is also inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

This site is very touristic, but it also has an important spiritual meaning for the Aboriginal people of this area. For the Anangu, the rock was formed by people from the "Dreamtime", a religious myth of the world's creation.



Debates and protection

Because of this spiritual meaning, Aboriginal people are fighting to ban mass tourism and climbing on Uluru. In fact, since the 1930s, Uluru has become an important climbing site and a chain handhold was even added in 1964.

Since 2019, the visitor's guide doesn't recommend to climb up the site to respect Aboriginal traditions and to protect them.

Many visitors and Australian people are unsatisfied with this restriction and they are worried that the ascent will be definitively prohibited.

These people consider Uluru to be a common national heritage so it belongs to every Australian citizen. But the tourists' behavior on this site is sometimes very disrespectful towards the Anangu's belief.





Australia

Large sandstone formation in the centre of Australia.

It is in the southern part of the Northern Territory, 335 km south-west of Alice Springs.

Description

The sandstone formation stands 348 m (1,142 ft) high, rising 863 m (2,831 ft) above sea level with most of its bulk lying underground, and has a total perimeter of 9.4 km (5.8 mi). Uluru is notable for appearing to change colour at different times of the day and year, most notably when it glows red at dawn and sunset. The reddish colour in the rock derives from iron oxide in the sandstone. Age of rock: 550–50 Ma

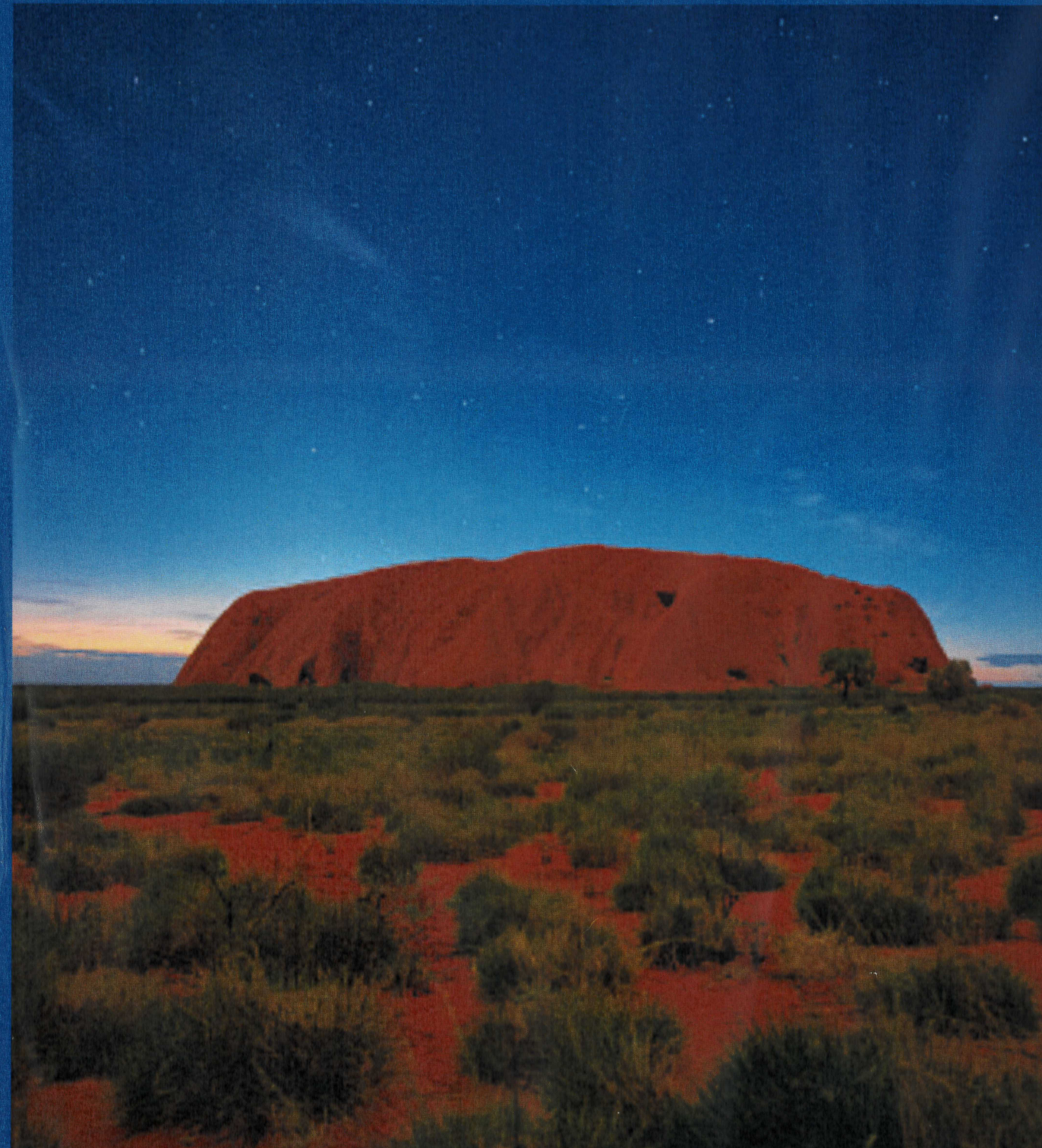
Importance

Uluru is sacred to the Pitjantjatjara, the Aboriginal people of the area, known as the Anangu. The area around the formation is home to an abundance of springs, waterholes, rock caves and ancient paintings. Uluru is listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Uluru and Kata Tjuta, also known as the Olgas, are the two major features of the Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park.

Uluru tourism problems

It destroys the environment. Even despite the Anangu people's wish, thousands of tourists continue to climb the rock. This causes millions of footprints to trek up the climbing path. Causing the area to slowly become eroded, changing the complete face of Uluru.

ULURU



Dates

Arrival of Europeans (1870s)

Aboriginal reserve (1920)

Tourism (1936–1960s)

Aboriginal ownership since 1985

Spirituality

More than simply a landmark, Uluru and the neighbouring Kata Tjuta are believed by Indigenous people to be sacred places that are alive with history. According to the Anangu, Uluru was formed due to the actions of ancestral beings many thousands of years ago.

History

Archaeological findings to the east and west indicate that humans settled in the area more than 10,000 years ago.

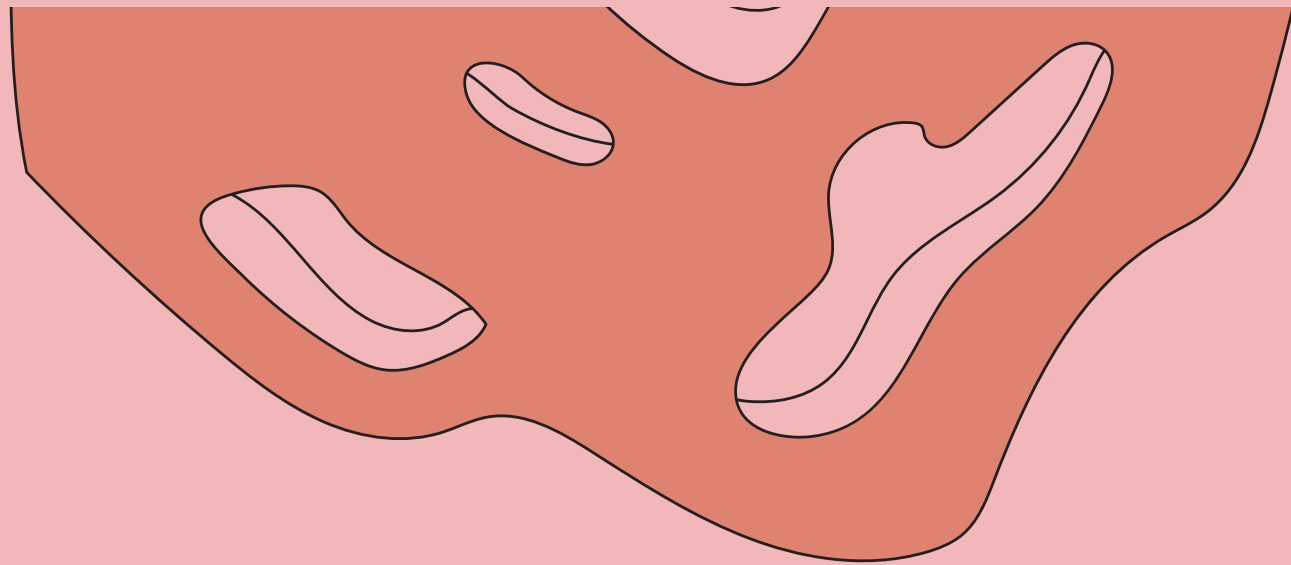
To the traditional owners of the land, Uluru is incredibly sacred and spiritual, a living and breathing landscape in which their culture has always existed.

Min-na-wee

(Why the crocodile rolls)

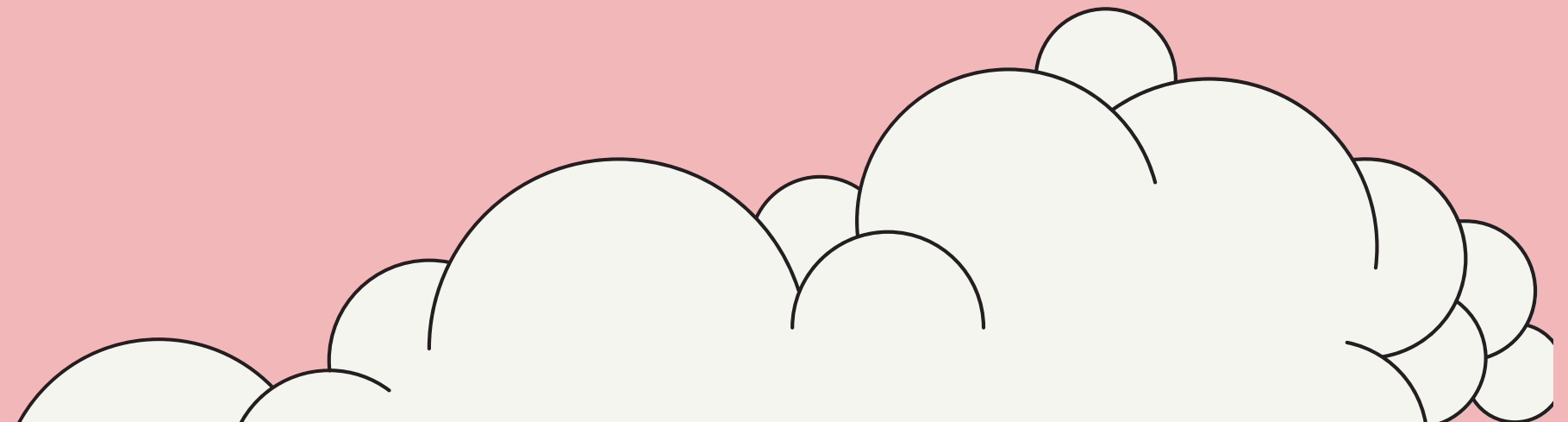
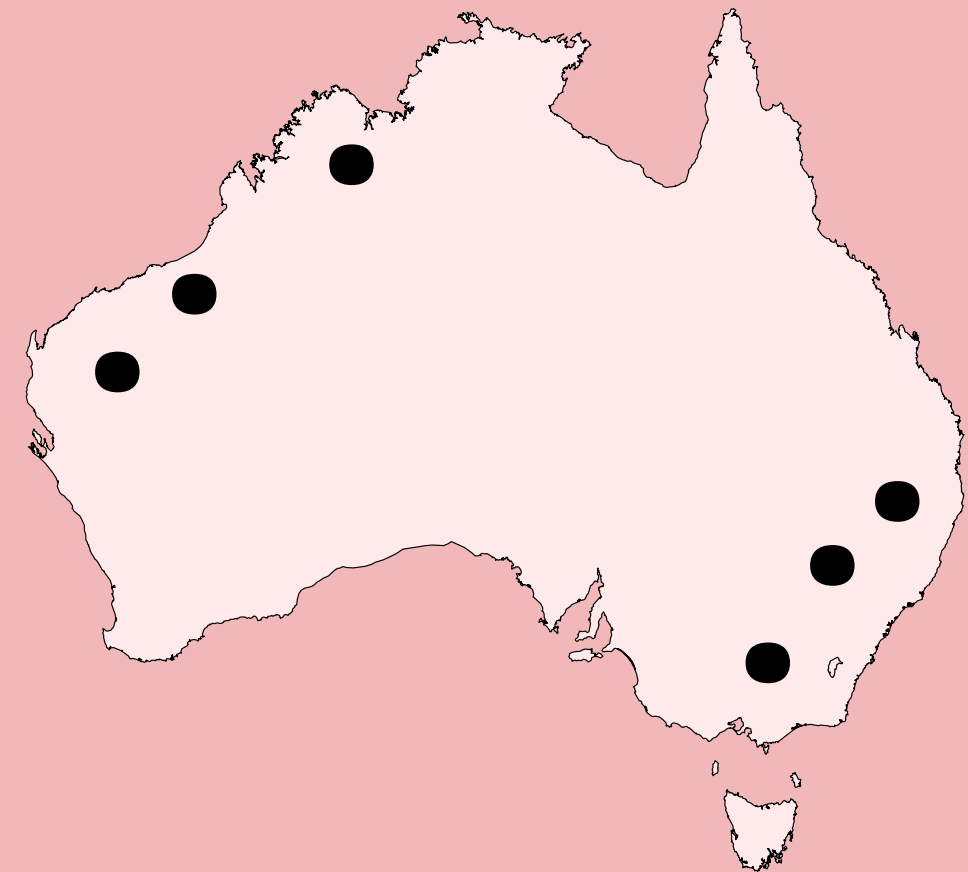


a story of the Aboriginal
culture



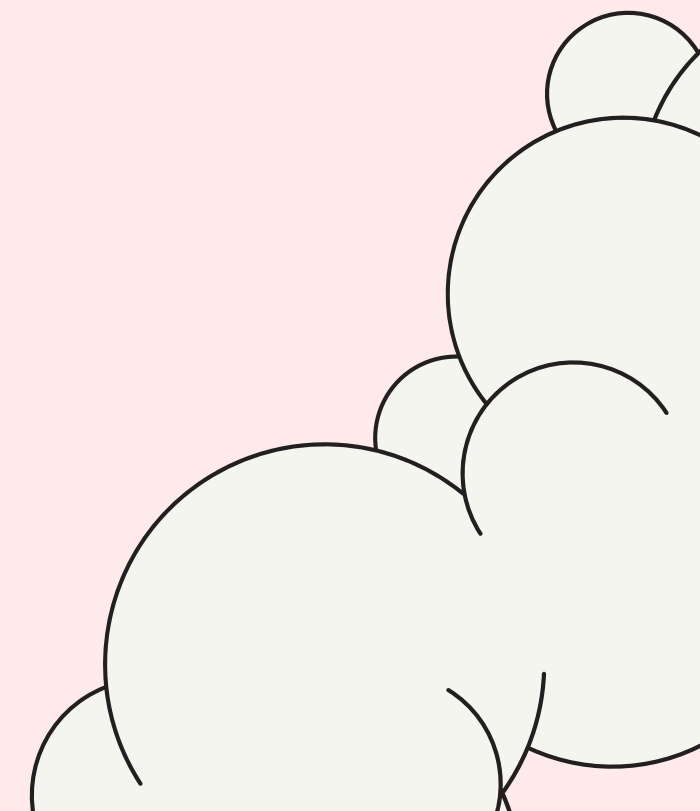
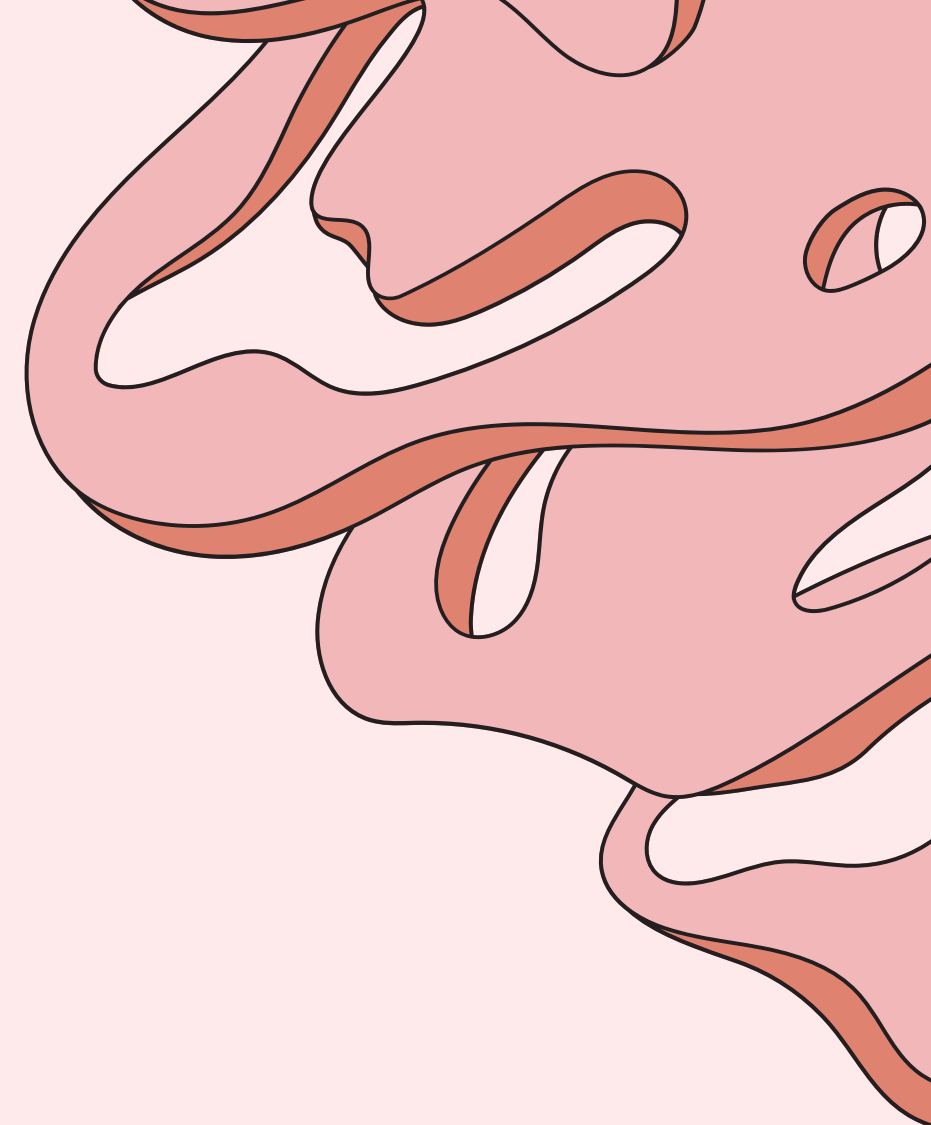
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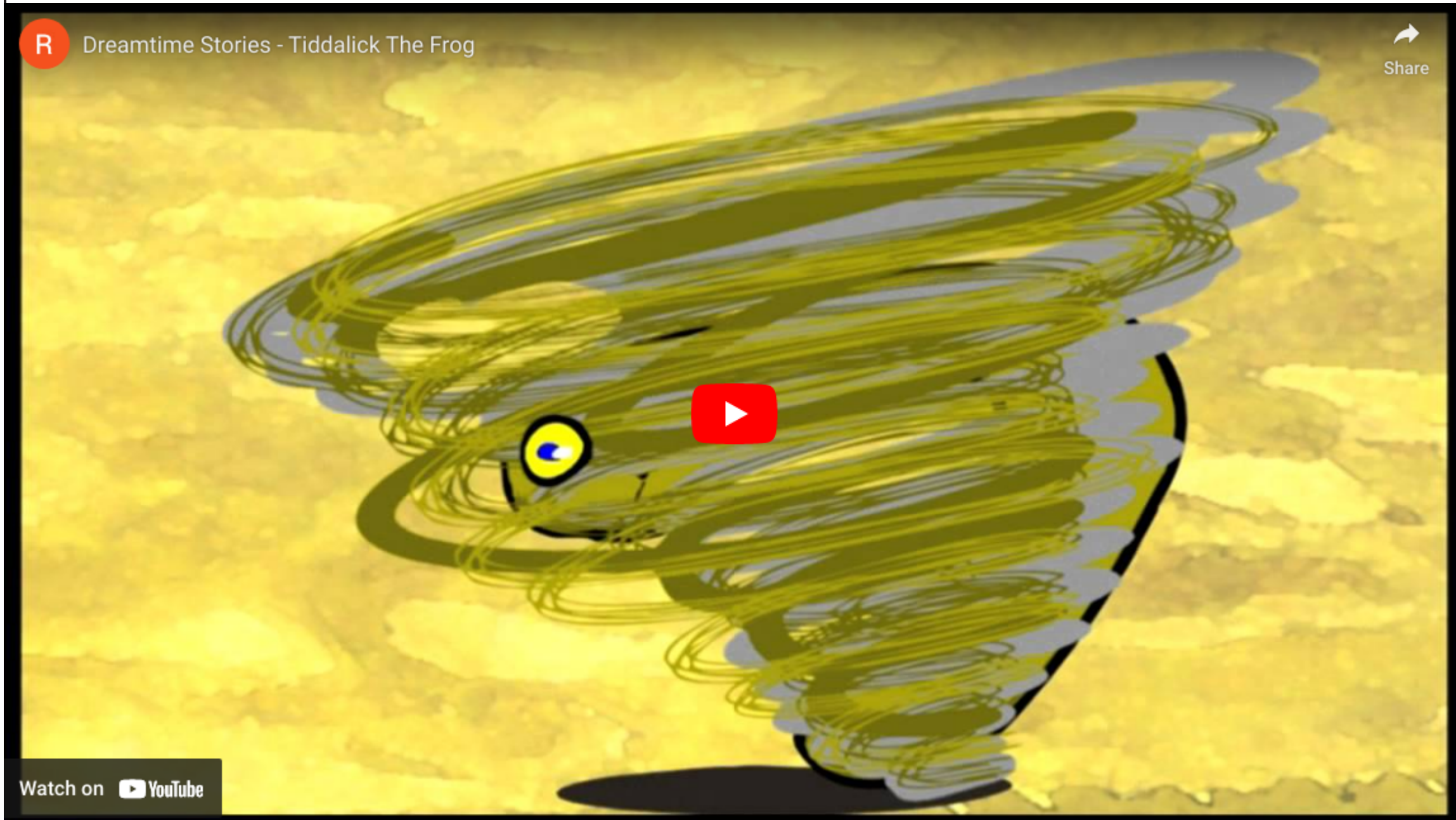
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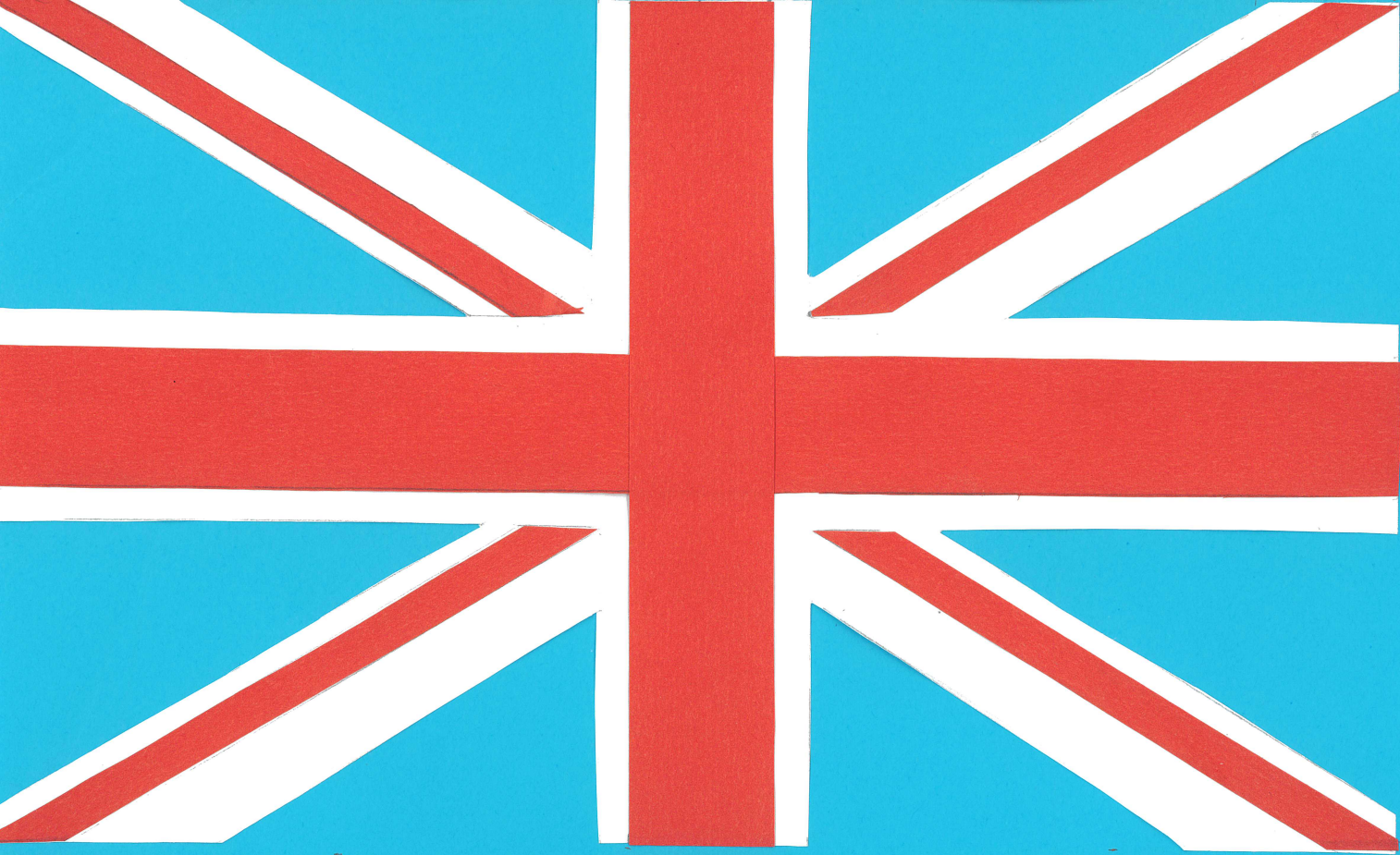
Tiddalick the Frog





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beliefs.**





The smoking ceremony is an Australian ceremony that is thousands of years old. This makes it one of the oldest ceremonies in the world.

In this ceremony, the smoke represents clearance, healing, burials and blessings. It is meant to cleanse and allow us in order to live together in harmony.

The fire is lit with leaves and wood. The type used depends ~~de~~ on the occasion. 3 types are used: Sydney peppermint, Sydney redgum and bloodwood.

This comes from the idea:

- we walk the same land
- drink the same water
- breathe the same air



the Smoking Ceremony

