

## THE IMPORTANCE OF PRESERVING INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES

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**Abstract.** The topic explores the crucial role of languages, collectively known as body language, in conveying and interpreting messages during communication. While spoken words carry explicit meaning, body language — including facial expressions, gestures, posture, eye contact, and proxemics — provides a rich, often subconscious layer of information that significantly impacts how messages are received and understood. An understanding of body language is essential for effective communication, relationship building, and navigating social interactions, as it can reinforce, contradict, or even replace verbal communication. Studies suggest that nonverbal communication accounts for a significant portion of the total meaning conveyed in face-to-face interactions and Preserving Indigenous Languages.

**Key words:** language, communication, public speaking, emotion, verbal and non-verbal communication, motivate;

**Абстракт.** Тема исследует важную роль языков, известных как язык тела, в передаче и интерпретации сообщений во время общения. В то время как произнесенные слова несут явное значение, язык тела, включая выражения лица, жесты, позу, зрительный контакт и проксемику (использование пространства), предоставляет богатый, часто подсознательный слой информации, который существенно влияет на то, как сообщения воспринимаются и понимаются. Понимание языка тела необходимо для эффективного общения, построения отношений и управления социальными взаимодействиями, поскольку оно может усиливать, противоречить или даже заменять вербальное общение.

**Ключевые слова:** язык, общение, публичные выступления, эмоции, вербальное и невербальное общение, мотивировать;

Across the globe, languages are vanishing at an alarming rate. According to UNESCO, nearly 40% of the world's estimated 7,000 languages are endangered, and one indigenous language disappears every two weeks. This rapid loss represents not just the disappearance of words but the erosion of cultural identity, history, and deep-rooted knowledge systems. Language carries more than vocabulary; it is a living record of a people's history, values, rituals, and worldview. When a language dies, an entire culture risks dying with it. For example: The Yuchi language (spoken by an Indigenous tribe in Oklahoma) contains phrases and meanings that cannot be translated into English because they express uniquely Yuchi concepts of community and spirituality. Australian

Aboriginal languages often have detailed terms for natural elements that are crucial to navigating and surviving the outback, passed down through songlines and oral traditions. Preserving these languages helps maintain unique identities and cultural pride among indigenous groups. Indigenous languages often reflect a deep understanding of local ecosystems, gained over centuries. Many of these languages contain unique classifications of plants, animals, and weather patterns not found in scientific literature.

For instance: In the Amazon rainforest, Indigenous languages classify medicinal plants with remarkable precision. This information is invaluable to pharmacology and ecological conservation. The Inuit languages include over 50 words for snow and ice, helping scientists and anthropologists better understand Arctic climates. This traditional knowledge, encoded in language, is essential for climate change research, sustainable land use, and biodiversity protection. Language is a fundamental human right. The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) affirms that Indigenous peoples have the right to revitalize, use, and transmit their languages to future generations. Historically, many Indigenous peoples have faced forced assimilation. In Canada, residential schools punished Indigenous children for speaking their native languages. Similar stories are found in the U.S., Australia, and other colonized nations. Language revival is part of reconciliation and cultural healing. Linguistic diversity reflects the diversity of human thought. Every language offers a different way of understanding time, space, relationships, and nature. The loss of any language is a loss for global intellectual heritage.

For example: The Pirahã language in Brazil lacks specific numbers and certain grammatical structures, challenging Western linguistic theories. The Ainu language in Japan uses storytelling traditions that capture unique philosophical views on life and death. By preserving languages, we preserve these rich perspectives. Despite the challenges, there are growing efforts to save Indigenous languages: Technology: Apps like "Duolingo" now offer endangered languages like Hawaiian and Navajo. AI tools are being used to document and revive languages with few speakers left. Policy: New Zealand made Te Reo Māori an official language in 1987. Canada's Indigenous Languages Act (2019) funds programs for language revitalization. Community Initiatives: Language nests, immersion schools, and intergenerational storytelling are helping young people reconnect with their linguistic roots. Preserving Indigenous languages is not just about saving words — it's about protecting cultures, restoring dignity, and enriching humanity's shared future.

1. Cultural Identity: Language is deeply tied to a community's worldview, stories, and values.

2. Traditional Knowledge: Many Indigenous languages encode ecological, medicinal, and environmental wisdom.

3. Diversity and Human Rights: Language preservation supports global linguistic diversity and the rights of Indigenous peoples.

Colonial History: Forced assimilation and language suppression have caused severe language loss. Generational Gaps: Younger generations may not speak their ancestral languages fluently. Lack of Resources: Many Indigenous communities lack the funding or tools for language revitalization. Preservation Strategies Community-led Education: Immersion schools, language nests, and mentorship between elders and youth. Technology Use: Apps, online dictionaries, and AI tools for language learning and documentation. Policy and Recognition: Legal support for Indigenous language use in schools, media, and public life. Documentation: Recording oral histories, dictionaries, and grammars to support future learning. Māori in New Zealand: Revived through kōhanga reo (language nests) and official recognition. Hawaiian: Gained strength through immersion schools and public visibility. Ojibwe and Cree: Supported through digital apps and university programs in Canada. UNESCO estimates that 40% of the world's 7,000 languages are endangered, many of which are Indigenous. One language dies every two weeks, and with it, unique cultural expressions and knowledge systems disappear. The United Nations declared 2022–2032 the International Decade of Indigenous Languages, aiming to raise awareness and support revitalization efforts globally. Colonization and forced assimilation. Urban migration and the dominance of global languages (English, Spanish, Mandarin). Erosion of oral traditions, songs, ceremonies, and place-based knowledge. Decreased community cohesion—language often acts as a unifier. Language nests: Early childhood immersion programs. Apps: Tools like Duolingo, First Voices, and Ojibwe.net help communities and individuals learn and practice. Social Media: Tik Tok, YouTube, and Facebook are used by speakers to share songs, stories, and language challenges. AI & NLP: Tools are being developed to document and translate Indigenous languages using artificial intelligence. First Peoples' Cultural Council (Canada): Supports community-driven language projects. Living Tongues Institute for Endangered Languages: Focuses on documentation and multimedia. Endangered Languages Project: A collaborative online space for sharing resources.

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