

The International and Heritage Languages Association

presents

Mother Language Day 2021

Myths

&

Legends

Essays and stories from IHLA students and teachers

This annual publication is made possible through the continued financial support of Alberta Education (AE), the Alberta Liquor and Gaming Commission (AGLC), and the Alberta Association for Multicultural Education (AAME). The International and Heritage Languages Association (IHLA) would like to express our sincerest gratitude for the support that they offer to IHLA and to the heritage language learning children and teachers in IHLA member schools.



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Treaty 6 Acknowledgement

The International and Heritage Languages Association acknowledges that we reside and work on Treaty 6 territory, a traditional meeting ground and travelling route for the Cree, Saulteaux, Blackfoot, Metis Dene, and Nakota Sioux; including many other Indigenous Nations, and Inuit who have been part of this land since time immemorial.

Draw what Treaty 6 means to you:

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for a drawing or illustration. It occupies the lower half of the page.

Welcome Address

Dear all,

Languages are inseparable from our culture and environment and shape us as human beings. Languages form our views, values, behaviour, and the perception of who we are to the world, who we are to others and the environment. Languages offer a rich tapestry of words, metaphors and stories that are at the core of our identities. With their endless possibilities, forms and tonalities, languages allow us to express our positionality in the world or the endless universe. We cherish the stories of our ancestors when we crave connection with our loved ones or when seeking wisdom and guidance at times of insecurity, or uncertainty. We might contemplate the wisdom in stories when we desperately need to pause and reflect on the uneasy decisions we have made. The stories that define our heritage are imbued with a unique set of values and meanings and as such offer alternatives to the accepted norms.

2021 Mother Language Day book is unique. The students of Heritage Language Schools contemplated the stories and myths that in one way or another define their heritage communities. Such a topic had its importance during the challenging year of the pandemic when life in isolation forced many of us to pause and reflect on the way we live, connect and support each other.

I would like to express my gratitude to all principals, teachers and students who participated in this project despite numerous challenges of the unprecedented times.

Warm wishes,

Nina Paulovicova, PhD

President IHLA

This Year's Theme: Myths and Legends

IHLA has been celebrating Mother Language Day since 2003. To mark this special occasion, students and staff work together on performances for our special performance and writing for our annual Mother Language Day book. These two events in the IHLA school year are not just to celebrate language, but are to demonstrate excellence in both oral and written language.

This year's theme was Myths and Legends. Students have had the opportunity to learn about famous people and stories. Some of our stories in this book describe famous historical figures that have taken on a special significance. Other work describes modern day legends- the Hero's we all aspire to be. We have work about Nobel Prize winners and peace activists. Others still chose to retell creation stories that are important to cultural understanding.

This year has been one like no other. COVID has tried us and demonstrated exactly how resilient we are. We have had to wear masks, deal with school closures, and learn how to navigate through online class. But much like metal that becomes stronger when it is put in flames, so were we! One can only wonder if legends will one day be told about how we survived this pandemic.

It is our sincerest hope that you appreciate the hard-work and language skills of IHLA students.

Trudie Aberdeen, PhD

IHLA co-ordinator

About IHLA

In 1977 the Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism (CCCM) offered a workshop for heritage language school teachers. Those who attended the workshop came to understand that while the languages that they taught were different, many of the challenges were similar. As a result, heritage language teachers formed a collective where they could meet, share, and learn from one another. They named their not-for-profit organization the Alberta Ethnic Language Teachers' Association (AELTA). Although its name has changed twice, the mission and the spirit of multiculturalism remains the same.

Today IHLA offers many services to heritage language teachers and leaders at its member schools. These services include:

- professional development sessions for leaders and teachers,
- support in curriculum development,
- advice for schools seeking accreditation,
- advice and assistance for teachers seeking Alberta teaching credentials,
- mentorship to new and existing IHLA schools,
- local information in newsletters and a website,
- networking activities,
- the annual Mother Language Day celebration,
- and the creation of the annual MLD book.

In 2016 IHLA was awarded with the very prestigious UNESCO Linguapax Award for the organization's dedication to the promotion of linguistic diversity for over 40 years. Learn more about IHLA at www.ihla.ca.

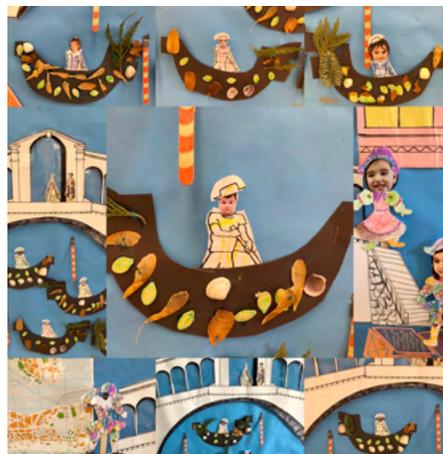


Comitato Promotore della
Lingua Italiana



The CPLI Italian Language School first opened its doors in 2008. Thanks to continued support from the Italian-Canadian community it remains an important part of the heritage language learning that takes place in Edmonton. The CPLI Italian School programming includes programs for pre-Kinder, Kindergarten and Grade 1-6 students in a bilingual Italian/English setting learning school ready skills and culture, history and geography.

The CPLI Italian School adapted to the changes in our community, and worldwide, with the onset of the Coronavirus-19. It looked outward, and outdoors, with a new curriculum, Scuola all'Aperto (Outdoor School) and also Scuola Zoom. Both programs have been a great success and our Grade 1-6 Giovedí classes created Mother Language Day Book projects around their learning environments. Carnevale is a well-known celebrated festival time and holiday in many parts of the world. In Italy, the most famous is the Carnevale di Venezia. Students researched who the Carnevale character is in their respective Italian region of study and how each region Celebrates Carnevale. Since most of the world knows the stories around Pulcinella, Colombina, and Arlecchino, our students chose to create their own Carnevale character and origin story. In line with our Scuola all'Aperto curriculum, these students ventured outdoors and found items in nature to create the masks of their respective Carnevale character. Our Scuola Zoom students learned the traditional handicraft of making Venetian masks with cartapesta (papier mache) still made in Venice to this day. We hope you all enjoy reading and viewing their creativity and imaginative maschere (masks).





My name is Topolina. I am all green. I like chocolate. I have a friend who is Rosy. When I eat chocolate I become a rainbow unicorn. Aria-Gr. 1

Mi chiamo Topolina
Sono tutta verde.
Mi piace il cioccolato. Io ho
un'amica che si chiama Rosy.
Quando mangio il cioccolato divento
un unicornio arcobaleno.
ARTA

My mask's name is Luca. It is red and green. My mask is beautiful and it likes apples. It lives in the forest. Salvatore-Gr. 1



Salvatore
La mia maschera
si chiama Luca. È rossa
e verde.
La mia maschera è
bella e alla mia maschera
piacciono le mele, e
vive nella foresta.



La Storia della mia Maschera Stella
La mia maschera si chiama Boscolina. È della foresta in Friuli Venezia Giulia. Boscolina ha degli aghi dell'abete e finida ma brava e anche amichevole. È così perché vive nel mare, piace nuotare nel mare.

The Story of My Mask
My mask is Boscolina. She comes from the forest in Friuli Venezia Giulia. Boscolina is made of Fir Pine tree needles. She is shy but good and friendly. She is like this because she lives in the sea and loves to swim in the sea. Stella-Gr. 4

1) La mia maschera
 si chiama Il re del
 tutto colorio.

2. La mia maschera è
 una persona
 timida, buffa, gentile
 e follosa.

La mia maschera è nata.
 In una casa umile.

Io
 AC canto un lago

My mask's name is The King
 of All Colours. He is shy,
 funny, kind and silly person.
 My mask was born in a
 humble home near a lake.
 Paulina-Gr. 3



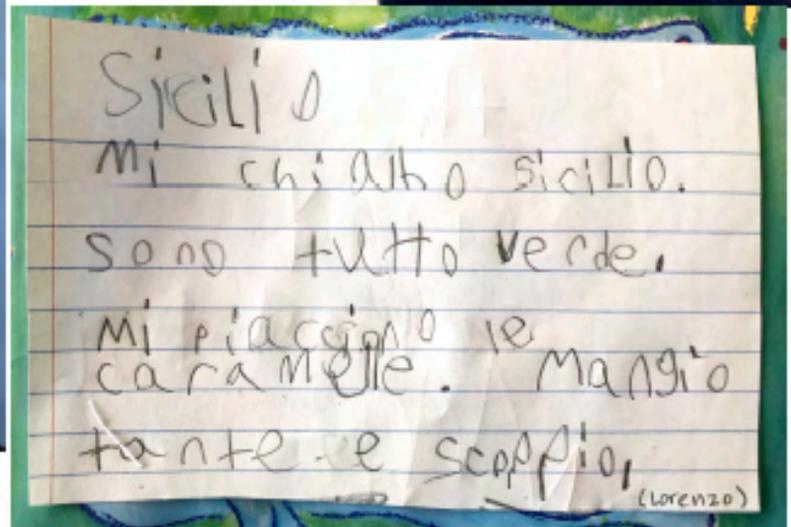
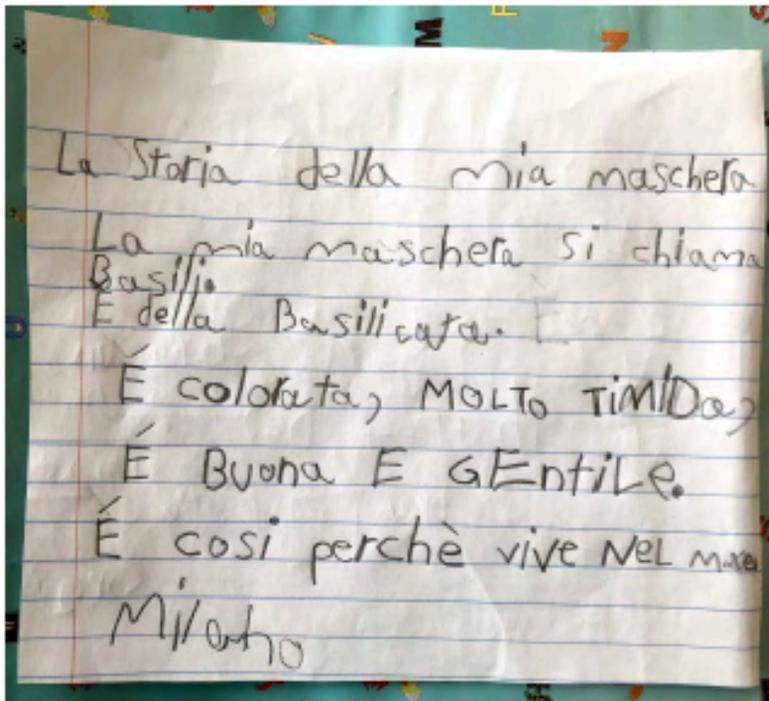
Mi chiamo Rosy. Sono
 verde ed azzurra. Io
 mangio tanti Skittles e poi
 divento una principessa
 magica. Il lupo vuole
 mangirmi perche' sono
 molto dolce come i
 Skittles.

My name is Rosy. I am green and blue. I
 eat a lot of Skittles and then I become a
 magic princess. The wolf wants to eat
 me because I am sweet like Skittles.
 Elena-Gr. 1

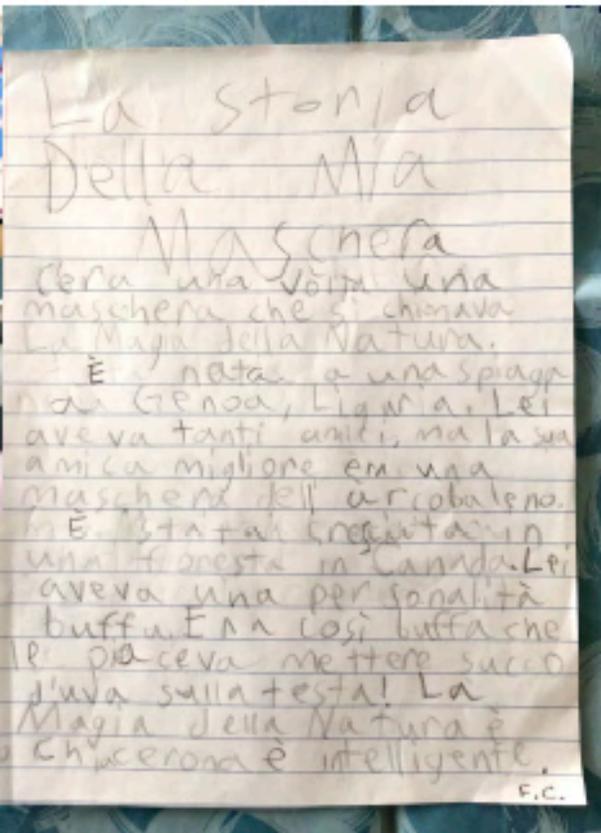
The Story of My Mask

My mask's name is Basili. It is from Basilicata. It is colourful, very shy. He is good and kind and is like this because he lives in the sea.

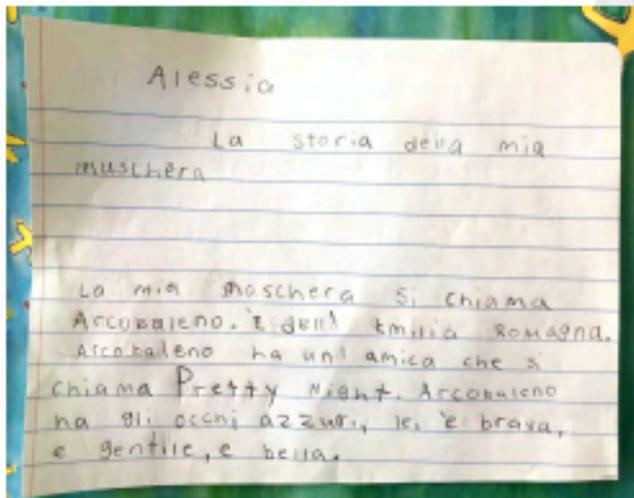
Milano-Gr. 1



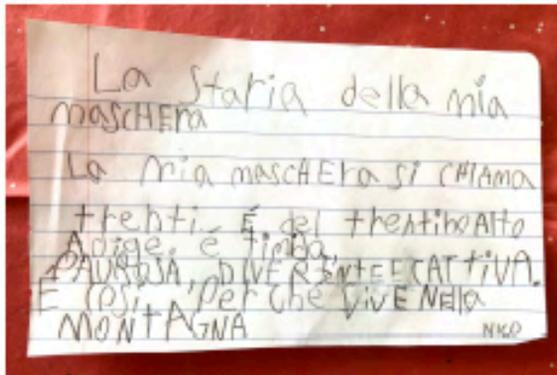
My name is Sicilio. I am all green. I like candies. I eat a lot of them and I explode.
Lorenzo-Gr. 1



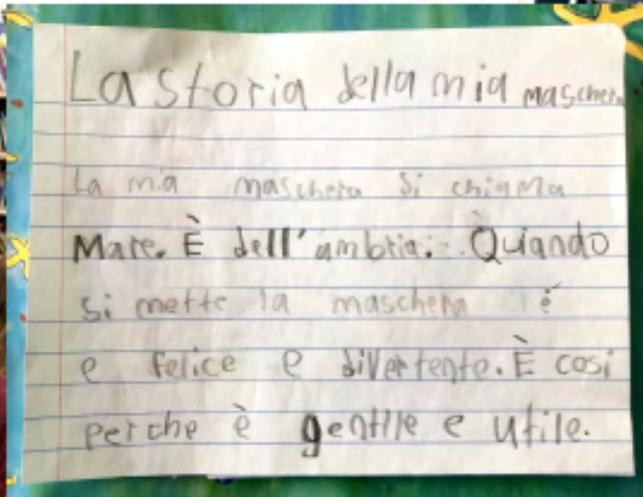
The Story of My Mask
There once was a mask
named The Magic of
Nature. She was born on
a beach in Genova,
Liguria. She had many
friends, but her best
friend was Arcobaleno.
She was raised in a
forest in Canada. She had
a funny personality. She
was so funny that she
liked pouring grape juice
on her head! The Magic
of Nature is very funny
and chatty and is smart.
Francesca-Gr. 3



The Story of My Mask
My mask is Arcobaleno. She is from
Emilia-Romagna. Arcobaleno's
friend is Pretty Night. Arcobaleno
has blue eyes, she is good, and kind,
and pretty.
Alessia-Gr. 3



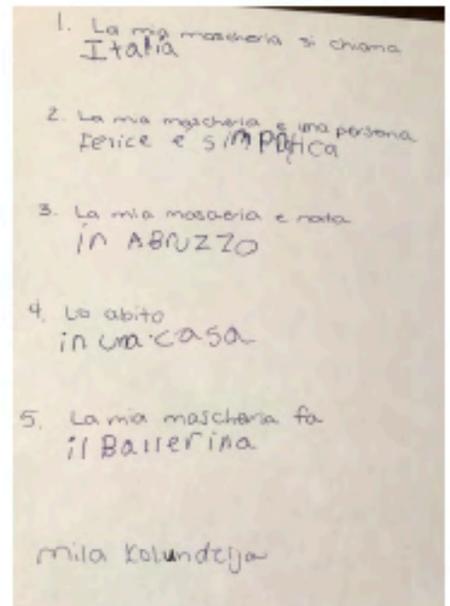
The Story of My Mask
My mask's name is
Trenti. He is from
Trentino Alto-Adige.
He is shy, scary,
funny and bad. He is
like this because he
lives in the
mountains.
Nico-Gr. 1

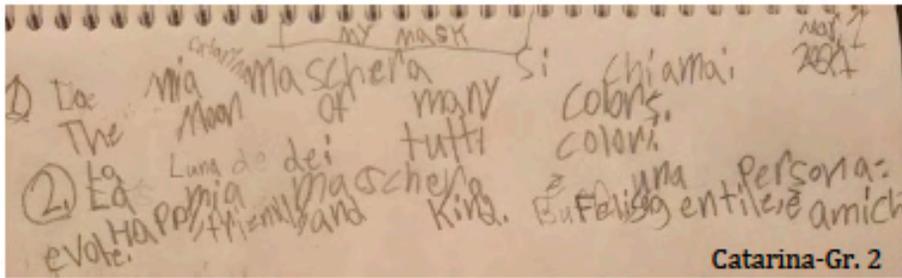


The Story of My Mask
My mask's name is Sea. She is from Umbria. When she wears her mask
she is happy and fun. She feels like this because she is kind and feels
useful.
Sofia-Gr. 4



1. My mask's name is
Italia.
2. My mask is a nice and
kind person.
3. My mask was born in
Abruzzo.
4. I live in a house.
5. My mask is a ballerina.
Mila-Gr. 2

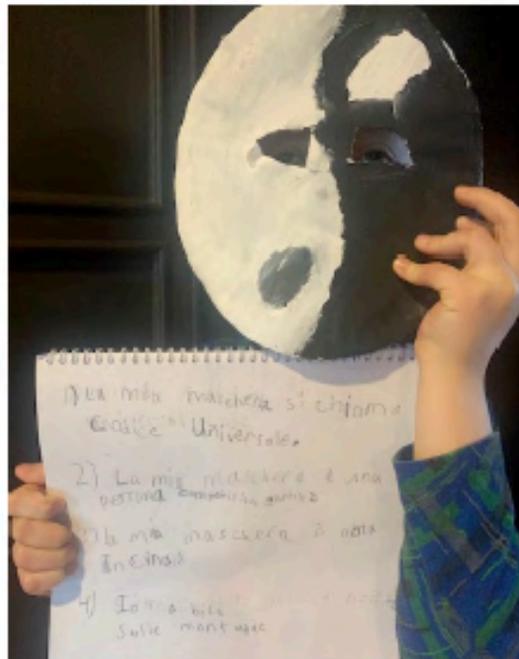




Catarina-Gr. 2



My mask is called Universal Code. My mask is someone competitive and kind. My mask is born in Canada. It lives in the mountains.
Orlando-Gr. 4

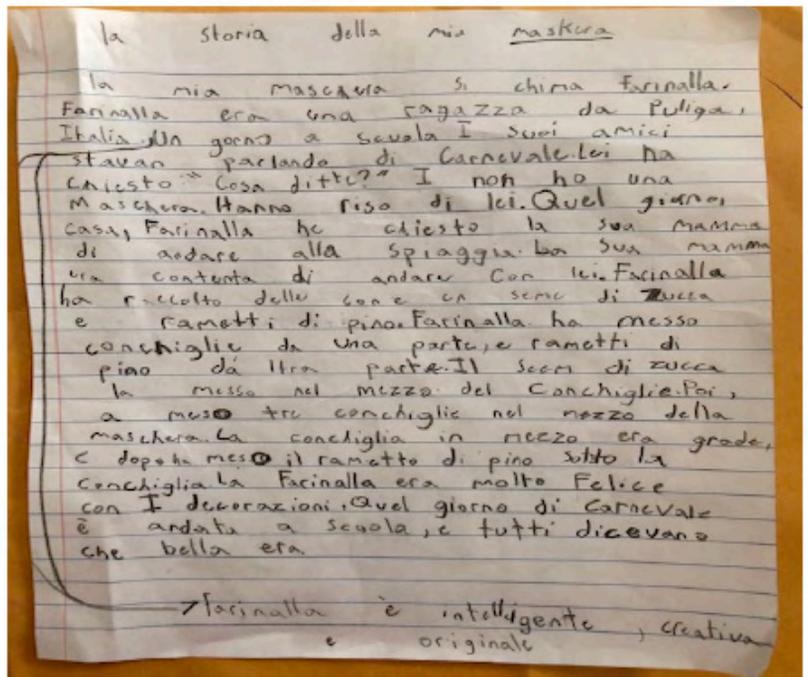


1) La mia maschera si chiama Code Universal.
2) La mia maschera è una persona competitiva e gentile.
3) La mia maschera è nata in Canada.
4) Io vivo sulle montagne.



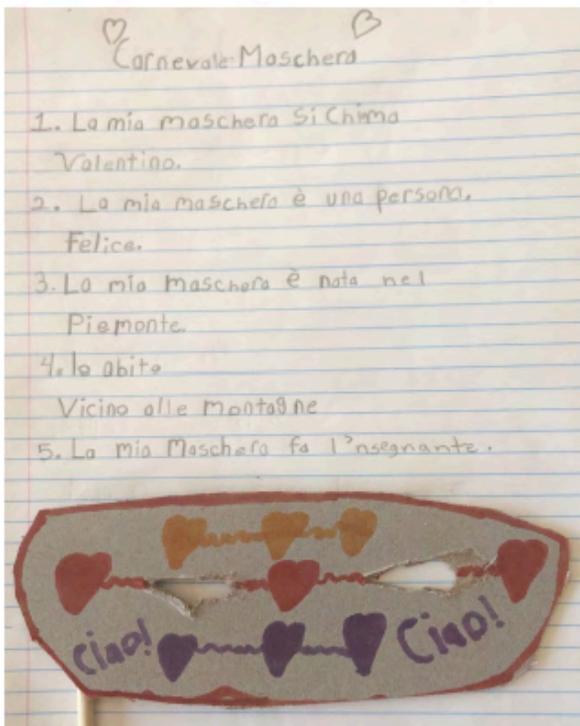
1. My mask is named Samantha. In Italian it is Samanta.
2. (translated)
3. My mask was born in Lombardia.
4. I live in the mountains.
5. My mask is a teacher.
Valentina-Gr. 4

1.) La mia maschera si chiama Samantha. In Italian it is samanta.
2.) La mia maschera è una persona happy in Italian it is felice, and it is also helpful in Italian it is utile.
3.) La mia maschera è nata in Lombardia.
4.) Io l'abito in il montagna.
5.) La mia maschera fa il maestro.



The Story of My Mask

My mask is called Farinalla. Farinalla was a girl from Puglia, Italy. Farinalla is smart, creative and unique. One day at school her friends were talking about Carnevale. She asked, "What are you all saying?" "I don't have a mask." They all laughed at her. That day at home, Farinalla asked her mom if they could go to the beach. Her mom was glad to go with her. Farinalla gathered seashells, pumpkin seeds and pine branches. Farinalla placed the seashells on one side and the branches on the other side. She put the pumpkin seeds around the seashells. Then she put three seashells in the middle of the mask. The seashell in the middle was large, and after she put the pine branch under the seashell. Farinalla was very happy with the decorations. The day of Carnevale she went to school and everyone said she was pretty. Alia-Gr. 4



Carnevale Mask

1. My mask is named Valentino.
 2. My mask is a happy person.
 3. My mask was born in Piemonte (Italy).
 4. I live in the mountains.
 5. My mask is a teacher.
- Chiara-Gr. 3

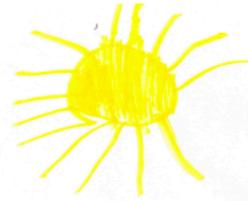


Czech Heritage Language
Society of Alberta

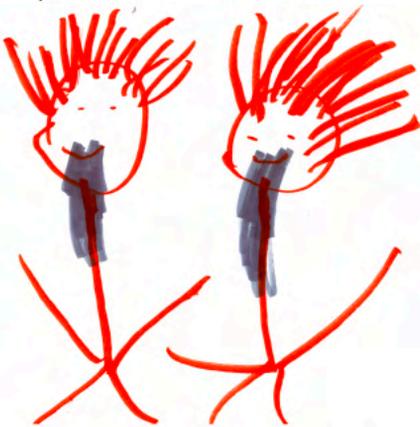
Praotec Čech

Legend Of Forefather Czech

Czech Heritage Language Society of Edmonton (Czech school of Edmonton) would like to introduce to you the legend of how land for Czech people was found and got its name. The legend is called Forefather Czech (Praotec Čech).



Před dávnými věky žili naši předkové v rovinách při řece Visle, v charvátské zemi. Nežilo se jim tu dobře. Museli bojovat s nepřáteli, kteří se chtěli zmocnit jejich země a majetku. Hádali se i mezi sebou o meze, pole a dobytek. Proto se jednoho dne sešli dva bratři, oba vojvodové, Čech a Lech. Spolu se domluvili se, že opustí rodnou zemi a vydají se hledat novou zemi pro svůj lid. „Dobře se na cestu vyzbrojíme, vykrmíme voly a zpevníme vozy. Vydáme se směrem, kde slunce zapadá.“



A long time ago, two brothers, Czech and Lech, were living somewhere in Eastern Europe with their people.

There were lots of battles with the other nations so Czech and Lech gathered their people and set off towards the sunset to find new land. After many days of exhausting journey, crossing many rivers and climbing tall mountains, they came to a hill.

Přípravy na cestu byly dlouhé. Byli zvyklí obdělávat pilně půdu, pěstovat různé druhy obilí, chovat koně, skot i vepře. To vše si museli vzít s sebou do nové země. A také všechny bůžky ze svých obydlí, aby je v nové zemi ochránili. Putování bylo dlouhé a nebezpečné. Kdo se vzdálil od výpravy, stal se obětí dravých zvířat nebo hadího uštknutí.



Když přešli hory a přebrodili další velkou řeku, přišli do krajiny, která všem učarovala. Řeky byly plné ryb, v lesích množství zvěře, mračna divokých včel dávala drahocenný med. Praotec Čech ukázal na vysokou horu a řekl: „Pojďme pod tuto horu, tam si odpočineme.“

Pod horou se utábořili, vladykové ohledali okolní půdu a poznali, že je úrodná.

Ráno s prvním slunečním paprskem Praotec Čech s radou starších vystoupal na vrchol hory. Před nimi se rozkládal do dálky širošířý kraj, až k modravým horám rovný. „Vidíte tu krásu? Zrovna takovou zemi mi zjevili bohové v naší staré vlasti. To je ta země zaslíbená, zvěře a ptáků plná, medem oplývající. Všeho tu budete mít hojnost. Bude nám také dobrou obranou proti nepřítelům. To je země podle vaší vůle. Jen jména nemá, rozvažte, jakým jménem by měla být pojmenována,“ pravil Praotec Čech pevným hlasem.



The next morning, the duke Czech climbed on top of this hill and was met with a wonderful view. He recognized that this would be the right land for his people, a promised land he had seen in his dreams. It was full of game, fish, birds and bees, so their tables would always be full. It was here where they could defend themselves against enemies. He asked his people what they should name their new country and they all said with excitement: "We want the country to carry your name."

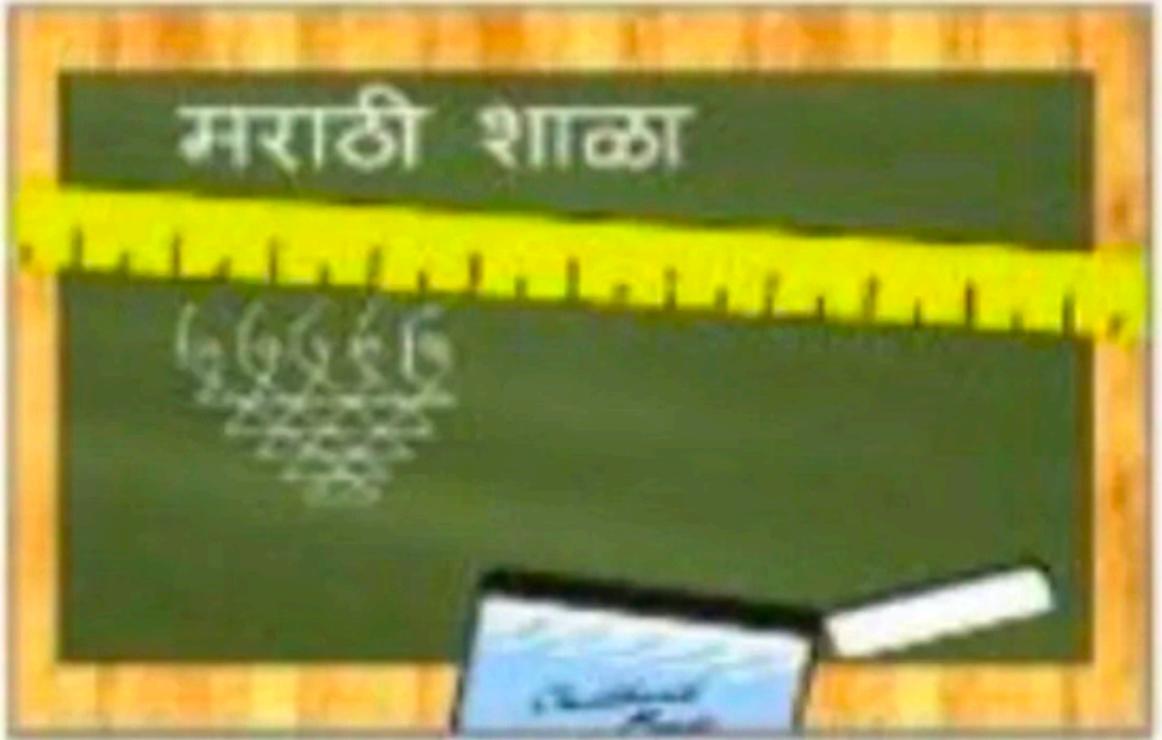


„Tvým! Tvým nechť se jmenuje!“ zvolal stařec s dlouhými bílými vousy, nejstarší ze všech vladyků. A hned všichni volali jako jedním hlasem: „Tvým! Tvým jménem! Po tobě ať se jmenuje!“ A tak nesou Čechy jméno po odvážném vojvodovi, Praotci Čechovi. A hora, ze které měl Praotec Čech krásný výhled na krajinu, se jmenuje hora Říp. I dnes na ni můžete vystoupat a rozhlédnout se po kraji.

And that is how the Czech Republic received its name, after a brave duke Czech who is now referred to as Forefather Czech. When you visit the Czech Republic, do not forget to plan a trip to Říp Mountain and you will have the same view of the wonderful landscape as Forefather Czech and his nation had thousands of years ago.

Children from the Czech School of Edmonton listened to the story of Forefather Czech and drew beautiful pictures that describe this legend.





Edmonton Marathi School

Festivals of India

Hello my name is Siddhesh, today I will be telling you about festivals of India. So, let's get started. By the way, the festivals are Diwali, Holi, Ganesh Chaturthi, Makar Sankranti, Raksha Bandhan, Onam, Durga Puja/Navratri, and Indian Independence Day.

So first, I will start with Ganesh Chaturthi. Ganesh Chaturthi is also known as Vinayaka Chaturthi. It is a Hindu Festival celebrating the arrival Of Ganesh to earth from Kailash Parvat with his mother Goddess Parvati/Gauri.

Durga Puja is also called Navratri (9 ratri). Durga Puja celebrates the victory of the Goddess Durga over the Demon King Mahishasura.

Next, I will do Diwali. Diwali originated in Northern India, and is celebrated for king Rama's return to the city of Ayodhya. Diwali is celebrated with Laxmi puja.

Makar Sankranti or Uttarayan or Maghi or simply Sankranti is a festival day in the Hindu calendar, dedicated to the deity Surya. On this occasion people fly kites and wear black color clothes. On the same day North Indian people celebrate Lohri, and South Indians celebrate Pongal, which is the significance of harvest Festival- Thanking the Sun God.

Onam is a major festival of Malayali people in and outside Kerala. Onam is celebrated to honour the kind hearted demon king Mahabali, who is believed to return to Kerala during this festival.

Raksha Bandhan is a celebration of love and care between sisters and brothers. Sister ties a band to her brother and the brother gives her a small gift and promises to keep her safe and secure for the rest of her life. The word Raksha means protection and Bhandhan is the verb to tie.

Holi is also known as “Festival of Spring”, and “The festival of colours”. The celebration begins with Holika Bonfire, on the night before holi. People gather and sing and dance around the bonfire and pray for the safety of their loved ones. And the next day of holi begins early morning where people are free to play with colors.

India’s National Festivals are Independence Day (15th of August) and Republic Day(26th January).

The King-Shivaji Maharaj

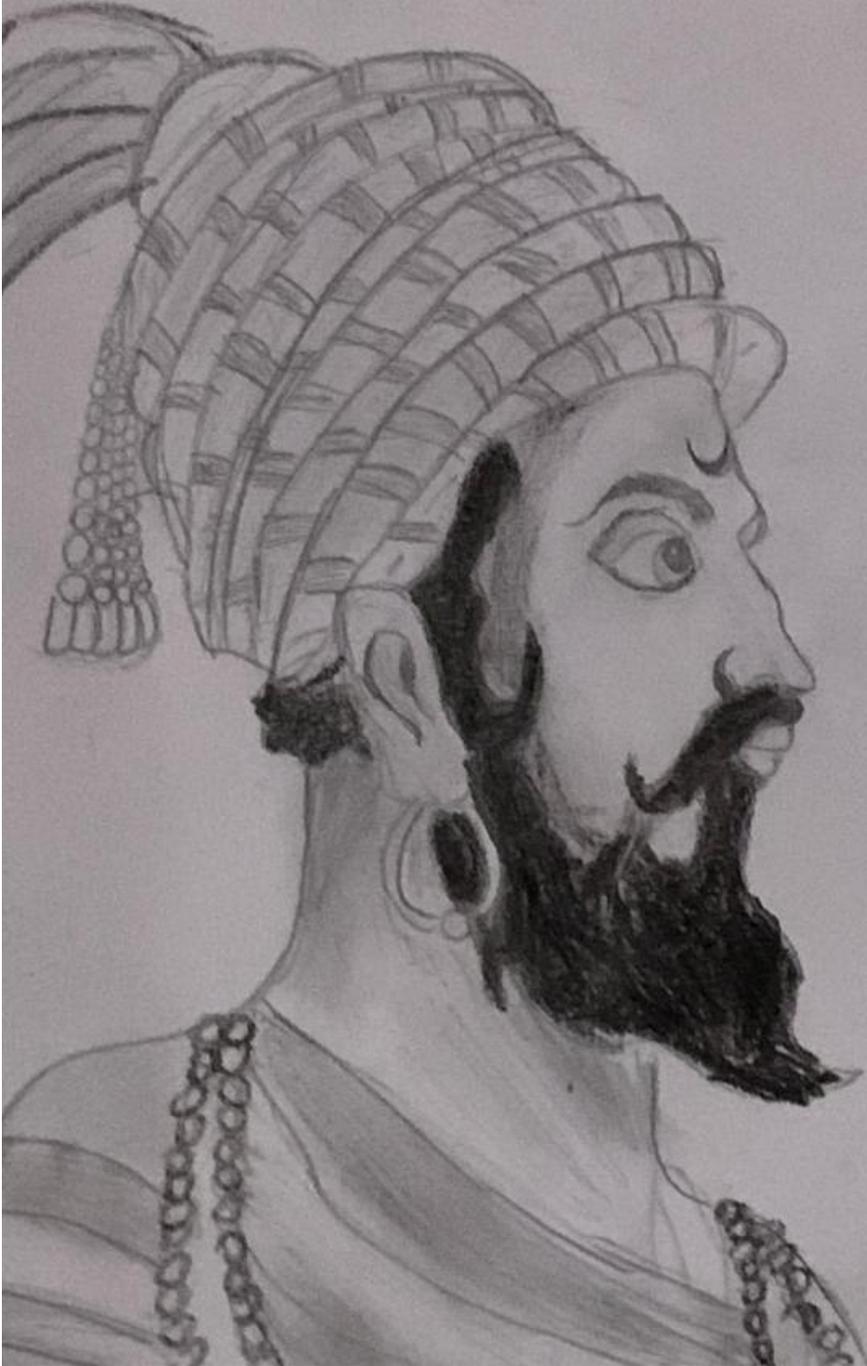
Chhatrapati Shivaji was one of the bravest, sensible rulers of India. He was the founder of the Maratha Kingdom. Shivaji Maharaj is known as Father of Indian Navy. He built many forts. He was a kind and able ruler. Shivaji respected women very much. He was born on 19th Feb. 1630 in Shivneri Fort.

His mother Jijabai was a religious and smart lady and his father Shahaji Maharaj was very strong and brave.

Shivaji was very devoted to his mother.

At the age of 15, he had gathered a band of faithful soldiers to fight against mughal invaders to build Swaraj.

Shivaji Maharaj





KRISH SHIRVAIKAR
Age: 6 yrs



SIA SHIRVAIKAR
Age: 6 yrs



Eritrean Language and
Culture School



Gil Vicente Portuguese
School

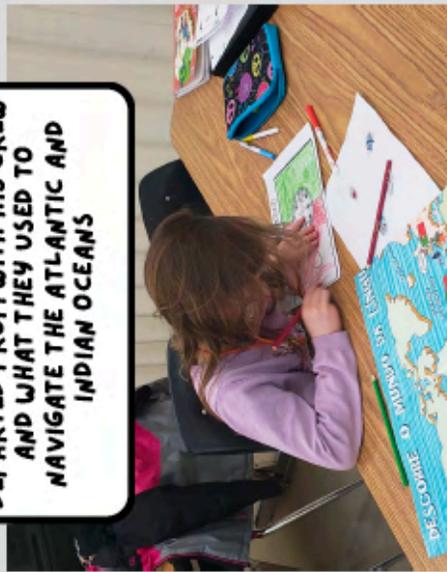
A VIAGEM DE VASCO DA GAMA ATÉ À ÍNDIA

Vasco da Gama foi um explorador português que comandou os primeiros navios da Europa para a Índia. Vasco da Gama nasceu entre 1460 e 1469 em Sines, Portugal. Pouco se sabe sobre a sua juventude, mas acredita-se que tenha sido um estudante de matemática. A 8 de julho de 1497, Vasco da Gama, nomeado pelo rei Manuel de Portugal, saiu de Lisboa a comandar uma frota de quatro caravelas e uma tripulação de 170 homens.

Vasco da Gama was a Portuguese explorer who was commander of the first ships from Europe to India. Vasco da Gama was born sometime between 1460 and 1469 in Sines, Portugal. Little is known about his early life, but it is believed that he was a student of mathematics.

On 8 of July 1497, Da Gama, appointed by King Manuel of Portugal, led a fleet of four ships with a crew of 170 men from Lisbon.

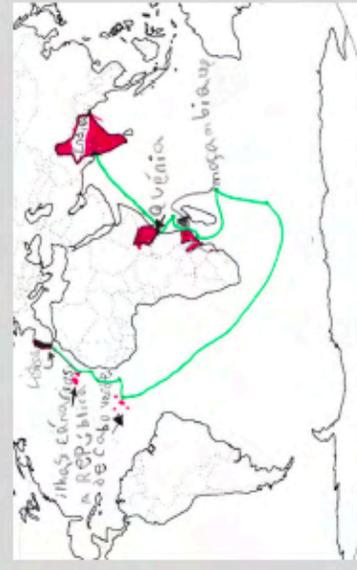
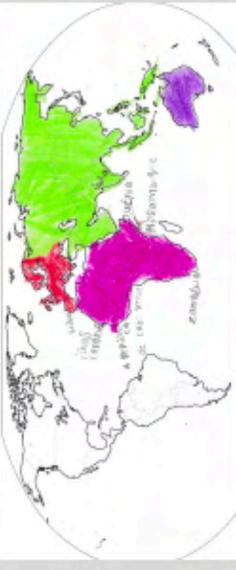
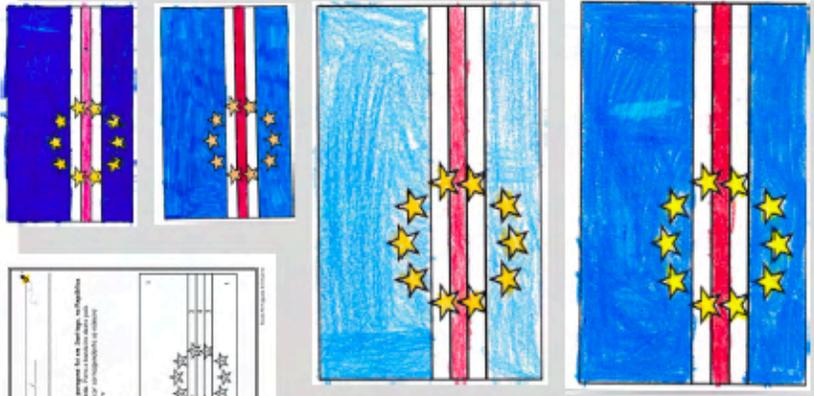
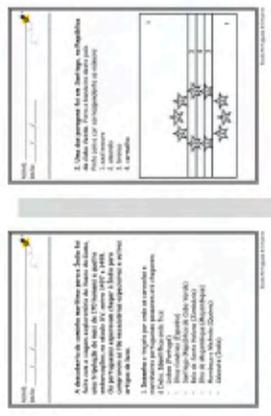
**GRADE 1 STUDENTS
DISCOVERING MORE ABOUT
WHERE VASCO DA GAMA
DEPARTED FROM WITH HIS CREW
AND WHAT THEY USED TO
NAVIGATE THE ATLANTIC AND
INDIAN OCEANS**



A viagem à Índia incluiu várias paragens ao longo de África. Em Cabo Verde reuniram lenha, provisões e água e dirigiram-se ao extremo sul do Continente Africano, a África do Sul, ao Cabo denominado Cabo das Tempestades pelo antigo explorador Bartolomeu Dias devido ao naufrágio de muitos navios que tentavam chegar às águas do Oceano Índico.

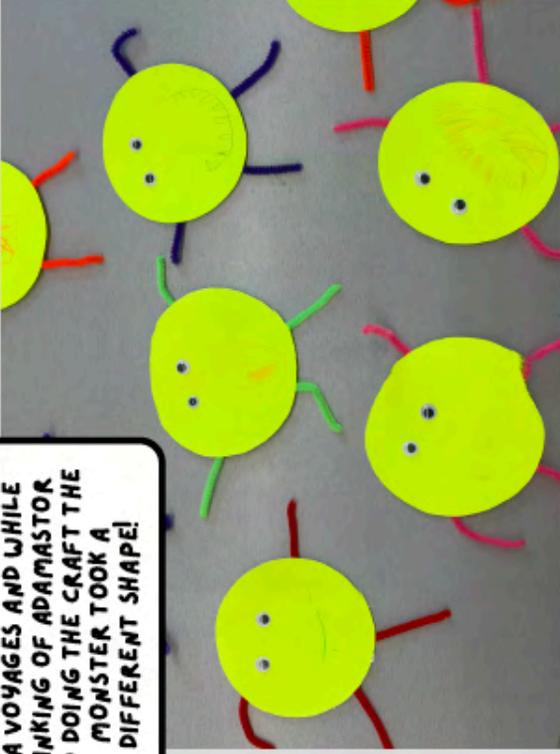
The trip to India consisted of several stops in Africa. In Cape Verde, the Portuguese gathered wood, provisions and water and headed to the southern tip of the African Continent, South Africa, to the Cape named of Cape of Storms by the previous explorer Bartolomeu Dias because of the many crew ships sank trying to reach the waters of the Indian Ocean.

GRADE 2 STUDENTS CONSOLIDATED THEIR KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CONTINENTS, OCEANS AND LEARNED MORE ABOUT ONE OF THE STOPS OF VASCO DA GAMA, CAPE VERDE.



PREK1 AND PREK2 STUDENTS SPOKE ABOUT SEA VOYAGES AND WHILE THINKING OF ADAMASTOR AND DOING THE CRAFT THE MONSTER TOOK A DIFFERENT SHAPE!

É também aqui que uma figura gigante se manifesta no meio de uma tempestade e tenta desanimar quem quer chegar ao seu território. Do seu nome Adamastor (adaptação para a língua portuguesa da palavra grega para "Indomável" ou "Indomável" (Adamastos) (que os portugueses domesticaram), é uma personagem mitológica criada pelo poeta português Luís de Camões (ele próprio posteriormente tornando-se também membro da tripulação numa das viagens à Índia) no seu poema épico Os Lusíadas (impresso pela primeira vez em 1572). Adamastor é uma personificação do Cabo das Tempestades, simbolizando os perigos do mar e as forças formidáveis da natureza desafiadas e em última análise, superadas pelos portugueses durante a Idade dos Descobrimentos nos séculos XV e XVI.



It's also here that a giant figure manifests itself out of a storm and tries to discourage who wants to reach his territory. Of its name Adamastor (adaptation for the Portuguese language from the Greek word for "Untamed" or "Untameable" (Adamastos) (which the Portuguese did tame), he is a mythological character created by the Portuguese poet Luís de Camões (himself later on becoming also a crew member in one of the voyages to India) in his epic poem The Lusíads (first printed in 1572). Adamastor is a personification of the Cape of Storms, symbolizing the dangers of the sea and the formidable forces of nature challenged and ultimately overcome by the Portuguese during the Discovery Ages of the XV and XVI centuries.



Camões gave his creation a backstory as one of the Giants of Greek mythology, banished to the cape renamed of Cape of Good Hope by sea goddess Doris for falling in love with her daughter Tethis, now appearing out of a storm cloud and threatening to ruin anyone hardy enough to attempt passing the Cape and penetrate the Indian Ocean, which was Adamastor's domain. Adamastor became the spirit of the Cape of Good Hope, a hideous monster of unearthly pallor.

GRADE 6 AND PORTUGUESE 15 STUDENTS EXPLORED THE MYTHOLOGY OF ADAMASTOR

O mito do gigante Adamastor



Luísluís

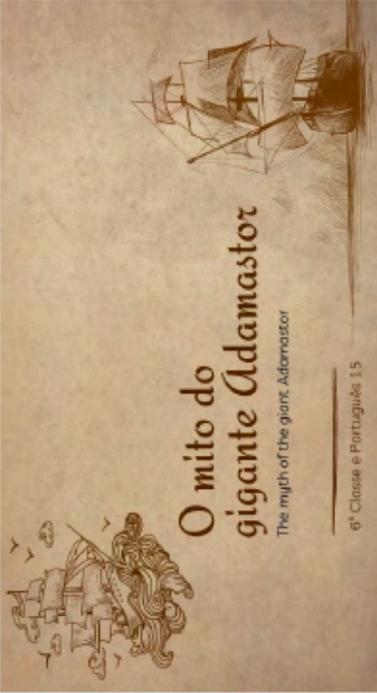
This story takes place during the time the Titans ruled the earth. The Titan Kronos was father to most of the Greek gods. The gods of Olympus fought the Titans for many years and were victorious. Many of the Titans were banished to an underground prison. One Titan, Adamastor, was punished more severely for a forbidden love with a nymph. He was sent to the southern part of Africa and turned into a mountain.

When Vasco Da Gama, a Portuguese sailor, reached the coast in his ship with his crew heading India, Adamastor appeared to him out of a storm cloud threatening to ruin anyone hardy enough to attempt passing the Cape and penetrate the Indian Ocean, which was his domain. Seeing this hideous phantom of unearthly pallor, Vasco Da Gama asked for name and Adamastor replied:

I am that vast, secret promontory,
 I am the Cape of Storms, the Cape of Fear,
 which neither Proteus, Polybius or Barba,
 Phis, nor any other, have yet of
 Here Africa ends. Here its coast
 Concludes in this, my vast, inviolate
 Plateau, extending southwards toward the Pole
 And, by your daring, struck to my very soul.
 — Luís Vaz de Camões, The Lusiads, Book V



Deeply moved, the giant eventually vanishes, dispersing the clouds and calming the sea, leaving the



Camões deu à sua criação um pano de fundo como um dos gigantes da mitologia grega, banido para o cabo rebatizado de Cabo da Boa Esperança pela deusa do mar Doris por se apaixonar por sua filha Tethis, agora aparecendo de uma nuvem de tempestade e ameaçando arruinar qualquer um resistente o suficiente para tentar passar o Cabo e penetrar no Oceano Índico, que era o domínio de Adamastor. Adamastor tornou-se o espírito do Cabo da Boa Esperança, um monstro horrível de palidez sobrenatural.



Portuguesa

Esta história passa-se durante a época em que os Titãs governavam a Terra. O Titã Cronos, o pai dos deuses, foi derrotado pelos deuses do Olimpo. Muitos dos Titãs foram banidos para uma prisão subterrânea. Um dos Titãs, Adamastor, foi punido mais severamente por um amor proibido, com uma mulher. Ele foi enviado para o extremo sul da África e se transformou numa montanha.

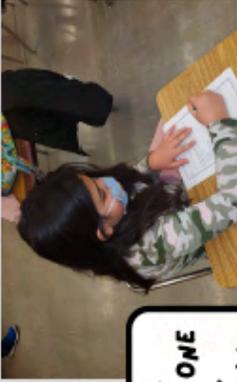
Quando Vasco da Gama, um marinheiro português, se aproximou do cabo com o seu navio e tripulação rumo à Índia, Adamastor apareceu-lhe por entre uma nuvem de tempestade ameaçando arruinar qualquer um com que tentasse passar o Cabo e penetrar no Oceano Índico, que era o seu domínio. Vendo este horrível fantasma de palidez sobrenatural, Vasco da Gama perguntou o seu nome e Adamastor respondeu:

Eu sou aquele oculto e grande Cabo
 A quem chamais vós outros Tormentário,
 Que nunca a Proteuza, Polímio, Estroba,
 Filio e quantos passaram fui notório.
 Aqui todo o Africano costa acabou
 Nesta meu nunca visto Promontório,
 Que perço o Polo Antártico se estende,
 A quem vosso ousadia tanto offende.
 — Luís Vaz de Camões, Os Lusíadas, Canto V

Profundamente comovido, o gigante acaba dissipando a tempestade, dispersando as nuvens e acalmando o mar, deixando aberto o



Por: Jdy, Ave, Melissa, Mica, Adriana e Jand Michael



Em março de 1498 chegaram à costa de Moçambique. Ele também encontrou problemas com comerciantes muçulmanos que não queriam interferência nas suas já lucrativas rotas comerciais. Ele finalmente chegou a Calicut em 20 de maio de 1498. Após uma briga nos portões do palácio, Vasco da Gama foi conduzido à presença real. O Zamorin de Calicut concedeu-lhe liberdade para desembarcar seus bens e vendê-los. No início, Vasco da Gama e sua negociação foram bem recebidos, mas isso durou muito pouco.

In March of 1498 they reached the coast of Mozambique. He also encountered problems from Muslim traders who did not want interference with their already profitable trade routes. He finally reached Calicut on 20 May 1498. After a scuffle at the palace gates, Vasco da Gama was ushered into the royal presence. The Zamorin of Calicut granted him liberty to land his goods and sell them. At first, Vasco da Gama and his trading was well received but this only lasted a very short while.

GRADES 4 AND 5 RESEARCHED ABOUT ONE OF THE COASTAL COUNTRIES VISITED IN THE EASTERN COAST OF AFRICA, MOZAMBIQUE.

Mozambique

Moçambique é um país africano que se encontra na costa leste do continente africano. Foi descoberto por Vasco da Gama em 1498. O nome Moçambique vem do nome da cidade de Moçimboá, na Índia, que foi o primeiro porto de escala dos navegantes portugueses no Índico.

O nome Moçambique é uma homenagem ao príncipe Moçimboá, que foi o primeiro a receber os navegantes portugueses no Índico.

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GRADES 2 & 3 ONLINE LOOKED FOR THE INFLUENCE OF THE PORTUGUESE IN THE EX COLONIES: THE LANGUAGE

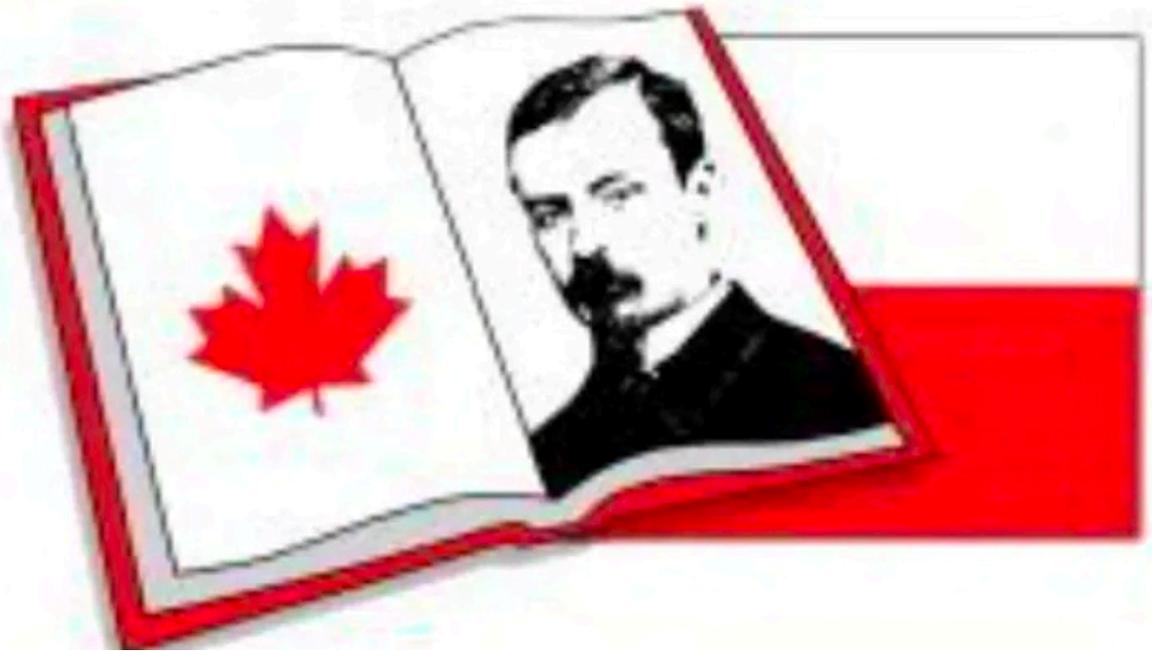
Da Gama partiu de Calicute em agosto de 1498. Sua expedição superou todas as expectativas ao trazer uma carga que valia 60 vezes mais que o custo das expedições. De sua viagem, ele voltou triunfante com seda, ouro e um assentamento estabelecido. Quando Vasco da Gama chegou a Lisboa, em setembro de 1499, após ter perdido metade da sua tripulação para o escorbuto, foi recebido como um herói e bem recompensado pelo rei. Ele foi agraciado com o título de Almirante do Índio. Os territórios ultramarinos portugueses de Goa existiram cerca de 450 anos antes de serem anexados pelos índios em 1961. Vasco da Gama morreu durante a sua terceira visita à Índia em 1524, com a sua urna decorada com ouro e joias e encontrada-se no Mosteiro dos Jerónimos em Belém, Lisboa.

Esta tentativa para a Índia foi uma das muitas tentativas exploratórias que aconteceram ao longo dos séculos XV e XVI, gradualmente estabelecendo um Império Português com colônias ultramarinas, um dos impérios mais longevos da história mundial, existindo por quase seis séculos. A Guerra Colonial Portuguesa aconteceu na África de 1961 até a derrubada final do regime do Estado Novo em abril de 1974 com a Revolução dos Cravos levou à descolonização apressada da África Portuguesa e à anexação de 1975 do Timor Português pela Indonésia. Terminou com a transferência do Português Macau para a China em 1999.

Da Gama left Calicut in August 1498. His expedition beat all expectations after he brought in cargo that was worth 60 times more than the cost of the expeditions. From his trip he returned triumphantly with silk, gold and an established settlement. When Vasco da Gama arrived in Lisbon in September of 1499 after having lost half of his crew to scurvy, he received a hero's welcome and was rewarded well by the king. He became bestowed with the title of Admiral of the Indian. The Portuguese overseas territories of Goa existed for about 450 years before it was annexed by India in 1961. Vasco da Gama died during his third visit to India in 1524, his casket decorated with gold and jewels and is in the Jeronimos Monastery in Belem, Lisbon.

This trip to India was one of many exploratory trips that happened throughout the XV and XVI centuries, gradually establishing a Portuguese Empire with overseas colonies, one of the longest-lived empires in world history, existing for almost six centuries.

The Portuguese Colonial War happening in Africa from 1961 until the final overthrow of the Estado Novo regime in April 1974 with the Carnation Revolution led to the hasty decolonization of Portuguese Africa and to the 1975 annexation of Portuguese



Henryk Sienkiewicz Polish School

Why do I like going to Polish school?

At Henryk Sienkiewicz Polish School students learn not only Polish language but also Polish History, Geography, Customs, Traditional Songs and even Polish dances.

Henryk Sienkiewicz Polish School is not only hard work because students have a lot of fun activities, such as celebrating Polish holidays, going on field trips, summer camps, and even acting in the school drama club. At Polish School students also have an opportunity to participate in contests and talent shows, which always reward students with wonderful prizes. It's never a dull Saturday at Henryk Sienkiewicz Polish School.

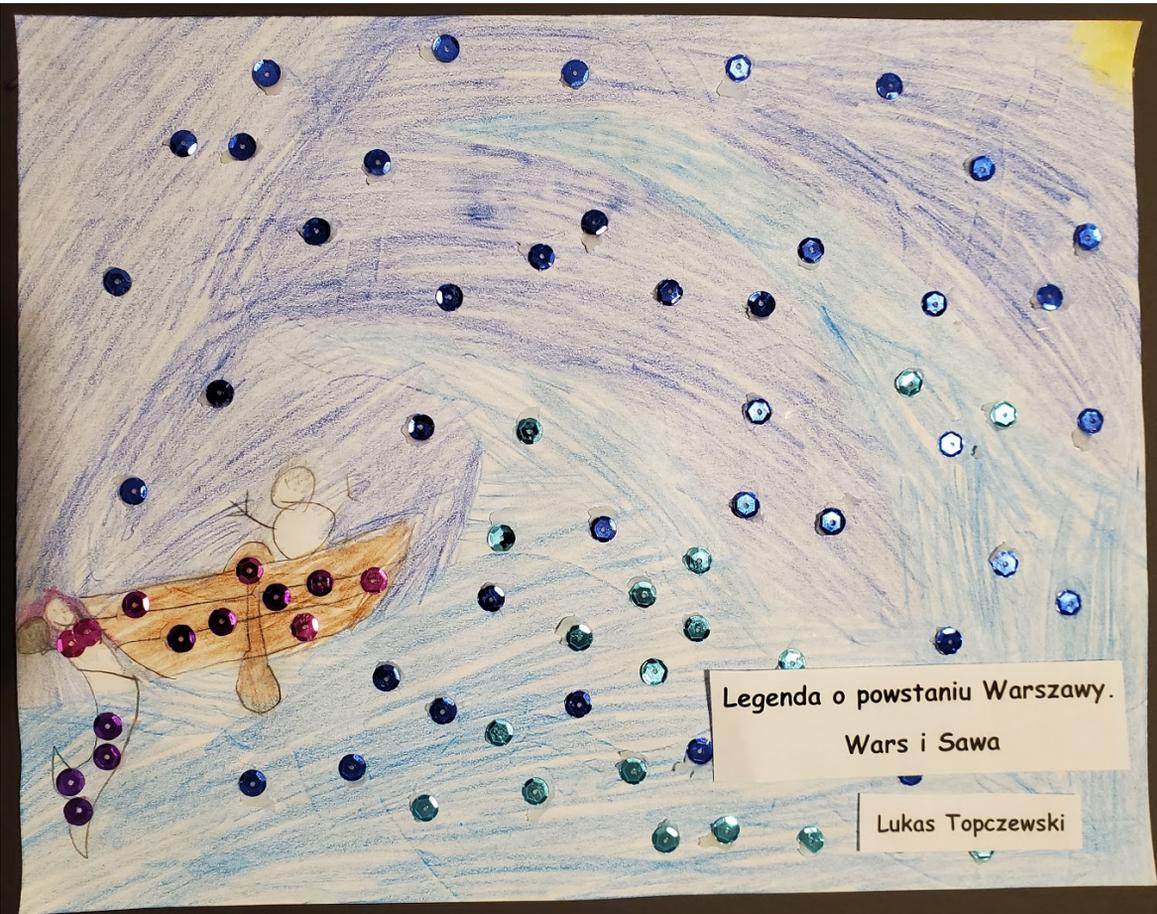
By: Alicja Treła

Godło Polskie

Legenda mówi że było 3 braci Lech, Czech i Rus. Każdy z nich wystrzelił 1 strzałę i żeby znaleźć swoje miejsce w świecie. Lech szukał swojej strzały 3 dni i wreszcie znalazł ją w drzewie. Był to dąb a na nim gniazdo orła. Lech zdecydował że to znak i wziął orła za symbol nowego kraju. Rycerze i królowie malowali białego orła na flagach, perłerynach i zbrojach.

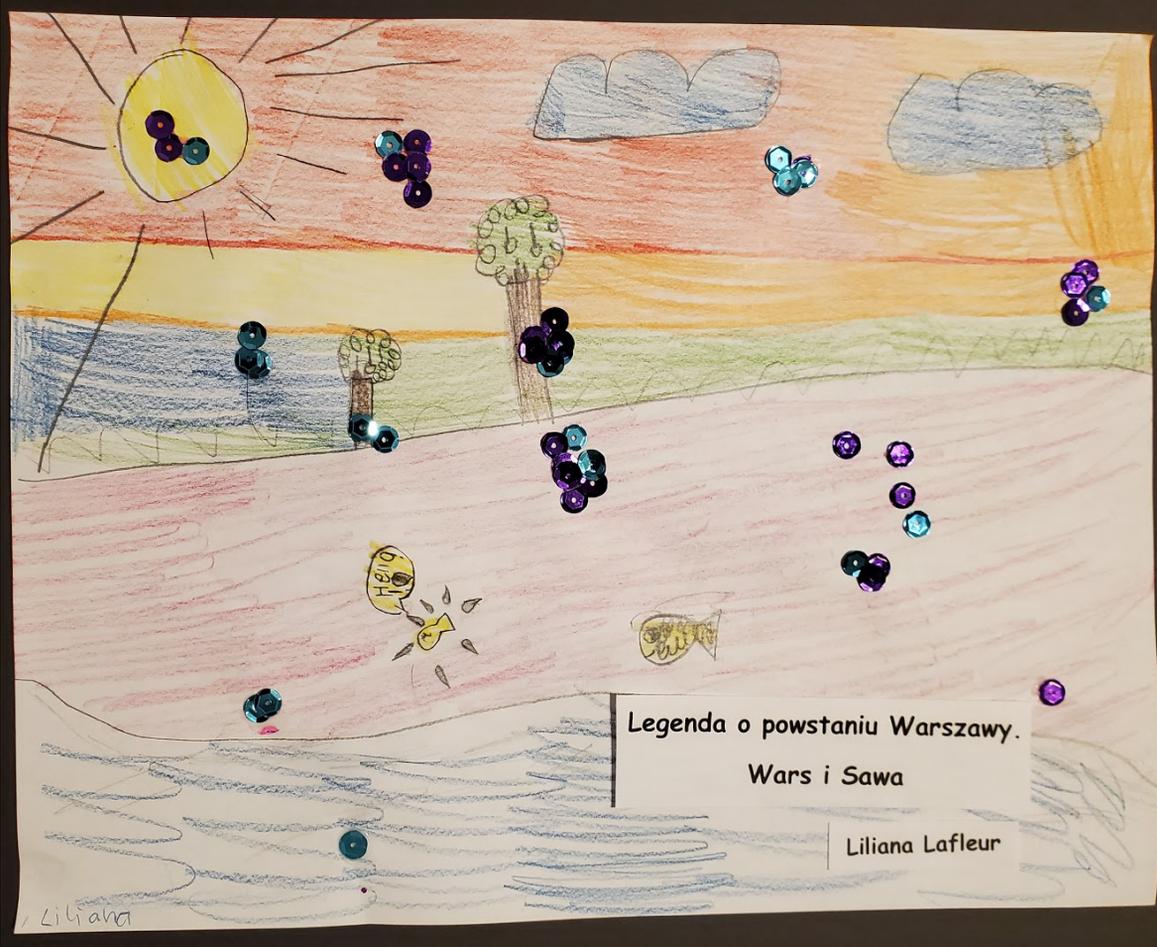
By: Alicja Treba





Legenda o powstaniu Warszawy.
Wars i Sawa

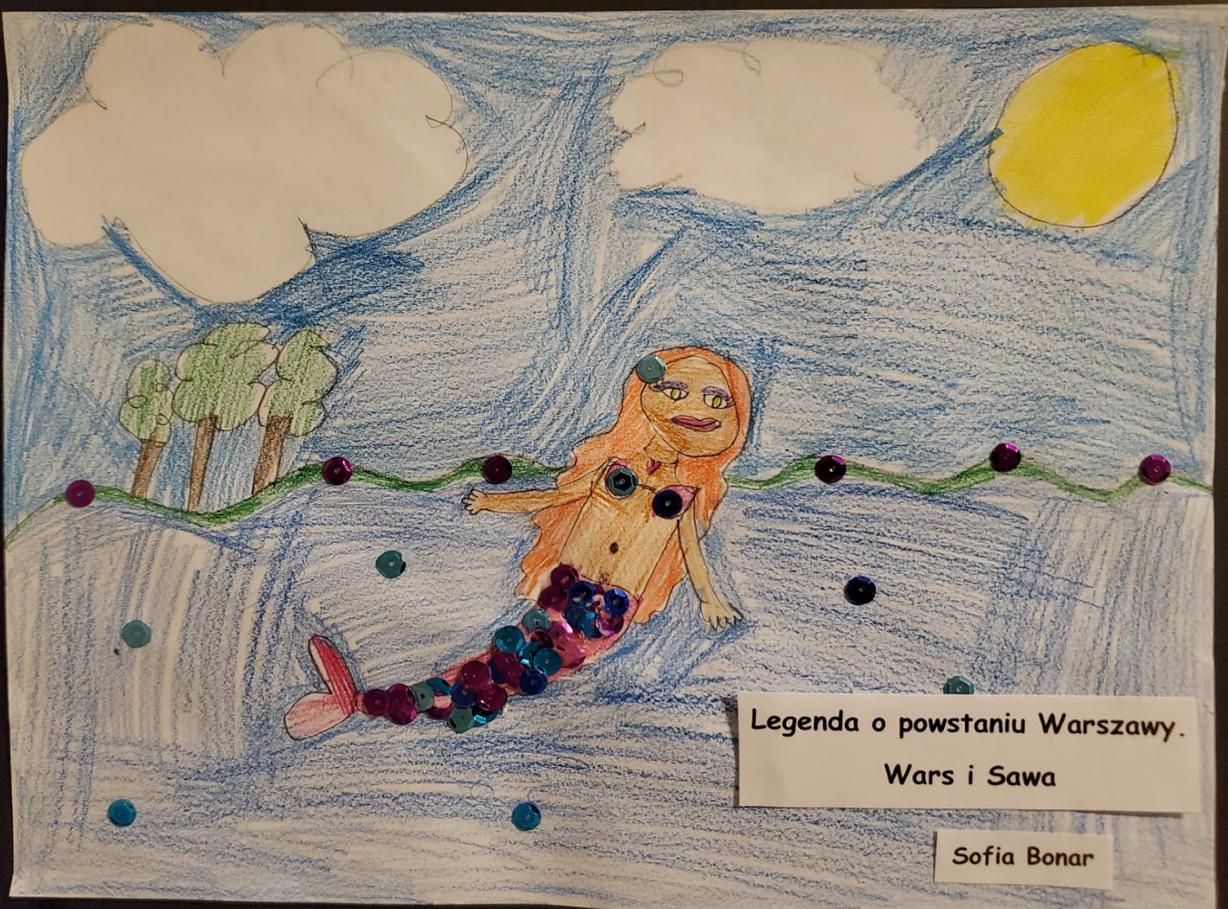
Lukas Topczewski



Legenda o powstaniu Warszawy.
Wars i Sawa

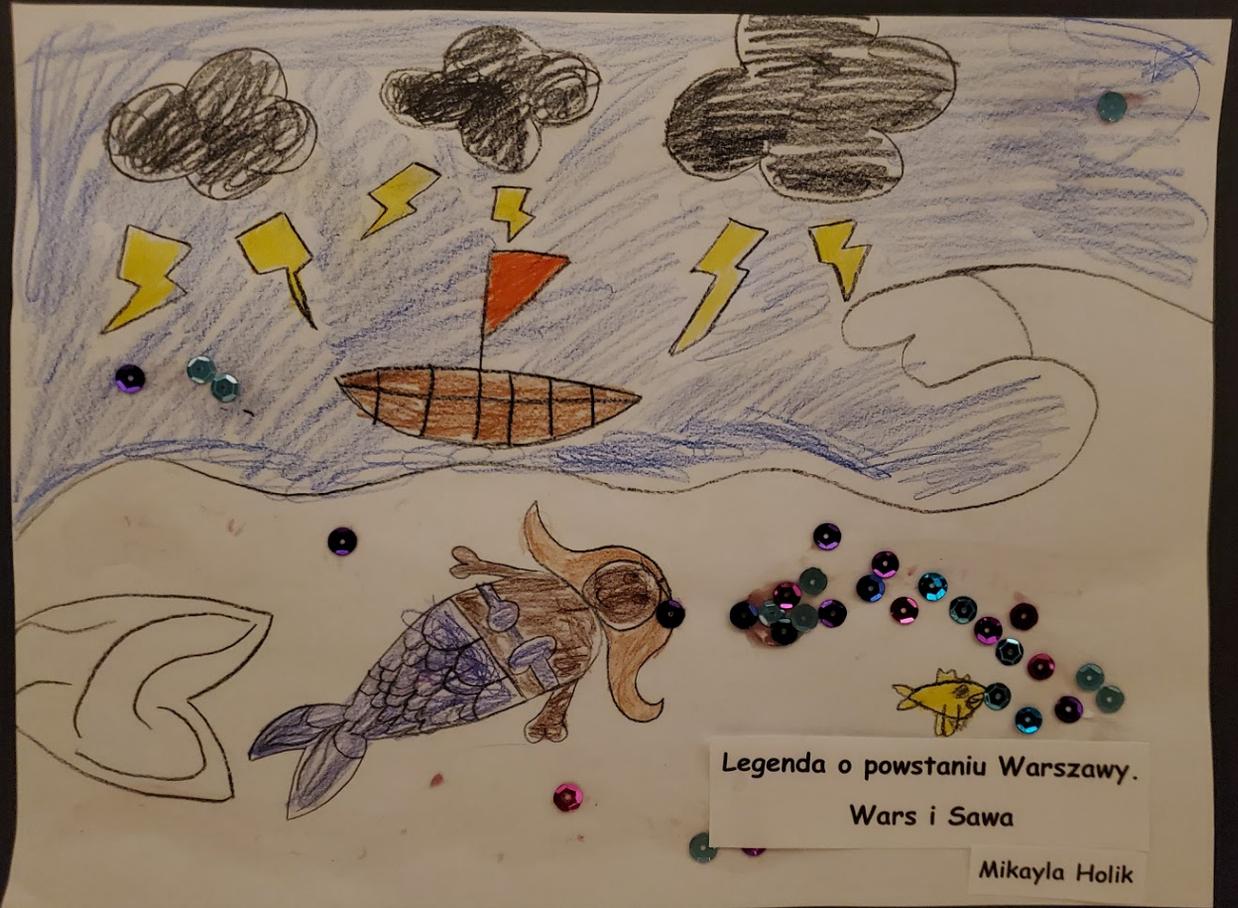
Liliana Lafleur

Liliana



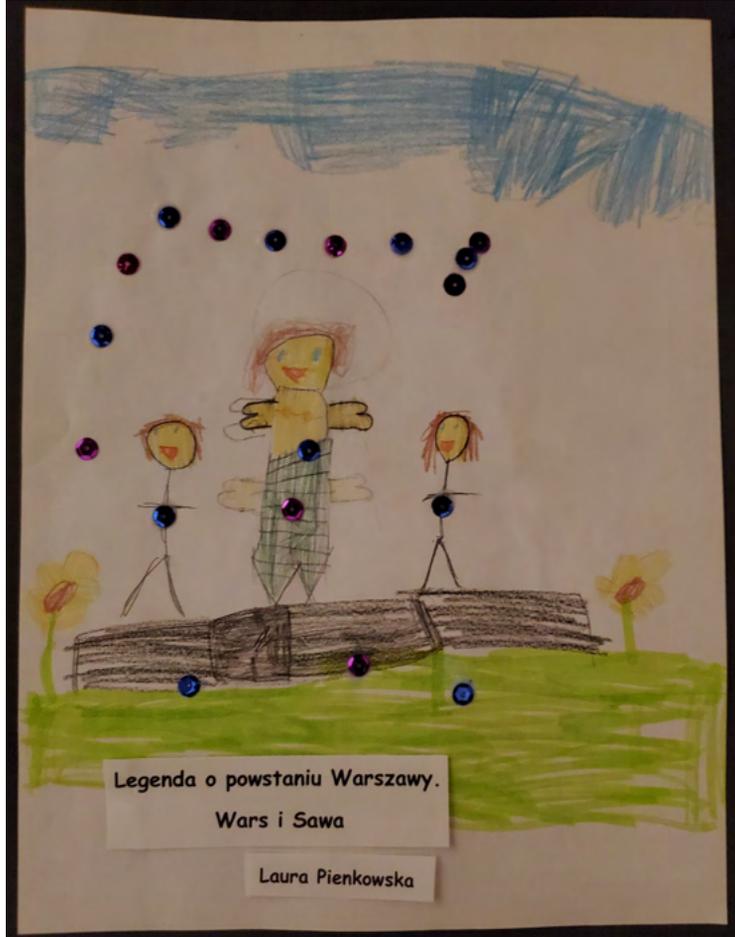
Legenda o powstaniu Warszawy.
Wars i Sawa

Sofia Bonar



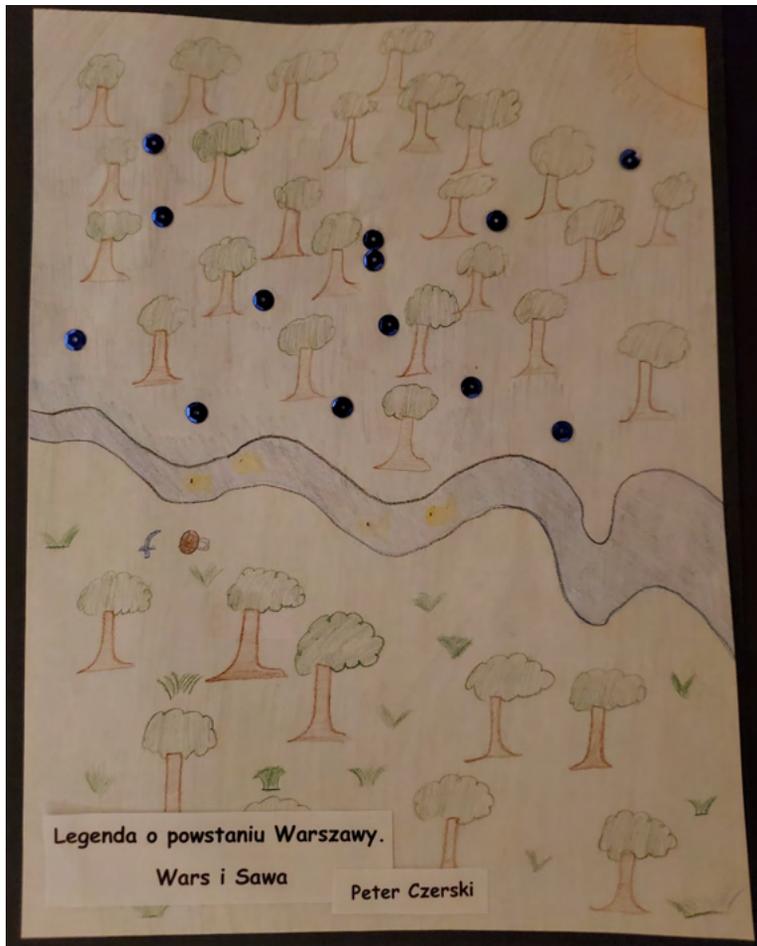
Legenda o powstaniu Warszawy.
Wars i Sawa

Mikayla Holik



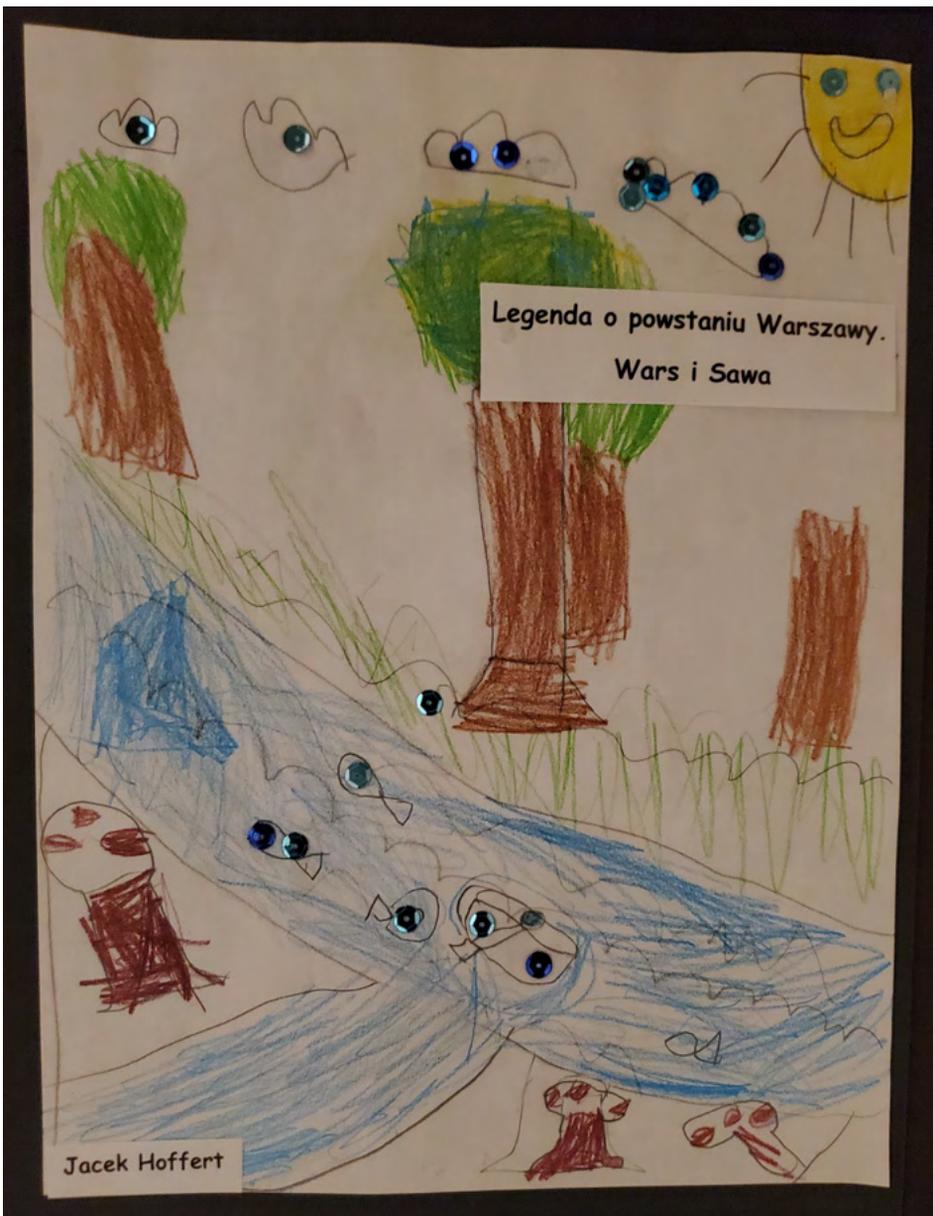
Legenda o powstaniu Warszawy.
Wars i Sawa

Laura Pienkowska



Legenda o powstaniu Warszawy.
Wars i Sawa

Peter Czerski





Hindi Vidyalaya



ALBERTA HINDI ASSOCIATION (PARISHAD)

अल्बर्टा हिन्दी परिषद

स्थापित - १९८५ ESTABLISHED: 1985

Unit 104, 3907 - 98 Street, Edmonton, Alberta T6E 6M3, Canada
Phone/Fax: 780-432-3674 • www.albertahindiparishad.ca



हिन्दी भाषा और भारतीय संस्कृति की सेवा में
"In Service of Hindi Language & Indian Culture"

ADVISOR

Acharya Shivshankar
Prasad Dwivedi

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Namaste.

Hindi is national language of India. Worldwide, Hindi is the third most spoken language. It is mother tongue of some 425 million people and is spoken by over 615 million people. In 2016, a survey reported that 21% of internet users prefer Hindi as the main language of communication.

In Edmonton, Hindi has been taught since 60's by our pioneers. Their efforts were not structured and consistent. So, in 1985 Alberta Hindi Parishad was registered as a nonprofit association.

It has operated Hindi Vidyaalaya since 1987, where students learn Hindi, from Level 1 to 5, and a class for Adult students with the help of 6 teachers and several volunteer assistant teachers.

These classes are held at "Hindi Centre". Hindi Centre also has a library and reading room with a substantial collection of Hindi literature and publications for young minds.

At present, due to COVID, classes are offered "On-Line" using Google meet, Google Classroom and WhatsApp.

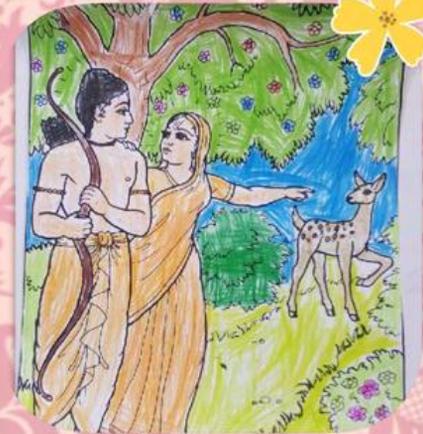
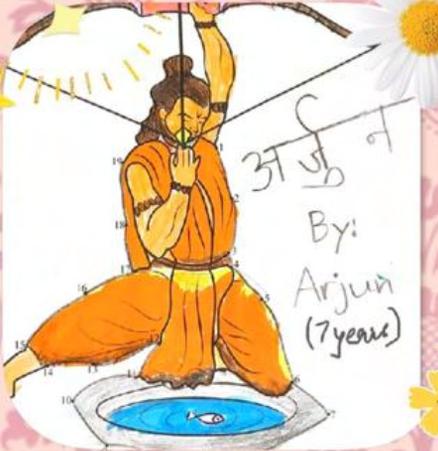
Hindi Vidyaalaya is a proud member of IHLA and is happy to participate in the celebration of Mother Language Day 2021, with the Theme of "Legends and Myths".

In Hindi, we call our country "Bharat Mata". Our country has a rich history and civilization. It is full of legends, starting from our GODs - Brahma, Vishnu, Mahesh; to legendary leaders who changed the course of life in their times - Ram, Krishna, Buddha, Mahavir, Guru Nanak Dev; to valiant kings - Chandra Gupta, Ashok, Maharana Pratap, Shivaji, Maharani Laxmi Bai; to modern day leaders - Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, Mahatma Gandhi, Andul Kalaam Azad, and current prime minister of India Shri Narendra Modi. India has produced legendary leaders in all walks of life, be it science - Arya Bhatt, Homi Bhabha; music - Taansen, Ravi Shankar, Alla Rakkha, Bismillah Khan; literature - Vashist, Vyas, Kalidas, Tulsidas, Soordas, Chankya and many many more ..

In the following pages, you will see contribution from our students presenting some of the Legends. Please Enjoy.

Namaste.

Level 1

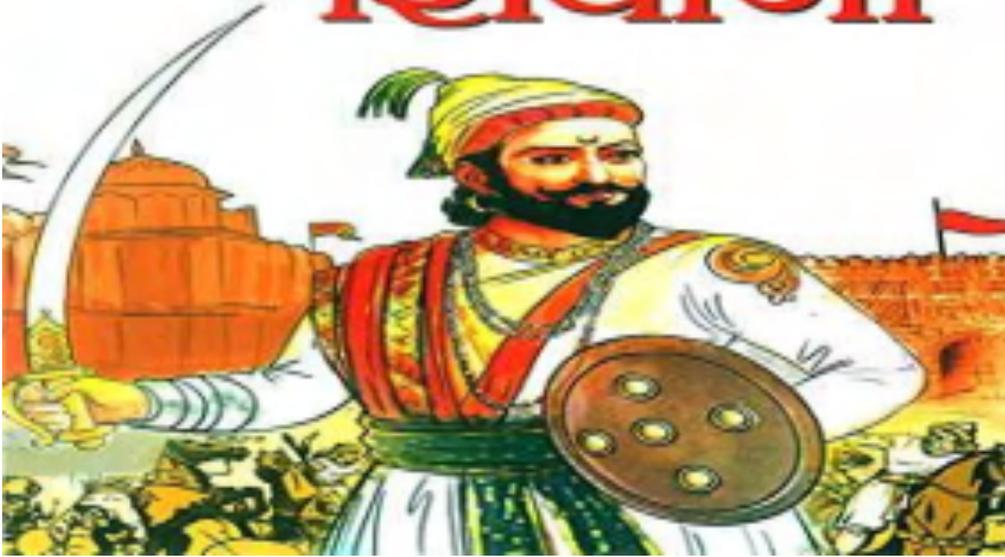


PIC•COLLAGE

Adult Class 1

राधा चपन का जिवन परिचय - सुधा पहल का जन्म 27 सितंबर 1964 में हुआ था । - अभी वह मंबई में रहती है। - सधा की एक धरना नई पी तो डॉक्टर को उत्तर ऐक र काटा - सुधा को बहुत द.स हुआ - उन्होंने सोचा अब मैं नाय कैसे कर पाऊंगी। - नृत्य के बिना मेरा जीवन कितना अधिकल होगा। - उनको सत्य अच्छा लगता । - सुधा के जयपुर में कृत्रिम पैर ले बाया और फिर से सत्य शुरू किया । - सुधा को सफलता मिली। - नन्य से बहुत पुरस्कार मिले । - सधा से सिवाया हि अात्म विश्वास हो लो कोई भी काम कठिन नहीं है

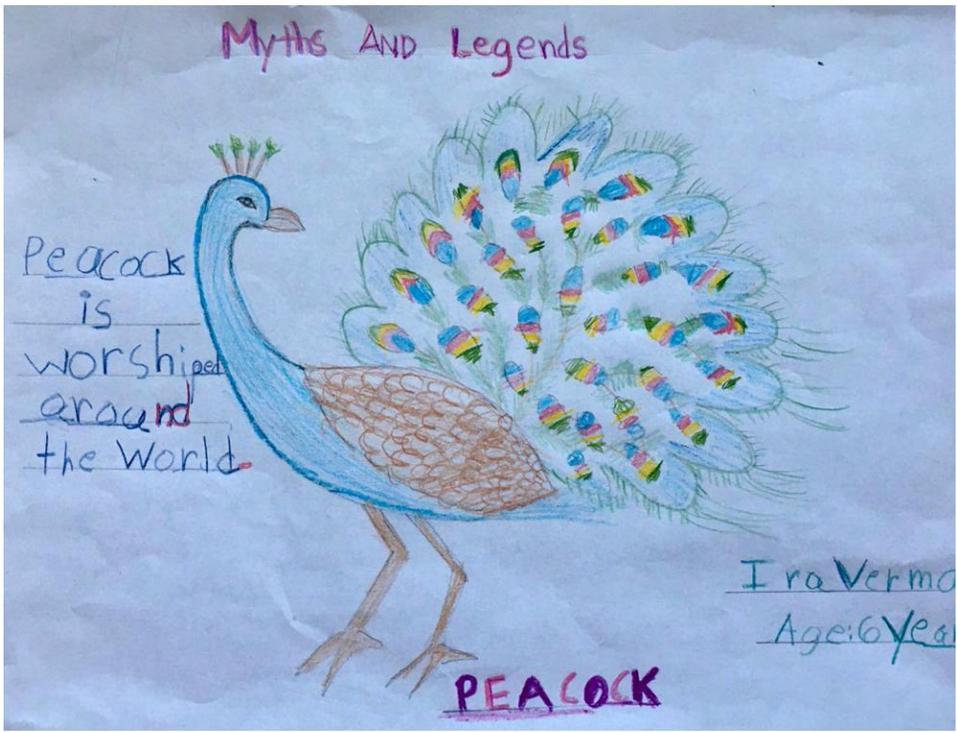
छत्रपति शिवाजी



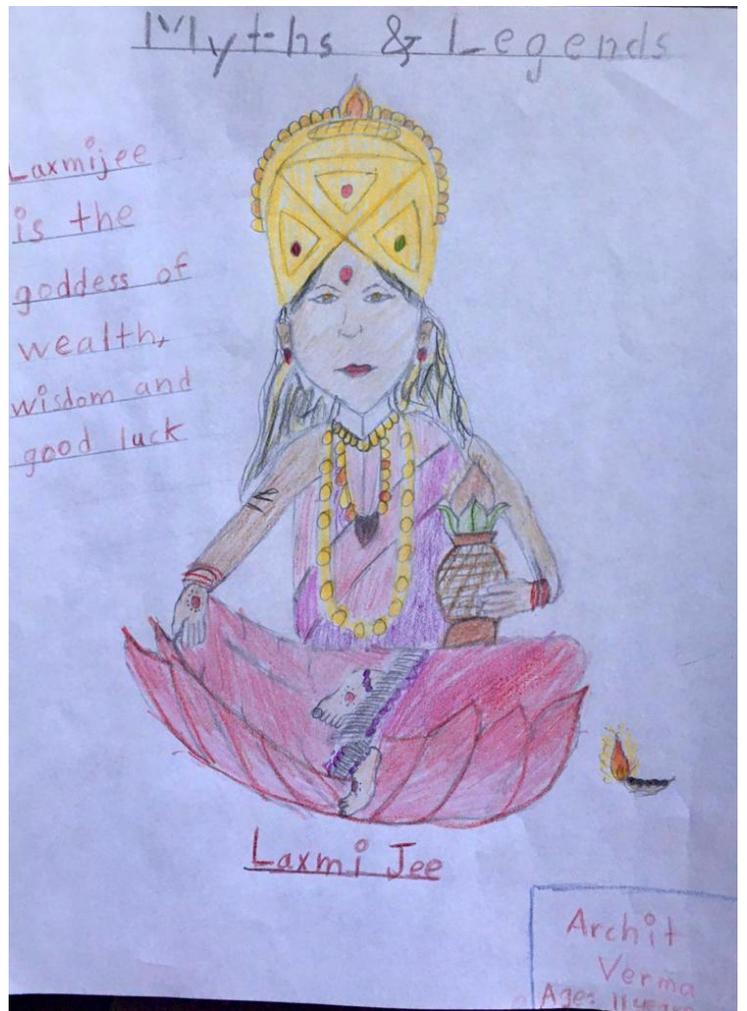
छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज का जन्म सन 19 फरवरी 1630 में मराठा परिवार में हुआ। उनका पूरा नाम शिवाजी भोंसले था। शिवाजी पिता शाहजी और माता जीजाबाई के पुत्र थे। उसने

मराठा साम्राज्य की स्थापना की। छत्रपति महाराजा शिवाजी को 'महान शिवाजी' बनाने में समर्थ रामदासजी का बहुत बड़ा योगदान रहा। वह हमेशा समानता और धर्म के विचारों को बढ़ावा देते थे। शिवाजी महाराज को 6 जून, 1674 को एक बड़े पैमाने पर समारोह में रायगढ़ में मराठों के राजा के रूप में ताज पहनाया गया था। उन्होंने 'उद्योग' पंथान मंडल की अवधारणा पेश की। 3 अक्टूबर, 1680 को बीमारी के कारण शिवाजी महाराज का रायगढ़ में निधन हो गया

-कौशल मुलपुरी



Level 2





अन्धरी शिताशमा शब्द
1887 - 1924

अन्धरी शिताशमा शब्द 1887 में
पने माना-पिता का जन्म (विषय)

जहाँ भारत में आठ प्रदेश के स्वतन्त्रता
शैली हैं

उनहोंने विश्वपत्रिका में
आदिवाशियों (मन्थार प्रजा) के लिये
लडाई लड़ी

ब्रिटिश अधिकारियों ने उसे 1924
में पकड़ लिया और ~~उसे~~ ~~उसे~~ ~~उसे~~
बांधकर उसे गोली मार दी

1986 के बाद भारत सरकार
ने उनके नाम पर एक सड़क लगा दी,



Suhani Mehta

अक्षय

शिरवत



**Myths and
Legends by
Level 3
Students**



Nandini Choudhary

सम्राज्य

Shredha Sharma



सुधा चंद्रन का जिवन परिचय



- सुधा चंद्रन का जन्म 27 सितंबर 1964 में हुआ था।
- अभी वह मुंबई में रहती हैं।
- सुधा की एक दुर्घटना हुई थी तो डाक्टर को उनका एक पैर काटना पड़ा।
- सुधा को बहुत दुःख हुआ

- उन्होंने सोचा अब मैं नृत्य कैसे कर पाऊंगी।
- नृत्य के बिना मेरा जीवन कितना मुश्किल होगा।
- उनको नृत्य अच्छा लगता था।
- सुधा ने जयपुर में कृत्रिम पैर लगवाया और फिर से नृत्य शुरू किया।
- सुधा को सफलता मिली।
- नृत्य में बहुत पुरस्कार मिले।
- सुधा ने सिखाया कि आत्म विश्वास ही तो कोई भी काम करित नहीं है।

Sudha Chandran said

" My inspiration has always come from my failures "

STUDENT
PADMAJA
AVUTHU



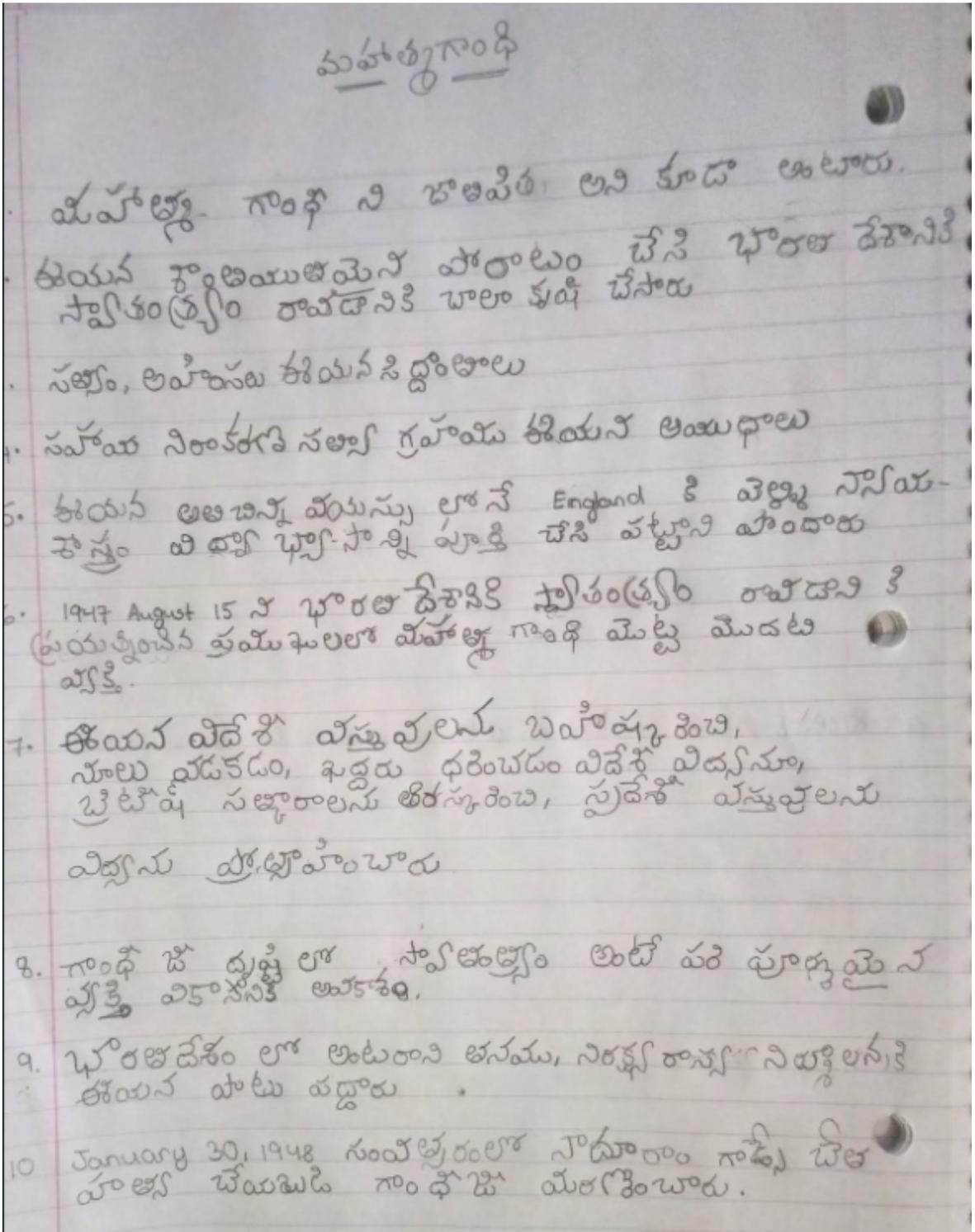
Telugu School of Edmonton

Mahatma Gandhi

By Satvik Ayyalasomyajula

Age: 12 Years, Group: 5

This is about Mahatma Gandhi, India's father of Nation, and his teachings, values: Truth and Non-violence.



Kailash Satyarthi

By Rishit Geddada

Age: 8 Years, Group: 4

This is about Kailash Satyarthi, another popular socialist who relentlessly fought for the children's rights and education. He was awarded Nobel Peace Prize in 2014.

కైలాష్ సత్యార్థి సమస్యలు
రిషిత్ గెద్దాడు
8 సంవత్సరాలు
సమస్యలు 4

కైలాష్ సత్యార్థి 1954 జనవరి 11న
మధ్యప్రదేశ్ కి చెందిన విదేశ
జిల్లాలో జన్మించారు.
కైలాష్ సత్యార్థి ఒక భారతీయ
బాలల హక్కుల ఉద్యమకారుడుగా
ప్రసిద్ధి చెందారు.
ఆయన 2014 నోబెల్ శాంతి
బహుమతి లభించింది
నోబెల్ పురస్కారం అందుకున్న
7వ భారతీయుడు.
ఆయన బాలల హక్కుల మరియు
వారి విద్యాభ్యాసం కోసం చాలా
కృషి చేశారు.



Truong Lac Hong School

The Legend of Lac Hong

Thuở Xưa, ở vùng đất Lạc Việt có vị thần là Lạc Long Quân, con trai của thần Long Nữ sống dưới biển Đông. Thần thân hình rồng, sức khỏe phi thường và có nhiều phép thuật.

In the past, in Lac Viet land, there was the god Lac Long Quan. He was the son of the god Long Nu who lived in the East Sea. He was a dragon-bodied god who had extraordinary health and lots of magic.



Âu Cơ là một tiên nữ, dòng dõi Thần Nông ở vùng núi cao phương Bắc. Nàng thích ngao du đây đó, những nơi có phong cảnh đẹp.

Au Co was a fairy goddess who descended from Than Nong in the high mountains of the North. She liked traveling here and there to visit places with beautiful scenery.



Một hôm, nghe nói vùng đất Lạc Việt có nhiều hoa thơm cỏ lạ, nàng đã tìm đến thăm. Tình cờ, Âu Cơ gặp Lạc Long Quân. Bên trai tài, bên gái sắc, họ yêu nhau rồi kết thành vợ chồng.

One day, she heard that the Lac Viet land had many strange fragrant flowers and herbs and she came to visit. By chance, Âu Cơ met Lac Long Quan. The two fell in love and became husband and wife.



Ít lâu sau, Âu Cơ sinh ra cái bọc trăm trứng, nở ra một trăm người con khôi ngô tuấn tú lạ thường. Chẳng cần bú mớm mà đàn con vẫn lớn nhanh như thổi, khỏe mạnh như thần.

Shortly after, Au Co gave birth to a bundle of hundred eggs who would become her very handsome children. The children grew up fast and strong like gods, never needing to eat.



Một hôm, nhớ biển cả và cảm thấy mình không thể sống lâu trên cạn được, Lạc Long Quân đành từ biệt Âu Cơ để trở về chốn thủy cung. Âu Cơ một mình nuôi con.

One day, missing the sea and feeling that he could not live long on land, Lạc Long Quân left Âu Cơ to return to the sea. Âu Cơ raised her children alone.



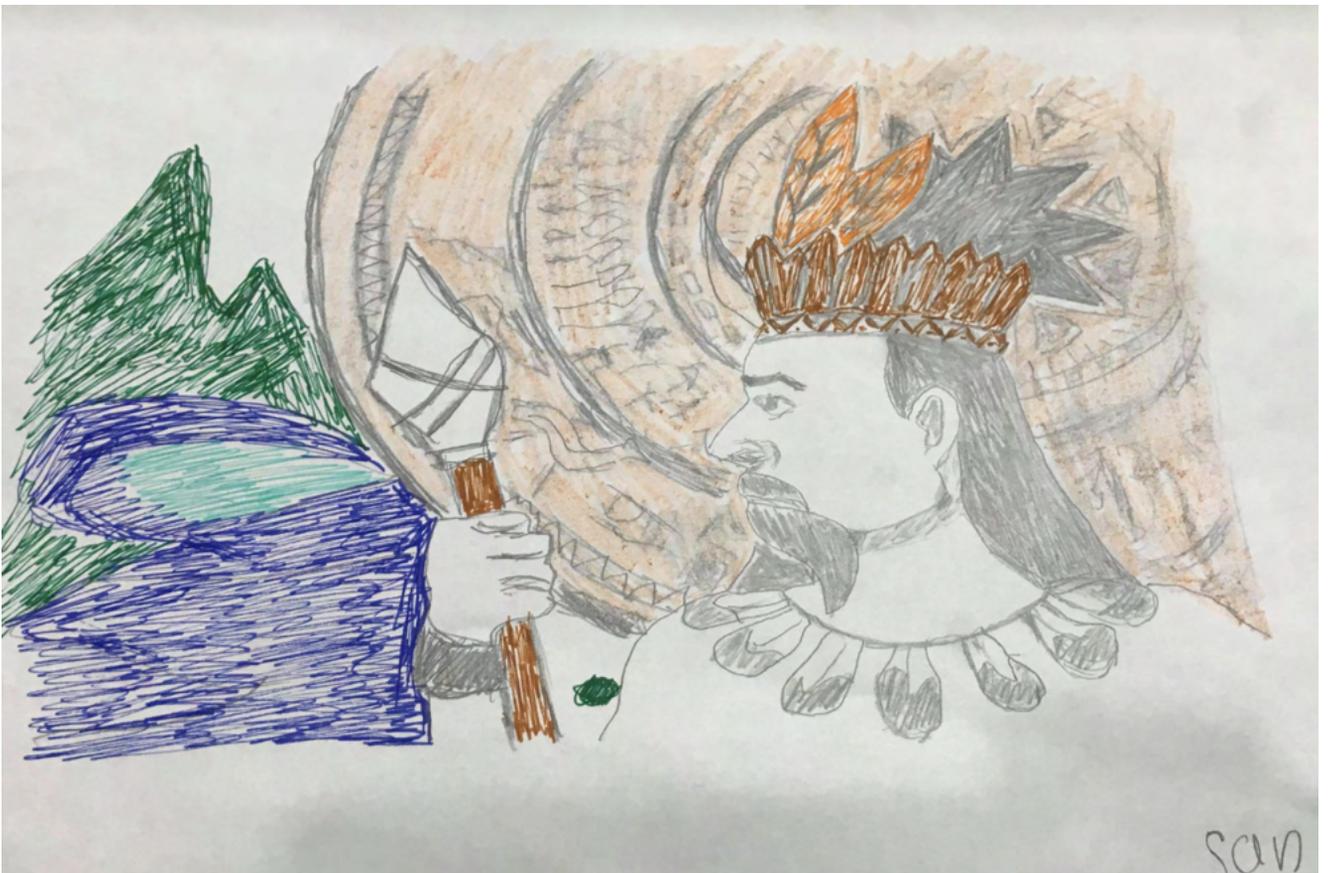
Ta vốn nòi Rồng ở miền thẳm, nàng là dòng Tiên ở chốn non cao. Nay ta dẫn năm mươi con xuống biển, nàng đưa năm mươi con lên núi, chia nhau cai quản các phương. Kẻ miền núi, người miền biển, khi có việc gì khó khăn thì giúp đỡ nhau, đừng quên lời hẹn.

Day by day, Au Co anxiously looked forward to seeing her husband as she missed him terribly. Finally, Lạc Long Quân returned and explained, “I have the Dragon race in the abyss, you belong to the Fairy line in the high mountains. Let us lead fifty children to the sea and fifty to the mountains.” She divided the children so that they could govern the localities. The mountain and coastal people were sent to help each other during difficult times and to not forget their appointments.



Âu Cơ nghe theo đưa năm mươi người con lên đất Phong Châu. Người con trưởng được tôn làm vua, lấy hiệu Hùng vương, lập ra nước Văn Lang, đóng đô ở Phong Châu.

Au Co followed by bringing fifty children to Phong Chau land. The eldest son was crowned king and he took the title of Hung Vuong. He founded the country of Van Lang, and settled the capital in Phong Chau.



Từ sự tích này mà dân tộc Việt Nam thường nhắc đến nguồn gốc cao quý của mình là con Rồng, cháu Tiên.

From this legend, the Vietnamese people often refer to their noble origins as the Dragon, the nephew of Tien.

Winner of the UNESCO Linguapax Award!

The logo for the International and Heritage Languages Association (IHILA) features a stylized globe with a grid of latitude and longitude lines. A ribbon, colored in a gradient from light blue to red, is draped across the globe. The acronym 'IHILA' is written in large, blue, serif capital letters across the top of the ribbon. Below the acronym, the full name of the organization is written in a smaller, grey, serif font.

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