

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Cultural Impact Assessment Terminology Edition / Tłıchǫ



Intangible

Norm

Authenticity

Customs

Mitigation

Guideline

Culture

Kinship

Archaeology

Ethno-geography

Diverse languages and cultures in the North mean interpreters and translators have an important and challenging job. Whether it is explaining what has been said or what has been written, superior translation and interpretation helps people understand and it is important to good decision-making.

The Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board strongly believes by building the capacity of interpreters and translators, communities, industry, government and regulators can be more confident that what is being communicated has been accurately translated.

At the Review Board's interpreter/translator workshops, the participants discuss English words and ways to explain them in their aboriginal language. The result is a glossary of terms, which contains the English concepts and ideas and the aboriginal-language equivalents.

This glossary of terms is the result of the Review Board's fifth translator workshop, which focused on developing cultural impact assessment terminology. The translations included in this glossary may require further revisions depending on how the words are used during interpretation and translation. Because the Review Board has not been able to work with and record each dialect, translators are encouraged to speak to elders and community experts for translations. The glossary provides spaces for interpreters and translators to write in their own translations, correct errors, or add general notes.

This glossary can be downloaded from the Review Board's website, in the reference library, at reviewboard.ca.



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Cultural Impact Assessment Terminology

Guidelines

A document that explains how to do something.

Enıhtı'e weghà eghàlahoda

Back Translation

Paper, with it, work is done.

Notes:

Cultural Impact Assessment

Looking to see if a proposed development will change a way of life.

Dè k'e eghalahoda ts'ıhıò dọ
nàawo ładı ade ha

Back Translation

On land work is done, because of it culture will change.

Notes:

Culture

A way of life.

This includes customs, ideas and traditions that are passed down through generations.

Dọ nàawo/gonàawo/danı ts'eedá

Back Translation

Dene law/our way/how we live.

Notes:



Cultural Impact Assessment Terminology

Culture Holder

A person who has culture.

e.g.: People of the Sahtu who are from there and practice their way of life.

Whaèhdq/gocho nàawo ts'itò

Back Translation

Ancestors' knowledge holder.

Notes:

Traditional Knowledge

Knowledge, skills and beliefs rooted in a traditional way of life.

Whaèhdq/gocho nàawo

Back Translation

Ancestors' knowledge.

Notes:

Traditional Knowledge Holders

People who have knowledge, skills and beliefs rooted in a traditional way of life.

Whaèdq/gocho nàawo ts'itq

Back Translation

Old timers, ancestors' knowledge holder.

Notes:



Concerns

Things that interest people.

Asii ghq nanigedè

Back Translation

They are worry about something.

Notes:

Community Engagement

Ways used to get communities to pay attention to a project.

e.g.: Hosting public meetings, information sessions, going door to door to inform people and get them interested.

Kqta goyeti gedi

Back Translation

Community consultation.

Notes:

Heritage

A people's history and tradition.

||ne ho|wo

Back Translation

Past history.

Notes:



Cultural Impact Assessment Terminology

Heritage Value

Worth something because of our history and tradition.

l̥ne hoɫwo wet'ahoʔa

Back Translation

Past history is very important.

Notes:

Physical Heritage Resources

Things that show our history and tradition.

e.g.: Traditional trails, old buildings, spruce root and birch bark baskets, etc.

Dè, wek'e whaèhdq naàwo wegat'ɪ

Back Translation

On land, ancestors' knowledge, it shows.

Notes:

Place Names Research

Looking at traditional names for a place.

Whaèhdq kòk'e wedanata

Back Translation

Ancestors' sites research.

Notes:



Cultural Impact Assessment Terminology

Cultural Landscape

Land changed, influenced or given special meaning by people.

e.g.: The story of Yamoria, Bear Rock or the Idaa Trail.

Whaèdọ k'òk'e

e.g.: Mesa Lake, Whaèhdò etọ

Back Translation

Ancestors' landscape site/s.

Notes:

Traditional Use Studies

Looking at the way people used to use the land.

Whaèhdọ naàwo wedanahot'a

Back Translation

Traditional knowledge studies.

Notes:

Archaeology

Looking for what humans left behind from long ago.

I: The old things can often tell us about the ancient way of life, like how people used to live, hunt, trap, believe, and much more.

Whaèhdọ naàwo goht'ọ hageta

Back Translation

Ancestors' artifacts, research.

Notes:



Artifact

Something made by humans long ago.

e.g.: Old spruce root baskets, old moccasins, stone arrowheads.

I: Sometimes we find artifacts at archeological sites, or they are items kept by someone for a very long time.

Whaèhdq asii yagetsı

Back Translation

Ancestors, something they made.

Notes:

Archaeological Resources

Things that humans left behind long ago.

e.g.: Stone arrowheads, old caches and tent rings.

Whaèhdq gqht'q

Back Translation

Ancestors' resources.

Notes:

Archaeological Sites

Places we look for what humans left behind long ago.

e.g.: Looking at places where people used to gather to see the old stuff left behind, like stone arrowheads, tent rings, and other stone tools. Edahcho, Saoyue, Edaiilla (Scented Grass Hills, Grizzly Bear Mountain and Caribou Point) are examples of archaeological sites.

Whaèhdq kqk'e

Back Translation

Ancestors' sites.

Notes:



Tangible

Things that you can touch.

e.g.: Artifacts, sewing, spiritual sites, tools for hunting and trapping, old trails are examples of tangible parts of culture that you can see or touch.

Dets'echi ha dìle

Back Translation

You can touch.

Notes:

Intangible

Things that you cannot touch.

Instead, these are things that you do or practice. For example, praying and speaking your language are examples of intangible parts of culture.

Asii dats'echi ha dì

Back Translation

Something, not touch.

Notes:

Linguistic Studies

Study of languages.

Yatı kaʔa wedanahota

Back Translation

Languages different research.

Notes:



Kinship

Family relationships.

e.g.: Grandmother, mother, father, brother, sister, cousin, auntie and uncle are examples of people who are family relatives.

łeht'ı ts'ıllı

Back Translation

Family members.

Notes:

Kinship Studies

Study of family relationships.

łeht'ı ts'ıllı wedanahota

Back Translation

Families studies/research.

Notes:

Cultural Networks

The way groups work together.

In our communities, there are Elders, youth, leaders, etc. How is it that they work together?

ıłè dọ haʔa łets'adı

Back Translation

Families helping each other.

Notes:



Ethno-Geography

Looking at where people are spread across the land and how they adapted to the environment.

e.g.: The Dene and Inuit people have adapted to their land in different ways. Dene used to live in teepees and the Inuit used to live in igloos.

Edanı dọ dè kaʔa k'e nade

Back Translation

How people on different land live.

Notes:

Cultural Practices

Things that people do to practice their culture.

e.g.: Speaking your languages and practicing religious ceremonies.

Dọne k'ęę ts'eda

Back Translation

Living the ways of the people/traditional lifestyle.

Notes:

Cultural Indicators

Things that show the way a culture is changing.

e.g.: How much or how often people speak their language is a good indication of how a culture is changing.

Weghà, dọ naàwo ʔadl at'ł
wek'èhodzò

Back Translation

People's culture is changing which is acknowledge.

Notes:



Cultural Maintenance

Things we do to practice our culture so that our culture stays strong.

To keep our culture strong, we often speak our language, drum dance and play hand games.

Dq nàawo k'ets'edi

Back Translation

People's traditional way of living/culture ways, we keep.

Notes:

Mitigation

Make bad changes better.

e.g.: When there is not enough caribou, we only hunt the bulls and not the cows.

Nàawo nezı anèts'ehʔı

Back Translation

Making improvement/we make changes for the better.

Notes:

Mitigation Strategies

Ways to make bad changes better.

Dani nàawo nezı ats'eʔıı

Back Translation

Different ways to make things better.

Notes:



Cultural Transmission

The way culture is passed down to future generations.

l̥da gogha d̥o n̥àawo k'ets'edi

Back Translation

For future, people's way, we keep.

Notes:

Vulnerable Populations

People more likely to experience bad changes.

Ek'edi-le s̥ii akweło wexiidi

Back Translation

Helpless person/s, first will be affected or impact.

Notes:

Limits of Acceptable Change

The most that something can change before it is no longer pleasing.

e.g.: Adding a boardwalk to a traditional trail for easier walking is acceptable, but turning the trail into a paved road would no longer acceptable.

Dag̥ocho gots'ò as̥ii ład̥l̥ ade ha d̥ile

Back Translation

How big, some change can happen.

Notes:



Cultural Impact Assessment Terminology

Sense of Place

Knowing that a certain place is special.

Dè sidi wek'ehodzò

Back Translation

Land special is known.

Notes:

Oral History

History told through oral tradition.

Yatı t'a ełexègots'edo

Back Translation

With word we communicate together.

Notes:

Cross-Cultural Awareness Training (Cultural Sensitivity Training)

Classes to learn about aboriginal people and culture.

Dòne naàwo/dòne sòłı ghàgotò

Back Translation

Dene law/aboriginal people training.

Notes:



Inter-Generational Relations

Relationships between people of different ages.

Like, how do youth and elders

get along? e.g.: How or why a 20 year

old interacts with a 50 or an 80 year old.

Perhaps they have a friendship, or they are a parent or grandparent.

Cheko gqò, qhda elexè eghalageda

Back Translation

Youth, elders working together.

Notes:

Valued Component

Parts that are important and worth something.

Mqhda zq wet'a7a

Back Translation

Some of it, important.

Notes:

Authenticity

An object, activity or event that is real or true to the culture it comes from.

e.g.: Some people may believe that the story of Yamoria (Hácho) is a myth or a legend, but most Dene believe that it is a true story.

Deèdlı

Back Translation

Authentic.

Notes:



Intellectual Property

Knowledge that belongs to a person or a group.

Naàwo xàrè dọne ts'ọ el

Back Translation

Real knowledge belonging to someone.

Notes:

Greenfield Development

Development happening in a place that has never been touched before.

Dè wegọọ k'e eghàlahoda

Back Translation

On new land, they are working on it.

Notes:

Brownfield Development

Development happening in a place that already has other projects that have happened there before.

Dè k'e eghalagìdà, weṛọts'ọ ịfa eghalageda ha

Back Translation

On land, they worked, further more, they will continue to work.

Notes:



Customs

The way a community feels people should behave.

e.g.: Shaking hands when you first meet someone is a sign of respect.

Done naàwo k'êê

Back Translation

Dene law, Dene way.

Notes:

Norm

The usual or normal thing.

Hagot'eh

Back Translation

As it is.

Notes:

Use Value

Judging how much something is worth based on how much we use it.

e.g.: We like trees because they can be used as firewood.

Wet'ahots'eehà/asii gogha wet'aà

Back Translation

We depend on it/important to us.

Notes:



Bequest Value

Something natural that is worth preserving to pass on to future generations.

e.g.: We want to save the forest so that our children can also benefit from it.

Asii wek'e nets'eeʔà ɫɫda gogha

ɫɫda gogha asii wek'e ts'edi

Back Translation

Something we preserve for the future.

Future, for something we keep.

Notes:

Existence Value

Something that we value because it exists.

e.g.: We like the forest because it is there and nice to have around.

Asii wela wet'aʔa

Back Translation

Something that exist, important for us.

Notes:

Limits of Manageable Change

The most that something can change before it is no longer fixable, or before we can no longer “handle” it.

Dagqɫcho ts'q asii weghalaeda
ha dɫe

Back Translation

To what extent can development continue.

Notes:



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