

GLOSSARY^{OF}TERMS

Cultural Impact Assessment Terminology Edition / South Slavey



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.

Edihtł'éh meghádé azhíi edats'ele
gha

Back Translation

What you're going to do using paper.

Notes:

Cultural Impact Assessment

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

Godłchá eghálaeda t'áh sí
gonáhodhee t'áh gúli agonde gha

Back Translation

By development, will culture change.

Notes:

Culture

A way of life.

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

Dene náhodhe hots'utqoq

Back Translation

Dene culture.

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.

Dene náhodhe huto

Back Translation

Holding Dene culture.

Notes:

Traditional Knowledge

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

Dene náhodhe k'ę gots'endí

Back Translation

Living Dene way.

Notes:

Traditional Knowledge Holders

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

Dene náhodhe k'ę gots'endí
hots'uto

Back Translation

Living and holding onto Dene culture.

Notes:



Cultural Impact Assessment Terminology

Concerns

Things that interest people.

Ahsíi megho goní gúli

Back Translation

What you're concerned about.

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.

Kótah edáondíi ahsíi k'eh eghálaeda

Back Translation

How community are working together.

Notes:

Heritage

A people's history and tradition.

Dene honáhodhee

Back Translation

Dene living.

Notes:



Cultural Impact Assessment Terminology

Heritage Value

Worth something because of our history and tradition.

Dene k'ę gots'endí metáodıdhe

Back Translation

Living Dene way is 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.

Edáondíı dene náhodhe hóodat'ıh

Back Translation

How to see Dene culture.

Notes:

Place Names Research

Looking at traditional names for a place.

Yundée gots'eh ndéh zí gúıı

Back Translation

Land name of the past.

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.

Zhọt'ó gondi ghádé kéodat'ı

Back Translation

By stories you see.

Notes:

Traditional Use Studies

Looking at the way people used to use the land.

Edáondíı dene ndéh t'áh agıat'ı

Back Translation

How Dene use the land.

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.

Yundée gots'eh dene ahsıı
dugháındı

Back Translation

What Dene people left behind.

Notes:



Cultural Impact Assessment Terminology

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.

Yundée gots'eh ahsíí hólí

Back Translation

Something made from the past.

Notes:

Archaeological Resources

Things that humans left behind long ago.

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

Yundée gots'eh dene ahsíí
dughágíndí

Back Translation

Things left from that past – showing.

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.

Yundée gots'eh dene ahsíí
dughágíndí káts'eneta

Back Translation

What Dene left behind are kept.

Notes:



Cultural Impact Assessment Terminology

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.

Ahsíi mech'ats'edets'e

Back Translation

Something 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.

Ahsíi dué mech'ats'edétsi

Back Translation

Something you can't touch.

Notes:

Linguistic Studies

Study of languages.

Dene yatié gháets'edenetę

Back Translation

Learning Dene language.

Notes:



Cultural Impact Assessment Terminology

Kinship

Family relationships.

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

Ełets'edezhí

Back Translation

Friendship.

Notes:

Kinship Studies

Study of family relationships.

Edáondíi ełéot'ı ełegedezhí

Back Translation

Family relations.

Notes:

Cultural Networks

The way groups work together.

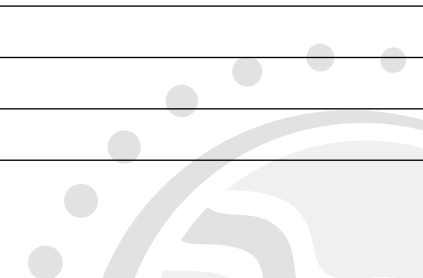
In our communities, there are Elders, youth, leaders, etc. How is it that they work together?

Edáondíi eleh eghálats'ııdéh

Back Translation

How people work together.

Notes:



Cultural Impact Assessment Terminology

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.

Edáondíi dene náhodhe, ghádé gogendí

Back Translation

How you live by your culture.

Notes:

Cultural Practices

Things that people do to practice their culture.

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

Dene náhodhe gháets'edenetę

Back Translation

Learning Dene culture.

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.

Ahsíi daxádé gonáhodhee gúłı

Back Translation

By something culture is there.

Notes:



Cultural Impact Assessment Terminology

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.

Dene náhodhe nátse gha k'eots'e7a

Back Translation

To strengthen Dene culture.

Notes:

Mitigation

Make bad changes better.

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

Dzaa go7ó, senagots'edle

Back Translation

Make changes better.

Notes:

Mitigation Strategies

Ways to make bad changes better.

Edáondí t'áh dzaa go7ó
senagots'edle

Back Translation

How to make changes better.

Notes:



Cultural Impact Assessment Terminology

Cultural Transmission

The way culture is passed down to future generations.

Dene náhodhe gogháts'ł̓a

Back Translation

Giving Dene culture.

Notes:

Vulnerable Populations

People more likely to experience bad changes.

Dene dzaa edégededí, ts'ł̓q̓né axq̓h
deʔq̓ góh dzaa agonde holí

Back Translation

How people feel bad changes.

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.

Ahsíí h́t'ł'íí gúl̓ azhaa hén̓dé méh
zhaa goʔq̓ gha

Back Translation

What is – that is it, changes will make please not needed.

Notes:



Cultural Impact Assessment Terminology

Sense of Place

Knowing that a certain place is special.

Ahsíi k'eots'endícha

Back Translation

Place of respect.

Notes:

Oral History

History told through oral tradition.

Yatí ełéh gha ts'łá

Back Translation

Having history.

Notes:

Cross-Cultural Awareness Training (Cultural Sensitivity Training)

Classes to learn about aboriginal people and culture.

Dene náhodhe ghágoenetę

Back Translation

Teaching Dene culture.

Notes:



Cultural Impact Assessment Terminology

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 interact with a 50 or an 80 year old. Perhaps they have a friendship, or they are a parent or grandparent.

Edáondíi dene k'ónl chu ohndaa
ełéh eghálagenda

Back Translation

Elder and youth relationship and working together.

Notes:

Valued Component

Parts that are important and worth something.

Ahsíi met'áodéʔa mets'enıdhe
t'áh megets'ende

Back Translation

Keeping something valuable.

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.

Gondi ethee ts'enıdhe

Back Translation

Believing in past stories.

Notes:



Cultural Impact Assessment Terminology

Intellectual Property

Knowledge that belongs to a person or a group.

Ahsíi gots'ę q̄t'e kéots'edıshq̄

Back Translation

Something belonging to you.

Notes:

Greenfield Development

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

Ndéh k'ónı mek'eh eghálaeda híle

Back Translation

No work done on land.

Notes:

Brownfield Development

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

Ndéh met'áh ats'at'ıı

Back Translation

Using of land for anything.

Notes:



Cultural Impact Assessment Terminology

Customs

The way a community feels people should behave.

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

Kótah dene ahsíi gogedłchá

Back Translation

Dene people respecting their community.

Notes:

Norm

The usual or normal thing.

Ahsíi kii q't'ée

Back Translation

Something just there.

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.

Ahsíi met'áodéʔa ts'enıdhę t'áh
ats'et'ı

Back Translation

Something that is there to be used.

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.

Yundaa gogha, ahsíi met'áodéʔa

Back Translation

Saving for the future use.

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.

Ahsíi met'áodéʔa gúlí

Back Translation

Something valuable is there.

Notes:



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