

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Cultural Impact Assessment Terminology Edition / North 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.

ʔerɪhtł'é dahgháré k'egokw'e

Back Translation

Paper because of it things are happening.

Notes:

Cultural Impact Assessment

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

Asíl kéogeníhwhı were ayıı t'á dene
h́ gúlú agode gha síl goghágeda
gha góʔq

Back Translation

Before development takes place, what impact Dene will have, which they look.

Notes:

Culture

A way of life.

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

Dánı́ dene ts'ııı

Back Translation

How we are as Dene.

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 káraᗲa ats'it'e s'ıll edets'itó

Back Translation

We hold on to who we are as Dene.

Notes:

Traditional Knowledge

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

Dene náoweré

Back Translation

Traditional knowledge.

Notes:

Traditional Knowledge Holders

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

Dene náoweré edets'itó

Back Translation

We hold on to our traditional knowledge.

Notes:



Cultural Impact Assessment Terminology

Concerns

Things that interest people.

Asíł ghọ náedits'ewə

Back Translation

Something we worry 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 godahgháré agot'ı

Back Translation

Community, because of them it's happening.

Notes:

Heritage

A people's history and tradition.

Denecho náowere

Back Translation

Ancestors' culture.

Notes:



Cultural Impact Assessment Terminology

Heritage Value

Worth something because of our history and tradition.

Denecho náowere benégodı

Back Translation

Ancestors' culture, value.

Notes:

Physical Heritage Resources

Things that show our history and tradition.

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

Dene náoweré dahk'é góla

Back Translation

Things that show our culture.

Notes:

Place Names Research

Looking at traditional names for a place.

Nę zí begodı chets'elə

Back Translation

Land name, information collection.

Notes:



Cultural Landscape

Land changed, influenced or given special meaning by people.

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

Nę ǰǰdí

Back Translation

Sacred land mark.

Notes:

Traditional Use Studies

Looking at the way people traditionally used the land.

Yahnǰǰ dǰnǰ dene kǰ nę t'ǰ agat'ǰ

Back Translation

In the past how Dene used 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.

Yahnǰǰ gots'ę dene asǰǰ ghǰǰdí kagenǰwę

Back Translation

Long ago, things Dene left behind, looking for.

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.

Asíł zhq̄

Back Translation

Something old.

Notes:

Archaeological Resources

Things that humans left behind long ago.

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

Yahníł gots'ę asíł dene yet'áit'í yáwela

Back Translation

Long ago, things Dene left behind.

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.

Yahníł gots'ę dene náıdó godáhk'é

Back Translation

Long ago, it shows that Dene used to live in an area.

Notes:

Tangible

Things that you 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.

Dúle begháts'eda h́ dats'echu

Back Translation

You can see and 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.

Begháts'edále h́ dats'echúle

Back Translation

Cannot see and touch.

Notes:

Linguistic Studies

Study of languages.

Dene ked́, begodí chets'elə

Back Translation

Our language, information collection.

Notes:



Kinship

Family relationships.

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

Xáré ełéot'ıne kə

Back Translation

Close relatives.

Notes:

Kinship Studies

Study of family relationships.

Xáré ełéot'ıne kə gogodı chets'elə

Back Translation

Close relatives information collection.

Notes:

Cultural Networks

The way groups work together.

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

Dánı kótah ełets'énágedı

Back Translation

How community helps 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.

Nę k'ə dání xaré dene edegogeredí

Back Translation

On land, how people lived their ways.

Notes:

Cultural Practices

Things that people do to practice their culture.

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

Dene naóweré gháedets'enetę

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.

Ayíí t'á dene náoweré gúlú aderade

Back Translation

With what, culture is changing.

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.

Dene náoweré náotse gha
beghálats'eda

Back Translation

Our cultural, to be strong,
we work on it.

Notes:

Mitigation

Make bad changes better.

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

Dzá qt'e nı́dé sénade gha gúlú
anagots'ehǵı́

Back Translation

If It is bad, to make better, we must
make different changes.

Notes:

Mitigation Strategies

Ways to make bad changes better.

Dzá qt'e nı́dé sénade gha ayı́ı t'á
gúlú anagots'ehǵı́

Back Translation

With what when something is bad,
to make better we must make
different changes.

Notes:

Cultural Impact Assessment Terminology

Cultural Transmission

The way culture is passed down to future generations.

Dánj dene náoweré ełek'édo
goghágots'enehtę

Back Translation

How we teach and pass our Dene knowledge.

Notes:

Vulnerable Populations

People more likely to experience bad changes.

Ékagóht'e keogerihshóle kə gogha
horíla gha

Back Translation

People who are not aware, will experience hard times.

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.

Gúlú agot'ł sōqñł kúlú
Goṛó gháele

Back Translation

Even though changes are happening, can't go much further.

Notes:



Cultural Impact Assessment Terminology

Sense of Place

Knowing that a certain place is special.

Nę got'áoréhʔá keogerihshq

Back Translation

Land is important and we know it.

Notes:

Oral History

History told through oral tradition.

Yahníl gogodí

Back Translation

Old stories.

Notes:

Cross-Cultural Awareness Training (Cultural Sensitivity Training)

Classes to learn about aboriginal people and culture.

Dene náoweré goghágot's'enehtę

Back Translation

Learning about aboriginal Dene.

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.

Ts'ódone, ᓇᓄᓂᓂ ᓇ ᓇᓂᓂ'ᓇ
ᓇᓂᓂ'ᓇᓂᓂᓂᓂ

Back Translation

Young people, elders, show respect to each other.

Notes:

Valued Component

Parts that are important and worth something.

Bet'áoréᓂᓂ ᓂᓂᓂ ᓂᓂᓂ ᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂ

Back Translation

Things that are important, are 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.

Dene náoweré ᓂᓂᓂ ᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂ
ᓂᓂ'ᓇᓇ

Back Translation

Dene culture is not for nothing.

Notes:



Intellectual Property

Knowledge that belongs to a person or a group.

Asíł xáré dene ts'ę hıı

Back Translation

Originally, it belong to us.

Notes:

Greenfield Development

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

Asíł ka ne k'ę alé kíogeníhwhı

Back Translation

On the land, for something they first began development.

Notes:

Brownfield Development

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

Ne k'ę agot'ı kúlú eyı t'ı asíł łęę ka kénaogeníhwhı

Back Translation

On the land already, but another development happening again in same area.

Notes:



Customs

The way a community feels people should behave.

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

Dene ɾeɾá

Back Translation

Dene duty.

Notes:

Norm

The usual or normal thing.

Ekagóht'e

Back Translation

That's the way 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.

Bet'áots'erehwhí t'á benégodi

Back Translation

Because we depend on it, we value.

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.

Benégqdi t'á ededá níts'elə

Back Translation

Because it's valuable, we save it for the future.

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.

Hólı t'á benégqdi

Back Translation

Something exist, because valuable.

Notes:



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