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***Inuktituk Terminology And Concepts Related
To Renewable Resources
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Inuktitut Terminology and Concepts Related to Renewable Resources INTERIM REPORT

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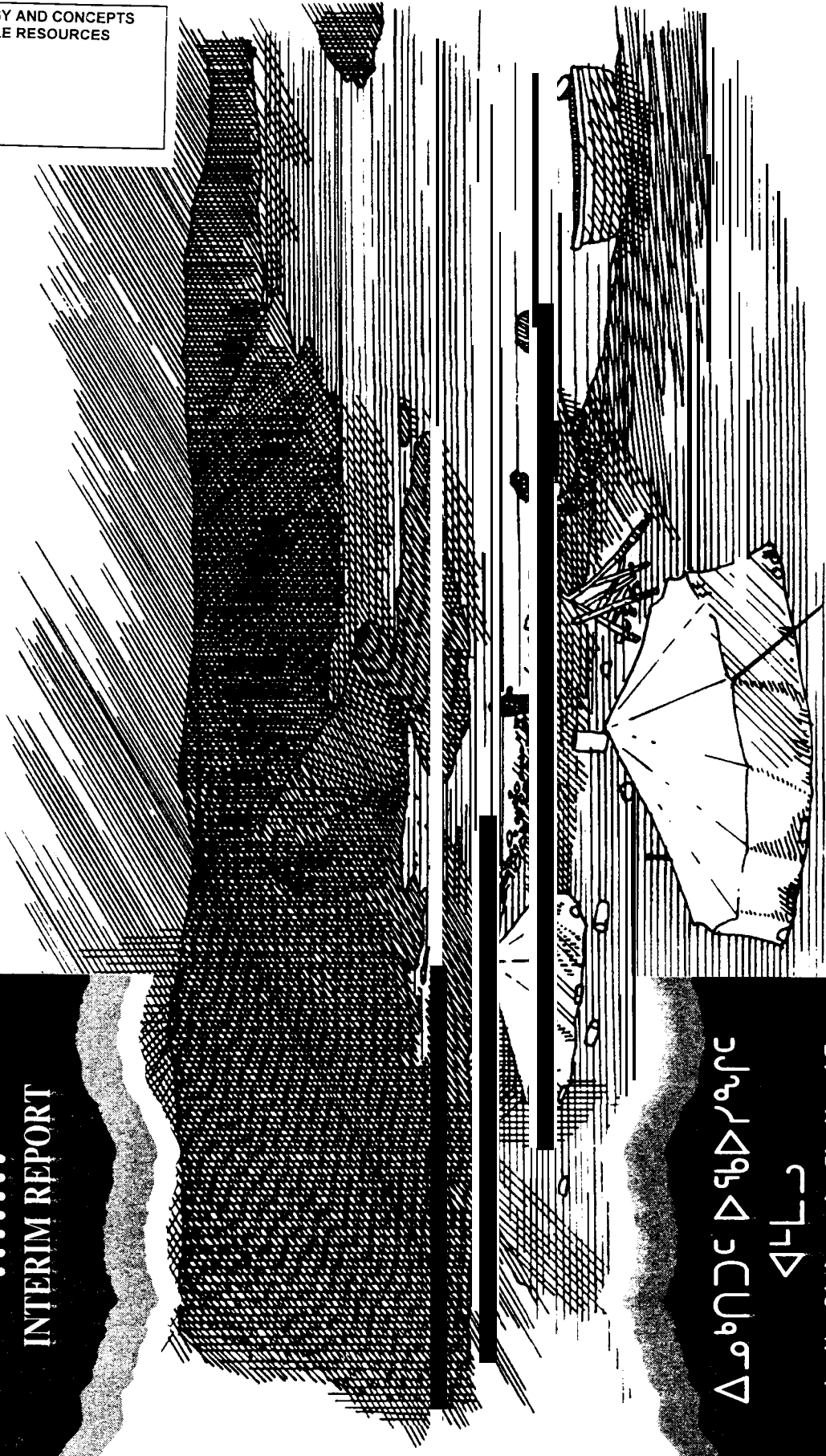
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INUKTITUK TERMINOLOGY AND CONCEPTS
RELATED TO RENEWABLE RESOURCES

Sector: Reference Material

9-5-253

Reference Material



Northwest
Territories Renewable Resources

INUKTITUT TERMS AND
RENEWA

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FOR
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ᓂᓯᓯᓯᑦ ᑦᐅᑦᑦ ᐱᓯᐅᓯᑦ ᑦᐅᑦᑦ

ᓯᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᐅᓯᓂᓂᑦᐅᓂᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ

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1994

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PROJECT COORDINATOR: HELENA LARAQUE
ΛεεεΔεεεε Δεεεεεεεεεε: Ηεεεεε εεεε

COVER ILLUSTRATION: JOHN WILLIAMSON
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Conservation Education
Department of Renewable Resources
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Yellowknife, NWT
XIA 3S8

There are two other books in this series:
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Dogrib Terminology and Concepts Related to
Renewable Resources, and North Slavey
and Concepts Related to Renewable Resources

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Introduction

The Department of Renewable Resources is pleased to present this project, which was made possible through funding from the Government of Canada and the Government of the Northwest Territories Official Languages Agreement.

This document is intended to be used as a practical handbook for use by interpreters, Renewable Resources officers, biologists and others who wish to communicate information about renewable resources as effectively as possible to Inuktitut speaking audiences. The four main objectives are:

1) To assist in information flow by providing Inuktitut words of previously untranslated English terms, especially technical or scientific terms, or those that had unclear translations. Definitions are provided for those words that are not commonly used. The new translations were compiled through an extensive preliminary verification process involving translators and renewable resource officers from all regions of Nunavut.

2) To introduce some basic traditional Inuit concepts of wildlife and the environment.

3) To be a vehicle for ongoing verification and evolution of these new translations. It is important to point out that the development of new words must be done over a period of time, often years, and these translations may undergo several changes before a consensus is achieved.

4) To provide a comprehensive list of Inuktitut / English publications that deal with terminology and begin a preliminary listing of Inuktitut literature related to wildlife and the environment.

Please forward your comments to :

Traditional Knowledge Coordinator
Department of Renewable Resources
Yellowknife, NWT
Fax (403) 873-0221
Telephone (403) 873-7080

Traditional Inuit Concepts

Traditional Inuit concepts and knowledge are often reflected by Inuktitut terminology. Many of the Inuktitut names of animals specify sex and age in the same word. This is indicative of the importance of these animals to Inuit for subsistence use by identifying the condition or development of that animal. The following example was documented in the 1988 Department of Renewable Resources publication; "Arctic Animals":

RINGED SEAL Natsiq

Newborn pup

Miqqutulik

After first moult

Natsiaq

Pups when crawling on ice

Paannguliaq

First Summer(male or female)

Natsiaviniq

Yearling(male or female)

Piviniq

Female with pup

Natsialik

Female without pup

Nuniq

2

Bull

Tiggaq

Seal in summer fur

Miqqiaq

Seal when moulting

Mamaaqtuq

Dwarf Ringed Seal

Najanaq

For the purpose of introducing the reader to some of other basic traditional Inuit concepts of wildlife and their environment, several selected topics are summarised below:

Relationships with Animals

From a young age, Inuit are taught through oral tradition rules of relationships with animals by their elders: "*show and practice respect for all living things, never torture or tease an animal big or small, harvest only those that are needed, never waste meat and use all parts of an animal that has been killed*" (Inuit Cultural Institute). The compliance of these rules are said to help in hunting success and result in a long life.

Handling of Meat and Skins

All edible parts of animals were to be eaten, while all skins and by-products were to be used. If a person did not have the skills to prepare meat and skins, the saying was, "*to try to do it until you learn and not just talk or think about it.*" (Inuit Cultural Institute)

Everything was to be shared, not only with family, but with all members of the community. Meat was to be dried in the spring and summer, and cached in the fall to ensure that there was no spoilage.

Passage of Time

Before the arrival of Europeans and the introduction of calendars, Inuit used a system of describing the seasons by identifying the length of days, the condition or distribution of animals. These vary from area to area, and can be in several different combinations. These time periods, which marked such things as birth months or significant events, are still used widely today by unilingual Inuit. Here are a few examples:

3

Spring (upingaa)

uluqtusitilugu

When the days become long
When the birds migrate North
When the char go to sea

tulaaliqtilugit timmiat

situliqtilugit iqaluit

Summer (aujaq)

paungiliqtillugu

When berries are growing
When eggs are hatching

manniit tukiliqtilugit

tuktuit

annurraqsauliqtilugit

When caribou fur is prime for clothing

Fall (ukiaq)

taaqtualiliqtillugu

When the darkness returns
When char return to lakes
When the char spawn

majuliqtilugit iqaluit

illiqniiliqtilugit iqaluit

Winter (ukiuq)

tuktuit nulialiqtillugit

When the caribou rut

turguliqtilugit tiriganiat

When fox fur reaches prime

nutiaqaliqtillugu

When seal pups are born (late winter)

Bioaccumulate

To concentrate a substance in an individuals body over time through uptake from food or water.

ᐱᓚᐱᓐᓇᓂ ᐱᓐᓴᓯᓕᓕᓕᐱᓂᓴᓂ ᐱᓯᓴᓂ ᓂᓚᓂᓕᓯᓂᓂ

ᐱᓚᐱᓐᓇᓂ ᐱᓐᓴᓯᓕᓕᓕᐱᓂᓴᓂ ᐱᓯᓴᓂ
sunatuinaq sanngillivallianingat timingani
nirivaktaminik uvvaluunniit
imiqpaktaminik

**uumajunit qatitingniq timiup
iluani niginiqutluniit imarquluniit**

(Bt)Various things that get stronger as they add up in the body through ingestion of food or water.

Biologist

Individual that studies living organisms and vital processes.

ᐱᓂᓂ ᐱᓯᓴᓂᓂ ᐱᓕᓂᓂᐱᓯᓴᓂᓂᓂ ᓂᓂᐱᓴᓂᓕᓯᓂᓂ.

ᐱᓯᓴᓂᓂ ᐱᓕᓂᓂᐱᓯᓴᓂᓂᓂ ᓂᓂᐱᓴᓂᓂ

uumajuit iliqquusinginnik qaujisaqti.
(Bt) A-person who studies the ways of living things.

Biomagnification

An increased concentration of a substance in the bodies of animals at successively higher trophic levels along the food chain.

ᓂᓴᓯᐱᓂᓕ ᓂᓚᓂᓕᓯᓂᓂ ᐱᓚᐱᓐᓇᓂ ᐱᓐᓴᓯᓕᓕᓕᐱᓂᓴᓂ

nirjutinit niriqattautijunit sunatuinnaq
sanngillivallianingat,
**uumajunit nigiqattautijjuhiit
hunatuinait nalvaaqiyauvaqtut**

(Bt)An increase of substances in animal bodies through the food chain.

Blood plasma

The clear yellowish part of blood that carries red blood cells and other blood components.

ᐱᓯᓴᓂᓂ ᓂᓴᓯᓂᓂᓂᓂ ᐱᓚᓕᓂᓂᓂ ᐱᓴᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂ

qursuqtaq aungmiittuq

(Bt) Yellowish part of the blood.

Ear-Tags

Small coloured and/or numbered tabs.
ᑭᑭᑦᑦ ᑕᑭᑭᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ.
ᑭᑭᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ, ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑭᑭᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ

siutirutit, nalunaukkutat siutimiittut

hiutingmiat nalunaipkutit

(Bt) Object on the ear, identification on the ear.

Ecology

The study of living things and how they fit in with other living things and the non-living elements of their world.

ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑭᑭᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ.
ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑭᑭᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ

uumajut najugangita silatingitalu
qanuituuninginnik qaujisarniq

(Bt) Study of living things and how they relate to their surroundings.

Ecosystem

Living things and their non-living world.

ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑭᑭᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ.

ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑭᑭᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ

uumajut silatingitalu

(Bt) Living things and their surroundings.

Environment

The natural world that is around us.

ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ.

ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ, ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ

avati, avataaniittut

inuuhigijaqut

(Bt) Surroundings, our surroundings.

Environmental Protection

Taking care of the natural world that is around us.

ᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ.

ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ, ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ

avatimik sapujjiniq, avataaniittunik sapujjiniq

inuuhigijaqut pimataingniq

(Bt) Defending/protecting our surroundings.

Estimate

A calculation made on the size of a whole thing after making measurements on part of it.

ᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑦᑕᑦ
ᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑦᑕᑦ
nalauttaarniq angininganik ilainnangat
uukturalaurlogu
(Bt) to calculate size by using a portion.

Exponential growth

Population growth that assumes continuous reproduction and no upper limit to population size.

ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ
ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ
unurningit piruqpalliajut isulivviksaqaratiglu,
sukattumik
piruqpalliajuq
(Bt) Very fast increase.

Fishing

Trying to catch fish.

ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ
ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ, ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ

iqalliarniq, iqalugasungniq

iqaluggiungniq

(Bt) Going after fish, trying to get fish.

Fur-bearers

Animals whose primary product for human use is fur.

ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ
ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ, ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ

mirquliit, mirquaniit

amgit

(Bt) With fur.

Germ

Disease causing micro-organism.

ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ
ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ (ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ)

qupirruq (aanniarnartuq)

(Bt) Small undesirable organism (may cause sickness)

Inland

In the Inland, remote from sea or border.

መልከውስጥ ሥጋ ጋራ ለሆኑት ግንብ ወይንም ለውስጥ ሥጋ ጋራ ለሆኑት ግንብ

ፍጥነታዊ ሥጋ ጋራ ለሆኑት ግንብ

መልከውስጥ

nunainnaq

(Bt) Inland.

Integrated resource management

Management of natural resources that takes into consideration all natural and cultural values identified when formulating broad based management plans for a particular region.

መደበኛ ግንብ ለሆኑት ግንብ ለውስጥ ሥጋ ጋራ ለሆኑት ግንብ

ለውስጥ ሥጋ ጋራ ለሆኑት ግንብ ለውስጥ ሥጋ ጋራ ለሆኑት ግንብ

ከሆኑት ግንብ ለውስጥ ሥጋ ጋራ ለሆኑት ግንብ

ከሆኑት ግንብ ለውስጥ ሥጋ ጋራ ለሆኑት ግንብ

መደበኛ ግንብ ለውስጥ ሥጋ ጋራ ለሆኑት ግንብ

ግንብ ለውስጥ ሥጋ ጋራ ለሆኑት ግንብ

nunamiutaliriniq ilirqusingit pirqusituqangillu

atuqtaullutik

(Bt) Resource management using both natural and traditional ways.

Intermediate host

The host(s) in which the larval stages of a parasite requiring two or more hosts develops.

ግንብ ለውስጥ ሥጋ ጋራ ለሆኑት ግንብ ለውስጥ ሥጋ ጋራ ለሆኑት ግንብ

ግንብ ለውስጥ ሥጋ ጋራ ለሆኑት ግንብ ለውስጥ ሥጋ ጋራ ለሆኑት ግንብ

ግንብ ለውስጥ ሥጋ ጋራ ለሆኑት ግንብ ለውስጥ ሥጋ ጋራ ለሆኑት ግንብ

qupirruup manningita najurvigikainnaqtangit

(Bt) Temporary surroundings of a parasite in it's earlier stage.

Logistic growth

Increase of a continuously reproducing population where the growth slows when the carrying capacity is approached.

ግንብ ለውስጥ ሥጋ ጋራ ለሆኑት ግንብ ለውስጥ ሥጋ ጋራ ለሆኑት ግንብ

ግንብ ለውስጥ ሥጋ ጋራ ለሆኑት ግንብ ለውስጥ ሥጋ ጋራ ለሆኑት ግንብ

ግንብ ለውስጥ ሥጋ ጋራ ለሆኑት ግንብ ለውስጥ ሥጋ ጋራ ለሆኑት ግንብ

ግንብ ለውስጥ ሥጋ ጋራ ለሆኑት ግንብ ለውስጥ ሥጋ ጋራ ለሆኑት ግንብ

unuqsivalliajut kisutuinnait

sukkaillititaulaukkasuut najurvigijangat

naarnaksijaraangat

(Bt) Translation of definition.

Lung worm

Small worms or various sized cysts associated with worms in the lungs of Muskox, Caribou, Bison, or Moose.
ᖃᐱᖅᓂᖅ ᐱᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᐱᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᐱᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᐱᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ
ᐱᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᐱᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᐱᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᐱᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᐱᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ
ᐱᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᐱᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᐱᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᐱᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᐱᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ
ᐱᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᐱᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᐱᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᐱᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᐱᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ
qupirruralaat, qattiniilluunniit puvangmit
umingmanit, tuktunit, tuktuvangnilluunniit
(Bt) Small worms or cysts in the lungs of Muskox, Bison, Caribou or Moose.

Malnutrition

Unhealthy condition resulting from inadequate intake of nutrients.
ᐱᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᐱᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᐱᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᐱᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ
ᐱᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ
pirliliqtuq
aaniangajitut nigitianginiqut
(Bt) 111 health due to lack of food.

Marking

Putting something on an animal so it can be recognized later as the same one.
ᐱᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᐱᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᐱᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᐱᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ
ᐱᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᐱᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᐱᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᐱᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ
nalunaijainiq, nalunaikkusiqsiniq
naunaipkuhingniq
(Bt) Identification mark.

Moult

The seasonal loss and replacement of fur or feathers by wildlife.
ᐱᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᐱᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᐱᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᐱᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ
ᐱᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ
mamaartuq
(Bt) Moult.

Necropsy

Examination of animals body after death.
ᐱᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᐱᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᐱᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᐱᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ
ᐱᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᐱᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᐱᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᐱᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ
nirjutinik tuqungajunik qaujisarniq
(Bt) Examination of a dead animal.

Ozone layer

ᓄᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᓂᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄ

nunarjuup silaqatsiarutaa

(Bt) Layer around the earth which allows an environment suitable for life.

Parasite

An animal that lives on or in another animal and gets its nutrition and protection from its host. Parasites can include lice, worms and insects.

ᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄ ᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄ ᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄ ᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄ ᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄ ᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄ ᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄ. ᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄ ᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄ ᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄ ᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄ.

qupirruq, kumak

(Bt) Small undesirable organism

Pellet count

The counting of animal droppings for study and analysis.

ᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄ ᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄ ᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄ ᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄ. ᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄ ᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄ.

anaqtanginnik naisainiq

21

katitiyok anainik

(Bt) Count of feces.

Physiology

The study of the life functions and processes in living things.

ᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄ ᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄ ᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄ.

ᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄ ᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄ

uurnajut aulanginnik qaujisarniq

(Bt) Study of the function of living things.

Pingos

A low hill or mound in an area underlain by permafrost.

ᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄ ᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄ ᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄ.

pinguq

(Bt) Pingos

Pneumonia

Inflammation of the lung.

ᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄ ᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄ.

ᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄᓂᓄ

puvviriniq

(Bt) Severe chest congestion.

Polynya

An area of open water in sea ice.

ᐅᐅᖅᓂᖅ.

ᐅᐅᖅᓂᖅ, ᐱᖅᓂᖅ

uukarniq, sarva

(Bt) Permanently open water.

Population

A group of the same kind of animals that use the same general area.

ᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ.

ᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ

amisuuningit ajjigiiktunik nirjutinik

(Bt) Number of same kind of animals in an area.

Population Dynamics

Changes in numbers, distribution and structure of a population over time with consideration to the processes that cause the changes.

ᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ, ᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ.

ᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ.

ᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ

amisuuninginnit asijjiqtittijunnaqtut

(Bt) Changes of populations over time.

Population limiting factor

Any process that quantifiable affects the rate of population increase. Winter severity, for example can be a limiting factor.

ᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ.

ᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ.

ᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ.

ᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ.

unuqsivallianinginnik nuqaqtittijunaqtuq

(Bt) Anything that stall the increase of a population.

Population regulating factor

Any density dependant process that affects population growth as the population changes.

ᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ.

ᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ.

amisuuninginnik aulattijunnaqtuq

(Bt) Process that can change a population.

Population regulation

Process that affects population.

ᐃᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᐃᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ.

ᐃᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᐃᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ

amisuuninginnik aulattiniq

(Bt) Something that affects population.

or inflammation.

ᑭᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᐃᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᐃᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ.

ᐃᑭ, ᑭᑦᑭᑦ

maqi, punniq

(Bt) Pus.

Predator

Animal that eats other animals.

ᐃᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ

ᐃᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ

uumajut nirjutinik nirisuut

(Bt) Animal that eats other animals.

Quota (allowable harvest)

Legislated permissible harvest set according

to sustainable yield. usually community based.

ᐃᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᐃᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᐃᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ

ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᐃᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ.

ᐃᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᐃᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ

angunasuktaujunnaqtut amisuuningit

nalunaiqtaujut

angutighat qavviujut piyaulaaqtut

(Bt) Number of animals allowed for harvest.

Prey

An animal that is food for another animal.

ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ

ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ

nirjuti nirjausuuq nirjutiuqatinganik

(Bt) Animal that maybe food for another animal.

Quick kill trap

Trap that kills a caught animal in a short time

in order to reduce animal suffering and pelt

damage.

ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᐃᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ

ᐃᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᐃᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᐃᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ.

ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ

nanigliaq tuqttikautigisuuq

(Bt) Trap that kills quickly.

Pus

Yellow or greenish fluid from a site of injury

23

‘ ᖃᐅᓗᕐᓂᖅ ᖃᓂᐃᓗᕐᓂᖅ ᓂᖅᓂᕐᓂᖅ ᐸᖅᓂᖅ
 ᐸᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ
 qaujisarniq qanuituummangaata nirjutiit
 arnaluk angusallungmangaalluunniit
 (Bt) Checking to see if an animal is male or
 female

Signs of disease

Things that tell you that disease is present.
 ᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᐸᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᐸᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ.
 ᐸᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᐸᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ
 aanniaqalirninganit nalunaikkutat
 (Bt) Signs of disease

Survey

Measuring something by asking people
 questions or by looking at and counting.
 ᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᐸᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᐸᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ
 ᐸᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᐸᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ.
 ᐸᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᐸᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᐸᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ
 ᐸᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ
 apiqsurlunik qaujisarniq ammalu
 tautuktarnit naisainiq
 (Bt) Study by asking or counting.

Sustainable

Capable of being continued under the same
 basic conditions.
 ᐸᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᐸᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ.
 ᐸᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ , ᐸᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ
 kajusijunnaqtuq, aulajunnaqtuq
 (Bt) Something that can be continued,
 something that is possible.

Sustainable Yield

The numbers of a population of animals that
 can be killed for human use every year for a
 number of years without causing the animal
 numbers to go so low that they cannot
 replace through birth their numbers that die
 or are killed every year.
 ᐸᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᐸᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ.
 ᐸᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ.
 ᐸᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᐸᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ
 kajusijunnaqtukkut angunasuktaugunnaqtut
 (Bt) Possible for harvest.

Swelling

An abnormal bodily protuberance or
 localized enlargement.
 ᐸᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᐸᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᐸᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ.

>ᑦᑕᑦᑐᑦ, >ᐱᑦᑐᑦ
 pulliqtuq, puviliqtuq
puvipkaktuq
 (Bt) Swollen, swelling.

Taeniasis

Small white/yellowish cysts in the muscle or liver of caribou, muskox and moose caused by larval tapeworms . Grow into adult tapeworms when eaten by wolves, dogs or bears.

ᐱᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ
 ᑐᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ, ᐅᐱᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ, ᑐᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ
 ᑦᑕᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ
 ᑦᑕᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ
ᑦᑕᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ
 sitigalittait
 (Bt) Cysts.

Tape worm

Segmented worms found in the intestines of animals. a parasite.

ᐅᐱᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ
ᑦᑕᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ dLAᑦ
 inaluarniisuut kumait
 (Bt) Worm that reside in intestines.

Territory

An area within a home range where an animal defends some resource or resources that it requires.

ᑦᑕᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ
ᑦᑕᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ
 nirjutiup inigijangat
 (Bt) Place of an animal.

Tissue

A part of a living body or organs of an animal.

ᐅᐱᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ
ᑦᑕᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ
 tangiq **niquiqut**
 (Bt) Tissue.

Trapping

Leaving a devise set to catch or kill an animal for you.

ᑦᑕᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ
 ᑐᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ
 ᐱᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ, ᑦᑕᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ, ᑦᑕᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ
mikiqarniarniq, kiijaqattiarniq,
 tiriganiaqsiutiturniq

nanigiaqtungniq
(Bt) Trapping, fox harvesting.

Trichinosis
Parasitic infection in the muscles of animals caused by the round worm *Trichinella spiralis*. commonly found in muscles of the diaphragm, tongue and cheek. Can occur in bears, foxes, dogs, walrus and people.
ᖃᐱᖅᐱᖅᐱᖅᐱᖅ ᐃᓂᖅᐱᖅᐱᖅᐱᖅ ᐃᓂᖅᐱᖅᐱᖅᐱᖅ (ᖃᐱᖅᐱᖅᐱᖅᐱᖅ).
ᐃᓂᖅᐱᖅᐱᖅᐱᖅ, ᐃᖅᐱᖅᐱᖅᐱᖅᐱᖅ ᐃᓂᖅᐱᖅᐱᖅᐱᖅ.
ᐃᓂᖅᐱᖅᐱᖅᐱᖅᐱᖅ ᐃᓂᖅᐱᖅᐱᖅᐱᖅ, ᐃᓂᖅᐱᖅᐱᖅᐱᖅᐱᖅ, ᐃᓂᖅᐱᖅᐱᖅᐱᖅᐱᖅ ᐃᓂᖅᐱᖅᐱᖅᐱᖅ.
ᖃᐱᖅᐱᖅᐱᖅᐱᖅᐱᖅ
qupirrisimaniq
(Bt) Infection by a parasite.

Tuberculosis (TB)
Disease in animals caused by a bacteria that is inhaled or swallowed. infection causes tissue death in lungs and lymphatic system and can spread throughout the body. Can infect humans.
28

ᐃᓂᖅᐱᖅᐱᖅᐱᖅᐱᖅ ᐃᓂᖅᐱᖅᐱᖅᐱᖅᐱᖅ ᖃᐱᖅᐱᖅᐱᖅᐱᖅ
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puvallungniq
(Bt) Lung sickness.

Tumour
A swelling caused by an abnormal growth of tissue.
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Lᓂᖅᐱᖅ, >ᐃᓂᖅᐱᖅ
manirnaq ,puvinniq
(Bt) Turnour, swelled area.

Tundra
A treeless plain that is characteristic of arctic or sub-arctic regions.
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nunainnamiaq
napaaqtuilgumi
(Bt) Nothing but land or earth.

Schneider, Lucien, 1985. "Ulmirnaigutitit"
 Inuktitut-English Dictionary of Northern
 Quebec Les Presses de L'Universite Laval

Thibert, Authur, 1970. English-Eskimo Eskimo-
 English Dictionary. Revised Edition. Ottawa:
 Canadian Research Centre for Ameridian
 Anthropology, Saint-Paul University.

Inuktitut literature for children related to

Renewable Resources

Δοβ'Π'Δ'Δ' Δ'β'ε'Δ'Δ' Δ'Π'Δ'Δ' Δ'ε'Δ'Δ' Δ'ε'Δ'Δ' Δ'ε'Δ'Δ'

Following is a list of Inuktitut instructional
 material and short stories for children that
 are related to wildlife and the environment.
 They are available through the Baffin

Divisional Board of Education for a fee:

Δ'ε'Δ' Δ'ε'Δ' Δ'ε'Δ' Δ'ε'Δ' Δ'ε'Δ' Δ'ε'Δ' Δ'ε'Δ' Δ'ε'Δ' Δ'ε'Δ' Δ'ε'Δ'

- 1) "The Little Narwhal With Two Tusks"
- 2) "About Polar Bears"
- 3) "The Rabbit Who Ate Lemming Food"
- 4) "The Lazy Little Seal"
- 5) "About Caribou"
- 6) "Birds Seen In Pond Inlet"
- 7) "Peter The Lazy Polar Bear"
- 8) "The Very Hungry Polar Bear"

- 9) "Polar Bears Are Dangerous"
- 10) "Poor Old Polar Bear"
- 11) "Solomonie's First Polar Bear"
- 12) "What if?"
- 13) "The Little Blind Boy"
- 14) "The Time I Caught Snow Bunting"
- 15) "Hunting For Eggs"
- 16) "First Seal"
- 17) "Noah's First Seal"
- 18) "Northern Animals"
- 19) "Spring Hunting"
- 20) "Plants"
- 21) "Raven and The Fox"
- 22) "Seagull To Raven"
- 23) "My Plant"
- 24) "Belugas Are Huge"
- 25) "My Little Ducks"
- 26) "I Want To Go Hunting Too"
- 27) "The Old Squaw And The Ptarmigan"
- 28) "Going Hunting"
- 29) "Eat Some, Salt Some"
- 30) "Thomasie's Hunting"
- 31) "Thomasie Goes Caribou Hunting"
- 32) "Staying In Tent"
- 33) "Going Home"
- 34) "Lisa and Her Pet"
- 35) "Someone Smaller Than Me"
- 36) "Juuna's First Time Alone"
- 37) "How Did They Come To Be Called
 Pitsiulaaq?"

APPENDIX A RECOMMENDATIONS

INTRODUCTION

These recommendations are made in accordance with section “e” of a contract that was awarded to Nunatsiaq Resources Consulting by the Department of Renewable Resources to coordinate the compilation and translation of a glossary of terminology used in wildlife research and management. The project also included a component that allowed for a preliminary listing of traditional Inuit concepts of wildlife and the environment.

The recommendations contained in this document are in two areas:

- 1) **Comprehensive verification process for terminology handbook.**
- 2) **Next phase in the compilation of traditional Inuit concepts of wildlife and the environment.**

Appendix A page 2

1) Copies of the handbook should be distributed to all of the following individuals and organizations in the Nunavut area at the earliest opportunity:

- Renewable Resource Officers
- Hunters and Trappers Associations
- Adult Education Centers
- Arctic College campuses
- Language Bureau
- Inuit Cultural Institute
- Divisional Boards of Education

2) A letter of transmittal with the handbook should include solicitation for comments and suggestions for improvements with a six month deadline. This is especially important for the Inuinaktun (Roman Orthography) section which requires special attention due to minimal feedback during the preliminary verification.

3) After a six month period is over, we recommend that a person with Inuktitut linguistic background be designated to oversee the next phase. This includes the compilation/analysis of the feedback data and incorporate these into the handbook.

4) The revised handbook should then be the subject of a workshop(s) involving translators, RRO'S and elders from the three main regions of Nunavut for

further verification. These workshops should be coordinated using the same format as Language Bureau terminology workshops.

TRADITIONAL CONCEPTS AND KNOWLEDGE

Contribution to Inuit Cultural Institute Dictionary Project

The Inuit Cultural Institute has coordinated the compilation of a comprehensive Inuktitut/English dictionary project since 1988. The dictionary, once published, is expected to be a milestone in the area of Inuktitut terminology development. And due to the nature of the Inuit relationship with wildlife and the environment, a significant portion of the work will be related to renewable resources. The project has been somewhat stalled in certain areas partly due to financial difficulties.

Because of the importance of producing the dictionary and the initiative already started by the Department of Renewable Resources in producing it's own terminology handbook, we recommend that the department seriously investigate the possibility of sponsoring some of the renewable resources related sections of the dictionary through Official Languages Agreement funding.

TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE RESEARCH INTO
ICI ARCHIVES

The Government of the Northwest Territories has declared its recognition of the value and support for traditional knowledge in various aspects of government policy. If this good will is to be followed through with real incorporation of traditional knowledge, it is then conceivable that much research and constipation will be required now and in the future. It must be recognised that an incredible amount of **Inuit** traditional knowledge has already been gathered in years past. Much of this information is in the form of oral knowledge and history that lie buried in a mountain of tapes and reports in the archives of the **Inuit** Cultural Institute.

If the Department of Renewable Resources intends to pursue this matter of gaining more knowledge of **Inuit** traditional concepts of wildlife and the environment, we recommend that the archives of the **Inuit** Cultural Institute be the priority source before or combined with community constitutions.

ILIMARTIKUT INUIT TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE
PROJECT

The elders and other people from the Adult Education Center in Pond Inlet produced two documents in 1990. One was a summary of **Inuit** traditional concepts in most subject areas and the other was a compilation of **Inuktitut** terms and definitions that were used in the summary. The summaries are based on extensive interviews and research involving elders from Pond Inlet during the 1980's. As the larger portion of the data was not published, there is still much information that **could** be valuable to the department in describing and utilizing **Inuit** tradition knowledge in the area of renewable resources. This information is in **Inuktitut** only and requires translation and analysis.

We therefore recommend that a research project be undertaken by the Department of Renewable Resources to extract information from the **Ilimartikut** Project for use in applying traditional knowledge, where possible, and to utilize the traditional terminology in expanding the terminology handbook.

Goo Arlooktoo / Jennifer Tilden
March 1994

APPENDIX B ILMARTIKUT INUIT TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE PROJECT

BACKGROUND

The first project that the Elders worked on involved writing down family trees of Pond Inlet residents, the history of the area, year by year, dating back to the late 1800's, as well as the Inuktitut names of the first traders, police officers and missionaries who came. This project was never completed, as the elders were asked to work on the North Baffin Encyclopedia instead.

The first volume of the Elders' North Baffin Encyclopedia was published in Inuktitut in 1990 and has been widely used by schools in North Baffin. The Elders later published a glossary to the Encyclopedia because many of the words are no longer used in our day to day language and they were hard for younger people to understand. It was the Elders' intention to record this older form of the language and to produce literature for mature readers in Inuktitut, which is hard to find.

In their various projects Elders have worked closely with a dedicated team of younger bilingual Inuit who transferred the information

onto a computer in Inuktitut Syllabics. This work has been carried out under the auspices of the Adult Education Program.

PRESENT

The Elders' latest project is the Inuktitut Dictionary. Elisapee Ootoovak, John Tongak and Samson Erkloo are working on this project and feel very comfortable with their team work. The dictionary was started in the fall of 1993 and they are approximately half way through.

Some of the Elders are working closely with the Parks Canada Oral History Project currently underway, to record tradition Inuit knowledge of the area. This information will form the core of the Nature Center that will open in Pond Inlet next year.

FUTURE

The Elders in Pond Inlet are very interested in continuing the work that they have already begun and they would like to do more work in the future, including work with the Department of Renewable Resources. Elisapee Ootoovak and Cornelius Nutarak, two of the Elders that spearheaded the work on the Encyclopedia, still have written material that was never put into the Encyclopedia.

Appendix B page 2

This material, relating to life in the not to distant past includes information on day to day living, duties of men and women, different ways to make clothing, and how the animals were our **only** source of survival.

Working on the dictionary they have found so much that could be included but probably beyond the scope of the dictionary, including information about:

- Animals (mostly birds, geese, rabbits and others)
- Hunting
- Wildlife management (i.e. according to traditional laws and practices)
- Land and water
- Traditional way of life.

Some information is more urgent than others and needs to be recorded right now.

According to the Elders the two most important tasks that need to be done immediately, are documentation of the correct **Inuktitut** names of all the campsites in the Pond Inlet area (to be put on a map), and of the stories that have been passed from generation to generation, which have slot of meaning.

The Elders feel very strongly about getting the correct information out to the public in their own way and they feel that they are the last of the Elders who are really knowledgeable about the old way of life.

If they are to work on another project, they feel they best procedure would be to have one or two adults interview the Elders and have two Elders to do all the writing and sorting of information from the tapes. When telling stories or telling about the old way of life the Elders tend to switch from one subject to another and it takes expertise to do the work properly. They want to be involved in all phases of the work including editing, classification and translation.

FURTHER COMMENTS

We interviewed Elisapee Ootoovak and she gave us the following comments and reccomendations:

The Elders are open to have the materials that they have collected translated, printed and made available to a wider audience. They are open to sharing their research and documentation of traditional **Inuit** knowledge with the Department of Renewable Resources.

**ILIMARTIKUT INUIT
TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE PROJECT:**

North Baffin Encyclopedia

Pond Inlet
Adult Education Centre

SUMMARY

Pages 3-10

Old way of life
What Inuit went through
Shamanism
When to start relying on Shamans or which one to choose to help with Search and Rescue, change of luck, hunting, locating lost objects, healing the sick.

Pages 11-16

Different rules for girls and boys
Growing up
Pregnant women
Marriage
How to treat wife or husband
Punishment
How to treat others especially disabled people
Cruelty towards animals
Duties of camp leader, wife and the Elders

Pages 19-22

Thirsty. Different ways to melt snow and ice
Searching for hunters
How to revive drowning victim
Winter - fall in water
Cold
How to treat cuts
How to treat sick people

Pages 23-28

Traditional Inuit games
Tag
String games
Juggling
Soccer etc.

Pages 29-34

Childbirth
Caring for infants

Pages 35-36

Little girls first learning: Toys & games etc.

Pages 37-42

Boys
Hunting
Exercise, strength training
Working and learning
Spring and winter hunting
Spring and winter games
Learning to care for dogs
Toys made out of bones

Pages 43-44

Relatives
What males and females are supposed to call their relatives

Pages 45-48

Different directions of wind
Fiords
NE, SE, winds etc.
Different names for snow
Weather

Pages 51-56

Animals
Fish and shellfish
How to fish, different ways
Fishing different seasons
Lake fish
Different types and names
Kanayuk
Cod
Halibut and turbot
Shellfish - different types

Pages 57-62

Kayak hunting
Harpooning - different ways
Fall hunting
Hunting in the wind/winter
How to use harpoons and care for
Baby seals
Hunting seals - different seasons

Pages 63-66

Narwhal hunting
Floe edge
Usage of all narwhal parts
Hunting narwhals in kayak
Different ways to butcher meat
Setting up caches
How to make rope
Uses of the tusks

Pages 67-72

Caribou hunting
Different seasons
Different ways to hunt
Different ways of skinning and butchering
For clothing
For blankets
How to dry skins
Caches
Different ways to use the meat

Pages 73-78

Walrus hunting general
Caching (two different ways)
How to get really close to walrus in the spring
Walrus very fierce, dangerous
No wastage
Summer and winter hunting
Harpooning
Ways to use the skin
What a walrus eats

Pages 79-86

Training for **dogteam** etc.
Dogs helping humans
Harness (how to make)
Usefulness of dogs
Dog leader in team
Harness from seal or hooded seal
Whipping
Spring traveling
Training pups, discipline
Mothers with pups
Caring for puppies
Winter home for dogs
Hunts, cruising, looking for cracks

Pages 87-92

North **Baffin's** hunting grounds for polar bear
Button Point, Navy Board Inlet, different spots around Pond Inlet
Spring/winter hunting
What kind of clothing to wear to hunt for polar bear
Camp names in Pond Inlet area

Pages 93-94

Different ways of?

Pages 97-102

Sod houses out of rocks and sod
How to build, set up
Inside house - what's inside
Snow houses
Porch
Snow house for long term
Insulating
Spring homes with shelves

Pages 103-108

Male and female clothing
Different ways to make kamiks out of different kind of seals
How to skin, clean and scrape skins
Kamiks for different seasons
Mitts, underwear, caribou clothing and socks

Pages 109-110

How to make fire
How to set up cam fire
Stones to use as a pan

Pages 115-120

How to make, narwhal tusk, scrapers, ulus, knives, sharpeners

Pages 121-124

Fat used for kudliks
Different ways and kinds to choose to use for fuel, what you can eat etc.

Pages 125-128

Sealskin kamiks
How to get fur off skins
Drying skins for kamiks, tents and floats, boats etc.

Pages 129-131

How to build kayak, sew, select, etc.

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