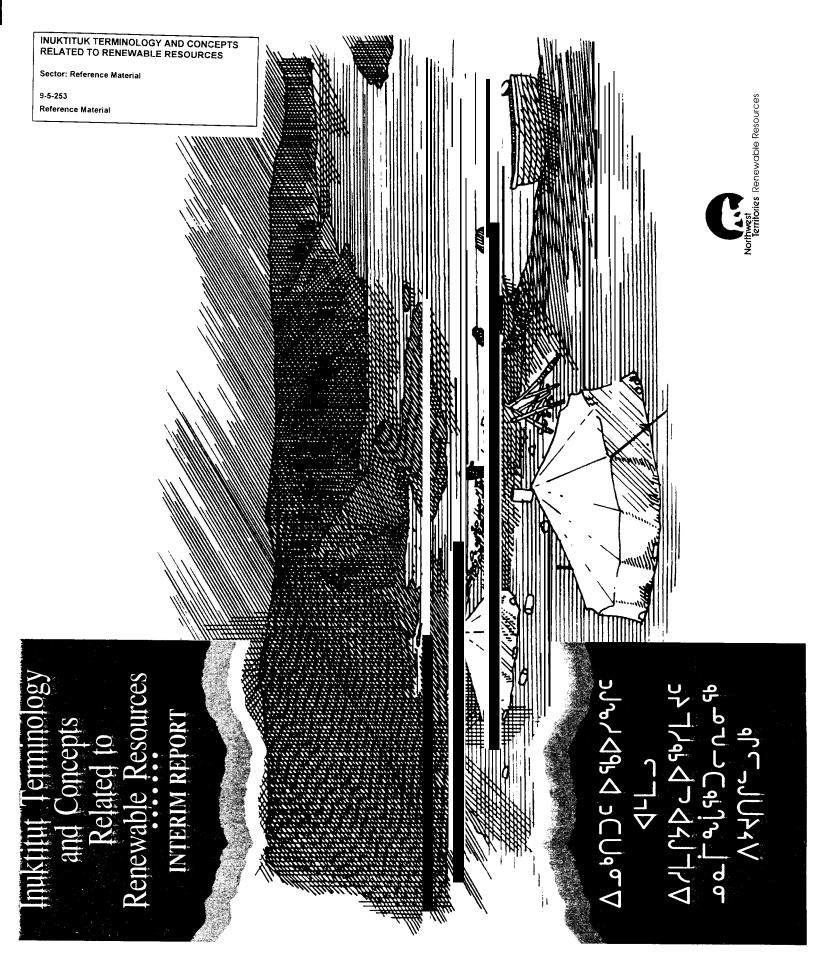


### Inuktituk Terminology And Concepts Related To Renewable Resources Date of Report: 1994 Catalogue Number: 9-5-253



NWT RR CE Inu 1994 C.2

### **INUKTITUT** TERMS AN RENEWA

### **AN INTERI**

DEPARTMENT OF RENGOVERNMENT OF THE NO

FI NUNATSIAQ RESOU

> Prep **Goo Arlooktoo** a

# 

## /ፇ<sup>ᅩ</sup>ᅮ<sup>ኈ</sup><Γ <sub>┣</sub>ℊ<sup>ϧ</sup>ϳ<sub>ϲ</sub>Ρ<sup>ၹ</sup>ϹϷ/LՎ<sup>ၹ</sup>

عدالاگا∽ ۸۲۰۰۴۵۰ مدکناناین معدالاگا

1994

ᠤᢦ᠊ᢗᠬᡏᡥ᠘᠘ᡫᢝᡅᡈᠣ

₫<sup>ቴ</sup>₽ኔ/ቴC▷ፈቴ J ₫⁵ͻነጏ<sup>く</sup> ፈ<sup>ւ</sup>Lͻ ነσ<sup>9</sup> በ<sup>°</sup>C°

PROJECT COORDINATOR: HELENA LARAQUI

COVER ILLUSTRATION: JOHN WILLIAMSO ቴኒት ነን በበናውታ የርህ: ታን ልናታኒነ

Conservation Education
Department of Renewable Resources
Box 21, Scotia Centre, 7th fir.
600, 5102-50th Avenue
Yellowknife, NWT
XIA 3S8

المراش المستعادية المتعادية

Dogrib Terminology and Concepts Related Renewable Resources. and North Slavey and Concepts Related to Renewable Resources.

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

page

	-	2	2	2	3	3	4	31	33			
Acknowledgements ۵۲۰،۱۳۶۵	Introduction />^-c=\( \D\b\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	Traditional Inuit Concepts	Animal names ہے۔ خرارہ ماں ہے۔	Relationships with Animals エキウト くしゃくひゅんり	Care of meat and skins	Passage of Time	Word List	אלאין Terminology References מונתיאל (ר) אלאנור)	APPENDIX A	Reccomendations	Ilimartikut Inuit Traditional	Knowledge Project - Pond Inlet

### Acknowledgements

We are especially grateful to the following individuals for assisting in the selection of words for translation, in the verification process and also for general support: from the Department of Renewable Resources: Joe Ashevak, Joe Tigullaraq, Colin Adjun, Glen Williams, Joy Tilley, Laurie Buckland, Anne Gunn, Rich Feil, Ron Morison, Mary Tapsell, Doug Stewart, Helena Laraque, Adrian D'Hont, Mitch Taylor and Joe Handley. From the Language Bureau: Norman Keenainak. Freelance Interpreters and others: Juliana Boychuk, Thomas Tiktak, Gwen Ohokak, Anna Koonoo, Sam Palituq, Ootooba Palituq, Elisapee Ootoovak and Joannie Ikkidluak. Thanks to the Inuit Cultural Institute for general advice and archival information.

For contribution to the reference lists, we thank Naullaq Arnaquq, Oleena Nowyuk from the Baffin Divisional Board of Education and Betty Harnum, Languages Commissioner of the Northwest Territories.

### 10-12-50-4c

CΔ'dd \( \forall \) \( \alpha \) \( \cong \) \( \delta \) \

### 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

### 

CL°a MAS\*CD/La³U ď\*P°CDcD5J\* dJdL\*LD5J-J J\}as', D'L4cn}a', DL4ΔC Δc\*bd/^f^ar \*bp}\\\*nDQac q/^f^as- D\\*bD/\*b?L4ac aaf\*\*ij\*Jcnaff\* JP/YDC-JN Δa³a\* Δa›MJC D°\\*D7\*\\*bJa\*. CΔ\*dd M\LAC JŚ\*CD∀C D\*dQ\*\*J'-JN\*:

1) ϽϞʹͼϦϹϦαͺϒϤʹͼ϶ʹϯ·Ϸͺ ΔϧͺϞϳͶͰϧϘϟ϶ͺͿϧͺͺ ΔϼϧϽϦϲ ϤͶʹϧʹͼϧͶϹϦͶʹͺ϶ͺϹͺͺϼʹͼʹϧͺ϶ͺͼͼʹ ϷʹϧϴϒʹʹϲϧϷʹϧʹϲͺϼʹͼʹ϶ʹϧͼϧͼʹ ΛϧϤͼϧϽͰͼͺϹʹϲͺϼʹͼϧʹ϶ʹϧϴϧϒʹͼϧϧϲϧʹϝʹϧ ϤϽʹͼϹϼ·Ϳϥϲʹ, Ϥ·ͰͺϧͺϹϪϧϥϭͺ ΔϼϧϒʹͼϧϽϲ·ϲͼʹϝʹͰ ΑϽʹͼϹϼ·ͺϽϲʹͼʹͺ ϷϒϤσϲ Ͻϼʹϒϲϧϥϧϲʹ; ϽϼʹϒϲϧϥϲʹͼʹϻϹϒͰϲʹ϶ʹϲʹͼʹϧϥϭϧϲʹ ʹϧϧϧϒʹͼʹϹʹͼʹͼͼͼͼ ϺϚʹͼϹͼʹϯͼʹͼʹͼʹͼ ʹϧϧϧϒʹͼʹϹϒʹͼͼͼͼ ϒͿϲͼͼ ʹϧϧϧϒʹͼʹϹͼʹͼͼͼͼ ʹͿϧϧͼʹ ϥ·ͰͺϧͺϷͰϲϲϲϧϧͼ ͼϧϧϒʹͼʹͼʹͼʹͼͼͼͼ ʹͿϧϧͼʹ ϥ·ͰͺϧͺϷͺϲϲϲϧϧ

3)  $40^{46}CD4^4a^5J^4$   $CL^bdd$   $a\dot{C}^c$   $\Delta a^b\dot{\Pi}\dot{O}^3U_c^4b\Pi CD7L4^c$   $^{4}D^54^4CD6^4c^4\Pi^4a^4b\Pi^2D^4C$   $^{4}D^54^4CD6^4c^4\Pi^4a^4b\Pi^2D^4C$   $^{4}C^4D^4CD^4C^4C^4\Pi^4D^4C$   $^{4}C^4D^4C^4C^4C^4D^4D^4C$ 

**▷**ጜውሥኣረ<sup>©</sup> የፇኄሀ ፈው′<sub>⊆</sub> "በጔቦ<sup>©</sup>:

Traditional Knowledge Coordinator Department of Renewable Resources Yellowknife, NWT ϽϤϐʹቴϽϧժ<sup>c</sup> (403) 873-0221 Ϸʹ϶<sub>C</sub>DՈ<sup>\*</sup>ປ. (403) 873-7080

### Traditional Invit 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
Miqquqtulik
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.

### Bode AD/Jayre

ΔοΔ<sup>c</sup> ΛΡ/ϽϞϧʹϯ<sup>c</sup> ʹϧϦ϶ϒͰϧʹϒ<sup>c</sup> ͺϧϧϯʹϒ<sup>c</sup> <sup>c</sup> (Δο<sup>c</sup> Δο<sup>c</sup> Δο<sup>c</sup>

RINGED SEAL בַלְאָה Newborn pup רְיּשְלֵשְׁיּשׁׁרֵבְּׁ After first moult בְּרְלַשָּׁ Pups when crawling on ice <ِבְּיִלְכַלְּיּ First Summer(male or female) בַרְלַאֶּסִיּ Yearling(male or female) ^\alpha c Female with pup בַרְלַכַּ Female without pup בַרְלַכַּ

Seal in summer fur F\*Pd\* Seal when moulting Li\_45\* Dwarf Ringed Seal 

### σ'Ϟቨ<sup>c</sup> ፈጋቴርውግቦ<sup>c</sup> Δልኄ<sup>c</sup>

### . 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 calenders, 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:

Spring (upingaa) uluatusitilugu When the days become long tulaaligtilugit timmiat When the birds migrate North When the char situliqtilugit iqaluit go to sea Summer (aujag) paungiliqtillugu When berries are growing When eggs are manniit tukiliqtilugit hatching tuktuit annurragsauligtillugit When caribou fur is prime for clothing Fall (ukiag) taaqtualiliqtillugu When the darkness returns majuligtillugit igaluit When char return to lakes illigniiligtilugit igaluit When the char spawn Winter (ukiug) tuktuit nulialigtillugit When the caribou rut turguliqtillugit tiriganiat When fox fur reaches prime nutiagaliqtillugu When seal pups are

born (late winter)

### ᢐᡩᡄᡅᡉ<sup>ᠲ</sup> ᡏ᠘ᠮᠸᡅᡉ<sup>ᠲ</sup>ᠴ

᠙ᡟ᠋᠋᠋᠘ᠳ᠘ᢗ᠂ ᠮᠲᠻᡃᠶ᠐ᢣᡕ᠒ᡃᠲᡥᡗ᠋᠂ᡏᡫᠴ ᠋ᠣᠨᢞᠲᢉᢗᠺᡣᢉᠲᢡᢩᠵᡥ᠘ᡄᠮᠴ᠘ᠳ᠘ᡐᡗᡃᡗ᠅᠙ᡟᡏᠦ ᠴᡆᡥᡌᡣᡄ᠋ᡶᢥᡥᠴᡸ᠂ᠲ᠘ᡃᡗᡣᡟᠲᡃᢗᢉᠴᡥ. ᠣᡟᠯᡄᡕ᠋᠘ᡩᠲᡃᢗᡄᡗᢐ᠑ᡃ᠐ᠰᡥᡫᠮ᠂ᡏ᠐ᢣᡏᡸᠵ ᡃᢡ᠊ᢛᡥᠬᡅᢉᡏᠲᡪᠴᠬ᠆ᠴ᠈᠙ᡩᢣᠮ᠘᠋ᡶᡆᡥᡧᠸ᠍ᡥᡳᠸ᠕ᡟᢆᢛ

### ᠗᠘᠐ᠰᢛᠸᢇᢩ᠒

Spring (かんっしゃ) uluqtusitillugu レットンイハトュリ tulaaliqtillugit timmiat ンとこっちいっした。ハトトロト situliqtillugit Summer (ላይታ %)

Fall (▷P4%)

annuraaqsauliqtillugit

ひっらいした。 taaqtualiliqtillugu Cがつくっこがしょし majuliqtillugit

iqaluit

igaluit

 $\Gamma$ لاد الم $\Gamma$   $\Lambda$  الم $\Lambda$   $\Lambda$ 

illirniiliqtilugit

iqaluit

۵۹۰۵۰

Winter (DPD%) tuktuit nulialiqtillugit つらひなっ ゅっくっかん

turguliqtillugit tiriganiat

שיויפיייי שירפענ

nattiaqaliqtillugu acnabeshasal

### Word List

It is important to note that as well as the nine main dialects spoken in Canadian Inuktitut, there are also variations in speech form between communities of the same recognized dialect. This work does not attempt to list all variations of Inuktitut words, as this would be almost impossible, but lists "generic" or most used words according to the contributes.

We invite you to make this workbook your own and use the space provided to record local or regional concepts and terms.

The word list in the following pages uses this format:

### Term

- English definition
- Inuktitut definition
- Syllabic translation (common translation followed by option(s))
- Roman Orthography in plain text
- Inuinaktun translation in bold text (where a translation exists)
- Consolidated back translation of Inuktitut word (Bt)

### asalanc photso

CL°L D'6-Li6°U"NCD/Lt" ΛĊ~σđ%< ᡏϽჼᠴͿᠴ, D'6D/Y' ᡏϽ%'C'\*C/'ኌ L'Λισ' ϽϫϤϭ·Ͻϭ· በበና%'C''ኌቦ' C\*¢ჾ%/Dበ/Lσď⊌ኌቦ'.

D%D $\dot{\gamma}^c$  C°C+ NNS%/L+C  $\Delta\dot{L}^b$   $\dot{q}$ %P%/L>C:

D&D/8

۵۲۲۵هده ۲۵۱۵هدی

### **Abortion**

The termination of a pregnancy after, accompanied by, resulting in, or closely followed by the death of the embryo or fetus.
ሬንትላታቴንንቱ ራርናቴኒቱ ጋቼላኒታቴኒውር, ጋቼርኮታቴኒውና ታቴር.
ሬርናቴኒልቴርኮታቴ, ሬንትላኒኒቴርቴ,
Δንታሪኒ ነበርኮላቴ
nutaraksaiqtauniq, najjiangiqtaq irniarluktitaujuq
(Bt) Removal of fetus, termination of pregnancy.

### **Abscess**

A localized collection of pus surrounded by inflamed tissue.

L<sup>γ</sup>C<sup>b</sup> (<sup>3</sup>σ(<sup>5</sup>)<sup>5b</sup>

L<sup>5</sup>σ(<sup>5</sup>)<sup>5b</sup>, L<sup>γ</sup>C<sup>b</sup>, Δ<sup>1</sup>L<sup>5</sup>/L<sup>5b</sup>

marniliqtuq,maqilik,
immaghimayuq

(Bt)With pus,has pus.

### **Abundance**

Counted or estimated amount. νωίσης αΔζάζος.
νωίσης, αΓλοής
unurningit, amisuuningit.
(Bt)Amount counted.

### **Animal**

One of the lower animals as distinguished from human beings.  $\sigma^s \prec \Omega^c$ .  $\sigma^s \prec \Omega^c$ , bL $\prec^c$  nirjutit ,uumajut (Bt) Animal, living thing.

### Anthrax

Adisease primarily of herbivores that results from intake of soil borne spores of a bacteria. This is generally a fatal disease that is particularly deadly for Bison and other cloven hoofed animals. Anthrax is dangerous for humans too. Aproprimary of the displaying the propriation of the displaying of the displaying the displaying of the displaying of the displaying deadly of the displaying of the displaying deadly of

### **Arthritis**

Inflamation of joints.

מ'לליס' ל'סלאר'ס'

מ'לליס' ל'סלאר'ס'

מ'לליס' אלה'

naggualuktuq ,imarijjijuq

(Bt) Disease of the joint.

### **Bacteria**

### **Besnoitiosis**

### **Bioaccumulate**

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

 $\lambda_{a}$   $\lambda^{a}$   $\lambda^{a$ Dየኖኌ  $\dot{\sigma}$   $\Delta\Gamma$ የሩ ር $\Gamma$   $\sigma$  .

sunatuinaq sanngillivallianingat timingani nirivaktaminik uvvaluunniit imiqpaktaminik

uumajunit gatitingnig 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.

 $\Delta_{\Delta^b}$   $\hat{D}$ L $d\sigma^b$   $\Delta c^a dl^a l^a \sigma^c \rightarrow 40216 CO3.$ ρΓ4∇ι ∇드"٩५,ሌ, °₽ ም ቃ ታ / "ሀ

uumajuit iliqqusinginnik 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 

and the same

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. ላD< ነፃናላጭCDσ∿し Δጋሮ∿ቦ°σ ለንታጭረታጭ

ብላትርኈ **ላ**▷∿广ርጋኈ

qursuqtaq aungmiittuq

(Bt) Yellowish part of the blood.

### **Blood serum**

The clear yellowish fluid part of blood without clotting factors.
ላውና ህንተናር የተመመር ነው የመንግር የተመመር ነው የመንግር የተመመር ነው የመንግር ነው የመንግ

### **Brucellosis**

Disease in animals. Can cause abscesses and arthritis in bison, abortion in pregnant bison, and sterility in bull bison. In caribou it can have similar effects. Can infect humans. ᢐ᠋ᡃᡳᠬᠦ<sup>ᢗ</sup>᠂ᡥᢧᡏᡧᡙ᠙ᢑ᠘᠙ᡑ᠘᠘᠙᠙᠘᠘᠙᠙᠘᠙᠘᠙ مالاعدومهاعه کاله ارمهمور مه کمو کاله ارمود م<sup>ب</sup>۲۵۳ د ۱۳ مربود ጋ<sup>6</sup>ጋ $\Delta$ <sup>c</sup>.  $\Delta$ <sub> $\Delta$ </sub><sup>6</sup> $\sigma$ <sup>c</sup> $\Delta$   $\Lambda$ ታ $\Delta$ <sup>c</sup>  $\Delta$ <sub> $\Delta$ </sub><sup>c</sup> $\Delta$  $\sigma$ <sup>b</sup>. ጋ/4°->°)", ΔL~4°)", «'J4'->°«" tusialluktuq, imariaktuq, nagguarlungnaq aaniagutaujuq uumajunit maqiniqut, tuhialingniqutlu immangniqutlu (Bt) Disease which causes limping, disease which causes abcesses, disease which causes problems in the joints.

### **Capture Myopathy**

Muscle degeneration induced in captured animals by stress or chase exertion. Can result in death or chronic debility.

っちゃんっしゅう はっとったった。 はっとったった。 こうがっています はっとった。 はっとった。 はっとった。 よっとった。 よっとった。 よっとった。 よっとった。 よっとった。 よっとった。 よっとった。 はっとった。 ないはははははは、 nukiははははは、 nukiははははは、 nukiははははない。 loss of muscular ability.

### Carnivore

Animals that eat other animals  $\sigma^5 \vec{\zeta} \dot{\cap}^c \sigma^5 \vec{\zeta} \dot{\cap}^$ 

### Carrying capacity

### **Chemical/Drugs**

### Chronic

aanniasuujarniq, qanimmasiq pijuniiqsaraingittuq, aanniarniq nungusaraingittumik aaniagutaughaaqtuq (Bt) Sickness that lasts a long time.

### **Co-management**

### Competition

When plants or animals of the same or different kind are trying to use the same particular quantity of a resource (water, food or space). The resulting allocation of the resource has a negative impact on one or both competitors.

\[ \Lambda^\bar{\gamma} \A^\bar{\gamma} \A^\bar{\gamma}

### **Conibear Trap**

Quick kill trap.

JYCHSA° 6 STAN FPCAS.

JYCHSACOC FPCAC

tuquttisaraittut mikigiat

tuqutighagaittut nanigiaqtungniq
(Bt) Trap that kills quickly.

### **Contaminants**

### cyst

A fluid filled sac in an animals body.

ALb/Losb ostnochoc.

b'n'o', A'Lb/Lt' b'n'o', /nosb
qattinniit, immaksimajut qattinniit,
sitiniq
(Bt) A lump, fluid filled lump, a hardening.

### Data

### **Definitive or final host**

The animal in which a parasite spends the adult part of its existance.

ማናረበት ህለናትሩ ፌቲናልቦታላይ ለዖናራታሪ ነት.

ማናረበውና ህለናትህ ፌቲናልቦታላይና

aኒናልቦች ልና ማርሞርህ 

mirjutiup qupirrunga najurvigijangat

najurvigiinarnialiqtangalu

(Bt) Animal in which a parasite spends its adulthood.

### **Dens**

Animal's lair.

σ'ረበው' ረበላ.

ረበጥ', ረሰ', በረጥ'

sitingit, sitiit, tisingit
(Bt) Dens.

11

### **Density**

. . . . . .

How many there are in a certain sized area.  $\nabla \Gamma^{i} \sigma^{i} \Gamma^{c} \nabla \Gamma^{b} \sigma^{c} \Gamma^{c}$ .  $\nabla \Gamma^{i} \sigma^{c} \nabla^{c} \nabla^{c}$ 

### **Department of Renewable Resources**

### **Disease**

Sickness due to bacteria, viruses parasites or poisons (contaminants)that causes changes harming a living animal. DLTF dogstone days of the dogstone days of

### Disease causing agents

Those things that can case sickness in a living animal.

CDbdd DLtob doodsbcshoole solution.

Solution of the solution of the sickness in a living animal.

CDbdd DLtob doodsbcshoole solution.

Solution of the sickness in a living animal.

### **Dispersal**

Movement of an animal from where it was born, out of the home range of its parents and to another site where it seeks to reproduce.  $\sigma^{\varsigma} + \Lambda D^{\varsigma} + \Delta \sigma^{\varsigma} + \Lambda \Delta \sigma^{\varsigma} +$ 

### Distribution

The whole of the area that a species makes use of.  $\P(C^{\circ})^{\circ} \to C^{\circ} \to C^{\circ} \to C^{\circ}$   $\P(C^{\circ})^{\circ} \to C^{\circ} \to C^{\circ}$   $\P(C^{\circ})^{\circ} \to C^{\circ}$ namut tikiutiningit, nanniiningit

(Bt) Area reached, distribution.

### **Drugs**

Substances used as medicines to treat or prevent sickness or to serve other purposes such as capturing wildlife for study.

/۵ጋ۵°۵۵′ ۵۵-۱۵۵٬ ۵°۵۰٬ ۵°۵

### **Ear-Tags**

### **Ecology**

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

▷Lጚና ረርበፕርጋ ኄይልርግሁታዣኄታ ኄይንትናኇጜ.

▷Lጚና ፈጚኒፕር ረርበፕርጋ ኄይልጋታዣኄታ ኄይንትናኇጜ

uumajut najugangita silatingitalu qanuituuninginnik qaujisarniq (Bt) Study of living things and how they relate to their surroundings.

### **Ecosystem**

### **Environment**

The natural world that is around us. dぐnっ.
dぐn, dぐĊゥ つ c
avati, avataaniittut
inuuhigijaqut
(Bt) Surroundings, our surroundings.

### **Environmental Protection**

### **Estimate**

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

(Bt) to calculate size by using a portion.

### **Exponential growth**

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

unurningit piruqpalliajut isulivviksaqaratiglu, sukattumik

piruqpalliajuq

(Bt) Very fast increase.

### **Fishing**

Trying to catch fish. Δ%σ%. Δ%σ%, Δ%σ% Δ%σ% 14

iqalliarniq, iqalugasungniq iqaluggiungniq (Bt) Going after fish, trying to get fish.

### **Fur-bearers**

Animals whose primary product for human use is fur.

CDbdd ofdic Dobo Dob CDd Tbd Tbd C.

Tbdc, Tbddo

mirquliit, mirquaniit

amgit

(Bt) With fur.

### Germ

### Glacier

Mass of ice formed by accumulated snow in high cold regions, which moves very slowly down a mountain.

ᡪᠲᢩ᠘ᢐᠸᠽᢑ ᠙ᠳ᠘ᡒ᠘ᢏ᠘ᡓ ᠘ᡒᠾᡶᢋ᠘᠙ᢕᢓᢛ

19 QD4QcΩ#

siku aujuittuq maghanik hiku

(Bt) Ice that does not melt, never melts.

### Habitat

15

The place where a plant or animal naturally lives and grows.

lives and grows.

\[ \Lambda^\formall^\formall \\ \alpha^\formall \\ \Argamma \\ \alpha^\formall \\ \alpha^

(Bt) Place of, where it stays and grows up.

### Harvestable surplus

The number of animals available for a harvest without a negative impact on a healthy animal population.

### Harvesting

Obtaining animals and plants for human use.

σ'τησ' Λρ' ζος Δρ' Δσ' Δρ' σ Δρ' σ Δρ' σ Δρ' σ Δρ' δ Δρ'

### Hemorrhage

Bleeding.

4Dà 56

4Dà 56,
aunaaq
(Bt) Bleeding.

### Herbivore

### Herd(caribou)

### Home range

### Host

An **animal** or plant that feeds and "houses" a parasite or another infectious agent.

### **Humane trapping**

### Hunting

### Hydatid cyst

Large cyst in the lungs of caribou or moose caused by the larval stage of the Echinococcus Granulosis tapeworm. when eaten by wolves or dogs will grow into adult tapeworms.

 $\nabla_{\Gamma}\Gamma_{\rho}\Gamma_{\phi}\Gamma_{\phi}$  ),  $C_{\rho}C_{\phi}\Gamma_{\phi}\Gamma_{\phi}$ 

immaksimajuq tuktuup puvanginniisuuq (Bt) Cyst in the lungs of caribou.

### Immobilization

### Index

### Inflammation

### 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.

nunamiutaliriniq ilirqusingit pirqusituqangillu atuqtaullutik

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

### **Intermediate host**

### Logistic growth

Increase of a continuously reproducing population where the growth slows when the carrying capacity is approached. Dashaceata Pada ada abaaceata is approached. Dashaceata Pada ada abaaceata in a sukkaillititaulaukkasuut najurvigijangat naarnaksijaraangat (Bt) Translation of definition.

### Lung worm

. . . .

### Malnutrition

Unhealthy condition resulting from inadequate intake of nutrients. NFや ぴゃぴゃぴゃ ჾ~゚ႶぴჄっぴ. ^゚-c-ゅつゅ 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.

σ<sup>5</sup>τηΓ<sup>6</sup> α Δ Δ<sup>6</sup>d/<sup>56</sup>/σ<sup>56</sup> ▷Ϥ<sup>c</sup>ηϤΡ<sub>c</sub><sup>56</sup>ζ<sup>c</sup>

Δ<sub>c</sub>\<sub>α</sub>\<sub>α</sub>\<sub>δ</sub>\<sub>δ</sub><sup>c</sup>, α Δ Δ<sup>6</sup>d/<sup>56</sup>/σ<sup>56</sup>

nalunaijainiq, nalunaikkusiqsiniq

naunaipkuhingniq

(Bt) Identification mark.

### Moult

### **Necropsy**

Examination of animals body after death.

of the hope hope to be t

### Non-renewable resources

### Nose-hot

Larvae found in nasal passages and sinuses of caribou. Large adult flies lay eggs in nostrils of caribou.

PAPCE DODAC ASDAC A

### Nutrition

"sneeze".)

The use of food by a living thing to help it grow, reproduce or stay healthy.

The use of food by a living thing to help it grow, reproduce or stay healthy.

The use of food by a living thing to help it grow, reproduce or stay healthy.

### **Ozone depletion**

ממילי לב"ה"לרלכ משילי בילה"ל nunarjuup silaqatsiarutaata nunguppallianinga
(Bt) Depletion of the layer around the earth which allows an environment suitable for life.

### **Ozone layer**

### שמילי לבשילסףל

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.

DL Tie of The is C Tie of Tie of

### **Pellet count**

The counting of animal droppings for study and analysis.

σ'τρ' Φα' Φ΄ ΔΑ' Φ΄ ΔΑ' Φ΄ ΔΑ' ΔΑ' ΔΑ' ΔΑ' ΔΑ' ΔΑ' ΔΑ' ΔΑ' anaqtanginnik naisainiq

21

### katitiyok anainik

(Bt) Count of feces.

### **Physiology**

### **Pingos**

### Pneumonia

Inflammation of the lung.

> ८९६० ४६०४९७६.

> ४६००६

puvviriniq
(Bt) Severe chest congestion.

### Polynya

An area of open water in sea ice. bb<sup>c</sup>σ<sup>cb</sup>.
bb<sup>c</sup>σ<sup>cb</sup>, b<sup>c</sup>σ
uukarniq, sarva
(Bt) Permanently open water.

### **Population**

### **Population Dynamics**

### **Population limiting factor**

### **Population regulating factor**

Any density dependant process that affects population growth as the population changes. Process that affects population growth as the population changes. Process that can change a population.

### **Population regulation**

### **Predator**

Animal that eats other animals.

PLt of the only

PLt of the only

uumajut nirjutinik nirisuut

(Bt) Animal that eats other animals.

### **Prey**

### Pus

Yellow or greenish fluid from a site of injury 23

or inflammation. ሄታረጭ ጋኄታፈ∿ሁቲናኌዮጵና Δ៤% ፭ዮኇ%/៤ኇ∿ሁጵ∿ሁሎን **៤ዋ, >ዮኇ** maqi, punniq (Bt) Pus.

### **Quota (allowable harvest)**

Legislated permissible harvest set according to sustainable yield. usually community based. Lether of a a ship of a

### Quick kill trap

(Bt) Trap that kills quickly.

Anna Santa

Trap that kills a caught animal in a short time in order to reduce animal suffering and pelt damage.

TPP 4% 54NF 249NDP 4% 4°54725.

TPP 4% 24°06DNP 4%

nanigiaq tuquttikautigisuuq

### Radio collars

A collar that sends out special radio signals. when put on an animal the collar allows people with the right kind of radio to find the same animal again.

ያህረንበት ፌር ነበርት ርልካልህ ልልቅልና ርልևልናጋት/ ነበርት ፌር ነበርት ልር ነብት ርት ፌር ነልት ፌት ምናላበት. ህህረን የነርር ሲያመያል፤ rutit, naalautiit qungasirmiutait naalautiqaqtut qunghingmiaqut

(Bt) Neck collars, radios that are attached to necks.

### Recruitment

Number of young produced per mature female that survive and join the population over a defined time.

4ጋቃ 4ነ<sub>۵</sub>-2Δ<sup>c</sup>  $\Delta$ የቃ4<sup>c</sup> $\lambda$ <sup>h</sup>  $^{h}$   $^$ 

Δ'σ (ህ (° c () ላ ር / ) የ ' c () የ ' c

(Bt) Increase in numbers according to births.

### Renewable Resources

Animals, plants and water that we can get from the land. If these are taken in amounts that don't exceed the long term production, their kind will be available for continuing sustainable use.

nunarniinngaaqtut pirukkannirunnaqtut
(Bt) Things from the land that can grow again
or renew themselves.

### Research

**qaujisarniq** (Bt) Study.

### Restrain

k.-....

To hold an animal from moving away.
σናረበውና በሀርባቴርው የሀርተጌ ነት.
የሀረቴል ተጠናለው የሀርተጌ ነት.
qimaajunnaillitittiniq
(Bt) Restrain.

### **Round worm**

A tubular worm with tapering ends.

Certain varieties are common parasites of wildlife.

στιρς ὑλτρος Αρτρος Αρτρ

### Sarcocystis

**Single** celled parasite that causes small white rice-like cysts in the muscles of animals. (birds and mammals).

### Sex-age composition

### **Sexing**

فينبيؤ أأشير

לבשי לאליה ליש אור שליב לילור הילור לישלי לישלי

### Signs of disease

### **Survey**

Measuring something by asking people questions or by looking at and counting. β/λλαίΓ νολίσι Δρίσι Δλίδιος από Δλίδιος από Δλίδιος από από apiqsurlunik qaujisarniq ammalu tautuktarnit naisainiq (Bt) Study by asking or counting.

### **Sustainable**

(Bt) Something that can be continued, something that is possible.

### Sustainable Yield

kajusijunnaqtukkut angunasuktaugunnaqtut (Bt) Possible for harvest.

### Swelling

An abnormal bodily protuberance or localized enlargement.

Office > - % > 6 %

> 'c ቴጋቴ, › አል c ቴጋቴ pulliqtuq, puviliqtuq puvipkaktuq (Bt) Swollen, swelling.

# **Taeniasis**

# Tape worm

Segmented worms found in the intestines of animals. a parasite. dLdC<sup>c</sup> U'<fi'Δα, d<sup>c</sup>c<sup>c</sup>b<sup>c</sup>C<sup>c</sup>b<sup>c</sup>. Δα, d<sup>c</sup>c<sup>c</sup>dLA<sup>c</sup> inaluarnisuut kumait (Bt) Worm that reside in intestines.

# **Territory**

#### Tissue

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

▷L넋 በՐህ, በՐህԺን Δርጥ.

ርዣቴ

tangiq **niqiqut**(Bt) Tissue.

# **Trapping**

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

PL<sup>6</sup>CDτ<sup>6</sup>a<sup>6</sup>DΓ<sup>6</sup> Δστσ<sup>6</sup> σ<sup>6</sup>τησ<sup>6</sup> Λστ<sup>6</sup>DΓ<sup>6</sup>

D'b' Πστ<sup>6</sup>DΓ<sup>6</sup>b<sup>6</sup>c.

FPΓτ<sup>6</sup>στ<sup>6</sup>στ<sup>6</sup>, P'b nt<sup>6</sup>στ<sup>6</sup>, Παιστ<sup>6</sup>τ<sup>6</sup>DΩ<sup>6</sup>στ<sup>6</sup>

mikigiarniarniq, 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.

JA'all'an apara d'ad'C'D' (JA'PJCJ').  $C\Delta L\Delta^{c}$   $\Delta^{c}$   $\Delta^{c}$   $\Delta^{c}$ ,  $\Omega_{c}$   $\Delta^{c}$ ,  $\Omega_{c}$   $\Delta^{c}$   $\Delta^{c}$   $\Delta^{c}$  $\Lambda_{\alpha}\Lambda^{c}$ . ያላ<sub>የ</sub> ተገך ት 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 lyphatic system and can spread throughout the body. Can infect humans.

ᠳᠻ᠕ᡁ᠅ᢕ᠘ᡧ᠘᠘ᡎ᠘ᡎ᠘ᡧ᠘᠘ᡎ᠘ᢢ᠘ᡧ᠘᠘ᡎ  $\Gamma_{c} = \Gamma_{c} = \Gamma_{c$ **ሳ** ይላምር<sup>ሊ</sup> አንፈ ሚፈፈም. >6-20-6

puvallungniq

(Bt) Lung sickness.

#### Tumour

A swelling caused by an abnormal growth of tissue.  $\Lambda P^5 \sigma^5 \rightarrow C^6 b^5 \sigma^6 b^6 \Lambda \Gamma^6 b^6 \lambda \delta \sigma c^6$ .

Lσ<sup>5</sup>a<sup>56</sup>, > λ<sup>6</sup>σ<sup>56</sup>

manirnaq ,puvinniq

(Bt) Turnour, swelled area.

#### Tundra

A treeless plain that is characteristic of arctic or sub-arctic regions. De achor TC "Orbach TC "A do Achor TC La ac

۵۵۳۱۲<sup>۹۵</sup>.

ᠴᡆ᠘ᠳ᠘᠘ᡧ

nunainnamiaq

napaaqtuilgumi

(Bt) Nothing but land or earth.

28

#### 

## Vector

#### Virus

Infective agent smaller than bacteria. It causes sickness when it uses an animal's body to reproduce. It is not really alive until it is infecting something.

Cobboach and a cobboach and a cobboach animal's body to reproduce. It is not really alive until it is infecting something.

Cobboach and a cobboach animal ani

#### Warble

ጋ•ጋል<sup>c</sup> ፊL<sup></sup>ኍ<sup>c</sup> tuktuit kumangit (Bt) Caribou lice or parasites

#### Waterfowl

Ducks and geese.
Γης βάθλος.
ΔΙ΄ΓΟΚΟς ηδΓας
imarmiutait tingmiat
(Bt) Birds of the water, waterbirds.

#### Wildlife

Free roaming animals in their natural area.

σ'της ατ'δης σς.

σ'της, ΣΕΤΔς

nirjutiit ,uumajuit

(Bt) Animals, wildlife.

# Wildlife management

#### Wildlife research

Young **Animal**An **animal** that has not yet reached maturity.

DL 7 Lab 5 b

L 4 C b

umajuaraq, nirjutiaraq
(Bt) Young animal.

30

# Terminology References

A Committee of the Comm

Listed below are publications which may be consulted for further information and verification. Most of the documents listed are available as references through the GNWT'S Language Bureau or your local school's resource centre.

Dag a a a a a b f L d c D b c L L a c D b c D d a c b D c b D b f C D d a c a a a a a c f C D b c L L b L a c b d c a b D c a a a a a a a c f C D b c L L b L a c A b D d a a b a c f A b D d a c f A b D d a c f A b D d a c f A b d c b d c b d c b d c a c c a c f A b b d c b d c b d c a c c a c f A b f c b d c b d c b d c b d c a c c a c c a c f A b f c b d c

Harper, Kenn, 1983. "Writing systems and translations" Inuktitut

Hedrick, P.W. 1984. Population Biology. Jones and Bartlett Publishers, Inc.

Kalluak, Mark, 1987. Inuit Cultural Institute Inuktitut Glossary, Volume 1. Arviat: ICI

Krebs, C.J. 1985. Ecology: The Experimental Analysis of Distribution and Abundance. 3rd ed. Harper and Row Publishers Inc., New York 31 Louis-Jacques, Dorias, 1990. "Inuit Uqausiqatiit" Inuit Languages and Dialects. Arctic College-Nunatta Campus. Iqaluit.

. . . . . . . . . .

Lowe, Ronald, 1984. Basic Ummariimiut Eskimo Dictionary Committee for Original Peoples Entitlement

Mallon, S.T.(Mick), 1974-76. Inuktitut Phase One and Phase Two. Yellowknife. Department of Education, GNWT.

Owingajak, David, 1986. Ukiqttaqtumi Annaumanirmik Uqalimaaq. Arctic Survival Book. Inuit Cultural Institute (Kivaliq Text)

peacock, F.W., 1974. Eskimo-English Dictionary. Memorial University of Newfoundland.

Peck, Edmund J., 1925. Eskimo-English Dictionary. Hamilton: Church of England in Canada.

Qumaq, Taamusi, 1991. "Inuit Uqausillaringit" Arctic Quebec Inuktitut Dictionary Avataq Cultural Institute.
Spalding, Alex, 1982. Inuktitut Dictionary by Themes. Ottawa, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs.

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

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

nuktitut literature for Children related to Δοη) τις βετίσε /P/ της σαμτήθη Renewable Resources

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

᠄ᠳᠳᠰᢛ᠊᠕ᢣᠪᡕᡃᢆᢛ᠘᠙᠐᠘᠘᠙᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘

- "The Little Narwhal With Two Tusks" "About Polar Bears"
- "The Rabbit Who Ate Lemming Food"
- "The Lazy Little Seal"
  - "About Caribou"
- "Birds Seen In Pond Inlet"
- 'Peter The Lazy Polar Bear"
- 'The Very Hungry Polar Bear"

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

# 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.

# Appendix A page 3

# TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE RESEARCH INTO ICI ARCHIVES

The Government of the Northwest Territories has declared it's 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. On 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' intentionto 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, to 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

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.

# Appendix B page 3

And they would like to be involved in a cooperative process with the Department on issues of common interests. Possible issues include, wildlife management, terminology, traditional laws and environmental issues. Elisapee specifically mentioned polar bear issues, a calendar approach to recording things that were done at a certain time of year in relation to animals or life on the land and she is confident that they could do this work very well.

The Elders require funding in order to continue their research and documentation work. They may approach the government with a proposal in the future when their current work is completed.

Anna Koonoo Helena Laraque

Pond Inlet Spring 1994

#### 

 $\nabla^{\mathsf{C}_\Gamma}\Gamma_{\mathsf{dP}}\mathsf{U}_{\mathsf{P}}\mathsf{q}_{\mathsf{C}}$ 

# <u>/</u> ያውናበኄውር:

√γρινις) σε Λελφινικεί τος, ΔεΔς Λελβηθείζε Εθνσείζου Δονσε Δοεη)ς βεσαη) το δεργθείς σε Δετο Καθον Εθνσείλος Δεας δεργλας εθνης εκλργοσείης δεδικος Λγεγριγείτες Δοεη) το Κετα Λελφινικείς Δοειας Δετος Δετοδείας.

## L°aDc575:

Δ° αΔ° Ű α በበናራሒንና ▷'ቴ▷/ናራት 'ቴኔት ▷'ቴ▷/ና ጋዮቴናኒ∿ኒር. Δራ\Λ ▷ጋኖት, ታዮ ኃና∿Ⴑ, ላቴኒኔ ኒԿኒዮ Δናኔት ቴጋንትቴበቦቴኔበት ለቦላኒሬ▷ናጋና ▷ዮላትኒ∿ህበናኔታት 1993-Γና

#### 

ለল্যুক্রির বিংশ্রের বিশ্বের বিশ্বের বিশ্বের বিংশ্রের বিশ্বের বিশ্বর ব

#### /<mark></mark>፟ንኇ<sup>ቴ</sup>ኒየበኄኇና:

Δ°αΔ° CLσ Γ°ΠLCσ°Γ Λσαδαλισους ο δαλος CLσ Γ°ΠLCσ°Γ Λσαδαλισους ο δαλος στο δαλος στο

፫,ኖ ሀሀረኣ,ኖ ታሀ<sub>የ</sub> ይብዮ, የኢትር ም ምላሌ ተባር ማካያ ምላ ማስፈር የተያለው ነጋ<sub>የ</sub> የተፈው ነጋራ የ የተፈጥር ያስተ የተፈጥር ነው የተፈጥር ነው

- 4540, 6770,
- 1ºJa/º 056
- ለህታቴ የፖለካ ነጋበት የአጋበር ላህ ፈላቴ የርን ፌር  $\rho$  ነር ነ
- عملا ۵۲۲ کیلی کی م
- ΔΔΥΔΘΕΟΌΝ CΔ/Lσ

#### $\Delta c \Gamma d^b b^a \sigma^{5b} / L d^{5b} B L^b A L''$ 3

# 

Δ°aΔ° /³θηςςςςς ηηςςςςς αστοροςς

β°aαι)ςςςςης μα ρς οθροςς αθταροςς

βαρος αρτος αρτος αρτορος

βρλγιμος ηρεστορος

βεραστορος

βεραστορ

> اًم کم د۶۰ ۱۹۵۰ کم د۶۰

# 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 king 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.

# $\nabla^{-r}\Gamma_{eP}U_{P}A_{c}$

$\Delta$ ሮ% ላለው $^{st C}$	
•ΔΔ°•σ° «DUn > D < δισ° · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3
• 40 LA 👉	11
•Δ <b>ͽ</b> ϶σ <sup>ϲ</sup> Ͻ <sup>ϧ</sup> Λλ, ʹϽϹϤͺʹʹ	17
• <b>4</b> % ab/ 45 of	19
• ΔΔ°σς Λ° UQPγς	23
●\$P\$\$P\$\$\$	29
●σδ<β <sup>™</sup> ¸¸¸¸¸¸¸¸¸¸¸¸¸¸¸¸¸¸¸¸¸¸¸¸¸¸¸¸¸¸¸¸¸¸¸¸	35
•	37
•)%>fig%	43
• المملك المحروب المكان المحروب عمل المحروب عمل المحروب المحروب المحروب المحروب المحروب المحروب المحروب المحروب	45
<sub>σ</sub> ና <mark>ረሰ</mark> ር	
• Δ%-Δ° Δ°L-> dPD>Δ°	51
• a <sup>c</sup> N5/4°6*	57
• 9c_15/50%	63
• ) ') 'a / 'a '' a	67
• 40°CL/10°	73
• %r[c~4c	79
<ul> <li>Ͻϼσρς σφαίδης</li> </ul>	87
• β»ηνς····································	93
•	75
Δρερή <sup>c</sup>	
• Δ'ጋናን D የ'ን ል 🖟 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	97
• 4°257°20°5°3°6°6°6°6°6°6°6°6°6°6°6°6°6°6°6°6°6°6	103
• Δρ°α/8σ5Γ° ΔιΓ σερορεσω Μη	109
• ४-ċ° ᡏ᠘᠆᠙᠊ċ°᠘<ᡪᡩ	111
• Δρ°σς ἡαρίδς	115
• ρ%λης ΔϽ%Cρζεσενς	121
•	125
• <sup>ፄ</sup> ፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟	129