Promoting Indigenous language through descriptive cataloguing: ten years+ of Nunavut experience

By Carol Rigby
Thursday, January 30, 2020, 2:00–2:40 p.m.

A presentation to the Ontario Library Association Super Conference In the Respectfully Supporting Decolonization of Canadian Libraries Stream
Nunavut came into existence on April 1, 1999..... And brought with it a lot of interesting new challenges in every profession. Librarianship is no exception. One of the biggest challenges: providing professional-quality service to Inuktut-speaking and reading library patrons in their own language.

Over the past decade and more, several Nunavut libraries have developed and incorporated descriptive cataloguing standards that accurately represent materials in various forms of Inuktut (Inuit language).
You will find out why standards have been developed in Nunavut for truly multilingual cataloguing that includes an Indigenous language, Inuktut, which is often expressed in a non-roman script, syllabics.

This session will explain methods of describing multilingual and multiscritp materials, as well as authors, in their own languages, while respecting national and international cataloguing standards—methods that can be used by other libraries as well.

The session will also describe how this is done within a standard ILS framework, and what this means in practical terms for Nunavut library users in accessing Inuktut materials.

(Inhabit Media)
The Nunavut Context

- The Inuit land claim and political environment
- The languages of Nunavut
- Inuktut materials
- The cataloguing environment
Nunavut: Canada’s newest territory

Some context for you—the part of the map of Canada you hardly ever see on an evening weather map

The map of Canada changed in 1999 with the establishment of Nunavut on April 1 as a separate territory, in fulfillment of conditions outlined in the settlement of the Nunavut land claim between the Canadian government and the Inuit of the area, represented by the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut.

The territory as a whole has a public government, like other provinces and territories; it is not a reserve or nation. Inuit hold title to selected lands within Nunavut, but also form the majority of the population, and under the claim, the government has a mandate to protect and preserve Inuit language and culture.
The languages of Nunavut

- Nunavut has 3 official languages: English, French and “Inuit language,” now commonly referred to as *Inuktut*, with the principal dialects being Inuktitut in eastern/central Nunavut, and Inuinnaqtun in the west.

- In the most recent census, 63% of Nunavut’s population identified Inuktut as their “mother tongue” (Statistics Canada, 2016 census).

- 72% of Nunavut’s population indicate that Inuktut is spoken at home: 50% as the language spoken most often, and 22% as an additional language.

- Inuktut is under pressure, with some loss of speakers since the previous census, but Inuktitut is one of Canada’s more robust Indigenous languages; Inuinnaqtun is considered endangered, with only 110 people identifying it as the main language of home.
Legislated responsibilities

Two key pieces of Nunavut legislation have implications for how libraries must provide services to their users:
- The *Official Languages Act* (S. Nu. 2008 c. 10)
- The *Inuit Language Protection Act* (S. Nu. 2008 c. 17)

Inuktitut shares equal status with English and French as official languages, and services must be provided to people in the official language of their choice. As libraries serve all regions of Nunavut, services need to be provided in all of the languages.

Efforts must also be made to promote Inuktitut as a language of work, and to develop any necessary terminology for the workplace.
Libraries provide access to materials in many languages

Library users may be looking for materials in Inuktitut, Inuinnaqtun, English or French; they need to be able to use the catalogue to find them all
Dialects and orthography

- “Inuktut” is the term now generally being used by Inuit and the government of Nunavut for Inuit language in all its dialects across Canada, and by Inuit organizations outside of Nunavut such as Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami (ITK)

- Inuktitut and Inuinnaqtun are the primary divisions of Inuktut in Nunavut; there are also regional dialects within these

- Since the late 1800s, the syllabic system has been used to represent Eastern Arctic Inuktitut in writing (Qikiqtaaluk and Kivalliq Regions). For a long time this presented a significant obstacle to cataloguing and retrieving Inuktitut materials, as library catalogues could not accommodate syllabics

- Western Nunavut Inuit have generally preferred to use roman orthography for their dialects of Inuktitut and Inuinnaqtun

- Libraries catalogue materials published in all these languages and scripts
ᐃ is for Inuksuk

The majority of Nunavut children start their journeys into literacy by learning syllabics, but then must also learn to read in English.
Current orthographies

Current GN standard (ICI): syllabics & roman

Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami standard (2019)

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Inuit are extremely proud of their heritage and language

Syllabics are regarded by many as a distinctive way to keep their language and dialects alive. Elders who speak Eastern Arctic Inuktitut are usually more comfortable with syllabics.
Cultural preservation is one of the forces behind the creation of Nunavut.

Although the written legacy of Inuktut is little more than a century old, libraries function as key preservers of that heritage.
What kind of books are being catalogued?

- Nunavut libraries are trying to capture all types of materials being issued in Inuktut.

- Publishers can be governments, organizations, commercial publishing firms, or partnerships among these groups.

- This includes original Inuktut works, translations of books or documents from other languages, audio and video items, and electronic documents.
The Inuktut publishing world continues to expand

Most publishing in Inuktut is local, and specialized—the Teaching and Learning Centre of the Department of Education has been a key publisher for school materials. These may not see wide circulation outside Nunavut but are well used within it.
February is Inuktut Language Month!

Publishers of Inuktut materials are heavily involved in literacy promotion.
Inuktut publications vary widely

Everything from picture books for children to complex government strategic plans. Items capturing Inuit traditional knowledge are especially welcome.
From bureaucracy to easy readers

Materials run the full gamut: e.g., government strategies, elder biographies, easy readers on nutrition for schools, and much more.
More Inuktut is appearing on the Internet

Catalogues therefore need to be adapted to reflect what people are looking for, and how they look for items.
Most current ILSs now accommodate Unicode, and migrating records with syllabics from one system to another can create some challenges, particularly in searching, but the characters themselves are now recognized and displayed properly.
Where are multilingual cataloguing principles applied?

- Several library systems in Nunavut were originally part of a loose consortium called “Nunavut Libraries Online,” using the same ILS and sharing a single OPAC broadcast search portal that served as a gateway to the individual databases of their library systems.

- Standards for Inuktut cataloguing were shared, discussed, and generally adopted by this original group, with adaptations to reflect unique system needs. These included:
  - Legislative Library of Nunavut
  - Nunavut Arctic College Library (several campuses)
  - Nunavut Court of Justice Law Library
  - Nunavut Public Library Services (Headquarters and 11 community libraries, plus the book collection of the Pond Inlet Archives)

- Although all but NAC have now migrated to other ILS platforms, the standards have generally been maintained by the cataloguers creating records for these major Nunavut library systems. The actual amount of Inuktut material being catalogued varies with the nature of the library system and the material it collects.
The Legislative Library plays a key role in setting standards

The Library’s need to catalogue government documents in anywhere from one to four languages, and direction from the Assembly, at its inception, that its catalogue should accommodate syllabics, have led the way for all Nunavut libraries to adopt the use of direct language representation in cataloguing.
What do Nunavut libraries do to incorporate Inuit language in catalogues?

Some key concepts
Differences in interpretation of rules
What do Nunavut libraries do?

- The Nunavut approach focuses on two key principles outlined in the IFLA *Statement of international cataloguing principles*:
  - “Decisions to be made for bibliographic description and controlled forms of access should be made with the user in mind.”
  - “Descriptions and names should be based on the way an entity describes itself.”
What do Nunavut libraries do?

- The primary concern is to meet the needs of Nunavut users.
  - International cataloguing rules and standards are applied, but interpretations have been chosen that support local user needs and reflect a truly multilingual and multiscript environment.
  - As many cataloguing tools are provided as possible for discovery of items by users in all languages (parallel headings, added headings, notes, tracings).
Less–used cataloguing policy options have often been chosen, for example with regard to script:

- Under MARC 21, Appendix D for multiscrypt records, Nunavut libraries have chosen to implement “Model B”: Simple Multiscrypt Records – “All data is contained in regular fields and script varies depending on the requirements of the data. Repeatability specifications of all fields should be followed.”

- Extensive use is made of = for parallel languages in non–repeatable fields.
Nunavut records therefore try to reflect the language expressions of the items being described.

- Only materials that contain Inuktitut syllabics include syllabics in the corresponding catalogue entries.
- For a single item with multilingual content, all languages are represented in a single record, in whatever script they appear.
- Information being transcribed from the item is not translated or transliterated.
Inuktut items require original cataloguing. There do not appear to be any other existing sources for Inuktitut syllabic catalogue records (LAC policy is to transliterate syllabics), and many Inuktut items are not collected and catalogued outside of Nunavut.

Nunavut library staff from different institutions have worked together to develop shared, consistent cataloguing principles, standards and techniques, and to train each other.

Nunavut libraries make their records freely available through Z39.50 access so that records for Inuktut materials can be shared by copying.
Key differences in interpretation

- Do not have a “preferred cataloguing language” for the catalogue; all languages have equal status, and the language choices made depend on the nature of the material being catalogued.

- For all cataloguing fields requiring transcription from the item (e.g. title/statement of responsibility, publication information), transcribe whatever language and script is found in the item, whether one or many.

- Transliterations of non-roman scripts (in Nunavut, syllabics) and translations of content should appear in appropriately coded added entries, not in the main entries, chiefly for the assistance of those who do not use the language in question.

- Acknowledge that people, institutions and communities may have different identities in different language expressions, and create parallel authority records in such instances so that all are equally represented and accessible to all users.
Implementing these interpretations

What effects do these cataloguing policy choices have on Nunavut records?
Original records are usually created for items that include Inuktut, as outside cataloguing agencies do not handle this language in the same way.

Standard copy cataloguing is generally adequate for English and French items, but for bilingual items, if separate English and French records have been created by other agencies, they may be combined so as to remain consistent in the treatment of all official languages of Nunavut.

An item containing Inuktut content is given an appropriate bibliographic description using the same form and script of Inuit language, insofar as it is possible.
Small excerpt of cataloguing wordlist

A critical tool in descriptive cataloguing, the wordlist contains approximately 125 common bibliographic terms and descriptive notes that can be used to describe items in Inuktitut.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Terms used in the physical description of the item area (MARC 18 tag 300)</th>
<th>Inuktitut (MARC tags 036 a-b, c-d)</th>
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<td>19 Videocassette</td>
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<td>20 Videodisc (DVD)</td>
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<td>21 Film reel</td>
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<td>22 Sound disc (CD)</td>
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<td>24 Computer laser optical disc (or CD-ROM)</td>
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<td>31 b&amp;w (i.e. black and white, to describe a video or film)</td>
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<td><strong>76</strong> Credits in [language/s]</td>
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<td><strong>77</strong> Includes bibliography (list of books or resources consulted)</td>
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### Some sample descriptive notes in Inuktitut

The group developed a list of the notes most commonly used, and ongoing lists are kept by current cataloguers of new phrases that need to be translated in future.
How have these cataloguing decisions been implemented?

- Choice of entry point:
  - For unilingual items, the main entry is in the language of the item.
  - For multilingual items, the main entry is in one language (depends on the combination in the item), and added entries are used to trace the other language expressions of the same work or entity.
  - Every parallel title (alternate language expression) is traced separately for access.
An Inuktitut publication

This book is issued in Inuktitut by Inhabit Media, with some English publication information
Inuktitut / English record

The title and statement of responsibility are transcribed in Inuktitut; the author is traced in Inuktitut and English (from English copyright info); the description and notes are in Inuktitut and, where applicable, in English (e.g. back cover summary provided in both languages)
A bilingual publication

This book is issued in English and Inuktitut by Inhabit Media, documenting traditional plant knowledge.
Inhabit Media Incorporated, Toronto and Iqaluit
A Nunavut Bilingual Education Society Project

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Joamie, Aalasi and Anna Ziegler

Walking with Aalasi: An Introduction to Edible and Medicinal Arctic Plants
Aalasi Joamie and Anna Ziegler.
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--- Anna Ziegler
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--- Ellen Ziegler
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Bilingual text, English publication information
The bibliographic record has much of the content in English
because the publication information has not been translated
Qunguliit / Mountain Sorrel

Qunguliit grows in many places throughout Canada, including most parts of Nunavut. It has green, kidney-shaped leaves that grow in clumps and tall, dark red flower stalks that grow up from them. The leaves (known specifically as qunguliit) grow between 5 cm to 7 cm high. The flower stalks (known specifically as nakait) are much taller, growing 10 cm to 20 cm high.
Inuktitut/English record

The record reflects the content of the book: title, statement of responsibility, author, and general description are in the languages of the book’s expression, English and Inuktitut. The publication information is transcribed in English only, as provided. We provide added entry points for every relevant language expression for the author.
Inuktitut/English, multiple orthographies

This record reflects an item published in English, Inuktitut roman orthography and Inuktitut syllabics.
Inuktitut/English, roman orthography

This item is published in Inuktitut roman orthography and English.
Because this item was created in Inuktitut roman orthography, the conventional copy record does include some Inuktitut.
Inuktitut/English, roman orthography

However, this copy catalogued record has been edited to provide more Inuktut: The romanized Inuktitut versions of The Jerry Cans and the illustrator’s names have been added, and the physical description added in romanized Inuktitut from the cataloguing wordlist.
Inuktitut/English, roman orthography

As well, the Inuktitut version of the band name has been added to the general note, the Inuktitut summary has been added from the back cover, and the note about language presentation has been repeated in Inuktitut.
Inuinnaqtun / French item

This item is issued by the Government of Nunavut in Inuinnaqtun and French on inverted pages (with a parallel publication in Inuktitut and English).
Inuinnaqtun / French record

The record is chiefly in French because we have full vocabulary and subject headings for that language. Transcribed information is in Inuinnaqtun, but equivalent notes are provided in English where Inuinnaqtun vocabulary is not available.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Holdings (5)</th>
<th>Title notes</th>
<th>Images</th>
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Also available in Inuktut and English under the title: Nunavut adult learning strategy = Nunavumi inikniit ilihagatikhail uktugutikhait.


Peut aussi être obtenue en inuktut et anglais sous le titre: Nunavut adult learning strategy = Nunavumi inikniit ilihagatikhail uktugutikhait.

Comprend des réf. bibliogr.

Includes bibliographical references.


Text in French and Inuinnaqtun.

Texte en français et en inuinnaqtun.
How have these cataloguing decisions been implemented?

General description:

- For unilingual items, the language of description corresponds to the language of the title and statement of responsibility.

- If there are parallel publications in different language expressions, each has its own record in the appropriate language, and they are cross-referenced for easy discovery.
Parallel Editions

This series, published by Nunavut Arctic College, documents oral histories taken down by students and grouped by theme.
Parallel Editions

The record for the English edition is in English, and notes that there is an Inuktitut edition available.
Parallel Editions

The Inuktitut edition has an Inuktitut record, and references the English version.
How have these cataloguing decisions been implemented?

- For multilingual items, descriptive fields and notes are repeated wherever this is possible in every language expression of the item.

- If a field is non-repeateable, the equals sign is used to add all relevant alternate language expressions.

- All parallel titles are traced.

- This means many multilingual records are very long!
Extensive notes

Notes are repeated in the languages relevant to the item in hand.

By: Nunavut, Department of Community and Government Services. Office of the Fire Marshal.


Publisher: Iqaluit, Nunavut : Department of Community and Government Services, Government of Nunavut = Nunalingni Kavatmatkunnitu Pivikhaqautitkuttuk, Nunavut Kavamat = Δγχαχ, γχαχ : Γνωρίζοντας δυνατότητες, 2004-

Description: v. : ill. (some col.) ; 29 cm. = ܕܬܒܬܐܬܐܠܐܠܐܠܐܠܐܠܐܠܐܬܐܠܐܠܐܬܐܠܐܠܐܐܠܐܠܐܢܐܠܐܠܐܢܐܠܐܠܐܢܐܠܐܢܐܠܐܢܐܠܐܐܠܐܠܐܢܐܠܐܢܐܠܐܢܐܠܐܢܐܠܐܢܐܠܐܢܐܠܐܢܐܠܐܢܐܠܐܢܐܠܐܢܐܠܐܢܐܠܐܢܐܠܐܢܐܠܐܢܐܠܐܢܐܠܐܢܐܠܐܢܐܠܐܢܐܠܐܢܐܠܐܢܐܩܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬܐܢܬܬา
Cataloguing based on: 2005.
Cover title.
Titles vary.
2004, 2007 issued in English and Inuktitut.
2008- issued in English, Inuktitut and Inuinnaqtun. Some copies issued with each language in separate vol.
Texte des exercices de 2008- en français, en inuktitut, en inuinnaqtun et en anglais.
Consider the following possible translations of “annual report”:

- ᓂᐊᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᐸᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᑦ (arragumut unikkat)
- ᓂᐊᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᐸᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᑦ (arragumut unikkaat)
- ᓂᐊᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᐸᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᓕᐊᖅ (arragumut unikkaaliaq)
- ᓂᐊᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᐸᑦ ᑲᑎᒍᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᑦ (arragutamaqsiutit unikkausit)
- ᓂᐊᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᐸᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᑦ (arragutaamaqsiutunikkaaq)
- ᓂᐊᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᐸᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᑦ (arragutamaqsiutunikkangit)
- ᓂᐊᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᐸᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᖑ (arragulimamut unikkangu)
- ᓂᐊᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᐸᑦ ᑲᑎᒍᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᖑ (arragutamaqsiummut unikkanga)
- ᓂᐊᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᐸᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᖑ (arragulimamut unikkanga)
- ᓂᐊᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᐸᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᒃ (arragutamaqsiuti unikkaq)
- ᓂᐊᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᐸᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᖑ (arragutamaqsiummut unikkanga)

Variant titles and translations are traced

If an organization doesn’t have an established template for an annual report, for example, and gives it to a different Inuktitut translator every year, dialectal variants often appear. People may search for these alternate translations.
Variant titles aren’t displayed in the OPAC

Although the user is alerted to the fact they exist by a note on varying titles
But they are traced

All of the variant translations of “annual report” that have appeared on this publication are transcribed in the record and can be seen in the MARC view, and will be found if the user searches for them.
How have these cataloguing decisions been implemented?

- When a person, institution, or community has multiple language expressions of identity, the library may create local parallel authority records that cross-reference the different expressions of the name, and create a preferred access point in each language expression.

- These local authority records can be used for both author and subject entries.
Why are local authority records needed?

- Cross-referencing languages assists both multilingual and unilingual clients
- Collocating variant spellings and transliterations simplifies the search process
- Established authorities speed up all subsequent cataloguing
We’re looking for publications by the Dept. of Health

The catalogue shows us there are 16 records associated with this department name, and also that it is related to (see also) the Nunavut Department of Health and Social Services.

In addition, we can see that the department has names in all of the official expressions of Nunavut: in Inuktitut (syllabics), Inuinnaqtun and French. We can click on these “see also” linked items to tell us what is available in the other language expressions for this department, and the related department name in the other language:
Variants in English transliteration

This respected Inuit elder spells her name only one way in syllabics, but it has been transliterated several ways in English print documents. The authoritative form was established by consulting her family—this is how her name is spelled on her Order of Canada citation and passport. Parallel headings have been constructed: one for the “English” form she prefers, and one for the syllabic form of name she usually uses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authorized headings</th>
<th>Type of heading</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Personal Names:</strong> <em>Ootova, Elisapie.</em> used for/see from:</td>
<td>Details</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ootoova, Ilisapi.</td>
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<td>Ootoowak, Elisapie.</td>
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<td>ᐱᓴᓕ 修改, ᐱᓴ 修改.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Personal Names:</strong> ᐱᓴ 修改, ᐱᓴ 修改. see also:</td>
<td>Details</td>
<td>4 biblos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ootova, Elisapie.</td>
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</table>
Variants in Inuktitut transliteration

In a reverse case, from an English name to syllabics, the first Speaker of the Legislative Assembly had his name appear in a number of variant Inuktitut transliterations in syllabic documents. The syllabic authority file was established in accordance with the Nunavut Hansard.

Each language expression has a preferred form of entry, but there may be more than one authorized entry in the catalogue for a particular entity. These parallel entries are all linked by cross-references.
How have these cataloguing decisions been implemented?

- As many Inuktut subject headings are included as possible:
  - An Inuktut thesaurus for topical subject headings still does not exist.
  - As well, under the ILPA, the Inuit Uqausinginnik Taiguusiliuqtiit (IUT), or Inuit language authority, has the legislated responsibility for decisions about Inuktut use, development and standardization.
  - However, subjects can be included for geographical place names (which are established in all official languages) and for entities with authority records in different languages.
  - Some libraries have also established some Inuktut words or phrases as local subject headings.
A placename subject heading in Inuktitut

As the item expresses the place in both syllabics and roman orthography (for the English and French), we include both, using the syllabic expression as found on the official map of Nunavut: ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ (ᓄᓇᕗᑦ)
We construct placename headings in the standard way for LCSH, using the Inuktitut syllabic name as found on the official map of Nunavut: ᐸᓇᖅ (ᓄᓇᕗᑦ), and also referring users away from the former name of Iqaluit, Frobisher Bay. The roman record includes the syllabic form as a “see also” and vice versa. The syllabic record does not include “Frobisher Bay” as Inuit never referred to it that way; it was always “Iqaluit” (place of many fish) in Inuktitut.
“Inuit qaujimajatuqangit” is a local subject heading

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| used for/see from: | | | |
| Inuit qajimanitunqangit | | | |
| see also: | | | |
| Inuit qaujimajatuqangit. | | | |

| Topical Term: | Details | Topical Term | 2 biblos |
| Inuit qaujimajatuqangit. | | | |
| used for/see from: | | | |
| Inuit qajimanitunqangit | | | |
| see also: | | | |
| Inuit qaujimajatuqangit Nunavut Pangnirtung. | | | |

A term such as “Inuit qaujimajatuqangit” (meaning, loosely, Inuit traditional knowledge and often referred to in Nunavut as “IQ”) is treated as a local subject heading in bibliographic records, but also has parallel authority records constructed for it in syllabics and roman orthography.

The roman form is used equally in English, French, or Inuktut. Geographic subdivisions are added as per standard LCSH practice.
How have these cataloguing decisions been implemented?

- Generous use is made of notes, summaries etc. transcribed from items, as these can provide keywords that make good access points for users through the general keyword search engine, and provide additional description of unique items.
How have these cataloguing decisions been implemented?

- Include as much local information as possible in notes, e.g. the names of local persons, when this might be beyond the basic level of cataloguing or description for an institution with less local interest. Even if the contribution of the named person is not significant enough to warrant an added entry according to standard rules, the name will be searchable by keyword to help local users.

**Arnait nipingit : Inuit women in leadership and governance / edited by Louis McComber and Shannon Partridge.**

**Contributor(s):** McComber, Louis, 1945- | Partridge, Shannon

**Publisher:** Iqaluit, Nunavut : Nunavut Arctic College, c2010

**Description:** 193 p. : ports. ; 23 cm.

**Subject(s):** Inuit leadership -- Nunavut | Inuit women -- Nunavut -- Biography | Inuit women -- Nunavut -- Political activity | Leadership in women -- Nunavut | Women in politics -- Nunavut | Women in public life -- Nunavut

**List(s) this item appears in:** Nunavut Arctic College Publications

**Holdings (1)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title notes</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Donna Adams, Nancy Aniliniliak, Okalik Egeesiak, Leena Evic, Rhoda Innuksuk, Nancy Karetak-Lindell, Madeleine Redfern, Joan Scottie, Elisapee Sheutiapik, Manitok Thompson, Sheila Watt-Cloutier ; foreword by the Honourable Eva Aariak, Premier of Nunavut, Minister Responsible for the Status of Women&quot; -- t. p.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Includes bibliographical references and Internet addresses.
What do these decisions mean for Nunavut users?

Discoverability
Cross-referencing
Access to multiple language expressions
What does all of this mean for Nunavut library users?

Nunavut Legislative Library front desk

Nunatta Campus Library, Nunavut Arctic College

Pond Inlet Archives

Iqaluit Centennial Library front desk

Photo credits:
Cindy Rennie,
Katharine Tagak–DeVries, Philippa Ootoowak, Carol Rigby
What does all of this mean for Nunavut library users?

- People who read and write in Inuktut, including syllabics, can use their preferred language and orthography to search most of the catalogue.

Photo credit: Philippa Ootoowak, Pond Inlet Archives
What does all of this mean for Nunavut library users?

- It is easy to see from the description which items are written in Inuktut, especially those in syllabics, if someone is looking for an Inuktut language item.
What does all of this mean for Nunavut library users?

- People who may not read or write in Inuktut, but are looking for Inuktut materials (e.g. English-speaking library staff helping Inuktut-speaking users), can find them with the assistance of cross-references among names when searching for authors.

Searching for “Paul Okalik” can point you to 25 items in Inuktitut as well as 62 in English.
Leading to the following items that include “<c>b</c><c>c</c>”

1. [Nunavut Employees Union negotiation letters = ᑲᒃᑯᑯᑎᒐᒐ ᐃᓂᖅᐹᒻᒥ ᐃᓄᖅᐹᓂᐅᔪᒥ ᐃᓂᖅᑲᔪᖅᑎᒥ ᐃᓄᖅᐹᓂᐅᔪᒥ ᐃᓄᖅᐹᓂᐅᔪᒥ 2000]
   Publisher: [S. I. : S. n. = ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ ᐆᓯᐊᖅ ᐃᓄᖅᐹᓂᐅᔪᒥ ᐃᓄᖅᐹᓂᐅᔪᒥ 2000]
   Availability: ITEMS AVAILABLE FOR REFERENCE: [CALL NUMBER: TD 70-1(3)] (1).
   Location(s): GOVERNMENT TD 70-1(3).

2. [Response to petition 1-1(5) : time zone / Paul Okalik = ᑲᑎᒃᑯᑯᑎ ᐃᑭᖅᓂᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᐊᓂ ᑲᑎᒃᑯᑯᑎ ᑲᑎᒃᑯᑯᑎ 1-1(5) : ᐅᓪᓕᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ / <c>b</c><c>c</c>.
   Publisher: [Iqaluit, Nunavut : Government of Nunavut = ᑲᑎᒃᑯᑯᑎ ᐆᓯᐊᖅ ᐃᓄᖅᐹᓂᐅᔪᒥ 2000]
   Availability: ITEMS AVAILABLE FOR REFERENCE: [CALL NUMBER: TD 10-1(5)] (1).
   Location(s): GOVERNMENT TD 10-1(5).

3. [Government of Nunavut’s position on food mail program] / Paul Okalik = [ᓇᐅᓂᐊᓚᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥ ᐊᑭᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᒃᑯᑯᑎ ᐃᑭᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ] / <c>b</c><c>c</c>.
   Publisher: [S. I. : S. n. = ᐆᓯᐊᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᔨᓪᓗ ᐊᑭᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᒪᑦ ᐃᓄᖅᐹᓂᐅᔪᒥ 2005]
   Availability: ITEMS AVAILABLE FOR REFERENCE: [CALL NUMBER: TD 21-2(3)] (1).
   Location(s): GOVERNMENT TD 21-2(3).

4. [Congratulations on your recent appointment] / Paul Okalik = [ᓄᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᔪᒪᑦ ᐅᑲᔪᖅ ᐱᒋᐊᕆᐊᒥ ᖁᔭᑦ ᖁᔭᑦ ᖁᔭᑦ ᖁᔭᑦ ᓺᐊᓂᑦ ᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᖁᔭᑦ ᓟᓇᐃᒡᓚᔪᒃ ᓟᓇᐃᒡᓚᔪᒃ ᓟᓇᐃᒡᓚᔪᒃ ᓟᓇᐃᒡᓚᔪᒃ ᓟᓇᐃᒡᓚᔪᒃ ᓟᓇᐃᒡᓚᔪᒃ / <c>b</c><c>c</c>.
   Publisher: [S. I. : S. n. = ᐆᓯᐊᖅ ᐃᒐᖓᔪᑦ ᐆᓯᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑭᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᖅᐹᓂᐅᔪᒥ 2010]
   Availability: ITEMS AVAILABLE FOR REFERENCE: [CALL NUMBER: TD 238-3(2)] (1).
   Location(s): GOVERNMENT TD 238-3(2).
What does all of this mean for Nunavut library users?

- Images uploaded to records make the catalogue appealing to all users, and can help people identify materials if they are not completely comfortable with the language and script of the item.
What still needs to be done?

Making progress, but improvement is always possible
What still needs to be done to improve access to Inuktitut items?

- There are still very few people who can create original bibliographic and authority records that involve Inuktitut. It is important to train more Inuit and fluent Inuktitut speakers so that these practices can continue, and encourage Inuit to take up various forms of librarianship as a profession.

- An Inuktitut topical subject thesaurus is needed, but due to the dialectal variants within the territory, and the legislated role of the Inuit Uqausinginnik Taiguusiliuqtiit (Inuit Language Authority) in developing Inuktitut terminology, libraries will be dependent on the IUT for that to happen.
What still needs to be done to improve access to Inuktut items?

- It would be helpful to translate the ILS interfaces, to make searching easier for Inuktut users.

- As well, the cataloguing vocabulary now being used needs updating to include new concepts and media, and to include Inuinnaqtun. This is likely to be approached, again, as a collaborative project, it is to be hoped in the not-too-distant future.

- For now, some libraries are incorporating more Inuktut content into their front pages.
E.g. the Legislative Library’s front page
What can you do?

Access for all Indigenous language materials?
Steps taken by Nunavut libraries can also be taken by others
Nunavut’s best practices

- Make sure your ILS supports Unicode

- Develop easily understood policies, procedures and workforms for original cataloguing.

- Determine which aspects of the catalogue record are most critical to represent items in Indigenous language for your users

- For full description, develop a basic cataloguing vocabulary in the Indigenous language. Work collaboratively to develop this vocabulary.
Nunavut’s best practices

- Have staff able, or willing to learn, how to read and transcribe the Indigenous language and its script.

- Allow sufficient budget and staff time for original cataloguing.

- Where necessary and possible, create local parallel authority records for alternate expressions of Indigenous names.

- Develop a subject thesaurus in the Indigenous language for controlled subject access, if desired and possible, or at least implement alternative subject heading thesauri that include respectful description of the Indigenous culture and language.

- Ideally, develop an interface for the catalogue in the Indigenous language.
For more information:

- More technical details about cataloguing practice and related coding issues in Nunavut have been described in an available additional reading list.

- Also feel free to contact me:
  - Carol Rigby, Inuktut cataloguing specialist
    - Carol Rigby Cataloguing and Editing Services
    - cerigby@xplornet.com
If you are interested in examining specific Nunavut library catalogues to see more examples of Inuktut records, the catalogues are available online at the following websites; a recommended English-language starting point that will retrieve Inuktut records is also provided:

- **Legislative Library of Nunavut**
  - [https://nll.bywatersolutions.com](https://nll.bywatersolutions.com)
  - Recommended search term: Select “Inuktitut” from the language option in the search bar and use the term “Nunavut”

- **Nunavut Arctic College Library**
  - [http://nuvt.vtls.com/cgi-bin/nuvt/chameleon](http://nuvt.vtls.com/cgi-bin/nuvt/chameleon)
  - Recommended keyword search term: “Inuktitut”

- **Nunavut Public Library Services**
  - [https://catalogue.publiclibraries.nu.ca/](https://catalogue.publiclibraries.nu.ca/)
  - Recommended keyword search term: “Teaching and Learning Centre”
For Further Reading

I can provide you with a key reference list for Nunavut cataloguing practice. These articles and presentations include detailed references to relevant national and international cataloguing standards, as well as more details about local cataloguing and coding standards.

Several are posted on the Nunavut Library Association website, on the “Member Publications and Presentations” tab:
https://nunavutlibraryassociation.ca/publications/publications-and-presentations-2/