

# Communication Methods: A Rural Alaskan Perspective



Solar Energy  
Anaktuvuk Pass, Alaska



Wind Diesel Generation  
Selawik, Alaska



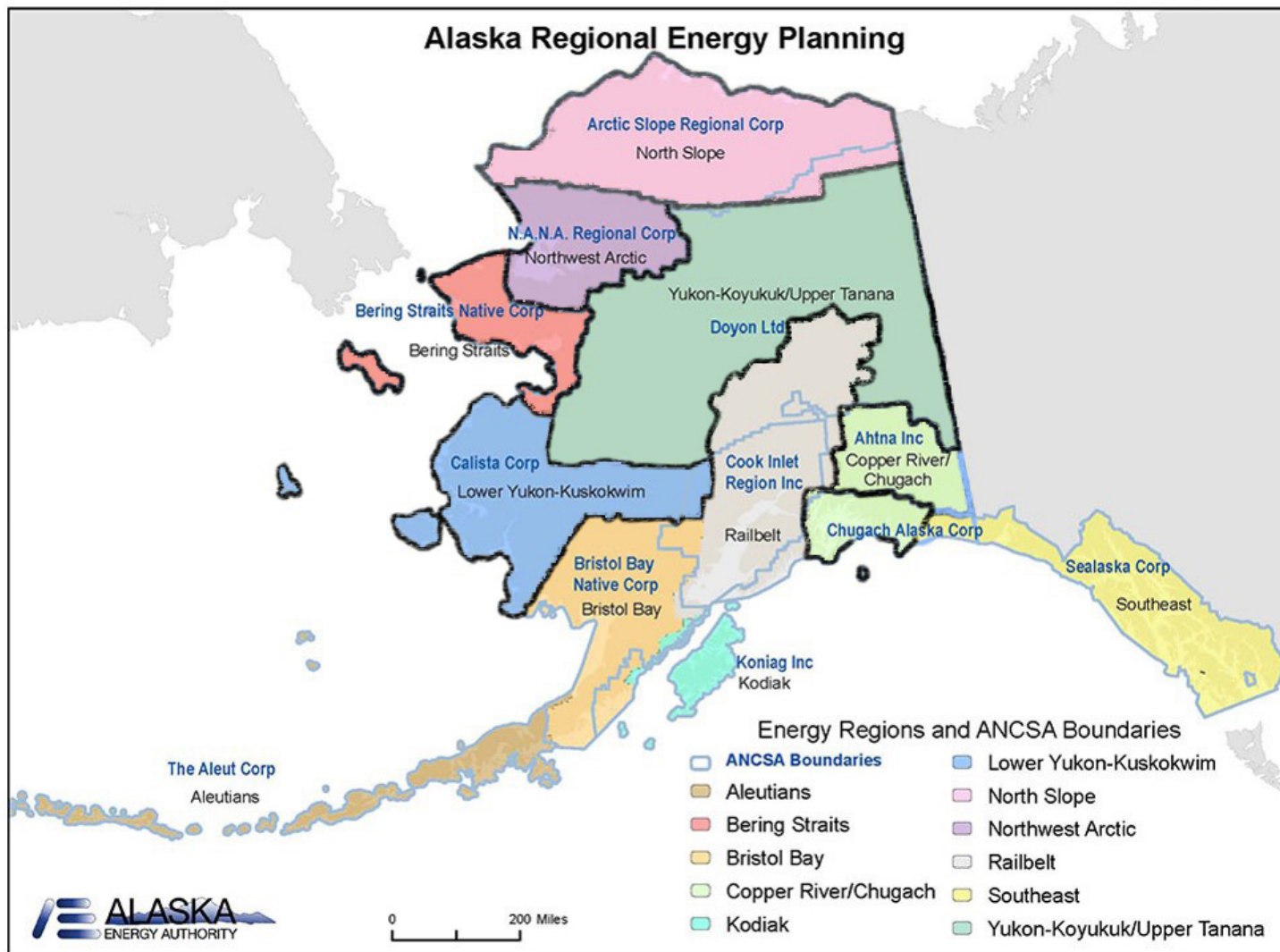
Humpback Creek Hydroelectric  
Cordova, Alaska

## Alaska Regional Energy Planning

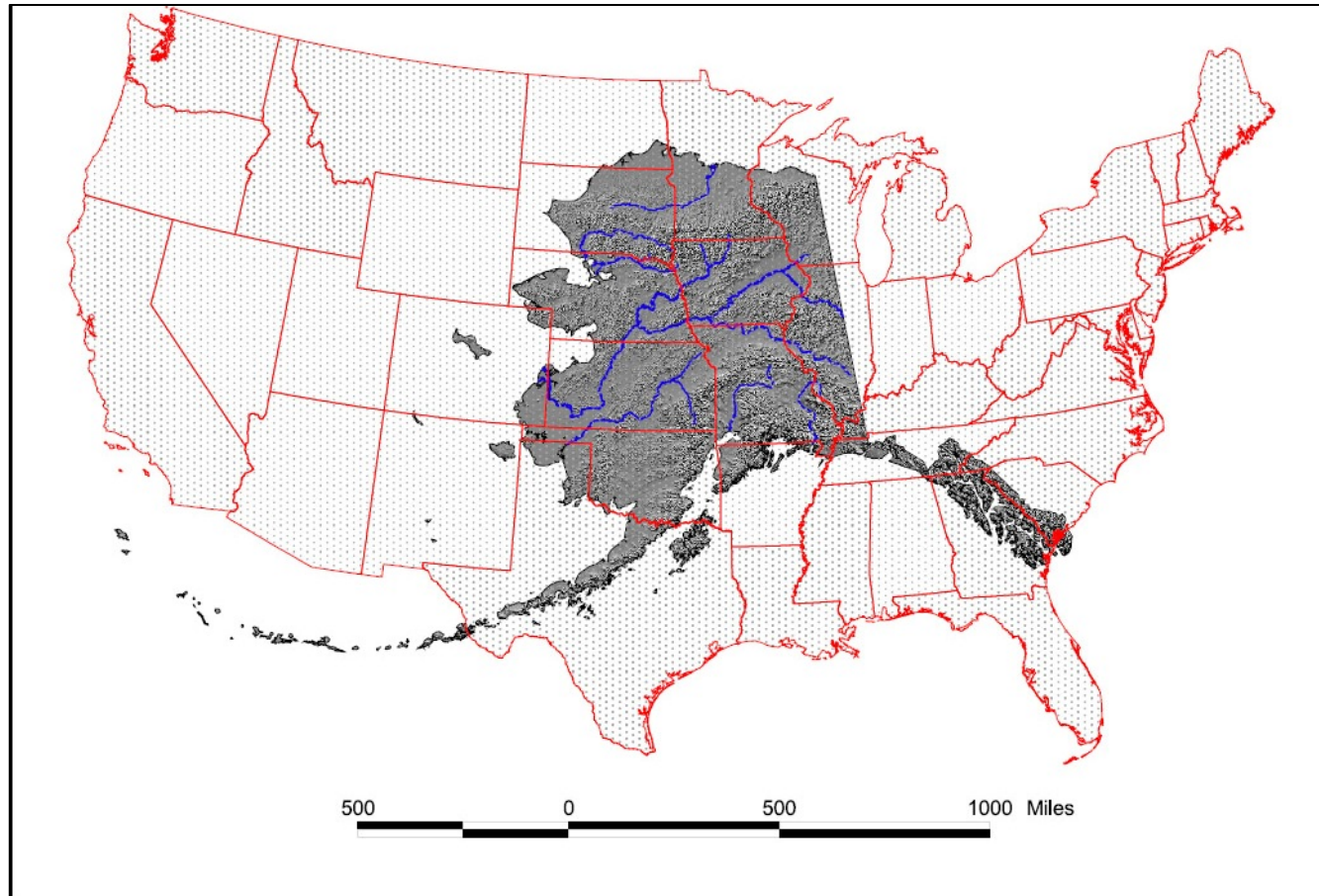
WHPacific, Inc.

### REGIONAL PLANNING ZONES:

- North Slope
- Northwest Arctic
- Bering Straits
  - Interior (YK/Upper Tanana)
  - YK Delta (Lower Yukon-Kuskokwim)
- Chugach



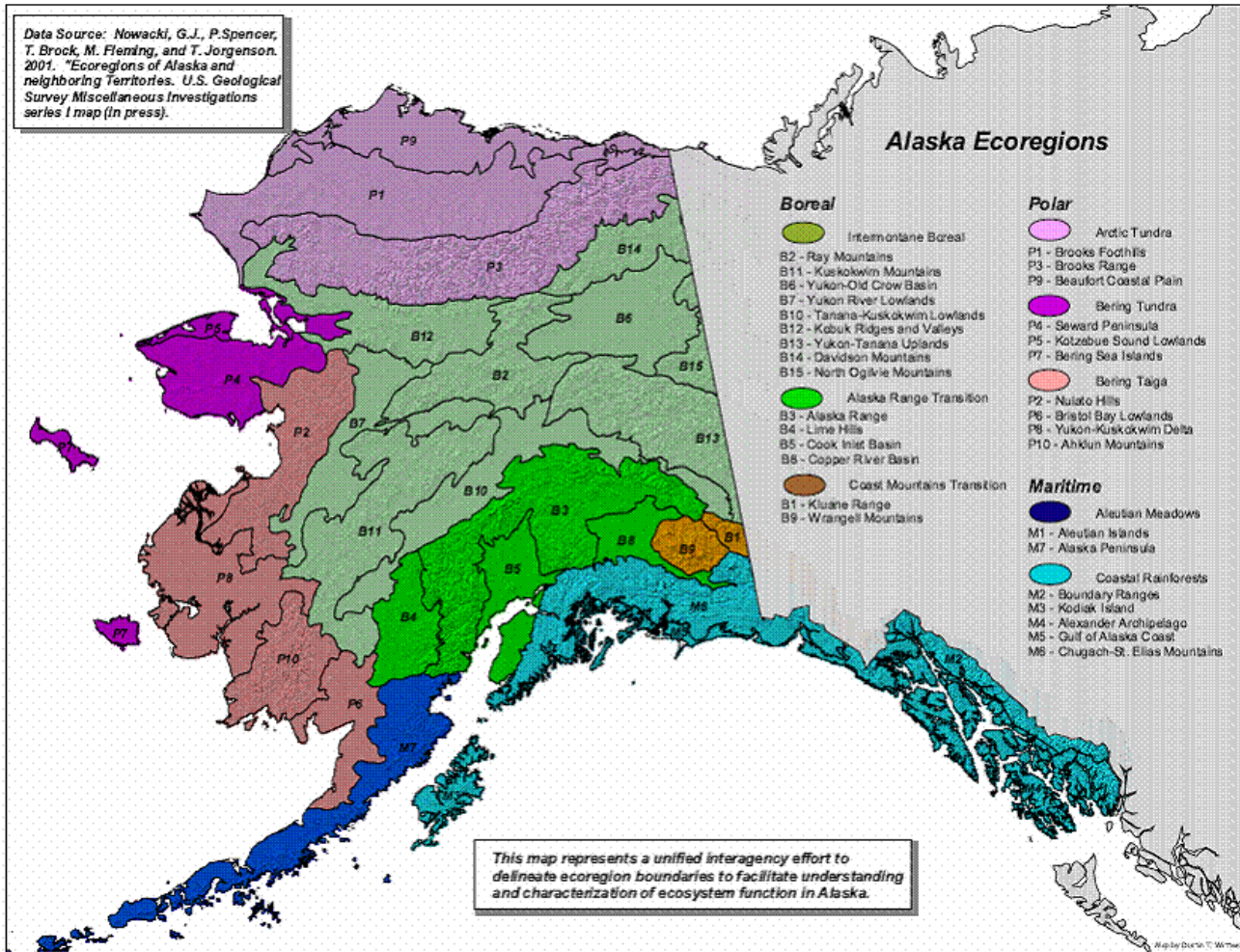
# Logistics Reality - USA



# Logistics Reality - Global



# Climate Zones



# Languages & Cultures

Inuit-Yupik-Unangan (Eskimo-Aleut) Unangan (Aleut)  
Alutiiq (Sugpiaq) Central Alaskan Yup'ik (with Cup'ik  
and Cup'ig) St. Lawrence Island Yupik Inupiaq  
Athabaskan-Eyak-Tlingit (Na-Dene) Tlingit Eyak  
Athabaskan: Ahtna Dena'ina Deg Xinag Holikachuk  
Upper Kuskokwim Koyukon Lower Tanana Tanacross  
Upper Tanana Gwich'in Hän Haida Tsimshian

**20 recognized languages**

# English to English

One word - many meanings

## **Snow:**

### **NOUN**

*1. atmospheric water vapor frozen into ice crystals and falling in light white flakes or lying on the ground as a white layer:*

*2. something that resembles snow in color or texture, in particular:*

“We [English speakers] have the same word for falling snow, snow on the ground, snow hard packed like ice, slushy snow, wind-driven snow -- whatever the situation may be. To an Eskimo, this all-inclusive word would be almost unthinkable...” Whorf, Benjamin Lee. 1949. "Science and Linguistics" Reprinted in Carroll 1956.

# Words For SNOW

BY ADAM JACOT DE BOINOD

The circumpolar people have many words for snow in all of its forms. Here is a compilation from the Inuit in Greenland and Canada, the Yupik in Eastern Siberia and Aleut in Alaska.

- \* Snow – **kaniktshaq**
- \* No snow – **aputaitok**
- \* To snow – **qanir, qanunge, qanugglir**
- \* Snowy weather – **nittaatsuq, qannirsuq**
- \* To get fine snow or rain particles – **kanevcir**
- \* First falling – **apingaut**
- \* Light falling – **qannialaag**
- \* Wet and falling – **natatgo naq**
- \* In the air, falling – **qaniit**
- \* Feathery clumps of falling snow – **qanipalaat**
- \* Air thick with snow – **nittaalaq**
- \* Rippled surface of snow – **kaiyuglak**
- \* Light, deep enough for walking – **katiksugnik**
- \* Fresh without any ice – **kanut**
- \* Crusty – **sillik**
- \* Soft for travelling – **mauyasiorpok**
- \* Soft and deep where snowshoes are needed for travel – **taiga**
- \* Powder – **nutagak**
- \* Salty – **pokaktok**
- \* Wind-beaten – **upsik**
- \* Fresh – **nutaryuk**
- \* Packed – **aniu**
- \* Sharp – **panar**
- \* Crusty that breaks under foot – **karakartanaq**
- \* Rotten, slush on sea – **qinuq**
- \* Best for building an igloo – **pukaangajuq**
- \* Glazed in a thaw – **kiksrukak**
- \* Watery – **mangokpok**
- \* Firm (the easiest to cut, the warmest, the preferred) – **pukajaw**
- \* Loose, newly fallen which cannot be used as it is, but can provide good building material when compacted – **ariloqaq**
- \* That a dog eats – **aniusarpok**
- \* That can be broken through – **mauya**
- \* Floating on water – **qanisqineq**
- \* For building – **auverk**
- \* On clothes – **ayak**
- \* Beaten from clothes – **tiluktorpok**
- \* Much on clothes – **aputainnarowok**
- \* Crust – **pukak**
- \* Cornice, formation about to collapse – **navcaq**
- \* On the boughs of trees – **qali**
- \* Blown indoors – **sullarniq**
- \* Snowdrift overhead and about to fall – **mavsa**
- \* Snowdrift that blocks something – **kimaugruk**
- \* Smoky drifting snow – **siqoq**
- \* Arrow shaped snowdrift – **kalutoganiq**
- \* Newly drifting snow – **akelrorak**
- \* Snowstorm – **pirsuq, pirsirsursuaq, qux**
- \* Violent snowstorm – **igadug**
- \* Blizzard – **pirta, pirtuk**
- \* Avalanche – **sisuuk, apul sisurtuq**
- \* To get caught in an avalanche – **navcite**

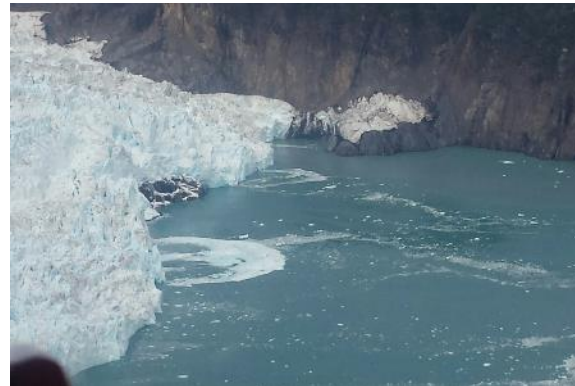
Adam Jacot de Boinod is author of *The Meaning of Tingo* published by Penguin Books.



# Alaskan Communities:



# Arctic Challenges:



# Arctic Solutions:



# A Holistic Approach:



## Collaboration: Federal, State, Regional, Local

- ❑ Speak their language
- ❑ Understand NEEDS vs. WANTS
- ❑ Community consensus on priorities
- ❑ Local support network – liaison for tribe
- ❑ Community engagement
- ❑ Economic drivers – create jobs
- ❑ Empower tribes
- ❑ Create a holistic picture and phase projects

# Taikuu!

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