



*Mā te Reo, Me te Reo, Mō te Reo*

# Te Te Tai Hau-ā-uru

## Mā te Reo Fact Sheet 2011

### He Pārongo Poto

## Introduction

### Mā te Reo

The Mā te Reo Fund (the Fund) was established in 2001 to provide financial support to projects that contribute to community based Māori language revitalisation. The Fund provides opportunities for iwi, hapū, whānau, Māori communities, Māori organisations and individuals to realise their aspirations in relation to te reo Māori.

The purpose of the Fund is to provide funding assistance to initiatives that contribute to the achievement of the following objectives:

- Increase the number of Māori able to speak Māori to some extent;
- Increase the proficiency levels of Māori with Māori language skills;
- Increase opportunities for Māori to use the Māori language in targeted domains; and
- Support iwi, hapū, and local communities in becoming the leading parties in ensuring local-level language revitalisation.

## Te Tai Hau-ā-uru<sup>1</sup>

### Key Findings

- 79 Māori language revitalisation projects received Mā te Reo funding over a ten year period from 2001 – 2010;
- Over \$1 million was provided by the Mā te Reo fund for community driven te reo Māori revitalisation initiatives from 2001 – 2010;
- Wānanga reo<sup>2</sup> represented over half of the regions Mā Te Reo investment;
- 73% of all funded projects reported that the learning and use of te reo Māori has been strengthened within familiar Māori domains;
- 30% of all funded projects indicated that their projects prioritise iwi dialect as part of their te reo Māori delivery; and
- 44% of all funded projects facilitate and encourage whanaungatanga.

<sup>1</sup>Te Tai Hau-ā-uru region included Taranaki, Whanganui and Manawatu.

<sup>2</sup>The Wānanga Reo category includes Kura Reo Whakapakari Reo, kura reo ā-iwi, language programmes and classes.

## He Kupu Whakataki

### Mā te Reo

He mea whakatū te tahua nei, a Mā te Reo, i te tau 2001, hei tautoko ā-pūtea i ngā kaupapa ka whakapakari ake i te reo Māori i roto i ngā hapori. He huarahi tēnei tahua e ea ai ngā wawata reo Māori o ngā iwi, o ngā hapū, o ngā whānau, o ngā hapori Māori, o ngā rōpū Māori, tae atu ki ngā Māori takitahi nei.

Ko te kaupapa whānui, kia tohaina he moni ki ngā mahi e āta whakatinana haere ana i ngā whāinga e rārangi ake nei:

- Kia nui ake ngā Māori e mōhio ana ki te kōrero Māori, ahakoa pēhea te kaha o te mōhio;
- Kia matatau ake ngā Māori he pūkenga reo Māori tonu ō rātou;
- Kia māmā ake ki te iwi Māori te kōrero i te reo Māori i ētahi wāhi, ki ētahi kaupapa ka tohua;
- Kia tautokona atu ngā iwi, ngā hapū me ngā hapori Māori, kia noho ai ko rātou tonu ngā kaiarataki i ngā mahi whakaora i te reo i ō rātou rohe.

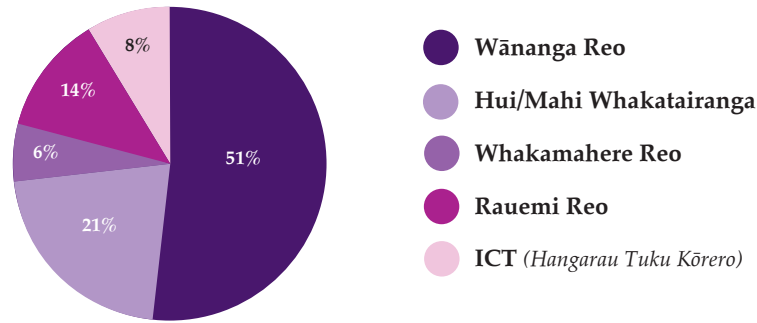
## Ngā Kōrero Mātāmua mō Te Tai Hau-ā-uru<sup>1</sup>

- E 79 ngā kaupapa whakaora i te reo Māori i tautokona ki te pūtea o Mā te Reo i te tekau tau mai i te 2001 ki te 2010;
- He nui ake i te \$1 miriona i horahia i raro i a Mā te Reo i te 2001 – 2010 hei tautoko i ngā kaupapa e kōkiritia ana e te hapori hei whakaora ake i te reo Māori;
- O ngā moni o Mā te Reo i tukuna ki tēnei rohe, he neke atu i te haurua i pau ki ngā wānanga reo<sup>2</sup>;
- E 73% o ngā kaupapa i tautokona, e mea mai ana i kaha ake te ako a ngā tāngata i whai wāhi atu, me te rere o te reo Māori i ngā wāhi, i ngā kaupapa e taunga ana aua tāngata;
- E 30% o ngā kaupapa i whiwhi pūtea, i mahi kia noho tōmua mai ō rātou ake reo ā-iwi i roto i te kawenga o ā rātou kaupapa reo Māori;
- E 44% o ngā kaupapa i whiwhi pūtea, i hāpai tonu i te tupu o te whanaungatanga.

<sup>1</sup>I uru mai anō a Taranaki, a Whanganui me Te Manawatū ki tēnei rohe o Te Tai Hau-ā-uru.

<sup>2</sup>Kei roto katoa i te karangatanga 'wānanga reo' ngā Kura Reo Whakapakari Reo, ngā kura reo ā-iwi, tae atu ki ērā atu momo akoranga reo Māori.

## He Meka Poto 2001 - 2010



## Outcomes

In Te Tai Hau-ā-uru region, providers identified four primary outcomes as a result of the Mā te Reo investment. Primary outcomes included the promotion of te reo Māori; the accessibility to te reo Māori domains and/or resources; reinforced reo Māori domains within the communities; increased acquisition and use of te reo Māori. These primary outcomes are aligned to the overall objectives of the Mā te Reo fund and the 2003 Māori Language Strategy.

Secondary outcomes included an ongoing commitment towards learning and pursuing opportunities to speak te reo Māori; and increased opportunities for whakawhanaungatanga to occur within communities.

These outcomes were identified from a set of 15 outcome-focussed themes that demonstrated the impact of the Mā te Reo investment on language revitalisation within each region.

This fact sheet provides a summary of Mā te Reo funded projects<sup>2</sup> in Te Tai Hau-ā-uru region for funding rounds 1 – 10 (2001 to 2010). Summary information draws on self-identified responses from funded providers about how Mā te Reo funding has contributed to the development of te reo Māori within their whānau, hapū, iwi and communities.

## Ngā Hua

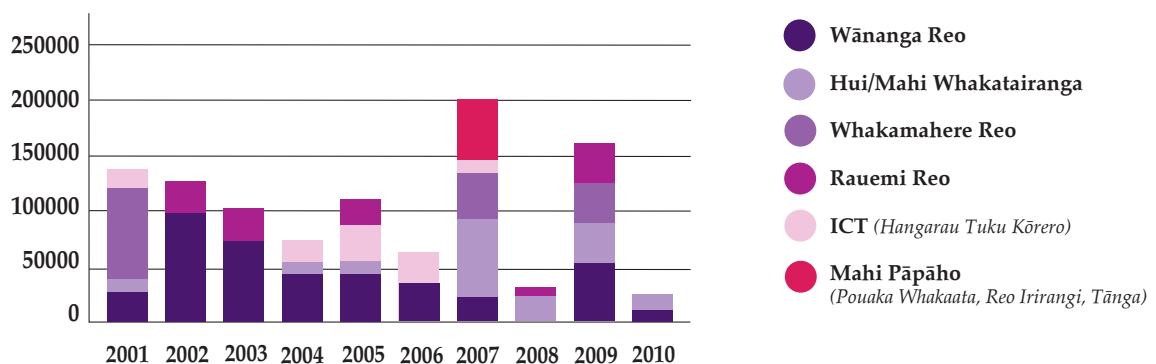
I Te Tai Hau-ā-uru, ka tohua e ngā kaihora kaupapa ētahi mea e whā koia ngā hua matua i puta ake i te tahuha o Mā te Reo. Arā, ko te whakatairangatanga o te reo Māori; ko te āhei atu o te hapori ki ētahi wāhi kōrero Māori, ki ētahi rauemi reo Māori; ko te tū tāmōre tonu o ētahi wāhi kōrero Māori i te hapori; ko te kaha ake o te ako, o te kōrero i te reo Māori. Me kōrero te haere kōtūi o ēnei hua me ngā whāinga whānui o Mā te Reo, tae atu ki ō te Rautaki Reo Māori o te tau 2003.

Ko ētahi o ngā hua mātāmuri, ko te whai tonu a ētahi kia mau pai i a rātou te reo Māori, te whai tonu kia kōrerotia te reo i ngā wāhi huhua, me te kaha ake o te whakawhanaungatanga i ēnei mahi tahi i roto i ngā hapori.

He mea āta tautohu ēnei hua i tētahi huinga kaupapa 15 ko ngā hua te arotahinga, e whakaatu ana i te pānga o ngā whakapaunga pūtea i raro i a Mā te Reo ki te whakaoranga ake o te reo i tēnā rohe, i tēnā rohe.

Ko tā tēnei puka pārongo, he whakatakoto i ngā kōrero poto mō ngā kaupapa Mā te Reo<sup>3</sup> i Te Tai Hau-ā-uru i ngā tohanga pūtea 1 – 10 (2001 to 2010). Nō roto mai ēnei pārongo i ngā whakautu a te hunga i whiwhi pūtea ki ngā uiui mō te wāhi ki te tahuha o Mā te Reo i roto i ngā mahi whakapakari ake i te reo Māori i roto i ō rātou whānau, i ō rātou hapū, i ō rātou iwi, i ō rātou hapori.

## Te Tahuha o Mā te Reo 2001 - 2010



<sup>2</sup>All Mā te Reo funded projects that were completed in the period 2001 – 2010 were included in the study.

<sup>3</sup>Katoa ngā kaupapa o Mā te Reo i oti i te tekau tau mai i te 2001 ki te 2010, kei roto i tēnei whakarāpopototanga.

# Themes

## Te reo Māori domains<sup>4</sup>

Domains used for facilitating the learning and use of te reo Māori within the region are reported as having a positive and significant impact on the learning experiences of participants.

Seventy-three percent of funded projects in the region reported that the learning and use of te reo Māori has been strengthened within familiar Māori domains which include the marae, kapa haka, kāinga and wānanga. A further 22% of funded projects reported the learning and use of te reo Māori was strengthened within domains where te reo Māori use was not frequent or familiar. Te Pou Tiringa Incorporated, for example, are enthusiastic that te reo Māori on the sports field contributed to increased confidence in using the language, and importantly, has contributed towards the normalisation of te reo Māori in the sports domain. Te reo Māori learning and use is extending and widening beyond the marae and home.

## Iwi dialect

Over 30% of all funded projects prioritised the maintenance and promotion of iwi dialect in the delivery of the reo Māori project. The impact of learning and using te reo Māori in iwi-specific dialect is important to maintaining iwi identity through the language.

Mā te Reo funded projects assisted communities to strengthening their unique iwi dialects to ensure that tribal and regional features of the language are upheld. Te Ati Hau Nui-A-Paparangi, for example, held a wānanga series focussed on nurturing and strengthening Whanganui dialect and actively contributing to the revitalisation of the unique Whanganui reo.

<sup>4</sup>Domains are environments or situations where te reo Māori is an ordinary means of communication.

## Ētahi Atu Āhukatanga Hei Kōrero

### Ngā tino wāhi e kōrerotia ai te reo Māori<sup>4</sup>

E ai ki ngā kōrero i hoki mai, ko ngā wāhi tonu i tū ai ngā hui whakapakari, whakarewa i te reo i te rohe nei, he wāhi tino pai hei kauawhi i te hunga i whai wāhi atu, hei whakaū anō i ngā akoranga.

*This initiative has given our tamariki the opportunity to excel in their sporting domain while maintaining their immersion environment and gaining confidence in speaking te reo within the wider community.*

*It has given our parents and whānau the opportunity to lead in the revitalisation of Taranaki reo within this predominantly mainstream arena and it has also created the pathway for local community level language revitalisation through sport.*

*The results have increased participation on an inter-generational level for both Māori and non-Māori and strengthened a greater awareness for normalising reo Māori in the sporting domain.*

*- Kapa Hākinakina, Te Pou Tiringa Incorporated (2007)*

E 73% o ngā kaupapa nā Mā te Reo ngā huruhuru i tū ai, e kī mai ana kua kaha ake te ako me te iri mai o te kupu i ngā wāhi Māori, i ngā kawenga Māori e taunga ana te hunga i whai wāhi atu, pērā i te marae, i te kapa haka, i te kāinga, me ngā wānanga. Ko tētahi atu 22% o ngā kaupapa i tautokona e mea mai ana i kaha ake te ako me te rere o te reo Māori i ētahi wāhi kāore e tino rangona, e tino kitea te reo Māori i reira. Inā rā, i kawea e Te Pou Tiringa Incorporated te reo Māori ki te papa hākinakina, me tō rātou manawareka i te kite iho nā te pērā i nui ake ai te rere o te reo Māori i reira, i māia ake ai ngā kaitākaro ki te kōrero Māori, ā, i ēnei āhukatanga, kua riro haere ko te papa hākinakina tētahi wāhi e māori ai tēnei mea, te kōrero Māori. Kua kore i kōkōmuka tū tara ā-whare noa te reo – kua toro, kua tupu ki waho o te kāinga me te marae noa iho.

## Te reo ā-iwi

He nui ake i te 30% o ngā kaituku kaupapa i mahi kia noho tōmua mai ō rātou ake reo ā-iwi i roto i te kawenga o ngā kaupapa whakapiki i te reo. He mea nui kia kawea ngā akoranga, ngā mahi katoa mō te reo ki te momo reo taketake ake o tēnā iwi, o tēnā iwi, e mau tonu ai te tuakiri me ngā āhukatanga tuku iho o te iwi.

He āwhina tonu tā Mā te Reo i ngā hāpori, i ngā iwi ki te whakakaha ake i ō rātou ake reo, kia toitū tonu ai te matū, te pakē o aua reo. Hei tauira, tērā a Te Āti Haunui-a-Pāpārangī, nāna i whakatū ētahi wānanga ki te morimori, ki te whakapakari ake i te reo o Whanganui, kia ora ake ai, kia mau ai te ahureitanga o taua reo.

<sup>4</sup>Koia ēnei ko ngā wāhi, ko ngā kaupapa e noho ai ko te reo Māori te reo kōrerorero noa.



## Disclaimer

The information contained in this publication is for general information only. Findings should be read within the context of the Mā te Reo investment in language revitalisation. No liability is assumed by Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori or Mā te Reo for any losses suffered directly or indirectly by any person relying on the information contained in this publication.

## Whanaungatanga

Forty-four percent of providers reported that their projects facilitated and encouraged whanaungatanga (connecting and reconnecting with others, forming and nurturing relationships) amongst their iwi, hapū, whānau and communities through the initial purpose of bringing people together to learn and use te reo Māori.

Participants felt that coming together for a common purpose also allowed them to catch up with distant relations, elders or friends that they did not see frequently. Projects brought whānau, hapū and iwi together to learn and use te reo Māori while also serving as a forum that encouraged and facilitated whanaungatanga.

## Conclusions

In Te Tai Hau-ā-uru region, 79 projects were funded by Mā te Reo over a ten year period providing services and resources to its communities for the development, acquisition and revitalisation of te reo Māori.

Provider responses indicate a generally positive outlook to the future of te reo Māori and are reassured by their efforts within their communities in attempting to revitalise and normalise te reo. Provider responses support the view that the Mā te Reo programme is filling an essential gap that is not covered by other formal language learning options by increasing opportunities for whānau, iwi and communities to learn te reo Māori, tikanga, whakapapa, mātauranga, and waiata in an environment and manner appropriate to them.<sup>5</sup>

## Te whanaungatanga

E 44% o ngā kaihora kaupapa i mea ake ahakoa ko te huihui tahi ki te ako, ki te kōrero i te reo Māori te take i tū ai ā rātou hui, riro ana ko te reo te kaituitui i te whanaungatanga i waenga i te iwi, i te hapū, i te whānau, i te hapori.

E ai anō ki te hunga i whai wāhi atu ki ngā kaupapa, nā te noho tahi mai i runga i te whāinga kotahi i pai ai tō rātou kitekite anō i ngā whanaunga, i ngā kaumātua, i ngā hoa kāore e tino kitea ana. Arā, ko te kaupapa tonu kei te whakamine mai i ngā whānau, i ngā hapū, i ngā iwi, ki te whakatorokaha ake i te reo Māori, me te aha, kua torokaha anō ko ngā hono whakapapa, ko ngā taura tangata.

*This programme has been designed to allow participants to establish and continually monitor the development of reo and mita within their own home environment. Preliminary data shows mita utilisation and fluency levels are dramatically improving within participating whānau.*

*- Toitū Te Kupu Whānau, Te Ati Hau Nui-a-Paparangi (2003)*

## He Kupu Whakamutunga

E 79 ngā kaupapa i whakahaeretia i roto o Te Tai Hau-ā-uru i ngā tau tekau ka hori ake, me te āwhina anō a Mā te Reo. He hui ēnā, he rauemi ēnā, he aha atu kua hora hei āwhina i ngā hapori o te hauāuru ki te kawē ake i te reo, me ōna ake reo ā-iwi, ki te pae ora.

Ko te kōrero whānui i hoki mai i ngā kaituku kaupapa, e anga ana tā rātou titiro ki tua i runga i te whakaaro ka pūmau tonu te reo Māori ki te ngutu o te tini tāngata, me te paku manawareka anō pea i te mōhio nā ā rātou kaupapa tonu pea i āwhina ki te whakahoki haere anō i te reo Māori ki tōna tūranga hauora, ki tōna tūranga māori o mua. E kitea ana tō rātou whakaae ko Mā te Reo tonu tēnei e tiriwā nei i ngā āputa i ngā ngakinga a ngā whare mātauranga toronui. Kua hora i a Mā te Reo te maha atu o ngā kaupapa e ako ai ngā whānau, ngā iwi, ngā hapori i te reo Māori, i ngā tikanga, i ngā whakapapa, i ngā mātauranga, i ngā waiata Māori, i tētahi taiao e tika ana, e whaihua ana ki a rātou.<sup>5</sup>

'Kia ita!'

Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori  
MĀORI LANGUAGE COMMISSION



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