



Mā te Reo, Me te Reo, Mō te Reo

Te Upoko-o-Te-Ika

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 Upoko-o-Te-Ika¹

Key Findings

- 153 Māori language revitalisation projects received Mā te Reo funding over a ten year period from 2001 – 2010;
- Over \$2 million was provided by the Mā te Reo fund for community driven te reo Māori revitalisation initiatives from 2001 – 2010;
- Wānanga reo² represented 44% of the regions Mā te Reo investment;
- 85% of all funded projects actively promoted te reo Māori within their projects, which impacted on the normalisation of te reo Māori;
- 20% of all funded projects report the strengthening of Māori (or iwi-specific) identity as a result of te reo Māori initiatives; and
- 50% of all funded projects indicated a continued commitment to learning and using te reo Māori beyond their project.

¹Te Upoko-o-Te-Ika region includes the wider Wellington and Wairarapa areas.

²The 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

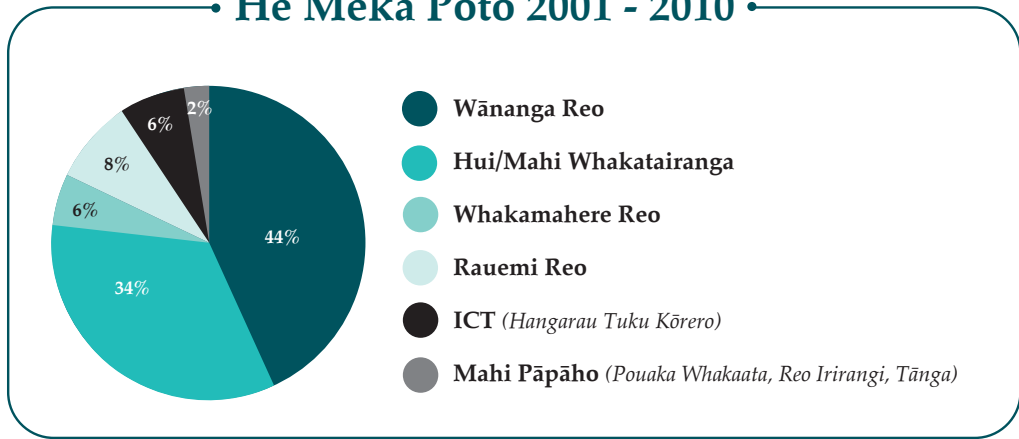
Te Upoko-o-Te-Ika¹

- 153 ngā kaupapa whakaora i te reo Māori i tautokona ki te tahua o Mā te Reo i te tekau tau mai i te 2001 ki te 2010;
- I hipa atu i te \$2 miriona te rahi o te moni i tohaina i raro i a Mā te Reo hei tautoko i ngā kaupapa whakaora ake i te reo Māori e kōkiritia ana e te hapori;
- Ko tētahi 44% o aua moni i pau ki ngā wānanga reo²;
- E 85% o ngā kaupapa i whiwhi pūtea, i kaha te whakatairanga i te reo Māori. He āwhina tēnei kia noho anō te kōrero i te reo Māori hei kawenga māori noa iho;
- E 20% o ngā kaupapa i tautokona e mea mai ana i whakaungia te tuakiri Māori (te tuakiri ā-iwi rānei) i ā rātou kaupapa reo Māori;
- E 50% o ngā kaupapa i tohu mai e titikaha tonu ana ā rātou tāngata kia mau tonu te ako me te kōrero i te reo Māori, ā haere ake nei.

¹I uru mai ki Te Upoko-o-Te-Ika te rohe whānui tonu o Te Whanga-nui-a-Tara, tae atu ki Te Wairarapa.

²Kei 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 Upoko-o-te-Ika, providers identified five primary outcomes as a result of the Mā te Reo investment. Primary outcomes included the promotion of te reo Māori; the normalisation of te reo Māori; the accessibility to te reo Māori domains and/or resources; reinforced reo Māori domains within the communities; and an increase in 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 te reo Māori; pursuing opportunities to speak te reo Māori; strengthened Māori identity and; and increased confidence to use te reo Māori within the 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 in each region.

This fact sheet provides a summary of Mā te Reo funded projects³ in Te Upoko-o-Te-Ika 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

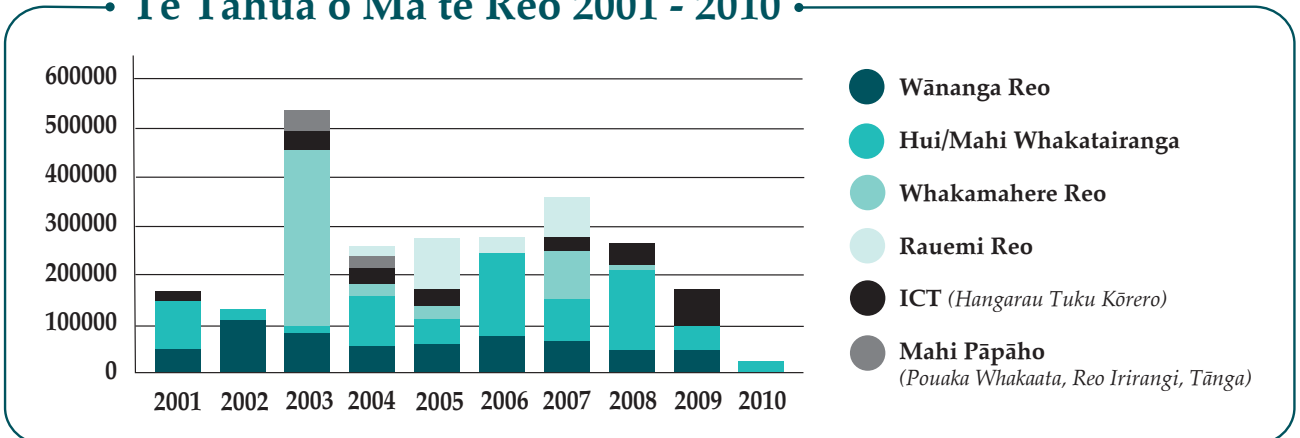
I Te Upoko-o-Te-Ika, i tohua e ngā kaihora kaupapa ētahi mea e rima koia ngā hua mātāmua i puta ake i te tahuha o Mā te Reo. Inā koa, ko te whakatairangatanga o te reo Māori; ko te noho mai anō o te kōrero Māori hei kawenga māori noa; ko te noho wātea mai o ētahi wāhi kōrero Māori, o ētahi rauemi reo Māori; ko te tū tāmore 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 kōtuiti 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 hua mātāmuri, ko te whai kia haere tonu te ako i te reo Māori, ā, kia kōrerotia tonutia te reo, ko te kaha ake o te tuakiri Māori, me te kaha ake o te māia ki te kōrero Māori i waenga i te 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 Reo³ i kawea i Te Upoko-o-Te-Ika 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



³All Mā te Reo funded projects that were completed in the period 2001 – 2010 were included in the study.

³Katoa 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

Normalising⁴ te reo Māori

Over 85% of providers in the region actively promoted te reo Māori within their projects, which has had a significant impact on the normalisation of te reo Māori within their communities. Providers reported that project participants strengthened their language skills leading to an increase in proficiency and use. Through the promotion of the language, te reo Māori was reported as gradually becoming an everyday means of communication.

Ētahi Atu Āhuatanga Hei Kōrero

Te whai kia noho tēnei mea te kōrero Māori hei kawenga māori noa⁴

He nui ake i te 85% o ngā kaituku kaupapa i hīkaka tonu ki te whakatairanga i te reo Māori. Ā, nā tēnei mahi a rātou, ka kitea haerehia i waenga i ō rātou hapori he hanga māori tonu kē tēnei mea te kōrero Māori. Ko tā ngā kaihora kaupapa i pūrongo mai ai, i pakari ake ngā pūkenga reo o ngā tāngata i whai wāhi atu ki ā rātou kaupapa, me te aha, kua matatau ake, ā, kua hihiri ake anō ngā arero ki te kōrero. I roto i ngā mahi whakatairanga, kua hoki haere mai anō te reo Māori hei reo kōrero noa mō ia rā.

Our key aim is to support families to continue using Māori language as the normal means of communication in their homes, particularly with their children. For many people that we meet in our community, we are the first group (outside of a kohanga reo) that they have come into contact with, that is Māori speaking.

It is important for us to promote the language within our communities if we are to normalise its use for our children.

- Haemata Limited

Commitment to te reo Māori

Fifty percent of funded projects reported a continued commitment to learning and using te reo Māori beyond their project. Fifty percent of projects reported participant desire to pursue further opportunities that continue to build upon their learning and use of te reo Māori. Mā te Reo funded projects enable providers to raise awareness of the value of the language, and the importance of te reo Māori acquisition and use.

Te oke roa ki te hāpai i reo Māori

E 50% o ngā kaupapa i tautokona e kī mai ana kei te whai tonu ā rātou tāngata kia mau i a rātou te reo, ā, kia kawea e rātou te reo ki tua o aua kaupapa. E 50% o ngā kaupapa i tohu mai kei te kimi ara tonu ā rātou tāngata e matatau ake ai rātou. Ko tētahi atu mea e taea ana e ngā kaupapa Mā te Reo, ko te whakaatu he taonga tonu te reo, ā, e toitū tonu ai, me poipoi e ngā ngutu o te tini tāngata ka tika.

Many people who watched the show mentioned to me that seeing the show had inspired a desire to learn te reo Maori. We wished to challenge our audiences to embrace one of the languages of this country. Despite not understanding all the dialogue and jokes [in te reo Māori], a commitment to the language would broaden their [audiences] personal and future experience of the full show and the country that we live in.

- Māui: One man against the Gods, Te Ao Mārama Tāpui Ltd (2006)

⁴Normalising te reo Māori requires speakers of te reo Māori to regularly use the language as an ordinary means of communication.

⁴E kīia ai he hanga māori noa te kōrero i te reo Māori, me mātua noho koirā te reo e makere noa ana i ngā waha o ngā kaikōrero, i roto i ngā tini kawenga o ia rā.

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.

Strengthening Māori identity

Over 20% of providers reported that their reo Māori initiatives contributed to the strengthening of Māori (or iwi-specific) identity within their communities by instilling a sense of pride and respect around the importance of te reo Māori.

Te Rā o Kupe is a community-based festival that celebrates the achievements of Ngā Mokopuna (a kura kaupapa based in Seatoun, Wellington). The event was conducted in te reo Māori. The provider reported that the event supported community language development with a focus on the language development of the kura kaupapa children. This enhanced cultural identity within the kura kaupapa, its whānau, and the community.

Conclusions

In Te Upoko-o-Te-Ika, 153 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.⁵

Te whakakaha ake i te tuakiri Māori

He neke atu i te 20% o ngā kaituku kaupapa i mea mai he whakakaha tonu tā ā rātou kaupapa i te tuakiri Māori whānui, i te tuakiri ā-iwi rānei, i waenga i ō rātou hapori. I kitea iho ko te reo Māori tētahi tino mea e tū tangata ai, e tū Māori ai te tangata.

He taiopenga a Te Rā o Kupe e tū ana ki te hapori hei whakanui i ngā mahi e tutuki ana i Ngā Mokopuna (he kura kaupapa Māori kei Tūranga, i Te Whanga-nui-a-Tara). Ko te reo Māori te reo kawē i te hui nei. E mea mai ana ngā kaiwhakahaere he tautoko tonu tā te kaupapa nei i te tipu haere o te reo Māori i te hapori, ā, ko te arotahinga, ko te pakari haere o te reo o ngā tamariki o te kura. Me te aha, ka kaha ake te tuakiri Māori o te kura, o ngā whānau o te kura, me te hapori whānui.

He Kupu Whakamutunga

I tēnei rohe o Te Upoko-o-Te-Ika, 153 ngā kaupapa i whakahaeretia i te tekau tau ka taha, i runga i te āwhina a Mā te Reo, i horahia ai he hui whakatairanga, he akoranga, he rauemi, he aha atu e mau ai, e pakari ake ai, e tūhauora ake ai te reo Māori.

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 i te mōhio nā ā rātou kaupapa tonu pea i āwhina ki te whakahoki 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 tētahi tino kaitiriwā i ngā āputa i ngā mahinga a ngā whare mātauranga toronui. Nā Mā te Reo, kua tupu ake ētahi kaupapa huhua 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.⁵

'Kia ita!'

Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori
MĀORI LANGUAGE COMMISSION



FOR MORE INFORMATION refer to our websites
www.ma-tereo.co.nz • www.koreromāori.co.nz
or contact us on 04 471 0244

⁵2008, Aatea Solutions, Mā te Reo Outcomes Evaluation Report.

⁵2008, Aatea Solutions, Te Pūrongo Arotake i ngā Hua o Mā te Reo.