

27 HŪRAE 2011

WHAKAATURANGA KI MANU AO

## **Te Reo Māori: He Au Heke, He Au Piki, He Au Kume?**

### ***'Kei hea te oranga mōku mō te iwi Māori?'***

#### **Te Whakapapa o Te Reo Māori**

**Neherā** - I mua i te taenga mai o tauwiwi ki ēnei moutere ko te reo Māori te reo matua o te whenua

**1840** - I hainatia Te Tiriti o Waitangi

**1850** - He tokowaha ake a tauwiwi i te iwi Māori ināianei

**1867** - I whakaturengia ko te reo ingarihi te reo matua ki roto i ngā kura. Ka rāhuitia te kōrero Māori.

**1870+** - I muri mai i ngā pakanga whenua/ rangatiratanga ka wāhiruanga ngā hāpori kōrero ingarihi/ kōrero Māori. Kei te pakari tonu te kōrero Māori i te hāpori reo Māori

**1896** - kua tino heke te tokotini o te iwi Māori takiwā o te 42,000, engari kei te pakari tonu te reo Māori i ngā hāpori reo Māori. Ka nui ngā tānga niu pepa reo Māori.

**1913** - 90% o ngā tamariki Māori he kōrero Māori

**1920 – 1930s** – Kei te pakari tonu te reo i ngā hāpori reo Māori engari kua timata te huri. E tautokotia ana e ngā rangatira Māori maha kia reo ingarihi anahe. Ko tā Apirana Ngata tētehi i mātua tautoko te ako me te kōrerotia o te reo ingarihi i ngā kura. Ka timata te huri o ngā kāinga ki te kōrero i te reo ingarihi

**1940 – 1950s** - Nō muri i te Pakanga Tuarua o Te Ao ka au mārō te heke o te iwi Māori ki ngā taone kimi oranga ai, noho marara ai i waenga iwi kōrero ingarihi. Ka whānau mai, ka tupu ake he reanga kōrero ingarihi (Ko te iwi Māori te iwi taketake i te ao tere ake i ngā iwi taketake katoa i paepae te heke ki ngā taone noho ai)

**1951** - 134,097 te tokomaha o te iwi Māori

**1960s** –Ia whakahautia e ngā Play Centre ko te reo ingarihi hei reo kōrero

**1961** – Hunn Report. E mea ana ko te reo Māori he manatunga nō nehe rā ('me te moa' tōna rite)

**1970s** – I tupu ngā māharahara mō te ora o te reo Māori i te whānautanga mai o Ngā Tamatoa mā, o Te Reo Māori Society mā. (Ko te kaupapa amo tika iwi taiwhanga i tāwāhi [civil rights] te tupuna o ēnei rōpu – Black Power, Nation of Islam, Welsh Language Society etc)

**1973-78** – NZCER Rangahau Reo Māori. I puta te pūrongo reo Māori o Rihari rāua ko Nina Benton e mea ana kua nunumi te reo ki te tāwaha o te pō. 70,000 noa te hunga kōrero Māori he tai pakeke te nuinga. 18-20% o te iwi Māori katoa

**1975** – Whakatupuranga Rua Mano: Raukawa, Toarangatira, Te Āti Awa

**1978** – Kura Reo Rua Tuatahi: Ruatoki, Pakipaki (Kahungunu), Hātō Pētera Kāhiera (Otaki)

**1979-80s** – Te Atārangi (Ngoingoi Pēwhairangi, Te Heikōkō Mataira, ngā tūpuna)

**1980s** – Reo Irirangi Māori

**1981** – Te Wānanga-o-Raukawa (Otaki)

**1985** – Te Kura Kaupapa Māori o Hoani Waititi (KKM tuatahi)

**1986** – WAI 11 – Te Kereme Reo Māori nā Ngā Kaiwhakapūmau i Te Reo Māori. I haria ki te kōti matua i Ingarangi rā anō. Kua heke te tokomaha o te hunga kōrero Māori ki te takiwā o te 50,000 (12% o te iwi Māori katoa).

**1987** – Nā runga i te whakahau o taua kōti he wāhi tā te Kāwanatanga o Niu Tīreni ki te āwhina i te whakarauoratanga o te reo Māori, ka whakaturengia te reo Māori i raro i te ture Reo Māori 1987 hei reo tūturu mō Niu Tīreni. Ka whakatūria Te Taura Whiri i Te Reo Māori. Ka tū hoki Te Kōhanga Reo National Trust.

**1989** – Te Ture Mātauranga Whakarerekē. Ka whakaaetia ngā kura kaupapa Māori me ngā wānanga. Ka rāhuitia ētehi iarere reo irirangi, iarere pouaka whakaata hoki.

**1991** – Māori Language Amendment Act.

**1991** – I kōkiritia te kēhi broadcasting assets. 435,619 te tokomaha o te iwi Māori

**1993** – Te Māngai Pāhō. 20+ ngā irirangi reo Māori. MAI TIME i whakarewatia

**1995** – Te Tau o Te Reo Māori. 10,000 te hunga matatau ki te reo Māori

**1996** – I whakapāohotia tuatahitia te teihana whakaata reo Māori

**1997** – 675 Kōhanga Reo. 30 Kōhanga Reo e whanake ake ana. 54 Kura Kaupapa Māori. 32,000 ākonga e ako ana mā te reo Māori. 55, 399 ākonga ako reo Māori.

**1998** – I whakapuakina e Te Kāwanatanga he pūtea kua whakaritea mō whakāta reo Māori, kua whakarahihia ake te tahua pūtea mō ngā reo irirangi Māori. 15 miriona kua whakatauhia mō ngā kaupapa whakatupu reo Māori i te hāpori

**2001** – i timata te tohanga pūtea 15 miriona  
Uia ngā whetū hui – Pōneke

**2002** – \$15m pūtea ‘Mā Te Reo’

**2003** – 7<sup>th</sup> Polynesian Language Forum (Pōneke)  
Rautaki Reo Māori Hou a Te Kāwanatanga  
Māori Television Services Act

**2004** - 28 Maehe i timata a Whakaata Māori ki te whakapāoho

## WAI262: Release of Te Reo Māori Chapter, 19 October 2010

### Waitangi Tribunal Findings:

- Reo in crisis requiring urgent and far reaching change to save it
- Diminishing number of younger speakers not replacing native speakers
- Since 1993 proportion of children attending kōhanga reo halved to under quarter
- Children in Māori medium education dropped from 18.6% (1999) to 15.2% (2009)
- If 1990's trend had been maintained would be 9,600 more attending kōhanga reo and
- 5,700 more attending Māori medium schools and
- 2006 census: there were 8,000 fewer Māori conversational speakers of te reo than there would have been had the 2001 proportion been maintained

The Tribunal said it had identified a number of shortcomings when assessing the Crown's performance in regard to te reo Māori over the last 25 years.

- *We have not seen evidence of true partnership between Māori and the Crown. The 2003 Māori Language Strategy, we believe, is a well-meaning but essentially standard and pre-consulted Crown policy that does nothing to motivate Māori at the grassroots*
- *Not enough has been done to implement the 1986 Tribunal recommendation that speakers be enabled to use te reo in any dealings with the courts, Government departments and other public bodies. Even in the courts, the use of the language remains heavily circumscribed.*
- *There have been repeated failures of policy. The most profound was the failure to train enough teachers to meet the predictable demand for Māori-medium education demonstrated by the surge in kōhanga reo enrolments in the 1980s. So strong was this demand that, in the early 1990s, it had no apparent ceiling. But it soon became choked by the lack of teacher supply, and the language suffers the consequences to this day.*

- *The Māori Language Strategy is another failure of policy. It is too abstract and was constructed within the parameters of a bureaucratic comfort zone. There have also been genuine problems with its implementation due to a lack of leadership and commitment amongst the responsible Crown agencies.*
- *Given the failures of policy, so must it follow that the resources made available to te reo have been inadequate. The level of resources should follow directly from the identification of the right policies.*

The Wai 262 Tribunal stated that Māori have their own obligations, which they have largely met as the revitalisation effort since the 1970s has been predominantly due to Māori community effort:

- *While Māori today must guard against complacency and whakamā, the reo 'movement' has been weakened more by the governmental failure to give it adequate oxygen and support than by any Māori rejection of their language.*

The Tribunal explained that it was with a sense of urgency that it made its recommendations for reforms:

As a result of its findings, the Tribunal has made four fundamental recommendations:

- *Te Taura Whiri (the Māori Language Commission) should become the lead Māori language sector agency. This will address the problems caused by the lack of ownership and leadership.*
- *Te Taura Whiri should function as a Crown-Māori partnership through the equal appointment of Crown and Māori appointees to its board. This reflects our concern that te reo revival will not work if responsibility for setting the direction is not shared with Māori.*
- *Te Taura Whiri will also need increased powers. This will ensure that public bodies are compelled to contribute to te reo's revival and key agencies are held properly accountable for the strategies they adopt. For instance, targets for the training of te reo teachers must be met, education curricula involving te reo must be approved, and public bodies in districts with a sufficient number and/or proportion of te reo speakers and schools with a certain proportion of Māori students must submit Māori language plans for approval.*
- *These regional public bodies and schools must also consult iwi in the preparation of their plans. In this way, iwi will come to have a central role in the revitalisation of te reo in their own areas. This should encourage efforts to promote the language at the grassroots.*

*In reality, however, they would only bring New Zealand into line with language policies applied in comparable countries overseas. Given the significant spend on te reo policies now, they will not necessarily come at great extra cost. Reprioritisation could well address most new expenditure.*

## Te Paepae Motuhake me WAI 262 – He Whakarāpopototanga

Te Reo Mauriora, Te Arotakenga o te Rāngai Reo Māori Me Te Rautaki Reo Māori.

### He Kupu Whakamārama

1. Nā Te MoMA i kōmihana kia tātaringia te Rautaki Reo Māori me te Rāngai (Sector) Reo Māori, otirā kia kitea pēhea nei te ora te hāmatemate rānei o te reo Māori i te hāpori, ngā wawata o ngā hāpori me te nui o te tahua pūtea e whakapaua ana e te Kāwana mō te oranga roatanga o te reo Māori te take
2. Ko Te Paepae Motuhake te ingoa i kōwhiria mō te rōpu nei, ko Tākuta Tāmari Reedy te tumuaki whakahaere. He mātanga reo Māori i kōwhiria kia nohoia te paepae nei otirā te momo i a Te Heikōkō, i a Cathy Dewes, ia Toni Waho, i a Pem Bird (Ko Te Kāhautu Maxwell i whakakī i te tūranga i a Pem i muri mai)

### Ngā Take Matua e Whā i Kitea

1. He nui te māharahara o te iwi Māori nui tonu mō te reo Māori
2. Me nui te tautoko i ngā hāpori reo Māori me ngā whānau kōrero Māori
3. Kāore e ōrite ana te tautoko a tahua pūtea i ngā mahi whakarauora reo ā ko te Karauna te mana whakahaere
4. He mahi ngātahi, tā te Karauna (hei kaitautoko) tā te iwi Māori ( hei waha kōrero) e ora tonu ai te reo Māori.

### Ko Ngā Huarahi Whakamua

1. Kia tohua he ***Minita mō Te Reo Māori***
2. Whakatūria he rōpu e kīa nei ko ***‘Te Mātāwai’*** hei kaitiaki mō te reo
3. Whakatūria ngā **Rūnanga-a-Reo**
4. Me anga nui ki **te reo i te kāinga**
5. Mā **te iwi** tonu e ārahi

### **Whakawhānuitanga atu:**

- Whakanuia ake te mārama pūtanga o te iwi Māori me Te Kāwanatanga e pā ana ki te whakarauora reo, ngā mahi me ngā hua tērā ka puta
- Whakakahangia te āheinga o te Rāngai Reo Māori ki te mahi tahi kia piri tata me te noho hei tūmau mā ngā hāpori kōrero i te reo Māori.
- Whakatūria 'Te Mātāpuna'
- Whakatūria ngā 'Rūnanga-a-Reo' kia riro mā ngā iwi e whakahaere, e whakawhiwhia ki ngā rauemi hei āwhina mō ngā kaupapa ā rohe
- Whakatōpūngia ngā pūtea reo Māori ka whakahāngai ki tā ngā rohe e rite ai hei whakatitina i ngā hāpori me ngā kāinga ki te kōrero Māori kia tokomaha ake ai.
- E kounga ai te reo Māori o ngā pouako me āta whakangungu
- Kei te tau 2050 kia 80% ngā kāinga Māori he kāinga kōrero Māori.
- Kei ngā ringa o ngā iwi te rongoa
- Whakaritea ngā rautaki
- Whakapakaritia te Ture Reo Māori hei taonga mō te iwi Māori me Aotearoa nui tonu
- Ka mutu, kōrerotia te reo Māori.

### **Atu i Konei?**

Kei hea te oranga mōku mō te iwi Māori?

Reo Taikaha – AU KUME - Reo Taiwhanga