

TE RAUTAKI REO MĀORI



THE MĀORI LANGUAGE STRATEGY

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HE REO E KŌREROTIA ANA, HE REO KA ORA
A SPOKEN LANGUAGE IS A LIVING LANGUAGE

Te RAUTAKI REO MĀORI
The Māori Language Strategy

2003

Kupu Whakataki

E ngā iwi, e ngā mana, e ngā reo o te motu, tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou, tēnā tātau katoa.

He taonga te reo Māori, he mea whakapūmau ki te iwi Māori i raro i te Te Tiriti o Waitangi. Ko te reo te kaupapa o te tuakiri Māori, he wāhi nui o te ahunga whakamua o te oranga papori me te oranga ōhanga o te iwi Māori, otirā, he koha nui tonu ki te tuakiri motuhake o Aotearoa.

I te rau tau 20, ka heke te ora o te reo Māori, i tata tonu te hemo rawa o te reo. Mai i ngā tau 1970, kua whakatinanatia e te iwi Māori te huinga o ngā tikanga hei pupuri i te reo Māori, kua tahuri hoki te Kāwanatanga ki te tautoko i ēnei mahi, mā ōna pekanga maha. Nā ēnei kōkiritanga hoki i whakapūmau te āhukatanga o te hopu a te iwi Māori i te reo, kua kaha ake te tautoko mai a te iwi whānui o Aotearoa i te reo. Nā konei i paiaka hōhonu ai ngā pūtake e tupu ai te reo mō ngā tau rua tekau mā rima kei mua i te aroaro.

Hei whakatutuki i ēnei āhukatanga, me haere ngātahi ngā mahi a te Māori me ngā mahi a Kāwanatanga i te wā e tika ana. E tutuki ai tēnei āhukatanga, me whakawhānui ngā mahi whakamahere me ngā mahi ārahi rōpū. I raro i te Rautaki Reo Māori ka kitea tētahi huarahi mō tēnei taonga, me ngā taumata hei piki, hei whakapakari i te reo. Tētahi anō o āna mahi he whakapuaki i ngā whakaritenga me ngā mahi o ngā hoa e rua i roto i te Tiriti mō te reo Māori, hei hora whāriki mō ngā mahi ārahi rōpū.

Ka aronuitia ngā whakaaro o te iwi Māori me ō rātou wawata, hei whakatinana i te Rautaki Reo Māori. I wānangatia te rautaki i te taha o ngā tohunga reo Māori, me ngā hui ki te iwi whānui.

Ka pūpūtia i konei ngā aho katoa o te taura whakaora i te reo, kia toro whānui ki runga i ngā mahi a tēnei whānau, a tēnā hapū, a tērā iwi, a te Māori, a te Kāwanatanga anō hoki. Tā tātou mahi ināianei he rapu i te huarahi whakamua.



Te Hōnore Parekura Horomia
Minita mō ngā Take Māori



Foreword

E ngā iwi, e ngā mana, e ngā reo o te motu, tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou, tēnā tātau katoa.

The Māori language is a taonga guaranteed to Māori by the Treaty of Waitangi. It underpins Māori cultural development which, in turn, supports Māori social and economic development and contributes to a unique New Zealand identity.

The health of the Māori language was severely compromised through the course of the 20th century. From the 1970s, Māori have initiated a range of activities to retain the Māori language, and the Government has provided support for this work through its various agencies. These initiatives have now ensured the ongoing acquisition of the language by Māori and general support for the language from the wider New Zealand population. This has created a solid foundation for a generation of language growth over the next twenty-five years.

To fulfil this potential, Māori and Government must combine our efforts and ensure that we can do the right activities in the right ways and at the right times. This requires greater planning and coordination. This Māori Language Strategy provides a vision for the future of this taonga and some clear goals for the generation of language growth. It also articulates the roles and functions of the two Treaty partners towards the Māori language to provide a platform for coordination.

The Māori Language Strategy draws strongly on Māori thinking about, and aspirations for, the Māori language. It has been prepared with input from Māori language experts and through community consultation.

This work draws together the different strands of language revitalisation to create an overarching framework for the activities and endeavours of whānau, hapū, iwi, Māori and Government. We must now commit ourselves to the way forward.



Hon Parekura Horomia
Minister of Māori Affairs

He Tirohanga ki te Huarahi Whakamua mō te Reo Māori

Ka riro mā tenei
Rautaki e kawea te
haere o te reo ki
tētahi taumata kē i
te rua tekau mā
rima tau e heke
iho nei

HE REO E KŌREROTIA ANA, HE REO KA ORA

Kia taka ki te tau 2028, ka kōrero whānuitia te reo Māori e te iwi Māori. Ka kōrerotia whānuitia te reo i waenganui i ngā whānau Māori, i roto i ō rātou kāinga me ngā hapori Māori. Ka whakaaro nui ngā tāngata katoa o Aotearoa ki te reo Māori, me ōna painga mō ngā tāngata katoa o Aotearoa.

Ka whakaatatia i tēnei moemoeā:

- he taonga te reo Māori, he mea whakapūmau ki te iwi Māori i raro i te Te Tiriti o Waitangi, ā, mā te iwi Māori anō hei arataki ngā mahi whakaora i te reo Māori;
- he mea nui te kōrero i te reo Māori i tētahi rārangi mahi whānui;
- ko te wāhi matua mō te tukutuku i te reo ki ngā whakaturanga hou ko ngā whānau Māori, i roto i ō rātou kāinga me ō rātou hapori;
- he mea nui rawa te ngākau rarata me te tautoko mai o ngā tāngata katoa o Aotearoa ki te reo Māori; ā
- he mea nui kia paiaka hōhonu te reo mō ngā tau rua tekau mā rima kei mua i te aroaro.

Kua oti tētahi tirohanga mō te rua tekau mā rima tau, nā te mea, ka hāngai tonu tēnei takiwā ki tētahi whakaturanga kotahi me ōna huringa. I roto i te rua tekau mā rima tau ka hipa, ko te titiro nui ko te āwhina i te hopu i te reo, te whakamātotoru i te tokopae o ngā kaikōrero kia rahi tonu, mā roto kē i ngā āhuatanga ā-kura, whāngai hoki i te mātauranga.

Ahakoia me haere tonu aua mahi, ka kawea kētia te haere o te reo ki tētahi taumata kē atu i roto i te rua tekau mā rima tau e heke iho nei, mā te arotahi ki te whakapakari i te kōrerotanga o te reo i roto i ngā hapori, otirā te whānau. Mā te whakanoho mai i te reo Māori i roto i ēnei āhuatanga o te whānau, ka noho ko te hopukanga o te reo e ngā tamariki te āhuatanga māori noa o te ao Māori, kātahi anō ka tino piki te ora o te reo.

Tētahi, he mea tika tonu kia noho mai ētahi tohu whai tikanga, kia tino mōhiotia ai, e pai ana te rere ki te ‘whaka-te-tutukinga’ o ngā moemoeā mō ngā tau kei mua. Nā reira ka huri ngā Tari Kāwanatanga ki te whakarite mahere rima tau hei whakatinana i ō rātou whāinga mō te reo, ka noho hoki Te Puni Kōkiri ki te aroturuki i te ahunga whakamua o ēnei tari i roto i te rautaki, mā ēnei hurihanga ā-rima tau.

A Vision for the Future of the Māori Language

He Reo E Kōrerotia Ana, He Reo Ka Ora

A spoken language is a living language

By 2028, the Māori language will be widely spoken by Māori. In particular, the Māori language will be in common use within Māori whānau, homes and communities. All New Zealanders will appreciate the value of the Māori language to New Zealand society.

This vision reflects:


- the Māori language is a taonga guaranteed to Māori people by the Treaty of Waitangi and that Māori people will lead the revitalisation of the Māori language;
- the importance of Māori language use in a range of situations;
- the central role of whānau in transmitting the Māori language to new generations within homes and communities;
- the importance of the goodwill and support of all New Zealanders for the Māori language; and
- the importance of the generation of language growth over the next twenty-five years.

A twenty-five year vision has been developed as it reflects a generation of change. Over the last twenty-five years, the emphasis has been on Māori language teaching and learning and rebuilding a critical mass of speakers, particularly through formal education.


While this work must continue, this strategy sets out to move the Māori language to the next stage in revitalisation over the next twenty-five years, by focusing on greater Māori language use in communities. This work is particularly important in the whānau environment. By normalising the use of the Māori language in whānau settings, language acquisition by future generations will become an accepted feature of everyday life and this will see the language flourish.

It is also recognised that regular milestones are required to ensure adequate progress is being made towards the long-term vision. To this end, government agencies will develop five year plans for the implementation of their Māori language functions, and Te Puni Kōkiri will monitor the progress of all agencies towards the strategy through these five year cycles.

This Strategy aims to move the Māori language to the next stage of revitalisation over the next twenty five years



E rima ngā
whāinga whirinaki
i te Rautaki Reo
Māori hei āwhina
te whakatutuki
tanga o te
moemoeā



E rima ngā whāinga i roto i te Rautaki Reo Māori hei āwhina i te whakatutukitanga o te moemoeā. E whakawhirinaki ana ēnei whāinga tētahi ki tētahi, nā reira kia tika te whakatāhuhutanga o ngā mahi, e ora ai te reo.


Ko te Whāinga 1 mō te *Whakapakaritanga i Ngā Pūkenga Reo*, ā, ko te mea nui o tēnei he whakapakari i ngā kaikōrero i te reo, me te pai o ngā pūkenga mō te reo.

Ko te Whāinga 2 mō te *Whakapakari i Te Whakamahinga i Te Reo*, ā, ko te whāinga he whakarite whāinga wāhi, he putanga hoki mō ngā pūkenga reo o te tangata.

Ko te Whāinga 3 mō te *Whakapakaritanga i ngā Whāinga Wāhi mō te Akoranga i roto i te Reo Māori*, ko tāna, kia arotahi tātou ki te whakarite whāinga wāhi mō te akoranga reo Māori, i te mea he rangatahi te nuinga o te iwi Māori, ā, kia eke te tokomaha e whai ana i te mātauranga ki runga rawa, mā reira e taunakitia ai te reo i waenganui i te whānau. Mā konei hoki ka whakaritea he whāinga wāhi mō tauwiwi kia kaha tonu ki te ako, ki te whakamahi hoki i te reo Māori.

Ko te whāinga 4 mō te *Whakapakari i te Kaha o ngā Hapori ki te Kawe Tikanga mō te Reo*, ko tāna e mea ana, he mea nui kia whakamaheretia ngā whakaritenga me ngā mahi i te hapori, i tēnā takiwā, i tēnā takiwā, me pērā anake ka taea te whakarerekē, arā, te hāpai i te oranga ake o te reo, kia kaua e heke anō, kia whai tikanga hoki ki te iwi.

Hei whakamutu atu, ko te whāinga 5, *Te Whakapiki i te Mana o te Reo i Waenganui i te Iwi Whānui*, ko tāna e mea ana, he mea nui kia whakaaro nui, kia whakaae hoki te ngākau o te iwi whānui ki te kōrerotanga i te reo, he mea nui hoki kia tautoko te iwi whānui o Aotearoa i tēnei kaupapa.



There are five goals within the Māori Language Strategy that will support the achievement of the vision. The goals are interrelated and must be pursued in a co-ordinated manner if the language is to flourish.

Goal 1 is about *Strengthening Language Skills* and indicates that we must keep building the overall pool of Māori language speakers, and the quality of Māori language skills.


Goal 2 is about *Strengthening Language Use* and shows that we must continue to foster opportunities and outlets for people to use their Māori language skills.

Goal 3 is about *Strengthening Education Opportunities in the Māori Language* and shows that we must maintain a focus on Māori language education provisions, as the Māori population is relatively young and has high levels of participation in education that can support growing whānau use. This also provides opportunities for the non-Māori population to actively engage in learning and using the Māori language.

Goal 4 is about *Strengthening Community Leadership for the Māori Language* and indicates that it is necessary to plan language activities and initiatives at a local community level in order to promote sustainable and meaningful change.

Finally, Goal 5 is about *Strengthening Recognition of the Māori Language* and acknowledges that a positive and receptive environment is important to encourage people to use their Māori language skills, and the support of wider New Zealand society is required for this.

There are five interrelated goals within the Maori Language Strategy that will support the achievement of the vision



Kupu Whakataki

Kua oti te Rautaki Reo Māori te hora atu, e ono ngā wāhanga:

- He Tātai Kōrero mō te Reo Māori;
- Te Ora o te Reo Māori i tēnei Wā;
- He Tirohanga ki te Huarahi Whakamua mō te Reo Māori;
- He Whāinga mō te Whakapakari i te Reo Māori i roto i ngā Whakatupuranga;
- He Matapaki mō ngā Mahi a te Iwi Maori ki te Tautoko i te Reo Māori;
- He Matapaki mō ngā Mahi a te Kāwanatanga ki te Tautoko i te Reo Māori.

Te Ū o Te Kāwanatanga ki Te Rautaki Reo Māori

E mea ana te Kāwanatanga he taonga te reo Māori, he mea whakapūmau ki te iwi Māori i raro i Te Tiriti o Waitangi. Ā, kei te ū te Kāwanatanga ki tāna i oati ai, kia tautokona te whakarauoratanga o te reo Māori.

Kua whai wāhi mai ētahi Tari Kāwanatanga ki te whakatakotoranga o te Rautaki Reo Māori, ā, ka riro mā rātou e hora ētahi o ngā āhuatanga hei tautoko i te reo. E kōrerotia ana tēnei i te Rautaki.

Te Whāinga Wāhi mai o te Iwi ki te Whakaritenga o te Rautaki Reo Māori

He mea whakatakoto Te Rautaki Reo Māori kia hāngai ki ngā hiahia i puta ai i ngā hui ki te iwi Māori. I whakatūria he Hui Wānanga mō te Reo i te tau 2001, me te tau 2002, ā, i reira ka kōrerotia ngā tirohanga me ngā tūmanako mō te reo Māori mō ngā rā kei te tū mai. Nō te tau 2002 ka whakatūria tētahi rōpū tohutohu, i reira he kanoahi mai i ngā rōpū Māori whai pānga. Ko te mahi a te rōpū nei he tārei i ngā kaupapa taketake mō Te Rautaki Reo Māori. Nō te tau 2003, i torotoroa ngā hapori Māori, i ētahi hui ā-rohe, hei whakapūmau mehemea kei te ahu te Rautaki Reo Māori ki te wāhi e tūmanakotia ana e te iwi.

Ngā Kaupapa Taketake i Wānangatia mō Te Rautaki Reo Māori

He nui tonu ngā mahi whakarauawa i te waka, i tatū ai ngā kaupapa taketake o te Rautaki Reo Māori. Ko tētahi o ngā mea tino nui, he āta titiro ki te ora o te reo, he rangahau hoki i te ora o te reo. Ko te mutunga o ēnei mahi ko te tānga o te pukapuka e mōhiotia nei ko *The Health of the Māori Language in 2001*. I tua atu i tērā, i āta tirohia ngā taurira whakatakoto tikanga mō ngā reo o tāwāhi, me te whakarite anō i ēnei ki ō Aotearoa.

He mea whakarite te Rautaki Reo Māori i runga i te whai wāhi mai a te Māori. Kei te ū te Kāwanatanga ki te tautoko i te whakarauoratanga o te reo Māori



Introduction

The Māori Language Strategy is set out in six sections:

- The History of the Māori Language;
- The Current Health of the Māori Language;
- A Vision for the Future of the Māori Language;
- Goals for the Generation of Māori Language Growth;
- A Discussion of the Roles of Māori in Supporting the Māori Language;
- The Functions of Government in Supporting the Māori Language.

Government Commitment to the Māori Language Strategy

The Government recognises that the Māori language is a taonga guaranteed to Māori by the Treaty of Waitangi and is committed to supporting the revitalisation of the Māori language.

Several government agencies have been involved in the development of the Māori Language Strategy and have responsibility for the delivery of specific functions to support the Māori language. This is discussed in the Strategy.


Māori Engagement with the Development of the Māori Language Strategy


The Māori Language Strategy is based on a number of hui with Māori. Māori Language Conferences were held in 2001 and 2002 where views and aspirations for the future of the Māori language were discussed. In 2002, a reference group comprised of representatives from Māori language stakeholder organisations was convened to help shape the principles for the Māori Language Strategy. In 2003, specific consultation was undertaken with Māori communities, through a series of regional hui, to confirm the direction of the Māori Language Strategy.

The Theoretical Base for the Māori Language Strategy


Significant groundwork was undertaken to confirm the theoretical base of the Māori Language Strategy. In particular, the history of the Māori language was reviewed, and significant research into the health of the Māori language was undertaken. This work culminated with the publication of *The Health of the Māori Language in 2001*. International language planning models were also reviewed and compared with the New Zealand situation.

The Māori Language Strategy is based on engagement with Māori. Government is committed to supporting the revitalisation of the Māori language





Nō te taenga ki ngā tau 1970, i matapaetia ka noho te reo Māori he reo kua mate ōna kaikōrero tuturu i te whakatipuranga kotahi



He Tātai Kōrero mō te Reo Māori

Ko te reo Māori te tino reo mō ngā mahi ā iwi a te iwi Māori, mō te ao mahi me te ao hokohoko, me ngā mahi tōrangapū i te rau tau 19, taea noatia ngā tekau tau tuatahi o te rau tau 20. Ka noho te nuinga o te iwi Māori i ngā kāinga i te tuawhenua, tae noa ki te mutunga o ēnei tau. Ko te reo Māori te reo o ngā kāinga Māori, o te marae, o ngā huihuinga, o te aha, o te aha.

I roto i ēnei mahi, whakahaeretia ai te akoranga mō ngā tamariki Māori i te kura tuatahi me te kura tuarua i roto i te reo Pākehā, tata tonu ko te reo Pākehā anake te reo whakaako. Ko te whakaako i te reo Pākehā ki ngā tamariki Māori te whāinga matua o ēnei kura, ā, i kaha anō te whakamahi i taua kaupapa, ā, i ētahi wā i karawhiua ngā tamariki Māori ki te ringa kaha. Kia tae ki ngā tau 1930, ka whakaaro ētahi tāngata Māori ko te reo Pākehā me ōna āhuetanga te tino reo hei whai, inā hoki ko te reo Pākehā te reo e whiwhi mahi ai, e piki ai te noho i waenganui i ō rātou hoa, te reo e whiwhi oranga ai hei whāngai i ō rātou whānau, i te mea, ko te reo Pākehā te reo i kauwhautia hei whāinga matua i te kura. Nā ēnei whakaaro, ka takoto he āhuetanga e huri te Māori ki te reo Pākehā, i te takiwā i waenganui i ngā tau 1940 ki ngā tau 1970.

Taea noatia te mutunga o ēnei tau, ka taki hekeheke te Māori i ōna anō papakāinga ki ngā tāone o Aotearoa, hei kaimahi mō ngā wheketere, mō ngā wāpu, mō ngā whare patu mīti, me ērā atu āhuetanga ahumahi. I roto i ēnei āhuetanga ‘heke-ki-te-tāone’ ka tīmata te nohonoho o ngā whānau Māori i ngā wāhi iti nei te noho a te Māori. Ko tētahi o ngā take i pēnei ai, ko te kaupapa i whāia kia whakanohongia a Ngāi Māori i ngā takiwā o ngā tāone, ‘he pepa, he tote’ te āhua. Nā reira i āhua raruraru ai te whakanohanga mai o ngā tikanga ā-whānau me ngā tikanga whakahuahua kōrero a te Māori i ngā rohe o te tāone. I tua atu i tēnei, ka noho ko te reo Ingarihi anake te reo o ngā wāhi whakaako me ngā teihana pāpāho reo a te kāwanatanga.

Ka tīmata i konei te huri ki te reo Pākehā a ngā tini pakeke Māori hei reo kōrero ki ā rātou tamariki i te kāinga. Nā tēnei mahi, me te pēhitanga o ngā whakaaro o tauiwī, me ngā kaupapa here o te Kāwanatanga i kauwhau tikanga rā kia haere ko te reo Pākehā hei reo matua mō te motu katoa, ka noho ko te reo Pākehā te reo mō te nuinga o Ngāi Māori.

Nō te taenga ki ngā tau 1970, kua riro ko te reo Māori te reo mō tētahi wāhanga iti tonu o ngā tamariki Māori, ā, hei te marae, hei ngā karakia anake rangona ai te reo hei reo kōrero mō ngā pakeke. Ko te matapae a ētehi i taua wā “*Ka kiia te reo Māori he reo kua mate ōna kaikōrero tūturu*”, kia tae rawa ki te ngaromanga atu o ngā pakeke he mōhio tūturu ki te kōrero Māori.

The History of the Māori Language

For Māori, the Māori language was the language of most aspects of social, commercial and political life throughout the 19th century, and the first three decades of the 20th century. Through these years, the vast majority of Māori people lived in rural settlements. The Māori language was used almost exclusively in Māori homes and other key community settings, such as at marae.


Within this context, however, primary and secondary schooling for Māori children was conducted almost entirely in English. Teaching English to Māori children was one of the principal aims of these schools and this policy was often rigorously enforced, sometimes through physical punishment of Māori children. By the 1930s, English language skills were seen by many Māori as the key to wealth, increased social standing and better standards of living because of the emphasis on the place of English in formal education. This perception created the basis for widespread language shift from Māori to English, in the period between the 1940s and the 1970s.

Throughout these decades, Māori moved from their rural communities to the cities and towns of New Zealand to provide labour for factories, wharfs, freezing works and other industrial developments. In this urban migration, Māori families sometimes settled in predominantly non-Māori areas, partly because of a policy to “pepper-pot” state houses across various urban areas. This approach worked against the establishment of Māori social and speech patterns in urban settings. In addition, throughout this period English remained the exclusive language of education and state-owned media outlets.


Faced with this situation, many Māori adults stopped speaking Māori to their children at home. This collective action, together with the attitudes of other New Zealanders and policies which favoured English as the dominant language in society, resulted in a massive language shift from Māori to English.

By the 1970s, the Māori language played only a marginal role in the lives of Māori children, and adults used it primarily on the marae and for religious activities. It was predicted that “*Māori would be a language without native speakers*” once the contemporary generation of Māori speaking adults had passed on.

By the 1970s, it was predicted that Māori would be a language without native speakers within one generation



I whakaritea ētahi kaupapa hei whakaora ake i te reo. Kitea ana i ngā rangahau o nā tata nei ko ngā hua tuatahi, engari he mahi anō me mahi e pūmau ai te reo




Nā tēnei matapae ka tupu te āwangawanga o ngā rōpū Māori me ngā hapori, ka tīmata i konā ngā mahi whakaora i te reo. Ko te aronga matua o ēnei kaupapa ko te wāhi ki ngā kura me te mātauranga, he kaupapa hei āwhina i te whakatupuranga hou ki te hopu i te reo. Ko Te Ātaarangi tērā, ko Te Kōhanga Reo tērā, ko te Kura Kaupapa Māori hoki tērā.

Nō ngā tau 1980 ka whānui kē atu te titiro ki ngā mahi pāpāho reo mō te iwi Māori. Tīmata mai i ngā reo irirangi tuatahi, kua torotoro tētahi kupenga reo irirangi ki tēnā rohe, ki tēnā rohe, kua kitea te kaupapa mō te pāhotanga o te whakaata irirangi Māori.

Ko ngā mahi taunaki a Te Kāwanatanga i whakahaeretia i te tuatahi mā roto i Te Tari Māori. Ka taka he wā, he wā, ka rerekē te āhua, ka noho hei mahi 'ā-Kawanatanga katoa'. I raro i tēnei kaupapa tērā te tokomaha o ngā Tari Kawanatanga, ka riro mā tēnā e waha tōna wāhi o ngā mahi, mā tēnā tōna wāhi, mā tēnā tōna wāhi, o te whakaora i te reo Māori.

I te tau 1987, nā Te Ture mō Te Reo Māori i whakarite ko te reo Māori tētahi o ngā reo whai mana o Aotearoa, ka whakatūria hoki Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori. I riro hoki nā Te Taura Whiri i taunaki te whanaketanga o te reo Māori, nā te tito kupu hou, nā te āta whakarite tikanga hei hāpai i te pai o te reo e kōrerotia ana, e tuhia ana hoki, i roto i ngā tau. I ēnei tau tata nei kua whakawhānuitia e Te Taura Whiri tāna titiro, kua arotahi ki te whakawhanake i ngā mahi whakamāherehere reo mō te whānau me te iwi. Mai i te takiwā o te tau 1995, kua kaha ake te taunaki ā pūtea me ngā mahi whakamahere mō te whakatipu ā-hapori i te reo, mō ngā hapū ki te whakamāherehere reo i waenganui i a rātou, ā, kua tupu mai ngā mahi whakarauora reo i waenganui i ngā iwi o te motu i ēnei rā.

Nā ngā mahi rangahau a Te Puni Kōkiri i waenganui i ngā tau 1999-2000 i hura ētahi o ngā hua o ēnei mahi. Tētahi, kua toitū anō te tokopae o Ngāi Māori e mātau ana ki te reo i waenganui i ngā tau 1996 me te tau 2001, ina tirohia tōna 130,000 Māori e mea ana e mōhio ana rātou ki te kōrero Māori. Ko tētahi 25% tēnei o te iwi Māori. He roa kē atu ngā whakamārama mō ēnei rangahau i raro iho nei, ā, i reira he mārama noa te titiro a te tangata, arā anō ngā mahi e tika ana kia hāpainga, i tua atu i ēnei mahi whakatakoto pūtake, hei whakapiki i te reo, me te kōrero i te reo.



This prediction caused grave concern among Māori groups and communities and inspired a range of initiatives to revitalise the Māori language. These initiatives were initially focused mainly in the education sector to address the acquisition of the language by new generations and included Te Ātaarangi, Te Kōhanga Reo and Kura Kaupapa Māori.


In the mid-1980s the focus widened to include Māori broadcasting. Early experiments in Māori language radio have resulted in the current national network of iwi radio stations and provided the basis for the development of Māori television.

Government support for these initiatives was initially channelled through the Department of Māori Affairs. Over time, however, the approach broadened into a ‘whole of government’ approach where a number of agencies were responsible for supporting different components of the revitalisation of Māori.

In 1987, the Māori Language Act declared Māori to be an official language of New Zealand and created the Māori Language Commission (Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori). Te Taura Whiri has supported the growth of the Māori language through the development of new terminology and a long-standing focus on raising standards of language use. In recent years, Te Taura Whiri has broadened its focus to develop language planning for whānau and iwi. From the mid 1990s, planning and funding support has been developed and directed towards community language development, and iwi language recovery programmes are now evolving.

Research by Te Puni Kōkiri between 1999-2002 has identified some of the first fruits of these endeavours. In particular, the numbers of Māori speakers have stabilised between 1996 and 2001, with approximately 130,000 Māori indicating that they could speak Māori. This represents about 25% of the Māori population. The research, described more fully below, also indicated that further work was required to build on the base that has been established to increase levels of Māori language acquisition and use.

A range of initiatives were developed to revitalise the Māori language. Recent research shows the first fruits of these initiatives, but more work is required to secure the Māori language



Te Ora o te Reo Māori i Tēnei Wā

I waenganui i ngā tau 1999 me 2001, ka whakahaeretia e Te Puni Kōkiri tētahi rangahau whānui mō te ora o te reo i ēnei rā. Ka hoatu i konei ētahi noa iho o ngā putanga, hei ‘whakaahua kau’ i te ora o te reo ināianei. Mō ētahi atu o ngā pārongo mō ngā rangahau i whakahaeretia e Te Puni Kōkiri, tirohia te Tāpiri 1.

- Ko te tokopae o te hunga mōhio ki te kōrero Māori ināianei kei tētahi 130,000 (25% o te iwi Māori).
- Tērā hoki te whānuitanga o te matatau o ngā kaikōrero Māori, ka tīmata i te ‘teitei rawa’ ka heke ki te ‘iti rawa’. Ko te nuinga o ngā tāngata, me kī ko ngā pakeke taitamariki, me te hunga ako i te reo hei reo tuarua, he huinga i te pito whakararo. E 9% noa iho o ngā pakeke Māori he tino matatau ki te kōrero i te reo Māori.
- Ko ngā pūkenga hāngū o te whakarongo me te pānui pukapuka, he pakari kē atu i ngā pūkenga whakaputa kōrero penei i te kōrero ā-waha me te tuhituhi.
- He tino mea nui ki te iwi Māori te reo, ā, e mea ana rātou ka ora te reo ā ngā rā kei te tū mai. E ai ki te 68% o te iwi Māori, he mea pai kia kōrerotia te reo i ngā wāhi tūmatanui.
- Kei te mārara haere te tangata ināianei he mea nui te tukutuku i te reo ki ngā whakatupuranga i waenga i te whānau, ā, ko te hunga e kōrero tahi ai ngā kākōrero matatau i roto i te reo, ko ngā tamariki, ā, ko ngā kōhungahunga ake anō.
- He iti noa te kōrerotanga i te reo i te nuinga o ngā mahi o te kāinga, o te hāpori hoki. Ko tētehi āhua whakauaua i te kōrero i te reo Māori i waitohutia, mō te hunga ako i te reo hei reo tuarua, ko te whakamā. Mō te tokomaha, ko te whakamā he tohu nō te wehi o te tangata kei hinga tōna mana tangata, kei kore e pai te reo, e puta ai pea ngā kōrero taunu a te tangata.
- Mō te taha ki tauīwi, iti iho i te 1% i mōhio ki te kōrero Māori i te tau 2001, 10% i kī, “he mea nui te ako i te reo Māori” ki a rātou. Ko te nuinga o tauīwi, he rata tonu, he kūpapa tonu rānei ngā whakaaro ki te ako o te iwi Māori i tō rātou reo, ki te kōrero Māori hoki i ngā wāhi me ngā takiwā Māori. Ahakoa tēnei, 40% noa iho i tautoko i te kōrerotanga o te reo i te ao whānui.

Kua whakarōnaki te ora
o te reo Māori, ā, e
ngākau rorotu te iwi ki te
ora o te reo i ngā tau kei
te heke mai. Heoi, tērā
tonu ngā mahi me mahi e
pūmau ai tōna ora i te
rua tekau mā rima tau
kei te tū mai




The Current Health of the Māori Language

Te Puni Kōkiri undertook research between 1999 and 2001 to provide a comprehensive account of the current health of the Māori language. Some key findings of the research are provided to give a current ‘snap-shot’ of the health of the Māori language. Further information on the research is provided in Appendix 1.

- The numbers of Māori speakers has now stabilised at around 130,000 people (25% of the Māori population).
- There is a range of proficiency among Māori speakers, from ‘very high’ to ‘very low’. Most people, especially young adults and second-language learners are clustered at the lower end of the range. Only 9% of Māori adults have high spoken proficiency in the Māori language.
- The passive language skill of listening and reading are stronger than the active skills of speaking and writing.
- Māori value the Māori language and are optimistic in their outlook for the future of the language. 68% of Māori believe more Māori being spoken in public domains is a good thing.
- There is a growing awareness of the importance of whānau Māori language transmission and Māori speakers are most likely to speak Māori with children, especially infants.
- Māori language use is limited in most domestic and community settings. Whakamā was identified as a major barrier to Māori language use for second-language learners. Among many people, the sense of whakamā is increased by the intimate link between language and identity and the resultant fear of failure.
- Among non-Māori, less than 1% could speak Māori in 2001 and only 10% indicated that “learning Māori is a high priority” for them. Most non-Māori held positive or neutral attitudes towards Māori people learning and speaking Māori in Māori settings. However only 40% support the use of Māori in wider society.

The health of the Māori language has stabilised and people are optimistic in their outlook for the language. However, more work is required to secure its health over the next twenty five years



He Tirohanga ki te Huarahi Whakamua mō te Reo Māori

He Reo E Kōrerotia Ana, He Reo Ka Ora

Kia taka ki te tau 2028, ka kōrero whānuitia te reo Māori e te iwi Māori. Ka kōrerotia whānuitia te reo i waenganui i te whānau Māori, i roto i ō rātou kāinga me ngā hapori Māori. Ka whakaaro nui ngā tāngata katoa o Aotearoa ki te reo Māori, me ōna painga mō ngā tāngata katoa o Aotearoa.

Ka whakaatatia i tēnei moemoeā:

- he taonga te reo Māori, he mea whakapūmau ki te iwi Māori i raro i te Te Tiriti o Waitangi, ā, mā te iwi Māori anō hei arataki ngā mahi whakaora i te reo Māori;
- he mea nui te kōrero i te reo Māori i tētahi rārangi mahi whānui;
- ko te wāhi matua mō te tukutuku i te reo ki ngā whakatupuranga hou ko te whānau Māori, i roto i ō rātou kāinga me ō rātou hapori;
- he mea nui rawa te ngākau rarata me te tautoko mai o ngā tāngata katoa o Aotearoa, ki te reo Māori; ā
- he mea nui kia paiaka hōhonu te reo mō ngā tau rua tekau mā rima kei mua i te aroaro.

E rima ngā whāinga i roto i te Rautaki Reo Māori hei āwhina i te whakatutukitanga o te moemoeā. E whakawhirinaki ana ēnei whāinga tētahi ki tētahi, nā reira kia tika te whakatāhuhutanga o ngā mahi, e ora ai te reo.

A Vision for the Future of the Māori Language

He Reo E Kōrerotia Ana, He Reo Ka Ora

A spoken language is a living language

By 2028, the Māori language will be widely spoken by Māori. In particular, the Māori language will be in common use within Māori whānau, homes and communities. All New Zealanders will appreciate the value of the Māori language to New Zealand society.

This vision reflects:

- the Māori language is a taonga guaranteed to Māori people by the Treaty of Waitangi and that Māori people will lead the revitalisation of the Māori language;
- the importance of Māori language use in a range of situations;
- the central role of whānau in transmitting the Māori language to new generations within homes and communities;
- the importance of the goodwill and support of all New Zealanders for the Māori language; and
- the importance of the generation of language growth over the next twenty-five years.

There are five goals within the Māori Language Strategy that will support the achievement of the vision. The goals are interrelated and must be pursued in a co-ordinated manner if the language is to flourish.



VISION

Te Whakapakari i ngā Pūkenga Reo

E ahu ana tātou ki hea

Ka taea e te nuinga o te iwi Māori te kōrero Māori, kia taka ki te tau 2028. Kia tae ki taua wā kua piki ake te mōhiotanga o te tangata ki te kōrero i te reo, ki te whakarongo, ki te pānui pukapuka, ki te tuhi hoki i te reo.

Te Pūtake

E mea ana tēnei kaupapa:

- He taonga te reo Māori, he mea whakapūmau ki te iwi Māori i raro i Te Tiriti o Waitangi. Ko ngā mahi whakaora reo me hāngai tonu ki te āwhina i ngā tāngata Māori katoa, ahakoa pēhea te kaha o te tangata takitahi ki te kōrero, ki te ako.
- Hei whakapiki i te whakamahi o te reo i te ao hou, he mea nui kia whakapakaritia ngā pūkenga reo Māori e whā; arā, te kōrero, te pānui pukapuka, te tuhituhi, me te whakarongo.
- He nui tonu ngā taumata o tēnei mea te mōhio ki te reo Māori, mai i ngā kupu ruarua, tae noa atu ki te hunga e maringi mai nei te kōrero i a rātou. He mea nui kia rapu huarahi tonu te tangata ki te whakapiki i tōna reo.

Ngā Āhuatanga o Tēnei Wā

Ko tōna 130,000 o Ngāi Māori (25% o te iwi Māori) e mōhio ana ināianei ki te kōrero Māori, e ai ki te tauānga o te tau 2001. Ahakoa tēnei, he maha ngā taumata rerekē o te mōhiotanga ki te reo Māori i waenganui i te iwi Māori. O ngā pūkenga reo Māori e whā, 9% o ngā pakeke he tino mōhio ki te kōrero, 13% he tino mōhio ki te pānui pukapuka i te reo, 15% he tino mōhio ki te whakarongo, ā, 11% o ngā pakeke Māori he tino mōhio ki te tuhi Māori.

Nui atu te ōrau o ngā pakeke Māori kaumātua ake (ērā e neke atu ana i te rima tekau mā rima ō rātou tau), he mōhio kē atu i ngā pakeke Māori taitamariki iho. Nā reira me ki pēnei ake kia kaha ngā pakeke taitamariki ki te whakapiki i te pai o tō rātou reo, e piki ake ai te pakari o te reo huri noa.



Strengthening Language Skills

Where we are heading

The majority of Māori will be able to speak Māori to some extent by 2028. There will be increases in proficiency levels of people in speaking Māori, listening to Māori, reading Māori and writing in Māori.

Rationale

This goal recognises that:

- The Māori language is a taonga guaranteed to all Māori by the Treaty of Waitangi. Efforts to revitalise the language must focus on assisting all Māori, regardless of individual ability.
- In order to increase Māori language use in the modern environment it is important to strengthen all four Māori language skills; speaking, reading, writing and listening.
- Language proficiency is a continuum from understanding a few words and phrases in Māori to high levels of fluency. It is important to continually seek to increase levels of Maori language quality.

The Current Situation

Around 130,000 of all Māori (25% of the Māori population) can speak Māori to some extent according to the 2001 Census. However, there is a range of Maori language proficiency among Māori. Of the four Māori language skills, 9% of Māori adults have high speaking proficiency, 13% of Māori adults have high reading proficiency, 15% of Māori adults have high listening proficiency, and 11% of Māori adults have high written proficiency in Maori.

A greater proportion of older Māori adults (those aged fifty-five and older) have higher proficiency levels than younger Māori adults.

This means younger adults will need to improve their proficiency to maintain the quality of the language.

Goal 1.



Te Whakapakari i te Whakamahinga i te Reo

E ahu ana tātou ki hea

Kia tae ki te tau 2028 ka whakapikia te kōrerotanga o te reo i te marae, i roto i ngā kāinga Māori, me ētahi atu wāhi kōrero i te reo. I ēnei wāhi, ka kōrerotia noatia te reo Māori e te tangata.

Whāinga 2.

Te Pūtake

- He mea nui te whakawhanaketanga o te reo Māori i ngā kāinga Māori me ngā hapori nā te mea, koinei te wāhi tukutuku i te reo me ngā tikanga mai i tētahi whakatipuranga ki tētahi, mā te noho ā-whānau e akona ai;
- E whakaoratia ai te reo, me mātua kōrero te hunga matatau i te reo i ngā wā katoa i tēnā wāhi, i tēnā wāhi. Mā te arotahinga ki ngā tino wāhi e whakatō ngā kākano e tika ana, e tautokona ai te whanaketanga o te reo ki ētahi atu wāhanga o te hapori whānui o Aotearoa (anei ngā tino wāhi, i tohua ai e Ngāi Māori i raro iho nei).
- Ka taea e ngā kaikōrero Māori te whakarite me te whakahaere tikanga mō te kōrero i te reo i ngā marae, i ngā kāinga me ngā hapori.

Ngā Āhuatanga o Tēnei Wā

I te tau 2001, ko te wāhi i tino nui rawa te kōrero i te reo Māori ko ngā wāhi he Māori te nuinga o te hunga i reira, inā koa, ngā hui, te karakia, ētahi atu mahi rānei i te marae. Ko te wāhi i tino iti te kōrero Māori i te wāhi mahi, i te tākaro, i te whakahoahoa hoki.

I tēnei wā, he iti noa ngā kaikōrero he rite tonu te kōrero Māori ki te kōrero Pākehā i te kāinga. Ko te ōrau o te hunga kōrero Māori ki ō rātou mātua, ki ā rātou tamariki, ki ētahi atu mema o te whānau, kia rite tonu te auau ki te kōrero Pākehā, e 6% ki te 18%. Ko te āhuatanga e kitea nuitia ana o te katoa, ko te kōrero Māori ki ngā tamariki mokopuna. He tohu pai tēnei tērā pea ka taea te whakaora i te tukunga reo ki te reanga hou, i roto i te whānau.

Ngā Wāhi Matua

- Whānau
- Ngā Hapori Māori
- Ngā marae me ngā hui ki ētahi atu wāhi
- Kapa Haka
- Ngā Kaituku Mātauranga
- Ngā Tari Kāwanatanga
- Tākaro me te Hākinakina
- Karakia



Strengthening Language Use

Where we are heading

By 2028 Māori language use will be increased at marae, within Māori households, and other targeted domains. In these domains the Māori language will be in common use.

Rationale

- The development of the use of the Māori language in Māori homes and communities is especially important because this is where language and culture are transferred from generation to generation through normal family interactions;
- For language revitalisation to occur, Māori speakers need to regularly use the Māori language in a range of situations. The focus on key domains will create a strong basis for growth that will support language development in other areas of New Zealand society (the key domains, as identified by Māori, are listed below).
- Māori speakers are able to establish and manage tikanga for language use at marae and within Māori homes and communities.

The Current Situation

In 2001, the Māori language was spoken most in those contexts where Māori people made up the majority of participants, for example at hui, at karakia and during involvement in other marae activity. The Māori language was spoken least in the workplace, at sports and while socialising.

Currently, few Māori speakers use Māori as regularly as English in their home environments. The percentages of people speaking in Māori to parents, children, and other whānau members as regularly as English ranged from 6% to 18%. Speaking to children in Māori is most likely, which is a positive indicator of the regeneration of Māori intergenerational transmission within whānau.

The Key Domains

- Whānau
- Māori communities
- Marae and hui at other venues
- Kapa Haka
- Education Providers
- Government Agencies
- Sports and Recreation
- Karakia

Goal 2.



Te Whakapakari i ngā Whāinga Wāhi mō te Akoranga

E ahu ana tātou ki hea

Kia tae ki te tau 2028, ka āhei ngā Māori katoa me ērā atu tāngata o Aotearoa ki te toi o ngā akoranga reo Māori.

Te Pūtake

- Ka noho tonu te rāngai mātauranga tētahi wāhanga nui mō te whakaora i te reo i roto i te rua tekau mā rima tau kei mua i te aroaro, i te mea, mā konei e piki ake ai te tokomaha o te hunga he mōhiotanga tō rātou ki te kōrero Māori. Mā roto i te mātauranga ka taea te tukutuku reo ki ngā tamariki kāore i te tino kaha te tukunga o te reo i roto i te whānau.
- He mea tino nui whakahirahira tēnei arotahitanga ki te akoranga tino tōtika i roto i te reo, nā te mea kei te āhua taitamariki tonu te iwi Māori (ina rā, 55% o te iwi Māori kei raro iho i te 25 tau) ā, kei runga ake te urunga o te iwi Māori ki ngā ākoranga ōkawa.
- He mea nui hoki kia whai wāhi katoa ngā tāngata o Aotearoa ki te ako, ki te kōrero i te reo. Ko te tūmanako i raro i tēnei whāinga, kia tino wātea ēnei āhuratanga ki te katoa, ā, kia eke ki te tino tiketiketanga o te akoranga i te reo.

Whāinga 3.

Ngā Āhuratanga o Tēnei Wā

Tērā tōna 600 whare mō ngā kōhungahunga (ko te nuinga he Kōhanga Reo) e manaaki ana, e ako ana i te āhua 10,000 tamariki Māori. Nā te tauānga ā-motu o 2001 i whakaatu e 67,500 ngā tamariki Māori, kei raro i te rima tau, ā, i āhua 15% o ngā tamariki Māori i tēnei reanga kei te haere ki ngā ratonga reo Māori mō ngā tamariki nohinohi.

E 430 ngā kura o Aotearoa kei te hora whāinga wāhitanga ki ngā tamariki kia haere ō rātou akoranga i roto i te reo Māori. I tēnei wā, e āhua 21,500 ngā akonga Māori i te kura kei te whai i ētahi o ō rātou akoranga i roto i te reo Māori, arā, 14% o ngā akonga Māori katoa i te kura.

Kei te tino iti rawa te urunga mai o tauwiwi ki ngā akoranga i roto i te reo Māori i tēnei wā. Ahakoa rā, he nui tonu ngā tamariki i Aotearoa kei te ako i ngā āhuratanga o te reo i roto i ngā āhuratanga ko 'te reo Māori hei kaupapa ako', me ngā mahi o te 'Taha Māori'.

Toru tekau mā tahi o ngā whakahaere akoranga reanga tuatoru kei te hora whāinga wāhi ki te ako i te reo Māori. Ia tau, ia tau, e āhua 11% o ngā pakeke Māori kei te whakauru ki ngā ngohe ako i te reo Māori.



Strengthening Education Opportunities

Where are we heading

By 2028 all Māori and other New Zealanders will have enhanced access to high-quality Māori language education.

Rationale

- The education sector will continue to be a crucial area for language regeneration over the next twenty-five years because it supports increases in the number of people with Māori language proficiencies. Education offers a level of language acquisition where whānau transmission of the language is not strong.
- The focus on enhanced access to quality Māori language education is particularly important because the Māori population has a youthful structure (for example, at present 55% of Māori are aged under 25 years) and high levels of participation in formal education.
- It is important to ensure that all New Zealanders have opportunities to learn and use the Māori language. This goal seeks to ensure that these opportunities are easily accessible and provide high-quality language instruction.

The Current Situation

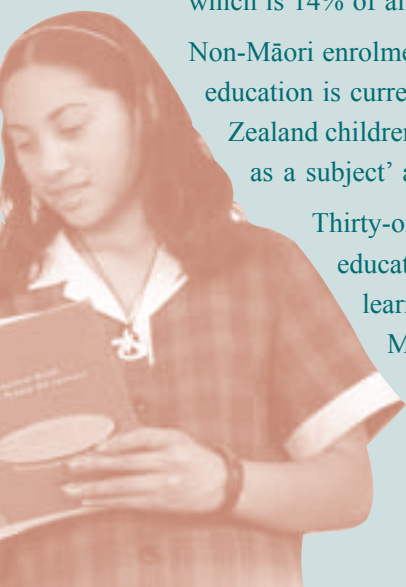
There are around 600 Māori language immersion early childhood services (mainly Kōhanga Reo) caring for and educating approximately 10,000 Māori children. The 2001 Census shows there are 67,500 Māori children aged under five, which indicates that approximately 15% of Māori children in this age group attend Māori language early childhood education services.

There are 430 schools within New Zealand that provide opportunities for children to undertake some of their education in Māori. Currently, around 21,500 Māori school students are completing some of their learning through the Māori language, which is 14% of all Māori school students.

Non-Māori enrolments in both these streams of Māori language education is currently very low. However, larger numbers of New Zealand children are learning about the Māori language in 'Māori as a subject' and 'Taha Māori' programmes.

Thirty-one of the thirty-six state-owned tertiary education institutions currently offer Māori language learning opportunities. Annually, around 11% of Māori adults participate in Māori language learning activities.

Goal 3.



Te Whakapakari i te Kaha o ngā Hapori ki te Kawe Tikanga mō te Reo

E ahu ana tātou ki hea

Kia tae ki te tau 2028, ka riro mā ngā iwi, ngā hapū me ngā hapori e ārahi ngā mahi whakaora reo ā-rohe. Ka tautokona ngā reo motuhake o tēnā iwi, o tēnā iwi.

Te Pūtake

- Me noho anō ko te iwi Māori kei te aroākapa o ngā mahi, inā hoki, he taonga te reo Māori nō rātou. Mā te Kāwanatanga e tuku ngā ratonga tautoko, arā, mā te taha ki te mātauranga me te whakapāoho reo, engari kāore te Kāwanatanga e āhei ki te whakapiki i te kōrero a te whānau i te reo.
- E tika ana kia whakamaheretia te whakaoranga o te reo i waenganui i te hapori. Ko ngā iwi, ngā hapū me ērā atu whakahaere Māori ngā rōpū tino kaha ki te kawe i ēnei mahi whakamāherehere i ō rātou hapori.
- Tērā anō ngā rerekētanga o ngā reo motuhake o tēnā iwi, o tēnā iwi. Ko ngā mahi whakaora i te reo me āta whakarite tikanga kia whakatairangatia ai ngā āhuatanga ā-rohe o te reo.

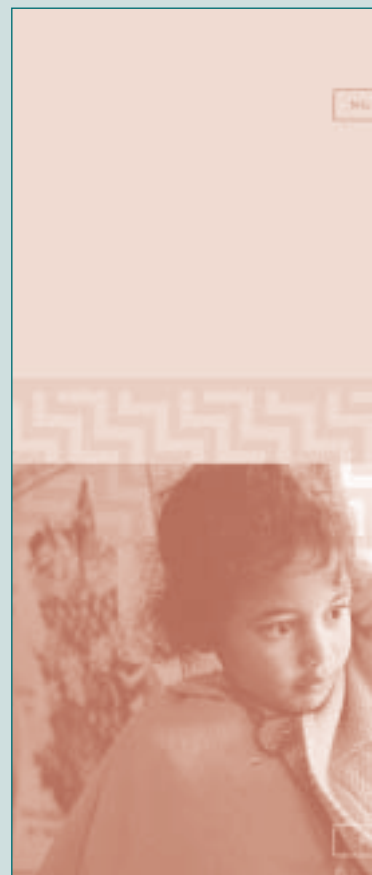
Ngā Āhuatanga o Tēnei Wā

I te tau 2001, ko te pāpātanga o te mōhio ki te kōrero Māori mō te nuinga o ngā iwi kei waenganui i te 25-30% (arā, te tokopae o te hunga matatau ki te kōrero Māori i waenganui i te iwi, inā huia katoatia ōna uri). Kei runga rawa ngā pāpātanga mō ngā iwi o Te Moana a Toi (36%) me te Tai Rāwhiti (46%). Ko te pāpātanga o te mōhio ki te kōrero Māori i waenganui i ērā kore kau i mōhio ko wai tō rātou iwi, kei te 6%.

I roto i ngā kōrerorotanga ki tēnā iwi, ki tēnā iwi, ka puta ngā tūmanako nui me ngā whakaaro, kia tiakina, kia whakaoratia hoki tōna ake reo. E rua tekau mā tahi ngā reo irirangi ā iwi ināianei, kei a rātou te kaha ki te whakahaere i ō rātou reo ake, kei te kōrero i ō rātou āhuatanga i ō rātou rohe.

I tēnei wā tērā ētahi iwi kua tahuri ki te whakaoti, ki te whakatinana i ō rātou mahere reo mō rātou anō.

Whāinga 4.



Strengthening Community Leadership

Where are we heading

By 2028, iwi, hapū and local communities will be the leading parties in ensuring local-level language revitalisation. Iwi dialects of the Māori language will be supported.

Rationale

- Māori have the lead role to play in revitalising the Māori language because ultimately the language is a Māori taonga. Government will provide support services, particularly in education and broadcasting, but can not directly affect whānau use of the language.
- Language revitalisation requires planning at a community level. Iwi, hapū and other Māori organisations are best placed to undertake this planning within their communities.
- The Māori language has tribal differences. Efforts to revitalise the Māori language must ensure that the tribal and regional features of the language are upheld.

The Current Situation

In 2001, the Māori language rates for most iwi sat between 25-30% (that is, the percentage of Māori speakers within the overall iwi population). The rates were much higher for Bay of Plenty iwi (36%) and East Coast iwi (46%). The Māori language rate among Māori people that did not know their iwi fell to only 6%.

Consultation with iwi also shows a high level of iwi awareness and interest in protecting and promoting their particular reo. To assist in doing this, there are now twenty-one iwi radio stations which have the ability to promote their own particular tribal and regional dialects.

At present a small number of iwi have finalised and implemented broader iwi-based language plans.

Goal 4.



Te Whakapiki i te Mana o te Reo i Waenganui i te Iwi Whānui

E ahu ana tātou ki hea

Kia tae ki te tau 2028, kua kaha te whakanui i te reo e ngā tāngata katoa o Aotearoa, ā, ka tū tahi te motu katoa i runga i te whakaaro kia tiakina te reo.

Te Pūtake

- He pānga tō te wairua o te āhuratanga papori o Aotearoa ki te kōrerotanga i te reo Māori. Ko te hunga kōrero Māori ka tūtakitaki tonu ki ngā whakaaro o tauwiwi i roto i ēnei haere tahitanga. Hei whakaora i te reo, he mea nui kia kaha ngā whakaaro atawhai o ngā iwi katoa o Aotearoa ki te reo, ki te whakanui i te reo, ki te tautoko hoki i ngā mahi me te wairua whakatupu i te reo.
- Ko te nuinga o ngā tāngata kōrero Māori he reo-rua, mā rātou anō e kōwhiri te reo kōrero mō rātou. Ahakoa, he nui ngā tāngata kāore pea e tino mōhio kei a rātou te tikanga ki te whakarite, ki te whakahaere i te kōrerotanga i te reo Māori. Me matua whakapiki ake te mōhio o te tangata ki te kōwhiringa reo, e piki ake ai te kōrerotanga i te reo Māori.
- Ko ētahi o ngā ākongā i te reo Māori kāore pea e tino mārāma ki ngā huarahi e tika ana kia whāia, hei ako i tēnei mea te reo tuarua. Nā konei kāore pea i tino mōhio ki ō rātou pūkenga reo mai i ō mua akoranga, e pōhēhē ai ngā tūmanako o te tangata mō āna akoranga, tōna hua he taumahatanga mō te hinengaro o aua ākongā. Ākuanei pea kia mārāma kē atu ēnei ākongā ki ngā huarahi ako i te reo, mā reira pea e hihiri ai te ngākau ki te whai i te reo.

Ngā Āhuratanga o Tēnei Wā

He mea nui ngā āhuratanga Māori i roto i ngā taonga tuku iho o Aotearoa, ki ētahi Māori, ki ētahi hoki o tauwiwi. I tua atu i tēnei, tata ki te katoa o tauwiwi, e 90%, e mea ana, he mea pai kia kōrero Māori te iwi i te kāinga, i te marae anō hoki. Ahakoa rā, ko te pikaunga nui, he kawē i ngā whakaaro o te iwi whānui mō te kōrero Māori i ngā wāhi tūmatanui. I tēnei wā, e 40% noa iho o tauwiwi kei te tautoko i te kōrero Māori i ngā wāhi tūmatanui.

Ko te nuinga o ngā kaupapa whakaako i te reo i tēnei wā, he ako i te reo anake, kāore e āta tīkina atu ki te whānuitanga atu o ngā mahi whakaora i te reo Māori, me ngā huarahi ako reo tuarua. Ko ngā kōrero mō te hopu i te reo, me ōna rautaki mō te whakapiki i te mārāma ki te kōwhiri i te reo kōrero o te tangata, he iti tonu te akoranga.

Whāinga 5.



Strengthening Recognition of the Māori Language

Where are we heading

By 2028 the Māori language will be valued by all New Zealanders and there will be a common awareness of the need to protect the language.

Rationale

- Maori language use is affected by the overall social environment in New Zealand. People who use the Māori language interact with others on a regular basis and encounter the language attitudes of the non-Māori majority through these interactions. To revitalise the language it is necessary for wider New Zealand society to value the language and support a positive linguistic environment.
- Most people who speak Māori are bilingual and have a choice of languages to use. However many people may not be aware of their ability to determine and control patterns of Māori language use. To increase Māori language use, a greater awareness of language choice is required.
- Some learners of Māori may lack an understanding of the processes involved in second-language learning. This means that they may not recognise their existing language skills and create unrealistic expectations and pressures for themselves as learners. These learners may require a greater awareness of language-learning processes to further encourage them in acquiring the language.


The Current Situation

Māori culture is already valued as a part of New Zealand's heritage by some Māori and non-Māori. In addition, nearly all non-Māori, 90%, believe that it is a good thing that Māori people speak Māori in the home and on the marae. However, a challenge remains to enhance public attitudes to Māori language use in wider public domains. Currently only 40% of non-Māori support the use of the Māori language in public places.


Most Māori language courses currently teach the language in isolation from the wider picture of Māori language revitalisation, and second-language learning processes. Information relating to language acquisition and strategies for raising awareness of language choice is rarely taught.



Goal 5.



Kei te iwi Māori, kei te Kāwanatanga ētahi wāhi hei whakapūmau i te noho ora o te reo Māori. Nā te Māori tonu i tohu ngā wāhi ki te Māori



Te Wāhi ki te Iwi Māori i Roto i ngā Mahi Whakaora i te Reo Māori

Kei te iwi Māori, kei te Kāwanatanga ētahi wāhi hei whakapūmau i te noho ora o te reo Māori. I raro i te moemoeā mō te reo, kia mārama tonu ngā taha e rua, tēnā ki tōna wāhi, tēnā ki tōna wāhi, kia tika ai te hoehoe tahi i te waka, otirā ki te whakariterite i ngā mahi.

I ngā kōrerorotanga ki te Māori me ngā akoako ki ngā hapori, tērā etahi pikaunga, e ai ki ngā whakaaro, e tika ana mā te Māori e kawe. Kei te whakatutuki te iwi Māori i ēnei mahi mā ngā kaupapa maha. Kei roto i ēnei mahi:

- *Te Tuku i te Reo mā roto i te Whānau.* Kei te iwi Māori te takohanga matua mō te tuku i te reo i te kāinga, i ngā hapori hoki, inā hoki ko rātou ngā kaitiaki, ngā kaiako tuatahi o ngā reanga hou. Koinā te poutokomanawa o te whakaora reo, he mea hoki mā te Māori anake e taea ai.
- *Te Kōrero Māori i ngā Wāhi Māori.* Kei te iwi Māori te takohanga mō te kōrero Māori i ngā wāhi Māori (hei tauira, ko te marae me te kapa haka). Ka taea e te Māori te whakawhanake tikanga hei whakapiki i te kōrerotanga o te reo i ēnei wāhi.
- *Te Ārahi i te Whakaoranga i te Reo i tēnā Rohe, i tēnā Rohe.* E tika ana kia whakamaheretia te whakaoranga o te reo i waenganui i te hapori e ngā whānau, e ngā hapū, me te iwi. Ka āhei anō ēnei rōpū te whakarite me te whakatinana mahere reo hei whakaahua i ō rātou tūmanako mō te reo Māori.
- *Te Tautoko i ngā Reo o tēnā Iwi, o tēnā Iwi.* Ka riro mā te iwi Māori e ārahi ngā mahi rekoata, pūpū, wetewete, me te tuku i ngā āhuatanga o ngā reo ā iwi ki ngā whakatupuranga hou.
- *Te Tautoko i te Paepae.* Ko ngā marae ngā kāinga tūturu mō ngā hapū Māori, ko te wāhi e tūtakitaki ai te whānau, te hapū me te iwi ki te tangi tūpāpaku, ki te whakanui i ngā rā nunui, otirā ki te whakamahana i ngā taura here whanaungatanga i waenganui i a rātou. Ko te reo Māori tētahi wāhi tūturu o ngā āhuatanga o te marae, o te karanga, o te whaikōrero, o te waiata me te karakia. Kei te iwi Māori te mana ki te pupuri i ēnei mahi me ēnei tikanga o te paepae.

The Roles of Māori in Leading Māori Language Revitalisation

Both Māori and Government have ongoing roles to play to secure the future of the Māori language. Within the vision for the future of the Māori language, both parties must understand their respective roles and functions to facilitate coordination and cooperation.

Through discussions with Māori and community consultations, several roles for Māori were identified and discussed. Māori are already fulfilling these roles in many ways. These roles include:

- *Whānau Language Transmission.* Māori have the primary responsibility for Māori language transmission within Māori homes and communities, as the caregivers and first educators of new generations. It is the cornerstone of successful language revitalisation, and it is something that only Māori can do.
- *Māori Language Use in Māori Domains.* Māori are responsible for Māori language use in Māori domains (for example, marae and kapa haka). Māori can develop tikanga to support the increased use of the Māori language in these domains.
- *Leading Local Language Revitalisation.* Whānau, hapū, iwi and Māori will drive the revitalisation of the Māori language at a community level. These groups can develop and implement their own language plans that reflect their aspirations for the Māori language.
- *Maintaining Tribal Dialects.* Māori will lead ongoing work to record, collate, analyse and transmit the unique aspects of tribal speech to new generations.
- *Supporting the Paepae.* Marae are focal points of many Māori communities where whānau, hapū and iwi grieve, celebrate and renew their whakapapa links. The Māori language is an intrinsic feature of the ceremonial aspects of marae life, including karanga, whaikōrero, waiata and karakia. Māori are responsible for maintaining and supporting these paepae functions.

Both Māori and Government have ongoing roles to play to secure the future of the Māori language. Māori have identified their roles in the consultation processes.

He Kōrero mō ngā Mahi a te Kāwanatanga ki te Tautoko i te Reo Māori.

I ngā kōrerorotanga ki te Māori me ngā akoako ki te hapori, tērā etahi pikaunga, e ai ki ngā whakaaro, e tika ana mā te Kāwanatanga e kawē, ina rā:

- *Te Mātauranga Reo Māori* He takohanga tūturu anō tō te Kāwanatanga ki te tautoko i te akoranga reo Māori i te rāngai tamariki kōhungahunga, i ngā kura tuatahi me ngā kura tuarua, te kura reanga tuatoru, tae atu ki te akoranga hapori. Ko te akoranga reo Māori, ko ngā akoranga rumaki i roto i te reo, me ngā akoranga ko 'te reo Māori hei kaupapa ako'.

I raro i tēnei mahi, ka piki anō te tokopae o ngā Māori e kaha ana ki te kōrero Māori, hei whakawātea i tō rātou whāinga wāhi ki te tino tiketiketanga o te akoranga reo Māori. Ko ngā mahi whakamāherehere, whakatinana hoki i ngā mahi i roto i te Mahere Rautaki, kua tukuna ki a Te Tāhuhu o Te Mātauranga, me te whai wāhi ki ngā whakaaro o ētahi atu tari kāwanatanga me ētahi ratonga mātauranga.

- *Te Whakapāoho i Roto i te Reo Māori* He takohanga tō te Kāwanatanga, kua oti te whakarite, hei whakapakari i te tupu o te reo mā te whakarite pūtea mō te reo irirangi me te pouaka whakaata i roto i te reo Māori. Kua whakawhānuitia tēnei mahi i ēnei marama tata, nā te whakatūranganga o te Pouaka Whakaata Māori.

Ko tēnei mahi kei te tautoko i te whakawhānuitanga o te whakamahi i te reo Māori me ōna painga e ai ki ngā whakaaro o ngā tāngata katoa o Aotearoa. Ko ngā mahi whakamāherehere i ngā mahi whakapāoho reo Māori, i tukuna ki a Te Puni Kōkiri, ā, ko tōna whakatinanatanga i tukuna ki a Te Māngai Pāho me Te Pouaka Whakaata Māori i ētahi ture i te tekau tau kua hori nei.

- *Ngā Toi Reo Māori*. Kua tautokona e Te Kāwanatanga te tupuranga o te reo Māori nā te whakarite pūtea me ētahi mahi tautoko i ngā toi reo Māori, ko te kapa haka, ngā whakataetae manu kōrero, me te whakatupu i ngā mahi tuhituhi ki te reo Māori.

Ko tēnei mahi kei te tautoko i te whakawhānuitanga o te whakamahi i te reo Māori, me tōna painga, e ai ki ngā whakaaro o ngā tāngata katoa o Aotearoa. Ko ngā mahi whakamāherehere, whakatinana hoki i ngā mahi nei i te Mahere Rautaki, e tino hāngai ana ki ngā mahi a Te Manatu Taonga i tēnei rāngai, me te whai wāhi ki ngā whakaaro o ētahi atu tari kāwanatanga me ētahi whakahaere Māori.

He nui tonu ngā mahi mā te Kāwanatanga hei tautoko i te whakaoranga ake o te reo Māori



The Functions of Government in Supporting Māori Language Revitalisation

Through discussions with Māori and community consultations, several functions for Government were identified, including:

- *Māori Language Education.* The Government has an established function in supporting Māori language education in the early childhood sector, primary and secondary schools, the tertiary sector and in community education. Māori language education, in this context, includes both Māori immersion education and ‘Māori as a subject’ education.


This function will support increases in the numbers of Māori able to speak Māori and enhance access to high-quality Māori language education. The planning and implementation of this work in the Māori Language Strategy has been allocated to the Ministry of Education and will incorporate input from other government departments and education providers.

- *Māori Language Broadcasting.* The Government has an established function in supporting the growth of the Māori language through funding radio and television broadcasting in the Māori language. This function has recently been expanded through the establishment of the Māori Television Service.


This function supports the increased use of the Māori language and the value accorded to the Māori language by all New Zealanders. The responsibility for Māori language broadcasting policy and planning was allocated to Te Puni Kōkiri and the implementation of this work was allocated to Te Māngai Pāho and the Māori Television Service through various pieces of legislation over the last ten years.

- *Māori Language Arts.* The Government has supported the growth of the Māori language by providing funding and other support for Māori language arts including kapa haka, speech competitions and new writing in Māori.


This function supports the increased use of the Māori language and the value accorded to the Māori language by all New Zealanders. The planning of this work within the Māori Language Strategy is in accordance with the Ministry for Culture and Heritage’s responsibilities within this sector and will incorporate input from other government departments and Māori organisations.



There are several roles for Government in supporting the revitalisation of the Māori language



Ka riro mā ngā mahi
a te Kāwanatanga e
tautoko ngā whāinga
a te Rautaki Reo
Māori



- *Ngā Ratonga Reo Māori* Kei te tautoko te Kāwanatanga i te whakapakaritanga o te reo Māori, mā te hora i ngā ratonga reo Māori, te whakawhānui i ngā rārangi kupu hou, te tuhi papakupu, te whakarite tohu hiranga mō te reo, me ngā mahi whakamātautau i ngā kaiwhakamāori ā-tuhi, ā-waha hoki i te reo.

Ko tēnei mahi kei te tautoko i te whakawhānuitanga o te whakamahi i te reo Māori, mā te whakarite tohu hiranga mō te whakamahi i te reo, he mea hoki tēnei e piki ake ai te matatau o te hunga kōrero Māori. Ko ngā mahi whakamāherehere, whakatinana hoki i tēnei mahi i roto i te Mahere Rautaki, kua tukuna ki a Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori i runga anō i ōna mana ā-ture.


- *Ngā Pātaka Reo Māori* He takohanga tō te Kāwanatanga i roto i ngā mahi kohikohi, whakatikatika hoki i ngā pātaka reo Māori, (tae atu ki ngā rekoata kua tuhia, ngā rekoata whakarongo i runga tēpa, me ngā āhuatanga whitiāhua, ataata hoki). Mā te kohikohi me te manaaki i ēnei taonga ka āhei te iwi Māori te whātoro atu ki ngā mātauranga o mua, me ngā mātauranga tuku iho o ō rātou iwi, mō te reo Māori.

Ko tēnei mahi kei te tautoko i te mana o ngā iwi, o ngā hapū me ngā hāpori hei kaiārahi mō ngā mahi whakaora reo ā-rohe. Ko ngā mahi whakamāherehere, whakatinana hoki i tēnei mahi i roto i te Mahere Rautaki, e tino hāngai ana ki ngā mahi a Te Puna Mātauranga o Aotearoa, me te whai wāhi ki ētahi atu tari kāwanatanga.

- *Te Whakamahere ā-hāpori mō te Reo Māori.* Kua tautokona e Te Kāwanatanga te whakapakaritanga o te reo Māori nā te whakarite pūtea, nā te whakarite tohutohu mō ngā mahi whakamahere reo mō ngā whānau, mō ngā hapū, mō ngā iwi, me te iwi Māori whānui.

Ko tēnei mahi kei te tautoko i te mana o ngā iwi, ngā hapū me ngā hāpori hei kaiārahi ngā mahi whakaora reo ā-rohe. Ko ngā mahi whakamāherehere, whakatinana hoki i tēnei mahi i roto i te Mahere Rautaki, kua tukuna ki a Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori, otirā mā te whakahaere i te pūtea *Mā Te Reo*, me te whai wāhi ki ētahi atu tari kāwanatanga me te Māori anō hoki.

- *Ngā Kaupapa Here mō te Reo, te Ārahi Rōpū me te Arotake.* Ko te tautoko a te Kāwanatanga mō te reo, he mea āta whakahaere, he mea whakatinana hoki mā roto i ētahi tari, me ētahi rāngai mahi. He mea tino nui kia noho ētahi kaupapa here matua mō tēnei mahi, me tētahi tikanga ārahi i ngā rōpū maha i raro i Te Kāwanatanga. He mea nui hoki kia arotakea te ora o te reo Māori, (ina koa, kia rangahaua pēhea rawa te tokomaha o te hunga e mōhio ana ki te kōrero Māori, ngā wāhi kōrero Māori ai rātou, pēhea te auau o te kōrero

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- *Māori Language Services.* The Government supports the growth of the Māori language through the provision of Māori language services, including lexical development, dictionary making, benchmarking of proficiency in the Māori language and the certification of translators and interpreters of the Māori language.

This function supports the increased use of the Māori language through setting and maintaining standards of quality for Māori language use which, in turn, supports increases in proficiency levels among Māori speakers. The planning and implementation of this work within the Māori Language Strategy has been allocated to Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori in accordance with their legislative mandate.

- *Māori Language Archives.* The Government has an established function in collecting and maintaining Māori language archives (including written, audio and audio-visual records). The collection and care of this material means that Māori can access traditional knowledge about, and tribal forms of, the Māori language.


This function supports iwi, hapū and local communities as the leading parties in ensuring local-level language revitalisation. The planning and implementation of this work within the Māori Language Strategy reflects the functions of the National Library of New Zealand, and will incorporate input from other government agencies.


- *Māori Language Community Planning.* The Government supports the growth of the Māori language through the provision of funding and advice about language planning for whānau, hapū, iwi and Māori.

This function supports the role of iwi, hapū and local communities as the leading parties in ensuring local-level language revitalisation. The planning and implementation of this work within the Māori Language Strategy has been allocated to Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori because of the strong links to the administration of the Mā Te Reo fund, and will incorporate input from other government agencies and Māori.


- *Māori Language Policy, Coordination and Monitoring.* Government support for the Māori language is administered and delivered through a number of agencies, in a number of sectors. It is important to ensure that there is some overarching policy guidance for this work, and some coordination across a whole of government approach. It is also important to monitor the health of the Māori language (for example, by tracking the number of people that can speak Māori, where people speak Māori and how often). Some systems to evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency

The roles of
Government support
various goals within the
Māori Language
Strategy





Ka riro mā ngā tari
Kāwanatanga e whakarite
he mahere whakatinana
hei ārahi i ngā mahi
whakapakari me te hora i
ēnei tikanga mō ngā tau e
rima kei mua i te aroaro



Māori). Kua whākaritea hoki ētahi pūnaha hei aromātai i te tika me te whai hua i ngā takohanga reo o te Kāwanatanga, kia mōhiotia ai he hua kei te puta mō ngā moni ka pau.

Ko tēnei mahi kei te tautoko i ngā whāinga e rima, mā te whakarite pārongo, mā te wetewete hoki i te pai o te whakatutuki haere i aua whāinga. Ko ngā mahi whakamāherehere, whakatinana hoki i tēnei mahi i roto i te Mahere Rautaki, kua tukuna ki a Te Puni Kōkiri.

- *Ngā Ratonga ki te Iwi Tūmatanui i roto i te reo Māori.* I te tau 1987, nā Te Ture mō Te Reo Māori i whakarite ko te reo Māori tētahi reo whai mana o Aotearoa. He mea nui kia āhei ngā tāngata katoa o Aotearoa te whātoro atu ki ngā ratonga Kāwanatanga mā roto i te reo Māori. Mā tēnei mahi e piki ake ai te whakamahi i te reo Māori, hei whakapiki i ōna painga i roto i te hapori whānui o Aotearoa.

Ka whai takohanga ngā tari Kāwanatanga katoa ki te whakarite i ō rātou mahere ā roto, e waitohutia ai ka pēhea tō rātou hora ratonga ki te iwi o Aotearoa mā roto i te reo Māori, mehemea e hiahiatia ana. Heoi, ko te kawenga mō ngā mahi whakamāherehere, whakatinana hoki i tēnei mahi i roto i te Mahere Rautaki, i tukuna ki a Te Puni Kōkiri me Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori.

Ka Aha Ināianei

Mā ngā tari hautū i ēnei takohanga e whakarite mahere whakatinana hōhonu tonu, hei ārahi i ngā mahi whakapakari, me te hora i ēnei tikanga mō ngā tau e rima kei mua i te aroaro. Waitohutia ai i roto i tēnei mahere ngā whāinga motuhake mō ia mahi me te tohanga o ngā rawa e tika ana hei whakaoti i ngā āhuetanga.

He mea āta whakaae, koiānei ngā wāhanga me whakauru ki ngā mahere whakatinana:

- he hononga mārama ki ngā whāinga o te Rautaki Reo Māori;
- he tirohanga ki ngā āhuetanga o te taiao e hāngai mai ana;
- he pūnaha mō te mahi tahi ki te hunga e whai wāhi mai ana;
- he tohu, he whakamārama hoki i ngā whakahaere i te rāngai;
- he whāinga ā-whakahaere (kia rima tau tonu te roa o ngā whāinga nei);
- ko ngā ratonga e tutuki ai ngā whāinga ā-whakahaere (me ngā huarahi whiriwhiri i whakatau ai koinei ngā ratonga me whakarato);
- he wātaka whakarato;
- ko ngā rauemi e whakaratoa ai ngā ratonga (me te tātari i te nui o ngā rauemi e wātea ana i tēnei wā);
- he pūnaha arotake.

Ka noho Te Puni Kōkiri ki te arotake i te whakawhanake, i te hora i te whakatinanatanga o ēnei mahere.

of the Māori language functions that Government provides have also been developed to ensure value for money.

This function supports the development of all five goals by providing information and analysis about progress towards achieving the goals. The planning and implementation of this work within the Māori Language Strategy has been allocated to Te Puni Kōkiri.

- *Public Services Provided in the Māori Language.* The Māori language is an official language of New Zealand by virtue of the Māori Language Act 1987. It is important for New Zealanders to be able to access public services through the Māori language. This function will support the increased use of the Māori language and will enhance the value of the Māori language within New Zealand society.

All government departments are responsible for developing internal Māori language plans that will identify how they will provide their services to New Zealanders through the Māori language. However, the responsibility for the planning and implementation of this work within the Māori Language Strategy was allocated to Te Puni Kōkiri and Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori.


What happens next

The lead agencies for these functions will develop detailed implementation plans that will guide their development and delivery of these functions for the next five years. These plans will identify specific targets within each function and the resources to ensure that the functions are delivered.


It has been agreed that these plans will include the following components:

- explicit linkages to the Māori Language Strategy goals;
- environmental scans;
- systems for developing and managing stakeholder relationships;
- identification and description of the key sector agencies;
- agency-level outcomes (with five year targets);
- outputs that will contribute to the agency-level outcomes (and intervention logics to demonstrate how these outputs have been selected);
- timetables for roll-outs;
- inputs to achieve the outputs (including an assessment of current inputs); and
- monitoring and evaluation systems.

Te Puni Kōkiri will also monitor the development and delivery of these implementation plans.



Government agencies will develop detailed implementation plans to guide their development and delivery of Māori language functions over the next five years



He Whakairi ā Whare nā Te Puni Kōkiri mō te Ora o te Reo Māori i Tēnei Wā

2000 He Rārangi o Ngā Ratonga Reo Māori

Kei roto i tēnei rārangi ngā tino kōrero mō ngā ratonga Reo Māori e horahia ana e ngā Tari Kāwanatanga, tae atu ki ngā kōrero mō te toha pūtea.

2001 Ko ngā Ākonga Māori e Ako ana i te Reo, i ngā Kura Tuarua Auraki.

Kei tēnei purongo ka wherawherahia ngā take e pā ana ki te puritanga me te whāinga wāhi o ngā ākonga Māori i ngā hōtaka reo Māori i ngā kura tuarua.

He Rangahau i ngā Waiaro, ngā Whakapono me ngā Uara hoki mō te Reo Māori (whakarāpopoto)

Ka horaina i tēnei pūrongo ngā tino kitenga o te rangahau mō ngā Māori me ngā kaiwhakaatu o tauwiwi 1400, huia katoatia, mō ō rātou waiaro, ngā whakapono me ngā uara hoki mō te reo Māori.

Ngā Putanga Takitaro o Te Rangahau mō Te Ora o te Reo Māori: Ngā Tūtohi Tārewa

Kei ēnei tūtohi ngā kitenga tārewa o Ngā Putanga Takitaro o Te Rangahau mō Te Ora o te Reo Māori, kei roto nei ngā tauānga mō te matatau ki te reo Māori (te kōrero, te whakarongo, te pānui pukapuka, me te tuhituhi), te kaha ki te whakamahi i te reo, me te āhua o te tautoko i ngā kaupapa Māori.

Te Kōrerotanga o te Reo Māori i Waenganui i te Whānau (whakarāpopoto)

Kei roto i tēnei pūrongo ngā tino kitenga o te rangahau i kawea hei waitohu i ngā āhuatanga e whakapōrearea ana, e tautoko ana rānei i te reo Māori, i ngā wāhi e noho ā-whānau nei te tangata.

Te Puni Kōkiri Publications about the Health of the Māori Language

Appendix 1

2000 The Inventory of Māori Language Services.

The inventory provides details of the Māori Language services provided by government agencies, including funding information.

2001 Māori Students learning Te Reo in Mainstream Secondary Schools.

This report explores the issues that affect the retention and participation of Māori students in Māori language programmes at secondary schools.

Survey of Attitudes, Values and Beliefs towards the Māori Language (summary report)

This report sets out the key findings of research undertaken with 1400 Māori and non-Māori respondents about their attitudes, values and beliefs towards the Māori language.

Survey of the Health of the Māori Language: Provisional Tables

These tables contain the provisional results of the Survey of the Health of the Māori Language, including Māori language proficiency (speaking, listening, reading and writing), Māori language use and support for Māori language kaupapa.

The Use of Māori in the Family (summary report)

This report sets out the key findings of qualitative research undertaken to identify the factors that impede or support the use of the Māori language in family situations.

2002 He Rangahau i ngā Waiaro, ngā Whakaponono me ngā Uara hoki mō te Reo Māori.

Kei roto i tēnei pūrongo ētahi o ngā kitenga o te rangahau, me ngā pārongo mō ngā tikanga i whāia hei kohikohi i ngā pārongo, me ngā kōrerorero mō te pānga o aua kitenga ki ngā kaupapa here.

Te Kōrerotanga o te Reo Māori i Waenganui i te Whānau.

Kei roto i tēnei pūrongo ētahi o ngā kitenga o te rangahau, me ngā pārongo mō ngā tikanga i whāia hei kohikohi i ngā pārongo, me ngā kōrerorero mō te pānga o aua kitenga ki ngā kaupapa here.

He Aratohu mō te Whakarite Pūkete Mō Ngā Hapori Reo Māori

Kei ēnei aratohu ētahi rauemi hei āwhina i ngā hapori ki te whakarite pūkete reo Māori, hei tautoko i te whakamahere, whakawhanake reo Māori ā-rohe.

Kei Roto i te Whare

Kei tēnei pukapuka ētahi tino kitenga o te rangahau mō te Reo Māori i waenganui i te whānau, he māmā ki te pānui, me ētahi tohutohu māmā ki te whai atu, me ētahi kaupapa hei whai.

Te Reo Māori i roto i Te Mātauranga

Kei tēnei pūrongo ētahi kōrero mō te urunga a te hunga Māori ki ngā akoranga rumaki i roto i te reo, me ngā akoranga ko 'te reo Māori hei kaupapa ako', i ngā kura kōhungahunga, i ngā kura tuatahi, kura tuarua, me ngā kura tuatoru anō hoki.

Te Ora o Te Reo Māori i Te Tau 2001

Kei roto i tēnei purongo tētahi tirohanga whānui ki ngā whenu maha o te ora o te reo, hei hanga tāhuhu whānui mō tēnei kaupapa.

2002 Survey of Attitudes, Values and Beliefs towards the Māori Language.

This report sets out the complete findings of the survey together with information about the methodological approach used to collect the data, and discussion about the policy implications of the findings.

The Use of Māori in the Family.

This report sets out the detailed research findings together with information about the methodological approach used to collect the data, and discussion about the policy implications of the findings.

Guidelines for the Preparation of Māori Language Community profiles

The guidelines provides communities with some tools to enable them to prepare their own Māori language community profiles, to support local level Māori language planning and development.

Kei Roto i te Whare

This book presents the key findings of the research about The Use of Māori in the Family in an easy-to read format, together with practical suggestions and strategies for action.

The Māori Language in Education

This report presents data about Māori participation in Māori Immersion education and 'Māori as a Subject' programmes in the pre-school, compulsory and tertiary education sectors.

The Health of the Māori Language in 2001

This report an overview of the different strands of language health to create an overarching account.



