



*Mā te Reo, Me te Reo, Mō te Reo*

# Waikato - Hauraki

## 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.

## Waikato - Hauraki<sup>1</sup>

### Key Findings

- 126 Māori language revitalisation projects received Mā te Reo funding over a ten year period from 2001 – 2010;
- Over \$1.9 million was provided by the Mā te Reo fund for community driven te reo Māori revitalisation initiatives from 2001 – 2010;
- Almost half of the Mā te Reo investment supported wānanga reo<sup>2</sup> projects;
- 97% of all funded projects actively promoted te reo Māori;
- 55% of all funded projects observed an increase in confidence to speak te reo Māori; and
- 25% of all funded projects reported the learning and use of te reo Māori was strengthened within domains where te reo Māori use was not frequent or familiar.

<sup>1</sup>The Waikato-Hauraki region consists of the wider Waikato district including Hamilton, as well as the Coromandel peninsula.

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

## He Kupu Whakataki

### Mā te Reo

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

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

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

## Ngā Kōrero Mātāmua mō

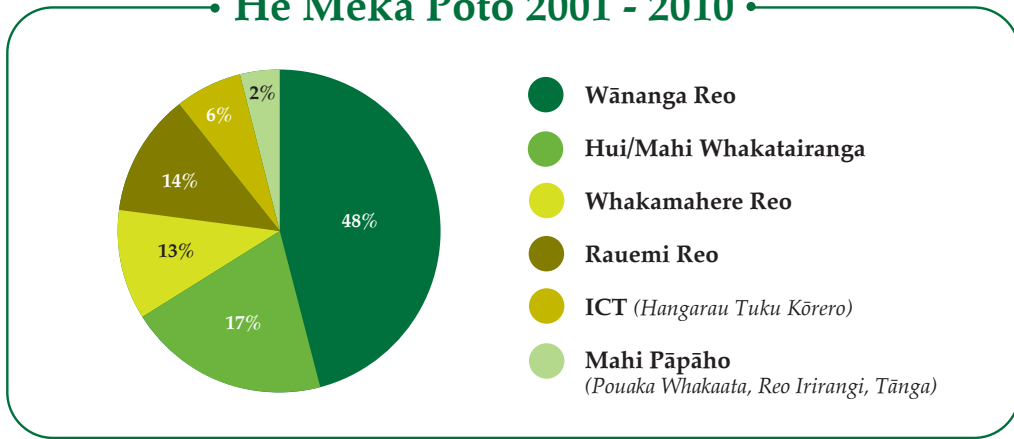
### Waikato - Hauraki<sup>1</sup>

- 126 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 \$1.9 miriona te tahua o Mā te Reo i pau i te 2001 – 2010 ki te āwhina i ngā kaupapa e kōkiritia ana e te hapori hei whakaora ake i te reo Māori;
- Ko tōna haurua nei o te pūtea Mā te Reo i pau ki ngā wānanga reo<sup>2</sup>;
- E 97% o ngā kaupapa i whiwhi pūtea i kaha ki te whakatairanga i te reo Māori;
- E 55% o ngā kaupapa e mea mai ana i kaha ake te ngākau māia o ā rātou tāngata ki te kōrero i te reo Māori;
- E 25% o ngā kaupapa i tautokona e mea mai ana i kaha ake te poipoia o te reo Māori i ngā wāhi me uaua ka rangona te reo Māori e kōrereroretia ana i reira.

<sup>1</sup>I uru mai ki tēnei rohe te whānuitanga atu o Waikato, tae atu ki Kirikiriroa me Te Tara-o-te-Ika.

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

## He Meka Poto 2001 - 2010



## Outcomes

In the Waikato-Hauraki region, 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; 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 to speak te reo Māori; increased confidence in using te reo Māori; and linking tikanga Māori into the learning and use of te reo Māori.

These outcomes were identified from a set of 15 outcome-focused 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 projects<sup>3</sup> in the Waikato-Hauraki region for funding rounds 1 – 10 (2001 to 2010). Summary information draws on self-identified responses from funded providers about how Mā te Reo funding has contributed to the development of te reo Māori within their whānau, hapū, iwi and communities.

## Ngā Hua

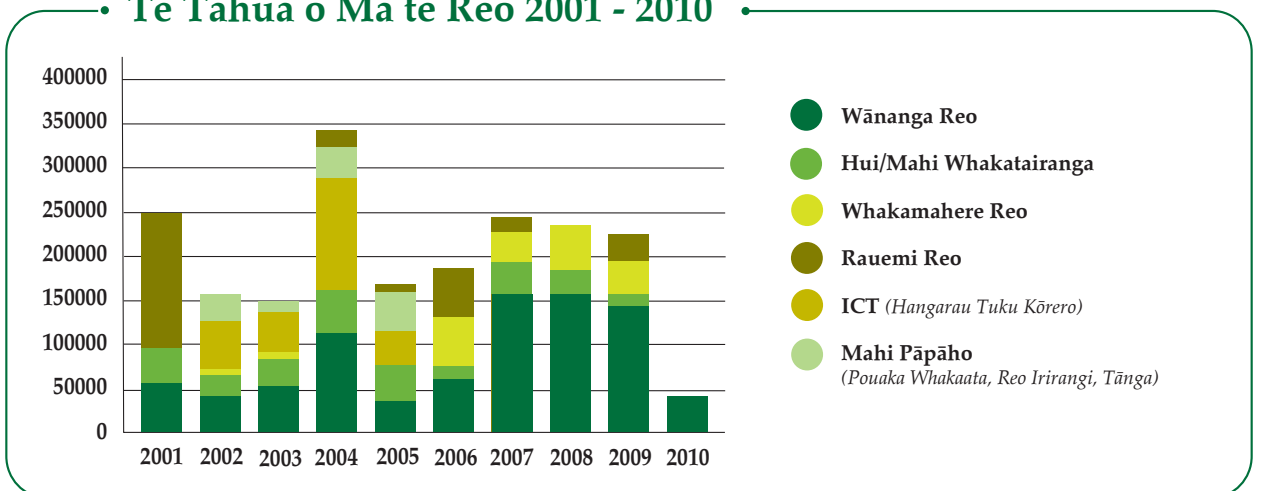
I tēnei rohe o Waikato-Hauraki, i tohua e ngā kaihora kaupapa ētahi painga mātāmua e rima i hua ake i ngā whakapaunga pūtea a Mā te Reo ki reira. Koia ēnei, ko te whakatairangatanga o te reo, ko te kite o te tokomaha he hanga māori tonu kē tēnei mea te kōrero Māori, ko te noho wātea mai o ētahi wāhi 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. He haere kōtui ēnei hua mātāmua me ngā whāinga o Mā te Reo, tae atu anō ki ō te Rautaki Reo Māori o te tau 2003.

Arā anō ētahi hua mātāmuri i tohua, pērā i te oke roa a te hunga e ako ana kia mau i a rātou te reo, i te kaha ake o te ngākau māia ki te kawae ake i te kōrero ki te reo Māori, me te rauwiri atu i ngā tikanga Māori ki roto i te ako me te kōrero o te reo.

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

Ko tā tēnei puka pārongo, he whakatakoto i ngā kōrero poto mō ngā kaupapa Mā te Reo<sup>3</sup> i tū ki te rohe o Waikato-Hauraki i ngā tohanga pūtea 1 – 10 (2001 ki te 2010). Nō roto mai ēnei pārongo i ngā whakautu a te hunga i whiwhi pūtea ki ngā uiui mō te wāhi ki te taha 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 Tahua o Mā te Reo 2001 - 2010



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

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

## Themes

### Te reo Māori domains<sup>4</sup>

Domains used for facilitating the learning and use of te reo Māori within the region are discussed as having a positive and significant impact on the learning experiences of participants. Providers reported that the Mā te Reo fund assisted with the development of projects that strengthened the common use of te reo Māori within Māori language domains.

Seventy-five percent of funded projects in the region reported that the learning and use of te reo Māori has been strengthened within familiar Māori domains which include the marae, kapa haka, kāinga and wānanga. The remaining 25% of funded projects reported the learning and use of te reo Māori was strengthened within domains where te reo Māori use was not frequent or familiar. Such domains included the internet, specialist occupations, schools, and some communities.

### Normalising te reo Māori<sup>5</sup>

Over 97% of providers in the region actively promoted te reo Māori within their projects. Language promotion has enabled communities to strengthen language skills. One provider in the region, Rongomomoe (2003), reported that their bi-monthly newsletter had a significant impact on the normalisation of te reo Māori within their workforce of Māori Health providers. This encouraged people within their workplace to pursue further opportunities to learn and use te reo Māori.

## Ētahi Atu Āhuatanga Hei Kōrero

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

E ai ki ngā kōrero i hoki mai, ko ngā wāhi tonu i tū ai ngā hui whakapakari, whakarewa i te reo i te rohe nei, he tino wāhi pai hei kauawhi i te hunga i whai wāhi atu, hei kawē anō i ngā akoranga kia whaihua tonu. I mea ake anō ngā kaituku kaupapa nā te tahu o Mā te Reo i kaha ake ai te reo kōrero noa i ērā wāhi, i ērā kaupapa e rangona nuitia ai te reo Māori.

E 75% o ngā kaupapa nā Mā te Reo ngā huruhuru i tū ai, e kī mai ana kua kaha ake te ako me te iri mai o te kupu i ngā wāhi Māori, i ngā kawenga Māori e taunga ana te hunga i whai wāhi atu, pērā i te marae, i te kapa haka, i te kāinga, me ngā wānanga. Ko tērā atu 25% o ngā kaupapa i tautokona e mea mai ana i kaha ake te ako me te rere o te reo Māori i ētahi wāhi kāore e tino rangona ana, e tino kitea ana te reo Māori i reira, pērā i te ipurangi, i ngā mahi tohungatanga whāiti, i te kura, me ētahi hapori.

*The Diabetes resource that we produced has contributed to the development of te reo due to the new vocabulary that was used to describe a lot of medical terms and concepts such as body organs, medication and medical instruments relating to diabetes.*

*- Kopae Ataata, Mate Huka (2004)*

### Kia kitea he hanga māori noa iho tēnei mea, te kōrero Māori<sup>5</sup>

He neke atu i te 97% o ngā kaituku kaupapa i te rohe i āta whakatairanga i te reo Māori i roto i ā rātou kaupapa. He āwhina tonu hoki kei ngā mahi whakatairanga e nui ake ai ngā pūkenga reo Māori. Ki tā tētahi rōpū, ki a Rongomomoe (2003), he mea nui te putanga o tā rātou pānui ia rua marama hei tautoko i te noho māori mai o te reo Māori i waenganui i ana kaimahi Hauora Māori. He mea whakatītina ngā kaimahi nei kia kimi haere i ētahi akoranga reo Māori mā rātou, ā, kia kaha ake te kōrero i te reo.

*We believe the more we use, promote and expose the reo, the more we encourage each other to learn and develop our knowledge of our own language, tikanga, history and knowledge...four of the current staff of the Trust have recently and actively begun learning te reo Māori.*

*- Rongomomoe Newsletter (2003)*

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

<sup>5</sup>Normalising te reo Māori requires speakers of te reo Māori to regularly use the language as an ordinary means of communication.

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

<sup>5</sup>E 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.

## Increased confidence

Over 55% of funded projects in the region observed an increase in confidence to speak te reo Māori. Providers commented about how the environment for learning and using te reo Māori enabled participants to feel comfortable, safe and supported in this process.

Additionally, the projects were noted as tailoring to the right audience of proficiency levels (i.e., beginners received basic reo Māori and more proficient speakers received advanced reo Māori). This provided a level of reo Māori within the project that was not only suitable to the participants, but ensured that their learning experience was maximised to their potential. Confidence levels to speak te reo Māori were a direct result of this.

*With our wānanga being held on the marae, it provided a safe and reassuring environment for our whānau. This allowed them to feel relaxed and with their own kaumātua present, they did not feel that they were causing any harm or offence to anyone when they made mistakes. The greatest contribution of the wānanga for our whānau was to provide them with confidence and self-assurance to actually speak te reo Māori.*

- Ngati Hinerangi Trust Board (2009)

## Kia tū māia ki te kōrero

He neke atu i te 55% o ngā kaupapa e mea ana nā ā rātou kaupapa i aumangea ake ai ā rātou tāngata ki te kōrero Māori. Me te kī mai anō ko te āhuru o te taiao i tū ai ngā kaupapa whakapakari, koirā anō tētahi mea i tau ai ngā wairua o ngā tāngata i whai wāhi atu.

Ko tētahi mea anō me kōrero i konei, ko te mahi a ngā kaituku kaupapa ki te tārai i ngā akoranga kia hāngai ki te mōhio o ngā ākonga (arā, kia māmā noa ngā akoranga mā te hunga kātahi tonu ka tīmata ki te ako, kia tiketike tonu mā te hunga matatau ake). Nā konei i paingia ai e nga ākonga, ā, i nui anō ai ngā painga ki a rātou. Me te aha, tupu ake ana tō rātou māia ki te kōrero ki te reo Māori.

## Conclusions

In the Waikato-Hauraki region, 126 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 for the future of te reo Māori as a direct result of the Mā te Reo fund. Providers are reassured by their efforts within their communities in attempting to revitalise and normalise te reo. Provider responses support the view that the Mā te Reo programme is filling an essential gap that is not covered by other formal language learning options by increasing opportunities for whānau, iwi and communities to learn te reo Māori, tikanga, whakapapa, mātauranga, and waiata in an environment and manner appropriate to them.<sup>5</sup>

## He Kupu Whakamutunga

I roto o Waikato-Hauraki, 126 ngā kaupapa i whiwhi moni i a Mā te Reo i roto i te tekau tau, i takoto ai i a rātou he ratonga, he rauemi e kaha ake ai, e kori ake ai te reo, e matatau ake ai ōna kaikōrero.

Me kī pēnei ake, e anga ana te titiro a ngā kaituku kaupapa ki tua i runga i te whakaaro ka pūmau tonu te reo Māori ki te mata o te arero o te tini tāngata, me tō rātou whakaae ko Mā te Reo tētahi tino puna āwhina i pērā ai. E whakapono ana rātou i whaihua ā rātou kaupapa i kawē ai i ō rātou hapori, e ora ake ai te reo Māori, e māori anō ai te kōrero i te reo Māori. Me te tohu mai anō, ki tā rātou titiro, ko Mā te Reo kei te whakakapi i tētahi wāhi kāore e kapi ana i ngā whare mātauranga toronui o te motu. Nā Mā te Reo, kua tū mai he kaupapa maha 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 hāngai ana ki a rātou.<sup>5</sup>

'Kia ita!'

Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori  
MĀORI LANGUAGE COMMISSION



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