**STORY 2 - Te Wiki**

**TE REO MAORI & LITERACY**

Discuss how in 1814, missionaries came to New Zealand and learned that the people living here had no written language. Te reo Māori was only ever spoken. The main objective of the missionaries was to bring the message of the Bible to Māori.

To do this the missionaries had to first of all learn te reo Māori themselves.

Then they had to make te reo Māori into a written language. They did this with the help of Hongi Hika who was a powerful Ngāpuhi chief from Northland who (like many other chiefs) had travelled to Britain.

The missionaries then had to translate the entire Bible into te reo Māori.

The next step was to teach Māori how to read and write. Māori loved this new way of storing information - by writing it down. Many of them were extremely diligent at learning this, some learned to read and write in a very short space of time - one very intelligent chief, Chief Wīremu Tāmihana Te Waharoa Tarapīpipi, from Matamata took only six months to learn to read and write! The main text book for learning how to read and write was the Bible. By the end of the 1830s many Māori became aligned to Christianity.

Finally they had to print out Bibles. It took until **1848** for this entire process to be completed - over thirty years.

In summary, the steps in creating a written language for Maori

1 Learn te reo Māori

2 Create a written language for te reo Māori

3 Translate the Bible

4 Teach Māori how to read and write

5 Print Bibles

Sometimes there was no Māori word for an English word. Discuss with class the meaning of transliteration - where a word from one language is taken and the same word is pronounced in another tongue. For example Queen Victoria = Kuini Wikitoria

Discuss with class the Māori alphabet

a e wh g h i k m n o p r t u w

Discuss how certain letters that were missing in te reo Māori were linked to the nearest sounding letter in te reo Māori.

English 's' became an 'h'

'b' became 'p' Paipera (Bible)

'd' became 'p' Puhipi (Busby)

'f' became 'p' Peuere (February)

'j' became 'h' Hēni (Jane)

'l' became 'r' Wiremu (Williams)

'q' became 'ku' Kuini (Queen)

's' became 'h' Hemi (Same)

'v' became 'w' Wikitoria (Victoria)

'x' ?

'y' ?

'z' ?

Transliterate your name into Māori name! eg Gina = Hina or Tina

Explain how a macron over a vowel extends the length of the sound eg '

'ā' = 'aah' (car)

'ē' = 'eeh' ('airport)

'ī' = 'ee' (keep)

'ō' = 'oo' (oar)

'ū' = 'uu' (you)

It is important to use and pronounce macrons correctly. If they are not pronounced correctly, the whole word can sound like a different word, or not be understood.

**ACTIVITY**

Look at the Māori and English versions of Te Tiriti o Waitangi in Book 2 of *Te Wiki*

Find the transliterated Māori words for

Queen Victoria

*Kuini Wikitoria*

England

*Ingarangi*

Queen's Government

*Kāwanatanga a te Kuini*

Captain William Hobson

*Kāpene Wiremu Hopihana*

Governor

*Kāwana*

New Zealand

*Niu Tīreni*

Queen

*Kuini*

Paper

*pepa*

Februrary

*Pepuere*

Now see if you can find the Māori words for

Chiefs

*Rangatira*

Chieftanship

*Rangatiratanga*

Land

*Whenua*

Peace

*Rongo*

Good Order

*Ngā tikanga*

Governorship

*Kāwanatanga*

People

*tāngata*

English

*Ingarihi*

Tribe

*iwi*

First

*Tuatahi*

Second

*Tuarua*

Possessions/Treasure

*Taonga*

Third

*Tuatoru*

English People

*Tāngata o Ingarangi*

Name

*Ingoa*

Sixth Day

*Ra ono*

Year of our Lord

*Te tau o to tātou Ariki*

Go online to find the following words

I

friends

I will give to my

She desires to establish a governmen to enforce law, so that no harm will come to both Maori and Europeans.