Ko tōku reo
ko tōku ohooho

Challenges in Māori-medium instruction
A broad overview

- Issues in the provision of quality immersion education in an endangered language

- Some context:
  - schools
    - children
    - teachers
    - resources

- Teachers: teacher education, teacher language proficiency
Where is Aotearoa / New Zealand?
South is up
Iwi Māori tribes & subtribes
DIVERSITY
Lynne Harata Te Aika

- Reo Kura: developing teachers’ Māori language proficiency and Ngāi Tahu tribal dialect proficiency in an in-school professional development programme

- Friday at 9.00 in KOI
Teachers

- language background
- language proficiency
- skill as teachers
- training
- time as a teacher
Māori Language Education

Kōhanga Reo: 487
(10,000 children 0 – 6 years)
Māori Language Education

- Kura Kaupapa Māori: 72 (5 – 12 yrs)
- Wharekura: 34 (13 – 18 yrs)
- Levels of immersion?
  level 1 ~ 80% or more in Māori
  level 2 ~ 50%
  levels 3 & 4
Ngā tamariki ~ the children

- Background: language - home - culture
- time in Māori-medium instruction
- proficiency in Māori
- which language is stronger?
- first or second language speakers of Māori?
Quality resources

- Texts that delight the reader
- Texts suitable for literacy development
- Texts for instructional reading that provide a progression in difficulty: levelling, vocabulary, structures

Range of resources
- instructional and recreational reading
- curriculum materials
- reference books - *Tirohia Kimihia*
- multi-media resources
- posters, cards, picture packs, DVDs, audio ...
What do we need to know?

Children’s use of Māori when speaking

- How many words do five year olds / ten year olds typically know and use?
- What range of structures do five year olds / ten year olds typically produce?
- Do children choose to use Māori when adults are not present?
- How does their use of Māori differ in different contexts? Home? School?
What do we need to know?

Children’s use of Māori when speaking

- Pilot research on children speaking Māori at school and at home
- Children recorded:
  - with teacher
  - with other learners
  - with researcher
  - in playground
  - at home
Mā te Māori
mō te Māori
i te reo Māori

Driven from within the
community

Recognised internationally
Māori over time

based on information from the Māori Language Commission website:
www.tetaurawhiri.govt.nz

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-1840</td>
<td>Māori predominant language of New Zealand</td>
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<tr>
<td>1840</td>
<td>Treaty of Waitangi signed</td>
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<tr>
<td>1850s</td>
<td>Non-Māori population surpasses Māori population</td>
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<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>Native Schools Act - English only for Māori children</td>
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<tr>
<td>1896</td>
<td>Māori population at lowest point (42,113)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>90% of Māori children are native speakers</td>
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<tr>
<td>1920s</td>
<td>Māori MP Apirana Ngata highlights need to maintain Māori language in homes and communities</td>
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<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Māori population 134,097</td>
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## Māori over time

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>1970s</td>
<td>Language activism: Ngā Tamatoa, Te Reo Māori Society, Māori language petition</td>
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<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>70,000 of Māori population are speakers of Māori (most elderly)</td>
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<td>Late 1970s</td>
<td>Community language initiative, Te Ātaarangi, based on ‘the direct method’</td>
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<td>1981</td>
<td>Te Wānanga o Raukawa – Māori tertiary institution established “Whakatipuranga Ruamano / Generation 2000” from the mid 1970s</td>
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<td>1982</td>
<td>Kohanga Reo / Māori language nests established</td>
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<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Kura kaupapa Māori / first Māori-medium primary/elementary school established</td>
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<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>50,000 of Māori population are speakers of Māori</td>
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## Māori over time ...

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<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>Māori Language Act: Māori an official language; Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori / Māori Language Commission established</td>
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<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Te Māngai Pāho / Māori Broadcasting Funding Agency to promote Māori language and culture</td>
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<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>10,000 of Māori population are speakers of Māori</td>
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<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Government Māori Language Strategy</td>
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<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Māori Television Service begins; 2008 the second channel Te Reo - broadcasts in Māori only</td>
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<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Ka Hikitia / Māori Education Strategy 2008-2012</td>
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