

Module Seven / Te Wāhanga Tuawhitu - Drafting of the Treaty

LEARNING OUTCOME

On completion of Te Wāhanga Tuawhitu you will be able to:

- describe how the Treaty of Waitangi was drafted
- explain your understanding of the articles of the Treaty of Waitangi
- deliver a basic mihimihi to introduce yourself in te reo Māori.

Navigation Instruction

Start Te Rito.

Click on the section 'Treaty of Waitangi'.

Under the category 'History' click 'The Signing'. Read this text.

Under the category 'The Promises' click 'The Articles'. Read the text and each of the articles using the drop-down menu.

ACTIVITY 1

- Write a brief explanation of how the Treaty of Waitangi was drafted.

- Outline the reasons why there could have been misunderstanding between the parties over the text of the Treaty.

FOLLOW-UP TASK This task will help to retain the basic content of each article in your mind.

Complete the Following Read the articles again if necessary and then, using your own words, write your understanding of what each of the three Articles of the Treaty of Waitangi is about.

- Article 1

- Article 2

- Article 3

PRONOUNCIATION TUTORIAL In this pronunciation tutorial you will learn a basic mihi - or introduction - that you can use. In this pronunciation tutorial you will draw on knowledge you have gained from previous tutorials.

Tutorial 1

Go to the Māori Language section of Te Rito. Click on 'Formalities' and then on 'Introducing Yourself'. Listen as Janine talks about mihimihi and some other types of introductions used in Maori speech-making. Then click on the drop-down menu at the top of the screen and have a look at three examples provided under the sub-section 'mihimihi'. There is another example provided under the sub-section 'pepeha', which gives people more personal information about yourself.

Depending on what you think will be most useful to you in your work, you can choose to focus on the welcome mihi, the farewell mihi, the more generic formal mihi or the pepeha. Read the basic introduction of your choice on the left hand side and then play the mihi. Listen to it in its entirety first. Then practice each line until you feel you have got the pronunciation sorted out. If you are very new to te reo Māori, there is another option below you can substitute or use as a first step.

Practice your chosen mihimihi as often as you can. If you are brave enough, ask your colleagues if they would mind you practicing it at a staff meeting. Take any opportunity to try it out on friends, family and work colleagues. You may need to write it down and read it out the first few times, but challenge yourself to learn it and do it without paper after two or three tries, otherwise it will not sound natural.

Below is another very basic mihi that you can use to introduce yourself in Māori. In this example the mihi simply tells a group of people who you are, and which organisation you work for. It is very useful to have this mihi ready to use at inter-departmental meetings and meetings with the public. You will need to go to the Pronunciation section of the Māori Language menu and click on the sub-menu 'Government Departments' to find your organisation's Māori name. If it is not there, ask your colleagues whether your organisation has a Māori name (and if not, why not!)

Your confidence will increase each time you deliver your mihi, and you may want to extend yourself by adding other types of mihi as you grow more familiar with your chosen one.

Tēnā koutou (talking to three or more people; two would be tēnā kōrua)

Tutorial 2

Now we are going to add three more key Māori words to your list. Today's lesson focuses on the consonant sound 'ng', which is a difficult one for beginners but a very important sound to get right. The 'ng' sound is a nasal one, made in the back of the throat. You may want to ask a Māori-language speaker to give you some help to get this sound right. If this is not an option for you, listen closely to the sound Janine makes on the pronunciation table and try to copy it. Focus also on the correct vowel sounds. This way you will avoid the common mistake non-Māori speakers make when they say the English "tangy" for tangi.

The words are:

Ngāti (meaning 'the people of' – used with tribal names)

Karanga (to call or shout, the call onto the marae)

Tangi (to wail or mourn, farewell/funeral on a marae)

Use your click and drag feature to sound out these words.

Another thing to look out for is the even stress on the syllables unless there are macrons (long vowel sounds). Take your time, don't rush the words. As part of the process of learning correct pronunciation you may also have to unlearn words you thought you knew. A good example for Wellingtonians is Ngauranga Gorge. Many people say this as "Naranga Gorge". It helps if you remember that the original meaning of this was Ngā Uranga – the landing place for canoes. When you see 'ranga' in te reo Māori it is not going to sound like 'rang'-a (as in telephone) but more like 'rung'-a.

Revision

Spend ten minutes revising your key Māori words.

**PRONUNCIATION
TASK FOR THE
WEEK AHEAD**

(Complete before your
next Pronunciation
Tutorial)

Write down the mihi on a small piece of card that you can use for reference. Continue practising the mihi on your own, and with another person. Practise the mihi until you feel confident saying it.

Module Seven / Te Wāhanga Tuawhitu

Commenced _____

Completed _____

Responses noted by _____

NEXT STEP

Module Eight / Te Wāhanga Tuawaru - The Waitangi Tribunal

Read the instructions for this session before commencing.