



TE REO ME NGĀ WAIARO

He take hiranga tonu kei roto i ngā waiaro atu ki te reo, hei whakatau mehemea ka haere ora tonu te reo o te iti, ki roto i ngā horopaki reo rua, me ngā horopaki reo maha. I roto i ngā mahi ki te whakapakari ake i te reo, he mea matawaenga tonu ngā whakaaro waiaro a ngā kaikōrero, a ngā kaikōrero pūmanawa nohopuku, me te hapori whānui tonu, kia tutuki angitu ngā mahinga whakapakari ake i te reo. I ngā tau 1970-79, ka mōhiotia, i te noho tuma te oranga o te reo Māori hei reo kōrero, ia rā, ia rā, i te mea i te iti haere kē te whakamahinga o te reo i waenga i ngā whānau. Ko tētahi take nui mō te iti haere o te whakamahinga i te reo, ko te kore tautoko mō te reo i waenga i te taupori whānui o Aotearoa.

TE RAUTAKI REO MĀORI ME NGĀ WAIARO

Mai i ngā tau 1970-79, kua whanaketia e ngā rōpū me ngā hapori Māori, ngā momo kōkiri ki te whakapakari ake i te reo Māori. Ko te whakautu a te Kāwanatanga ki ēnei mahinga, ko te tuku pūtea, ngā kaupapa here, me ngā kaupapa mahi i hangaia hei tautoko i ngā tūmanako a te Māori mō tō rātou reo. I te tau 2003, ka tukuna e te Kāwanatanga te Rautaki Reo Māori, kua whakatikaina. I whakaatutia e te Rautaki ngā tūranga mahi kei te Māori me te Kāwanatanga ki te whakapakari ake i te reo Māori.

I whakatauria anō ngā whāinga e rima, hei whakatutuki i mua o te tau 2028:

1. Ka taea e te nuinga o te Māori te kōrero Māori, ka piki ake anō ngā taumata matatau ki te kōrero, ki te whakarongo, te pānui, me te tuhituhi i roto i te reo Māori.
2. Ka kaha ake ngā whakamahinga i te reo Māori ki ngā marae, ki roto i ngā whare Māori, me ētahi ake wāhi rāhui ka tohua.
3. Ka āhei atu te Māori me ngā kainoho katoa o Aotearoa, ki ngā huarahi pai ake o ngā akoranga reo Māori kounga pai rawa atu.
4. Ko ngā iwi, ngā hapū, me ngā hapori, koia nei ngā rōpū ārahi ki te whakapūmau i te whakapakaritanga o te reo rohe-kāinga.
5. Ka manaakitia te reo Māori e ngā tāngata katoa o Aotearoa, ā, ka mau anō ki a rātou te whakaaro whānui kia tiakina tonu te reo Māori.

LANGUAGE AND ATTITUDES

Attitudes toward a language are a significant factor in determining whether a minority language can prosper in a bilingual or multilingual context. When attempts are being made to revitalise a language, attitudes held by speakers, potential speakers, and society as a whole are crucial to whether the revitalisation efforts will succeed. By the 1970s, it was recognised that the survival of Māori as a language in everyday use was under threat because of its declining use within families. A key factor in the declining use of the language was the lack of support for the language amongst the New Zealand population as a whole.

MĀORI LANGUAGE STRATEGY AND ATTITUDES

From the 1970s, Māori groups and communities developed a range of initiatives to revitalise the language. Government responded to these efforts with funding, policies and programmes designed to support Māori aspirations for their language. In 2003, the Government released the revised Māori Language Strategy. The Strategy describes the respective roles of Māori and Government in revitalising the Māori language.

It also sets five goals to be achieved by 2028:

1. The majority of Māori will be able to speak Māori to some extent and proficiency levels in speaking, listening to, reading and writing in Māori will increase.
2. Māori language use will be increased at marae, within Māori households, and other targeted domains.
3. All Māori and other New Zealanders will have enhanced access to high-quality Māori language education.
4. Iwi, hapī and local communities will be the leading parties in ensuring local-level language revitalisation.
5. The Māori language will be valued by all New Zealanders and there will be a common awareness of the need to protect the language.



E whai ana te whāinga tuarima ki te hiki i te tūranga o te reo mā te whanake waiaro tōruna atu ki te reo. I ngā tau tata ki muri, tokomaha tonu ngā kōkiri i mahia e te Māori me te Kāwanatanga hei whakatutuki i tēnei whāinga. Hei tauira, i te tau 2003, i whakatūria te Ratonga Pouaka Whakaata Māori. I ia rā, e whakaata ana, i ngā kaupapa reo Māori, tikanga Māori kore utu, mō ngā hāora e waru. Mai i te tau 2005, i tuku pūtea atu te Kāwanatanga ki TeTaura Whiri i te Reo Māori, hei whanake i te Kaupapa Pārongo Reo Māori. I whai tēnei Kaupapa ki te whakanui ake i te wāriu e whakaarotia ana e ngā tāngata o Aotearoa, mā te whakawhiwhi pārongo mō te reo ki roto pukapuka, ki runga pānui rorohiko, ki ngā reo irirangi, ki runga rorohiko, me ngā kete pārongo mō ngā mātua hou.

■ NGĀ RANGAHAU I NGĀ WAIARO ATU KI TE REO MĀORI

Hei whakaine i ngā mahi kua oti ki runga i te whāinga tuarima o te Rautaki Reo Māori, i whakahaeretia e te Kāwanatanga ngā rangahau ā-waea e toru o ngā waiaro reo Māori. I whakahaeretia ēnei i ngā tau 2000, 2003, me 2006. E 1500 ngā tāngata tauira i roto i ia rangahau.¹ I whakaine e ngā rangahau, ngā mātauranga, ngā waiaro, me ngā wāriu whānui mō te reo Māori i waenga i te Māori, me Tauīwi.

FOOTNOTE 1 Ko te auau whakautu (te maha, ōrau, o rātou mā i whakapā atu, ka whakaae ki te whaiwāhi) mō te Rangahau 2006, e 24.3 mō te Māori, e 22.5 mō tauīwi. He āhua iti iho ēnei auau ki te taha o ngā auau whakautu mō te nuinga o ngā rangahau ā-waea mō ngā take hapori. I runga i tēnei, me tūpato te whakamau atu i ngā putanga o tēnei rangahau ki te taupori whānui ake.

The fifth goal seeks to heighten the status of the language by developing positive attitudes towards it. In recent years, several initiatives were put in place by Māori and Government to achieve this goal. For example, in 2003, the Māori Television Service was established. It screens approximately 8 hours a day of free to air Māori language and cultural programming. From 2005, the Government funded the Māori Language Commission – Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori to develop the Māori Language Information Programme. The Programme seeks to increase the value New Zealanders place on the Māori language by providing information about the language through booklets, television and radio advertising, web sites, and information kits for new parents.

■ SURVEYS OF ATTITUDES TOWARD THE MĀORI LANGUAGE

In order to measure progress toward achieving the fifth goal of the Māori Language Strategy, the Government commissioned three telephone surveys of language attitudes. These were undertaken in 2000, 2003 and 2006. Each of the surveys has a sample of 1500 people.¹ They measured knowledge, attitudes and general values about the Māori language amongst Māori and non-Māori.



FOOTNOTE 1 The response rate (the percent of people contacted who agree to take part) for the 2006 Survey was 24.3% for Māori and 22.5% for non-Māori. These rates are relatively low in comparison to response rates for most telephone surveys of social issues. Care therefore needs to be taken in applying the results to the population as a whole.



■ NGĀ WAIARO I WAENGA I TE MĀORI

Te āhua nei kei te tino tōruna rawa atu te waiaro a te Māori, atu ki te reo Māori. E whakaatu ana e te ripanga 1 nei, i waenga i ngā tau 2000 me 2006, i te piki haere te maha o ngā kaiwhakautu Māori ki te Rangahau Waiaro, e whakamau waiaro tōruna ana ki te reo Māori. I piki tere anō ngā tautoko kia whakamahia te reo Māori i roto i ngā wāhi tūmatanui, me te whakapono me kaha ake ngā whai a te Māori ki te ako i te reo.

Kei te tautoko anō te Māori i te whaiwāhitanga a te Kāwanatanga ki te whakapakaritanga i te reo Māori. E whakaatu ana e te Rangahau 2006, ngā tautoko kaha i waenga i ngā kaiwhakautu Māori, mō ngā pānui reo-rua, ngā tari Kāwanatanga e whakahaere ana i ā rātou mahi i roto i te reo Māori, me ngā tautoko kaha rawa atu mō ngā pūtea Kāwanatanga mō te pāoho i te reo Māori. I piki paku nei ngā tautoko i waenga i te hunga Māori mō te whaiwāhitanga a te Kāwanatanga ki te whakapakaritanga i te reo i waenga i ngā tau 2000 me 2006.

He āhuatanga takamuri kei waenga i ngā waiaro tōruna atu ki te reo, e whakaatutia ana e ngā kaiwhakautu Māori i roto i te Rangahau, me tā rātou whaiwāhitanga ki roto i ngā mahi e pā ana ki te reo Māori. Ahakoa te 95% o ngā kaiwhakautu Māori i roto i te Rangahau 2006, 'e whakamihi ana ki ngā tāngata e tau ana ki te kōrero Māori', e 49% noa iho kua ako tōtika i te reo Māori. E iwa tekau mā rima ōrau o ngā kaiwhakautu Māori i whakaae kia tautokona e te Kāwanatanga ngā reo Irirangi Māori, engari e 40% noa iho e whakarongo ana i ētahi wā, i ngā wā katoa rānei. Rite tonu te kitekite i ēnei āhuatanga takamuri i waenga i ngā whanonga me ngā waiaro, i roto i ngā rangahau o ngā waiaro atu ki ngā kaupapa hapori.

Ngā Tauaki Waiaro a te Māori mō te Reo Māori, 2000–2006,

KAIWHAKAUTU MĀORI

% Whakaae/Whakaae kaha	2000	2003	2006
He mea ataahua te whakarongo atu ki te reo Māori e kōrero tino pai ana	97	96	95
He mea pai te Māori e kōrero Māori ana ki ngā marae me ngā kāinga	94	98	98
He nui aku whakamihi mō ngā tāngata e tau ana ki te kōrero Māori	89	94	93
He mea pai kia kōrero Māori te hunga Māori i roto i ngā wāhi tūmatanui, ki ngā wāhi mahi rānei	68	90	94
Me hanga kaha a ngāi Māori katoa ki te ako i te reo Māori	63	77	77
Me whakahau ko te reo Māori tētahi marau kura me mātua tutuki e ngā tamariki Māori	41	66	61

Ngā Waiaro atu ki te Whaiwāhitanga a te Kāwanatanga ki te Reo Māori, 2000 – 2006,

KAIWHAKAUTU MĀORI

% Whakaae/Whakaae kaha	2000	2003	2006
He tūruna whaiwāhi tā te Kāwanatanga ki te whakamanawa kia nui ake te reo Māori ka kōrerotia ki runga Reo Irirangi me te Pouaka Whakaata	76	-	-
He mea pai te whakataunga a te Kāwanatanga ki te whakatū i Te Ratonga Pouaka Whakaata Māori	-	83	95
He mea pai te tautokohanga a te Kāwanatanga i ngā teihana reo irirangi Māori	-	93	95
Me whakamanawa te Kāwanatanga i te whakamahinga i te reo, ia rā, ia rā	58	82	81
He mea whakahirahira kia riro mā te Kāwanatanga te mahi ki te hopu pārongo mō te haere pai o te reo Māori	77	88	88
Ka pai mehemea ka whakahaere ngā tari Kāwanatanga i ā rātou mahinga ki roto i te reo Māori	74	82	80
E tika ana te tuhi i ngā pānui i roto i te reo Māori me te reo Ingarihi	71	77	78

Whaiwāhitanga ki ngā Mahinga e pā ana ki te Reo me ngā Tikanga Kua Tohua, 2000 – 2006,

KAIWHAKAUTU MĀORI

% I whaiwāhi ki ngā mahinga e whai ake nei, i ētahi wā, i te nuinga o ngā wā rānei:	2000	2006
Haere ki te tangihanga, ki te nehu tūpāpaku rānei ki runga marae	59	59
Haere ki te marae	59	63
Mātaki, whakarongo rānei ki ngā pānui pūrongo Māori	48	-
Mātaki, whakarongo rānei ki te Pouaka Whakaata Māori	-	62
Haere ki ngā hui tapu, hui tauwhāinga rānei, ki ngā pōwhiri, me ngā whaikōrero Māori	48	55
Pānui, titiro noa iho rānei i ngā pukapuka Māori	41	50
Haere ki ngā kōnehete kapa haka Māori	40	42
Whakarongo ki ngā reo irirangi iwi	38	40
Toro ki ngā kaupapa whakaata toi, tikanga, hītori Māori	30	41

ATTITUDES AMONGST MĀORI

Māori generally hold very positive attitudes toward the Māori language. As table 1 shows, the number of Māori respondents to the Attitudes Surveys who hold positive attitudes toward the language steadily increased between 2000 and 2006. There was a particularly sharp increase in support for Māori being used in public and support in the belief that Māori should make efforts to learn the language.

Māori are also supportive of Government involvement in language revitalisation. The 2006 Survey shows high levels of support amongst Māori respondents for bi-lingual signage and Government departments being able to conduct business in Māori, and very high levels of support for Government-funded Māori language broadcasting. Support for Government involvement in language revitalisation increased slightly amongst Māori between 2000 and 2006.

There is some lag between the positive attitudes toward the language displayed amongst Māori respondents in the Surveys and their participation in Māori language-related activities. Though 95% of Māori respondents in the 2006 Survey 'had a lot of respect for people who can speak Māori fluently', only 49% had ever learnt the language formally. Ninety five per cent of Māori respondents agreed that the Government should support iwi radio but only 40% listened to it often or very often. This lag between behaviour and attitudes is commonly identified in studies of attitudes toward social issues.

	% Agree/Strongly agree		
	2000	2003	2006
Well spoken Māori is a beautiful thing to listen to	97	96	95
It is a good thing that Māori people speak Māori on the marae and at home	94	98	98
I have a lot of respect for people who can speak Māori fluently	89	94	93
It is a good thing that Māori people speak Māori in public places or at work	68	90	94
All Māori should make an effort to learn to speak Māori themselves	63	77	77
Māori should be a compulsory school subject for Māori children	41	66	61

	% Agree/Strongly agree		
	2000	2003	2006
The Government has a role to play to encourage more Māori to be spoken on radio and TV	76	-	-
The Government's decision to establish a Māori Television service is a good thing	-	83	95
The Government's support of Māori radio stations is a good thing	-	93	95
The Government should encourage the use of Māori in everyday situations	58	82	81
It is important that the Government should take a role in recording how well Māori language is doing	77	88	88
It would be good if Government departments could conduct business in Māori	74	82	80
It is only right that signage is in both Māori and English	71	77	78

	% Undertook following activities often or very often:	
	2000	2006
Go to a tangi or funeral on a marae	59	59
Go to a marae	59	63
Watch or listen to Māori news	48	-
Watch or listen to Māori Television	-	62
Attend ceremonies or events with Māori welcomes and speeches	48	55
Read or browse Māori magazines	41	50
Go to a kapa haka or Māori culture group concerts	40	42
Listen to iwi radio	38	40
Visit Māori art, culture or historical exhibits	30	41



■ NGĀ WAIARO I WAENGA I A TAUWIWI

Kei te pupuri waiaro tōrunga atu a Tauwiwi ki te reo Māori, engari kahore e ōrite ana ki tā te Māori. I waenga i ngā Rangahau Waiaro o ngā tau 2000 me 2006, i piki kaha tonu te taumata tautoko i waenga i a Tauwiwi mō te whakamahi tūmatanui i te reo Māori. Heoi, i piki paku noa iho te maha o ngā kaiwhakautu Tauwiwi, i te pupuri waiaro tōrunga atu ki ngā kaikōrero reo Māori.

Kei te tautoko te nuinga o Tauwiwi i te whaiwāhitanga a te Kāwanatanga ki te whakapakari i te reo Māori. Ite nei te nuinga ake o ngā kaiwhakautu Tauwiwi i roto i te Rangahau 2006, i tautoko i ngā pānui reo-rua, me ngā tari Kāwanatanga kia whakahaere i ā rātou mahinga pakihi i roto i te reo Māori. Āhua toru hau whā o ngā kaiwhakautu Tauwiwi i tautoko i te pāoho reo Māori i raro i ngā pūtea Kāwanatanga. He nui te pikinga o ngā tautoko a Tauwiwi mō te whaiwāhitanga a te Kāwanatanga ki te whakapakari i te reo Māori, i waenga i ngā Rangahau o 2000 me 2006.

I kitea mārama tonu te nekenga waiaro a Tauwiwi i roto i ngā putanga o ngā Rangahau e toru. Heoi, kāhore i rite te nekenga whanonga. I heke iho te whakatau tata o Tauwiwi, kāhore i ako i te reo Māori, mai i te 63% i te tau 2000, ki te 54% i te tau 2006. I roto i taua wā, i piki ake te tautoko kia kōrerotia te reo Māori ki ngā wāhi tūmatanui, mai i te 40% ki te 80%. Pērā e whakaatu ana ki Ripanga 6, he iti noa iho te pikinga o ngā kaiwhakautu Tauwiwi e whaiwāhi ana i ētahi wā, i ngā wā katoa rānei, ki ngā mahinga e pā ana ki te reo Māori, i waenga i ngā tau 2000 me 2006.

Ngā Tauaki Waiaro a te Māori mō te Reo Māori, 2000–2006,

KAIWHAKAUTU TAUWIWI

RIPANGA 4	% Whakaae/Whakaae kaha	2000	2003	2006
	He mea ataahua te whakarongo atu ki te reo Māori e kōrero tino pai ana		78	62
He mea pai te Māori e kōrero Māori ana ki ngā marae me ngā kāinga		90	91	96
He nui aku whakamihi mō ngā tāngata e tau ana ki te kōrero Māori		74	84	81
He mea pai kia kōrero Māori te hunga Māori i roto i ngā wāhi tūmatanui, ki ngā wāhi mahi rānei		40	73	80
Me hanga kaha a ngāi Māori katoa ki te ako i te reo Māori		51	57	57
Me whakahau ko te reo Māori tētahi marau kura me mātua tutuki e ngā tamariki Māori		21	55	43

Ngā Waiaro atu ki te Whaiwāhitanga a te Kāwanatanga ki te Reo Māori, 2000 – 2006,

KAIWHAKAUTU MĀORI

RIPANGA 5	% Whakaae/Whakaae kaha	2000	2003	2006
	He tūrangā whaiwāhi tā te Kāwanatanga ki te whakamanawa kia nui ake te reo Māori ka kōrerotia ki runga Reo Irirangi me te Pouaka Whakaata		41	-
He mea pai te whakataunga a te Kāwanatanga ki te whakatū i Te Ratonga Pouaka Whakaata Māori		-	51	70
He mea pai te tautokohanga a te Kāwanatanga i ngā teihana reo irirangi Māori		-	73	75
Me whakamanawa te Kāwanatanga i te whakamahinga i te reo, ia rā, ia rā		25	61	59
He mea whakahirahira kia riro mā te Kāwanatanga te mahi ki te hopu pārongo mō te haere pai o te reo Māori		63	71	76
Ka pai mehemea ka whakahaere ngā tari Kāwanatanga i ā rātou mahinga ki roto i te reo Māori		48	55	54
E tika ana te tuhi i ngā pānui i roto i te reo Māori me te reo Ingarihi		46	48	54

Whaiwāhitanga ki ngā Mahinga e pā ana ki te Reo me ngā Tikanga Kua Tohua, 2000 – 2006,

KAIWHAKAUTU TAUWIWI

RIPANGA 6	% I whaiwāhi ki ngā mahinga e whai ake nei, i ētahi wā, i te nuinga o ngā wā rānei:	2000	2006
	Haere ki te tangihanga, ki te nehu tūpāpaku rānei ki runga marae		4
Haere ki te marae		5	6
Mātaki, whakarongo rānei ki ngā pānui pūrongo Māori		12	-
Mātaki, whakarongo rānei ki te Pouaka Whakaata Māori		-	10
Haere ki ngā hui tapu, hui tauwhāinga rānei, ki ngā pōwhiri, me ngā whaikōrero Māori		11	17
Pānui, titiro noa iho rānei i ngā pukapuka Māori		3	3
Haere ki ngā kōnehete kapa haka Māori		6	8
Whakarongo ki ngā reo irirangi iwi		4	4
Toro ki ngā kaupapa whakaata toi, tikanga, hītori Māori		11	16

ATTITUDES AMONGST NON-MĀORI

Non-Māori hold positive attitudes toward the Māori language but not to the same extent as Māori. Between the 2000 and 2006 Attitudes Surveys, there was a marked increase in the level of support amongst non-Māori for the public use of the language. However, the numbers of non-Māori respondents who hold positive attitudes toward speakers of the language increased only slightly.

The majority of non-Māori are supportive of Government involvement in Māori language revitalisation. Small majorities of non-Māori respondents in the 2006 Survey supported bilingual signage and Government departments being able to conduct business in Māori. Approximately three-quarters of non-Māori respondents supported Government-funded Māori language broadcasting. There were significant increases in support amongst non-Māori for Government involvement in language revitalisation between the 2000 and 2006 Surveys.

There was an identifiable attitudinal shift amongst non-Māori in the results of the three Surveys. However, changes in behaviour were not as pronounced. The estimate of non-Māori respondents who had never learnt Māori fell from 63% in 2000 to 54% in 2006. In the same period, support for Māori being spoken in public rose from 40% to 80%. As Table 6 shows, the relatively low numbers of non-Māori respondents who participate often or very often in Māori language related activities has increased only slightly between 2000 and 2006.



Attitudinal statements about Māori language, 2000–2006,
NON-MĀORI RESPONDENTS

TABLE 4	% Agree/Strongly agree	NON-MĀORI RESPONDENTS		
		2000	2003	2006
	Well spoken Māori is a beautiful thing to listen to	78	62	80
	It is a good thing that Māori people speak Māori on the marae and at home	90	91	96
	I have a lot of respect for people who can speak Māori fluently	74	84	81
	It is a good thing that Māori people speak Māori in public places or at work	40	73	80
	All Māori should make an effort to learn to speak Māori themselves	51	57	57
	Māori should be a compulsory school subject for Māori children	21	55	43

Attitudes toward Government involvement in the Māori language, 2000–2006,
NON-MĀORI RESPONDENTS

TABLE 5	% Agree/Strongly agree	NON-MĀORI RESPONDENTS		
		2000	2003	2006
	The Government has a role to play to encourage more Māori to be spoken on radio and TV	41	-	-
	The Government's decision to establish a Māori Television service is a good thing	-	51	70
	The Government's support of Māori radio stations is a good thing	-	73	75
	The Government should encourage the use of Māori in everyday situations	25	61	59
	It is important that the Government should take a role in recording how well Māori language is doing	63	71	76
	It would be good if Government departments could conduct business in Māori	48	55	54
	It is only right that signage is in both Māori and English	46	48	54

Participation in selected language and culture related activities, 2000–2006,
NON-MĀORI RESPONDENTS

TABLE 6	% Undertook following activities often or very often:	NON-MĀORI RESPONDENTS	
		2000	2006
	Go to a tangi or funeral on a marae	4	4
	Go to a marae	5	6
	Watch or listen to Māori news	12	-
	Watch or listen to Māori Television	-	10
	Attend ceremonies or events with Māori welcomes and speeches	11	17
	Read or browse Māori magazines	3	3
	Go to a kapa haka or Māori culture group concerts	6	8
	Listen to iwi radio	4	4
	Visit Māori art, culture or historical exhibits	11	16





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WHAKATAU

Ko ngā hua o ngā *Rangahau o ngā Waiaro Atu ki te Reo Māori*, e toru, e tohu ana, kei te ahu pai ngā mahi whakatutuki i te whāinga, ā, me whakanuia e te katoa o Aotearoa te reo Māori. Kei te tohu anō, e ngā taumata teitei o ngā kaiwhakautu Māori e whakaata waiaro tōruna ana ki te reo Māori, kei te nui rawa atu te puna kaikōrero pūmanawa nohopuku. Ko tēnei taupori te rōpū uho ka whakapūmau i te angitu, kāhore rānei, o te whakapakaritanga i te reo Māori.

Kua tohua e ngā Rangahau, kei te piki haere ngā waiaro tōruna atu ki te reo Māori i waenga i a Tauīwi. Me te tautoko a ngā kaiwhakautu Māori, Tauīwi, ki te Rangahau, ki te whaiwāhitanga a te Kāwanatanga ki te whakapakaritanga i te reo. E tautoko kaha ana ngā rōpū e rua nei ki ngā tautoko ā-pūtea a te Kāwanatanga, ki ngā mahi whakapāoho i te reo Māori.

Ahakoia kei te tautokotia te reo Māori, kāhore i te rite ngā whaiwāhitanga ki ngā mahinga ā-reo e whakahaere ana e te Kāwanatanga me ngā hapori Māori. He tohu tēnei i te mahi nui kei te Kāwanatanga me te Māori, ki te āwhina kia hurihia ngā waiaro tōruna atu ki te mahinga. Ko te wero mō ngā kaiako, ngā kaihangā kaupapa here, me ngā kaiārahi hapori, ko te rapu i ngā huarahi hei takahuri i ngā waiaro tōruna e pupuri ana e te Māori mō tā rātou reo, ki ngā kaupapa mahi ka takoha atu kia haere tonu te whakapakaritanga i te reo. Me whakahaere ēnei mahi kia takoha atu ki te whakapūmau kia kaha tonu te waiaro tōruna e pupuri ana e Tauīwi, mō te reo Māori.

CONCLUSION

The results of the three *Surveys of Attitudes Toward the Māori Language* indicate that good progress is being made in achieving the goal of having the language valued by all New Zealanders. The very high levels of Māori respondents who displayed positive attitudes toward the language indicate that a large pool of potential speakers exists. This population is the core group that will ensure the success or otherwise of Māori language revitalisation.

The Surveys indicate that there are increasingly high levels of positive attitudes toward the language amongst non-Māori. Both Māori and non-Māori respondents to the Surveys continue to be supportive of Government involvement in language revitalisation. Both groups are especially supportive of Government-funded Māori language broadcasting.

Support for the Māori language does not necessarily result in participation in language-related activities that Māori communities or the Government are providing. This indicates that there is still considerable work for Government and Māori to do to help turn positive attitudes into actions. The challenge for educators, policy-makers, and community leaders is to find means to translate the positive attitudes Māori hold toward their language into actions that will contribute towards its continued revitalisation. This needs to be done in a way that also contributes to maintaining the positive attitudes toward the language that non-Māori hold.

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REF 0106-003
July 2006