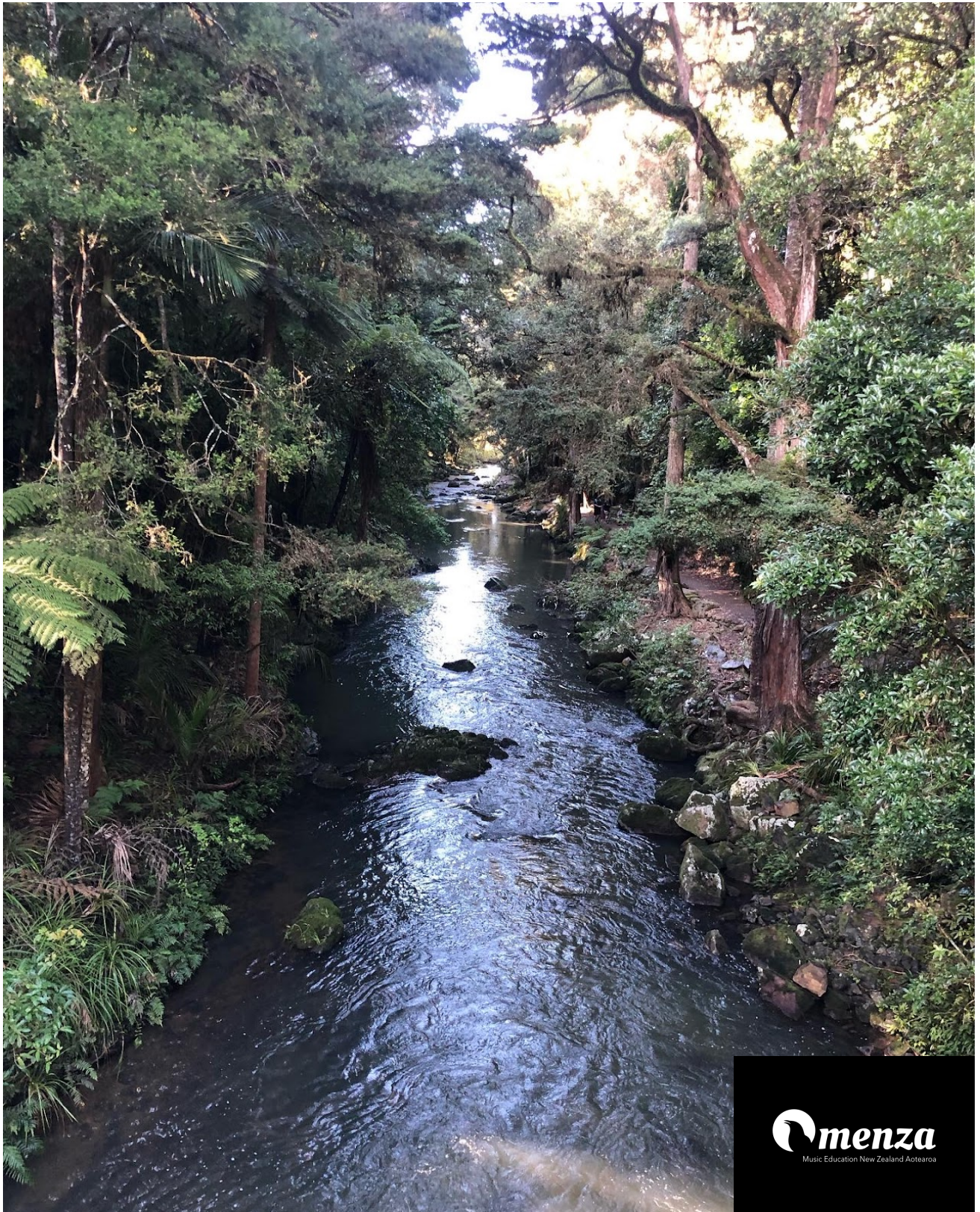


Mātauranga Puoro Māori Resource



 **menza**
Music Education New Zealand Aotearoa

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Produced by the MENZA Board: Benjamin Lau, Christian McDonald, Trevania Walbaekken, Rapua Timoti and Katrina Daniela (2024)

Investigate the definition of the following Kupu

- Āhuatanga puoro
- Ihi
- Karanga
- Kaupapa
- Kupu
- Mana
- Mauri
- Mōteatea
- Oranga
- Taonga
- Taonga puoro
- Tīkanga
- Waiata
- Waka

- **Wana**
- **Wehi**
- **Whakapapa**
- **Whanaungatanga**

Investigate the definition of the following Kupu ([Answers: NCEA Music Glossary](#))

- **Āhuatanga puoro**
Elements and features of music within te ao Māori.
- **Ihi**
Energy that resides within every person.
 - In Music, ihi refers to the projection of a performer's personal magnetism and passion.
- **Karanga**
Formal call, for example to welcome visitors onto a marae or venue at the start of a pōwhiri.
 - Is the first (ceremonial) call that you hear when manuhiri are welcomed on to the marae ātea. Kaikaranga are told prior to the karanga, who and where manuhiri are from, so that manuhiri are acknowledged in the korero/karanga. (Kaikaranga will acknowledge, iwi, maunga, awa, moana)
- **Kaupapa**
A topic, matter for discussion, purpose, or theme.
- **Kupu**
A word or words, including lyrics in waiata and haka.
- **Mana**
Mana, or the idea of customary authority, status, power or stance, can be thought of as specific to a community.
- **Mauri**
Mauri is the life force, metaphysical essence or energy within a system that supports interconnected vitality.
- **Mōteatea**
A general term for songs sung in traditional mode. Forms of mōteatea include, but are not limited to: oriori, pao, pātere, waiata aroha, waiata tangi, waiata tangioriori.
- **Oranga**
Oranga means wellness, wellbeing and good health.
- **Taonga**

Artefact, treasure, or object.

- **Taonga puoro**

Māori musical instruments. They may be created using wood, stone, bone, shell, vegetable and through the modes of whakairo, whatu, raranga, ngā toi ataata, or mahi uku.

- **Tikanga**

The system of values and practices that have developed over time and are deeply embedded in traditional and social context; the correct way of doing things.

- **Waiata**

Song, or to sing.

- Forms of waiata include, but are not limited to, pao, pātere, oriori, mōteatea, karakia, haka, waiata tangi, apakura, and waiata aroha.

- **Waka**

Canoe, vehicle, conveyance, medium. In Music, this refers to how music can be a way to convey the essence of, or way to gain insight into, different worldviews.

- **Wana**

The collection of energy and emotion that unites and connects people.

- In Music, wana refers to the excitement generated by a performer or performance.

Wehi

The emotional response to ihi.

- In Music, wehi refers to the awe in which charismatic performers or performances are held.

- **Whakapapa**

Genealogy lineage, a framework that details genealogy and maps interrelationships between all things.

- In Music, this can refer to the kaupapa of and the reason for a composition by the composer and when it was composed.

- **Whanaungatanga**

Whanaungatanga, deriving from the word 'whānau', or family, is about building relationships and making connections.

Extra Kupu

- Hīanga a slight drop in the waiata
- Hotu heart note
- Hui gathering
- Irirangi floating voice or spirit voice
- Kai hi a scale
- Kōwhaiwhai rafter designs in a Meeting House
- Manuhiri visitors
- Maui mua top note of a kōauau
- Maui roto middle note of a kōauau
- Maui taha bottom note of a kōauau
- Mauri life principle, special character
- Mōteatea laments, ancient traditional songs
- Noa free from tapu
- Oro main note in a waiata
- Taaniko weaving patterns in thread
- Tapu sacred
- Te mea whaka kaha middle note to strengthen the sound
- Te mea whaka ngawari top note to soften the sound
- Tukutuku woven patterns on the Meeting House walls
- Wenewene finger holes
- Whakataanga breath point in a waiata
- Whatiinga drops in fractions of a tone
- Whiti stanzas or verses

Whakapapa Waiata

Māori have an extensive tradition of song and dance with a broad range of styles. Waiata were written to mark important events, such as the birth of a child or the death of a chief.

Waiata serves many functions. They can be used to support a whaikōrero (formal speech) or sung to express grief after a death. Waiata was used to help teach children, to urge people to take up a cause or to mourn in times of loss. Waiata can record a tribe's past by referring to ancestors, events and places. They are sometimes used to settle historical debates.

Source Document: [Traditional Māori songs – waiata tawhito](#)

Use the Website above to answer the following questions regarding Waiata

- A woman who was skilled at performing waiata was compared to which atua?

- Where can this Atua be found?

- What are the three main types of waiata and what areas do they focus on?

- What does Apirana Ngata say about classes of waiata?

- What waiata are subclasses of waiata tangi?

- Other types of waiata can be added to this list either as subclasses or as types in their own right, as defined by their form, function or subject matter. Fill out the characteristics of the following waiata below.
 - Waiata whaiāipo:
 - Pātere:
 - Kaioraora:
 - Apakura:

- What are the differences between waiata aroha and waiata tangi?
- How is waiata oriori important for a child's development?

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Source Document: [Traditional Māori songs - waiata tawhito](#)

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- A woman who was skilled at performing waiata was compared to which atua?

Hineruhi

- Where can this Atua be found?

Hineruhi is found at dawn, and her dance is the sparkle of light on morning dew

- What are the three main types of waiata and what areas do they focus on?

Waiata tangi are laments about issues such as illness, death, loss of land or a wrecked canoe. Waiata aroha often focus on the sad aspects of love, such as a husband away at war or loss of a lover. Waiata aroha were composed for a broad range of topics, including a daughter married into another tribe, traditional lands and guns.

- What does Apirana Ngata say about classes of waiata?

Apirana Ngata gives the three main types of waiata mōteatea (traditional chants) as pōpō or oriori (lullabies), waiata tangi (laments) and waiata aroha (songs of love). He names seven subclasses of waiata tangi. Other forms include ruri (amorous songs), mata (prophetic songs), haka (war dances and rhythmically shouted words) and karakia (chants).

- What waiata are subclasses of waiata tangi?

- laments by invalids because of some affliction

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- laments for warriors, for chiefs or for a tribe defeated in battle fought in the light of day
 - laments for men killed by treachery or murder
 - laments for chiefs who die a natural death
 - laments for deaths by misadventure or by accident
 - laments for a child, for a husband dead or gone away, for a husband who has been taken by another, or for a lover
 - laments for land deserted, for the loss of a tribe, for a canoe wrecked or stranded, for seed lost through rot, for a diseased neck or for a plantation with a rotted crop.
- Other types of waiata can be added to this list either as subclasses or as types in their own right, as defined by their form, function or subject matter. Fill out the characteristics of the following waiata below.
 - Waiata whaiāipo: particularly bold, witty and flirtatious type of love song
 - Pātere: songs composed by women in reply to jealousies or slander
 - Kaioraora: cursing songs) constitute an individual class of abusive and defiant songs
 - Apakura: form of waiata tangi composed by women in the wharemate (resting place for a body) during the tangihanga as part of the grieving process
 - What are the differences between waiata aroha and waiata tangi?

The differences between each type are not always clear-cut, and may depend on the emphasis placed on particular aspects of the waiata. Waiata tangi, for example, have a lot in common with waiata aroha. Both lament experiences of separation through death and in life. Waiata tangi and waiata aroha both take the form of rhetorical complaints – they were sung to express or relieve feelings, and to appeal to others’ emotions or for help.

Rather than celebrating the joyous and happy phases of love, waiata aroha typically complain of the distress and worry that accompany love. Waiata aroha record concerns as diverse as anxiety over a husband away at war, love for a husband, longing for a lover and desertion by a lover. Waiata aroha were also composed for a daughter married into another tribe, for a daughter mistreated by her husband, for traditional lands and for guns. The number of possible subjects for composition appear to have been limitless, as evidenced by this broad range of topics.

- How is waiata oriori important for a child’s development?

It was an important tool for informing children about their origins and history

Examples of Waiata

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Poi	E rere taku poi Me he manurere
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Waiata ā ringa	He_puru Ka_piata_te_wairua Pa_mai Toia_mai_i_te_waka_nei
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Oranga	Hikitia te Ha Tai Hikitia te ha video's
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Karakia tīmatanga	Whakataka_te_hau
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hīmene	Whakataka_te_hau Kororia Ka_waiata_ki_a_Maria Wairua_o_te_puna_aroaha Ehara_i_te_mea He_honore

Delma's Youtube songs

Delma has collected a great variety of recordings over the years and now has put 150-plus on Youtube with karaoke-style lyrics. Of Ngati Kahungunu descent, she has old waiata that she grew up with in the East Coast, and Tainui waiata from her time at Temple View in Hamilton, plus some from CCNZ where Uncle Tommy Taurima was her kapa haka tutor. There are songs from her mother's own group and a few Ngapuhi waiata that her step dad from Northland loves to sing. There are 1960s Maori dance band versions of popular songs. And as a member of the Maori Womens Welfare League, she has some older waiata from the kuia there.

[Waiata Arranged by Classification](#)

New Zealand Folk Songs - Waiata

Collection of Waiata curated by John Archer; Ngati Tumatauenga.

"My 1980s-90s hobby was learning about songs of the rural white New Zealand way of life. I started this NZ Folk Song website in 1998 to make information about these Pakeha songs available to others.

But people kept e-mailing me to ask for information about Māori songs as well. So I started this page to help my visitors. And it has grown to become my most visited page by far, more than 2000 times each week.”

[New Zealand Folk Songs Waiata](#)

Taonga Puoro

Every culture around the world has its own Musical Instruments. It is also the same for Māori. With the help of the source document below, fill in the questions so you obtain a better understanding of Taonga puoro.

Source Document: [Te Ara Encyclopedia of New Zealand: Taonga puoro](#)

- What are the governing principles of Taonga Puoro to the Māori people?
- Why can Taonga puoro have names?
- Why are some Taonga puoro fit into one whānau while some others fit into two more?
- For earlier generations of Māori. Why did music non exist without words?
- What were Taonga puoro used for?
- Why is it hard to find two Taonga puoro that are alike in sound?

Whakapapa of Taonga Puoro

Atua /Deity

Atua:	Atua:
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Atua:	Atua:	Atua:
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Atua:	Atua:	Atua:	Atua:
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Ngā Taonga puoro (Musical Instruments):	Ngā Taonga puoro (Musical Instruments):	Ngā Taonga puoro (Musical Instruments):	Ngā Taonga puoro (Musical Instruments):

Digital Google Doc Version: [Whakapapa of Taonga Puoro - Yr 11 Resource](#)

Whakapapa of Taonga Puoro*

[Atua /Deity](#): Resource

Papatūānuku		Ranginui	
 			
Tanemahuta		Tangaroa	Tawhirimatua
 			
Hineputehue	Hineraukatauri	Hinemoana	
Ngā Taonga puoro (Musical Instruments): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ponga ihu • Poi a Whiowhio • Hue Puruhau 	Ngā Taonga puoro (Musical Instruments): <p>Pūtōrino Kōauau Pōrutu, whio and rehu Nguru Pūmotomoto Pūkāea</p>	Ngā Taonga puoro (Musical Instruments): <p>Pūtara</p>	Ngā Taonga puoro (Musical Instruments): <p>Porotiti Pūrerehua</p>

Listening examples of Taonga Puoro

[Taonga Puoro: Singing Treasures with Audio files](#)


*Based off He Taonga Puoro Māori, which can be found at [Down the Back of the Chair](#) website:




Listening Exercise

Your Kaiako is going to play a piece of music using Taonga Puoro. Create a representation of what you hear. It could be a picture, landscape, Graphic score or whatever you think is best.

Listening Example - Uku Tangi:

 Taonga puoro uku.

Listening Example - Koauau:

 Koauau

Composition Exercises/Ideas

Traditional Instruments:

Incorporate traditional Māori musical instruments like the pūtōrino (flute), pūkaea (trumpet), and poi/tumutumu. These instruments have distinct sounds and are essential to traditional Māori music.

Kaupapa Māori

Examples but not limited to:

Whakapapa (Genealogy) Themes: Explore themes related to whakapapa, which is the Māori concept of genealogy and interconnectedness. This could be expressed through melodic lines that intertwine and represent the connections between people and generations.

and/or

Kaitiaki . Explore themes related to kaitiaki, which is the Māori concept of minder, custodian, guardian, caregiver. This could be expressed through lyrics/kupu, melodic themes, surrounding sounds etc

Pūrākau me Ūngeri

Integrate rhythmic elements inspired by the haka, a traditional Māori dance form often accompanied by chanting or rhythmic vocalisations. The strong, percussive nature of the haka can be translated into rhythmic patterns within the composition.

Karakia / Whakatauki Kupu Lyrics:

Include lyrics in Te Reo Māori, the Māori language, to convey authentic cultural expression. Work with native speakers or language experts to ensure accuracy and respect for the language. Explore the use of karakia (prayers) and whakatauki (proverbs) within the composition. These elements are integral to Māori ceremonies and rituals, and they can add a spiritual dimension to the music.

Tūhono ki te Taiao / Connection to the Environment:

Draw inspiration from nature sounds that hold cultural significance in Māori traditions. This could include the sounds of birds, water, wind, or other elements. You could draw on the surroundings around you to create a piece of music. Focus on the skyline and mountain ridge. Can you use them as a source of inspiration for your melody. Where the mountain ridge goes up and down can your melody do the same and inspire your composition.

Storytelling through Music:

Use the composition to tell a story, drawing on Māori myths, legends, or historical events. Music has been a traditional medium for storytelling in Māori culture, and this approach can add depth and cultural context to your composition.

Collaboration with Māori Artists:

Consider collaborating with Māori musicians, composers, or cultural advisors to ensure authenticity and cultural sensitivity in your composition. This collaborative approach can enrich the creative process and foster cross-cultural understanding.

Respond to Visual Image, Environment

Consider creating a piece that encapsulates an environment you have seen or a visual you have found. Think about the colours and textures found in the environment and how you may represent these through melody and rhythm.

Soundtrack

Create a piece of music that compliments a scene in a film, for a whole short film or for a computer game. Think about what is happening in the scene and how the music represents the different characters or elements you see.

Solo Instrument Piece

Compose a piece for your instrument. Think about how you may portray the sounds your instrument can make.

Song

Compose a song. You can either write your own lyrics or create your own.

Rauemi Ipurangi - Resources

Insights into kaupapa māori

We recognise that mātauranga Māori encompasses concepts and principles that are richly detailed and complex. This resource is designed to encourage and support initial conversations around kaupapa Māori. In this series of videos, Tuihana Pook [Te Whānau-ā-Apanui, Ngāti Porou, Ngāti Kahu; Tumuaiki, Te Kura Mana Māori o Whangaparāoa (retd)], Hine Waitere [Ngāti Tūwharetoa, Ngāti Kahungunu, Ngāti Hau, Ngāti Rangī; Director of Te Āwheonui: Centre for Professional Learning and Development, Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiārangi], and Tihirangi Brightwell [Taranaki, Ngāti Kahungunu, Muaūpoko, Ngāti Porou, Te Āti Haunui-a-Pāpārangi; Head of Department - Te Reo Māori, Lincoln High School] explore 12 mātauranga Māori concepts.

[Insights into kaupapa Māori](#)

Taonga puoro - Singing Treasures

The Musical Instruments Of The Māori

Taonga Puoro: Singing Treasures is the first book to be published that comprehensively covers the world of Māori musical instruments, a fascinating and little-known area of traditional Māori culture.

Written by master carver and Māori instrument-maker Brian Flintoff, Taonga puoro includes a background to the tunes played on these instruments and the families of natural sounds with which they are associated. There are sections covering the various types of instruments, such as flutes, gourds, wood and shell trumpets and bullroarers; but what really breathes life into this book is the way that the technical information about each instrument is interwoven with the mythological and cultural context to which it belongs.

In addition, instructions are given for making and playing these singing treasures, as well as an explanation to help understand Maori art forms. Taonga puoro is illustrated with colour photographs of exquisite contemporary instruments as well as ancient taonga held in museums around the world.

[Taonga puoro: Singing Treasures](#)

[Taonga puoro: Singing Treasures with Audio files](#)

Paekupu

Maori Dictionary for kupu in the Arts

[Paekupu](#)

Taonga puoro Animations

Taonga puoro are musical instruments that connect to and emulate sounds of the taiao natural environment. Experience stories of belonging, identity, emotional turmoil, romance, creation, and music in this animated series about three very special atua:

[Hine Raukatauri](#) (Pūtōrino, koauau, flute music)

[Hine Pū Te Hue](#) (hue, gourd)

[Hine Mokemoke](#) (pūtātara, pūmoana, oro mokemoke)

Māori Music Concepts

Te Ara the Encyclopedia of New Zealand is the complete guide to our people, environment, history, culture and Society

[Story: Māori musical instruments - taonga puoro](#)

SOUNZ - Taonga Puoro Playlist

SOUNZ champions and promotes the sounds and music of Aotearoa New Zealand

SOUNZ has a constantly growing collection of over 24,000 New Zealand music resources. We represent the music of around 600 composers from Aotearoa, New Zealand. Videos of Jerome Kavanagh, a Taonga puoro practitioner.

[SOUNZ Taonga puoro Playlist](#)

Haumanu Collective

The Haumanu Collective group is dedicated to the revival, teaching, and sharing of Taonga puoro.

[Haumanu Collective](#)

Oro Rua Podcast

Oro Rua Haumanu Collective series of podcasts shedding light on the astounding culture and history of taonga puoro in Aotearoa. With each episode, we will take you on a journey that infuses knowledge and joy, and together we can celebrate what makes us unique.

[Oro Rua Podcast](#)

Radio New Zealand

[Hirini Melbourne](#): An overview of the life and career of Ngāi Tūhoe and Ngāti Kahungunu composer and musician Hirini Melbourne, presented by Paul Diamond

[He Ara puoro](#): Richard Nunns plays traditional Māori instruments from his taonga puoro collection

Presentations - Created by Christian McDonald

Resources created for NCEA Level 1 Taonga puoro Unit Standards. However, appropriate for Music at NCEA Level 1 and above

Taonga Puoro Presentations - Will become available once permissions have been sought

Hei Waiata, Hei Whakakoakoa

Hei Waiata, Hei Whakakoakoa has been developed to support the teaching and learning of te reo Māori in English-medium schools. It has been aligned with Te Aho Arataki Marau mō te Ako i Te Reo Māori – Kura Auraki / Curriculum Guidelines for Teaching and Learning Te Reo Māori in English-medium Schools: Years 1–13.

[TKI Waiata, Teacher korero and Songsheets](#)

Taonga Puoro Unit Standards

The resources on this page are to help teachers and tutors assess ākonga against the relevant Taonga puoro unit standards listed in the Directory of Assessment and Skill Standards (DASS).

Assessors can use the assessment support material for the Māori Performing Arts unit standards to develop tasks and assessment schedules.

[Taonga puoro Unit Standard](#)

Taonga puoro Posters

[Taonga puoro Māori Instruments - Years 5-6 - Twinkl NZ](#)