52WEEKS – WHAKAMANATIA TE REO

KAUPAPA – MIHI AND PEPEHA

THEGARDENSHED
AN EDUCATOR'S TOOL BOX

There are two flipped clip videos for this resource on youtube:
Mihi / Pepeha 1'
Mihi / Pepeha 2

WAIATA

He hōnore he korōria Maungarongo ki te whenua Whakaaro pai e Ki ngā tāngata katoa Ake ake Ake ake Amine Te Atua, te piringa Tōku oranga	This is another waiata commonly heard at school powhiri. Spend some time learning it so that you can participate. **Whakarongo:** Listen to it here.

KARAKIA

E te Atua, Manaakitia tēnei hui. Awhinatia mātou i roto i o mātou mahi. Ko tō Wairua Tapu tō mātou Ariki. Amene.	This is a karakia timatanga used to open a time together. What words do you recognise? How have pronouns been used? **Mahia:** Spend some time learning this karakia so you can use it.

WHAKATAUKĪ

The whakatauki for this week reiterates the importance of the connections described in mihi and pepeha:

Ina kei te mohio koe ko wai koe, i anga mai koe i hea, kei te mohio koe, kei te anga koe ki hea.

If you know who you are and where you are from, then you will know where you are going.

Kōrero:
Discuss the connections

KAUPAPA – MIHI AND PEPEHA

This week's kaupapa is the reo and tikanga of mihi and pepeha. Pepeha is the formal and correct way to introduce yourself and allows listeners to create connections with you.

Kōrero: Have you ever prepared and recounted your mihi or pepeha? Have you heard others use a pepeha?

Titiro: This short video from ARA gives a good introduction to pepeha and makes the distinction from mihi clear. It also gives you examples of different ways to structure your pepeha.

Panui/Tuhia: Use these course resources to help you work on your pepeha or mihi.

Whakarongo: Spend some time listening to the kōrero of these Rauawaawa Kaumatua regarding the importance of pepeha.

KUPU HOU

Tuhia: Use the course resources above to create your own kupu hou list. Use it to help you learn the language you need for your mihi or pepeha.

WETEREO

Mihi and pepeha use ***nominal sentences*** – sentences that name things.

To acknowledge and name the landmarks that locate you and where you are from:

Ko Rangitoto te maunga.
Rangitoto is the mountain.

Ko	**…**	**te …**
Nominal particle	**name**	**the noun/landmark**
Ko	**Rangitoto**	**te maunga**
Ko	**Onepoto**	**te awa**

This brings to the fore a key difference between the grammar of te reo and English. In English, every complete sentence contains a verb, but nominal sentences in te reo do not include a verb.

For example:
The sentence, ***Ko Rangitoto te maunga*** literally translates as ***Rangitoto the mountain.*** But to create a complete English sentence we add the verb ***is – Rangitoto is the mountain.***

The particle ***Ko*** is described by Bruce Biggs as a "focus preposition" that acts as a kind of "pointer". In mihi and pepeha ***Ko*** focuses our attention by pointing to each important aspect that defines, locates and connects a person.

Mahia: Look at the template for pepeha in the course resources and identify all the nominal ***Ko*** sentences. Can you explain what each one means?