

Tikanga Māori Mātāpono Tikanga Māori Principle

Learning to tell the time through the process of āwhina or supported learning with colleagues and tamariki. To keep abreast of the passing of time indicators are the service's regular routines: arrivals, morning tea, nappy changing and toileting, lunch, free play, rest or sleep, afternoon tea, mat time and departures.

When telling the time kaiako must have a good grasp of ngā huinga reo, vocabulary used for telling the time using the analogue or wā-ringa clock face.

Kaiako can support tamariki with:

- counting in te reo Māori tahi ki te tekau mā rua (1 to 12)
- using maths concepts such as quarter to, quarter past, and half past
- where the clock's short and long hands are positioned when in the o'clock position
- what part of the clock face represents ki te and i te
- the time of the day/night eg: morning, midmorning, midday, afternoon, early evening, night, and midnight

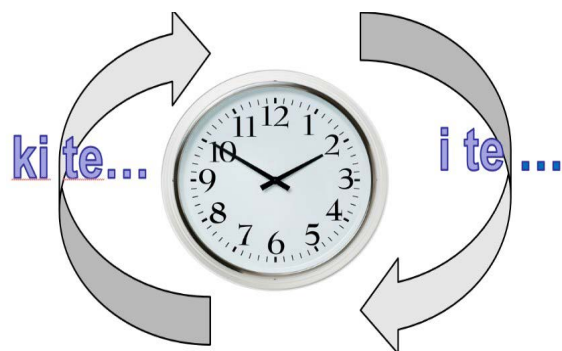
Waiata Whakarongo ki te karaka Nā Te iwi Māori

Whakarongo ki te karaka
tika toka tika toka tika toka e
Titiro ki tana kanohi
tika toka tika toka tika toka e
E rua ana ringa e, he ringa roa,
he ringa poto huri mauī e
Tahi, rua, toru, whā, rima, ono, whitu, waru, iwa,
tekau, tekau mā tahi, tekau mā rua
Tika toka tika toka tika toka e!

Listen to the clock
tick tock, tick tock, tick tock,
Look at his face
tick tock, tick tock, tick tock,
It has two hands a long and a short
which turns to the left
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12
Tick tock tick tock tick tock.



From the hour and to the hour



<https://ako.ac.nz/ki-te-hoe-indigenising-practice>

Ki te hoe Indigenising Practice

Te reo me ngā tikanga Māori
Rauemi mā ngā kaiako

He aha te wā?
What is the time?



Created by Ngaroma M. Williams
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Ngā Huinga Reo: Vocabulary

- He aha te wā? What is the time?
- Wā: time.
- Karaka: clock, o'clock.
- Matawā: watch.
- Hāora: hour.
- Meneti, miniti, mineti: minute.
- Hēkona, hēkena: second.
- Haurua/Hawhe i te: half past.
- Hauwhā /koata i te: quarter past.
- Hauwhā/koata ki te: quarter to.
- i te ata: in the morning.
- i te ahiahi: in the afternoon.
- i te ahiahipō: in the early evening (still light).
- i te pō: in the evening (night/dark).
- Kai o te ata: morning tea.
- Kai tina: lunch time.
- Kai o te ahiahi: afternoon tea.
- Paramanawa: morning or afternoon tea/smoko.
- Poupoutanga o te rā: midday.
- i/ki waenganui pō: midnight.

Ngā rerenga kōrero: Phrases

He aha te wā?

- Kotahi karaka – One o'clock.
- Tekau karaka i te ata.
10 o'clock in the morning.
- Koata ki te toru karaka i te ahiahi.
Quarter to 3 in the afternoon.
- Hauwhā i te waru karaka i te pō.
Quarter past 8 at night.
- Haurua i te tekau mā tahi i te ata.
Half past 11 in the morning.
- Rua tekau mā tahi miniti i te rima karaka i te ahiahipō.
21 minutes past 5 in the evening.
- Ko te pouputanga o te rā.
It's midday.
- E toru miniti ki te toru karaka i te ata.
Three minutes to 3 in the morning.
- Tekau miniti ki te iwa karaka i te pō.
10 minutes to 9 at night.
- Tata ki te waenganui pō.
It is close to midnight.



Ngā rerenga kōrero: Everyday Phrases

1. Ko te wā kai o te ata.
It's morning tea time.
2. Ko te wā whāriki ināianeī.
It's mat time now.
3. Ko te wā kai o te ahiahi.
It's afternoon tea time.
4. He wā whakapai te akomanga tamariki mā.
Time to tidy our classroom children.

Have a go at telling these times in te reo Māori.
You can decide what time of the day they are.

