

He aha tēnei mea, te 'reo tūturu'?
(*What is 'an official language'?*)

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1 Te Take (*Introduction*)

Nō te tau 1987 ka whakaaetia e te Whare Pāremata o Aotearoa te Ture Reo Māori, arā, He ture hei whakamana i te reo Māori hei reo tūturu mō Niu Tīreni, hei tuku atu hoki te mana ki te reo Māori i roto i ētahi whakahaere o ngā ture, ā, hei whakamana hoki i te whakatūnga o te Kōmihana mō te Reo Māori, ā, me te whakaingoa hoki i ngā mahi me ngā mana o taua Kōmihana.

In 1987 the New Zealand Parliament passed The Maori Language Act, An Act to declare the Maori language to be an official language of New Zealand, to confer the right to speak Maori in certain legal proceedings, and to establish Te Komihana Mo Te Reo Maori and define its functions and powers.

E toru ngā wāhanga kei raro i te upoko *Tautoko i te Reo Māori*:

- tek. 3. Kei konei e kīa ana te reo Māori ... hei reo tūturu mō Niu Tīreni.
- tek. 4. Kei tēnei o ngā wāhanga te whakatakotoranga o ngā mana ki te kōrero Māori i roto i ētahi whakahaere o ngā ture.
- tek. 5. Kāore rawa e taea e tekihana 3, e tekihana 4 rānei o tēnei Ture te -
 - (a) Whakarerekē te mana kei tētahi tangata, mehemea kāore i te tekihana o te Ture, ki te tango, ki te whakapuaki rānei he (sic) kōrero i te reo Māori; ā,
 - (b) Whakararuraru rānei te mana o tētahi iwi kei Niu Tīreni ki te kōrero i te reo o taua iwi.

There are three sections under the heading Support for the Maori Language:

- 3. The Maori language is hereby declared to be an official language of New Zealand.*
- 4. In this section the right to speak Maori in certain courts and similar hearings is specified.*
- 5. Nothing in section 3 or section 4 of this Act shall-*
 - (a) Affect any right that any person has, otherwise than by virtue of that section, to receive or impart any communication in Maori; or*
 - (b) Affect any right of any other linguistic community in New Zealand to use the language of that community.*

Ko te whakamāoritanga o te 5(a) o ngā wāhanga, e pēnei ana: He mana anō ka homai e ngā wāhanga 3 me te 4, engari kāore he mana i tua atu i ēnei i te whakaaetia. He aha aua mana? Mō te wāhanga tuawhā, e mārama ana, ko ngā mana kei reira e takoto ana, arā, te mana o te tangata, ahakoa ko wai, e whaiwāhi ana ki ngā whakahaere kōti, ki te whakaputa kōrero ki te reo Māori. Engari ki te tahuri ki te tuatoru o ngā wāhanga, kāore i āta whakatakotoria ngā mana e pā ana ki taua wāhanga. Kāore hoki he ture atu anō i tēnei e āta whakamāramatia nei aua mana. Nō reira, he tino pātai e pā ana ki te mana o te reo Māori i Aotearoa ko tēnei: he aha ngā mana o tēnei mea, o te “reo tūturu” o tētahi whenua? He aha te tikanga o te kupu nei, “reo tūturu”?

Section 5(a) implies that there are rights granted by virtue of sections 3 and 4 and that these may not be construed to affect any rights beyond these. But what are these rights? With respect to section 4 it is clear, these are the rights specified there, that is, the right of any party to certain types of hearing to speak Maori. When one turns to section 3, there are no rights specifically laid out, nor is there any other legislation detailing those rights. Thus, an important question for the status of Māori within New Zealand is: what are the rights implied in the term “official language”? What is the meaning of the expression “official language”?

He huarahi e taea ai tēnei urupounamu te whakautu, ko te āta titiro i ngā tikanga o ētahi atu whenua e rua nei, neke atu rānei ngā reo e whaimana ana i roto i te ture, kia kitea ai te tino āhua o te mea nei, te reo tūturu, i roto i te ao whānui, me te whakahāngai i aua tikanga ki te tū o te reo Māori i roto i Aotearoa (tirohia Waite, 1992 II, 47-8).

A way to approach this question is to investigate the situation in other countries with two or more official languages, in order to discover how this term is understood generally in the world, and to apply appropriate aspects of this situation to New Zealand (see Waite, 1992 II, 47-8).

Ko te kaupapa o te pepa e takoto atu nei he āta titiro i te tūnga o tētahi reo kotahi, arā, o te reo **Romanihi** i roto i Huiturangi, i te taha o ētahi reo e toru, o ngā reo Tiamana, Wīwī, Itariana; he rangahau i te tū o taua reo i raro i te ture, i roto i ngā whakahaere tūmatanui o taua whenua.

*This paper reports on research into all aspects of the status and situation of **Rhaetoromansh** in Switzerland beside three other languages, German, French and Italian. One aspect of this general study was the investigation of the legal status of the language, and its status within governmental institutions.*

Ko te take i whakaarohia ai tēnei reo hei tirohanga māku, hei tauira hoki mō te tū o te reo Māori i Aotearoa nei, he tino hāngai nō ngā āhuatanga hapori o taua reo ki ō te reo Māori:

- a. he reo tangata whenua ngā reo e rua e tāmia nei e tētahi atu reo, ko te reo Romanihi e te reo Tiamana, ko te reo Māori e te reo Pākehā;
- b. e āhua ōrite nei te ōrautanga o ngā tāngata o ngā whenua nei, o Aotearoa me Huiturangi, e kōrero ana i ngā reo nei, tirohia ki raro nei;

- c. he mana tō ngā reo e rua i raro i ngā ture o aua whenua, tirohia 2.3.1;
- d. he kaha ngā iwi nō rātou ēnei reo ki te hāpai, ki te whakaora, ki te whakawhanake i ō rātou reo;
- e. he reo-ā-rohe ō ngā reo e rua.

The reason for selecting this language for study and as a model for the position of Māori within New Zealand, is the similarity of its sociolinguistic situation to that of Māori:

- a. both are indigenous languages under pressure from some other language, in the case of Romansh it is German, in the case of Māori, English;*
- b. similar proportions of the populations of Switzerland and New Zealand speak these languages, see below;*
- c. both languages have official status in law, see 2.3.1;*
- d. in both cases, speakers are making efforts to promote, maintain and develop their languages;*
- e. both show dialect variation.*

2. Te Tūnga o te reo Romanihi (The Position of the Romansh Language)

2.1 E taea ai tēnei te āta whakamārama, te whakarite hoki ki tō te reo Māori, me mātua whakarāpopoto ētahi āhuatanga o te kāwanatanga me te whakahaere o tēnei whenua, o Huiterangi.

In order to explain the status of Romansh and to compare it with that of Māori, it is necessary first to summarise some aspects of Swiss government and organisation.



*Mahere 1. Uropi. Ko te whenua nei, ko Huiterangi kei waenganui i Itari, Tiamani, me Wīwī
(Map 1. Europe. Switzerland lies between Italy, Germany and France)*

Each canton also has a constitution which defines its powers and administration and to implement those activities assigned to cantonal authority by the federal constitution. These constitutions may not conflict with the federal constitution.

He maha (kaua ko te katoa) ngā kāinga kua whiwhi ture kaupapa.

Many (but not all) communes also have constitutions.

Ka kitea, mō te taha ki ngā reo, he pānga anō kei tēnā, kei tēnā o ēnei papa e toru.

As will be seen, all three levels of administration are relevant to the issue of language.

2.2 Te reorautanga o Huiterangi (Swiss Multilingualism)

He āhuatanga i tino rongonui ai a Huiterangi i waenganui i ngā whenua o Uropi ko te reorautanga, e whakahīhi ana hoki ngā tāngata ki tō rātou “kotahitanga i roto i te kākanorautanga”. Hāunga ia ngā reo o ngā manene, o ngā “kaimahi-manuhiri”, o ngā tūrihi, e whā ngā reo kei taua whenua e kōrerotia ana, ko te reo Tiamana, te reo Wīwī, te reo Itariana, te reo Romanihi. Engari ahakoa he reowhā te whenua katoa, ko te nuinga o ngā rohe he reotahi (tirohia Mahere 3), ko te nuinga hoki o ngā tāngata he reotahi i te kāinga, otirā he tokomaha kua ako, e ako ana rānei i tētahi atu reo o te whenua, i te reo Ingarihi rānei hei reo tuarua, tuatoru mō rātou.

A well-known feature of Switzerland in which it differs from many other countries of Europe is its official multilingualism; Unity in Diversity is a characteristic of which the Swiss are proud. Apart from the languages spoken by foreign residents, “guest-workers” and tourists, four languages are spoken in the country, German, French, Italian, and Romansh. However, while the country as a whole is quadrilingual, the majority of the cantons are monolingual (see Map 3); the majority of the citizens with respect to their home language, though many have acquired or are acquiring a further national language or English as a second or third language.

2.2.1 Takiwā (Regions)

He takiwā ake tō tēnā reo, tō tēnā reo, ā, i roto i aua takiwā koinā anake te reo whakahaere, te reo kura, te reo ake o ngā tāngata kei reira e mahi ana, e noho ana. Katoa ngā tāngata e hūnuku ana ki aua takiwā ki reira noho ai, me ako e rātou te reo ake o reira. E toru ngā reomana o te rohe kei reira anake te reo Romanihi e kōrerotia ana, arā, o te rohe o Kirihūne, ko te reo Tiamana, te reo Itariana me te reo Romanihi.

Each language has its own territory in which it is the sole language of administration, of education, and the main language of work and daily life of the population. People moving to those regions to live must learn the language of the region. There are however three official languages in the only canton, Graubünden, where Romansh is spoken, German, Italian and Romansh.



Mahere 3. Ko ngā takiwā o ngā reo e whā o Huiturangi; 1: Wīwī; 2: Tiamana; 3 Itariana; 4: Romanihi.

(Map 3. The territories of the four languages of Switzerland; 1: French; 2: German; 3. Italian; 4: Romansh)

Ahakoā tēnā, he takiwā anō kei taua rohe e kaha tonu nei te kōrerotia o te reo Romanihi, engari kei te kitea i roto i ngā tau te iti haere o taua takiwā. I roto i ngā whiriwhiringa me pēhea e ora ai te reo Romanihi, ko te whakaū i taua takiwā kia pēnei tonu ai i tō nāianeī te nui, i tō te tau 1860 rānei (tirohia Furer, 1993), he take nui. He mea anō, ko te nuinga o ngā kaikōrero reo Tiamana kei taua takiwā e noho ana, kāore i te kaha ki te ako i te reo Romanihi, ki te “whakaōrite” i a rātou anō ki ngā tāngata whenua, me te aha kei te memeha haere te reo Romanihi i roto tonu i tōna ake takiwā (tirohia Ingoakore, 1993).

That notwithstanding, there are regions within that canton where Romansh is still very strong, though these can be seen to be shrinking with time. An important theme in the deliberations about preserving Romansh is the maintenance of those regions either as they are now or as they were in 1860 (see Furer, 1993). Further, many of the German speakers who live within these regions decline to learn Romansh, and to “assimilate”, with the result that the position of Romansh is weakened further, even within its own region (see Anon, 1993).

Ko te nuinga o ngā tāngata reo Tiamana, Wīwī, Itariana kei ō rātou ake takiwā e noho ana, engari kua neke atu i te 40% ngā tāngata reo Romanihi kei wāhi kē, kei waho i te takiwā ake o tō rātou reo. Kua marara haere ngā tāngata reo Romanihi. I tua atu i tēnā, kei te āhua tāmia ngā tāngata reo Romanihi i roto i tō rātou ake takiwā.

The majority of the speakers of German, French and Italian still reside within their linguistic areas, but more than 40% of the Romansh speakers live outside their territory. The speakers of Romansh are dispersed. Further, even within their own territory, speakers of Romansh constitute a minority.

Papatau 1: Tokohia ngā tāngata e kōrero ana i mea reo kei te takiwā ake o taua reo e noho ana (Kraas, 1992, p. 56)

Tiamana	96%
Wīwī	92%
Itariana	79%
Romanihi	59%

Table 1: Proportion of speakers of each language who reside within the territory of that language (Kraas, 1992, p. 56)

German	96%
French	92%
Italian	79%
Romansh	59%

Papatau 2: Tokohia ngā tāngata kei te takiwā reo Romanihi e noho ana

Tāngata reo Tiamana	50,958 (50.9%)
Tāngata reo Romanihi	34,107 (34.1%)

Table 2: Population of the Romansh territory

German speakers	50,958 (50.9%)
Romansh speakers	34,107 (34.1%)

2.2.2 Tokomaha

He uaua te āta kī tokohia ngā tāngata e matatau ana ki te reo Romanihi. Mai i te tau 1860 tae mai ki nāianei, he pātai reo kei roto i ngā taturanga iwi (ia 10 tau). I pēnei ō te tau 1990.

1. *Whakaaro ai koe ki tēhea reo? E tino matatau ana koe ki tēhea reo? Kia kotahi noa iho te whakautu. Ko te raruraru, kāore tēnei pātai i te hāngai ki ngā mea reorua, arā, ki ngā tāngata reo Romanihi.*
2. *(T)ēhea reo e kōrerotia ana e koe a) i te kāinga, i roto i te whānau, e) i te kura, i te mahi rānei.*

Kei te papatau 3 ngā whakautu.

Accuracy in determining how many Romansh speakers there are is difficult to achieve. Ever since 1860, there have been language questions in the 10-yearly census. In 1990, the questions were:

1. *In which language do you think, or which language are you best at? Give only one answer. A difficulty is that this formulation ignores the coordinate bilingualism of the Romansh speakers.*
2. *Which language(s) do you speak a) at home, with your family, b) at work, or at school.*

Table 3 lays out the responses:

Papatau 3: Ngā whakautu ki ngā pātai reo o te tauranga iwi o te tau 1990

	Tiamana	Wīwī	Itariana	Romanihi	Ingarihi	Ētahi atu
Pātai 1	4,374,694 (63.6%)	1,321,695 (19.2%)	524,116 (7.61%)	39,632 (0.576%) 29679 kei Kirihūne tonu e noho ana		613,550 (8.92%)
Pātai 2	4,951,280 (72%)	2,268,499 (33%)	998,187 (14.5%)	62,353 (0.91%) 39,777 kei Kirihūne tonu e noho ana	761,760 (11.1%)	769,173 (11.2%)

Table 3: Responses to the language questions in the census of 1990

	German	French	Italian	Romansh	English	Others
Q 1	4,374,694 (63.6%)	1,321,695 (19.2%)	524,116 (7.61%)	39,632 (0.576%) 29679 living in Graubünden		613,550 (8.92%)
Q 2	4,951,280 (72%)	2,268,499 (33%)	998,187 (14.5%)	62,353 (0.91%) 39,777 living in Graubünden	761,760 (11.1%)	769,173 (11.2%)

Engari, kei te taupatupatu ēnei tatau me ō ētahi atu tirohanga. I 1992, ka whakahaeretia e te Reo Irirangi Huiturangi tētahi tirohanga iwi i roto i ngā takiwā reo Tiamana, reo Romanihi hoki o Kirihūne. Ko te nui o ngā tāngata kei reira e noho ana, āhua 155,000. I kitea: 42% o ngā tāngata i uiuia kei te mōhio ki te whakarongo ki te reo Romanihi, 34%², arā, 52,700 ki te kōrero. Nā, he nui noa atu tēnei tatau i tō te tauranga o te tau 1990, arā tōna 40,000.

However, it can easily be seen that these figures are inaccurate. In 1992, the Swiss Radio Society conducted a survey in the German and Romansh regions of Graubünden. There are approximately 155,000 people living within these regions. 42% of the people surveyed reported that they understand Romansh, and 34%², i.e. 52,700 can speak it. Now, this figure is considerably larger than the corresponding figure from the census of 1990, i.e. about 40,000.

I runga anō i aua tauranga ka whakaritea te takiwā reo Romanihi, arā, ko ngā kāinga e neke atu nei ngā tāngata kōrero reo Romanihi i te 50%. Nā, mehemea e hē ana ngā tatau, me pēhea e tika ai te whakaritenga? Ka ngaro pea i te iwi reo Romanihi ētahi o ngā kāinga e tika ana ko te reo Romanihi hei reomana.

The Romansh territory is determined on the basis of the census, that is, the communes where 50% or more of the population speaks Romansh. Now, if the figures are wrong, how can the determination be accurate? It is possible that some communes will be lost to the Romansh territory which should by rights have Romansh as their language.

2.3 Ngā reo i roto i ngā ture kaupapa (Language provisions in the constitutions)

Kei konei ētahi o ngā tino rerekētanga o ngā reo e rua e kitea ana.

1. He ture kaupapa tō Huiturangi, kāore ō Aotearoa. He ture tēnei kei runga ake tōna mana i tō ētahi ture katoa.
2. E whā ngā reo kei taua ture e whakahuatia ana. Nō mai rā anō hoki tēnei āhuatanga, ā, kua tino waia te iwi Huiturangi ki te noho tahi o ngā reo e whā nei, kua roa kē hoki ngā tohunga ture e whaiwhakaaro ana, e tuhi pukapuka ana mō taua noho tahi (hei tauira, Gieré, 1956; Viletta, 1978; Nay, 1991; Rossinelli, 1992). Engari, ahakoa te reo Māori, kua roa kē ngā tāngata o Aotearoa e waia ana ki te **reotahitanga** o taua whenua, me te aha: kāore anō te take kia āta kōrerohia e ngā tohunga ture.

At this point, two very considerable differences between the situations of the two languages can be seen.

1. *Switzerland has a constitution, New Zealand does not. The constitution is a law which supersedes all others.*
2. *The federal constitution mentions four languages, and has done so for some time. The people of Switzerland are well accustomed to the presence of the four languages within their country, and the issue of the national multilingualism has long been a subject of research and publication among legal scholars (e.g. Gieré, 1956; Viletta, 1978; Nay, 1991; Rossinelli, 1992). In New Zealand on the other hand, despite the presence of Māori, people have long been used to national monolingualism, with the result that the coexistence of English and Māori has not been discussed by legal scholars, and may not even be seen as an issue which should exercise them.*

Nō reira, ka whakarāpopotonga i konei:

- a. ngā whakaritenga reo o roto i ngā ture kaupapa o te Kotahitanga me te rohe o Kirihūne,
- b. ētahi whakaaro, kaupapa, mana ka puta mai i aua whakaritenga, e ai ki ngā tohunga ture.

This section will summarise:

- a. *the language provisions in the constitutions of the Confederation and of the canton of Graubünden,*
- b. *some considerations, policies and rights which according to the legal discussion follow from those provisions.*

2.3.1 Te whenua, arā, te kotahitanga (The country, i.e. the Confederation)

Mai i te tau 1938 e mea ana te 116 o ngā wāhanga o te ture kaupapa o te kotahitanga:

1. Ko ngā reo whenua ko te reo Tiamana, te reo Wīwī, te reo Itariana, te reo Romanihi.
2. Ko ngā reomana ko te reo Tiamana, te reo Wīwī, te reo Itariana.

Since 1938, section 116 of the federal constitution has stipulated:

1. *The national languages are German, French, Italian, Romansh.*
2. *The official languages are German, French, Italian.*

I mua atu i tērā, i pēnei: Ko te reo Tiamana, te reo Wīwī, te reo Itariana anake ngā reo whenua. Nō mua tata nei (1995) ka whakahōtia te ture kaupapa o te kotahitanga. Kua whakaurua te kōrero: “mō te taha ki te whakahaere i ngā ture o te kotahitanga i roto i te takiwā reo Romanihi, me ōrite te mana o te reo Romanihi i tō ētahi reo.” Kāore anō kia āta kitea te hua o tēnei mō te reo Romanihi, nō reira, ko ngā whakaritenga o te ture o te tau 1938 me ōna whakatinanatanga hei āta whakamārama māku.

Before that, the situation was as follows: German, French and Italian were the only national languages. Recently (1995), the federal constitution was revised, and the provision was inserted making the status of Romansh the same as that of the other languages for the administration of federal law within the Romansh territory. It remains to be seen what the benefits of this for Romansh will be, so it is the provisions of 1938 and their implementation that I shall be presenting.

2.3.1.1 Reomana (Official language)

Ko ngā reomana me mātua whakamahi e te kotahitanga mō ana whakahaere katoa. Katoa ngā ture, katoa ngā whakamārama, katoa ngā pepa, ahakoa pēhea, a te kotahitanga, whakaputaina ai ki ngā reo e toru nei, ā, e ōrite ana hoki te mana o ngā putanga e toru. Ki te mea he take tā te tangata ki te Kāwanatanga o te kotahitanga, ka taea e ia tana take te kōkiri ki tētahi o ngā reomana, ā, ka pērā anō te reo o te urupare i tō te urupounamu. Mō ngā kōti, he ture motuhake anō e whakarite ana i ngā reo.

The official languages are those which the Confederation must use in all its activities. All federal laws, information, documents of whatever kind are published in all three languages, and all three versions are of equal authority. Any business a private individual may have with federal authorities may be conducted in any of the official languages, and the authorities' responses will be in the same language. There are separate legal provisions governing the use of languages in courts.

2.3.1.2 Reo whenua (National language)

E mea ana ngā tohunga ture (tirohia Viletta, 1978, p.176) ko te wāhanga 116.1 ehara i te kōrero tautuhi noa iho e mea ana e whā ngā reo kei te whenua nei e kōrerotia ana, engari he kupu here, arā, he whakatau me pēnā tonu, ko te reowhātanga he tino āhuatanga nō te whenua nei. I runga anō i tēnei whakaaro, ka riro mā te kotahitanga ngā reo e whā e whakapūmau.

Some interpreters of the law (see Viletta, 1978, p. 176) maintain that section 116.1 is not just a descriptive statement that there are four languages spoken within the country, but represents a commitment that this state of affairs should continue, that national quadrilingualism is a defining national feature. According to this view, the Confederation is obliged to ensure the preservation of the four national languages.

2.3.1.3 Reo kōti (Language of Courts)

Kei raro i te mana o te Kōti o te Kotahitanga ko ngā take e pā ana ki ngā ture o te kotahitanga, ētahi atu kei raro i ngā kōti o ngā rohe me ngā kāinga. E toru ngā reo o te Kōti o te Kotahitanga, ko ngā reomana, engari ka whakaaetia hoki ngā tāpaetanga,

me ngā kōrero-ā-waha i roto i te reo Romanihi, ka utua hoki e te kotahitanga ngā whakamāoritanga e hiahiatia ana.

The Federal Court has jurisdiction in issues relating to federal law. Courts at cantonal, regional and communal level have jurisdiction in other cases. The three official languages of the Federal Court are those of the Confederation, however written and oral submission in Romansh are accepted, and any translation necessary is paid for by the Confederation.

2.3.2 Te rohe o Kirihūne³ (The Canton of Graubünden³)

2.3.2.1 Te tura kaupapa o te rohe (The cantonal constitution)

Wāhanga 46: *Ka pūmau ngā reo e toru o te rohe hei reo whenua. Ko te whakamāoritanga o tēnei: ko ēnei ngā reomana o te rohe. Ko aua reo ko te reo Tiamana, reo Itariana, me ngā reo-ā-rohe e rima o te reo Romanihi (tirohia 3.2). Ehara i te mea, ka whakaputaina reotorutia ngā whakatau katoa a te kāwanatanga o te rohe, kei roto te katoa i te reo Tiamana anake, engari ka puta hoki ngā mea “whaitikanga” ki te reo Romanihi me te reo Itariana.*

Section 46: The three languages of the canton are guaranteed as national languages. The usual interpretation of this section is that these are the official languages of the canton. The languages concerned are German, Italian and the five regional idioms of Romansh (cf. 3.2). Not all determinations of the cantonal government appear in all three languages; all are promulgated in German, but “important” ones are translated into Italian and Romansh.

2.3.2.2 Ngā kōti (Courts)

Ko ngā reomana ko ngā reo kōti hoki. I runga i ētahi ture whakahaere kōti, ko te tino reo ko te reo Tiamana anake, engari ka tukuna he whakamāoritanga reo Itariana nō ngā whakatau ki ngā tāngata reo Itariana e whaiwāhi ana ki te take.

The official languages are also the languages of the cantonal courts. In the case of some provisions on the conduct of court business, German is the only official language, though an Italian translation of determinations is made available to any Italian parties to the case.

2.3.2.3 Ngā kāinga (Communes)

Kei ngā kāinga te mana whakatau i te reomana o ngā whakahaere-ā-kāinga me ngā kura.

The communes have the authority to determine the language to be used officially in communal business, and the language of the schools.

2.3.2.4 Ngā kura (Schools)

O ngā kāinga 213 o Kirihūne, 167 e whakahaere ana i tētahi kura tuatahi. O ēnei, 82 he reo Tiamana, 67 he reo Romanihi, 18 he reo Itariana. I roto i ngā kura tuarua, ko te

reo Tiamana te reo whakaako. Mō te āhua o te reo Romanihi i roto i ēnei kura katoa, tirohia 2.4.2.2

Of the 213 communes of Graubünden, 167 run a primary school. Of these, 82 are German, 67 Romansh, and 18 Italian. In the secondary schools German is the language of tuition. On Romansh's place in schools, see 2.4.2.2.

2.4 Te whakatinanatanga o aua ture (Implementation of the legal provisions)

2.4.1 Te kotahitanga (The Confederation)

Atu i ngā āhuatanga me ngā whakaaro kua oti nei te kōrero ki runga ake nei (2.3.1), anei anō ētahi tikanga e whakatinanatia nei te mana o te reo Romanihi i roto i te kotahitanga.

Apart from the aspects and considerations mentioned above (2.3.1), the following are some of the ways in which the standing of Romansh is instantiated at the federal level.

2.4.1.1 Moni tautoko (Financial support)

Mai i te tau 1975, hoatu ai ia tau he moni tautoko e te kotahitanga me te rohe ki te Lia Rumantscha (Dörig & Reichenau, 1982, 108). Nō te tau 1991 ka whakapikingia aua moni: 1,875,000 wharani (SFr) ka hoatu ki te Lia e te kotahitanga (SFr 1 ≈ \$1.25).

Since 1975, the federal government and canton have been giving money annually to the Lia Rumantscha (Dörig & Reichenau, 1982, 108). In 1991, the amount of support from the federal government to the Lia Rumantscha was increased to at least SFr1,875,000. Approx. \$1-25 - \$1-30 = SFr1-00.

2.4.1.2 Te whakaromanihitia me te whakaputaina o ngā ture, puka, pepa a te kotahitanga (Translation and publication in Romansh of federal legislation)

Ehara te reo Romanihi i te reomana whānui o te kotahitanga. Engari kei te kaha te kāwanatanga ki te whakaromanihi i ngā ture whaitikanga⁴, ngā puka, ngā pepa a te kāwanatanga e pā ana ki te takiwā reo Romanihi, ngā tohu whare, tohu whakatūpatō, etc. i roto i te takiwā reo Romanihi. Katoa ēnei mahi ka riro mā te kotahitanga e utu, ā, ka puta ki te *rumantsch grischun* (tirohia 3.2). Ko ngā moni pepa, e whā ngā reo o ngā kupu kei runga, arā, te *Pēke o te Whenua o Huiterangi* me te nui o te wāriu, 10 wharani, 20 wharani.

Romansh is not an official language at this level. However, the federal government is at pains to publish translation of important laws⁴, forms, government papers relating to the Romansh region, signage, etc., within the Romansh region. All these activities are paid for by the Confederation, and all such translations appear in Rumantsch Grischun (cf. 3.2). Some examples: Banknotes have the words Swiss National Bank and the value 10 francs, 20 francs,... printed in all four languages.

Hei tauira anō: ko te uruwhenua o Huiterangi. E **rima** ngā reo o taua pukapuka, ko ngā reo whenua me te reo Pākehā, i runga anō i ngā whakaritenga o te ao whānui kia uru atu hoki tēnei o ngā reo ki roto i ngā pukapuka pēnei. Ka whakaaetia hoki te reo

Romanihi hei tautuhi i ngā āhuatanga o te tangata, pēnei i te tae o ngā karu, te tāroaroa, te aha, te aha.

*Swiss passports are printed in **five** languages, the four national languages plus English because of international requirements that that language should also be used. Personal details, such as eye colour, height, distinguishing features, etc. may be entered in Romansh.*

2.4.1.3 Ngā whare wānanga (Universities)

Atu i ngā kura hangarau e rua, arā, ngā kura teitei kei raro i te mana o te kotahitanga, kei raro ngā whare wānanga i te mana o ngā rohe, engari ehara i te mea he whare wānanga anō tō ia rohe, tō ia rohe. Nā, kāore he whare wānanga o Kirihūne (engari he kura takiura), ā, ko ngā ākonga o reira haere ai ki Turiko (Zürich), ki Kenewha (Genève), ki hea, ki hea. Ko te reo Romanihi he kaupapa ako i roto i ngā whare wānanga o Turiko (kāore anō kia whakaaetia hei kaupapa matua), Kenewha, Perena (Berne), Whirīpūka (Fribourg). Engari, he āhua hōu tēnei whakaritenga (nō te tau 1982 rawa ka whakatūria he porohewa reo Romanihi e te whare wānanga o Turiko). Kei te whakaaetia ngā tuhinga tohu paerua, kairangi i roto i te reo Romanihi, ki te mea ko ngā take reo Romanihi te kaupapa. Me kī, kei mua atu a Aotearoa i a rātou e haere ana mō te ako i te reo i roto i ngā whare wānanga o te motu, engari, nō te mea he whanaunga te reo Romanihi ki ētahi atu reo whaitikanga kua roa nei e rangahautia ana, arā, te reo Wīwī, te reo Itariana, te reo Pāniora, kua roa kē hoki te reo Romanihi e tirohia ana e ngā tohunga reo o Uropi.

Apart from the two Technical Universities, the Universities are cantonal institutions, however, it is not the case that every canton supports a University. Graubünden has no University (it does have a Teachers' College), and students from this canton go to Zurich, Geneva, and other Universities to study. Romansh is a subject of study at Zurich (not yet available as a major), Geneva, Berne and Freiburg, but only fairly recently (in 1982 the first professor in Romansh was appointed in Zurich). Licentiate (approx. = Masters level) and doctoral dissertations may be written in Romansh if on Romansh topics. New Zealand is perhaps ahead of Switzerland with respect to the accommodation of Māori (or Romansh) in the Universities, but because Romansh is related to a number of important languages which have long been the subject of research, French, Italian, Spanish etc., it has also enjoyed considerable attention from European linguists.

2.4.2 Te rohe o Kirihūne (The Canton of Graubünden)

2.4.2.1 Whakahaere (Administration)

E ai ki te ture he reomana ngā reo-ā-rohe e rima o te reo Romanihi (me te reo Tiamana, reo Itariana), engari e rua noa iho kei te whakamahia i roto i ngā whakamāoritanga reo Romanihi o ngā ture, o te aha, o te aha, ko te *sursilvan* (kei te riu whakamua o Raina awa e kōrerohia ana) me te *ladin* (kei te Engatina whakararo). Kāore anō te *rumantsch grischun* (arā, te reo tuhi whakakotahi, tirohia 3.2) kia whakaaetia e te kāwanatanga o te rohe hei reo mōna, ā, he wā anō i kore ai e āta whakamāoritia ngā pepa kāwanatanga ki te reo Romanihi he kore nō ngā moni e nui mō ngā whakaromanihitanga e rua. Ki te whakaaetia te *rumantsch grischun*, ka kore

tēnei karo. E ai ki ētahi, koinā hoki te take e kore nei te kāwanatanga e whakaae, he kore e pīrangi kia ngaro taua karo, ā, ka mate ki te whakamāori i ngā pepa katoa ki te *rumantsch grischun*.

According to the law, the five regional dialects of Romansh are official languages (along with German and Italian), however, in practice only two are used for translation of laws, etc, Sursilvan (Upper Rhine Valley) and Vallader (Lower Engadin). Rumantsch Grischun has not yet been approved by the cantonal government for official purposes, and on occasions government documents have not been translated on the grounds that there was not enough money for two Romansh versions. If Rumantsch Grischun were to be approved, this excuse would lapse. Some assert that that is in fact the reason for the reluctance to approve Rumantsch Grischun.

2.4.2.2 Ngā kura: te reo Romanihi hei reo whakaako, hei kaupapa whakaako rānei (Schools: Romansh as language of tuition or subject)

Kei ngā kāinga tonu te mana whakatau i te āhua o tō rātou kura. E rua ngā momo kura tuatahi kei reira te reo Romanihi:

1. Ko te reo Romanihi te reo whakaako i roto i ngā karaehe 1 - 6, ā, ka whakaurua te reo Tiamana hei kaupapa ako atu i te karaehe tuawhā.
2. Ko te reo Tiamana te reo whakaako i roto i ngā karaehe katoa, ā, ko te reo Romanihi hei kaupapa ako (2-3 hāora ia wiki).

The communes have the power to determine the nature of their schools. There are two types of school where Romansh is used:

1. *Romansh is the language of tuition for the first six classes, and German is introduced as a second language from the fourth class on.*
2. *German is the language of tuition throughout the school, Romansh is a subject (2-3 hours a week).*

Atu i ngā tau e ono o tēnei kōeke, ko te reo Tiamana anake te reo whakaako i roto i ngā karaehe, tae noa atu ki ngā momo kura tuarua katoa. Ko te reo Romanihi hei kaupapa ako (2-4 hāora ia wiki). I roto i ētahi kura ka whakaakona te mātauranga koiora ki te reo Romanihi.

Apart from the first six years at this level, German is the sole language of tuition in schools, incl. secondary. Romansh is taught as a subject (2-4 hours a week). In some schools biology is taught through the medium of Romansh.

Katoa ngā pukapuka tāngia mai ai e te kāwanatanga ki ngā reo-ā-rohe e rima.

All school books are made available by the cantonal government in all five idioms of Romansh.

2.4.3 Ngā pāpāho (Media)

Ko te reo irirangi me te pouaka whakaata tūmatanui he whakahaere tōpū e kīa ana ko te *Rōpū Reo irirangi, Pouaka Whakaata o Huiturangi (SRG)*. He maha ngā rōpū kei raro i te maru o tēnei, hei tauria te reo irirangi mō te takiwā reo Tiamana me tō te reo

Romanihi (e toru ngā aratuku), te pouaka whakaata mō aua takiwā tonu (kotahi te aratuku), ā, ka āhua pēnā anō mō te reo Wīwī me te reo Itariana. Tua atu i ēnei rōpū, he rōpū anō kei reira ko te *Cuminanza Rumantscha Radio e Televisiun* (CRR) te ingoa, ā, mā tēnei hei whakahaere te aratuku irirangi kotahi kua whakaritea mō te reo Romanihi me ngā pāhotanga reo Romanihi kei te tukua ki te tīwī. Katoa ngā pāhotanga irirangi a ēnei rōpū kei te utua ki ngā moni raihana a te hunga whakarongo. Ko te pouaka whakaata, kei te pēnā anō te utua, engari tāpiri atu ki ēnei ko ngā pānuitanga tauhokohoko hei puna huruhuru. Ko te SRG me ana rōpū mema kua raihanatia e te kāwanatanga, ā, i runga anō i tēnei raihana me ngā ture ake a te CRR, ko te mahi he pāho i roto i te reo Romanihi i ngā wā katoa hei tautoko i te take o te reo. (Tirohia Capaul, 1987; Stupan, 1987). E ai ki ēnei, nā ngā pāpāho irirangi ngā ārai i whakakore i te kitea tonutia i waenganui i ngā reo-ā-rohe.)

Public radio and television is in the hands of an incorporated body called in German Schweizerische Radio- und Fernsehgesellschaft (SRG). It is an umbrella organisation for a number of different groups with different functions, e.g. radio broadcasting for the German and Romansh parts of Switzerland (DRS: Deutsche und Rātoromanische Schweiz, with three channels), television for the same regions (one channel), and so on for the French and Italian regions. In addition to these, there is also a group called Cuminanza Rumantscha Radio e Televisiun (CRR) with the task of running the single channel presently available for Romansh radio broadcasts, and of producing the Romansh spots being broadcast on television. All the radio broadcasts of these groups are financed by means of licence fees. The same applies also to television, though in this case there is also advertising revenue. The SRG and its member societies are licensed by the government. On the basis of this licence and its own statutes, the CRR is obliged to broadcast exclusively in Romansh as support for its furtherance (Cf. Capaul, 1987; Stupan, 1987). According to these writers, an important function of the broadcast media has been the dismantling of the barriers which could still be seen between the idioms).

2.4.3.1. Reo Irirangi (Radio)

SFr6,600,000 ngā moni ka homai e te SRG ki te CRR hei whakahaere i ngā pāhotanga reo Romanihi. Mai i te Mane ki te Paraire: 6-00 - 12-30, 17-00 - 20-00 ngā hāora, Rāhoroi me te Rātapu: 8-00 - 14-00. 40% he kōrero, 60% he pūoro. Ko ngā kōrero he reo Romanihi katoa. Me uaua ka kitea ngā kaimahi tika, kua waiho mā te CRR ā rātou ake tāngata e whakangungu. Me mātua tino matatau ki te reo Romanihi, ā, haere ai ēnei ki te kura pāpāho o Ruhēna (Luzern) ki reira ako ai i ngā ariā, ki te CRR kē ākona ai ngā mahi tonu.

The annual grant from the SRG to the CRR to finance broadcasting in Romansh is SFr6,600,000. These broadcasts take place Mon. to Fr. 6-00 - 12-30 and 17-00 - 20-00, Sat. and Sun. 8-00 - 14-00. 40% of the material is speech and 60% music. The sole language used throughout is Romansh. They have some difficulty in acquiring appropriate staff, and the CRR must train its own reporters etc. In order to be selected, candidates must be fluent Romansh speakers. They are then sent to the media institute in Lucerne, where they learn the theoretical aspects of their work; the practical training takes place on site.

2.4.3.2 Pouaka Whakaata (*Television*)

Kāore anō kia tū he teihana tīwī motuhake mō te reo Romanihi; ko ngā pāhotanga reo Romanihi kei te tukua ki te aratuku tīwī o te takiwā reo Tiamana, pēnei i a Te Karere, i a Wakahuia, i a Marae nei. SFr3,400,00 ngā moni hei whakarite pāhotanga, ā, e pēnei ana te tuku: e toru ngā pāhotanga mōhiohio (e rima men. te roa, Mane, Wenerei, Paraire) ia wiki, ā, he hāwhe hāora ia Rātapu mō ngā take whānui me ngā kēmu patapatai, te aha, te aha.

There is as yet no Romansh TV channel; those broadcasts which are made are transmitted on the German channel, in much the same way as Te Karere, Marae, Wakahuia etc. SFr3,400,00 is the budget for the preparation of Romansh TV spots. These consist of three news broadcasts a week (five minutes a time Monday, Wednesday, Friday), and a half-hour programme every Sunday bringing general items, quiz games etc.

2.4.3.3 Nupepa (*Newspapers*)

E whā ngā nupepa kei te putaputa tonu i roto i te reo Romanihi, engari he iti, kāore hoki i te puta ia rā, ia rā:

Nupepa	nō hea	e hia	auautanga
Gasetta Romontscha	Surselva	5900	2x ia wiki
Fögl Ladin	Engatina	4000	2x ia wiki
CasaPaterna/Punt	Sutselva	1500	1x ia wiki
Pagina da Surmeir	Surmeir	1600	1x ia wiki

There are four newspapers presently appearing in Romansh, though not every day:

<i>Newspaper</i>	<i>region</i>	<i>print run</i>	<i>frequency</i>
<i>Gasetta Romontscha</i>	<i>Surselva</i>	<i>5900</i>	<i>2x a week</i>
<i>Fögl Ladin</i>	<i>Engadin</i>	<i>4000</i>	<i>2x a week</i>
<i>Casa Paterna/Punt</i>	<i>Sutselva</i>	<i>1500</i>	<i>1x a week</i>
<i>Pagina da Surmeir</i>	<i>Surmeir</i>	<i>1600</i>	<i>1x a week</i>

Hei māngai ēnei mō ngā takiwā e whā o te reo Romanihi, mō ngā hāhi (he katorika ētahi, ko ētahi ehara), mō ngā rōpū tōrangapū. Engari he maha ngā reo e mea ana kia kotahi te nupepa, ā, kia puta ia rā, ia rā. I pēnei ai te whakaaro he whakaponono nō ēnei tāngata: ko te nupepa kotahi hei piriti mō waenganui i ngā takiwā reo Romanihi; mā te whakakotahi ka pai ake ngā nupepa; he nupepa-ā-rā ō ētahi atu reo whenua, nō reira, i runga anō i te ōritetanga o ngā tāngata Huiterrangi katoa, me āhei hoki ko te tangata reo Romanihi ki te pānui mōhiohio hōu ia rā ia rā ki tōna ake reo. Mā te kotahitanga e whakatutuki, ki te kore e taea e rātou ake te whakatū.

These serve the interests of the four regions concerned, the churches (some are Catholic, some evangelical) and the political parties. However, there is much support for the idea of a single daily newspaper, on the basis of the arguments: that one paper would act as a bridge between the Romansh regions; that having one paper would improve the quality of the journalism; that since there are dailies in the other national languages, it follows from the constitutional equality of all Swiss, that Romansh speakers should also have daily access to news in their own language. This project should be supported by the Confederation, in the event that it is not viable with only local support.

I nāia tonu nei e kōkiritia ana e te Pro Svizra Rumantscha (he rōpū motuhake tēnei koinei anake te kaupapa) tēnei take i waenganui i ngā iwi reo Romanihi, i ngā kaitā i ngā nupepa kei te puta i nāianeī, me te Kāwanatanga. Te āhua nei ka whakaae te kotahitanga (ki te pēnei, ka whakaae hoki te rohe) ki te tautoko, engari, kāore anō kia tau ngā āhuatanga katoa.

The project is being promoted by Pro Svizra Rumantscha (a special organisation, founded for this sole purpose) among the Romansh population, the publishers of the existing newspapers and the government. It appears that the Confederation will agree to support the project (in this event, so will the canton), but as yet by no means all the details have been finalised.

3. Ētahi atu āhuatanga (*Other aspects*)

Atu i ngā āhuatanga i kōrerohia i runga ake nei e pā ana ki te tūnga o te reo Romanihi hei reomana, anei anō ētahi i tirohia e te kaituhi.

Apart from the matters discussed above relating to the official status of Romansh, the following were also investigated and are worthwhile reporting.

3.1 Te Lia Rumantscha (*The Lia Rumantscha*)

Me kī ko te Taura Whiri tēnei i te Reo Romanihi. Ko ngā mahi me ngā whāinga e hāngai ana ki ā te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori, engari he rerekē te āhua o te whakatūria. I te kitenga ka ngaro haere pea tō rātou reo ka kaha ngā tāngata reo Romanihi ki te whakatū rōpū hei whakatairanga i te reo. Nō ngā tau 1880 ka tīmata taua ngohe, ā, nō te tau 1919 ka whakatūria te Lia Rumantscha hei whakaruruhau, hei māngai mō aua rōpū. Ahakoa kei te tautokona e ngā kāwanatanga o te kotahitanga me te rohe, ehara i aua kāwanatanga i whakatū. Nō reira, ehara i te mea me whai e te Lia Rumantscha ngā kaupapa here a aua kāwanatanga, pēnei i te Taura Whiri nei i whakatūria e te Pāremata.

Atu i ngā mahi e ōrite ana ki ā Te Taura Whiri, he ngohe anō ā te Lia Rumantscha, arā:

- kei te whakaputa pukapuka taiohi;
- he wāhanga motuhake anō hei whakaromanihi i ngā pepa a ngā kāwanatanga me ngā whakahaere tūmataiti;
- kei te whakatairangatia e rātou te *rumantsch grischun*;
- kei te whakahaeretia e rātou ki roto i ngā takiwā he karaehe whakaako reo Romanihi mō ngā tāngata reokē e neke mai ana;
- kua whakatūria ki roto i ngā takiwā reo Romanihi he “kaikōkiri” hei whakahaere whare pukapuka, toi whakaari, karaehe.

One could perhaps say this is the Taura Whiri i te Reo Romanihi. Its activities and goals correspond to our own Taura Whiri, however it was established in quite a different manner. As people became aware of the danger of extinction facing their language, they began to form organisations to promote its use. This began in the 1880s, and in 1919 the Lia Rumantscha was established as an organisation to coordinate the activities of these societies and to represent them. Although receiving financial support from the federal and cantonal governments, the Lia was not

established by these, and thus is not bound, as is Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori, which was established by Parliament, to adhere to government policy.

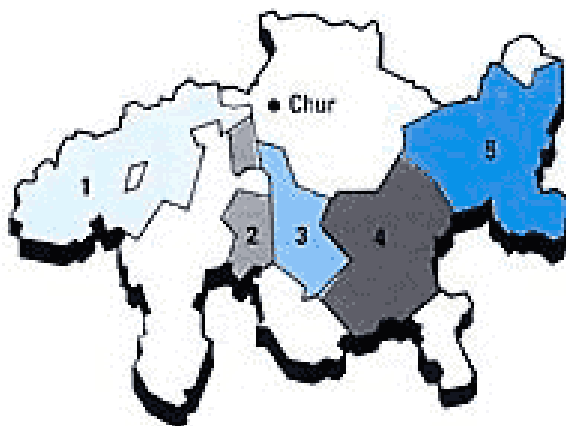
Apart from the activities which correspond to those of Te Taura Whiri, the Lia engages in others as well:

- *publication of young people's literature;*
- *maintenance of a section for translation of government and private documents,*
- *promotion of Rumantsch Grischun;*
- *administration of Romansh language classes within the regions for immigrants speaking other mother tongues;*
- *appointment of regional "Animators", who conduct activities locally such as maintenance of libraries, production of Romansh drama, running classes, etc.*

3.2 Ngā reo-ā-rohe (Dialects)

Neke atu i te 2000 tau te reo Romanihi kei Kirihūne e kōrerotia ana, he mea kawē atu ki reira e ngā hōia romana. Pēnei i ngā reo katoa nei e roa ana kei te whānuitanga o tētahi rohe e kōrerotia ana, kua rerekē haere ngā reo-ā-rohe. Nō te wā o te whakahōutanga o te hāhi (16 o ngā rautau), ka tīmata te āta tuhi i aua reo-ā-rohe, ā, i nāiane i e rima ngā reo tuhi o te reo Romanihi: te reo o Runga i te Ngahere (*sursilvan*), tō Raro (*sutsilvan*), tō Surmeir, te *puter* me te *vallader* (kei Engatina ēnei, he ingoa anō mō ngā mea e rua ko te *ladin*). O ēnei, ko te *survilvan* me te *vallader* ngā reo kei te kaha tonu te kōrerotia, ā, i roto tonu i aua takiwā, koinā tonu ngā reo o ia rā, o ia rā.

Romansh has been spoken in Graubünden for more than 2000 years, having been brought there by the Roman invaders. Just like any other language which has been spoken over an extended area for a long period of time, it developed dialects. Principally from the time of the Reformation (16th century) on, written versions have developed, and there are now five of these: Sursilvan, Sutsilvan, Surmeiran, and the two Engadin dialects of Puter and Vallader. Of these, it is Sursilvan in the Rhine Valley and Vallader which are spoken by the highest numbers of people, and are the language of every day life within their regions.



Mahere 4: Ngā reo-ā-rohe o te reo Romanihi kei Kirihūne; 1: sursilvan; 2: sutsilvan; 3: surmeir; 4: puter; 5: vallader. 4 + 5 = ladin.

Map 4: The dialects of Romansh in Graubünden; 1: sursilvan; 2: sutsilvan; 3: surmeir; 4: puter; 5: vallader. 4 + 5 = ladin.

I runga i te whakaaro, e kore e taea ngā reo tuhi e rima te āta whakapūmau, e kore hoki ngā kāwanatanga e roa e aro atu ana ki aua reo katoa i tono ētahi āpiha o te Lia Rumantscha i te tau 1982 ki a Poroheua Heinrich Schmid, māna e whakatakoto he tikanga mō tētahi reo whakakotahi^{5,6}. Ko te otinga ko te *rumantsch grischun*. I whakaarohia i te tuatahi hei reo mō ngā pānui me ngā pepa e haere ana ki ngā takiwā reo Romanihi katoa, mō ngā āhuatanga hoki kua tuhia ki te reo Tiamana, me i kore he reo Romanihi kotahi nei. He māmā te pānui i te reo nei, nō te mea i hangaia i runga anō i te whakaritetanga i ngā reo *sursilvan*, *vallader*, arā, i ngā reo e kaha tonu nei te kōrerotia, kei te tino rerekē hoki tētahi i tētahi. Mai i taua wā, kua nui haere te aro atu me te pai o ngā kāwanatanga, o ngā whakahaere tūmataiti me ngā iwi ki te whakaaro me pēnei. Kua nui ake te mahi whakaromanihi a te Lia Rumantscha i roto i ngā tau 12 nei mai i te tau 1982 i ō ngā tau 1919-82 katoa⁷. E ai ki te uiuitanga iwi i whakahaeretia e te *Bündner Zeitung* (tirohia Diekmann, 1986) i te marama o Kohitātea 1994, e 51.3% o ngā pakeke reo Romanihi kei Kirihūne e noho ana e whakaae ana ki te *rumantsch grischun*. Katoa ngā pepa a te kotahitanga kei te whakaromanihitia, ka puta ki te *rumantsch grischun*, ā, kei te pēnā anō te Lia Rumantscha.

With the thought that in the longer term the preservation of all five written idioms⁵ will not succeed, and that the authorities will not be prepared to have regard for all five⁶, officers of the Lia Rumantscha approached Prof. Heinrich Schmid in 1982 with the request that he should develop a proposal for a single, unified written form. The outcome was a new idiom called Rumantsch Grischun. It was conceived in the first instance as the language for documents intended for all Romansh regions, and for any communication where German would otherwise be used, if there were no such single form of the language. This idiom is easy to read because it is based on a compromise between Sursilvan and Vallader, the two idioms which are at once the most diverse and the most spoken. Since that time, there has been a continually growing acceptance on the part of the authorities, private organisations, and the people at large that this is a good step. In the twelve years since 1982, the translation activity of the Lia Rumantscha has been greater than in the previous 63 years of its existence⁷. According to a survey conducted by the Bündner Zeitung (see Diekmann, 1986) in Jan. 1994, 51.3% of Romansh adults living in Graubünden approve of Rumantsch Grischun. All federal documents being translated into Romansh now appear in Rumantsch Grischun, and the Lia Rumantscha has a similar policy.

3.3 Ngā kupu hōu (New terminology)

Ko te nuinga o ngā kupu tuku iho o te reo Romanihi e pā ana ki te āhua tahito o te toiora me ngā hangarau kei ngā maunga o Kirihūne e mōhiotia ana, arā, mahi kaipāmu. I runga anō i te huatau, me āhei te tangata ki te whakaputa whakaaro ki te reo Romanihi mō ngā take katoa e āhuareka ana ki a ia, kei hinga ki te reo Tiamana, kei māwhitiwhiti rānei, kei te kaha te Lia Rumantscha ki te kimi, ki te whakapukapuka kupu hōu. Kua whakatūria he putunga hōtuku, pērā tā Rīhari Benton i whakahaere ai i te Rūnanga Whakawā Mātauranga o Aotearoa, kei reira ngā mea hōu katoa e putu ana, ka taea hoki te patapatai ki te waea rorohiko.

Much of the inherited vocabulary of Romansh relates to the traditional way of life and technology known in the mountains of Graubünden, which was agricultural. On the basis of the principle that people must be able to express their thoughts in Romansh on any subject of interest to them, or else they will resort to German, or at least to code-switching, the Lia Rumantscha is very active in establishing and publishing new vocabulary. A database, similar to Richard Benton's at NZCER, has been set up, in which all new items are stored, and which may be accessed by modem. If a required item is not found in the database, a request may be left there for it to be created.

Ko ngā tikanga hanga kupu e ōrite ana ki ā te Taura Whiri, arā:

1. he kore e tiki kupu atu i te reo Tiamana;
2. he whakaara i ngā kupu tahito kua kore e mōhiotia, me te whakarite i tētahi tikanga hōu;
3. he tiki kupu atu ki ngā reo whanaunga, arā, reo Itariana, reo Wīwī;
4. he tiki tauira atu ki te reo Tiamana, engari ko ngā wāhanga kupu e honohonongia ana i runga anō i aua tauira he kupu Romanihi.

Their neologistic guidelines are similar to those of te Taura Whiri:

1. words may not be borrowed from German;
2. where appropriate, traditional words, which are now longer in widespread usage are revived and assigned a new specialised meaning;
3. words based on those of related languages, e.g. French, Italian, are used;
4. calquing of German models, whereby the morphemes and words combined according to these models are native Romansh.

E ono ngā pukapuka kupu motuhake kua puta, hei tauira, mātauranga koirora, hākinakina, hangarau, me tētahi papakupu nui e whakakotahi ana i ngā mea hōu katoa.

Six booklets of specialised vocabulary have appeared, e.g. biology, sport, technology, and one major dictionary bringing together all the new items promulgated to date.

4. He whakaaro (Some conclusions)

I te kaituhi e rangahau ana, e pānui ana, e tūtaki ana ki ngā tāngata e whai nei kia ora tonu tō rātou reo, ka whānui haere ki tāna nei titiro ngā ōritetanga o ngā tū o ngā reo e rua, o te reo Romanihi, o te reo Māori. Kāore e āta whakatakotoria i konei ngā āhuatanga katoa o tēnei whakaaro, ka tere kitea e te tangata e mōhio ana ki te āhua o te reo Māori me tana tū i roto i Aotearoa i a ia e pānui ana i tēnei pepa. Heoi anō te mahi i nāianei he paku whakamāori i ngā āhuatanga o te reo Romanihi hei reomana kia hāngai ai ki te tū o te reo Māori.

In the course of my research and discussion with people engaged in the preservation of Romansh, I was more and more struck by the similarities between the positions of the two languages, Māori and Romansh. I do not intend to spell these out; they will be obvious to anyone familiar with the Māori situation who reads this report. All I want to do here is to adapt some of the aspects of the official status of Romansh as they might apply to Māori.

He aha ngā mana kei te hōmai i roto i te wāhanga tuatoru o te Ture o te Reo Māori 1987? Ko te nuinga o ngā āhuatanga me ngā whāinga i raro i tēnei take kei te mōhiotia, ā, kua tīmata kē ngā mahi e ahu pēnā ana.

To return to my initial question; what are the implications of section 3 of the Maori Language Act 1987? Most of these and the policy goals which follow from them are known, and indeed activities to implement them are already in place.

I runga anō i te tauira o Huiturangi, me pēnei te āhua o te “reomana”, “reo tūturu” rānei.

On the basis of the Swiss example, the designation of Māori as an official language entails the following.

1. Ka taea ngā take a te tangata tūmataiti, a ngā rōpū, te whakatakoto ki mua i te Pāremata, i te Kāwanatanga, i ngā tari Kāwanatanga, i ngā kōti ki ngā reomana katoa.

I runga i tēnei whakaaro, me whakawhānui te Ture o te Reo Māori. I tēnei wā kotahi anake te mana i āta whakapuakina ki taua ture, arā, te mana ki te kōrero Māori i roto i ngā kōti. Engari kua kitea ki te tauira o te reo Romanihi; ahakoa pea te tokoiti o ngā tāngata e kōrero ana i te reomana, me ōrite te tū o taua reo ki tō te reo o te nuinga, arā, me whakature hoki te mana o te tangata kōrero Māori ki te whakahaere i ana take ki ngā tari tūmatanui ki te reo Māori.

1. Private individuals and corporate bodies can conduct their business with Parliament, government, government offices and courts in either of the official languages.

On this basis the Māori Language Act should be broadened. At the moment, only one explicit right is bestowed by the act, that is, the right to speak Māori in courts. However, the example of Romansh shows that, irrespective of the size of the community speaking an official language, the status of that language must be equal to that of the majority language. The right of anyone to transact their business with all public offices through the medium of Māori must be enacted.

2. Katoa ngā pepa mana a te Pāremata, a te Kāwanatanga, a ngā tari Kāwanatanga, a ngā kōti me puta ki ngā reomana katoa.

Kei mua noa atu a Huiturangi i Aotearoa i runga anō i ēnei āhuatanga. Ahakoa kāore (anō) te reo Romanihi i whakaaetia hei reomana mō te kotahitanga, kua kaha kē tēnei ki te whakaputa pepa ki taua reo, ā, kei te whakaaetia ngā tāpaetanga reo Romanihi ki mua i te Kōti o te Kotahitanga. Kei Aotearoa nei, kua kīa te reo Māori he reomana, reo tūturu, engari kāore anō kia whakatinanatia ēnei mana, ahakoa he wāhanga anō ēnei nō te tūnga o te reo hei reomana. Arā, kua tau ko te ōritetanga o ngā reo e rua o Aotearoa i roto i ngā ngohe tūmatanui katoa hei whāinga mā te Kāwanatanga, engari, ki tā te kaituhi nei, ehara i te mea me whakawhānui ake te ture, me whakature anō rānei ēnei tikanga, kei roto tonu ēnei i te tekihana 3 o te Ture o te Reo Māori o te tau 1987.

2. *All official documents of Parliament, government, government offices and courts must appear in both official languages.*

Switzerland is well ahead of New Zealand in this respect. Even though Romansh has not yet been recognised as an official language of the confederation, this level of administration has been at pains to publish its documents in that language, and submissions to the Federal Court in Romansh are accepted. In New Zealand, despite the legal recognition of Māori as an official language, Māori is not yet used in this way, even though this is an intrinsic part of the official status of a language. Now, the achievement of equality for the two languages of New Zealand in all public activities has long been a policy objective for the Taura Whiri, but in my opinion, it is not necessary to expand the provisions in law; such status is implied already in section 3 of the Act of 1987.

He āhuatanga anō: nā te tāutungia o te reo Māori hei reo tūturu ka here te Pāremata i te Kāwanatanga kia riro māna te reo e whakapūmau (tirohia 2.3.1.2). He maha ngā āhuatanga kei raro i tēnei, ā, me kī hoki he maha ngā ngohe e whakahaeretia nei e te Kāwanatanga hei whakatutuki i tēnei whāinga, engari he maha anō hei whakaaro. E toru pea ngā wāhanga.

A further consideration: through the designation of Māori as an official language, Parliament has bound the government to preserve the language (see 2.3.1.2). There are many aspects to this, and it must be said that the government has already initiated a number of activities in pursuit of this goal. A few remarks here under three headings

1. Te whakatinana i te reomanatanga o te reo Māori:

Kei te āhua pōturi te Kāwanatanga i runga i tēnei, hei tauira ko ngā moni pepa me ngā uruwheua kātahi ka whakahōutia. Ki te tirohia ngā pepa pēnei kei Huiturangi, ka kitea he māmā te whakauru i ngā reo e whā, e rima rānei, engari e karo tonu ana te kāwanatanga o Aotearoa i te whakaaro kia reorua ā tātou! Kāore anō te Kāwanatanga kia whaiwhakaaro ki te whakamāori nahanaha i ngā ture. Kei ngā kaiwhakawā tonu te mana whakaae, whakakore rānei i ngā tāpaetanga reo Māori kei te whakatakotoria ki mua i ō rātou kōti.

1. *The implementation of the official status of Māori:*

In this area, the government is rather slow, cf. e.g. the recently renewed banknotes and passports. If one looks at the corresponding Swiss documents, it will be seen that it is a simple matter to accommodate four or five languages, yet the New Zealand government still resists the idea that ours should be bilingual! There has as yet been no consideration given by the government to the systematic translation of legislation. Judges still have discretion as to whether to accept or reject submissions to their courts in Māori.

2. Ngā pāpāho:

Atu i te take: nupepa, kei te āhua pai ngā ngohe a te Kāwanatanga i raro i tēnei upoko; ko te mate pea ko te pīrangī o tēnā iwi, o tēnā iwi kia tū tāna ake teihana. Kua kitea te marara o ngā rauemi, me te aha kāore pea tētahi kotahi (hāunga ia pea te Reo o Tainui me Te Upoko o te Ika) o ngā teihana i te whakatutuki pai i tā rātou e pīrangī nei.

2. Media:

Apart from the issue of a newspaper, there have been a number of worthwhile provisions made by the government under this heading; difficulties arise here in part through the desire of individual tribes to maintain their own broadcasting stations. A clear result of this has been that the relevant resources have been spread too thinly, so that very few if any of the stations which exist are able to carry out their mission successfully (Exceptions are Te Reo o Tainui and Te Upoko o te Ika).

3. Ngā kura:

Mā Te Kōhanga Reo, me ngā Kura Kaupapa Māori anake pea e ora ai te reo, nō te mea kua whati te āhua māori o te tukuna iho o te reo, arā, ki roto i te kāinga. Nō reira, kia kaha te Kāwanatanga ki te taunaki i aua momo kura. Kei te āhua pēnā hoki, engari he nui tonu ngā raruraru e pā ana ki ngā rauemi kura reo Māori, ki te whakangungu tika hoki i ngā kaiwhakaako mō roto i aua kura, me te aha kāore pea i te ōrite te kōeke me te pai o te whakaakona o ngā tamariki reo Māori i tō ngā tamariki kei roto i ngā kura reo Pākehā.

3. Education:

Perhaps, Kōhanga Reo and Kura Kaupapa Māori will turn out to be the only way in which Māori can survive as a living language, since the natural transmission of the language, that is, within the family, is virtually broken. Thus, it behoves the government to give strong support to these institutions. In large part this is happening, but many problems remain, esp. as concerns Māori language resources and the appropriate training of teachers, so that it is probably fair to say that the level and quality of teaching in Māori is not the same as in English language schools.

Mō tēnei take nui, mō te whakatinana i te whakatau a te Pāremata kia tū te reo Māori hei "reo tūturu" mō Aotearoa, he maha ngā āhuatanga kei te tārewa tonu. Ko te tūmanako mā ngā tauira pea o ētahi atu whenua, o ētahi atu iwi, pēnei i ngā Romanihi nei o Huiturangi, e kitea ai he tikanga, he huarahi e tutuki ai te take.

There are many aspects of the implementation of Parliament's wish that Māori should be an official language which have not yet been addressed. The hope is that study of the examples of other countries and of other peoples such as the Romansh in Switzerland will provide direction and methods for this implementation.

Endnotes

1. He whakarāpopototanga tēnei nō tētahi pūrongo i takoto i te kaituhi ki te aroaro o te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori. E kore rawa e mutu taku mihi ki ngā whakahaere me ngā tāngata nāna nei au i tautoko i roto i taku rangahau. E kore e taea te whakaingoa takitahi i konei, engari koutou katoa, tēnā koutou, me i kore koutou, kua kore hoki e taea e au tēnei take whaitikanga te rangahau.

1. *This is a summary of a report presented by the author to the Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori.*

2. E ai ki tētahi tirohanga i whakahaeretia e te nupepa, *Bündner Zeitung* 27 Kohi-tātea 1994, 35.1% o ngā tāngata (18 ngā tau, neke atu rānei) o Kirihūne e mōhio ana ki te whakarongo me te kōrero reo Romanihi.

2. *According to a survey conducted by the newspaper, Bündner Zeitung 27th Jan. 1994, 35.1% of the population of the canton (18 years of age and older) can understand and speak Romansh.*

3. Tirohia Lia Rumantscha 1992:20-1.

3. Cf. *Lia Rumantscha* 1992:20-1.
4. He maha ngā ture kua oti kē te whakaromanihi, te ture kaupapa, ngā ture rangapū (civil law code). Ko te ture e pā ana ki te whakangau poaka, tia, he mea tito ki te reo Romanihi, kātahi ka whakamāoritā ki ētahi reo e toru.
4. *Several laws have already been translated incl. the constitution, and the civil law code. The federal law on hunting was composed in Romansh, and subsequently translated into the three official languages.*
5. Hei reomana, hei reo mō te kāwanatanga. Ehara i te mea, e kīa ana me waiho kia mate ētahi atu reo-ā-rohe; me kōrero tonu, me tuhi tonu, me tipu tonu, engari hei reo mō te kāinga, mō te whānau.
5. *As official languages, as languages for public business. It is not being maintained that the idioms should be left to perish; they should continue to be used, written, developed, but as local languages.*
6. Ahakoa kei te whakaputaina tonutia e te kāwanatanga ngā pukapuka kura ki aua reo katoa.
6. *Although the government of the canton continues to publish school books in all five idioms.*
7. Tirohia Pult 1987. Katoa ngā mahi whakawhanake i te *rumantsch grischun* kei te utua e te Pūtea Whenua, e te kāwanatanga rānei o Kirihūne, kaua e te Lia Rumantscha tonu.
7. Cf. Pult 1987. *All development work on Rumantsch Grischun has been paid for by the Nationalfonds or the government of the canton, not by the Lia Rumantscha.*

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