

Mariki ana kā roimata

Nā te rōpū taina i te Kura Reo Kāi Tahu i Arowhenua 2010.



Kotahi Mano Kāika

Kupu (Lyrics)

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| Mariki ana kā roimata o Aoraki | The tears of Aoraki fall |
| Rere atu ki te tai o Mahaanui | Flowing to Te Tai o Mahaanui |
| Tērā kā pākihi hāroa e te kāhu | There lies the plains soared over by the kāhu |
| E aro ki kā whenua o Tarahaoa, o Hua-te-kerekere | Look to the lands of Tarahaoa and Huatekerekere |
| Anā ko Te Rehe e | Behold! It is Te Rehe |
| Anā ko Te Rehe e | Behold! It is Te Rehe |
| Ka huri ki kā āwhiowhio o Te Umu Kaha | Turn to the whirlpools of Te Umu Kaha |
| Nāia ko te rahi o Kāti Huirapa | There stand the multitudes of Huirapa |
| Kohikohi kai ai, kāuru i te Ono | Gathering kāuru in spring |
| Kanakana i Māruaroa | Gathering kanakana in winter |
| Ko Te Hapa o Niu Tireni tū mai rā | Te Hapa o Niu Tireni stands tall |
| Ko te kāika, ko Arowhenua | The village is Arowhenua |
| Ko te kāika, ko Arowhenua | The village is Arowhenua |
| Whakamārama | |
| This waiata acknowledges the lineage and landscape of Kāti Huirapa. | |

Kā Kupu Hou (New Words)

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| 1. Mariki | 1. to flow, pour down |
| 2. Roimata | 2. tear (of crying) |
| 3. Pākihi | 3. open country |
| 4. Hāro(a) | 4. to soar |
| 5. Kāhu | 5. swamp harrier, harrier hawk |
| 6. Aro | 6. to face, turn towards |
| 7. Āwhiowhio | 7. whirlpools |
| 8. Nāia | 8. here it is |
| 9. Rahi | 9. size, greatness |
| 10. Kohikohi | 10. to collect, to gather together |

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Kotahi Mano Kāika

Kā Wāhi / Tipuna (Significant Places and People)

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| 1. Aoraki | Aoraki is an important feature of the Kāi Tahu creation narratives. Aoraki is the tallest mountain in Te Waipounamu and is significant to Kāi Tahu and Kāti Huirapa. |
| 2. Te Tai o Mahaanui | Te Tai o Mahaanui is the coastal area that stems along the middle part of the east coast of Te Waipounamu. |
| 3. Kāhu | Kāhu are an esteemed and treasured bird. They are often seen soaring above the open plains and valleys of South Canterbury. |
| 4. Tarahaoa | Tarahaoa is a prominent mountain in South Canterbury and is the principal mountain of Kāti Huirapa. Tarahaoa was a passenger on the Ārai-te-uru waka that capsized. Tarahaoa and his wife Huatekerekere were accompanied by their son and daughter, Kirikirikatata and Aroarokaehe. All the passengers needed to be back at the waka before daylight. However, most did not make it, and instead transformed into many of the well-known landmarks of Te Waipounamu. |
| 5. Huatekerekere | Huatekerekere is the wife Tarahaoa and is another prominent mountain within the takiwā of Kāti Huirapa. |
| 6. Te Rehe | Te Rehe was a Kāti Huirapa chief during the 1800's. |
| 7. Te Umu Kaha | Te Umu Kaha is the river which flows between the town of Temuka and the Arowhenua kāika into the Ōpihi River. |
| 8. Kāti Huirapa | Kāti Huirapa is one of the main hapū at Arowhenua taking it's name from the eponymous ancestor, Huirapa. |
| 9. Kāuru i te ono | Refers to the harvesting of kāuru in October / Spring. This is an important time of the year for our mahika kai practices (food gathering practices). |
| 10. Kanakana i Māruaroa | Refers to gathering kanakana (lamprey eels) in the winter months (June/July). |
| 11. Te Hapa o Niu Tireni | Is the name of the whareniui at Arowhenua marae and means "The Broken Promises of New Zealand". This refers to the Crown not fulfilling their promises made to Ngāi Tahu when purchasing the majority of Te Waipounamu from the iwi during the 19th century. |