

# Fehoahoani ke akoako tau tama e ala i te faitau



Supporting Pasifika learners  
through dual language texts



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Ko nā aiā uma e puipuia.  
Fakafehokotaki te lomi tuhi mō hō he fakamatalaga e fia maua.

Tautuaga mo na gāluega fakahalalau e mai te: Lift Education E Tū  
Ko te kaufaigāluega hiaki ko: Hatesa Kirifi ma Don Long  
Ko te tino na teuteua te tuhi ko: Liz Tui Morris

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# Mālō nī, ulufale mai ki te fakaaogāga o nā tuhi a te Gālulue Fakatahi ma tau fānau

E lua ia gagana e tūhia ai nā tuhi iēnei – ko te gagana Tokelau ma te Igilihi. Ko nā tuhi e mō nā fānau Tokelau fātoā ake ki te ākoga. E faitau fakatahi e te faiākoga o tau tama nā tuhi ma tau tama. Ko te tuhi tēnei e fehoahoani kia te koe i te fakaaogāga fakatahi o nā tuhi i te kāiga. Faitau nā tala ki tau tama. Talanoa ma tau tama ki nā ata.

E mānaia te iloa e tau tama he vāega o te gagana Tokelau. E mafai e tau tama oi fakaaogā tona iloa tēnā ke fehoahoani ai kē ako te faitau ma te tuhituhi. E hili atu tō iloa ki tau tama nā i lō hō he tahitino. E mafai koe ke fehoahoani ke fakahoa atu ki te faiākoga tō iloa ki tau tama.

Talanoa ki te faiākoga ki nā mea e fiafia ki ei tau tama. Talanoa pe ni ā te fiafia ki ei kē fai i te kāiga. Fakahoa atu i nā mea e lelei ai ma nā gagana e fakaaogā e koe i te kāiga, i te lotu, ma iētahi koga.

Fai ni tala mā koe lava ma faitau ki tau tama ni tuhi ki te lahi e kē mafaia. Ko te faitau ki tau tama i aho uma e fehoahoani ki na akoakoga a tau tama.





## Talanoa ma tau tama i te gagana e lelei ai koe

Fakaaogā te gagana e lelei ai koe – te gagana e hili tō logotonu ke fakaaogā – i te lahi o taimi. Kāfai ko te gagana e lelei ai koe ko te Tokelau, fakaaogā pea. Kikila ki ni avanoa ke talanoa ai tau tama – i hō he gagana – ki ni mea e tāua ia te kilātou.

Ko te fakamautūga o tau gagana ma tau aganuku e fehoahoani ki tau tama ke lelei ai i te kāiga, i loto o te nuku, ma te ākoga. Ko te mea tēnei, e fehoahoani ki te Igilihi a tau tama i te ākoga. Ko nā tamaiti e iloa ni gagana e lahi atu nā i lō he gagana e fokotahi, e lelei nā akoakoga.

E tuku atu e nā tuhi a te Gālulue Fakatahi te filifiliga kia te koe. E mafai koe ke faitau ki tau tama i te gagana Tokelau, e mafai koe ke faitau i te Igilihi, ma mafai koe ke faitau i nā gagana e lua.

# E fehoahoani te talanoa mō nā akoakoga

Ko te talanoa ma tamaiti e fehoahoani ki ei:

- ke māfaufau ma gālulue fakatahi ai ki ni mea
- ke talanoa ai ki ni manatu (mō he fakatakitakiga, fehili pe heā he manatu o tau tama ki nā mea e tuku ki loto o tana puha meakai ma aiheā)
- i te fakalogo ma te tautala (mō he fakatakitakiga, talanoa pe heā tē hau i te TV).

E tāua ke fakalogo lelei ki au tamaiti i te taimi e fai atu ai olātou māfaufauga. Fakalogo fakalelei i te taimi e fakamatala atu ai he mea ma faitau ki tana tala e tuhi.





Ko te talanoa fakatahi ma te fakalogologo ki tau tama e mafai kē fai i hō he koga ma hō he taimi – i te kāiga, i te lotu, i te ākoga kāmata, i te malae takalo, i nā falekoloa, ma te taimi e fai ai ni au mea ma ō kāiga ma au uō.

E mafai ia tagata uma e alolofa ki tau tama ke talatalanoa fakatahi.

- Talanoa fakatahi ma fai ma vāega o nā mea uma e fai e koe ma tau tama.
- Fakamālie te talanoa ma te akoako (i nā mea e tāua kia te koe ma tō kāiga kē fai) fai i he auala alofa, mālie, ma fai ke i ei he uiga.
- Fakatalanoa kē lahi nā tala a tau tama, lea vēia “Leamai i nā tahi mea ki te...”, “Fakamatala...”, ma “Heā hō manatu?”
- Fakalahi nā kupu e fakaaogā kāfai koe e tautala. Fakaako ki tau tama ni kupu fōu ma fakamatea ki ei ke ia hāfia.
- Fai fakaholoholo nā tala ma te taliga o nā fehili. Fai ni au fakamatalaga mālie kāfai e tali e koe he fehili.
- Fakalogo ki tau tama ma talanoa fakatahi ki nā mea e fiafia ki ei.
- Fakafiafia tau tamaiti ke tuhituhi koulua (mō he fakatakitaiga, tuhi fakatahi he lihi o he fakatau).

# Talanoa ma tau tama āgai ki ni tala, ki te faitau, ma te tuhituhi

Fakaaogā nā tuhi a te Gālulue Fakatahi ke fehoahoani ki tau tama ke mātau ni mea e tutuha ma ni mea e kehekehe i te vā o te gagana Tokelau ma te Igilihi.

Ko te taimi e akoako ai e tamaiti ke faitau ma tuhituhi, e kilātou iloa ai:

- oi fakaaogā nā mea i olātou ūlaga ma nā mea kua pā ki ei ke mālamalama ai i nā tala
- ko nā tuhi e maua ai nā tala ma maua ai ni fakamatalaga
- ko te māfaufau ma te talatalanoa ki nā tala e fehoahoani ki te lātou faitau ma te tuhituhi
- oi tuhituhi ma fakahoa i nā tala e uiga ki olātou ūlaga
- e kē mafaia oi fehoahoani ake i nā vāega e faigatā
- e i ei nā fakailoga tuhituhi o nā tuhi.

Faitau nā tuhi ki tau tama i he leo e mālie.



# Faitau ki tamaiti, faitau ma tamaiti, ma te faitau e tamaiti

Ko ni faiga iēnei e mafai kē fehoahoani ai koe ki nā akoakoga a tau tama. E hē ko he lēhona tēnei. Fakamālie ia mea uma. Fakaogā te gagana Tokelau pe ko te Igilihi – pe ko hō hē gagana e lelei ai koe.

Ka ko hēki faitaua he tuhi, talanoa ma tau tama pe he tala ā te ka faitau. Faitau te ulutala ma mātamata fakatahi ki nā ata. Fehoahoani ki tau tama kē ia mafaia oi māfaufau pe heā te tutupu i nā laupepa takitahi. Kē māfaufau pe heā te kā hau i te itūlau ka hohoko. Fai vēnā mō nā laupepa takitahi.

## Faitau ki

- Faitau ni tuhi ma fai ni tala ki tau tama. E fehoahoani ki ei kē ia iloa te auala e fakaogā ai nā tuhi.
- Ko te talanoa ma kilātou āgai ki te tala e fehoahoani kē kilātou iloa oi māfaufau ma fehoahoani ki alātou akoakoga.
- Faitau ma toe faitau nā tuhi kē fakalelei ātili ai te iloa o tau tama.

## Faitau fakatahi

- Fakafafia tau tamaiti ke faitau fakatahi ma talanoa i te tala i te taimi e faitau.
- Ko te talanoa ma kilātou i te tala e fehoahoani kē kilātou iloa oi māfaufau ma e fehoahoani ki alātou akoakoga.

## Faitau e tamaiti

- Kāfai e uma te faitau o tau tala ki ei, ātonu e fia taumafai kē faitau he vāega e kilātou lava.
- Ko te talanoa ma kilātou ki nā vāega iēnā o te tala e fehoahoani kē kilātou mafaia oi māfaufau ma fehoahoani ki alātou akoakoga.

Faitau ma toe faitau ki ei nā tala e fafia lahi ki ei.

# Talanoa pē mata nei ko he tala vēfea te ka faitau

Talanoa pe he tala vēfea te ka faitau ka ko hēki faitau, i te taimi e faitau ai, ma te taimi e uma ai te faitau. Talanoa i he auala e fehoahoani ai ki tau tama kē māfaufau pe he tala vēfea te ka faitau ake. Fakaaoē te gagana e lelei ai koe.

Ko tamaiti e faitau kē ...	Faiga kē faitaki e koe	Tala e mafai kē fai e koe
Ko tamaiti e faitau ke fakamatala ai te tala ma kikila pe ko heā te uiga o te tala a te tino tuhi tala.	Talanoa ki ni mea e tutupu i loto o te tala e hē iloa gōfie. Fai ni fehili e mautinoa te tali ma ni fehili e fai ai ni ona manatu.	<p>“Heā te ono pā ki ei moinei na...?”</p> <p>“Ko ai nei te na...?”</p> <p>“Nā mafai vēfea...?”</p> <p>“Aiheā te...?”</p> <p>“Aiheā te māfaufau ai koe ko...?”</p> <p>“I te ata tēnei, aiheā te...?”</p>
Ko tamaiti e faitau ke māfaufau ki nā mea i te tala ma fakahokotaga e kilātou ki nā tahī mea e kilātou iloa.	Fai ni hokotaga o te tala ki te ōlaga o tau tama ma tō ōlaga.	<p>“E fai vēnā i te lātou kāiga.</p> <p>E fai vēfea e kitātou i to tātou kāiga?”</p> <p>“Ko te ata tēnei e fakamanatu mai ai nā mea nae mahani au oi...”</p> <p>“Heā tā koe e fai moinei na tupu atu kia te koe?”</p>
	Fehili pe ko ai, pe heā, pe ko anafea, pe ko fea, pe na vēfea, ma aiheā.	<p>“Heā te uiga o te tala?”</p> <p>“Ko ai te na ia faia te...?”</p> <p>“Na vēfea ona...?”</p> <p>“Aiheā te...?”</p> <p>“Aiheā te māfaufau ai koe ko...?”</p> <p>“I te ata tēnei, aiheā te...?”</p>

# Ko te akoakoga e fai i hō he mea, e hē nā ko te ākoga

E akoako e tamaiti te fakalogo, te tautala, te faitau, ma te tuhituhi i ni koga e lahi – i te kāiga, fakatahi ma nā kāiga tokalahi, ma loto o nā māfutaga.

E tokalahi ia tamaiti e olo ki te lotu ma nā ākoga Aho Hā. E tokalahi e olo ki nā ākoga kāmata. Ko nā koga iēnei, e ako ai te gagana i te:

- uhu pehe
- tatalo
- faiga o na tauloto
- fakalogologo ki te Tuhi Paia ma nā kakai
- talanoa āgai ki nā uiga o nā tala
- faitau ma te tuhituhi.

E fakaauau pea e kilātou nā akoakoga iēnei i te kāiga.

E tāua nā auala vēnei ki nā akoakoga. E maua ai e tamaiti te poto ma nā hikili e fehoahoani kia te kilātou kē ako ai te faitau ma te tuhituhi. I te taimi e fokotahi, e iloa ai e kilātou, kilātou lava, ko olātou kāiga, ma te aganuku Tokelau.

E tokalahi nā tamaiti Tokelau e ōla ake i ni kāiga e fakaaogā ai ni gagana ma ni aganuku kehekehe. E i ei nā tamaiti e fakaaogā e kilātou nā mahini fōu fakaonapōnei kē talanoa ai – e vē ko nā komipiuta, iPad, iPhone, ma te Skype. Ko nā auala fakaonapōnei iēnei ko ni mea lelei kē talanoa ki ei ma fakaaogā kē fofō fakatahi ai nā fakafītāuli.

Ko nā auala kehekehe uma iēnei kē akoako ai, e matuā lelei. Lagona te fāfia ki nā mea e mafai kē fai e koe ma tau tama. E akoako fakatahi uma e kitātou nā mea fōu.



GĀLULUĒ  
FAKATAHI

Gagana  
Tokelau



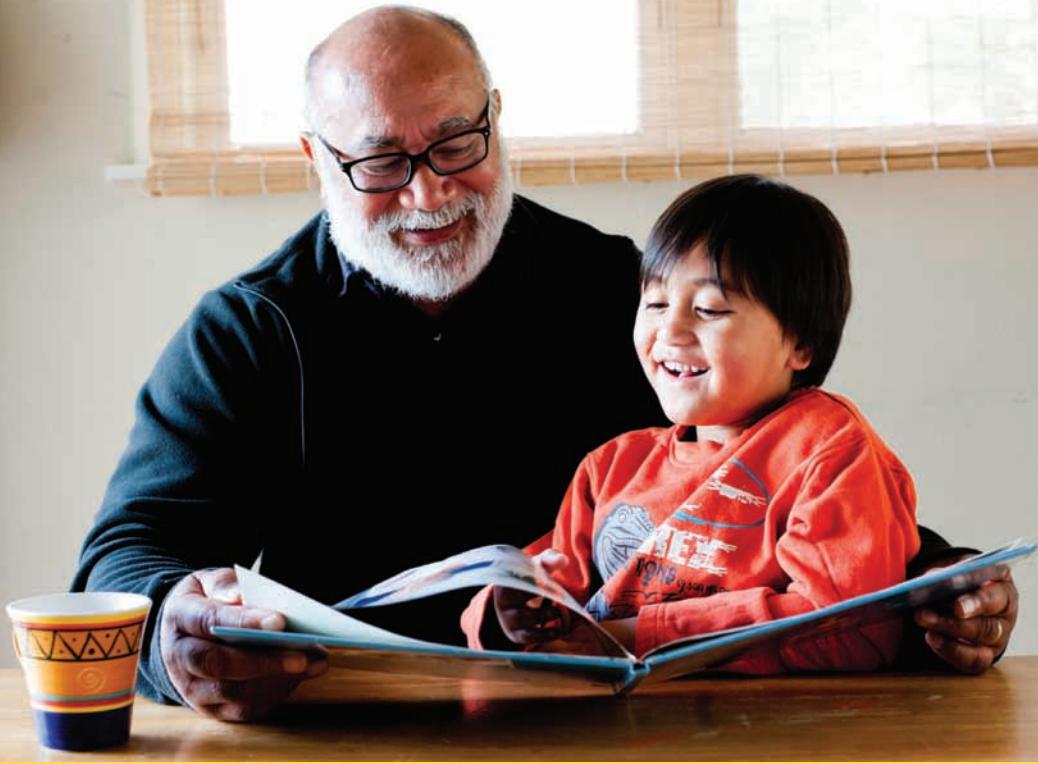
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TE TĀHUHU O TE MĀTAURANGA

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# Supporting your child's learning through reading



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through dual language texts



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# Mālō nī and welcome to using the Gālulue Fakatahi books with your children

These books are in two languages – gagana Tokelau and English. They are for Tokelau children who are just starting school. Your child’s teacher will share the books with your child at school. This booklet will help you use the books together at home. Read the stories to your child. Talk about the pictures with your child.

It is wonderful that your child knows some gagana Tokelau. Your child can use this knowledge to help them learn to read and write. You know your child better than anyone. Share your knowledge about your child with the teacher.

Talk with the teacher about the things your child is interested in. Talk about things they like to do at home. Share the things they are good at and the languages you use at home and in your extended family. Share the reading and writing they do at home, at church, and other places.

Share your own stories and read as many books with your child as you can. Reading to your child every day will help them with their learning.





## Talk with your child in your strongest language

Use your strongest language – the language you feel most comfortable using. If your strongest language is gagana Tokelau, keep using it. Look for opportunities for your child to speak – in any language – about things that are important to them.

Maintaining your language and culture will help your child to be successful. This will help your child with English at school. Children who know more than one language are good at learning.

The Gālulue Fakatahi books give you a choice. You can read to your child either in gagana Tokelau, or in English, or in both languages.

# Talking helps learning

Talking with children helps them with:

- thinking and working things out together
- expressing ideas (for example, ask what your child thinks about what they should have in their school lunch and why)
- listening and speaking (for example, talking about what's on TV).

It is important to listen well to your children while they explain their thoughts. Listen carefully while they explain something and read what they write.





Talking with and listening to your child can happen anywhere at any time – at home, at church, at ākoga kāmata, in the playground, at the shops, and when you are doing things with family and friends.

All the people who care for your child can share in this talking.

- Make talking together part of everything you do with your child.
- Make the talking and learning (about the things that you do that are important to you and your family) fun, loving, and meaningful.
- Extend your child’s talk by saying things like “Tell me more about...”, “Explain...”, and “What do you think?”
- When you talk, use lots of words. Teach your child new words by drawing their attention to them.
- Take turns speaking and answering questions. Give interesting explanations when you answer questions.
- Listen to your child and talk with them about their interests.
- Encourage your child to write with you (for example, write a shopping list together).

# Talk with your child about stories, reading, and writing

Use the Gāluluē Fakatahi books to help your child notice some of the things that are the same and some of the differences between gagana Tokelau and English.

When children are learning to read and write, they learn:

- how to use their own lives and experiences to make sense of stories
- that books tell stories and give information
- that thinking and discussing the story helps them learn to read and write
- that they can write and share stories about their own lives
- that you can help them with the hard parts
- that books have punctuation.

Read the books to your child using an interesting voice.



# Reading to children, reading with children, and reading by children

Here are some ways you can support your child's learning. This isn't a lesson though. Keep everything fun. Use gagana Tokelau or English – whichever is your stronger language.

Before reading a book, talk with your child about what the story might be about. Read the title and look at some of the pictures together. Help your child to think about what could be happening on each page. Think about what might be on the next page. Do this for each page.

## Reading to

- Read books and tell stories to your child. This will help them learn how books work.
- Talking with them about the story will help their thinking and learning.
- Read and re-read books to improve your child's learning.

## Reading with

- Encourage your child to join in the story and talk about it as you go.
- Talking with them about the story will help their thinking and learning.

## Reading by

- After you have read the story to them, they may want to try some parts of it by themselves.
- Talking with them about these parts of the story will help their thinking and learning.

Read their favourite stories to them again and again.

# Talk about what the stories are about

Talk about what the story is about before reading, during reading, and after reading. Talk in a way that helps your child to think about what you are reading to them. Use your strongest language.

Children read to ...	Ideas for you to try	Examples of what to say
Children read to interpret the story to find out what the writer means.	Talk about some of the less obvious things that are happening in the story. Ask both open and closed questions.	<i>“What might have happened if...?”</i> <i>“Who could have...?”</i> <i>“How could...?”</i> <i>“Why is...?”</i> <i>“Why do you think...?”</i> <i>“In this picture, why is...?”</i>
Children read to think about things in the story and they connect them with other things they know.	Make connections between the story and your child’s life, as well as your own.	<i>“They do it like that in their family. How do we do it in our family?”</i> <i>“This picture reminds me that I used to...”</i> <i>“What would you do if this happened to you?”</i>
	Ask <i>who, what, when, where, how, and why</i> questions.	<i>“What is this story about?”</i> <i>“Who could have...?”</i> <i>“How could...?”</i> <i>“Why is...?”</i> <i>“Why do you think...?”</i> <i>“In this picture, why is...?”</i>

***Remember, keep reading fun! Both of you should enjoy it!***

# Learning happens everywhere, not just at school

Children learn to listen, talk, read, and write in lots of places – at home, with extended family, and in the community.

Many children go to church and Sunday school. Many attend ākoga kāmata. In these places, they learn language by:

- singing
- praying
- memorising
- listening to Bible stories and kakai
- talking about what these stories mean
- reading and writing.

They keep doing this learning at home, too.

These ways of learning are valuable. They give children knowledge and skills that help them to learn to read and write. At the same time, they learn about themselves, their family, and agānuku Tokelau.

Many Tokelau children grow up in kāiga where there are several languages and cultures. Some children are using new technologies to communicate – such as computers, iPads, iPhones, and Skype. These technologies are good things to talk about and use to solve problems together.

All of these different ways of learning are great. Be proud of what you can do with your child. We are all learning new things together.