

Te Ao Haka 1.1

Demonstrate understanding of key features of Te
Ao Haka
91976

1-5: Selecting five key features of Te Ao Haka, including wiri, takahi, pūkano and two others.

6: Demonstrating these features.

7: Identifying what makes them distinctive.

(1) Wiri

(6) The wiri represents the world around us, from the shimmering of the waters to the heat waves rising from the ground, to the rustling leaves of the trees. Wiri in my understanding is the quivering of the hand and is not a wriggling of just the fingers. (7) The wiri is a demonstration of 'mauri' which means life force or energy. Iwi variations or style of wiri may differ due to environment and history. The wiri is an integral part of Māori culture as seen widely in haka and performing arts.

(6)



(2) Pūkana

(6) Pūkana, the widening of the eyes, showing the white of eyes. To intimidate, scare express a point but pukana can also be used to entice and or flirt. Woman and Men will vary their pukana depending on the kaupapa, e. g for the women, the bulging of the eyes and jutting of the chin and for the men, the bulging of the eyes with the protrusion of the tongue. (7) The image below is a style of a whatero from Te Taitokerau, with the extension of the tongue, the whatero does not flick it in & out of his mouth like the mokomoko, one kōrero is that the 'mokomoko' was seen as a bad omen.

(6)



(3) Takahi

(6) To stamp your foot. In kapa haka 'takahi' is the lifting or stomping of the foot, used primarily for timing and rhythm. Takahia is used in all disciplines of kapa haka. There are differences between men and women and iwi. (7) In some areas of Te Taitokerau, the woman perform the 'pipi swivel' and the men perform the lifting of the foot, up and down in the action song and poi. Both foot movements complementing each other whilst maintaining the rhythm and beat of the item. The swivel actions is the action you perform when collecting shellfish from the moana, like pipi and toheroa to name a few.



(6)

(4) Rere o te poi

(6) The poi originates from Tane. The poi was used by men to strengthen the wrists for war or battle.

Nowadays, the poi is performed mainly by the woman and demonstrates appropriate movements and actions for the item. (7) 'Rere o te poi' is about poi movements, from holding the poi, to twists and turns, rolls and wraps, flight and flow to sharp and short actions. Poi categories include single short, double short, single long, double long and quadruple long.

(6)



(5) Tūwaewae

(6) Tūwaewae foot movements used in haka and mau rākau. These movements are to show that you are

ready for battle. (7) Tūwaewae takahia is to demonstrate jumping up and down, while keeping in time.

Tūtūngarahu is a Taitokerau style of tūwaewae, jumping side to side. The Pereuperu style of Haka, is

Jumping up and down. Papahoronuku is a style performed in a crouching position this is to keep the body agile, lite on your feet and able to spring to your feet.

(6)

