

<b>Title</b>	<b>Define Māori art forms to generate Māori design</b>		
<b>Level</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Credits</b>	<b>20</b>

<b>Purpose</b>	<p>This unit standard is for people furthering their knowledge in whakairo. It supplements the Mana Whakairo and Whakaraupapa Whakairo unit standards.</p> <p>People credited with this unit standard are able to define style, composition, function, and representational systems in Māori art and design.</p>
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<b>Classification</b>	Whakairo > Toi Whakairo
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<b>Available grade</b>	Achieved
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### Guidance Information

- 1 Tikanga and kawa related to the content of the Whakairo subfield refer to specific interpretations and understandings of whakapapa, te reo, symbolism, concepts and representation within a Whakairo context. They are distinctive from those within the broader context of Te Ao Māori.
- 2 Glossary  
*Style, composition* and *function* refer to conventions associated with traditional Māori art;  
*Form* – a configuration of details that together comprise a visual entity;  
*Serpentine* is also known as pakohe;  
*Format* encompasses style and manner of arrangement;  
*Tukutuku* is also known as Arapaki and/or Pūkiore within different tribal areas;  
*Aspective form* is the application of aspective representation where a frontal and/or profile presentation of figurative images with no indication of pictorial depth results. As in the conceptual system of aspective representation there is an attempt to show images objectively and informatively. Thus, hands are represented to reveal the number of fingers even when grasping an implement;  
*Perspectival form* is the application of illusionistic and/or perspectival representation where the presentation of figurative images in pictorial depth results. Consequently images are presented obliquely and include elements of foreshortening. This illusionistic representation is based on a perceptual system that attempts to present images from a single view-point at the same time. Tene Waitere carving of Te Ika a Māui from Rauru of 1898 is a salient example;  
*Purpose* – reason;  
*Chronological* – the sequence of construction.

### 3 References

Adams, M. (2009). *Rauru*. University of Otago Press.

Skinner, D. (2008). *The Carver and the Artist: Māori Art in the Twentieth Century*. Auckland University Press.

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## Outcomes and performance criteria

### Outcome 1

Define style in Māori art and design.

#### Performance criteria

- 1.1 Form is classified chronologically according to pattern in whakairo.  
Range rectilinear, curvilinear.
- 1.2 Form is classified chronologically according to composition in whakairo.  
Range serpentine, square and combined serpentine and square.
- 1.3 Form is classified chronologically according to composition in Māori painting.  
Range rectilinear, curvilinear.
- 1.4 Form is classified chronologically according to composition in tukutuku.  
Range horizontal, vertical, oblique, chevron in tukutuku.
- 1.5 Form is classified chronologically according to technique in whakairo.  
Range shallow and deep; rounded and sharp.
- 1.6 Form is classified chronologically according to technique in Māori painting.  
Range monochromatic, polychromatic fields; flat, modulated.
- 1.7 Form is classified chronologically according to technique in tukutuku.  
Range single, cross, multiple stitch.

### Outcome 2

Define composition in Māori art and design.

**Performance criteria**

2.1 Form is classified chronologically according to format in sculptural form.

Range moko, hei tiki, hei matau, matau, rei niho, pekapeka, kōrere, marakīhau, rei puta, mau kakī, heru, ngā momo patu; wahaika, kotiate, taiaha, tewhatewha, tao, taumata atua, tekoteko, koruru, maihi, raparapa, amo, pare, whakawae, pou pou, paepae, pou tūārongo, poutāhū, epa, tāhuhu, pane, heke, heketipi, pāpaka, tatau, kūwaha, waharoa, tūwatawata, pou whakamaharatanga, wakahuia, papahou, kūmete, haumi, hue, tauihu, taurapa, rauawa, parata, hoe, tīheru, nguru, kōauau, pūtōrino.

2.2 Form is classified chronologically according to format in Māori painting.

Range maihi, amo, heke tipi, heke, tāhuhu, pane, pare, roro, pou pou, kaho paetara, kaho; poutokomanawa, pou tūārongo, poutāhū, epa, kei, hoe, tūwatawata, pou whakamaharatanga, pou kaukau.

2.3 Form is classified chronologically according to format in tukutuku.

Range whare whakairo, whare kai, whare karakia.

**Outcome 3**

Define function in Māori art and design.

**Performance criteria**

3.1 Form is classified according to function in Māori art.

Range structural, symbolic signification, utilitarian, aesthetic.

**Outcome 4**

Define representational systems in Māori art and design.

**Performance criteria**

4.1 Form is classified according to perspective form in Māori art.

Range oblique, foreshortened.

4.2 Form is classified according to aspective form in Māori art.

Range frontal, profile, three quarter, simultaneous combined frontal and profile.

<b>Planned review date</b>	31 December 2026
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#### Status information and last date for assessment for superseded versions

Process	Version	Date	Last Date for Assessment
Registration	1	5 December 1995	31 December 2019
Revision	2	6 April 1998	31 December 2019
Revision	3	19 April 2000	31 December 2019
Revision	4	18 September 2001	31 December 2019
Revision	5	11 March 2004	31 December 2019
Review	6	12 December 2008	31 December 2019
Revision	7	21 May 2010	31 December 2019
Rollover	8	21 February 2013	31 December 2019
Review	9	15 September 2016	31 December 2023
Review	10	24 March 2022	N/A

<b>Consent and Moderation Requirements (CMR) reference</b>	0082
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This CMR can be accessed at <http://www.nzqa.govt.nz/framework/search/index.do>.

#### Comments on this unit standard

Please contact NZQA Māori Qualifications Services [mqs@nzqa.govt.nz](mailto:mqs@nzqa.govt.nz) if you wish to suggest changes to the content of this unit standard.