

Read Book Nga Iwi O Tainui The Traditional History Of The Tainui People
Nga Koorero Tuku Iho A Nga Tuupuna

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This book traces the history of the region from the beginnings of settlement about 800 years ago up to 1840. Following a strong narrative line, it uses parallel and often corroborative versions drawn from Maori oral traditions and Land Court records, and from the work of archaeologists and pre-historians. It provides an epitome of the pre-history of much of Aotearoa - New Zealand, and of the impact upon traditional life that was made by the first European settlers.

This innovative analysis of noun incorporation and related linguistic phenomena does more than just give readers an insightful exploration of its subject. The author re-evaluates—and forges links between—two influential theories of phrase structure: Chomsky's Bare Phrase Structure and Richard Kayne's Antisymmetry. The text details how the two linguistic paradigms interact to cause differing patterns of noun incorporation across world languages. With a solid empirical foundation in its close reading of Northern Iroquoian languages especially, Barrie argues that noun

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incorporation needs no special mechanism, but results from a symmetry-breaking operation. Drawing additional data from English, German, Persian, Tamil and the Polynesian language Niuean, this synthesis has major implications for our understanding of the formation of the verbal complex and the intra-position (roll-up) movement. It will be priority reading for students of phrase structure, as well as Iroquoian language scholars. This groundbreaking book explores the revolution in New Zealand museums that is influencing the care and exhibition of indigenous objects worldwide. Drawing on practical examples and research in all kinds of institutions, Conal McCarthy explores the history of relations between museums and indigenous peoples, innovative exhibition practices, community engagement, and curation. He lifts the lid on current practice, showing how museum professionals deal with the indigenous objects in their care, engage with tribal communities, and meet the needs of visitors. The first critical study of its kind, Museums and Maori is an indispensable resource for professionals working with indigenous objects, indigenous communities and cultural centers, and for researchers and students in museology and indigenous studies programs. The collected essays in this volume address contemporary issues regarding the relationship between Indigenous groups and archaeologists, including

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the challenges of dialogue, colonialism, the difficulties of working within legislative and institutional frameworks, and NAGPRA and similar legislation. The disciplines of archaeology and cultural heritage management are international in scope and many countries continue to experience the impact of colonialism. In response to these common experiences, both archaeology and indigenous political movements involve international networks through which information quickly moves around the globe. This volume reflects these dynamic dialectics between the past and the present and between the international and the local, demonstrating that archaeology is a historical science always linked to contemporary cultural concerns.

One of a Series of Information Kits Associated with the Exhibition Te Ara O Tainui : Tainui : the Journey

Quantification

The Sayings of the Ancestors

Nga Kahui Pou

Tupuna Awa

Domain Restriction in Skwxwú7mesh

Launching Maori Futures

Telling the story of the once thriving economy of New Zealand's

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indigenous Maori tribe, this book discusses these native peoples' early struggle to preserve their culture, power, and land. In 1769, the Maori tribe had a peaceful, productive trading relationship with settlers from the West. However, by 1875, much of Maori resources and riches were confiscated by the European-established New Zealand government. This history details Maori resistance to colonization, and wars and debt as well.

With this study of Maori and Chamorro, Sandra Chung and William Ladusaw make a valuable contribution to the growing literature on the formal semantic analysis of non-Indo-European languages. Their ultimate focus is on how the study of these Austronesian languages can illuminate the alternatives for semantic interpretation and their interaction with syntactic structure. Revisiting the analysis of indefiniteness in terms of restricted free variables, they claim that some varieties of indefinites are better analyzed by taking restriction and saturation to be fundamental semantic operations. Chapters examine the general topic of modes of composition (including predicate restriction and syntactic versus semantic saturation), types of indefinite

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determiners in Maori, and object incorporation in Chamorro (including discussions of the extra object and restriction without saturation). The authors' goal is that the two case studies they offer, and their larger focus on modes of composition, will contribute to a broader account of the interaction of form, position, and semantic interpretation.

"For many indigenous peoples, oral history is a living intergenerational phenomenon that is crucial to the transmission of our languages, cultural knowledge, politics, and identities.

Indigenous oral histories are not merely traditions, myths, chants or superstitions, but are valid historical accounts passed on vocally in various forms, forums, and practices.

Rethinking Oral History and Tradition: An Indigenous Perspective provides a specific native and tribal account of the meaning, form, politics and practice of oral history. It is a rethinking and critique of the popular and powerful ideas that now populate and define the fields of oral history and tradition, which have in the process displaced indigenous perspectives. This book, drawing on indigenous voices, explores the overlaps and differences between the studies of oral history and oral

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tradition, and urges scholars in both disciplines to revisit the way their fields think about orality, oral history methods, transmission, narrative, power, ethics, oral history theories and politics. Indigenous knowledge and experience holds important contributions that have the potential to expand and develop robust academic thinking in the study of both oral history and tradition.--

Revolutionary Nonviolence: Concepts, Cases and Controversies provides an advanced introduction to the central philosophy, ideas, themes, controversies and challenges of applying revolutionary nonviolence in political struggles today, with a particular emphasis on reframing nonviolence through a postcolonial lens. Bringing together an eminent group of researchers and activist-scholars, this collection focuses on a number of important questions: Is a commitment to radical nonviolence a necessity for generating revolutionary change in society? Should revolutionary movements abandon their reliance on political violence as a tool of change? What are some of the practical and theoretical challenges of adopting revolutionary nonviolence today? What can we learn from groups, actors and

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cases of people who have used revolutionary nonviolence to struggle against injustice? With a mix of theoretical and case study based chapters, the volume explores these and other important questions about how to generate necessary and lasting revolutionary change today.

Encyclopedia of Post-Colonial Literatures in English

Landscape in Language

'musket Wars', 'land Wars' Or Tikanga? : Warfare in M?ori

Society in the Early Nineteenth Century

Dynamic Antisymmetry and the Syntax of Noun Incorporation

The First Voyaging Canoes

From Tamaki-Makau-Rau to Auckland

An Introduction to the Maori World

Spanning nearly two centuries from first contact through to settlement and apology, this major work focuses on the human impact of the war in the Waikato, its origins and aftermath.

From the point of view of a renowned anthropologist, this invaluable volume narrates the history of a multicultural New Zealand in which both Maori and non-Maori individuals cohabitate. Arguing that the Treaty of Waitangi of 1840—signed by the indigenous Maori and the British—established a foundation from which New Zealanders could grow

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and prosper, this account demonstrates how two cultures met, disputed, and dealt with diversity. In addition, this unique record analyzes the country's languages and myths and explores how they have influenced New Zealand society. Moving and engaging, this record covers six decades of enlightening field work.

Thousands of years ago migrants from South China began the journey that took their descendants through the Pacific to the southernmost islands of Polynesia. Atholl Anderson's ground-breaking synthesis of research and tradition charts this epic journey of New Zealand's first human inhabitants. Taken from the multi-award-winning *Tangata Whenua: An Illustrated History* this Text weaves together evidence from numerous sources: oral traditions, archaeology, genetics, linguistics, ethnography, historical observations, palaeoecology, climate change and more. The result is to people the ancient past: to offer readers a sense of the lives of M?ori ancestors as they voyaged through centuries toward the South Pacific.

An account of the early days of the Press by its former Managing Editor along with an introduction and epilogue which bring the story up-to-date; and a detailed list of publications up to 2000.

The Great War for New Zealand

The Challenge of Difference in Aotearoa New Zealand

This is My Place

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Archaeological Perspectives on Conflict and Warfare in Australia and the Pacific

The Value of the Maori Language

People and Politics of the Waikato River

Iwi

Drawing on the expertise of over 20 leading scholars and their empirically rich data, this book presents current thoughts on, and practical answers to, the question: What are the diagnostic signs, techniques and procedures that can be used to analyse natural language syntax?

Tangata Whenua: An Illustrated History charts the sweep of Māori history from ancient origins through to the twenty-first century. Through narrative and images, it offers a striking overview of the past, grounded in specific localities and histories. The story begins with the migration of ancestral peoples out of South China, some 5,000 years ago. Moving through the Pacific, these early voyagers arrived in Aotearoa early in the second millennium AD, establishing themselves as tangata whenua in the place that would become New Zealand. By the nineteenth century, another wave of settlers brought new technology, ideas and trading opportunities – and a struggle for control of the land. Survival and resilience shape the history as it extends into the twentieth century, through two world wars, the growth of an urban culture, rising protest, and Treaty settlements. Today, at the beginning of the twenty-first century, Māori are drawing on both international connections and their ancestral place in Aotearoa. Fifteen stunning chapters bring together scholarship in history, archaeology, traditional narratives and oral sources. A parallel

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commentary is offered through more than 500 images, ranging from the elegant shapes of ancient taonga and artefacts to impressions of Māori in the sketchbooks and paintings of early European observers, through the shifting focus of the photographer's lens to the response of contemporary Māori artists to all that has gone before. The many threads of history are entwined in this compelling narrative of the people and the land, the story of a rich past that illuminates the present and will inform the future.

The Maori language biographies of Maori who appear in The Dictionary of New Zealand Biography Vol 1.

This is the essential reference work to the traditions of Maori canoes that voyaged to New Zealand including lists of the waka, names of crew members and vessels, karakia and waiata, and maps. Jeff Evans collects the main information sources about travelling canoes into one volume. A must for lovers of history, students of Maori and nautical enthusiasts.

Bridging the Divide

Historical Dictionary of New Zealand

Indigenous Communities and Archaeology into the 21st Century

Restriction and Saturation

An Indigenous Perspective

Tangata Whenua

POSSESSING THE PACIFIC

👁 👁 by 2051 the ethnic Maori population will almost double in size to

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close to a million, or twenty-two percent of the total New Zealand population. Even more dramatically, by 2051 thirty-three percent of all children in the country will be Maori. This substantial change in our society will have major implications for Maori and wider society. Professor Durie discusses traditions and customs and addresses contemporary needs in order to build development strategies for the launch of the Maori population into the new millennium. This eloquent and detailed Taranaki history has grown out of research for the Ngati Ruanui tribal treaty claim against the New Zealand Crown. From pre-Hawaiki times it follows the Aotea canoe from Ranigatea in the Pacific to New Zealand Aotearoa and the settlement of Turi and his people at Patea. The battles and alliances over the centuries and the rich and varied Ngati Ruanui history form the narrative background for the arrival of Pakeha from Europe and the devastation and land confiscations that followed. The story of the successful negotiation of the Ngati Ruanui treaty settlement and the creation of Te Rananga o Ngati Ruanui is told here for the first time. The central theme of this important book is the unwavering determination of the Ngati Ruanui tribe to hold on to their land and their autonomy.

Te Rauparaha is most well known today as the composer of the haka &'Ka mate', made famous the world over by the All Blacks. A major

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figure in nineteenth-century history, Te Rauparaha was responsible for rearranging the tribal landscape of a large part of the country after leading his tribe Ngati Toa to migrate to Kapiti Island. He is venerated by his own descendants but reviled with equal passion by the descendants of those tribes who were on the receiving end of his military campaigns in the musket-war era. He Pukapuka Tataku i nga Mahi a Te Rauparaha Nui is a 50,000-word account in te reo Maori of Te Rauparaha's life, written by his son Tamihana Te Rauparaha between 1866 and 1869. A pioneering work of Maori (and, indeed, indigenous) biography, Tamihana's narrative weaves together the oral accounts of his father and other kaumatua to produce an extraordinary record of Te Rauparaha and his rapidly changing world. Edited and translated by Ross Calman, a descendant of Te Rauparaha, He Pukapuka Tataku i nga Mahi a Te Rauparaha Nui makes available for the first time this major work of Maori literature in a parallel Maori/English edition. Anthropologists have written a great deal about the coastal adaptations and seafaring traditions of Pacific Islanders, but have had much less to say about the significance of rivers for Pacific island culture, livelihood and identity. The authors of this collection seek to fill that gap in the ethnographic record by drawing attention to the deep historical attachments of island communities to rivers, and the ways in which those attachments are

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changing in response to various forms of economic development and social change. In addition to making a unique contribution to Pacific island ethnography, the authors of this volume speak to a global set of issues of immense importance to a world in which water scarcity, conflict, pollution and the degradation of riparian environments afflict growing numbers of people. Several authors take a political ecology approach to their topic, but the emphasis here is less on hydro-politics than on the cultural meaning of rivers to the communities we describe. How has the cultural significance of rivers shifted as a result of colonisation, development and nation-building? How do people whose identities are fundamentally rooted in their relationship to a particular river renegotiate that relationship when the river is dammed to generate hydro-power or polluted by mining activities? How do blockages in the flow of rivers and underground springs interrupt the intergenerational transmission of local ecological knowledge and hence the ability of local communities to construct collective identities rooted in a sense of place?

A Cross-linguistic Perspective

Concepts, Cases and Controversies

Tuamaka

Nga Iwi O Tainui

The Dynamics of Māori Tribal Organisation from C.1769 to C.1945

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Hauraki Contested, 1769-1875

A History of Auckland

'We have always owned the water . . . we have never ceded our mana over the river to anyone', King Tuheitia Paki asserted in 2012. Prime Minister John Key disagreed: 'King Tuheitia's claim that Maori have always owned New Zealand's water is just plain wrong'. So who does own the water in New Zealand - if anyone - and why does it matter? Offering some human context around that fraught question, Tupuna Awa looks at the people and politics of the Waikato River. For iwi and hapu of the lands that border its 425-kilometre length, the Waikato River is an ancestor, a taonga and a source of mauri, lying at the heart of identity and chiefly power. It is also subject to governing oversight by the Crown and intersected by hydro-stations managed by state-owned power companies: a situation rife with complexity and subject to shifting and subtle power dynamics. Marama Muru-Lanning explains how Maori of the region, the Crown and Mighty River Power have talked about the ownership, guardianship and stakeholders of the river. By examining the debates over water in one New Zealand river, over a single recent period, Muru-Lanning provides a powerful lens through which to view modern iwi politics, debates over water ownership, and contests for power between Maori and the state.

Tangata Whenua: A History presents a rich narrative of the Māori past from ancient origins in South China to the twenty-first century, in a handy paperback format. The

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authoritative text is drawn directly from the award-winning *Tangata Whenua: An Illustrated History*; the full text of the big hardback is available in a reader-friendly edition, ideal for students and for bedtime reading, and a perfect gift for those whose budgets do not stretch to the illustrated edition. Maps and diagrams complement the text, along with a full set of references and the important statistical appendix. *Tangata Whenua: An Illustrated History* was published to widespread acclaim in late 2014. This magnificent history has featured regularly in the award lists: winner of the 2015 Royal Society Science Book Prize, shortlisted for the international Ernest Scott Prize, winner of the Te Kōrero o Mua (History) Award at the Ngā Kupu ora Aotearoa Māori Book Awards, and Gold in the Pride in Print Awards. The importance of this history to New Zealand cannot be overstated. Māori leaders emphatically endorsed the book, as have reviewers and younger commentators. They speak of the way *Tangata Whenua* draws together different strands of knowledge – from historical research through archaeology and science to oral tradition. They remark on the contribution this book makes to evolving knowledge, describing it as ‘a canvas to paint the future on’. And many comment on the contribution it makes to the growth of understanding between the people of this country.

Aotearoa New Zealand is frequently viewed as the most advanced country in the world when it comes to reconciliation processes between the state and its colonised Indigenous people. The fact that this book’s contributions are written by scholars who

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are all engaged in such processes is alone testament to this alone. But despite all that has been achieved, the processes need to be critically evaluated. This book offers an up-to-date analysis of the reconciliation processes between Māori and the Crown by leading and emerging scholars in the field. It is the first attempt to grasp the link between contemporary politics, the notion of activist research, and historical and anthropological analysis. The argument this collection is based on is that reconciliation processes are manifested in much more than government policies, legal decisions and law-making. Both research and political efforts fully involve Indigenous scholars, legal and historical academics, communities, tribes, engaged Pākehā (settlers and immigrants of European descent) and national institutions. Among other things, such negotiation processes are tangibly represented by (new) rituals, by open and media-streamed debates, and by public institutions such as the Waitangi Tribunal. This volume presents articles by formal linguists on quantification in (relatively) understudied languages. The ten contributions provide analysis of quantificational phenomena in languages from nine different families: Eskimo-Aleut, Algonquian, Na-Dene, Austronesian, Basque, Quechua, Otomanguean, Bantu, and Chadic. Approximately half of the papers present systematic overviews of quantificational phenomena in the respective languages; the remainder of the papers present theoretical analyses of specific quantificational constructions. The cross-linguistic focus of this volume enables standard theories of quantification to be challenged by

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languages other than those for which they were originally designed. This book will be of interest to semanticists and syntacticians working on quantification, to specialists in the languages discussed, and to semantic and syntactic fieldworkers.

Reconciliation, Representation and Indigeneity

Shifting Grounds

A History

Heritage Professionals, Indigenous Collections, Current Practice

Nga Waka O Nehera

Transdisciplinary perspectives

The Semantics of Determiners

Drawing on oral histories of the indigenous Maori peoples of the area, archaeological evidence, and early missionaries' diaries and histories, this model of local history provides a comprehensive contextual history of the city of Auckland from first settlement of the area about 800 years ago up to 1840.

In a city that has forgotten and erased much of its history, there are still places where traces of the past can be found. Deep histories, both natural and human, have been woven together over hundreds of years in places across Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland, forming potent sites of national significance. This stunning book unearths these histories in three iconic

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landscapes: Pukekawa/Auckland Domain, Maungakiekie/One Tree Hill and the Ōtuataua Stonefields at Ihumātao. Approaching landscapes as an archive, Lucy Mackintosh delves deeply into specific places, allowing us to understand histories that have not been written into books or inscribed upon memorials, but which still resonate through Auckland and beyond. *Shifting Grounds* provides a rare historical assessment of Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland's past, with findings and stories that deepen understanding of New Zealand history.

Landscape is fundamental to human experience. Yet until recently, the study of landscape has been fragmented among the disciplines. This volume focuses on how landscape is represented in language and thought, and what this reveals about the relationships of people to place and to land. Scientists of various disciplines such as anthropologists, geographers, information scientists, linguists, and philosophers address several questions, including: Are there cross-cultural and cross-linguistic variations in the delimitation, classification, and naming of geographic features? Can alternative world-views and conceptualizations of landscape be used to produce culturally-appropriate Geographic Information Systems (GIS)? Topics included: ontology of landscape; landscape terms and concepts; toponyms; spiritual aspects of land and landscape terms; research methods;

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ethical dimensions of the research; and its potential value to indigenous communities involved in this type of research.

This third edition of Historical Dictionary of New Zealand contains a chronology, an introduction, appendix, and an extensive bibliography. The dictionary section has over 800 cross-referenced entries on important personalities, politics, economy, foreign relations, religion, and culture.

An Illustrated History

Te Hua o te Reo Māori

Island Rivers

Waikato 1800–2000

Diagnosing Syntax

A Press Achieved

Let's Learn Maori

Collection of Maori proverbs with translations and explanations.

Like the clear morning song of te koparapara, the bellbird, this book allows the Maori world to speak for itself through an accessible introduction to Maori culture, history, and society from an indigenous perspective. In 21 illustrated chapters, leading scholars introduce Maori culture (including tikanga on and off the marae and key rituals like powhiri and tangihanga), Maori history (from the beginning of the world and the waka migration through to Maori protest and

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urbanization), and Maori society today (including 21st century issues like education, health, political economy, and identity). Chapters include a mixture of images, maps, and diagrams as well as relevant songs and sayings.

When James Boswell famously lamented the irrationality of war in 1777, he noted the universality of conflict across history and across space – even reaching what he described as the gentle and benign southern ocean nations. This volume discusses archaeological evidence of conflict from those southern oceans, from Palau and Guam, to Australia, Vanuatu and Tonga, the Marquesas, Easter Island and New Zealand. The evidence for conflict and warfare encompasses defensive earthworks on Palau, fortifications on Tonga, and intricate pa sites in New Zealand. It reports evidence of reciprocal sacrifice to appease deities in several island nations, and skirmishes and smaller scale conflicts, including in Easter Island. This volume traces aspects of colonial-era conflict in Australia and frontier battles in Vanuatu, and discusses depictions of World War II materiel in the rock art of Arnhem Land. Among the causes and motives discussed in these papers are pressure on resources, the ebb and flow of significant climate events, and the significant association of conflict with culture contact. The volume, necessarily selective, eclectic and wide-ranging, includes an incisive introduction that situates the evidence

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persuasively in the broader scholarship addressing the history of human warfare.

Revised edition of the best-selling, self-help tutor in the Maori language presented in a new, easy-to-use format.

Taua

Museums and Maori

Māori Origins 3000BC – AD1450

Revolutionary Nonviolence

Ngāti Ruanui

He Pukapuka Tataku i Nga Mahi a Te Rauparaha Nui / A Record of the Life of the Great Te Rauparaha

Tainui

Post-Colonial Literatures in English, together with English Literature and American Literature, form one of the three major groupings of literature in English, and, as such, are widely studied around the world. Their significance derives from the richness and variety of experience which they reflect. In three volumes, this Encyclopedia documents the history and development of this body of work and includes original research relating to the literatures of some 50 countries and territories. In more than 1,600 entries written by more than 600 internationally recognized scholars, it explores the effect of the colonial and post-colonial experience on literatures in English

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worldwide.

Twenty-five years ago the Māori Language Act was passed, but research still finds that the Māori language is dying. This collection looks at the state of the language since the Act, how the language is faring in education, media, texts and communities and what the future aspirations for the language are.

This book investigates the properties of determiners in Skwxwú7mesh (Squamish) Salish. Determiners in Skwxwú7mesh are shown to behave significantly differently from the definite determiner the in English, as Skwxwú7mesh lacks a definite/indefiniteness distinction. All Skwxwú7mesh DPs can be used in both familiar and novel contexts, and are not required to refer to a unique entity. Instead, Skwxwú7mesh determiners are split along deictic/non-deictic lines. Determiners can therefore vary in terms of their semantics. However, determiners are argued to universally encode contextual sensitivity (domain restriction). A strict correlation between the syntax and semantics of determiners is proposed: if an article occupies D, it is context sensitive. Conversely, articles that do not occupy D are not context sensitive. This book also explores determiner systems in other Salish languages. Deixis is a part of most of the Salish determiner systems, but the systems vary quite a bit from one another. Other languages discussed include Inuttut (Labrador Inuktitut), Lithuanian and Maori.

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Te Koparapara

Rethinking Oral History and Tradition

Nga Pepeha a Nga Tipuna

'Biculturalism' in Aotearoa New Zealand

The Traditional History of the Tainui People

Deep Histories of Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland

From Tamaki-Makaurau-Rau to Auckland