

▶ 專門出版社

Huia Publishers的 毛利語言文學出版

Huia Publishersのマオリ言語文学の出版
Huia Publishers' Publications of the Māori Language Literature
Ko Ngā Pānuitanga o Huia Publishers mō te Mātātahi Māori

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圖 | CIP紐西蘭訪問團

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Huia Publishers is an independent publishing company based in New Zealand. The company was established in 1991 by Robyn and Brian Bargh.

Introduction Huia

The motivation for setting up a publishing company came from a compelling vision that Robyn had at the time. She had envisioned New Zealand as a country that valued stories from the people, places and experiences she had grown up with - Māori and non-Māori, rich and poor, urban and rural, academics, artists and workers, and the many forms of family and *whanau* that exist in all communities, on the marae or communal meeting places, at shopping centres, cultural gatherings or sports events.

Furthermore, Robyn envisaged a world of stories and knowledge that would reflect and portray the diversity of experiences of all Māori and their dynamic cultural interaction that is an essential part of New Zealand society.

Robyn believed that for a nation's literature to be vibrant, profound and respected it would need to embrace the values, the loves and joys, the frustrations and contradictions of its indigenous people, the Māori, as they live alongside the increasing numbers of immigrants from

Huia 出版社是紐西蘭一家獨立出版公司，1991年由Robyn和Brian Bargh夫婦創辦。

出版社簡介

當初成立的契機是Robyn一個令人折服的願景，她展望紐西蘭成為珍視她成長過程中遭遇的人、地和經驗的故事之國，有毛利人和非毛利人、富人和窮人、城市人和鄉下人、學者、藝術家和工人，還有存在於各社區、會所、購物中心、文化聚會或體育賽事的種種形態家庭。

此外，Robyn擬想一個充滿故事和知識的世界，能反映和描繪所有毛利人及其活躍的文化互動之經驗的多元性，這是紐西蘭社會不可或缺的部分。

Robyn相信，隨著毛利人與越來越多來自太平洋、亞洲和其他地區的移民比鄰而居，一個國家的文學要活潑、深刻且受人敬重，就必須擁抱紐西蘭原住民——毛利人的價值、喜愛和快樂、挫

the Pacific, Asia and other parts of the world.

For 20 years, Huia Publishers has successfully taken on this important challenge, by promoting Māori writers working in both English and Māori languages, and promoting a Māori perspective in New Zealand literature.

Why Huia?

As a beautiful, distinctive and valued native bird of Aotearoa/New Zealand whose last mournful cry was recorded a century ago, the Huia represents a challenge for us to record and publish the stories and aspirations of Māori, the indigenous people of this land.

The Huia Company Structure

Huia books and other products are created by people who share this vision of Aotearoa/New Zealand, where Māori are the proud and dynamic *tangata whenua*¹ or people of the land, while living positively alongside people from many cultures.

As a company, Huia Publishers is made of two principal publishing divisions.

1. Commercial Publishing division.
2. Education Publishing division.

Each division has its own Manager and staff who are responsible for content development, editorial, liaison with contractors, print management, distribution, marketing and sales. Both divisions are supported by administrative and financial services.

Commercial Publishing

This division is responsible for publishing books that are either; written by Māori, or focus on topics that are of significance to Māori and a wider audience. Annually, between 15 and 20 titles are published. The range of commercial titles published include; fiction - novels, short stories, poetry, play-scripts, and non-fiction - histories, biographies, culture, indigenous rights and academic publications. Other works of fiction include children's picture books. The books are sold nationally and internationally. Recently, Huia has published books by writers from other Pacific nations

折和矛盾。

20年來，Huia出版社藉著推廣毛利作家的英語和毛利語作品，並提倡紐西蘭文學要有毛利觀點，成功地承接了這項重大挑戰。



「huia」是已絕種的黃嘴垂耳鴉最後留給紐西蘭人的叫聲。Huia出版社以此為Logo，希望紐西蘭毛利文化不要步上其後塵。

為何取名Huia？

史載，紐西蘭已絕種的寶貴本土鳥類「黃嘴垂耳鴉」在100年前發出最後一聲悲鳴。對我們而言，黃嘴垂耳鴉代表記錄和出版毛利族（這塊土地上的原住民族）故事和抱負的挑戰。

Huia的公司組織

Huia的書籍及其他產品出自認同

此一願景的人之手，它對紐西蘭的想像，是，毛利人是自豪又活躍的大地之子¹，與來自不同文化的人和平共處。

Huia出版社這家公司有兩大出版部門。

1. 商業出版部門。
2. 教育出版部門。

兩部門各有經理和職員，負責內容開發、編輯、與包商聯繫、印刷管理、配送、行銷和銷售。兩部門都有行政和財務單位的支持。

商業出版部門

此一部門出版的是毛利作家的書，或是主題對於毛利人和廣大讀者而言相當重要的書。每年出版15至20種書，類型包括：小說類——長篇小說、短篇小

such as Samoa, Tonga, and Tahiti.

Education Publishing

This division publishes books and other materials in the Māori language on behalf of the Ministry of Education. These products are intended for teachers and students in Māori medium education programmes² throughout New Zealand from early childhood education to secondary school programmes. The products produced for these programmes cover a wide range of genre, formats and purposes. These include:

- products to support literacy development such as: board books, picture books, graded readers, wordless books, chapter books, magazines, novels and teacher notes.
- products related to learning areas within the curriculum such as: Tikanga ā-Iwi (Social Studies, History, Geography); Pūtaiao (Science) and Hangarau (Technology).
- products that encourage the development of research skills and inquiry learning such as: a monolingual dictionary for children, fact books and reference books.
- products that support language learning such as: audio-books, recorded and animated songs, and picture dictionaries.

The books published by this division are distributed free to Māori medium education programmes.

Māori Medium Education

As mentioned above, Māori medium education in the New Zealand context refers to schools or settings that provide education programmes for their learners through the medium of Māori language. Māori medium education is a sector within the public or government funded education system. The range of programmes that provide full immersion in Māori language include; kohanga reo³ at early childhood level; kura kaupapa Māori⁴ at primary school level or Years 1-8; wharekura⁵ at secondary school level or years 9-13; and wānanga⁶ at a tertiary

說、詩、劇本；非小說類——歷史、傳記、文化、原住民權利和學術出版品。其他小說類作品包括兒童繪本。這些書在紐西蘭國內外皆有售。最近，Huia出版了來自太平洋其他島國，如薩摩亞、東加和大溪地的作家的作品。



筆者(右)與同事們迎接CIP訪問團。

教育出版部門

此一部門代表教育部出版毛利語書籍及其他教材。這些產品意在提供紐西蘭各地毛利語授課教育課程²的老師及學生使用，從幼兒教育到中學課程都有。針對這些課程的產品所涵蓋的文類、形式和目的很廣，包括：

- 支持讀寫發展的產品，例如：硬頁書、繪本、按年級分的讀本、純圖畫書、章節書、雜誌、小說和老師手札。
- 與學校課程學習領域有關的產品，例如：Tikanga ā-Iwi（社會、歷史、地理）、Pūtaiao（科學）和Hangarau（科技）。
- 發展研究技能和促進探索學習的產品，例如：兒童用單語詞典、工具書和參考書。
- 幫助語言學習的產品，例如：有聲書、歌曲影音和圖解詞典。

此一部門出版的書免費提供毛利語授課教育課程。

以毛利語為媒介的教育

如上所述，在紐西蘭脈絡中的毛利

level. While the sector is funded by government, the drive and impetus for its development came from Māori.

The initiative for the development of these programmes came in 1981, when Māori tribal leaders gathered to discuss a number of issues facing Māori at that time. These included ways to improve educational outcomes and how to ensure the survival of the Māori language. One of the main education and language solutions was the establishment of Māori language programmes for pre-school children in 1982. This was closely followed by the establishment of the first Māori language primary school in 1984. By 1990 Māori language schools were recognised in government legislation and began receiving funding. Today there are approximately 8,500 children enrolled in kohanga reo and 12,000 children enrolled in kura kaupapa Māori. Together, these developments have contributed to the emergence of a 'parallel education pathway' for parents who want their children to be educated in Māori. Also, it is these programmes that have created the demand for learning materials in the Māori language.

Growing and Developing Writers

An important part of the Huia vision is to encourage and grow Māori writers in English and Māori. To enable this to happen, Huia set its own competition for Māori writers. The competition, which was known as the Huia Short Story Awards was seen as a way of encouraging Māori to write their own stories, in their own way, and their own language. From the first competition Huia produced its first Māori language publication in 1996. This was a set of short stories for children written by native speakers who entered a competition that Huia Publishers had initiated. The book of short stories was merely a by-product of the competition.

Since 1995 the Short Story Awards competition has grown into a biennial event which is now known as the Pikihiua Awards. This year's competition includes the following categories.

- Best short story in Māori
- Best short story in English
- Best novel extract (up to 5,000 words)
- Best short film script
- Best short story in English or Māori by a secondary school student

From its humble beginnings, the competition has been a 'seeding ground' for many Māori writers who have become published authors, mostly of short stories. Some of these writers have gone on to write novels, plays and film scripts, while other have found work in other media such as broadcasting and

語授課教育指的是，透過毛利語教學，提供教育課程給學習者的學校或環境。毛利語授課教育是公立或政府資助的教育體制內的一個部門，課程提供完全毛利語沉浸式教學，包括：幼齡階段的語言巢³、小學階段（1到8年級）全毛利語學校⁴、中等階段（9到13年級）的全毛利語學校⁵、高等教育階段的全毛利語學校⁶。雖然此一部門由政府資助，但其發展的動力來自毛利人。

1981年首度倡議發展這些課程，當時毛利部落領袖齊聚討論族人面臨的問題，包括改善教育成果之道和如何確保毛利語存活。主要的教育和語言解決方案之一就是在1982年為學齡前兒童成立毛利語課程。緊接著在1984年創立了第一所毛利語小學。到了1990年，毛利語學校獲紐西蘭政府立法承認，並且開始接受補助。現今約有8,500個孩子進入語言巢就讀，有12,000個孩子就讀於全毛利小學。這些發展合起來提供了想讓自己小孩以毛利語受教育的父母一個「平行教育路徑」，也創造了毛利語學習教材的需求。

栽培作家

Huia願景一個重要的部分就是鼓勵及栽培用英語和毛利語創作的毛利作家。為達此一目的，Huia為毛利作家自設比賽，這個名為Huia短篇小說獎的比賽被視為是鼓勵毛利人用自己的方式和語言來書寫自己的故事之道。1996年第一屆比賽讓Huia出版了首本毛利語書籍，收錄了Huia出版社比賽入選作品，是母語人士為小孩所寫的短篇小說，這本短篇小說集只是比賽的副產品。

1995年起，Huia短篇小說獎擴大為兩年一次的盛會，今名為Pikihiua獎。今年比賽包括下列類別：



television.

Further to this initiative, Huia Publishers also facilitates workshops for budding writers, in particular those writers that have been identified through the Pikihiua Awards competition. These workshops are usually run over weekends (Friday-Sunday) when people can take time away from their main jobs. They are designed to provide participants with the opportunity to develop different skills for writing fiction – particularly for children.

Publications in Māori Language

From its first Māori language publication in 1996, Huia Publishers gained further opportunities to produce educational materials for the growing number of Māori medium schools. Some of these opportunities were brought by the Ministry of Education, while other opportunities were Huia initiatives.

In 1999, Huia developed a commercial set of picture books for pre-school children. These books proved to be so popular that the Ministry of Education purchased a print run for kohanga reo. These books were followed by sets of readers to assist students' literacy development in kura kaupapa Māori.

From these early sets of publications, Huia was able to secure contracts with the Ministry of Education to assist in the supply of educational materials for the Māori medium education sector. It was through these contracts that the Education Publishing division of the company was initially established and able to be consolidated.

Since 2000, the company and the staff of the Education Publishing division have been able to develop a broad range of genre and publication formats in Māori language. Through these developments and publications, Huia is now seen as a leading-edge publishers and a model for other groups to emulate. Through its Education Publishing work, Huia has developed not only the content and products, but more importantly it has developed people, as writers, illustrators, photographers, editors, designers, typesetters, and also translators.

To ensure Māori perspectives are promoted in the publications, a lot of time is spent on briefing and working with illustrators, photographers and designers. They need to understand how the stories, subjects or particular events need to be portrayed.

The production of quality materials for Māori medium education requires expertise in Māori language, and an understanding of the social context in which the language is

- 最佳毛利語短篇小說
- 最佳英語短篇小說
- 最佳長篇小說摘要（最多5,000字）
- 最佳電影短片劇本
- 最佳中學生英語或毛利語創作短篇故事

這個比賽出身寒酸，今已成為孕育許多毛利作家之地，他們出書了，大多數是短篇小說。有些作家已接續寫了長篇小說、戲劇和電影劇本，有些作家則是找到其他媒體工作，例如廣播和電視。

Huia出版社更進一步為新進作家促成工作坊，尤其是為那些已獲Pikihiua獎肯定的作家。這些工作坊通常在週末（週五至週日）舉行，讓人能利用主要工作餘暇參加。工作坊旨在給參加者機會發展不同的小說寫作技巧，尤其是為小孩寫小說的技巧。

毛利語出版品

Huia出版社自1996年第一本毛利語出版品問世後，進一步獲取替數量漸多的毛利語授課學校印製教材的機會，部分機會來自教育部，有些機會則是Huia的計畫。

1999年，Huia商業開發出一套學齡前兒童繪本。這些書證實大受歡迎，以致教育部買下一整刷給語言巢。之後又出版多套讀本，用來協助毛利語小學學生的讀寫發展。

透過這些早期出版品，Huia得以取得教育部合約，協助提供教材給毛利語授課教育部門。這些合約促成Huia教育出版部門的設立與壯大。

自2000年以來，公司和教育出版部門的職員已能開發多樣的毛利語文類和出版品形式。透過這些開發和出版品，Huia現在可說是帶頭的出版業者，也是同業模仿的模範。透過教育出版部的努力，Huia不

evolving.

Notable Achievements

With any publishing, all books are regarded as being special, particularly for those involved in the book's development, from an idea or a manuscript, into a book or a set of books. Over the past 10 years there have been a number of notable achievements with some books winning awards. Apart from the awards, some books are notable because they are the first books written in Māori for a particular genre. Others are notable because they tell stories from a perspective that has never been published, or they include and validate traditional knowledge.

Some of Huia's notable achievements in Māori language publishing:

- the first monolingual learner dictionary in Maori,
- a body of literature for secondary school students. Including novels, audio-books, play-scripts, graphic novels, anthologies, and materials for teachers,
- board books for pre-school children,
- the first graphic novels in Māori,
- non-fiction books about native flora and fauna,
- reference books about places that have cultural significance for different tribal groups,
- wordless books that allow children to re-tell stories from their perspective.

Each of the products listed above has been developed by teams of dedicated people who have worked over a period of time with a shared vision, to produce quality materials that students can enjoy. They also provide the opportunity for writers from different tribal groups to contribute stories from their perspective.

Challenges for Maori Publishers

Publishing materials in Māori presents many challenges. While some of the challenges faced may be similar to other publishers, there are some that are quiet specific to being a specialist Māori publisher. These challenges include:

1. Working with a language that is continually

僅開發內容和產品，更重要的是培育了人才，像是作家、插畫家、攝影師、編輯、設計師、排版人員還有翻譯人員。

為確保出版品具有毛利觀點，花了很多時間在下達指示以及與插畫家、攝影師和設計師合作上。他們必須瞭解要如何描繪這些故事、主題或特殊事件。

為毛利語授課教育出版高品質的教材須具備毛利語專門知識，以及對毛利語演變的社會脈絡有所瞭解。

顯著的成就

就出版而言，所有書籍都是特別的，尤其是對那些參與書本開發的人，從一個點子或一份手稿，變成一本書或一套書。過去10年間，已有許多顯著成就，有一些書獲獎。除了獲獎，有些書因為是特定文類的第一本毛利語書籍而引人矚目，有些書因為以未曾出版過的觀點說故事，或涵蓋並確立傳統知識而受到注視。

Huia在毛利語出版界的一些顯著成就：

- 第一本毛利語單語學習型字典；
- 中學生文庫，包括長篇小說、有聲書、劇本、漫畫小說、選集、教學材料；
- 學齡前兒童用的硬頁書；
- 第一本毛利語漫畫小說；
- 介紹本土植物群和動物群的非小說類書籍；
- 有關對不同部落有重大文化意義之地的參考書；
- 讓小孩可以從自身觀點重述故事的



Huia出版社的毛利語故事書。

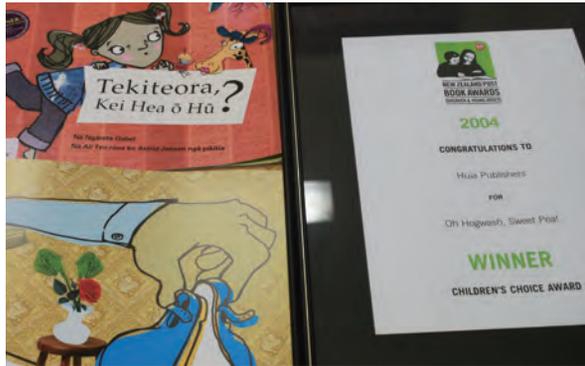
changing. The demands of Māori medium education have had a huge impact on the Māori language. It has seen the development of new words to enable the teaching of the various subjects and curriculum areas. The swelling of this body of language has created further challenges for many of the teachers, for whom Māori is not their first language. This has also created issues for many native speakers who are older and who now have difficulty understanding the new language spoken by their children and grandchildren.

2. There are differing views about how the language should be written. Like other indigenous languages, Māori was originally an oral language. Because the language is being written more often, there is much discussion and debate about how the Māori language should be written and what conventions if any should be followed. One of the main differences is about the use of macrons to show vowel length. Some groups prefer double vowels instead of macrons, while the older generations prefer no macrons at all. For example: the Māori word for family is *whanau*. Some groups prefer it written as *whānau*, while others prefer *whaanau*.

3. Retaining dialects or standardization of the language. The Māori language has regional dialects. However people from the different tribal groups can still understand each other. The development of new words and the decline in the numbers of native speakers has led to some standardization to assist learners at all levels. Some people oppose standardization, because it means that the distinctive and unique features of regional dialects are being forgotten or lost.

4. Intellectual property. Traditional knowledge and stories in oral cultures are generally viewed as things that were owned collectively by members of that culture. It was not seen as property of an individual. Because the Ministry of Education has become the biggest publisher of Māori language materials in New Zealand, the issue of ownership of cultural stories and knowledge is a topic of fierce debate.

5. The changing needs of tribal groups. Many tribal groups are now interested in publishing their own stories in



Huia出版社獲獎的毛利語圖書。

純圖書。

以上所列每件產品係由有志於此的團隊所開發，成員們已在相同願景下一起工作一段時間，開發學生喜歡的高品質教材，也提供機會給來自不同部落的作家投稿，使其能以自己的觀點書寫故事。

毛利出版業者面臨的挑戰

出版毛利語教材面臨許多挑戰，其中一些挑戰可能與其他出版業者類似，有些則是做為專門的毛利出版業

者所特有的。這些挑戰包括：

(一) 毛利語是不斷變動的語言：毛利語授課教育對毛利語產生巨大影響，為教授各種科目和課程領域而造新詞，詞彙不斷擴大對許多第一語言非毛利語的老師們構成新的挑戰，這也對許多母語人士造成問題，他們年紀較長，理解兒孫所講的新詞彙有困難。

(二) 對於如何書寫毛利語的意見分歧：如同其他原住民族語，毛利語原本是口傳語言。現在由於毛利語更常被書寫，所以對於應該如何書寫，以及應該依循什麼書寫慣例，就有更多討論和爭辯。主要差異之一是關於在母音上面標記橫線來表示長母音，有些部落偏好以母音字母重複來代替長音符號，但老一代的人偏向完全不用長音符號，比如毛利語「家庭」*whanau*，有些部落偏好寫做 *whānau*，有些則喜歡寫成 *whaanau*。

(三) 保留地方話或將毛利語標準化：毛利語有地方話的差異，但不同部

print and other formats and in their own dialects. Some groups believe that this is necessary to ensure the survival of their own dialect. Some of these groups have approached Huia for advice and assistance. While some of these groups have the desire and the content material they may not have the necessary publishing experience.

Conclusion

Over the 20 years that it has been in existence, Huia Publishers has managed to establish itself as the leading Māori publisher in New Zealand. During this time the company has been able to build a solid foundation and based on an impressive list of Māori language publications that are valued and used constantly by students and teachers and are admired by those in the wider education sector.



Robyn Bargh

紐西蘭Horohoro毛利人，Massey大學文學士（1981年畢），擁有紐西蘭教學證書。Robyn從小熱愛讀書，她在巴布亞紐幾內亞大學擔任研究員和大學出版社編輯時，適逢tino rangatiratanga（毛利自決運動）在結合筆戰之下如火如荼展開。1991年，她和丈夫Brian Bargh及幾位家族成員創辦了Huia出版社，專門出版毛利語書籍及毛利作家和太平洋島嶼作家的作品，秉持 manaakitanga（關懷）、whanaungatanga（連結）等價值做事業，新書發表會常選在會所（marae）舉辦。2006年Robyn獲紐西蘭全國藝術發展機構Creative New Zealand的毛利藝術委員會Te Waka Toi頒發Te Tohu Toi Kē（創造改變獎），表彰她對毛利藝術新方向的發展做出傑出貢獻，是出版界獲獎第一人。

社，專門出版毛利語書籍及毛利作家和太平洋島嶼作家的作品，秉持 manaakitanga（關懷）、whanaungatanga（連結）等價值做事業，新書發表會常選在會所（marae）舉辦。2006年Robyn獲紐西蘭全國藝術發展機構Creative New Zealand的毛利藝術委員會Te Waka Toi頒發Te Tohu Toi Kē（創造改變獎），表彰她對毛利藝術新方向的發展做出傑出貢獻，是出版界獲獎第一人。

落的人仍能彼此溝通，創新詞的產生與母語人士的減少，已導致某種程度的標準化，有助於各年齡層學習語言。有些人反對標準化，因為這意味著地方話的獨特性逐漸消失。

（四）智慧財產權：口傳文化的傳統知識和故事為該文化成員所共有，不被當做個人財產，由於教育部已成為毛利語教材的最大出版者，所以文化故事和知識所有權的議題成了引人激辯的主題。

（五）部落的需求改變：許多部落現在有意用印刷和其他形式，以及用自己的地方話出版自己的故事，有些部落相信這樣做可確保他們的地方話不致消失，其中一些部落已向Huia徵詢和求助，雖然一些部落很想做也有素材，但可能沒有必要的出版經驗。

結語

過去20年間，Huia出版社成功將自身塑造成紐西蘭的毛利出版業佼佼者。這段時間，Huia已能建立堅實基礎，且奠基於一套令人印象深刻的毛利語出版品，這些出版品受到學生及老師珍視和愛用，並獲得教育界的好評。◆

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Notes 註釋

1. Literally means 'people of the land.' 字面意為「這塊土地上的人」。
2. Māori medium education programmes involve students being taught either all or some curriculum subjects in the Māori language, either in immersion (Māori language only) or bilingual (Māori and English) programmes. 毛利語授課教育課程指的是在全毛利語或雙語（毛利語及英語）環境以毛利語教授所有或部分學校科目。
3. Maori language pre-school, or literally 'language nest'. 毛利語幼稚園，字面意為「語言巢」。
4. Total immersion Māori language schools. 全毛利語教學的學校。
5. Total immersion Māori language secondary schools. 全毛利語教學的中學。
6. Tertiary institutions that provide education in a Māori cultural context. 在毛利文化脈絡下施教的高等教育機構

