

Glossary

(explanation of words and phrases)

Arts activities

Craft/Object art: includes both traditional applied arts and contemporary practice, and covers the following genres: ceramics, jewellery, glass, textile, metalwork and woodwork, and studio-based design.

Dance: dance forms that clearly have an arts and culture focus (for example, ballet, tap, jazz, highland dancing and classical Indian dance).

Filmmaking: see **New media**.

Inter-arts practices: forms of arts practice that use skills and techniques drawn from a range of artforms or cultural traditions. The resulting creative process and artworks may be difficult to categorise as reflecting a single distinct artform or genre.

Literature: activities relating to the appreciation, presentation and/or production of all literary genres (for example, poetry readings, local storytelling, writers and readers events, and creative writing workshops).

Maori arts: arts activities that can be regarded as strong expressions of Maori identity. They include the following types of arts practice, which can also form the focus of workshops, wananga and festivals –

- > **heritage te reo-based artforms**, such as whaikorero, haka, karanga and whakapapa recitation, waiata moteatea, pao and korero paki
- > **heritage material artforms**, such as toi whakairo (carving), tukutuku (wall decoration), kowhaiwhai (painted rafters), nga mahi a te whare pora (weaving, textiles, basketry)
- > **contemporary Maori arts activities** that draw on traditional heritage artforms, fusing them with other elements and media to create innovative expressions of Maori cultural identity (for example, theatre and contemporary dance productions, creative writing, songwriting, and photography).

Music: the creation and performance of music in all genres, such as traditional folk music, popular and rock music, instrumental, vocal, choral and orchestral music, and brass and pipe bands. Activities also include music masterclasses and workshops.

New media: includes the following –

- > filmmaking in the genres of animation, dance film, documentary film, experimental film, feature film, short film, and moving-image art projects.
- > a variety of artistic practices that use digital or analogue technologies to create, produce, promote, document, record, discuss or distribute the work of artists and practitioners.

Pacific arts: arts activities that can be regarded as strong expressions of the unique cultural perspectives of individual Pacific nations (such as Samoa, the Cook Islands, Fiji, Tonga, Niue, Tokelau and Tuvalu) as represented by New Zealand's Pasifika communities. Like Maori arts, Pacific arts activities can include the following types of arts practice, which can also form the focus of workshops, fono and festivals –

- > heritage language-based artforms that relate to specific cultural traditions, such as storytelling, chanting and oral history
- > heritage material artforms, such as woodcarving, weaving, tivaevae and tapa-making
- > contemporary Pacific arts activities that draw on traditional heritage artforms, fusing them with other elements and media to create innovative expressions of Pasifika cultural identities (such as theatre and contemporary dance productions, music, creative writing, songwriting and photography).

Theatre: the creation and/or live presentation of theatrical productions.

Visual arts: the creation and/or public presentation of static or moving-image visual works using a range of materials, processes and media.

General terms

Arts: all forms of creative and interpretative expression (*from the Arts Council of New Zealand Toi Aotearoa Act 1994*).

Artform: one of various forms of arts practice.

Community: a community may be based around a place, a cultural tradition, or commonly held interests or experiences.

Community arts: projects that are undertaken within a particular community and that allow for wider community involvement.

Ethnicity: an ethnic group is made up of people who have some or all of the following characteristics –

- > a common proper name
- > one or more elements of common culture, which may include religion, customs or language
- > a unique community of interests, feelings and actions
- > a shared sense of common origins or ancestry
- > a common geographic origin.

For the purposes of the Creative Communities Scheme, the terms “ethnic” and “ethnicity” are generally used to describe groups of people whose origins and/or cultural traditions distinguish them from the majority of New Zealand’s population (for example, migrants, refugees, long-term settlers and New Zealand-born generations). (*Sources: Statistics New Zealand and the Office of Ethnic Affairs*)

Genre: a kind or type of work, characterised by a particular style, form or content.

Heritage arts: artistic expressions and forms reflecting a particular cultural tradition or traditions that continue to be celebrated and practised by New Zealand artists and practitioners, and that are appreciated and supported by New Zealand communities.

Masterclasses: classes, workshops, seminars or other training offered by experienced and respected artists and practitioners (see also **Wananga**).

Territorial Authority: a district or city council

Wananga: a Maori term for a forum or workshop.