

Ko te wā kaukau

Bath Time

Here are some words and phrases to use when bathing your child.



He Rārangi Kupu (Vocab List)

Taumata 1 (Level 1)		Taumata 2 (Level 2)		Taumata 3 (Level 3)	
1. bath	kauranga	1. to dry	whakamaroke(hia)	1. to splash (splash about)	pōhutu (pōhutuhutu)
2. shower	uwhiuhi hirere	2. get in	uru	2. rinse	opeope(a)
3. tap	kōrere	3. get out	puta	3. naked	kirikau
4. turn on (taps)	whakarere(a)	4. dirty	paru	4. appliance, device, machine	pūrere
5. to fill	whakaki(a)	5. hair	makawe huruhuru	5. clothes	weruweru kākahu
6. deep	hōhonu	6. to wet	whakamākūkū	6. turn upside down	huri poki
7. shallow	pāpaku	7. to shut / close	kati(a)	7. upside down	ko runga ki raro
8. towel	taora	8. turn around	huri(hia)	8. turn of (taps)	whakamau(a)
9. take off (clothes)	tango(hia)	9. to hang up	whakairi(a)	9. inside out	ko roto ki waho
10. put on (clothes)	whakamau(a) komo(hia)	10. put on	kuhu(na)	10. turn inside out	huri kōaro

He Rerenga Kōrero (Example Sentences)

1. Kotahi atu ki te rūma horoi, tamariki mā. Ko te wā kaukau ināianei.	1. Head straight to the bath room you kids. Its bath time now.
2. Tangohia ō weruweru, ā, waiho ki te pūrere horoi weruweru .	2. Take off your clothes and leave them in the washing machine .
3. Hikina ō ringaringa ki runga.	3. Lift you arms up in the air.
4. Kei te hia uwhiuhi rānei koe, kei te hia kaukau rānei .	4. Do you want to have a shower or a bath.
5. Kia hōhonu rānei te wai, kia pāpaku rānei ?	5. Deep water or shallow?
6. Kia whakamākūkū koa koe i ō makawe.	6. Wet your hair please/
7. Kia tere whakamaroke koe i a koe anō, kei mate i te anu matao .	7. Dry yourself quickly, least you catch a nasty chill .

Kīwaha / Kīrehu (Colloquialisms / Idioms)

1. Kua pau te wā.	1. Time's up.
2. E koe e koe!	2. That will teach you!
3. Anana!	3. Wow!
4. Tau kē tō mahi	4. You did a great job!
5. Tō / ō taringa	5. Clean your ears out (because it's clear you haven't heard what's been said!)

Whakataukī (Proverbs)

1. He tamaiti wāwāhi tahā. "A child who breaks a calabash" – This saying can be used in two ways: (a) for a naughty child, or (b) to refer to a young person who challenges the status quo (symbolised by the calabash / tahā), often wanting to break it (wāwāhi).
2. He pōtiki whatiwhati toki. "An adze breaking child" – This describes a child who damages property and is not properly controlled. It also alludes to the fact that the youngest son is often a non-conformist.
3. He tou tīrairaka koe. "The tail of a fantail" – This bird's fan-like tail enables it to follow the erratic flight of an insect. It is therefore a fitting metaphor for a restless person. Alternatively, the fantail's amiable nature and ability to catch one's eye leads to the use of this saying to describe a flirtatious person.
4. Kia tōtoia ngā waewae o taku mokopuna hei whai taki. "Let the legs of my grandchild be massaged so that he may pursue the challenger." – Massaging the baby's legs was thought to make strong and fit for running.
5. He taonga nui te tupato. "Caution is highly prized" – In traditional Māori society, recklessness was discouraged.

Kīnaki (A Little Something Extra)

- **Kia** hōhonu te wai.
- **Kia** whakamākūkū koe i ō makawe.
- **Kia** tere whakamaroke koe i a koe anō.

The word "kia" is used to express something that you wish to see happen. For example, *kia ora* literally means "be well", and *kia kaha*, *kia toa*, *kia manawanui* urges one to "be strong, brave and steadfast".

When speaking Māori, less is often more ("*iti te kupu, nui te kōrero*"). Why say "*E hiahia ana ahau kia puta koe i te kauranga inaianei*" when "*Kia puta koe i te kauranga inaianei*" says exactly the same thing.

Practice using 'kia' when you want your children to do something. Learn the examples above. Practice them until they are second nature. Repetition is the key to learning a language, so keep saying them until you and your child have learnt them well.

Karawhiua mai!