



3.

TE HŪ O MOHO BOOK 3
KA WHĀNAU
MAI TE HUA



Te Hū O Moho Book 3

Ka Whānau mai te Hua



Te Rōpū Mahi

Author: Hana O'Regan
Editorial Committee: Charisma Rangipunga, Hana O'Regan, Adrienne Anderson
Graphic Designer: Nic Low
Artist: Nikora Ngaropo



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Rāraki Taki

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Kia ora anō koutou! Nau mai, haere mai ki Te Hū o Moho tuatoru, Ka Whānau mai te Hua. Yeah – the hua is born – and no I’m not talking about that kind of hua! The hua is the product of anything, in this case, if we go along with our bird theme, it’s the egg of the Moho – full of potential, so delicate and precious, and yummy – just like our reo!

Since we plucked up the courage in Te Pae Kōhaka to go for a drive with the kids, we’re going to venture outside again and engage in a few other common whānau activities like visiting whanauka and friends, going to the shop to buy the things the cupboards have forgotten, and maybe even for a treat like going to a party.

This will be preceded however by a few essential chores around the house like washing our weruweru. Oh the trials of life! By now you will well and truly know the drill for navigating your way through the CD and book. Remember, no cheating by looking at the back of the book for your answers – we are everywhere and will snap you out – well there's that, but more importantly it probably won't help you learn the reo in the end, but I'm still going to push the scary 'I'm watching you' threat anyway!

In Ka Whānau mai te Hua we will start looking at some nitty gritty grammar so it is important that you feel comfortable with the grammar that we've already covered in Ka Ipoipo te Manu and Te Pae Kōhaka. The good news is you can learn these structures at your own pace so if you don't feel confident about moving on, you can go back through the previous two books and do some revision before you take the next step. My only advice is, don't stay there too long! It's easy to get comfortable with what you know and resist the challenge of learning more. That's because it is hard work learning a language and it does take time and commitment – but I promise you, the rewards at the other end are satisfying.

So whanauka mā, kauraka e oma atu – don't run away, but think about the Kāi Tahu whakataukī – mā te hutawa te takata e haere – it's legs that make the people go, which can be interpreted as meaning that you'll only get there by walking the talk and doing the hard yards. So get those hutawa moving and enjoy the new kupu, dialogue, structures, kīwaha and whakataukī you'll find in Ka Whānau mai te Hua.

– Hana O'Regan



1.

Wāhaka Tuatahi

Section 1

Kā Tohu o te Wā me Kā Kupu Mahi

Tenses and Verbs

Kā āhuataka o te Reo tuatahi

Grammar point 1

Tenses and Basic verbal sentences

If we want to start looking at verbal sentences, it's important to make sure we have a few verbs at our disposal. There may be some verbs you are more likely to use than others, so it's a good idea to compile your own reference list using the trustworthy old dictionary. Just one word of advice, make sure you use a dictionary that gives you an example of the word in a sentence, because sometimes the English and the Māori word can have plural meanings. For example the word 'break,' can mean to break something, or to have a 'break.' The former in Māori is whati, and the latter whakatā. Here are some honeys to get you started:

Kupu Hōu

Haere	Go, went	Oma	Run
Hīkoi	Walk	Peke	Jump
Kai	Eat	Kau	Bite/chew
Eke	Get on something	Heke	Get down from something
Kaukau	Swim	Oho	Wake up
Tū	Stand	Noho	Sit
Takoto	Lie down	Karaka	Call out
Haparaki	Shout	Kōhete	Growl/scold

Tenses

Tenses indicate time which is why we can translate them as Kā Tohu o te Wā – signs of the time. They tell us what time is being referred to, talked about or implied. For the moment we will look at how tenses are used in ordinary verbal sentences.

There are three tenses in Māori: Past, Present, and Future. In a verbal sentence they will always come before the verb/kupu mahi, and will tell us when the 'action' is being carried out. As a little trick, we can often pick which tense to use in Māori by looking at the end of the Pākehā word or at another word in the sentence.

Past Tense

For simple past we use the tense marker i. The clue on the end of the English word will often be: '-ed,' or '-en'. For example using the base verb jump, when we add 'ed' we get jump+ed, so in Māori to say:

jumped we say i peke

If we want to talk about continuous past action we use i te. The clue in English will be was and then the suffix '-ing' on the end of the verb. So to say:

was jumping we say i te peke

The next tense marker is kua. This one is slightly more complicated as it indicates an action started in the past but not necessarily finished. The clue in English will be the

words, has, have or had. So to say:

has jumped we say Kua peke

We also use kua to talk about 'a state' and in these situations we'll usually find it associated with the English word be or being. For example:

To be ready	Kua reri
Be used up	Kua mahiti
Be finished	Kua mutu

We will cover the use of kua with another set of verbs called statives, like the ones above more in-depth in the next book. For now we'll concentrate on its function in an ordinary verbal sentence along with our other tense indicators. Here is a reference chart you can use to guide you with these three markers for past tense.

FUNCTION	PAST	'CLUE'	IN ENGLISH	USE IN MĀORI
Simple past	I	= ...ed	Jumped	I peke
Continuous past action	I te	= was ...ing	was jumping	I te peke
Started in the past/ not necessarily completed	Kua	= has/have/had	has jumped	Kua peke

Present Tense

To talk about continuous present action, something that is happening right now, we can use either kai te or e + verb + ana. The clue in English will be the word is or am and then the suffix 'ing' on the end of the verb. So to say:

is jumping we can say kai te peke or
e peke ana

Although when used for the present tense these two markers both translate exactly the same, there is however, one difference: e + verb + ana can also jump time and be used in the past and future as long as the beginning of the sentence clearly sets the context. Kai te on the other hand can only ever be used for present tense, so it's not a good idea to be jumping any time warps with this one!

FUNCTION	PRESENT	'CLUE'	IN ENGLISH	USE IN MĀORI
Continuous present action	Kai te	= am /is /are + ...ing	Jumping	Kai te peke
Continuous present action	E (verb) ana	= am /is /are + ...ing	Jumping	E peke ana

Future Tense

We have one basic marker for future tense, Ka. Although Ka, like e + verb + ana can jump time zones

if it is preceded by another tense marker (especially when telling a narrative), when it is the main tense marker, then it refers to an action that will take place. For that reason our 'clue' in English will be the words will or shall.

To say:

Will jump we say Ka peke

FUNCTION	FUTURE	'CLUE'	IN ENGLISH	USE IN MĀORI
Commencement of new action/narrative	Ka	= will/shall	Will jump	Ka peke

Basic Verbal Sentence Structure

Now that we've got the tenses sorted, let's look at the structure of a basic verbal (action) sentence. In English it's easy to remember three 'A's; in Māori it's the three 'K's:

ACTION + ACTOR + ACTED UPON

We can translate these into Māori:

KUPU MAHI + KAIMAHI + KUPU I MAHIA

When we put this in our table structure this is how it breaks down:

TOHU O TE WĀ Tense	KUPU MAHI Verb	RŌPŪ 'T' 'T' class	KAIMAHI Actor/subject	I/KI	RŌPŪ 'T' 'T' class	KUPU I MAHIA Acted upon / object
I	haere	a	Maru	ki	te	tāone.

The kupu mahi, kaimahi, and kupu i mahia are the three main sections of a basic verbal sentence but as you can see in the table there are some other parts that we need to understand to make up a full sentence.

We start using the tohu o te wā – tense, and then the action, or verb. For example:

Will go	Ka haere
Went	I haere
Has gone	Kua haere

The actor or kaimahi is preceded by the Rōpū 'T' so, adding on to our little sentences:

Ka haere	+	te	+	takata	Ka haere te takata
I haere	+	a	+	Maru	I haere a Maru

10. | 1.

The exception to this is, when you use a singular, dual or plural pronoun, there is no need for it to be preceded by a Rōpū 'T':

Kua haere	+	X	+	rātou	Kua haere rātou
I haere	+	X	+	koe	I haere koe

Now we've covered the kupu mahi and the kaimahi, we get to the last part of the sentence which is the kupu i mahia – what is being acted upon. This is the object of the kōrero and is preceded by either the word i or ki. The i indicates the thing that is being acted upon, while ki indicates movement towards the object.

The i and ki rules are almost as complex as the ā and ō rules. They are only little words but they have many applications and you will find as we go along and learn more te reo we will be introduced to many more functions of i and ki. Here is a basic rule that will hold you in good stead for the meantime and avoid bogging you down with the other rules all at once:

If you can use the word to in English then use ki for the Māori, otherwise use i. Here's an example:

I walked to town has the word to so we would say:

I hikoi au ki te tāone

whereas

I walked in town doesn't have the word to, so we translate it using i

I hikoi au i te tāone

You may be wondering why we have te before tāone in these examples yet we do not use the word the in the English translation. This is another rule that you will need to learn:

I and ki will never come directly before a verb, a proper noun or a noun, but instead must always be preceded by one of the Rōpū 'T' (usually te). This te does not always have the translation of the in the English sentence.

They went to sleep.	I haere rātou ki te moe.
Come and eat!	Haere mai ki te kai!
I have talked to Mum.	Kua kōrero ahau ki a Hākui.

The only time you don't need to use te or another one of the Rōpū 'T' before a word is when you are using place names or talking about a location. Here are some examples:

They went to Akaroa.	I haere rātou ki Akaroa.
We are going to Awarua.	Kai te haere mātou ki Awarua.
Come inside.	Haere mai ki roto.
Look over there!	Titiro ki korā!

You may be thinking that this is all very complicated for such a short sentence and far too many rules to remember all at once but with practice and over time you will find yourself employing all these rules without having to think about them just as we do in English. The reason I have explained all of these 'little words' at this point is so that you can learn right from the start just why you structure a sentence the way you do, and believe it or not it will make future structures significantly easier to learn. Nā reira kia kaha tou koutou!

1.1

Practice the basic verbal sentence structure by translating the following sentences using our table below as a guide. Remember to make sure you are using the right tense marker at the beginning of the sentence. You may like to refer back to the chart at the beginning of this section until you get the hang of it. Just to be kind I've done the first one for you...

TOHU O TE WĀ Tense	KUPU MAHI Verb	RŌPŪ 'T' 'T' class	KAIMAHI Actor/subject	I/KI	RŌPŪ 'T' 'T' class	KUPU I MAHIA Acted upon / object
I	haere	a	Hine	ki	tōna	ruma.

1. Hine went to her room.
2. Maru walked to the shop.
3. Kahu fetched the clothes.
4. Raki washed the dishes.
5. Poutū was going to the park.
6. Roimata has baked the cake.
7. Taki is fixing up his bedroom.
8. Kura will call their (two people) parents.
9. The children are doing their homework.
10. We (five) will go to Tahu's birthday.

1.2

Okay now we've got a thing going on, we'll make it easier for you and give you the Māori to translate into English:

1. I taki te pēpi ki tōna hākui.
2. I te patu a Maru i tōna tuakana.
3. Kua kai kā tamariki i ā rātou kai.
4. Kua pānui a Hāgoro i te pukapuka.
5. Kai te kōrero a Hākui ki a Hāgoro.
6. E mātakitaki ana a Poutū i te pouaka whakaata.
7. Ka hoko ōku mātua i te kai.
8. Ka haere māua ko Manu ki te toa.
9. Kua tuhi ahau i tētahi whakaahua.
10. Kai te kai rātou i kā pihikete katoa.

1.3

Now for some extra practice go back to the beginning of this section and try making up a sentence for each of the sixteen verbs listed. Check these sentences yourself by seeing if they fit into our basic verbal sentence table guide.



Wāhaka Tuarua

Section 2

Haere ki te Toa

Going to the Shop

2



Kā āhuataka o te Reo tuarua

Grammar point 2

He aha te Utu - Asking about Cost

Being able to count is crucial when it comes to shopping, and because retail therapy is vital for healthy living it makes sense to know about counting in Māori and how to talk about the cost of things.

We've covered counting from 1 to 99 in Te Pae Kōhaka. The only other words you need to know for the moment are:

Rau	for a hundred
Mano	for a thousand. And of course if you win lotto,
Miriona	for a million

The same rules apply when counting in the hundreds as with numbers 1-10. For one hundred you say Kotahi rau, and then for 200-900, 'e' precedes the number of hundreds:

E rua rau	for	two hundred
E toru rau	for	three hundred

When you get to a thousand you say, kotahi mano.

So if we want to say 'One thousand, five hundred and sixty-four,' it would go a little something like this:

Kotahi mano, e rima rau, e ono tekau mā whā!

If there are zeroes in between, don't stress, you simply say the initial digit and end it by saying mā and the number. Therefore 2003 would be: E rua mano mā toru.

2.1

Now for a real challenge lets do some really big numbers. Imagine you are at Wharewhare (commonly known as Housie) and your share of the stack of home baked pies is at stake. Translate the following numbers – no pressure now!

- | | | | |
|----|------|-----|--------|
| 1. | 102 | 6. | 1842 |
| 2. | 258 | 7. | 475 |
| 3. | 5000 | 8. | 2004 |
| 4. | 602 | 9. | 199 |
| 5. | 620 | 10. | 10,582 |

Now, getting back to the important issue of shopping.

The Māori word for money is – wait for it – moni! To ask how much something costs we say:

He aha (what) te utu (the cost) mō (for)

and then a rōpū 'T' word, followed by the noun.

14. | 2.

As an example:

What is the cost of the apples? He aha te utu mō kā āporo?
 What does it cost for the book? He aha te utu mō te pukapuka?

However we'd more naturally say something like, How much do the apples cost?

Unlike most question/answers in Māori, the answer to a cost question isn't simply answered by changing the few key words and slotting them in to the right part of the sentence. The answer in fact only replaces the he aha part of the question. The rest of the sentence can be added on but usually isn't used in full. For instance, in English when someone asks, "What is the cost of that coat?" we don't tend to answer by saying "\$85.95 is the cost of the coat". We simply say – "It's \$85.95." Well the same usually goes for Māori. This means you will need to learn two structures for this task, for asking the question and for answering it.

So again to break down the structure of how to ask the question using our table guide:

HE	AHA What	RŌPŪ 'T' 'T' class group	UTU Cost	MŌ	RŌPŪ 'T' 'T' class group	KUPU IKOA Noun
1. He	aha	te	utu	mō	kā	āporo?
2. He	aha	te	utu	mō	te	pukapuka?

To answer a cost question we need to know two more words; taara for dollars, and hēneti for cents. We then just incorporate these words into the rules for counting in Māori covered in the last book.

It's five dollars and twenty cents becomes E rima taara, e rua tekau hēneti te utu.

One dollar fifty-five is Kotahi taara, e rima tekau mā rima hēneti te utu.

E	NAMA Number	TAARA Dollars	E	NAMA Number	HĒNETI Cents	TE UTU The cost / price
1. E	rima	taara	e	rua tekau	hēneti	te utu.
2.	Kotahi	taara	e	rima tekau mā rima	hēneti	te utu.

2.2

Let's tackle the easier task first! Translate the following sentences into English – look carefully at exactly what is being said so that you can be sure to include all the parts of the sentence in the translation.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. He aha te utu mō ēnei panana? | 7. He aha te utu mō tō rātou whare i te wiki? |
| 2. E rua taara te utu mō ēnā panana. | 8. E rua rau, e whitu tekau mā waru taara i te wiki. |
| 3. He aha te utu mō te parāoa? | 9. He aha te utu mō te penehinu? |
| 4. Kotahi taara, e iwa tekau mā iwa hēneti. | 10. E toru tekau mā whitu taara, e rima tekau mā tahi hēneti te utu mō te penehinu. |
| 5. He aha te utu mō ēnei kope? | |
| 6. E iwa taara, e iwa tekau mā rima hēneti te utu. | |

2.3

And now from English into Māori, remembering to refer back to the question and answer tables above if you get stuck with the order of the sentence.

1. How much does that drink cost?
2. How much for the biscuits?
3. How much did their (two people) bike cost?
4. How much does the bus cost?
5. How much do your (three people) lunches cost?
6. They're three dollars twenty.
7. The drink costs one dollar and eighty cents.
8. It cost one hundred and eighty-five dollars.
9. One dollar fifty.
10. Our lunches cost six dollars.

He Kōrerorero Dialogue

We've covered basic verbal sentences, counting and money, so now it's time to put our structures into practice. It's time to round up the tribe and get the pingers pinging with a trip to the shop.

We'll go through the dialogue in both Māori and English so you can see how the English sentences would be said in Māori and then we'll look at just the Māori so you can start practicing the sentences with a more natural flow.

Remember that the dialogue will also have structures that we haven't covered yet so don't get too worried if you think it's all new territory. The aim of these sections is to incorporate the structures we have covered into natural, native speech so you can become familiar with them in context rather than in isolated translated sentences. By doing it this way you may also be able to find some new structures and phrases that might be helpful and be able to put to use straight away in your kāika.

Okay, back to the whānau...

Hākoru: Poutūteraki! Where is your brother?
Poutūteraki! Kai hea tō taina?

Poutūteraki: He's playing in his room!
Kai te para ia i roto i tōna ruma!

Hākoru: Can you go and get him. We're all going to the shop.
Haere ki te tiki i a ia. Kai te haere tātou ki te toa.

Hākoru: Hinemoana. Hurry up girl. We're going now.
Hinemoana. Kia tere e kō. Kai te haere tātou ināiane.

Hinemoana: Yes Dad. I'm ready!
Āe Hākoru. Kua reri au!

Hākoru: Okay then kids. Let's go.
Tēnā tamariki mā. Me haere tātou.

Maru: Have we got to the shop yet Dad?
Kua tae tātou ki te toa Hākoru?

- Hākoro:** Not yet son. We'll arrive soon.
Kāore anō e tama. Ka tae atu tātou ākuanei.
- Hinemoana:** There's the shop Maru. Look over there.
Arā te toa Maru. Titiro kai korā.
- Poutūteraki:** Can I have some money please Dad? I want to buy a magazine.
Hōmai koa he moni Pāpā? Kai te hiahia au ki te hoko pukapuka.
- Hākoro:** How much does a magazine cost?
He aha te utu mō te pukapuka?
- Poutūteraki:** It costs five dollars I think.
E rima taara te utu i taku whakaaro.
- Hākoro:** Get you boy! That's expensive!
E kī e tama! Te nui hoki o te utu!
- Maru:** Dad. Will you buy me some lollies?
Pāpā. Ka hoko koe i ētahi rare māhaku?
- Hākoro:** Here is one dollar Maru. You decide what you think is good to buy!
Nāia kotahi taara Maru. Māhau anō e whakaaroaro he aha te mea pai hai hoko!
- Hinemoana:** Where's my money Dad? Could I please have a dollar too?
Kai hea taku moni Hākoro? Hōmai hoki koa kotahi taara?
- Hākoro:** Here you go girl. Don't waste it all on lollies!
Nāia e hine. Kauraka e mahiti te katoa ki te rare!
- Hinemoana:** Okay Dad. Come on Maru. Lets go and spend our money!
Āe rā e Pā. Haere mai Maru. Me haere tāua ki te whakapau i ā tāua moni!
- Poutūteraki:** Excuse me. How much does this magazine cost?
Tēnā koa. He aha te utu mō tēnei pukapuka?
- Kaitiaki toa:** That magazine costs \$3.95
E toru taara, e iwa tekau mā rima hēneti te utu mō tēnā pukapuka.
- Poutūteraki:** Great. Here's \$5 thank you.
Ka pai. Nāia te rima taara.
- Kaitiaki toa:** And here's your change, \$1.05. Thank you.
Ā, nāia hoki tō moni, kotahi taara, e rima hēneti. Kia ora rā.
- Maru:** Excuse me. Here's our money for some lollies.
Tēnā koa. Nāia ā māua moni mō kā rare.
- Kaitiaki toa:** And how many lollies do you want boy?
Āe, kia hia kā rare e tama?
- Maru:** Lots please koro!
Kia maha koa e koro!
- Kaitiaki toa:** Well, this bag costs 50c, and this bag costs 90c. Which one would you like?
Tēnā, e rima tekau hēneti te utu mō tēnei pēke, ā, e iwa tekau hēneti te utu mō tēnei pēke.
Kai te hiahia koe ki tēhea?
- Maru:** Can we have two of those bags please.
Hōmai koa kia rua o ēnā pēke.
- Hākoro:** Come on guys, that's enough. We'd better go. Mum will be waiting for us.
Haere mai koutou mā, kua rawaka tēnā. Me hoki tātou ināianeī. Kai te tatari mai a Māmā i a tātou.

Now from the top again with just the Māori dialogue. It's a good idea to listen to the CD while you are reading this so you can work on your pronunciation and intonation as you go. Once you feel familiar with the flow of the kōrero, try reading the section below aloud without the CD.

Hāgoro: Poutūteraki! Kai hea tō taina?

Poutūteraki: Kai te para ia i roto i tōna ruma!

Hāgoro: Haere ki te tiki i a ia. Kai te haere tātou ki te toa.

Hāgoro: Hinemoana. Kia tere e kō. Kai te haere tātou ināiane.

Hinemoana: Āe Hāgoro. Kua reri au.

Hāgoro: Tēnā tamariki mā. Me haere tātou.

Maru: Kua tae tātou ki te toa Hāgoro?

Hāgoro: Kāore anō e tama. Ka tae atu tātou ākuanei.

Hinemoana: Arā te toa Maru. Titiro kai korā.

Poutūteraki: Hōmai koa he moni Pāpā, kai te hiahia au ki te hoko pukapuka?

Hāgoro: He aha te utu mō te pukapuka?

Poutūteraki: E rima taara te utu i taku whakaaro.

Hāgoro: E kī e tama! Te nui hoki o te utu!

Maru: Pāpā. Ka hoko koe i ētahi rare māhaku?

Hāgoro: Nāia kotahi taara. Māhau anō e whakaaroaro he aha te mea pai hai hoko.

Hinemoana: Kai hea taku moni Hāgoro? Hōmai hoki koa kotahi taara?

Hāgoro: Nāia e hine. Kauraka e mahiti te katoa ki te rare.

Hinemoana: Āe rā e Pā. Haere mai Maru. Me haere tāua ki te whakapau i tā tāua moni.

Poutūteraki: Tēnā koa. He aha te utu mō tēnei pukapuka?

Kaitiaki toa: E toru taara, e iwa tekau mā rima hēneti te utu mō tēnā pukapuka?

Poutūteraki: Ka pai. Nāia te rima taara.

Kaitiaki toa: Ā, nāia hoki tō moni, kotahi taara, e rima hēneti. Kia ora rā.

Maru: Tēnā koa. Nāia ā māua moni mō kā rare?

Kaitiaki toa: Āe, kia hia kā rare e tama?

Maru: Kia maha koa e koro!

Kaitiaki toa: Tēnā, e rima tekau hēneti te utu mō tēnei pēke, ā, e iwa tekau hēneti te utu mō tēnei pēke. Kai te hiahia koe ki tēhea?

Maru: Hōmai koa kia rua o ēnā pēke.

Hāgoro: Haere mai koutou mā, kua rawaka tēnā. Me hoki tātou ināiane. Kai te tatari mai a Māmā i a tātou.

2.4

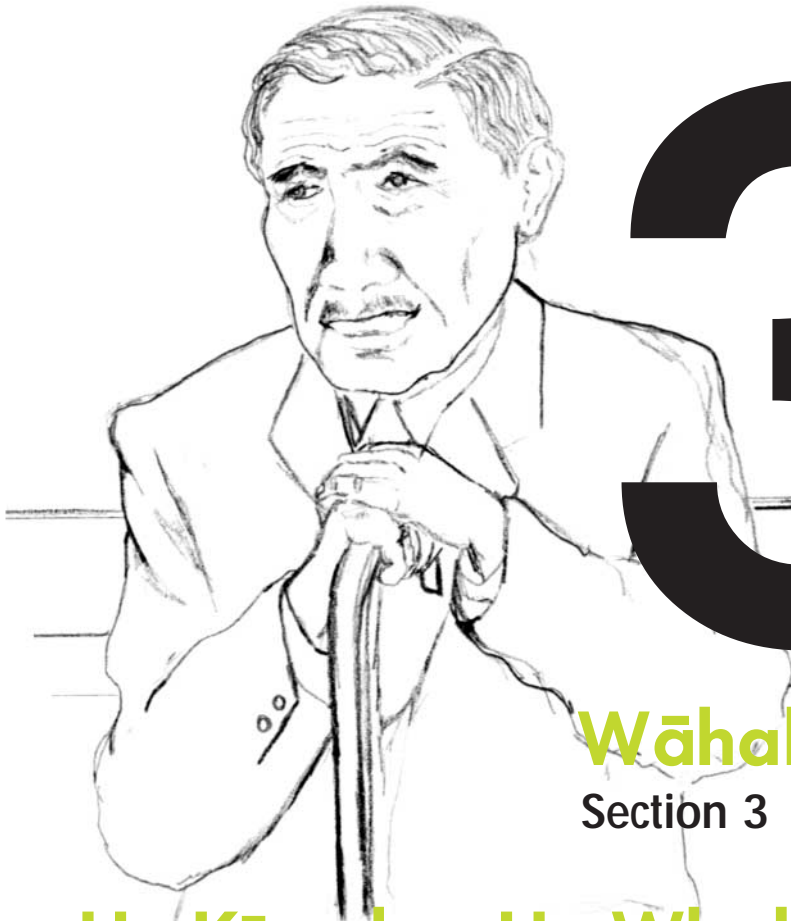
This exercise has two parts. Your first task is to unscramble the following words to make the sentences. The second task is to then match up your new sentences to the appropriate English translations listed in 2.5.

[a]	[e]	[i]	[o]	[u]
tātou tae Hākoro ki kua toa te ?	hēneti toru taara e e te iwa tekau pukapuka rima mā tēnā mō utu ?	roto te ruma ia i i para tōna kai !	mō hēneti pēke iwa utu tekau tēnei e te	hoko rare ka ētahi koe i ?

[h]	[k]	[m]	[n]
he puakpuka utu te te aha mō ?	hēneti taara nāia hoki e tō kotahi moni rima	te te haere toa kai tātou ki	e pēke tekau rima utu te mō hēneti tēnei

2.5

1. He's playing in his room!
2. We're all going to the shop.
3. Have we got to the shop yet Dad?
4. How much does a magazine cost?
5. Will you buy some lollies?
6. That magazine costs \$3.95.
7. Here's your change, \$1.05.
8. This bag costs 50c.
9. This bag costs 90c.



3.

Wāhaka Tuatoru

Section 3

He Kīwaha, He Whakataukī Anō

Some more phrases and proverbs

KĪWAHA +
WHAKATAUKĪ
PHRASES +
PROVERBS

3.

We'll start off with some handy little kīwaha that you can use with your whānau. The important thing to remember with kīwaha is a lot of the meaning is encapsulated in the tone and intonation. What might look like a simple question when it's written down can be a harsh saying when used in another context. A good example of this is the question we covered in Te Pae Kōhaka – Ko wai koe? On the face of it the question is innocent – who are you? But when used as a negative kīwaha it is more likely to mean – who the dickens do you think you are? So be careful with your intonation – when using kīwaha with your whānau just think about your tone and the different ways your kōrero may be interpreted.

1. E aha tāhau

This kīwaha literally means What's up with you?

In the North the common version of this is He aha tāu and is used as a negative remark in response to someone's negative behaviour or words. So for example if you are having an uncharacteristic argument with your partner and they end up packing a sad, you can say in an angry voice:

E aha tāhau? which means What's up your nose?

Or if your child is walking around the house with their bottom lip scraping the floor after they've been asked to wash the dishes for the 6th time, you can say in a frustrated voice:

E aha tāhau? which means What exactly is your problem?

Or alternatively when you find your toddler crying in his bedroom with his head buried deep in teddy bear land you could ask affectionately:

E aha tāhau? which means What's up babe, are you alright?

Now with the help of intonation this kīwaha is so versatile. It's a great way of using a little te reo to get a lot of messages across, so don't hold back oh brave ones, try out e aha tāhau – always remembering the right time, right tone, right place, right person....oh...and right words.

2. Kaiatua

Kaiatua What a hold out!

Literally this means to 'eat with the gods' and is said of someone who runs away to eat, or for a greedy person. Like the child who greedily grabs as many of the lollies from the birthday party table as they can and hides them away in their pockets before continuing to devour their share at the table, just so they can be sure they are guaranteed of their store for later!

Kaiatua is a good phrase to use for a child, or an adult who isn't sharing – the-go-behind-the-bike-shed-to-eat kind of person! It doesn't have to be used in a completely derogative way either. You could use kaiatua as a challenge or a warning to prevent that selfish behaviour. For instance if your child isn't wanting to share you could ask:

Or He kaiatua koe ? Are you being a hold out ?
 Kauraka e kaitaua e kō! Now don't be a hold out girl!

3. Kātahi rā ia

This is a positive kīwaha, it translates as, 'oh what a fellow!' Or probably more commonly as 'he da man!' It's a great way to praise or compliment someone for a good deed.

Kātahi rā ia ! What a dude!

You may notice the third person pronoun is used here. We use this to talk about someone else. If you want to direct it to the person you are speaking to you simply say

Kātahi rā koe ! which then means You're the dude!

This can be expanded to be more specific about the person's qualities. For example:

Kātahi nā te tamaiti mōhio ko koe! You certainly are an intelligent child!

Of course the negative characteristics can be referred to in the same way:

Kātahi nā te kōtiro paru ko koe! You certainly are a dirty girl!
Man you are looking filthy girlfriend!

4. Nā wai kī?

We can use another groovy Kāi Tahu kīwaha to rebut the statement above or simply to get cheeky, and that is:

Nā wai kī? Who said so?

The northern equivalent is Nā wai i kī. In the South we drop the i which was probably just our tūpuna trying to make things easier for us again! We use Nā wai kī to challenge what someone has said or to check the source, often without really wanting the answer. You remember the days of conversations like:

Ko au te wahine pai rawa atu o te ao. I'm the best woman in the whole wide world.

Nā wai kī? Who said so?
Nāhaku i kī. I said so.
Ko wai koe? And who are you when you're at home?
Ko te wahine pai rawa o te ao! The most beautiful woman in the world!
Nā wai i kī Who said so?
Nāhaku i kī. I said so.

And so the debate goes on...and on...

5. Nō Kāti Hinekato

This is an expression for those who tell lies. It comes from an old story about a man named Hinekato who lied about a missing head that was in his puku all the time. Over time the lying of Hinekato has become a proverbial term – too much information you say! Well eating heads aside, this is a great whakataukī to have someone up for telling fibs.

Say you are missing your favourite chocolate bar from your purse when low and behold your toddler walks in with chocolate all over his face but denies having ever, ever, eaten any chocolate in his whole life, you could then turn and say in your all knowing way:

E aha! Nō Kāti Hinekato koe?

What! Are you from Kāti Hinekato?

3.1

Change the appropriate sections of the above whakataukī to translate the following phrases:

1. Wow, you are a beautiful woman!
2. You certainly are a good man!
3. He is certainly a handsome child!
4. He has to be the biggest idiot around!

3.2

And now for a bit of revision! Without looking at the answers above, match up the two columns with their appropriate meanings:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Ko wai koe? | a. What a man! |
| 2. E aha tāhau? | e. What! You're a liar! |
| 3. Kaiatua! | i. What's up with you? |
| 4. Kātahi rā ia! | o. Who do you think you are? |
| 5. Kātahi nā te tamaiti pai ko koe! | u. Hold out! |
| 6. Nā wai kī? | h. Who said so? |
| 7. E aha! Nō Kāti Hinekato koe! | k. What an awesome kid you are! |



4.

Wāhaka Tuawhā

Section 4

He Urupounamu me Kā Urupare

Some Questions and Answers

URUPOUNAMU
+ URUPARE
SOME QUESTIONS
AND ANSWERS

4.

Kā āhuataka o te Reo tuatoru

Grammar point 3

Questions about when something happens and means of transport

We have already covered a few sentence structures for asking questions, like asking someone how they are, what their iwi is, their name, and how many things or people there are. Now we're going to hit you with some really classy questions using one basic sentence structure:

When did something happen in the past
 When will something happen in the future
 Why did something happen
 By what means of transport is somebody getting somewhere.

Generally these questions may seem quite different, but they've been grouped together because on the whole they follow the same word order so it's easier to learn them all at once – well that's my theory anyway and I'm sticking to it!

Pātai Tuatahi – Question 1

We'll start by asking when something happened in the past, like 'when did the children wake up?' The structure is as follows:

Nōnahea This is the first part of the question and means 'when did' for the past.
 kā tamariki The children, they are the actors/the ones who completed the action.
 i This is the tense marker telling us it was in the past.
 oho This is the action word, the verb, meaning wake.
 ai This is the second part of the question word and always comes after the verb.

Nōnahea can also be interchanged with the word inahea. They both mean exactly the same thing and can be chosen on a basis of personal preference. When we put this into our table structure it looks like this:

TE KUPU PĀTAI The question word	RŌPŪ 'I' 'I' class group	KAIMAHI Actor / subject	TOHU O TE WĀ Tense	KUPU MAHI Action / Verb	AI
1. Nōnahea	kā	tamariki	i	oho	ai?
2. Inahea	kā	tamariki	i	oho	ai?

So to ask what time your friends went using the verb haere, you simply place the new words in their respective boxes in our table:

TE KUPU PĀTAI The question word	RŌPŪ 'I' 'I' class group	KAIMAHI Actor / subject	TOHU O TE WĀ Tense	KUPU MAHI Action / Verb	AI
1. Nōnahea	ōku	hoa	i	haere	ai?
2. Inahea	ōku	hoa	i	haere	ai?

4.1

Using the table above as a guide, translate the following sentences:

1. When did baby (go to) sleep?
2. When did your school start?
3. When was Piki born?
4. When did they (4) arrive?
5. When did our (2) mother go?

Pātai Tuarua – Question 2

The shortest way to say ‘Why’ is simply:

He aha ai?

Now I do warn you that this can be one of the most infuriating questions for a parent when asked repetitively – like in this little scenario for example:

Your three year old toddler comes in to the room:

Toddler: Hākui, kai te aha koe?
Mum, what are you doing?

Mum: Kai te tunu ahau i tā tātou kai.
I’m cooking our dinner.

Toddler: He aha ai?
Why?

Mum: Nā te mea, kai te hiakai ahau.
Because I am hungry.

Toddler: He aha ai?
Why?

Mum: Nā te mea, kāore anō ahau kia kai.
Because I haven’t eaten yet.

Toddler: He aha ai?
Why?

Mum: Nā te mea, kāore anō ahau kia whai wā.
Because I haven’t yet found the time.

Toddler: He aha ai?
Why?

Mum: Nā te mea, kua mahiti katoa taku wā ki te whakautu i āu pātai!
Because all my time has been used up answering your questions!

And so the discussion goes on... and on!

He aha ai by itself is fine if why is all you need to ask. But if you want to ask why something happened and therefore extend the sentence, we have to employ another structure that splits up the two components he aha and ai.

He aha goes in the same place as nōnahea and the rest of the structure stays the same.

To recap – we used Nōnahea kā tamariki i oho ai? for, when did the children wake up? For the question: Why did the children wake up?, we'd say:

He aha + kā tamariki + i + oho + ai?

He aha the first part of the question meaning why.
 kā tamariki the children.
 i the tense marker for the past.
 oho meaning wake.
 ai the second part of the question word after the verb.

Nāia ētahi atu tauira – here are some other examples:

TE KUPU PĀTAI <i>The question word</i>	RŌPŪ 'T' <i>'T' class group</i>	KAIMAHI <i>Actor / subject</i>	TOHU O TE WĀ <i>Tense</i>	KUPU MAHI <i>Action / Verb</i>	AI
1. He aha	kā	tamariki	i	oho	ai?
2. He aha	a	Hākui	i	oma	ai?
3. He aha		rātou	i	kata	ai?

1. Why did the baby cry?
2. Why did Hākui run?
3. Why did they laugh?

Now often after the verb we have one of four words that indicate movement or activity in a certain direction. We can call these words Kupu Aroka or direction words.

Mai indicates movement in a direction towards the speaker.
 Atu indicates movement in a direction away from the speaker.
 Ake is used to indicate movement upwards or to say something is increasing.
 Iho is used to indicate movement downwards or to say something is decreasing.

You may already be familiar with these direction words that are commonly used with a number of verbal commands like:

Haere mai	Come here
Haere atu	Go away/farewell
Karaka mai	Call to me
Whakaroko mai	Listen here/to me

If we add some of these direction words to our previous sentences we can give more emphasis to the direction of the activity:

Nōnahea kā tamariki i oho ake ai?	We are placing emphasis on the waking up.
He aha a Hākui i oma mai ai?	We are placing emphasis on Hākui running here or towards the speaker.

If we change the direction word to atu, you can see the change in meaning:

He aha a Hākui i oma atu ai?	Why did Hākui run away?
------------------------------	-------------------------

4.2

Before I hit you with another grammar point lets go over some more examples of he aha + ai for you to practice. Remember if you need to use one of the 'direction' words, they will always come directly after the verb in the sentence structure. If you're unfamiliar with the Māori verb then check its meaning in the glossary at the back of the book. We'll start by translating from Māori to English:

1. He aha rātou i kata mai ai?
2. He aha tō Hākoru i kōhete mai ai?
3. He aha koe i kakakaka ai?
4. He aha tēnā kurī i auau ai?
5. He aha rāua i whāki atu ai?

And then the real challenge – from English to Māori (note that all of these examples will use one of the direction words!)

6. Why did she call to me?
7. Why did Maru walk off/away?
8. Why did your teacher write to me?
9. Why did the children look down?
10. Why did those birds fly away?

Pātai Tuatoru – Question 3

Our third pātai is 'āhea' for asking "When will something happen in the future". The only difference with this pātai and the previous two is we don't use a tense marker before the verb like the i in front of the action word in the nōnahea sentence.

So where we had:

Nōnahea kā tamariki i oho ai? for When did the children wake up?

We'll now have:

Āhea kā tamariki oho ai? for When will the children wake up?

Just remember to drop the i for the āhea sentence. This is another great question for car trips. You know the scene with the little ones in the back, crying out in that repetitive voice:

Hākui, āhea tātou tae atu ai? Mum, when are we arriving there?

Followed-two-minutes-and-three-seconds-later-by-the-question:

Hāāāākui, āhea tātou tae atu aiiiiiiiiii?

Which tends to precede the question:

Hāāāākui, āāāāhea tātou tae atu aiiiiiiiiiiiiii?

4.3

Using the table below as a guide translate the following sentences with āhea to ask when something will happen.

TE KUPU PĀTAI The question word	RŌPŪ 'T' 'T' class group	KAIMAHI Actor / subject	KUPU MAHI Action / Verb	KUPU AROKA Direction word	AI
1. Āhea	kā	tamariki	oho		ai?

- When will baby (go to) sleep?
- When will your school start?
- When will the baby be born?
- When will they (4) arrive?
- When will our (2) mother go away?

Pātai Tuawhā – Question 4

Our last pātai is māhea. We use it to ask about the means of transport, that is, how is someone getting from 'A to B.' Like āhea, we don't use the tense marker – it goes a little something like this:

Hey gorgeous, by what means of transportation are you going?

Tēnā koe pūrotu, māhea koe haere ai?

Or in a slightly more ordinary tone:

How are we all going? Māhea tātou haere ai?

Now if we take all our newly acquired pātai and use the verb haere for going, we can see the pattern in action.

TE KUPU PĀTAI The question word	RŌPŪ 'T' 'T' class group	KAIMAHI Actor / subject	TE TOHU O TE WĀ Tense	KUPU MAHI Action / Verb	KUPU AROKA Direction word	AI
1. Nōnahea		tātou	i	haere		ai?
2. He aha		tātou	i	haere		ai?
3. Āhea		tātou		haere		ai?
4. Māhea		tātou		haere		ai?

- When did we go?
- Why did we go?
- When will we go?
- How are we going?



Kā āhuataka o te Reo tuawhā

Grammar point 4

Answering questions about when something happens and means of transport

We are now able to add four very important pātai to our repertoire! But like most questions we need answers so it's time now to go through the ways we can answer our four new pātai, starting from the top.

Whakautu Tuatahi – Answer 1

We answer a Nōnahea question by saying 'Nō' and then the time. For example:

Nōnahea a Pēpi i oho ake ai?	When did baby wake up?
Nō te ono karaka.	At six o'clock.
Nō te waru karaka i te ata.	At eight o'clock in the morning.

By adding 'Nō' to other words for time we can say things like:

Nōnāianeī.	Just now.
Nō nākuaneī .	A little while ago.
Nōnanahi.	Yesterday.
Nō tērā wiki.	Last week.
Nō onamata.	A long time ago (ancient times).

The same rules apply if we use the other word for nōnahea – inahea. Just simply replace the 'nō' part of the word with 'i' and you end up with the following words:

Ināianeī.	Just now.
Inakuaneī.	A little while ago.
Inānahi.	Yesterday.
I tērā wiki.	Last week.
Inamata.	A long time ago (ancient times).

By adding 'Nō' to other words for time we can say things like:

Nōnahea a Pēpi i oho ake ai?	Nō te waru karaka a Pēpi i oho ake ai.
------------------------------	--

Now although it's good to know how to answer in full it's quite alright to just give the short answer.

Whakautu Tuarua – Answer 2

To answer a why – he aha ai question, we use the Māori for because followed by the explanation. There are three ways of saying because in Māori:

I te mea.
Nā te mea.
Nō te mea.

So to answer the question:

He aha koe i taki ai?	Why did you cry?
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URUPOUNAMU
+ URUPARE
4. SOME QUESTIONS
AND ANSWERS

You could answer:

Nā te mea, kāhore kau ōku hoa.	Because I have no friends.
Nā te mea, i kau te taniwha i tōku waewae.	Because the taniwha bit my leg.
Nā te mea, i te mamae taku rikarika.	Because my finger was hurting.

As you can see you are limited only by your imagination when answering a he aha ai question. But until you get to a point where you have all the structures you need to spin your tales, I suggest you go back to Grammar point 1 in Te Wāhaka Tuatahi and use some of the basic verbal sentences to answer these questions as in the following examples:

He aha koe i taki ai?	Why did you cry?
Nā te mea, i wehe atu taku hoa.	Because my friend left/departed.
Nā te mea, kai te kata mai kā tamariki.	Because the children are laughing at me.
Nā te mea, kua hoki atu ōku mātua.	Because my parents have returned.

Whakautu Tuatoru – Answer 3

The āhea question is answered in the same way as the nōnahea question, that is by using ‘ā’ and then the time.

Āhea ōku mātua hoki mai ai?	When are my parents returning?
-----------------------------	--------------------------------

The answer could be:

Ā te whā karaka.	At four o'clock.
Ā te haurua i te rua karaka.	At half past two.

Or if you want to use some other words to indicate time in the future, you could use any of the following:

Anāianeī.	Just now, soon.
Ākuaneī.	In a little while.
Āpōpō.	Tomorrow.
Ā tērā wiki.	Next week.

And if you've had one of those days when things just seem to go from bad to worse and you ask the stranger standing next to you:

Āhea taku tau hoki mai ai?	When is my sweetheart coming back to me?
----------------------------	--

And he answers

Ā tōna wā.	In his own time.
------------	------------------

And you say, “yeah that’s what I thought,” while you fight back the tears on your pōuri little konohi! Who needs a twīti hāti (sweetheart) anyway you say!

Whakautu Tuawhā – Answer 4

To answer our last question, māhea, for what transportation are we using, we use one of two structures. When we are referring to a specific vehicle we use the structure opposite:

MĀ	RUKA <i>On</i>	I	RŌPŪ 'T' <i>'T' class group</i>	TŪMOMO WAKA <i>Means of transport</i>
1. Mā	ruka	i	tōku	waka.
2. Mā	ruka	i	tērā	tereina.

1. On my car.
2. On that train.

If you need to add information about who it belongs to you simply add 'o + the person it belongs to' on the end. For example for the sentence I'm going in dad's car, you would say:

MĀ	RUKA <i>On</i>	I	RŌPŪ 'T' <i>'T' class group</i>	TŪMOMO WAKA <i>Means of transport</i>	Ō	RŌPŪ 'T' <i>'T' class group</i>	
1. Mā	ruka	i	te	waka	o	tōku	Hākororo.
2. Mā	ruka	i	te	paihihara	o	tōku	tuakana.

1. On the car of my dad (On my dad's car).
2. On the bike of my older brother (On my older brother's bike).

The other way to answer the māhea question is to do so using a general response. We do the same in English, How are you travelling? By bus, by car or by horse. In these cases we simply drop the 'i' and the rōpū 'T' and just state the transport. Here are some examples:

MĀ	RUKA <i>On</i>	TŪMOMO WAKA <i>Means of transport</i>
1. Mā	ruka	pahi.
2. Mā	ruka	tereina.
3. Mā	ruka	hoiho.
4. Mā	ruka	paihihara.

1. By bus.
2. By train.
3. By horse.
4. By bike.

There is one exception to this rule. If you need to say that you are walking – going ‘by foot’ – you don’t say mā ruka waewae! The correct way to answer this question is with the sentence:

Mā raro. by foot/walking.

You can add more information to any of our new structures by using the same ending as our basic verbal structures i te and ki te.

So to say When are you going? we use Āhea koe haere ai?; to add on to the dance we say, ki te kanikani.

Āhea koe haere ai + ki te kanikani?

How are you travelling
to school?

Māhea koe haere ai
ki te kura?

Why did you hit
your little sister?

He aha koe i patu ai
i tō tuāhine?

4.4

Okay – take a deep breath as you commit all these rules to memory, and then translate the following sentences. Remember e hoa mā – practice makes perfect!

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. I’m going on my horse. | 7. Why are we (5) going to the school? |
| 2. When did the boys return home? | 8. Because Hinemoana is waiting for us. |
| 3. When will the meeting finish? | 9. When will we (all) eat? |
| 4. Why did you hit the dog? | 10. At 6.30 we’ll eat. |
| 5. We (you and I) are going by bus. | 11. When did we (you and I) go to the pictures? |
| 6. I’m going on my mum’s bike. | 12. Last week. |

4.5

Now I realise that so far the book has been heavy on grammar and you’re possibly feeling like all of these isolated sentences are too hard to learn out of context! Rest assured you will have plenty of examples of these structures, in context in the dialogue of the next few Wāhaka. So that you can prepare yourself for the pages to come, we will extend beyond our previous exercises for this task and ask you to translate a ‘whole dialogue!’

This isn’t a test or a race so feel free to look back at the structure tables to guide you along – before checking your translation at the back of the book! Where I am expecting you to use structures we haven’t covered at length, I’ve given you lots of clues, like the first letter of the word, or indeed some of the words themselves! All you have to do to complete this task is:

- Look at the meanings of the words given,
- find the words in the sentence that match,
- and, identify the words that are missing!

1. Hello Uncle Manawa.
_____ Hākoro _____.

2. How are you (1)?
_____?

3. Hi you two. I’m tired. How are you both?
_____ a _____?

4. We are fine. We are just going to the shop.
_____ māua. _____ te _____ ki _____.
5. What to do?
Ki te _____?
6. To buy bread for breakfast.
Ki te _____ mō te _____.
7. Where are your (singular) parents Poutū?
_____ hea _____ m _____?
8. They (2) are at home. They are still sleeping.
Kai te _____ tou _____.
9. What time will they get up? I want to go and talk to them.
Ā _____ ake _____? _____ te hiahia _____ ki te _____
ki _____.
10. 8 o'clock.
_____.
11. Who's your friend Poutū?
_____ w _____ Poutū?
12. This is Taoka. He is my cousin. He's staying at our (5) home for this week.
Ko _____ Ko _____ karakarua. _____
ia _____ mātou _____ mō _____ wiki.
13. Where are you from Taoka?
_____?
14. I'm from Awarua.
N _____.
15. When did you come to Ōtautahi?
_____ k _____ tae mai _____?
16. Yesterday. In the morning.
_____ rā. Nō _____.
17. How did you come?
_____ mai _____?
18. On my Aunty's car.
Mā _____ i _____ w _____ Hākui Kēkē.
19. Good one son.
Ka _____ rā _____.
20. You two should go, or else your parents will get hungry.
M _____, koi _____ ō _____.
21. I'll come over to your place at 11 o'clock, okay Poutū?
K _____ atu _____ koutou _____ ā te _____
_____, kai te _____ Poutū?
22. Okay Uncle.
_____ Hākoro.
23. See you.
E _____.
24. Okay. Bye you two!
_____. H _____!



It's time to put our grammar into practice and take it out into the 'real world'. The first part of our journey is with Hine and Poutū getting ready to go to Aunty Roimata's for little Tahu's birthday party. The rest of the whānau are already waiting there and Poutū's mission is to get his very inquisitive little sister to the house ALIVE!

Here is some useful vocabulary for the mission:

Toro	Visit	Pakeke	Age
Hākui or Hākui kēkē	Aunty	Rorirori	Stupid
Rā whānau	Birthday		
Tau	Year		

Phase One:

He Kōrerorero Dialogue

Hinemoana: Poutū, who are we going to visit?
Poutū, ka haere tāua ki te toro i a wai?

Poutū: We're going over to Aunty Roimata's.
Kai te haere tāua ki te kāika o Hākui Roimata.

Hinemoana: Oh, I want to go and see Tāua and Pōua. When can we go and see them?
Auē, kai te pīraki haere au ki te toro i a Tāua rāua ko Pōua. Āhea tāua haere ai ki te kite i a rāua?

Poutū: We'll go and visit them next weekend. Come on Hine, get dressed.
Ā tērā wiki tāua haere ai ki te toro i a rāua. Haere mai e Hine, komohia ō weruweru.

Hinemoana: What time are we going?
Āhea tāua haere ai?

Poutū: At 10 o'clock. Mum, Maru and baby will be waiting for us there.
Ā te tekau karaka. Kai te tatari mai a Māmā rātou ko Maru, ko Pēpi i reira.

Hinemoana: Why did they go?
He aha rātou i haere ai?

Poutū: Because you were still sleeping sleepy head!
Nā te mea i te moe tou koe, upoko moeroa!

Hinemoana: When did they go?
Nōnahea rātou i haere ai?

Poutū: A little while ago. But never mind that, just get dressed.
Nō nākuanei. Ekari hai aha tērā, whakamaua ō weruweru.

Hinemoana: How are we going there?
Māhea tāua haere ai?

Poutū: Walking. It's not far.
Mā raro. Kāore e tawhiti.

Hinemoana: I'm ready Poutū. Shall we go now?
Kua reri ahau Poutū. Me haere tāua ināiane?

- Poutū:** Okay Hine, let's go.
Kai te pai e Hine, haere mai.
- Hinemoana:** Why are we going to Aunty Roimata's?
He aha tāua i haere ai ki te whare o Hākui Roimata?
- Poutū:** Because it's Tahu's birthday today. We are going to his party.
Nā te mea ko tēnei te rā whānau o Tahu. Kai te haere tāua ki tōna pāti.
- Hinemoana:** When was Tahu born?
Nōnahea a Tahu i whānau ai?
- Poutū:** Last year! Man you have a lot of questions this morning. Hurry up, we're nearly there!
Nō tērā tau! Kai a koe rā, te nui hoki o āu pātai i te ata nei. Kia horo, kua tata tae tāua.
- Hinemoana:** How old is he?
E hia ōna tau?
- Poutū:** What a dongy you are! If he was born last year and we're going to his birthday, he's one year old!
Kātahi nā te rorirori ko koe! Mēnā i whānau mai ia i tērā tau, ā, kai te haere tāua ki tōna rā whānau, kotahi tau tōna pakeke!
- Hinemoana:** I'm not stupid – you are the stupid one! You liar!
Ehara au i te rorirori – ko koe kē te mea rorirori! E, nō Kāti Hinekato koe!
- Poutū:** Who said?
Nā wai kī?
- Hinemoana:** My friends!
Nā ōku hoa!
- Poutū:** Never mind yours. We're here now, stop your moaning!
E, he aha tāhau. Kua tae tāua, kāti tō amuamu!

And you were thinking it had started out to be such a nice morning too! Nāia te katoa o te kōrero. Here's the whole kōrero. Try reading it through at a natural pace. It might be a good idea to listen to it first on the CD and then practice it yourself, working on the flow and intonation of your sentences.

Hinemoana: Poutū, ka haere tāua ki te toro i a wai?

Poutū: Kai te haere tāua ki te kāika o Hākui Roimata.

Hinemoana: Auē, kai te pīraki haere au ki te toro i a Tāua rāua ko Pōua. Āhea tāua haere ai ki te kite i a rāua?

Poutū: Ā tērā wiki tāua haere ai ki te toro i a rāua. Here mai e Hine, komohia ō weruweru.

Hinemoana: Āhea tāua haere ai?

Poutū: Ā te tekau karaka. Kai te tatari mai a Māmā rātou ko Maru, ko Pēpi i reira.

Hinemoana: He aha rātou i haere ai?

Poutū: Nā te mea i te moe tou koe, upoko moeroa!

Hinemoana: Nōnahea rātou i haere ai?

Poutū: Nō nākuanei. Ekari hai aha tērā, whakamaua ō weruweru.

Hinemoana: Māhea tāua haere ai?

Poutū: Mā raro. Kāore e tawhiti.

Hinemoana: Kua reri ahau Poutū. Me haere tāua ināianeī?

Poutū: Kai te pai e Hine, haere mai.

Hinemoana: He aha tāua i haere ai ki te whare o Hākui Roimata?

Poutū: Nā te mea ko tēnei te rā whānau o Tahu. Kai te haere tāua ki tōna pāti.

Hinemoana: Nōnahea a Tahu i whānau ai?

Poutū: Nō tērā tau! Kai a koe rā, te nui hoki o āu pātai i te ata nei. Kia horo, kua tata tae tāua.

Hinemoana: E hia ōna tau?

Poutū: Kātahi nā te roriori ko koe! Mēnā i whānau mai ia i tērā tau, ā, kai te haere tāua ki tōna rā whānau, kotahi tau tōna pakeke!

Hinemoana: Ehara au i te roriori – ko koe kē te mea roriori! E aha, nō Kāti Hinekato koe!

Poutū: Nā wai kī?

Hinemoana: Nā ōku hoa!

Poutū: E aha tāhau. Kua tae tāua, kāti tō amuamu!

5.1

Pānui mai i ēnei rāraki kōrero, ā, whakamāoritia kā tauria e whai ake nei – Read these sentences and translate the following examples into English:

1. Ka haere tāua ki te toro i a wai?
2. Kai te haere tāua ki te kāika o Hākui Roimata.
3. Āhea tāua haere ai?
4. He aha rātou i haere ai?
5. Nōnahea rātou i haere ai?
6. Nō nākuanei. Ekari hai aha tērā, komohia ō weruweru.
7. Māhea tāua haere ai?
8. Kua reri ahau Poutū. Me haere tāua ināianeī?
9. Kai te haere tāua ki tōna pāti.
10. Nōnahea a Tahu i whānau ai?
11. E hia ōna tau?
12. Kātahi nā te roriori ko koe!
13. E, nō Kāti Hinekato koe!
14. E aha tāhau.
15. Kua tae tāua, kāti tō amuamu!

5.2

E rua tekau kā kōhao kei roto i kā rāraki kōrero e whai ake nei. Māhau e whakauru haere te kupu ki ō koutou whakaaro e tika ana – There are 20 gaps in the sentences on the following page. You fill them with the word you think is most correct.

nōnahea
nā
weruweru
rāua

aha
i
ai
haere

raro
toro
te
ā

kāika
ō
e
tekau

rātou
kai
moe
ka

Hinemoana: Poutū, ____1____ haere tāua ki te ____2____ i a wai?

Poutū: Kai te haere tāua ki te ____3____ o Hākuī Roimata.

Hinemoana: Auē, kai ____4____ pīraki haere au ki te toro i a Tāua ____5____ ko Pōua. Āhea tāua haere ____6____ ki te kite ____7____ a rāua.

Poutū: ____8____ tērā wiki ka haere tāua ki te toro i a rāua. Hara mai ____9____ Hine, komohia ō ____10____.

Hinemoana: Āhea tāua haere ai?

Poutū: Ā te ____11____ karaka. ____12____ te tatari mai a Māmā ____13____ ko Maru, ko Pēpi i reira.

Hinemoana: He ____14____ rātou i ____15____ ai?

Poutū: ____16____ te mea i te ____17____ tou koe, upoko moeroa!

Hinemoana: ____18____ rātou i haere ai?

Poutū: Nō nākuanei. Ekari hai aha tērā, whakamaua ____19____ weruweru.

Hinemoana: Māhea tāua haere ai?

Poutū: Mā ____20____. Kāore e tawhiti.

He Kōrerorero Dialogue

And now on to phase two of the mission. Poutū and his sister have arrived quarelling at their Aunty's house in much need of 'time out' and refreshments.

Poutū: Kia ora Aunty Roimata. Sorry we are late, Hine slept in.
Kia ora Hākuī Roimata. Aroha mai mō tō māua tōmuri, i moeroa a Hine.

Roimata: That's alright boy, there's heaps of food left. The children are playing outside.
Kai te pai e tama, he maha te kai kai te toe. Kai te para kā tamariki ki waho.

Hākuī: Careful you guys. Look after each other!
Kia tūpato koutou. Me tiaki tētahi i tētahi!

Roimata: Kura, when is Raki coming over? Shall I leave some kai for him?
E Kura, āhea a Raki haere mai ai? Me waiho ētahi kai māhana?

Kura: Yes please. He will come over when he's finished visiting his parents.
Āe koa. Ka haere mai ia inā mutu tana toro i ōna mātua.

Maru: Mum, when is Tahu going to open his presents?
Hākui, āhea a Tahu whakapuare ai i āna taoka?

Hākui: Settle down son. In a moment perhaps.
Kia tau e tama. Ā ko ake nei pea.

Roimata: Children, come inside, come in to the living room. We'll all sing to Tahu.
Tamariki mā, haere mai ki roto, hou mai ki te ruma noho. Ka waiata
tātou ki a Tahu.

Hākui: Are we ready? One, two, three, four....
Kua reri tātou? Tahī, rua, toru, whā...

Te Katoa Happy birthday to you, happy birthday to you, happy birthday dear, Tahu,
happy birthday to you.
Rā whānau ki a koe, rā whānau ki a koe, rā whānau ki a Tahu, rā
whānau ki a koe.

Maru: Open your presents Tahu!
Whakapuarehia āu taoka Tahu!

Roimata: He's only one year old, Maru you help him.
Kotahi tau noa iho tōna pakeke e Maru, māhau ia e āwhina.

Hākui: Okay everyone, come and have a feed.
Kāti rā e koutou mā, haere mai ki te kai.

Roimata: Hey! Where have all the lollies gone? Maru, why is your face all red?
Auē! Kai hea rā kā rare. E Maru, he aha tō konohi i whero ai?

Poutū: What a hold out Maru! You've eaten all the lollies haven't you?
E, kaiatua koe Maru! Kua mahiti i a koe kā rare nei?

Maru: No, it wasn't just me, it was me and Hine!
Ehara i au anake, ko māua tahi ko Hine!

Hākui: Oh you two! You've embarrassed me. You two can go and clean up the
mess in the lounge.
Auē kōrua. Kua whakamā au i a kōrua. Haere ki te whakatikatika i
te ruma noho.

Hākui: Sorry about that Roimata. I don't know why they are acting like that!
Taku pōuri Roimata. Kāore au i te mōhio he aha rāua i pērā ai!

Roimata: That's alright, don't worry about it. When are you going to visit Mum and
Dad?
E pai ana e hoa, kauraka e māharahara. Āhea koe haere ai ki te toro
i ō tāua mātua?

Hākui: Next weekend. When did you last see them?
Ā tērā mutuka wiki. Nōnahea koe i kite ai i a rāua?

Roimata: The day before yesterday. They were going to visit a friend of theirs so
I only stayed for a short time.
Nō nātahirā. I te haere rāua ki te toro i tētahi o ō rāua hoa, nā reira he
poto noa iho taku noho.

Hākui: How are they?
Kai te pēhea rāua?

Roimata: They were good. A bit tired perhaps.
I te pai rāua. He āhua keke pea.

- Hākui:** Okay then, I better get my tribe on the road. Thank you for having us my sister. I will ring you tomorrow okay?
Kāti rā, me takahi anō taku tira i te huanui. Tēnā koe mō ō manaakitaka i a mātou. Ka waea mai au ki a koe āpōpō nei?
- Roimata:** Sounds good Kura. Travel safely. Goodbye everyone!
He pai tēnā e Kura. Kia pai tō haere. Haere rā koutou!
- Te Katoa:** Goodbye Aunty Roimata, bye Tahu!
E noho rā Hākui Roimata, hei konā Tahu!

Well despite Maru's giveaway red face and a few bickering siblings, the day has been pretty successful, and everyone manages to get home in one piece – even if Hine and Maru's puku are aching from eating the lollies they sneaked! Here's the whole kōrero again from the top!

- Poutū: Kia ora Hākui Roimata. Aroha mai mō tō māua tōmuri, i moeroa a Hine.
- Roimata: Kai te pai e tama, he maha te kai kai te toe. Kai te para kā tamariki ki waho.
- Hākui: Kia tūpato koutou. Me tiaki tētahi i tētahi!
- Roimata: E Kura, āhea a Raki haere mai ai? Me waiho ētahi kai māhana?
- Kura: Āe koa. Ka haere mai ia inā mutu tana toro i ōna mātua.
- Maru: Hākui, āhea a Tahu whakapuare ai i āna taoka?
- Hākui: Kia tau e tama. Ā ko ake nei pea.
- Roimata: Tamariki mā, haere mai ki roto, hou mai ki te ruma noho. Ka waiata tātou ki a Tahu.
- Hākui: Kua reri tātou? Tahī, rua, toru, whā...
- Te Katoa Rā whānau ki a koe, rā whānau ki a koe, rā whānau ki a Tahu, rā whānau ki a koe,
- Maru: Whakapuarehia āu taoka Tahu!
- Roimata: Kotahi tau noa iho tōna pakeke e Maru, māhau ia e āwhina.
- Hākui: Kāti rā e koutou mā, haere mai ki te kai.
- Roimata: Auē! Kai hea rā kā rare. E Maru, he aha tō konohi i whero ai?
- Poutū: E, kaiatua koe Maru! Kua mahiti i a koe kā rare nei?
- Maru: Ehara i au anake, ko māua tahi ko Hine!
- Hākui: Auē kōrua. Kua whakamā au i a kōrua. Haere ki te whakatikatika i te ruma noho.
- Hākui: Taku pōuri Roimata. Kāore au i te mōhio he aha rāua i pērā ai!
- Roimata: E pai ana e hoa, kauraka e māharahara. Āhea koe haere ai ki te toro i ō tāua mātua?
- Hākui: Ā tērā mutuka wiki. Nōnahea koe i kite ai i a rāua?
- Roimata: Nō nātahirā. I te haere rāua ki te toro i tētahi o ō rāua hoa, nā reira he poto noa iho taku noho.
- Hākui: Kai te pēhea rāua?
- Roimata: I te pai rāua. He āhua keke pea.
- Hākui: Kāti rā, me takahi anō taku tira i te huanui. Tēnā koe mō ō manaakitaka i a mātou. Ka waea mai au ki a koe āpōpō nei?
- Roimata: He pai tēnā e Kura. Kia pai tō haere. Haere rā koutou!

Te Katoa: E noho rā hākuī Roimata, hei konā Tahu!

5.3

Unscramble the following words to make the correct sentences:

[a]	[e]	[i]	[o]
mai a ai Raki āhea haere ?	rāua ō rāua ki te te i i haere tētahi o hoa toro	nei koe ka waea āpōpō a ki mai au ?	Hāoro toro Hākuī koe ai ki te āhea i a rāua ko haere ?

[u]	[h]	[k]	[m]
āna ai taoka āhea a whakapuare i Tahu ?	a ka Tahu waiata ki tātou	kai waho te para tamariki kā i	rāua kite koe nōnahea i i ai a ?

5.4

Match up your new unscrambled sentences from Exercise 5.3 to the English sentences listed below:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. The children are playing outside. | 5. When are you going to visit Mum and Dad? |
| 2. When is Raki coming over? | 6. When did you last see them? |
| 3. When is Tahu going to open his presents? | 7. They were going to visit a friend of theirs . |
| 4. We'll all sing to Tahu. | 8. I will ring you tomorrow, okay? |

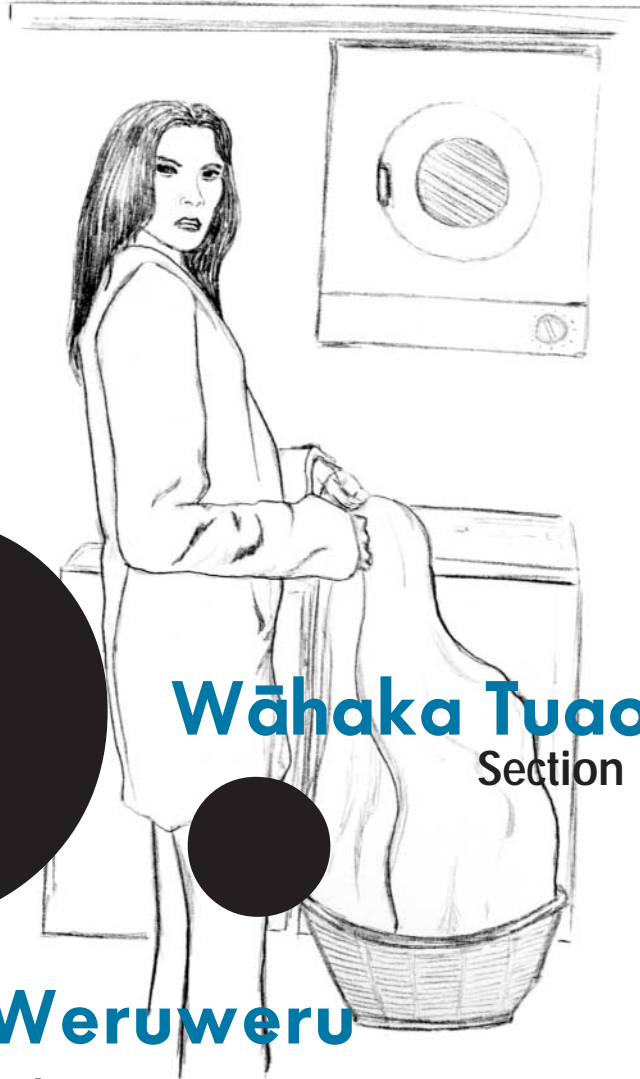


5.5

Match up the phrases and words in the right column to their correct meaning in the left column.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Shall we go now? | a. Āhea tāua haere ai? |
| 2. Come in. | e. E, kaiatua koe! |
| 3. You liar. | i. Me haere tāua? |
| 4. Open | o. Taoka. |
| 5. Presents. | u. Komohia ō weruweru. |
| 6. What a hold out! | h. Whakatikatika. |
| 7. You've embarrassed me. | k. Kāti tō amuamu! |
| 8. Visit. | m. Hou mai. |
| 9. How old is he? | n. Kua whakamā au i a kōrua. |
| 10. Like that. | p. Māhea tāua haere ai? |
| 11. Why did they go? | r. E aha tāhau! |
| 12. What time are we going? | t. E, nō Kāti Hinekato koe! |
| 13. What a stupid girl you are! | w. Whakapuarehia. |
| 14. When did they go? | wh. E hia ōna tau? |
| 15. A little while ago. | aa. Toro. |
| 16. Just get dressed. | ee. Kāore au i te mōhio. |
| 17. How are we going there? | ii. Nōnahea rātou i haere ai? |
| 18. I'm ready. | oo. Pērā. |
| 19. Clean up. | uu. Kua reri ahau. |
| 20. I don't know. | hh. Kātahi nā te roriori ko koe! |
| 21. Never mind yours! | kk. He aha rātou i haere ai? |
| 22. Stop your moaning! | mm. Nō nākuanei. |

6



Wāhaka Tūaono Section 6

Horoi Weruweru
Washing Clothes

Yeah – home! Bed. Sleeeeeeep. But no Hākui – you know it's only midday and you're only half way there. So little time, so many tasks – delegate. And what a timely arrival Hākoro makes – Oh sweetest one, apple of my eye, twīti hāti! “I'm feeling a little under the weather”, you say with the most longing eyes you ever could see – could you put the washing on while I take a quick nap?

And of course Hākoro willingly obliges like any good tāne would! The first task is of course to round up the tribe's clothes and rescue them from the rims of rubbish tins, under beds and behind desks. Kai te pai – Hākoro is now on his own little mission!

Here are some nouns to help you through:

Laundry	Whare horoi weruweru	Clothes rack	Whata pouheni
Washing machine	Pūrere horoi	Washing basket	Pūtea
Washing (noun)	Kahu horoi	Peg	Mātiti
Dirty clothes	Kahu paru	Clothes line	Taura weruweru
Washing powder	Paura horoi weruweru	Sink	Pūotu

And just so we know what to do with all these nouns, here are some verbs to take you that extra step:

Wash	Horoi(a)	Hang	Whakairi(a)
Dry	Whakamaroke(tia)	Rinse	Opeope(a)
Soak	Kōpiro(tia)	Put into	Puru(a)

He Kōrerorero Dialogue

- Hākoro:** Poutūteraki, Hinemoana, Maru, where are your dirty clothes? Bring them to the laundry please.
Poutūteraki, Hinemoana, Maru, kai hea ō koutou kahu paru? Mauria mai koa ki te whare horoi weruweru.
- Maru:** Here are mine Dad.
Nāia ōku e Pā.
- Hākoro:** Is that all son! Where are the other clothes? What about your underpants?
Koina noa iho e tama! Kai hea ērā atu weruweru? Pēhea ō tarau roto?
- Maru:** Oh they're in my room.
Ā, kai roto ērā i tōku rūma.
- Hākoro:** Well fetch them son. They also need to be washed.
Tēnā, tīkina atu e tama. Me horoi hoki ērā.
- Hākoro:** Oh Poutū! Don't just throw your clothes on the ground boy, put them in the washing basket.
Ē, Poutū! Kauraka e maka noa ō weruweru tama, purua ki roto i te pūtea.
- Poutū:** Yes Dad.
Āe rā e Pā.
- Hākoro:** You can give me a hand Poutū. Put some cold water in the sink. Soak your rugby clothes well before washing.
Māhau ahau e āwhina Poutū. Rikihia he wai makariri ki te pūotu. Kia roa te kōpiro i ō kahu whutupaoro i mua i te horoitaka.
- Hinemoana:** I'll help you Dad. I can wash clothes!
Māhaku koe e āwhina Hākoro. Ka taea e au te horoi weruweru.

- Hākoro:** Really? Who taught you?
Nei? Nā wai koe i ako?
- Hinemoana:** Mum taught me. I'll rinse these clothes in clean water.
Nā Hākui au i ako. Māhaku e opeope ēnei weruweru ki te wai mā.
- Hākoro:** Thanks girl, but be careful, they are your brothers rugby clothes . No doubt they'll be smelly.
Kia ora kōtiro, ekari kia tūpato, koina kā kahu whutupaoro o tō tukāne. Kare e kore he hauka!
- Hākoro:** Poutū. Come back here boy. We haven't finished.
Poutū. Hoki mai e tama. Kāore anō tātou kia mutu.
- Poutū:** Oh Dad, I'm going to see Wiremu. We are going to play at the park.
E Pā, kai te haere au ki te kite i a Wiremu. Kai te haere māua ki te para i te papa tākarō.
- Hākoro:** That's fine. When are you going?
E pai noa tēnā. Āhea koe haere ai?
- Poutū:** Now Dad.
Nāianeī Pāpā.
- Hākoro:** When are you going?
Āhea koe haere ai?
- Poutū:** Right now Dad.
Ā nāia tonu nei Pāpā.
- Hākoro:** Sorry son, when was it that you are going?
Aroha mai e tama. Āhea koe haere ai?
- Poutū:** After doing the washing.
Ā muri mai i te horoi weruweru.
- Hākoro:** Ah, that's my boy. Are you able to take these clothes out?
Ā, koina taku tama. Ka taea e koe te tako atu kā weruweru horoi?
- Poutū:** Where to Dad?
Ki hea Hākoro?
- Hākoro:** To the washing line, thanks. Hine, you take these ones to the clothes rack please.
Ki te taura weruweru. E Hine, māhau ēnei e hari ki te whata pouheni.
- Poutū:** Dad, do we have any more pegs? I've run out of pegs to hang up the washing.
Hākoro, he mātiti anō ā tātou? Kua mahiti āku mātiti hai whakairi i kā weruweru.
- Hinemoana:** Here you go Poutū. I have some pegs.
Nāia Poutū. He mātiti āku.
- Hākoro:** Maru. What are they?
E Maru. He aha ēnā?
- Maru:** This is my dirty washing.
Ko aku kahu paru ēnei.
- Hākoro:** Oh Maru! We've finished the washing now . You're too late.
E Maru e! Kua mutu kē te horoi weruweru. Me haere mai koe i te tuara nui o Awatea.

Nāia anō te katoa o te kōrero – here again is the whole kōrero.

- Hākoro: Poutūteraki, Hinemoana, Maru, kai hea ō koutou kahu paru? Mauria mai koa ki te whare horoi weruweru.
- Maru: Nāia ōku e Pā.
- Hākoro: Koina noa iho e tama! Kai hea ērā atu weruweru? Pēhea ō tarau roto?
- Maru: Ā, kai roto ērā i tōku rūma.
- Hākoro: Tēnā, tīkina atu e tama. Me horoi hoki ērā.
- Hākoro: Ē, Poutū! Kauraka e maka noa i ō weruweru e tama, purua ki roto i te pūtea.
- Poutū: Āe rā e Pā.
- Hākoro: Māhau ahau e āwhina Poutū. Rikihia he wai makariri ki te pūotu. Kia roa te kōpiro i ō kahu whutupaoro i mua i te horoitaka.
- Hinemoana: Māhaku koe e āwhina Hākoro. Ka taea e au te horoi weruweru.
- Hākoro: Nei? Nā wai koe i ako?
- Hinemoana: Nā Hākui au i ako. Māhaku e opeope ēnei weruweru ki te wai mā.
- Hākoro: Kia ora kōtiro, ekari kia tūpato, koina kā kahu whutupaoro o tō tukāne. Kare e kore he hauka!
- Hākoro: Poutū. Hoki mai e tama. Kāore anō tātou kia mutu.
- Poutū: E Pā, kai te haere au ki te kite i a Wiremu. Kai te haere māua ki te para i te papa tākaro.
- Hākoro: E pai noa tēnā. Āhea koe haere ai?
- Poutū: Nāianeī Pāpā.
- Hākoro: Āhea koe haere ai?
- Poutū: Ā nāia tonu nei Pāpā.
- Hākoro: Aroha mai e tama. Āhea koe haere ai?
- Poutū: Ā muri mai i te horoi weruweru.
- Hākoro: Ā, koina taku tama. Ka taea e koe te tako atu kā weruweru horoi?
- Poutū: Ki hea Hākoro?
- Hākoro: Ki te taura weruweru. E Hine, māhau ēnei e hari ki te whata pouheni.
- Poutū: Hākoro, he mātiti anō ā tātou? Kua mahiti āku mātiti hai whakairi i kā weruweru.
- Hinemoana: Nāia Poutū. He mātiti āku.
- Hākoro: E Maru. He aha ēnā?
- Maru: Ko aku kahu paru ēnei.
- Hākoro: E Maru e! Kua mutu kē te horoi weruweru. Me haere mai koe i te tuara nui o Awatea.

6.1

This exercise requires you to look at the example of a structure and then use it as a guide to translate the similar sentences that follow. The trick is to identify the ‘function’ of the word in the sentence and then replace it with the appropriate new word in the table.

Note that these examples are not the only way of structuring these sentences. You may see other variations in the dialogues – but don't fear! We will cover the structures fully in upcoming books – these are simply to give you some grammar extensions for the moment. Karawhiua – Give it heaps!

6.1.1. What about your underpants?

PĒHEA What about / how about	RŌPŪ 'T' 'T' class group	KUPU IKOA Noun
Pēhea	ō	tarau roto?

- a. What about his shirts?
- e. What about their trousers?
- i. What about my socks?
- o. What about her school books?
- u. What about our (3) friends?

6.1.2. You take these ones to the clothes rack.

MĀHAU You will	RŌPŪ 'T' 'T' class group	KUPU IKOA Noun	E	KUPU MAHI Verb	KI	RŌPŪ 'T' 'T' class group	KUPU IKOA Noun
Māhau	ēnei		e	hari	ki	te	whata pouheni.

- a. You wash the dishes.
- e. You fix up your room.
- i. You feed the dog.
- o. You take the plates to the table.
- u. You take Piki to the lounge.

6.1.3. No doubt they'll be smelly.

KĀRE	E	KORE Verb	HE	KUPU ĀHUA Adjective	RŌPŪ 'T' 'T' class group	KUPU IKOA Noun
Kāre	e	kore	he	hauka.		

- a. No doubt they'll be dirty.
- e. No doubt that (by you) will be delicious.
- i. No doubt the baby will be beautiful.
- o. No doubt the book will be good.
- u. No doubt the children will be tired.



6.1.4. Are you able to take these clothes out?

TOHU O TE WĀ Tense	TAEA Able to	E	KAIMAHI Actor	RŌPŪ 'T' 'T' class group	KUPU IKOA Noun	TE	KUPU MAHI Verb / action
Ka	taea	e	koe	kā	weruweru	te	tako atu.

- Are you able to look after the baby?
- Are you able to help your father?
- Am I able to wash his clothes?
- Are you two able to find the pegs?
- Are you able to fetch the soap?

6.1.5. Do we have any more pegs?

HE	KUPU IKOA Noun	ANŌ	KUPU WHIWHIKA Possessive pronoun
He	mātiti	anō	ā tātou

(Remember to watch for the 'ā and ō' rules for these sentences)

- Do you have any more clothes?
- Does Maru have any more pens?
- Do we have any more washing powder?
- Do they (4) have any more paper?
- Do I have any more money?

6.2

This last task is a kind of vocabulary test. Below is a set of six boxes of different word groupings, and a list of words taken from all the sections of this book. Your task is to put the words into their appropriate boxes – before checking your answers.

KUPU MAHI Verbs	KUPU IKOA Nouns	KUPU ĀHUA Adjectives
KUPU MŌ TE WĀ Words indicating time	ĒTAHI KUPU ATU Other words	TŪ IKOA Pronouns

Hiamoe
Whare horoi weruweru
Māua
Horoi
Ia
Ātaahua

Koe
Ākuanei
Paura horoi weruweru
Moni
Oma
Oho

Haere
Paru
Taara
Whakamaroke
Tātou
Hoko

Mātiti
Riri
Konei
Hiakai
Ēnei
Kōhete
Toro
Pōua

Koutou
Kāika
Nōnanahi
Hēneti
Ērā
Āpōpō
Tū
Rātou

Pērā
Rorirori
Kōrua
Parāoa
Ināiane
Hīkoi
Keke
Ahau

And now it's that time again. Kai te pai koutou, kauraka e taki. Okay, okay, you can taki a little bit. Yep, we've come to the end of Kā Whānau mai te Hua.

We've actually covered a lot of structures in this book and tape, and it will require lots of practice before you feel comfortable with them. Again I advise you to set realistic goals for yourself and make sure you are comfortable with the first set of structures before moving on. Otherwise you may end up suffering from "grammaritous" – which is commonly known as grammar overload.

The same goes with the vocabulary. Ten new words a week is enough for any kerewa (clever) person. Stick a list up around your house and test yourself every time you go past until you know them off by heart and can remember them without cues.

Our next Te Hū o Moho will include the rest of the Āhuru whānau and the joys of teenage life – an era no parent would want to miss out on, and we're going to give you the language to make sure you don't have to! Grammar wise, we will start to look at adjectival structures and negatives which will help you take your reo to a whole new level.

Now I know I say it at the end of every book, but I do believe it's important to reiterate that the only way you will retain the reo you cover in the book and tape is if you use it.

I've tried to make sure the examples we cover in this series use 'practical language' that you can use everyday in the home. If you are honest about really wanting to learn te reo, then ask yourself every day: "What have I done for my reo today?" It may be the recollection of a phrase or a sentence, you may have committed yourself to learning one word, or practicing one structure over and over again. It doesn't matter what it is – as long as you are doing something and pushing yourself and your language use.

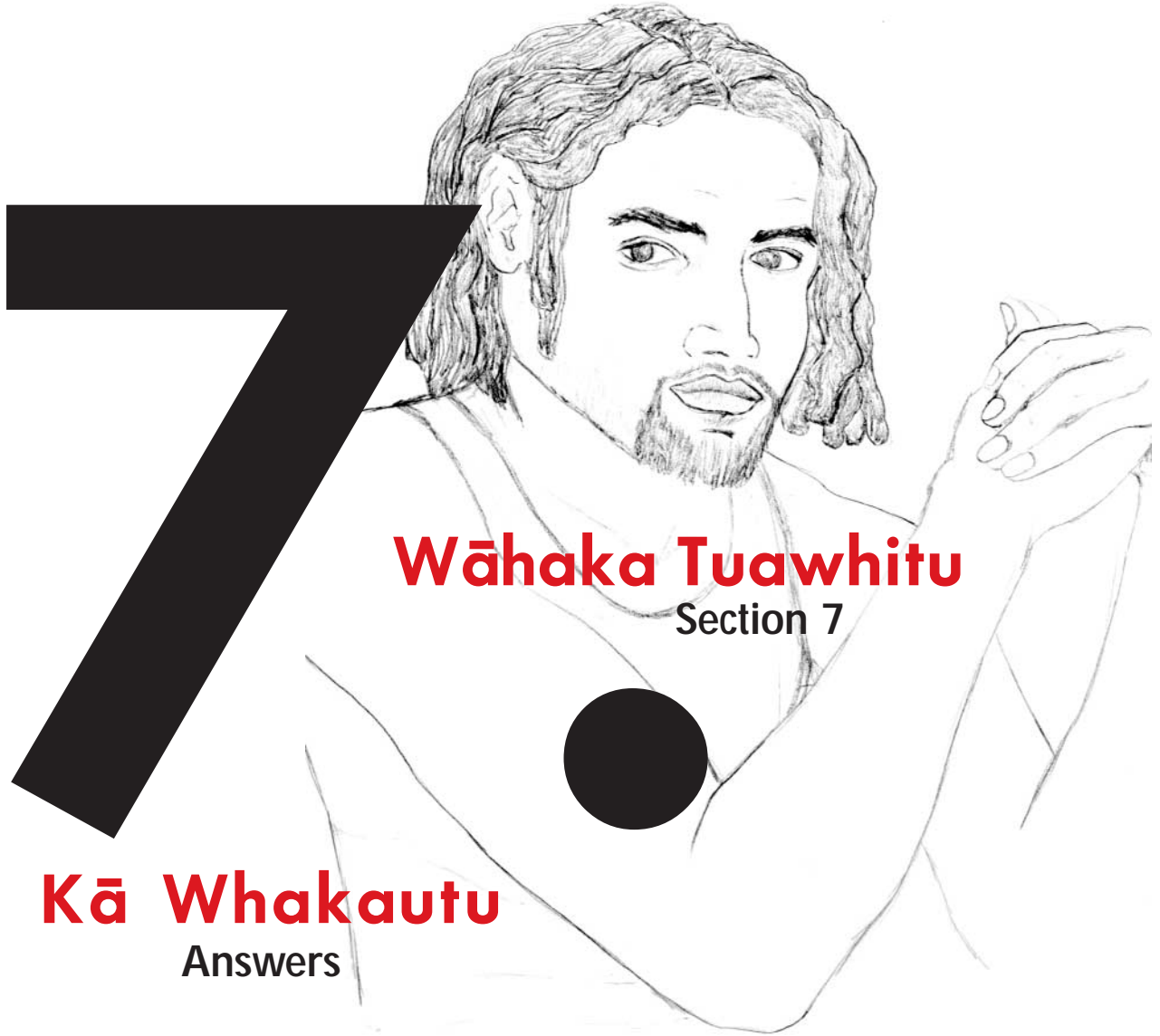
So lectures aside – until the next pukapuka – remember to have fun with our reo, and make it a language of your everyday lives.

Karawhiua koutou. Whāia te pae tawhiti kia whakatata. Kua tīmata kē tātou ki te roko i te hū o te moho i kā moka katoa o Te Waipounamu. Auē, koina hoki te reo pārekareka ki ēnei tarika.

Noho ora mai i roto i ō koutou kāika.

Kia Kotahi Mano Kāika, Kotahi Mano Wawata.

Hai konei rā!



Wāhaka Tuawhitu
Section 7

Kā Whakautu
Answers

1.1

TOHU O TE WĀ Tense	KUPU MAHI Verb	RŌPŪ 'T' 'T' class	KAIMAHI Actor/subject	I/KI	RŌPŪ 'T' 'T' class	KUPU I MAHIA Acted upon / object
1. I	haere	a	Hine	ki	tōna	ruma.
2. I	hīkoi	a	Maru	ki	te	toa.
3. I	tiki	a	Kahu	i	kā	weruweru.
4. I	horoi	a	Raki	i	kā	rīhi.
5. I te	haere	a	Poutū	ki	te	papa tākaro.
6. Kua	tunu	a	Roimata	i	te	keke.
7. Kai te	whakatikatika	a	Taki	i	tōna	ruma moe.
8. Ka	waea	a	Kura	ki	ō	rāua mātua.
9. Kai te	mahi	kā	tamariki	i	ā	rātou mahi kāika.
10. Ka	haere		tātou	ki	te	rā whānau o Tahu.

1.2

1. The baby cried to its mother.
2. Maru was hitting his brother.
3. The children have eaten their food.
4. Dad has read the book.
5. Mum is speaking to Dad.
6. Poutū is watching the television.
7. My parents will buy the food.
8. Manu and I will go to the shop.
9. I have drawn a picture.
10. They are eating all the biscuits up!

2.1

1. 102 Kotahi rau, mā rua.
2. 258 E rua rau, e rima tekau mā waru.
3. 5000 E rima mano.
4. 602 E ono rau mā rua.
5. 620 E ono rau, e rua tekau.
6. 1842 Kotahi mano, e waru rau, e whā tekau mā rua.
7. 475 E whā rau, e whitu tekau mā rima.
8. 2004 E rua mano mā whā.
9. 199 Kotahi rau, e iwa tekau mā iwa.
10. 10,582 Tekau mano, e rima rau, e waru tekau mā rua.

2.2

1. How much are these bananas?
2. Those bananas cost two dollars.
3. How much for the bread?
4. One dollar and ninety-nine cents.
5. How much do these nappies cost?
6. The cost is nine dollars and ninety-five cents.
7. How much does their house cost a week?
8. Two hundred and seventy-eight dollars a week.
9. How much did the petrol cost?
10. It cost thirty-seven dollars and fifty-one cents for the petrol.

2.3

HE	AHA What	RŌPŪ 'T' 'T' class group	UTU Cost	MŌ	RŌPŪ 'T' 'T' class group	KUPU IKOA Noun
1. He	aha	te	utu	mō	tēnā	inu?
2. He	aha	te	utu	mō	kā	pihikete?
3. He	aha	te	utu	mō	tō	rāua paihikara?
4. He	aha	te	utu	mō	te	pahi?
5. He	aha	te	utu	mō	ā	koutou tina/kai a te rānui?

E	NAMA Number	TAARA Dollars	E	NAMA Number	HĒNETI Cents	TE UTU The cost / price
6. E	toru	taara	e	rima tekau	hēneti	te utu.
7.	Kotahi	taara	e	waru tekau	hēneti	te utu o tāna inu.
8.	Kotahi rau e waru tekau mā rima	taara				te utu.
9.	Kotahi	taara	e	rima tekau	hēneti	
10. E	ono	taara				Te utu mō ā mātou tina/kai o te rānui.

2.4

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. He's playing in his room! | i. Kai te para ia i roto i tōna ruma! |
| 2. We're all going to the shop. | m. Kai te haere tātou ki te toa. |
| 3. Have we got to the shop yet dad? | a. Kua tae tātou ki te toa Hākoro? |
| 4. How much does a magazine cost? | h. He aha te utu mō te pukapuka? |
| 5. Will you buy some lollies? | u. Ka hoko koe i ētahi rare. |
| 6. That magazine costs \$3.95. | e. E toru taara, e iwa tekau mā rima hēneti te utu mō tēnā pukapuka? |
| 7. And here's your change, \$1.05. | k. Nāia hoki tō moni, kotahi taara, e rima hēneti. |
| 8. This bag costs 50c. | n. E rima tekau hēneti te utu mō tēnei pēke. |
| 9. This bag costs 90c. | o. E iwa tekau hēneti te utu mō tēnei pēke. |

2.5

1. i
2. m
3. a
4. h
5. u
6. e
7. k
8. n
9. o

3.1

1. Kātahi nā te wahine ātaahua ko koe!
2. Kātahi nā te tāne pai ko koe!
3. Kātahi rā te tamaiti pūrotu ko ia!
4. Kātahi rā te takata rorirori ko ia!

3.2

1. o.
2. i.
3. u.
4. a.
5. k.
6. h.
7. e.

4.1

1. Nōnahea/inahea a Pēpi i moe ai?
2. Nōnahea/inahea tō kura i timata ai?
3. Nōnahea/inahea a Piki i whānau ai?
4. Nōnahea/inahea rātou i tae (mai) ai?
5. Nōnahea/inahea tō tāua hākui i haere ai?

4.2

1. Why did they laugh at me?
2. Why did your father growl at me?
3. Why did you swear?
4. Why did that dog bark?
5. Why did they (2) confess/tell (someone else)?
6. He aha ia i karaka mai ai?
7. He aha a Maru i hīkoi atu ai?
8. He aha tō kaiako i tuhi mai ai?
9. He aha kā tamariki i titiro iho ai?
10. He aha ērā manu i rere atu ai?

4.3

TE KUPU PĀTAI The question word	RŌPŪ 'T' 'T' class group	KAIMAHI Actor / subject	KUPU MAHI Action / Verb	KUPU AROKA Direction word	AI
1. Āhea	a	pēpi	moe		ai?
2. Āhea	tō	kura	timata		ai?
3. Āhea	te	pēpi	whānau		ai?
4. Āhea		rātou	tae	mai	ai?
5. Āhea	tō	tāua hākui	haere	atu	ai?

4.4

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Mā ruka i tōku hoiho. | 7. He aha tātou haere ai ki te kura. |
| 2. Nōnahea kā tama i hoki ai ki te kāika? | 8. Nā te mea kai te tatari a Hinemoana i a tātou. |
| 3. Āhea te hui mutu ai? | 9. Āhea tātou kai ai? |
| 4. He aha koe i patu ai i te kurī? | 10. Ā te haurua i te ono karaka tātou kai ai. |
| 5. Kai te haere tāua mā ruka pahi. | 11. Nōnahea tāua i haere ai ki te whare pikitia? |
| 6. Kai te haere au mā ruka i te paihikara o tōku hākui. | 12. Nō tērā wiki. |

4.5

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Kia ora/Tēnā koe Hākororo/Matua Manawa. | 13. Nō hea koe Taoka? |
| 2. Kai te pēhea koe? | 14. Nō Awarua ahau. |
| 3. Kia ora kōrua/tēnā kōrua. Kai te keke ahau. Kai te pēhea kōrua? | 15. Nōnahea koe i tae mai ai ki Ōtautahi? |
| 4. Kai te pai māua. Kai te haere māua ki te toa. | 16. Nōnanahi rā. Nō te ata. |
| 5. Ki te aha? | 17. Māhea koe haere mai ai? |
| 6. Ki te hoko parāoa mō te parakuihi. | 18. Mā ruka i te waka o tōku Hākui Kēkē. |
| 7. Kai hea ō mātua, Poutū? | 19. Ka pai rā tama. |
| 8. Kai te kāika rāua. Kai te moe tonu rāua. | 20. Me haere kōrua, koi hiakai ō mātua! |
| 9. Āhea rāua oho ake ai? Kai te hiahia au ki te kōrero ki a rāua. | 21. Ka haere atu au ki tō koutou kāika ā te tekau mā tahi karaka, kai te pai Poutū? |
| 10. Ā te waru karaka. | 22. Kai te pai hākororo. |
| 11. Ko wai tō hoa Poutū? | 23. E noho rā. |
| 12. Ko Taoka tēnei. Ko ia taku karakarua. Kai te noho ia ki tō mātou kāika mō tēnei wiki. | 24. Āe. Haere rā kōrua! |

5.1

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Who are we going to visit? | 8. I'm ready Poutū. Shall we go now? |
| 2. We're going over to Aunty Raukura's. | 9. We are going to his party |
| 3. What time are we going? | 10. When was Tahu born? |
| 4. Why did they go? | 11. How old is he? |
| 5. When did they go? | 12. What a stupid girl you are! |
| 6. A little while ago. But never mind that, just get dressed. | 13. You liar! |
| 7. How are we going there? | 14. Never mind yours. |
| | 15. We're here now, stop your moaning! |

5.2

- | | |
|----------|--------------|
| 1. ka | 8. ā |
| 2. toro | 9. e |
| 3. kāika | 10. weruweru |
| 4. te | 11. tekau |
| 5. rāua | 12. kai |
| 6. ai | 13. rātou |
| 7. i | 14. aha |

15. haere
16. nā
17. moe

18. nōnahea
19. ō
20. raro

5.3

- | | | | |
|----|--|----|--|
| a. | Āhea a Raki haere mai ai? | u. | Āhea a Maru whakapuare ai i āna taoka? |
| e. | I te haere rāua ki te toro i tētahi o ō rāua hoa. | h. | Ka waiata tātou ki a Tahu. |
| i. | Ka waea mai au ki a koe āpōpō nei? | k. | Kai te para kā tamariki i waho. |
| o. | Āhea koe haere ai ki te toro i a Hākui rāua ko Hākoro? | m. | Nōnahea koe i kite ai i a rāua? |

5.4

- | | | | |
|----|---|----|---|
| 1. | k | 5. | o |
| 2. | a | 6. | m |
| 3. | u | 7. | e |
| 4. | h | 8. | i |

5.5

- | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|-----|------------------------------|
| 1. | Shall we go now. | i. | Me haere tāua . |
| 2. | Come in. | m. | Hou mai. |
| 3. | You liar! | t. | E, nō Kāti Hinekato koe! |
| 4. | Open. | w. | Whakapuarehia. |
| 5. | Presents. | o. | Taoka. |
| 6. | What a hold out! | e. | E, kaiatua koe! |
| 7. | You've embarrassed me. | n. | Kua whakamā au i a kōrua. |
| 8. | Visit. | aa. | Toro. |
| 9. | How old is he? | wh. | E hia ōna tau? |
| 10. | Like that. | oo. | Pērā. |
| 11. | Why did they go? | kk. | He aha ratou i haere ai? |
| 12. | What time are we going? | a. | Āhea tāua haere ai? |
| 13. | What a stupid girl you are! | hh. | Kātahi nā te roriori ko koe! |
| 14. | When did they go? | ii. | Nōnahea rātou i haere ai? |
| 15. | A little while ago. | mm. | Nō nākuanei. |
| 16. | Just get dressed. | u. | Komohia ō weruweru. |
| 17. | How are we going there? | p. | Māhea tāua haere ai? |
| 18. | I'm ready. | uu. | Kua reri ahau. |
| 19. | Clean up. | h. | Whakatikatika. |
| 20. | I don't know. | ee. | Kāore au i te mōhio. |
| 21. | Never mind yours! | r. | E aha tāhau! |
| 22. | Stop your moaning! | k. | Kāti tō amuamu! |

6.1.1

PĒHEA What about / how about	RŌPŪ 'T' 'T' class group	KUPU IKOA Noun
a. Pēhea	ōna	kokomo?
e. Pēhea	ō rātou	wharekūhā?
i. Pēhea	ōku	tōkena?
o. Pēhea	āna	pukapuka kura?
u. Pēhea	ō tātou	hoa?

6.1.2

MĀHAU You will	RŌPŪ 'T' 'T' class group	KUPU IKOA Noun	E	KUPU MAHI Verb	KI	RŌPŪ 'T' 'T' class group	KUPU IKOA Noun
a. Māhau	kā	rīhi	e	horoi.			
e. Māhau	tō	rūma	e	whakatikatika.			
i. Māhau	te	kurī	e	whākai.			
o. Māhau	kā	pereti	e	hari	ki	te	tēpu.
u. Māhau	a	Piki	e	hari	ki	te	rūma noho.

6.1.3

KĀRE	E	KORE Verb	HE	KUPU ĀHUA Adjective	RŌPŪ 'T' 'T' class group	KUPU IKOA Noun
a. Kāre	e	kore	he	paru.		
e. Kāre	e	kore	he	reka		tēnā.
i. Kāre	e	kore	he	ātaahua	te	pēpi.
o. Kāre	e	kore	he	pai	te	pukapuka.
u. Kāre	e	kore	he	keke	kā	tamariki.

6.1.4

TOHU O TE WĀ Tense	TAEA Able to	E	KAIMAHI Actor	RŌPŪ 'T' 'T' class group	KUPU IKOA Noun	TE	KUPU MAHI Verb / action
a. Ka	taea	e	koe	te	pēpi	te	tiaki?
e. Ka	taea	e	koe	tō	hākoro	te	āwhina?
i. Ka	taea	e	au	ōna	weruweru	te	horoi?
o. Ka	taea	e	kōrua	kā	mātiti	te	kite/rapu?
u. Ka	taea	e	koe	te	hopi	te	tiki?

6.1.5

HE	KUPU IKOA Noun	ANŌ	KUPU WHIWHIKA Possessive pronoun
a. He	weruweru	anō	ōu?
e. He	pēne	anō	ā Maru?
i. He	paura horoi weruweru	anō	ā tātou?
o. He	pepa	anō	ā rātou?
u. He	moni	anō	āku?

6.2

KUPU MAHI Verbs	KUPU IKOA Nouns	KUPU ĀHUA Adjectives
Horoi Whakamaroke Haere Hoko Oma Oho Hīkoi Kōhete Tū Toro	Whare horoi weruweru Paura horoi weruweru Moni Taara Mātiti Pāraoa Kāika Hēneti Pōua	Hiamoe Paru Ātaahua Rorirori Riri Hiakai Keke
KUPU MŌ TE WĀ Words indicating time	ĒTAHI ATU KUPU Other words	TŪ IKOA Pronouns
Ākuanei Nōnanahi Ināiane Āpōpō	Pērā Ēnei Ērā Konei	Rātou Ahau Ia Māua Kōrua Tātou Koutou Koe



Rāraki Kupu

Glossary

Rāraki Kupu

Kupu Pākehā

Kupu Taurite

Āe	Yes	
Ai	Procreate, second part of the question structure.	
Aha	What	
Ahau	Me/I	
Āhea	When (question for asking when something will happen in the future)	
Āhei	Able to	
Āhua	(when followed by an adjective) sort of, kind of	
Āhua	Form, shape	
Ake	Indicates direction upwards, greater	
Ako	Learn, teach	
Aku, Āku	Mine (plural)	
Ākuanei	Soon, in a little while	
Amuamu	Moan, grumble	
Ā muri	After, in the future	
Ana, Āna	His, hers (plural)	
Anāianeī	Just now, soon	
Anake	Only	
Anō	Again, another	
Āporo	Apple	
Arā	There it is (over there)	
Āpōpō	Tomorrow	
Aroha	Love, sympathise, concern for	
Āta	Carefully, slowly	
Ātaahua	Beautiful	
Atu	Indicates direction away from	
Au	Me/I	
Auau	Bark (of a dog)	
Awa	River	
Āwhina(tia)	Help	
Āue	Oh dear, wail, cry	
E hia	How many (things)	
Ekari	But	Engari
Eke	Get on something, ascend	
Ēnā	Those (by you/listener)	
Ēnei	These (by me/speaker)	
Ērā	Those (over there)	
Ētahi	Some	
Haere	Go, went	
Hākui	Mother	Whaea, Kōka, Māmā
Hākui kēkē	Aunty	Whaea/Whaea Kēkē
Hai aha	Never mind	Hei aha
Hākoro	Father	Matua, Pāpā
Hākoro kēkē	Uncle	Matua, Matua Kēkē

Haparaki	Shout, yell	Haparangi
Hapū	Sub tribe	
Hari	Carry	
Hauata	Accident, never mind	
Hauka	Smelly	Haunga
Haurua	Half	
Hauwhā	Quarter	
Hē	Incorrect, wrong	
He aha ai	Why	
Hea	Where	
Heke	Get down from something, descend	
Hēneti	Cent(s)	
Hiahia	Want, wish for, desire for	
Hiakai	Hungry	
Hiamoe	Sleepy	
Hiki (na)	Lift, raise up	
Hīkoi	Walk	
Hoā	Friend, companion	
Hoake	Go together	
Hōhā	Boring, annoying, a nuisance	
Hoiho	Horse	
Hoki	Return, as well, also (used in exclamation to show emphasis)	
Hoko	Buy, sell	
Hōmai	Pass here, give here	
Hopi	Soap	
Hora (hia)	Spread out, lay out	
Horo	Hurry up	
Horoi	Wash	
Hōu	New	
Hū	Shoe	
Hua	Egg, produce, product of something	
Huanui	Path, road	Huarahi
Hūtawa	Legs	Waewae
Huri (hia)	Turn	
I te mea	Because	
la	He/she	
Iho	Indicates direction downwards, lesser	
Ikoa	Name	Ingoa
Inā	(when followed by a verb) when something happens in the future	
Ināianeī	Just now	
Inākuanei	A little while ago	
Inamata	A long time ago (ancient times)	
Inanahi	Yesterday	
Inu	Drink	
Ipu para	Rubbish bin	
Ipupene	Pencil case	
Iwa	Nine	
Iwi	Tribe, people	
Kā	The (plural)	Ngā
Kai	Food, eat	

Kaiatua	Holdout, a glutton	
Kaimahi	Worker, Actor	
Kāore anō	Not yet	Kāre anō, kāhore anō
Kaha	Strong, strength	
Kāhore kau	None, there aren't any	Kare kau, kore kau
Kahu	Garment	
Kahu horoi	Washing (clothes)	
Kāika	Home, village	Kāinga
Kakakaka	Swear	Kangakanga
Kāpata	Cupboard	
Kāore	Not, no	
Karaka	Clock, call out	Karanga (call)
Karakarua	Cousin	Karangarua
Karawhiu (a)	Give it heaps	
Kata, katakata	Laugh	
Kāti	Stop, close, enough	
Katoa	Every, all	
Kaukau	Swim	
Kau, kaukau	Chew	Ngau, ngaungau
Kaupeka	Toy	
Kauraka	Don't	Kaua
Kawe	Carry, take	
Kē	Already, instead, indicates difference or otherness	
Keke	Tired	Ngenge
Kī (ia)	Fill, say	
Kia hia	How many (things wanted)	
Kite	See	
Kīwaha	Idiom, phrase	
Koa	Please, glad, joyful	
Koe	You	
Kō	Girl	
Kōhao	Gap	
Koi	Lest, in case	Kei
Koi	Sharp	
Kōhaka	Nest	Kōhanga
Kōhete	Scold, tell off	
Kokomo	Shirt	Hāte
Komo (hia)	Insert, put on (clothes)	
Konei	Here	
Konā	There by you	
Konohi	Face	Kanohi
Kope	Nappy	
Kōpiro (tia)	Soak	
Korā	Over there	
Kōrero	Talk, speak, speech	
Kōrerorero	Dialogue	
Kōrua	You (two people)	
Kotahi	One	
Koutou	You (three or more people)	
Kuaha	Door	
Kuhu (na)	Insert (put on), enter	
Kumu	Bottom	
Kupu	Word	
Kupu āhua	Adjective	

Kupu ikoa	Nouns	
Kupu mahi	Verb, action	
Kupu i mahia	Acted upon	
Kura	School	
Kurī	Dog	
Mā	And (when used in counting); Others (when used after pronouns or names)	
Mā	By way of, via	
Maha	Many	
Mai	Indicates direction towards the speaker	
Maka	Throw, cast about	
Makariri	Cold	
Me	Should, and (to join things)	
Mea	Thing	
Mō	For	
Maha	Many	
Māhana	For him/her, he/she will	Māna
Māhaku	For me, I will	Māku
Māharahara	Worry, concern	
Māhau	For you, you will	Māu
Māhea	By which means of transport	
Mahi	Work, action, task	
Mahi kāika	Homework	Mahi kāinga
Māhita	Teacher	
Mahiti	Be used up, consumed	Pau
Mātiti	Peg	
Māmā	Easy, light (of weight)	
Mamae	Pain, sore	
Manaakitaka	Hospitality, the caring of, respecting of guests/people	Manaakitanga
Mano	Thousand	
Marae	Central meeting area of whānau, iwi	
Maripi	Knife	
Mātaki, Mātakitaki	Watch	
Mano	Thousand	
Matapihi	Window	
Mātao	Cold	
Matikuku	Finger/toe nails	
Mātou	We (three or more people excluding the listener)	
Mātua	Parents	
Mau	Wear, be fixed, hold	
Mau (ria)	Bring, carry	
Māua	We (two people excluding the listener)	
Mauka	Mountain	Maunga
Maumahara	Remember	
Mēnā	If	Mehemea
Meneti	Minute	
Mihi, mihimihi	Greet, greetings, introduce, introduction	
Miraka	Milk	
Miriona	Million	

Moe	Sleep	
Moeroa	Sleepy head	
Mōhio	Know, understand	
Moni	Money	
Mōrearea	Dangerous	
Moumou	Waste	
Mua	Before, in front	
Muri	Behind, after	
Mutu	Be ended	
Mutuka	Ending	Mutunga
Nā	By you (listener)	
Nā te mea	Because	
Nā reira, nō reira	Therefore, so then	
Nāhana	By him/her, he/she did it, his/hers	Nāna
Nāia	Here it is	Anei
Nāianeī	Right now	
Naki	Cat	Ngeru, puti, tori
Nau mai	Welcome, come hither	
Nei	By me (speaker)	
Nei	Really, is that so?	Nē, nērā, nēhā
Nō	From	
Nō te mea	Because	
Noa	Only, just, merely, free from tapu	
Noa iho, noaiho	Only, merely, just	
Noho	Sit, stay	
Nōnahea	When (question for when something happened in the past)	
Nō nākuanei	A little while ago	
Nō nātahirā	The day before yesterday	
Nō onamata	A long time ago (ancient times)	
Nui	Big, large	
Ō	Your (plural possessive)	
Oho	Wake up	
Ōku	Mine (plural)	
Okoiwai	Water bowl	
Oma	Run	
Ōna	His/hers (plural)	
Opeope(a)	Rinse	
Oreore	Move around, wriggle	
Oti	Be finished, be completed	
Pahi	Bus	
Pai	Good, fine, well	
Paihikara	Bicycle	
Pakeke	Age, adult	
Paoka	Fork	
Panana	Banana	
Pānui (tia)	Read	
Papa tākaro	Playing field, park	
Para	Game, play	Kēmu, tākaro
Paraikete	Blanket	
Parakuihi	Breakfast	

Parāoa	Bread, Flour	
Pare hūhare	Bib	
Pārekareka	Pleasing, gratifying	
Paru	Dirty	
Pātai	Question, ask	
Pāti	Party	
Patu	Hit, club	
Paura	Powder	
Paura horoi weruweru	Washing powder	
Pēhea	How	
Pei	Push	
Peke	Jump	
Pēke	Bag	
Pene	Pen	
Penehinu	Petrol	
Pene rākau	Pencil	
Pene whītau	Felt pen	
Pepehā	Tribal proverb/saying	
Pērā	Like that	
Pēreti	Plate	
Pihikete	Biscuit	
Pine mau / titi	Safety pin	
Pīraki	Want	Pīrangi
Poipoi	Cradle, rock	
Pono	True, believe	
Poraka	Jersey	
Pōtiki	Youngest child	
Poto	Short	
Pōua	Grandfather	Koroua
Pouaka	Box	
Pouaka whakaata	Television	
Pōuri	Dark, sad	
Pukapuka	Book	
Pūotu	Sink	
Pūrere horoi	Washing machine	
Puru (a)	Put in to	
Putā	Appear, emerge, come into sight	
Pūtea	Washing basket	
Putiputi	Flower	
Rā	There (by someone/thing else)	
Raro	Below, under (by foot, when preceded by 'mā')	
Rau	Hundred	
Rā Whānau	Birthday	
Rakatira	Chief, main, important, spouse	Rangatira
Rānui	Midday	
Rāraki	Line	Rārangi
Rare	Lolly	
Rātou	They (three or more people excluding the speaker and the listener)	
Rau	Hundred	
Rāua	They (two people excluding the speaker and the listener)	



Rawaka	Enough, abundant	
Raweke	Meddle with, fiddle with	
Reka	Sweet, delicious	
Rere	Fly	
Reri	Be ready	
Rikarika	Finger, hand	Ringaringa
Rīhi	Dishes	
Riki (hia)	Pour	Ringi
Rima	Five	
Rīpene ataata	Video tape	
Riri	Angry	
Roa	Long	
Roko	Hear	Rongo
Rokoā	Medicine	Rongoā
Rokoā pani	Ointment	Rongoā pani
Rorirori	Stupid	
Roto	In, inside, lake	
Rua	Two	
Ruka	On, on top, above	Runga
Ruma	Room	
Ruma noho	Lounge	
Rūri	Ruler	
Taara	Dollar	
Tae	Arrive, reach	
Taea	Able to, can	
Tāhaku	My (singular)	Tāku
Tahi	One	
Tai	Coast, tide	
Taihoa	Wait a minute, in a moment	
Taina	Younger sibling of the same sex	Teina
Takahi	Tread, trample	
Takata	Person, man	Tangata
Tākata	People, men	Tāngata
Taki	Cry	Tangi
Tako(hia)	Take away, take off	Tangohia
Takoto	Lie down	
Taku, Tāku, Tōku	My (singular)	
Tama	Boy, son	
Tamaiti	Child	
Tamariki	Children	
Tāina	Younger siblings of the same same sex	Teina
Tāne	Man, husband	
Taniwha	Monster, guardian	
Taoka	Treasure, present	Taonga
Tāone	Town	
Tapu	Under restriction, sacred, confidential	
Tarau roto	Underpants	
Tarika	Ear	Taringa
Tata	Near, close	
Tatari	Wait	
Tatau	Count, door	
Tātou	We (three or more people including the speaker and the listeners)	

Tātua	Belt	
Tau	Year, settle	
Tau	Sweetheart, lover, darling	
Tāua	We (two people including the speaker and the listener)	
Tāua	Grandmother	Kuia
Tauera	Towel	
Tauera iti	Flannel	
Tauira	Examples, models	
Taura weruweru	Clothes line	
Tāuti mai	Welcome, come hither	Nau mai
Tawhiti	Far, distant	
Tēhea	Which	
Tekau	Ten	Ngahuru, Kahuru
Tēnā	That (by you/listener)	
Tēnei	This (by me/speaker)	
Tērā	That (over there)	
Tere	Fast, quick	
Tereina	Train	
Tēpu	Table	
Tēpu tīni	Change table	
Tētahi	A	
Tīhi mākū	Wet wipe, nappy wipe	
Tika	Right, correct	
Tikaka	Custom, tradition, rule	Tikanga
Tiaki	Look after, care for	
Tiki (na)	Fetch	
Timata	Start, begin	
Tina	Dinner	
Tipuna/Tupuna	Ancestor	
Tīpuna/Tūpuna	Ancestors	
Tira	Travelling party/group	
Tītī	Mutton-bird	
Titiro	Look	
Tō	Your (singular possessive)	
Toa	Store, shop	
Toe	Left over, remaining	
Tōhi	Toast	
Tohu o te Wā	Tense marker	
Tohutohu	Instruct, tell	
Tōkena	Socks	
Tokohia	How many (people)	
Tōmuri	Be late	
Toro	Visit	
Toru	Three	
Tou	Still, straight away, constant	Tonu
Tū	Stand	
Tuahine	Sister of a male	
Tuāhine	Sisters of a male	
Tuakana	Older sibling of the same sex	
Tuākana	Older siblings of the same sex	
Tukāne	Brother of a female	Tungāne
Tuaiwa	Ninth	
Tuaono	Sixth	
Tuarima	Fifth	

Tuarua	Second	
Tuatahi	First	
Tuatoru	Third	
Tuawaru	Eighth	
Tuawhā	Fourth	
Tuawhitu	Seventh	
Tuhi, tuhituhi	Write	
Tū ikoa	Pronouns	
Tuku	Release, send, allow	
Tūmomo	Type	
Tumuaki	Principal	
Tunu	Cook, bake	
Tūpato	Careful	
Tūrakawaewae	Home, ancestral place of standing	Tūrangawaewae
Turituri	Noise, be quiet	
Tūru	Chair, seat	
Tūturu	Original, authentic, true	
Ūkui	Eraser, wipe	
Uhi (a)	Cover	
Uhi tēpu	Table cloth	
Unu (hia)	Take off (clothes)	
Upoko	Head	
Utu	Cost	
Wā	Time	
Waea	Phone, telephone	
Waekanui	Middle, in between	Waenganui
Waewae	Legs, feet	
Waho	Outside	
Waka	Canoe, car (vehicle)	
Wāhi	Area, place	
Wahine	Woman	
Wāhine	Women	
Wai	Water, who	
Waiata	Sing, song	
Waiho	Leave alone	
Wareware	Be forgotten	
Waru	Eight	
Wātea	Free, clear	
Watua	Give away	Hoatu
Wawe	Early, quick, soon	
Wehe	Leave, depart, separate	
Weruweru	Clothes	Kākahu
Whā	Four	
Whai	Follow, pursue	
Whai	(followed by a noun) possessing, having	
Whakaahua	Picture, photo	
Whākai	Feed	Whāngai
Whakakoi pene	Pencil sharpener	
Whakapapa	Genealogy	
Whakaaro (hia)	Think, thought	
Whakaatu	Show, display	
Whakairi (a)	Hang up	
Whakamā	Embarrass, shame	

Whakamaroke (tia)	To dry
Whakamau(a)	Put on (clothes/seatbelt)
Whakamutuka	Ending
Whakapau	Cause to use up
Whakapuare(hia)	Open up
Whakaroko	Listen
Whakatakoto	Cause to lie down
Whakataukī	Proverb
Whakatika	Fix, correct, clean up
Whakautu	Answer, respond, reply
Whāki	Confess, tell, reveal
Whānau	Family, give birth, born
Whanauka	Relation
Whare	House
Whare pikitia	Movie theatre
Whareama	Hat
Wharekūhā	Trousers
Wharenui	Meeting house
Wharepaku	Toilet, small room
Whārōrō(tia)	Stretch out
Whawhai	Fight
Whata pouheni	Clothes rack
Whati	Break
Whero	Red, redden
Whitu	Seven
Whiu	Throw
Whutupaoro	Football, rugby
Wiki	Week

Whakamutunga

Whakarongo

Whanaunga

Pōtae
Tarau



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TE HŪ O MOHO BOOK 3

KA WHĀNAU

MAI TE HUA

Kia ora anō koutou! Nau mai, haere mai ki Te Hū o Moho tuatoru, Ka Whānau mai te Hua. Yeah – the hua is born! – and no I’m not talking about that kind of hua! The hua is the product of anything, in this case, if we go along with our bird theme, it’s the egg of the Moho – full of potential, so delicate and precious, and yummy – just like our reo!

Since we plucked up the courage in Te Pae Kōhaka to go for a drive with the kids, we’re going to venture outside again and engage in a few other common whānau activities like visiting whanauka and friends, going to the shop to buy the things the cupboards have forgotten, and maybe even a treat like going to a party.

By now you will well and truly know the drill for navigating your way through the CD and book. But no cheating by looking at the back of the book for your answers – remember that we are everywhere and will snap you out!



NGĀI TAHU Development