Te Hū O Moho Book 3

Ka Whānau mai te Hua
## Te Rōpū Mahi

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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 whānauka 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 kūpū, dialogue, structures, kīwaha and whakataukī you’ll find in Ka Whānau mai te Hua.

– Hana O’Regan
Wāhaka Tuatahi
Section 1

Kā Tohu o te Wā me Kā Kupu Mahi
Tenses and Verbs
Kā āhuatoka 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 whakata. Here are some honeys to get you started:

Kupu Höu

Haere  Go, went
Hīkoi  Walk
Kai   Eat
Eke Get on something
Kau Kau
Heke  Heke

Kaukau Swim
Tū Stand
Takoto Lie down
Haparaki Shout

Oma Peke
Ran Jump
Bite/chew
Get down from
something
Wake up
Sit
Call out
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Past Tense</th>
<th>'Clue'</th>
<th>In English</th>
<th>Use in Māori</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Simple past</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>= …ed</td>
<td>Jumped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuous past action</td>
<td>I te</td>
<td>= was …ing</td>
<td>was jumping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Started in the past/not necessarily completed</td>
<td>Kua</td>
<td>= has/have/had</td>
<td>has jumped</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Tense</th>
<th>'Clue'</th>
<th>In English</th>
<th>Use in Māori</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Continuous present action</td>
<td>Kai te</td>
<td>= am /is /are + …ing</td>
<td>Jumping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuous present action</td>
<td>E (verb) ana</td>
<td>= am /is /are + …ing</td>
<td>Jumping</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FUNCTION</th>
<th>FUTURE</th>
<th>‘CLUE’</th>
<th>IN ENGLISH</th>
<th>USE IN MĀORI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commencement of new action/narrative</td>
<td>Ka</td>
<td>will/shall</td>
<td>Will jump</td>
<td>Ka peke</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOHU O TE WĀ</th>
<th>KUPU MAHI</th>
<th>RŌPŪ ‘T’ class</th>
<th>KAIMAHI</th>
<th>IKI</th>
<th>RŌPŪ ‘T’ class</th>
<th>KUPU I MAHIA Acted upon / object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>haere</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>Maru</td>
<td>ki</td>
<td>te</td>
<td>tāone.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
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 Röpū ‘T’:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kua haere</th>
<th>+</th>
<th>rätou</th>
<th>Kua haere rätou</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I haere</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>koe</td>
<td>I haere koe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 körero 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 täone

whereas

- I walked in town doesn’t have the word to, so we translate it using i
  
  I hikoi au i te täone

You may be wondering why we have te before täone 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 Röpū ‘T’ (usually te). This te does not always have the translation of the in the English sentence.

- They went to sleep. I haere rätou ki te moe.
- Come and eat! Haere mai ki te kai!
- I have talked to Mum. Kua körero ahau ki a Häkui.

The only time you don’t need to use te or another one of the Röpū ‘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 rätou ki Akaroa.
- We are going to Awarua. Kai te haere mätou ki Awarua.
- Come inside. Haere mai ki roto.
- Look over there! Titiro ki korä!

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…

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 pëpi ki töna häkui.
2. I te patu a Maru i töna tuakana.
3. Kua kai kä tamariki i ä rätou kai.
4. Kua pänui a Häkoro i te pukapuka.
5. Kai te körero a Häkui ki a Häkoro.
6. E mätakitaki ana a Poutū i te pouaka whakaata.
7. Ka hoko òku mätua i te kai.
8. Ka haere mätua ko Manu ki te toa.
9. Kua tuhi ahau i tëtahi whakaahua.
10. Kai te kai rätou i kä pihilike 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
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 Köhaka. 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!

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>6. 1842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>7. 475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>8. 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>602</td>
<td>9. 199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>10. 10,582</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HE</th>
<th>AHA</th>
<th>RŌPŪ 'T'</th>
<th>UTU</th>
<th>MŌ</th>
<th>RŌPŪ 'T'</th>
<th>KUPU IKOA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>What</td>
<td>'T' class group</td>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>mō</td>
<td>'T' class group</td>
<td>Noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. │ He │ aha │ te │ utu │ mō │ kā │ āporo?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. │ He │ aha │ te │ utu │ mō │ te │ pukapuka?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To answer a cost question we need to know two more words; taara for dollars, and āneti 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 āneti te utu.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E</th>
<th>NAMA</th>
<th>TAARA</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>NAMA</th>
<th>HŌNETI</th>
<th>TE UTU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. │ E</td>
<td>rima</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>rima tekau</td>
<td>āneti</td>
<td>te utu.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. │ Kotahi</td>
<td>taara</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>rima tekau mā rima āneti</td>
<td>te utu.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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?
2. E rua taara te utu mō ēnā panana.
3. He aha te utu mō te parāoa?
5. He aha te utu mō ēnei kope?
7. He aha te utu mō tō rātou whare i te wiki?
8. E rua rau, e whitu tekau mā waru taara i te wiki.
9. He aha te utu mō te penehinu?
10. E toru tekau mā whitu taara, e rima tekau mā tahi āneti te utu mō te penehinu.
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…

Hākoro: 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!

Hākoro: 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.

Hākoro: Hinemoana. Hurry up girl. We’re going now.

Hinemoana: Yes Dad. I’m ready!
Āe Hākoro. Kua reri au!

Hākoro: 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 Hākoro?
Häkoro: Not yet son. We'll arrive soon.
Käore anö e tama. Ka tae atu tätou äkuanei.

Hinemoana: There's the shop Maru. Look over there.
Arä te toa Maru. Titiro kai korä.

Poutüteraki: Can I have some money please Dad? I want to buy a magazine.
Hómai koa he moni Pápä? Kai te hiahia au ki te hoko pukapuka.

Häkoro: How much does a magazine cost?
He aha te utu mö te pukapuka?

Poutüteraki: It costs five dollars I think.
E rima taara te utu i taku whakaaro.

Häkoro: Get you boy! That's expensive!
E kï e tama! Te nui hoki o te utu!

Maru: Dad. Will you buy me some lollies?
Pápä. Ka hoko koe i étahi rare mähaku?

Häkoro: Here is one dollar Maru. You decide what you think is good to buy!
Näia kotahi taara Maru. Mähau anö 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 Häkoro? Hómai hoki koa kotahi taara?

Häkoro: Here you go girl. Don't waste it all on lollies!
Näia e hine. Kauraka e mahiti te katoa ki te rare!

Hinemoana: Okay Dad. Come on Maru. Lets go and spend our money!
Äe rä e Pä. Haere mai Maru. Me haere tåua ki te whakapau i ā tåua moni!

Poutüteraki: Excuse me. How much does this magazine cost?
Tënä koa. He aha te utu mö tenei pukapuka?

Kaitiaki toa: That magazine costs $3.95
E toru taara, e iwa te kau mä rima hëneti te utu mö tëna pukapuka.

Poutüteraki: Great. Here's $5 thank you.
Ka pai. Näia te rima taara.

Kaitiaki toa: And here's your change, $1.05. Thank you.
Ä, näia hoki tô moni, kotahi taara, e rima hëneti. Kia ora rä.

Maru: Excuse me. Here's our money for some lollies.
Tëna koa. Näia ä mäua moni mö kâ rare.

Kaitiaki toa: And how many lollies do you want boy?
Äe, kia hia kâ rare e tamä?

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?
Tëna, e rima te kau hëneti te utu mö tënei pêke, ä, e iwa te kau hëneti te utu mö tënei pêke. Kai te hiahia koe ki tëhea?

Maru: Can we have two of those bags please.
Hómai koa kia rua o ānä pêke.

Häkoro: Come on guys, that's enough. We'd better go. Mum will be waiting for us.
Haere mai koutou mâ, kua rawaka tënä. Me hoki tåtou inäianei. Kai te tatari mai a Mämä i a tåtou.
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.

Hākoro: Poutūteraki! Kai hea tō taina?
Poutūteraki: Kai te para ia i roto i tōna ruma!
Hākoro: Haere ki te tiki i a ia. Kai te haere tātou ki te toa.
Hinemoana: Āe Hākoro. Kua reri au.
Hākoro: Tēnā tamariki mā. Me haere tātou.
Maru: Kua tae tātou ki te toa Hākoro?
Hākoro: 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?
Hākoro: He aha te utu mō te pukapuka?
Poutūteraki: E rima taara te utu i taku whakaaro.
Hākoro: E kī e tama! Te nui hoki o te utu!
Maru: Pāpā. Ka hoko koe i ētahi rare māhaku?
Hākoro: Nāia kotahi taara. Māhau anō e whakaaroaro he aha te mea pai hai hoko.
Hinemoana: Kai hea tuku moni Hākoro? Hōmai hoki koa kotahi taara?
Hākoro: 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 kōa. He aha te utu mō tēnei pukapuka?
Kaitiaki toa: E toru taara, e iwa te kau 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 kōa. 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 te kau hēneti te utu mō tēnei pēke, ā, e iwa te kau hēneti te utu mō tēnei pēke. Kai te hiahia koe ki tēhea?
Maru: Hōmai koa kia rua o ēnā pēke.
Hākoro: Haere mai koutou mā, kua rawaka tēnā. Me hoki tātou ināianei. Kai te tatarī mai a Māmā i a tātou.
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[a]</th>
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<td>tēnei</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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.
He Kīwahe, He Whakataukī Anō

Some more phrases and proverbs

Section 3

Wāhaka Tuatoru
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:

He kaiatua koe? Are you being a hold out?

Or 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 kötiro paru ko koe! 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:

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
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.
- kä 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TE KUPU PĀTAI</th>
<th>RŌPŪ 'T'</th>
<th>KAIMAHI</th>
<th>TOHU O TE WĀ</th>
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<td>kä</td>
<td>tamariki</td>
<td>i</td>
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<td>ai?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TE KUPU PĀTAI</th>
<th>RŌPŪ 'T'</th>
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<td>i</td>
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<td>hoa</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>haere</td>
<td>ai?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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: Häkui, 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?

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<th>TE KUPU PĀTĀI</th>
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<td>3. He aha</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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 let’s 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 Häkoro 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 kä tamariki i oho ai? for When did the children wake up?

We’ll now have:

Āhea kä 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 tätou tae atu ai? Mum, when are we arriving there?

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

Hāāāākui, āhea tätou tae atu aiiiiiiiiii?

Which tends to precede the question:

Hāāāāākui, āāāāāhea tätou tae atu aiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii??
4.3

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

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<tr>
<th>TE KUPU PĀTAI</th>
<th>RŌPŪ ‘T’</th>
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</table>

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

**Pātaī Tuawhā – Question 4**

Our last pātaī 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 pātaī and use the verb haere for going, we can see the pattern in action.

<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td>4. Māhea</td>
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<td>ai?</td>
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</table>

1. When did we go?
2. Why did we go?
3. When will we go?
4. How are we going?
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:

- Nōnäianei. Just now.
- Nō näkuanei. A little while ago.
- Nōnanahi. Yesterday.
- Nō tërä 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:

- Inäianei. Just now.
- Inakuanei. A little while ago.
- Inänahi. Yesterday.
- I tërä 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?
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 māmāe 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:

- Anāianei. Just now, soon.
- Ākuanei. 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 wā.

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 Tuawhä – Answer 4

To answer our last question, mähea, 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MĀ</th>
<th>RUKA On</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>TŪMOMO WAKA Means of transport</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Mā</td>
<td>ruka</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>tōku waka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Mā</td>
<td>ruka</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>tērā tereina.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MĀ</th>
<th>RUKA On</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>RŪPŪ ‘T’ ‘T’ class group</th>
<th>TŪMOMO WAKA Means of transport</th>
<th>Ō</th>
<th>RŪPŪ ‘T’ ‘T’ class group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Mā</td>
<td>ruka</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>te waka</td>
<td>o tōku Hākoro.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Mā</td>
<td>ruka</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>te paihikara</td>
<td>o tōku tuakana.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 rūpū ‘T’ and just state the transport. Here are some examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MĀ</th>
<th>RUKA On</th>
<th>TŪMOMO WAKA Means of transport</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Mā</td>
<td>ruka</td>
<td>pahi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Mā</td>
<td>ruka</td>
<td>tereina.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Mā</td>
<td>ruka</td>
<td>hoiho.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Mā</td>
<td>ruka</td>
<td>paihikara.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How are you travelling to school?</th>
<th>Māhea koe haere ai ki te kura?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Why did you hit your little sister?</td>
<td>He aha koe i patu ai i tō tuāhine?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

a. Look at the meanings of the words given,
b. find the words in the sentence that match,
c. 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 (you and I) are going by bus.
5. I’m going on my mum’s bike.
6. Why are we (5) going to the school?
7. Because Hinemoana is waiting for us.
8. When will we (all) eat?
9. At 6.30 we’ll eat.
10. When did we (you and I) go to the pictures?
11. Last week.
4. We are fine. We are just going to the shop.
   ______ ______ maua. ______ 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?
    ______ ______ ________?
    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_______ ________!
Haere ki te Toro
Going visiting
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Toro</th>
<th>Visit</th>
<th>Pakeke</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Häkui or Häkui kēkē</td>
<td>Aunty</td>
<td>Rorirori</td>
<td>Stupid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rā whānau</td>
<td>Birthday</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tau</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**He Kōrerorero**

**Dialogue**

Hinemoana: Poutū, who are we going to visit?
Poutū: We’re going over to Aunty Roimata’s.

Hinemoana: Oh, I want to go and see Tāua and Pōua. When can we go and see them?
Poutū: We’ll go and visit them next weekend. Come on Hine, get dressed.

Hinemoana: What time are we going?
Poutū: At 10 o’clock. Mum, Maru and baby will be waiting for us there.

Hinemoana: Why did they go?
Poutū: Because you were still sleeping sleepy head!

Hinemoana: When did they go?
Poutū: A little while ago. But never mind that, just get dressed.

Hinemoana: How are we going there?
Poutū: Walking. It’s not far.

Hinemoana: I’m ready Poutū. Shall we go now?
Poutū: Me haere tāua ināianei?
Poutū: Okay Hine, let’s go.  
Kai te pai e Hine, haere mai.

Hinemoana: Why are we going to Aunty Roimata’s?  
He aha ā tua 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 ā tua 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 ā tua 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 ā tua 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 ināianei?
Poutū: Kai te pai e Hine, haere mai.

Hinemoana: He aha tāua i haere ai ki te whare o Häkui 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 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: Ehara au i te rorirori – ko koe kē te mea rorirori! 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 tauira 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 kāiha o Häkui Roimata.
3. Āhea tāua haere ai?
4. He aha rātou i haere ai?
5. Nōnahea rātou i haere ai?
7. Māhea tāua haere ai?
8. Kua rei ahau Poutū. Me haere tāua ināianei?
10. Nōnahea a Tahu i whānau ai?
11. E hia ōna tau?
12. Kātahi nā te rorirori ko koe!
13. E, nō Kāti Hinekato koe!
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.
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 refereshments.
Maru: Mum, when is Tahu going to open his presents?
Häkui: Ähea a Tahu whakapuare ai i āna taoka?

Häkui: 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.

Häkui: Are we ready? One, two, three, four…
Kua reri tātou? Tahi, 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.

Häkui: 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. Ē 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 twos! 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!
Takū 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.
Häkui: Okay then, I better get my tribe on the road. Thank you for having us my sister. I will ring you tomorrow okay?
Käti rä, me takahi anö taku tira i te huanui. Tënä koe mó ō manaakitaka i a mätou. 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 Häkui 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 Häkui Roimata. Aroha mai mö tō māua tōmuri, i moeroa a Hine.
Roimata: Kai te pai e tama, he maha te kai te kai te toe. Kai te para kā tamariki ki waho.
Häkui: Kia tūpato koutou. Me tiaki tētahi i tētahi!
Roimata: E Kura, āhea a Raki haere mai ai? Me waiho ētahi kai māhana?
Kura: Ē koa. Ka haere mai ia inā mutu tana toro i ōna mātua.
Maru: Häkui, āhea a Tahu whakapuare ai i āna taoka?
Häkui: 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.
Häkui: Kua reri tātou? Tahi, 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 ēwhina.
Häkui: 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, kiaiata koe Maru! Kua mahiti i a koe kā rare nei?
Maru: Ehara i au anake, ko māua tahi ko Hine!
Häkui: Taku pōuri Roimata. Kāore au i te mōhio he aha rāua i pērā ai!
Roimata: E pai ana e hoa, kauraka e māharahara. Ēhea koe haere ai ki te toro i ō tāua mātua?
Häkui: Ē 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.
Häkui: Kai te pēhea rāua?
Roimata: I te pai rāua. He āhua keke pea.
Häkui: Kāti rā, me takahi anō taku tira i te huanui. Tēnā koe mó ō manaakitaka i a mätou. 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 hākui Roimata, hei konā Tahu!

5.3 Unscramble the following words to make the correct sentences:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[a]</th>
<th>[e]</th>
<th>[i]</th>
<th>[o]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mai</td>
<td>rāua</td>
<td>nei</td>
<td>Hākoro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>ārea</td>
<td>koe</td>
<td>toro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raki</td>
<td>ki</td>
<td>ka</td>
<td>Hākui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>āhea</td>
<td>te</td>
<td>waea</td>
<td>koe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hāere</td>
<td>te</td>
<td>āpōpō</td>
<td>ai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>ki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>i</td>
<td>mai</td>
<td>te</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>haere tētahi</td>
<td>au</td>
<td>āhea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o hoa toro</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>i a rāua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ko hāere ?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[u]</th>
<th>[h]</th>
<th>[k]</th>
<th>[m]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>āna</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>kai</td>
<td>rāua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ai</td>
<td>ka</td>
<td>waho</td>
<td>kite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taoka</td>
<td>Tahu</td>
<td>te</td>
<td>koe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>āhea</td>
<td>waiata</td>
<td>para</td>
<td>nōnahea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a whakapuare</td>
<td>ki tātou</td>
<td>tamariki</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i Tahu</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>kā</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
<td>i</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. The children are playing outside.
2. When is Raki coming over?
3. When is Tahu going to open his presents?
4. We’ll all sing to Tahu.
5. When are you going to visit Mum and Dad?
6. When did you last see them?
7. They were going to visit a friend of theirs.
8. I will ring you tomorrow, okay?
Match up the phrases and words in the right column to their correct meaning in the left column.

1. Shall we go now? a. Ähea 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.
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.
17. How are we going there? ii. Nōnahea rātou i haere ai?
19. Clean up. uu. Kua reri ahau.
20. I don’t know. hh. Kātahi nā te rorirori ko koe!
21. Never mind yours! kk. He aha rātou i haere ai?
22. Stop your moaning! mm. Nō nākuanei.
Horoi Weruweru
Washing Clothes
Yeah – home! Bed. Sleeeeeep. But no Häkui – 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 Häkoro makes – Oh sweetest one, apple of my eye, twïti häti! “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 Häkoro 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 – Häkoro 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
- Pūre 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
- Köpiro(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 ē 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. E , Poutū! Kauraka e maka noa ō weruweru tama, purua ki roto i te pūtea.

Poutū: Yes Dad.
Ae 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 pūtea. Kia roa te köpiro i ō kahu whutupaoro i mua i te hortakata.

Hinemoana: I’ll help you Dad. I can wash clothes!
Māhaku koe e āwhina Hākoro. Ka taea e au te horoi weruweru.
Häkoro:  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.

Häkoro:  Thanks girl, but be careful, they are your brothers rugby clothes.  No
doubt they'll be smelly.
Kia ora kōtiro, ekia kia tūpato, koina kā kahu whutupaoro o tō tukāne.
Kare e kore he hauka!

Häkoro:  Poutū.  Come back here boy.  We haven’t finished.

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 tākaro.

Häkoro:  That’s fine.  When are you going?
E pai noa tēnā.  Āhea koe haere ai?
Poutū:  Now Dad.
Nāiane Pāpā.

Häkoro:  When are you going?
Āhea koe haere ai?
Poutū:  Right now Dad.
Ā nāia tonu nei Pāpā.

Häkoro:  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.

Häkoro:  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 Häkoro?

Häkoro:  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.
Häkoro, 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.

Häkoro:  Maru.  What are they?
E Maru.  He aha ēnā?
Maru:  This is my dirty washing.
Ko aku kahu paru ēnei.

Häkoro:  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.
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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pēhea</th>
<th>Rōpū 'T'</th>
<th>Kupu Ikoa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What about / how about</td>
<td>'T' class group</td>
<td>Noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pēhea</td>
<td>ō</td>
<td>tarau roto?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Māhau</th>
<th>Rōpū 'T'</th>
<th>Kupu Ikoa</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>Kupu Mahi</th>
<th>Kī</th>
<th>Rōpū 'T'</th>
<th>Kupu Ikoa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You will</td>
<td>'T' class group</td>
<td>Noun</td>
<td>Verb</td>
<td>'T' class group</td>
<td>Noun</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Māhau</td>
<td>ēnei</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>hari</td>
<td>ki</td>
<td>te</td>
<td>whata pouheni.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kāre</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>Kore</th>
<th>He</th>
<th>Kupu Āhua</th>
<th>Rōpū 'T'</th>
<th>Kupu Ikoa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Verb</td>
<td>Adjective</td>
<td>'T' class group</td>
<td>Noun</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kāre</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>kore</td>
<td>he</td>
<td>hauka.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOHU O TE WA</th>
<th>TA EA</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>KAIMAIH</th>
<th>RŪPŪ 'T'</th>
<th>KUPU IKOA</th>
<th>TE</th>
<th>KUPU MAHI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tense</td>
<td>Able to</td>
<td>Actor</td>
<td>'T' class group</td>
<td>Noun</td>
<td></td>
<td>Verb / action</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ka</td>
<td>taea</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>kā</td>
<td>weruweru</td>
<td>te</td>
<td>tako atu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Are you able to look after the baby?
e. Are you able to help your father?
i. Am I able to wash his clothes?
o. Are you two able to find the pegs?
u. Are you able to fetch the soap?

6.1.5. Do we have any more pegs?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HE</th>
<th>KUPU IKOA</th>
<th>ANŌ</th>
<th>KUPU WHIWHIKA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Noun</td>
<td>Possessive pronoun</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| He | mātiti | anō | ā tātou |

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

a. Do you have any more clothes?
e. Does Maru have any more pens?
i. Do we have any more washing powder?
o. Do they (4) have any more paper?
u. 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KUPU MAHI</th>
<th>KUPU IKOA</th>
<th>KUPU ĀHUA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Verbs</td>
<td>Nouns</td>
<td>Adjectives</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KUPU MŌ TE WĀ</th>
<th>ĖTAHI KUPU ATU</th>
<th>TŪ IKOA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Words indicating time</td>
<td>Other words</td>
<td>Pronouns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hiamoe  Koe  Haere
Whare horoī weruweru  Ākuanei  Paru
Māua  Paura horoī weruweru  Taara
Horoi  Moni  Whakamaroke
Ia  Oma  Tātou
Ātaahua  Oho  Hoko
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 Hü 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 hü 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!
Section 7

Kā Whakautu
Answers
1.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOHU O TE WAHANGARŌ</th>
<th>KUPU MAHI</th>
<th>RŌPŪ ‘T’ C A S S</th>
<th>KĀIMAHI</th>
<th>IKI</th>
<th>RŌPŪ ‘T’ C A S S</th>
<th>KUPU I MAHIA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. I haere a Hine</td>
<td>ki</td>
<td>tōna</td>
<td>ruma.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. I hīkoi a Maru</td>
<td>ki</td>
<td>te</td>
<td>toa.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. I tiki a Kahu</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>kā</td>
<td>weruweru.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. I horoi a Raki</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>kā</td>
<td>rīhi.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. I te haere a Poutū</td>
<td>ki</td>
<td>te</td>
<td>papa tākaro.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Kua tunu a Roimata</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>te</td>
<td>keke.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Kai te whakatikatika a Taki</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>tōna</td>
<td>ruma moe.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Ka waea a Kura</td>
<td>ki</td>
<td>ō</td>
<td>rāua mātua.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Ka haere</td>
<td>tātou</td>
<td>ki</td>
<td>te</td>
<td>rā whānau o Tahu.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.  
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HE</th>
<th>AHA Who</th>
<th>RÖPŪ 'T' T class group</th>
<th>UTU Cost</th>
<th>MŌ Noun</th>
<th>RÖPŪ 'T' T class group</th>
<th>KUPU IKOA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. He</td>
<td>aha</td>
<td>te</td>
<td>utu</td>
<td>mō</td>
<td>tēnā</td>
<td>inu?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. He</td>
<td>aha</td>
<td>te</td>
<td>utu</td>
<td>mō</td>
<td>kā</td>
<td>pihikete?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. He</td>
<td>aha</td>
<td>te</td>
<td>utu</td>
<td>mō</td>
<td>tō</td>
<td>rāua paihikara?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. He</td>
<td>aha</td>
<td>te</td>
<td>utu</td>
<td>mō</td>
<td>te</td>
<td>pahi?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. He</td>
<td>aha</td>
<td>te</td>
<td>utu</td>
<td>mō</td>
<td>ā</td>
<td>koutou tīna/kai a te rānui?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E</th>
<th>NAMA Number</th>
<th>TAARA Dollars</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>NAMA Number</th>
<th>HËNETI Cents</th>
<th>TE UTU The cost / price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6. E</td>
<td>toru</td>
<td>taara</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>rima tekau</td>
<td>hëneti</td>
<td>te utu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Kotahi</td>
<td>taara</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>waru tekau</td>
<td>hëneti</td>
<td>te utu o tāna inu.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Kotahi rau e waru tekau mā rima</td>
<td>taara</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Kotahi</td>
<td>taara</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>rima tekau</td>
<td>hëneti</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. E</td>
<td>ono</td>
<td>taara</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

3.1

2. Kātahi nā te tāne pai ko koe!

3.2

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

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)?

4.3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TE KUPU PĀTAI</th>
<th>RŌPŪ 'T'</th>
<th>KAIMahi</th>
<th>KUPU MAHI</th>
<th>KUPU AROKA</th>
<th>AI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Āhea</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>pēpi</td>
<td>moe</td>
<td></td>
<td>ai?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Āhea</td>
<td>tō</td>
<td>kura</td>
<td>timata</td>
<td></td>
<td>ai?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Āhea</td>
<td>te</td>
<td>pēpi</td>
<td>whānau</td>
<td></td>
<td>ai?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Āhea</td>
<td>rātou</td>
<td>tae</td>
<td>mai</td>
<td></td>
<td>ai?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Āhea</td>
<td>tō</td>
<td>tāua hākui</td>
<td>haere</td>
<td>atu</td>
<td>ai?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.4
1. Mā ruka i tōku hoiho.
2. Nōnahea kā tama i hoki ai ki te kāika?
3. Āhea te hui mutu ai?
4. He aha koe i patu ai i te kuri?
5. Kai te haere tāua mā ruka pahi.
6. Kai te haere au mā ruka i te paihikara o tōku hākui.
7. He aha tātou haere ai ki te kura.
8. Nā te mea kai te tatari a Hinemoana i a tātou.
9. Āhea tātou kai ai?
10. Ā te haurua i te ono karaka tātou kai ai.
11. Nōnahea tāua ī haere ai ki te whare pikitia?

5.1
1. Who are we going to visit?
2. We're going over to Aunty Raukura's.
3. What time are we going?
4. Why did they go?
5. When did they go?
6. A little while ago. But never mind that, just get dressed.
7. How are we going there?
8. I'm ready Poutū. Shall we go now?
9. We are going to his party
10. When was Tahu born?
11. How old is he?
12. What a stupid girl you are!
13. You liar!
15. We're here now, stop your moaning!

5.2
1. ka
2. toro
3. kāika
4. te
5. rāua
6. ai
7. i
8. ā
9. e
10. weruweru
11. tekau
12. kai
13. rātou
14. aha
15. haere
16. nā
17. moe
18. nōnahea
19. ĕ
20. raro

5.3

a. Ähea a Raki haere mai ai?
e. I te haere rāua ki te toro i tētahi o
ō rāua hoa.
i. Ka waea mai au ki a koe āpōpō
nei?
o. Ähea koe haere ai ki te toro i a
Hāku rāua ko Hākoro?

5.4

1. k
2. a
3. u
4. h

5.5

1. Shall we go now.
2. Come in.
3. You liar!
4. Open.
5. Presents.
6. What a hold out!
7. You’ve embarrassed me.
8. Visit.
9. How old is he?
10. Like that.
11. Why did they go?
12. What time are we going?
13. What a stupid girl you are!
14. When did they go?
15. A little while ago.
16. Just get dressed.
17. How are we going there?
18. I’m ready.
19. Clean up.
20. I don’t know.
21. Never mind yours!
22. Stop your moaning!
## 6.1.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PĒHEA</th>
<th>Rōpū 'T'</th>
<th>Kupu Ikoa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What about / how about</td>
<td>'T' class group</td>
<td>Noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Pēhea</td>
<td>āna</td>
<td>kokomo?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Pēhea</td>
<td>ō rātou</td>
<td>wharekūhā?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. Pēhea</td>
<td>ōku</td>
<td>tōkena?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o. Pēhea</td>
<td>āna</td>
<td>pukapuka kura?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u. Pēhea</td>
<td>ō tātou</td>
<td>hoa?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 6.1.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Māhau</th>
<th>Rōpū 'T'</th>
<th>Kupu Ikoa</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>Kupu Mahi</th>
<th>Kī</th>
<th>Rōpū 'T'</th>
<th>Kupu Ikoa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You will</td>
<td>'T' class group</td>
<td>Noun</td>
<td>Verb</td>
<td>'T' class group</td>
<td>Noun</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Māhau</td>
<td>kā</td>
<td>rīhi</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>horo.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Māhau</td>
<td>tō</td>
<td>rūma</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>whakatikatika.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. Māhau</td>
<td>te</td>
<td>kurū</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>whākai.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o. Māhau</td>
<td>kā</td>
<td>pereti</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>hari</td>
<td>ki</td>
<td>te</td>
<td>tëpu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u. Māhau</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>Piki</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>hari</td>
<td>ki</td>
<td>te</td>
<td>rūma noho.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 6.1.3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kāre</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>Kore</th>
<th>He</th>
<th>Kupu Āhua</th>
<th>Rōpū 'T'</th>
<th>Kupu Ikoa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Verb</td>
<td>'T' class group</td>
<td>Noun</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Kāre</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>kore</td>
<td>he</td>
<td>paru.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Kāre</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>kore</td>
<td>he</td>
<td>reka</td>
<td>tēnā.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. Kāre</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>kore</td>
<td>he</td>
<td>ātaahua</td>
<td>te</td>
<td>pēpi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o. Kāre</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>kore</td>
<td>he</td>
<td>pai</td>
<td>te</td>
<td>pukapuka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u. Kāre</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>kore</td>
<td>he</td>
<td>keke</td>
<td>kā</td>
<td>tamariki.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 6.1.4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tohu o Te Wā</th>
<th>Taea</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>Kaimahi</th>
<th>Rōpū 'T'</th>
<th>Kupu Ikoa</th>
<th>TE</th>
<th>Kupu Mahi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tāne</td>
<td>'T' class group</td>
<td>Noun</td>
<td>Verb</td>
<td>'T' class group</td>
<td>Noun</td>
<td>Verb</td>
<td>'T' class group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Ka</td>
<td>taea</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>koe</td>
<td>te</td>
<td>pēpi</td>
<td>te</td>
<td>tiaki?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Ka</td>
<td>taea</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>koe</td>
<td>tō</td>
<td>hākoro</td>
<td>te</td>
<td>āwhina?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. Ka</td>
<td>taea</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>au</td>
<td>āna</td>
<td>weruweru</td>
<td>te</td>
<td>horo?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o. Ka</td>
<td>taea</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>kōrua</td>
<td>kā</td>
<td>mātiti</td>
<td>te</td>
<td>kite/rapu?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u. Ka</td>
<td>taea</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>koe</td>
<td>te</td>
<td>hopi</td>
<td>te</td>
<td>tiki?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 6.1.5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HE</th>
<th>KUPU IKOA Noun</th>
<th>ANŌ</th>
<th>KUPU WHIWHIKA Possessive pronoun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. He</td>
<td>weruweru</td>
<td>anō</td>
<td>ōu?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. He</td>
<td>pēne</td>
<td>anō</td>
<td>ā Maru?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. He</td>
<td>paura horoi weruweru</td>
<td>anō</td>
<td>ā tātou?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o. He</td>
<td>pepa</td>
<td>anō</td>
<td>ā rātou?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u. He</td>
<td>moni</td>
<td>anō</td>
<td>āku?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KUPU MAHI Verbs</th>
<th>KUPU IKOA Nouns</th>
<th>KUPU ĀHUA Adjectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Horoi</td>
<td>Whare horoi weruweru</td>
<td>Hiamoe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whakamaroke</td>
<td>Paura horoi weruweru</td>
<td>Paru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haere</td>
<td>Moni</td>
<td>Ātaahua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoko</td>
<td>Taara</td>
<td>Rorirori</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oma</td>
<td>Māttiti</td>
<td>Riri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oho</td>
<td>Pārāoa</td>
<td>Hīakai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hīkoi</td>
<td>Kāika</td>
<td>Keke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kōhete</td>
<td>Hēneti</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ḫū</td>
<td>Pōua</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toro</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KUPU MŌ TE WĀ Words indicating time</th>
<th>ĖTAHI ATU KUPU Other words</th>
<th>TŪ IKOA Pronouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ākuanei</td>
<td>Pērā</td>
<td>Rātou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nōnanahih</td>
<td>Ėnei</td>
<td>Ahau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ināianei</td>
<td>Ėrā</td>
<td>Ia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Āpōpō</td>
<td>Konei</td>
<td>Māua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kōrua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tātou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Koutou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Koe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rāraki Kupu</td>
<td>Kupu Pākehā</td>
<td>Kupu Taurite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Āe</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ai</td>
<td>Procreate, second part of the question structure.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aha</td>
<td>What</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ahau</td>
<td>Me/I</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Āhea</td>
<td>When (question for asking when something will happen in the future)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Āhei</td>
<td>Able to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Āhua</td>
<td>(when followed by an adjective) sort of, kind of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Āhua</td>
<td>Form, shape</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ake</td>
<td>Indicates direction upwards, greater</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ako</td>
<td>Learn, teach</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aku, Āku</td>
<td>Mine (plural)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ākuanei</td>
<td>Soon, in a little while</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amuamu</td>
<td>Moan, grumble</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ā muri</td>
<td>After, in the future</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ana, Āna</td>
<td>His, hers (plural)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anāianei</td>
<td>Just now, soon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anake</td>
<td>Only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anō</td>
<td>Again, another</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Āporo</td>
<td>Apple</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arā</td>
<td>There it is (over there)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Āpōpō</td>
<td>Tomorrow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Āroha</td>
<td>Love, sympathise, concern for</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Āta</td>
<td>Carefully, slowly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ātaahua</td>
<td>Beautiful</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atu</td>
<td>Indicates direction away from</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Au</td>
<td>Me/I</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auau</td>
<td>Bark (of a dog)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awa</td>
<td>River</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Āwhina(tia)</td>
<td>Help</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Āue</td>
<td>Oh dear, wail, cry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E hia</td>
<td>How many (things)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ekari</td>
<td>But</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eke</td>
<td>Get on something, ascend</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ėnā</td>
<td>Those (by you/listener)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ėnei</td>
<td>These (by me/speaker)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ėrā</td>
<td>Those (over there)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ėtahi</td>
<td>Some</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haere</td>
<td>Go, went</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hākui</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Whaea, Kōka, Māmā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hākui kēkē</td>
<td>Aunty</td>
<td>Whaea/Whaea Kēkē</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hai aha</td>
<td>Never mind</td>
<td>Hei aha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hākoro</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Matua, Pāpā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hākoro kēkē</td>
<td>Uncle</td>
<td>Matua, Matua Kēkē</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Translation</td>
<td>Haparangi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haparaki</td>
<td>Shout, yell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hapū</td>
<td>Sub tribe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hari</td>
<td>Carry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hauata</td>
<td>Accident, never mind</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hauka</td>
<td>Smelly</td>
<td>Haungana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haurua</td>
<td>Half</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hauwhā</td>
<td>Quarter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hē</td>
<td>Incorrect, wrong</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He aha ai</td>
<td>Why</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hea</td>
<td>Where</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heke</td>
<td>Get down from something, descend</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hēneti</td>
<td>Cent(s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiahia</td>
<td>Want, wish for, desire for</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiakai</td>
<td>Hungry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiamoe</td>
<td>Sleepy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiki (na)</td>
<td>Lift, raise up</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hikoi</td>
<td>Walk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoa</td>
<td>Friend, companion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoake</td>
<td>Go together</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hōhā</td>
<td>Boring, annoying, a nuisance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holio</td>
<td>Horse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoki</td>
<td>Return, as well, also (used in exclamation to show emphasis)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoko</td>
<td>Buy, sell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hōmai</td>
<td>Pass here, give here</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hopi</td>
<td>Soap</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hora (hia)</td>
<td>Spread out, lay out</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horo</td>
<td>Hurry up</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horoi</td>
<td>Wash</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hōu</td>
<td>New</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hū</td>
<td>Shoe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hua</td>
<td>Egg, produce, product of something</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huanui</td>
<td>Path, road</td>
<td>Huarahi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hūtawa</td>
<td>Legs</td>
<td>Waewae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huri (hia)</td>
<td>Turn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I te mea</td>
<td>Because</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ia</td>
<td>He/she</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iho</td>
<td>Indicates direction downwards, lesser</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ikoa</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Ingoa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inā</td>
<td>(when followed by a verb) when something happens in the future</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ināianei</td>
<td>Just now</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inākuanei</td>
<td>A little while ago</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inamata</td>
<td>A long time ago (ancient times)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inanahi</td>
<td>Yesterday</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inu</td>
<td>Drink</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ipu para</td>
<td>Rubbish bin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ipupene</td>
<td>Pencil case</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iwa</td>
<td>Nine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iwi</td>
<td>Tribe, people</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kā</td>
<td>The (plural)</td>
<td>Ngā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kai</td>
<td>Food, eat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Kaiatua Holdout, a glutton
Kaimahi Worker, Actor
Kāore anō Not yet
Kaha Strong, strength
Kāhore kau None, there aren’t any
Kahu Garment
Kahu horoi Washing (clothes)
Kāika Home, village
Kakakaka Swear
Kāpata Cupboard
Kāore Not, no
Karaka Clock, call out
Karakarua Cousin
Karawhiu (a) Give it heaps
Kata, katakata Laugh
Kāti Stop, close, enough
Katoa Every, all
Kaukau Swim
Kau, kaukau Chew
Kaupeka Toy
Kauraka Don’t
Kawe Carry, take
Kē Already, instead, indicates difference or otherness
Keke Tired
Kī (ia) Fill, say
Kia hia How many (things wanted)
Kite See
Kiwha Idiom, phrase
Koa Please, glad, joyful
Koe You
Kō Girl
Kōhao Gap
Koi Lest, in case
Koi Sharp
Kōhaka Nest
Kōhete Scold, tell off
Kokomo Shirt
Komo (hia) Insert, put on (clothes)
Konei Here
Konā There by you
Konohi Face
Kope Nappy
Kōpiro (tia) Soak
Korā Over there
Kōrerero Talk, speak, speech
Kōrerorero Dialogue
Kōrua You (two people)
Kotahi One
Kotout 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
Kūrī | 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
Māhaku | For me, I will
Māharahara | Worry, concern
Māhau | For you, you will
Māhea | By which means of transport
Mahi | Work, action, task
Mahi käika | Homework
Mahi käinga | Mahi käika
Māhita | Teacher
Mahiti | Be used up, consumed
Mātiti | Peg
Māmā | Easy, light (of weight)
Mamae | Pain, sore
Manaakitaka | Hospitality, the caring of,
Manaakitanga | respecting of guests/people
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
Maumahara | Remember
Mēnā | If
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

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
Nāia  Here it is
Nāianei  Right now
Naki  Cat
Nau mai  Welcome, come hither
Nei  By me (speaker)
Nei  Really, is that so?
Nō  From
Nō te mea  Because
Noa  Only, 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)
Oko wai  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
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
Pene Pēnehinu Petrol
Pene rākau Pencil
Pene whitau Felt pen
Pepehä Tribal proverb/saying
Përā Like that
Pèreti Plate
Pihikete Biscuit
Pine mau / titi Safety pin
Piraki Want
Poipoi Cradle, rock
Pono True, believe
Poraka Jersey
Pōtiki Youngest child
Poto Short
Pōua Grandfather
Pouaka Box
Pouaka whakaata Television
Pōuri Dark, sad
Pukapuka Book
Pūotu Sink
Pūrerere horoi Washing machine
Puru (a) Put in to
Puta 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
Rānui Midday
Rāraki Line
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)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rawaka</th>
<th>Enough, abundant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Raweke</td>
<td>Meddle with, fiddle with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reka</td>
<td>Sweet, delicious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rere</td>
<td>Fly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reri</td>
<td>Be ready</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rikarika</td>
<td>Finger, hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rīhi</td>
<td>Dishes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riki (hia)</td>
<td>Pour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rima</td>
<td>Five</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rīpene ataata</td>
<td>Video tape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riri</td>
<td>Angry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roa</td>
<td>Long</td>
</tr>
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<td>Roko</td>
<td>Hear</td>
</tr>
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<td>Rokoā</td>
<td>Medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rokoā pani</td>
<td>Ointment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rorirori</td>
<td>Stupid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roto</td>
<td>In, inside, lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rua</td>
<td>Two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruka</td>
<td>On, on top, above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruma</td>
<td>Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruma noho</td>
<td>Lounge</td>
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<td>Rūri</td>
<td>Ruler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taara</td>
<td>Dollar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tae</td>
<td>Arrive, reach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taea</td>
<td>Able to, can</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tāhaku</td>
<td>My (singular)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tahi</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tai</td>
<td>Coast, tide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taihoa</td>
<td>Wait a minute, in a moment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taina</td>
<td>Younger sibling of the same sex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takahi</td>
<td>Tread, trample</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takata</td>
<td>Person, man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tākata</td>
<td>People, men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taki</td>
<td>Cry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tako(hia)</td>
<td>Take away, take off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takoto</td>
<td>Lie down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taku, Tāku, Tōku</td>
<td>My (singular)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tama</td>
<td>Boy, son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamaiti</td>
<td>Child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamariki</td>
<td>Children</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tāina</td>
<td>Younger siblings of the same sex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tāne</td>
<td>Man, husband</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taniwha</td>
<td>Monster, guardian</td>
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<tr>
<td>Taoka</td>
<td>Treasure, present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tāone</td>
<td>Town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tapu</td>
<td>Under restriction, sacred, confidential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarau roto</td>
<td>Underpants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarika</td>
<td>Ear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tata</td>
<td>Near, close</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tatari</td>
<td>Wait</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tatau</td>
<td>Count, door</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tātou</td>
<td>We (three or more people including the speaker and the listeners)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tātua</td>
<td>Belt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tau</td>
<td>Year, settle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tau</td>
<td>Sweetheart, lover, darling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tāua</td>
<td>We (two people including the speaker and the listener)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tāua</td>
<td>Grandmother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tauera</td>
<td>Towel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tauera iti</td>
<td>Flannel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tauira</td>
<td>Examples, models</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taurua weruweru</td>
<td>Clothes line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tauti mai</td>
<td>Welcome, come hither</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tawhiti</td>
<td>Far, distant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tēhea</td>
<td>Which</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tekau</td>
<td>Ten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tēnā</td>
<td>That (by you/listener)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tēnei</td>
<td>This (by me/speaker)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tērā</td>
<td>That (over there)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tere</td>
<td>Fast, quick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tereina</td>
<td>Train</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tēpu</td>
<td>Table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tēpu tīni</td>
<td>Change table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tētahi</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tīhi mākū</td>
<td>Wet wipe, nappy wipe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tika</td>
<td>Right, correct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tikaka</td>
<td>Custom, tradition, rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiaki</td>
<td>Look after, care for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiki (na)</td>
<td>Fetch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timata</td>
<td>Start, begin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tina</td>
<td>Dinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tipuna/Tupuna</td>
<td>Ancestor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tipuna/Tūpuna</td>
<td>Ancestors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tira</td>
<td>Travelling party/group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tītī</td>
<td>Mutton-bird</td>
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<tr>
<td>Titiro</td>
<td>Look</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tō</td>
<td>Your (singular possessive)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Toa</td>
<td>Store, shop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toe</td>
<td>Left over, remaining</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tōhi</td>
<td>Toast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tohu o te Wā</td>
<td>Tense marker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tohutohu</td>
<td>Instruct, tell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tōkena</td>
<td>Socks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokohia</td>
<td>How many (people)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tōmuri</td>
<td>Be late</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toro</td>
<td>Visit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toru</td>
<td>Three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tou</td>
<td>Still, straight away, constant</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tū</td>
<td>Stand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuahine</td>
<td>Sister of a male</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tuahine</td>
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<td>Tuakana</td>
<td>Older sibling of the same sex</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tuakana</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Tuaono</td>
<td>Sixth</td>
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<td>Tuarima</td>
<td>Fifth</td>
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<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Maori</td>
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<td>---------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuarua</td>
<td>Second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuatahi</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Tuatoru</td>
<td>Third</td>
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<td>Tuawaru</td>
<td>Eighth</td>
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<td>Fourth</td>
</tr>
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<td>Tuawhitu</td>
<td>Seventh</td>
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<td>Tuhi, tuhituhi</td>
<td>Write</td>
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<td>Tū ikoa</td>
<td>Pronouns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuku</td>
<td>Release, send, allow</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tūmomo</td>
<td>Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumuaki</td>
<td>Principal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunu</td>
<td>Cook, bake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tūpato</td>
<td>Careful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tūrakawaewae</td>
<td>Home, ancestral place of standing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tūrangawaewae</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turituri</td>
<td>Noise, be quiet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tūru</td>
<td>Chair, seat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tūturu</td>
<td>Original, authentic, true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Úkui</td>
<td>Eraser, wipe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uhi (a)</td>
<td>Cover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uhi tēpu</td>
<td>Table cloth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unu (hia)</td>
<td>Take off (clothes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upoko</td>
<td>Head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utu</td>
<td>Cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wā</td>
<td>Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waea</td>
<td>Phone, telephone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waekanui</td>
<td>Middle, in between</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waenganui</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waewae</td>
<td>Legs, feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wahoe</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waka</td>
<td>Canoe, car (vehicle)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wāhi</td>
<td>Area, place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wahine</td>
<td>Woman</td>
</tr>
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<td>Wāhine</td>
<td>Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wai</td>
<td>Water, who</td>
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<td>Waia</td>
<td>Sing, song</td>
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<td>Waiho</td>
<td>Leave alone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wareware</td>
<td>Be forgotten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waru</td>
<td>Eight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wātea</td>
<td>Free, clear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watua</td>
<td>Give away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoatu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wawe</td>
<td>Early, quick, soon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wehe</td>
<td>Leave, depart, separate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weruweru</td>
<td>Clothes</td>
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<td>Kākahu</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Whā</td>
<td>Four</td>
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<tr>
<td>Whai</td>
<td>Follow, pursue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whai</td>
<td>(followed by a noun) possessing, having</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whakaahua</td>
<td>Picture, photo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whākai</td>
<td>Feed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whakakoi pene</td>
<td>Pencil sharpener</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whakapapa</td>
<td>Genealogy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whakaaro (hia)</td>
<td>Think, thought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whakaatutu</td>
<td>Show, display</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whakairi (a)</td>
<td>Hang up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whakamā</td>
<td>Embarrass, shame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whakamaroke (tia)</td>
<td>To dry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whakama(a)</td>
<td>Put on (clothes/seatbelt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whakamutuka</td>
<td>Ending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whakapau</td>
<td>Cause to use up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whakapuare(hia)</td>
<td>Open up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whakaroko</td>
<td>Listen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whakatakoto</td>
<td>Cause to lie down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whakataukī</td>
<td>Proverb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whakatika</td>
<td>Fix, correct, clean up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whakautu</td>
<td>Answer, respond, reply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whāki</td>
<td>Confess, tell, reveal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whānau</td>
<td>Family, give birth, born</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whanauka</td>
<td>Relation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whare</td>
<td>House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whare pikitia</td>
<td>Movie theatre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whareama</td>
<td>Hat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wharekūhā</td>
<td>Trousers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wharenui</td>
<td>Meeting house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wharepaku</td>
<td>Toilet, small room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whārōrō(tia)</td>
<td>Stretch out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whawhai</td>
<td>Fight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whata pouheni</td>
<td>Clothes rack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whati</td>
<td>Break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whero</td>
<td>Red, redden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitu</td>
<td>Seven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whiu</td>
<td>Throw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whutupaoro</td>
<td>Football, rugby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wiki</td>
<td>Week</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Unpublished

Tahu Pōtiki  
Kāi Tahu Reo – Dialect Research

Te Punī Kōkiri  
Kei Roto i te Whare
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!