

TE HŪ O MOHO BOOK 2

TE PAE KŌHAKA

Kia ora anō koutou! Nau mai, hoki mai ki Te Hū o Moho tuarua – welcome back to the second book and CD in our Te Hū o Moho series, Te Pae Kōhaka. We've moved from Ka Ipoipo te Manu which refers to the fertilisation of our manu, to Te Pae Kōhaka – which is the creation of the nest. Our language isn't yet at the point where our Moho's hoot is resounding through the land – but the language we will be covering in this book will provide you with a strong base with which to get 'tweeting' so we can begin to furnish our Kotahi Mano Kāika home and build up our nest, our kōhaka.

Te Pae Kōhaka builds on the language covered in Ka Ipoipo te Manu – extending the vocabulary, and introducing some basic grammatical structures that you can start to use immediately in the home. There are also a lot more examples of 'real life dialogue' for you to practice on as we undertake the missions of every day life like setting the table, changing the baby, doing the homework, telling the time and taking the whānau in the car for a ride!

We hope you enjoy this book and find it challenging and helpful for your Māori language learning. Karawhiua!



NGĀI TAHU Development



2

TE HŪ O MOHO BOOK 2

TE PAE

KŌHAKA



Te Hū O Moho Book 2

Te Pae Kōhaka



Te Rōpū Mahi

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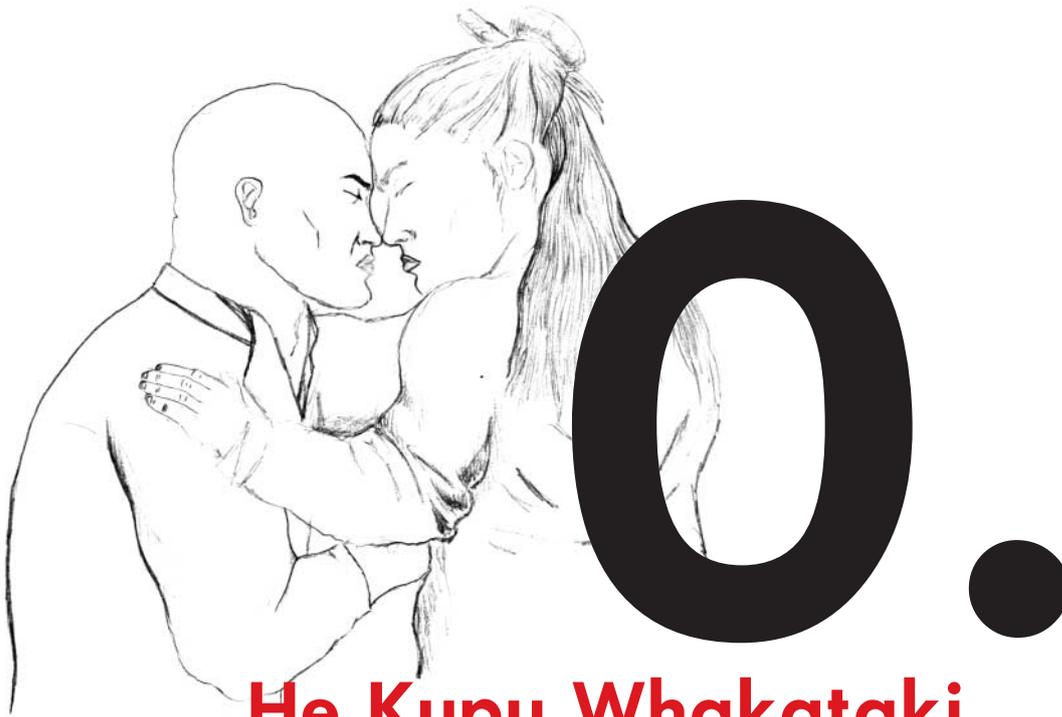


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He Kupu Whakataki

Introduction

Kia ora anō koutou! Nau mai, hoki mai ki Te Hū o Moho tuarua. Welcome back to the second book and CD in our Te Hū o Moho series, Te Pae Kōhaka. We've moved from Ka Ipoipo te Manu, which refers to the fertilisation of our manu, to Te Pae Kōhaka, the creation of the nest. Our language isn't yet at the point where our Moho's hoot is resounding through the land, but the language we will be covering in this book will provide you with a strong base with which to get 'tweeting' so that we can begin to furnish our Kotahi Mano Kāika home and build up our nest, our kōhaka.

About this CD/ Book

Te Pae Kōhaka follows the same pattern as Ka Ipoipo te Manu. The sections are marked by colour coded tabs on the side of the pages so that you can easily find the exact kōrero and wāhaka you are looking for!

Te Pae Kōhaka will build on the language we've covered in Ka Ipoipo te Manu, extending the vocabulary and introducing some basic grammatical structures that you can start to use immediately in the home. These will include the rules for counting in Māori, asking important questions like "when did that happen", "when will that happen", "why did it happen" and "how are we going to get there!". You will graduate from TPK (Te Pae Kōhaka) knowing how to tell the time and learn about

the infamous "ā + ō" categories, not to mention dual and plural pronouns, no mean feat for a mere mortal! But don't worry whanauka mā, once again I'll be giving you lots of questions and exercises to help you along the way and if you are really lucky I'll provide you with the answers to check your mahi AFTER you've given it a go.

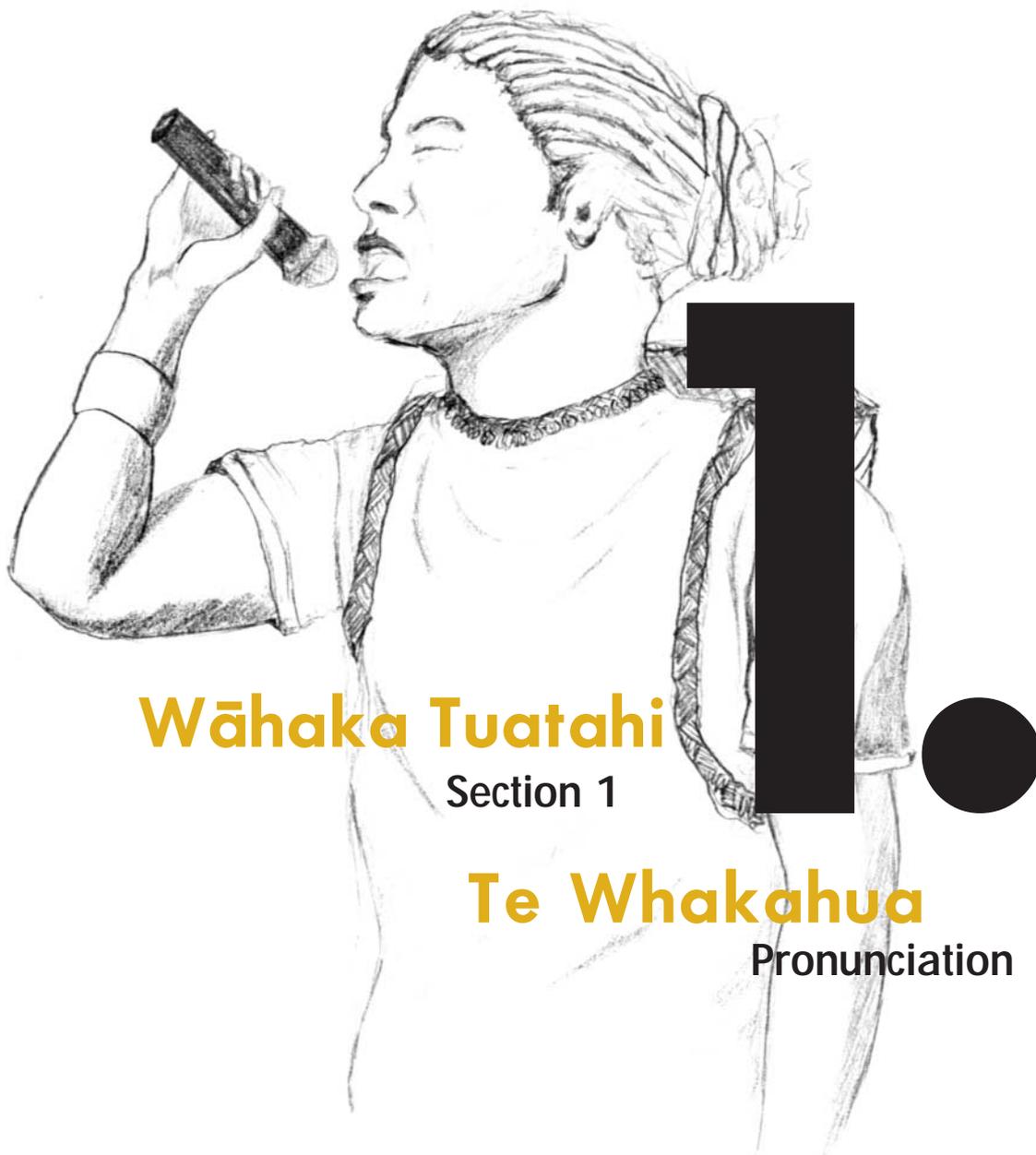
The section on Kāi Tahu whakataukī will once again help you to identify those quick one liners that will help you get out of any tricky situation or get your message across as quickly as possible (and with the least words possible). A good strategy for the language learner!

The themes for the dialogue will cover some old ground like 'dinner time' and 'getting dressed' while also plucking up the courage to leave the house and venture on a 'whānau trip' ... in the car!!! Now come on parents I know the thought of a car full of screaming kids with World War Three taking place between the trenches of the car seats isn't exactly what you might call 'peaceful happy thoughts Māori language learning,' but it's all about to change.

In the first of the series Ka Ipoipo te Manu, you were introduced to Raki, the hākoru, Kura the hākui, Maru the persistent toddler and Piki-pounamu the baby of the whānau. Well brace yourselves, the whānau just got bigger! In this CD you'll meet Hinemoana, Maru's nine year old sister and their older brother Poutūteraki who is 13. We still have another two whānau members who will take their spot in the limelight in book four, but for now we have a tight six, along with a couple of whanauka who we have ringed in so as not to overpower you all at once!

Remember whanauka mā, it is not only important that you go through the book at your own pace but that you do so consistently. It is a lot harder to learn a language if you leave the task to the thing you'll get around to when you "find the time." Next minute the book has got lost under some foreign bed, your notes seem to be upside down, all over the place and making as much sense as if they were written in Spanish and you have to start from scratch again. So whatever you do just try and do it regularly a little bit each day. Even if it is a new word or phrase, they will all help to make our kōhaka a beautiful little place. So get tweeting, or hooting and akona te reo! Kia kaha rā koutou.

- Hana O'Regan



Wāhaka Tuatahi

Section 1

Te Whakahua

Pronunciation

There are a few sounds in Māori that can be quite hard to say because they involve putting two vowels together and coming up with a new sound. These are called diphthongs. An example is AE, which is (A+E) and AI, which is (A+I). These two sounds are very close and are often mispronounced, but have completely different meanings. For instance:

Āe means yes, or if we put a 'T' in front of it, it can mean arrive or colour.
 Ai on the other hand, can mean to procreate (kids ask your parents for an explanation) or with a 'T' in front, can mean the tide or coast.

So as you can see correct pronunciation is crucial to ensure you are saying what you think you are saying! Here is a guide for the pronunciation of the base vowels:

A as in ark
 E as in egg
 I as in eel
 O as in organise or paw
 U as in flu

Diphthongs can be learnt by saying the individual vowels separately and then slowly running them together until you make the new sound.

Here is a list of all the possible double vowels you will find in Māori.

A+E	AE	E+A	EA	I+A	IA	O+A	OA	U+A	UA
A+I	AI	E+I	EI	I+E	IE	O+E	OE	U+E	UE
A+O	AO	E+O	EO	I+O	IO	O+I	OI	U+I	UI
A+U	AU	E+U	EU	I+U	IU	O+U	OU		

Rule Number Two: The second rule we're going to cover is about the pronunciation of the letter 'T'.

TA TE TI TO TU

You may have noticed when listening to the CD that the Ta, Te, and To are pronounced with a soft 'T', much like the 't' in butter. Your tongue will usually be at the roof of your mouth towards the front in much the same position as when you pronounce 'd' in English. The 'Ti and Tu' have a harsher sound like the 't' in 'Test' or a cup of 'Tea'. You may find your teeth together when you pronounce the harsh 't' with your tongue behind them.

The harsh 't' soft 't' rule applies no matter where the combination appears in a word. Nāia ētahi tauira. Here are some examples for you to practice on:

Firstly with the soft 't'

Tēnei
 Tēnā
 Tama
 Tūrakawaewae
 Tēpu

Māhita
 Matapihi
 Rakatira
 Mātao
 Kāpata



Now practice reciting these words with the harsher 'T':

Tūpuna
Tuku
Tītī
Tuhituhi
Tīpuna
Tikaka

Putiputi
Patu
Matikuku
Pōtiki
Tūturu
Titiro

Now if this rule is new to you it might take some practice and time to get used to it, but remember it might not happen over night, or maybe even in two nights, but in time you will get used to the two different 't's. Just try to remember the rule and make sure you give yourself heaps of practice.

Kā āhuataka o te Reo Māori Grammar point 1

Tēnei, tēnā, tērā

There are three important words that fit into our Rōpū 'T' that we use for the English words 'this' and 'that.'

Tēnei means this when we are talking about one thing being near the speaker. By dropping the 't' we're left with ēnei meaning these things by the speaker.

To translate the word that on the other hand, we need to be more specific about where the thing is. If it is by the person we are talking to, we use the word tēnā or ēnā for those.

If it is away from the speaker and listener or near a third person we say tērā, or ērā for those by them.

The main location words are nei, nā, and rā, meaning by me or here, by you or there, and by them, or over there. By adding 'te' at the front it's like saying the thing here = this, the thing there by you, and the thing by them = that.

For this reason you can also split the two of them up when referring to one thing and put the noun in the middle. Here's an example of both forms:

He whareama tēnei	This (by me) is a hat
Te whareama nei	This hat (here)
He pereti tērā	That (by him or her) is a plate
Te pereti rā	That plate (by him or her)

Both forms essentially mean the same thing so it's important you understand the location words and how they can be used in a sentence. Here are some basic sentences using vocabulary from the first tape. Try translating them into English.

1.1

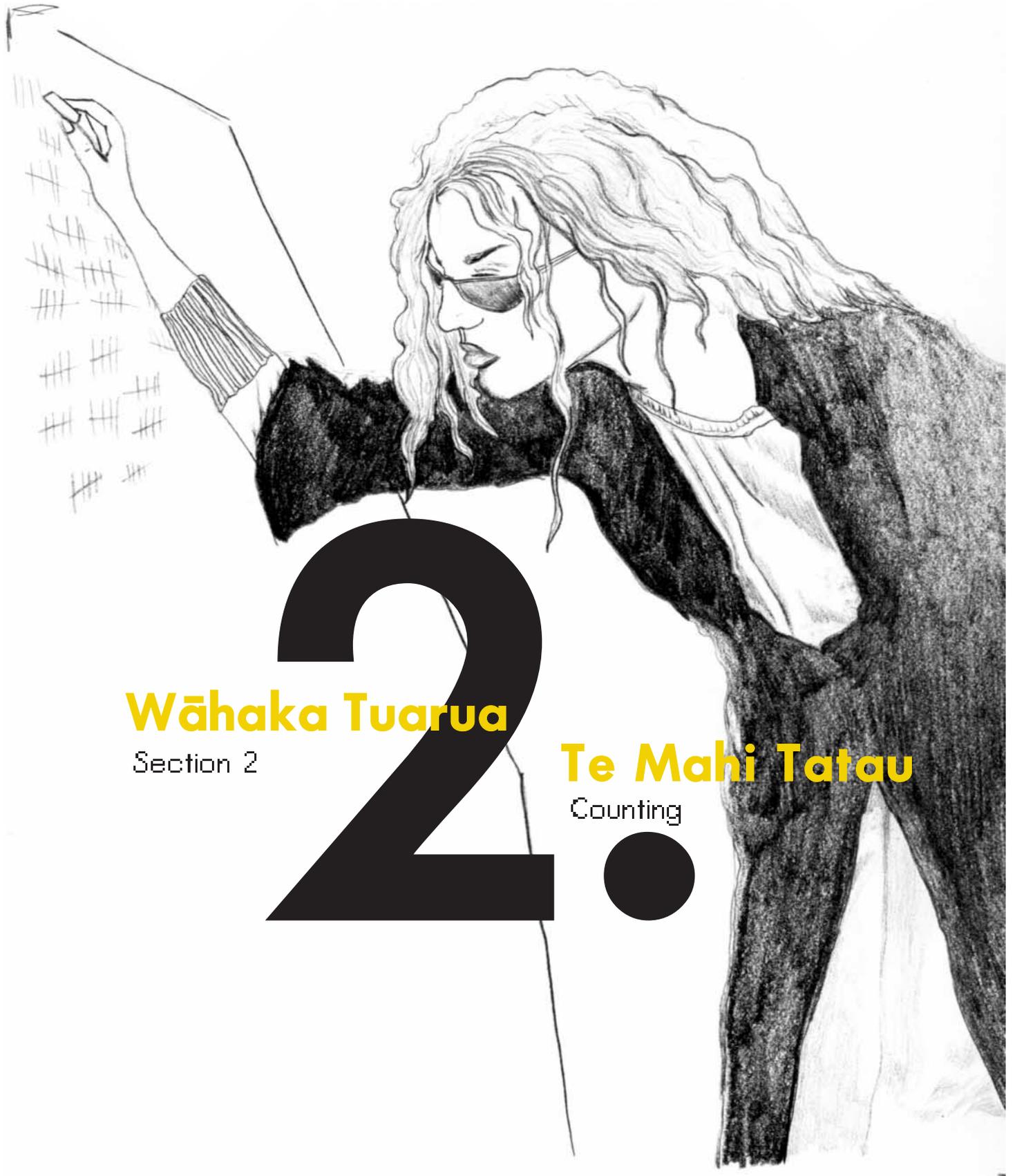
1. He naki ērā.
2. He tāne nui tērā.
3. Auē! He wahine ātaahua tērā.

4. He aha ēnei?
5. Hōmai koa ēnā panana.
6. Ko ēnei ōku taina.

And just to reinforce the all inclusive, use anywhere, anytime question of 'he aha,' what is, not forgetting the importance of intonation when you are using it, now let's make the expedient leap to:

7. What is this?
8. What are these darling?
9. What is that?
10. What are those over there?





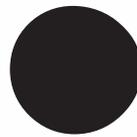
Wāhaka Tuarua

Section 2

2

Te Mahi Tatau

Counting



When it comes to counting in Māori our tūpuna must have been thinking 'ease and practicality,' because, well the Māori counting system just makes sense! Now we all know you can't go very far without having to count. When we know how to count we open ourselves up to a whole new range of structures like, saying how many things there are or how many things you want or saying endearing things to your loved one like, 'Hey baby, I love you whā times.' Okay, perhaps that one doesn't crack it.

Here is how we count from one to ten in Māori:

1	Tahi	6	Ono
2	Rua	7	Whitu
3	Toru	8	Waru
4	Whā	9	Iwa
5	Rima	10	Tekau

Māori use the decimal counting system which means there are no new words beyond ten; like eleven, or thirteen in English. In Māori we simply say ten and one, or ten and three. We use 'mā' to add the second number, for example to say twelve we say:

12	Ten and two	Tekau mā rua
16	Ten and six	Tekau mā ono
19	Ten and nine	Tekau mā iwa

For twenty we say: two tens = rua tekau, and use mā to add another number. So for twenty-five we say:

25	Two tens and five	Rua tekau mā rima
34	Three tens and four	Toru tekau mā whā

2.1

Okay, its time to get the brain going and translate the following numbers into Māori:

1. Fifteen
2. Thirty-nine
3. Sixty-eight
4. Seventy-seven
5. Twenty-one
6. Eighty-four
7. Eleven
8. Fifty-one
9. Forty-three

Kā āhuataka o te Reo tuarua

Grammar point 2

E Hia?

It's now time to put our numbers into action with our next grammar point. There are three ways of asking how many in Māori. The base question word is 'hia' and the prefix will be dependant on what it is you are asking about.

12. | 2.

For people we use the prefix 'toko' so the question for how many people, is tokohia?
For other things we use 'e' so the question for how many things, is e hia?
And to ask how many things a person wants, we use the prefix 'kia', to become kia hia?

The question word will be followed by 'kā,' or one of the 'T' class group and then the thing you are counting.
Here's an example:

AROMAŪ prefix	KUPU PĀTAI Question word	RŌPŪ 'T' 'T' class group	KUPU IKOA Pronoun, name
Toko-	hia	ō	tuākana?
E	hia	kā	pukapuka?
Kia	hia	kā	āporo?

- 1: How many older sisters do you have?
- 2: How many books are there?
- 3: How many apples do you want?

As you can see the word order for all three types of question is the same, you just need to remember the rule:

Toko for people
E for things, and
Kia for things you want

2.2

Now it's time to cast your thoughts way back to some of the vocabulary we learnt in Ka Ipoipo te Manu.
Give the following sentences a go...

1. How many brothers do you have (of a girl)?
2. How many sisters do you have (of a boy)?
3. How many children are there?
4. How many dogs are there?
5. How many hands do you have? (not a trick question people!)
6. How many chairs are there?

You will have noticed that we always ask a how many question in plural using 'kā' or one of the other plural possessives. That's because if we used the singular we would be saying "How many the chair do you have?" So remember to always ask in the plural.

Okay – now to the answering! There are a few more rules we have to learn here. We only use the prefixes, 'toko' and 'e', with numbers between rua and iwa. Yes that's right oh clever ones, between two and nine.

If the answer is one, no matter what subject we are referring to, we use the word Kotahi. For ten, we simply say tekau. [And if you are an extremely sad honey bunny and someone asks you how many friends you have and you have to say none...you fight the tears back, and then say... "Kore kau." Kore means zero, nothing, zip – and we add the kau to emphasize the fact that there is none.

Remember in the first CD we said the rule for answering most questions in Māori is that the structure of the answer is nearly always the same as the question, this also applies for 'how many' questions. We replace the base question word 'hia' with the number, or if the answer is one or ten, we replace both the prefix and hia with the number. So to say:

I have five brothers (of a girl) ... you would say
Tokorima ōku tukāne

To say I have no brothers
Kore kau ōku tukāne

There are two dogs
E rua kā kurī

I want ten apples (please)
Kia tekau (koa) kā āporo

And here's how these sentences look when we break them down:

AROMAŪ prefix	KUPU PĀTAI Question word	RŌPŪ 'T' 'T' class group	KUPU IKOA Pronoun, name
Toko-	rima	ōku	tukāne
Kore	kau	ōku	tukāne
E	rua	kā	kurī
Kia	tekau (koa)	kā	āporo?

2.3

I know you are all just itching to give these a go, so I won't keep you in anticipation any longer. Translate the following questions and answers:

1. How many shirts are there?
2. There are three shirts.
3. How many toilets are there?
4. There are two toilets.
5. How many boys are there?
6. There are no boys.
7. How many toys do you want? (The word for toy is kaupeka)
8. I want four toys.



Wāhaka Tuatoru

Section 3

Whakahora Tēpu

Setting the table

He Kōrerorero

Dialogue

Now a good place to practice these sentences is in the kitchen or dining room. Imagine your children waiting with baited breath to help you prepare the kai, peel the potatoes and set the table for dinner...hmmm, likely scenario!

Hākui: Poutūteraki! Where are you son?
Poutūteraki! Kai hea koe tama?

Poutūteraki: I'm watching TV in the lounge!
Kai te mātaki pouaka whakaata au i te ruma noho!

Hākui: Well come here please and set the table for dinner.
Tēnā haere mai koa. Horahia te tēpu mō te tina.

Poutūteraki: Okay Mum, coming.
Āe rā Māmā, kai te hara mai.

Maru: Mum, Mum, I'll do it!
Hākui, Hākui, māhaku e mahi!

Hākui: Okay Maru, you can help Poutū, he'll show you what to do.
Āe rā Maru, me āwhina koe i a Poutū, māhana e whakaatu
atu me pēhea.

Poutūteraki: How many people for dinner Mum?
Tokohia kā tākata mō te tina Māmā?

Hākui: There are six people!
Tokoono kā tākata!

Maru: How many plates do you want Poutū?
Kia hia kā pereti Poutū?

Poutūteraki: I'll have eight please bro, six for the people and two for the middle. You
count them for me.
Kia waru koa Maru, e ono mō kā tākata, e rua mō waekanui.
Māhau e tatau mai māhaku nei.

Maru: Yeah ... One, two, three, five, eight!
Ā ... Tahi, rua, toru, rima, waru!

Hākui: Awesome Maru, you're too much! Hey guys, where are the knives and
forks?
Ka pai rā Maru, tō pai hoki! E hoa mā, kai hea kā maripi me kā
paoka?

Maru: How many do you want Mum?
Kia hia Hākui?

Poutūteraki: Eh boy! Think about it, there are six people so we want six knives and six forks!
E tama e! Whakaarohia, tokoono kā takāta, nā reira kia ono kā maripi, kia ono kā paoka!

Hākui: Get you Poutū! Your little brother's still a kid. Help him out!
E koe, e koe Poutū! He tamaiti tou tō taina. Awhinatia atu ia!

3.1

Now we're going to pick out some phrases from the dialogue. See if you can give the Māori for the following phrases:

1. Set the table for dinner.
2. How many people for dinner Mum?
3. How many plates do you want Poutū?
4. I'll have eight please bro.
5. You count them for me.
6. Eh boy! Think about it!
7. We want six knives and six forks.

3.2

Now here's an exercise to really test your counting skills! Look at the following picture and answer the questions.



1. Tokohia kā tamariki e noho ana i te tēpu?
2. E hia kā pereti?
3. Tokohia kā tāne?
4. E hia kā pāoka kai waekanui i te tēpu?
5. E hia kā tōhi kai ruka i te pēreti o Poutū?
6. Tokohia kā tākata e inu ana?

3.3

Let's stretch ourselves that little bit further and try a bit of Māori. Remember, no checking the answers till you've exhausted all your reo abilities. Kauraka e tūkeke!

1. Rua tekau mā whā - tekau mā tahi = ?
2. Whā tekau mā tahi + iwa = ?
3. Rima tekau mā ono + rua tekau mā toru = ?
4. Waru tekau mā tahi - tekau mā whā = ?
5. Tekau mā waru - whitu + rua tekau = ?
6. Ono tekau mā rua + iwa tekau mā whā - waru = ?

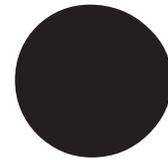


Wāhaka Tuawhā

Section 4

4

Mihimihi
Introductions



You can't get very far in a Māori environment before you are confronted with needing to do a mihi or an introduction, or being asked questions about where you are from or who you belong to. We refer to these things as our pepeha. In English we can usually get away with saying our name, but our tūpuna decided they wanted to go the full hog and added in our mountain, river, tribe, marae, ancestor, parents and so on.

Most of us know the feeling of the heart pounding in our ears as it comes closer and closer to our turn to stand up and say where we are from – the knees start shaking, the words you know so well disappear from all consciousness, and then there you are in front of 100 people, smiling before your well learnt pepeha comes from nowhere and is laid out in front of the masses to roars of cheers and clapping. Okay, slight exaggeration perhaps.

But dreams of stardom aside, the structures you use in a mihi are some of the most common questions and answers we will end up using when we meet people so it's good to have an understanding of them early on.

We will use the general Kāi Tahu references to give examples of a pepeha but I recommend finding your own specific references so that you and your tamariki can identify your own marae, hapū and whakapapa when you do your mihi.

Yeah, you say - more grammar! But first we'll go over some of the vocabulary you will need for your mihi:

Mountain	Mauka	River	Awa
Lake	Roto	Coast	Tai
Canoe	Waka	Ancestor	Tupuna
Meeting house	Whareniui	Sub-tribe	Hapū
Tribe	Iwi	Name	Ikoa

We can use one structure for all of the sentences in our mihi, so as long as you know the vocabulary then you should be able to get a handle on this pretty quickly. Here goes: we'll start off with our mountain.

Aoraki is my mountain
Ko Aoraki taku mauka

The first word is Ko and this is followed by the name of the thing we are talking about. You'll remember taku from the first tape to mean 'my singular'. The noun comes at the end.

Nāia te whakatakotoraka – here is the structure:

KO	IKOA Name	RŌPŪ 'T' 'T' class group	KUPU IKOA Noun
Ko	Aoraki	taku	mauka.

All we need to do to say the rest of the pepeha is replace Aoraki with the other names, and change the nouns accordingly.

To ask the question about someone's pepeha we use Ko wai for both the names of places and people. We do that because we personify our mauka and awa.



It's probably a good time to note that it isn't polite in Māori to ask someone who they are by saying 'Ko wai koe?', or 'Ko wai tō ikoa?'. This is the equivalent of saying, 'And just who do you think you are'? But that's not to say you are limited on potential pick up lines or anything – you may just need to be a bit more creative, like:

Hey you... Ko wai tō mauka?

Okay, okay, back to Ko wai. Our structure is the same as the answer, so for: 'What is the name of your river?', we say:

Ko wai tō awa?

You'll notice for the question, what is your river, we use tō for your. Whereas in the answer we are saying, 'Waitaki is my river' which is why we use taku.

As an example, to answer the question:

Ko wai tō wharenuī?

Who is your wharenuī?

We could say:

Ko Uenuku taku wharenuī. Uenuku is my wharenuī.

To ask a question of a third person we replace the possessive taku or tō with tana, which means his or hers.

Ko wai tana awa?

What is his river?

Ko Waihao tana awa.

Waihao is his river.

4.1

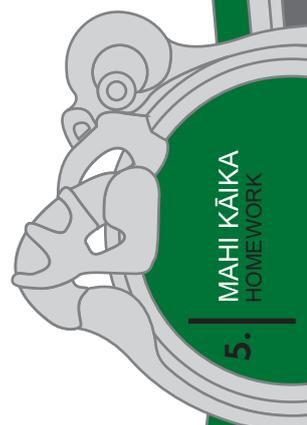
Using the grid above, translate the following sentences:

1. Waitaki is my river.
2. Tākitimu is my canoe.
3. Tahu Pōtiki is my ancestor.
4. Kāi Tahu is my tribe.
5. Poutūteraki is my name.
6. What is her meeting house?
7. What is your canoe?
8. Her canoe is Araiteuru.
9. Who is your ancestor?
10. Tūhawaiki is my ancestor.



Wāhaka Tuarima
Section 5

Mahi Kāika
Homework





Kupu Hōu

New Words

And so the day goes on until it's homework time. Yeah, the kids cheer! This is the time they've been waiting for all day, where they get to sit down with their loving siblings and answer all the meaningful questions of life and the universe. Not to mention practicing a few mihimihi...

Here are some new words to help you with the task:

Pen	Pene	Pencil	Pene rākau
Pencil case	Ipupene	Felt tip pens	Pene whītau
Pencil sharpener	Whakakoi pene	Bag	Pēke
Ruler	Rūri	Book	Pukapuka
Eraser	Ūkui		



He Kōrerorero

Dialogue

Hākorō: Poutū, Hinemoana, have you two done your homework?
Poutū, Hinemoana, kua oti i a korua ā kōrua mahi kāika?

Poutūteraki: Oh, I'll do it soon, I'm playing video games!
Ei, taihoa ake nei, kai te para ripene ataata au!

Hākorō: Never mind about later, how about now!
Hai aha mō taihoa, mahia ināiane!

Poutūteraki: Just one more game Dad!
Kia kotahi para anō e Pā!

Hākorō: Putting it off won't get you anywhere son. Hurry up. The sooner you start the sooner you'll finish!
Nā takaroa, nā takahē e tama. Kia tere. Mēnā ka timata wawe koe, ka mutu wawe koe!

Hinemoana: Hākorō, can you help me? I have to write my mihimihi for class tomorrow.
Hākorō, māhau koa ahau e āwhina? Me tuhi e au taku mihimihi mō tō mātou karaihe āpōpō.

Hākorō: I'm doing something else girl. Ask your brother, he knows it. I'll check it over afterwards.
He mahi anō tāhaku kōtiro. Pātai atu ki tō tukāne, kai te mōhio a ia. Māhaku anō e āta titiro ā muri mai.

Hinemoana: Poutū, what's our mountain?
Poutū, ko wai tō tātou mauka?

Poutūteraki: It's Aoraki. And our river is Waitaki.
Ko Aoraki, ā, ko Waitaki tō tātou awa.

Hinemoana: So who's our tupuna?
Nā, ko wai tō tātou tupuna?

Poutūteraki: There's heaps, but Tahu Pōtiki is the main one. Pass me the felt tips please Hine.
He maha, ekari ko Tahu Pōtiki te mea nui. Hōmai koa kā pene whītau e Hine.

Hinemoana: Here they are. Oh, Dad, I broke my pencil.
Nāia. Auē, Pāpā, kua whati i au i taku pene rākau.

Hākoro: Don't worry darling, it's just an accident. Poutū, pass your sister the pencil sharpener.
Hauata e kō. Poutū, watua te whakakoi pene ki tō tuahine.

Poutūteraki: Here you go sis. Can you pass me the eraser, I made a mistake.
Nāia Hine. Homai koa te ūkuī, kua hē taku tuhi.

Hinemoana: Hākoro, I'm finished. Can I go watch TV now?
Kua mutu au Hākoro. He āhei taku mātaki pouaka whakaata ināianei?

Poutūteraki: Yeah, me too Dad, we've both finished!
Āe, me ahau hoki e Pā, kua mutu māua tahi!

Hākoro: Really? Are you two telling the truth?
Nei? Kai te kōrero pono kōrua?

Poutū /Hine: Yes Dad!
Āe rā Hākoro!

Hākoro: Okay then, you two can go.
Kāti rā, haere korua tahi.

5.1

And now the part you all love, where I get to test you with some of the sentences from the dialogue – no this isn't a 'quickly flip the pages over part of the activity either' – I'm watching you! When you are translating these sentences try to avoid referring back to the dialogue until you have given it a go. If you can't remember the whole sentence write down the words you do know and keep a record of how many you get right just to see for yourself if you are improving over time:

1. Never mind about later, how about now.
2. Just one more game Dad!
3. Putting it off won't get you anywhere son. Hurry up.
4. Hākoro, can you help me?
5. Pass me the felt tips please Hine.
6. Poutū, pass your sister the pencil sharpener.
7. Hākoro, I'm finished. Can I go watch TV now?

Kā āhuataka o te Reo tuatoru

Grammar point 3

Ā and Ō, and Dual and Plural Pronouns

To understand Māori possessives we need to understand two categories known as the 'ā' and 'ō' categories. Basically in the Māori worldview we break up everything into one of these groups depending on their relationship to us or other things around us. These can include things like whakapapa, hierarchy, genealogy, tapu, noa, function and so forth. There's really no easy way of learning what goes where, except for, well, learning what goes where. It's best to start with learning which category those things you refer to all the time go in to, and then figure out the new words as you come across them.

This book will provide a good reference for you to use when in doubt, but for now we'll go through some of the basic classifications starting with the 'Ā' category.

In this group we have:

- All food and drink (except drinking water)
- Animals (except the ones you ride)
- Activities or action words
- People below you in whakapapa, eg; younger generations
- Ordinary things you can move around

In the 'Ō' category we have all the things not in the 'Ā' category – see it's that simple!

- Drinking water that we call wai Māori and rokoā or medicine
- Things that protect you like buildings and shelters
- Things that go on your body like clothes and bedding
- Things you sit on - no need to use your imagination ...yes I'm talking about chairs!
- Things you ride on - I'm talking about transport!
- Things you feel - commonly known as feelings!
- People above you in whakapapa and those in the same generation as you - yes even your younger brothers or sisters!
- Parts of anything, eg, the arm of a chair, the top of a table or the tail of a cat, and i.c. not to mention all the things we talk about in our pepehā, our whenua, mauka, etc.

From Ā and Ō we can move on to our possessive pronouns. An important note to remember for 'a' and 'o' when talking about possessives like tāku and tōku is that there is also a neutral option which is pronounced with a short 'a' for taku and tana, and for neutral 'your' we use 'tō'. We used the neutral 'taku' in the first tape so as not to confuse you right from the onset, and it's still fine to use this form. It is important however that you get used to the rule of 'ā' and 'ō' as the neutral option only applies to singular possessives, as soon as we start speaking about something belonging to two or more people we have to use either 'ā' or 'ō'.

If we use the example of our pepeha, it is alright to say:

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| Ko Aoraki taku mauka | or |
| Ko Aoraki tōku mauka | but you can't say |
| Ko Aoraki tāku mauka | as it is essentially putting the mauka into the wrong category. |

So kia kaha koutou. Don't beat yourself up if you get tongue tied when you first start out. Believe it or not these rules take a long time to get to grips with, so just do your best for the moment and you'll find you can usually follow the cues of others.

In the dialogue so far you will have also come across some of the dual and plural pronouns like *kōrua*, *koutou* and *tāua*. We're going to go over these in more depth now, as dual and plural pronouns can be a little tricky in Māori at the beginning. The reason is that in te reo we need to be specific about just who it is we are including in the conversation and also the number of people we are talking about. Whereas in English we can use the one term *we* and it can mean any number of things, in Māori we must use a word that says either *we* – meaning you and I, me and him, me and them, or you, I and everyone here!

So here we go ... Dual pronouns refer to two people – okay maybe that was a tad obvious!

<i>Kōrua</i>	=	you and you, you two	(two people you are talking to)
<i>Tāua</i>	=	you and I, we	(you and one person you are talking to)
<i>Māua</i>	=	me and him/her, we	(you and someone else, not the listener)
<i>Rāua</i>	=	him and him/her, they	(two other people, not the speaker or the listener)

Plural pronouns are used when referring to three or more people and they follow the same pattern as the dual ones with the first letter remaining the same:

Kōrua for two, becomes *koutou* for three or more
Tāua for two becomes *tātou* for three or more
Māua becomes *mātou*, and
Rāua becomes *rātou*.

To ask how are they (about two people not including either the speaker or the listener) we say: *Kai te pēhea rāua?*

And to ask how are they (three) we say: *Kai te pēhea rātou?*

And if I wanted to say; me and the others are bored, I'd say *Kai te hōhā mātou*.

Now that we've got these under our belt we can start to look at dual and plural possessives, which are nowhere nearly as scary as they sound. In *Ka Ipoipo te Manu* we covered the singular possessives to say *my*, *yours*, and *his* or *hers*. In order to say *ours* (*yours* and *mine*) or *theirs* (referring to two or more people) we must combine the possessives *tā*, *tō*, *ā*, or *ō* with our dual and plural pronouns. The 'Rōpū T' rule applies, dropping the 't' is like adding an 's' and changing it from being one thing to two or more things. *Nāia tētahi taurira* – here's an example:

<i>Taku kurī</i>	my dog, by dropping the 't' to
<i>Aku kurī</i>	we get my dogs
<i>Tā tāua kurī</i>	our (your and my) dog

Breaking this down, we use *tā* and not *tō* because *kurī* is an animal and therefore in the 'ā' category. We use *tā* and not *ā* because we are talking about one and not two or more dogs. *Tāua* indicates who it belongs to, you and I, and finally *kurī* is the possession we are talking about.

<i>Tā tāua kurī</i>	our (your and my) dog
<i>Ā tāua kurī</i>	our (your and my) dogs

And going up one more level

Tā tātou kurī our (all of our) dog
 Ā tātou kurī our (all of our) dogs

The first word refers to how many dogs we are talking about, and the second refers to 'who' the dogs belong to.

5.2

Translation time. Without looking at the book, give these sentences a go, remembering the ā and ō categories:

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. My books | 2. Our (yours and my) daughter |
| 3. Their (three people) bags | 4. Our (mine and his) cat |
| 5. Your (five) plates | 6. Their (two) parents |
| 7. Our (all of our) house | |

5.3

The following exercise requires you to read the sentences and identify the missing words from the box to make a correct sentence. Use the English translations to guide you.

- a. Kai hea _____ 1 _____ naki?
Where is our (your and my) cat?
- e. Ko Tahu Pōtiki rāua ko Hemo-ki-te-Raki _____ 2 _____ tīpuna.
Tahu Pōtiki and Hemo-ki-te-Raki are our (all of our) ancestors.
- i. Ko ērā _____ 3 _____ whakaahua.
Those are ours (mine and his) pictures.
- o. Kai ruka te kurī i _____ 4 _____ rara.
The dog is on their (two) bed.
- u. Me haere _____ 5 _____ ki _____ 6 _____ kāika ināiane!
You two should go to your houses now!
- h. Kauraka e moumou _____ 7 _____ kai!
Don't waste your (two) food!
- k. Kai hea _____ 8 _____ hū hōu Poutū?
Where are your new shoes Poutū?
- m. Kua whakatika _____ 9 _____ i _____ 10 _____ rara?
Have they (three) made their (three) beds?
- n. Mauria mai _____ 11 _____ _____ 12 _____ kahu paru.
Can you all (four) bring me your dirty clothes.
- p. Kai hea a Maru me _____ 13 _____ rokoā? Tikina atu koa _____ 14 _____ miraka e Hine.
Where is Maru and his medicine? Fetch me his milk please Hine.

6

Wāhaka Tuaono
Section 6



He Aha Te Wā?
Telling the Time



HE AHA
TE WĀ?
TELLING THE TIME

6.

Okay whanauka mā, now it's time to tell the time. We return to the old faithful question he aha to ask what's the time?

He aha te wā?

Unfortunately, answering is a little more complicated as there is more than one way of replying. Here are the different options. To say:

It's half past, we use Haurua which means half, followed by i te, the number and the Māori word for clock which is karaka. For example:

Half past two o'clock
Half past six o'clock

Haurua i te rua karaka
Haurua i te ono karaka

Quarter is hauwhā, and for quarter past we follow the same format as half past:

Quarter past two o'clock
Quarter past eight o'clock

Hauwhā i te rua karaka
Hauwhā i te waru karaka

To say 'quarter to' we change the 'i te' to 'ki te'. So whereas

It's quarter past five o'clock
It's quarter to five o'clock

Hauwhā i te rima karaka
Hauwhā ki te rima karaka

Now it's most important to get the subtle difference right, especially when making special dates with special people where being half an hour late because of an 'i' or a 'ki' will be so not cool you'll be left regretting it for a long, long time. To be on the safe side, just remember 'i' for past, and 'ki' for 'to.' Let's practice some more – I'll give the English, you give the Māori.

6.1

1. It's quarter past nine
2. Quarter past seven
3. Quarter to seven
4. Half past three
5. Half past eleven

For all those minutes in between, our structure is a bit more complicated. Let's break it down into two parts: Part 1 is:

E + the number of minutes + the word 'meneti' meaning minutes + mai i te – for past, or
E + the number of minutes + the word 'meneti' meaning minutes + ki te for to

What a mouthful aye! Nāia ētahi tauira – here are some examples:

It's four minutes past
It's two minute to
It's ten minutes to
It's twenty-two minutes past

E whā meneti mai i te
E rua meneti ki te
Tekau meneti ki te
E rua tekau mā rua meneti mai i te

Part 2 of the sentence is simply the number plus the word karaka.

Whā karaka	for	four o'clock
Kotahi karaka	for	one o'clock and so on

It's four minutes past ten o'clock = E whā meneti mai i te tekau karaka.

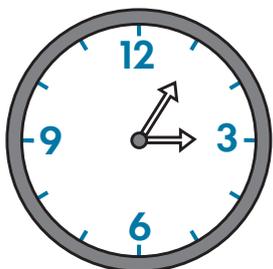
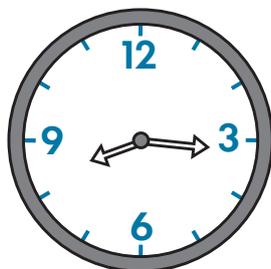
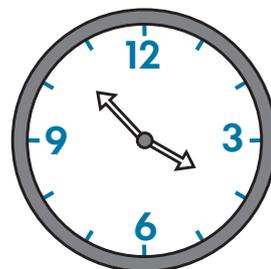
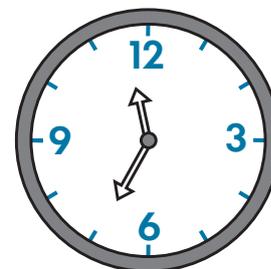
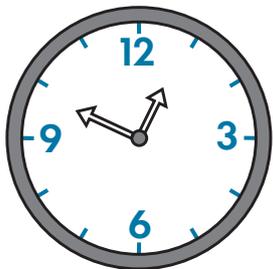
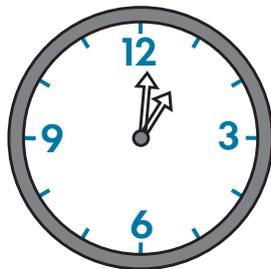
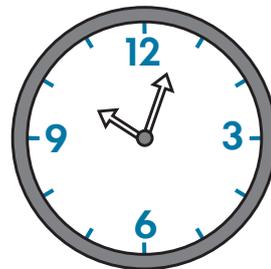
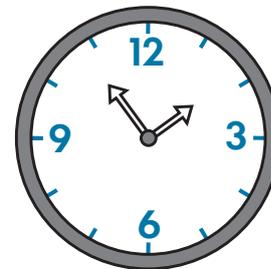
6.2

Whakamāori mai i ēnei rereka kōrero – translate these sentences:

1. It's quarter past nine
2. It's half past two
3. It's thirteen minutes past six o'clock
4. It's twenty-two minutes past three o'clock
5. It's eighteen minutes to four o'clock

6.3

Now it's time to throw out the digital watches and get back to basics. Look at the time on the clock faces and write the times out in full – and yes – in Māori! There may be two ways of saying the time for times after half past, so try and give them both a go. Karawhiua – Give it heaps!

1.	2.	3.	4.
			
5.	6.	7.	8.
			

He Kīwaha, he whakataukī mō te wā

Some phrases and proverbs for time

Since we're talking time it's probably appropriate to throw in some kīwaha concerning time.

1. I hea koe i te ao o te kōwhai Where were you in the bloom of the kōwhai tree?

The kōwhai is a tohu of the time where the planting and cultivating takes place, where the hard yards are done – this is an old whakataukī said to someone who isn't around to do the mahi and only pokes their head in when it's time to reap the benefits. For instance, the child that isn't there to help peel the potatoes, or set the table, but is miraculously free from all other commitments the moment the dinner is out of the oven.

Or the husband that sits humbly at the end of a dinner party receiving graciously the compliments for the beautiful kai that must have taken hours to prepare, when he was nowhere to be seen until the guests arrived with the wine!

I hea koe i te ao o te kōwhai Where were you in the bloom of the kōwhai tree?

2. Ka whati te tai, ka pao te tōrea When the tide ebbs the oyster catcher strikes.

This is a 'make hay while the sun shines' kind of whakataukī. It's about making the most of opportunities when they arise and not putting things off for another time – don't try and tell me you don't know what I'm talking about.

Possible scenario 1:

When the brochure describing the two week bargain price holiday in Fiji without children arrives on your doorstep and you need to persuade your partner that this IS the best time and perhaps only time you can go, EVER!

Possible Scenario 2:

When debating with your thirteen year old son that now is perhaps the best time to mow the lawns to earn his pocket money as bad weather is fast approaching ... and after all, you know best!

Ka whati te tai, ka pao te tōrea When the tide ebbs the oyster catcher strikes.

3. Au ai tū, au ai ora, au ai moe, au ai mate Smoke and live, sleep and die.

Just to clarify – this isn't referring to cigarettes – this is an old Kāi Tahu whakataukī which refers to the smoke of fires which symbolised activity, cooking food, warming the whānau. This whakataukī is similar to another commonly heard whakataukī:

Tama tū, tama ora, tama noho, tama mate Boy stands, boy lives, boy sits, boy dies.

Of course wahine are allowed to sit and be catered for, but I'll leave those whakataukī for another time!

Both versions are reminders to people not to be lazy and to do their fair share in order to reap the rewards – in this case living! Yep, that has to be up there!

Au ai tū, au ai ora, au ai moe, au ai mate Smoke and live, sleep and die.

4. Me hara mai i te tuarā nui o te awatea You should travel on the back of daybreak.

Another saying about the importance of timing, for those who are prone to leaving things until the last minute and then finding the party has left without them. When the complaints start rolling in about 'you didn't wait for me', and 'I was just in my room', and 'I was too tired to get out of bed', this is a good response.

Me hara mai i te tuarā nui o te awatea You should travel on the back of daybreak.

5. Nā takaroa, nā takahē Lateness brings problems.

Another translation could be 'Come late, miss out'. This whakataukī is about not doing things at the time they should have been done and the problems that arise as a result. This could be in reference to the last minute stress of your teenager who left his or her homework to the last minute and is fretting about their exam the next day.

Or the child that came home late for dinner without letting their parents know where they were, only to find – kua mahiti – it's already been consumed by their hungry siblings! Hah! That'll teach 'em!

Nā takaroa, nā takahē Lateness brings problems.

6.4

Rearrange the words below to make the whakataukī we've just learnt – while resisting all temptation to have a peak! KA TAEA E KOE – YOU CAN DO IT!

1. Smoke and live, sleep and die.
2. Lateness brings problems.
3. Where were you in the bloom of the kōwhai tree?
4. You should travel on the back of daybreak.
5. When the tide ebbs the oyster catcher strikes.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
ai ai au au tū ora mate au au ai ai moe	takahē takaroa nā nā	kōwhai te i koe hea i te o ao	awatea mai me i te nui hara tuarā o te	tōrea ka te tai pao te ka whati

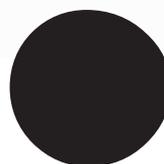


Wāhaka Tuawhitu

Section 7

Te Tīni Kope

Changing baby



Even if you don't have a baby in your household currently, chances are you've had one, going to have one or at least have had them visiting at one time or another. Whatever the case, when there's a baby around it's hard to avoid the necessity of responding to pēpi's needs of food on demand, cuddling when wanted, playing with full concentration and not while sneakily watching the sport on TV – and, of course, changing time!

Yes, that's usually the time when tired parents look for commitment from loving aunts and uncles, pōua and tāua, or anyone who would consider subbing on at that crucial moment in time. Or when pēpi becomes like a hot potato, being passed unwittingly from one whanauka to the next.

Although it might not be the best time of the day – it's going to happen, so we are going to take you through some vocabulary and phrases that may be useful. First of all here are some nouns:

Nappy	Kope
Powder	Paura
Ointment	Rokoā pani
Clothes	Weruweru
Blanket	Paraikete
Safety pins	Pine mau/titi
Water bowl	Okoi wai
Bib	Pare hūhare
Changing table	Tēpu tīni/whakawhiti weruweru
Nappy wipes	Tīhi mākū
Flannel/face cloth	Tauera iti
Towel	Tauera

Of course with all the technical tasks aside – it's always good to have some words of praise and sweet little nothings that you can say to your baby during these bonding moments.

Oh my sweetheart	E te tau
My precious little treasure	E taku kuru auhuka
My precious little pounamu	E taku kuru pounamu
Oh my beautiful baby	E taku pēpi ātaahua
Good one baby	Ka pai rā pēpi
How good you are	Tō pai hoki
You're too much	Koia kai a koe
You're the best	Kai ruka noa atu koe
What a clever child you are	Kātahi nā koe

So the time has come, there's no avoiding it...

He Kōrerorero Dialogue

Maru: Mum, Piki's filled her nappy again!
Hākui, kua kīia anō e Piki tōna kope!

Hākui: Call out to your father, I'm doing something else.
Karaka atu ki tō hākoru, kai te mahi kē au.

- Maru:** Dad's gone to the shop!
Kua haere kē a Hākoro ki te toa!
- Hākui:** Okay. Hinemoana, can you bring your sister to me please.
Ā, kāti. Hinemoana, mauria mai koa tō taina!
- Hinemoana:** Yes Mum, coming!
Āe Hākui, kai te hara mai!
- Hākui:** Maru, can you fetch me a clean nappy darling!
E Maru, tikina atu koa tētahi kope mā e tama!
- Maru:** Where are they Mum?
Kai hea rā Māmā?
- Hākui:** In the cupboard in baby's room! Bring me the wet wipes too boy.
Kai roto i te kāpata i te ruma o pēpi! Mauria mai hoki kā tīhi mākū e tama.
- Maru:** Here you go Mum, here's the ointment as well!
Nāia Hākui, nāia hoki te rokoā pani!
- Hākui:** Oh boy you've got it all over you! Never mind babe, thank you anyway.
E tama e, kua uhia katoatia koe! Hai aha e tama, tēnā koe mō te whakaaro.
- Hākui:** Hello my baby, shall we change your nappy now?
Tēnā koe taku pēpi, me tako e tāua tō kope ināianei?
- Maru:** I'll help you Mum!
Māhaku koe e āwhina Hākui!
- Hākui:** Okay son, you tell me what to do.
Āe, kai te pai tama, māhau e tohutohu mai me aha au.
- Maru:** First you take her clothes off, like this.
Tuatahi, me unu ōna weruweru, me pēnei rā.
- Hākui:** Careful of her head Maru, you go slowly.
Kia tūpato ki tōna upoko Maru, me āta haere koe.
- Maru:** And then you lie baby down and take her nappy off.
Kārua ka whakatakoto koe i te pēpi, ā, takohia tōna kope.
- Hākui:** Awesome Māru, carry on.
Ka pai rā Maru, haere tou.
- Maru:** Oh yuck, it's smelly – you do it Mum, I'm going outside.
Auē, te hauka hoki – māhau e mahi Māmā, kai te haere au ki waho.

And I know you are expecting the next task, so not wanting to disappoint you ... translate the following sentences – but this time try doing it the other way round and give the English translations for the Māori sentences:

7.1

1. Tikina atu koa tētahi kope mā.

2. Kai hea rā Māmā?
3. Kai roto i te kāpata i te ruma o pēpi!
4. Mauria mai hoki kā tīhi mākū e tama.
5. Tēnā koe taku pēpi, me tako e tāua tō kope ināianeī?
6. Kia tūpato ki tōna upoko Maru, me āta haere koe.
7. Whakatakoto i te pēpi, ā, takohia tōna kope.

7.2

Staying on the same theme, what Māori sayings would you use to translate the following into English? Match the sayings in the left hand column with their translations in the right hand column:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. E taku pēpi ātaahua | a. My precious little treasure |
| 2. E taku kuru pounamu | e. You're too much |
| 3. Kai ruka noa atu koe | i. Good one baby |
| 4. Tō pai hoki | o. What a clever child you are |
| 5. E taku kuru auhuka | u. You're the best |
| 6. Kātahi nā koe | h. My precious little pounamu |
| 7. Ka pai rā pēpi | k. Oh my beautiful baby |
| 8. Koia kai a koe | m. Oh my sweetheart |
| 9. E te tau | n. How good you are |

Okay, moving on once again – we haven't actually got to the point where we've changed our little taoka yet. To help you through that task, here are some verbs and commands that you might find helpful. Just as a word of advice, it may be a good idea to practice these before you embark on the task so you don't find yourself trying to read and change baby at the same time. This would draw out the event and things could get...well...messy for you and the book!

Turn over	Hurihia	Wait a minute	Taihoa
Turn around to me	Huri mai	Leave it alone	Waiho
Turn the other way	Huri atu	Lie down	Takoto
Fetch	Tikina	Sit up	E noho
Bring here	Mauria mai	Stand up	E tū
Don't move	Kauraka e oreore	Don't cry	Kauraka e taki
Lift	Hikina	Hush now	Turituri

Okay, on to stage two. A possible dialogue may sound something a little like this...

Hākui: Hey there, how's my little girl, my precious treasure?
Tēnā koe, e pēhea ana taku kōtiro, taku kuru auhuka?

Hākui: Now, let's get this dirty nappy away. Hinemoana, can you put this in the rubbish girl.
Nā, me whiu atu tēnei kope paru. Hinemoana, whiu atu tēnei ki te ipu para e kō.

Hinemoana: Sure Mum. Do you want me to get her some clean clothes?
Āe rā Hākui. Me tiki e au ētahi weruweru mā mōhona?

Hākui: Yeah, that's a good idea.
Āna, he whakaaro pai tēnā.

- Hākui:** Shall we wash your bottom now my sweetheart?
Me horoi tō kumu ināianeī e te tau?
- Hākui:** Stretch your legs out. Good girl!
Whārōrōtia mai ōu waewae. Ka pai kōtiro!
- Hākui:** Look at that big stomach. Hinemoana, can you pass me the new nappy?
Titiro ki tēnā puku nui. Hinemoana, hōmai koa te kope hōu?
- Hākui:** Thanks girl. Lift your legs up my baby – oh, you're too much!
Kia ora kōtiro. Hikina ōu waewae e taku pēpi – ei, koia kai a koe!
- Hākui:** Here's your new nappy, we'll just put your trousers back on, won't be long now.
Nāia tō kope hōu, me kuhu anō tō wharekūhā, kāore e roa ināianeī.
- Hākui:** Can you pass me her jersey please Hinemoana!
Hōmai koa tōna pōraka Hinemoana!
- Hinemoana:** Am I able to do it Mum? Come here baby, put your jersey on.
Ka taea e au te mahi Māmā? Haere mai pēpi, komohia tō poraka.
- Hākui:** Careful of her fingers.
Kia tūpato ki ōna rikarika.
- Hinemoana:** There we go Piki, all done. Can I hold her Mum?
Tēnā e Piki, kua oti. Māhaku ia e poipoi?
- Hākui:** Okay girl – you hold her, I'll clean up!
Āe kai te pai kōtiro, māhau ia e poipoi, māhaku e whakatikatika!

7.3

There are some more good catch phrases you can use. Let's look at some of the shorter ones on the basis that you are probably suffering from input overload at the moment – not to mention exhaustion at the tasks you have accomplished. Match up the sentences below with their translations. If you can't understand the whole sentence, try to identify the words you do know and link them up to their English equivalent. Remember it will take quite a long time before you learn these phrases off by heart, so just keep on practicing them and learning them bit by bit.

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------------------------|----|-------------------------------|
| 1. | How's my little girl | a. | Whārōrōtia mai ōu waewae |
| 2. | Can you put this in the rubbish | e. | Kia tūpato ki ōna rikarika |
| 3. | Yeah, that's a good idea | i. | Pēhea taku kōtiro |
| 4. | Stretch your legs out | o. | Hōmai koa tōna pōraka |
| 5. | Can you pass me the new nappy | u. | Whiu atu tēnei ki te ipu para |
| 6. | Oh, you're too much | h. | Ei, koia kai a koe |
| 7. | Can you pass me her jersey please | k. | Hōmai koa te kope hōu |
| 8. | Careful of her fingers | m. | Māhau ia e poipoi |
| 9. | You hold her | n. | Āna, he whakaaro pai tēnā |

7.4

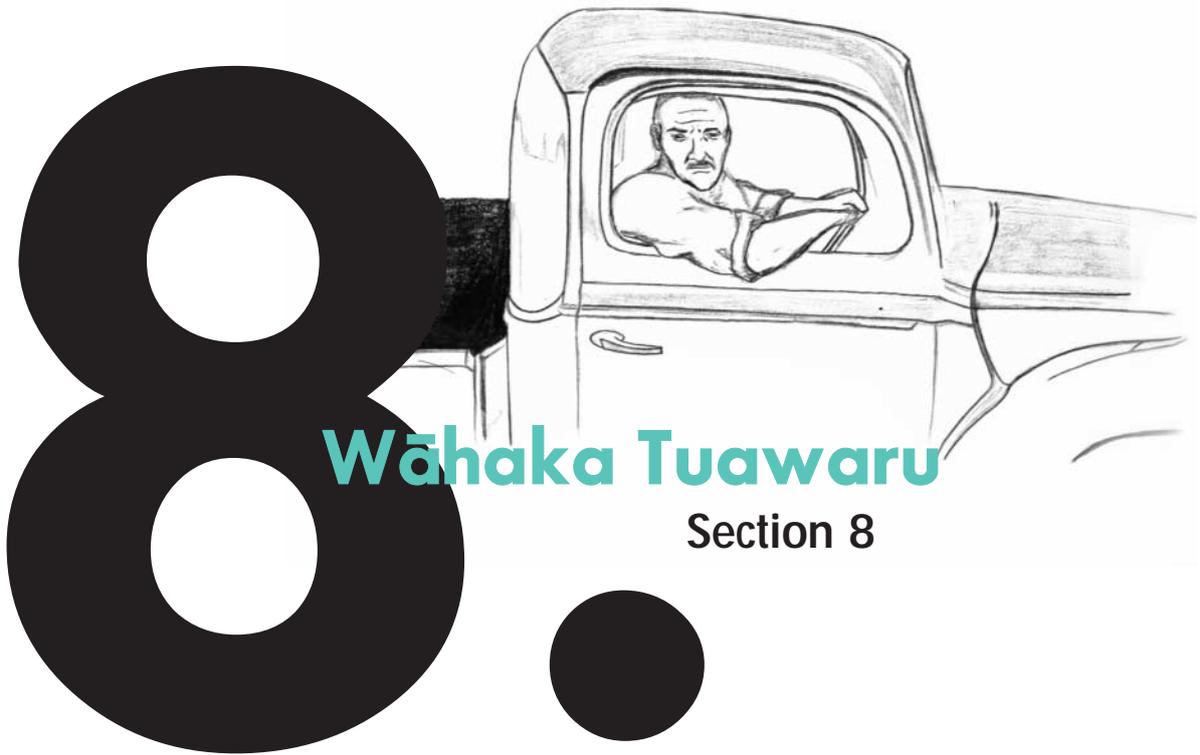
Pānuitia mai ēnei rāraki kōrero, ā, whakakāia kā wāhi wātea. Read the sentences and fill in the missing words.

- Æ Tēnā koe, pēhea taku kōtiro, taku kuru _____ 1 _____?
- Æ Nā, Me whiu atu tēnei kope _____ 2 _____. Hinemoana, whiu atu tēnei _____ 3 _____ te ipu para kōtiro.
- Æ _____ 4 _____ rā Hākui. Me tiki e au ētahi weruweru mā mōhona?
- Æ Āna, he _____ 5 _____ pai tēnā.
- Æ Me _____ 6 _____ tō kumu ināiane e te tau?
- Æ Whārōrōtia mai ōu _____ 7 _____. Ka pai kōtiro.
- Æ Titiro ki tēnā _____ 8 _____ nui. Hinemoana, hōmai koa te kope hōu?
- Æ Kia ora kōtiro. _____ 9 _____ ōu waewae e taku pēpi – ei, koia kai a _____ 10 _____.
- Æ Nāia tō _____ 11 _____ hōu, me kuhu anō tō _____ 12 _____, kāore e roa ināiane.
- Æ _____ 13 _____ koa tōna pōraka Hinemoana!
- Æ Ka taea e au te mahi Māmā? Haere mai pēpi, _____ 14 _____ tō poraka.
- Æ Kia _____ 15 _____ ki ōna rikarika.
- Æ Tēnā e Piki, kua _____ 16 _____. Māhaku ia e _____ 17 _____?
- Æ Āe kai te pai _____ 18 _____, māhau ia e poipoi, _____ 19 _____ e whakatikatika!

7.5

Whakamāoritia kā kupu mahi me kā whakahau e whai ake nei – translate the following verbs and instructions into Māori:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Fetch | 8. Stand up |
| 2. Turn around to me | 9. Don't cry |
| 3. Hush now | 10. Leave it alone |
| 4. Turn the other way | 11. Turn over |
| 5. Wait a minute | 12. Lie down |
| 6. Bring here | 13. Lift up |
| 7. Don't move | 14. Sit up |



Wāhaka Tuawaru

Section 8

Haere Mā Ruka Waka

Travelling in the car

Baby is changed, the house is still standing, and the children are in various states of being washed and dressed. It's time to venture beyond the walls of your kāika – to pack the tribe into the car and travel into the unknown. It's a scary thought as you consider the time you have at your disposal to accomplish your task, the tribal members you have to gather together and the tribal wars which will inevitably unfold. But you can do it, I know you can!

He Kōrerorero Dialogue

- Hākui:** Okay guys, hurry up, it's time to go now. Everyone to the car. Tamariki mā, kia tere, kua haere tou tātou. Hoake ki te waka.
- Hinemoana:** Hurry up, or you'll be late for school. Kia horo, koi tōmuri koe mō te kura.
- Poutūteraki:** Settle down Hine. What's the time? Kia tau Hine. He aha te wā?
- Hinemoana:** It's time to go! It's 8.30 already. Hurry up Poutū. Ko te wā haere tēnei. Kua haurua kē i te waru. Kia tere Poutū.
- Hākui:** Get in the car you two. Maru get into your carseat. Kuhu atu kōrua, ka noho koe ki tō tūru waka Maru.
- Hākui:** Have you all got your seat belts on? Kai te mau ō koutou tātua katoa?
- Hinemoana:** Poutū hasn't done it yet Mum. Kāore anō kia oti i a Poutū, Māmā.
- Poutūteraki:** Never mind yours! I'm just doing it right now. Hai aha tāhau! Kai te mahi au ināianei tou.
- Hākui:** That's enough you two. Poutū be nice to your sister. Kua rawaka i tēnā e kōrua. Poutū, kia pai koe ki tō tuāhine.
- Poutūteraki:** She started it. Nāhana i timata.
- Hinemoana:** He pushed me. Nāhana au i pei.
- Hākui:** Never mind that, put your seatbelt on Poutū. Hai aha tēnā, whakamaua tō tātua Poutū.
- Hākui:** Is Maru in his carseat? Can you give him a hand Poutū. I'm doing baby's belt. Kai roto a Maru i tōna tūru? Māhau a ia e āwhina Poutū. Kai te mahi au i te tātua o pēpi.
- Poutūteraki:** Come on Maru Let's put your seatbelt on together. Tēnā hara mai Maru. Mā tāua tahi e whakamaua tō tātua.

8.1

Okay – I know this will really be stressing you out as images of horror drives come flooding back, so before we carry on with the rest of the drive, I'm going to give you and your sweaty palms a wee break. Put yourself into neutral and fill in the missing words in the following sentences. When you have done that you can always return to the old faithful task of translating the sentences by covering up the Māori sentences and translating them as you go:

1. Everyone to the car.
_____ ki te waka.
2. Hurry up, or you'll be late for school!
_____ horo, koi tōmuri _____ mō te _____!
3. Have you all got your seat belts on?
Kai _____ mau ō koutou _____ katoa?
4. Never mind yours!
Hai _____ tāhau!
5. Never mind that, put your seatbelt on Poutū.
_____ aha tēnā, _____ tō tātua Poutū.
6. Let's put your seatbelt on together.
Mā _____ tahi e whakamau _____ tātua.

8.2

A slightly different task now whanauka mā. See if you can identify which Māori words in the above dialogue are used to translate the following English words or phrases. The translations will not always be literal or word-for-word, so you may need to find similar words in the kōrero – see if you can pick them up:

1. Lest
2. Late, of time or behind
3. Go ahead, we'll all go
4. Already
5. Fast, hurry
6. Never mind
7. Right now
8. Nice, good
9. Enough
10. Push
11. Help, assist
12. Doing, do, work
13. You and I, together

Okay, are you ready for the second half? The kids are buckled in, you're on your way and the countdown is on. It's all about ensuring you can get to point 'b' without World War Three breaking out between your two older children. At least the baby has nodded off to sleep and the toddler is suitably restrained – for now – and so the saga goes...

He Kōrerorero

Dialogue

Hinemoana: Don't play with the window Maru, it's dangerous.
Kauraka e raweke i te matapihi, he mōrearea.

Hākui: Just sit still all of you, don't fidget, it won't be long now.
Āta noho koutou, kauraka e oreore, kāore e roa ināiane.

Hinemoana: Shall we all sing?
Me waiata tātou?

Poutūteraki: Give it up. Have some sympathy for us.
Kia tika rā. Kia aroha ki a mātou.

Hākui: Okay. Stop the fighting. We're here.
Me mutu te whawhai. Kua tae tātou.

Hākui: Get out you two. I'll see you after school. Have a good day. Close the car door properly.
Putu atu kōrua. Ka kite i a kōrua ā muri i te kura. Kia pai tō kōrua rā. Katia tika te kuaha.

Hinemoana: See you Piki, see you Maru.
Ka kite Piki, ka kite Maru.

Poutūteraki: See you Mum, thanks for the ride. Oh Mum, I forgot my lunch, could I have some lunch money please?
Ka kite Hākui! Tēnā koe mō te kaweka mai. E auē! I wareware au ki aku kai mō te rānui, hōmai koa he moni hai hoko kai?

Hākui: That's alright darling. I remembered it – here you go.
Kai te pai tēnā e te tau. I maumahara ahau – nāia.

Poutūteraki: Oh really, thanks Mum, see ya!
Nei, kia ora Māmā, hei konā!

8.3

Whakapākehātia kā rereka kōrero e whai ake nei – translate the following sentences into English:

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Āta noho | 4. Putu atu kōrua |
| 2. Kauraka e oreore | 5. Kia pai tō kōrua rā |
| 3. Me mutu te whawhai | 6. Tēnā koe mō te kaweka mai |

8.4

Now we have come to the end of our last section, we are going to test the true boundaries of your knowledge and go over the structures and new words covered in sections 1 – 8. The first exercise requires you to look at the structure I have broken down, and use it as a guide to translate similar sentences below it. You may need your dictionary for this one!

Nāia te mahika tuatahi – here's the first exercise:

AROMAUĪ Prefix	KUPU PĀTAI / NAMA Question word	RŌPŪ 'T' 'T' class	KUPU IKOA Pronoun, Noun	PŪWAHI	KUPU IKOA WĀHI Locative	i	RŌPŪ 'T' 'T' class	KUPU IKOA Noun
E	rima	kā	pāoka	kai	waekanui	i	te	tēpu.
Toko-	hia	kā	tamariki	kai	waho	i	te	whare?

There are five forks in the middle of the table.
How many children are there outside the house?

8.4.1

- How many cats are there inside the box?
- There are three boys in his room.
- How many plates are there on the bench?
- How many books are there on their (3 people) bookshelf?

8.4.2

AROMAUĪ Prefix	IKOA Name	RŌPŪ 'T' 'T' class	KUPU IKOA Pronoun, Noun	o	IKOA Name	TŪIKOA Pronoun	KO Ā	IKOA Name
Ko	Āhuru	te	tūpuna	o	Maru	rāua	ko	Piki.
Ko	Kura	te	hoa rakatira	o	Raki.			

Āhuru is the ancestor of Maru and Piki.
Kura is the wife of Raki.

- Piki is the youngest child of Kura and Raki.
- Poutūteraki is the older brother of Maru.
- Ururaki is the principal of Hinemoana and Poutūteraki.
- Tākitimu is the canoe of Kāi Tahu and Ngāti Kahungunu.

8.4.3

E	IKOA Name	KUPU MAHI Verb	KOA	RŌPŪ 'T' 'T' class	KUPU IKOA Noun	KI	RŌPŪ 'T' 'T' class	IKOA Name
E	Maru,	hōmai	koa	kā	pene whītau.			
	Poutū,	watua		te	whakakoi pene	ki	tō	tuahine.

Maru, can you please pass me the felt tip pens.
Poutū, pass the pencil sharpener to your sister.

- Hākuiao, please pass me your ruler.
- Kera, can you please pass the tablecloth to your brother.
- Raki, can you give my papers to Roimata.
- Mahara, can you please pass me his dirty clothes.

8.4.4

KUPU KĀHORE Negative	E	KUPU MAHI Verb	I	RŌPŪ 'T' 'T' class	KUPU IKOA Noun	HE	KUPU ĀHUA Adjective	TŪIKOA / KUPU IKOA Pronoun, noun
Kauraka	e	raweke	i	te	matapihi	he	mōrearea.	
Kauraka	e	patu	i	tō	taina	he	pēpi	ia.

Don't play with the window, it's dangerous.
Don't hit your sister, she's a baby.

13. Don't throw away your picture, that's beautiful.
14. Don't waste your food, it's delicious.
15. Don't leave her dishes, they're dirty.
16. Don't take your shirt off, it's cold.

The family has once again woken up, the baby has been changed. You've managed to get a third of the tribe off to school and another third has been under your watchful, if not sleepy eye all day, and we haven't even dealt with the other teenager yet! Some things are just better left for another tape – or was it day??! You've battled homework, set the table – all in all I think you are deserving of a good moe. Your rara is looking more and more inviting everytime you walk past your room – with nice warm paraikete and big fluffy uruka! I've decided emphatically that the issues of doing the washing, teenagers talking on the phone, jobs in the yard and around the house, will all be relegated to Te Hū o Moho three, and four.

You now have some new structures that you can use any time, anywhere – like what's the time? Although, it is polite to at least have a few minutes break in between if you are asking the same person over and over again. Remember – safety first!

Don't be shy about practicing your new reo, even if it's a few new words or some short phrases – every bit helps and it WILL get easier over time. Now is always the best time to learn te reo – don't keep putting it off for another day – set yourself small tasks every week.

Ka whati te tai, ka pao te torea.

And just to finish up here's another Kāi Tahu whakataukī to encourage us in our pursuit of our reo. It goes a little something like this:

Mā kā hūtawa hoki e haere ai te takata – it is the legs what makes a person go.

That is, our beautiful reo isn't going to come back to us by sitting around and waiting for it to come home like a lost kurī. It will only return if we walk the talk, or literally talk the talk, kōrero i te reo, and put in the hard yards. So get your walking putu on people, and let's hear some hoots.

Kai te tuku tou aku mihi nunui ki a koutou katoa. Kua tae ora mai koutou ki tēnei te wāhaka whakamutuka. Ehara tēnei ara i te ara māmā, he uaua kē, ekari kai konei tou koutou nā reira, me mihi ka tika!!



Wāhaka Tuaiwa
Section 9

Kā Whakautu
Answers

1.1

1. Those are cats.
2. That is a big man.
3. Oh my gosh – that is a beautiful woman.
4. What are these?
5. Can you please pass me those bananas.

2.1

1. Tekau mā rima.
2. Toru tekau mā iwa.
3. Ono tekau mā waru.
4. Whitu tekau mā whitu.
5. Rua tekau mā tahi.

2.2

1. Tokohia ō tukāne?
2. Tokohia ō tuāhine?
3. Tokohia kā tamariki?

2.3

1. E hia kā kokomo?
2. E toru kā kokomo.
3. E hia kā wharepaku?
4. E rua kā wharepaku.

3.1

1. Horahia te tēpu mō te tina.
2. Tokohia kā tākata mō te tina Māmā?
3. Kia hia kā pereti Poutū?
4. Kia waru koa Maru.

3.2

1. Tokotoru kā tamariki e noho ana i te tēpu.
2. E whā kā pereti.
3. Tokotoru kā tāne.
4. E whā kā pāoka kai waekanui i te tēpu.

3.3

1. 13 = Tekau mā toru.
2. 50 = Rima tekau.
3. 79 = Whitu tekau mā iwa.
4. 67 = Ono tekau mā whitu.

6. These are my younger brothers.
7. He aha tēnei?
8. He aha ēnei e te tau?
9. He aha tēnā?
10. He aha ērā?

6. Waru tekau mā whā.
7. Tekau mā tahi.
8. Rima tekau mā tahi.
9. Whā tekau mā toru.

4. E hia kā kurī?
5. E hia ō rīkarika?
6. E hia kā tūru?

5. Tokohia kā tama?
6. Kore kau kā tama.
7. Kia hia kā kaupeka?
8. Kia whā kā kaupeka.

5. Māhau e tatau mai nei?
6. E tama e! Whakaarohia!
7. Kia ono kā maripi, kia ono kā paoka.

5. E rua kā tōhi kai ruka i te pēreti o Poutū.
6. Kore kau he takata e inu ana

5. 31 = Toru tekau mā tahi.
6. 148 = Kotahi rau, e whā tekau mā waru.

4.1

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Ko Waitaki taku awa. | 6. Ko wai tana wharenuui? |
| 2. Ko Tākitimu taku waka. | 7. Ko wai tō waka? |
| 3. Ko Tahu Pōtiki taku tupuna. | 8. Ko Araiteuru tana waka. |
| 4. Ko Kāi Tahu taku iwi. | 9. Ko wai tō tipuna? |
| 5. Ko Poutūteraki taku ikoa. | 10. Ko Tūhawaiki taku tupuna. |

5.1

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Hai aha mō taihoa, mahia ināianeī. | 5. Hōmai koa kā pene whītau e Hine. |
| 2. Kia kotahi para anō e Pā! | 6. Poutū, watua te whakakoi pene ki tō tuahine. |
| 3. Nā takaroa, nā takahē e tama. Kia tere. | 7. Kua mutu au Hākoro. He āhei taku mātaki pouaka whakaata ināianeī? |
| 4. Hākoro, māhau koa ahau e āwhina? | |

5.2

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Aku pukapuka. | 5. Ā koutou pereti. |
| 2. Tā tāua tamāhine. | 6. Ō rāua mātua. |
| 3. Ā rātou pēke. | 7. Tō tātou whare. |
| 4. Tā māua naki. | |

5.3

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. tā māua. | 8. ō. |
| 2. ō tātou. | 9. rātou. |
| 3. ā māua. | 10. ō rātou. |
| 4. tō rāua. | 11. koutou. |
| 5. kōrua. | 12. ō koutou. |
| 6. ō kōrua. | 13. tōna. |
| 7. ā kōrua. | 14. tāna. |

6.1

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Hauwhā i te iwa karaka. | 4. Haurua i te toru karaka. |
| 2. Hauwhā i te whitu karaka. | 5. Haurua i te tekau mā tahi karaka. |
| 3. Hauwhā ki te whitu karaka. | |

6.2

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Hauwhā i te iwa karaka. | 4. E rua tekau mā rua meneti mai i te toru karaka. |
| 2. Haurua i te rua karaka. | 5. Tekau mā waru meneti ki te whā karaka. |
| 3. Tekau mā toru meneti mai i te ono karaka. | |

6.3

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. E rima meneti mai i te toru karaka. | 5. E whā tekau mā iwa meneti mai i te tekau mā rua karaka. |
| 2. Tekau mā ono meneti mai i te waru karaka. | Or Tekau mā tahi meneti ki te kotahi karaka. |
| 3. E waru meneti ki te whā karaka. | 6. Kotahi meneti mai i te kotahi karaka. |
| 4. E toru tekau mā rima meneti mai i te tekau mā tahi karaka. | 7. E toru meneti mai i te tekau karaka. |
| Or E rua tekau mā rima meneti ki te tekau mā rua karaka. | 8. E ono meneti ki te rua karaka. |

6.4

1. Au ai tū, au ai ora, au ai moe, au ai mate.
2. Nā takaroa, nā takahē.
3. I hea koe i te ao o te kōwhai.

7.1

1. Can you get me a clean nappy?
2. Where are they Mum?
3. In the cupboard in baby's room!
4. Bring me the wet wipes too boy.
5. Hello my baby, shall we change your nappy now?

7.2

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

7.3

1. i
2. u
3. n
4. a
5. k

7.4

1. auhuka
2. paru
3. ki
4. āe
5. whakaaro
6. horoi
7. waewae
8. puku
9. hikina
10. koe

7.5

1. Tikina
2. Huri mai
3. Turituri
4. Huri atu
5. Taihoa
6. Mauria mai
7. Kauraka e oreore

4. Me hara mai i te tuarā nui o te awatea.
5. Ka whati te tai, ka pao te tōrea.

6. Careful of her head Maru, you go slowly.
7. Lie baby down and take her nappy off.

6. o
7. i
8. e
9. m

6. h
7. o
8. e
9. m

11. kope
12. wharekūhā
13. hōmai
14. komohia
15. tūpato
16. mutu
17. poipoi
18. kōtiro
19. māhaku

8. E tū
9. Kauraka e taki
10. Waiho
11. Hurihia
12. Takoto
13. Hikina
14. E noho

8.1

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Hoake ki te waka. | 4. Hai aha tāhau! |
| 2. Kia horo, koi tōmuri koe mō te kura. | 5. Hai aha tēnā, whakamaua tō tātua Poutū. |
| 3. Kai te mau ō koutou tātua katoa? | 6. Mā tāua tahi e whakamaua tō tātua. |

8.2

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Lest | koi | 8. Nice, good | pai |
| 2. Late, of time or behind | tōmuri | 9. Enough | rawaka |
| 3. Go ahead, we'll all go | hoake | 10. Push | pei |
| 4. Already | kē | 11. Help, assist | āwhina |
| 5. Fast, hurry | tere, horo | 12. Doing, do, work | mahi |
| 6. Never mind | hai aha | 13. You and I, together | tāua tahi |
| 7. Right now | ināianeī tou | | |

8.3

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Sit still. | 4. Get out you two. |
| 2. Don't fidget. | 5. Have a good day. |
| 3. Stop the fighting. | 6. Thanks for the ride. |

8.4.1

AROMAUI Prefix	KUPU PĀTAI / NAMA Question word	RŌPŪ 'T' 'T' class	KUPU IKOA Pronoun, Noun	PŪWAHI	KUPU IKOA WĀHI Locative	i	RŌPŪ 'T' 'T' class	KUPU IKOA Noun
1. E	hia	kā	naki	kai	roto	i	te	pouaka?
2. Toko-	toru	kā	tama	kai	roto	i	tōna	rūma
3. E	hia	kā	pereti	kai	ruka	i	te	paemahi
4. E	hia	kā	pukapuka	kai	ruka	i	tō rātou	whata pukapuka

8.4.2

AROMAUI Prefix	IKOA Name	RŌPŪ 'T' 'T' class	KUPU IKOA Pronoun, Noun	o	IKOA Name	TŪIKOA Pronoun	KO Ā	IKOA Name
5. Ko	Piki	te	pōtiki	a	Kura	rāua	ko	Raki
6. Ko	Poutūteraki	te	tuakana	o	Raki			
7. Ko	Ururaki	te	tūmuaki	o	Hinemoana	rāua	ko	Poutūteraki
8. Ko	Tākitimu	te	waka	o	Kāi Tahu	rāua	ko	Ngāti Kahungunu

8.4.3

E	IKOA Name	KUPU MAHI Verb	KOA	RŌPŪ 'T' 'T' class	KUPU IKOA Noun	KI	RŌPŪ 'T' 'T' class	IKOA Name
9.	Hākuiao,	hōmai	koa	tāu	ruri			
10. E	Kera,	watua	koa	te	uhi tēpu	ki	tō	tukāne
11. E	Raki,	watua		aku	pepa	ki	a	Roimata
12.	Mahara,	hōmai	koa	ōna	kahu paru			

8.4.4

KUPU KĀHORE Negative	E	KUPU MAHI Verb	I	RŌPŪ 'T' 'T' class	KUPU IKOA Noun	HE	KUPU ĀHUA Adjective	TŪIKOA / KUPU IKOA Pronoun, noun
13. Kauraka	e	whiu atu	i	tāu	whakaahua	he	ātaahua	ēnā
14. Kauraka	e	moumou	i	āu	kai	he	reka	
15. Kauraka	e	waiho	i	āna	rīhi	he	paru	ērā
16. Kauraka	e	tako / unu	i	tō	kōkomo	he	makariri	

Rāraki Kupu Glossary

Kupu

Āe
Ai
Aha
Ahau
Āhei
Ake

Aku, Āku
Ā muri
Ana, Āna
Anō
Atu

Āporo
Aroha
Āta
Ātaahua
Au
Awa

Kupu Pākehā

Yes
Procreate
What
Me/I
Able to
Indicates direction upwards,
greater
Mine (plural)
After, in the future
His, hers (plural)
Again, another
Indicates direction away from the
speaker
Apple
Love, sympathise, concern for
Carefully, slowly
Beautiful
Me/I
River

Kupu Taurite

Āwhina (tia) Āue	Help Oh dear, wail, cry	
E hia Ekari Ēnā Ēnei Ērā Ētahi	How many (things) But Those (by you/listener) These (by me/speaker) Those (over there) Some	Engari
Haere Hākui Hai aha Hākorō Hapū Hauata Hauka Haurua Hauwhā Hē Hea Hiki (na) Hoake Hōhā Hoki	Go, went Mother Never mind Father Sub tribe Accident, never mind Smelly Half Quarter Incorrect, wrong Where Lift, raise up Go together Boring, annoying, a nuisance Return, as well, also, used in exclamation to show emphasis	Whaea, Kōka, Māmā Hei aha Matua, Pāpā
Hoko Hōmai Hora (hia) Horo Horoi Hōu Hū Huri (hia)	Buy, sell Pass here, give here Spread out, lay out Hurry/fast Wash New Shoe Turn	
Ia Iho	He/she Indicates direction downwards, lesser	
Ikoa Ināianeī Inu Ipu para Ipupene Iwa Iwi	Name Just now Drink Rubbish bin Pencil case Nine Tribe, people	Ingoa
Kā Kāore anō Kaha Kāhore kau Kahu Kāika Kāpata Kāore Karaka	The (plural) Not yet Strong, strength None, there aren't any Garment Home, village Cupboard Not Clock, call	Ngā Kāre anō, Kāhore anō Kare kau, Kore kau Kāinga

Kāti	Stop, close, enough	
Katoa	Every, all	
Kaupeka	Toy	
Kauraka	Don't	Kaua
Kawe	Carry, take	
Kē	Already, instead, indicates difference or otherness	
Kī (ia)	Fill, say	
Kia hia	How many (things wanted)	
Kite	See	
Kīwaha	Idiom, phrase	
Koa	Please, glad, joyful	
Koe	You	
Koi	Lest, in case	Kei
Koi	Sharp	
Kōhaka	Nest	Kōhanga
Kokomo	Shirt	Hāte
Komo (hia)	Insert, put on (clothes)	
Kope	Nappy	
Kōrero	Talk, speak, speech	
Kōrua	You (two people)	
Kotahi	One	
Koutou	You (three or more people)	
Kuaha	Door	Tatau
Kuhu (na)	Insert (put on), enter	
Kumu	Bottom	
Kura	School	
Kurī	Dog	
Mā	And (when used in counting); Others (when used after pronouns or names)	
Maha	Many	
Mai	Indicates direction towards the speaker	
Makariri	Cold	
Me	Should, and (to join things)	
Mea	Thing	
Mō	For	
Māhana	For him/her, he/she will	Māna
Māhaku	For me, I will	Māku
Māhau	For you, you will	Māu
Mahi	Work, action, task	
Mahi kāika	Homework	Mahi kāinga
Māhita	Teacher	Kaiako
Māmā	Easy, light (of weight)	
Marae	Central meeting area of whānau, iwi	
Maripi	Knife	
Mātaki, Mātakitaki	Watch	
Mano	Thousand	
Matapihi	Window	
Mātao	Cold, cool	
Matikuku	Finger/toenails	
Mātou	We (three or more people excluding the listener)	
Mātua	Parents	

Mau	Wear be fixed, hold	
Mau (ria)	Bring, carry	
Māua	We (two people excluding the listener)	
Mauka	Mountain	Maunga
Maumahara	Remember	
Mēnā	If	Mehemea
Meneti	Minute	
Mihi, mihimihi	Greet, greetings, introduce, introduction	
Miraka	Milk	
Mōhio	Know, understand	
Mōrearea	Dangerous	
Moumou	Waste	
Mua	Before, in front	
Muri	Behind, after	
Mutu	Be ended	
Nā	By you (listener)	
Nā reira, nō reira	Therefore, so then	
Nāhana	By him/her, he/she did it, his/hers	Nāna
Nāia	Here it is	Anei
Naki	Cat	Ngeru, puti, tori
Nei	By me (speaker)	
Nei	Really, is that so?	Nē, nērā, nēhā
Noa	Only, just, merely, free from tapu	
Noho	Sit, stay	
Nui	Big, large	
Ō	Your (plural possessive)	
Ōku	Mine (plural)	
Okō wai	Water bowl	
Ōna	His/hers (plural)	
Oreore	Move around, wriggle	
Oti	Be finished, be completed	
Pai	Good, fine, well	
Paoka	Fork	
Panana	Banana	
Pānui (tia)	Read	
Para	Game, play	Kēmu, tākaro
Paraikete	Blanket	
Pare hūhare	Bib	
Paru	Dirty	
Pātai	Question, ask	
Patu	Hit, club	
Paura	Powder	
Pēhea	How	
Pei	Push	
Pēke	Bag	
Pepehā	Tribal proverb/saying	
Pene	Pen	
Pene rākau	Pencil	

Pene whītau	Felt pen	
Pēreti	Plate	
Pine mau/ titi	Safety pin	
Poipoi	Cradle, rock	
Pono	True, believe	
Poraka	Jersey	
Pōtiki	Youngest child	
Pouaka	Box	
Pouaka whakaata	Television	
Pukapuka	Book	
Putā	Appear, emerge, come into sight	
Putiputi	Flower	
Rā	There (by someone/thing else)	
Rakatira	Chief, main, important, spouse	Rangatira
Rānui	Midday	
Rāraki	Line	
Rātou	They (three or more people excluding the speaker and the listener)	
Rau	Hundred	
Rāua	They (two people excluding the speaker and the listener)	
Rawaka	Enough, abundant	
Raweke	Meddle with, fiddle with	
Reka	Sweet, delicious	
Rikarika	Finger, hand	Ringaringa
Rīhi	Dishes	
Rima	Five	
Rīpene ataata	Videotape	
Roa	Long	
Rokoā	Medicine	Rongoā
Rokoā pani	Ointment	Rongoā pani
Roto	In, inside, lake	
Rua	Two	
Ruka	On, on top, above	Runga
Ruma	Room	
Ruma noho	Lounge	
Rūri	Ruler	
Tae	Arrive, reach	
Taea	Able to, can	
Tāhaku	My (singular)	Tāku
Tahi	One	
Tai	Coast, tide	
Taihoa	Wait a minute, in a moment	
Takata	Person, man	Tangata
Tākata	People, men	Tāngata
Taki	Cry	Tangi
Tako(hia)	Take away, take off	Tangohia
Takoto	Lie down	
Taku, Tāku, Tōku	My (singular)	
Tama	Boy, son	
Tamaiti	Child	
Taina	Younger sibling, same sex Teina	

Tāne	Man, husband	
Tapu	Under restriction, sacred, confidential	
Tātou	We (three or more people including the speaker and the listeners)	
Tatau	Count, door	
Tātua	Belt	
Tau	Year, settle	
Tāua	We (two people including the speaker and the listener)	
Tauera	Towel	
Tauera iti	Flannel	
Tauira	Examples, models	
Tekau	Ten	Ngahuru, Kahuru
Tēnā	That (by you/listener)	
Tēnei	This (by me/speaker)	
Tērā	That (over there)	
Tere	Fast, quick	
Tēpu	Table	
Tēpu tīni	Change table	
Tīhi mākū	Wet wipe/Nappy wipe	
Tika	Right, correct	
Tikaka	Custom, tradition, rule	Tikanga
Tiki (na)	Fetch	
Timata	Start, begin	
Tina	Dinner	
Tipuna/Tupuna	Ancestor	
Tīpuna/Tūpuna	Ancestors	
Tītī	Mutton-bird	
Titiro	Look	
Tō	Your (singular possessive)	
Toa	Store, shop	
Tōhi	Toast	
Tohutohu	Instruct, tell	
Tokohia	How many (people)	
Tōmuri	Be late	
Toru	Three	
Tou	Still, straight away, constant	Tonu
Tū	Stand	
Tuahine	Sister of a male	
Tuāhine	Sisters of a male	
Tuakana	Elder sibling of the same sex	
Tuākana	Elder siblings of the same sex	
Tukāne	Brother of a female	Tungāne
Tuaiwa	Ninth	
Tuaono	Sixth	
Tuarima	Fifth	
Tuarua	Second	
Tuatahi	First	
Tuatoru	Third	
Tuawaru	Eighth	
Tuawhā	Fourth	

Tuawhitu
Tuhituhi
Tuku

Seventh
Write
Release, send, allow

Tumuaki
Tūpato
Tūrakawaewae
Tūrangawaewae
Turituri
Tūru
Tūturu

Principal
Careful
Home, ancestral place of standing
Noise, be quiet!
Chair, seat
Original, authentic, true

Ūkui
Uhi (a)
Uhi tēpu
Unu (hia)
Upoko

Eraser, wipe
Cover
Table cloth
Take off (clothes)
Head

Wā
Waekanui
Waewae
Waho
Waka
Wāhi
Wahine
Wāhine
Wai
Waiata
Waiho
Wareware
Waru

Time
Middle, in between
Legs, feet
Outside
Canoe, car (vehicle)
Area, place
Woman
Women
Water, who
Sing, song
Leave alone
Be forgotten
Eight

Waenganui

Wātea
Watua
Wawe
Weruweru
Whā
Whakaahua
Whakakoi pene
Whakapapa
Whakaaro(hia)
Whakaatu
Whakamau(a)
Whakamutuka
Whakatakoto
Whakataukī
Whakatika
Whānau
Whanauka
Whare
Whareama
Wharekūhā
Wharenui
Wharepaku
Whārōrō(tia)

Free, clear
Give away
Early, quick, soon
Clothes
Four
Picture, photo
Pencil sharpener
Genealogy
Think, thought
Show, display
Put on (clothes/seatbelt)
Ending
Cause to lie down
Proverb
Fix, correct, clean up
Family
Relation
House
Hat
Trouser
Meeting house
Toilet, small room
Stretch out

Hōatu

Kākahu / Pūweru

Whakamutunga

Whanaunga

Pōtae
Tarau

Whawhai
Whati
Whitu
Whiu

Fight
Break
Seven
Throw



Unpublished

Tahu Pōtiki

Kāi Tahu Reo – Dialect Research

Te Puni Kōkiri

Kai Roto i te Whare