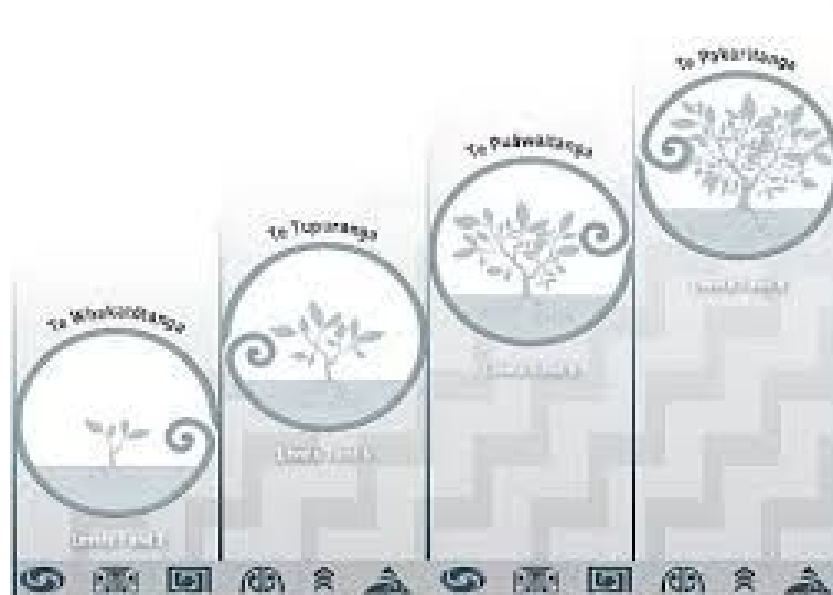


He Whakamāramatanga o ngā Taumata Reo mō te ako i te reo Māori

*Clarification of Grammar Levels for teaching and learning of
te reo Māori*

Ingoa:



****Nā Whaea Hurihia Tomo tēnei rauemi i whakarite.**

Clarification of Te Reo Grammar Levels

Levels 1 & 2

he - *a, some*
te - *the (singular)*
ngā - *the, (plural)*
tētahi - *a*
ētahi - *some*
tēnei - *this, (close to speaker)*
ēnei - *these, (close to speaker)*
tēnā - *that, (by you)*
ēnā - *those, (by you)*
tērā - *that, (over there, beyond)*
ērā - *those - (over there, beyond)*

he putiputi -
te whare -
ngā whare -
tētahi rangi pai -
ētahi rangi -
tēnei pukapuka -
ēnei pukapuka -
tēnā pene -
ēnā pene -
tērā waka -
ērā waka -

te / nga / he / tētahi / ētahi + noun + adjective

te āporo whero -
ngā āporo whero -
he āporo whero -
tētahi āporo whero -
ētahi āporo -

me - *and, joining 2 things*

te pene **me** te pukapuka

Tense Indicators

I - *(Past tense sentence starter)*
Kei te - *(Present tense sentence starter)*
E ana - *(Tense sentence starter where sentence states something is-ing)*
Kua - *(Immediate past, where 'has', or 'have' is used)*
Ka - *(Future tense sentence starter)*

I haere a Marino ki te tāone. -
Kei te kōrero ia ki a Rīpeka. -
E noho **ana** ngā ākonga. -
Kua tīmata te akoranga. -
Ka haere rātou ki te kura inaianei. -
Ka kite i a koe. -

ā (+ name.)

Kei te waiata **ā** Huia. -

Direction Indicators

mai - *(towards speaker)*
atu - *(away from speaker)*
iho - *(downwards)*
ake - *(upwards)*

haere **mai** -
oma **atu** -
heke **iho** -
piki **ake** -

mā - (indicates many / 'and others')	tamariki mā - e hoa mā -
<u>Pronouns</u> au / ahau - <i>I, me</i> koe - <i>you</i> ia - <i>he, she, it</i> māua - <i>he / she and I</i> tāua - <i>you and I</i> kōrua - <i>you two</i> rāua - <i>they (2 ppl)</i> mātou - <i>me and others (3+ppl)</i> tātou - <i>all of us (3+ppl)</i> koutou - <i>you all (3+ppl)</i> rātou - <i>they/them (3+ppl)</i>	Ko au tēnei. - Ko koe tēnā - He kotiro ia . - Ka haere māua ko tōku hoa . - Me noho tāua ki konei. - Nau mai kōrua . - He mahanga rāua . - Kei te harikoa mātou kia kite i a koe. - Me noho tātou katoa ki konei. - Haere mai koutou ki te kai. - He iwi rātou nō te Tai Tokerau. -
<u>Possessive Pronouns</u> tāku - <i>my (ā category)</i> tōku - <i>my (ō category)</i> taku - <i>my (neutral form)</i> Neutral forms - referring to single or plural things) taku - <i>my (single)</i> aku - <i>my (plural)</i> tō - <i>your (single)</i> ō - <i>your (plural)</i> tana - <i>his / her (single)</i> ana - <i>his / her (plural)</i>	Ko Amokura tāku tamāhine. - Ko Katarina tōku ingoa. - Ko taku pene tēnei. - taku whānau - aku pukapuka - tō matua - ō tipuna - tana ingoa - āna pene -
<u>A / O Categories</u> A food, portable possessions, husband wife child, servant, animals, except a horse when used as transport, activities, O Immovable objects - land, sea, mountains,	Ko rātou ngā tamariki ā Pani rāua ko Hata. - Ko Rewi Tupara tōna tipuna . - .

buildings, transport. Qualities, feelings, emotions, Ancestors, tuakana, Person in authority. Parts of anything - ; body.	
<u>Singular and plural nouns</u> tamaiti - <i>child</i> tamariki - <i>children</i> wahine - <i>woman</i> wāhine - <i>women</i> matua - <i>father / parent</i> mātua - <i>fathers / parents</i> tangata - <i>person</i> tāngata - <i>people</i>	He tamaiti whakatoī ā Kere. - Mauria mai nga tamariki ki te Kohanga Reo. - He tangata ia nō Ngati Porou. - Kua tae mai ngā tāngata nō Amerika. -
āe - <i>yes</i> kāo - <i>no</i> kāore anō - <i>not yet</i>	Ka mārama koe? <i>Do you understand?</i> Āe . Kei te māuiui koe? - <i>Are you sick?</i> Kāo . - Kua kai ā Kiri? - <i>Has Kiri eaten?</i> Kāore anō . -
Kāore / kahore - <i>not</i> Kāore i te - <i>was not ... at</i> Kahore ... e ... ana - <i>was not ...ing</i> Kīhai i ... - <i>did not</i> Kāore e - <i>will not</i> Kaua e / Kauaka e - <i>Do not</i>	Kāore ngā tama i mahi. - Kāore a Tui i te mahi. - Kāhore ngā mātua e noho ana. Kīhai rātou i kōrero mai.- Kāore te tamaiti e haere. - Kaua e tū ake. -
<u>He Pātai - Questions</u> He aha? - <i>What is/are...?</i>	He aha ēnā? - He pene ēnei. - He aha te wā ināianeī? - Iwa karaka te wā. - He aha te utu? - Tekau tāra. -
Kei te aha? - <i>What is/are ... doing?</i> E aha ana? - <i>What is/are ... doing?</i>	Kei te aha ia? - Kei te korero ia. - E aha ana ngā tama? - E mahi ana ngā tama -
Ko wai? - <i>Who is/are?</i>	Ko wai tērā kōtiro? - <i>Who is that girl?</i> Ko Parehuia. - <i>(She is) Parehuia.</i>

<p>Ko te aha? - <i>What is/are ?</i></p>	<p>Ko te aha tēnei? - <i>What is this?</i> Ko te rorohiko. - <i>It is the laptop.</i></p>
<p>E hia? - <i>How many (things)?</i></p>	<p>E hia ngā tūru? - <i>How many chairs?</i> E rua. - <i>Two.</i> E hia ngā tēpū? - <i>How many tables?</i> Kotahi te tēpū. <i>One table.</i></p>
<p>Tokohia? - <i>How many (people)?</i> <i>(If the answer is between 2 and 9 'toko' will come before the number. If the answer is 1 or 10 the number will stand alone).</i></p>	<p>Tokohia ngā kaiako? How many teachers are there? Tokotoru ngā kaiako. Tokohia ngā kuia? How many old women? Kotahi te kuia. Tekau ngā tamariki i roto i te whānau.</p>
<p>Kei hea / whea? - <i>Where is/are?</i></p>	<p>Kei hea te rākau? - Kei waho. Kei whea tātou? - <i>Where are we?</i> Kei roto i te akomanga. -</p>
<p>Kei a wai? - <i>Who has?</i></p>	<p>Kei a wai taku pukapuka? - <i>Who has my book?</i> Kei a Tiahuia. -</p>
<p><u>Language of Instruction</u> E moe! - <i>Sleep! (using 'e' before a verb of 1 or 2 syllables)</i> Whakarongo! - <i>Listen! (Using a word of 3 or more syllables imperatively)</i> Hororia! - <i>Wash it! (using the impassive verb form imperatively-may be used with impassive verbs)</i></p>	<p>E tū! - Whakarongo! - Horoia ō ringaringa! - <i>Wash your hands!</i></p>
<p>Counting tahi, rua, toru ... - <i>(1 - 100)</i> tuatahi - <i>first</i> tuarua - <i>second</i> tuatoru - <i>third ...</i> tekau / tuangahuru - <i>tenth</i></p>	<p>Kotahi te pene whero. - E whitu ngā rā o te wiki. Tekau ngā waiata pai ki ahau. Ko te Rāhina te rā tuatahi o te wiki. -</p>
<p><u>Telling the Time</u> He aha te taima / wā? - <i>What is the time?</i> rua karaka - <i>two o'clock</i> ...mai i .. - <i>... past ...</i> ... ki te ... - <i>... to ...</i></p>	<p>Tekau mēneti mai i te toru karaka -</p>

<p>haurua mai i te ... - <i>half past ...</i> hauwhā i te ... / ki te ... - <i>quarter past / to</i></p>	<p>Ko te hauwhā ki te ono karaka. - <i>A quarter to six.</i></p>
<p><u>Prepositions</u> runga - <i>above/ on</i> raro - <i>below / under</i> waho - <i>outside</i> roto - <i>inside, in</i></p> <p>waenganui - <i>inbetween</i> mua - <i>front</i> muri - <i>back, behind</i></p> <p>konei - <i>here, by me</i> konā - <i>there, by you</i> korā - <i>over there, yonder</i></p>	<p>Kei runga te pukapuka i te tēpu. -</p> <p>I roto ngā tamariki i te akomanga. -</p> <p>Kei waenganui te kāpata i te papamā me te pouaka.-</p> <p>Haere mai ki kōnei.- Kei konā tau pene. - Kei korā ō rātou motokā.-</p>
<p><u>Intransitive Verbs</u> whakarongo - <i>listen</i></p> <p>haere - <i>go</i> noho - <i>sit, stay</i></p>	<p>Whakarongo ki tērā manu! - <i>Listen to that bird!</i></p> <p>Haere ki te marae! Noho ki te tēpū. - <i>Sit at the table!</i></p>
<p><u>Transitive Verbs</u> tuhi - <i>write</i> kai - <i>eat</i></p> <p>tangi - <i>cry</i></p>	<p>Kei te tuhi ia i tētahi reta. - E kai ana rāua i ngā pihikete. - I tangi te pēpi. - <i>The baby cried.</i></p>
<p>Kei te / nga + location - <i>at the ...</i></p>	<p>Kei te kura a Tahu. - Kei ngā toa. - <i>At the shops.</i> Kei Kawakawa tōku kuia.- <i>My grandmother is at Kawakawa.</i></p>
<p>Whaka-verb whakahoki,</p> <p>whakamārama, (The prefix 'whaka-' indicates that something is being done. Eg - 'hoki' means 'return'; 'whakahoki' means 'to return something').</p>	<p>Kei te whakahoki rātou i ngā pukapuka. -</p> <p>Whakamarama mai au korero - <i>Clarify what you said to me.</i></p>
<p>kai- verb (The prefix 'kai-' means 'a person who ...')</p>	<p>kaimahi - <i>worker (a person who works)</i> kaiwaiata - kaikōrero -</p>

tua - number (the prefix ' tua '- before a numeral indicates that the number falls in a sequence)	tuatahi - tuaiwa - <i>ninth</i> tuangahuru ma rua -
Compound words (whole words that make up one word)	wharekura - <i>schoolhouse / school</i> wharepaku - <i>toilet (small house)</i> hauora - <i>health (breath of life)</i> koretake - <i>useless (no purpose)</i>
Levels 3 & 4	
Me + verb - should	Me horoi ō ringaringa.
I te + verb - was +verb	I te haere a Hone.-
Ka .. + ka (something happens followed by something else)	Ka tū rātou, ka katakata. -
Kia + adjective (to be)	Kia kaha! - Be strong! Kia tere! - Be !
ā - and	Ka rūrū rātou, ā , ka haria ki te kai. -
hoki - and, also	He taiohi, he purotu hoki ia. -
āhua - kind of tino - very	Āhua hōhā ia. - Tino rawe tēnei pukapuka. - <i>This book is very enjoyable.</i>
āta - careful, tonu - still, continuous kē - already, if used with Kua anō - again kē - different, strange kē -indeed	Me āta haere.- <i>Go carefully</i> Kei te ako tonu tātou. - <i>We are still learning.</i> Kua hoki kē rātou. - <i>They have already returned.</i> Kōrero mai anō . - <i>Tell me again</i> He iwi kē rātou. - <i>They are a strange people.</i> He reka kē enei keke kirīmi.- <i>These cream cakes are indeed delicious.</i>
mai - towards me atu - away from iho - downwards ake - upwards	Titiro mai ! - <i>Look towards me. Look at me.</i> Haere atu - Go away Tiaho iho nga whetū. - <i>The stars are shining down.</i> Kei te titiro ake ia ki te rangi. - <i>She is looking up to the sky.</i>
maha - many tini - many	He maha ngā mahi. - He tini nga whetū i te rangi. - <i>There are many stars in the sky.</i>

<p>paku - small nui - big rahi - huge</p>	<p>He āporo paku tēnei. - <i>This is a small apple.</i> Tino nui tērā motokā. - He rahi tōu whare - <i>Your house is huge.</i></p>
<p>Ki - according to, to</p>	<p>Ki a mātou, ki te Māori he mea nui tēnei. - <i>To us, the Māori, this is a big thing.</i></p>
<p>ki - to (a place)</p>	<p>E haere ana rāua ki te tāone. - <i>They're going to town</i></p>
<p>i - from (a place)</p>	<p>E hoki ana mātou i te tāone. - <i>We are returning from town.</i></p>
<p>ai (indicates something is habitual)</p>	<p>Noho ai ngā wāhine ki konei. - <i>The women always stay here.</i></p>
<p>Kei + place - at, in</p>	<p>Kei te wharehau rātou - <i>They are in the meeting house.</i></p>
<p>Hei (future time)</p>	<p>Hei te Mahuru ka tū te wānanga. - <i>In September, the wānanga will be held.</i></p>
<p>Nō wai? - whose Nā wai? - whose</p>	<p>Nō wai tērā waka? - <i>Whose is that car?</i> Nō Kiri tērā waka. - <i>That car is Kiri's.</i> Nā wai tēnei pene? - <i>Whose is this pene?</i> Nāku te pene. <i>The pen is mine.</i></p>
<p>Nōnahea/ ināhea? - When (past tense)</p>	<p>Nōnahea te whakataetae i tū ai? - <i>When was the competition held?</i> No te 13 o Haratua. - <i>It was held on the 13th May.</i></p>
<p>Āhea? - When (future tense)</p>	<p>Āhea te pikitia tīmata ai? - <i>When will the movie start?</i> Āpōpō. - <i>Tomorrow.</i> Ā te haurua mai i te waru karaka. - <i>At half past eight.</i></p>
<p>He aha ai? - Why? Nā te mea ... Because</p>	<p>He aha ai? - <i>Why?</i> He aha i pērā ai? - <i>Why is that?</i> Nā te mea kei te matewai ia. - <i>Because he is thirsty.</i></p>
<p>kia - so that</p>	<p>Haere mai ki konei kia kōrero tāua. - <i>Come here so that we can talk.</i></p>
<p>Ehara - It is not</p>	<p>Ehara nāku te pene. - <i>It is not my pen.</i> Nāna kē. - <i>It is his. (kē - instead)</i></p>
<p>Ehara - not</p>	<p>Nō Tāmaki koe. - <i>You are from Tāmaki.</i> Ehara nō Tāmaki au. - <i>I am not from Tamaki.</i> He manu kākārīki tērā? - <i>Is that a green bird?</i></p>

	Ehara tēra i te manu kākākariki, he kikorangi kē. - <i>That is not a green bird, it is actually blue.</i>
Hei - used for	Hei tapahi mīti tēnei naihi. - <i>This knife is used for cutting meat.</i> Ehara hei tapahi i te mīti. - <i>It is not used for cutting the meat.</i>
I + verb - (Past tense sentence starter)	I haere ngā kaumātua. - <i>The old people went.</i> Kāore / kīhai ngā kaumātua i haere. - <i>The old people did not go.</i> I te whakamā ahau. - <i>I was shy</i>
He - a, some	He kurī mōmona. - <i>A fat dog./ Some fat dogs.</i> Ehara i te kurī mōmona. - <i>It is not a fat dog.</i>
Kei + place - at, in (present tense)	Kei Taupō a Heta. - <i>Heta is in Taupo.</i> Kāore a Heta i Taupō. - <i>Heta is not in Taupo.</i>
Kua - has / have Kāore anō ... kia - has not yet / have not yet	Kua mutu te kura. - <i>School has just finished.</i> Kāore anō te kura kia mutu. - <i>School has not yet finished.</i>
Ka / E - Will	Ka haere ia ki tāwahi. - <i>She will go overseas.</i> E kore ia e haere ki tāwahi - <i>She will not go overseas.</i> Kāore ia e haere ki tāwahi. - <i>She will not go overseas.</i>
<u>Commands</u> E ... (A command verb that is longer than 2 syllables does not need 'E' in front of it.) Kaua e .. - Don't ...	E tū! - <i>Stand!</i> Titiro mai! - <i>Look at me!</i> Kaua e tū! - <i>Don't stand!</i> Kaua e titiro mai! - <i>Don't look at me!</i>
Kāti te + verb - Stop	Kāti te kōrero! - <i>Stop talking!</i>
.. kia kore ai - so it won't	Homai te moni kia kore ai e ngaro. - <i>Give me the money so it won't get lost.</i>
<u>A / O Categories</u> A - of portable possessions food	Kei korā nga tēpu ā nga tamariki. - <i>Over there are the tables of the children.</i> Ko te hāngi te tino kai ā te whānau. - <i>Hangi is the favourite food of the family.</i> Tokotoru ngā tamariki ā Hata rāua ko Pani. - <i>Hata</i>

<p>children</p> <p>activities</p> <p>animals</p> <p>O - of Land, immovable objects.</p> <p>elders, ancestors</p> <p>groups of people</p> <p>water</p> <p>medicine</p> <p>clothes</p> <p>transport</p>	<p>and Pani have three children(There are three children of Hata and Pani).</p> <p>Tino nui te mahi a ngā ringa werā. - <i>Very important is the work of the cooks.</i></p> <p>Ko te ngeru me te kuri ngā mōkai a te whānau. - <i>The cat and the dog are pets of the family.</i></p> <p>Ko Taupiri te maunga ō ngā iwi ō Waikato. - <i>Taupiri is the mountain of the Waikato people.</i></p> <p>Ko Koro Kītahi te kaumātua ō te whānau. - <i>Koro Kītahi is the elder of the family.</i></p> <p>Kua tae mai nei te rōpu ō ngā mātua. - <i>The group of parents have arrived.</i></p> <p>Rukuhia ngā wai ō te awa. - <i>Dive into the waters of the river.</i></p> <p>I kohikohia ngā rongoa ō te ngāhere e te kuia. - <i>The healing herbs of the forest was gathered by the old woman.</i></p> <p>Anei te kākahu o te kaitātaki wahine. - <i>Here is the cloak of the female leader.</i></p> <p>He pīataata te motokā o Hēmi - <i>The car of Hemi is shiny.</i></p>
<p>Possessive pronouns (singular)</p> <p>tōku/tāku/taku - my</p> <p>tōu/tāu/tō - your</p> <p>tōna/tāna/tana - his/her</p> <p>tō/tā tāua - ours (yours and mine)</p> <p>tō/tā māua - ours (his/hers and mine)</p> <p>tō/tā kōrua - yours (2ppl)</p> <p>tō/tā rāua - theirs (2ppl)</p> <p>tō/tā tātou - ours (yours and mine-3+ppl)</p> <p>tō/tā mātou - ours (theirs and mine)</p> <p>tō/tā koutou - yours (3+ppl)</p> <p>tō/tā rātou - theirs (3+ppl)</p>	<p>Homai taku pene. - <i>Give me my pen.</i></p> <p>Anei tāu pukapuka. - <i>Here is your book.</i></p> <p>He whero tōna motokā. - <i>His car is red.</i></p> <p>Whāngaihia tā tāua tamaiti. - <i>Feed our child.</i></p> <p>Nau mai ki tō māua kainga. - <i>Welcome to our home.</i></p> <p>Korero atu ki tō kōrua whaea. - <i>Talk to your mother.</i></p> <p>Ko Hine tā rāua tamahine. - <i>Hine is their daughter.</i></p> <p>Herea tā tātou kuri. - <i>Tie up our dog.</i></p> <p>Hoatu to mātou āroha ki a ia. - <i>Give our love to her.</i></p> <p>Kia pai tā koutou hokinga ki tō koutou kainga. - <i>May your return to your home be good.</i></p> <p>Me hāere koe ki tō rātou marae kia tūtaki ai i tō rātou kaumātua. - <i>You should go to their marae to meet their elder.</i></p>
<p><u>Possessive pronouns (plural)</u></p> <p>ōku/āku/aku - my</p> <p>ōu/āu/ō - your</p>	<p>Homai aku pene. - <i>Give me my pens.</i></p> <p>Anei āu pukapuka. - <i>Here are your books.</i></p>

<p>ōna/āna/ana - his/her</p> <p>ō/ā tāua - ours (yours and mine)</p> <p>ō/ā māua - ours (his/hers and mine)</p> <p>ō/ā kōrua - yours (2ppl)</p> <p>ō/ā rāua - theirs (2ppl)</p> <p>ō/ā tātou - ours (yours and mine-3+ppl)</p> <p>ō/ā mātou - ours (theirs and mine)</p> <p>ō/ā koutou - yours (3+ppl)</p> <p>ō/ā rātou - theirs (3+ppl)</p>	<p>Ko Kererū rāua ko Huia āna tamariki. - <i>Kererū and Huia are her children.</i></p> <p>Whāngaihia ā tāua tamaiti. - <i>Feed our children.</i></p> <p>Nau mai ki ō māua motu. - <i>Welcome to our islands.</i></p> <p>Korero atu ki ō kōrua whaea kēkē. - <i>Talk to your aunties.</i></p> <p>Ko Hine mā ā rāua tamahine. - <i>Hine and the others are their daughters.</i></p> <p>Herea ā tātou kuri. - <i>Tie up our dogs.</i></p> <p>Hoatu ā mātou koha ki a ia. - <i>Give our donations to her.</i></p> <p>Kia pai ā koutou hāerenga ki ō koutou kainga. - <i>May your travels to your homes be safe.</i></p> <p>He pango katoa ō rātou hoiho. - <i>All their horses are black.</i></p>
N class emphatics (belonging)	<p>Nāku tēnā pene - <i>That pen is mine.</i></p> <p>Nōku tēnei motokā - <i>This car is mine</i></p>
M class emphatics (for)	<p>Māu tēnei keke - <i>This cake is for you.</i></p> <p>Mō koutou tēnei tēpū - <i>This table is for you(3+ppl)</i></p> <p>Mā ngā tamariki ēnei pihikete - <i>These biscuits are for the children.</i></p>
<p><u>taki...</u> - in groups</p> <p>takitini</p> <p>takiwhā</p>	<p>Takitini ngā tāngata i tae atu ki te hui. - <i>Many groups of people arrived at the hui.</i></p> <p>Me mahi takiwhā. - <i>Let's work in groups of four.</i></p>
<p>rau - hundred</p> <p>mano - thousand</p> <p>manomano / miriona - million</p>	<p>E rua rau ngā motokā kei waho.- <i>There are 200 cars outside.</i></p> <p>I te tau rua mano i haere a Turoa ki Tāmaki Makaurau. - <i>In the year 2000 Turoa went to Auckland.</i></p> <p>He manomano ngā tāngata kua tae atu. - <i>Millions of people had arrived there.</i></p>
Levels 5 & 6	
Nō te / I te - <i>when / at</i>	<p>Nō te taenga mai o te manuhiri ka timata te pōwhiri. - <i>When the visitors arrived the powhiri began.</i></p>
<p>Nominal suffixes e.g. -nga, -tanga, hanga... (these endings form nouns)</p>	<p>Te timatatanga o te hui. - <i>The beginning of the meeting.</i></p> <p>He tikanga Māori te tangihanga. - <i>The tangihanga is a Māori custom.</i></p>

<p>Ā teka ... At the ... will ... (future tense)</p>	<p>Ā te mutunga o te kōnohete ka haere tātou ki te wharekai mō te hapa. - At the end of the concert we will go to the dining room for supper.</p>
<p>Passive verbs (these are verbs ending in -a, -ia, -ha, -tia, -ngia, -ria which form a passive sentence)</p>	<p>Kei te hikitia te tūru. - <i>The chair is being lifted.</i> Kei te hikitia te tūru e Huriana. - <i>The chair is being lifted by Huriana.</i> Kua karia he rua. - <i>A hole has been dug.</i> I horoia ngā rīhi. - <i>The dishes were washed.</i></p>
<p>Me + verb - should, shall</p>	<p>Me aha tātou? - <i>What shall we do?</i> Me mahi hāngi tātou. - <i>We should make a hāngi.</i></p>
<p>Kia ... ka - When ... will</p>	<p>Kia oti te mahi, ka hoki mātou ki te kāinga. - <i>When the work is completed we will return home.</i></p>
<p>Verb + ana When ... will</p>	<p>Hiki ana te hui, hokihoki ana ngā tāngata ki te kāinga. - <i>When the meeting is lifted (finished) the people will return home</i></p>
<p>Ka + verb + ana - When</p>	<p>Ka tae atu ana te ope ka pōwhiritia. - <i>When the group arrives they will be welcomed.</i></p>
<p>I a + verb e ...ana ... ka... - when, while, as</p> <p>I te / ngā e ...ana ka - when, while, as</p>	<p>I a ia e hoki ana ki te kāinga ka kite ia i tona whanaunga. - <i>When he returned home, he saw his family.</i> I te tama e kōrero ana ka whakarongo ōna hoa. - <i>As the boy was talking, his friends listened.</i> I ngā tamariki e mahi ana ka puta mai te tumuaki. - <i>While the children were working, the principal arrived.</i></p>
<p>Ki te + verb - If</p>	<p>Ki te ua āpōpō ka noho mātou ki te kāinga. - <i>If it rains tomorrow, we will stay home.</i></p>
<p>... ki te... to, to the</p>	<p>Kei te pīrangi a Kiri ki te haere ki te marae. - <i>Kiri wants to go to the marae.</i></p>
<p>... kia...</p>	<p>Kei te pīrangi a Kiri kia haere a Hone ki te marae. - <i>Kiri wants Hone to go to the marae.</i></p>
<p>... kia + verb + ai</p>	<p>Kua haere rātou kia whakaakona ai ki te reo Māori. - <i>They have gone to be taught the Māori Language</i></p>
<p>... kia + verb</p>	<p>E pīrangi ana a Mere kia mutu te patu tohorā. - <i>Mere wants the killing of whales to stop.</i></p>
<p>Nā wai... i + verb?</p>	<p>Nā wai te keke i tunu? - <i>Who cooked the cake?</i></p>

	Nāku. - <i>I did. It was me.</i>
Kei a wai? - Who has it? Kei a - has it.	Kei a wai ngā kutikuti? - <i>Who has the scissors?</i> Kei a Maria. - <i>Maria has it.</i> Kei a wai te pene? - <i>Who has the pen?</i> Kei a ia. - <i>She has it.</i>
I a wai? - Who had it? I..... - Had it.....	I a wai taku rorohiko? - <i>Who had my computer?</i> I tō teina. - <i>Your younger sibling had it.</i>
Māhea? - <i>by what means of transport?</i>	Māhea rātou haere ai ki Te Kao? - <i>How will they go to Te Kao?</i> Mā runga motokā. - <i>By car. / On the car.</i> Māhea ia i hoki ai ki te kāinga? - <i>How will she return home?</i> Mā raro. - <i>By walking.</i>
Māhea? - <i>by which route?</i> mā - <i>via</i>	Māhea ratou e haere ana ki Taranaki? - <i>Which road did they travel to Taranaki by?</i> E haere ana rātou ki Taranaki mā Taupō. - <i>They went to Taranaki via Taupo.</i> I hoki ia ki tōna kāinga mā te huarahi matua. - <i>He returned home via the motorway.</i>
He aha ai? - <i>Why?</i> Nā te mea - <i>Because</i> He nō - <i>Because of</i>	He aha ai? - <i>Why?</i> Nā te mea tino tūreiti koe.- <i>Because you were very late.</i> He matewai nōna . - <i>Because of his thirst. (Because he was thirsty)</i> He matewai nō te tama- <i>Because of the boy's thirst.</i>
He aha ... i kore ai? - <i>Why didn't ...</i> Kāore ... i ... - <i>Did not...</i>	He aha koe i kore ai e haere? - <i>Why didn't you go?</i> Kāore ahau i pīrangī ki te haere - <i>I did not want to go.</i>
Nā te aha? - <i>Why did?</i> Nā te ... - <i>Because of...</i>	Nā te aha koe i tae tōmuri ai? - <i>Why did you arrive late?</i> Nā te kino o te āwhā. <i>Because of the bad storm.</i>
Ko wai e + verb? - Who will ...?	Ko wai e haere? - <i>Who will go?</i> Ko Kare e haere. - <i>Kare will go.</i>
Nō wai? - <i>Whose?</i>	Nō wai tēnei pōtae? - <i>Whose is this hat?</i> Nōna . - <i>It belongs to him/her.</i>
Mā wai? - Who (is it) for Mā - It is for...	Mā wai te keke? - <i>Who is the cake for?</i> Mā Mere. - <i>It is for Mere.</i>

Passive questions ...e wai? - ...by who e... - by...	Kei te hikitia te tūru e wai? - <i>Who is lifting the chair?</i> <i>(The chair is being lifted by who?)</i> Kei te hikitia te tūru e Huriana. - <i>The chair is being lifted by Huriana.</i>
.... ki hea? - <i>where to?</i> ...ki... - <i>...to ...</i>	E haere ana kōrua ki hea? - Where are you two going to ? E haere ana māua ki te kura. - We are going to school.
... ki te aha? - <i>...to do what?</i> ...ki te - <i>... to</i>	E haere ana ngā tama ki te aha? - <i>The boys are going to do what?</i> E haere ana rātou ki te hoko kai. - <i>The boys are going to buy food.</i>
... i te aha? - <i>... to what?</i> ... i ngā aha? - <i>... to what? (plural)</i>	E pupuri ana ia i te aha? - <i>He/she is holding on to what?</i> E pupuri ana ia i tana pēke kura. - <i>He is holding on to <u>his school bag</u>.</i> Kei te hari koutou i ngā aha? - <i>What are you (3+) carrying?</i> Kei te hari mātou i ngā waea pūkoro . We are carrying the cellphones.
I aha? - <i>What did..</i>	I aha a Wiki. - <i>What did Wiki do?</i> I waea a Wiki ki ōna mātua. - <i>Wiki rang her parents.</i>
I a wai? - <i>Who had?</i>	I a wai ngā kutikuti? - <i>Who had the scissors?</i> I a Terina. - <i>Terina had it.</i> I a wai taku rorohiko? - <i>Who had my computer?</i> I ngā tama tō rorohiko. - <i>The boys had your computer.</i>
Kia hia? - <i>How many...?</i>	Kia hia ngā pune huka māu? - <i>How many spoons of sugar for you?</i> Kia rua koa. - <i>Two please.</i>
Kei tēhea..? - <i>At/ In which...?</i>	Kei tēhea akomanga ia? - <i>Which classroom is he in?</i> Kei korā, kei R3. - <i>There, in Room 3.</i>
He aha te mate? - <i>What is the matter?</i>	He aha te mate? - <i>What is the matter/problem/trouble/wrong with, etc?</i> Kua whara tōku ringa. - <i>My arm has been injured.</i> He aha te mate o te noho ki konei? - <i>What is the problem with sitting here?</i> Ko te mate he makariri rawa te pātiti. - <i>The problem</i>

	<i>is that the grass is too cold.</i>
Kao. - No	Kei Rotorua a Rāhera e noho ana?- <i>Does Rahera live in Rotorua?</i> Kāo , kei Te Puke ia e noho ana.- No , she lives in Te Puke.
Āe. - Yes.	He ākonga hou koe?- <i>Are you a new student?</i> Āe. - Yes.
Engari / ehara - No, not	Kāore a Hera i korā?- <i>Isn't Hera there?</i> Engari , kei konei ia.- No , she is here
Engari mō tēnā - <i>I doubt it./Not likely</i>	Ko ia te tama tere rawa atu? - Is he the fastest boy? Engari mō tēnā. - I doubt it.
nē, nērā, nēhā - ay, (asking for agreement), isn't that so..	He tamaiti haututū ia nērā ? - <i>He is a mischievous child, isn't he?</i> Āe, he tika tāu. - <i>Yes, you're right.</i>
rānei - or	Kei te haere koe ki te kanikani, kei te tuhi rānei i tō tuhinga roa? - <i>Are you going to the dance or are you going to write your essay?</i> He āe, he kāo rānei ? - <i>Yes, or no.</i>
E kore rawa - Will never	E kore rawa ahau e whakaae. - I will never agree.
ōrite - same	E ōrite ana ēnei? - <i>Are these the same?</i> Kāo, he rerekē. - <i>No, they're different.</i>
Rite tonu - alike, similar to He rite tonu - always the same, constantly	Rite tonu ia ki tōna tuakana? - <i>Is she similar to her older sister?</i> He rite tonu āna mahi haututū - <i>She is always mischievous.</i>
Tērā e pōhēhētia. - <i>Mistakenly think.</i>	Tērā e pōhēhētia ko ia te rangatira o mātou. - I mistakenly thought he was our leader.
Te āhua nei - <i>It appears/seems like/ looks like</i>	Te āhua nei , kua oti kē te mahi. - <i>It seems like the work has already been completed.</i> Te āhua nei he keke huritau tērā. - <i>It looks like that's a birthday cake.</i>
anō nei - <i>as if</i>	Kei te whakamanamana a Rata, anō nei ko ia te rangatira - <i>Rata is behaving as if he is the boss.</i>
<u>Expressions of time</u> i / ā muri ... - <i>after (past/ present)</i>	

<p>I mua i - <i>Before (past)</i></p> <p>Whai muri mai - <i>After (past)</i></p> <p>I muri iho - <i>after (past)</i></p> <p>Ā muri ake nei - <i>(after this, in the future)</i></p> <p>A muri tata iho <i>(very shortly after, future)</i></p>	<p>I mua i a Mahuta, ko Matutaera te Kingi Māori.- Before Mahuta, Matutaera was the Māori king.</p> <p>Whai muri mai i te parakuihi, i horoi matou i ngā pereti. - After breakfast we washed the dishes.</p> <p>I muri iho,i haere mātou.- After that we went.</p> <p>A muri ake nei, ka haere au ki Taupo.- After this I will go to Taupo.</p> <p>A muri tata iho, ka tae mai te takurua. - Very soon winter will arrive.</p>
ake - main, first	<i>Tōna</i> ake reo. - His first language.
Whaka + āe - (ae=yes) whakaae - agree	Ka whakaae ia ki tō tono. - She will agree to your proposal.
Whaka+kāhore - (kāhore=no) whakakāhore - disagree / not allow	Auē, kua whakakāhorengia te haerenga. Gosh, the trip has been cancelled (not allowed).
Whaka + adjective	I whakaroa te wā mō te tina inanahi. -Yesterday dinner time was lengthened . Whakapotohia tō kōrero, he roa rawa. - Shorten your speech, it's too long.
Whaka + stative verbs	Whakarongo ki aku tohutohu.- Listen to my instructions.
Whaka + mōhio	He whakamōhio tēnei i a koutou ki ngā whakaritenga. - This is to let you know the plans.
<p>whaka + locative nouns / phrases of place - (indicates direction)</p> <p>whakarunga, - <i>upwards, towards the top</i></p> <p>whakatehauāuru - <i>towards the west, westwards</i></p> <p>whakatemaui / whakamaui - <i>towards the left</i></p> <p>whakatemoana/whakatekāinga - <i>by way of the coast/ by way of home</i></p>	<p>Hāere whakarunga ngā Brenderwyns kia tae ai ki Waipū. - Go up the Brenderwyns to Waipū.</p> <p>Mai i a Taupo haere whakatehauauru kia tae ai koe ki Ngā Motu. - From Taupo go west till you arrive at New Plymouth.</p> <p>I toku tiriti huri whakatemāui ki te tiriti o Paniora, ā, hāere tonu. - At my street turn left to Paniora Street and keep going.</p> <p>Kia kite ai koe i nga tohorā me haere whakatemoana i Kaikoura. - To see the whales you</p>

	<i>should go along the coastline of Kaikoura.</i>
<u>Modifiers –</u> āhua - kind of, sort of āta - carefully	Kei te āhua pai ngā whakaritenga.- <i>The preparations are kind of okay.</i> Me āta haere koutou. - <i>Travel safely.</i>
verb / adjective + hāere - becoming	Kei te pau haere aku moni. - <i>My money is becoming consumed.</i> Kei te haututu haere ērā mōkai. - <i>Those pets are becoming mischievous.</i>
he + adjective + ake/iho/atu i ...(indicating more or less)	He reka atu te ārani i te rēmana. - <i>The orange is sweeter than the lemon.</i> He teitei ake a Aoraki i a Taranaki. - <i>Aoraki is taller than Taranaki.</i> He taumaha iho te huruhuru manu i te kowhatu.- <i>A bird's feather weighs less than a stone.</i>
<u>Intensifiers</u> Ko + te /ngā +noun + adjective + rawa (atu) He + adjective + rawa - too	Ko te maunga teitei rawa atu! - <i>The tallest mountain.</i> Ngā tamariki tere rawa atu! - <i>The fastest children</i> He tote rawa tēnei tīhi - <i>This cheese is too salty.</i>
Levels 7 & 8	
<u>Stative/Neuter verbs</u> mate, mahue, whati, oti...	Kua pakaru te matapihi i a Reihana. - <i>The window has been broken by Reihana</i> I oti i a au te mahi. - <i>The work was completed by me.</i> Kua wareware i a au tōna ingoa. - <i>I have forgotten his name.</i> Kua mutu te mahi i a au. - <i>I have finished the work.</i>
Possessive Pronouns tō tā ... ō ā ...	tō Mere whare (te whare o Mere) - <i>the house of Mere / Mere's house</i> tā te kōtiro kai (te kai a te kōtiro) - <i>the food of the girl / the girl's food.</i> ō Mere whare (ngā whare o Mere) - <i>the houses of Mere / Mere's houses.</i> ā kōtiro kai (ngā kai o ngā kōtiro) - <i>the foods of the girl / the girl's foods.</i>
Mā ... - By	Mā te ako o ngā tikanga ka tū rangatira ai mātou.-

	<i>By learning the customs we will stand proud.</i>
<u>Passive verbs</u> verbs ending with -ia, -hia, -ngia, -a, -tia, -ria, -mia, -kia, nga	Kei te kaingia ngā pihikete e wai? - <i>Who is eating the biscuits?/ The biscuits are being eaten by who?</i> Kei te kaingia ngā pihikete e nga tamariki - <i>The biscuits are being eaten by the children.</i> I whāngaia te pēpi e tōna whaea. - <i>The baby was being fed by her mother.</i>
Anōtia, whānuitia...	Kei te kōrerotia tonutia te reo Māori. - <i>The Māori language is still being spoken.</i> I inumia katoatia te waireka. - <i>The cordial was all drunk up.</i>
<u>Pseudo passive</u> He mea +verb	He mea whakatūpato e tōku kuia. - <i>(I was) cautioned by my grandmother.</i>
Ka tāea... - <i>will be able to ...</i> I tāea... - <i>were able to...</i> me tāea... - <i>should/must be able to...</i>	Ka tāea e rātou te mōteatea te waiata. - <i>They will be able to sing the chant.</i> I tāea e rātou ā rātou mahi te whakaoti. - <i>They were able to complete their work.</i> E riro ai i a koe te tūranga, me tāea e koe tēnei pātai te whakautu. - <i>To get the job you must be able to answer this question</i>
Kāore e tāea... - <i>Will not be able to...</i>	Kāore e taea e rātou te mōteatea e waiata. - <i>They will not be able to sing the chant.</i> Kāore e taea e Kiri te pūrongo i tuhi. - <i>Kiri will not be able to write the report.</i>
<u>Relative clauses</u> ...i...ai/rā (past tense) ...e ... ai (present/ future ...e ... ai (habitual) ...e ... nei. nā, rā (present tense) nāna nei - ...who (did it)	Ko Kimiora te marae i tū ai te hui.- <i>Kimiora is the marae where the meeting took place</i> Ko tēnei te whare i hangaia ai e Pita.- <i>This is the house that was built by Pita</i> Ko Kimiora te marae e tū ai te hui <i>Kimiora is the marae where the meeting will be taking place.</i> Kei mua i te whare te wāhi e tū ai te kōrero. <i>The place where the speeches are held will be in front of the house.</i> Ko Kimiora te marae e tū nei te hui. <i>Kimiora is the marae where the meeting is taking place.</i> Ko Maia te kuia nāna nei ngā piupiu i mahi. - <i>Maia is the kuia who made the piupiu.</i>

<p>māna - ...who (will do it)</p> <p>nō/mō</p>	<p>Ko Tio te tāngata māna te taniwha e patu - <i>Tio is the man who will kill the taniwha.</i></p> <p>Ko wai te iwi nōna te whenua? - <i>Who is the tribe to whom the land belongs?</i></p>
<p>Kia ... ka - <i>When (something happens) then (something else will happen)</i></p>	<p>Kia oti te mahi, ka hoki tātou. - <i>When the work is completed we will return.</i></p>
<p>Ina (<i>if and when</i>)</p>	<p>Ina kite koe i a ia, me mihi. - <i>If and when you see him, say hello.</i></p>
<p>Me ... kia (until)</p>	<p>Me noho ki konei kia hoki rawa mai au. - <i>Stay here until I get back.</i></p>
<p>... tae noa .. - <i>until</i></p>	<p>Mai i te tau 1985 tae noa ki te tīmatanga o tēnei tau, i Te Kaha rātou e noho ana. - <i>From 1985 until the beginning of this year, they lived in Te Kaha.</i></p>
<p>... ā tae noa - <i>until / up to</i></p>	<p>Ka pērā haere tonu te mahi, ā tae noa mai ki Aotearoa. - <i>Work was like that until we came to Aotearoa.</i></p>
<p>..... ā..... - <i>until</i></p>	<p>Me mahi tonu, ā pau noa te kaha. - <i>Keep working until exhaustion.</i></p>
<p>tonu</p> <p>rawa</p> <p>kē</p> <p>noa</p>	<p>Tangi tonu te pere, ka puta ngā tamariki ki te tākaro.- <i>The bell was still ringing when the children came out to play</i></p> <p>Tae rawa atu rātou kua tīmata kē te kēmu. -<i>By the time they got there the game had already started.</i></p> <p>E kore rawa ia e wareware.- <i>He will never be forgotten.</i></p> <p>Kua waiata kē te kapa haka. -<i>The kapa haka group had already sung.</i></p> <p>Kei te mōhioitia tōna reo puta noa i te ao.- <i>His voice was known throughout the world.</i></p> <p>Kia kaha tonu te mahi, ā tutuki noa te wawata.- <i>Keep working hard, until you reach your goal.</i></p>
<p>Taihoa e ... kia..</p>	<p>Taihoa e haere kia mutu taku riringi roimata. - <i>Delay your departure until my tears stop falling.</i></p>
<p>Kia ... kia - Be ...so</p>	<p>Kia tere te whakaoti i ngā mahi kāinga kia watea ai koe ki te mātakitaki tīwi. - <i>Be quick to finish the housework so that you can be free to watch tv.</i></p>
<p>He aha ... i kore ai ...? - Why didn't</p>	<p>He aha koutou i kore ai e whakarongo? <i>Why didn't you listen?</i></p>

Kore - without/none	He wāhi kore wai tērā motu. - <i>That island is without water.</i>
Ki te kore	Ki te kore tātou e whakaae, me kōrero maii anō. - <i>If we don't agree, we must discuss again</i>
kia kore ai e - so that it doesn't ..	Homai te moni kia kore ai e ngaro.- <i>Give me the money so that it doesn't get lost.</i>
... kei ... - in case	Homai te moni kei ngaro. - <i>Give me the money in case it gets lost.</i> Kia tūpato kei whara koe! - <i>Be careful in case you get injured.</i>
... ki te - in order to/so that/to	Āpōpō ka haere mātou ki Tāmaki ki te whakarongo ki te kaikōrero. - <i>Tomorrow we will go to Tāmaki so that we can listen to the speaker.</i>
e... ai ... me (in order to ... you should...	E taea ai tēnei pātai te whakautu, me matua mārama ki ngā āhuatanga katoa o te take. - <i>In order to answer this question, you should clarify succinctly all aspects of the topic.</i>
Me kore e (to see whether)	Haere ki te whare pukapuka me kore e kitea te pukapuka e hiahiatia nā koe. - <i>Go to the library to see whether they have the book you want.</i>
Clauses of reason – ways of saying the reason took place Me ... nā te mea (nō/nā/ i te mea) -something should be done...because Nāku ... (n class pronouns) - because I Mō (m class pronouns) - for/because	Me pātai ki a Hēmi nā te mea kei a ia te mana.- <i>Hemi should be asked because he has the authority.</i> Nāku ka whāki, ka kore mātou i whiua. - <i>Because I owned up, we were not punished.</i> Ka nui ngā mihi ki a koe mōu i haere mai ki te tautoko i tēnei take. - <i>Thank you very much indeed for coming to support this activity.</i>
Ahako - although/despise/even though	Ahako te ua, i haere mātou ki te kēmu. - <i>Despite the rain, we went to the game.</i> Ahako kāore ia i konei, me tīmata te hui Although she is not here, we should start the meeting.
Mehemea -if Mena ka if ... will/ would Mehemea/ mena/ me i ... kua (past tense) -if ... will have, would have	Mehemea he reka te huarākau he pai ki te kai. - <i>If the fruit is sweet, it's good to eat.</i> Mena koe i āta whakaro, ka mōhio koe. - <i>If you really thought about that, you would understand.</i> Mēnā i tae-a-tinana koe, kua kitea koe e au. - <i>If you had arrived in person, I would have seen you.</i>

<p>Mehemea/mena ... ka (present tense) - if ... will</p> <p>Me he - if ... (something was like something)</p> <p>Ki te.. if</p>	<p>Mehemea ka whakahokia te waka, ka taea e au te haere. - <i>If the car is returned I will be able to go.</i></p> <p>Me he manu rere au. - If I were a bird</p> <p>Ki te whakaaetia e ngā kaumātua, ka tū ia ki te kōrero. - <i>If it is agreed to by the elders, he will stand to speak.</i></p>
<p>mā - indicating more, many</p>	<p>Kī tonu te whare i ngā tāngata, Pākehā mā, Māori mā. - <i>The house was filled with people, Māori and Pākehā.</i></p>
<p>Te āhua nei (it looks like)</p>	<p>Te āhua nei, kua oti kē te mahi. - <i>It looks like the work is already finished</i></p>
<p>Ki a According to ...</p> <p>E ai ki According to ...</p> <p>Ki tā According to ...</p> <p>Mōku nei... My opinion is ...</p>	<p>Ki a Hone, me whakahaere te hui. According to Hone, the meeting should be organised.</p> <p>E ai ki a Hone, me haere tātou. - According to Hone, we should go/</p> <p>Ki tā Hone, he taumaha rawa te mahi. - Hone thinks the work is too strenuous.</p> <p>Mōku nei, kāore he raruraru.- As for me, it's not a problem.</p>
<p>Me kore ake - If it wasn't for...</p>	<p>Me kore ake a Wiremu hei āwhina i aua tangata - <i>Those people were fortunate to have Wiremu to help them</i></p>
<p>Me pēhea e ---ai? How (to go about doing something)?</p>	<p>Me pēhea e mahi ai tētahi mahi? How must one act in order that the work be done?</p>
<p>I ahatia? What happened to..</p>	<p>I ahatia koe? What happened to you?</p> <p>I ahatia tō mātou motokā? - What happened to our car?</p>