

Ka oho ahau = I woke
Ka whakaoho ahau i taku tamahine = I woke (caused to be awake) my daughter
Ka hoki au (ki Taupo) = I returned (went back) to Taupo
Ka whakahoki au i tana pukapuka = I returned (gave back) his book

15.2 The use of a word like *moenga* (= bed, sleeping place) raises the next point, which concerns how nouns may be made from verbs (verbal nouns). It is interesting to see that such useful words are formed by the addition of *nga*, *tanga* or *hanga* to a verb.

tae = to arrive	te taenga = the arrival
haere = to go	te haeranga = the journey
puta = to appear (show up)	te putanga = the appearance (emergence)
tangi = to cry (lament)	te tangihanga = the lamentation
patu = to hit	te patunga = the blow (act of striking)

I te tatari te kuia ki te taenga mai a nga manuhiri = the old lady was awaiting the arrival of the guests
He tino roa ta ratou haerenga = their journey was very long

15.2 A second form of verbal noun uses the active form of the verb, preceded by *te*, and refers directly to the action itself.

te haere = (the) going, (the) motion
 te waiata = (the) singing
 te mahi = (the) work, (the) activity
(He) tino tere te haere a te motuka o Paki = Paki's car went very fast (literally — "Very fast the going of Paki's car")
He mahi ahuareka te waiata = singing is a pleasant activity
Ka pai nga tamariki ki te oma = the children are good at running (See also 3.1)

16.1 There is a small but frequently used group of words with the qualities of verbs which must be mentioned to save you from the risk of confusion later on. These are the neuter verbs.

Unlike an ordinary verb that has an active and passive form (1.5), these verbs never have a passive ending but are always passive in meaning; they therefore occupy a neutral position.

Common examples are: *oti* = completed; *pau* = used up, consumed; *riro* = obtained; *motu* = cut, severed; *pakaru* = broken, smashed.

Kua mahue nga tamariki i te kaiwhakaako = the children have been left behind by the teacher
Kua maringi te miraka i te ngeru = the milk has been spilt by the cat

Note that after a neuter verb *i* is used to express *by* (not *e*), and this could be mistaken for the transitive preposition (1.6).

16.2 To refer to some completed state or condition, an adjective can be used in the neuter verb sentence pattern shown above.

Ka ora ahau i tenei rongoa = I will be cured by this medicine
Kua maku katoa oku hu i te ua = my shoes are all wet (wetted) by the rain
Ka mate ahau i te aroha = I will die of (by) love



17. In the section on question forms (12) it may have been noticed that in one or two cases the particle *ai* is used. This particle is not directly equivalent to a particular word in English but has a definite influence on the meaning of the sentence.

Ai is used where reference is made to the *time*, *place*, or *circumstance* of some action or event.

Its effect is to stress time or place in a similar way in which "thereupon", "thereat", "thereby" were used in old forms of English.

In the examples note that *i* is used with present and past time, and *e* with future time.

17.1 Ko Ngapuna te kainga i noho ai toku hoa = Ngapuna is the village where (at which) my friend lived
Ko tenei te wahi e whakaturia ai te wharekai hou = this is the place where (at which) the new dining hall will be erected

17.2 Ko te Turei te ra i hoki ai a Paki = Tuesday was the day when (on which) Paki returned

Ai also appears in useful sentences like these:

17.3 Me hoki taua ki toku whare, kai ai = we had better go back to my house, to eat (there)

17.4 I nga Ratapu haere ai a Manu ma ki te whare karakia = On Sundays Manu and the others (usually, on those days) go to church (I = on, at—past time; A = on, at—future time.)

17.5 Mauria mai nga riwai kia kai ai matou = bring the potatoes so that we may eat (We shall eat thereby. This kia was mentioned in 10.2)

I have included these points, which go beyond the basic structure, to show that if you have begun to learn Maori there is a *definite limit* on the points you need to know. You may be assured that the language hides nothing vital or difficult that has not at least been mentioned in this course. The most important thing is to start to practice speaking Maori, and avoid becoming too entangled in written work. What is necessary is a training of the mind to speed up its response to Maori and to try to formulate replies.

18 Comparisons are made like this:

He pai atu tenei i tena = this is better than that
He nui atu toku whare i tona whare = my house is bigger than his house

19 When

Ka karanga atu te kuia ka haere mai nga manuhiri = when the old lady calls (called) the guests will come (came)