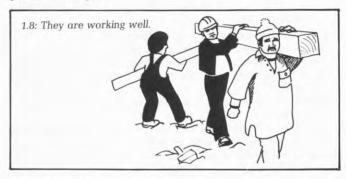
the passive, which is considered to stress the action. English usually prefers to use the active form. Note again, there are several other "e"s.

1.7 Giving orders A direct order is given by using the active form of a verb (if the verb has only two or three letters it is preceded by 'E'). Waiata! = sing! E kai! = eat! Haere ki (2.2) te kura! = go to school! Hoki (mai)! = come back (to me)! A more useful form of order or instruction is when the passive form of the verb is used to ask someone else to act in a certain way. Mauria nga turu = bring the chairs. Kainga enei panana = eat these bananas. Kimihia nga mati = look for the matches. Hokoma he paraoa = buy some bread. Horoia enei kakahu = wash these clothes. Homai nga pukapuka e rua (e toru, e wha) = give me the two (three, four) books please. Note that "homai" and "hoatu" are exceptions that do not have passive endings.



1.8 Adverbs Extra description of an action is obtained by using adverbs, placed directly after the verb.

E mahi pai ana ratou = they are working well\*

E waiata **reka** ana nga tamariki = the children are singing sweetly

Kua haere ke a Mere = Mere has already gone, or has gone elsewhere

Ka korero tonu au = I will keep talking (talk continually) Ka tu ano te rangatira = the chief stands (will stand) again

E karanga mai ana te kuia = the old lady is calling (Mai indicates towards us, or towards the person telling the story)

E whakarongo atu ana totou = we are listening

(Atu indicates away from us, or towards the person telling to

These are two very common "adverbs of direction". Although frequently put into the Maori form they do not usually require to be represented in English. Sometimes "to me" is implied by the use of "mai". Aroha mai = love me. The adverbs are not quite as vital to know and practise as some sections that follow are included her because if you are not aware that

2. Prepositions

**2.1** I = from; direction of movement

they exist they can cause confusion.

Kua tae mai ratou i Taupo = they have arrived from Taupo E hoki ana nga tangata katoa i te whare karakia = all that people are returning from church

Note that 'from church' must be 'i te whare karakia', 'from town' must be 'i te taone', 'from school' must be 'i te (whare) kura'.

2.2 ki = to; direction of movement.

E oma tika ana nga tamariki ki te whare kai = the children are running straight to the dining room

Ka haere nga wahine tokorua ki Whakatane = the two women will go to Whakatane.

Note if reference is to people, "toko" is used with numbers between 2 and 9.

2.3 Ki = at/to; direction of attention or speech.

Kua titiro au ki nga heihei = I have looked at the hens Ka korero a Paki ki a Monika = Paki will talk to Monika E whakarongo ana ia **ki** a ia = she/he is listening **to** him/her These are not all the "i"s and "ki"s.



3. Ki te = to carry out some activity.

Ka timata ratou ki te mahi = they will start to work Me haere korua ki te motoka ki te tiki i nga mea katoa = you had better go to the car to fetch all the things

Kua noho te koroheke ki te korero nupepa = the old chap has sat down to read the papers\*

Note "korero nupepa" (a compounded verb) is short for "korero i nga nupepa"; "horoi kakahu = horio i nga kakahu"; "hoko kai = hoko i nga kai".

4.1 Some statements in Maori can be formed without using any verb. There is no verb "to be" in Maori. The same meaning is conveyed by bringing two elements or ideas together to establish a relationship so that, for example "he pukapuka tenei" means literally "a book this" giving us "this is a book".

He wati hou tena = that is a new watch

He manu era = those are birds

He pene rakau enei = these are pencils

He kaiwhakaako tera wahine = that woman is a school

He kotiro pai ratou = they are good girls He rangatira a Rewi = Rewi is/was a chief

Note nominal prefix before a person's name, and that "he can indicate one thing or several things.

4.2 Stating some quality:

He whero enei hu hou = these new shoes are red He nui tera whare = that house is big He tino koi tena naihi = that knife is very sharp

4.3 "Ko te = is the"; "ko" is used to be specific. Never put "ko he".

Ko te whare-runanga tera = that is the meeting house Ko te kaiwhakahaere a Henare = Henare is the organiser Ko nga tauera maa enei = these are the clean towels Ko Rewi te rangatira = Rewi is/was the chief

There can be differences in word order; whatever directly

follows "ko" is stressed the most.

Ko enei nga tauera maa = these are the clean towels Note that if a person's name follows "ko" it is not preceded by "a".

5.1 Kei/I = at some location; Kei — present/I — past. Kei Rotorua ahau = I am at Rotorua I te whare a Hone = Hone was at the house



5.2 Kei a/I a = located with (has with them, but not necessarily owns)

Kei a Mere nga kete = Mere has the kits\*