

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: They are working well.



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 story)

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 here because if you are not aware that they exist they can cause confusion.

2. Prepositions

2.1 I = from; direction of movement

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: The old chap ... papers.



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 = horoi 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 teacher**

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: Mere has the kits.

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

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