



11.1: That is not a cow

**No raua era hoiho** = those horses *belong to them* (are theirs)

**Mo tatou tera motuka hou** = that new car *is for us*

Note: a. the same form is used whether one thing or several are referred to;

b. the full set of the pronoun form is the same as the singular column in table 7.2, but with "m" replacing the first "t".

#### 7.6 "for" used descriptively

**Ko tenei te potae mou** = this is the hat *for you*

**he tino pai nga pukapuka ma nga tamariki** = the books *for the children* are very good

Note this different use of "for", "hei" = for use as, with which to, for.

**Homai he ngira hei tuhituhi i tenei tokena** = give me a needle *for sewing* this sock

8: Descriptive clauses are **groups** of words used for describing people or things. The clause is placed directly after the person or thing being described. For example if "e noho ana = is sitting" is placed after "te wahine" we have "te wahine e noho ana = the woman (who is) sitting". We may choose to leave out "who is" in certain cases, but note that the Maori version serves both the English versions. Replacing "ana" by "nei", "na", or "ra" gives an added reference to location. The verb signs "kua" and "i" may be used in forming these clauses.

**Nga kotiro e waiata ana** = the girls *who are singing*

**Te kuri e patua ana** = the dog *that is being hit*

**Nga manuhiri kua tae mai** = the guests *who have arrived*

**Te tama i oma ki te kainga** = the boy *who ran to the village, who ran home*

**Nga manu e rere ra** = the birds *flying over there*

**Te Pepi e moe nei** = the baby *sleeping here*

**Era tamariki e whangai ana i nga kawhe** = those children *feeding the calves*

**Nga mea e mahia ana e nga kaimahi** = the things *being made by the workers*

Note that the verbs in these clauses can be in either active or passive form, to give the required meaning.

9. The "agent emphatic" In Maori a special construction is used to stress the person or thing that carries out some action. "Na i" indicates past or present time; "Ma — e —" indicates future time.

**Na nga manu enei pi i kai** = the birds ate these peas  
**Na Huria nga kakahu i horoi** — It was Huria who washed the clothes

**Naku nga rare i hoko mai** — I bought the lollies

**Ma te kaikorero nga manuhiri e mihi** — the orator will greet the guests

**Ma Patu te wharenuhi e whakairo** = Patu will carve the meeting house

**Ma raua taua tamaiti e tiaki** = they will look after that child (you mentioned)

"Naku" and "Ma raua" belong to the "a" form sets (i.e. not "noku", "mo raua") referred to in 7.4b and 7.5b, any of which may be used to form the "agent emphatic". This is a very common and important construction in Maori.

10.1 "Kia" has a very wide range of meanings, so only one or two of the most important are set out here.

An order to someone to display some quality. **Kia pai!** = be good! **Kia ora!** = be well! **Kia manawanui!** = be stout hearted, patient! **Kia tere!** = be quick!

10.2 An order, request or wish of one person for other people to carry out some action; or for circumstances to bring about some desired result; **kia = that — should —**, "kia = to (do something)".

**I hiahia toku whaea kia mahi tonu au** = my mother wished that I should keep working.

**Tukua matou kia hoki ki o matou kainga** = permit (allow) us to return to our homes

**Kua whakaae ona hoa kia noho a Pare** = her friends have agreed that Pare should stay

**Ka whakahau te Kingi kia haere ratou** = the King ordered that they should go (them to go)

#### 11.1 A few useful negatives

Concerning identity:

**That is not a cow** = **Ehara tera i te kau**

**That is not the cow** = **Ehara tera i te kau**

Note that the negatives of these two sentences are the same  
**Ehara ena i oku hu** = those are not my shoes