11.2 Concerning quality:

This is not big = Ehara tenei i te nui

These sweets are not nice = Ehara enei rare i te pai (reka)

11.3 Concerning different states of action:

I am not writing (to Matangi) = Kahore ahau e tuhituhi ana (ki a Matangi) (neg. of "E tuhituhi ana ahau") or, Kahore ahau i te tuhituhi (neg. of "Kei te tuhituhi/I te

tuhituhi ahau")

He won't (will not) work = Kahore ia e mahi Hori did not go (to school) = Kahore a Hori i haere (ki te

11.4 Concerning possession:

He has not got the axe = Kahore i a ia te toki He does not possess (own) an axe — Kahore ana toki (lit. none his axes, "He does not have axes" is needed in Maori to say "He does not have an axe")

11.5 Other common negatives

No! = Kao! or Kahore!

Do not go = Kaua e haere (tangi, kai, pupuhi, etc.) Do not wash this blanket = Kaua e horoia tenei paraikete (use verb in the passive form for this type of order or instruction)

## 12.1 Questions and answer forms.

This section is probably the most important for a learner. Although there are, of course, thousands of questions that can be asked the actual forms that questions can take are quite

They are all set out here, systematically, to help you remember them.

Fortunately, in Maori a question and its answer nearly always use the same sentence pattern, and in many cases only one word need be altered to turn the question into its

A question can concern any one of such a wide range of activities or circumstances that this section is, in effect, a summary of the whole course.

However the most important contribution of 'questions and answers' is that they bring the learner into direct speaking practice with another person of at least equal ability. In a word they are the essence of communication.

People who are already able to speak Maori have a clear

obligation to help you in a sincere manner.

Remember, once you have learnt a particular sentence pattern you must form many others of your own to build up your ability, confidence, and speed.

a. Identity

He aha tenei? = what is this?

He tiki tena = that is a tiki

He aha era mea (maa) = what are those white things?

He manu (era mea (maa) = those white things are birds?

Ko wai tera tangata? = who is that man?

Ko Hone tera tangata = That (man) is Hone

Ko wai ma era kotiro? = Who are those girls?

Ko Hine ma = (they are) Hine and the others

Ko wai tona ingoa? = what is her name? (not "He

Ko Kiri tona ingoa = her name is Kiri

b. Location

Kei hea to hoa? = where is your friend?

Kei te taone = at town

I hea taku pene? = where was my pen?

I runga tau pene i te tepu = your pen was on the table He aha kei roto i tau kete? = what is in your kit?

He riwai kei roto i taku kete = there are potatoes in my kit

No hea a Henare? = where is Henare from? (his home place or tribe)

No Tikitiki (Ngati Porou) a Henare = Henare is from (belongs to (Tikitiki) Ngati Porou)

c. Action

E aha ana ia; kei te aha ratou? = what is he doing? what are they doing?

E takoto ana ratou; kei te takoto ratou = they are lying

I te aha ia? = what was he doing?

I te mahi ia = he was working

E aha ana ia i te hoiho = what is she doing to the horse? (not "ki te hoiho")

E whangai ana ia i te hoiho = she is feeding the horse Kei te mahi nga kamura i te aha? = what are the carpenters making?

Kei te mahi raua i te tepu hou = the are making a new table

E haere ana koe ki hea? = where are you going to? E haere ana ahau ki toku whare = I am going to my

Ka korero ia ki a wai? = who will he talk to (to whom will he talk)?

Ka korero ia ki a Ruihi ma = he will talk to Louise and the others

I ahatia te mihini horoi kakahu? = what happened to the washing machine machine?

(Do not use "ki". "Happen to" is built into the passive form "ahatia").

I hokona atu = (it) was sold

Na wai nga heeki hoko mai = who bought the eggs (who did buy)? (Agent emphatic)

Na Hoani nga heeki i hoko mai = Hoani bought the eggs Ma wai tenei aporo e kai? = who will eat this apple?(Agent emphatic)

Mana = she will

Na te aha nga riwai i kai = what has eaten the potatoes? Na te kiori nga riwai i

kai = (it was) mice (that) ate the potatoes

## d. Possession

Na wai enei rare? = whose are these lollies? (possession, compare with c.)

Naku ena rare = those lollies are mine

No wai tera hoiho? = who does that horse belong to? No toku tungane tera hoiho = that horse belongs to my brother (said by girl)

Ma wai enei kai? = who is this food for? (future possession, compare with c.)

Ma Hera raua ko Pita = (it) is for Hera and Pita

Mo wai tera poroka = who is that pullover for? Mo taku tamahine = for my daughter

Kei a wai te tikera? = who has the kettle? Kei a Huhana te tikera = Huhana has it

I a wai taku wati = who had my watch?

I to papa to wati = your father had it

e. Time

E hoa, he aha te taima? = I say old chap, what's the time?

E waru karaka te taima = it is eight o'clock

Nonahea ratou i tae mai ai? = when did they arrive? No te Mane ratou i tae mai ai = the arrived on Monday Ahea to papa (e) hoki ai ki Akarana? = when will your father go back to Auckland?

A te Paraire = on Friday

The "ai" in these last two questions just re-stresses the time of the event and implies "when", "at which", "thereat"

f. Quantity

E Hia au kuri? = how many dogs do you have? E rima aku kuri = I have five dogs