

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 maaku 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 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

Inga 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 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)

20. While, as

Ia ia e moe ana ka oma te hoiho = while he was sleeping the horse ran off

This also shows how people are described as being in a particular state or condition: I nga wahine e mate kai ana ka kai tonu te taurekareka = while the women were starving the rotten b., kept on eating.

21. Until

Me tatari korua kia tae mai to korua whaea = you (two) had better wait until your mother arrive (A different *kia* from those already mentioned.)

22. I and

Ka hoki ia ki Taupo, a ka awhinatia (ia) e ona hoa = he returned to Taupo and was helped by his friends

(Once the subject in Maori is clearly understood, direct mention is often neglected.)

22.2 **Mauria mai nga rihi me nga pereti hoki = bring the dishes and the plates as well (also)**

22.3 Referring to people "and" is expressed by using the pronouns *raua, ratou*, and occasionally *maua* or *matou*.

E mahi ana a Henare raua ko Mere = Henare and Mere are working

E matakitaki ana a Hine ratou ko Paki ko Hera ko Tai = Hine, Paki, Hera and Tai are looking on

Ka haere maua ko Ropata = Ropata and I will go



23. But

Mau enei aporo engari maku nga arani = these apples are for you but the oranges are for me

24. Each

Ka korero ahau ki ia tamaiti ki ia tamaiti = I will talk to each child

(Other repetitive forms, e.g., *tena — tena* can be used to express "each")

25. According to

Taihoa te haere! Ki toku mama ehara tenei i te ra tika = Don't go yet! According to my mum this is not the right day

26. If (still in doubt)

Ki te mea ka hiahia a Mere ki te haere ki te taone ka haere hoki au or, Ki te hiahia a Mere ki te haere ki te taone ka haere hoki au = If Mere wants to go to town I will go as well (also go)

26.2 If (it had happened otherwise)

Mehemea i haere ia ki te taone ka hokona mai nga kai = If she had gone to town the food would have been bought

27. However

He rangi tino pai tenei; heoi kahore matou e haere ana ki taitahi = this is a very nice day; however we are not going to the beach

(*Taitahi* is one of a small group of "local nouns" including *waho, roto, runga* which are not preceded by *te*)

28. Even though, despite

Ahakoa ko te Hatarei tenei ka mahi ke au = Even though this is Saturday I will work

(*ke* implies contrary to expectation)

29. With (some tool or other "instrument")

Patua te poaka ki tau patu = Hit the pig with your club

30. And so, therefore

E hoa ma! Ka mutu taku korero ki a koutou. Na reira ...haere ra! Friends! My talk to you is ended. And so ...goodbye!