



1

TE HŪ O MOHO BOOK 1

KA IPOIPO
TE MANU



Te Hū O Moho Book 1

Ka Ipoipo te Manu



Te Rōpū Mahi

Base Script:

Kaituhi Pukapuka:

Kaituhi tautoko:

Hana O'Regan, Ross Calman

Hana O'Regan

Charisma Rangipunga

Editorial Committee:

Charisma Rangipunga, Te Waihoroi Shortland

Graphic Designer:

Nic Low

Illustrator:

Ainsley Jones



This book may not be reproduced in whole or in part without the prior written consent of Ngāi Tahu Development Corporation. Copyright 2002 Ngāi Tahu Development Corporation Limited. All rights reserved.

ISBN Te Reo Book and Tape **0-9582125-2-X**
ISBN Te Reo Book and CD **0-9582125-3-8**



Rāraki Taki

Contents

0.	He Kupu Whakataki Introduction	4.
1.	Kā Mihi me kā Poroporoaki Greetings and Farewells	6.
2.	Wā Oho Waking up	13.
3.	Wā Kai - Parakuihi Breakfast Time	16.
4.	Wā Kaukau Bath Time	21.
5.	Whakamau Weruweru Getting Dressed	26.
6.	Wā Para Play Time	31.
7.	Wā Moe Bedtime	37.
8.	Te Wā Time	41.
9.	Kā Whakautu Answers	43.
	Rāraki Kupu Glossary	48.
	Pukapuka Tautoko Bibliography	51.





He Kupu Whakataki

Introduction

Kia ora and welcome to **Ka Ipoipo te Manu** – ‘The beginnings of a dream.’ This is the first tape/CD and book of **Te Hū o Moho** te reo Māori language series, part of our strategy to promote *Kotahi Mano Kāika, Kotahi Mano Wawata – A Thousand Homes, Achieving a Thousand Aspirations*.

The Moho is an ancient bird that is now extinct and whose call was often referred to as a rare sound heard in the night. We have likened the Kāi Tahu language to the call of the Moho and our aim is to once again have its voice resound throughout all the corners of Te Waipounamu. If this is to be achieved we must take the language back in to the homes so that in time, te reo becomes a natural part of the lives of our Kāi Tahu whānau. The dream is that the next generation, our children and mokopuna, will have the opportunity and support to be able to raise their own children as native speakers of Kāi Tahu reo.

Note on dialect

An essential part of our Kotahi Mano Kāika strategy is the promotion of our southern Kāi Tahu dialect. For that reason you will find Kāi Tahu dialect, including vocabulary, idiom and whakataukī throughout the tape. You will find a glossary at the back of this book that will give you both the English translation for all words found on the tape and book, as well as general Māori synonyms for the Kāi Tahu kupu.

Other Resources

We will not go into the rules of pronunciation to any great degree in this series as there are already excellent resources available for this purpose.

When you are starting out learning a language it is important that you understand the function of the new words you are using. For this reason we recommend those dictionaries that give you an example of the word in a sentence such as H.M Ngata English – Māori dictionary, and H.W. Williams, Māori-English Dictionary of the Māori Language. A great on-line resource is Te Reo Tupu.

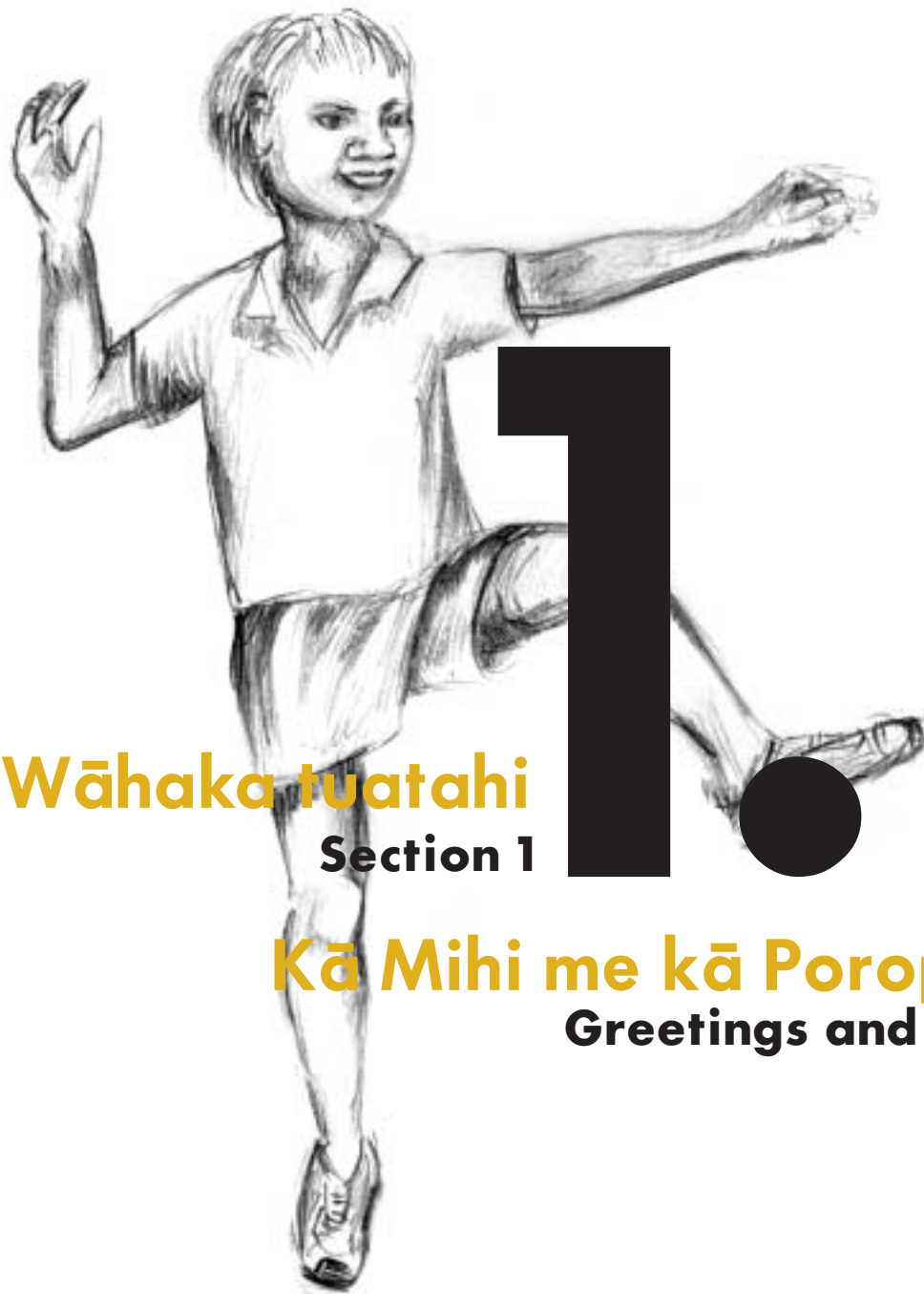
About this tape/book

So now you know the vision and the mission...let's get started with Ka Ipoipo te Manu. You will soon be introduced to four members of the *Kotahi Mano Kāika family*. Raki is the hākoro, or father, Kura is the hākui, or mother, Maru is their early-rising tama or son, and Piki the baby is their tamāhine or daughter. Later on in the series you'll get to know the rest of the family and all the joys of family life that go with them.

The aim of Te Hū o Moho is to lead you through some practical language that you can use in your own homes everyday. Don't think that you have to get all of the language down-pat straight away. Just try and set your own realistic objectives and identify a couple of new words or phrases you want to learn each time you go through the book / tape.

To make this easier, all of the dialogue, pronunciation and grammar sections outlined in the audio tape/CD correspond with those in this book. The main sections can be easily identified by colour tabs on the side of the pages. You will also find extra exercises in here that will allow you to work on the new grammar points and test yourself as you go. And just like on the tape, we've been extra generous and included the answers at the back so you can check just how right you were all along!

- Hana O'Regan



Wāhaka tuatahi
Section 1

Kā Mihi me kā Poroporoaki
Greetings and Farewells

Kupu Hōu

New Words

The best way to work on pronunciation is to listen carefully to how the words are pronounced on the tape and then to practise out loud yourself. Try taping your pronunciation of the following words and then checking it against the pronunciation on the tape.

Remember if you ever come across a difficult word, just try breaking it up into syllables as outlined below and then do the *Sesame Street* thing and run it together again.

We will start with a few of the basic terms for the family and so you don't suffer from overload straight away, we'll build on these family terms in later tapes.

He Kupu Anō

Mother	Hākui	Hā-ku-i	Hākui
Father	Hākoro	Hā-ko-ro	Hākoro
Son	Tama	Ta-ma	Tama
Daughter	Tamāhine	Ta-mā-hi-ne	Tamāhine
Brother of a girl	Tukāne	Tu-kā-ne	Tukāne
Sister of a boy	Tuahine	Tu-a-hi-ne	Tuahine
Child	Tamaiti	Ta-ma-i-ti	Tamaiti
Children	Tamariki	Ta-ma-ri-ki	Tamariki
Family	Whānau	Whā-na-u	Whānau
Baby	Pēpi	Pē-pi	Pēpi

Kā Mihi me kā Poroporoaki

Greetings and Farewells

Now it's all very well knowing names for the family, but the next step is actually having something to say to them. We'll start with greetings and farewells just to get us in the mood for more complicated structures. You will have no doubt heard many of the following greetings before, so if these are old hat then go ahead and crack yourself up and practise saying them in strange voices!

Greetings

Māori Term	Function	Meaning
Kia ora	This is an informal or casual greeting that can be used in a wide range of contexts to say: Hello, Good on ya mate, I agree with you totally, That's right! or Thank you!	This literally means 'be well.'
Kia ora kōrua	This is an informal or casual greeting for two people	Hello you two.

Kia ora koutou	This is an informal or casual greeting for three or more people	Hello you three (or more)
Tēnā koe	This is the formal way of greeting one person.	It translates as 'That's you', and is the formal way of saying 'hello' to one person
Tēnā korua	This is the formal way of greeting two people	Greetings / hello to you both
Tēnā koutou	This is used to greet three or more people Greetings/hello to you three / all	Greetings / hello to you three / all
Ata mārie	A generic greeting for the morning	"Peaceful morning / good morning"

Now if you just happened to be a little over eager with your early morning greetings you may have already scared your audience away ... in which case it's probably time to take you through some farewells:

Farewells

Māori	Function	Meaning
E noho rā	This is to say goodbye as you are leaving, said by you to the person or people staying	"Goodbye /Stay there"
Haere rā	This is to say goodbye when you are staying, to those who are leaving	Depending on your tone it could translate as: Farewell dear friend, Goodbye, or Go away!
Ka kite	This is a casual farewell used in the same way as 'see you'. Not recommended for the phone.	"I'll see you", 'see ya!'
Hei konā	This is the good one to end the phone call	"Goodbye' /Farewell"
Pō mārie	This is a common saying to bid someone a good night	"Good night", "Peaceful night"

Kā āhuataka o te Reo: tuatahi Grammar point 1

Okay, now for our first grammar point. Now to start with, don't let the word grammar scare you away! We are going to take things slowly and cover grammar in bite-size chunks, so take it easy and concentrate on one new point at a time.

Now if we add the terms for the family to some of these greetings and farewells, we will be able to construct some basic sentences:

Good morning son
Good night Raki
Goodnight Dad

Ata mārie e tama
Pō mārie e Raki
Pō mārie Hākoro

You will notice the word 'e' before the name and the first term of address. We use 'e' before names and terms of address of one – two syllables in length. We don't use e for longer names or English names. Here are some examples:

e Hana ?
and e hine ?

But we wouldn't say

e Poutūteraki ?
e Matilda ?

Kai te pēhea

You can't usually get far in any language without needing to know how to ask someone *how they are*, or *how something is*. The first part of that mission is knowing what the words are for the three singular pronouns:

I, me	=	Au, ahau
You	=	Koe
He, she	=	ia

Now it's not that common to ask yourself how you are, not that I'm making any judgement or anything...but you will typically use *au* or *ahau* in your response.

The word for 'how' in Māori is *pēhea*. To ask how someone or something is, we use the tense marker 'kai te.'

'Kai te pēhea?' – is therefore like asking 'howzit?' – sorry... 'how is it?' To add in the person we are asking about we simply add the pronoun to the end:

Kai te pēhea koe?	=	'How are you?'
Kai te pēhea ia?	=	'How is he /she?'

If you want to ask how a third person is and need to use a personal name, then their name is preceded by the word 'a', for example:

Kai te pēhea a Poutū?	=	'How is Poutū?'
Kai te pēhea a Hine?	=	'How Hine?'

Just like in English most of us answer the question '*Kai te pēhea koe*' with '*Kai te pai ahau*' meaning '*I'm fine*', irrespective of how we are actually feeling. Our cat could have just been run over, we might have had our car stolen or just tripped up in front of 10,000 people at a national hui and we are still likely to say '*I'm fine*'.

Well if you want to be a bit more truthful next time you are faced with the question, here are some other options to start with:

Very well thank you	=	Ka nui te pai
Hungry	=	Kai te hiakai

Sick, tired	Kai te māuiui
Exhausted, out of breath	Kua mahiti te hau
Tired	Kai te keke
Sleepy	Kai te hiamoe
Thirsty	Kai te hiainu
Not well	Kāore i te pai
Just the same	Kai te pērā tonu
So,so	Heoti anō

Now you can learn these responses off by heart, but in order to understand the structure so you can use it to say other things, there are some important rules to learn.

By replacing the word 'koe' or 'you' with another noun or pronoun you can ask a whole range of different questions, from 'how are you?' to 'how is your grandfather?'

You can also ask the question in past tense by changing 'kai te' to 'i te', to ask; 'How was someone or something?' For example:

I te pēhea koe?	=	'How were you?'
I te pēhea ia?	=	'How was he?' or 'How was she?'

Te Rōpū 'T'

The 'T' group

Now if we want to extend this to ask how something or someone else is, we need to learn a few more basic words:

'My' is **taku** and implies one thing is being talked about, that is 'my *singular* thing'! Now keep your thoughts on the topic at hand people...

To say 'My' when we are talking about multiple things we simply drop the 't' and use **aku**. Look at the following examples.

'My cat'	=	Taku naki
'My cats'	=	Aku naki

There are a group of words that follow the same rule of dropping the 'T' at the beginning of the word to change it to plural. We will put these words in a category called the *Rōpū 'T'*, or the *'T' Class Group*, and you will find they can always come in the same place in a sentence. We will cover the entire group in the next part of the series, but for now there are three others you need to know.

'Your' singular	=	Tō
'Your' plural	=	Ō
'His / Her' singular	=	Tana
'His / Her' plural is	=	Ana

Now just to confuse you, there are two exceptions to the 'Rōpū T' rule of dropping the 't', and they are the word 'a', mentioned before that we use before a person's name, and the Māori word for 'The.'

'The' singular	=	Te
'The' plural is	=	Kā

There are some more rules about these possessives or ‘belonging’ words, but we’ll work on them later. For the moment we’ll just concentrate on these eight words.

The rule for answering most questions in Māori is that the structure of the answer is nearly always the same as the question, you just need to replace the ‘question word’ with the ‘answer’ and change the pronoun (ahau, koe or ia) or the Rōpū ‘T’ where appropriate. Have a look at the following examples in the table below:

Kā Pātai The Questions

TOHU O TE WĀ Tense	KUPU PĀTAI Question word	RŌPŪ ‘T’ ‘T’ class group	TŪINGOA Pronoun, name
1: Kai te	pēhea		koe?
2: Kai te	pēhea	a	Manawa?
3: I te	pēhea	ō	hoa?

Translations:

- 1: How are you?
- 2: How is Manawa?
- 3: How were your friends?

Kā Whakautu The Answers

TOHU O TE WĀ Tense	KUPU PĀTAI Question word	RŌPŪ ‘T’ ‘T’ class group	TŪINGOA Pronoun, name
1: Kai te	māuiui		ahau
2: Kai te	pērā tonu	a	Manawa
3: I te	keke	ōku	hoa

Translations:

- 1: I’m sick.
- 2: Manawa is still the same.
- 3: My friends were tired.

Until you become familiar with these structures I suggest using the table above to guide you when you are making your own sentences.



Hai Mahi: Te Wāhaka Tuatahi

Exercises for Section 1

Okay – now lets see how you’ve gone on the first section. Below is the list of names for the family. Match the number on the left hand side with the correct letter in the right hand column. Now however tempting it might be, try and resist accidentally flicking the pages back to page 7 to find the original list! Once you have given it your best shot, then you can find the answers at the back of the book on page 44. Kia kaha!

1.1

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| 1. Child | a. Tuahine |
| 2. Son | e. Hākoro |
| 3. Baby | i. Tukāne |
| 4. Brother of a girl | o. Tama |
| 5. Mother | h. Tamāhine |
| 6. Daughter | u. Tamariki |
| 7. Sister of a boy | k. Tamaiti |
| 8. Family | m. Hākui |
| 9. Children | n. Pēpi |
| 10. Father | p. Whānau |

1.2

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Very well thank you | a. Kāore i te pai |
| 2. Hungry | e. Kai te hiainu |
| 3. Sick, tired | i. Kai te pērā tonu |
| 4. Exhausted, out of breath | o. Ka nui te pai |
| 5. Tired | u. Kai te māuiui |
| 6. Sleepy | h. Kai te keke |
| 7. Thirsty | k. Kua mahiti te hau |
| 8. Not well | m. Kai te hiakai |
| 9. Just the same | n. Heoti anō |
| 10. So,so | p. Kai te hiamoe |

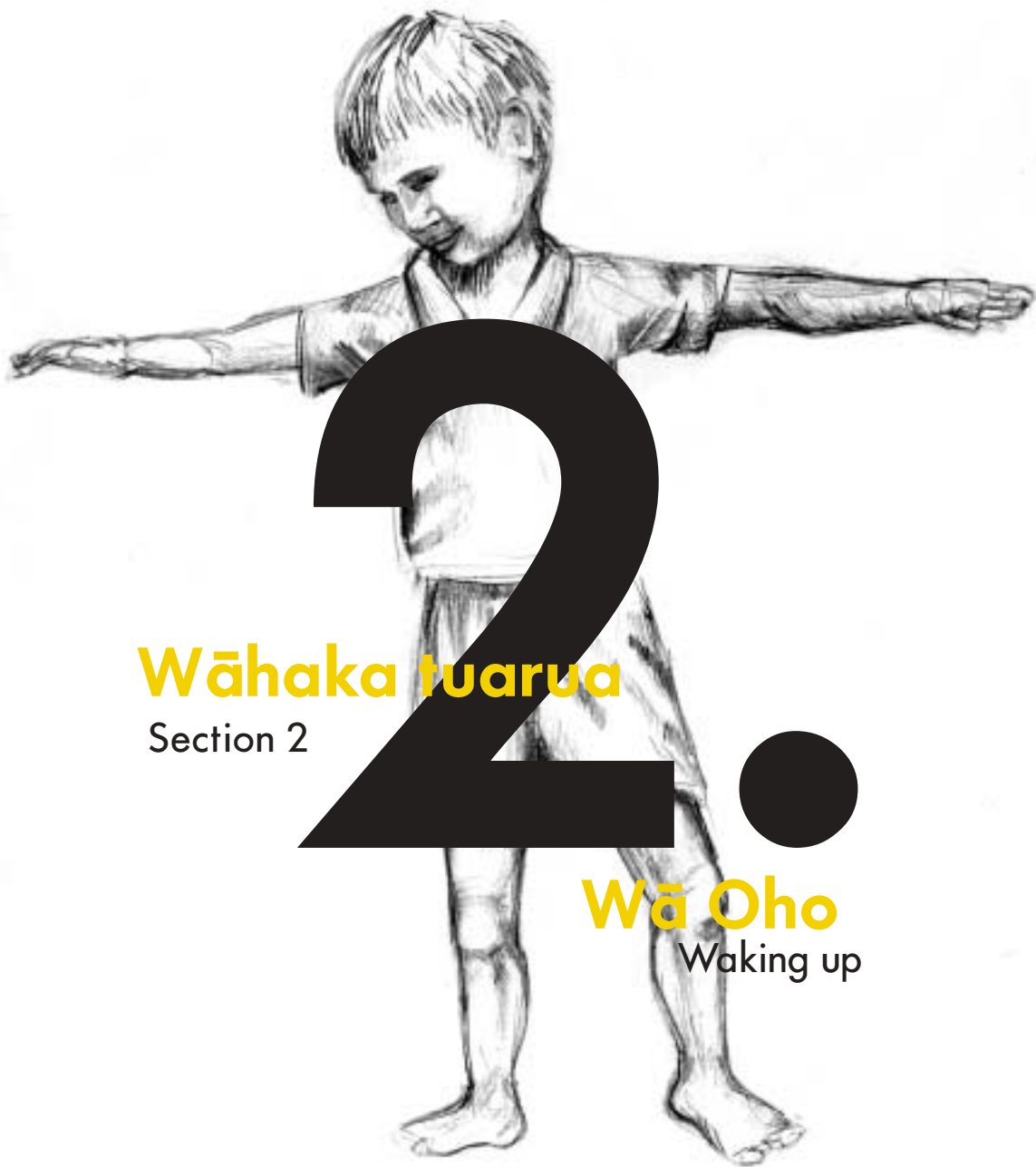
1.3

Now try and translate the sentences below. Don’t get too stressed for the moment if your tenses are up the wapp, it takes you 20 minutes to get the answer out, and then they don’t look exactly like the answer on page 44. Although they may look like short little sentences, remember when constructing these little beauties you are actually putting in to practice at least three new grammar points, not to mention the new vocabulary. So give it heaps and see how you go.

Here are some more kupu to help you with these sentences:

Parents	=	Mātua	Sad, upset	=	Pōuri
Dog	=	Kuri			

1. How were your parents?
2. How are your friends?
3. My friends are tired.
4. How is your sister?
5. My sister is still the same.
6. How is you dog?
7. My dog is hungry?
8. I’m exhausted.
9. How was Manawa?
10. He was sad.



Wāhaka tuarua

Section 2

Wā Oho
Waking up

WĀ OHO
WAKING UP

2.



He Kōrerorero

Dialogue

Picture this. It's five o'clock in the morning and you are still in bed. Your toddler comes into the room to wake you up ... as they do ... with a high pitched

'Mum, Dad! Wake up, wake up!'

This is how it would sound in Māori:

Maru: Hākui! Hākoro! E oho! E oho!

Hākoro: Come on son, go back to bed, it's still dark outside!
E tama! Hoki atu ki te moe, kai te pōuri tonu i waho!

Maru: But Dad, I'm hungry.
Kāo Hākoro. Kai te hiakai au.

Hākui: Go back to bed boy.
Hoki atu ki te moe.

Maru: No Mum. I need to go to the toilet.
Kāo Hākui. Kai te hiamimi au!

Hākui: So then, you better go to the toilet
Kāti, me haere koe ki te wharepaku.

Maru: But Baby's awake. She's crying!
Kua oho a pēpi. Kai te taki a ia!

Hākui: Is she really?
Nei?

Maru: Yes mum. Get up. Hurry up.
Āe Hākui. Maraka mai! Kia tere!

And so your day begins ...



Hai Mahi: Te Wāhaka Tuarua

Exercises for Section 2

Now I know this is a lot of reo all at once, but lets see how much you've picked up from our first kōrero. For the first exercise, look at the five English phrases below and choose the best translation from the Māori sentences on the right:

2.1

I'm hungry	a:	Hoki atu ki te moe
	e:	Kai te hiamimi au
	i:	Kai te hiakai au

Wake up	a:	Nei?
	e:	E Oho
	i:	Maraka mai
Go back to bed	a:	Kai te hiamimi au
	e:	Kai te pōuri tonu i waho
	i:	Hoki atu ki te moe
Hurry up	a:	Kāo Hāgoro
	e:	Kia tere
	i:	Kai te hiakai au
I need to go to the toilet	a:	Kai te hiamimi au
	e:	Kai te hiakai au
	i:	Kai te pōuri tonu i waho

2.2

Just to be tricky we've taken out a few words from the sentences below. Read through them again and choose the best words from the box below to fill in the missing spaces. You may need to use one letter more than once. The answers are on page 45.

hiamimi, pēpi, kai, au, e, me, koe, atu, te, hākui, tere, pōuri

Hākui! Hāgoro! ____ [1] ____ oho! ____ [2] ____ oho!
Mum, Dad! Wake up, wake up!

____ [3] ____ tama! Hoki ____ [4] ____ ki te moe, kai te ____ [5] ____ tonu i waho!
Come on son, go back to bed, it's still dark outside!

Kāo Hāgoro. ____ [6] ____ te hiakai ____ [7] ____.
But Dad, I'm hungry.

Kāo Hākui. Kai te ____ [8] ____ au!
No Mum. I need to go to the toilet.

Kāti, ____ [9] ____ haere ____ [10] ____ ki te wharepaku.
So then, you better go to the toilet

Kua oho a ____ [11] ____ . Kai ____ [12] ____ taki a ia!
But Baby's awake. She's crying!

āe ____ [13] ____ . Maraka mai! Kia ____ [14] ____ !
Yes mum. Get up. Hurry up.



3.

Wāhaka tuatoru
Section 3

Wā Kai - Parakuihi
Breakfast Time

You've managed to survive your wake-up call and your eyes are nearly open. As much as you dreamed about breakfast in bed, you know deep down it's just not going to happen ... so to the kitchen you go. Here are some kupu you are likely to use at the breakfast table:

table	tēpu	tē-pu	tēpu
chair	tūru	tū-ru	tūru
plate	pereti	pe-re-ti	pereti
knife	māripi	mā-ri-pi	māripi
fork	paoka	pa-oka	paoka
spoon	koko	ko-ko	koko
cup	kapu	ka-pu	kapu
milk	miraka	mi-ra-ka	miraka
weetbix	wītipihiki	wī-ti-pi-hi-ki	wītipihiki
toast	tōhi	tō-hi	tōhi
breakfast	parakuihi	pa-ra-ku-i-hi	parakuihi
cup of tea	kaputī	ka-pu-tī	kaputī
kitchen	kāuta	kā-u-ta	kāuta

Kā āhuataka o te Reo tuarua

Grammar point 2

He (mea) māhau?

The easiest way to ask a person if they want something, is to use the phrase 'mā'. In this context 'mā' literally means 'for'. We use the same phrase to state that we want something. We then add the person in by the way we end the word, for example:

Mā plus haku	māhaku - 'for me'
Mā plus hau	māhau - 'for you'
Mā plus hana	māhana - 'for him' or 'for her'

The way we put this into a sentence is: 'He (mea) māhau?' This literally translates as 'A thing for you?' But the way we say it in English is 'Would you like a thing?' Now come on guys – I'm not talking about that kind of thing! Anyway, back to the kitchen...

You can replace 'mea' with any naming word/noun, for example:

He tōhi māhaku	'I would like toast'
He kaputī māhau?	'Would you like a cup of tea?'
He pihikete māhana?	'Would he or she like a biscuit?'

Here's how the structure looks broken down:

HE	KUPU IKOA Noun	MĀ Future possession
1: He	tōhi	māhaku
2: He	kaputī	māhau?
3: He	pihikete	māhana?

Depending on your intonation the sentence can be either a statement or a question. So, 'He kaputī māhau' can mean 'Here's a cup of tea for you' and 'He kaputī māhau?' is 'Would you like a cup of tea?'

Listen carefully to the two examples above to see if you can hear the difference in the way the two sentences were said.

He Kōrerorero Dialogue

Now it's all very well knowing how the structures work, but the real challenge is putting them to use and practicing them at every opportunity. Here's a few basic steps to do just that:

STEP 1:

Below is the script for the second dialogue on the tape. Follow the text as you listen to the tape and familiarise yourself with the sentences. Pay special attention to the speakers' natural pauses and intonation, or where their voices rise and fall in the sentence.

STEP 2:

Try pausing the tape at the end of every sentence and repeating it to yourself (remember to choose your location carefully!). Keep doing this until you feel confident with the flow of the sentence. You may wish to start with the shorter sentences and work your way up to the longer ones.

STEP 3:

Pick out a few sentences you could start using straight away in your own home. On another tape, record yourself reading those sentences and then play back the original dialogue to compare your pronunciation, intonation and flow of the kōrero.

STEP 4:

As you go through the remaining sections, pick out other sentences that you can add to your tape. By the end of the tape you will then have a number of key sentences and phrases that you can start practicing with your own whānau.

Okay so back to the real thing! We're back at the breakfast table and everything is relaxed, stress free, orderly and picture perfect! Read on...

Hākoro: What would you like for breakfast Son? Weetbix or toast?
He aha te kai māhau mō te parakuihi e tama? He wītipihiki māhau, he tōhi rānei?

Maru: Weet-bix please Dad.
He wītipihiki māhaku hākoro.

Hākui: Good boy Maru. Here's the milk.
Ka pai rā e Maru. Nāia te miraka.

Maru: Pass it here Mum, I'll do it.
Hōmai Hākui, māhaku e mahi.

Hākui: Careful boy. That's enough!
Kia tūpato tama. Kua nui tēnā!

- Maru:** Ooops! The milk's spilt!
Aii! Kua mariki te miraka!
- Hākoro:** Never mind boy. I'll clean it up.
Hauata e tama. Māhaku e whakatika.
- Hākui :** Would you like a cup of tea dear?
He kapu tī māhau e hoa?
- Hākoro:** Yes please.
Āe koa.
- Maru:** I've finished mum!
Kua mutu au Hākui!
- Hākui:** Have you? Have you eaten it all up?
Nei? Kua mahiti i a koe?
- Maru:** Yes!
Āna!
- Hākui:** Awesome Maru. You're too much. Go and wash your face now.
Ka pai rā Maru. Tō kaha hoki! Haere ki te horoi i tō konohi.

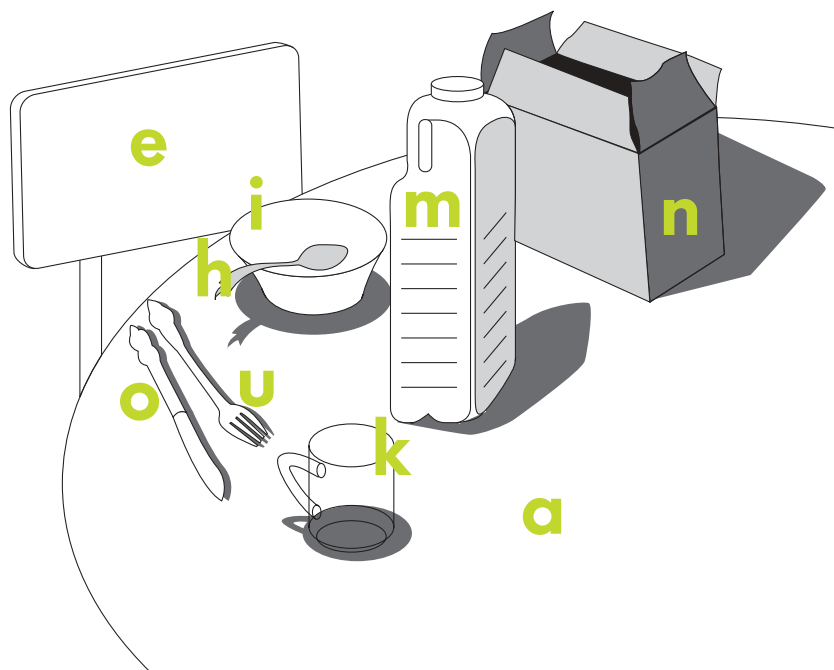
Hai Mahi: Te Wāhaka Tuatoru

Exercises for Section 3

The picture below identifies things in the kitchen you are likely to have at breakfast time. Write the Māori word to match the letters below. The answers can be found on page 45.

3.1

- a. table
- e. chair
- i. plate
- o. knife
- u. fork
- h. spoon
- k. cup
- m. milk
- n. weetbix



3.2

Translation. Believe it or not, it is harder translating from English to Māori than it is from Māori to English! So because I'm feeling in a good mood, and we are still only in Section 3, I thought we would give you an easier translation exercise at this point – so we can work you up to the really hard ones! (Ha,Ha,Ha – that's my evil laugh - okay!)

Translate the following sentences into English. The answers are on page 45... when, and only when you have tried your absolute hardest may you check them! (and I am watching you)

1. Hauata e tama. Māhaku e whakatika.
2. He kapu tī māhau e hoa?
3. Hōmai Hākui, māhaku e mahi.
4. Kia tūpato tama. Kua nui tēnā!
5. Ka pai rā e Maru. Nāia te miraka.
6. Ka pai rā Maru. Tō kaha hoki! Haere ki te horoi i tō konohi.
7. Kua mutu au Hākui.
8. Nei? Kua mahiti i a koe?

3.3

Now here are are a few more sentences to help you practice the 'mā' sentence structure.

1. Would you like a plate?
- 2: I'd like some sugar.
- 3: Some toast for Maru?
- 4: Would he like a drink of milk?
- 5: Would you two like some breakfast?



4.

Wāhaka tuawhā

Section 4

Wā Kaukau

Bath Time

WĀ KAUKAU
BATH TIME

4.



Kupu Hōu

New Words

The second challenge of the day is over and it's time to get out of those pink furry slippers and get the kids ready for kura. Here are some words for parts of the body to help you out when you're getting the kids ready for another day.

It's Sesame Street jingle time people...Kia Kaha – Give it heaps!

Head	Upoko	U-po-ko	Upoko
Hair	Huruhuru	Hu-ru-hu-ru	Huruhuru
Face	Konohi	Ko-no-hi	Konohi
Eyes	Whatu	Wha-tu	Whatu
Nose	Ihu	I-hu	Ihu
Ears	Tarika	Ta-ri-ka	Tarika
Mouth	Waha	Wa-ha	Waha
Lips	Kutu	Ku-tu	Kutu
Teeth	Niho	Ni-ho	Niho
Arms and hands	Rikarika	Ri-ka-ri-ka	Rikarika
Fingers and toes	Taotao	Ta-o-ta-o	Taotao
Nails	Matikuku	Ma-ti-ku-ku	Matikuku
Legs and feet	Waewae	Wa-e-wa-e	Waewae
Stomach	Puku	Pu-ku	Puku

A fun game for bath time is to get your child to point to different parts of their body, for example, you can ask '**Kai hea tō ihu?**', 'Where is your nose?' '**Kai hea ō whatu?**', 'Where are you eyes?' and so on.

Remember when you're starting off you can incorporate the Māori word into your English sentence, for example, 'Have you brushed your niho yet?'



He Kōrerorero

Dialogue

So now you've got the kids in the bath and there's nearly as much water out as there is in...in between Maru's attempts to drown his sister ... the following dialogue takes place:

- Hākui:** Have you washed your face Maru?
Kua horoia tō konohi Maru?
- Maru:** Yes Mum. I've washed it.
Āe hākui. Kua horoia.
- Hākui:** Get you boy! It's still dirty. Where's the soap?
E tama! E paru tonu ana. Kai hea te hopi?
- Maru:** Here it is Mum.
Nāia Hākui.

- Hākui:** And what about your ears? Have you washed them?
Pēhea ō tarika? Kua horoia hoki ēnā?
- Maru:** Yeah. I've washed them.
Āe. Kua horoia.
- Hākui:** Gee boy you fibber. Your ears are filthy!
E tama e. Ko koe mō te rūpahu! Paru katoa ō tarika!
- Hākui:** What about your hair? Should we wash your hair now?
Pēhea ō huruhuru? Me horoi ō huruhuru ināianeī?
- Maru:** No. It's okay Mum.
Kāo. Kai te pai Hākui.
- Hākui:** So have you finished yet?
Kāti, kua mutu koe?
- Maru:** Yes mum. I'm finished.
Āe rā Hākui. Kua mutu ahau.

He Kupu āwhina Helpful Words

You may have noticed in the preceding dialogues that there may be a number of ways an English word or phrase is translated into Māori. As an example, to translate the word 'yes', we have used:

āe
āe rā
āna
ā

All of these words can be used to say 'yes', just as in English we may use 'yeah', 'yep', 'uh huh' or...once corrected by your mother... 'yes!' Don't get too concerned at this stage if the translations in the dialogue aren't 'exact'. We do the same thing in English in natural speech, often without realising it, and it's just a matter of time before you feel comfortable with the different variations.

Kīwaha Idioms

There are a number of idioms and phrases that have been used in the dialogues thus far that you may find helpful around the home. So lets take a closer look at some key phrases and their uses:

General phrases:

āe, āe rā, āna, ā	Yes, okay, that's right!
Kāo, Kāore	No!
Nei?	Is that so? Is that not so? Is that right? Really?
Nāia	Here it is, here you go.

Praises:

Ka pai (rā)	Good one! Excellent! Well done!
Tō kaha hoki!	How strong you are! You're too much! You've done well!

Commands:

Kāti	Stop! That's enough! or So then...
Hōmai	Give / pass here
Kia tere	Be quick! Hurry up!
Kia Tūpato	Be careful!
Kia kaha	Be strong! Give it heaps!
E oho	Wake up!
Maraka mai	Get up!

Hai Mahi: Te Wāhaka Tuawhā

Exercises for the Section 4

4.1

Now if you want you can play the 'bath game' to practice these words – and I'll be making no judgement whatsoever if you choose to play the game by yourself or with someone other than your child! If that is the case ... I will remind you one last time of the importance of carefully picking your location, and indeed your audience!

In the event that you want to take the more conservative approach...here is another numbered list for you to match up with the appropriate letter. The answers are on page 46. Karawhiua – give it heaps!

1.	Head	a.	Taotao
2.	Hair	e.	Matikuku
3.	Face	i.	Huruhuru
4.	Eyes	o.	Waewae
5.	Nose	u.	Niho
6.	Ears	h.	Whatu
7.	Mouth	k.	Ihu
8.	Lips	m.	Rikarika
9.	Teeth	n.	Waha
10.	Arms and hands	p.	Upoko
11.	Fingers and toes	r.	Kutu
12.	Nails	t.	Puku
13.	Legs and feet	w.	Tarika
14.	Stomach	wh.	Konohi

4.2

The following sentences differ a bit from those in the dialogue. See if you can translate them using the structures in the dialogue as a guide:

1. Have you washed your feet Poutū?
2. What about your nails? Have you washed them (as well)?
3. Oh girl! Your toes are filthy!
4. Should (we) wash your hands now?

4.3

The words in the following boxes have been jumbled. Your task is to re-arrange them so that they match the English translation. This exercise challenges you to think about the function of the word and where it comes in a sentence. You will also need to punctuate the sentence using capital letters and the other punctuation markers at the bottom of the box. Go on...give it a go...

1. Gee boy. What a fibber! Your ears are filthy!
2. What about your hair? Should we wash your hair now?
3. Get you boy! It's still dirty. Where's the soap?
4. Have you washed your face Maru?

1.	2.	3.	4.
paru ko tama e e rūpahu tarikā mō katoa te o koe !!.	ō horoi ō ināianeī huruhuru huruhuru me pēhea ? ?	hea tonu e e tama paru hopi ana te kai ? : !	konohi tō maru kua horoia ?



Wāhaka tuarima
Section 5

Whakamau Weruweru
Getting Dressed



Kupu Hōu

New Words

Kāi Tahu have got some neat words for items of clothing that you don't often hear anywhere else, so why don't we learn these words and work on a bit more pronunciation at the same time. Try getting your tongue around these little honies:

Trousers	whare kūhā	wha-re kū-hā	whare kūhā
Hat	whareama	wha-re-a-ma	whareama
Shirt	kokomo	ko-ko-mo	kokomo
Jersey	poraka	po-ra-ka	poraka
Coat	koti	ko-ti	koti
Nappy	kope	ko-pe	kope
Shoes	hū	hū	hū
Socks	tōkena	tō-ke-na	tōkena
Pyjamas	kahu moe	ka-hu moe	kahu moe
Clothes	weruweru	we-ru-we-ru	weruweru



Kā āhuataka o te Reo tuatoru

Grammar point 3

Kai Hea

In the last section we used the structure 'Kai hea ... ?' to find out where something is, using the kiwaha 'Nāia' to respond. Here is a list of location words that you can use to indicate where something is:

Above, on top	Ruka
Below, underneath	Raro
Inside	Roto
Outside	Waho
In the middle, between	Waekanui
On (the) side	(te) Taha
Before, in front of	Mua
Behind	Muri

When referring to the present tense, 'Kai' will precede these location words. If we want to refer to the past tense to say where something 'was', then we replace 'kai' with 'i'. Titiro ki ēnei taura – take a look at these examples:

It is on top	Kai ruka
It is inside	Kai roto
It was in between	I waekanui
It was underneath	I raro

Using the same words we looked at in Section 1, for saying, 'your', 'my', or 'his' and 'hers', we can start putting all the little bits together to ask questions like:

Where are your shoes? **Kai hea ō hū?**

Where is his hat? **Kai hea tōna whareama?**

To answer a 'Kai hea' question, we simply take out the word 'hea' which means 'Where' and we replace it with the appropriate locative. You may also need to change the 'Rōpū T' section from 'your' in the question, to 'my' in the answer. Nāia ētahi tauira – here are some examples:

Where are your shoes? **Kai hea ō hū?**
My shoes are outside **Kai waho ōku hū**

Okay lets break this structure down (believe me that little lead-in sounds a lot better with music!)

TOHU O TE WĀ Tense	WHAKAUTU Question word	RŌPŪ 'T' 'T' class group	KUPU IKOA Noun
1: Kai	hea	ō	hū?
2: Kai	waho	ōku	hū.
3: Kai	hea	tōna	whareama?
4: Kai	roto	tōna	whareama.

Now if we need to extend this to say they are outside something, inside something, or behind something, we need to add to the sentence. We do this by using the word 'i'.

TOHU O TE WĀ Tense	KUPU IKOA WĀHI Locative	RŌPŪ 'T' 'T' class group	KUPU IKOA Noun	i i	RŌPŪ 'T' 'T' class group	KUPU IKOA Noun
1: Kai	hea	ō	hū?			
2: Kai	waho	ōku	hū	i	tōku	ruma
3: Kai	hea	tōna	whareama?			
4: Kai	roto	tōna	whareama	i	te	kāpata

Translations

- 1: Where are your shoes?
- 2: My shoes are outside my room.
- 3: Where is his hat?
- 4: His hat is in the cupboard.

Just like in English we don't always need to repeat the subject in the answer, and can just simply say where the 'thing' is:

Kai hea tōna whareama? Where is his hat?
Kai roto i te kāpata. It's in the cupboard.



He Kōrerorero

Dialogue

Okay, so now it's time to get your nice clean son dressed in his nice clean clothes so he can go to kōhaka and work exceedingly hard to get them all dirty again.

Hākoro: Hey son, leave your sister alone, come and get your clothes on.
E tama, waiho tō tuahine, haere mai, komohia ō weruweru.

Maru: Okay Dad.
Āe e Pā.

Hākoro: Where are your socks boy?
Kai hea ō tōkena, e Tama?

Maru: I don't have them. Baby's got them.
Kāore i a au. Kai a pēpi kē.

Hākui: Piki, give them to your brother.
Piki, watua ki tō tukāne.

Hākoro: Where's your shirt son?
Kai hea tō kokomo, e tama?

Maru: Here it is Dad.
Nāia Hākoro.

Hākoro: Where are your trousers son?
Kai hea tō whare kūhā, e tama?

Maru: Here they are Dad. Where are my shoes Daddy?
Nāia Hākoro. Kai hea ōku hū Hākoro?

Hākoro: Look under your bed.
Tirohia i raro i tō rara.

Maru: I can't see them, they're lost.
Kāore au e kite, kua karo.

Hākoro: Oh Boy, there they are staring right at you!
E tama, anā e pūkana mai nā!



Hai Mahi: Te Wāhaka Tuarima

Exercises for Section 5

5.1

Using the structure for locatives covered in this section, translate the following sentences into Māori:

1. My shoes are under my bed.
2. My hat is behind the chair.
3. The boys are in front of the house.
4. The soap is in the bathroom.
5. The teddy bear was between the chairs.
6. His shirt was in his cupboard.
7. The food is on the table.
8. Her nappy is in the bedroom.
9. The bread is in front of your eyes.
10. Maru's socks are in the drawer.

5.2

Okay here's another 'fill in the gaps' exercise. Remember to resist all temptation to have a peak before you've given it your best shot! The answers are waiting for you on page 46.

haere, i, kūhā, ōku, pūkana, tō, kāore, waiho, hea, watua, e, nāia

Hākoro: E Tama, ____ [1] ____ tō tuahine, ____ [2] ____ mai, komohia ō weruweru.

Maru: āe ____ [3] ____ Pā.

Hākoro: Kai ____ [4] ____ ō tōkena, e Tama?

Maru: ____ [5] ____ i a au. Kai a pēpi kē.

Hākui: Piki, ____ [6] ____ ki tō tukāne.

Hākoro: Kai hea ____ [7] ____ kokomo, e Tama?

Maru: ____ [8] ____ Hākoro.

Hākoro: Kai hea tō whare ____ [9] ____, e Tama.

Maru: Nāia Hākoro. Kai hea ____ [10] ____ hū Hākoro?

Hākoro: Tirohia i raro ____ [11] ____ tō rara.

Maru: Kāore au e kite, kua karo.

Hākoro: E tama, anā e ____ [12] ____ mai nā!

6

Wāhaka tuaono
Section 6



Wā Para
Play Time



WĀ PARA
PLAY TIME
6.



Kā āhuataka o te Reo tuawhā

Grammar point 4

Koi, Me, Kauraka

Now we are going to take you through some simple commands that you can use with your children.

The Kāi Tahu word for 'don't' is kauraka. The structure is simple with 'kauraka' coming first, followed by 'e' and then the verb.

KUPU KāHORE Negative	E	KUPU MAHI Verb
1: Kauraka	e	taki
2: Kauraka	e	oma
3: Kauraka	e	tūkeke

Translation

- 1: Don't cry!
- 2: Don't run!
- 3: Don't be lazy!

The opposite of telling someone what not to do, is telling them what they should do, and for that we use the word 'Me.' When followed by a verb or doing word, Me means 'should'.

- Me ... haere** means 'should go'
- Me ... noho** means 'should sit down' or 'should stay'
- Me ... moe** means 'should sleep'

If you want to direct this command to someone in particular – then you need to add in the pronoun – this comes at the end of the sentence.

ME	KUPU MAHI Verb	E
1: Me	haere	koe
2: Me	noho	kōrua
3: Me	moe	tātou

Translations

- 1: You should go.
- 2: You two should sit down.
- 3: We all should sleep.

You'll find in the following dialogue that these phrases can be extended to elaborate on the command. But for the moment, try using a few of these shorter examples around the home.

Another structure that can be used with both kauraka and me commands is koi, which we use to highlight caution. Literally it translates as 'lest' and 'in case', or more commonly said 'or else!'. The structure itself follows the same pattern as the me sentence; with koi followed by the verb or doing word.

KOI	KUPU MAHI Verb	E
1: Koi	riri	au
2: Koi	taka	koe
3: Koi	taki	ia

Translations

- 1: ...or else I'll get angry
- 2: ...in case you fall
- 3: ...lest she cry

So then if we combine them with me and kauraka sentences we can then say things like:

Me haere koe, koi tōmuri koe You should go, lest you be late
 Kauraka e oma, koi whara koe Don't run, lest you hurt yourself



The following dialogue has Maru expressing his love for his little sister in the living room. Before we do that, here are a few words we can use for the living room and for play time.

Television	Pouaka Whakaata	Po-u-a-ka Wha-ka-a-ta	Pouaka Whakaata
Videotape	Rīpene ataata	Rī-pe-ne a-ta-a-ta	Rīpene ataata
VCR	Pūrere ataata	Pū-re-re a-ta-a-ta	Pūrere ataata
Play	Para	Pa-ra	Para
Game	Para	Pa-ra	Para



He Kōrerorero

Dialogue

Ok. You're starting to feel a bit weary now so it is with relief that you put a video on for Maru to give you a bit of time out...or so you thought! When he's getting tired there's always the temptation to rough up his baby sister.

Maru: Mum, I want to watch my video.
Hākui, kai te pīraki mātaki au i taku rīpene ataata.

Hākui: Yes, that's alright
Āe, kai te pai tēnā

Hākoro: Hey, Maru, be nice to your sister
E Maru, kia pai koe ki tō tuahine

Hākui: Maru, what did you do to your sister?
E Maru, i ahatia e koe tō tuahine?

Maru: I'm sorry Piki
Taku pōuri Piki.

Hākui: Good boy, Maru. Give her the teddy bear.
Ka pai rā e Maru. Watua te tēti pea ki a ia.

Maru: Here's Teddy.
Nāia a Teti.

Hākui: Good boy, Maru.
Ka pai rā e Maru.

Hākoro: Maru, don't get up there again, get down.
E Maru, kauraka e piki anō ki ruka nā. E heke!

Hākui: You'll fall off ...
Koi taka koe ...

Hākoro: Oh dear, did you bang your head?
Ka aroha, i tuki tō upoko?

Hākui: Come here, I'll give you a kiss
Haramai, māhaku e kihikihi



Kīwaha

Idioms

Here are a few more phrases from the last few sections to add to your previous kīwaha list!

Watua Give / pass away

Waiho	leave it alone
Tirohia	look (at / for it)
Komohia	Put it on (insert into something)
Ka aroha	Oh dear!
Taku pōuri	I'm sorry
Kia pai koe	Be nice

And then there's my favourite...

Anā! E pūkana mai nā! There it is! Staring right at you!

Hai Mahi: Te Wāhaka Tuaono Exercises for Section 6

6.1

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------------|----|-------------------|
| 1. | You should wash | a. | Koi horoi koe |
| | | e. | Kauraka e oma |
| | | i. | Me horoi koe |
| | | o. | Me horoi au |
| 2. | Lest you fall | a. | Koi horoi koe |
| | | e. | Kauraka e taka |
| | | i. | Me taka ia |
| | | o. | Koi taka koe |
| 3. | Don't hit | a. | Kauraka e patu |
| | | e. | Kauraka ia e patu |
| | | i. | Me patu ia |
| | | o. | Kauraka e taki |
| 4. | You should eat up | a. | Me kai ahau |
| | | e. | Me kai koe |
| | | i. | Koi kai koe |
| | | o. | Kauraka e kai |
| 5. | Lest she injure herself | a. | Koe whara koe |
| | | e. | Kauraka e whara |
| | | i. | Me whara ia |
| | | o. | Koi whara ia |

6.2

So far we have done a number of translation exercises looking at isolated sentences. Well, now it's time to take the next step and translate an entire dialogue. This is a leap into the unknown...well actually it's not that great a leap as all of the parts of the following text can be found in the preceding chapters...but the deep unknown is exciting so we'll just go with it for the time being... Translate the text below and then check how you went on page 47.

1. Hi Poutū!
2. Hi mate.

3. How are you?
4. I'm really well thanks.
5. How are you?
6. So, so.
7. How are your parents?
8. My parents are fine.
9. I had better go now.
10. Don't go. You should stay.
11. Would you like a cup of tea?
12. No. I'll have a drink of milk.
13. Here you go. Be careful lest it spills.
14. Thank you.
15. Okay then, I better go. See you later.
16. Yeah, see you later.

6.3

Here are some more jumbled sentences for you to rearrange.

1. You should sit down, lest you fall.
2. Don't hit or she will cry.
3. Don't get up there again, get down.
4. Hey Maru, be nice to your sister.

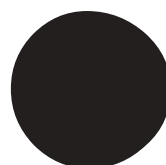
1.	2.	3.	4.
taka noho koe koe me koi ,	koi taki kauraka patu ia e	ki anō e nā ruka e kauraka heke piki .	kia e tō ki pai tuahine Maru ,



Wāhaka tuawhitu

Section 5

Wā Moe Bedtime





Kupu Hōu

New Words

Maru's obviously getting tired, time for bed and a bit of peace for the parents – they've earned it. Here are a few words to help get you over the last hurdle for the day.

Wash or clean	Horoi	Ho-ro-i	Horoi
Read	Pānui	Pā-nu-i	Pānui
Book	Pukapuka	Pu-ka-pu-ka	Pukapuka
Sleep	Moe	Mo-e	Moe
Bed	Rara	Ra-ra	Rara
Choose	Whiriwhiri	Whi-ri-whi-ri	Whiriwhiri
Toothbrush	Paraihe niho	Pa-ra-i-he ni-ho	Paraihe niho
Bathroom	Rūma kaukau	Rū-ma ka-u-ka-u	Rūma kaukau
Bedroom	Rūma moe	Rū-ma mo-e	Rūma moe
Toilet	Wharepaku	Wha-re-pa-ku	Wharepaku



He Kōrerorero

Dialogue

Hākoru: Righto boy, you should go and brush your teeth and wash your face.
Tēnā, e tama, me haere koe ki te paraihe i ō niho me te horoi i tō konohi.

Maru: Okay Dad.
Āe rā Hākoru.

Hākoru: Make sure you do it properly boy.
Kia tika rawa tō mahi, e tama.

Maru: Yes Dad.
Āe rā Hākoru.

Hākoru: When you finish your wash, we'll read some books aye?
Mutu ana tō horoi me pānui pukapuka nei?

Maru: Yes Dad.
Āe rā Hākoru.

Hākoru: Which one? Choose one of these books.
Ko tēhea? Whiriwhirihia tētahi o ēnei e tama.

Maru: This is a good book.
He pukapuka pai tēnei.

Hākoru: Shall we read this one together?
Me pānui tahi tātou i tēnei pukapuka?

Maru: Yes please.
Āe rā.

Hākui: So then, what's this?
Tēnā, he aha tēnei?

Maru: A cow.
He kau.

Hākoro: And what sound does a cow make?
He aha te taki a te kau?

Maru: Moooooo ...
Muuuuuuuu ...

Hākoro: Good one boy. What's this?
Ka pai rā e tama. He aha tēnei?

Maru: A sheep.
He hipi.

Hākui: And what sound does a sheep make?
He aha te taki a te hipi?

Maru: baaaaaaa ...
meeeeeeee ...

Hākoro: Good one boy. What's this?
Ka pai rā e tama. He aha tēnei?

Maru: A dog.
He kuri.

Hākui: And what sound does a dog make?
He aha te taki a te kuri?

Maru: Woof woof
au au au ...

Hākoro: Good one boy. What's this?
Ka pai rā e tama. He aha tēnei?

Maru: A cat.
He naki.

Hākui: And what sound does a cat make, tweet, tweet?
He aha te taki o te naki, tiotio, tiotio?

Maru: No! It goes Miiiaooo!
Kāore! He Miiiaooo kē tana taki!

Hākui: That's right, this is a good book isn't it?
Ka tika! Ka pai hoki tēnei pukapuka nei?

Maru: Read it again Mum!
Me pānui anō Hākui!

Hākoro: No, it's your sleep time now son. Good night.
Kāo, ka nui tēnā e tama. E moe.

Hākui: Good night son.
Pō Mārie tama.

Maru: Goodnight.
Pō Mārie.

And as expected your lovely child goes off to sleep straight away with no more complaints or arguments. You don't have to return him to his bed six more times before the night is through and of course he sleeps peacefully through the night until 10am the next morning ... Right?!

You may have noticed that the sentences in this dialogue are quite repetitive – that isn't designed to put you to sleep while listening to the tape, but will help your child to learn. The question 'He aha tēnei?' for "What is this?" can be used for vocabulary development throughout the house (even if you don't know the answer in Māori). And don't just restrict it to your kids – by changing the tone of your voice it can be used in hundreds of ways ... for instance:

Darling ... he aha tēnei? Translation Hey baby, you're looking fine! or
Darling ... he aha tēnei? Translation Is this what I think it is? !!! or
Darling ... he aha tēnei? Translation And what exactly do call this - you're in big trouble Mister!!!

Hai Mahi: Te Wāhaka Tuawhitu

Exercises for Section 7

7.1

Okay now because you've made it to the end, I'm going to be easy on you and give you a random vocabulary test – brace yourself...

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. Teeth | Niho |
| 2. Television | Pouaka Whakaata |
| 3. Face | Konohi |
| 4. Choose | Whiriwhirihia |
| 5. Should | Me |
| 6. Cow | Kau |
| 7. Read | Pānui |
| 8. Cat | Naki |
| 9. Sleep | Moe |
| 10. Goodnight | Pō Mārie |
| 11. Play | Para |

7.2

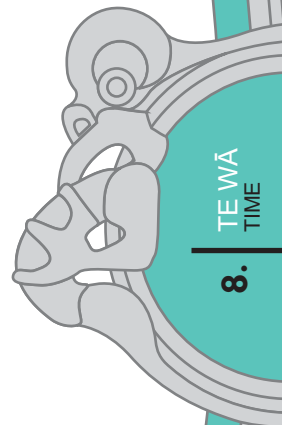
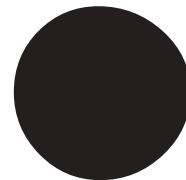
And last but not least – one more set of sentences to translate:

1. You should go and brush your teeth.
2. Make sure you do it properly.
3. We should read some books aye?
4. Choose one of these books.
5. This is a good book.
6. What sound does a cow make?
7. That's right, this is a good book isn't it?
8. Read it again Mum!

Te Wā
Time



Wāhaka tuawaru
Section 8





Kupu Hōu

New Words

Well you've made it successfully to bedtime. While you psyche yourself up for another day, and consider the 101 other things that need to be done before you go to bed, here are some more words for 'time' that may help you plan, prepare, or just plain procrastinate.

Wā means time. So when combined with a verb or a noun, we can give descriptions for certain 'times of the day':

Wā oho	Wake time	Wā oho
Wā moe	Sleep time	Wā moe
Wā horoi	Wash time	Wā horoi
Wā kai	Food time	Wā kai
Wā para	Play time	Wā para
Wā whakatā	Rest time	Wā whakatā

Some other useful words for time that you're likely to use on a daily basis include:

I tēnei rā	Today	I tēnei rā
Āpōpō	Tomorrow	Āpōpō
Ināianeī	Now	Ināianeī
Nāianeī	Right now	Nāianeī
Inanahi	Yesterday	Inanahi
Ākuaneī	Soon, shortly	Ākuaneī
Taihoa (ake nei)	Soon, hold on a minute	Taihoa

Well fellow seekers of greater knowledge and wisdom – that being our Kāi Tahu reo of course – we've now come to the end of our first language tape for Kotahi Mano Kāika, Kotahi Mano Wawata. The fact that you've managed to listen to the tape and follow the book to this point is no mean feat. Congratulations guys!

Nā reira, ki a koutou ōku whanauka, kai te mihi atu ki a koutou mō ō koutou whakaaro rakatira ki tō tātou reo.

Karawhiua koutou!

Hai konā!



Kā Whakautu
Answers





Kā Whakautu

Answers

1.1

- 1: k.
- 2: o.
- 3: n.
- 4: i.
- 5: m.
- 6: h.
- 7: a.
- 8: p.
- 9: u.
- 10: e.

1.2

1. o.
2. m.
3. u.
4. k.
5. h.
6. p.
7. e.
8. a.
9. i.
10. n.

1.3

TOHU O TE WĀ Tense	PĀTAI / KUPU ĀHUA Question / Adjective	RŌPŪ 'T' 'T' class group	TŪINGOA Pronoun, name
1: I te	pēhea	ō	mātua
2: Kai te	pēhea	ō	hoa?
3: Kai te	keke	ōku	hoa
4: Kai te	pēhea	tō	tuahine?
5: Kai te	pērā tonu	tōku	tuahine
6: Kai te	pēhea	tō	kurī?
7: Kai te	hiakai	taku	kurī
8: *Kua	pau	taku	hau
9: I te	pēhea	a	Manawa?
10: I te	pōuri		ia

*Note that we haven't covered the tense 'Kua' yet so this example is different from the others above. For the time being I suggest learning the phrase as a whole and we will cover the rules particular to it later in the series.

2.1**Pātai / Question**

1. I'm hungry
2. Wake up
3. Go back to bed
4. Hurry up
5. I need to go to the toilet

Whakautu / Answer

- i) Kai te hiakai au
- e) E Oho
- i) Hoki atu ki te moe
- e) Kia tere
- a) Kai te hiamimi au

2.2

1. e
2. e
3. e
4. atu
5. pōuri
6. kai
7. au / ahau
8. hiamimi
9. me
10. koe
11. Pēpi
12. te
13. Hākui
14. tere

3.2

1. Never mind boy. I'll clean it up.
2. Would you like a cup of tea dear?
3. Pass it here Mum, I'll do it.
4. Careful boy. That's enough!
5. Good boy Maru. Here's the milk.
6. Awesome Maru. You're too much. Go and wash you face now.
7. I've finished Mum!
8. Have you? Have you eaten it all up?

3.3

1. Would you like a plate?
- 2: I'd like some sugar.
- 3: Some toast for Maru?
- 4: Would he like a drink of milk?
- 5: Would you two like some breakfast?

3.1

- | | | |
|----|---------|------------|
| a. | table | tēpu |
| e. | chair | tūru |
| i. | plate | pereti |
| o. | knife | māripi |
| u. | fork | paoka |
| h. | spoon | koko |
| k. | cup | kapu |
| m. | milk | miraka |
| n. | weetbix | wītipihiki |

- He pereti māhau?
He huka māhaku
He tōhi mā Maru
He inu miraka māhana?
He parakuihi mā kōrua?

He	KUPU IKOA Noun	Mā Future possession	TUIKOA Name
1: He	pereti	māhau ?	
2: He	huka	māhaku	
3: He	tōhi	mā	Maru
4: He	Inu miraka	māhana	
5: He	parakuihi	mā	kōrua

4.1

1. p.
2. i.
3. wh.
4. h.
5. k.
6. w.
7. n.
8. r.
9. u.
10. m.
11. a.
12. e.
13. o.
14. t.

4.3

1. E tama e. Ko koe mō te rūpahu! Paru katoa o tarika!
2. Pēhea ō huruhuru? Me horoi ō huruhuru ināianeī?
3. E tama! E paru tonu ana. Kai hea te hopi?
4. Kua horoia tō konohi Maru?

5.1

TOHU O TE WĀ Tense	KUPU IKOA WĀHI Locative	RŌPŪ 'T' 'T' class	KUPU IKOA Noun	I	RŌPŪ 'T' 'T' class	KUPU IKOA Noun
1: Kai	raro	ōku	hū	i	tōku	rara
2: Kai	muri	tōku	whareama	i	te	tūru
3: Kai	mua	kā	tama	i	te	whare
4: Kai	roto	te	hopi	i	te	rūma horoi
5: I	waekanui	te	tēti pea	i	kā	tūru
6: I	roto	tōna	kokomo	i	tōna	kāpata
7: I	ruka	te	kai	i	te	tēpu
8: Kai	roto	tana	kope	i	te	rūma moe
9: Kai	mua	te	paraoa	i	ō	whatu
10: Kai	roto	kā	tōkena o Maru	i	te	hautō

5.2

- 1: waiho
- 2: haere
- 3: e
- 4: hea
- 5: kāore
- 6: watua
- 7: tō
- 8: nāia
- 9: kūhā
- 10: ōku
- 11: i
- 12: pūkana

4.2

1. Have you washed you feet Poutū?
Kua horoia ō waewae Poutū?
2. What about your nails? Have you washed them (as well)?
Pēhea ō matituku? Kua horoia (hoki) ēnā
3. Oh girl! Your toes are filthy!
E hine e! Paru katoa ō taotao!
4. Should (we) wash your hands now?
Me horoi o rikarika ināianeī?

6.1

1. i
2. o
3. a
4. e
5. o

6.2

1. Kia ora Poutū!
2. Kia ora e hoa.
3. Kai te pēhea koe?
4. Ka nui te pai
5. Kai te pēhea koe?
6. Heoti anō
7. Kai te pēhea ō mātua?
8. Kai te pai ōku mātua
9. Me haere au ināianei
10. Kauraka e haere. Me noho koe.
11. He kaputī māhau
12. Kāo. He inu miraka māhaku.
13. Nāia. Kia tūpato koi mariki.
14. Kia ora.
15. Kāti, me haere au. Ka kite anō.
16. Āe, ka kite anō

7.1

1. Niho
2. Pouaka Whakaata
3. Konohi
4. Whiriwhirihia
5. Me
6. Kau
7. Pānui
8. Naki
9. Moe
10. Pō Mārie
11. Para

6.3

1. Me noho koe, koi taka koe
2. Kauraka e patu, koi taki ia
3. Kauraka e piki anō ki ruka nā. E heke!
4. E Maru, kia pai koe ki tō tuahine

7.2

1. Me haere koe ki te paraihe i ō niho
2. Kia tika rawa tō mahi.
3. Me pānui pukapuka nei?
4. Whiriwhirihia tētahi o ēnei.
5. He pukapuka pai tēnei.
6. He aha te taki a te kau?
7. Ka pai hoki tēnei pukapuka nei?
8. Me pānui anō Hākui!



Rāraki Kupu

Glossary

Kupu

Āe
 Āku/ ōku/āku
 Ākuanei
 Āna/ōna/āna
 Āpōpō
 Au, ahau
 Haere
 Hākui
 Hākoro
 Hautō
 Hiainu
 Hiakai
 Hiamimi
 Hiamoe
 Hipi
 Hoa
 Hoki
 Horoi(a)
 Hū
 Huka
 Huruhuru
 Ia
 Ihu
 Ināianeī
 Inanahi
 Kā
 Kahu moe
 Kāo
 Kapu
 Kaputī
 Karo
 Kau
 Kauraka
 Kāuta
 Kē
 Keke
 Kihī, kihikihi
 Koe
 Koi
 Koko
 Kokomo
 Komohia
 Konohi
 Kope
 Kōrero
 Kōrua
 Koti
 Koutou

Kupu Pākehā

Yes
 My, mine (plural)
 Soon, shortly
 His/ hers (plural)
 Tomorrow
 Me, I
 Go
 Mother
 Father
 Drawer
 Thirsty
 Hungry
 Bursting (for the toilet)
 Sleepy
 Sheep
 Friend
 Return, go back
 Wash
 Shoes
 Sugar
 Hair (on head and body)
 He, she
 Nose
 Now
 Yesterday
 The (plural)
 Pyjamas
 No
 Cup
 Cup of tea
 Lost, missing
 Cow
 Don't
 Kitchen
 Instead, difference, already
 Tired
 Kiss
 You (one person)
 Lest, incase, might
 Spoon
 Shirt
 Put on (of clothes)
 Face
 Nappy
 Dialogue, discussion, speak
 You (Two people)
 Coat
 You (three or more people)

Kupu Taurite

Whaea, Kōkā, Māmā

Matua, Pāpā

Makawe (on head)

Ngā

Ngaro

Kaua, Kauaka
Kīhini

Ngenge

Kei

Kuhuna, Whakamaua

Kurī	Dog
Kutu	Lips
Mahi	Work
Mahiti	Used up, gone, consumed
Māripi	Knife
Mātaki, mātakitaki	Watch
Matikuku	Nails
Mātua	Parents
Māuiui	Sick, tired
Me	Should
Miraka	Milk
Moe	Sleep
Mua	Before, in front of
Muri	Behind
Mutu	Be finished
Nāianeī	Right now
Naki	Cat
Niho	Teeth
Noho	Sit, stay
ō	Your (plural)
Oma	Run
Pai	Good, nice, like
Paoka	Fork
Pānui	Read
Para	To play, a game
Paraihe niho	Toothbrush
Parakuihi	Breakfast
Paru	Dirty
Pata	Butter
Pēhea	How
Pereti	Plate
Pēpi	Baby
Piki	Climb
Pīraki	Want
Poraka	Jersey
Pouaka Whakaata	Television
Pōuri	Dark, sad
Pukapuka	Book
Puku	Stomach
Pūrere ataata	VCR
Rara	Bed
Raro	Below, underneath
Rikarika	Arms and hands
Rīpene ataata	Videotape
Riri	Angry
Roto	Inside
Ruka	Above, on top
Rūma	Room
Rūma kaukau	Bathroom
Rūma moe	Bedroom
Rūpahu	A fib, a lie
Taha	On the side
Taihoa (ake nei)	Soon, hold on a minute
Taka	Fall down
Taki	Cry

Ngutu

Pau
Naihe

Maikuku

Ngeru, poti

pīrangi

Moenga

Ringaringa

Runga

Tangi

Taku/ tōku/tāku	My, mine (singular)	
Tama	Son	
Tamaiti	Child	
Tamāhine	Daughter	
Tamariki	Children	
Tana/tōna/tāna	His/ hers (singular)	
Taotao	Fingers and toes	Matimati, kōiti
Tarika	Ears	Taringa
Te	The (singular)	
Tēhea	Which	
Tēnā	That (singular, by you)	
Tēnei	This (singular, by speaker)	
Tēpu	Table	
Tērā	That (singular, by third person/people)	
Tēti pea	Teddy bear	
Tika	Right, correct	
Whiriwhirihia	Choose	
Tirohia!	Look!	
Tō	Your (singular)	
Tōhi	Toast	
Tōkena	Socks	
Tōmuri	Late, lag behind	
Tuahine	Sister (of a boy)	
Tukāne	Brother (of a sister)	Tungāne
Tūkeke	Lazy, tired, ill	Māngere
Tuki	Bang, hit	
Tūru	Chair	
Upoko	Head	Mātenga, Mahunga
Wā	Time	
Wā oho	Wake time	
Wā moe	Sleep time	
Waha	Mouth	
Waho	Outside	
Waiho	Leave alone!	
Waewae	Legs and feet	
Waekanui	In the middle, between	waenganui
Waho	Outside	
Watua	Give away	Hoatu
Weruweru	Clothes	Kākahu
Whakatā	Rest	
Whānau	Family	
Whara	Be hit, be struck, injury	
Whareama	Hat	pōtae
Whare kūhā	Trousers	tarau
Wharepaku	Toilet	
Whatu	Eyes	
Whiriwhiri	Choose	
Wītipihiki	Weetbix	



Unpublished

Tahu Pötiki

Kāi Tahu Reo – Dialect Research

Darryn Joseph

Kākā i te Kāinga

KĀ
WHAKAUTU
ANSWERS

9.

TE HŪ O MOHO BOOK 1

KA IPOIPO TE MANU

Kia ora and welcome to **Ka Ipoipo te Manu** – ‘The beginnings of a dream.’ This is the first tape/CD and book of **Te Hū o Moho** te reo Māori language series, part of our strategy to promote *Kotahi Mano Kāika, Kotahi Mano Wawata – A Thousand Homes, Achieving a Thousand Aspirations*.

The Moho is an ancient bird that is now extinct and whose call was often referred to as a rare sound heard in the night. We have likened the Kāi Tahu language to the call of the Moho and our aim is to once again have its voice resound throughout all the corners of Te Waipounamu. If this is to be achieved we must take the language back in to the homes so that in time, te reo becomes a natural part of the lives of our Kāi Tahu whānau. The dream is that the next generation, our children and mokopuna, will have the opportunity and support to be able to raise their own children as native speakers of Kāi Tahu reo.