



1

Tokohia a korua tamariki? = how many children do you have?

Tokorua = two

g. Quality

He aha te kara o ona tokena? = what is the colour of his socks?

He kowhai te kara o ona tokena = the colour of his socks is yellow

He koi ranei tau toki? = is your axe sharp?

Ae, he tino koi rawa = yes, very sharp indeed

"Ranei" is a word of enquiry, introduced to change a statement into a question

h. Distinction

Ko tehea te whare o te minita? = which is the vicar's house?

Ko tera whare = that house is

Ko ehea nga taputapu a Ropota? = which are Ropata's tools?

Ko enei = these are

i. Reason

He aha ratou i noho ai? = why did they stay?

He hiamoe no ratou i noho ai = because they were sleepy they stayed

He aha a Hera i hoko ai i tenei pukapuka? = why did Hera buy this book?

I hoko a Hera i tenei pukapuka kia ako ai i te reo Maori = Hera bought this book so as to learn Maori

To ask "why" in Maori is the most complicated question form, and the answer is less limited in form than for the other replies; the "ai" is used to imply "what cause?"

Hei aha tena tupara? = what is that shotgun for?

Hei pupuhi i nga rapeti = to shoot the rabbits

12.2 Using pictures to practice questions and answers. The number in the margin shows which picture is referred to.

Location

1) **Kei hea nga tamariki? = where are the children?**

Kei roto ratou i te ruma = they are in the room

Kei hea te ruma? = where is the room?

Kei te whare kura = at (the) school

2) **Kei hea te wahine ratou ko ana tamariki? = where is the lady and her children?**

Kei te kainga ratou = they are at home

Kei hea te pukapuka = where is the book

Kei runga te pukapuka i te tepu = the book is on the table

3) **Kei hea nga wahine e noho ana = where are the women sitting**

Kei waho ratou i te whare = they are outside the house

Kei mua ratou i te whare = they are at the front of the house

Note, at the front', 'at the rear' are expressed as 'kei mua', 'kei muri' not as 'kei te mua' or 'kei te muri'. These words are termed local, meaning locality, nouns and are the only sort of noun in Maori that is not preceded by 'te' or similar word.

Kei runga ratou i te nohoanga = they are on the seat

No hea a Hine = where is Hine from (where does Hine belong)?

No Ruatoria, no Ngati Porou = from Ruatoria, from (of) Ngati Porou

Identity

1) **Ko wai te wahine i roto i te ruma? = who is the woman in the room?**

Ko Monika te wahine i roto i te ruma = Monika is the woman in the room

He aha a Monika? = what is Monika?

He kaiwhakaako a Monika = Monika is a teacher