



Pānuitia **ki** te pukapuka.

Read the book.



Pānuitia te pukapuka.



Kia kaua te ‘ki’ e noho mai ki te rerehāngū.



E whiua **kē** ana tēnei pōro.

*This ball is being thrown instead.*



E whiua kētia ana tēnei pōro.



Me hāngū hoki te ‘kē’ ina noho hei pūmuri mō te tūmahi hāngū.



Koinei hei wānangahia mā tātou.

*This is what we will discuss.*



Koinei hei wānanga mā tātou.



Kaua e whakahāngūtia ngā tūmahi e whai ana i te 'hei'.



I kōrerohia **anōtia** tēnei i te hui.

*This was spoken about, again, at the meeting.*



I kōrerohia **anō** tēnei i te hui.



Kia kaua e whakahāngū i te ‘**anō**’,  
ahakoa he tūmahi hāngū te kupu i mua.



**Kua mutu **au i**aku mahi.**

*I have finished my work.*



**Kua mutu i a au aku mahi.**



Me noho te 'i' ki mua i te pūtake  
o tētahi āhuatanga.



Kua **oti** te tangi o te pere.

*The bell has stopped ringing.*



Kua **mutu** te tangi o te pere.



E kore te tangi o tētahi pere e '**oti**', ka '**mutu**' kē.

 Kāore **au he** pepa.

*I don't have any paper.*

 Kāore āku pepa.



Ko te 'Kāore āku/ōku' kē te huarahi hei whakaatu kāore i a koe tētahi rawa, tētahi mea kē atu rānei.

 Kāore anō au **kua** haere.

*I haven't yet been.*

 Kāore anō au kia haere.



Ko te 'Kāore anō ... kia' te whakakāhoretanga o ngā rerenga e tīmata ana ki te 'Kua'.

**X Kāore au kei te haere.**

*I'm not going.*

**✓ Kāore au i te haere.**



Ko te 'Kāore ... i te' te whakakāhoretanga  
o ngā rerenga e tīmata ana ki te 'Kei te'.

 Ehara au  he kaiako.

*I'm not a teacher.*

 Ehara au i te kaiako.



Ko te 'Ehara au ... i te' te whakakāhoretanga  
o ngā rerenga e tīmata ana ki te 'He ... au'.

 Nāku te kai i tunua.

*I cooked the food.*



Nāku te kai i tunu.



Kia kaua e whakahāngūtia te tūmahi  
o tētahi rerenga kaimahi.



**Mā wai e tuku *i*tā tātou karakia?**

*Who will conduct our karakia?*



**Mā wai e tuku tā tātou karakia?**



Kia kaua e whakamahi i te ‘i’ hei tohu  
i te taunga o te rerenga kaimahi.

# Hapa Reo | Mā te Kaiako

## TE TŪMAHI HĀNGŪ

Read the book.	<p><b>X</b> Pānuitia <b>ki</b> te pukapuka.  <b>✓</b> Pānuitia te pukapuka.</p>	Kia kaua te 'ki' e noho mai ki te rerehāngū. Following a passive verb form, 'ki' or 'i' is not used to join the action to the object.
This ball is being thrown instead.	<p><b>X</b> E whiua <b>kē</b> ana tēnei pōro.  <b>✓</b> E whiua kētia ana tēnei pōro.</p>	Me hāngū hoki te 'kē' ina noho hei pūmuri mō te tūmahī hāngū. The particles kē, rawa, noa, tonu, and kau following a passive verb, are also passified.
This is what we will discuss.	<p><b>X</b> Koinei hei wānanga<b>hia</b> mā tātou.  <b>✓</b> Koinei hei wānanga mā tātou.</p>	Kaua e whakahāngūtia ngā tūmahī e whai ana i te 'hei'. Verbs following 'hei' do not take the passive form.
This was spoken about, again, at the meeting.	<p><b>X</b> I kōrerohia anō<b>tia</b> tēnei i te hui.  <b>✓</b> I kōrerohia anō tēnei i te hui.</p>	Kaua e whakahāngūtia te 'anō', ahakoa he hāngū te kupu i mua. 'Anō' does not take the passive form.

## TE TŪĀHUA OTI

I have finished my work.	<p><b>X</b> Kua mutu <b>au i</b> aku mahi.  <b>✓</b> Kua mutu i a au aku mahi.</p>	Me noho te 'i' ki mua i te pūtake o tētahi āhuatanga. The 'i' particle indicates the reason/cause for a state. In this case, the person has caused the work to be finished.
The bell has stopped ringing.	<p><b>X</b> Kua <b>oti</b> te tangi o te pere.  <b>✓</b> Kua mutu te tangi o te pere.</p>	E kore te tangi o tētahi pere e 'oti', ka 'mutu' kē. A bell 'stops' ringing. It doesn't 'complete' ringing.

## TE WHAKAKĀHORE

I don't have any paper.	<p><b>X</b> Kāore <b>au he</b> pepa.  <b>✓</b> Kāore āku pepa.</p>	Ko te 'Kāore āku/ōku' te huarahi tika hei whakaatu kāore i a koe tētahi rawa, tētahi mea kē atu rānei. 'Kāore āku/ōku' should be used to indicate that you don't have something.
I haven't yet been.	<p><b>X</b> Kāore anō au <b>kua</b> haere.  <b>✓</b> Kāore anō au <b>kia</b> haere.</p>	Ko te 'Kāore anō ... kia' te whakakāhoretanga o ngā rerenga e tīmata ana ki te 'Kua'. When negating sentences starting with 'Kua', 'Kāore anō ... kia' should be used.
I'm not going.	<p><b>X</b> Kāore <b>au kei te</b> haere.  <b>✓</b> Kāore <b>au i te</b> haere.</p>	Ko te 'Kāore ... i te' te whakakāhoretanga o ngā rerenga e tīmata ana ki te 'Kei te'. When negating sentences starting with 'Kei te', 'Kāore ... i te' should be used.
I'm not a teacher.	<p><b>X</b> Ehara <b>au he</b> kaiako.  <b>✓</b> Ehara <b>au i te</b> kaiako.</p>	Ko te 'Ehara au ... i te' te whakakāhoretanga o ngā rerenga e tīmata ana ki te 'Kei te'. 'Ehara au ... i te' should be used to mean 'I'm not a ...'. 'Ehara au ... he' is incorrect.

## TE RERENGA KAIWHAKAPUTA

I cooked the food.	<p><b>X</b> Nāku te kai i tunua.  <b>✓</b> Nāku te kai i tunu.</p>	Kia kaua e whakahāngūtia te tūmahī o tētahi rerekaimahi. In 'Nāku ... i' and 'Māku ... e' sentences, the verb should not be passified.
Who will conduct our karakia?	<p><b>X</b> Mā wai e tuku <b>i</b> tā tātou karakia?  <b>✓</b> Mā wai e tuku <b>tā</b> tātou karakia?</p>	Kia kaua e whakamahia te 'i' hei tohu i te taunga o te rerekaimahi. In 'Nāku ... i' and 'Māku ... e' sentences, there is no 'i' before the object.