

(F) Meowing in Māori (1/1) [Solution]

Answers:

- F1. **Kei te kite au i ētahi wahine.** — *I see some women.*
Kua haere ia ki te whare. — *She has gone to the house.*
Kāhore āna ngeru kia kite i ōku whare. — *Her cats have not seen my houses.*
Kei te kōrero tōu matua wahine ki a ia. — *Your mother speaks to her.*

- I have not seen your houses.* — **Kāhore au kia kite i ōu whare.**
Some men have seen me. — **Kua kite ētahi tāne i ahau.**
Her parents go to my house. — **Kei te haere ōna matua ki tōku whare.**
Your wife has spoken to you. — **Kua kōrero tāu wahine ki a koe.**

Solution: All particles go before the noun they modify. Below, S = subject, V = verb, O = object/recipient.

Positive sentence structure:

Kei te (present)	V	S	i (direct object)	a (before pronouns)*	O
Kua (past)			ki (directional)		

Negative sentence structure:

Kāhore	S	i te (present)	V	i (direct object)	a (before pronouns)*	O
		kia (past)		ki (directional)		

☞ * **a au** → **ahau**.

Articles:

	singular	plural
definite (<i>the</i>)	te	ngā
indefinite (<i>a/some</i>)	tētahi	ētahi

Possession:

singular possessed	t-	+	spouses, children, <i>cat</i>	ā-	+	<i>my...</i>	ku
plural possessed	∅-		parents, <i>house</i>	ō-		<i>your...</i>	u
						<i>her...</i>	na

Family terms:

- **matua**: parent, **matua wahine**: *mother (parent-woman)*, **matua tāne**: *father (parent-man)*.
- **tamawahine**: *daughter*, **tamatāne**: *son*.
- possessive particle + **tāne/wahine** = *husband/wife* (e.g. *my husband* = **āku tāne** (literally, *my man*)).

