

Ka pukuriri te māhita *ki* ngā tamariki kino. = The master will be angry *with* the naughty children.

## 5.4

Remember that in sentences like these 'he' is not used after a preposition. 'Tetahi' is used, but it is often abbreviated to 'te'. 'Etahi' is used for 'some'.

Ka pupuhi ahau *ki te* manu. = I shall shoot at *a/the* bird.  
E titiro ana rāua *ki etahi* nūpepa tawhito. = They are looking at *some* old newspapers.

## 5.5

Notice the difference in the meaning of these examples:

E karanga ana ia *i* a rātou. = He is calling (summoning) them.  
E karanga ana ia *ki* a rātou. = He is calling *to* them.

Kua pupuhi a Hēnare *i* nga poaka. = Hēnare has shot the pigs.  
Kua pupuhi a Hēnare *ki* ngā poaka. = Hēnare has shot *at* the pigs.

In the first part of each example we have used the transitive preposition, for which no translation is required, and in the second half we have used the preposition 'ki' and translated it as 'to' and 'at'.

## 5.6

*i* = at/on/in (reference to the *time* of some event, usually past)

Ka oho a Hine *i* tēnei ata ataahua. = Hine awoke *on* this beautiful morning.  
I haere rātou *i* tērā wiki. = They went (*on/at*) last week (tērā = last)  
Ka tū te hui *i* te ata nei. = The meeting was held (*at*) this morning.

## 5.7

*i* = at/in/on (reference to the *place* where something *is*)

I kōrero ahau *ki te* tangata *i* te kūwaha. = I talked to the man *in/at* the doorway.  
Ka kite ia *i* a Hēmi *i* te kaupuke. = He saw James *on/in/at* the sailing vessel.  
te Ariki *i* te rangi = the Lord *in* heaven (It must be 'te rangi'. Every noun in Māori *must* be preceded by an article, possessive adjective or similar word.)  
He nui te whare rūnanga *i* Ōhinemutu. = The meeting house *at* Ōhinemutu is large.



Note that these prepositions have all been used descriptively and could translate as 'which is at', 'that is in', 'who was on', etc. In English 'which', 'that' and 'who' are called relative pronouns, *which do not exist*, as individual words, in Māori. (The interrogative 'ko wai?' – meaning 'who?' – is not grammatically the same as the 'who' just mentioned.)

In English we use 'in' and 'on' where, in many cases, the Māori would use 'i' (= 'at'): 'in the forest' (= 'i te ngahere'); 'in the garden' (= 'i te māra'); 'in this country' (= 'i tēnei whenua'); 'on the hill' (= 'i te puke'). The Māori 'in' ('i roto i') is reserved more for meaning 'inside', and 'on' ('i runga i') for meaning 'upon'. These are dealt with in Lesson 14.

You should always remember that people who think in the English idiom unconsciously tend to phrase a Māori sentence in the same form it would take in English. In some cases this is right, but in many cases it is wrong. No two languages 'fit' exactly, and when translating from one into another we must be ready to accept differences.

## 5.8

*ki* = at (reference to the *place* where something *happens*/where some action takes place)

Ka moe tātou *ki* Taupō. = We shall sleep *at* Taupō.  
E tipu ana te kūmara *ki* Ōtaki. = Kūmara are growing *at* Ōtaki.  
Ka tū te hui *ki* Mangaweka. = A meeting will be held *at* Mangaweka.  
I hangaia te Tiriti *ki* Waitangi. = The Treaty was made *at* Waitangi.

(Some speakers may use 'i' in this situation.)