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AKATAKA REO RAROTONGA.

OR

RAROTONGAN AND ENGLISH.

GRAMMAR.

BY THE

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OF THE

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RAROTONGA.

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PREFACE.

This grammar is designed to teach the Hervey Islanders to understand the construction of their own language. Part of it in manuscript has for sometime past been used in the Institution, for the benefit principally of those native Evangelists, who were destined for the Islands of Western Polynesia, where they would have to grapple with, to them, the difficult languages of the New Hebrides and Loyalty groupes: and there can be little doubt, but that even the very imperfect knowledge they could obtain of the general rules of grammar was of considerable use in preparing them for their arduous employment.

Having the advantage of a printed copy, those now undergoing instruction, and future admissions, will of course be expected to have a more correct knowledge of the science than their predecessors. But we hope the time is not distant when grammar will be one of the daily lessons in all the childrens day schools of the groupe, and thus supercede the necessity of its interfering with other and more important college studies.

Many of the students, and young people, are very desirous of learning English, and it was thought that a translation

PREFACE.

placed in parallel columns, as literal as possible, would greatly assist them in this department of study.

No notice has been taken of the provincialisms of the surrounding Islands, the language spoken at Rarotonga has been strictly followed: it not only being the principal Island of the groupe, but where the printing establishment is, and from whence has issued all the books yet translated; except the complete edition of the Bible printed by the B. & F. B. S. London; and a few tracts published by the Tract society; which with the Bible are also in the Rarotongan dialect.

A free use has been made of examples given in the English grammars of Frost, and Allen and Cornwell: also from grammars of some of the cognate dialects, especially the New Zealand, by the Rev. R. Maunsell, of the Church Missionary Society.

No doubt inaccuracies will be found which have escaped the authors notice. Owing to the isolated condition of Rarotonga no assistance could be obtained from his fellow-labourers in the surrounding Islands; and owing to domestic affliction, Mr. Pitman, the only other Missionary at present on the Island, could only assist in correcting parts of the first two sheets.

It has with some diffidence been put through the press, but should it excite the attention and criticisms of others better qualified, so as to secure a more correct edition next, the present effort will not have been made in vain.

Avarua.

October. 1854.

AKATAKA REO RAROTONGA.

PAE I.

NO TE AU LETA.

Ko te au leta ana tei tau no te reo Rarotonga te ka akatakaia.

I te au leta e rauka'i te tuatua taki tai, e i taua au tuatua taki tai ra e rauka'i te au tuatua katoatoa.

Okotai ngauru ma toru ua leta i te reo Rarotonga.

Teia taua au leta ra.

A	a	pronounced	ah
E	e		e
Ng	ng		nga
I	i		i
K	k		ke
M	m		mo
N	n		nu
O	o		o
P	p		pi
R	r		ro
T	t		ti
U	u		u
V	v		vi

PART I.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

The first thing to be settled is the proper letters required for the Rarotongan language.

From letters words are formed, and from words all kinds of sentences.

There are only thirteen letters in the Rarotongan language.

These are the letters.

as	a	in	father.
as	a	in	fate.
as	ng	in	singing.
as	i	in	pique.
as	k	in	English.
as	m	in	mote.
as	n	in	noon.
as	o	in	no.
as	p	in	English.
as	r	in	rode.
as	t	in	English.
as	u	in	rule.
as	v	in	English.

Teia te au leta Papaa no te au ingoa papaa.

B, b, C, c, D, d, F, f, W, w,

These are the foreign letters reserved for foreign names.

G, g, H, h, L, l, S, s, Z, z.

E rima leta paruparu to te au leta Rarotonga, e e varu leta maro: Kua tapaia e paruparu e Vowela, e ko e maro, e Conesona ia.

No te Vowela.

E tu ke ke taua au leta nei; eroa i tetai ngai, e e poto i tetai; e maro i tetai ngai, e e paruparu i tetai; kareka,

a roa i te marama
a poto i te marama
a maro i te aru
a paruparu i te aru

Ko te tu rai ia-o te au vowelata katoa. Ko te mea i mua i te au vowelata maro ra, e ana ia e leta ke, mei te k iti oki i roto i te karaponga. E maata ia i te reo Tahiti, e tetai au reo ke oki, kua tutakia ra i te reo Rarotonga nei ki te k; kareka,

Tahiti *hi'amvita'i.*
Rarotonga *akameitaki.*
T. 'o te Ari'i ra 'o Pomare
R. ko te Ariki ra ko Pomare

The Rarotongan alphabet has five soft letters and eight hard ones: the soft ones are called Vowels, and the hard ones Consonants.

Of the Vowels.

These letters differ as to length and hardness in different words; As,

(light) pronounced long
(moon) pronounced short
(to seize) pronounced hard
(to follow) pronounced soft

And so with all the other vowels. The sound or break connected with the hard vowels is like an incipient *k* formed in the throat. It abounds more in the Tahitian, and some other dialects, than in the Rarotongan, where it is frequently compensated by *k*; as,

to praise.

the Queen Pomare

Every vowel is distinctly sounded, consequently there are no diphthongs, except what are denominated proper.

In Rarotongan words, two consonants never come together, and every syllable ends with a vowel.

PAE II.

ETUMOLOCO.

Tera ta te Etumologo e apii, ko te tumu o te au tuatua takaki tai, to ratou au pupu, e te ngai i tu ke ke ei.

TE AU PUPU.

E mea tika ia kia tua i te reo Rarotonga, mei te au reo ke ke katoa, i nga pupu e iva: koia oki te Akataka, te Nomena, te Akakite, te Kauono, te Vereba, te Pri-vereba te Perepositio, te Paupau, e te Poitirere.

PUPU I. TE AKATAKA.

E pupu iti taua pupu nei, koia oki te au tuatua rikiriki i tukuia ki mua i te au Nomena: kareka, *te tangata*, *te manu*, *e papaa*, *e maori*, *te tai* apinga, *etai tangata*, *taua tamaiti ra*. Ko te *te*, te *taua*, te *e*, te *tetai*, e te *etai*, ko te au tuatua ia e tau i taua pupu nei.

E rua ia tu o aua nga Akataka nei, e taka etai, e taka kore etai.

E rua e taka, koia te *te*, e te *taua*; e e rua taka kore, koia te *e*, e te *tetai*.

PART II.

ETYMOLOGY.

This is what is taught by Etymology, the derivation of words, their classification, and the variations to which they are subject.

THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

The Rarotongan, like all other languages, may be divided into nine classes: such as, the Article, the Noun, the Adjective, the Pronoun, the Verb, the Adverb, the Preposition, the Conjunction, and the Interjection.

CLASS I. THE ARTICLE.

This class is but a small one, consisting of the little words placed before nouns, such as *the man*, *the bird*, *a white man*, *a native*, *a or one thing*, *some men*, *the or that boy*. Now the *the*, the *a*, the *one*, the *some*, and the *that*, are the words belonging to this class.

There are two kinds of Articles, the definite and the indefinite.

Two are definite, namely *the*, and *that*; and two are indefinite, *a*, and *one*.

Kareka kia tuatuaia, *E* tamaiti na *tetai* ariki, kare e kitea me ko teea tamaiti, e me koai te ariki.

Na ra kia tuatuaia. Ko *te* tamaiti aia na *te* ariki, kua taka i reira i aua nga akataka ra.

E riro te *tetai* ei *etai*, te *taua* ei *aua*, e te *te* ei *e*, ki mua i te au nomena tuatini.

Kare ra te *te* nei e riro ei akataka taka i te au ngai katoa; kareka i te au tuatua nei, kua aere ki *te* maunga, kua aere ki *te* pai.

Ko te *ko*, e te *a*, i tukuia ki mua i te au nomena tika nomenativa ravarai, no teia pupu rai paa ia.

Ka riro taua *ko* ra ei *a* ki mua i te au nomena tika nomenativa, kia aru i te au vereba ra: kareka,—

Kua kimi mai *a* Paulo *ia-ku*. Kua akarongo mai *a* Iehova i taku pure.

E tukuia rai taua *ko* nei ki mua, kia uia te ingoa o te au nomena tika ra; kareka,—

Koai koe? Ko Ioane.
Koai to ingoa? Ko Davida.
Koai te ariki? Ko Makea.

If for instance it be said; *A* son of *a* king, it would not be known what son it was, or who was the king.

But if it be said, He is *the* son of *the* king, by these articles the thing is made plain.

Tetai becomes *etai*, *taua* becomes *aua*, and *te* becomes *e*, before plural nouns &c.

The *te* is not in all cases the definite article; for instance, gone to a mountain, gone on board ship.

The *ko*, and *a*, placed before all proper nouns in the nomenative case, probably belong to this class.

Ko becomes *a* before all proper nouns in the nomenative case, when they follow the verb; as,—

Paul sought me. Jehovah has heard my prayer.

Ko is used in asking the names of persons, or things, and also in the answer; as,—

Who art thou? John.
What is your name? David.
Who is the king? Makea.

Kia topiriia te *te* ki taua *ko* nei e tika ia i reira kia tu-kuia ki mua i te au nomena noa nomenativa ravarai; ka-
reka,—

Ko te manu, ko te tangata, ko te ariki, ko te maunga.

PUPU II. TE NOMENA.

E tuatua papaa te nomena, ko te *ingoa* te aite anga.

Tera te tu o te au tuatua no teia papu nei,—koia te au ingoa o te au mea katoa e tika kia akara atu, kia aa atu, kia tongi atu, kia akarongo atu, e tei kitea e te manako.

Te au ingoa tangata, koia Solomon. Davida, Daniela. Makea, Tinomana, Pa, Kainuku, Mana, Numangatini, Toma;—e te au ingoa enua, Rarotonga, Samoa, Beritani, e Mangaia;—e te au ingoa maunga; Ikurangi, Maungatea, Maungatapu, e Teatukura, e au nomena anake ia.

Ko taua tu nomena ra, koia te au ingoa ravarai i tapaiia ki tera mea ki tera mea, kua tapaiia ei Nomena Tika.

When the *te* is connected with the *ko* it may be used before all kinds of common nouns in the nomenative case; as,—

The bird, the man, the king, the mountain.

CLASS II. NOUNS.

Nomena is a foreign word, the meaning of which is *name*.

The kind of words belonging to this class are,—the names of every thing we can see, feel, taste, hear, or form an idea of in the mind.

The names of individuals, as, Solomon, David, Daniel, Makea, Tinomana, Pa, Kainuku, Mana, Numangatini, Thomas;—also the names of countries, Rarotonga, Samoa, Britain, and Mangaia;—also the names of mountains; Ikurangi, Maungatea, Maungatapu, and Teatukura, these are all nouns.

All these kinds of nouns, including every thing that has a name given to it, are Proper Nouns.

Te au mea e tika kia akara
atu, koia te au puaka tini,
te manu tini, te ika tini, e te
au mea totoro; pera rai
te au rakau tini, te au to-
ka; te ra, te au etu, te rangi,
te tangata, e te au mea katoa
e tika kia akaraia e te mata.

Te au mea e tika kia aia
e te rima, te tuatia, te ra-
kau, e te toka.

Tei tika kia tongia e te
vaa, te kai, te vai, e te vai-
rakau.

Tei tika kia akarongoia e
te taringa, koia te reo, te
imene, te ako, te aruru, te
tangi, te matangi.

Tei kitea e te manako; ka-
reka te riri, te vareie, te
inangaro, te matakū, te reka-
reka; e puke nomena anake
ia taua au tuatua katoa nei.
E no te mea te tu ke ra taua
au nomena rai i te nomena
tika, kua tapuia ia e Nome-
na Noa.

E toru apinga tei te au no-
mena ra, koia oia:—te Genu,
te Numero, e te Casu.

I. TE GENU.

Tera te tu o taua tuatua
nei, ko te au tuatua e kitea i

All things that can be seen,
such as animals of all kinds,
birds, fish &c. and all creep-
ing things: also all kinds
of trees and stones; the sun,
the firmament, men, and
every thing else that can be
seen by the eye.

Every thing that can be
felt by the hand, the book,
the wood, and the stone.

Such as can be tasted by
the palate, food, water, and
medicine.

Such as can be heard by
the ear, as the voice, the
singing, the preaching, the
roar, the sound, the wind.

Such as can be perceived
by the mind; as, anger, jea-
lousy, love, fear, joy; every
one of these kind of words is
a noun. And because these
words are different from pro-
per nouns, they are called
Common Nouns.

There are three things
belonging to nouns:—as,
Gender, Number, and Case.

I. GENDER.

This is what we under-
stand by gender, the words

te tane, e te vaine, te ua, e te toa. by which the sexes are distinguished, the male and the female.

1 E mea kitea ua ia etai i te reo Rarotonga, no te mea e ingoa ke to te tane, e te vaine, te ua, e te toa. 1 In some cases in the Rarotongan language, it is plainly understood by different words employed for the male and the female.

Tane	Vaine	Husband	Wife
Fa	Ake	Father	Mother
Tungane	Tuaine	Brother	Sister
Tanaroa	Tamaine	Son	Daughter
Tama	Maine	Idem	Idem

Tama and Maine are used as a complimentary address to any one, perhaps having the meaning of Sir, and Madam.

Toa	Ua	Male	Female
Kakaoa	Tinana	Coek	Hen

E tinana snake te au mea katoa i anau punua ra. Tinana is the name of any female animal that has become a mother.

2 Kia takuia te tane e te vaine, te ua e te toa, e takuia te tu i tetai aronga tuatua; koia oki, 2 Other words require tane and vaine, to distinguish human beings; and ua and toa, to distinguish, animals.

Metua tane	metua vaine	Father	mother
tupuna tane	tupuna vaine	grandfather	grandmother
taeake tane	taeake vaine	male relation	female relation
metua ongoai tane		father in law	
metua ongoai vaine		mother in law	
unonga tane	unonga vaine	son in law	daughter in law

Pera rai te au puaka, e topiri rai te ua e te toa ki te antu. It is also necessary to connect ua and toa with names of animals, to distinguish them Google

Puakatoro toa	puakatoro ua	Bull	cow
oroenua toa	oroenua ua	horse	mare
asini toa	asini ua	he ass	she ass
puakaaoa toa	puakaaoa ua	dog	bitch
punua t a	punua ua	young male	young female
mamoe tea	mamoe ua	ram	ewe

Kare te reo Rarotonga i aite ki tetai au reo ke ke, ko teti akariro i tetai au mea ua nei mei te mea e tane, e vaine; kareka te ra e tane ia; te matama, te pai, ma te au enua, e vaine anake ia. i to ratou reo; ko tetai au rakau ra, kareka te ninita, e te ii, e toa etai e e ua etai.

It is not customary in the Rarotongan language, as it is in some others, to consider things without life as belonging to the masculine or feminine gender: such as the sun being considered masculine; the moon, a ship, a country, feminine. There are however some plants so distinguished, such as the papaw apple, and the chesnut tree, some are male and others are female.

Kia kitea te tu o te tangata i tuatuaia e taka'i te genu e tetai aronga; koia oki,—

The gender of some words are only understood by knowing the gender of the person spoken of; as,

Tuakana	no te tane
tuakana	no te vaine
teina	no te tane
teina	no te vaine
taokete	no te tane
taokete	no te vaine

Elder brother of a brother
elder sister of a sister
younger brother of a brother
younger sister of a sister
brother in law of a husband
sister in law of a wife.

Okotai rai ingoa to te tane e to te vaine.

The same words are used for the male and the female.

II. TE NUMERO.

Koia te mea e takai te tuataianga, e te tuatinianga, o tei tuatuaia.

Kua kitea te numero o tetai aronga nomena i te tu o te au tuatua rikiriki i na mua i taua au nomena ra; kareka,

<i>Tuatai.</i>	<i>Tuatini.</i>
Te Atua	te au atua
tetai tangata	etai tangata
te angela	aronga angela
te Atua	te au atu
te rangatira	te ui rangatira

Te au nomena tu okotai, e tuatua ke tei na mua i te reira; kareka, —

<i>Tuatai.</i>	<i>Tuatini.</i>
Ariki	ui ariki
tupuna	ui tupuna
taeake	ai taeake
tako ar ki	aku ariki
taku taeake	aku taeake

Ko te au e te aronga nga akairo e taka meitaki e te tuatinianga; ko te nga ra, te puke, e te etai, e iti paa tei taka i aua nga akairo ra.

II. NUMBER.

The way by which we understand whether the thing spoken of is singular, or plural.

The number of some nouns is known by certain little words placed before them; for example,

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
God	gods
a man	some men
the angel	angels
the Lord	the lords
the chief	the chiefs

Particular words are used to denote nouns of a particular class; as, —

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
king	kings
ancestor	ancestors
brother	brethren
my king	my kings
my brother	my brethren

Au and *aronga* are the signs by which the plural is generally known; *nga*, *puke*, and *etai*, are of a more limited character.

Kia topiriia te *ma* ki te inoa tangata, kare taa tangata anake ra i taikuia na, koia ra, e te aronga e aru iaia; kareka,
Kua aere a Makea *ma*, ko Makea e te aronga katoa e aru iaia.

Kia akatu keia te akakite e maata'i tetai aronga nomena.

Tuatai. *Tuatini.*

Tangata kino tangata kikino
puka maata puka mamaata
rakau nui rakau nunui
ika meitaki ika memeitaki

Kote *tini* tetai ia tuatai i pa'i a mai ki te nomena i maata'i.

Tuatai. *Tuatini.*

tangata tangata tini.
vaine vaine tini.

III. TE CASU.

Tera te tu o teia tuatua nei, ko te akatu ke ke angaia o te au nomena. Kare oki te reo Rarotonga i aite ki tetai au roo ke, mei te reo Eleni, e te Roma, i te tu ke ke anga i te au Casu i te nomena okotai.

Tera te mea e rauka'i te

When *ma* is postfixed to the name of any individual, it means himself, or herself, and company; as,

Makea *ma* are gone, meaning, Makea and party.

Some nouns form their plural by the reduplication of their adjectives.

Singular. *Plural.*

a bad man bad men
a large hog large hogs
a large tree large trees
a good fish good fish

Tini is also a word postfixed to some nouns to form their plural.

Singular. *Plural.*

man men
woman women

III. CASE.

What is meant by this word, is the change to which nouns are subject. The Rarotongan language differs from some others, such as the Greek and Latin, the nouns have no variation in their termination.

The different cases may be

au Casu, koia oki i te topiri anga i etai pere, ositio ki mua i te nomena ra. Mei teia oki, formed by prefixing the various prepositions as in English. Like the following,

<i>Nomenativa</i>	<i>ko</i> Ioane
<i>Genetiva</i>	<i>no</i> Ioane
<i>Dativa</i>	<i>kiu</i> Ioane
<i>Acusativa</i>	<i>ia</i> Ioane
<i>Vocativa</i>	<i>e</i> Ioane <i>e!</i>
<i>Abulativa</i>	<i>e</i> Ioane

<i>Nom.</i>	John
<i>Gen.</i>	of John
<i>Dat.</i>	to John
<i>Acc.</i>	John
<i>Voc.</i>	o John!
<i>Abl.</i>	by John

Tuataianga.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>te</i> akava
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>no</i> te akava
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>ki</i> te akava
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>i</i> te akava
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>e</i> te akava <i>e!</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>e</i> te akava

Singular.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>the</i> judge
<i>Gen.</i>	of the judge
<i>Dat.</i>	to the judge
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>the</i> judge
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>o</i> judge!
<i>Abl.</i>	by the judge

Tuatinianga.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>te</i> au akava
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>no</i> te au akava
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>ki</i> te au akava
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>i</i> te au akava
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>e</i> te au akava <i>e!</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>e</i> te au akava

Plural.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>the</i> judges
<i>Gen.</i>	of the judges
<i>Dat.</i>	to the judges
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>the</i> judges
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>o</i> judges!
<i>Abl.</i>	by the judges

Ko te *no*, te *na*, te *to*, e te *ta*, e puke akairo anake ia no te genetiva.

No, *na*, *to*, and *ta*, are all signs of the genetive.

TE PUPU III.

Te Akakite.

Ko te au tuatua ravarai, e akakite i te tu, e te rainga, o

CLASS III.

The Adjective.

Any word, which expresses any quality, or number

te nomena, e akakite ia.

Kareka kia tuatua, E ta-
maiti *meitaki*.

Ko te *meitaki* tei akakite
i te tu o te tamaiti, i tapania
ki te akakite.

E akataka mai koe i te au
akakite i teia au tuatua nei:-
Tangata teitei, tangata poto,
tangata apikepike, tangata
maroiroi, toka teiaa, toka
pateka, arataa pararauare,
ara kakengata, maunga pu-
kupuku, kainga ruperupe,
manu kerekere, puaka matu.

E aru te rai o te akakite
i te nomena, e na mua ra
etai; kareka te au numero.
Koia oki te—

<i>tai</i>	<i>ono.</i>
<i>rua</i>	<i>tu.</i>
<i>toru</i>	<i>varu.</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>iva</i>
<i>rima</i>	<i>ngauru.</i>

E na mua anake taua au
akakite ra i te nomena: koia
oki kia tatau, Ka tai puaka,
ka rua puaka, ka toru puaka
&c.

Ka tika oki i te okotai kia
tukuia ki muri i te nomena:
Tangata okotai, puaka okotai;
kare ra e tika i te rua, e te
toru kia akaperata.

of a noun, is an adjective.

As when we say, A *good*
boy.

Good makes known the
quality of the boy, therefore
good is the adjective.

Point out all the adjectives
in the following sentences:
Tall man, short man,
weak man, strong man,
heavy stone, slippery stone,
wide road,
difficult way, rugged moun-
tain, flourishing garden,
black bird, fat pig.

Most of the adjectives fol-
low their nouns, but some
are put before, such as the
numerals. They are—

<i>one</i>	<i>six</i>
<i>two</i>	<i>seven</i>
<i>three</i>	<i>eight</i>
<i>four</i>	<i>nine</i>
<i>five</i>	<i>ten</i>

All these adjectives are put
before their nouns: for in-
stance, if we count, One pig,
two pigs, three pigs &c.

Okotai may be placed af-
ter the noun; as,
Man one, pig one,
but it would not do to
put the other numerals after.

E tika rai oki kia tuku te akakite ki mua i te nomena, kia na ko mai te tuatua, E teitei taua tangata ra! e manea te reo!

In the formation of some sentences the adjective may precede the noun, as, That is a tall man! a beautiful voice!

NO TE AKAAITEITE ANGA I
TE AKAKITE.

ON THE COMPARISON OF
ADJECTIVES.

E au mea akaaiteite etai; e tera te ravenga e rauka'i te reira ko te topiri anga i etai au tuatua ke ki te akakite. Kareka e toko toru tangata, e tu ke ke to ratou,

The degrees of comparison are made by the addition of certain particles to the adjective. Supposing three men of different sizes,

e teitei tetai,
e a teitei o tetai,
e teitei roa tetai.

one tall,
another taller,
the other tallest.

Kia akaaiteia te apinga ke ke; kareka,—

When different things are compared; as,—

Kua kaka te au etu, kua kaka maata te marama, kua kaka maata roa ra te ra.

The stars are bright, the moon is brighter, but the sun is the brightest.

Poto, a poto o, poto rava.

Short, shorter, shortest.

PUPU IV.

CLASS IV.

TE KAUNONO.

THE PRONOUN.

Ko te au tuatua i taikuia ei kauono no te nomena kia kore e putuputu te taiku angaia, e Kauona ia; kareka,

The words used as substitutes for nouns, to avoid the repetition of them, are Pronouns; as,

Kua aere atu a Samuela ki tona kainga, kia kite aia i te au rakau i tanumia e ia ra. Naringa kare taua au kauono ra, ka na ko te tuatua kia tataia,—

Kua aere atu a Samuela ki to *Samuela* kainga, kia kite a *Samuela* i te au rakau i tanumia e *Samuela* ra.

Tera tetai, Te rere nei te au manu ki te maunga; ei reira *ratou* e anga'i i to *ratou* au koanga; te angai ra *ratou* i ta *ratou* anaunga. Naringa kare taua au kauono ra, ka na ko maira taua tuatua ra,—

Te rere nei te au manu ki te maunga; ei reira *te au manu* e anga'i i to *te au manu* ra koanga; te angai ra *te au manu* i ta *te au manu* ra anaunga.

E 6 tu o te kauono; koia oki,

- 1 K. Tangata.
- 2 K. Taeake.
- 3 K. Akakite.
- 4 K. Ui.
- 5 K. Akataka.
- 6 K. Taka kore.

Samuel is gone to his garden that he might see the trees which he planted. Now were it not for the pronouns, it would have to be written thus,—

Samuel is gone to *Samuels* garden, that *Samuel* might see the trees which *Samuel* planted.

Another Example, The birds fly off to the mountain, where they make their nests; they feed their young ones. Now were it not for the pronouns, that sent ence would be thus,—

The birds fly off to the mountain; and there the *birds* build the *birds* nests: the *birds* feed the *birds* young ones.

There are 6 kinds of pronouns; namely,

- 1 Personal.
- 2 Relative.
- 3 Adjective.
- 4 Interrogative.
- 5 Demonstrative.
- 6 Indefinite.

I. KAUONO TANGATA.

E 3 ona tu numero, te tuataianga, te tuaruaanga, e te tuatinianga; mei to te Nomena ra oki te tu o to ratou au Casu me aiteia.

<i>Tangata</i> 1.	<i>Tuataianga</i> ,
<i>Nom.</i>	Au
<i>Gen.</i>	{ no oku
	{ na aku
	{ to oku
	{ ta aku
<i>Dat.</i>	ki aku
<i>Acc.</i>	i aku
<i>Aba.</i>	e au

I. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

These have 3 numbers, the Singular, Dual, and Plural; and are declined like the Noun.

	1 Person. Singular.
<i>Nom.</i>	I
<i>Gen.</i>	mine or of me
	written and pronounced
	<i>noku, naku, toku and taku</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	to me
<i>Acc.</i>	me
<i>Abl.</i>	by me

FIRST FORM. EXCLUDING THE PERSON ADDRESSED.

<i>Tangata</i> 1.	<i>Tuaruaanga</i> ,
<i>Nom.</i>	Maua
<i>Gen.</i>	{ no maua
	{ na maua
	{ to maua
	{ ta maua
<i>Dat.</i>	kia maua
<i>Acc.</i>	ia maua
<i>Aba.</i>	e maua

	1 Person. Dual.
<i>Nom.</i>	We two
<i>Gen.</i>	of or belonging to us two

<i>Dat.</i>	to us two
<i>Acc.</i>	us two
<i>Abl.</i>	by us two

SECOND FORM, INCLUDING THE PERSON ADDRESSED

<i>Nom.</i>	Taua
<i>Gen.</i>	{ no taua
	{ na taua
	{ to taua
	{ ta taua
<i>Dat.</i>	kia taua
<i>Acc.</i>	ia taua
<i>Aba.</i>	e taua

<i>Nom.</i>	We two.
<i>Gen.</i>	of or belonging to
	us two,

<i>Dat.</i>	to us two
<i>Acc.</i>	us two
<i>Abl.</i>	by us two

Tangata 1. Tuatinianga.

1 Person. Plural.

FIRST FORM.

EXCLUSIVE.

Nom.	Matou	Nom. We
Gen.	{ no matou na matou to matou ta matou	Gen. of or belonging to usor ours.....
Dat.	kia matou	Dat. to us
Acu.	ia matou	Acc. us
Aba.	e matou	Abl. by us

SECOND FORM. INCLUSIVE.

Nom.	Tatou	Nom. We
Gen.	{ no tatou na tatou to tatou ta tatou	Gen. of or belonging to usor ours
Dat.	kia tatou	Dat. to us
Acu.	ia tatou	Acc. us
Aba.	e tatou	Abl. by us

The vocative of these is formed by prefixing the interjection *ae!* as *ae tatou!* or, *E ae oki tatou e!*

Tangata 2. Tuataianga.

2. Person. Singular.

Nom.	Koe	Nom. Thou
Gen.	{ no ou na au to ou ta au	Gen. of or belonging to thee or thine written and pronounced <i>noou, naau, toou, taau.</i>
Dat.	kia koe	Dat. to thee
Acu.	ia koe	Acc. thee
Voc.	e koe e	Voc. o thou
Aba.	e koe	Abl. by thee

Tangata 2. Tuaruaanga.

<i>Nom.</i>	Korua
<i>Gen.</i>	{ no korua
	{ na korua
	{ to korua
	{ ta korua
<i>Dat.</i>	kia korua
<i>Acu.</i>	ia korua
<i>Voc.</i>	e korua e
<i>Aba.</i>	e korua

Tangata 2. Tuatinianga.

<i>Nom.</i>	Kotou
<i>Gen.</i>	{ no kotou
	{ na koton
	{ to kotou
	{ ta kotou
<i>Dat.</i>	kia kotou
<i>Acu.</i>	ia kotou
<i>Voc.</i>	e kotou e
<i>Abl.</i>	e kotou

Tangata 3. Tuatai.

<i>Nom.</i>	A ia
<i>Gen.</i>	{ no ona
	{ na ana
	{ to ona
	{ ta ana
<i>Dat.</i>	kia ia
<i>Acu.</i>	ia ia
<i>Aba.</i>	e ia

Tangata 3. Tuarua.

<i>Nom.</i>	Raua
<i>Gen.</i>	{ no raua
	{ na raua
	{ to raua
	{ ta raua

2. Person. Dual.

<i>Nom.</i>	You two
<i>Gen.</i>	of or belonging to you two
.....
<i>Dat.</i>	to you two
<i>Acc.</i>	you two
<i>Voc.</i>	o you two
<i>Abl.</i>	by you two

2. Person. Plural.

<i>Nom.</i>	Ye, you
<i>Gen.</i>	yours
.....
<i>Dat.</i>	to you
<i>Acc.</i>	you
<i>Voc.</i>	o ye!
<i>Abl.</i>	by you

3. Person. Singular.

<i>Nom.</i>	He
<i>Gen.</i>	his
	written and pronounced nona, nana, tona and tana.
<i>Dat.</i>	to him
<i>Acc.</i>	him
<i>Abl.</i>	by him

3. Person. Dual.

<i>Nom.</i>	they two
<i>Gen.</i>	of them two
.....

<i>Dat.</i>	<i>kia</i> raua
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>ia</i> rata
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>e</i> raua <i>e</i>
<i>Åbl.</i>	<i>e</i> raua

Tangata 3. Tuatini.

<i>Nom.</i>	Ratou
<i>Gen.</i>	{ <i>no</i> ratou
	{ <i>na</i> ratou
	{ <i>to</i> ratou
	{ <i>ta</i> ratou
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>kia</i> ratou
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>ia</i> ratou
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>e</i> ratou <i>e</i>
<i>Aba.</i>	<i>e</i> ratou

II. KAUNO TAEAKE.

Tera to teia pupu tu, koia te tuatua i tukuia mai ei kauono no tona nomena i na mua i te taiku angaia; na ko maira, "E ao to te tangata to tei akakoreia tana ara."

Ko te tangata ko te nomena ia, e te tei ra, ko tona ia K. Taeake.

E akakite mai i te au K. Taeake i te au tuatua nei.

Koia te taekē tikai ko tei aroa i te tuatau tumatetenga. Te tangata nana te ara. Te tamaiti i akakite maira i te tuatua.

<i>Dat.</i>	<i>to</i> them two
<i>Acc.</i>	them two
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>o</i> them two
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>by</i> them two

3. Person. Plural.

<i>Nom.</i>	They
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>of</i> them

<i>Dat.</i>	<i>to</i> them
<i>Acc.</i>	them
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>o</i> them
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>by</i> them

II. RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

This class includes those pronouns which relate to their nouns and pronouns going before; as,

"Blessed is the man *whose* sins are forgiven."

The word *whose* is the Rel. Pro. to the noun *man* going before it.

Point out the Rel. Pron. in the following sentences.

He is the true Relative who is compassionate in the season of affliction. The man who was in fault. The boy who made known the word.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Ko</i> tei	<i>Nom.</i>	Who
<i>Gen.</i>	{ <i>no</i> tei	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>of</i> whom
	{ <i>na</i> tei
	{ <i>to</i> tei
	{ <i>ta</i> tei
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>ki</i> tei	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>to</i> whom
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>i</i> tei	<i>Acc.</i>	whom
<i>Aba.</i>	<i>e</i> tei	<i>Abl.</i>	<i>by</i> whom

Tei is used only in the past tense and becomes *te* in the future and is generally accompanied with *ka*; as,

Te tuatua *tei* akakiteia mai
e ia.

The word *which* was made known by him.

Te tuatua *te ka* akakiteia mai.

The word *which* will be made known.

III. KAUNONO AKAKITE.

III. ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

E riro tetai pae o te kauono tangata, ei kauono akakite; kareka,

Some of the personal pronouns sometimes become adjective pronouns; as,

Toku are, *taku* puaka, *to matou* kainga, *tana* tuatua, *tonu* kakau. Ko taua au tuatua ra, *toku*, *taku*, *to matou*, *tana*, *tona*, kua riro ia ei puke kauono akakite anake ia; kua tau oki ki to ratou au nomena, e kua akakite i te tangata nona te apinga i taikuia.

My house, *my* pig, *our* garden, *his* book, *his* cloth. The words, *my*, *ours* *his*, are all adjective pronouns, for they agree with their nouns, and make known the person to whom the property belongs.

IV. TE KAUNONO UI.

IV. INTERROGATIVE.

Ko ai? Who?
Teiea? where?

Eaa? what?
Teea? which?

Nom.	Ko ai?
Gen.	{ no ai?
	{ na ai?
	{ to ai?
	{ ta ai?
Dat.	kia ai?
Acc.	ia ai?
Aba.	e ai?

Nom.	E aa?
Gen.	{ no te aa?
	{ na te aa?
	{ to te aa?
	{ ta te aa?
Dat.	ki te aa?
Acc.	i te aa?
Aba.	e te aa?

Ka tika rai te *teia*? kia akapera katoaia.

Kare te *eia* e tau i te Casu.

Ko te *ai*, te *aa*, e te *ea*, ko nga tumu ia o te kauono ui.

V. KAUNO AKATAKA.

Teia te au kauono akataka.

<i>Tuatai.</i>	<i>Tuat ini.</i>
Teia	eia
teiane	eianci
tena	ena
tera	era

Nom.	Who?
Gen.	whose?

Dat.	to whom?
Acc.	whom
Abl.	by whom

Nom.	What?
Gen.	of what?

Dat.	to what?
Acc.	what?
Abl.	by what?

Teia? may be declined in a similar way.

Eia is indeclinable.

The *ai* or *vai* in *koai*? and *aa* in, *aaa*? and the *ea* in *teia*? are the roots of the interrogative pronouns.

V. DEMONSTRATIVE.

These are the Demonstrative pronouns.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
This	these
this here	these here
that	those
idem	idem

The difference between *tena* and *tera* relates to position, as, *Eaa tena?* What is that with you, or, that you are about? *Eaa tera?* What is that beyond you?

VI. KAUNONO TAKA KORE.

Teia te au kauono
taka kore.

etai, tokotai.

TE PUPU V.

TE AU VEREBA.

E pupu maata to te Vereba. Tei teia pupu nei, te au tuatua *akakeukeu*, te *rave atu*, e te *raveia mai*, e te au mea katoa e kitea'i e te *vai ra*.

E toru tuanga maata i te vereba nei; koia oki, Te Vereba *rave atu*, te Vereba *raveia mai*, e te au Vereba e kitea'i e te *vai ra*.

Tera te tu o te au vereba *rave atu*; *Anga*, *tata*, *papa*, *rave*, *kai*, *kapiki*, *inangaro*, e te au tuatua katoa mei te reira te tu.

Kia topiriia te *ia* ki te vereba *rave atu*, e riro ia ei vereba *raveia mai*; *kareka* *Anga*, *angaia*; *tata*, *tataia*; *papa*, *papaia*; *rave*, *raveia*; *kapiki*, *kapikiia*.

VI. INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

These are the indefinite pronouns.

some, a few.

CLASS V.

THE VERBS.

The Verbs are a large class. All words which signify *moving*, *doing*, and *being done to*, and that denote a *state of being*, are verbs.

There are three principal divisions of the verbs. *viz*, Active, Passive, and Neuter.

Verbs in the active voice are such as, *Anga*, to make, *tata* to write, *papa* to beat, *rave* to do, *kai* to eat, *kapiki* to call, *inangaro* to love, and all such like words.

The passive voice is formed by postfixing the *ia* to the active voice; as *Anga*, *angaia*; &c.

I tetai aronga vereba. ko te *tia*, te *mia*, te *ngia*, e te *a*, tei topiriia mai; kareka, Piri, piritia; tanu, tanua, tanumia; ngaro, ngaromia; kata, katangia.

Tera te tu o te au vereba e akakite e te vai ra; koia oki, Moe, akavai, ara, noo, tu, maki: ko tei akakite e te peea ra te tangata uorai, e kare te mea rave atu i tetai ke.

E riro anake taua au vereba ra, ei vereba rave atu, kia topiriia atu te aka ki mua: kareka, moe, akamoe; ara, akaara; noc, akaoro; tu, akatu; maki, akamaki; oro, akaoro.

Some verbs form the passive by adding *tia*, *mia*, *ngia*, and *a*; as, Piri to stick to, piritia, stuck; tanu, to plant, tanua or tanumia, planted; ngaro to lose, ngaromia, lost; kata to laugh, katangia, laughed.

Neuter verbs are such as these, *moe* to sleep, *akavai*, to lie down, *ara* to awake, *noo* to sit, *tu* to stand, *maki* to be sick: &c

All the Neuter verbs become active or causative, by prefixing the causative particle *aka*; as, *moe* to sleep, *akamoe*, to cause or put to sleep; *ara* to awake, *akaara*, to awake or rouse from sleep; *tu* to arise, *akatu*, to raise up; *oro* to run, *akaoro* to cause to run, to ride.

TE VEREBA E KITRA'I E TE
VAI RA.

V. THE VERB TO BE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

<i>Taimē.</i>	<i>Tangata.</i>	<i>Tuataianga.</i>	<i>Tense.</i>	<i>Person.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>
<i>Teianei</i>	{	1 Te vai nei au	<i>Present</i>	{	1 I am
		2 Te vai nei koe			2 Thou art
		3 Te vai nei aia			3 He is
<i>Topa</i>	{	1 I vai ana au	<i>Past</i>	{	1 I was
		2 I vai ana koe			2 Thou wast
		3 I vai ana aia			3 He was

<i>Taimo.</i>	<i>Tangata.</i>	<i>Tuatai.</i>	<i>Tense.</i>	<i>Person.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>		
<i>Vaiatu</i>	{	1 Ka vai rai au	<i>Future</i>	{	1 I shall be		
		2 Ka vai rai koe			2 Thou shalt be		
		3 Ka vai rai aia			3 He shall be		
<i>Teianei</i>	{	<i>Tuaruaanga.</i>		<i>Present</i>	<i>Dual.</i>		
		1 Te vai nei maua	1 We two are		<i>Ex.</i>		
		1 Te vai nei taua	1 We two are		<i>In.</i>		
<i>Topa</i>	{	2 Te vai nei korua	<i>Past</i>	{	2 Ye two are		
		3 Te vai nei raua			3 They two are		
		1 I vai ana maua			1 We two were	<i>Ex.</i>	
<i>Vaiatu</i>	{	1 I vai ana taua	<i>Future</i>	{	1 We two shall be	<i>In.</i>	
		2 I vai ana korua			2 Ye two were	<i>In.</i>	
		3 I vai ana raua			3 They two were		
<i>Teianei</i>	{	1 Ka vai rai maua	<i>Future</i>	{	1 We two shall be	<i>Ex.</i>	
		1 Ka vai rai taua			1 We two shall be	<i>In.</i>	
		2 Ka vai rai korua			2 Ye two shall be		
<i>Topa</i>	{	3 Ka vai rai raua	<i>Past</i>	{	3 They two shall be		
		<i>Tuatini.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
		1 Te vai nei matou			1 We are	<i>Ex.</i>	
<i>Vaiatu</i>	{	1 Te vai nei tatou	<i>Present</i>	{	1 We are	<i>In.</i>	
		2 Te vai nei kotou			2 Ye are		
		3 Te vai nei ratou			3 They are		
<i>Topa</i>	{	1 I vai ana matou	<i>Past</i>	{	1 We were	<i>Ex.</i>	
		1 I vai ana tatou			1 We were	<i>In.</i>	
		2 I vai ana kotou			2 Ye were		
<i>Vaiatu</i>	{	3 I vai ana ratou	<i>Future</i>	{	3 They were		
		1 Ka vai rai matou			1 We shall be	<i>Ex.</i>	
		1 Ka vai rai tatou			1 We shall be	<i>In.</i>	
<i>Vaiatu</i>	{	2 Ka vai rai kotou	<i>Future</i>	{	2 Ye shall be		
		3 Ka vai rai ratou			3 They shall be		

This verb appears not to be used in any other moods or tenses. The verb to be is generally understood in connexion with the words. *ko.* and *te,* as, *Ko a i teo i te* Google

E VEREBA RAVE ATU.

VERB ACTIVE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Taimē.
Teianei

Tangata. Tuataianga.

- | | | |
|---|---|-------------------|
| { | 1 | Te kapiki nei au |
| | 2 | Te kapiki nei koe |
| | 3 | Te kapiki nei aia |

Tuaruaanga.

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------------|
| { | 1 | Te kapiki nei maua |
| | 1 | Te kapiki nei taua |
| | 2 | Te kapiki nei korua |
| | 3 | Te kapiki nei raua |

Tuatinianga.

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------------|
| { | 1 | Te kapiki nei matou |
| | 1 | Te kapiki nei tatou |
| | 2 | Te kapiki nei kotou |
| | 3 | Te kapiki nei ratou |

Tuataianga.

- | | | |
|---|---|------------------|
| { | 1 | I kapiki ana au |
| | 2 | I kapiki ana koe |
| | 3 | I kapiki ana aia |

Tuaruaanga.

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------|
| { | 1 | I kapiki ana maua |
| | 1 | I kapiki ana taua |
| | 2 | I kapiki ana korua |
| | 3 | I kapiki ana raua |

Tuatinianga.

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------|
| { | 1 | I kapiki ana matou |
| | 1 | I kapiki ana tatou |
| | 2 | I kapiki ana kotou |
| | 3 | I kapiki ana ratou |

Person. Singular.

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------------|
| { | 1 | I call |
| | 2 | Thou callest |
| | 3 | He or she calls |

Dual.

- | | | | |
|---|---|---------------|-----|
| { | 1 | We two call | Ex. |
| | 1 | We two call | In. |
| | 2 | Ye two call | |
| | 3 | They two call | |

Plural.

- | | | | |
|---|---|----------------|-----|
| { | 1 | We call | Ex. |
| | 1 | We call | In. |
| | 2 | Ye or you call | |
| | 3 | They call | |

Singular.

- | | | |
|---|---|------------------|
| { | 1 | I called |
| | 2 | Thou calledst |
| | 3 | He or she called |

Dual.

- | | | | |
|---|---|-----------------|-----|
| { | 1 | We two called | Ex. |
| | 1 | We two called | In. |
| | 2 | Ye two called | |
| | 3 | They two called | |

Plural

- | | | | |
|---|---|-------------|-----|
| { | 1 | We called | Ex. |
| | 1 | We called | In. |
| | 2 | Ye called | |
| | 3 | They called | |

VEREBA RAVEIA MAI.

PASSIVE VOICE

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Tangata. Tuatai.

- { 1 Te kapikiia nei au
- { 2 Te kapikiia nei koe
- { 3 Te kapikiia nei aia

Tuarua.

- { 1 Te kapikiia nei maua
- { 1 Te kapikiia nei taua
- { 2 Te kapikiia nei korua
- { 3 Te kapikiia nei raua

Tuatini.

- { 1 Te kapikiia nei matou
- { 1 Te kapikiia nei tatou
- { 2 Te kapikiia nei kotou
- { 3 Te kapikiia nei ratou

Tuatai.

- { 1 I kapikiia ana au
- { 2 I kapikiia ana koe
- { 3 I kapikiia ana aia

Tuarua.

- { 1 I kapikiia ana maua
- { 1 I kapikiia ana taua
- { 2 I kapikiia ana korua
- { 3 I kapikiia ana raua

Tuatini.

- { 1 I kapikiia ana matou
- { 1 I kapikiia ana tatou
- { 2 I kapikiia ana kotou
- { 3 I kapikiia ana ratou

Person. Singular.

- { 1 I am called
- { 2 Thou art called
- { 3 He is called

Dual.

- { 1 We two are called *Ex.*
- { 1 We two are called *In.*
- { 2 Ye two are called
- { 3 They two are called

Plural.

- { 1 We are called *Ex.*
- { 1 We are called *In.*
- { 2 Ye or you are called
- { 3 They are called

Singular.

- { 1 I was called
- { 2 Thou wast called
- { 3 He was called

Dual.

- { 1 We two were called *Ex.*
- { 1 We two were called *In.*
- { 2 Ye two were called
- { 3 They two were called

Plural.

- { 1 We were called *Ex.*
- { 1 We were called *In.*
- { 2 Ye were called
- { 3 They were called

RAVE ATU.

Taime. Tangata. Tuatai.

- Oi* { 1 Kua kapiki au
2 Kua kapiki koe
3 Kua kapiki aia

Tuarua.

- Oi* { 1 Kua kapiki maua
1 Kua kapiki taua
2 Kua kapiki korua
3 Kua kapiki raua

Tuatini.

- Oi* { 1 Kua kapiki matou
1 Kua kapiki tatou
2 Kua kapiki kotou
3 Kua kapiki ratou

Tuatai.

- Vaiatu* { 1 Ka kapiki au
2 Ka kapiki koe
3 Ka kapiki au

Tuarua.

- Vaiatu* { 1 Ka kapiki maua
1 Ka kapiki taua
2 Ka kapiki korua
3 Ka kapiki raua

Tuatini.

- Vaiatu* { 1 Ka kapiki matou
1 Ka kapiki tatou
2 Ka kapiki kotou
3 Ka kapiki ratou

ACTIVE VOICE.

Tense. Person. Singular.

- Perfect* { 1 I have called
2 Thou hast called
3 He has called

Dual.

- Perfect* { 1 We two have called *Ex.*
1 We two have called *In.*
2 Ye two have called
3 They two have called

Plural.

- Perfect* { 1 We have called *Ex.*
1 We have called *In.*
2 Ye have called
3 They have called

Singular.

- Future* { 1 I will call
2 Thou wilt call
3 He will call

Dual.

- Future* { 1 We two will call *Ex.*
1 We two will call *In.*
2 Ye two will call
3 They two will call

Plural.

- Future* { 1 We will call *Ex.*
1 We will call *In.*
2 Ye will call
3 They will call

RAVEIA MAI.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Tungata. Tuatai.

- { 1 Kua kapikiia au
- { 2 Kua kapikiia koe
- { 3 Kua kapikiia aia

Tuarua.

- { 1 Kua kapikiia maua
- { 1 Kua kapikiia taua
- { 2 Kua kapikiia korua
- { 3 Kua kapikiia raua

Tuatini.

- { 1 Kua kapikiia matou
- { 1 Kua kapikiia tatou
- { 2 Kua kapikiia kotou
- { 3 Kua kapikiia ratou

Tuatai.

- { 1 Ka kapikiia au
- { 2 Ka kapikiia koe
- { 3 Ka kapikiia aia

Tuarua.

- { 1 Ka kapikiia maua
- { 1 Ka kapikiia taua
- { 2 Ka kapikiia korua
- { 3 Ka kapikiia raua

Tuatini.

- { 1 Ka kapikiia matou
- { 1 Ka kapikiia tatou
- { 2 Ka kapikiia kotou
- { 3 Ka kapikiia ratou

Person. Singular.

- { 1 I have been called
- { 2 Thou hast been called
- { 3 He has been called

Dual.

- { 1 We two have been &c. *Ex.*
- { 1 Wetwohave been &c. *In.*
- { 2 Ye two have been called
- { 3 They two have been called

Plural.

- { 1 We have been called *Ex.*
- { 1 We have been called *In.*
- { 2 Ye have been called
- { 3 They have been called

Singular.

- { 1 I will be called
- { 2 Thou wilt be called
- { 3 He will be called

Dual.

- { 1 We two will be &c. *Ex.*
- { 1 We two will be &c. *In.*
- { 2 Ye two will be called
- { 3 They two will be called

Plural.

- { 1 We will be called *Ex.*
- { 1 We will be called *In.*
- { 2 Ye will be called
- { 3 They will be called

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

RAVE ATU.

Tuatai.
Ka kapiki koe

Tuarua.
Ka kapiki korua

Tuatini.
Ka kapiki koto u

ACTIVE VOICE.

Singular.
Call thou

Dual.
Call ye two

Plural.
Call ye

SUBJUNCTIVE, or CONDITIONAL MOOD.

RAVE ATU.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Taimē. Tangata. Tuatai.

Teianai { 1 Me kapiki au
 { 2 Me kapiki koe
 { 3 Me kapiki aia

Tuarua.

Teianai { 1 Me kapiki maua
 { 1 Me kapiki taua
 { 2 Me kapiki korua
 { 3 Me kapiki raua

Tuatini.

Teianai { 1 Me kapiki matou
 { 1 Me kapiki tatou
 { 2 Me kapiki kotou
 { 3 Me kapiki ratou

Tense. Person. Singular.

Present { 1 If I call
 { 2 If thou call
 { 3 If he call

Dual

Present { 1 If we two call *Ex.*
 { 1 If we two call *In.*
 { 2 If ye two call
 { 3 If they two call

Plural.

Present { 1 If we call *Ex.*
 { 1 If we call *In.*
 { 2 If ye call
 { 3 If they call

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

RAVEIA MAI.	PASSIVE VOICE.
Kia kapikiia aia	Let him be called
Kia akatuia	Let it be raised up
Kia raveia	Let it be done

The imperative plural of an active verb is formed by its passive; as, *Ka aere koe*, Go thou. *Aereria kotou*, Go ye. *Ka noo koe*, Remain thou, *Nooria kotou*, Remain ye.

SUBJUNCTIVE, or CONDITIONAL MOOD.

RAVEIA MAI.	PASSIVE VOICE.
<i>Tangata. Tuatui.</i>	<i>Person. Singular.</i>
{ 1 Me kapikiia au	{ 1 If I be called
{ 2 Me kapikiia koe	{ 2 If thou be called
{ 3 Me kapikiia aia	{ 3 If he be called
<i>Tuarua.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>
{ 1 Me kapikiia maua	{ 1 If we two be called <i>Ex.</i>
{ 1 Me kapikiia taua	{ 1 If we two be called <i>In.</i>
{ 2 Me kapikiia korua	{ 2 If you two be called
{ 3 Me kapikiia raua	{ 3 If they two be called
<i>Tuatini.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
{ 1 Me kapikiia matou	{ 1 If we be called <i>Ex.</i>
{ 1 Me kapikiia tatou	{ 1 If we be called <i>In.</i>
{ 2 Me kapikiia kotou	{ 2 If ye be called
{ 3 Me kapikiia ratou	{ 3 If they be called

RAVE ATU.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Taime. Tangata. Tuatai.

- Oti* { 1 Naringa au i kapiki
2 Naringa koe i kapiki
3 Naringa aia i kapiki

Tuarua.

- Oti* { 1 Naringa maua i kapiki
1 Naringa taua i kapiki
2 Naringa korua i kapiki
3 Naringa raua i kapiki

Tuatini.

- Oti* { 1 Naringa matou i kapiki
1 Naringa tatou i kapiki
2 Naringa kotou i kapiki
3 Naringa ratou i kapiki

Tuatai.

- Vaiatu* { 1 Kia kapiki au
2 Kia kapiki koe
3 Kia kapiki aia

Tuarua.

- Vaiatu* { 1 Kia kapiki maua
1 Kia kapiki taua
2 Kia kapiki korua
3 Kia kapiki raua

Tuatini.

- Vaiatu* { 1 Kia kapiki matou
1 Kia kapiki tatou
2 Kia kapiki matou
3 Kia kapiki ratou

Tense. Person. Singular.

- Past-Perfect* { 1 If I had called
2 If thou hadst called
3 If he had called

Dual.

- Past-Perfect* { 1 If we two had &c. *Ex.*
1 If we two had &c. *In.*
2 If ye two had called
3 If they two had called

Plural.

- Past-Perfect* { 1 If we had called *Ex.*
1 If we had called *In.*
2 If ye had called
3 If they had called

Singular.

- Future* { 1 If I should call
1 If thou shouldst call
2 If he should call

Dual.

- Future* { 1 If we two should *Ex.*
1 If we two should *In.*
2 If ye two should call
3 If they two should call

Plural.

- Future* { 1 If we should call *Ex.*
1 If we should call *In.*
2 If ye should call
3 If they should call

RAVEIA MAI.

Tangata. Tuatai.

- { 1 Naringa au i kapikiia
- { 2 Naringa koe i kapikiia
- { 3 Naringa aia i kapikiia

Tuarua.

- { 1 Naringa maua i kapikiia
- { 1 Naringa taua i kapikiia
- { 2 Naringa korua i kapikiia
- { 3 Naringa raua i kapikiia

Tuatini.

- { 1 Naringa matou i kapikiia
- { 1 Naringa tatou i kapikiia
- { 2 Naringa kotou i kapikiia
- { 3 Naringa ratou i kapikiia

Tuatai.

- { 1 Kia kapikiia au
- { 2 Kia kapikiia koe
- { 3 Kia kapikiia aia

Tuarua.

- { 1 Kia kapikiia maua
- { 1 Kia kapikiia taua
- { 2 Kia kapikiia korua
- { 3 Kia kapikiia raua

Tuatini.

- { 1 Kia kapikiia matou
- { 1 Kia kapikiia tatou
- { 2 Kia kapikiia kotou
- { 3 Kia kapikiia ratou

PASSIVE VOICE.

Person. Singular.

- { 1 If I had been called
- { 2 If thou hadst been called
- { 3 If he had been called

Dual.

- { 1 If we two had &c. *Ex.*
- { 1 If we two had &c. *In.*
- { 2 If ye two had been &c.
- { 3 If they two had been &c.

Plural.

- { 1 If we had been &c. *Ex.*
- { 1 If we had been &c. *In.*
- { 2 If ye had been called
- { 3 If they had been called

Singular.

- { 1 If I should be called
- { 2 If thou shouldst be &c.
- { 3 If he should be called

Dual.

- { If we two should be &c. *Ex.*
- { If we two should be &c. *In.*
- { If ye two should be called
- { If they two should be called

Plural.

- { 1 If we should be &c. *Ex.*
- { 1 If we should be &c. *In.*
- { 2 If ye should be called
- { 3 If they should be called

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Kia kapiki, *I te* kapiki, or, *E* kapiki, To call.

PARTICIPLES.

Participles are formed by adding *anga*; as,
Kapiki anga, Calling.

TE AU VEREBA TU KE.

E au vereba tu ke etai;
koia oki,

Rokoia
Rauka
Re

E piri oki te riro ki te re i etai au ngai, ei mea tauturu ua; kareka,

- { 1 *Kua riro te re iaku*
 2 *Kua riro te re ia koe*
 3 *Kua riro te re iaia*

Ko etai o te au vereba oki ka riro ei aronga tauturu ua i tetai ngai; koia oki, ope, pou, tika, riro, e tetai arongao: kareka,

Kua ope i te raveia.
Kua pou i te kaingaia.
Ka tika ainei ia koe i te aere?
'E riro te metua vaine i te akama.' Maseli. xxix. 15.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

The irregular verbs are these. They have only a passive meaning; as,

to be overtaken
to be obtained
to be conquered

This last is frequently accompanied with an auxiliary, *riro*; as,

- { 1 I have conquered
 2 Thou hast conquered
 3 He has conquered

Some of the verbs become auxiliaries; such as, *ope*, to finish; *pou*, to consume; *tika*, to be able; *riro*, to become; and some others; as,

It is quite, or all done.
It is consumed, or all eaten,
Will you go?
"His mother will be ashamed." *Prov.* xxix. 15.

E riro tetai aronga nomena ei vereba; koia oki,

<i>Nomena</i>	<i>Vereba</i>
Manako	akamanako
riri	akariri
rekareka	akarekareka
mataku	akamataku
tangata	kua tangataia

E riro katoa etai vereba ei nomena; koia oki,

<i>Vereba.</i>	<i>nomena.</i>
Mate	mate
ora	ora
ara	ara

E mea kimi ngata tetai aronga tuatua e no teea pupu, e nomena oki i tetai ngai, e vereba i tetai ngai, e e akakite i tetai ngai.

E riro te au akakite ei vereba, kia topiriia i te au akairo vereba; kareka,

<i>Akakite.</i>	<i>Vereba.</i>
Meitaki	te meitaki nei
.....	akameitaki
.....	kia meitaki
kino	te kino nei
.....	ka kino
.....	kia kino
.....	akakino

Some of the nouns become verbs; as,

<i>Nouns</i>	<i>Verbs</i>
Thought	to think
anger	to make angry
joy	to please
fear	to make afraid
man	it is inhabited

Some verbs also become nouns; as,

<i>Verbs</i>	<i>Nouns</i>
To die	death
to live	life
to sin	sin

It is difficult to decide to which class some of the words belong, being used in common as nouns, verbs, and adjectives.

The adjectives may also be turned into verbs by joining the verbal particles to them; as,

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Verbs</i>
Good	it is well
....	to praise
....	let it be good
bad	it is bad
....	it will be bad
....	let it be bad
....	to vilify

E AU VEREBA OKI RUA.

E oki rua aere tetai aronga vereba kia taikuia, ka akaru-ke ra etai leta i te oki rua anga; koia oki,

Aere,	aaere,
Akaaite,	akaaiteite,
Akakite,	akakitekite,
Akaputu,	akaputuputu,
Akara,	akarakara,
Akarongo,	akarongorongo,
Akatika,	akatikatika,
Aki,	akiaki,
Aki,	akiaki,
Apii,	apiipii,
Ariki,	arikiriki,
Aru,	aruaru,
Atu,	atuatu,
Eti,	etieti,
Ngaro.	ngangaro, ngarongaro,
Ngau,	ngangau,
Inga	ingainga
Iki,	ikiiki,
Iri,	iriri,
Iro,	iroiro,
Ka,	kaka,

REDUPLICATED VERBS.

Some verbs are reduplicated, but drop either a letter, or a syllable, in the reduplication; as,

To go, to walk about.
To measure, to compare one thing with another.
To make known, to make known repeatedly, or by little and little.
To collect, the same intensified.
To look, to look repeatedly.
To hear, to listen repeatedly.
To correct, or make straight.
To gather as fruit, to repeat the act.
To cease, (applied to wind,) beginning to cease.
To teach, to repeat the act.
To lay the table cloth, to spread leaves for the food.
To follow, to follow after energetically.
To fold, to repeat the act.
To gnaw, to gnaw repeatedly.
To lose to be out of sight.
To chew, chewing.
To fall, to fall about.
To nurse a child, to repeat the act.
To collect from a number.
To twist, or spin.
To burn, to shine.

Kanga,	kangakanga,	To be playful, or mischeivous.
Kai, kaikai, kakai,		To eat, to eat gluttonously.
Kamo,	kamokamo,	To wink, to wink repeatedly, to twinkle.
Karanga,	karangaranga,	To speak, to converse.
Karo,	kakaro,	To quarrel, to quarrel together.
Kata,	kakata, katakata,	To laugh, to laugh repeatedly.
Kati,	kakati, katikati,	To bite, to do so repeatedly.
Keu,	keukeu,	To move, to move repeatedly.
Ko,	koko,	To dig, or to pierce, to do it repeatedly.
Maemo,	maemocmo,	To slip through, to do so repeatedly.
Maki,	makimaki,	To be sick, to be so frequently.
Manako,	manakonako,	To think, to be anxious about, to hope for.
Manuku,	manukunuku,	To slip out, as the handle of a tool, or pin, or nail from a hole.
Maremo,	maremoremo,	To sink, to sink frequently, or be near sinking.
Maringi,	maringiringi,	To spill, to spill repeatedly.
Mate,	matemate,	To be sick or dead, to be dying.
Matara,	mataratara,	To be loosened, to be so continually.
Miri,	mirimiri,	To handle, to do so repeatedly.
Nanu,	nanunanu,	To mutter, to continue muttering.
Nati,	natinati,	To be entangled, to be much so.
Ongi,	onggi, ongiongi,	To kiss, to kiss, (dual) to kiss repeatedly.

Oki,	ooki, okioki,	To return, do. (dual,) to return frequently.
Oko,	ooko, okooko,	To barter do. (dual,) to deal in merchandise.
Orei,	orooroinga,	To wash, a washing vessel.
Oro,	ooro, orooro,	To run, do. (dual,) a runner.
Pae,	papae,	To drift, to drift continually.
Pakoti,	pakotikoti,	To cut with scissors, to cut repeatedly.
Raku,	raraku, rakuraku,	To scratch, to do so repeatedly.
Rave,	raverave,	To do, to serve.
Rere,	rererere,	To fly or jump, to do so repeatedly.
Riringi,	ringiringi,	To pour, to continue the act.
Tangi,	tangitangi,	To cry for or commiserate, to do so repeatedly.
Taki,	takitaki,	To lead, to continue the act.
Táki,	t taki,	To lift up, as the hand.
Tanu,	tatanu. tanutanu,	To plant, to cultivate.
Tongi,	tongitongi,	To taste, to taste repeatedly.
Tuku,	tukutuku,	To let go, to do so repeatedly.
Va'i,	vava'i,	To cleave or break down.
Varo,	varovaro,	To scrape out, as the inside of a cocoanut.

PUPU VI.

CLASS VI.

TE PIRI-VEREBA.

ADVERBS.

Tera ta teia pupu angaanga. e au tuatua e kapitia ki te vereba, ki te akakite nomena. e ki te tauturu vereba rai, ei akakite i tetai tu no taua au tuatua rai; penci.

Adverbs are words connected with verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs, to qualify them, or make known some circumstance about them; as,

Te oro *kino* ra te tamaiti nei.
viki aia.

The child runs *badly*.
TI

Peretua tona aere anga mai.
E manu tangi *reka* te Ioi.

Te oro *a* matangi ua nei.
Ka aue *a* feparetu koe.

Tera te au piri-vereba i taua au tuatua nei, koia te *kino*, *v* *viki*, *peretua*, *reka*, e te *a*; no te mea na te reira au tuatua e akakite mai i te tu o te au vereba, *oro*, *akaoro*, *aere* *anga*, *tangi*, *oro*, *aue*.

E akakite mai i te au piri-vereba i teia au tuatua nei.

Kua viviki roa te matangi.
Kua opu vave te ra.
Kua sake marie te ra ki runga

Kua kaka tu ke te au etu.
Kua poiticere pu ua te tangata.
Kua ngaro poti te manu.

Kua rere viviki te mokora.
Kua oro vave ua te ika.
Kua roiroi roa au.
E tangata tata meitaki koe.

E tamaiti tatau mako kore.
I keu ngoie a Ioane.
E aere marie koc ka inga aca.
E rave meitaki koe i tena na angaanga.

Quo *ly* has been his coming.

The Ioi is a bird which sings *delightfully*.

Runs *like* the wind.

Thou wilt cry *like* fepure tu

The adverbs in the above sentences are, *kino*, badly, *viki*, very fast *peretua*, quickly, *reka*, delightfully, and *a*, like, because they make known some circumstance respecting the verbs, *runs*, *rides*, *coming*, *sings*, *runs*, *cry*.

Point out the adverbs in the following sentences.

The wind is very swift.

The sun has set quickly.

The sun has risen up gradually.

The stars shine beautifully.

The men are suddenly startled.

The kite has quite disappeared.

The duck has flown very fast.

The fish has soon swam away.

I am very tired.

A man that writes well (art) thou.

A child that reads carelessly.

John was easily persuaded.

Go gently lest you fall.

Do that work well.

E taratarai marie i te rakau.
 Kua maata roa tinau angaanga.
 E tauta marie koe.
 Auraka e rave maromaroa.

E maanganai i te piri-vereba.
 No te tuatau, te ui, te
 ngai, te rai e te ili, te tumai-
 taki e te hira, te numero, te
 koi, te kare, te akaiue, te
 etoto, te akakiti, e te akamutu.

1. TE PIRI-VEREBA TUATAU.

Akonei.
 Nakonei.
 Nanai.
 Apopo.
 Nanai atu.
 Apopo atu.
 Nanai roa atu.
 Apopo roa atu.
 Koi.
 Nei.
 Teianei.
 Tianoa'i.
 Taito.
 Takere; kareka,
 Kua oti takere.
 Mei ito mai.
 Mei muatangana mai.
 Mei tupua roa mai.
 Tuatau na atu.
 Mutukore.
 Putuputu.

Adze the wood cautiously.
 You have too much work to do.
 Do thou persevere patiently.
 Don't do it with an ill will.

The adverbs are a numerous class. There are adverbs of *time*, *interrogation*, *place*, *quantity*, *quality*, *number*, *affirmation*, *negation*, *comparison*, *doubtless*, or *contingency*, *indication*, and *limitation*.

1. ADVERBS OF TIME.

To day future.
 To day past.
 Yesterday.
 Tomorrow.
 The day before yesterday.
 The day after tomorrow.
 Two days before yesterday.
 Two days after tomorrow.
 While.
 Now.
 Just now.
 Until now.
 Of old.
 Of old, before; as.
 It was done before, or already.
 From of old.
 Idem.
 Idem.
 Forever.
 Without end.
 Often.

Arikana.
 A muri atu.
 Ou akenei.
 I rera.
 Rakoitio.
 Kare e mamia.
 Kare e raia.
 Enei.

Enei apopo.

Ei; kareka,
 Kia tae mai ka hāi ei.

Kia akono koe e meitaki ei.

E a tei te ope o te tuatua,
 ka topa te e o tala ei ra; na
 ko maira.

I te ra i tumatenga'i au
 ra." *Sol.*

2. TE PIRI-VERIHA UI.

Aca?
 Inaea?
 Naca?
 Noea?
 Eiea?
 'Teiea?
 Kia?
 Eaa?
 Eaa? kareka,
 Yao eaa te kata?

By and by.
 Afterward.
 Newly, lately.
 Then.

In a little time, shortly.
 Not long, speedily.

Idem.

Like, in connection with
 time.

Tomorrow about, or like,
 this time.

Then, when: as,

When (he) comes *then* cut
 (it.)

If you regard *then* it will
 be well.

When the *ei* comes after a
 word ending with *a*, the *e* is
 dropped; as,

"In the day when I am in
 trouble.

2. THE INTERROGATIVE ADVERBS.

When? future.

When? past.

How?

Whence?

Where, or at what place?

Where?

How many?

What?

Why? as,

Why should I not laugh?

3. TE PIRI-VEREBA NGAI.

Nei.
Ake, akera.

Io. }
O. }
Na.

Ki ko na.
Ki ko nei.
Tena tei ia koe na.
Tei iaku nei.
Ki ko.
Ki ko atu.
Ki ko nei atu.

Atu, atura.

Mai, maira.
Reira.
I reira rai.
Teia; kareka,
Teia au.
Tei roto.
Tei vao.
Tei runga.
Tei raro.
Roto ki vao.
Ki runga ki raro.
Na runga na raro.

Ki tua; kareka,
Kua kai *ki tua*.
Momua. }
Muatangana. }

3. OF PLACE.

Here.

A little aside, or a little higher, or lower.

Just beyond, or in presence of.

Denotes the place where the person addressed is, and is the opposite of nei; as,

Yonder with you.

Here with me

There it is with you.

Here it is with me.

Thither.

Further on.

Beyond you but this side of *ki ko atu*.

Direction from the speaker towards the object spoken of.

The reverse.

There.

At that very place.

Here; as.

Here am I.

Within.

Without.

Above.

Below.

In and out.

Up and down.

Over and under.

Behind, or secretly; as,

It was eaten *secretly*.

First in order, foremost.

.....

Muri.
Muri ake, murio.
Ana; kareka,
Ko koe *ana*.

4. NO TE RAI E TE ITO.

Otira.
Tira ua.
Meangiti.
Meang ti poepoe.
Katoa, katoatoa.
Rava.
Manga.
Meangiti roa.
Maata roa.
Tokoia ua ake.
Tokotai.
Kare e rainga.
Manganui.
Maata.

5. NO TE TU MEITAKI E TE KINO.

Marie.
Tika; kareka,
E rave *tika* koe.

Kino.
Meitaki; kareka,
Akono *meitaki* koe.
Manea.
Maromaroa.
Moumou.
Ua; kareka,

Aere *ua* atu

Behind.
Close behind.
First; as,
Thou *first*.

4. OF QUANTITY.

Enough, sufficient.
That's all.
Small.
Very small.
All.
Totally.
Some.
Too Small.
Too much.
Very few.
A few.
Not many.
A great many.
Much.

5. OF QUALITY.

Cautiously, gently.
Rightly; as,
By *right*, or *rightly* thou
shouldst have done it.
Ill, or badly.
Well; as,
Do thou regard *well*.
Beautifully, orderly.
Unwillingly.
Wastefully.
Merely so, without any
object; as,
Go *without any object*.

Aroa ua.

Taaka ua.

Kua taia uaia.

Takiri.

Pu; kareka,

Rokoia putia koc.

Kua kitea puia.

Ponuiāau ua.

Noo ua.

6. NO TE NUMERO.

Ka tai.

Ka rua.

Ka toru.

Ka a.

Ka rima.

Ka ono.

Ka itu.

Ka varu.

Ka iva.

Ka ngauru.

7. NO TE KOIA.

A.

Koia.

Ia, ia.

Tika ia.

Koia ia.

Aku paa.

Koia oki.

Ae.

Io.

*Mere favour, unmerited
compassion.*

Entirely naked.

Killed causelessly.

Entirely.

Suddenly, completely; as,

*Thou wast overtaken
suddenly.*

*Completely known, or found
out, or caught, (in mischief)
taken by surprise.*

*Carelessly, thoughtlessly,
securely.*

Sitting still, or idly.

6. OF NUMBER.

Once.

Twice.

Thrice.

Fourthly.

Fifthly.

Sixthly.

Seventhly.

Eighthly.

Ninthly.

Tenthly.

7. OF AFFIRMATION.

Yea, yes.

Idem.

Truly so.

Verily it is so.

It is so.

Certainly.

And so it is.

Yes, in answer to a request.

Answer to a all.

8. NO TE KARE.

Kare.
 Kare ua.
 Kare rava.
 Kare takiri.
 Kore.
 Aua }
 Auraka }
 Eiaa }
 "Aua koe i aroa mai" &c.

9. NO TE AKAAITE.

Mei; kareka.
 Mei iaia te tu.
 Mei iaia te maata.
 Mei te reira.
 Me; kareka,
 Me mate au.

 Me kore.
 Me te mea e.
 A; kareka,
 Kua tangi a manu.

E taiku ana te apinga i
 akaaiteia'i i tetai ngai; kareka,

E kakao eaa!

E kakao ua.

Penei.

Koia rai ia.

8. OF NEGATION.

No, not.
 It is not.
 By no means, not at all.
 Idem.
 Not, nothing, nihil.
 Generally imperative, Do
 not; sometimes subjunc-
 tively; as.
 "Had it not have been for
 thy love."

9. OF COMPARISON.

Like; as.
 Like him in likeness.
 Like him in greatness.
 Like that.
 Nearly, almost; as.
 I had *nearly* died, or
 I had a narrow escape.
 All but not. Acts. xxvii. 16.
 As if.
 Like; as.
 Sings *like* a bird.

Sometimes the comparison
 is made by mentioning the
 thing to which it is compar-
 ed; as,

It is a reed is it not!
 (straight)

This is a reed, a mere
 reed.

Thus

Just s^t it is.

10. NO TE EKOKO.

Paa.
Penciake.
Ae paa.

11. NO TE AKAKITE.

Akara na!
I na!

12. NO TE AKAMUTU.

Anake; kareka,
Koia *anake*.
Okotai; kareka,
Tamaiti *okotai*.

PUPU VII.

TE PEREPOSITIO.

Ko te au tuatua, i tukuia ki mua i te nomena, e te kauono nomena, ei akakite i to ratou tu i tetai au nomena, e tetai au kauono nomena, e perepositio ia; kareka,

I aere mai aia *mei* Aitutaki ki Rarotonga *i* nga ra e rua ua nei.

Tera te tamaiti *tei* roto i te are.

Tei mua ia koe te mate,

Tei muri mai *i* to tua te tangata.

10. DOUBTING, OR CONTINGENCY.

Perhaps.
Peradventure.
Perhaps so, doubtful.

11. OF INDICATION.

See! behold!
Lo! -

12 OF LIMITATION.

Only; as,
He *only*.
Idem; as,
Only son.

CLASS VII.

PREPOSITIONS.

Those words, that are put before nouns, and pronouns, to shew their relation to other nouns and pronouns, are prepositions; as,

He came *from* Aitutaki to Rarotonga *in* two days only.

There the child is *within* the house.

Destruction is *before* thee.

Behind at thy back is a man.

Tei runga i te kaingakai.
Tei vao te kino.

E rua tu o te perepositio,
 e tu tai ua etai, e tu taki rua
 etai.

Teia te aronga i tu tai ua.

E.—Kua angaia e ia.

I.—Kua pou i te kuri.

Ki.—Kua aere ki te maunga.

Tei.—*Tei taatai.*

No.—*No te Atua.*

Na.—*Na kotou.*

Ei.—*Ei iaai?*

Teia tei tu taki rua.

Tei runga, ki runga.

Tei raro, ki raro.

Tei mua, ki mua.

Tei roto,

Tei vao,

Tei ro'opa,

Tei vaatata,

TE PUPU VIII.

TE PAUPAU.

E au tuatua rikiriki teia, ei
 paupau i te tuatua ki tetai ki
 tetai; kareka,

Koia ma au

Up on the table.
Without is the evil.

There are two kinds of
 prepositions, the simple, and
 the compound.

*These are the simple prepo-
 sitions.*

By —*Made by* him.

By, with, in,—*Eaten by* the
 dog.

To —*Gone to* the mountain.

At.—*At* the seaside.

Of.—*Of* God.

For.—*For* you

With —*With* whom?

These are compound.

Up, above.

Below.

Before.

Within.

Without.

In the midst of.

Near.

CLASS VIII.

CONJUNCTIONS.

These are little words
 which connect words, and
 sentences; as,

He *and* I.

Kare a Petero, ko Paulora.
Ka noo au me aere koe.

Not Peter, *but* Paul.
I will remain *if* you go.

Ko tana au tuatua nei, *ma*,
ra, e te *me*, e aronga paupau
ia.

These words, '*ma*' and, '*ra*'
but, and '*me*' if, are conjunc-
tions.

Tera rai etai no taua pupu
nei rai, koia oxi te *e*, *ohi*,
katoo, *kareka*, *no reira*, *uea*;
kareka,

There are also others be-
longing to this class, *e*, and;
ohi, and *katoo*, also, and like-
wise; *kareka*, but; *no reira*,
because; *uea*, lest; as,

"Kua akarongo mai *hi* koe
iaku, e kua riro koe ei ora
noku." Sal. cxviii. 21.

"*For* thou hast heard me,
and art become my salva-
tion." *Ps.* cxviii. 21.

"Te angaanga wa nei rai
toku Metua, ka angaanga *ka-*
toa oxi au." Ioane v. 17.

"My Father worketh hith-
erto *and* I also work."

TE PUPU IX.

CLASS IX.

TE POIHIRERE.

INTERJECTIONS.

Kia kapiki ki te tangata
okotai.

When calling to a single
individual.

E mea e! E tama e!

O such a one! O son!

Kia tokera!

When many.

E mea ma e! E tama e.

O such a one, and com-
pany! O sons!

O!

Yes! In answer to a call.

I na! I na!

Lo! lo! In order to draw
attention

Aue! 'o! 'o!

Alas! Surprise of delight.

Aue!

Alas!—of pain or grief.

Nga mani, nga ravenga!

What wonders!

Aue to e!

Alas what shall I do!

E ae oki!
Aue te mataku!
Aue te rekareka!
Tai tua ia!

Eittoa!

Oro mai!

Tena koe!
Ki kenei koe!
Nooria!
Aere ra!

Aere ria!

Ka peu e!
Kare ra!
Kare oki!
Otira oki!
Naringa!
Angairi!

Woe truly!
O how fearful!
O how delightful!
Well that's a pretty concern.

Gratification at a well deserved misfortune, or, it serves him right

Salutation to visitors! Run here!

Is that you!
Adieu! of the person leaving.
Idem! when several remain!
Adieu! of the person remaining.

Idem! when several are leaving.

What an affair!
Surprise of perplexity!
Idem!
Grateful surprise! It sufficeth!
Would that!
Idem!

PAE III. SUNETAKA. PART III. SYNTAX.

Kua kitea i te pae 1, te au leta takitai; e kua kitea i te pae 2, te au tuatua takitai; e i teine ka kimi tatou i te akakatoatoa anga i te tuatua; ko ta te Sunetaka ia e apii mai.

From the 1st part we have learnt about single letters; and from the 2nd part about single words; and now we are to enquire about complete sentences; which is what Syntax teaches.

E au tuatua potopoto etai, e e roroa oki etai, kia akakatoatoaia; kareka,

Te tupu nei te rakau.
Kua aoa te kuri.
Kua kata a Rata.

E au tuatua taka meitaki te reira i te akakatoatoa angaia, okotai ua vereba, e okotai nomena.

Tera etai.

Te vaere nei a Tepae i te kainga.

Kua tipu a Tamarua i te rakau.

Kua ta a Titi i te puaka.

Okotai vereba, e rua nomena, ko te nomena nomenativa, e te acusativa.

E tu ke tetai aronga i te roroa, tei takirua, taki toru vereba, e te nomena, ki roto i te tuatua okotai, i kapiti aereia ki te paupau; kareka,

Kua aere a Makea ki uta ki toa kainga; e kua aru katoaia e Ngaao ravarai e vaere i te ngangacre, e e tanu ki te kai.

There are some complete sentences very short, and others long; as,

The tree grows.
The dog has barked.
Rata has laughed.

These are complete sentences, though they have but one verb, and one noun.

Here are others.

Tepae is weeding the garden.

Tamarua has cut down the tree.

Titi has killed the hog.

These have one Verb, and two nouns, the nomenative, and accusative.

Other sentences are different as to length, such as have two or three verbs, and nouns, in one sentence, and coupled together by conjunctions; as,

Makea has gone in land to her garden; and all Ngaao have followed her to clean out the weeds, and plant it with food.

NO TE AKATAKA.

Ko te *ko* te akataka i tuku-
ia ki mua i te au nomena tika
nomenativa tei na mua i te
vereba; kareka,

Ko Taunga tei aere.

Tei roto i taua *ko* ra te tu
o tetai vereba taiku koreia;
kareka,

Ko Makea te Ariki i
Avarua.

Ko Beritani te enua marama.

Kia rua e kia toru nomena
tika nomenativa, e tukuia te
ko ki mua i aua nga nomena
katoa; kareka,

Ko Ioane raua *ko* Petero.
Akara katoa ia i *Ioane* i. 1.

E tukuia te *ko* ki mua i te
au tuatua kia akakiteia te tika
anga o te tuatua tauctono;
kareka,

Ko tana tei tika kare taau.
Ko te tika teia kare tera.

Ko te *a* tei tukuia ki mua i
te au nomena tika nomenativa
ravarai tei aru i te vereba;
kareka,

OF THE ARTICLE.

Ko is the article placed
before proper nouns in the
nomenative case, when they
precede the verb; as,

It was Taunga that went.

There is also in the *ko*
something of the verb 'to be'
unexpressed; as,

Makea is the Queen of
Avarua.

Britain is the land of light.

When there are two or
more proper nouns in the
nominative case, each has
the *ko* before them; as,

John and Peter.
See also i *John* i. 1.

Ko is used before senten-
ces of affirmation, or of dis-
tinguishing the right in cases
of contention; as,

His is the right and not
thine. This is the right not
that.

A (and not *ko*.) is put be-
fore all proper nouns in the
nomenative case which follow
the verb; as,

Kua aere mai *a* Iesu ki te ao nei e akaora i te aronga ara.

Kua akarongo mai *a* Iehova i taku pure.

E *a* tei te ope o te tuatua i muao, kare e tata akaou i tetai *a* ke, ka akaroa ua i taua *a* okotai ra; kareka,

Kua akavaitata mairà Ioane.

Kare taua *a* nei i tukuia ki mua i te au ingoa maunga, e te au ingoa enua, ma te au mea ora kore katoa.

Ko te *e* e te *tetai* nga akataka taka kore.

Ko te *etai* te tuafinianga o *tetai*.

Ko te *te* te akataka taka, e manganui ra te ngai e riro ei taua *te* ra ei mea taka kore.

Te vai rai oki *etai* ngai tuatua kare te akataka i akapiriia ki te nomena; kareka,

Kia aruia te vereba e te nomena; kareka,

E ta tangata ia.

Jesus came into the world to save sinners.

Jehovah has heard my prayer.

When the word preceding the proper noun ends with an *a*, it is merely elongated; as,

John came near.

Exception. Names of mountains, cities, and all names of things without life have not the *a* before them.

E and *tetai* are the indefinite articles.

Etai is the plural form of *tetai*.

Te is the definite article, still there are many places where it is quite indefinite.

There are some forms of expression where the article is not prefixed to the noun; as,

When the noun immediately follows the verb; as.

That is man killing.

E tapae po.

A night calling, or surprise.

Kare ra e takino kainga!

What a spoiling of the garden!

Kia aruia te piri-vereba
a e te nomena, kare rai e piri
te akataka: kareka,

When *a* the adverb of likeness is followed by a noun, no article is used; as,

Kua tangi *a* namu ua.
Kua aue *a* kukupa.

He cried *like* a mosquito.
He mourned *like* a dove.

Kia tukuia te kauono ki
mua i te nomena, kare te akata-
taka e piri i te reira; kareka,

When the possessive pronoun is put before the noun, the article is not used; as.

O mai toku kakau.

Give me my garment.

Kia tukuia ra ki muri i te
nomena ka piri rai te akataka
i reira.

But when it comes after the noun the article is used.

O mai *tetai* kai naku.

Give me some food.

Me rai te nomena i roto i
te tuatua okotai, e piri te akata-
taka i taua au nomena katoa
ra. Akara *Roma*. viii. 38

When a number of nouns occur in a sentence, the article is repeated before all those nouns. See *Rom*. viii. 38.

NO TE AU NOMENA.

OF NOUNS.

TE NOMENATIVA.

THE NOMENATIVE.

I te rai o te au tuatua
e aru te nomenativa i te
vereba; kareka,

In most of the sentences the nomenative follows the verb; as,

Te aere nei te tangata.

Te rave nei ratou i te anga-
anga.

E rua nomena ki te ngai okotai, e ingoa toroa tetai i muao i te ingoa tangata, e nomenativa tei mua, ka riro katoa te rua ei nomenativa ; e ka topiriia te ingoa e te *ko* ; kareka,

Te ariki ra *ko* Davida : e na reira rai te tuku angaia te ingoa taoonga ki mua i te ingoa o te tangata nona taua taoonga ra.

GENETIVA.

Kua kitea te Genetiva i nga perepositio *no*, *na*, *to*, *ta*, ma te *o*, e te *a*.

No te mea e au tuatua eko-ko aua nga tuatua ra i te tangata ke ke, kare e kitea vaveia te ngai ka topiri ei te *no* e te *to*, ma te *na* e te *ta*, ka akataka rikiriki ana i taua au tuatua nei,

*Te au ngai i tika i te no, to,
e te o.*

1. Ka piri te *no*, te *to*, e te *o*, ki te au mea o te kopapa tangata ; kareka,

Going are the people.

Doing are they the work.

When two nouns come together, such as the name of office preceding the proper name, if the first be in the nomenative case, the second will be also, and will have the *ko* connected with it ; as,

The king David ; and in this way names of office precede the name of the person to whom the office belongs.

GENETIVE.

The Genetive is known by the prepositions, *no*, *na*, *to*, *ta*, also *o*, and *a*.

Because these are words about which foreigners hesitate, and cannot soon find out when the *no* and *to* are to be used, and when the *na* and *ta*, we shall try to explain a little.

*Where no, to, and o, are
used.*

1. The *no*, *to*, and *o*. are used in connection with all the members of the body ; as,

Toku mimiti.
Tona rima.
O ratou vaevae.

2. Te au mea katoa o te
vaerua; kareka,

Tona kite.
Tona inangaro.
Tona mataku.
Tona ngakau.

3. Ko te are e tona aumea,
koia oki. *Tona* are, te au pou
no te are, te rau *no* te are,
te rakau *no* te are.

Te kainga, te enua, e te
vaka.

Tona kainga. Tona enua.
Tona vaka.

4. Te au taeake e te au ta-
ngata nguare; kareka

Tona tuakana.
Tona teina.
Tona tungane.
Tona tuaine.
Tona tavini.
Tona tangata.

Ka riro te *ta* i etai i ana nga
tuatua ra, ei tuatua kino;
kareka,

Taku tangata, koia oki tei
taia e au i te tamaki, e kare
ra, tei riro ei tuikaa naku.

My head.
His hand.
Their feet.

2. Also the attributes of
the mind; as,

His knowledge.
His love.
His fear.
His affections.

3. The house and all
things connected with it. His
house, the posts of the house,
the wood of, or for the house.
Also the garden, the land,
and the canoe.

His garden. His land. His
canoe.

4. Relations and members
of the family; as,

His elder brother.
His younger brother.
Her brother.
His sister.
His servant.
His man.

In some of these words
the use of *ta* would make it
very bad language; as,

My man, which I have
slain in war, or taken captive.

*Te au ngai i tika'i te na,
ta, e te a.*

1. Te tane, te vaine, e te tamariki, ko te *a* tei tika ki reira; kareka,

Taku tane, taku vaine, taku tamaine, taku tamaiti tamaroa, aku tamariki.

2. Te au tuatua, te ako, e te tata; kareka,

Tana tuatua, tana ako, tana tata.

3. Te au kai katoa, te puaka, e te au kai tupu; kareka,

Taku puaka, taku ika, taku moa, taku taro, taku kumara, taku meika, taku uatu.

4. Te angaanga ravarai, e te au mea i raveia e te tangata nei.

5. Ko te tangata i taia i te tamaki, e te au tuikaa.

Taku tangata, aku tuikaa.

No te a poto.

E piri te reira ki te au tuatua ravarai; kareka,

Where na, ta, and a, are used.

1. Husband, wife, and children, take the *a*; as,

My husband, my wife, my daughter, my son, my children.

2. Speech, exhortation, and writing; as,

His speech, his exhortation, his writing.

3. Food of every kind, both animal and vegetable; as,

My hog, my fish, my fowl, my taro, my potato, my banana, my plantain.

4. All kinds of work, and every thing done, or made, by man.

5. People slain in war, and captives.

The man I slew, the captives I took.

Of the short a.

This is common to all kinds of words; as,

Taku tane, taku kainga,
Taku puaka, taku ariki.

My husband, my garden,
My pig, my chief.

E tuatua akaperepere paa
taua tuatua ra.

It is generally used as a
term of endearment.

E piri katoa te *to* i te
ngai e piri ei te *ta*; kareka.

Sometimes the *to* is used
instead of the *ta*; as,

To kai, *to* tuatua,
To vaine, *to* tamaiti.

Thy food, thy speech.
Thy wife, thy child.

E tuatua akarekareka paa
taua *to* nei.

Generally used complimen-
tally.

Ko te nomena i kavanaia
e tetai nomena, e riro ia ei
genctiva; kareka,

The noun which is govern-
ed by another noun, will be
in the genctive case; as,

Te ingoa o Iehova, te arc
o te Atua, te kainga o Makea

The name of Jehovah, the
house of God, the garden of
Makea.

DATIVA.

DATIVE.

Ko te *ki* te akairo o te Da-
tiva; kareka,

Ki (to) is the sign of the
Dative; as,

Kua aere aia *ki* Ngatangia.

He is gone *to* Ngatangia.

Ka riro taua *ki* ra ei *kia* i
muai teingoa tangata; kareka,

This *ki* becomes *kia* before
names of persons; as.

Kua aere aia *ki* tai *kia* Ma-
kea.

He is gone *to* the seaside *to*
Makea.

ACUSATIVA.

ACCUSATIVE.

Ko te *i* e te *ia* te akairo o
te acusativa.

The *i* and *ia* are the signs
of the accusative.

E aru te acusativa i te au
verba rave atu; kareka,

Kua ta mai aia *ia*ku.

Kua moto atu aia *ia*ia.

“Kua anga iora te Atua i
te rangi.”

“Kua akaruke ratou ia Je-
hova.”

E riro katoa te au nomena
e aru i tetai au perepositio ei
acusativa; kareka,

Tei *ia*ia. Ki runga i te *kai-
ngakai.*

Ka pera rai i te rua e te to-
ru o te nomena tei tau i te tua-
tua okotai. e kapri rai to tei
mua perepositio ki te au no-
mena katoa; kareka,

Te satauro *a* to tatou Atua
o Iesu Mesia *I* te Atua *i* te
Metua ra. *Tei* te Atua ra. *tei*
te Atua mana katoatoa ra, te
au.

Kare oki taua au nomena
nei no te acusativa anake ra,
ei akakite ua anga rai i te tu
o te au nomena no te tu tu
okotai.

Accusatives follow active
verbs; as,

He beat *me.*

He smote *him.*

“God made the *heavens.*”

“They have forsaken *Jeho-
vah.*”

Nouns also which follow
some of the prepositions will
be in the accusative, as.

With *him.* Upon the *table.*

So also when there are two
or more nouns in apposition,
the preposition, which is pre-
fixed to the first, will be pre-
fixed to all the rest; as,

The cross *of* our Lord *of*
Jesus Messiah. *With* God
with the Father. *To* the Lord,
to the almighty God, be the
government.

These are not given as
examples of the accusative
case, but merely of nouns
in apposition.

VOCATIVA.

Ko te *e* ki mua e ki muri i te nomena te akairo o te vocativa; kareka,

E táma e!

E topa ra i tetai aronga tātua te *e* i muri i te nomena; kareka,

E Iehova! e te Atua! e akarongo mai koe i taku pure.

ABALATIVA.

Ko te *e* te akairo o te abalativa kia tukua ki muri i te vereba raveia mai; kareka,

Te are i akatuia *e* Solomona. Kua raveia *e* Ioane. Kua ketuia *e* te puaka.

Te vai ra oki te au akairo e manganui no te abalativa.

Ko te *i* e te *ia* i muri i te au vereba noa ravarai, e puke akairo *ia* no te abalativa; kareka,

Kua pou *i* te manu.

Kua atiati *i* te matangi.

VOCATIVE.

The *e* both before and after the noun are the signs of the vocative; as,

O ye friends!

Sometimes the *e* after the noun is drop't; as,

O Jehovah! o God! hear thou my prayer.

ABLATIVE.

E is the sign of the ablative when it is placed after a passive verb; as,

The house built *by* Solomon. It has been done *by* John. It has been dug up *by* the pig.

There are also many other signs of the ablative.

The *i* and *ia* which occur after all neuter verbs, are signs of the ablative; as,

It is consumed *by* the birds.

It is broken *by* the wind.

Kua mate a Golia *ia* Davi-
da.

Ka riro mai *iaku*

Ka re koe *iaia*.

Ka rauka *iaia*.

Kua tu *ia* Marama.

NO TE AKAKITE NOMENA.

I te rai o te au tuatua e
aru te akakite i tona nome-
na, mei tei akakiteia i te
kapi 12.

Kia tau te au akakite i to
ratou au nomena i te numero
e te casu e tika'i.

*Tetai au tuatua no te Ai-
teie anga o te au Akakite.*

E manganni te ravenga i te
akakite kia akaitia.

1. Tera tetai ravenga, koia
te tuku anga i te perepositio *i*
e te *ia* i muri i te akakite;
kareka,

E maatá Ioane *ia* Luka.

2. E vai meangiti te ngai i
tu ke, ka tukuia te *a* ki
mua i te akakite, e i tetai
ngai ka tuku katoaia te *o*, e

Killed was Goliath *by* Da-
vid.

It will come *by* me, or I
shall get it.

Thou wilt be conquer'd *by*
him.

It will be obtained *by* him.

It is raised up *by* Marama.

OF THE ADJECTIVE.

In most cases the adjec-
tive follows its noun, as has
already been stated page 12.

The adjectives agree with
their nouns in number and
case.

*Further remarks on the
Comparison of Adjectives.*

Various are the ways by
which the comparison of
adjectives is made.

1. One way is by placing
the preposition *i* or *ia* after
the Adjective; as,

Greater is John *than* (from)
Luke.

2. If the difference be but
small between the things
compared an *a* will be put be-
fore the adjective, and in

kare ra, te *ake*, i muri; kare-
ka,

E a maata o a Rae ia Teaka.

Kua a maru aia.

A kino ake teia i tera.

A meitaki ake.

3. Ko te *ngari* tetai tuatua
akaaiteite; kareka,

E ngari teia i tera.

E a ngari ake, e a ngaringa-
ri ake.

4. Te *tu ke*, te *rava*, e te
rava atu, e te *tei*, te au tuatua
e taa'i *tei* maata e *tei* iti;
kareka,

"E tera ra vaine i *tu ke* i te
meitaki i te au vaine katoa
nei." *Sire* vi. 1.

Akara ia Iobu i. 3.

Ko te tangata maata *rava*
teia i te ao katoa nei.

Ko *tei* meitaki

Ko Tei Tapu i Iseraela.
Akara Ier. viii. 10.

Ko te *rai*, e te *maata*, tetai
ia ravenga; kareka,

"Kua akakino atura aia i
te au oire i raveia'i te

some instances an *o*, or *ake*,
will also follow; as,

Rae is a little larger than
Teaka.

He is a little better

This is a little worse than
that.

A little better.

3. *Ngari* is another word
used as a comparative; as,
This is better than that.

A little better. Idem.

4. *Tu ke*, *rava*, and *rava*
atu, also *tei*, are the words
by which the superlative is
formed; as,

"O woman *different* as to
beauty from all other wo-
men." *Sire* vi. 1.

Vid. *Job* i. 3.

This is the largest man in
all the world.

The best.

The Holiest in Israel.
see. *Jer* viii. 10.

The *rai*, or *maata*, is ano-
ther method of forming
the superlative; as,

Then began he to upbraid
those cities wherein most of

rai o tana au semeio."
Mat xi. 20.

"Ko teiea *tei maata* i te
anoano iaia i taua nga tangata
ra? "Ko tei akakoreia e ia *te*
ou maata." *Luka vii. 43.*

"Ko ai to ratou te ka *maa-*
ta?" *Luka ix. 46.*

NO TE AU NUMERO.

I matau ana to Rarotonga
nei i te tatau taki rua, e kia
tae ki te ngauru anga ka tai
takau ia, e kia tae ki te nga-
uru o te takau anga, ka tai ia
rau.

E tangata tei tatauia ka to-
piri te *toko* ki te au numero
mei te rua e tae rava atu ki
te iwa, kare ra e piri i te ta-
ngata okotai.

Toko rua, toko toru. &c.

Mei te ngauru e tae rava
atu ki te ngauru ma iwa, ko
te *tino* tei topiriia atu; na ko
atura,

Tino ngauru, tino ngauru
ma tai, tino ngauru ma rua.

E rua ngauru, okotai takau
ia.

E toru ngauru, okotai ta-
kau ia ma raungauru.

his mighty works were
done." *Mat. xi. 20.*

"Which of these would
love him most?" "Him to
whom he forgave most."
Luke vii. 43.

"Which of them should
be the greatest." *Luke ix. 46.*

OF THE NUMERALS.

The Rarotongan's were
accustomed to count by two's,
and ten two's made twenty,
and ten twenties made (one
rau) two hundred.

When people are spoken
of the particle *toko* is prefix-
ed to the numerals from two
to nine, but it is not prefix-
ed to a single individual.

Two, three, &c.

From ten to nineteen *tino*
is prefixed; as,

Ten, eleven, twelve.

Two tens are one twenty.

Three tens one twenty and
ten.

E a ngauru, e rua ia takau.
E rima ngauru, e rua takau
ma raungauru ia.

E ono ngauru, kua oko toru
ia.

E itu ngauru, oko toru ia
ma raungauru.

E varu ngauru, oko a ia.

Okotai anere, oko rima ia.

Okotai anere e rua ngauru,
oko ono ia.

Okotai anere e a ngauru,
oko itu ia.

Okotai anere e ono ngauru,
oko varu ia.

Okotai anere e varu ngau-
ru, oko iva ia.

E rua anere, okotai ia rau.

Okotai ngauru rau, okotai
ia mano.

E piri te au tuatua rikiriki
no te vereba ki te au numero,
kareka te *ka*, te *kia*, e te *kua*.

"*Ka* rua akenei oku aka-
ronga anga e." *Sal.* lxii. 11.

Ka tu toru nei aku kapiki
anga atu kia koe.

Kia toru, *kia* a.

"*Kua* ngauru akenei a ko-
tou akakino anga mai iaku." *Job.*
xix. 3.

Ko te *tua* tei topiri katoaia
ki te numero; kareka,

Te rangi *tua* tai, te rangi

Four tens are two twenties.

Five tens are two twen-
ties and ten.

Six tens are 3 score.

Seven tens are 3 score and
ten.

Eight tens are 4 score.

One hundred are 5 score.

One hundred and twenty
are 6 score.

One hundred and forty are
7 score.

One hundred and sixty are
8 score.

One hundred and eighty
are 9 score.

Two hundred are 1 rau.

Ten rau are 1 mano.

The verbal particles *ka*, *kia*,
and *kua*, are sometimes con-
nected with the numerals.

"Twice have I heard this." *Ps.*
lxii. 11.

Thrice have I called thee.

Let it be three, let it be
four.

"These ten times have ye
reproached me." *Job.*

xix. 3.

Tua is also connected with
the ordinals; as,

The first heaven, second

tua rua, te rangi *tua* toru, te rangi *tua* a, te rangi *tua* rima, te rangi *tua* ono, te rangi *tua* itu, te rangi *tua* varu, te rangi *tua* iva.

Ko te *taki* tetai tuatua i piri ki te numero; na ko maira,

Kua *taki* ia i te apinga? Kua *taki* tai ki tetai aronga, e kua *taki* rua, *taki* toru ki tetai aronga.

TE KAUNONO.

E aru te K. Tangata i te vereba i te rai o te tuatua, mei ei akakiteia i te vereba, kapi 12.

E mea tika i etai au tuatua akamaroiroi kia tuku i te K. Tangata ki mua i te vereba; kareka

"Tatou, e imene ia Iehova"

Sal. xcv. 1.

"Tatou e akamori i tona ae vaevae." *Sal.* cxxxii. 7.

Kia toko rua tangata i tuaaia, ka riro te kauono Tangata *raua* ei paupau; kareka, Ko Petero *raua* ko Ioane.

Kia toko toru, e toko a, ko te K. Tangata *ratou*; kareka,

heaven third heaven, fourth heaven, fifth heaven, sixth heaven, seventh heaven, eighth heaven, ninth heaven.

Taki is connected with the numerals; thus,

How many things had each? Some one each, and others two and three each.

PRONOUNS.

The Personal Pronouns generally follow the verb, as may be seen in the examples given at page 12.

In impassioned exhortation sometimes some of the Personal Pronouns are put before the verb; as,

"Us, let sing to Jehovah."

Ps. xcv. 1.

"Us, let worship at his footstool." *Ps.* cxxxii. 7.

When two individuals are spoken of, the Personal Pronoun *raua* will become a conjunction; as, Peter *and* John.

When three or more the P. Pron. *ratou*, is soused; as,

Ko Petero *ratou* kátoa ko Ioane, ko Iakoba, e ko Mataio.

E riro te ingoa openga ei nomenativa i tetai ngai, e *cusativa* uarai tei na mua; *kareka*,

“E aroa atu ia Pereseka, raua ko Akuila.”

E *acusativa* Periseka, e nomenativa ra Akuila.”

Ko te *tei* te kauono taeake i te nomenativa, te *ta*, i te genetiva, e te *i*, i mau i te verba e kauono taeake rai ia i tetai ngai.

Tera te tu o te *ta* tei riro e k. taeake.

“Taaui tamaiti okotai ra ko Isaaka, *taau* i akaperepere na.”

“Te tangata ruaine *ta* kotou i tuatua maira.” *Gen.* xliii. 27.

“Te aroa nei au i *taku* e anoano i te aroa.” *Ex.* xxxiii. 19.

Te *i*.

“E o mai koe i aku puke vaine i tavini atu ei au ia koe.”

“Te ariki o Arada *i* noo i apatonga.”

Peter and John, James and Matthew.

The latter name will sometimes be in the nomenative, although the preceding may be in the accusative; as,

Salute Prisca, and Aquila.

Prisca is in the accusative case, but Aquila is in the nomenative.

Tei is the relative pronoun in the nomenative case, but the *ta* of the personal pron. is used for the relative, in the objective case; and sometimes the *i* before the verb is the relative.

Examples of the *ta* as a relative pronoun.

“Thine only son Isaac *whom* thou lovest.”

“The old man of *whom* ye spake.” *Gen.* xliii. 27.

“I will be gracious to *whom* I will be gracious.”

Examples of the *i*.

“Give me my wives for *whom* I served thee.”

“The king of Arad *who* dwelt in the south.”

Kare e k. taeake i tetai ngai i matau ei taua mea ra i te reo Beritani; kareka,

“E aronga tamariki kare e akarongo o roto ra.”
Deut. xxxii. 20.

Ko te *te reira* tetai ia k. taeake, e e tau no te tuataianga, e no te tuatinianga katoa; kareka,

“E na te tangata e ta'u i *te reira* ki runga i te atarau.”

TE KAUNO U.

E tuatua putuputuia e to teia pa enua taua kauono ui nei; kareka,

Ka aere au ka aa? Kare au e aere.

Koaukoai ka noo ei? koia oki, Kare au e noo ko au anake.

E tiaki aa au ka noo ei au ki reira? Kare au e noo.

Koai tei kite?

Eaa e kite ei?

Kua kite oki au?

KAUNO AKATAKA.

Ko te *teiane*i tei vava^{ia} ia i tetai ngai i to te tangata nauai manako; kareka,

In some cases where the relative pronoun would be used in the English language, there is none in this; as,

Deut. xxxii. 20. “Children in whom is no faith.” (lit.) Children no faith within.

Te reira is also used as a relative pronoun, and is either singular or plural, as its antecedent may be; as,

“And the priest shall burn it upon the altar.” *Lev. ii. 11.*

INTERROGATIVE PRONS.

The interrogative pronoun is much used by the Islanders; as,

For what should I go? I will not go.

I and who to stay? meaning, I will not stay here alone.

Waiting for what should I remain there? I will not remain

Who knows? I don't.

How can it be known?

Do I indeed know? Not I.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

*Teiane*i is a word frequently divided, according to the will of the speaker; as,

Teianci au mea
Teia au mea nei
Teiane tangata
Teia tangata nei

Ko te *taua* tei tuatuaia e no
te pupu Akataka, e riro rai oki
no teia pupu nei i etai ngai;
kareka,

Teia *taua* tuatua ra?

“Ko *taua* peroveta ra ainei
koe.”?

E aruia *taua tuua* nei e te
ra, e kare ra, te *nei*, e te *na*;
e e tukua i te ope o te tuatua
i tetai ngai; kareka,

“I reira katoa nga tamariki
a Eli ra, ko Hophini raua ko
Phinehaza, e *taua* aruna kore-
romotu a te Atua katoa *ra*.”

NO TE AU VEREBA.

E nomenativa anake to te
au vereba ravarai, ma tei tai-
kuia e tei kore; kareka,

Te moe ra *aia*.

Te aere ra.

E kavana tetai aronga ve-
reba rave atu i te acusativa;
kareka,

“Kua anga iora te Atua i te
rangi e te *enua*.”

“Kare oki a Iehova e aka-
ruke i *tona au tangata*.”

E kavana aki tetai te dativa,

These here things.

These things here.

This here man, or,

This man here.

Taua, which has been
classed among the definite ar-
ticles, is in some places a de-
monstrative pronoun; as,

Where is *that* book?

“Art thou *that* prophet?”

Taua must be always fol-
lowed by either *ra*, *nei*, or *na*,
in some part of the sentence,
sometimes at the end; as,
1 *Sam.* iv. 4. “And the two
sons of Eli, Hophni and Phi-
neas, were there with the ark
of the covenant of God.”

OF THE VERBS.

Every verb has a nomena-
tive, expressed, or under-
stood; as,

He sleeps.

He goes.

Some of the active verbs
govern the accusative; as,

“God created the *heavens*
and the *earth*.”

“For Jehovah will not for-
sake *his people*.”

Some govern the dative; as,

koia oki te au vereba akaue
atu, tuatua atu, e te ui atu;
kareka,

Akaue atu *kiaia* kia aere.

"Kua tuatua maira Iehova
kia Kaina."

"Kua ui maira tana au pipi
kiaia i taua parabole ra."

NO TE AU TUATUA RIKIRI-
KI I PIRI KI TE AU VEREBA.

Te TE e te NEI.

Ko te *te* ki mua, e te *nei* ki
muri i te vereba, nga mea ia
e taka i te taime teiane. Aka-
ra ki te vereba, kapi 12.

Kia tukuia ra te *ra*, te *mai-
ra*, e kare ra, te *atura*, auraka
te nei, i muri i te vereba, e riro
ia ei taime oti kore i reira;
kareka,

Te aere ra aia

Te aere maira aia

Te aere atura aia

Te KA.

Kare te *ka* te akairo no te
taime vai atu ua; no te tai-
me oti ra i tetai ngai; kareka,

Ka rave ei aia.

"*Ka* maringi ei oki te toto
o te kite noou ra, ko Setepha-
no."

such as the verbs to com-
mand, to speak to, to ask; as,

Command *him* to depart.

"Jehovah spake *to* Cain."

"His disciples asked *him*
concerning the parable."

REMARKS ON THE VERBAL
PARTICLES.

The TE and NEI.

The *te* before and the *nei*
after the verb, are particles
which form the present tense.

See verb page 12.

But if instead of *nei*, *ra*, or
maira, or *atura*, follow, the
verb would then be in the in-
complete tense; as,

He is going.

He is coming.

He is going onward.

The KA.

Ka is not the sign of the
future only, in some places it
forms the past; as,

When he did it.

"And when the blood of
thy martyr Stephen was
shed." *Acts* xxii. 10.

I te rai o te au tuatua ra,
ko te akairo ia no te *taimē vai*
atu; kareka,

Ka rave au i te reira.

I tetai ngai ko te tuatua
akaue; kareka,

Ka aere koe *ka* rave.

Okotai rai oki tu te *ka e* te
e i te taimē vai atu, *e* i taua tu
akaue nei; kareka,

E aere au *e* rave,

Ka aere au *ka* rave.

Ka (E) aere atu, *ka* (e) ka-
ranga atu kia Ioane, *e* aere
mai.

Te KUA.

Ko te *kua* te akairo o te
tuatua oti, *e* tu ke rai tona
taimē i tetai au ngai: kareka,

Kua kaikai aia.

Kua meitaki aia.

Kare taua *kua* nei e tau i
te au ngai katon, kareka i te
au ateributi a te Atua, kare
e tika kia karanga e, *Kua* mei-
taki, *e kua* tapu, *e kua* mana.
e kua atea ke kore, no te
mea ko to te Atua ia tu me
ito mai.

Ko te *i* tei tau, auraka te

Generally it forms the fu-
ture; as,

I will do it.

Sometimes it forms the im-
perative; as,

Go thou (and) do (it.)

The *ka* and *e* are similarly
used in the future tense, and
the imperative mood; as,

I will go and do it.

Idem.

Go, tell John to come here.

The KUA.

The *kua* is the sign of the
perfect tense, but there are
some exceptions; as,

He is now eating, imply-
ing that he was not before.

He is now well.

There are cases in which
it would not be right to use
the *kua*, as, respecting the
attributes of God, it would
not do to say, He is now
good, he is now holy, he is
now mighty, he is now om-
nipresent, because he has
always been so.

The *i* is used instead of

kua. i te au ngai i aruia te vereba e te *ei*.

I rave ei aia i taua mea ra. Kare e tika kia karanga *kua* rave ei.

Kare rai oki i tika kia aru te *kua* i te perepositio.

Iaia i aere i tupu ei.

Ko te i rai te tika, auraka te *kua*, kia aru i te kare; kareka, Kare au i aere.

Tetai au ngai tu ke ke e ki-tea'i te tu o taua KUA nei.

Naringa kare te vairakau *kua* ope tatou i te mate.

E ana rai e *kua* kona aia.

Mei te mea e *kua* pakotia.

Kua meitani aia.

Kua maki ainei koe?

Kua hiro ratou.

"*Kua* tu va iora te ariki ki te pae pou ra."

"Ka vava'i na na i te tenei nae, e kia po toru ave, *kua* tu akaon ia i a'u."

E rave fatou, e tae maira aia, *kua* oti takare.

kua in those places where the verb is followed by *ei*,

Therefore he did that very thing. The *kua* would be incorrect.

Neither is it correct to use *kua* after a preposition; as,

Because he went it came to pass.

I and not *kua* should also follow a negative; as,

I have not gone.

Some examples of the KUA in different constructions.

If it had not been for the medicine, we *should have been* all dead.

One would think he *was* drunk.

Like as if it *were* cut with scissors.

He *is* better.

Are you sick?

They *are* gone.

"And the king stood by a pillar."

"Destroy this temple, and in three days I *will* raise it up."

Let us do it so that when he comes it *may have been* finished beforehand.

"*Kua* vaitata te Atua i te moto mai ia koe."

Te KIA.

Ko te *kia* tetai ia tuatua i piri ki te vereba, e e tu keke rai te reira i te taime, e te te anga; kareka,

Kare ainei e tika ia koe e *kia* aere au?

Kia aa?

Kia oki mai te ra.

Kia meitaki ka aere ei.

Kia mate oki au *kia* ora aia?

Taoi mai, *kia* maata.

Aere *kia* kite.

Rave mai *kia* oti.

E ta *kia* mate.

E *kia* oti i te ta.

Auraka tetai tangata *kia* kite.

"Kare ra ratou i kite i tau tuatua ra, e mataku oki *kia* ui atu iaia."

"E meitaki koe i te rima okotai *kia* tae ki te ao."

TETAI AU TUATUA NO TE TU INIFINITIVE.

Ko te *e*, te *i te*, e te *kia*, nga akairo i akakiteia i te kapiti 32.

"God is about to smite thee."

The KIA.

The verbal particle *kia* has also many different significations both as it regards tense, and meaning; as,

Are you not willing that I *should* go?

Untill what?

Till the sun has returned.

When you are better then go.

Should I indeed die that he *might* live?

Bring it here, *let there be* a plenty.

Go to see.

Work hard *that it may be* done.

Kill it dead.

And *when it has been* killed.

Let no man know of it.

"But they understood not that saying, and were afraid to ask him."

"It is better for thee to enter into life maimed."

REMARKS ON THE INFINITIVE MOOD.

The *e*, the *i te*, and the *kia*, are the signs given page 32.

Tetai aronga tuatua e akakite i te tu o aua nga aksiro ra.

"I aere mai nei oki te Tamaiti a te tangata e kimi i tei ngaro." *Luka* xix. 10.

Kare oki au e aere mai e tiki i te aronga tuatua-tika ra."

"Kua tonu atura te ariki i te tiki i taua taunga ra."

"I kore ei aia i akama kia tuatua ia ratou e e taeake."

E riro katoa te ka ei akairo no te infinitive i tetai ngai; na ko maira,

Ka aere au ka tiki tangata.

TE PIRI-VEREBA.

E tukuia te piri-vereba i muri i to ratou au vereba e te akakite, ma te piri-vereba rai.

E tukuia te piri-vereba i rotopu i te vereba, e tona nomenativa; na ko maira,

Kua tere viviki tena pai.

"E akataka ke atu koe i te tuatua puapinga kore e te pikikaa iaku nei."

"Ko te putaua aea oki au, e kua keia iora au, e ko te akaiki puapinga kore ua aea au i te ingoa o taku Atua."

E taka ke te akairo o te vereba raveia mai, i te piri-vereba; na ko maira.

Some examples of these different signs.

"The Son of man is come to seek that which was lost." *Luk.* xix. 10.

"I am not come to call the righteous." *Mat.* ix. 13.

"The king sent to call the priest." 1 *Sam.* xxii. 11.

"Therefore he is not ashamed to call them brethren."

Ka is sometimes the sign of the infinitive; as,

I go to fetch some person.

ADVERBS.

Adverbs are generally placed after the verbs, the adjectives, and other adverbs, which they qualify.

The adverb is placed between the verb and its nomenative; as,

That ship sails *swiftly*.

"Remove *far* from me vanity and lies."

"*Lest* I be poor and steal, and take the name of my God in vain.

Adverbs separate the sign of the passive voice from the verb; as,

Kua *akaoro* vivikiia te oroenua.

Kua *kimi* matatioia tauamea ra.

Ka pera rai me aru tetai piri-vereba i tetai i muri i te vereba raveia mai; na ko maira,

E mea *akono* meitaki roaia.

E tuku katoaia te piri-vereba i muri i te akakite; na ko maira,

Are maata *ua* atu.

E rakau teiaa *tukituki*.

E tukuia te *kare*, te *auraka*, e te *eiaa*, i mua roa i te tuatua; na ko maira,

Kare au i aere mai e tiki ia koe.

Auraka koe e kai i taua kai ra.

Eiaa koe e moe.

E tukuia te *kore* i muri i te tuatua tana i tauturu ra; na ko maira,

E vivii *kore* te au tuatua atoa a te Atua.

E vaine piri *kore* taau.

E tamaiti mako *kore* aia.

E tukuia te au *piri-vereba* ki mua roa i tetai tuatua, i muri roa i tetai; na ko maira,

Eiaa toou aerenga?

Ka aere koe *kia*?

The horse *has been* ridden fast.

The thing *has been* dilligently sought for.

If two adverbs follow a verb in the passive voice, the sign is put after the second adverb; as,

A thing that *has been* very well attended to.

Adverbs are also placed after adjectives; as,

A *very* large house.

A *very* heavy stick.

The negative adverbs *kare*, *auraka*, and *eiaa*, are placed first in the sentence; as,

I did *not* come to fetch you.

Don't you eat that food.

Don't you sleep.

Kore is placed after the word it qualifies; as,

"Every word of God is pure." (*not* impure.)

Your wife is estranged from you.

A boy that does *not* behave well.

Sometimes the interrogative adverbs are placed first in the sentence, and sometimes last; as,

What is your business?

Where are you going?

TE PEREPOSITIO.

E kavana te au perepositio i to ratou au casu mei tei akakiteia i nga kapi 11. 17.—

Ko te *no*, e te *na*, te *to*, e te *ta*, tei kavana i te genetiva; te *ki* tei kavana i te dativa; e te *i* tei kavana i te acusativa; ko te *e* ki mua e ki muri nga akairo ia o te vocativa, e te *e* tei kavana i te abalativa.

Ko te *i* tei kavana i te abalativa kia aru i te au vereba e kitea i ete vai ra; kareka,

Kua mate aia ia Tumu.

Kua pou nga moa i te kuri-iao.

Tera ra nga vereba tu ke, *varea*, e *rokoia*, kareka,

Varea e te moe.

Rokoia e te mate.

Kia topiriia mai te akairo o te vereba raveia mai ki taua tu vereba ra, ko te *e* tona akairo i reira; kareka.

Kua keingia e te tangata tanu kai.

Ko te *i* ra te tuatua maata i mua i te abalativa i muri i taua tu vereba ra, riro oti ei vereba rave atu; kareka.

Kua akatikaia i te akarongo.

PREPOSITIONS.

The prepositions govern their own cases, as seen in examples of nouns and pronouns. Pages 11. 17.—

No and *na*, *to* and *ta*, govern the genitive; *ki* governs the dative; *i* governs the accusative; *e* before and after are the signs of the vocative, and *e* governs the ablative.

I governs the ablative after neuter verbs; as,

He was killed *by* Tumu.

The chickens have been eaten *by* the cat.

Varea, and *rokoia*, are exceptions to this rule; as,

Overcome with sleep.

Overtaken with affliction.

When the sign of the passive voice is joined to a neuter verb, *e* is sometimes used as the ablative; as,

It has been eaten *by* the gardener.

But *i* is the usual sign of the ablative after neuter verbs even though they may assume an active form; as,

Justified by faith.

TE PAUPAU.

E kapiti te paupau i te au nomena e te au kauono i te tu casu okotai; kareka,

Ko au e ko Ioane te aere.

Kua kite tatou iaia e ratou katoa oki.

E riro te kauono taeake ei paupau i tetai ngai; kareka,

E rave a Nootu raua ko Taevao.

Kare ra teia au paupau nei e kapiti i te nomena ma te kauono i te tu casu okotai i te au ngai katoa; kareka,

“E aroa atu ia Peresila raua ko Akuila.

E acusativa a Peresila i kavanaia e te vereba rave atu, e aroa atu, e nomenativa ra Akuila, i kapitiia i te paupau raua.

CONJUNCTIONS.

Conjunctions connect the same cases of nouns and pronouns; as,

I and John are to go.

We know *both* him *and* them.

Sometimes the personal pronouns are used as conjunctions; as,

Nootu *and* Taevao will do it.

But these conjunctions do not always connect the same cases of nouns and pronouns; as,

“Greet Priscilla *and* Aquila.”

Priscilla is in the accusative case, governed by the active verb, *e aroa atu*, but Aquila is in the nominative, coupled by the conjunction *raua*.

NO TE AKATAKA ANGA.

Ko te ravenga teia e akataka'i tatou i te au tuatua roarai ki tona ngai ki tona ngai, e te ngai e tu ke ke ei, ma te mea i tau ki tetai ki tetai, tei na mua e tei na muri.

E akataka ana i te irava tuatua nei.

OF PARSING.

Parsing, in grammar, is an exercise by which we assign to every word its proper part of speech, and determine what change it has undergone, and what is its dependence on, or connection with, the words that precede or follow it.

"I aroa mai te Atua i to te ao nei, kua tae rava ki te oronga anga mai i tana tamaiti anautai, kia kore e mate te akarongo iaia, kia rauka ra te ora mutu kore." *Ioane* iii. 16.

I aroa mai E vereba ravye atu, te Atua tona nomena, indiativa, taime oti, tangata 3. tuataianga.

Te Akataka taka.

Atua Nomena noa, tuatai. nomenativa, no te vereba i *aroa mai*

I to Kauono taeake, accusativa, i kavania e te vereba i *aroa mai*.

Te Akataka taka.

Ao Nomena noa, tuatai. genetiva, i kavania e te kauono *to*.

Nei Piri-vereba.

Kua tae Vereba e kitea i e te vai ra. taime oti, tangata 3. tuatai. *te aroa* tona nomenativa taku koreia.

Rava Pi i-verba, tei tau-taru i te vereba *kua tae*.

Ki Perepositio.

Te Ata aka taka.

Oronga anga Vereba ravye atu.

Mai Piri-vereba.

Tua kauono akakite.

Tamaiti Nomena noa.

"For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life." *Jno.* iii. 16.

I aroa mai Verb active, its noun is God, indicative mood, past tense, 3 person singular.

Te Definite article.

Atua Common noun, singular, nominative to the verb *i aroa mai*.

I to Relative pronoun, accusative case, governed by the verb *i aroa mai*.

Te Definite article.

Ao Common noun, singular, genitive case, governed by the relative pronoun. *to*.

Nei Adverb.

Kua tae Neuter verb, past tense, 3 person singular, *Te aroa* is its nominative understood.

Rava Adverb, which intensifies the verb *kua tae*.

Ki Preposition.

Te Definite article.

Oronga anga Participle, from active verb *oronga*.

Mai Adverb of direction.

Tua Adjective pronoun.

Tamaiti Common noun,

tuatai. accusativa, i kavanaia e te vereba *oronga*.

Anautai Akakite, e kua tau ki tona nomena, e kua akakite i tetai tu nona, koia oki *Tumaiti anautai*.

Kore Piri-vereba, tei akakite i tetai tu no te vereba *mate*.

Kia kore e mate, Vereba e kitea i e te vai ra, te tu subijunctiva, tangata 3, tuatini, kua tau oki ki tona nomenativa *te*.

Te Kauono taeake, tuatini, nomenativa no te vereba *mate*.

Akarongo Vereba rave atu, tangata 3, tuatini, kua tau ki tona nomenativa *te*.

Aia Kauono tangata, tuatai, tangata 3, accusativa, i kavanaia e te vereba rave atu *akarongo*.

Kia rauka Vereba tu ke, tu subijunctiva, tangata 3, tuatai, kua tau ki tona nomenativa *te ora*.

Ra Paupau.

Te Akataka taka.

Ora Nomena non, tuatai, nomenativa no te vereba *rau*ka.

Mutu kore Akakite, kua tau ki tona nomena *te ora*.

singular, accusative case, governed by the verb *oronga*.

Anoutai Adjective, and agrees with its noun, and makes known some quality respecting it, namely *Tumaiti anautai*.

Kore Adverb, which makes known some circumstance of the verb *mate*.

Kia kore e mate Neuter verb, subjunctive mood, 3 person plural, and agrees with its nominative *te*.

Te Relative pronoun, plural, nominative to the verb *mate*.

Akarongo Verb active, 3 person plural, and agrees with its nominative *te*.

Aia Personal pronoun, singular, 3 person, accusative case, governed by the verb *akarongo*.

Kia rauka Irregular verb, subjunctive mood, 3 person singular, and agrees with its nominative *te ora*.

Ra Conjunction.

Te Definite article.

Ora Common noun, singular, nominative to the verb *rau*ka.

Mutu kore Adjective, and agrees with its noun *te ora*.

NO TE AU AKAIRO TUKU-
NGA REO.

E a ua akairo tikai no te tukunga reo, koia oki te *perioda*, te *colo*, te *semicolo*, e te *coma*.

1. Te Perioda (.)

Ei te ope o te au tuatua i taka tikai e tukua'i taua akairo nei; kareka,

"Auraka e tukutuku i te rekareka." *"Auraka e tukutuku i te pure."*

2. Te Colo (:)

E tuku katoaia teia ki te ope o te tuatua taka meitaki, te vai ra tetai manga tuatua ke e taka meitaki roa'i te tuatua.

"Mei toku Metua i akoperepere mai iaku nei, kua akoperepere katoa atu oki au ia kotou : kia noo katoa ma te akoperepereia atu e au."

3. Te Semicolo (;)

E tukuaia teia akairo ei akataka i te au potopotonga tuatua i taka meitaki rai; kareka,

OF PUNCTUATION.

There are four principal stops used in punctuation namely, the *period*, *colon*, *semicolon*, and *comma*.

1. The Period (.)

This is used at the end of every complete sentence; as,

"Rejoice evermore." *"Pray without ceasing."*

2. The Colon (:)

This is also used when the sense is complete, but when something is still to be added which makes the sense clearer; as,

"As the Father hath loved me, so have I loved you : continue ye in my love."

3. The Semicolon (;)

This is used to divide simple sentences; as,

“Kua akatu te pakari i tona ore; kua tarai aia i nga pou nona e itu ra; kua ko aia i tana au puaka; kua irokia e ia tana wina; kua arikiriki katou aia i tana kaingakai.”

“Wisdom hath builded her house; she hath hewn out her seven pillars; she hath killed her beasts; she hath mingled her wine; she hath also furnished her table.”

4 Te Coma (,)

4. The Comma (,)

Ko te tukunga reo poto roa teia, i tuku aereia i te au ngai i te tuatua e tau kia-akaea poto ua ake, auraka ra e topa te reo; koia oki,

This is used to mark the shortest pauses, and is placed where the reader may take breath, but without dropping his voice; for example,

“Kua kite tikai au e, kare te mate, kare oki te ora, kare oki te au angela, kare oki te ui ariki, kare oki te au mea mana, kare oki te au mea e vai nei, kare oki te au mea e ka tupu a muri atu, kare oki te teitei, kare oki te akaaka, kare oki te au mea i angaia nei, e tika kia akataka ke ia tatou i te aroa o te Atua, i roto i to tatou Atua ia Iesu Mesia ra.”

“For I am persuaded, that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord.”

Te vai rai etai akairo, koia oki,

Besides these there are others; as,

5. Te ui (?)

5. The note of Interrogation (?)

E tukua teia ki te ope o te au tuatua ui: kareka,

This is used when a question is asked; as,

E aere koe ki ea?
Eaa taau tuatua?

Where are you going?
What is your speech?

6. Te Poitirere (!)

E tukuia teia ki muri i te tuatua kapiki, ma te aue; kareka,

"Aue te tangata takinga-kino i kore! te umuumu auro i kore e!"

Aue to e!

7. Te akairo leta topa (')

Koia oki,

Kia na reira e tika'i, kua topa tetai leta i te tika ai.

8. Te Iphena (-)

E paupau tuatua teia; kareka,

Puaka-uou

Puaka-oro-enua

9. Te Paruru ()

Ei paruru teia i tetai manga tuatua ke, i tukuia ki roto ei akamarama i te tuatua maata; kareka,

"Eua oki i kore ei i tika kio karanga atu e, Ka rave tatou i te tuatua kino kio tupu te meitaki? (ko tei tupikipiki aereu matou nei e, te akapersa nei matou,) kua tika te akau-pa ia ratou."

6. The note of Exclamation (!)

This is placed after an exclamatory expression; as,

"How hath the oppressor ceased! the exactress of gold ceased!"

Alas what shall I do!

7. The Apostrophe (')

Example,

It should by right be done, a letter is dropped from tika ai.

8. The Hyphen (-)

This connects words; as,

Barking-animal.

Land-running-animal.

9. The Parenthesis ()

This is used to enclose a phrase, not perhaps necessary to the sense, but thrown in to explain the meaning; as,

"And why not rather say, Let us do evil that good may come, (as we be slanderously reported, and as some affirm that we say,) whose condemnation is just."

