

# WHAKAPAPA

## Learning Outcomes

Demonstrate the ability to introduce oneself in a formal and informal setting

- Use appropriate vocabulary and structure to introduce themselves
- Recite family genealogy, including extended family members
- Ask and answer questions about family members
- Apply appropriate vocabulary relevant to relationships and family members

“Mā te tuakana ka tōtika te teina, mā te teina ka tōtika te tuakana”  
A younger sibling is kept in check by an older sibling and vice versa

## Learning outcomes- Whakapapa

### Singular

Tōku - my

Tōu - your

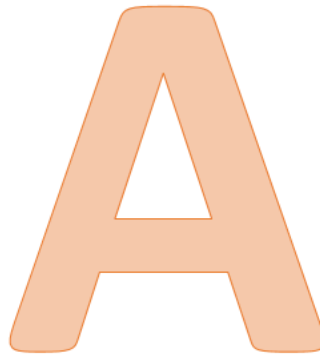
Tōna - his/her



Tāku - my

Tāu - your

Tāna - his/her



### Plural

Ōku - my

Ōu - your

Ōna - his/her

Āku - my

Āu - your

Āna - his/her

**O Category – Your generation and generations above you**

“Mā te tuakana ka tōtika te teina, mā te teina ka tōtika te tuakana”  
A younger sibling is kept in check by an older sibling and vice versa

A Category – Your generation and generations above you

Tūpou Rirohanga – Possessive Pronouns					
A		He re ko re Ne utr al		O	
s		s		s	
i	p	i	p	i	p
n	l	n	l	n	l
g	u	g	u	g	u
u	r	u	r	u	r
l	a	l	a	l	a
a	l	a	l	a	l
r		r		r	
t		t		t	
ā	ā	a	a	ō	ō
k	k	k	k	k	k
u	u	u	u	u	u
Mine (my)					

“Mā te tuakana ka tōtika te teina, mā te teina ka tōtika te tuakana”  
A younger sibling is kept in check by an older sibling and vice versa

<i>(belonging to me)</i>					
t	ā	t	ō	t	ō
ā	u	ō	ō	ō	u
u				u	
<b><i>Yours (your)</i></b> <i>(belonging to you)</i>					
t	ā	t	a	t	ō
ā	n	a	n	ō	n
n	a	n	a	n	a
a		a		a	
<b><i>His/Hers</i></b> <b><i>(his/her)</i></b> <i>(belonging to him/her)</i>					

**Ngā kupu whakapapa – Family member terms**

Family Relationship Terms	
Māori terms	English terms
Kuia – ruruhi, tupuna wahine, taua, karanimāmā, tupuna	Grandmother
Koroua – koro, pōua, tupuna tāne, tupuna, karanipāpā	Grandfather
Tūpuna – tūpuna mātua	Grandparents – ancestors
Whaea – māmā, whaene	Mother
Matua – pāpā, pāpara	Father
Mātua	Parents
Whaea kēkē – kōkā, karanga whaea	Aunt
Matua kēkē – karanga matua	Uncle
Kaihana – huānga, whanaunga	Cousin
Tuaka/Tuākana	Older Sibling of the same gender
Teina/Tēina – taina, tāina	Younger Sibling of the same gender
Tuahine/Tuāhine	Sister of a male only
Tungāne	Brother of a female only
Hoa Rangatira – hoa wahine, hoa tāne, makau	Spouse
Whaiāipo – tau, tāriana, tahu	Lover
Tamaiti	Child
Tamariki	Children

“Mā te tuakana ka tōtika te teina, mā te teina ka tōtika te tuakana”  
A younger sibling is kept in check by an older sibling and vice versa

Tamaiti – tama	Son
Tamāhine – kōtiro	Daughter
Irāmutu	Niece/Nephew
Mokopuna - moko	Grandchild/ren

## Whakatakotoranga - Sentence structure

Question:

Ko **wai** **possessive pronoun** **family term**?

Ko **wai** **tōu** **whaea**? - is **who** **your** **mother**? (who is your mother?)

Answer:

Ko **name** **possessive pronoun** **family term**

Ko **Rīria** **tōku** **whaea** - is **Rīria** **my** **mother** (Rīria is my mother)

Ko **wai** **tōu** **kuia**?

Ko **Waimirangi** **tōku** **kuia**?

Ko **wai** **tāu** **tamaiti**?

Ko **Kaharau** **tāku** **tamaiti**?

Ko **wai** **tōu** **tuahine**?

Ko **Muriwai** **tōku** **tuahine**?

Ko **wai** **tāu** **irāmutu**?

Ko **Uenuku** **tāku** **irāmutu**?

**Note:** Notices how in the question **tōu/tāu** (your) becomes **tōku/tāku** (my) in the answer. You need to answer the question appropriately.

## Whakatakotoranga - Sentence Structure (When joining people together)

When joining people together we use the below way of saying 'and' for people. Note also the use of a plural possessive pronoun.

“Mā te tuakana ka tōtika te teina, mā te teina ka tōtika te tuakana”  
A younger sibling is kept in check by an older sibling and vice versa

...**rāua** ko.... = when joining two people

...**rātou** ko...ko... = when joining three or more people

**Question:** \_\_\_\_\_

Ko **wai** **possessive pronoun** **family term**?

1. Ko **wai** **ōu** **mātua**? - are **who** **your** **parents**? (who are your parents?)
2. Ko **wai** **āna** **tamariki**? - are **who** **her** **children**? (who are her children?)

**Answer (used only for joining two people):**

...**rāua** ko....

Ko **name** **rāua** ko **name** **possessive pronoun** **family term**

1. Ko **Rīria** **rāua** ko **Rauna** **ōku** **mātua**  
*Rīria and Rauna are my parents*

**Answer (used only for joining three or more people):**

...**rātou** ko...ko...

Ko **name**, ko **name**, ko **name** **rātou** ko **name** **possessive pronoun** **family term**

1. Ko **Kōanga** ko **Raumati**, ko **Ngahuru**, **rātou** ko **Hōtoke** **āna** **tamariki**  
*Kōanga, Raumati, Ngahuru, and Hōtoke are her children*

## Learning outcomes- Whakapapa

### Patai – Question

Ko wai ō whaea kēkē?

Ko wai ō hoa?

Ko wai ō mōkai?

ie, ko Bard aku tamariki

### whakautu – answer

Ko Thelma rāua ko Paddy ōku whaea kēkē

Ko Milhouse rāua ko Moe ōku hoa

Ko Santas lil helper rāua ko snowball aku mōkai

### Ngā

#### Gain understanding and ability to use numbers

**5. Understand the numbering structures in Te reo Māori from 0-100**

**6. Ask and answer questions about numbers of people**

### tātai – Numbers

Tahi	1	Tekau	10	tekau mā tahi	11
Rua	2	rua tekau	20	rua tekau mā rua	22
Toru	3	toru tekau	30	toru tekau mā toru	33
Whā	4	Whā tekau	40	whā tekau mā whā	44
Rima	5	Rima tekau	50	rima tekau mā rima	55
Ono	6	Ono tekau	60	ono tekau mā ono	66
Whitu	7	Whitu tekau	70	whitu tekau mā whitu	77
Waru	8	Waru tekau	80	waru tekau mā waru	88
Iwa	9	Iwa tekau	90	iwa tekau mā iwa	99

The word **mā** is the common word to connect all numbers, for example 11 is tekau mā tahi etc

Kotahi rau = 100      Kotahi rau mā tahi = 101      Kotahi rau rua tekau = 120

### Tokohia ōu/āu.....?

6. Ask and answer questions about the number of people

Tokohia/tokowhia (Tainui dialect) + ōu/āu + whanau member

### Patai- Question

Tokowhia ōu whaea kēkē?

Tokowhia āu tamariki?

Tokowhia ōu hoa tāne?

How many aunts do you have?

How many children do you have?

How many boyfriends do you have?

“Mā te tuakana ka tōtika te teina, mā te teina ka tōtika te tuakana”  
A younger sibling is kept in check by an older sibling and vice versa

## Learning outcomes- Whakapapa

**Whakautu – answer** Depending on how many depends on how you answer

0 = kore, korekau                      āku/ōku

1 = kotahi                                āku/ōku

2-9 = toko#                              āku/ōku

10+ = #                                  āku/ōku

Many/heaps = e maha

Example:

Toko rima ōku whaea kēkē

I have five aunties

Korekau āku tamariki

I don't have children

Tekau mā rua aku irāmutu

I have twelve nieces/nephews

He maha ōku matua

I have heaps of fathers

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