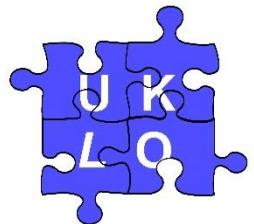


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Problem 6. Māori for the beach (15 marks)

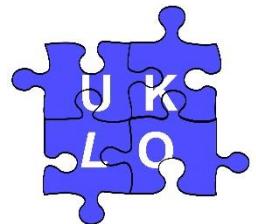
Māori is the indigenous language of New Zealand and is one of the official languages of that country, spoken by about 4% of the population. It is a Polynesian language like many of the languages spoken in the Pacific area.

Here are some examples. Fill cells 1-12. (NB ‘ā’ and ‘ō’ are long vowels; the length matters.)

Māori	English
Ka moe au ki tātahi.	I will sleep at the beach.
Kua kite rātou i Te Maioro Nui Whakaharahara o Haina.	They have seen the Great Wall of China.
Ka patu koe i te pōro.	You will hit the ball.
Kua haere au ki te hui.	I have gone to the meeting.
I patua te taramu e te tama.	The drum was hit by the boy.
Kāore au e haere ki te marae.	I will not go to the courtyard.
I korerotia ngā kupu e te tama.	The words were spoken by the boy.
Kāore te whare i hangaia e Bob.	The house was not built by Bob.
I patu Bob i te taramu.	Bob hit the drum.
Kua mahia te mahi e au.	The work has been done by me.
I whāia au e te pūru.	I was chased by the bull.
Nā te kōtiro te taramu i patu.	<u>The girl</u> (emphatic) hit the drum.
Mā te wahine ngā pereti e horoi.	<u>The woman</u> (emphatic) will wash the plates.
Ka haere rātou ki tātahi.	1
Kua patu au i te pōro.	2
I hangaia te whare e Bob.	3
Nā te tama te kōtiro i kōrero.	4
Mā te pūru ngā tama e whai.	5
Kāore au i haere ki te marae.	6
7	They have slept at the meeting.
8	You will go to the Great Wall of China.
9	I will not sleep at the beach.
10	The bull has been washed by you.
11	<u>The boy</u> did the work.
12	The woman went to the house.

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Solution and marking.

Scoring (max. 49)

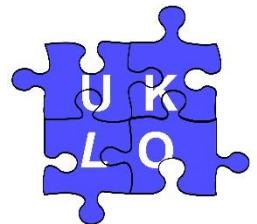
- 1-6: 2 points for each correct sentence. (max. 12)
 - accept just underlining or just ‘emphatic’ (or even ‘empathetic’!) in #4 and #5.
 - Ignore minor variations e.g. *didn't* for *did not*.
- 7-12: 1 point for each correct word.) (max. 37)
 - Treat ‘Great Wall of China’ as a single word.
 - Ignore vowel length, e.g. a ~ ā.
- Score positively – 1 for each target word, ignore extra non-target words.
 - But in Māori insist on correct affixes and order;
 - if A ... B should be B ... A, accept A but not B.
 - Insist on correct number (singular/plural) and tense/aspect in English.
 - Accept an English noun only if its grammatical function is right.
 - Reject active-passive exchanges even if the meaning is the same.
 - But accept minor copying errors e.g. liburua ~ libura
- Score generously – if different scores are possible, choose the highest.

Māori	English	points
Ka haere rātou ki tātahi.	1 They will go to the beach. [not: ... go and see ...]	2
Kua patu au i te pōro.	2 I have hit the ball	2
I hangaia te whare e Bob.	3 The house was built by Bob	2
Nā te tama te kōtiro i kōrero.	4 <u>The boy</u> (emphatic) spoke to the girl	2
Mā te pūru ngā tama e whai.	5 <u>The bull</u> (emphatic) will chase the boys	2
Kāore au i haere ki te marae.	6 I did not go to the courtyard	2
7 Kua moe rātou ki te hui	They have slept at the meeting.	6
8 Ka haere koe ki Te Maioro Nui Whakaharahara o Haina	You will go to the Great Wall of China.	5
9 Kāore au e moe ki tātahi	I will not sleep at the beach.	6
10 Kua horoia te pūru e koe	The bull has been washed by you.	6
11 Nā te tama te mahi i mahi	<u>The boy</u> did the work.	7
12 I haere te wahine ki te whare	The woman went to the house.	7

1 They will go to the beach. [not: ... go and see ...]	2	7 Kua moe rātou ki te hui	6
2 I have hit the ball	2	8 Ka haere koe ki Te Maioro Nui Whakaharahara o Haina	5
3 The house was built by Bob	2	9 Kāore au e moe ki tātahi	6
4 <u>The boy</u> (emphatic) spoke to the girl	2	10 Kua horoia te pūru e koe	6
5 <u>The bull</u> (emphatic) will chase the boys	2	11 Nā te tama te mahi i mahi	7
6 I did not go to the courtyard	2	12 I haere te wahine ki te whare	7

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Commentary

This is all about syntax except for one small detail about morphology.

1. Basic sentence structure is Tense + Verb + Subject + X, where
 - a. Tense is ka/i/kuo for future/past/perfect
 - b. X is anything else.
2. But X may also be negative (kāore). In that case, the structure is Neg + Subject + Tense + Verb + X, where Tense is e/i for future/past.
3. 'The' = te/ngā for singular/plural
4. In 'emphatic' sentences, the structure is Tense-1 + Subject + X + Tense-2 + Verb*, where
 - a. Tense-1 is mā/nā for future/past
 - b. Tense-2 is e/i for future/past (agreeing with Tense-1)
 - c. Verb* is a special form of the normal verb
5. Verb* is a reduced version of the verb's normal form:
 - a. horoi < horoia
 - b. whai < whaia
 - c. kōrero < korerotia
6. Transitive sentences combine an active Agent with an inactive Patient:
 - a. Basic sentences: Agent = Subject, Patient = X, introduced by i.
 - b. Passive sentences: Patient = Subject, Agent = X, introduced by e.
 - c. NB the verb forms are the same, unlike English.