

**A DICTIONARY OF THE NEW
ZEALAND LANGUAGE; TO
WHICH IS ADDED A SELECTION
OF COLLOQUIAL SENTENCES**

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A Dictionary of the New Zealand Language; To Which Is Added a Selection of Colloquial Sentences by William Williams & W. L. Williams

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WILLIAM WILLIAMS & W. L. WILLIAMS

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DICTIONARY
OF THE
NEW ZEALAND LANGUAGE;

TO WHICH IS ADDED
A SELECTION OF COLLOQUIAL SENTENCES.

BY THE RIGHT REVEREND
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, D.C.L.
BISHOP OF WALAPA, NEW ZEALAND.

THIRD EDITION
WITH NUMEROUS ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS AND
AN INTRODUCTION

BY THE VENERABLE
W. L. WILLIAMS, B.A.
ARCHDEACON OF WALAPA.



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1871.

PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION.

THE principal feature in this edition of the Maori Dictionary, which calls for special notice, is the arrangement of the words. There are certain changes in form which are applicable to a very large proportion of the words in the language, and especially to adjectives and verbs. These changes are effected by the reduplication of one or more syllables, by prefixing the causative '*whaka*', and by the addition of a termination which forms a derivative noun. It has been thought better therefore, in this edition, not to place all words so changed in alphabetical order, as so many independent words; but to group them all under the simple forms, and to give, in an Introduction, an explanation of their usual effect in modifying the meaning of a word. If, therefore, a word having one or two syllables repeated, or a word beginning with '*whaka*', or a word with the termination of a derivative noun, cannot be found in its place, according to the alphabetical order of the letters, it may be looked for under the simpler form of the word. Thus, *papae*, *paepae*, *whakapae*, *paenga* and *whakapaenga* may all be looked for under *pae*, and *whakamaharahara* and *whakamaharatanga* may be looked for under the simple form, *mahara*. If, in any such case, the particular development of the word is not to be found under the simple form, the meaning may be ascertained by a reference to the Introduction. A little experience will soon shew the advantage of having these various forms of each word thus grouped together.

The accents have been omitted, and the quantity of the vowels, as being of much more importance, has been indicated by the usual long and short marks. Rules for accentuation are appended to the Introduction.

The first, or Maori and English portion of the work has been submitted to very careful revision, and the additions amount to upwards of 1200 genuine Maori words, without reckoning the re-duplicated forms, the causatives with '*whaka*', or the derivative nouns. The large number of corrections and additions and the alteration in the general plan of the work have involved the necessity of re-writing the whole.

It would be a great achievement, if it were possible, to obtain a collection of *all* known Maori words, with well authenticated examples of genuine Maori usage. This book makes no pretension to any such completeness. The difficulty of the task of collecting words can be fully appreciated by those only who have made trial of it. To make a collection at all approaching to completeness would require the co-operation of a number of individuals, each working in a different district, for there are many words, which, though well known in one district, may be absolutely unknown in another. Nor is it so easy to procure good illustrative examples as it may be imagined to be. A large number of examples have been taken from the "Mythology and Traditions of the New Zealanders" edited by Sir G. Grey, and published in London in the year 1854. The numbers appended to many of the examples now given refer to the pages of that work from which they have been taken. The other examples have for the most part either been copied from Maori letters or other writings or they have been taken down on the spot from the lips of Maori speakers.

The second part, containing the English and Maori vocabulary has undergone very little alteration. The Colloquial sentences remain as they were before, and the concise Grammar has been omitted altogether, as it may be considered to have been superseded by works which have been subsequently published.

TURANGA, DECEMBER, 1869.

EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

It has indeed been proposed by some, that the New Zealand language should be discouraged as much as possible, and that the Natives should at once be instructed in English. It must be allowed that, if such a plan were practicable, the advantages arising from it would be great; and civilization cannot advance so favourably without it. Let this difficulty be once overcome, and the immense fund of information to be gathered from books in our own language is thrown open to this interesting people. But a knowledge of facts tells us the acquisition of English by the New Zealanders will only be partial, even in those districts in which our principal settlements are made, while the larger portion of the Natives will hold but little intercourse with our countrymen, who will have no inducement to settle in those districts which the Natives generally prefer. That it will be difficult to persuade the Natives, as a people, to adopt our language to the disuse of their own, may be inferred from the fact, that the Irish and Welsh, even though living in the heart of English towns, continue to use their favourite tongue, and that, too, after our connection, as one people, has continued for many centuries. While, therefore, every encouragement should be given to the Natives to learn English, it will not be the less necessary for those, whose position brings them into frequent communication with this people, to learn their language; and, it is interesting to know that many are ready to make use of every help which may be afforded them. As these attempts are persevered in, it is likely that a great accession of valuable materials will ere long be made from various sources. If, in the meantime, the present Compilation shall be the means of assisting those who are disposed to prosecute the study,—though it be only as a ground-work for something more extensively useful hereafter, it will have served the purpose for which it was undertaken.

TURANGA, 1844.

ADVERTISEMENT.

In the first part of this Dictionary, the English words which are printed in Italics are to be regarded as the *meanings*, or *English equivalents* of the Maori words or sentences to which they are appended. Mere *descriptions* of words which may or may not have English equivalents, are printed in Roman type.

INTRODUCTION.

There does not appear to be any real necessity for enumbering the pages of a dictionary by treating as so many distinct words what are, in fact, only different regular uses of the same word. In an English dictionary, for example, no one would expect to find the plural form of every noun treated as a distinct word. But we may go further even than the usual practice in English dictionaries, and say that there is no necessity for setting down all the regularly formed participles, and the nouns ending in -er, as distinct words: for no one, who is acquainted with the habits of ordinary English verbs, would fail to see at a glance the meaning of such words as "doer", "doing" &c., as soon as he had ascertained the meaning of the verb from which they are regularly derived. Nor again, when one hears or uses the expression, "a stone house", is it necessary to consider the word "stone" as an adjective, distinct from the noun "stone", because it happens, in this particular instance, to be used as an adjective, any more than we should say that there is also an adverb, "stone", to explain such an expression as, "stone dead". But when the attempt is not made to present each word under every variety of form, and in every possible position in which it may be found in the language, it becomes the more important that the various modifications of form to which any word is liable should be pointed out, and that the effect which such modifications usually have upon the meaning of the word should be explained. This is the intention of the present introduction.

§ i. REDEPLICATION.

Adjectives and verbs are modified both in form and meaning by the reduplication of one or both of the syllables of the root*.

An adjective, with the first syllable of the root doubled, becomes plural: thus, He rakau pai, *a good tree*. He rakau papai, *good trees*. It is to be observed however that the simple form is used both as singular and plural; the reduplicated form, as plural only.

The effect of doubling both syllables of the root is to diminish the intensity of the meaning of the adjective, thus; Mate, *sick*. Matemate, *sickly*. Wera, *hot*. Werawera, *rather hot; warm*.

In the case of verbs, the effect of the two kinds of reduplication is somewhat different. The reduplication of the first syllable of the root denotes either, 1. a prolongation or continuance of the action with increased intensity, or, 2. a mutual action; while the doubling of both syllables of the root gives the verb a frequentative force, denoting that the action is frequently repeated, the intensity being diminished. Thus kimo denotes the ordinary involuntary winking of the eyes; kikimo denotes that the eyes are closed and kept fast closed; kimokimo again, denotes a frequent winking.—Kei te whais tonutia te Hauhau o te Kawanatanga: kaore ano i tae noa mai he korero o te pipiritanga. *The Hauhaus are still pursued by the colonial forces: no tidings have yet reached us of their having joined battle*.—Hopuhopu kau ana; ka mate nga atua o Puarata; *He caught Puarata's atua one after another, and thus they were destroyed*.

In words of three syllables, the doubling of both syllables of the root causes a euphonious lengthening of the first syllable. Mānia, *slippery*, becomes māniana; and tūnei, *extinguish*, becomes tūneinei.

§ ii. WHAKA.

Nouns, adjectives and verbs may all have a prefix, whaka, (sometimes contracted to wha), the effect of which is to make a

* Most simple Maori words seem to be formed from a di-syllabic root; some consisting of the root only, and others of the root and a prefixed syllable. Of the prefixed syllables, mā generally constitutes the word an adjective. Long vowels and diphthongs are equivalent in this respect to two syllables, a consonant having certainly in some cases, if not in all, been dropped: thus "kē", *different*, is, in the Tonga dialect, "kese", and "tai", *sea*, is, in the Sandwich Island dialect, "tahi".