

1882.
NEW ZEALAND.

MR. COLENSO'S MAORI-ENGLISH LEXICON
(SPECIMEN OF).

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.

A
COMPREHENSIVE DICTIONARY

OF THE
NEW ZEALAND TONGUE,

INCLUDING

MYTHICAL, MYTHOLOGICAL, "TABOO" OR SACRED, GENEALOGICAL, PROVERBIAL, POETICAL, TROPOLOGICAL,
SACERDOTAL, INCANTATORY, NATURAL-HISTORY, IDIOMATICAL, ABBREVIATED, TRIBAL, AND OTHER NAMES AND TERMS OF,
AND ALLUSIONS TO, PERSONS, THINGS, ACTS, AND PLACES IN ANCIENT TIMES;

ALSO,

SHOWING THEIR AFFINITIES WITH COGNATE POLYNESIAN DIALECTS AND FOREIGN LANGUAGES;
WITH COPIOUS PURE MAORI EXAMPLES.

PART I.—MAORI-ENGLISH.
PART II.—ENGLISH-MAORI.

"IN MAGNIS ET VOLUISSE SAT EST."

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A
 COMPREHENSIVE DICTIONARY
 OF THE
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ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNS.

I. LINGUISTIC.

1. *Foreign.*

<p>P. Polynesian generally. H. Hawaiian, or Sandwich Islands. S. Samoan, or Navigators' Islands. R. Rarotongan, or Cook Islands. T. Tahitian, or Society Islands. Tng. Tongan, or Friendly Islands.</p>	<p>Mq. Marquesan, or Marquesas Islands. F. Fijian, or Fiji Islands. E. Easter Island. S.A. South American. Mr. Malagasy, or Madagascar. M. Malay.</p>
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2. *Home.*

<p>1. Rarawa, or Northernmost. 2. Ngapuhi, or Bay of Islands, &c. 3. Waikato. 4. Rotorua. 5. Thames and Bay of Plenty.</p>	<p>6. E. Cape and Poverty Bay. 7. Hawke's Bay, &c. 8. Taranaki, &c. 9. Middle Island. 10. Chatham Islands.</p>
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II. LITERARY.

<p><i>Poet.</i> Sir G. Grey's vol. Maori Poetry, &c. Wellington, 1853. <i>Myth.</i> Ditto Mythology, &c. London, 1854.</p>	<p><i>Prov.</i> Ditto Proverbs, &c. Cape Town, 1857. <i>Bible.</i> If the new edition should be quoted, then the Book, ch., and v.</p>
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III. GRAMMATICAL.

v., verb; *v.n.*, verbal noun; *adv.*, adverb; *part.*, particle; *adj.*, adjective; *pr.*, pronoun; *s.*, substantive, &c., &c.

IV. SUNDRY.

<p><i>Obs.</i> Observation. <i>Syn.</i> Synonymous. <i>Fig.</i> Figurative. <i>Prim.</i> Primary.</p>	<p><i>Prov.</i> Proverbial. <i>Eu.</i> European. <i>Mod.</i> Modern.</p>
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A, the first letter of the New Zealand alphabet. It has two principal sounds, —(1) *long*, as in the English words, *father*, *rather*; and (2) *short*, as in the English words, *man*, *mat*.

It is sometimes interchanged for *e*, as in *kai=kei*, *hai=hei*, *taina=teina*, *anei=enei*, &c.

Grammatically considered it is of first importance in the formation of words and sentences.

1. It is the termination, or last letter, of all passive verbs.

2. *A*, short, is prefixed to the names of persons, and to many personal pronouns, when not preceded by *ko*, *no*, *mo*,

and *to*; and sometimes it is prefixed to the names of things,—always when personified or bearing a person's name, as a canoe, ship, &c.—and to tribes, lands, stars,—and to names of months and days:—

Haere koe ki *a* Hemi noho ai.
Kawea atu tenei ki *a* Tamati.
Na, *a* Mea, *a* Henare, he tangata pai ia; *a* Tamati he tangata kino.
Ka rere mai *a* Tainui, *a* ka u.
E tangi ana *a* Hue ki *a* ia, ka ripiripia ka toetoea.

“Ka whakaatu ake i *a* Kaukaumatua. — Ka rapua *a* Kaukaumatua” (a stone earring).—*Myth.* p. 78.

Ko te pūtake tenei i riro mai ai *a* Mangakahia ki au, ko te huru.

Kua tae mai o au tuhi, i tuhia e koe i *a* Hurae, i *a* Akuhata, i *a* Hepetema ano hoki.

3. *A*, long, is prefixed to names of persons, to living things, and to personal pronouns,—to form the possessive case plural. (*See O.*)

Nga kuri *a* Hoani. Nga kai *a* te poaka.

A maaua patu. *A* ratou kai.

Haere ana ratou ki te whawhai, tenei hapu tenei hapu o ratou; i *a* ratou ano *a* ratou pu, *a* ratou tao, *a* ratou rakau.

4. *A*, long, is also prefixed to names of persons, to living things, and to personal pronouns, to give the substantive, or verbal noun, following or preceding, an active meaning.

I kite ano ahau i te patunga *a* Hoani i tena kuri.

I pera hoki te ahunga iho *a* nga kanohi, me ta te tahae ua hopukia.

Katahi ka patua i te tirohanga mai *a* nga tangata.

E kore ahau e neke i te pehanga *a* te nui, *a* te whakahee.

E ta, ka putake te riri *a* o matou nei tipuna ki Heretaunga.

I nui te korero *a* te Hapuku: koia ano te riri *a* taua tangata!

5. *A*, long, is also prefixed to all proper and common names of men and women, and to pronouns, whenever the noun immediately preceding is that of any article of food, or of any implement or utensil for obtaining and preparing food, or of any place or thing for storing food, or of fire and firing for cooking food, or of any implement of war, to be used by them. (*See A, prep. of.*)

Ko te pu *a* Hoani tena.

Te patu *a* Mea.

Tenei te kete i ngaro *a* taku hoa.

Te kohua paku *a* te wahine tenei.

6. *A*, long, is prefixed to the definite article immediately preceding the noun and verbal noun,—and also to possessive pronouns, to give a future meaning.

Meake ano ahau tae atu ki kona *a* nga ra o Tihema nei.

Ko *a* te tau koroi koe kite ai.

Hei *a* te rerenga o te kaupuke te mate ai. (*See A, prep. at the time of.*)

7. *A* long is also prefixed to proper and common names of men and women, and to personal pronouns, to show the natural relationship downwards.

Nga tamariki *a* Hoani=John's own children.

Kahore he uri *a* tena tangata i toe.

I taona ai Tunui *a* Takaha na i.—*Poet.* 220.

Ko wai koe? Ko au ko Tauhou. Ka ui atu ano ia, Tauhou *a* wai? Tauhou *a* Ira; ko ia atu.

8. *A*, long, is also prefixed to adverbs of time to give them a future meaning, as *a* mua, *a* muri; and to adverbs of place, as *a* konei, *a* konaa, *a* koo, *a* reira; and to prepositions of place, as *a* runga, *a* raro, *a* waho, *a* roto, for intensification and emphasis; and in a very few instances to nouns, as *a* uta; possibly, in some instances, for euphony:—

Ka hoe matou ka hua e kore *a* uta e taea atu.

Penei hoki e rere ana, ahiahi rawa ake ka taea *a* uta.

Ka hoe raua ki te moana, *a* tawhiti noa, ka ngaro *a* uta.

Ina hoki, i wehea atu te moana mo nga ika, i wehea mai *a* uta mo te tangata.

A, *adv. part.*, when.

Ano te hari o taua tangata *a* tana kitenga i *a* ratou!

Hei karakia i to ratou waka *a* te putanga mai o te hau.

Maau ano e mau mai *a* to haeretanga mai.

—and then:

Naau i kii, e kore e pai; *a*, i mea atu ahau, Heoi.

Ko tenei koi noho nga iwi, *a* whakarongo ki aana patipati.

He whakatakariri noku, moonā, i haere tona ingoa mohio, *a* tukua ana e ia tona kaha ki raro.

E peka taaua nei ki tahaki, *a* taukinikini, *a* taurakuraku.—*Poet.*, 172.

—then:

Kua mutu to patai? Ae. *A*, maaku tenei patai. *A*, aha ana koe?

—afterward:

Ka ngaro, e kore e ngaro, he paku, *a* ka nui.

Patua, *a* te kakara ki ia wahi.—(*Old Song.*)

Eugari kua rongo ano, *a* kia rongo; kua kite ano, *a* kia kite.

Tohea ano, *a* uia hoki.

—namely; *videlicet*; that is to say:

Na wai hoki i kii, *a* hei tango i toku kaainga?

E kore rawa e whakarere, *a*, ko te whakaponu tera o aku tupuna, noreira ka mau tonu i au.

Na, ko tenei ingoa ko Pouereere, he rakau na Hikarerepari . . . haere tonu mai te ingoa *a* Pouereere.

Ka nui rawa te hohoro ki te whakataka haere i te hanga whakahara nei, *a* te repo (big gun).

Te mahi *a* te iwi pakeha ki te karo i te hanga maaro nei, *a* te kohatu.

I kitea hoki e matou tena pa, *a* Poneke.

A *prep.*, of; belonging to (P.). (*See O.*) Confined to—1. Food; 2. Utensils, implements, &c., used in procuring, preparing and cooking food; 3. Implements

of offence; 4. Wives and offspring; 5. Companies and divisions of an army; 6. Acts, deeds, words, thoughts; 7. Passions: of the subject, following nouns of passion; 8. Actions of elements; 9. Actions of living things, and the active properties of things.

1. Te kai *a* te manu. Te kai *a* tena tangata. Nga ika *a* Hoani.
2. Te umu *a* Mere. Te kete kawē kai *a* taua wahine. Te Rupenga *a* Ngatihori,
3. Te pu *a* Hoani. Te waruhanga *a* te mata koitou! Te maripi koi *a* tena tangata. Te huata *a* Maui. Ko te takoto kōa *a* te taura raka iraro i te raorao.
4. Nga tamahine *a* Hoani. E hine *a* te hoa.—*Poet.*, 134. E tama rongonui *a* to matua.—*Poet.*, 232. Te wahine *a* te Hapuku. Kowai koe? Ko au ko Tauhou. Ka ui atu ano ia, Tauhou *a* wai? Tauhou *a* Ira; ko ia atu.
5. Ka takoto te matua *a* tetahi, *a* tetahi; ano te matua *a* taua tangata! Ka titiro atu nga tangata o te ope *a* Takarangi.
6. He utu kupu naana *a* te tangata. Heoi ano te kupu *a* te hoa aroha *a* Te Rere-moana. Hee noa iho to noho *a* te tangata ki reira. E puranga ana te mahi *a* te tupapaku. Aua e tango ki te whakaaro *a* te tuna, ki te whakaaro *a* te kiore, engari ki *a* te tangata. Kua tomo te waka i te mahi *a* te ika. Te mahi *a* te kahuwaero, *a* te topuni, *a* te mawhiti, *a* te puahi, *a* te kabu taniko! E kauwika ana te kai nei, *a* te keke, *a* te purini, *a* te rohi, *a* te tii, *a* te poaka, me etahi atu o nga kai reka. Ka nui haere hoki te mahi *a* te karakia Maori.—*Myth.*, 128.
7. Me pehea i te kawenga *a* te pawerawera.—*Myth.*, 144. Na te kawenga *a* te mataku, koia tenei omanga. Ka pura tona kanohi, kihai i pura ki te riringa *a* riri; *a*, e he ana tera notemea ehara tera i te tikanga *a* riri.—*Prov.*, 98.
8. Ko te rere *a* te ua. Te pupuhi *a* te hau. Te mahi *a* te werawera. Te ngaunga *a* te makariri. Ka pau ra i te kainga *a* te ahi!
9. Te mahi *a* te pu! Te rere tere *a* te manu nei. Te ngau *a* te kuri. Te kakati *a* te tuiaiu. Ako rawa ake ki te mahi *a* te tuuui. *Poet.*, 87. Kapikapi ana i te mahi *a* te kara te rakau iringa kara. Te kakati *a* te rongoa.

—of, or from; noting the place:

To mata i haea ki te toroa *a* tai. *Poet.*, 69.
Heoi *a* matou nei, ko *a* uta aana kai, kaore matou e kite ana i te kai *a* tai.

—that of:

Ko *a* te hee korero. Nohea *a* te ware ona mea? Kahore *a* te pakeha ona nenge. Papaku *a* ringa, hohonu *a* korokoro.—*Prov.*

—those of, the things of:

Ka mea ratou kia hokona *a* ratou rakau ki *a* nga pakeha.
Taku kupu mo te marama aurei, kei te pai te takoto *a* te whenua.
A toku ringa i waiho ai.—*Poet.*, 246.
Me he karanga *a* kai pea e kore e tonoa.—*Prov.*
Whakareka *a* kai, whakareka *a* moenga.—*Id.*
Na, ka hee ta ratou mahi, nui atu hoki i *a* o ratou matua i mea ai.

—the parts of:

Momona *a* hiku, momona *a* tara.
Naau, e ta, e ahu ana i *a* te tai kii, i nga motu.

—the people of:

Na te mano kotahi o tera i uta i patua *a* te Tumu. Ka puta te rongo o taua ope ki nga wahi o Taupo, ka hui *a* Taupo, he mauo nga tangata o Taupo; katahi ka haere mai ki te riri, haere mai *a* uta me te moana.
He pai kau ano ra ki te whakarongo atu *a* tawhiti nei. Kahore *a* reira riwai?
He hanga whakama hoki ki *a* mua.

—the sayings of:

Taku kupu, ka tu i au *a* Meiha.

—the doings of:

He mea nui *a* tera i mea ai mo matou.

—the fruits of:

Ko te tangata e rapu tika ana, mona ano *a* te tika: ko te tangata e rapu hee ana, mona ano *a* te hee.
Katahi ano ka pae ki tahataha, ki te mahue, ki te whakarere; ka tutuki hoki ki tona tutukitanga *a* te kuare.

A, *prep.* Until; till; (*time*,) to the time that.

Ka whanga nga matua *a* ahiahi noa.
Nā ho, *a* too noa te ra. Ko koe ano to matou hoa, *a* tae noa ki tenei ra.
Ka tatau atu te tangata nei i nga ingoa *a* potokatoa.—*Myth.*, p. 201.
Ka tiakina e ahau, *a* ora noa ia.
Na, noho ana ahau ki *a* ia, *a* ao noa te ra.

—to the place that:

Nana ano i haere, *a* te wai nui ra ano.
He aruhe ta ratou i kai ai, *a* to ratou taenga atu.
Ko te wahi kino rawa tena o taua ngahere, *a* tae noa atu ki te putanga.

—unto, even unto:

Haere i aua rohe, *a* te mareretanga ki Piako nui.
Ka na te akau mai te huarahi, *a* Whangaroa.
Ka na Tarawera *a* Rotomahana.
Ka ra Hakomiti atu te ara *a* Paritangi.
Momona ake i taku hiku *a* taku tongahau.

(*Old fable, Eel to Codfish*).

Tahi mai ana i te ihu, *a* te noko atu ana; tahi mai ana i te noko, *a* te ihu atu ana.

Ka piri tonu ahau ki *a* koe, *a* te mutunga ra ano.

—throughout:

Takoto ana tera, *a* toru noa nga ra.
A nga takiwa e haere ake nei me tahuri ki te ahuhwhenua hei orange mo tatou.

—to:

Ka mea atu ia, Haere mai; *a* arahina *a* te whare kee i roto.
Moe tonu, *a* ka ao te ra ka hoe *a* nga pa ano i nohoia ra ano e Paoa ka u ki uta.
Kia wawe au te kawē *a* te rae ki Horohoro e!
—*Poet.*, 146.

—towards, as in direction to a place:

Ka rere na runga i nga hiwi *a* Torohanga.

—(as to each other):

Engari kia pena ano tana whakarite me ta te pakeha *a* ia whakapakeha, na ka tika.

—with:

I kiia, kia poua *a* rimurimu *a* maaua rakau. Ho mai kia kai awau, me haere *a* toenga korua ki to korua kainga.

—by:

(noting the cause, or instrument),

Maau e korero *a* mangai atu. I rongo *a* korero ahau. Ka kiia *a* ngutu atu, ka kiia *a* ngutu

- mai. E haere *a* waka ana. Haere *a* waewae etahi, haere *a* waka etahi.
(as to sell by,) Ko te hoko o te whenua i mua, ehara i te mea utu *a* eka.
(as by time,) Ki te tuku *a* po, na te awa poreterete. —*Poet.*, 227.
(as by land,) Haere te moana, haere *a* uta.
(as singly—to call, count,) He mea karangaranga *a* ingoa tenei huinga. Ko tana tatau he tatau *a* po.
(to go by,) Ka timata ki te Waipuna, ka rere atu *a* te huarahi kua oti te ruri i mua, a tae noa ki te awaawa, ka piki *a* te Puriri, ka tae ki te nehehehe.
—on : Me haere *a* waewae atu ahau. Rere *a* waewae ana nga morehu ! Ina hoki *a* te Wenerei ka haere ki tua, Ko *a* taua ra koe kite ai.
—at : Titi tonu te pari o reira, he papa kohatu *a* tatahi. *A* te tuponotanga ki tetahi wahi pai. Tapore ana *a* waenganui o te tahuu nei !
—at the time of (future) : *A* te tau koroi. I te atea *a* te waru. Tena pea e ua *a* te awatea. Me tiaki e au enei mea mo *a* te ngahuru. Ko *a* te po ratou haere mai ai.
—in : (in the time of; in, denoting the place :) Nana ! Whakaaroa ano *a* to mariretanga. Tawharu ana *a* waenganui.
—as; even as; like, like as; in the same manner as; according to : Rere *a* manu tonu ki te hopu matangohi —*Old Song.*
Tupu *a* hue te kai. E haere *a* kaakaa ana te tangata. Ka ngaro *a* Moa te iwi nei. I pupuke *a* wai te roimata i aku Kamo. —*Poet.*, 73.
Ka pakaru *a* waka e taea te raupine mai. E noho *a* tinana tonu ana te wahine te tamariki te taane.—*Myth.*, p. 152. Ka korero *a* reo tangata mai taua manu ra ki *a* ia. He ua *a* nehu. I korerotia te kupu ki *a* ratou *a* ratou hoki i ahei ai te whakarongo. Maaui tonu e hiki te tamaiti nei, homai *a* tamaiti ana kei kino; me rahi kei moe taane kee. I te po ka nohoia *a* wharetia, ara ka runangatia. Ko nga rangatira i noho i runga i te atamira, ko nga tangata katoa atu i noho *a* hapu i tahaki atu. Notemea kua whakatangata tana paru o te whenua, a kua ora *a* tangata.
—and, *conj.*, joining sentences, not words. (See Me.) Haere ana matou ki uta, *a* hoki ana mai ki Nepia. Ae tana tama hoki; *a* ko Hoani tona ingoa. Haere atu ana tera ki raro, *a* mate atu ana. Ko mea ra tona papa, *a* tokorua aana wahine. I wahia iho e ia taua pa, *a* patua ana nga tangata.
—but; notwithstanding : Kia tohe tao ki te hoki; *a*, e hoa, ko ahau ki mua. Ka noho iho kia ao ra ano te ra; *a* te mea e ngege ana raua ka moe. He nui to matou pouri, ara mo te taha ki te tinana kia noho tonu mai; *a* he nui te hari o o matou ngakau i haere pai ia.

- Kahore he rangatira o tenei whenua, *a* ko taku matua anake.
—wherefore: such being the case: very well: since it is so: (*rebus sic stantibus* :) “*A*, tenei to ara.” *A*, waiho ra. E ui ana matou, He tono pehea? *A* rapea, ki te mea ka turi te tangata.
—consequently: therefore : Kua hee noa tona ngakau, *a* ngau kee ana ia.
—and if: Ahakoa nui te moana, me aha? engari me whakamataua, *a* maana ka totohu, he ahakoa; *a* maana e u, e pai ana.
—in the sense of,—gone with, swallowed up, destroyed, eaten, singled or marked out for capture, death, &c. : Ka tokomaha nga tangata *a* taua awa: (moana, wai, pari, &c.). He umutao *a* wahi e.—*Poet.*, p. 105. Ka whaia nei te kiwi *a* te kuri ra, mau rawa atu i roto i te wai.
—meaning,—the same as; one with : Ko ahau *a* Ngapuhi, ara no taku matua no Ripa.
—denoting food (elliptically) : Ma koutou ano *a* koutou, kia kaha ai te haere. Pau ana *a* nga hoa, katikati tonu *a* tama. (*Fish*). Kua maha *a* nga hoa, kaore ano aana.
—used before the word singled out for inquiry, comment, &c. : No konei tenei kupu, he mahi haereere tonu hoki, koia *a* Tourerere. Koia tena kupu *a* te putiki, me te rukuruku, e rua hoki nga kupu.
—used sometimes, for the definite article, *te* : Tera ano tera putake mate, tona taunga kei *a* katoa kei nga taane kei nga wahine.
—conjoined with names of places, means named by, or after, the discoverer, &c. : Roto-*a*-Kiwa (Kiwa's Lake): Roto-*a*-Tara (Tara's Lake): Te Matau-*a*-Maui (Maui's Fish-hook, Cape Kidnappers): Te Atua-*a*-Mahuru (Mahuru's difficult pass, or peak; a culminating point of Ruahine Range, which I have several times crossed).
—emphatic, intensitive : Ko *a* tenei ra ahau puta ai ki *a* a. Ko ahau kua whanau i mua, kua kaumatua ahau, kua whanau *a* ia. Ka mea mai ano raua, *A* wai, e ta? Ka mea atu ia, *A* Horo ra. Kihai hoki i hamumu atu *a* te wahine ra.
—*intj.*, of command; silence; stop; Ara hoki ko taua hunga, *A!* kaati te turituri. *A* koutou, e moe nei, e ara!
—of calling attention, there! here! look! Ka kite nga tangata ka karanga, *A!* he manu, he manu.
—of surprise, of sudden discovery; *A*, tenei.
—*intj.*, of sudden indignation, or disappointment (pronounced differently from the last).
—of calling to come on, as we sometimes say, Come. Ka mea te wahine, *A*, haere iho ki te whakaruku i *a* matou.
A, used for *ka* in passionate exclamation: *A* tae te hoi o tenei taurekareka!

—used for *aha* (poetical) :

Ko te *a* e Hura.

—used for *ka* (poetical) :

'A roharoha e, aku parirauiti.—*Old Song*.

[See *Poetry*, 109, 182, 401, &c.]

—used for *kia* (poetical), *Poet.*, 272.

A, is omitted in very emphatic narration, incantations, &c. :

Ka mea nei Ngapuhi. Ka whakatika ano Ngapuhi.

Ho! ka kai Tu, ka kai Rongo, ka kai te Whakarihi.

A, is used in poetry, at the end of a line ; meaning *Yes, truly so*—followed by the *i*, expressive of deep regret at the remembrance.

He waka utanga nui taku waka, ko Torohaki uaua ko whakamere te ika, *a*, *i*.—*Old Song*.

A, is also used in poetry, chaunts, songs, &c., as a chorus or refrain—*Poet.*, p. 91.

A, *s.*, the collar-bone (6) :

he *a* no te kakii.—*Syn. Paewae*.

—the temples (7) :

nga *a* o nga kanohi.—(T. the jaw).

Ka pautea waiho ekoe i te whare.—*Poet.*, p. 130.

A, *adv.*, yes : common term of assent.

A, or **Aa**, *v.* (*Pass*—*ia* : *v.n.*—*inga*).—

(T.) To drive wild animals by a long reach or sweep, in order to surround or catch ; to drive away ; to drive singly, or in a flock ; as domestic animals. (*Obs.* The ancient primary meaning of this verb is nearly lost.)

Patua te wai ki te hoe, kia *aia* ai nga ika ki roto.

Maaku e *aa* atu nga poaka.—See *Arahi*.

E *aa* ana a Hoani i nga kuri ki waho.

Aia nga manu ra kia rere atu ai.

—to urge ; to expel :

Kua kore a Ngatihotu i Taupo, kua *aia* e te patu a Tuwharetoa.

Naana i *aa* te tangata ki waho.

—to drive, to carry away ; as smoke, dust, insects, &c., by wind. — (See, *Aahaere*.)

I *aia* atu e te hau te hanga namu nei.

Aia atu, kia peratia me te paowa ahi e *aia* ana e te hau.

Te e ai he hau ki tenei wahi hei *aa* atu i te inati waeroa!

—to be driven away ; as man by stench, &c. ; impelled by fear, &c. :

Haere ana aua pakeha i te *aainga* a te piro, no taua kuri mate.

—to thrust aside ; as brambles, &c. :

Aia atu ena nga tataramoa ki to rakau na.

—*fig.* to be driven away by ill-treatment, neglect, &c. :

Ka pena mai koe ki au, he *aa* ano tena moku.

He *a* mai i au ki tawhiti mau ai.—*Poet.*, p. 103.

Ka tu ra a Hurakau, ka hoka i tana patu me a ki tona uma.—*Poet.*, p. 126.

Tenei tonu hoki enei nga tangata a koutou e a nei i te moni ki te poho.

A, Kai-*s.* a driver : one who drives animals.

Aa, *s.* manner or act of driving, in order to surround, to impel forward, or

catch ; or to drive away, or expel ; or to drive before one :

Ka kino te *aa* manu a te tamaiti nei.

Ko tauu *aa* poaka tena ?

Aa, *part.*, denoting time ; signifying the extension, continuation, or duration of, the action or purpose expressed or implied in the verb which it closely follows : very much used in narration.

Haere tika tonu atu *aa* tae noa ki te awa.

Kei konei tonu au e noho ana *aa* kia oti ra ano te taewa ka hoki ai.

Ko kino tonu ano ia, *aa* noho iho, *aa* whanake.

Me penei ano te whakarite i nga hee *aa* takoto ake nei. Ka nunui te tai *aa* ka tapoko te waka. Ka kawe ka kawe *aa* waenganui po noa!

—*prep.*, throughout :

Kia tiakina *aa* e toru nga ra.

Used in beginning of sentences and narrations ; meaning, And it came to pass.

—*intj.* Used by a party in dragging canoes, &c. :

Tena, tena, *aa*! Tena, tena, *aa* waa!=(Pull away, pull together.)

—used in wailing, as over the dead, and at funerals :

A tenei au e, e tama nei, nei, *aa, aa*.—*Poet.*, p. 140.

Ka mate au ki taku tangata, *aa*.—*Poet.*, p. 302.

Ati, *s.* (T.) a patronymic prefix, pointing out the name of the progenitor, or ancestor, of the tribe or family : a word prefixed to the proper name of a tribe, — meaning, children of, descendants of. (Ngaati, which is the more common prefix, is the same word with the plural article added.—*Syn.* Ngaati, Ngaai, Aitanga.)

Ko to te Atiawa rangatira tenei ko Tahuaroa.

[*Obs.* I. *Adi* (F.), is a common prenominal to ladies' names, equivalent to Madam, Miss, Lady, &c. ; was such anciently in use in New Zealand? See following quotations, and note.]

Te wahine *Ati* awa.—*Poet.*, pp. 134, 159.

I te nui *Ati* hine. . . . Ka hari ra e te wahine

Ati hao.—*Poet.*, p. 341.

Tenei ano nga kuha o te *Ati* e tuwhera atu nei.

—*Old Legend*. Said by a lady.

—an ancient name for a god or demon :

(See Kahukura's invocation at *Hawaiiki* ;—Te whakarongonga atu, te *ati* tipua ; te whakarongonga atu, te *ati* tahito.)

Ka mau i reira to ika i te *ati*.—*Poet.*, p. 260.

Kia rewa nga ngohi a te *ati*.—*Poet.*, p. 197.

[*Obs.* II. *Ati* (T.) a haul of fishes.]

Ati, *strong intj.* denoting perplexity with vexation :

No te marangai? Kao. *Ati*, no te hau tonga?

Kao. *Ati*, no te hau koe, &c.—*Myth.*, p. 17.

Ka kii atu a Maui, E kore e rongo mai ki tena karanga. Ka kii atu te wahine, *Ati*, me pwehea te karanga?—*Myth.*, p. 26.

Ka mea atu tana taane, *Ati* ranei he whakatina ano tou e mamae na koe?—*Myth.*, p. 128.

Atiati, *v.* (*Pass.* = a : *v.n.* = tanga.) To drive out, or away from; to expel; to chase; to push back; to repel; to urge by force.

I *atiati* ahau kia haere atu.

Hei huna riri, hei *atiati* riri.

Wahi iti kua mate ia i runga i tana mahi *atiati*; nui atu tona kaha ki te *atiati*.

Ka peia atu ano, ka *atiatia* atu hoki i tena wahi.

Atiati, Kai- *s.* One who expels, represses, &c.

Kahore he *kai-atiati* inaianei mo te kino.

Atiatihinga, *s.*

Atiatitanga, *s.* Act, time, place, or manner of expelling, repressing, &c.

Mo taku *atiatitanga* i riri ai.

Atiu, *s.*, a North-west wind (2).

Me te teanga mai o te Kawana Hopihona, i te taha hau *atiu* ki Peowhairangi ki Waitangi.

Atiu, *v.* To circumambulate.

Atiuatiu, *v.* To wander.

Atiutiu, *v.* To wander about.

Na nga pei, na te *atiutiu*, kia ngakau kore, kia ware noa iho. (*Te Hokioi*.)

Me te manu kuare hoki e *atiutiu* noa atu ana i tona kowhanga.

I to ratou whatinga, i a ratou e *atiutiu* noa atu ana.

Heoi, marara noa atu ana nga hipi i te kore kai-tiaki; *atiutiu* noa atu ana i runga i nga hiwi katoa, a, ngaro noa iho.

Atiutiu, *s.* Act, time, or place of wandering.

—*s.*, a univalve shell-fish :

Atiti, *v.* To stray. (*See Kotiti*.)

Keiwhera ra te kuri a taku hoa e *atiti* noa atu ana.

Atimaaua, *pron. dual.* (Tng.). We two; used by a person speaking concerning himself and another, but not including the person addressed.

Atiru, *s.*

He kapua kee hoki to te *atiru*, to te *atiru* i tau ki whea?—*Poet.*, p. 294.

Ato, *v.* (*Pass.* = hia., *v.n.* = hanga.)

T. and Tng., Ato; H., Ako. To thatch the roof of a house with toetoe (cutting-grass), wiwi (rush), or raupo (bulrush).

Ehara tena, he purepure rere rawa ia nga toetoe o taua whare. I muri iho ka *atohia* ano, na kua pai ano, kua ora ano nga taonga o taua whare.

—*fig.*

Tenei, e tama, te whare i *atohia* te kaka o te waero.—*Poet.*, p. 46.

Na mauhi kai *ato*, &c.—*Old Haka*.

[*Obs.* Name of a disease of lewd females.—H.]

Ato, Kai- *s.* a thatcher.

Ato, *s.*, the art of thatching.

—act, time, or manner of thatching a house with reeds, rushes, &c.

Atu, *part.* (T., atu, adu; H., aku; R., adu; Tng., atu, but much more re-

stricted.) An adverbial, or verbal, directive;—a particle of great power and use, possessing several meanings; primarily implying motion, or tendency, or space, away from the speaker or place; in opposition to *mai*. [*Obs.* In the New Zealand language the motion or action of verbs is always supposed to be from the speaker (*atu*), or towards him (*mai*), or upwards (*ake*), or downwards (*iho*); and is, or should be, always thus expressed.]

1. From; away from; hence :

Tangohia *atu* enei mea = take away these things.

Karangatia *atu* a Wiremu. = Call William from (where you are to come hither, understood).

Tu *atu*! = Stand away from: out of my way.

Tuku *atu* au. = Let me pass by,—or, away.

2. Away from; out of :

He tono tenei naku, kia whakamaramatia mai te ritenga marama e taea ai te tu *atu* ki waho o enei kino i tenei wa.

3. From, as going on from; on the further side of :

Timata *atu* i te kohatu i te huarahi,—a pa noa ki te timatanga *atu*.

Oma ana au ki tua *atu* o te taiepa piri ai.

4. Leading to; going onwards in direction of (away from the speaker) :

O Tarawera i te ara *atu* ki Ahuriri.

5. Further on; in the extreme distance; unto :

Haere ana, a Taupo *atu* ano.

Kua riro ra ki raro, a te whenua o Ngapuhi *atu* ano.

6. Forwards; onward; (in place) :

Kia haere *atu* tatou.

Kei whea? Te haere *atu* nei kei muri i taku tuara e haere *atu* nei.

Kiia atu ra ki nga tangata, Kia haere *atu* ratou.

Muri iho ka tahuri ratou ki te Arawa ka patu *atu* i te tahaatika, ka whiu *atu* kia haere ki uta.

7. Forth :

Ka puta *atu* tana kupu.

8. Henceforth; onward, in time; from this time forward :

No konei *atu* ano, ara no tenei ra haere *atu* nei.

E kore ia e hoki mai ki a matou, e kore hoki matou e kite *atu* i a ia, kua whiti atu ia ki te wahi ora.

9. Previously; formerly; before this present time; (with verbal perfect or past particles) :

Kua riro *atu* : kua mutu noa *atu* :

Katahi ka rite ki tana i mea *atu* ai :

He uhunga i turia ki taua wahi i mua *atu*, i etahi rangi *atu*

Heoti ano ranei te kakahu? i rau *atu* rangi ehara i te pera tona kakahu.

10. Used with adjectives to form a superlative, (and sometimes in common colloquial language as a comparative,—for which, however, *ake* is the correct term) :

Ka pai tenei hoiho : pai *ake* pea tenei te mea whero; erangi tera ka pai *atu*.

Kahore ianei tona tuakana i pai *atu* i a ia?

- Beyond all others in comparison of :
Taku i pai *atu* ai. Ko wai *atu* i a au tana e pai ai? Kua kiia mai ano hoki ahau hei hoa *atu* mo tana tamaiti, kia haere tabi ai maaua.
- Greater than ordinary :
A nui *atu* te marinotanga.
Ki te haere nga tamariki ki te kura tera e matau *atu* ai, mohio *atu* ai, rangatira *atu* ai, nui *atu* ai.
11. Denoting quantity, plenty, &c. :
Kai *atu*, inu *atu*, korero *atu*, moe noa.
12. Denoting totality :
Kore rawa he take tahi o Paora ma ki taua whenua katoa *atu*.
Ka motu *atu* = entirely severed.
Ka mate *atu* = quite dead.
Tahi mai ano i te ihu, a te noko *atu* ana; tahi mai ano i te noko, a te ihu *atu* ana.
(as we use, up; all up; with eating and drinking :)
Homai ki au tena hua kia ngongoa *atu*.
Ka pau *atu* tena akuanei.
Mehemea he taewa ka kainga *atu* e ahau.
13. Denoting, to continue doing, abiding, &c. :
E tu, tu *atu* : e tangi, tangi *atu* :
Tenei taku poho kei te kapakapa *atu* ei!—*Old Song*.
(to go on, with work, speech, &c. :)
Mahi *atu* : hoe *atu* : ho *atu* : korero *atu* :
E hangaa *atu* ana.
14. Denoting completeness; mature, perfect :
Tenei taku kupu ki a koe, ki to mohio ranei, I whanau mai te potiki whanau hou haere tu *atu*? a, ki to kii, ngingio kau iho, hauhake tonu *atu*?
15. Denoting, to keep to himself, themselves, &c. :
Kaore matou e pai *atu* ki tena tangata, mo Waikato *atu* ano tena tangata.
16. Denoting out of :
Engari koe e Hoani, i whanau *atu* i roto i ahau. Ae, i haere *atu* ratou i a matou nei.
17. In the sense of, all others :
Ka matau ia, me te tangata *atu* hoki kua tutata ia. Ko nga rangatira i noho katoa i runga i te atamira, ko nga tangata katoa *atu* i noho a hapu i tahaki *atu*.
18. Other; beside; else :
Tangohia tenei, kahore *atu* (no other).
Kahore *atu* he waka : kahore *atu* he kai. Tena *atu*.
19. Another :
Moku, mo tetahi *atu* :
Homai ki au tetahi *atu*; na tetahi *atu* i kii.
(Give me another; said by another.)
20. Meaning, for another place :
Ka tu mai te kaupuke, ka utaina *atu* nga utanga. Ka u mai te waka, katahi tera ka eke *atu*, ka hoe.
21. More :
Kia wha *atu*. Kia pehea *atu*? Ko te aha *atu*?
He aha *atu*?
22. Sometimes used as an emphatic intensitive; meaning, more and more so; increasingly so; more than :
Pai *atu*! Tika *atu*! Hee *atu*! Kino *atu*!
particularly with *tango* and its frequen-

tative,—meaning, very much more; beyond; further than any given limit :

- Haere ake ana, a ka ngaro te upoko, tango *atu* ko nga peke ka ngaro. Mei hokona kua 500 nga pauna hei utu, tango *atu*.
Ka ngaro te ihu, ka taetae te taingawai o te ihu, tango *atu* ki te taingawai o waenga.
Ma ia whenua e whakatupu i nga kai e ora ai ia iwi ia iwi, tangotango *atu* hoki hei hoko ki nga whenua kee.
23. In sense of behind,—in time, and in place :
Hei muri *atu* e haere mai ana. Kua noho *atu* a Mea.
24. In the (apparently opposite) sense of *nearest*—as to sea, river-bank, boundaries, &c.,—but it is used with respect to the aspect forward of the speaker :
Te whakamutunga *atu* o te moana (*i.e.* the sea [beach] nearest this way towards us).
No te awa *atu* nei te kotinga ki a ia.
Rohenga *atu*. Tapahanga *atu*.
He pai kau ano ra ki te whakarongo *atu* a ta-whiti nei.
25. Indicating, being present, before one :
Noku ano toku whenua, no oku tipuna, no oku matua, a taetae noatia matou e noho *atu* nei.
Timata mai i a Kawana Hopihona tae iho ki ahau e tu *atu* nei.
Ko ahau ko Maui, e noho *atu* nei.
26. Indicating waiting for :
Katahi ka hoki mai ki uta, tae rawa mai e noho *atu* ana te wahine ra i te kainga.
27. Used copiously in dialogue, narration, &c. (together with *mai*, of which it is the opposite, and both particles should never be omitted [although highly tautophonical to the ear of a foreigner] as they are not only highly idiomatic, but serve to make the whole clear and perspicuous to a native), *e.g.* :—
Ka kii *atu* ahau ki a ia. Haere *atu* : ka kii mai ki ahau, Kahore, ekore au e haere *atu*.
28. Sometimes used absolutely, in the sense of *to*,—as, to a person; used in narrating a conversation :
Inaia te kore ko koe : ko ahau *atu* (pronoun understood).
29. Going on; going on board :
E haere *atu* na. Akuanei te eke *atu* ai.
30. Meaning, — evincing, exhibiting, showing :
Ka riri ahau, ka kii *atu* ki a ia.
Ka kite *atu* pea ahau i o reira kino, ka kino *atu*.
—about : as, Don't throw the water about :
Kaati ra, te ringiringi *atu* i te wai.
He aha tau e makamaka *atu* nei i nga kai?
—in the sense of, there;—the place left :
Haere tonu ka tae ki te Whanga, ka rangona mai te pu ka tangi *atu* i muri i a ia.
- Atu, s.**
Tangi ake au e Rangi ki runga o Atu e Rangi e.
—*Poet.*, p. 375.
[*Obs.* Atu, R.; for lord, noble, or great one.]

Atua, s. [Atua, P.; Akua, H.; Otua, F.]

1. A supernatural malevolent and powerful evil being; a demon:

[*Obs.* Of such there were many; and apparently, as with other peoples, continually increasing in number, as time rolled by. Their most ancient legends and myths, however, mention a few only who were most powerful and most dreaded, (*dii majores*), viz.: Tu, Rongo, Taane, Tangaroa, Tawhirimatea, and Whiro; (see under each of these names;) among whom are found the four principal gods of Hawaii: Tu, Lono (Rongo), Kane (Taane), and Kanaloa (Tangaroa).]

Otira he *atua* ano nga *atua* nunui o mua . . . mei kore he *atua* nui o namata, e kore e whai *atua* ririki nga Maori.—*Poet.* p. lxxvii.

2. Beings, who are said (mythically) to have anciently done the work for men at Hawaiki:

Ka kitea nga rakau e ono, tua tonu iho; ka mene ki raro, tarai tonu atu (te tarai a nga mano porohete, ara a o ratou *atua*, i era rangi hoki ko nga *atua* hei mahi i nga mea katoa, ki Hawaiki, kaore hoki i takitaro kua takioti-oti.)—*Old Legend.*

3. Idols, or representative images: also a lower class of gods, each being over its own peculiar sphere, as of fish, kumara (sweet potatoes), of childbirth, &c.:

A waiho ana te *atua* i reira, ko te ingoa o tona *atua* ko Rakeiora; . . . ka heria mai hoki te *atua* nei, ko Rongomai.—*Myth.*, p. 123.

Ka torona a Kahukura, a Itapawa, a Rongomai, . . . a, ka mutu te karakia, ka mea atu, Ka tika to ara (to New Zealand); ka takaia nga *atua* na, ka whakairia, ka hoki ki te whare.—*Myth.*, p. 83.

He *atua* kumara anake i riro mai,—ika hoki; ko te *atua* tangata i mahue atu.—*Id.*, p. 84.

Ko Aotea te waka, ko Turi te tangata, tona *atua* ki runga ko Maru.—*Old Legend.*

[See Rakeiora, Rongomai, Itupawa, Maru.]

4. Imaginary invisible evil powers, beings, or things; genii; wood sprites; gnomes, &c.:

[See Patupaiarehe, Hakitara.]

Ehara ia i te mahi tangata Maori, na te *atua* tenei mahinga, ara na Patupaiarehe.—*Myth.*, p. 178.

5. Any sickness, disease, pain, or death, —personified.:

6. Any common natural thing greatly feared; or considered exceedingly ugly, disgusting, or disagreeable—viz.: guana, lizard, stinking wood-bug, owl, bat, &c.:

7. Any strange unaccountable natural phenomena, viz.: shooting star, *ignis fatuus*, meteor, rainbow, whirlwind, *aurora australis*, conjunction of heavenly bodies, eclipse, continued severe and unseasonable weather, &c.:

8. Any uncommon monstrous or rare animal, viz.: some species of shark, of

whale, &c.; small strange sea and river animals:

Nga ika i te waitai i te wai Maori, he *atua* anake mo nga tangata. Nga mea ia i atuatia ai, ko nga hapu o te wahine i materoto tonu mai, a whakatahetia ana tana tamaiti, whiua atu ki te wai, kainga mai e aua ika, a waiho tonu mai hei *atua* ngau tangata.—*Poet.*, p. lxxvii.

9. Any common animal of greater or superhuman power, — which formerly varied with different tribes, and in different parts of the country:

Ka karakia ia ki nga *atua* i konei,—toroa, karoro, kawau.—*Old Legend.*

10. Common articles of food, to which dislike, or superstitious fear, had been taken. Some few would never touch pork, others eels; and mutton, at first was almost invariably disliked:

Ko tera kai ko te aruhe, he *atua* ano no Tumatounga.—*Old Legend.*

He *atua* tonu tena kai, te tuna ki a au.

11. Any destroying cause (seen), animal, or thing,—as fire, flood, rats, mice, cockroaches, caterpillars, mosquitoes; pigs, horses, cows, &c., devouring their crops:

Ma te taua ranei e hutihuti nga kai, ma te waipuke ranei, ma te tini noa iho ranei o nga *atua*.

12. Any harsh, cross, hard, covetous, illiberal, ill-natured, exacting, ferocious, bloodthirsty person:

13. A person loved, but far away; unmindful, or unrequiting:

Kei raro taku *atua* e aroha nei au.—*Old Song.*

14. Any artificial production, or secretly powerful natural thing (beyond Maori comprehension), as a loadstone, magnet, ship's compass, a watch, musical box, automata, steam-machinery, &c. A carved wooden head, or bust, (called a Puhi,) said to be endued with supernatural powers:

Kia riro mai taua *atua* hei whakamana mo o ratou nei oneone.—*Myth.*, p. 175.

15. A common term of low reproach:

16. Te Atua: the name of the fourteenth night of the lunar month, or new moon. The full moon.—[H.] With some tribes this was the name of the thirteenth lunar night; with others the fifteenth. A very unlucky day or night with the ancient Maori. [*Syn.* Mawaru, Otu, Hua].

The name for the Deity; the one true God: the God of Christians.—*Ev. Mod.*

[*Obs.* It is considered the choice of this word for to represent to the New Zealander a *God* of love and kindness, was most unfortunate; as such a being as an *atua aroha*, *atua atarwhai*, or *atua pai*, (=a loving God, a gracious God, or a good God,) was a new and most unnatural idea, a perfect solecism to the

New Zealanders. As well talk of cold fire, or of black snow! Yet we find the word has been pretty generally chosen for the purpose throughout Polynesia. Perhaps, from the real scarcity of a proper term,—as well as from the natural ideas of fear, dread, power, strength, revenge, and (servile) reverence, found to be connected with it. Some few Teachers, however, have used the word as little as possible when speaking (in former days) to the New Zealanders of the one true God, and then only by qualifying it. *Matua*, *Matua pai*, *aroha*, *rahi*, are preferable terms. (See *Matua*.) Curiously enough, it is the same word, and same pronunciation, with only an *M* prefixed.]

Atua, *v.* [*Pass.* = *tia* : *v.n.* = *tanga*.] To be, or to act, or speak unkindly; to be easily made angry; to be covetous, grasping, niggardly.

He aha tou i *atua* mai ki ahau?

I nga ra o mua, ki te puta te kupu a te tangata, e *atua* ana hoki te tangata i reira. Ka *atuatia* i te matenga. (See 8, *supra*.)

—*Whaka*-*v.* To make or cause oneself, or another person or thing, to become, or to be considered as—a god, demon, devil, malignant spirit, idol, or any mischievous or hateful power. (See *Whakaatua*.)

—*adj.* Monstrous, mischievous, hateful, dreadful, covetous, highly disagreeable.

Atua, *adj.* Monstrous, irregular, ugly, strange, abnormal, unnatural, uncommon.

Ki te kahu *atua*, kahu whero.—*Poet.*, p. 299.

E, katahi ia te *atua* a te he ki nga pakeha nei!

Atua, or **Aatua**, *adv.* First, before anything else, in the order of doing or thinking. (*Syn.* *Maatua*.)

Aatua haere ai ki te tiki wai moku.

Behind: on, or at, the hind part:

Rapu noa ahau, a roto, *aatua* hoki; hore rawa kia kitea!

(Sometimes written, *a tua*.)

Atuaika, *s.* A god of fishes; of whom Tangaroa, and Punga were chief, See *Atua*, 8. (See *Punga*.)

Atuakumara, *s.* A god of the *kumara*, or sweet potatoe. See, *Atua*, 3. (See *Rongo*.)

Atuakikokiko, *s.* Certain common gods, demons, familiar spirits, &c., said to haunt and torment folks having disordered bodies or minds.

He tangata karakia ki nga *atuakikokiko*, me tona iwi katoa.

Atuapo, *s.* A narrow-hearted, stingy, or covetous person. A common term of the highest reproach. [*Obs.* From *atua*,

(excessively disagreeable,) and *po* (night, darkness, realms of spirits, Hades).]

E hee rawa ana, he mea puta mai i roto i te ngakau manawapopore, *atuapo*.

Atuapo, *adj.* Sordid, covetous, avacious, stingy, mean, inhospitable.

Atuapotiki, *s.* Imps, malevolent, mischievous, supernatural beings.

Atuarere, *s.* (H.) A shooting star, a meteor.

Atuaraeroa, *s.*: (See *Raeroa*.)

Ka matika he *atuaraeroa*.—*Poet.*, 408.

Atuatanga, *s.* Demon-likeness, devilishness; revengeful feelings, and nature; extreme covetousness, stinginess, &c.; all evil and malevolent things, natural or suppositious, pertaining to *atuas*, demons, devils, evil spirits, imps, &c.

Ekore ahau e whakarongo ki nga korero Maori me te *atuatanga* Maori, kore rawa.

—the Godhead, godship, divinity, deity, divine nature, &c., of the one true God. *Eu.* and *Mod.*

Atuatangata, *s.* A god, demon, or idol, more particularly pertaining to men. See *Atua*, 3.

Atuangau, *s.* Pain (mostly internal, in the viscera, stomach, lungs, &c.) personified.

Ka karakia atu te tohunga, ina ka rongu te *atuangau*.—*Poet.*, p. lxxvii.

Waiho tonu iho hei *atuangau* tangata.

* * * * *

U. The fifth letter of the New Zealand alphabet. Generally it has but one sound, that of *oo*, in the English words *too*, *tool*, *tooth*; which is sometimes shortened in pronunciation, but this is not very common, and is almost confined to a few short words, which have a widely different meaning when pronounced with *u* long (as, *kuku* = a large mussel, *tutu* = a shrub, *Coriaria*); and to the letter when it follows *i*,—*e.g.*, *waiu*, *i ua ano*, *i uta*: this latter usage seems to be euphonical, but obtains also in the Sandwich Islands.

U, *s.* (H.T.R.) The nipple: the teat of man, or of any animal, the pendulous breast of a female: udder, dug.

U, *v.* [*Pass.* = *ngia* = *kia*, = *ria* : *v.n.* = *nga*, = *kanga*, = *ranga*];

1. To be fixed—as a post:

Ka *u* tu maunga, he iti tangata.—*Prov.*

Kua *u* ra ena nga pou.

2. To be firm:

E tu rapea, kia kaha, kia *u*.

Ka mau te hohou i te taiepa, ka *u*.

3. To be fastened—as doors, &c.:

Kei te *u* nga tatau katoa o te whare.

4. To be steady; to stand firmly:

5. To steady ; to keep, or hold, anything steady :
E ta, kia *u* te pupuri.
6. To hold fast ; to hold together ; to hold :
7. To keep :
Kia *u* ra korua, ki ta korua i riro mai.
8. To unite ; to join, as broken bones :
E *u*, e mau, e noa . . . Ka *u*, ka mau.
—*Poet.*, p. 377.
9. To stick ; to adhere :
E kore e *u* te paru ki ona kakahu.
10. To be stuck fast in,—as in mud ; or among, as among thistles, brambles, &c. :
Aue ! ka mate te tamaiti, kua *u* tonu ki te repo !
11. To take fast hold of with the hands in climbing rocks, &c. ; to lay fast hold of a rope, &c. ; to grip with the hands ; to hold fast with the fingers closed :
Kia *u* ra o ringaringa me o waewae.
12. To plant or set the foot firmly in walking over rocks,—climbing, &c. :
Kia *u* ra o waewae ki nga kowhatu.
13. To set the heart on anything ; to take hold, or make an impression on the mind ; to retain in the heart or mind :
Kua *u* ke hoki ana korero ki tana ngakau.
Kia *u* to ngakau.
14. To trust in ; to confide :
U pu te whakaaro ki a ia. Ka *u* nga tangata ki tana korero.
15. To side with :
I wehewehea nga tangata o taua pa, ko etahi i *u* ki a Rongo, ko etahi i *u* ki a Pao.
16. To be agreed ; to be unanimous: (T.)
Kua mutu nga korero, ka *u* te whakaaro ki te haere.
17. To be steadfast ; to be constant ; to stand fast ; to be surely established :
Kia *u* tonu te whakapono ki nga mea e ngaro ana.
Taihoa tatou e kite, e *u* ranei nga mea i kore-rotia.
18. To be settled, as fine weather :
Tenei te rangi ka *u*, ka mau.—*Poet.*, p. 378.
19. To be secure :
Kahore he tangata e *u* ki te ora.
20. To dwell securely :
Kia *u* te noho.
21. To remain on,—as the head on the body :
Ki te *u* te pane, e kore e mate ; tapahia.
22. To rest on :
No te tokotoko i *u* te haere.
Kia *u* iho ki runga ki a Hamuera.
E *u* ranei nga pahau o te pa ki uta ?
23. To rest a claim to land, &c. :
He rapunga i tetahi take e *u* ai ki Mangakahia.
24. To hold fast to land, to retain possession :
Koia matou i mea ai, *u* tonu matou ki runga ki te whenua, e kore e taea te whakangaeue e te tangata.
25. To fix the gaze on ; to stare ; to set the face ; to look with a bold and impudent face :
Na, tau tonu iho tona mata, *u* tonu nga kanohi
Kua mohio ahau, kua *u* atu nei tona mata ki a ia, hei kino.
Kihai i *u* aku kanohi ki te titiro atu i te wehi mai.
Ka *u* atu ano hoki toku mata ki taua koroke.
Erangi tera i tino *u* rawa aku kanohi ki te titiro atu.
26. To set the teeth :
Kia *u* o niho, e Tangaroa, kia *u*.
Niho koi tara, kia *u* o niho.—*Poet.*, p. 187.
27. To hit or strike a blow—with fist, weapon, or hammer ; to strike on, or at any part of the body :
Ka *u* te moto ki tona kanohi.
Muri iho ka *u* taku kuru ki a ia.
No taua tangata roa te patu kua *u* ki a te Wehi.
Nga patu hoki kua *u* kei te hiku : . . . Kua *u* a ratou nei patu kei te pane.—*Myth.*, p. 152.
28. To prevail against ; to conquer: (T.)
29. To apply oneself to : to be hard at work, diligent :
Kahore ano au kia *u* noa ki te mahi i whakaritea.
U mai ki te keru.—*Old Song.*
30. To come, to arrive at any place by water (from canoes being run on to the beach) :
Ao ake, ka *u* ki uta, a ka koa ratou.
Ka hoe mai kua *u* ki te tauranga, katahi ano ka *ungia* e te waka te tauranga o Kiki.
I to ratou *uranga* ki uta, ka oma nga tangata.
31. To land, from swimming :
Ka kau ia, a ka *u* ki te kaainga o Te Whatu, e *u* kau atu ana ano ia.
Maana ka totohu, he ahakoa ; a maana ka *u* e pai ana.—*Myth.*, p. 164.
32. To be landed, drawn ashore, as fish in a net :
I te wai te koura e pango ana, *u* mai ki uta e whero tonu.
Heoi, kukume tapatahi ana ko tena pou anake, *u* mai ana te ika ki uta he atihakona.
33. To strike against a rock, shoal, or any big thing floating in the sea, as by a ship, canoe, &c. (T.)
34. To reach, to arrive at any new place,—as by a travelling party of strangers :
Ka *u* ki Matanuku, ka *u* ki Matarangi,
Ka *u* ki tenei whenua, &c.—*Poet.*, p., 136.
35. To have weight, as words :
Kua *u* ana kupu ki taua huihuinga,
Heoi, *u* tonu te kupu a taua tangata ra ki nga rangatira ope.
36. To kindle, to catch, as fire :
Kua kaa, *u* noa nga waro.
37. To receive contagion or infection from any disease :
Kua *u* ra taua mate kino ki a ia.
38. To thicken, to have consistence, as flour when boiled with water :
Kia *u* penei me te paraoa ka maoka.
39. *Fig.*, to enter :
Hoki tapu tonu te pou o Rahuru i te whatitoka, tee *u* ki roto ra, e tokona atu ana e Tongariro.
—*Old Song.*
40. To be high-water. (F. Ua.)
Ka *u* te tai, ka pari te tai.
—Old song of the bird *Tuii*.

Whakau, *v.* (*Pass.* = *kia*, = *ria*, = *ngia*: *v.n.* = *kanga*, = *ranga*, = *nga* :

1. To make fast; to lay fast hold of; to cause to be fixed; to become firm; to be bound, secured, or fastened on :

Me herehere rawa ka *whakau* ai i nga taura.
He taiaha i *whakaungia* ki te kura huruhuru kaakaa.—*Ps.* xciii. 1.

2. To fix or fasten on, as on the top of a high post :

Whakaaraha e ratou he pou, *whakaukia* iho i reira te maatenga.

3. To build up, support, sustain, buttress; to strengthen by supports; to be cemented together :

Whakau rawa he herepuru ano mo nga rauawa.
—*Gen.* xxvii. 37; *Ex.* xxxix. 18.

4. To establish; to confirm; to make permanent :

Me tino *whakau* tenei runanga.
Ma koutou e *whakau* mai ki a matou.
Ps. xxiv. 2; xxx. 7; vii. 9; *Mark* xvi. 20.

5. To make steadfast, constant :

He kupu *whakau* naku ki a koe.
Ma tenei anake e *whakau* nga iwi e rua.
Tera ranei ratou e pai amuri ake nei, *kia whakakorea* te hee, *kia whakau* ki te tika?

6. To strengthen :

E tu ana te Keepa me tona huata e *whakau* ana i tona matua kei pakaruru.
Heoi ano ki au ko te *whakau* anake.—*Ps.* xx. 2;
Isaiah xxiii. 33.

7. To bring a canoe, &c., to land; to run a canoe on shore; to beach a boat, &c. :

Ka titiro atu ia, me te *whakau* mai nga waka.
Hei waho na tau mai ai, engari mo te ata ka *whakau* mai ai.

E hoa, *whakaungia* mai ki a au to waka.

8. To fix the gaze on; to look on steadfastly; to set eyes on :

Te tangata e *whakau* ana i ana kanohi ki tana ahua pai.

9. To light, to kindle, to catch as fire :

Maau e *whakau* taku rama.
Whakauria te ahi, *kia hohoro*.—*James* iii. 5.

10. To maintain, to keep up as a fire :

He mea *whakau* naana, koia ano te kaa tonu o taua ahi.

11. To inflame, to increase as strife :

Ma te tangata totohe te ngangare e *whakau*.

12. To perform, a travelling ceremony :

Ka tae atu ki te ana ka *whakau* pahi marie te ope ra.

Whakau, *s.*

1. A ceremony performed by a travelling party on entering into a new or little frequented district :

2. A support, a buttress, hands, "girds," hoops on a cask, &c.—*Acts*, xxvii. 17.

3. The lashing, girding, binding, fixing, lacing, of anything :

Kahore i mau te *whakau* i te toki nei, kei te titanga noa.

Mo te kupenga he *whakau* ki te hao.

4. A supporter, protector :

Te *whakau* o nga tamariki, o nga wahine, o nga tane.

5. Anything used for the purpose of

strengthening and supporting,—objectively and figuratively.

U, *adj.* Firm, fixed, fast, immoveable, stayed, steady, adhering, unshaken, steadfast, constant, established, permanent.

U, *prep.* According to; agreeably to; in accordance with :

Tena ko raaua, *u* a raaua.

Kia pehea rawa *u* aana?

Ko te tangata kore hoki o tou *u* au.

Na te nui raia *u* aau o te kaainga, tee matau ai koe.

Heoi ra, *u*, aana, ehara i a ia ake.

[*Obs.* 1. Used by the speaker of another or others, not of himself. 2. Used mostly in a common conventional way of assenting to, agreeing with, something said or related; but sometimes ironically and sneeringly. 3. Chiefly confined to the N. tribes. 4. Sometimes written *Ua*. (See **Ua**.)]

U, *intj.* (H.F.)

1. Denoting, disagreement, discontent, unwillingness, not disposed to do :

2. Something like *alas!* uttered at hearing anything displeasing, regretful, &c. (See below.)

U, *part.* Used in poetry.

1. Indicating sorrow, regret :

Rapurapu noa ana, kei whea te uri o te tangata?
u, e!

Te whakamau ki tawhiti! hei nui mo te rau!
u, e.—(*Old Lament*.)

2. Indicating disagreement; unwillingness :

3. Sometimes at the end of a line, complete sentence, or distich—particularly when *u* is the last letter or sound—as a semi-chorus, or prolongation of the last expressed thought.

Ua, *s.*

1. The ligaments of the back of the neck :

2. The back of the neck (T.) :

3. The neck (*Ing.*) :

Ko te *ua* kau i maranga.

Engari ko etahi i whakaae; tuohu iho te *ua*.

4. A vein, muscle, tendon (F.) :

5. Strength, combination; as for fighting :

Maana e putiki te *ua* o te pakanga.

Kua ara te *ua* o te pakanga i te haerenga atu o nga hoia.

6. The implexed, wreathed, thick collar part of a shaggy flax clothing mat :

Ka homai e ia he *ua* pora, na mamae ana toku kakii.

7. Rain (H.T.R.) :

8. *Fig.* tears, when dropped on anything :

Tenei taku pukapuka te whai *ua* i muri i a koe.

Ua, *v.* (*Pass.* = *ina*: *v.n.* = *nga*). (H. Malay, *ujan*.) To rain; to shower

down; to fall in drops like rain; to fall down as rain.—*Gen.* xix. 24; *Ex.* ix. 18.

E *ua*, e te *ua*, *ua* mai.—*Poet.* 73.

Uaina ana matou ki te awhaa.

I nui te *uanga* iho o te *ua* i enei ra.

Whakaua, *v.* (*Pass.* = *ina*: *v.n.* = *nga*):

1. To cause to rain; to cause to fall in drops like rain; to cause to fall down as rain; to fall as a shower of small missiles, hail, gravel, dust, darts, &c.—*Ex.* ix. 23.
2. To begin the weaving of a flax mat, basket, straw hat, &c.—(*Syn.* *Tauaa*, and *Whakatauaa*.)

Ua, *adj.* Rainy, showery:

He wa *ua* tenei.

Ua, *adv.* When; whenever:

When it, or I, shall, or shall have.

—*Ps.* xcii. 14. (*Syn.* *Aana*; *Ina*.)

Aua ano hoki e meinga e pai te tangata *ua* kuare.

Pai rawa taua wahi *ua* tirohia atu.

Korero noa nga ngutu o te tangata *ua* moe.

Maau tetahi o nga manu *ua* mahi ahau.

—After the time that; if (*future*):

E mate ahau *ua* noho tonu i reira.

Ka mohio ano, *ua* oti ahau te whakaako e koe.

[*Obs.* This particle is also more commonly used by the N. tribes.]

Ua, *prep.* According to, &c. (*See U*, *prep.*)

Heoi ano, ka hoe, me te matakitaki ki te ngaru e haere ana i tona kaainga, koia koa *ua* ana!

He pu ano *ua* te Tirarau.

A ma wai hoki e korero *ua* Nunui ma te kupu whakamoiri mo ratou?

Ka mihi atu ia ki te wahine ra; me pehea hoki koa *ua* ana?

Uaua, *s.*

1. Sinew, tendon, ligament, muscle; artery, vein; (T.F.)

Toro te kiko, a rawa i o *uaua*; tenei hoki te tutaki.—(*Old charm.*)

Etau hoki te *uaua* kiore hei hoa riri mo te paraoa?

2. Cross rafters of a house, battens; cross rail of a fence:

3. Forest creepers:

Nga *uaua* o Papatuanuku.

—Buttressed, ridgy parts of lower trunks of trees; trees:

4. Spurs, as of mountains:

5. Storms; squalls:

Nga *uaua* o te whitu raua ko te ono.

6. Strong arm; strength; might:

(*Syn.* *Kaha*.)

Ka mea atu a Mene, Tena, takina mai o koutou tupuna. Kahore ratou i taki; kii mai ana ratou, Na te *uaua*.

E riri aku *uaua*; te *uaua* o te tini, te *uaua* o te mano, te *uaua* o te paraoa; homai hei *uaua* moku.—*Poet* 67, *Eccles.* ix. 10.

7. Activity, zeal, courage, toil, exertion; diligence, perseverance, ability, inclination to work:

He hanga whakangaro te whawhai i nga mahi whakawhairawa, he hanga here i te *uaua* o te tangata.—*Matt.* xxv. 15.

8. Labour, difficulty, hard work, travail:

9. Reluctance, unwillingness:

10. Rescue:

11. A diligent hard-working person.—*Prov.* xxi. 5.

Uaua, *v.* (*Pass.* = *tia*: *v.n.* = *tanga*):

1. To toil, to struggle, to exert, to persevere, to strive in argument:

Ka tu a Rota ki te whakakiikii a *uaua* noa ki a ratou.

2. To be difficult; to be dangerously laborious:

3. To be unyielding, tough, hard:

4. To be active, zealous, vehement, courageous:

Me patu ano kaua e wehi, kia *uaua*, kia toa.

5. To be severe, exacting, heavy, sore; to oppress:

E *uaua* mai ana hoki tona ringa ki a tatou.

6. To oppose:

Mo te mea hoki, i *uaua* raua ki a ia inakuara tata atu.

7. To be reluctant, unwilling:

Kei whakapono koe ki nga mea i rongo ai koe, a kaore i kite, a ka *uaua* noa ki te whakatiatika, kei kitea e wairangi ana hoki koe.

8. To be diligent, persevering:

E penei te *uaua* i te *uaua* o tenei waka i te *uaua* o tera waka, i te *uaua* ka tapoko.

9. To rain often; to be showery:

Whakauaua, *v.* (*Pass.* = *tia*: *v.n.* = *tanga*):

1. To strive hard at work; to endeavour; to persevere:

Katahi ano te tangata ko koe e kore e *whakauaua* iho.

2. To be hard, or difficult of execution; of endurance; of forbearance:

3. To make difficult, toilsome, heavy, hard to do:

4. To be hard set:

5. To find difficulty in doing:

6. To oppose; to cause, or offer opposition:

E *whakauaua* pea reira ki a koe?

Whakauaua mai ana a Wiremu, mea ana, Kaua e hokona.

E hei koia koutou te *whakauaua* ua karanga te rangatira nui?

7. To be reluctant; to act unwillingly:

Uaua, *adj.*

1. Strong, able (H.):

2. Diligent, active, toiling; zealous; resolute, courageous; persevering:

He tamariki *uaua* ki te karakia ki te kura.

He tangata *uaua* ki te mahi.

3. Difficult; hard to bear, or perform; laborious:

Ko te tuarua tenei o aku kupu pakeke *uaua*, ko te rori kia mahia.

4. Tough, (T.H.) unyielding, inflexible: E kata ai hoki te raataa *uaua* nei ki ona puawai papai.

5. Vigorous, oppressive, austere :

6. Rainy, showery :

He tau kino, *uaua*, awhaa.

Uaua, *adv.*

1. Reluctantly, unwillingly :

Ko te whakaaetanga i whakaae ai, whakaae *uaua*.

Ka whakaae *uaua* ake ahau ki te tikanga a toku hoa.

2. Diligently; perseveringly; resolutely :

Whakauaua, *s.* Effort, struggle to effect, hard endeavour to bear with, or do; difficulty, tediousness, &c. :

Whakauaua, *adj.* Hard, difficult, tedious, reluctant, unwilling :

He ora *whakauaua*.

Whakauaua, *adv.* Hardly, difficultly; done or borne with great exertion or determination.

E noho *whakauaua* ana i te mamae.

Ka hinga tera, heoi mate *whakauaua* ana.

I mahue *whakauaua* taku mahi.—*Acts* 27. 7, 8, 16.

Tau, *s.*

1. A perch for fowls, birds; a rest, or resting-place (H.); a protector :

Hei *tau* ake koe mo matou.

2. A dwelling-place, residence :

3. The ridge or brow of a hill; a range of hills :

4. A shoal, or reef of rocks at sea (T. *under* water) :

5. A season of the year, anciently summer (H. T. Tng); a period of time (*Eu. Mod.* a year) :

6. The tying-string of the neck part of a Maori mat-garment; wrist-strap of a stone battle-axe or *mere*; a string, or lace, to tie a boot or shoe with; any long narrow thong or tie; a bandage :

7. Any narrow, flexible thing used as a necklace, bracelet, armband, &c.; the short cord attached to a fish-hook to which the fishing-line is fastened; a chord or fibre of the liver, heart, &c., often used affectionately and in poetry :

8. A loop or handle to carry by, as of a *Maori kete*, basket, bag, bucket, iron-pot, &c. :

9. Hanging, suspending, state of suspension (H. verb.) :

10. A stranger (H.) (*See* Tauhou) :

11. The carved end of a canoe; (deck or covering of the end of a canoe, F.) :

12. A counting; manner of counting :

13. The lard or suet of a pig, &c. :

14. The bark of a dog; the act of barking as a dog; (usually of modern dogs) :

15. Old stories, legends, narrations; a song; a recitation :

16. A loved one, a darling, a dear friend (F.); a lover; a son, child, husband :

17. A game :

18. (*Poet.*) for a greenstone ornament; a *mere*, &c. :

Tau, *v.* (*Pass.*=ngia,=ria,=ia: *v.n.*=ranga, =nga) :

1. To light on, to perch, to settle, to rest,—as a bird on a tree, &c. (H. T.) :

2. To rest, to abide on,—as a cloud on the top of a hill (H.) :

3. To fall from above, to light down, &c.—as an arrow, stone, &c. :

4. To come upon; to light or fall on a person unexpectedly by chance :

5. To happen, to befall, to come upon any person or thing,—as disease, suffering, calamity, &c. (H.) :

6. To swoop, descend, or come down upon :

7. To fall as rain, hail, snow, dew, &c. (F.) :

8. To fall on,—as light, &c., on any thing; or as a shadow,—as darkness on the earth, &c. :

9. To fall on a person, as a sudden blow; as heavy blows (To hit or strike against, Tng.) :

10. To be seized with,—as with a panic, sudden fear, dread, &c.; to fall on one,—as fear, surprise :

11. To set, to fall in the heavens, as the sun, &c. (H.) :

12. To fall, set, pass away for ever :

13. To be speared, struck with a spear, &c. :

14. To fall to work; to commence work :

15. To fall, or light, into a canoe, boat, &c., as a flying-fish; (to go on board a canoe, H.) :

16. To meet on; to visit upon :

17. To lay, or place, the hand on for evil (H.) :

18. To lose a case, in dispute; to have an unfavourable decision or verdict :

19. To fall on suddenly as a thought, to come into the mind; to see clearly, to perceive :

20. To be on, or rest with—as a blessing, good wish, curse, &c. :

21. To fix the gaze on; to set, or rest, one's eyes on; to look at stedfastly; to settle the countenance; to note, to eye; to observe narrowly; to look forwards (H.) :

22. To settle, to fix the mind on; to be placed on—as one's hopes; to long after (H.) :

23. To be able; to be strong enough for :

24. To be suitable, fit (Tng.), becoming,

expedient, convenient; worthy, proper, right (R.):

25. To be like, even as, so (R.):
26. To apply to; to relate to:
27. To be sufficient, adequate, commensurate; to be accordant with; to agree; to suit:
28. To fit, to suit—as clothes, &c.; to feel agreeable to (Tng.); to feel easy in, to be at home with:
29. To be settled, fixed, arranged—as a price:
30. To abide under, dwell, trust, reside:
31. To secure, to obtain:
32. To count, to number:
33. To rehearse, relate, or repeat, so as another may hear, heed, or learn:
34. To sit down at once, or suddenly; to seat one's self:
35. To be directed towards, incline—as the ear to listen:
36. To be directed to:
37. To handle a weapon, &c., well:
38. To hang, tie, or gird on—as a sash, sword, &c. (H.):
39. To be hanging, or suspended, as a strap, &c. (H.):
40. To be suspended; to overhang—as the stars, &c. (H.):
41. To be furnished, fitted up:
42. To descend to the bottom of the sea:
43. To float, rest, lay on paddles, or oars:
44. To fall into the water and float as a cork, calabash (whole), &c.:
45. To ride, or be at anchor: to float, or swim lightly, as a sea-gull:
46. To make land, to touch at in sailing:
47. To arrive at a place (Tng.):
48. To reach to:
49. To storm; to assault—as a fortified village (to fight, to war, Tng.):
50. To attack—as a dog:
51. To bark, to howl—as a dog:
52. To fall, as tears:
53. To fall upon, embrace affectionately (H.):
54. To squeeze, or wring out (Tng.):
55. To have fungi (mildew, &c.) growing on one's dead body, bones, &c.:

Tau, *adj.*

1. Heavy,—as, heavy rain:
2. Setting, falling—as the sun (H.):
3. Unknown, strange—used as a prefix:
Tau tangata, tau iwi, tau whenua.

Tau, *intj.* Lo! used in narration.

Tau, *part.* Prefixed to several verbs and nouns as an intensitive.

Whakatau, *v.* (*Pass.* = a: *v.n.* = nga):

1. To essay; to try; to make an attempt (Tng.):

2. To be proved, tried:

3. To try to elicit; to attempt to draw out, in conversation:

4. To scheme, plan, arrange, contrive, consider:

5. To place:

6. To settle—as a people:

7. To go to meet a coming person, or party:

8. To go to seek:

9. To follow; to send after:

10. To visit:

11. To lead; to conduct (Tng.):

12. To seek for a landing-place:

13. To take a canoe, &c., from off the land into the sea, river, &c., to anchor:

14. To ape, mimic, mock; to imitate; to follow in example; to copy for slight ridicule:

15. To make a friend; to call one so (F. Tng.):

16. To gaze on; fix the eyes intently on:

17. To endeavour to sit quietly:

18. To tempt (H.):

19. To set against; to resist; to obstruct; to oppose (H.):

20. To perform; to do:

21. To rest (H.):

22. To bring upon; to cause to fall upon (H.):

23. To cause to fight (Tng.):

24. To administer laws, &c., but more with the meaning of rigour:

25. To be bound to; bound over:

26. To appoint against (H.); to come upon; to convict:

Whakatau, *s.* Trying, fitting, scheming, arranging, contriving, tempting, imitating, conducting.

Whakatau, *adj.* Copied, imitated, tried.

Whakatau, *adv.* Fondly, pleasingly, attentively, anxiously, searchingly:

I titiro whakatau ai raua tetahi ki tetahi.

Whakatau, *Kai - s.* A person who goes, or who is sent, to meet a coming party; a herald.

* * * *

Tuku, *v.* (*Pass.* = a: = na: *v.n.* = nga). (Tng. F., H. *Kuu*: T. *Tuu*: R. *Duku*):

1. To let go; to quit; to let loose; to unloose (H. Tng. T.):

2. To give up; to give in; to yield the palm to; to resign; to surrender (H. Tng. T.):

3. To set free; to release; to liberate; to dismiss; to send away quietly; to allow to leave; to let go out of confinement, or prison. (T.)

4. To allow, permit, grant; to give permission to; to license (H. Tng.):
5. To commit in trust, or give in trust; to delegate:
6. To bequeath (Tng.):
7. To transfer; to part with; to alienate property; to bestow; to hand, or give over:
8. To come down, or descend, in time:
9. To dispense with:
10. To permit to proceed, or go on, with a narration, &c.:
11. To give way; to make room for; to move out of the way; to recede:
12. To cause to do; to suffer to be done (H.):
13. To lead forth on a journey; to accompany a travelling party a short distance, as a mark of attention and civility:
14. To send any one to enquire, observe, &c.:
15. To commit one's self to:
16. To offer up, as on an altar (R.):
17. To offer the last parting prayer for a dying person:
18. To give up the ghost (H.R.):
19. To leave the world; to descend to *hades*:
20. To let down, as by a rope; to let drop, or fall; to let down, as a load from the shoulder or back (H.R.):
21. To let go, as an anchor (R.):
22. To cast; to let down, as a net into the sea (H.R.):
23. To pay out as a rope, cable, &c.:
24. To let go; to slack a rope (H.F. Tng.):
25. To go out to sea:
26. To let fly; to throw, to cast, as a dart:
27. To parry; to avoid a blow, a flying spear, &c, a rush:
28. To aim a blow; to strike; to come up; to let fly at:
29. To cease fighting quickly:
30. To let down, as the hands, feet, &c.:
31. To kneel:
32. To hang low; to lower, as the clouds betokening rain; to lower the countenance; to look disdainfully:
33. To hang down, as the lips when large and full:
34. To suddenly become dark, night, &c.:
35. To give the breast to an infant:
36. To give the nose, or nasal salute, by the host to another:
37. To put out the lips; to kiss:
38. To lay, to place, one's words, &c., before any one:
39. To place, or lay out, food, ceremonially, for a party of visitors; to make, celebrate, or keep a feast:
40. To fall, as snow:
41. To come, or send, forth, as storms, &c.:
42. To expel; to discharge from the womb, &c.:
43. To dye; to stain (Tng.):
44. To put into water to soak:
45. To put in; to put into; to dip into anything, as into water:
46. To yield an odour; to give forth a scent:
47. To tell what has been kept concealed:
48. To speak hastily:
49. To put, or set, one's hand to; to sign a document:
50. To give admiration to:
51. To leave for a time; to defer:
52. To allow to go, or come—with *atu* or *mai* (used as *Tae*, to arrive, to come):
53. To lessen, subside, as water:
54. To betray:
- * * * *
- Tukua ake**, shortly; anon:
- Tukua atu**, hereafter. (*See* *Atu* 1.)
- (N.B.—The giving of any Maori examples under these last two verbs, *Tau* and *Tuku*, have been purposely omitted, because of their length; there are, however, pure Maori examples of all the meanings above given—and of more besides, added since the foregoing copy was originally made. Richly abounding in meaning as those two verbs are, still they are not the most copious in significations of the Maori verbs—there are others that are more so.—W.C.)
- * * * *
- Hinga**, *v.* (*Pass.*—*ia*: *v.n.*—*nga*):
1. To fall to the ground from an upright position, as a man, animal, tree, house, &c.; to fall to the ground, as when wounded or killed; to fall before the enemy, as on the battle-field; to fall to the ground, as a tree through strong wind; to be blown down; to stumble in walking, play, fighting, &c.:
- Kua hinga te rakau nei i te hau.*
Hoatu tatoukite apoapo kaangakeihinga ite hau.
2. To fall through error, or crime, from a situation, office, or place:
3. To remove, or throw down, as a landmark:
- Kua hinga i a Te Hapuku te rahui.*
4. To perish:
5. To be inclined from the perpendicular, as a post, house, &c.:
6. To fall on one's neck in embracing; to fall on the face of any one to salute:

7. To fail in argument; to be beaten in dispute:

Kapi, *v.* (*Pass.*=a : *v.n.*=nga) :

1. To be close; to be shut fast:
2. To coalesce; to join its own parts together; to be grown, or filled up, as a wound healed:
3. To be filled, as a house with men, &c.; to fill with solids; to be stopped, or obstructed, as a road, or river; to be full, as a court-yard, &c.; with men or animals; to be filled, overgrown, or closed up, as any small opening:
4. To be covered, as the earth with grass; the sky with clouds; the river with canoes; to be overgrown with weeds; to be overspread with vegetation; to be fully stocked, as a place with cattle, &c.; to be fully settled with inhabitants:
5. To be full of, outwardly; as full of sores; full of hair, &c.:
6. To be wholly taken up, or occupied:
7. To be filled with writing, as a letter.

Pohutukawa, *s.* :

1. A large hard-wooded tree, mostly found on rocky cliffs and shores North of Poverty Bay, valuable for ships' knees, house blocks, &c. (*Metrosideros tomentosa*.)
2. A variety of kumara, having white skin, and red within throughout.

Poka, *v.* (*Pass.*=ia : *v.n.*=nga) :

1. To break into, as a house; to break through, as a fence, wall, &c.:
2. To dig a pit, or hole, in the earth; to cut a hole in wood:
3. To disembowel; to castrate; to geld:
4. To bore the human ear: to bore, or make a hole in a piece of green jade stone:

5. To make a new track to any place; to make a short cut across by leaving the beaten track:

6. To go off at a tangent in the contrary direction from any custom, fashion, &c.; to make, or do anything out of the ordinary way or manner; to exceed what is ordinary or right; to go beyond:

7. To scheme; to devise; to plan; to contrive, or frame anything new; to invent:

8. To arise, or appear unexpectedly, or out of the usual order or course of things:

9. To enter on something new; to begin a new theme of conversation; to start a fresh subject:

Haere koe ki a ia, *pokaia* ake he korero maau.

Kahore he ara kee atu i tena i te repo, me *poka* tonu ma reira.

Ka rapu me kore e *poka* ake he painga mooku.

Ka *poka* kee atu tana manako ki ena mea.

Whakaoraora, *v.* (*Pass.*=ngia : *v.n.*=nga) :

1. To strengthen; to invigorate; to enliven; to encourage; to comfort; to console; to refresh; to countenance:

2. To mitigate, or lessen pain, grief, evil, &c.:

3. To strengthen the mind under calamity:

4. To strengthen the body under sickness:

5. To grow better; to amend:

6. To save from being injured; to repair; to mend; to hinder being eaten, or destroyed:

7. To excuse; to extenuate; to attempt to justify:

8. To improve:

I hangaa kautia tena whare hei *whakaoraora* i te ngenge.

PART II.—ENGLISH MAORI.

Agitate, v.

1. To put in motion; to shake (fluids):
whakakarekare; whakapokarekare; whakangarungaru;
—solids:
whakaoioi; whakangaueue; whakangarue;
—as the earth by an earthquake:
ru; katote;
 2. To disturb (1. mind):
whakararu; whakararuru; whakakururu-taru; whakabepohepo; whakamaanukanuka; whakaohoho;
—(2. body):
wiriwiri; wiri; whakakorikori; whakakeukeu;
 3. To consider; to discuss:
korero; korororero; tirotiro; uiui; rapurapu; haapai; hapahapai;
 4. To excite into tumult, &c.:
whakataratara; whakahauhau; whakaara; whakamaranga;
- fig.*:
tahutahu.

Bind, v.

1. To tie together:
here; pona; taroi;
—as two cords:
hootiki;
—as the pales of a fence:
hohou; houwere; whawhau;
—as a bundle of reeds, sheaf of wheat, &c.:
paihere;
—as rushes, in building a house (whare);
nati;
2. To enwrap; to involve; tie up, as wounds:
taakai; takataakai;
3. To confine with bonds:
here; herehere; whitoki;
4. To fasten together:
here tahi; herea kia kotahi;
5. To restrain in any manner:
pupuri; puripuri; whakakaati;
6. To oblige by a promise:
whakaae;
7. To ratify; as a peace:
hohou;
8. To distress or confine by infirmity:
whakamatemate;
9. To constrain; expressed by (negatively), *e kore e ahei* (it cannot); or *me* (must):
10. To make costive:
whakamaaro; whakakikii; whakapaapuni;
11. To sew a border on an edge:
tuitui nga taha;
12. To make hard, or firm:
whakamaaro;
13. To be obligatory:
mau;

14. To contract; grow hard or stiff:
whakapakeke.

Birth, s.

1. Act of being born:
whanautanga; putanga ki waho;
 2. Lineage; extraction:
iwi;
 3. Origin; beginning:
timatanga; orokotimatanga;
 4. Rank:
rangatiratanga.
- Blank, a.**
1. Void; empty:
takoto-noa; kore;
 2. White; pale:
maa; ahua-maa;
 3. Pure, entire only (as a blank falsehood):
kau; anake;
 4. Not containing a ball:
kau; kore; he paura kau; he mataa kore.

Come, v.

1. To move toward:
Haere; hara; ahu; anga; makara;
—with mai:
Very often the verb *come*, is dropped, and *the tendency toward*, is expressed in other words implying motion of a particular kind or quality, and almost invariably followed by the adverb *mai* (*hither*); *e.g.*:
Horo; hohoro; oma; tomo; heke; peke; eke; piki; kake; ara; nau; tauti; &c.;
2. To come from a place:
haere; hara; ahu; anga; oma;
3. To arrive; to be present:
tae; hui; mene; tapeke;
4. To advance; to move into view: to appear, to come out from:
puta; whakaputa;
5. To sprout; to spring:
tupu; tipu; pihi; rea;
6. To become:
mea; meinga; whakamea;
7. To change; or be formed,—as butter:
puta; mea; rite;
8. To happen; to come about: to come to pass:
mea; mea ano;
9. To come, in futurity:
puta mai amua; puta mai ano; *or by* tera ano;
10. Come, in the imperative, is commonly expressed by *tena*. Come, come (meaning haste):
tena, tena, *or* hohoro;
—introducing a threat; warning; &c.:
heoi; heoi ano; kaatiramata;

- To come about; to turn; change; &c.:
tahuri mai;
- To come again—*ano*, with proper verb
as:
haere mai ano; hoki mai ano; hokihoki mai
ano;
- To come after; to follow:
whai; aru; aruaru;
- to come; to obtain:
tiki;
- To come at; to reach:
tata; taea;
- To come away:
haere mai; puta mai;
- leave:
waiho, *or* mahue, atu;
- To come back:
hoki mai; hokihoki mai;
- To come by; to pass near:
ma, na, *or* ra, reira, *with* mai;
- to obtain; to gain; &c.:
whiwhi; riro mai;
- To come down; to descend:
haere iho, *or* mai; heke iho, *or* mai; peke iho,
or mai; hohoro iho, *or* mai;
- to be abased:
whakaiti; whakanoho ki raro, *or* meinga kia
noho;
- To come for:
tiki;
- To come forth:
puta; whakaputa,
- To come in; to enter a house, &c.:
tomo; tapoko;
- to arrive at a port by water:
u; tango; tapoko;
- to arrive at any place of rendezvous:
tae; hui; mene; rupeke;
- to enter in a body, or mass; as fish
into a net; smoke into a house, &c.:
hawhe; whawhe;
- to comply; to yield, &c.:
whakaae; tuku;
- to be brought into use:
pai; tango;
- To come into; to join with:
whakaae; whakauruuru;
- To come near; nigh:
whakatata;
- To come no near (in seamanship):
kaua e whakahaangai, *or* hapai, *or* whakatata,
ki te hau;
- To come of:
puta mai, *or* iho;
- often expressed by *no* or *na*, with proper
pronoun;
- To come off; to escape:
ora; puta; putaora;
- to take place:
rite; mea ano;
- To come off from:
waiho; mahue; whakarere;
- To come on; to advance:
haere mai; ahu, *or* anga, mai; tena;
- happen to:
tau; paa; ponomai; tae;
- To come over; to pass from one side
to another:
whiti; whakawhiti;
- to change sides:
tahuri; riro; mutu;
- To come out, or out of:
puta ki waho;
- as the sun:
puta;
- as anything from its head, or socket,
as a chisel, &c.:
maaunu; marere;
- to become public; to be discovered:
rongo; rangona; kite; kitea;
- to come out with:
whaaki; whakakite; whakapuaki;
- To come short:
kore rite; tee rite; hee;
- To come to; to consent:
whakaae; tuku;
- amount to:
utu; nui; rahi;
- recover:
ora ake; oraora ake;
- To come to stay, or dwell:
oti mai; noho tonu iho;
- To come to the end of anything:
mutu; poro; tutuki; pau; hemo;
- To come together:
hui; mene; huihui; whakamene;
- To come up:
haere mai, *or* ake; piki, *or* kake, *with* mai, *or*
ake; eke mai, *or* ake; peke mai, *or* ake;
- To come up to:
whakatata mai, *or* ake;
- To come up with:
rokohanga; rokohinga; mau;
- To come upon:
rere; taua; tau; *with* mai, *or* atu;
- To be come; wholly, entirely:
poto; mene; mine; peke; tapeke; taweke.
- Dark, a.:**
1. Destitute of light:
pouri; pouri rawa; hinaaki pouri; pouri kere-
kere;
 2. Wholly black:
mangu; pango; pokerekere; kerekere;
 3. Partially black:
mangumangu; pangopango; tu-a-mangu; tu-a-
kerekere; pouri;
 4. Opaque:
pouri; pouriuri;
 5. Gloomy; disheartening:
pouri; whakapouri; whakapouri ngakau;
 6. Obscure; not easily understood:
ngaro; ngarongaro; whakapeka; kore maa-
rama; kore e kitea; pakeke;
 7. Rude; ignorant:
kuware; kore mohio; pokerehu; mohoa;
 8. Dismal:
kino; whakapouri; whakamatakutaku; whaka-
wehiwehi;
 7. Concealed:
huna;
 10. Unclean; foul:
poke;