

short sounded such words as whakaaro (thought), whakaaroaro (consider) and whakaāhua (to form) would likewise suffer both in meaning and pronunciation.

Some errors you should be guarded against are giving the short sound of the vowel a the short sound of u in the English word cut; this results when the vowel a is pronounced too far forward in the mouth, thereby giving it an English accent foreign to good Maori speech. Another error is that of giving indistinct pronunciation to the consonant w, for instance, pronouncing awa as aua.

Some explanation is perhaps required for the two digraphs (double letters) wh and ng. Wh is pronounced as the wh in when (not wen), and it is wrong to give it the full f English sound as some are inclined to do. Ng is the nasal sound heard in English when the ends of words like hang and long are pronounced without a g sound. Both of these digraphs are treated as consonants and so require a following vowel to give them voice.

Finally, remember that the pleasant sound characteristic of good Maori speech is mainly due to the purity of the vowel sounds.

All long vowels in the following names are marked with a macron or mark over the vowel to indicate a long sound for that vowel. The absence of a macron indicates that the vowel sound is short.

A star before a bird name indicates that the name is onomatopoeic, that is it is imitative of a sound the bird makes; hence a bird having more than one call may have more than one name.

Accent as applied to names in the accompanying lists means the stress or force used in pronouncing a syllable or syllables in a name: it also, of course, has application to other elements of Maori speech not mentioned here. Right use of accent contributes to the harmony of Maori speech and the following instructions apply to the names herewith listed.

When the first or both syllables of a two-syllable name contain a long-sounded vowel as in the names kāhu and kākā a subtle application of accent may occur. In general the first syllable of a three-syllable name is accented as in kōtuku (the white heron), and if the first syllable is followed by reduplicated syllables as in kōtukutuku (the fuchsia), the first, second, and fourth syllables are accented. In longer names the dictates of harmony provide additional guidance, but in all cases the accents as used by a competent Maori speaker provide the best guide if available.

NAMES OF TREES AND PLANTS

<i>Maori Name</i>	<i>Common Name</i>
aka	name for vines in general
akakura	red-flower rata vine
akatea	white-flower rata vine
harakeke	flax plant
heketara	forest tree daisy
hīnau	hinau
horoeaka	lancewood
kahikatea	white pine
kahikātoa	red manuka
kānuka	white manuka
karaka	karaka
karamu	a coprosma species
kauri	a giant pine
kawakawa	pepper tree
kiekie	a scrambling vine
kohekohe	N.Z. mahogany or cedar
kōtukutuku	N.Z. fuchsia (the tree only)
konini	N.Z. fuchsia (the berry only)
kōwhai	a yellow-flowered tree
kūmara	a food plant
māhoe	whiteywood
maire	black or white maire tree
makomako	wineberry
mamaku	black tree fern
mānuka	tea tree
mataī	black pine
mangeo	mangeo
miro	a yew-like pine
nīkau	N.Z. palm
piripiri	bidibid, burr
pōhutukawa	Christmas tree
puka	the paddle-leaf tree
puka	broadleaf
pukatea	N.Z. laurel
pūriri	puriri
ponga	silver tree fern
ramarama	N.Z. myrtle
rarauhe	bracken fern
rātā	rata
rangiora	paper leaf
rewarewa	N.Z. honeysuckle
rimu	red pine
tānekaha	N.Z. oak
tarata	lemonwood
tātarāmoa	bramble vine
tauhinu	cottonwood
tawa	tawa
tāwari	N.Z. abutus
tawhai	N.Z. beech tree
tētēkura	Prince of Wales feather fern
tī	general name for cabbage trees
tītoki	N.Z. ash
toatoa	celery-top pine
toetoe	giant grass