

Glossary for Patricia Grace's Potiki (1986)

Ahou – I; me (p124)

Ao – bright; cloud; dawn; daytime; world (p178)

Aroha – affection; love; charity (p79, 81, 133, 146, 149, back cover)

Atu – other; very; away (p185)

Haeremai – welcome (p54)

Haka – dance; song accompanying dance (p167)

He – a; fail; some; wrong (p131)

Heke – rafters (p154)

Hiki – carry (p123)

Hinga – defeated; fall; to lean; slant (p178)

Hoha – wearisome (p119)

Hongi – embrace (p29)

Huri – go; turn; overwhelm; grind (p185)

Iwi – people; folk; tribe (p153)

Kaha – strong (p62)

Kahawai – Eastern Australian salmon [*arripis trutta*] (p110, 113, 169, 175)

Glossary for Patricia Grace's Potiki (1986)

Kai – food (p20, 70)

Kakapo – parrot (p99 has kakaho)

Kamokamo – marrow [squash plants grown for their elongated fruit with smooth dark green skin and whitish flesh] (p147)

Karaka – New Zealand laurel [*corynocarpus laevigata*] (p99)

Karakia – prayers, incantations (p7, 30, 82, 116)

Ka tika – all is well (?) (p130)

Katoa – all; all together; every; whole (p177)

Kehua – ghost, spirit (p56, 57, 124)

Kei – as; at; in; in the act of; lest; like; on; with; used in place of the verb 'to be' in its many forms (p131)

te – the [singular], used with verbs for an emphatic statement; not

pai – good; to like; suitable; be willing

Kia ora – good health! (p124)

Kiekie – shrub member of the screwpalm family [*Freycinetia banksii*] (p143) For a picture: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kiekie_\(plant\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kiekie_(plant))

Kihikihi – cicadas (p29, 44)

Kina – sea urchin [*evechinus chloroticus*] (p110)

Glossary for Patricia Grace's Potiki (1986)

Kuia – old woman (p73)

Koha – gift; respect (p81, 133, 149)

Korero – news; say; speak; talk (p128)

Koroua – old man (p105)

Kotukutuku (or kohutuhutu) – fuchsia tree [*fuchsia excorticata*] (p121)

Koutou – you [plural, 3 or more people] (p125)

Tena koutou katoa – good morning to you all (p177, 185)

Ko wai tenei – who is this [?] (p150)

Kua – word that indicates that action has been completed (p125, 178)

Kumara – sweet potato (p69)

Manaaki – entertain; show respect (p139)

Manuhiri – guest (p62, 139, 142)

Manuka – tea tree [*Leptospermum scoparium* and *L. ericoides*] (p52, 55, 88, 121)

Mara - garden

Marae – all the buildings associated with a community facility: a carved meeting house, a dining-house and cooking area, as well as the marae atea or sacred space in front of the meeting house. (p26, 30, 79, 101)

Glossary for Patricia Grace's Potiki (1986)

Mere – short flat weapon made of stone or greenstone. (p29)

Mauri – the power of the gods (p7)

Mo – concerning; for; for the use of; in preparation of; instead of (p178)

Mokopuna – grandchild (p124, 125, 132, 155)

Moki – fish [*latris ciliaris*] (p99, 110)

Muka – flax fiber (p54, 56)

Mutu – finished (p125)

Nikau – palm tree [*rhopalostylis sapida*] (p99)

Ngaio – small, bright green, evergreen tree or shrub with a broadly spreading crown [*myoporum laetum*] (p99)

Nga – the [plural] (p184)

Ngakihi – limpets (p174)

Noho – live; sit; stay (p185)

Nui – big

Paepae – beam (p21)

Pakaru te upoko – broke the head (56)

Pakeha – foreign; foreigner [usually applied to white men] (p124, 137)

Glossary for Patricia Grace's Potiki (1986)

Pakeke – adult; hard; old man; stiff (p80)

Papakainga – flat country (p15, 23)

Parai – fried (p55)

Paraoa – sperm whale (p55)

Paua – mollusk (p28, 48, 110)

Pingao – golden sand sedge [The renaissance in Maori culture has served pikao well as it has meant that attention has been drawn to its plight and attempts to re-establish it to provide a sustainable source of weaving material has assisted in its conservation. Note: The Ngai Tahu use the word pikao to describe *Desmoschoenus spiralis*, while North Island iwi use the word pingao.] (p143)

Pirangi – desire; to desire (p150)

Pito – end (p172)

Poha – young [along with ra = yonder, remote) -> pohara = inexperienced?/poor?] (p74, 105)

Pohutukawa – Christmas tree [*Metrosideros excelsa*] (p99)

Porangi – mad, crazy (p9, 33)

Poroporoaki – farewell speech; take leave of (p141)

Potiki – demigod Maui-Potiki. Potiki means the youngest child. (p5, 161)

Glossary for Patricia Grace's Potiki (1986)

Pounamu – greenstone, greenstone weapon, bottle [which here?] (p122)

Poupou – father-in-law; mother-in-law; old people; steep [in this context, carvings of ancestors] (p10, 20, 141, 154)

Pouri – dark; sad; sorry (p178)

Rimu – red pine (p9)

Taiaha – weapon about 5 feet long with hardened tongue and narrow blade. (p45)

Takoto – to be in position; to lie; to lie before one in the future (p178)

Tamaiti – child (p170, 185) Tamariki – children (p185)

Tamure – snapper (p113)

Tane-mahuta – god of nature; personified form of the sun (p45)

Tangaroa – god of the ocean and fish (p45)

Tangata – human being; man; slave (p 61, 131)

Tangi – mourn (p27, 120)

Tangihanga – funeral ceremony

Taniwha – protective sea creatures (p179)

See <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taniwha>

Taonga – possessions; valuables (p104, 115, 125, 143, 176)

Glossary for Patricia Grace's Potiki (1986)

Tawhiri Matea – god of the wind (p23)

Tekoteko – carved figure on the gable of a house or figurehead of a canoe (p136, 178)

Tene koe o Koro – here you are father (p124)

Tenei – any; each; here; now; this (p185)

Tera – that (far off); he; she; then; there (p185)

Tipuna – ancestor, grandparent (p21, 61, 102, 105, 184)

Tomo – begin; be filled; pass in; pass out (p125)

Tukutuku – decorative reed panels of a house (p143)

Tumatauenga – god of war (p45)

Tupapaku – corpse (p57)

Turanga – foundation

Turangawaewae – standing place (p129)

Urupa – burial ground; come to an end (p60, 88, 121)

Waiata – sing; song (p120, 130)

Whakairo – carving (p21, 71, 83) whare whakairo = meeting house with carvings. For an example, see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Whare_whakairo

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Whakapaipai – decorate (p126)

Whakarongo – listen to (p126, 184)

Whanau – be born; family; offspring (p59)

Whananga – party of travelers (p 61)

Whanau – be born; family; offspring (p41, 98, 103)

Whanaungatanga – company of relatives [?] (p172)

Wharekai – eating house (p25, 26, 94, 101, 136)

Wharenui – meeting house; house of genealogies (p15, 19, 25, 30, 71, 93, 135)

Whare tipuna – ancestral house (p91)

Whariki – mat (p100)

Whenua – country; ground (p185)

[Disclaimer: This was done from a combination of Reeds' Concise Maori Dictionary and internet searches with no knowledge of Maori. Corrections are welcomed – Bill4gb AT gmail DOT com. Also, particularly welcome would be translations of the longer phrases of Maori in the book. Page numbers are for the University of Hawaii paperback edition, ISBN 0-8248-1706-0.]