

1. Maori Loanwords (5 marks)

The Maori language, or “te reo Maori”, is the language of the Maori, the indigenous people of New Zealand. It is one of the official languages of New Zealand, along with English and New Zealand Sign Language.

Over several centuries Maori has borrowed many English words. These words are often adapted to better fit the sounds of the Maori language. Below are 20 Maori words that have been adapted from English words, together with pictures of some everyday objects.

Notes:

- A vowel with a line over it is long.
- New Zealand English does not pronounce the 'r' in words like *four*
- One of these words is borrowed from a non-British version of English.

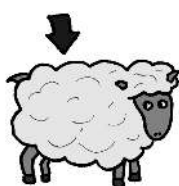
Q2.1. Match each word below to the picture that illustrates it.

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. hāma | 6. māti | 11. raina | 16. tīhi |
| 2. hāpa | 7. paipa | 12. taraka | 17. tūru |
| 3. hū | 8. piriti | 13. terewhono | 18. wāna |
| 4. hūtu | 9. pūnu | 14. tiā | 19. whurutu |
| 5. iniki | 10. pūtu | 15. tiaka | 20. wūru |

A.



B.



C.



D.



E.



F.



G.



H.



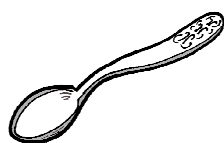
I.



J.



K.



L.



M.



N.



O.



P.



Q.



R.



S.



T.



Q2.2. Many English loanwords in Maori deal with introduced Western professions and government positions. To what English words do the following Maori words correspond?

a. hekeretari b. pirinihehe c. pirihimana d. tiati

Q2.3. What countries are these?

a. Iharaira b. Kiupa c. Peina d. Tiamani e. Tiapana

Q2.4. For each of these English words, predict what the Maori form would be:

a. beef b. bull c. cart d. clock e. lease f. meat
g. seal h. street i. time j. watch

2.1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
2.2. a.		b.		c.			d.			
2.3. a.		b.		c.			d.		e.	
2.4. a.		b.		c.			d.		e.	
f.		g.		h.			i.		j.	

2. Maori (5 marks, 49 points)

Assigning points:

- 2.1: 1 point per correct match (20 points maximum)
- 2.2: 1 point per correct answer (4 points maximum)
- 2.3: 1 point per correct answer (5 points maximum)
- 2.4 (20 points maximum):
 - a. 2 points (1 for "substituting" a 'p' for 'b', and 1 for the 'wh' substitution for 'f')
 - b. 2 points (1 for "substituting" a 'p' and 1 for 'ru' instead of the 'l')
 - c. 2 points (1 for changing 'c' to 'k', and 1 for deleting the 'r')
 - d. 3 points (1 for changing the English consonant cluster 'cl' to 'ku', 1 for changing 'l' to 'r' and 1 for changing 'ck' to 'k')
 - e. 2 points (1 for changing 'l' to 'r', and 1 for changing 's' to 'hi')
 - f. 2 points (1 for representing the vowel sound of 'ea' with 'i' and 1 for adding a vowel to the final 't' to make 'ti')
 - g. 2 points (1 for changing 's' to 'hi' [long vowel], 1 for substituting 'l' with 'ri')
 - h. 3 points (1 for simplifying the initial consonant cluster from 'str' to 't plus vowel', 1 for correct vowel to make 'ti', and 1 for ending 'ti')
 - i. 1 point (it is almost the same as "line" given in the data itself for question 2.1)
 - j. 1 point.

2.1.	1. M	2. J	3. C	4. L	5. R	6. F	7. Q	8. A	9. K	10. O
	11. H	12. S	13. D	14. G	15. E	16. T	17. N	18. P	19. I	20. B
2.2. a. secretary		b. princess	c. policeman			d. judge				
2.3. a. Israel		b. Cuba	c. Spain			d. Germany		e. Japan		
2.4. a. pīwhi		b. pūru	c. kata			d. karaka		e. rīhi		
f. mīti		g. hīri	h. tiriti			i. taima		j. wāti		

Comment

2.1. Many of the Maori words “sound” like English words, for example “hama” sounds exactly as it is pronounced in British & New Zealand English (without a final r-sound). Maori does not appear to use “l”, and many languages such as Chinese and Japanese make no distinction between “l” and “r”, so Maori will turn words with an “l” in English into words with “r” instead (as in “terewhono” for telephone). In the case of “terewhono” there appears to be no “f” in Maori, but “wh” suggests a kind of breathy w-sound, which could be an equivalent for the friction of an f-sound.

Looking at the Maori words, there are no consonants ever used together, so English loan words with consonant clusters are reduced to a single consonant, as in “wana” for “swan”. The Maori words also all end in a vowel sound, which strengthens the hypothesis that Maori does not do consonant clusters / end words in a consonant sound. To avoid consonant clusters, vowels may be added, these vowels will be similar to the ones already there, so “ink” becomes “iniki”. The “ch”- sound is also a bit like a consonant cluster (sounding like a blend between t and s) and so “cheese” becomes “tīhi”, highlighting that “s” in English words, takes on the shape of “h” in Maori (also a friction sound).

Finally, there is no “b” in Maori. But “p” and “b” are effectively the same sound, the only difference being the use of vocal cords in producing the “b” sound – so it is safe to assume that Maori will substitute English “b” with a “p” instead as in “putu” for “boot”.

2.2. Having worked out the patterns in 2.1, you can see that “hekeretari” is very similar to secretary, especially as we know we are looking for professions. Following the rule that consonants must be separated by vowels and that “h” is substituting for a sharp s-sound, we can see that b is “princess”, and substituting the “r” in “pirihimana” for “l”, and the “hi” for a sharp “s-sound” and dropping the final vowel gives something that is very close to the English “policeman”. As in 2.1 we saw that “jar” is “tiā”, so “tiati” gives us “judge” (the j and dg represent the same sound).

2.3. a. Following the same thinking as before gives us “Israel”.

b. Likewise for “Cuba”.

c. Likewise for Spain (like “Swan” in 2.1 the initial s is dropped in the consonant cluster).

d. As in “tiati”/“judge” (in 2.2) Tiamani starts with the same sound, so it must be Germany.

e. And as before, the same sound is used represented here, so the country must be “Japan” (as the sound of both the initial consonants is the same, despite English using the G or J to represent it).

2.4. Having worked out the “rules” in the previous questions, we can work out how these English words would appear in Maori:

a. beef – b = p / ee = ī / f = wh and a final vowel the same as the other vowel, gives us “pīwhi”.

b. bull – b = p / u = ū / ll = l = r followed by a vowel of the same quality as the other vowel in the word gives us “pūru”.

c. cart – c = k / and bearing in mind that the r is not really pronounced in New Zealand, gives us “kata”.

d. clock – c = k, l = r, remembering to put a vowel between the two initial consonants, ck = k and a final vowel. The o-sound in clock is represented by an “a” in Maori (see “swan”).

e. lease – l = r, ea = long ī sound, sharp s = hi.

f. meat – m = m, ea = ī, and ti instead of jsta a t.

g. seal – s = h, ea = long ī sound, l – r plus a vowel added.

h. street – drop the initial s, put a vowel between the t and r, ee = long ī, and adding a vowel at the end that’s similar to the vowels in the rest of the word –i.

i. time – t = t, i = ai and adding a vowel at the end after the m.

j. watch – w = w, a = a, t = t, but the sound represented by English –ch is not used in Maori (see match in 2.1.).