

## 1000 frequent words of Māori – in alphabetical order

- An asterisk \* in the first column means that this word is one of the 360 most frequent words in this list. Each of these words occurred 200 times or more in the Māori Texts for Children Corpus (MTC). Note that the asterisk does not mean that every meaning listed also occurred more than 200 times.
- Some of these words have more than one meaning. This list gives the more frequent meanings of these words, as identified by their use in the texts in the MTC corpus.
- Small caps in the third column shows the formation of the word, eg haria hari + passive suffix -a [indicating that the word haria is made up of the stem word hari and the passive suffix -a].
- In the fourth column references are given for more information on function words – these can be difficult to translate simply.

Freq. *	Word	Its more frequent meanings	References to Harlow, 2001: <i>A Māori Reference Grammar</i> . Look up function words in Harlow for more information.
*	a	Not translatable into an English word; nominal particle, used before names and pronouns: a Mere, a kōrua, a ia.	See Harlow index p. 299 for a.
*	ā	Various meanings, eg: and, and then, as in: Ka tae mai, ā, ka noho ki te kai; plural of tā, as in: tā tātou whare, ā tātou whare; indicating future time, as in: Ā te pō nei	See Harlow index p. 299 for ā.
*	āe	yes	
*	aha	what?	See Harlow index p. 299 for aha.
*	ahakoa	although	
	ahatia	aha + passive suffix -tia	See Harlow index p. 299 for aha.
*	ahau	I, me	
	āhei	to be able	
	āhei	to allow	
*	ahi	fire	
	ahiahi	early evening, afternoon	
	aho	string, fishing line	
	aho	light, to shine	
	ahu	move in a certain direction	
	ahu	to heap up	
	ahu	to look after	
*	āhua	shape, form, appearance	
*	āhuatanga	property, characteristic, feature, circumstance āhua + nominal suffix -tanga	
*	ai	Not translatable into an English word; verbal particle;	

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		used in various subordinate structures, for example relative clauses, adverbials	
	aihikirīmi	ice-cream	
	aituā	accident; to have an accident	
	aituā	disaster; to suffer a disaster	
	ākau	shore, coast	
*	ake	Various uses and meanings, eg upwards, as in: piki ake, titiro ake; comparative as in: nui ake; own, as in: tōku whānau ake	
*	ako	to learn, to teach	
	ākonga	student, learner	
	akoranga	thing that is taught or learnt	
*	aku	my, mine, plural form of taku, neutral for possession category	See Harlow's table of pronouns and of possessives: pp. 69–73, Table 3.5 on p. 71.
	āku	my, mine, for ā category items, plural form of tāku	See Harlow's table of pronouns and of possessives: pp. 69–73, Table 3.5 on p. 71.
	ākuanei	soon, presently	
*	ana	Verbal particle showing ongoing action as in: e haere ana	See Harlow's table of pronouns and of possessives: pp. 69–73, Table 3.5 on p. 71.
*	ana	his, her, plural form of tana, neutral for possession category	See Harlow's table of pronouns and of possessives: pp. 69–73, Table 3.5 on p. 71.
*	ana	cave	
	anā	there, by you	See Harlow index p. 299 for anei, anā, arā.
*	āna	his, her, plural, for ā category items	See Harlow's table of pronouns and of possessives: pp. 69–73, Table 3.5 on p. 71.
*	anake	only, just	
*	anei	here, by me	See Harlow index p. 299 for anei, anā, arā.
	anga	face or move in a certain direction	
	anga	shell	
*	anō	Various meanings, eg again; also, too; self(reflexive) as in: ki a ia anō	See Harlow index p. 299 for anō.
*	ao	world, dawn, cloud	
	aorangi	planet	
	āpōpō	tomorrow	

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	āporo	apple	
*	ara	path	
*	ara	to rise	
*	arā	over there, away from us both	See Harlow index p. 299 for anei, anā, arā.
	ārahi	to lead, guide	
	ārai	curtain; to screen off, block	
	ariki	chief, leader	
	aro	to face, turn towards	
*	aroha	love, sympathy, compassion	
*	ata	morning, shadow	
*	āta	gently, carefully, deliberately	
*	ātaahua	beautiful, well formed	
	atawhai	to show kindness towards	
	ātea	open space	
	ātea	outer space	
*	atu	away from current orientation (often not translatable by a separate English word)	See Harlow index p. 299 for atu.
	atua	god	
*	au	I, me	Harlow, pp. 33–37, and especially summary table of personal pronouns, Table 3.1 on p. 34.
	āu	your, plural form of tāu, ā category possession.	
*	aua	I don't know, as in: He aha tērā? Aua!	
*	aua	those (previously mentioned), plural of taua	
	auahi	smoke	
	auau	to bark, howl	
*	auē	Alas! An expression of woe, sadness	
*	awa	river	
	āwangawanga	worried	
	awatea	daylight	
	awhi	to hug, embrace	
*	āwhina	to help	
*	e	A particle used in many ways, including: before verbs as in: e haere ana, e tangi nei before verbs that have only one or two morae to make a	See Harlow index p. 300 for e. See Harlow index p. 304, for mora, morae, and pp. 217–218 for imperatives.

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		command (imperative), as in: e noho! before names when addressing a person by – for the agent phrase of a passive structure, as in: I horoia ia e taku matua.	
*	ehara	Negative used for nominal sentences, as in: He kurī tērā. Ehara tērā i te kurī. Ko Mere tēnei. Ehara tēnā i a Mere.	See Harlow index p. 300 for ehara.
*	ehara	Exclamation: Sure enough, without a doubt.	See Harlow index p. 300 for ehara.
*	eke	to climb up on	
*	eke	to embark, get onto	
	ēnā	those, near you; plural of tēnā	See Harlow index p. 309 and p. 65 for determiners, eg te, tētahi, tēhea, tēnei, tēnā, tērā.
*	ēnei	these, near me; plural of tēnei	See Harlow index p. 309 and p. 65 for determiners, eg te, tētahi, tēhea, tēnei, tēnā, tērā.
*	engari	but, on the contrary	See Harlow index p. 300 for engari
*	ērā	those, over there; plural of tērā	See Harlow index p. 309 and p. 65 for determiners, eg te, tētahi, tēhea, tēnei, tēnā, tērā.
*	ētahi	some; plural of tētahi	See Harlow index p. 309 and p. 65 for determiners, eg te, tētahi, tēhea, tēnei, tēnā, tērā.
	ētehi	some; plural of tētehi (variant of ētahi)	See Harlow index p. 309 and p. 65 for determiners, eg te, tētahi, tēhea, tēnei, tēnā, tērā.
	ha	what!	
	hā	breath	
*	haere	go, come	
*	hāereere	to wander, roam	
	haerenga	journey	
	hai	as for hei (variant of hei)	
	haina	to sign (a letter, document)	
*	haka	to perform traditional dance; haka, a traditional dance, war dance	
	hākari	feast	
	haki	flag	
	hākinakina	sport; to play sport	
	hāmama	to yell, shout	
	hāmama	open, gaping	

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*	hanga	to build, erect, make	
	hāngai	opposite, facing	
*	hangaia	hanga + passive suffix -ia	
	hangarau	technology	
	hāngi	traditional earth oven	
	hao	to catch in a net, a net	
*	hāora	hour	
*	hāora	oxygen	
	hāparangi	to shout, bawl	
	hapū	subtribe	
	hapū	pregnant	
	hara	to make a mistake; mistake	
	harakeke	flax	
	haramai (haere mai)	come	
	hararei	holiday	
	hari	to carry, take	
	hari	to feel happy	
	haria	hari + passive suffix -a	
	harikoa	happy	
	haruru	to resound; a heavy sound	
*	hau	wind, air, breath	
	haunga	smelly, stinky	
	hāunga	besides	
	hauora	health, healthy	
	haurua	half	
	hāwhe	half	
*	he	a, some	See Harlow index p. 301 for he.
	hē	wrong; error, mistake	
*	hea	where?	See Harlow index p. 301 for hea and index p. 302 for interrogatives.
*	hei	Various meanings, eg future preposition, at, in, with, for, to, as a	See Harlow index p. 301 for hei.
	heihei	chicken	

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*	heke	to descend, go down	
*	heke	rafter	
	hekenga	descent heke + nominal suffix -nga	
	hēki	egg	
	hemo	to be dead	
	hemo	to pass by, be gone	
*	hēoi	and so, therefore	
	here	to tie, to bind	
	herea	here + passive suffix -a	
*	hī	to catch fish with a line	
*	hia	how many?	See Harlow index p. 301 for hia and index p. 302 for interrogatives.
*	hiahia	to want	
	hika	a term of address for both sexes: E hika	
	hiki	to lift up, raise	
	hiki	to carry in the arms, to nurse	
	hiko	lightning; to flash	
	hiko	electricity	
*	hīkoi	to walk	
*	hīkoi	to step, tread	
	hine	Term of address for a girl: E hine!	
	hinengaro	mind, intellect	
	hinga	to fall from an upright position	
	hinu	oil, fat	
	hipi	sheep	
*	hoa	friend	
	hoariri	enemy	
*	hoatu	to give (away from speaker)	See Harlow index p. 301 for hoatu, hōmai.
	hoe	to paddle, row	
	hōhā	annoyed, a nuisance	
	hōhonu	deep	
	hōia	soldier, warrior	
	hōiho	horse	

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*	hoki	also, too	See Harlow index p. 301 for hoki.
*	hoki	to go back, return	
	hokinga	return hoki + nominal suffix -nga	
*	hoko	to buy, sell	
	hokohoko	to shop, trade	
	hokona	hoko + passive suffix -na	
	hōmai	to give (to speaker)	
	hono	to join together	
*	hopu	to catch	
	horo	quick	
	horo	to crumble, to fall down	
*	horoi	to wash, to clean	
*	hou	new	
*	hū	shoe	
*	hua	fruit	
*	hua	egg	
*	hua	product	
	huakina	to open huaki + passive suffix -na	
*	huarahi	path, road	
*	hui	meeting	
*	huia	a treasured bird, now extinct	
	huka	foam	
	huka	ice, frost	
	huka	sugar	
	huna	to hide	
*	hunga	group of people	
*	huri	to turn	
	hurihuri	to turn round and round, over and over	
	huritau	birthday	
	huruhuru	feather	
	huruhuru	body hair	
	huruhuru	fur	

Freq. *	Word	Its more frequent meanings	References to Harlow, 2001: <i>A Māori Reference Grammar</i> . Look up function words in Harlow for more information.
*	i	Several uses; not always translatable with a specific English word. Past tense verb particle: I haere ia ... She went Past time marker: I tērā wiki ... Last week Direct object marker: Ka kai ia i te āporo. Source marker (from): Kua hoki mai au i te kura.	See Harlow index p. 302 for i.
*	i nāianeī	now (spelled as ināianeī in older texts)	See Harlow index p. 309 for time, expressions of time.
*	ia	he, she, him, her	See Harlow index p. 302 for ia, and index p. 308 for pronouns.
*	iho	downwards	See Harlow index p. 302 for iho.
	ihu	nose	
*	ika	fish	
	ina	if, when	
*	inā	if, when	
	ine	to measure	
*	ingoa	name	
	inu	to drink	
	ipu	container, bowl	
	ira	dot	
	ira	gene	
	irirangi	radio (usually as reo irirangi)	
*	iti	small, little	
	iwa	nine	
*	iwi	tribe	
*	ka	Verbal particle with a range of meanings; not directly translated with an English word	See Harlow index p. 302 for ka.
	kā	to burn, be alight	
*	kaha	strong, able	
*	kāhore	Negative used for verb sentences – not (variant of kāore)	See Harlow index p. 302 for kāhore and kāore.
	kahu	cloak, cape, covering	
	kahurangi	blue (colour)	
	kahurangi	woman of high status or rank	
*	kai	food	



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	kaiako	teacher kai- + ako	
	kaikōrero	speaker, orator kai- + kōrero	
	kaimahi	worker kai- + mahi	
	kaimoana	seafood	
	kainga	kai + passive suffix -nga	
*	kāinga	home	
	kaipuke	ship	
	kaipūtaiao	scientist kai- + pūtaiao	
	kaitā	big, sturdy of build	
	kaitākaro	player, sportsperson kai- + tākaro	
	kaitiaki	caretaker, caregiver kai- + tiaki	
	kaituhi	writer, author kai- + tuhi	
	kaiwhakahaere	manager, organiser kai- + whakahaere	
*	kākahu	clothing, garment	
	kākano	seed	
	kakara	scent, smell	
	kākāriki	green	
	kakau	handle	
	kake	to climb	
	kakī	neck	
	kamo	eye	
	kānga	corn	
	kanikani	dance, to dance	
	kano	colour	
*	kanohi	face	
	kāo	no!	See Harlow index p. 302 for kāo.

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*	kāore	Negative used for verb sentences – not	See Harlow index p. 302 for kāore and kāre.
*	kapa	group, row of people, as in: kapa haka	
	kāpata	cupboard	
	kāpene	captain	
	kapi	to be covered or occupied (of space)	
	kāpia	glue	
	kapu	cup	
	kapua	cloud	
	kara	colour	
	karāhe	glass, mirror	
	karaka	clock	
	karaka	orange (from the colour of ripe karaka berries)	
	karakia	prayer, to pray	
*	karanga	to call	
	karani	granny, grandmother	
*	kararehe	animal	
	kare	Term of address: E kare, dear	
	kare	ripple	
	kare	stove, heater	
*	kāre	Negative word – not, none	See Harlow index p. 302 for kāore and kāre.
	karere	messenger	
	kāreti	college	
	kāreti	carrot	
	kāri	card	
	kāri	playing card	
	karu	eye	
*	kata	to laugh	
*	kātahi	then	See Harlow index p. 302 for kātahi.
	katakata	to laugh and laugh, laughter	
	kāti	Stop! As in: Kāti te tangi – Stop crying	See Harlow index p. 302 for kāti.
*	katoa	all	See Harlow index p. 302 for katoa.
*	kau	manner particle, as in: kāore kau, kāre kau, ehara kau	See Harlow index p. 302 for kau.
*	kau	cow	
*	kau	swim	

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*	kaua	Negative word, do not, eg: Kaua e tangi – Don't cry	See Harlow index p. 302 for kaua.
	kauaka	Negative word, do not (variant of kaua), eg: Kauaka e tangi – Don't cry	See Harlow index p. 302 for kaua.
	kauhoe	to swim	
	kaukau	to bathe	
	kaumātua	elder; elderly	
*	kaupapa	topic, theme	
	kaute	to count	
	kauwhata	graph	
	kāwana	government, governor	
	kāwanatanga	government kāwana + nominal suffix -tanga	
*	kawe	to carry, convey	
	kawea	kawe + passive suffix -a	
	kawenga	load, luggage, burden kawe + nominal suffix -nga	
	kāwhe	calf	
*	kē	already, instead	See Harlow index p. 302 for kē and kē atu.
	kēhua	ghost	
*	kei	Various uses, meanings, eg: preposition, present time and place location – at, in verbal particle, non-past time, as in: kei te haere	See Harlow index pp. 302–303 for kei, kei te.
	keke	cake	
	kekeno	seal	
*	kēmu	game	
*	kete	basket, kit	
*	ki	Has various uses and meanings, eg: to, at	See Harlow index p. 303 for ki, ki te, ki te mea.
*	kī	to say	
*	kī	to be full	
*	kia	Various uses, meanings. Often not translatable by an English word.	See Harlow index p. 303 for kia.
	kīhai	Negative word – not, used with the past tense	See Harlow index p. 303 for kīhai.
*	kīia	kī + passive suffix -ia	
	kiia	crowded, full up	

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*	kimi	to look for, seek	
	kimihia	kimi + passive suffix -hia	
*	kino	bad	
	kiore	rat	
*	kiri	skin	
	kirikiri	sand	
	kiromita	kilometre	
*	kite	to see	
*	kitea	kite + passive suffix -a	
	kitenga	observation, seeing kite + nominal suffix -nga	
	kiwi	kiwi, native bird	
*	ko	Various uses; not usually translatable with an English word	See Harlow index p. 303 for ko, ko te.
	kō	at a distance, yonder	
	koa	please	See Harlow index p. 303 for koa.
	koa	happy	
*	koe	you, one person	See Harlow index p. 303 for koe.
	koha	gift	
*	kōhanga	nest	
	kōhatu	stone	
	kohi	to collect, gather together	
	kohikohi	to collect, gather together	
	kōhua	to boil; cooking pot	
	koi	sharp	
*	koia	it is, so	
	koina	that is (near listener)	See Harlow index p. 303 for koinā, koinei, koirā.
*	koinei	this is	See Harlow index p. 303 for koinā, koinei, koirā.
	kōiwi	bone	
	kōkā	mother, aunt	
	kōkiri	to charge, rush at	
	konā	there, by listener	See Harlow p. 22 for konei , konā, korā; pp. 21–28 for locative nouns.
*	konei	here, by speaker	See Harlow p. 22 for konei , konā, korā; pp. 21–28 for

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			locative nouns.
	kongakonga	small piece, fragment	
	kōpae	disc	
*	kore	zero, nothing	See Harlow index p. 303 for kore.
	kōrere	tap	
*	kōrero	to talk, speak	
	kōrerorero	to discuss	
	kōrerotia	kōrero + passive suffix -tia	
*	koro	Term of address for an elderly man, grandfather: E koro	
*	koroua	elderly man, grandfather	
*	kōrua	you, two people	See Harlow index p. 303 for kōrua.
*	kotahi	one	See Harlow index p. 305 for numbers.
*	kōtiro	girl	
	kōtuku	white heron	
*	koutou	you, three or more people	See Harlow index p. 303 for koutou.
	kōwhai	yellow (colour)	
	kōwhai	kōwhai, a native tree	
*	kua	Verbal particle; indicating completed action or movement into a state	See Harlow index p. 303 for kua.
	kuhu	to enter, to go or come in	
	kui	Term of address for an elderly woman, E kui.	
*	kuia	elderly woman, grandmother	
	kuini	queen	
	kukume	to pull, to drag	
	kūmara	kūmara, sweet potato	
	kūpenga	net	
*	kupu	word	
*	kura	school	
*	kura	red	
*	kura	red feather	
*	kura	treasured item	
*	kurī	dog	
*	mā	Various uses and meanings, eg by, for; plural marker and others, as in: I haere mai a Mere mā.	See Harlow index pp. 303–304 for mā, p. 81 on prepositions, p. 35 on pronouns, pp. 157–163 on a / o

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			category possession.
*	mā	white	
*	mā	clean	
*	maha	many	
*	mahana	warm	
	māhanga	twin(s)	
	mahara	thought, memory	
	māharahara mahara	worried, anxious	
	māhau	for you (variant of māu)	See Harlow index pp. 303–304 for mā, p. 81 on prepositions, p. 35 on pronouns, pp. 157–163 on a / o category possession
	mahere	map, plan	
*	mahi	to do, work, make	
*	mahia	mahi + passive suffix -a	
	mahue	to be left behind	
	māhunga	head	
*	mai	towards the speaker in space or in orientation	See Harlow index p. 304 for mai.
	māia	capable, brave, bold	
	makariri	cold	
	makawe	hair of the head (human), used in plural: ngā makawe	
	makere	to fall	
	makere	to come off	
	makere	to get down from	
*	māku	for me, by me	See Harlow index pp. 303–304 for mā, p. 81 on prepositions, p. 35 on pronouns, pp. 157–163 on a / o category possession.
	mākū	wet	
*	māmā	mother, mum, mummy (informal)	
*	māmā	easy	
	mamae	hurt, sore	
*	mana	prestige, authority	
*	māna	for him / her, by him / her	See Harlow index pp. 303–304 for mā, p. 81 on prepositions, p. 35 on pronouns, pp. 157–163 on a / o

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			category possession.
	manaaki	to look after, to show hospitality towards	
	manawa	heart	
	manga	stream	
	manga	branch	
	mano	thousand	
*	manu	bird	
	manuhiri	guest	
*	Māori	Māori (people, language culture)	
*	māori	normal, ordinary, fresh (of water)	
	māra	garden	
*	marae	marae	
*	marama	month, moon	
*	mārama	clear, understand	
	maramara	crumbs, small pieces	
	marangai	rain, storm	
	mārika	indeed, quite, certainly; āe mārika	
	maringi	to spill	
	mārō	hard (of texture, personality)	
	maroke	dry	
	mata	face, surface	
	mata	point, blade	
	mātaki	to watch	
	mātakitaki	to watch, to observe, examine, inspect	
*	mataku	scared, afraid	
	mātao	cold	
	matapihi	window	
	matau	right (direction)	
	matau	fish hook	
*	mātau	we, us (variant of mātou)	See Harlow pp. 33–37 for pronouns.
*	mātau	to know, understand	
*	mātauranga	education, knowledge	
*	mate	to be sick, ill, dead	
	matekai	hungry	

Freq. *	Word	Its more frequent meanings	References to Harlow, 2001: <i>A Māori Reference Grammar</i> . Look up function words in Harlow for more information.
	matimati	finger, toe	
*	mātou	we, us (three or more, excluding addressee)	See Harlow pp. 33–37 for pronouns.
	matū	fat, chemical	
*	matua	parent, father	
*	mātua	parents, fathers (plural form of matua)	
*	mau	to take, bring	
*	mau	to be caught	
*	mau	to wear clothes	
	māu	for you, by you; ā category possession	See Harlow index pp. 303–304 for mā, p. 81 on prepositions, p. 35 on pronouns, pp. 157–163 on a / o category possession.
*	māua	we, us (two people, excluding addressee)	See Harlow pp. 33–37 for pronouns.
	mauī	left (direction)	
	maumahara	to remember / remember	
*	maunga	mountain	
	mauri	life spirit	
	mauria	mau + passive suffix -ria	
*	me	Various meanings, uses, eg with, like, should	See Harlow index p. 304 for me.
*	mea	thing	
*	mea	to say	
	meatia	mea + passive suffix -tia to be said to be done – non-specific action, as in: meatia te mea nā	
*	mehemea	if (presuming not; cf. ki te, if, expressing simple uncertainty)	
*	mēnā	if	
	meneti	minute	
*	mere	short club	
*	mere	bush, shrub	
	mīere	honey	
*	mīharo	to wonder at; amazing	
*	mihi	to greet	
*	mīhini	machine	
	miraka	milk	



Freq. *	Word	Its more frequent meanings	References to Harlow, 2001: <i>A Māori Reference Grammar</i> . Look up function words in Harlow for more information.
	miriona	million	
	miro	thread	
	mita	metre	
	mīti	meat	
*	mō	for, unrealised, ō category possession about	See Harlow index p. 304 for mō, p. 81 on prepositions, p. 35 on pronouns, pp. 157–163 on a / o category possession.
*	moana	sea	
*	moe	to sleep	
*	moe	to marry	
	moemoeā	to dream dream	
	moenga	bed moe + nominal suffix -nga	
*	mōhio	to know	
	mōhiotanga	knowledge mōhio + nominal suffix -tanga	
	mōhiotia	mōhio + passive suffix -tia	
	moka	end, margin, piece	
	mōkai	pet	
	mokemoke	lonely	
*	moko	Term of address to a grandchild: E moko	
*	moko	tattoo	
*	moko	lizard	
	mokomoko	lizard	
*	mokopuna	grandchild	
	mōku	for me, unrealised, o category possession	See Harlow index p. 304 for mō, p. 81 on prepositions, p. 35 on pronouns, pp. 157–163 on a / o category possession.
*	momo	type, kind	
	mōna	for him / her, unrealised, o category possession	See Harlow index p. 304 for mō, p. 81 on prepositions, p. 35 on pronouns, pp. 157–163 on a / o category possession.
*	moni	money	

<b>Freq. *</b>	<b>Word</b>	<b>Its more frequent meanings</b>	<b>References to Harlow, 2001: <i>A Māori Reference Grammar</i>. Look up function words in Harlow for more information.</b>
*	motokā	car, motorcar	
*	motu	island	
*	motu	cut, cut off	
	motuhake	special	
	moutere	island	
*	mua	front, before	See Harlow pp. 33–37 for mua.
	mura	blaze, flame	
*	muri	behind, after	See Harlow pp. 33–37 for muri.
*	mutu	be ended, finished (but not necessarily completed)	
*	mutunga	end mutu + noun ending -nga	
*	nā	Various meanings, eg by, belonging to (ā category), by way of	See Harlow index p. 304 for nā.
	nāianeī	now	
	nāku	mine, realised possession, ā category by me	See Harlow index p. 304 for nā, p. 81 on prepositions, and pp. 34–35 on pronouns.
	nama	number	
*	nāna	by him / her, belonging to him / her	See Harlow index p. 304 for nā, and p. 81 on prepositions, and p. 35 on pronouns.
	nanakia	rascal clever, cunning	
	nau	come, go: as in: Nau mai!	
	nāwai	presently, in due course, after a while	
*	nē	tag question, translated variously depending on the English structure; eh?	See Harlow p. 224 for nē.
*	nei	here, by speaker	See Harlow index p. 305 for nei, and pp. 34–35 on pronouns.
	neke	to move	
	nekeneke	to move gradually	
*	ngā	the, plural	See Harlow index p. 305 for ngā, and p. 300 determiners.
*	ngahere	forest	
	ngākau	heart, as in seat of the affections and feelings	
	ngārara	reptile, monster	

<b>Freq. *</b>	<b>Word</b>	<b>Its more frequent meanings</b>	<b>References to Harlow, 2001: <i>A Māori Reference Grammar</i>. Look up function words in Harlow for more information.</b>
*	ngaro	to be lost, missing, gone	
	ngaru	wave	
	ngata	snail	
	ngata	to be satisfied	
	ngātahi	together	
*	Ngāti	tribal name prefix, as in: Ngāti Porou, Ngāti Kahungunu	
	ngau	to bite	
	ngaungau	to chew, a snack	
	ngāwari	easy	
	ngāwari	soft, supple of texture	
	ngāwari	kind, pleasant of personality	
	ngenge	tired	
	ngeru	cat	
	ngunguru	to growl	
	ngutu	lip, lips	
	niho	tooth	
*	nō	Various meanings: from, of, belonging to (ō category)	See Harlow index p. 304 for nō, p. 81 on prepositions and p. 35 on pronouns.
*	noa	Various meanings, eg only, just, merely	See Harlow index p. 305 for noa and noa iho.
*	noho	to sit	
*	noho	to stay	
*	noho	to live	
	noke	worm	
	nōku	mine, realised possession, ō category	See Harlow index p. 304 for nō, p. 81 on prepositions and p. 35 on pronouns.
	nōna	his, her, realised possession, ō category	See Harlow index p. 304 for nō, p. 81 on prepositions and p. 35 on pronouns.
*	nui	big, great, many	
*	nuinga	majority nui + nominal suffix -nga	
	nuku	to move	
	nunui	big (plural form)	
*	o	Has several uses: of, belonging to	See Harlow index p. 305 for o and pp. 160–163.

Freq. *	Word	Its more frequent meanings	References to Harlow, 2001: <i>A Māori Reference Grammar</i> . Look up function words in Harlow for more information.
*	ō	your, one person, neutral category possession, plural	See Harlow index p. 305 for ō, see p. 81 on prepositions.
	oho	to wake up	
	ohore	to start suddenly, be startled	
*	ōku	mine, plural, ō category possession	See Harlow index p. 305 for ō, and pp. 157–163.
*	oma	to run, escape	
*	ōna	his / her, plural, ō category possession	See Harlow index p. 305 for ō, and pp. 157–163.
	one	beach, sand	
	oneone	earth, soil	
*	ono	six	See Harlow index p. 305 for numbers.
	ope	group travelling together	
*	ora	alive, well, healthy, safe	
	oranga	health, life ora + nominal suffix -nga	
	oreore	to shake, quiver	
	ōrite	to be the same as	
	otaota	vegetation, herbs, grass, weeds	
*	oti	to be completed	
*	otirā	but, on the other hand	See Harlow index p. 306 for otirā.
	ōu	yours, one person, ō category possession, plural	See Harlow index p. 305 for ō, and pp. 157–163.
*	pā	to touch, to affect	
*	pā	Term of address for father: E pā	
*	pā	a fortified settlement	
	pae	to be cast ashore	
	pae	to lay horizontally; horizon, ridge of hills	
	pae	circumference	
	paepae	container	
	paepae	speakers' bench on the marae	
	pahi	bus	
	pāhi	purse, to pass	
	pahū	to explode, burst; bomb	
	pahū	drum	
*	pai	good	
	painga	benefit, skill, good qualities pai + nominal suffix -nga	

<b>Freq. *</b>	<b>Word</b>	<b>Its more frequent meanings</b>	<b>References to Harlow, 2001: <i>A Māori Reference Grammar</i>. Look up function words in Harlow for more information.</b>
	paipa	pipe	
	pakanga	to fight, battle, war, hostility	
	pakari	strong	
	pakari	mature, ripe	
	pakaru	broken, shattered	
	pakaru	broken down	
*	Pākehā	Pakehā	
*	pakeke	grown up, adult	
*	pakeke	hard, stiff	
	pākete	packet	
	pākete	bucket	
	paki	to slap, to pat	
	pakipaki	to applaud, to clap; applause	
	pakitara	wall	
	pakiwaitara	story	
	paku	small	
	pakupaku	very small	
	pāmu	farm	
	pana	to push away, to expel	
	panana	banana	
	panga	to throw	
	panga	puzzle, riddle	
	pāngarau	mathematics	
*	pango	black	
	pani	orphan; to be orphaned	
	pānui	to read	
	pānui	to publish, advertise; notice, advertisement	
	paoro	ball	
*	papa	floor, ground, flat surface	
*	pāpā	father, uncle	
	parakuihi	breakfast	
	parāoa	bread, flour	
	parauri	brown	
	pare	headband, headdress	

<b>Freq. *</b>	<b>Word</b>	<b>Its more frequent meanings</b>	<b>References to Harlow, 2001: <i>A Māori Reference Grammar</i>. Look up function words in Harlow for more information.</b>
	pare	to ward off, to divert	
	pari	cliff	
	parirau	wing	
	paru	dirt, mud, dirty	
	paruparu	dirt, mud	
	pata	butter	
*	pātai	question; to ask a question	
	pātata	close (of distance)	
	pātene	button	
	pātiki	flounder (fish)	
	pātītī	grass	
	patu	to strike, beat, thrash	
	patu	to kill	
	patua	patu + passive suffix -a	
*	pau	to be consumed, used up completely, all gone	
	pāua	pāua (abalone)	
*	pea	maybe, perhaps	See Harlow index p. 306 for pea.
*	pea	pear	
*	pea	bear	
*	pea	pair	
*	pēhea	how?	See Harlow index p. 306 for pēhea and also pēnei, pēnā, pērā; and index p. 302 for interrogatives.
	peita	paint	
	peka	branch	
	pēkana	bacon	
	pekapeka	bat	
	peke	to jump, to leap over	
	pēke	bag	
	pēnā	like that, near listener	See Harlow index p. 306 for pēhea and also pēnei, pēnā, pērā.
	pene	pen	
*	pēnei	like this, near speaker	See Harlow index p. 306 for pēhea and also pēnei, pēnā, pērā.
*	pepa	paper	

<b>Freq. *</b>	<b>Word</b>	<b>Its more frequent meanings</b>	<b>References to Harlow, 2001: <i>A Māori Reference Grammar</i>. Look up function words in Harlow for more information.</b>
	pēpi	baby	
*	pērā	like that, yonder	See Harlow index p. 306 for pēhea and also pēnei, pēnā, pērā.
	pere	bell	
	pēwhea	how? (variant of pēhea)	See Harlow index p. 306 for pēhea and also pēnei, pēnā, pērā.
	pī	bee	
*	piki	to climb	
*	piki	to increase	
*	pikitia	picture, film	
	pīpī	chick, baby	
*	pīrangī	to want, desire	
	pirau	rotten	
	piri	to stick to, to cling	
	pirihimana	police officer	
	piriti	bridge	
	piro	stinking, putrid	
	pito	end, extremity	
	pito	belly button	
	piupiu	flax skirt worn as part of traditional costume, eg in kapa haka	
*	pō	night	
	poaka	pig	
	pōhatu	stone	
	pōhēhē	to think mistakenly, be mistaken	
	poi	poi, small, soft ball on string	
	poka	hole; to make a hole in, to pierce	
	pono	true, faithful	
	poraka	frog	
	poraka	jersey	
	poro	to cut off, to cut short	
	pōro	ball	
	porohita	circle, round (variant of porowhita)	
	porowhita	circle, round (variant of porohita)	

Freq. *	Word	Its more frequent meanings	References to Harlow, 2001: <i>A Māori Reference Grammar</i> . Look up function words in Harlow for more information.
	pōtae	hat	
	poti	cat	
	poti	boat	
	poto	short	
*	pou	pole, post	
*	pouaka	box	
	pouaka whakaata	television	
	pounamu	greenstone	
	pōuri	sad, dark	
*	pū	letter (of the alphabet)	
*	pū	gun	
*	pū	to blow gently	
	puare	open, opening	
	puehu	dust	
	puhi	to blow (wind)	
	pūkaha	engine	
*	pukapuka	book	
*	pukapuka	lungs	
	puke	hill	
	pūkenga	skilled, expert	
*	puku	stomach, belly	
	pūmau	fixed, permanent	
	puna	pool, spring	
	pūngāwerewere	spider	
	punua	young animal	
	puoro	to sing, to rumble	
	pupū	to boil	
	pupū	to bubble up, arise from	
	pupuhi	to blow (of the wind)	
	pupuhi	to shoot	
*	pupuri	to hold onto	
	pūrākau	traditional story	
	purapura	seed	
	purei	to play / play	



<b>Freq. *</b>	<b>Word</b>	<b>Its more frequent meanings</b>	<b>References to Harlow, 2001: <i>A Māori Reference Grammar</i>. Look up function words in Harlow for more information.</b>
	pūrere	appliance, machine (electric)	
	pūrerehua	butterfly	
	puru	to block up, plug	
	puru	to put, place somewhere	
	purua	puru + passive suffix -a	
*	puta	to appear, to come out	
	pūtaiao	science	
	pūtake	reason, cause	
	pūtake	root	
	putanga	opening, exit puta + nominal suffix -nga	
	pūtea	budget, resources	
	putiputi	flower	
	putu	to heap up; a heap, pile	
*	rā	Various uses, meanings, eg over there	See Harlow index p. 308 for rā.
*	rā	sun	
*	rā	day	
*	rahi	large	
*	rākau	tree; timber	
	raki	north	
	rama	light, torch	
*	rānei	or	See Harlow index p. 308 for rānei.
*	rangatahi	youth	
*	rangatira	chief, leader, boss	
*	rangi	sky, day	
	rango	fly, blowfly	
	rangona	to be heard (passive form of rongo)	
	rapa	to look for	
	rapu	to look for	
*	rārangi	line, row	
*	raro	under	See Harlow pp. 21–28 locative nouns.
	raru	trouble; to be in difficulty, in trouble	
	raruraru	trouble, be in difficulty, in trouble	
	rata	friendly, at ease, calm	

<b>Freq. *</b>	<b>Word</b>	<b>Its more frequent meanings</b>	<b>References to Harlow, 2001: <i>A Māori Reference Grammar</i>. Look up function words in Harlow for more information.</b>
*	rātou	they, them, three or more people	See Harlow index p. 308 for rātou and pp. 33–37 on pronouns
*	rau	hundred	See Harlow index p. 305 for numbers.
*	rau	leaf	
*	rau	to put into	
*	rāua	they, them, two people	See Harlow index p. 308 for rātou and pp. 33–37 on pronouns.
*	rawa	Various meanings, eg quite, very	See Harlow index p. 308 for rawa, rawa atu.
*	rawe	lovely, excellent	
	rāwhiti	east	
	rēhia	pleasure, amusement	
*	reira	there (previously mentioned)	See Harlow index p. 308 for reira.
*	reka	sweet	
	rekareka	pleasant, delighted	
*	reo	language, voice	
*	rere	to fly	
*	rere	to flow	
*	rere	to sail	
*	rere	to escape	
*	rerekē	different, changed	
	rerenga	voyage rere + nominal suffix -nga	
	rerenga	escape, running away rere + nominal suffix -nga	
	rererangi	airplane	
	eri	ready	
	reta	letter	
	reti	to skate, slide	
	retireti	skates, skating	
*	rima	five	See Harlow index p. 305 for numbers.
*	ringa	hand, arm	
	ringaringa	hand, arm	
	rino	iron	
	rīpene	ribbon, tape	

<b>Freq. *</b>	<b>Word</b>	<b>Its more frequent meanings</b>	<b>References to Harlow, 2001: <i>A Māori Reference Grammar</i>. Look up function words in Harlow for more information.</b>
	riri	anger, angry	
*	riro	be obtained, be carried away, gone away	
	rita	litre	
*	rite	like	See Harlow index p. 308 for rite.
	rīwai	potato	
*	rō	in (short form of roto, as in: ki rō whare)	See Harlow p. 25 for rō (roto).
*	roa	long	
	roanga	length of time roa + nominal suffix -nga	
	rohe	district, area	
	roimata	tears	
*	rongo	to hear, perceive	
	rongoā	medicine	
	rongonui	famous	
*	rōpū	group	
	rori	road	
	rorohiko	computer	
*	roto	in	See Harlow pp. 21–28 locative nouns.
*	rua	two	See Harlow index p. 305 for numbers.
*	rua	hole	
	ruku	to dive	
*	rūma	room	
*	runga	on	See Harlow pp. 21–28 locative nouns.
*	tā	ā category possession, singular form, used with other pronouns to form possessive pronouns, as in: ā mātou tamariki	See Harlow pp. 69–74 for possessive determiners.
*	tā	according to, as said by (as in: Hei tā Manu)	
*	tā	to draw, paint	
*	tā	to publish, print	
*	tae	to reach, arrive	
*	taea	to be able, to be achieved tae + passive suffix -a	
	taenga	arrival tae + nominal suffix -nga	

Freq. *	Word	Its more frequent meanings	References to Harlow, 2001: <i>A Māori Reference Grammar</i> . Look up function words in Harlow for more information.
*	taha	side, edge, margin	
*	taha	to pass by	
	tāhau	your, ā category possession, singular (variant of tāu)	See Harlow pp. 69–74 for possessive determiners.
*	tahi	one, single	See Harlow index p. 305 for numbers.
	tāhuhu	ridgepole of a house	
	tāhuhu	Ministry of Education, as in: Te Tāhuhu o te Mātauranga	
	tahuri	to turn around, to turn over	
	tahuri	to capsize	
*	tai	the sea, as opposed to land	See Harlow index p. 303 for locatives.
*	tai	tide	
	tāia	tā + passive suffix -ia	
	taiapa	fence	
	taihoa	wait	See Harlow index p. 309 for taihoa.
	taitama	young man	
*	taka	to fall, to fall off, to drop	
*	taka	to come around in a cycle	
*	tākaro	to play	
*	take	reason, cause, origin	
*	take	subject of discussion	
*	take	root, stump	
*	taki	to recite, to recount	
*	taki	to lead, to bring along	
	takiwā	district, region	
*	takoto	to lie down	
*	taku	my, neutral, singular	See Harlow pp. 69–74 for possessive determiners.
*	tāku	my, ā category possession, singular	See Harlow pp. 69–74 for possessive determiners.
	tākuta	doctor	
*	tama	son, nephew Term of address for a boy, son: tama	
	tamāhine	daughter	
*	tamaiti	child	
*	tamariki	children (plural form of tamaiti)	
	tamatāne	boy	
	tame	male animal	

Freq. *	Word	Its more frequent meanings	References to Harlow, 2001: <i>A Māori Reference Grammar</i> . Look up function words in Harlow for more information.
*	tana	his / her, neutral, singular	See Harlow pp. 69–74 for possessive determiners.
*	tāna	his / her, ā category possession, singular	See Harlow pp. 69–74 for possessive determiners.
*	tāne	man	
*	tangata	person	
*	tāngata	people (plural of tangata)	
*	tangi	to cry	
*	tangi	to mourn, lament	
*	tangi	to make a sound, sound	
	tango	to take hold of	
	tangohia	tango + passive suffix -hia	
*	taniwha	monster, traditional guardian of bodies of water	
	tao	to cook	
	tāone	town	
*	taonga	prized possession, treasure	
*	taonga	property, possession	
	tapa	edge, margin	
	tapa	to name	
	tapahi	to cut up, chop	
	tapahia	tapahi + passive suffix -a	
	tāpiri	to join something on, to add	
	tapu	sacred, holy, under ritual restriction	
	taputapu	utensil, tool	
	taputapu	appliance	
	taputapu	gear, equipment	
	tapuwae	footprint	
	tāra	dollar	
	taraiwa	to drive; driver	
	taraka	truck	
	tarau	trousers	
	tari	study	
	tari	department	
	taringa	ear	
	taro	presently, by and by, as in: taro ake	
*	tata	near	

Freq. *	Word	Its more frequent meanings	References to Harlow, 2001: <i>A Māori Reference Grammar</i> . Look up function words in Harlow for more information.
	tātahi	seaside, beach	See Harlow index p. 303 for locatives.
	tātai	to measure, to calculate	
	tātai	to arrange, to set in order	
*	tatari	to wait	
*	tatau	door	
*	tatau	to count	
*	tātou	we, us, inclusive, three or more people	See Harlow pp. 33–37 on pronouns.
*	tau	number	
*	tau	year, period of time	
*	tau	age, as in: e iwa aku tau	
*	tau	beloved, darling	
*	tau	to land on, alight, come to rest	
*	tau	to settle down	
	tāu	your, one person, ā category, singular	See Harlow pp. 69–74 for possessive determiners.
*	taua	that, previously mentioned (singular)	See Harlow index p. 309 for taua and pp. 65–69 on determiners.
*	tāua	we, us, you and I, inclusive, dual	See Harlow index p. 309 for tāua and pp. 33–37 on pronouns.
	tauhou	strange, unfamiliar; stranger	
*	tauirā	student	
*	tauirā	example	
	taumaha	heavy, of weight	
	taumaha	heavy, difficult of spirit or health	
	taumata	peak, pinnacle	
	taumata	grade, level of achievement	
	taunga	landing place, resting place, anchorage tau + nominal suffix -nga	
	taunga	fishing ground tau + nominal suffix -nga	
	taunga	to be accustomed to, familiar with	
	taupoki	to cover, close with a lid; lid, cover	
	taura	rope, cable	
	tautoko	to support	
*	tawhiti	distant, a distant place	See Harlow index p. 303 for locative.

Freq. *	Word	Its more frequent meanings	References to Harlow, 2001: <i>A Māori Reference Grammar</i> . Look up function words in Harlow for more information.
	tawhito	old, former	
*	te	the, singular definite article	See Harlow index p. 309 for te and pp. 65–69 on determiners.
	tēhea	which, singular	See Harlow index p. 309 for tēhea and pp. 65–69 on determiners.
	teina	younger sibling, same sex	See Harlow index p. 303 for kinship terms.
	teitei	tall, high, lofty; height	
*	tekau	ten	See Harlow index p. 305 for numbers.
*	tēnā	that, by the listener	See Harlow index p. 309 for tēnā and pp. 65–69 on determiners.
*	tēnei	this, by speaker	See Harlow index p. 309 for tēnei and pp. 65–69 on determiners.
	tēpu	table	
*	tērā	that, yonder	See Harlow index p. 309 for tērā and pp. 65–69 on determiners.
*	tere	to flow, float, move quickly; fast	
*	tētahi	a, one specific thing	See Harlow index p. 309 for tētahi and pp. 65–69 on determiners.
	tētehi	a, one specific thing (variant of tētahi)	See Harlow index p. 309 for tētahi and pp. 65–69 on determiners.
	tī	tea	
	tī	cabbage tree	
*	tiaki	to look after, to care for	
	tīhi	summit	
	tīhi	topknot	
*	tika	to be right, correct, straight, in order	
*	tikanga	custom, habit, agreed way of doing things tika + nominal suffix -nga	
*	tikanga	reason, meaning tika + nominal suffix -nga	
*	tiki	to fetch tiki atu – go and fetch, bring tiki mai – come and fetch, take away	
	tīkina	tiki + passive suffix -na (note the first i is lengthened)	
*	tīma	team	

Freq. *	Word	Its more frequent meanings	References to Harlow, 2001: <i>A Māori Reference Grammar</i> . Look up function words in Harlow for more information.
*	tīmata	to begin, to start	
	tīmatanga	beginning tīmata + nominal suffix -nga	
	tina	dinner, lunch	
*	tinana	body, trunk, torso	
	tini	very many, numerous, plenty; multitude, throng	
	tīni	to change	
	tinihanga	to decieve, cheat	
	tinihanga	to trick, amuse with trickery	
*	tino	very	See Harlow index p. 309 for tino and pp. 47–50.
*	tipu	to grow, develop	
*	tipu	a plant, shoot	
	tipua	a type of taniwha	
	tipua	strange, unusual	
	tipua	a person of high status	
	tipuna	grandparent, ancestor	
	tīpuna	grandparents (plural form of tipuna)	
	tira	travelling party	
	tira	group or row of people	
	tiriti	treaty	
	tiriti	street	
*	tiro	to look	
	tirohanga	tiro + nominal suffix -hanga	
	tirohia	tiro + passive suffix -hia	
	tiro tiro	to look about, to investigate	
*	titiro	to look at	
*	tō	your, neutral, one person, singular ō category possessive determiner, singular, as in: tō tātou	See Harlow pp. 69–74 for possessive determiners.
*	tō	stove	
*	tō	to drag	
*	toa	shop	
*	toa	brave	
*	toa	to win, come first; winner	



<b>Freq. *</b>	<b>Word</b>	<b>Its more frequent meanings</b>	<b>References to Harlow, 2001: <i>A Māori Reference Grammar</i>. Look up function words in Harlow for more information.</b>
*	toa	male animal	
	toe	to remain, be left over	
	toenga	leftovers, remnants toe + nominal suffix -nga	
	tohorā	whale	
*	tohu	a sign, mark	
*	tohu	to indicate, point out	
*	tohu	a qualification, eg degree	
	tohua	tohu + passive suffix -a	
	tohunga	expert, priest	
	tohutohu	to instruct; to guide, direct; instructions, directions	
*	toi	origin, source; native, indigenous	
*	toi	art, knowledge	
*	toka	rock	
	tōkena	stockings, socks	
	tokomaha	many (of people)	See Harlow index p. 309 for toko- prefix and index p. 305 for numbers.
	tokorua	two (of people)	See Harlow index p. 309 for toko- prefix and index p. 305 for numbers.
	tokotoru	three (people)	See Harlow index p. 309 for toko- prefix and index p. 305 for numbers.
*	tōku	my, ō category possession, singular	See Harlow index p. 309 for tōku and pp. 69–74 for possessive determiners.
	tomo	to enter, go into	
*	tōna	his / her, ō category possession, singular	See Harlow index p. 309 for tōna and pp. 69–74 for possessive determiners.
	tonga	south	
	tono	to send, to command	
	tono	to ask for, to request, to demand	
	tono	to apply for	
	tonoa	tono + passive suffix -a	
*	tonu	still	See Harlow index pp. 309–310 for tonu.
	tonutia	tonu + passive suffix -tia	See Harlow index pp. 309–310 for tonu.
	toro	to stretch out, to extend	

Freq. *	Word	Its more frequent meanings	References to Harlow, 2001: <i>A Māori Reference Grammar</i> . Look up function words in Harlow for more information.
	toro	to visit	
	toroa	albatross	
*	toru	three	See Harlow index p. 305 for numbers.
	tote	salt	
	tōtika	straight, direct, right	
	toto	blood	
*	tōu	your, ō category possession, singular	See Harlow pp. 69–74 for possessive determiners.
*	tū	to stand	
*	tū	to be wounded; a wound	
*	tua	beyond	See Harlow index p. 303 for locatives.
	tuahine	sister, of a male	See Harlow index p. 303 for kinship terms.
	tuakana	older sibling of the same sex	See Harlow index p. 303 for kinship terms.
	tuanui	roof	
	tuarā	back	
*	tuarua	second	See Harlow index p. 310 for tua- prefix and index p. 305 for numbers.
*	tuatahi	first	See Harlow index p. 310 for tua- prefix and index p. 305 for numbers.
	tuatoru	third	See Harlow index p. 310 for tua- prefix and index p. 305 for numbers.
	tuawhā	fourth	See Harlow index p. 310 for tua- prefix and index p. 305 for numbers.
*	tuhi	to write, to draw	
*	tuhi	to indicate, point out	
*	tuhia	tuhi + passive suffix -a	
	tuhinga	writing, text tuhi + nominal suffix -nga	
	tuhituhi	to write, draw	
	tuhituhinga	writing, text tuhituhi + nominal suffix -nga	
	tuki	to hit, to knock, to beat, to pound	
*	tuku	to allow	
*	tuku	to send	
*	tuku	to let something down; to hand something down	

Freq. *	Word	Its more frequent meanings	References to Harlow, 2001: <i>A Māori Reference Grammar</i> . Look up function words in Harlow for more information.
*	tuku	to let go, to give up	
*	tuku	to put off, to leave aside	
	tukua	tuku + passive suffix -a	
*	tukuna	tuku + passive suffix -na	
	tukutuku	woven wall panels	
	tukutuku	spider web	
	tūmanako	to hope for, anticipate, expect	
	tumeke	to take fright, surprise	
*	tuna	eel	
	tungāne	brother, of a female	See Harlow index p. 303 for kinship terms.
	tunu	to cook, roast	
	tūpato	to be careful; caution, cautious	
	tupu	to grow, develop; a plant, shoot (variant of tipu)	
	tūpuna	grandparents (plural form of tupuna) (variant of tīpuna)	
	tūranga	position, job tū + nominal suffix -ranga	
	tūranga	stopping place, as in: tūranga pahi bus stop tū + nominal suffix -ranga	
	ture	law, rule	
	tūrehu	fairy	
	turituri	be quiet! noisy	
	tūru	chair, seat, stool	
	tūtaki	to meet	
	tūtaki	to close up, to block	
	tutuki	to complete, to achieve	
*	tūturu	real, natural, authentic	
*	tūturu	fixed, permanent, definite	
	ū	to land, to reach land	
	ū	to be firm, fixed	
	ū	breast, udder	
	ua	to rain; rain	
*	uaua	difficult	

<b>Freq. *</b>	<b>Word</b>	<b>Its more frequent meanings</b>	<b>References to Harlow, 2001: <i>A Māori Reference Grammar</i>. Look up function words in Harlow for more information.</b>
*	uaua	muscle, vein, artery	
	uhi	to cover	
	uhia	uhi + passive suffix -a	
	ui	to ask, enquire	
	uira	lightning; to flash	
	uku	clay	
	uku	to wash	
	umere	to shout (in wonder, in appreciation)	
	upoko	head	
	upoko	chapter of a book	
	upoko	verse of a song	
	uri	descendant, offspring	
*	uru	to enter, to go into	
*	uru	west	
	uta	shore, land as opposed to sea or water	See Harlow index p. 303 for locatives.
	uta	to load	
*	utu	cost, price; to pay for	
	uwaha	female animal	
*	wā	time	
*	wā	place, space, area	
*	waea	telephone	
*	waea	wire	
	waenga	middle, dividing line	
*	waenganui	middle, centre, between	
*	waewae	foot	
	waha	mouth	
	waha	to carry on the back	
	waha	load, burden	
*	wāhanga	part, portion, section	
*	wāhanga	chapter, episode	
*	wāhi	place, locality	
*	wāhi	to break, to split, to break open	
*	wāhi	part, portion	
	wahie	driftwood	

<b>Freq. *</b>	<b>Word</b>	<b>Its more frequent meanings</b>	<b>References to Harlow, 2001: <i>A Māori Reference Grammar</i>. Look up function words in Harlow for more information.</b>
*	wahine	woman, wife	
*	wāhine	women, wives (plural form of wahine)	
*	waho	out, outside, the outside	See Harlow index p. 303 for locatives.
*	Wai?	who?	See Harlow index p. 302 for interrogatives.
*	wai	water	
*	wai	juice	
	waiariki	hot spring	
*	waiata	to sing song	
	waihanga	to make, build something	
*	waiho	to leave something somewhere	
*	waiho	to remain, rest	
	waimarie	lucky, fortunate; luck, good fortune	
	wairua	spirit	
*	waka	canoe	
*	waka	car	
*	waka	vehicle (land, air and sea)	
	wānanga	place of learning, as in: whare wānanga	
	wao	forest	
	wareware	to forget; forgetful	
*	waru	eight	See Harlow index p. 305 for numbers.
*	waru	to scrape, to peel	
	wātea	to be clear, unoccupied, free of obstruction	
	wawata	to long for, yearn for	
	wawe	early, soon, quickly	
	wehe	to separate, divide	
	wehenga	departure, leaving wehe + nominal suffix -nga	
	wehenga	part, division, separation wehe + nominal suffix -nga	
	wehi	to be afraid	
	wehi	terrible	
	weka	weka, a native woodhen	
*	wera	to burn; burnt; hot, heat	

<b>Freq. *</b>	<b>Word</b>	<b>Its more frequent meanings</b>	<b>References to Harlow, 2001: <i>A Māori Reference Grammar</i>. Look up function words in Harlow for more information.</b>
	wero	to pierce	
	wero	to challenge; formal challenge at a welcome ceremony	
*	whā	four	See Harlow index p. 305 for numbers.
*	whaea	mother, aunt	
*	whai	to follow, to chase	
	whāia	whai + passive suffix -a (note lengthening of first vowel)	
	whāinga	objective, aim, purpose whai + nominal suffix -nga (note first vowel lengthens)	
	whāiti	narrow, crowded together	
*	whakaae	to agree	
*	whakaahua	to take photos; photograph	
	whakaari	to display, to exhibit	
	whakaari	play, drama, performance	
*	whakaaro	to think; thought	
	whakaata	to display, show	
	whakaata	mirror	
*	whakaatu	to display, show, demonstrate	
*	whakaaturanga	display whakaatu + nominal suffix -ranga	
*	whakaaturanga	television programme whakaatu + nominal suffix -ranga	
	whakahaere	to run something, manage, make something go	
	whakahau	to command, order	
	whakahau	to encourage	
	whakaheke	to decrease, drop, lower	
	whakahīhī	arrogant	
	whakahirahira	great, magnificent, wonderful, very important	
*	whakahoki	to return, to reply	
	whakahokia	whakahoki + passive suffix -a	
	whakairo	to carve, a carving	
	whakakī	to fill something	
	whakamā	to be embarrassed, ashamed	
	whakamahi	to operate, to make something work	
	whakamahi	to put someone to work, to make someone work	

<b>Freq. *</b>	<b>Word</b>	<b>Its more frequent meanings</b>	<b>References to Harlow, 2001: <i>A Māori Reference Grammar</i>. Look up function words in Harlow for more information.</b>
	whakamahia	whakamahi + passive suffix -a	
	whakamāori	to translate into Māori	
*	whakamārama	to explain	
	whakamātau	to test, examine	
	whakamātautau	examination, test	
	whakamau	to put on	
	whakamau	to fix, fasten	
	whakamaua	whakamau + passive suffix -a	
	whakamīharo	amazing, astonishing	
	whakamua	frontward, towards the front	
	whakamuri	towards the back	
	whakamutunga	ending, conclusion whakamutu + nominal suffix -nga	
	whakangā	to rest	
	whakangahau	to entertain, to amuse	
	whakanui	to honour, to praise	
	whakanui	to enlarge	
	whakaora	to rescue, to cure	
	whakapae	lying crosswise, horizontal	
	whakapai	to improve, to fix up	
	whakapaipai	to decorate, to adorn	
	whakapakari	to strengthen	
	whakapapa	genealogy	
	whakapiri	to cling to, stick to	
	whakapono	to believe; faith	
	whakaputa	to produce	
	whakaputa	to reveal, to publish	
	whakaputa	to make something come out, to appear	
	whakararo	downwards	
	whakarite	to prepare	
	whakarite	to arrange, to put in order	
	whakarite	to compare	
	whakaritea	whakarite + passive suffix -a	
*	whakarongo	to listen	

Freq. *	Word	Its more frequent meanings	References to Harlow, 2001: <i>A Māori Reference Grammar</i> . Look up function words in Harlow for more information.
	whakarunga	upwards	
	whakatā	to rest	
*	whakataetae	competition	
	whakatakoto	to lay something down	
	whakatata	to come closer to	
	whakatau	to decide	
	whakatika	to straighten, to correct, to fix	
	whakatikatika	to rearrange, to put in order, to fix	
	whakatipu	to raise	
	whakatoi	to give cheek	
	whakatū	to establish, to put someone or something in position	
	whakatū	to stand something up	
	whakatūpato	to warn, to caution	
	whakatūria	whakatū + passive suffix -ria	
	whakauru	to enter, to join, to enrol	
*	whakautu	to reply, to respond	
	whakawhiti	to cross	
	whāki	to reveal, to disclose, to confess	
*	whānau	family	
*	whānau	to be born / be born	
*	whanaunga	relative, relation whānau + nominal suffix -nga (note the short first vowel)	
	whanga	bay	
	whanga	to wait	
	whāngai	to feed, to foster	
*	whānui	broad, wide	
	whara	to be injured	
	whārangi	page	
*	whare	house, building	
	wharekura	Māori-medium secondary school	
	whāriki	mat, carpet, rug	
*	whatu	eye	
*	whatu	stone	
*	whatu	to weave, knit	



Freq. *	Word	Its more frequent meanings	References to Harlow, 2001: <i>A Māori Reference Grammar</i> . Look up function words in Harlow for more information.
	whāwhā	to fiddle with, to touch	
	whawhai	to fight; a battle	
	whea	where? (variant of hea)	
*	whenua	land	
	whero	red	
*	whetū	star	
	whiti	to cross	
	whitu	seven	See Harlow index p. 305 for numbers.
	whiu	to throw, to fling	
	whiu	to whip	
	whiu	to be satisfied	
	whiua	whiu + passive suffix -a	
	whiwhi	to get, to acquire, to win	
	whiwhi	to be in possession of	
	whutupōro	football, rugby	
	wiki	week	
	wīra	wheel	
	wiriwiri	to tremble, to shake, to quiver	