**Exercise 3.3 Māori and English loanwords**

(1) Based on the criteria for establishing loanwords and the direction of borrowing, determine from the following lists of words which are borrowed into Māori from English and which are borrowed into English from Māori. Note that Māori has the following inventory of sounds: /p, t, k, φ, h, r, m, n, η, r, i, e, a, o, u/. In the traditional orthography, /φ/ (voiceless bilabial fricative) is spelled wh; /ŋ/ is spelled ng. Also, native Māori words permit no consonant clusters, rather only syllables of the shape CV (a single consonant followed by a single vowel). (2) Can you say anything about the pronunciation of the variety of English from which Māori took its English loans? (3) What can you say about the social or cultural nature of the contact between speakers of Māori and English? Can you identify semantic domains (areas of meaning) most susceptible to borrowing in either of the languages? (4) How were words from one language modified to fit the structure of the other?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Māori</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hāhi</td>
<td>‘church’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haina</td>
<td>‘China; sign’</td>
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<tr>
<td>haka</td>
<td>‘haka, Māori dance’</td>
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<tr>
<td>haki</td>
<td>‘flag’ (⟨ Union Jack ⟩)</td>
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<tr>
<td>hāma</td>
<td>‘hammer’</td>
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<tr>
<td>hānara</td>
<td>‘sandal’</td>
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<tr>
<td>hāngi</td>
<td>‘hangi, oven’ (hole in the ground with wrapped food placed on heated stones in the pit with fire)</td>
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<tr>
<td>hānīhi</td>
<td>‘harness’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hāpa</td>
<td>‘harp’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hāte</td>
<td>‘shirt’</td>
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<tr>
<td>hēmana</td>
<td>‘chairman’</td>
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<tr>
<td>hereni</td>
<td>‘shilling’</td>
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<tr>
<td>heti</td>
<td>‘shed’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hipi</td>
<td>‘sheep’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hiraka</td>
<td>‘silk’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
hiriwā ‘silver’
hoēha ‘saucer’
hohipere ‘hospital’
hopa ‘job’
hōro ‘hall’
hū ‘shoe’
hui ‘meeting for discussion’
huka ‘sugar’
hūka ‘hook’
hupā ‘soup’
hūri ‘jury’
iāri ‘yard’
ihipa ‘Egypt’
ingarangi ‘England’
ingarihi ‘English’
inihi ‘inch’
iota ‘yacht’
īwi ‘īwi, Māori tribe’
kāka ‘cork’
kānara ‘colonel’
kapa ‘copper, penny’
kāpara ‘corporal’
kāpata ‘cupboard’
kara ‘collar’
karaehe ‘grass; glassware, tumbler; class’
karāhi ‘glass’
karahipī ‘scholarship’
karakā ‘clock; clerk’
karauna ‘crown’
kāreti ‘college; carrot; carriage’
kāta ‘cart’
kātaroera ‘castor oil’
kātipa ‘constable’
kaumātua ‘kaumatua, Māori elder’
kauri ‘kauri tree’
kāwana ‘governor’
kea ‘kea’ (mountain parrot)
kihi ‘kiss’
kirihimete ‘Christmas’
kiwi ‘kiwi bird’
kōmihana  ‘commission’
kōti  ‘court (of law); goat’
kuihipere  ‘gooseberry’
kūmara  ‘kumara, sweet potato’
kura  ‘school’
māhi  ‘mast’
mana  ‘mana, influence, prestige’
māori  ‘Māori, native people’ (in Māori māori means ‘clear, ordinary, native New Zealander’)
marae  ‘marae, enclosed meeting area’
marahihi  ‘molasses’
moa  ‘moa’ (very large extinct flightless bird)
mokopuna  ‘mokopuna, grandchild’
motokā  ‘car, automobile’ (< motor car)
nēhi  ‘nurse’
ngaio  ‘ngaio, coastal shrub’
ōkiha  ‘ox’
ōriwa  ‘olive’
ōtimira  ‘oatmeal’
pā  ‘pa, stockaded village’
pahi  ‘bus’
paihikara  ‘bicycle’
paitini  ‘poison’
pāka  ‘box’
pākehā  ‘pakeha, European, non-Māori’
pāmu  ‘farm’
pāoka  ‘fork’
parakuihi  ‘breakfast’
parama  ‘plumber’
pāua  ‘paua, abalone shell’
pāuna  ‘pound’
perakēhi  ‘pillowcase’
pereti  ‘plate’
pi  ‘bee’
pirihi  ‘priest’
pirihimana  ‘police(man)’
piriniha  ‘prince’
piriti  ‘bridge’
pōkiha  ‘fox’
pōro  ‘ball’