



Te Reo Māori — Māori Language Translations

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hapū

(noun) kinship group, clan, tribe, subtribe - section of a large kinship group and the primary political unit in traditional Māori society

hauora hinengaro

1. **(noun)** mental health.

hui

(noun) gathering, meeting, assembly, seminar, conference

iwi

(noun) extended kinship group, tribe, nation, people, nationality, race - often refers to a large group of people descended from a common ancestor and associated with a distinct territory

kaitautoko

1. **(noun)** supporter, sponsor, backer, advocate, benefactor, seconder (meeting).

kete

(noun) basket, kit.

mana

(noun) prestige, authority, control, power, influence, status, spiritual power, charisma
- *mana* is a supernatural force in a person, place or object

manaakitanga

(noun) hospitality, kindness, generosity, support - the process of showing respect, generosity and care for other

marae

1. **(verb)** to be generous, hospitable
2. **(modifier)** generous, hospitable.
3. **(noun)** courtyard - the open area in front of the **wharenuī**, where formal greetings and discussions take place.

mātua

(noun) father, parent, uncle.

noho

(verb) (-ia, nōhia, -ngia) to sit, stay, remain, settle



Pōtae

(noun) cap, hat, beret, top hat, stetson, beanie, covering for the head.

rangatahi

1. (verb) to be young.

tamariki

(noun) children - normally used only in the plural.

Te Ao Māori

(noun) the Māori world

Te Reo Māori

(noun) Māori language, dialect, tongue, speech.

Te Whare Tapa whā

(noun) Mason Durie's Wellbeing Model which reflects the Māori concept of hauora (health)

tikanga

(noun) correct procedure, custom, habit, lore, method, manner, rule, way, code, meaning, plan, practice, convention, protocol - the customary system of values and practices that have developed over time and are deeply embedded in the social context

ūkaipō

1. (noun) mother, source of sustenance.
2. (noun) origin, real home.

whakapapa

(noun) genealogy, genealogical table, lineage, descent - reciting *whakapapa* was, and is, an important skill and reflected the importance of genealogies in Māori society in terms of leadership, land and fishing rights, kinship and status. It is central to all Māori institutions.

whānau

(noun) extended family, family group, a familiar term of address to a number of people - the primary economic unit of traditional Māori society. In the modern context the term is sometimes used to include friends who may not have any kinship ties to other members.

whanaungatanga

(noun) relationship, kinship, sense of family connection - a relationship through shared experiences and working together which provides people with a sense of belonging

whenua

1. (noun) land - often used in the plural.