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EDITORIAL

A feature of this year's NZDC activities has been the completion of the soon-to-be-published *New Zealand Oxford Dictionary*, and, in this issue of *NZWords*, editors Professor Graeme Kennedy and Associate Professor Tony Deverson outline some of its contents and parameters. This project, which began in 2002, has been a journey into Maori and Pakeha history, literature, politics, economics, botany, zoology, and almost every other realm of New Zealand life and endeavour. The article shows the breadth of research and the nature of material that has been researched in the dictionary's compilation.

Dr John Macalister, whose PhD topic was 'The Presence of Maori Words in New Zealand English', turns his attention to 'The Presence of Pacific Island Words in New Zealand English' in this issue. He points out that the increasing Pacific island-nations presence in New Zealand demographics and census figures, particularly in Auckland, will ensure an increasing Pacific presence in the New Zealand variety of English.

PhD Research Fellow Katherine Quigley brings us up to date with the development of her topic. Her contribution reminds us that our language and its development are inextricably linked to the development of our nation in all its domains and infrastructure, and that social and political reforms have a cultural impact that reformists do not and could not possibly stop to consider.

A short examination of the designations of out-of-the-way eateries is also provided in this issue.

The competition for *NZWords* 8 is something new, a Code-cracker using words from Orsman's *Dictionary of New Zealand English*. *NZWords* Competition 3 was won by John Harper, who awarded the new name the Beer Barrel to the government building known as the Beehive, which is located appropriately and comfortably close to the Cake Tin, Wellington's premier stadium, and not too far from the Basin, the home of cricket.

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A New Dictionary for New Zealanders

TONY DEVERSON AND GRAEME KENNEDY

When the New Zealand Dictionary Centre (NZDC) was established by Victoria University of Wellington and Oxford University Press in 1997, an early priority became the preparation of a large-scale general English dictionary especially designed for New Zealand users. Several years in the making, *The New Zealand Oxford Dictionary* (NZOD) will be published in November of this year. It has been compiled at the Centre incorporating material from *The Oxford English Reference Dictionary* (second edition 1996) and the first edition of *The Australian Oxford Dictionary* (1999).

In addition to about 100,000 words and meanings in international use drawn mainly from these two sources, NZOD will include some 10,000 New Zealand entries and part-entries. (Many of these are shared with Australian English and labelled accordingly.) The most important source of the New Zealand words and meanings for NZOD has been Harry Orsman's *Dictionary of New Zealand English* (1997), supplemented by materials collected more recently in the NZDC database. In the style of *The Oxford English Dictionary*, Orsman's work traced the historical development of many thousands of New Zealandisms, providing, for example, some fifteen pages of material on the uses of the word **bush**.

Since 1997 staff at the New Zealand Dictionary Centre have been building on the foundations of Orsman's work by strengthening and updating the Centre's database of New Zealand English vocabulary, and by conducting research into specific areas of that vocabulary. Dr Desmond Hurley has effected the entry of the full Orsman dataset (from which the DNZE was selectively compiled) into the Centre's relational database, as well as entering from a wide range of sources large numbers of new words and meanings that continue to emerge as markers of a distinctive New Zealand variety of English.

The Centre's foundation PhD fellows Dr Dianne Bardsley and Dr John Macalister have made significant contributions to our knowledge of the New Zealand rural lexicon and the presence of Maori words in New Zealand English respectively. Research is currently being undertaken on the vocabulary of the reform of New Zealand's state sector since 1980 and on the contribution of the transport sector to the vocabulary of New Zealand English.

In undertaking this work, staff at the Centre are very conscious of global developments in the English language, and ways in which use of the English language in New Zealand may differ quite subtly from other varieties. New Zealanders familiar with **superannuitant**, **lounge**, **trundler park**, (car) **park**, **mobility taxi**, and **following distance**, for example, may have to get used to **superannuant**, **lounge room**, **trolley bay**, (car) **parking space**, **access taxi**, and **stopping space**

when they visit relatives in Sydney.

One of the most striking characteristics of New Zealand English is the pervasive influence of Maori. About six words in every thousand in spoken and written English are of Maori origin. A large proportion of these are words for flora and fauna (**kauri**, **manuka**, **totara**; **kakapo**, **paua**, **weta**; etc.), as well as very many place and personal names.

There are also many examples of words and concepts borrowed from Maori culture and society, many of which have become more widely familiar to New Zealanders in the last twenty years or so, such as **aroaha**, **hikoi**, **hongī**, **hui**, **kapai**, **karakia**, **kaumatua**, **koha**, **kohanga reo**, **koru**, **kuia**, **panui**, **powhiri**, **rahui**, **tangata whenua**, **whanau**, and **whangai**.

In addition to borrowing words from te reo Maori, New Zealand English has sometimes developed new ways of referring to concepts for which words already exist in other varieties of English, and many of these are included in NZOD: for example, **gladwrap**, **capping**, **chips**, **glide time**, **section**, and **hot-water cupboard**, compared (and sometimes coexisting in New Zealand English) with British English **cling film**, **graduation**, **crisps**, **flexitime**, **lot**, and **airing cupboard**.

Among the thousands of New Zealandisms from many domains of life, some are single words and others are collocations. Many new word forms or new meanings of old word forms have come from the rural sector, others come from factories or the sports field, while others reflect particular aspects of social, cultural, or political life in New Zealand. The following list is just a small selection of the single word items in NZOD, both more and less formal in tone, which help or have helped to make New Zealand English distinctive:

accrediting, **afakasi**, **afghan** (type of biscuit), **alienate**, **bach**, **backblocks**, **barrel** (tree trunk), **Beehive**, **berm**, **biddy-bid**, **bolter**, **bushed**, **cheerio**, **chutty**, **Coaster**, **dag**, **domain** (park or reserve), **dunger**, **dwang**, **fa'afafine**, **farmstay**, **Fastpost**, **fonged**, **gamebreaker**, **gem** (type of cake), **graze** (v.), **greasies** (fish and chips), **growl** (v.), **gumboot**, **gutbuster**, **half-g.**, **hoodackie**, **housie**, **investment** (a bet), **jandal**, **jetboat**, **munted**, **muster** (v.), **nosy** (n.), **overstayer**, **perk-buster**, **pingers** (money), **plonk**, **ranchslider**, **scarf** (v.), **scarfie**, **shake** (earthquake), **shanghai**, **sheddie**, **shift** (to move house), **skite**, **stonkered**, **strainer**, **sunstrike**, **Swandri**, **tinny**, **tramp** (v.), **vegies**, **waka-jumper**, **wop-wops**, **zorb**(ing).

Many recent New Zealand capitalised forms are also included in the dictionary, such as **Black Sticks**, **Coast to Coast**, **House of Pain**, **the Ice**, and **the Naki**; also acronyms and initialisms such as **CRI**, **JAFa**, **NCEA**, **OOS**, **RONZ**, **TPK**, and the honours awarded within the New Zealand Order of Merit (**CNZM**, **ONZM**, etc.). Other terms while not unique to

A New Dictionary for New Zealanders

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New Zealand usage are especially associated with this country, and so particularly worthy of inclusion, for example **auld mug**, **terminal rise**, and **whale-watching**.

Many New Zealandisms were introduced from Australia, the US, or the UK, and it is often not possible to prove beyond doubt that a word is used mainly or solely in New Zealand, or had its origin in New Zealand. Some words are given a delicious local twist, however (**dog-tucker** referring to a politician, for example). Old established words have sometimes taken on extra senses in New Zealand (e.g. **curly** can be used to mean 'good', as in **extra curly**, or 'difficult', as in a **curly problem**).

A notable feature of New Zealandisms is the large number of multiword terms which have evolved to become part of New Zealand English. Not all are unique to New Zealand, but many of them are deeply associated with aspects of life in this country, and will be familiar to most New Zealanders. The following miscellaneous multiword New Zealandisms are among those incorporated in NZOD from the many such items in the NZDC database:

achievement standard, **art union**, **be away laughing**, **the big one**, **black-water rafting** (aka **cave tubing**), **blue fit**, **box of birds**, **brewer's goitre**, **builder's mix**, **building consent**, **chuck a spaz**, **come a greaser**, **community card**, **copper stick**, **Crown entity**, **custard square**, **deer recovery**, **demerit points**, **designated driver**, **eyes out**, **Fendalton tractor**, **fiscal envelope**, **flat tack**, **freedom walker**, **good keen man**, **hard case**, **health camp**, **high country**, **hill country**, **home and hosed**, **home detention**, **honesty box**, **Instant Kiwi**, **lemon honey**, **lifestyle block**, **long acre**, **luncheon sausage**, **main divide**, **mate's rates**, **monsoon bucket**, **motor camp**, **old identity**, **on the pig's back**, **one out of the box**, **passing lane**, **periodic detention**, **play lunch**, **preventive detention**, **rattle your dags**, **resource consent**, **sinking lid**, **six o'clock swill**, **state house**, **sweet as**, **that's the story**, **think big**, **throw a wobbly**, **tiki tour**, **tinny house**, **trig station**, **wearable art**.

New Zealand English words make up a regional subset of the total vocabulary of English, the large internationally-shared core of which also continues to expand rapidly. Ongoing developments in the field of computing and electronic communications in the past few years have required additions in NZOD such as **blog**, **chatroom**, **cybercafe**, **digital divide**, **domain name**, **dotcom**, **google** (v.), **ISP**, **mouse** (v.), **pop-up**, **SMS**, **text** (v.), and **text message**. New terms relating to sport include **bench** (set of substitutes), **cite** (to report for foul play), **fourth official**, **go upstairs**, **red-card** (v.), **referee's assistant**, **third umpire**, **video ref(eree)**, and **yellow-card** (v.).

Miscellaneous other neologisms used both in New Zealand and elsewhere and entered in NZOD include **bioterrorism**, **call centre**, **caregiver**, **euro**, **four-laning**, **ground zero**, **latte**, **nine-eleven**, **performance-enhancing**, **reality TV**, **suicide bomber**, **shoulder surfing**, **24/7**, and **wake-up call**; proper names such as **Bollywood** and **Botox**, and acronyms including **CHOGM**, **DVD**, **DVT**, **SARS**, and **WMD**. The more colloquial reaches of the vocabulary are also updated in NZOD, with such terms as **chick flick**, **go pear-shaped**, **no-brainer**, **prenup**, and **turn to custard**; **be there for a person**; and the ubiquitous but semantically empty **out there** (**there's a lot of lonely people out there**).

Like many contemporary dictionaries NZOD may be described as 'encyclopedic'. That is, in addition to its general entries for words, compounds, idioms, and derivatives (providing information about the vocabulary) it will also include more than 10,000 encyclopedic entries (providing information about the world, especially its notable persons and places). The biographical entries not only give the important facts about a person's life and work but also provide detail which puts the life and achievements of that person within the context of a particular field or historical period. The place-name entries not only locate the place in question but also provide detail about the character of the place and its historical, economic, or political importance. Longer articles are provided for countries and major regions and cities.

Other proper-name entries in the dictionary cover a wide range of topics, and include, for example, entries on political parties, religious organisations, historical events, celestial bodies, and mythological and fictional characters. In addition, many lexical items which are normally given only very brief treatment in conventional dictionaries are given detailed explanatory coverage in this dictionary. Concise and self-contained articles on specific subjects, concepts, movements, events, etc. (for example, **black holes**, **Christianity**, **computers**, **existentialism**, **jazz**, **Marxism**, **post-modernism**, **the sonnet**, and **X-rays**) are found following the dictionary entry in question.

More than 2,000 New Zealand encyclopedic entries are incorporated in the dictionary, covering a broad spectrum of Maori and Pakeha men and women (writers, artists, performers, leaders, politicians, business people, scientists, explorers, sportspeople, and so on), as well as a full range of place names, many public and private institutions and organisations, major historical events and locations, items of Kiwiana, and names from Maori mythology. The following two examples will serve to illustrate the nature of the

encyclopedic entries which have been written for NZOD:

Basham, Maud Ruby ('Aunt Daisy') (1879-1963), New Zealand broadcaster. Born in London, she emigrated to New Zealand with her family in 1891, and attended New Plymouth High School. After a period as a schoolteacher she became a professional broadcaster in Auckland from 1930. In 1937 she moved to Wellington to host the morning programme that made her famous on the ZB network of state-owned commercial radio. She chatted cheerfully, optimistically, and at great speed to a nationwide audience, peppering her listeners with advice, comments, recipes, and advertising. She became a national institution who broadcast right up to the time of her death, and wrote more than ten books of recipes and handy household hints. She was made an MBE in 1956.

Bastion Point a promontory near the entrance to Waitemata Harbour, 6 km east of downtown Auckland. Bastion Point (Takaparawhau) was occupied by Ngati Whatua for 506 days in 1977-78 to protest against New Zealand government plans to sell part of the area for housing, although the landholdings of the iwi had already been progressively reduced to less than one hectare. The dispute, eventually settled largely in favour of the iwi, was a significant forerunner for the settlement of other grievances through the Waitangi Tribunal (see entry).

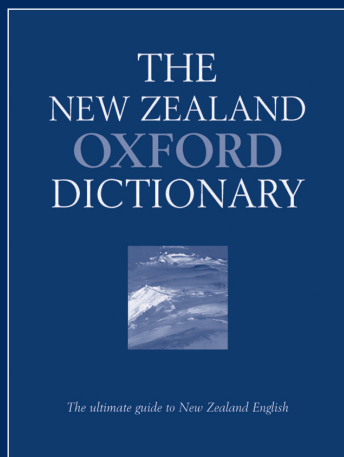
Users of dictionaries are also increasingly seeking guidance on matters of controversial or disputed usage. NZOD will contain more than 500 visually-highlighted Usage Notes dealing with such matters. And following the dictionary itself a series of appendices will provide materials, New Zealand and other, that are best presented separately from the main text. As well as historical, geographical, and other information in tabular form, users will find an alphabetically arranged section on grammar and punctuation, an account of 'English in Electronic Communications', and the English and Maori versions of both the Treaty of Waitangi and the national anthem 'God Defend New Zealand'.

Compiling a regional dictionary of English a long way from the databases at Oxford has been a richly interesting experience. At the same time it has been a somewhat tentative business. In the present century it is often hard to tell whether a word arose in New Zealand, whether it was given a new sense in New Zealand, or whether it arrived a few days previously in *Coronation Street* or *Neighbours*. In the meantime lexicographers would be unwise to stake their life on **trolley bay** not being used in New Zealand, or being used only around supermarkets in Australia.

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Waitomo Caves /waitomo/ an extensive network of several kilometres of labyrinthine limestone caves with glow-worms, stalactites, and stalagmites, located 20 km north of Te Kuiti in the North Island of New Zealand. A major tourist attraction, the caves have given their name to the surrounding pastoral farming district. [ORIGIN: Maori wai 'water', tomo 'shaft'.]

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The Pacific Presence in New Zealand English

JOHN MACALISTER

The presence in New Zealand of peoples from Pacific island-nations has been growing over the past few decades. In the 2001 census, one in sixteen (or 231,801) people in New Zealand were of Pacific ethnicity, with half of those being Samoan. Sixty per cent of the Pacific peoples were New Zealand-born, and two-thirds lived in the Auckland region. It is to be expected, then, that Pacific peoples will be having an impact on the language and the culture of New Zealand. This paper presents a first look at the Pacific presence in New Zealand English, both in English language coinings and borrowings from Pacific languages.

New English Words

The English language coinings are relatively few and date back to the mid-1970s, when the government of Robert Muldoon launched police raids on Polynesian communities, searching out illegal migrants. **Dawn raid** and **overstayer** were two terms that entered New Zealand English at that time. Another term of this sort was the acronym **FOB**, usually interpreted as *fresh off the boat*, and used as a disparaging reference to new arrivals from the Pacific island-nations.¹

While these terms are still current today, and while **overstayer** and **FOB** can be applied to non-Pacific peoples as well, they have lost much of their negative power. Indeed, they have been claimed and neatly subverted by the Pacific communities themselves. Dawn Raid, for example, is the name of a successful south Auckland record company that promotes hip-hop, and the musician King Kapisi has adopted Overstayer as the name of both his record label and clothing company. The actor-playwright Oscar Kightley has also played a role in subverting the negative overtones of the terms, co-writing the comedy *Fresh Off the Boat* in the mid-1990s and presenting *Dawn Raids* as his first solo venture in 1997. Experimental artist Shigoyuki Kihara made her contribution to this process as well, with Fobie - 'which was like a piss-take of Barbie' - printed on a t-shirt. Most recently, the Maori Television music programme *L.I.P.S.* contains a segment titled F.O.B., an acronym for Fresh Original Beats.

Borrowings from Pacific Languages

Words borrowed from Pacific languages are more plentiful than new coinings in New Zealand English, and are presented below in dictionary format. Each headword is followed by its principal language of origin, a definition and, usually, a citation. The question of origin is, admittedly, a grey area, as many of the words exist in more than one language. **Kilikiti**, for example, is Tokelauan as well as Samoan; **fatele** is Samoan but has also been found in a Tuvaluan context. Overwhelmingly, however, the Pacific presence in New Zealand English is Polynesian.

The words that have been borrowed

tend to belong to a limited set of domains. Some, particularly those from Fiji, reflect the Pacific holiday experience. Others focus principally on food and the arts. This is especially noticeable with borrowings from Samoan.

A handful of words borrowed from Pacific languages have found their way into international English and, although not exclusive to New Zealand English, are included here. In origin these tend to be either Hawaiian (**hula**, **lei**), perhaps reflecting the vibrancy of the tourist industry there and a pattern of linguistic dispersal through American cultural exports, or Tongan (**kava**, **taboo**), as a result of Captain James Cook's Pacific voyages in the late eighteenth century.

They have, however, only been included when use in New Zealand English has been found. Whether unique to our variety or not, all the words included here have been used by New Zealand writers in New Zealand publications aiming at a New Zealand readership. Sometimes one might wonder why a New Zealand novelist would prefer **pareu** to **lava lava**, or why a cookery writer would suggest using **mahi mahi**. But whatever the reason, their use reflects the changing nature of New Zealand society.

aiga. Samoan. A family.

2003. *Dominion Post*, 10 September: A12. Adams' photographs span his 25-year association with the tufuga tatatau (tattoo artists) of the Sa Su'a aiga (family).

aiuli. Samoan. A clown, as a character in a performance.

2001. *Listener*, 1 September: 58. Her girlfriends as supporting aiuli (clowns) gave an improvised performance that brought the house down.

bula. Fijian. A greeting.

2002. *Listener*, 16 February: 47. On the way home from the airport we stop at a service station to buy milk. I'm about to say 'bula' to the guy behind the counter who's rugged up against the biting southerly. I stop myself just in time.

bure. Fijian. A house.

2001. *Listener*, 28 July: 33. Wake in the middle of the night in a thatched bure in a remote village, guest of a family in their one-room hut where the toddler is coughing and crying, ...

dalo. Fijian. TARO.

2001. *Listener*, 24 November: 26. It's easy to get lost in the lush dalo fields of Muaniweni, a farming settlement in the area of Tailevu, about an hour out of Suva.

fa'a. Samoan. A perspective or approach, often found in the expression *fa'a Samoa*, the Samoan way.

Hence use in word play on **far**.

2003. *Capital Times*, 5 February: 1. Fa'a out [front page heading] fire, dance and knife throwing

fa'afafine. Samoan. A transsexual, often

a male raised as a female.

1996. *Listener*, 19 October: 40. ... in New Zealand the fa'afafine are part of the gay scene; they've become much more visible and upfront about something that in Samoa is an accepted part of their culture. I think some Polynesians feel that the fa'afafine have become an embarrassment to who we are. 2001. *OutTakes Programme*: 26. Paradise Bent is a rich exploration of the culture of the Samoan fa'afafine, boys raised as girls in order to play an important domestic role in Samoan life.

fale. Samoan. A house.

2001. *Evening Post*, 7 November: 2. The centre provides a cultural environment - the church hall which doubles as the study centre every Monday night is reminiscent of a traditional thatched Samoan fale - and nearly all the tutors are Samoan.

fanau. Samoan. A family.

2001. *Massey 10*: 8. Dr Ate Moala will work with local communities to develop a healthy promotion model that is effective for fanau pasifiki and their families.

fare. Tahitian. A house. Cf. fale.

1999. *North & South*, June: 94. Palm thatching on the roofs of fares (traditional houses) is only seen on tourist resorts and houses of the wealthy these days; ...

fatele. Samoan. A music and dance performance.

1996. *Listener*, 26 October: 40. ... launched into an unbroken hour of joyous and generous fatele that let you know they are among the world's natural dancers.

fausi. Samoan. A dessert.

2002. *Dominion Post*, 9 October: B7. A favourite sweet taro dish is fausi - baked taro served with a caramelised coconut cream sauce.

fono. Samoan. A meeting.

2001. *Salient*, 1 October: 9. Pacific Nation students will be coming to Victoria for their national Fono (meeting) on the 6th and 7th of October.

Hopoate. Tongan. A thrusting gesture made with a single digit, from the name of a disgraced rugby league player.

2001. *Capital Times*, 20 June: 2. Since we all sat down, a few years ago, to view John Clarke's excellent expose of the prostate menace, the family has frog-marched me along to the local medical centre for what they refer to as DATE - Dad's Annual Test. I prefer its technical name, the Hopoate Procedure.

hula. Hawaiian. A type of dance.

1993. Anderson, *All the Nice Girls*: 161. A small child in pink frills jumped up and down for half an hour, jigging with the wonder of the day and the promise of a hula doll as well.

Hence **hula hoop**, a hoop for spinning around the body using hip and waist movements, reminiscent of a hula dancer.

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2001. *Capital Times*, 9 May: 9. People will also be invited to demonstrate their hula hoop skills. As I chat to Maree she gives me a running commentary on the hula skills of Sharon ... 'Hallelujah! She's hula hooping for Jesus. ...'

ie'toga. Samoan. A form of weaving.

2001. *Listener*, 1 September: 58. Ie'toga is the weaving of pandanus into a fine mat, a treasured item in Samoan society that is used on special occasions to mark the binding together of kin through generations, and of people to the earth. Weaving ie'toga is women's work.

ifoga. Samoan. See quotation.

2001. *Listener*, 1 September: 58. The twin concepts of ifoga and ie'toga were used to explore issues of violence, restorative justice and social cohesion. Ifoga, which literally means 'to bow', is the traditional Samoan practice of a ritualised formal offer of apology by an offender after an act of violence or transgression. ... Controlling the ifoga is men's work.

kava. Tongan. A drink made from the root of Piper methysticum. Also the plant and its root. Cf yangona.

2000. *Dominion*, 17 November: 1. A Tongan man went home to Porirua last night for a cup of kava with family and friends after charges of driving under the influence of the traditional beverage were dismissed in Wellington District Court. 2001. *Mosquito* 153: 3. We stopped several times to load bags of Kava for sale in Port Vila as we moved south. 2002. *Dominion*, 14 May: 13. Kava is not my favourite drink but the stories, the songs, the balmy night air and the wonderful company make it the perfect nightcap.

Hence word play on **carve**.

2002. *Sunday Star-Times*, 30 June: A1. All Blacks kava them up [hearing] We kavaed them up on the scoreboard. They carved us up with injuries.

kilikiti. Samoan. A game loosely based on cricket. Transliteration of English *cricket*.

2002. *Mosquito* 159, June: 3. Then it was kilikiti (Tokelauan cricket) for the women.

koko. Samoan. Cocoa. Transliteration of English *cocoa*.

2004. *FringeNZ Festival programme*: 50. Come have a cup of Samoan koko, a bit of a song and a bit of a dance, ...

launima. Tongan. See quotation.

2001. *Victorious, Summer*: 18. The tapa is a 'launima', a cloth of fifty panels, known as a complete tapa. It is common for tapa to be divided into sections consisting of a smaller number of panels and hence the launima is particularly prized.

lava lava. Samoan. A wrap-around skirt-like garment. Cf sulu.

1969. *School Journal*, Part 3, Number 3: 27. He wiped his dirty hands and sweaty face on the corner of his lava lava, and opened the kitchen door. 2001. Wells, *Long Loop Home*: 299. He could only walk awkwardly with a cane and was dressed

in a lava lava - he was suffering bouts of diarrhoea.

lei. Hawaiian. A flower garland, although alternative materials are also (used quotes 1996, 2000b.) The lei has become an icon of the Pacific (quote. 2000a).

1996. *North & South*, December: 103. We decided to go hard out Island-style, so we've used everything recyclable and what we could find around the house, including plastic leis and Jayne's earrings. 2001. *Listener*, 5 May: 33. The two doctors are filled up, their own watering faces obscured by a ludicrous number of flower leis around their necks. 2002a. *Capital Times*, 12 June: 14. Take a truckload of sand, a few leis, a soundtrack of some waves crashing and Bob Marley, and you have the essential ingredients for a beach party. 2002b. *Mosquito* 159, June: 3. I had already been given two lolly leis which are their traditional gift. At the end of the mass all the women were given a lolly lei, a gift and a bunch of artificial flowers.

luau. Hawaiian. A party or feast, often accompanied by entertainment.

1992. *Listener & TV Times*, 4 May: 25. Come nightfall the machine drops them in the Waikiki hotel district, to catch a luau and take in a floor show by smiling native dancers.

mahi mahi. Hawaiian. *Coryphaena hippurus*, also known as dolphin fish.

1993. *Listener*, 13 March: 55. 4 fish steaks, e.g. hapuku or mahi mahi etc. (4 cm thick)

malu. Samoan. A female leg tattoo.

2003. *Dominion Post*, 10 September: A12. Meanwhile, Lisa Taouma's video installation ... provides a rare revelation of the function and beauty of the Samoan female tattoo on the upper legs, the malu.

maro. Polynesian. Traditionally a loincloth or apron-like garment. Also a Maori word.

2003. *Capital Times*, 7 May: 4. The clothes on display include men's and women's embroidered suits and maro by Tutina Pasene. The maro are floor length apron-like garments made up of printed satin panels.

matai. Samoan. A chief.

1987. *Listener*, 4 April: 65. Salepa is a matai (titled family head) who, as a result of his own laziness and tendencies towards violence, has been deserted by his wife and children. It is not fitting for a matai to plead, or to perform household chores.

Hence **mataiship**, the state of being a matai.

2002. *Dominion Post*, 30 November: A11. Unknown to me they had organised the installation of a mataiship for me in the village.

muu-muu. Hawaiian. A loose-fitting dress.

1993. Anderson, *All the Nice Girls*: 164. Thank you for my hibiscus-laden muu-muu and my flask of scent called Extacy.

Niu Sila. Probably Samoan. New Zealand. Recently popularised as the title of a play written by Oscar Kightley and Dave Armstrong.

2004. *express*, 21 April: 21. Why *Niu Sila* for a title? This puzzled me until I said it in a thick PI accent - 'New Zealand'!

noni. Also **nonu.** Polynesian. A tree and fruit, enjoying a contemporary vogue for medicinal uses. See quotation.

2002. *Listener*, 21 September: 28/29. On Saturday mornings at the lively Frankton market in Hamilton, a Fijian man sells large bottles containing the distilled juice of the nonu fruit, also known as noni. ... Nonu/noni, botanical name *Morinda citrifolia*, has been part of any Pacific healer's treatment kit for many hundreds of years ... The nonu tree can grow to about six metres in height and has green shiny leaves similar to those of *Magnolia grandiflora*. The plant produces a white, knobbly fruit that is apple-sized and looks like a white mulberry.

Pacifikan. Possibly an adaptation of Pasifika, to create a link with black American youth culture.

2002. *Listener*, 9 February: 93. The King took Pacifikan hip hop to Pop radio audiences ...

Pasifika. The Pacific. A recent coining, often used as an adjective, as in ta[n]gata Pasifika, Pacific people.

palagi. Samoan. A European, a white-skinned foreigner. Sometimes also Palangi.

2001. *Listener*, 8 September: 58. The majority could speak no English, had never worn footwear or eaten palagi food, ... 2002. *Dominion Post*, 9 October: B7. 'I feel totally at home when I'm back in the Islands, but there's a perception there that I'm a New Zealand-born Samoan,' he says. There's a label in Samoa for him and his peers which means potato. 'I'm brown on the outside but white on the inside. It's a huge insult for New Zealand-born Samoans, it denotes that you are just a brown pakeha or palagi.'

palangi. Alternative form of Palagi, reflecting actual pronunciation.

2001. *Mosquito* 151: 3. They became the first ever palangi and Tokelauan to wed in Tokelau.

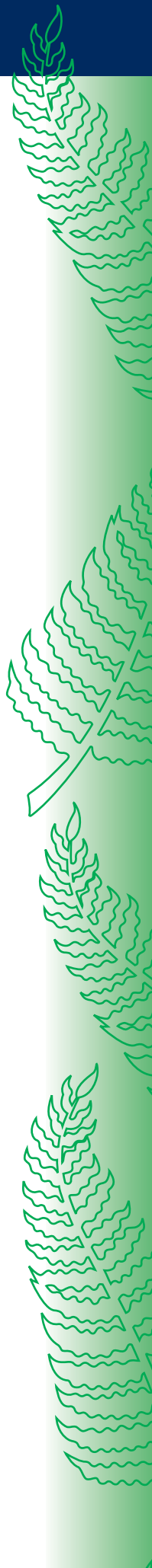
palusami. Samoan. A dish of taro and coconut cream, wrapped in taro leaves and traditionally cooked in an umu.

2003. *Dominion Post*, 2 August: F7. ... the best palusami I've ever tasted, its coconut cream filling somehow set to a plump gelatinous mass.

papalagi. Samoan. Plural form of Palagi.

2001. *City Voice*, 13 February: 4. 'Young Pacific Islanders born in New Zealand share a dislocation and displacement that separates them from both island born artists and New Zealand born papalagi artists,' says Andy.

pareo. Also **pareu.** Tahitian. A wrap-around skirt-like garment. Cf. lava lava. 1999. *North & South*, June: 99. ... ancient



mariners reported back on the pleasures to be found in the arms of pareo-clad maidens, ... 2000. Ihimaera, *The Uncle's Story*. In his emerald-coloured pareu, and with a whalebone neckpiece against his bronzed skin, he looked as if he had been born with the dawn.

pe'a. Samoan. A tattoo. See also malu, tatau.

1996. *Listener*, 21 September: 65. ... artist Michael Tuffery's Samoan pe'a tattoo, ... acts, Harcourt says, as a deeply personal map of genealogy and cultural connections. 2003. *Dominion Post*, 10 September: A12. The proprietor of Authentic Tribal Arts in Amsterdam proudly shows off his skin canvas, where the pe'a is but one design in a patchwork map of statements of identity.

poe. Polynesian. The tui, a name used by Cook's company and by some early nineteenth century visitors to New Zealand. Now obsolete.

purau. Tahitian. A small tree, *Hibiscus tiliaceus*.

1999. *North & South*, June: 97. Today there are no people living close to the banks which are overgrown with brightly flowering purau (native hibiscus), ...

raro. Cook Island Maori. Shortened form of **Rarotonga**, used as a proprietary name for a brand of fruit juice.

1996. *Listener*, 19 October: 53. Your 'raro' orange juice is unlikely to have come from Rarotonga, although it did once.

Hence **Raro-routes**, the channelling of funds through the Cook Islands to achieve tax benefits.

1996. *Listener*, 14 September: 21. The so-called 'Raro-routes' used available law on deductibility of interest from loans, and inter-company share investments that were tax exempt.

sasa. Samoan. A type of dance.

1996. *Listener*, 26 October: 40. ... 2000 Samoan schoolchildren performed a sparkling sasa, a dance of great percussive vitality.

siva. Samoan. A type of dance.

2001. *Mosquito* 153: 1. From the Backstreet Boys to traditional siva: music, youth, and huge audiences were key themes of the Silent World theatre's tour of New Zealand during VSA Week 2001.

sulu. Fijian. A wrap-around garment. Cf. LAVA LAVA.

taboo. Tongan. Forbidden. In New Zealand English tapu is used for things specifically Maori.

talofa. Samoan. A greeting.

2001. *Listener*, 1 September: 59. ... a beautiful song welled up from the audience in sincere appreciation of all we had seen. Beats applause any day. Fakafetai. Talofa and tofa.

tanoa. Fijian. A large wooden bowl in which kava is prepared, and from which it is served. Smaller versions have become popular souvenir items.

2002. *Dominion*, 14 May: 13. Every

evening native men sit on woven mats near the dining room and prepare the kava in a tanoa (large wooden bowl).

tapa. Polynesian. A kind of unwoven cloth made from the bark of the paper mulberry. Usually found as tapa cloth. Enjoys a contemporary vogue in fashion [quote. 2002] and art circles.

2001a. *Capital Times*, 13 June: 11. Fletcher painted his images for both Quarantine and Bad Medicine with a thick enamel paint over tapa cloth. ... The destruction of the tapa cloth represents the cultural marginalisation of Pacific Islanders. 2001b. *Capital Times*, 31 October: 13. 'I looked at the lovely brown and gold colours of tapa cloth and I saw a direct parallel between that and the colours you get from toast,' he said. 2002. *Dominion Post*, 15 November: A13. The ubiquitous tapacloth was probably all over the catwalk at New Zealand fashion week, but I guarantee you never saw it the way artist Jo Torr presents it in her new show ... The trick behind her work is the use of a printed cloth version of tapacloth typical of Tonga.

taro. Samoan. A food plant, with both leaf and root being used. See palusami. Also a Maori word, but today associated with Pacific cultures.

2002. *Dominion Post*, 9 October: B7. Taro, coconut and fish are staples of the Samoan diet and fortunately, all three can be found easily in Wellington supermarkets. That was not always the case. Samoans once had to substitute taro with kumara and potatoes.

tatau. Samoan. A body tattoo, usually from navel to knees.

2003. *Dominion Post*, 10 September: A12. Taouma retells the legend of how twin sisters brought knowledge of the tatau to Samoa, but on their way mid-ocean, became disoriented and brought back the incorrect tale that the tatau was for men rather than women.

taualuga. Samoan. A type of dance.

1996. *Listener*, 26 October: 40. The ceremony's finale was a thunderously impressive presentation ... in which older chiefs danced in graceful feminine style the taualuga (final dance) that is usually performed by the taupou, and older women threw themselves down and rolled abut as aiuli (clowns, usually male).

taupou. Samoan. A young woman, a virgin.

1996. *Listener*, 26 October: 40. At the opening ceremony each participating country was led on by a tiny Samoan taupou (high-born girl) in ceremonial dress.

tiare. Tahitian. A type of flower.

1999. *North & South*, June: 99. ... the cloying, sweet scent of tiare - the native gardenia.

tivaevae. Cook Island Maori. A traditional patchwork quilt.

2001. *Listener*, 22 December: 59. So Cook Islands quilting, you may think, is not

your thing - but look again. This richly illustrated book will seduce you with its stunning colour shots of tivaevae, or traditional quilts, many of them made collaboratively for special occasions such as baptisms and weddings. 2004. *Dominion Post*, 16 February: A10. Tivaevae is a Cook Island textile art form where flowers and other symbolic patterns are applied to big pieces of cloth.

umu. Samoan. An earth oven. Also a Maori word, but today generally associated with Pacific cultures.

1999. *North & South*, June: 44. Such people believe that all of Auckland is like downtown Nuku'alofa or Taipei - pigs being clubbed to death in backyards, umu fires out of control, a noodle bar and a backyard electronics factory on every corner.

vaine. Cook Island Maori. A woman.

2002. *Listener*, 16 November: 51. I remembered seeing him on the Herne Bay bus ... so it was a revelation when this statuesque vaine (Maiti was a Cook Islander) appeared behind the bar with fresh bosoms and a flower behind her ear.

wantok. Melanesian. A pidgin word from English one talk, signifying a close relationship brought about by a common language or culture.

2002. *Te Manu Rere*, July: 6. ... their inhabitants speaking 107 languages, and identifying more strongly with their wantok, village and island than with any abstract concept of 'the nation'.

yagona. Sometimes yaqona. Fijian. kava.

Future Directions

Given the current size and the projected growth of Pacific peoples in the New Zealand population, an increased influence on the New Zealand English lexicon in the future is likely. The growth is likely to be in words of Samoan origin, which are already the main presence. As words from the Pacific become more widely known they are also likely to be used more inventively, as is already the case with **fa'a**, **kava** and **raro**. Indeed, this may already be happening in Auckland, where the majority of the Pacific peoples lives.

Readers who have comments on this paper, or contributions to make to the growing database of Pacific words used in New Zealand English are invited to send them to john.macalister@vuw.ac.nz

John Macalister is currently working on a book describing the Maori presence in New Zealand English, to be published by Oxford University Press in 2005.

1 The term FOB is found in other varieties of English and may predate use in New Zealand English. In American English, for example, it usually applies to Asian Migrants.

2 *Sunday Star-Times*, 25 March 2001: A9

Naming Rites

WOULD AN EATERY BY ANY OTHER WORD TEMPT AS SWEET?

DIANNE BARDSLEY

Bookshops and hairdressing salons have customarily been graced by names that tease or intrigue. Urban cafés and restaurants in New Zealand have followed the pattern of overseas metropoli in selecting the sophisticated and quirky, but the provincial regions do not go in for naming their cafés **Antoine's**, **Diva**, **Maxi's**, **Pravda**, or **Zing**. While larger New Zealand towns favour the ubiquitous **Chequers**, **Icon**, **Infusion**, **Jesters**, **Ruffles**, and **Rumbles**, adherence to an area's rural or historical working identity is most widely demonstrated in New Zealand's small town and country cafés. Perhaps Hawera, in Taranaki, takes the cake for the oddest grassroots influence in café and restaurant names. There is a strong zoological influence, with an inclination towards the bovine. One can eat at the **Dairyland Café** on the edge of town, **The Fat Cow Café-Bar** (the bar like no udder, according to its signage), **Zubar Café** (sporting a black-and-white zebra design and logo) or **Mr Badger's**. The fish and chips are famous at **The Black Cat**, and, although now renamed, **The White Elephant** had a following. One wonders what was behind the moniker of **Rough Habits Sports Bar** and, for those not in the know, **The Fuse Factory** occupies a gracious building on the original site where electrical fuses were manufactured. **Morrieson's Café Bar** owes its name to New Zealand's rural gothic writer, the late Ronald Hugh Morrieson, who was born, lived and died in Hawera, and **Fanny Fantham's** (now **The Gables**) was named after a formidable pakeha woman who climbed Mount Taranaki in the 1880s.

Hawke's Bay and Rangitikei eating holes also demonstrate their rural roots. **RD 1 Restaurant** is situated at the Sileni Winery near Hastings, while near Otane in Hawke's Bay is the **Gumboot Café**, and Taihape has long been famous for its **Gumboot Manor**. The town of Bulls until recently sported a café called **The Horny Cow**, while south of Auckland City we find the **Bar and Baa** and **Two Fat Cows**. Things could be a little offbeat at the **Crazee Cow Café**, in the Waikato's dairying heartland of Morrinsville, or at the **Mooloo Café** at Waitakaruru. Testament to

pre-pastoralism are the **Bushman's Hut**, found in both Marton and Kaitia, and **The Totara Teapot** at Thames, while other aspects of work history are preserved in **Gumdiggers** and **The Smelting House** at Greymouth. Thames, with its goldmining history, is the logical location of **The Gold Bar** and **Goldfields**.

Masterton reveals its rural heritage in three restaurants by the names of **Russian Jack's** (named after one of New Zealand's best-known swaggers), **No 8**, and **Golden Shears**.

There are plenty of other examples that represent people or events that have put our respective locales on the map. **Ironique** is situated near to the long-term Tui mining activities at Te Aroha. **The James McKenzie Restaurant** at Glentanner is named after the notorious, but now debatably guilty, nineteenth century sheep thief. There is no doubt a story, too, behind Ohakune's **Projection Room**, while the **Moth Restaurant** at Gore represents the aerial history of that area. Local identities and landmarks are evident in **Richard Pearse Restaurant** in Timaru, **Kepler's Restaurant** at Te Anau, and **Burlings** of Featherston. While Stratford citizens eat at **The Axeman**, Pahiatua, situated in what was formerly known as the Forty Mile Bush rainforest, which was felled and burnt in the 1870s, sports **The Black Stump Café**. Nearby in Woodville is **Boots and Braces**. And as for the unmistakably honest, where else but close to Pahiatua and Woodville would the **Eke** or the **Eketahuna Eatery** be? In Canterbury, where the dry spring and early summer northerlies can wreak havoc, **The Nor'wester Café** in Amberley owns, with a blatant southern honesty, the implications of such a situation, while in nearby Rangiora we find **Northern Exposure**.

The Rod and Rucksack is appropriately sited for the tourists at Glenorchy, while **Roaring Meg** in Queenstown is named after the nearby tributary and rapids in the Kawarau River.

Westland has its **Bushman's Centre** at Pukekura, along with the **Cowshed Café** and **Cook Saddle Café**, while indigenous bushdwellers are evident in

Franz Josef's **Cheeky Kea** and Haasts's **Fantail Restaurant**.

And still away from the 'four main centres' is **Bluebiyou**, Papamoa's café near the waves, with **Pacifica Kaimoana** fronting the sea on Napier's Marine Parade. Coastal cafes other than the inevitable **Boatshed** and **The Bach** include the **Hapuka Café** and the **Craypot Café** in Kaikoura, **Cook's Landing** at Whitianga, the **Smashed Pipi** at Mangawhai, and **Salt Air** at Whangamata.

Big Willy Rustlers in Invercargill appears to be a one-off, and what, but hunger, attracts one to the **Red Eye**, **Sticky Fingers** or **Vertigo**?

Although we are accustomed to the punning of hairdressing salon names, we now see a similar trend in cafés and restaurants throughout the country with **Art Ducko**, **Buzz Bar**, **Collar and Thai**, **Do Duck In**, **One Tree Grill** (an Epsom location, naturally), **Tongue and Groove**, **Steak Out**, **Thai Dee** (on Invercargill's Dee Street), **Thai On**, **Thaiger Takeaways**, **The Long Drop Restaurant**, or the waterfront **Cod Piece**.

Rebooting is a part of the eating scene. If there's not an 'antique' shop in one of our previously important small-town buildings prior to rationalisation and state-owned sell-offs, you might find a café known as the **Old Bank**, **Old Library**, **The Old Post**, **Old Post Office**, **Old School** or **Old Station** (possibly along with an **Old Flame**.) **Shed 2** near Napier Port and **Shed 5** on Wellington waterfront are two of the best-known early wharf buildings to be turned into eateries.

One wonders why New Zealand so widely sports a **Coyote**, a **Fox and Hound**, a **Lone Star**, a **Mole and Chicken** or a **Rose and Crown**. More appropriate, one might think, is Foxton's **Hangi House**, Invercargill's **Cabbage Tree** or Okato's **Kumara Patch Café**.

Individual naming rites, either explained in the café menu or just left for us to ponder, add to a uniqueness that some of us might value above eating in chains, as it were.

Dr Dianne Bardsley is a lexicographer and manager of the New Zealand Dictionary Centre.

Did You Know?

• That in the 1870s, many of the 'F'-class train engines were named after characters found in Walter Scott novels? In 1876 **Guy Mannering** and **Meg Merrilees**, two F-class saddle-tank engines, were commissioned at Wanganui. In the same year, **Helen**

McGregor set off from Foxton as the first train to cross the Oroua railway bridge and, in 1877, she was joined on the Foxton-Feilding line by **Dougal** and **Black Duncan**.

• That the principal international word-generating domains of the 21st century

are crime, ecology, fashion, food, music, politics, sport, technology, urban living and relationships, and war and weapons technology? In New Zealand, this list is headed by crime, politics and sport.

• That **hikoi** is now used as the verb 'to join a hikoi'?



From the Centre

DIANNE BARDSLEY, MANAGER
NEW ZEALAND DICTIONARY CENTRE

It has been with sadness that we have noted the passing of eminent Wanganui-born lexicographer, Robert Burchfield, who was chief editor of the Oxford English Dictionaries from 1971 to 1984. A graduate of Victoria University whose studies were interrupted by World War II, Dr Burchfield took up a Rhodes Scholarship at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he studied under JRR Tolkien and CS Lewis. Dr Burchfield was regarded as startlingly innovative in extending the range of entries, such as Maori words, popular colloquialisms, and scientific terms, to the *Oxford English Dictionary*.

The most significant event at the New Zealand Dictionary Centre since the last *NZWords* was published has been the completion of the research, compilation and proofreading for the first *New Zealand Oxford Dictionary* by editors Tony Deverson and Graeme Kennedy and contributing editor Dianne Bardsley. It is fashionable these days to write the histories of the compilation of dictionaries, and we could no doubt keep readers entertained for some hours with stories of the complexities, discoveries, re-discoveries and re-thinking involved in the research and compilation processes. A sample of the New Zealandisms and encyclopedic New Zealand entries to be found in the NZOD under the letter P includes: **Pacific's Triple Star**, **pakaru/puckaroo**, **pakehatanga**, **Palmerston**, **Perendale**, **perkbuster**, **Pickering**, **Sir William**, **pikau**, **plastic fantastic**, **playtime**, **Plimmer's Ark**, **Plunketline**, **poa tussock**, **poozle**, **Porritt**, **Sir Arthur**, **Private Bag**, **pre-emptive right**, **probie**, **pulpie**, **Pureora Conservation Park** and **Push Play**. These entries and a host of others demonstrate the extent to which a national dictionary is a pataka of cultural and historical detail. In addition, they reflect the growing influence of te reo Maori in New Zealand English, and they demonstrate the undying habit we share with our Australian neighbours of using hypocorisms or diminutive forms.

Together with such entries, you will find general entries such as **pabulum**, **pageant**, **phenobarbitone**, **piazza**, **piteous** and **porcine** and international encyclopedic entries such as **Pavarotti**, **Peking Man**, **Picasso**, **Prague**, **Pretoria**, and **Proust**. Altogether, these entries illustrate the influence of other languages on English as a world language.

The successful completion of a dictionary's publication is of necessity an affirmation of the close co-operation required between writer/editors, typesetting staff, proofreaders and publishers and, in this case, Oxford University Press staff members in Melbourne have made a major contribution to the project by ensuring that it remained a priority. To be launched in mid-November this year, the dictionary will be comprised of more than 1350 pages with 20 appendices, and, of course, will be available from all of the best booksellers!

At the May meeting of the Dictionary Centre Management Board, we formally farewelled Dictionary Centre Director Professor Graeme Kennedy, and the former Dean of Humanities and Social Sciences, David Mackay, and welcomed the new Dean, Professor Deborah Willis. Graeme Kennedy has directed the Dictionary Centre since its inception in 1997, and has worked closely with Oxford University Press staff, with Associate Director Tony Deverson of the University of Canterbury, and with the staff and students associated with the Dictionary Centre. He will remain working with us as a Senior Fellow, and will shortly begin editing the Dictionary Centre database with Senior Editor Tony Deverson.

Various research projects continue to develop, some of which are mentioned elsewhere in *NZWords*. Centre PhD fellow Katherine Quigley continues her work on lexical changes in the public service sector, 1981-2001. Marianna Kennedy is analysing and categorizing terms from the Orsman



Dianne Bardsley

*Lexicographer and Manager
New Zealand Dictionary Centre*

Dictionary of New Zealand English and Marissa Klein is working in the same way with the rural New Zealand English lexicon. Among other research projects, Dianne Bardsley is investigating New Zealand transport terms since 1840.

At the New Zealand Association of Teachers of English conference in Dunedin in July, Dianne Bardsley announced a new annual award for a Year 13 New Zealand English Language Project. Oxford University Press will donate a prize of *The New Zealand Oxford Dictionary*, worth NZ\$130, to the winner of the award. The winning entry, which will be printed each year in *NZWords*, must be forwarded to the NZDC each year by December 1. Please contact us at the NZDC for details.

We are grateful for the interest of readers who have written to us to contribute terms, to seek clarification, or to comment on New Zealand words and usages. We are introducing a WANTED column in this issue, which seeks the earliest possible citations for New Zealandisms and words that might have originated in New Zealand but are now used elsewhere. Within the next twelve months, the Centre will move from the seventh floor of the von Zedlitz Building on Kelburn Parade to the fourth floor. We welcome visits to the Centre from teachers, student groups, researchers, and other word friends.

Assistance with Further Research

• **Volunteer Readers:** It is difficult for workers at the Centre to cover regional newspapers and journals and we always appreciate receiving examples of new words or usages from sources other than Wellington or national papers. Please send for a Volunteer Reader Scheme pack to help you to record and send in the new terms or usages that

you notice in your local newspapers, in magazines or in other New Zealand publications.

• Please send in your local or regional acronyms, initialisms and eponyms for our collection of New Zealand acronyms and eponyms – for example, **WASSA** (the acronym for Wellington Area Social Studies Association), **WOOPS**

(Wairarapa Organisation for Older Persons), **BYL** (an initialism used by parking police for Broken Yellow Line), and **Mother Cameron's Weed** (a wellknown South Island eponym). We are aware that many acronyms are used in occupations or localities that might be unknown or unfamiliar to those of us in other areas or places of work.

Dear Editor

As a follow-up to Laurie and Winifred Bauer's article 'Anyone for Marbles?' (NZWords 6, August 2002), I thought it would be interesting to repeat their study in my own city, albeit on a far smaller and less academic scale, in order to see whether children's names for marbles and the games played with them have remained the same over the intervening years, or have already undergone changes. Accordingly, groups of five children each from Year 2 (6 year-olds) and Year 5 (9 year-olds) at Napier Central School were interviewed during the week beginning 7 June 2004, and the results are set out below. Bold type indicates words which did not appear in the Bauers' article in NZWords 6. Italic type words were listed by the Bauers. I have preserved the same headings as the Bauers' article, and follow the order of their text for the various sections.

Marbles by Size

grandfather (very large marble), **grandmother** (second biggest), **dinky** (very small marble).

Marbles by Pattern

Cat's eye or **butterfly** (the most common marble), *toothpaste*, **pearl-white** and **nearly pearl-white**, *oily*, **pepsie**, *clearie* and **coloured clearie**, (a green-coloured clearie is a **riverbank**), *galaxy*, *speckled egg*, *champagne*, **milkie** or *milkshake*, **power-puff milkshake**, (sic, presumably on analogy with the TV characters 'The Power-puff Girls'; this is a milkshake marble with particularly wide stripes of colour), *red devil*, **blue moon**, **rubber duck(ie)**, **rollercoaster**, and **turtle**. *Chinese marbles*, flat on one side, are also well-known and widely collected.

To Keep or Not to Keep?

These children unanimously used the terms **keepies** and **friendlies** for the two possible types of games.

The Games

Eye-drops are known of, but none of the other games listed by the Bauers. Everyone looked blank at the mention of *holes*, *holies* or *holesies*, except for one 9-year-old who got a faraway look in her eyes and said 'Oh yes, I've heard of that, they used to play it in the olden days'. A few years must seem like a long time in the life of a child!

In these times of relentless TV cartoons, videos and computer games, in which the language often seems bland and homogenised, it is good to know that rich and picturesque terms with a long history behind them remain very much alive and continue to change and grow in the games played in our children's schools.

Katherine Quigley

- No longer do we merely reinvent ourselves or be reborn or born again - today we can apparently reboot or be rebooted. And in *The Guardian Weekly* of 5 September 2003, New Zealand's capital city was described in this metaphoric mix:

Wellington has rebooted, bursting into bloom as a charming, artistic and sophisticated city.

- One of the more interesting facets of the pursuit and capture of terms that have been and gone is to be reminded of the curious conventions and contexts of our culture that have also been and gone.

In *The New Zealander* of 12 July 1845:3, the following concern about aspects of early Auckland life was noted:

Sir

Will you allow me through the medium of your Journal thus publicly to express my utter disgust (in doing which I believe I am declaring the sentiments of all the respectable inhabitants of the town) at the revolting system pursued by the Magistrates of punishing the victims of intoxication by the barbarous torture of the stocks. This atrocious system has long since been exploded in England, as tending not only further to demoralize the individual on whom it is practised, but as being wholly repulsive to morality, and opposed to all decency. I this day was again (for the second or third time within a short time) a witness to the indecent and disgraceful exhibition of a female sitting in the public streets in a position and under circumstances of the most indelicate nature. Can this be tolerated in the present day? Is this an imported practice from the Bay of Islands? Surely Sir, it cannot be true as is stated that it is a practice approved, if not suggested and sanctioned by Governor Fitzroy!

A Civilized Being.

[We perfectly coincide with our correspondent. The exhibition of females in the stocks is most disgraceful to the authorities, and to conceive that such punishment works reformation can only enter the imagination of pure despotism. Ed.]

In the same issue was a notice announcing a Tea Party to celebrate the third anniversary of the **Total Abstinence Society**.

And from the *Hawera and Normanby Star*, *Patea Gazette* and *Waimate Plains Chronicle*, 4 November 1903:2

A deplorable characteristic of the rising colonial youth is his proneness to the use of obscene language and the ease with which he acquires and manipulates a huge vocabulary of oaths, says a contemporary.

In another newspaper from the 'Naki a hundred and one years later, we find a slightly new usage for **departal**, last cited in the OED in 1826. The editorial in *The Daily News* 18 June 2004:6 discusses the muddled road signage of Midhirst/Midhurst:

Besides they [the good people of Midhirst/Midhurst] could wisely decide - and the decision should be theirs alone - that a mixture of I and U suits them just fine, even on opposite sides of the road telling arrivals one thing and departals another.

How did our foremothers and fathers ever cope at work without being exhorted to **blue-sky think**? It will be interesting to track the life of this example of the rapid globalisation of English since the 1990s, and its form in other languages in the business world.

Wanted: Can You Help?

We are seeking further New Zealand citations for the following:

- **ho-hummer** - one whose sense of social responsibility is limited to observation rather than action.
- **honeypot** - a jump into water, with one's knees clasped to one's chest
- **hoody/hoodie** - all meanings.
- **one-roader** - a small town or settlement with buildings and bus stop etc. along one main road.
- **poozle** as a noun or verb. We have 1970s citations for **poozle** (to collect or scavenge) and **poozle** (collectible) with a 2004 citation for **poozler** (one who collects or scavenges).

- **stilt people** - tall poppies, or high-profilers.
- **three-shirt-a-day job** - a high stress occupation
- **nohoanga** - temporary campsite

Did your mother, grandmother or Aunt wheel out a mobile server of afternoon tea (usually on wheels with a top and a bottom tray)? We are interested to know if she/you called it a **tea wagon**, a **tea cart**, a **cake trolley** or a **traymobile**.

Please e-mail your assistance with any of these to dianne.bardsley@vuw.ac.nz or to the NZ Dictionary Centre, Victoria University of Wellington, PO Box 600, Wellington.

The two decades from 1981 to 2001 were a tumultuous period of radical and far-reaching reform in New Zealand’s political and economic arenas. I am currently engaged in a PhD study to investigate, collect and define new terms and usages in New Zealand English in the domain of government policy and administration during this period - immediately prior to, including, and subsequent to the fourth Labour government. The hypothesis is that this most interesting time of political change and the resultant legislative innovation provided fertile ground for the spawning, both by import and coining, of many new words needed to describe the new concepts that were being introduced.

The areas of education, health and social welfare have initially been selected for study. These sectors have very large ministries, which play a core role in national development and social policy. (The Ministry of Social Development is the largest of all government departments in terms of staff employed, and, it was thought, would prove a fruitful source of data and an interesting point of comparison with the others.) These ministries are concerned with issues fundamental to the social fabric of our community, and they have historically been close to the heart of ‘the welfare state’. Indeed, because education, health and social welfare continue to affect all New Zealanders’ daily lives, and because they lie at the forefront of public concern, they result in a dynamic interface between government and the general public. Furthermore, due to the longstanding concept in this country of the welfare state, an expectation of being ‘looked after’ in these three areas has grown among the general populace. Perhaps for this reason, any changes to the way these ministries deliver their services receive wide and often critical coverage in the media. Community complaints centre on these areas,¹ and they are the three most expensive services in terms of government expenditure per annum.

Another reason for selecting these areas is that, as ‘spending’ or ‘non-market’ ministries, they differ from the majority of government departments in the way that they function. In fact, it has been suggested in the past that instead of separate funding at government level for each of these three areas, they should be combined into a national framework and allotted a ‘social budget’ with which to operate.² Perhaps for both these reasons, the three areas of education, health and social welfare form a natural triad, and are often grouped together in the literature of the field as well as in the public mind.

Depending on the number of new words, senses, compounds and collocations found, the scope of this survey might be broadened. In this case the net would be cast more widely to include the justice sector; it fits logically and conceptually with the other three, and it seems a likely candidate for the fruitful coining of new terms during the period under review. If this eventuates, I would then look at the Department of Corrections, the Department for Courts, Land Transport Safety, the Ministry of Transport and the New Zealand Police.

Data Sources

Work officially began on this doctoral research project on 1 September 2003.

At this early stage, three likely document-types have been chosen for sampling as potential data sources:

- the three-yearly Briefing Papers for the Incoming Government, prepared by each public service department prior to an election and presented to the new minister immediately after the election; the object of these is to give a broad overview of policy issues in the area, thus introducing the minister to his or her new portfolio
- the Departmental Forecast Reports (DFRs), in effect a statement of intent for the year ahead, against which each department measures itself at year’s end
- the Annual Reports, which, under the Public Finance Act, every public service department is required to supply to Parliament.

These three sets of official documents have been identified as the most promising data sources because:

- they are language-rich (i.e. not just lists of statistics)
- they are produced at regular intervals - a matter of statutory obligation in the case of the DFR’s and the Annual Reports, and by convention with the briefings
- they are all readily accessible, being tabled in Parliament and, as such, publicly available.

So the intention is to read closely all three sets of documents for the three ministries under examination during the twenty-year period of this study. However, the collection of data will not be confined to what are traditionally called ‘ministries’, because some of the most important philosophical, ideological and economic ideas underpinning the reform process issued out of core controlling agencies such as the Treasury, the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, and the State Services Commission. The New Zealand Treasury in particular has a prime role in policy-making, so their documents over the period 1981–2001

will also be scrutinised. Journalistic sources from the period are also being surveyed for evidence of the use of new words or new uses of words.

Some Preliminary Findings

Most new words are nouns, including nouns used attributively, and, unsurprisingly, a very large number of abbreviations and acronyms (CAB, NZQA, RHA, etc.). There are also very many new proper nouns, denoting both policies and bodies, which of course do not traditionally appear in dictionaries, but will be included in the present study if they have become woven into the fabric of our everyday speech and writings. Examples might be **Central Health**, **Tomorrow’s Schools**, and the **Picot Report**. An overwhelming feature of the language samples being examined is the number of long strings of nouns modifying other nouns. It could be that this will be a significant finding characterising the nature of linguistic innovation in this domain.

Apart from the nouns, new adjectives are also being coined. These, like the noun phrases, are often compounds (**bone-in**,³ **bottom-up**). There are transitive verbs being used in new senses (‘...the middle classes had captured higher education for their own benefit’⁴) and intransitive verbs also pushed to their limit (‘I’m willing to **flow** to achieve and cement things’⁵). In some cases, the latter type becomes the former - ‘We want to keep **growing** our business...’⁶ I have also collected adverbial phrases, both new ones (**at farm gate**⁷) and revivals of old ones (**ad valorem**,⁸ last cited in the *OED* from 1866).

It is difficult to predict how these words will best be classified for analysis until they have all been found, but at this stage three possible ways suggest themselves:

- by word formation type, e.g. multiword phrase, abbreviation, back-formation, loanword, word-building by prefixation or suffixation
- by style, e.g. euphemistic, pejorative
- by notion, e.g. user-pays, welfare reform, and the continuum from commercialisation through corporatisation to privatisation

The collection of this data is likely to give rise to more interpretative questions about society: Did the use of new words disenfranchise the general public from the public sector reform (PSR) debate? Was there less opposition to PSR within government because the management jargon used made it difficult for some bureaucrats to argue against it? Has the use of new words for new concepts assisted the introduction of PSR and its acceptance by the New Zealand public?

I am sure that when this glossary is complete and we can browse through it, it will be akin to seeing old friends through new eyes. Terms we have grown up with in New Zealand (**training college**, **T.Coll.**), words as familiar as the air we breathe (**CHE**, **core business**), always seem to me to take on a fresh strangeness when listed together for a new purpose, and seem to be of a different nature. Harry Orsman's *DNZE* and Dianne Bardsley's rural New Zealand lexicon are fascinating examples of this phenomenon. Identifying the new words used by New Zealand government officials and others might shed some light on the thinking behind the changes that went on, as well as being a catalogue of the often vehement reactions to those changes.

Interested readers are warmly invited to contact me with suggestions of words for inclusion, especially if you have written citations for them that date from within the 1981-2001 timeframe. These do not have to come from government documents; I am finding the *Listener*, daily

newspapers and certain academic journals equally fruitful sources, as well as books written about the period in question. Following is a list of words and collocations not in the *OED2* (although two now appear online as draft entries for the new edition) or in the *DNZE*, but for which I do not yet have written citations. Your help with any of them would be much appreciated: **blitzkrieg** (used attributively), **business model**, to **cascade** (v.t., information, for example), **crown entity**, **cultural safety**, **curriculum stocktake**, **dole-bludger**, **-driven** (as a productive suffix, for example **client-driven**, **visitor-driven**), **family support**, **firewall** (fig.), **going forward**, **managerialising** and to **managerialise**, **market rents**, **mental health day**, **mission statement** (in *OED* but only in military sense), **outmate** (n., opp. **inmate**), **penal rates**, **PEP** (Project Employment Programme), **pick up and run with** (an idea, for example), **public subsidy**, **regulatory framework**, **spin** (n.), **stakeholder management**, **TEC**, **transparent** and **transparency** (fig.), to

underpin (v.t., *OED* last cit. 1884), **-wide** (as a productive suffix, eg. sector-wide).

You can write to me c/o the NZ Dictionary Centre or email: kquigley@infogen.net.nz.

Katherine Quigley is a PhD Research Fellow at the New Zealand Dictionary Centre at Victoria University of Wellington.

- 1 New Zealand Planning Council. 1979. *The Welfare State? Social Policy in the 1980's*. Wellington: NZPC. p. 24.
- 2 *ibid.* p. 29.
- 3 a term used in meat production and freight.
- 4 *The Listener*, 14.09.96, p. 7.
- 5 *NZ Listener* 04.03.89, p. 19.
- 6 *The Listener* 15.08.98, p. 37.
- 7 a term used in the sheepfarming and dairy industry; cf. 'at orchard gate' in fruit production.
- 8 'in proportion to the value', a phrase used when levying customs duties or taxes.

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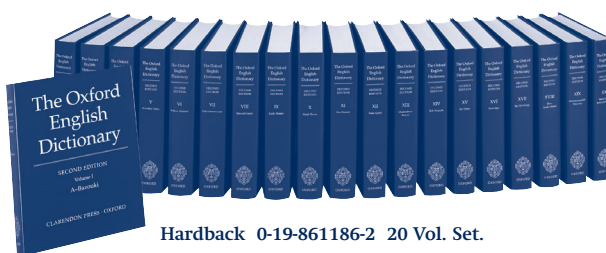
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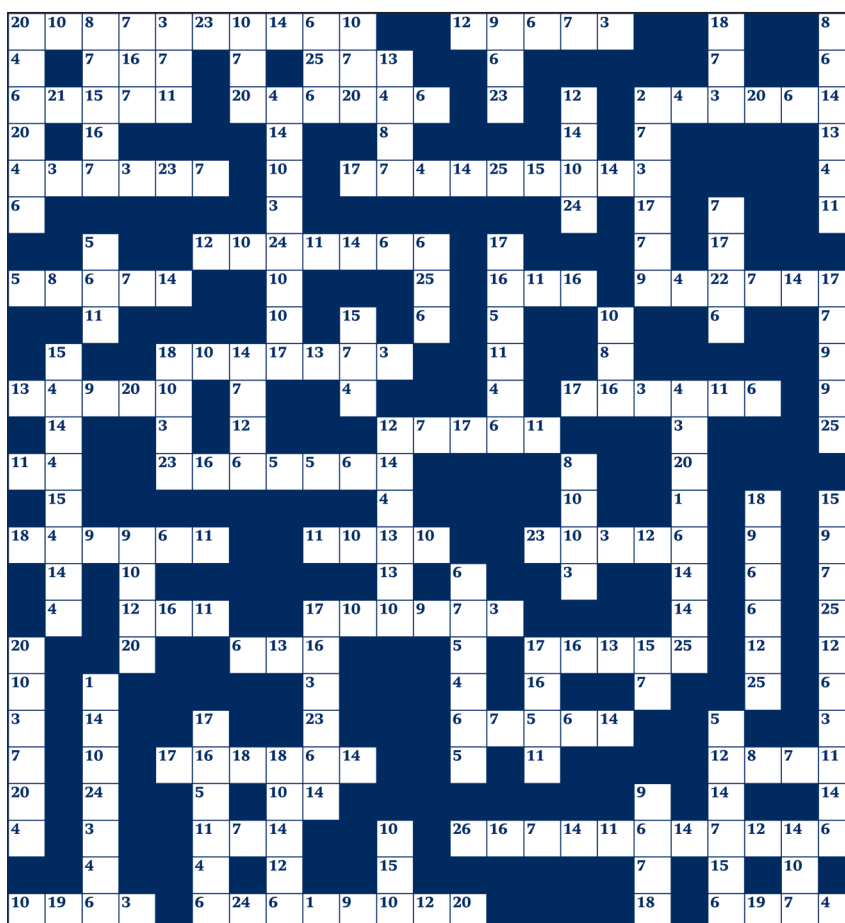
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R												

Attention Teachers of English

- Oxford University Press is offering an annual award of a copy of *The New Zealand Oxford Dictionary* (valued at \$130) for the best Year 13 Research Project in New Zealand English. Entries need to be received at the New Zealand Dictionary Centre before December 1 each year. E-mail dianne.bardsley@vuw.ac.nz for details.
- At the NZDC, we have compiled a list of more than 50 New Zealand English research topics for use by senior secondary students of English. These will be posted on the new NZDC website later this year, but in the meantime are available as an e-mail attachment from the address above.

MAILBAG

The editor of *NZWords* welcomes readers' comments and observations on New Zealand English in letters and other contributions. Please write to:

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