CROZIER: Aloha kakahiaka kākou. Welcome to Kulāiwi. This is the ninth in a series of twelve Hawaiian language lessons sponsored by Kamehameha Schools Bishop Estate, in collaboration with the State Department of Education. ‘O Ekela Kaniaupio-Crozier ko‘u inoa o ‘o au ke kumu no kēia papa ‘ōlelo Hawai‘i. And I’m the kumu, and I’m sure all of you know what that s by now, for today’s Hawaiian language class. I hope you—well, let me ask first: did you ho‘oma‘ama‘a with your ‘ohana or your hoa aloha, or your friends this week, all of those things that we’ve been practicing? You know, because we’ve had eight classes already, and so at this point, you should be able to say a lot of new things. At least, you can go and ask for things, you can tell people what to do, you can suggest what you and someone else could do. You can talk story about things that have happened. And what else can you do? You can tell how people are, you how are, ask someone how they are. So there’s a lot of things. If you’ve been keeping up with us for these eight lessons, you can pretty much say a whole lot of things. ‘Ae? Maika‘i.

Today, we have a special invite to all of you. We’ll be filming out last vignette for the series on Sunday, and this will be at about ten-thirty, and I’m going to keep the location a secret. And those are the callers to our Info Line, okay, not into the studio. So if you call us on our Info Line, and you’re one of the first twenty to call, starting at ten o’clock when the show started, we’ll be calling you back. Just leave your name and your number, and we’ll call you back, and we’ll tell you where you need to be, and what you need to wear. And don’t worry, ‘a‘ole pono ‘oukou e ‘ōlelo, you don’t have to talk. You’re just little stand-ins, extras, you can wave from the back. Okay? But we would like to invite you to participate in our vignette, and then you can kinda see what goes on behind the scenes. Because what you see every Saturday is nothing like what goes on before this show happens here. There’s a lot more to it, and we’d like you to come and see and, you know, share with us. Hele mai me mākou a nānā mai. So here’s the number for the Info Line. And like I said, first twenty people to call, we’ll call you back and let you know where we’re going to be. Okay? The number is 842-8059. Okay? Remember, there’s no one there answering the phone, so when you hear the beep, leave your name and your number, and say that you’d like to participate in the vignette, and we’ll give you a call. Okay? And it should be fun. Don’t worry; like I said, ‘A‘ole pono ‘oukou e ‘ōlelo, you don’t have to talk. So all you have to do is come dressed, and stand around for a little while until we shoot that vignette. Okay, and it’ll be fun. And then we’ll feed you too. How’s that? Is that even more incentive? So don’t forget, give us a call, okay? Get on your phones right now and start calling.

All right. As you can see today, looking around me, we’re going to hoe wa‘a. Hoe, wa‘a. Now, in Hawaiian, a lot of times the action is the same word as the thing. Okay! So in this case, this is a hoe, but the action to paddle is also hoe. Okay? So hoe wa‘a. Wa‘a is canoe. So hoe wa‘a, paddle canoe. You get it? ‘Ae. So if you wanted to say, I want to paddle canoe; Yeah? Makemake au e hoe wa‘a. ‘Ae? And that’s what we’ll be doing today, we’re going to go check it out. And so if you have any questions about this, or you have any questions about today’s lesson, then you can give us a call here in the studio also. And the number to call in the studio is 946-0700 for those of you on O‘ahu; and our ‘ohana on the neighbor islands, you can call us, 1-800-342-7949. Once again, our ‘ohana on the neighbor islands, you may call 1-800-342-7949. Sometimes hiamoe au i ka pō,
and I dream about these numbers. Okay? And again, on O‘ahu, 946-0700. Okay?

So let me tell you a little bit more about what the vignette is going to include. All right. We'll be covering where things are; how to ask where something is, and how to respond to where things are. So that's what we'll be doing in the vignette. And we'll see Kunāne --well, actually, we'll see Mālani waiting for Kunāne to come by, and asking him to come with him, invites him to come with him to go hoe wa’a. And they go down and they meet their little canoe club, and they get onto the wa’a, and they paddle out. Should be fun. You know, it's a little different today. But I would like to invite you once again to call if you have any questions.

We have a phone call already. Aloha. Aloha. Aloha; are you there? Okay; I don't know what happened, but ‘A’ole pilikia. Okay; maybe we'll get to that person another time.

All right. I hope I've set you up pretty well. Once again, listen for those key words, those words that you recognize. Remember what I said; don't get caught up in the things that you don't. You’ll be hearing the question, Aia mahea, or aia i hea. And that's, where. Okay? But listen for the pattern; try to follow the pattern, and pick up those words that you're familiar with. And of course, like we do every Saturday, after we watch the vignette, we'll return and we'll go over the lesson. And hopefully, when we watch it again, it'll be maika‘i, and maopopō iā 'oukou, and you'll understand. Okay? So sit back, enjoy, relax, and pay attention to those things that you do know, and I'll see you when we're pau. Okay? A hui hou.

[00:07:38.09] HAWAIIAN LANGUAGE VIGNETTE

MĀLANI: Hui e Kunāne!

KUNĀNE: Eö!

MĀLANI: Aloha kāua, pehea?


MĀLANI: Manakā mau ‘oe. Aia i hea kou ‘ohana?

KUNĀNE: Aia ma ka hale o ko‘u ‘anakē. He aha kāu hana?

MĀLANI: Hele au e hoe wa’a i kēia manawa.

KUNĀNE: ‘O ia! Makemake nui au e hele me ‘oe. Hiki?

MĀLANI: (Sneezes)

KUNĀNE: Ola!

MĀLANI: He aha?

KUNĀNE: Makemake au e hele me ‘oe. Hiki?
MÄLANI: Hiki nō, e hele pū kāua. (Sneezes)
KUNĀNE: Ola! ‘Ōma‘ima‘i ‘oe?
KUNĀNE: ‘Ae.
KAʻIMI: Aiya! Hola ‘elima. Aia i hea ‘o Mälani?
ʻĀNELA: ‘Ei’a, ‘ike au, aia ‘o ia i loko o kona ka‘a pupuka.
KAʻIMI: Hui! Hele mai. Aia ‘o Mälani maʻo.
PIʻILANI: Aloha kākou. ‘O au ‘o Piʻilani
LĪLOA: Aloha ‘o au ‘o Līloa. ‘O kēia ‘o Kaʻimi
ʻĀNELA: Aloha ‘o au ‘o ʻĀnela
MÄLANI: Makemake ‘o ia e hoe waʻa me kākou. Pehea? Hiki?
KAʻIMI: E hiki nō! Maika‘i. E hele kākou.
ʻĀNELA: Aia nā pākeke i ka waʻa?
LĪLOA: ‘Ae, aia nā pākeke i ka waʻa, ma lalo o kēlā noho.
MÄLANI: E Kunāne, e noho ‘oe me ka noho ‘elima, ma mua ‘o Liloa.
ʻĀNELA: Aia ma hea koʻu noho?
MÄLANI: Aia kou noho ma hope ‘o Piʻilani, ka noho ‘ekolu.
KAʻIMI: E Kunāne! Pehea?
KUNĀNE: Hū! Maikaʻi! Makemake au e hana hou.
KAʻIMI: He aha? Makemake ‘oe e hana hou?
KUNĀNE: ‘Ae!
KAʻIMI: Hiki nō!
Ooh, a little jazzy, yeah? That was maika‘i. Okay; did you recognize anything? I'm sure you got the end, when Ka‘imi asks, Eh, Kunäne, makemake ‘oe e hana hou? ‘Ae, makemake wau e hana hou. Hiki nō. Let's start with the beginning, when Mālani looks out the car and he says, Hui! Yeah? Now, remember, we talked about this before. Whenever anyone wants to get someone else's attention in Hawaiian, that's the way to do it. You call, Hui! Yeah? You don’t ring doorbells and you don’t tap people on their shoulders; you just call, just like that. And usually the response is, Eō, eō. Okay? And you come together. Anyway, Mālani asks Kunäne, Aia ma hea kou ‘ohana, or aia i hea kou ‘ohana. Simple. This is gonna be a real simple lesson, and if you follow me real closely, we'll just sail through this without any pilikia. But once again, I invite you to call.

I would like you to take the time to call us if you have any questions about this. Because I know sometimes I think it's simple, and you're sitting there going, I have no idea what's going on. So those of you on O‘ahu, once again, you call 946-0700; and our ‘ohana on the neighbor islands, please call 1-800-342-7949. Now, those are the numbers you call here in the studio. Once again, if you'd like to be in our vignette on Sunday, it's our last one, it's Number 12. And if you'd like to participate in that, just being an extra walking around, please call us. Be one of the first twenty callers to call 842-8059. Okay? There's the number on your screen; 842-8059. First twenty callers, you get to be with us on Sunday and work with us. It'll be fun. Okay? And I invite you, because I would really like to meet some of you who are out there. And you get to see the real me. Actually, this is the real me.

Okay; back to our lesson. Okay? Aia i hea kou ohana? Let's take a look at how that looks. Kala mai; let me move us little bit back over here. Here we go. Aia i hea kou ‘ohana? ‘Ae? Aia i hea; this is the question part. Aia i hea. Now, I know that you told me that it could be either--no, I'm sorry. I know that I told you that it could either be ma hea or i hea, and that's right; it's i or ma. Okay? I have a tendency to like to use, ma, but I try to use, i, because I know we hear both of them. Kou ‘ohana; this part, you should already know, we've had before. Kou, your; ‘ohana, family. Sō Mālani asks, Aia i hea kou ohana? And Kunäne responds, Aia ma ka hale o koʻu ‘anakē. ‘Anakē; do you remember this word? We had it in the very first one; we heard of ‘Anakē Lehua. Yeah; do you remember that? We kept on saying, ‘Anakē Lehua. ‘Ae. ‘Anakē Lehua is auntie, ae? So, Aia ma ka hale o koʻu ‘anakē. Aia ma ka hale o koʻu ‘anakē. Let's try it together. Aia; maika‘i. Ma ka hale o koʻu ‘anakē. What is that O in there? It's like, of. Yeah? Ka hale of koʻu ‘anakē. Okay? Now, what you're seeing there is the question is, Where's your family? Aia hea kou ‘ohana? And you don't hear kou ohana repeated. You could say, Aia koʻu ‘ohana ma ka hale o koʻu ‘anakē. But we know that even in English, we don't say when someone says, Where's your family, say oh, My family is at my auntie's house. You say, at my auntie's house. That's all. And that's what this response has done. Aia ma ka hale o koʻu ‘anakē. That's what that is, just responding to it, quick answer. Aia ma ka hale o koʻu ‘anakē. And you're probably thinking, That's not a quick answer. Okay. Aia ma ka hale o koʻu ‘anakē.
What if? Think about this, okay? What if you wanted to say; They're at my auntie's house. All of them; more than two, okay, they. Which one are you gonna use? Lākou. Maika‘i; lākou. So the pattern would be, aia, ‘Cause any time you're gonna talk about where something is, it starts out with, aia. Okay? Aia lākou ma ka hale o ko‘u ‘anakē. Hana hou. Aia lākou ... okay, are you saying it? I'm sure you're saying it, and I'm sure you're saying it well. Let's try again. Aia lākou; maika‘i. ma ka hale o ko‘u ‘anakē. Maika‘i. Hana hou. They’re at my aunties house. By yourselves. Aia lākou ma ka hale o ko‘u ‘anakē. ‘Let's take a look at that; let me help you write that out. Okay.

If we were to say it—remember, what I'm saying is that if you want to say who is at someplace, it will go right in there. Okay? So that the sentence would say, Aia lākou ma ka hale o ko‘u ‘anakē. Hiki nō? See that lākou? That's what where we put it in. Now, if we don’t want to say lākou, and we want to say, my family is at my auntie's house, we just replace lākou with what? My family. Okay; how would we say that? Are you thinking? Ko‘u ‘ohana. ‘Ae. So you can say, Aia ko‘u ‘ohana ma ka hale o ko‘u ‘anakē. Okay? Let me try that one again for you. Aia ko‘u ‘ohana ma ka hale o ko‘u ‘anakē. Okay? Let's take a look at another one. Someone says, Aia ma hea, or aia i hea. And you see this ma, it could also be i, ‘ae? We could also change this to i. Aia i ka hale o ko‘u ‘anakē. Aia lākou i ka hale o ko‘u ‘anakē. Aia ko‘u ‘ohana i ka hale o ko‘u ‘anakē. So you see, the ma and the i, they're pretty interchangeable. And I'll talk a little bit more about that later. But just for now, know that you can use i or ma. Okay?

But let's take a look at the next sentence. The question was asked, Aia ma hea nā hoe? Or, Aia i hea nā hoe? Remember we had hoe on the other side when we first opened the show, and hoe was what? And you're all yelling out there, Paddles, paddles. Maika‘i. and we're not talking about one paddle, but we're asking, Where are the paddles? ‘Ae? So more than one. So, Aia nā hoe ma loko o ke ka‘a. Okay; now we have something new. Ma loko; ma loko is, inside. Okay? Inside, ma loko. Aia nā hoe ma loko o ke ka‘a. Inside of what? Ke ka‘a; and what is ka‘a? The ka‘a pupuka that Mālani was driving. Actually, it's not real pupuka, ‘cause it gets him where he gotta go. Okay; his Hawaiian car. All right. Aia nā hoe ma loko o ke ka‘a. Hiki nō? Okay; can we try it again? What if you wanted to say, My auntie is inside of the car. Instead of, aia nā hoe, what is it going to be? Aia ko‘u ‘anakē ma loko o ke ka‘a. Say it with me. Ma loko o ke ka‘a; ma loko o ke ka‘a. Maika‘i. No ‘okina in there, so it should just flow. Ma loko o ke ka‘a. Hana hou. Ma loko o ke ka‘a. Right. I don't want hear, ma loko ‘o ke ka‘a. You hear the difference? Yeah, one has like an ‘okina, and one doesn't. You want the one that doesn’t; it just flows. Ma loko o, ma loko o ke ka‘a. Hiki nō? So, Aia nā hoe ma loko o ke ka‘a, aia ko‘u ‘anakē ma loko e ka‘a, aia ‘o Mālani. Right? See, we can even use a name in there. Say, Mālani is inside the car; Aia ‘o Mālani—remember, we have to put that ‘okina O in the front, because we're talking about a name. Okay? And when we do that, we have to use the ‘okina O. Remember, that’s one of those rules, yeah? See, that’s what's neat about Hawaiian, it's a real language, it has rules, just like Pidgin, just like any other language. Japanese, English, Spanish; there’s rules that we need to follow. So that ‘okina O is always in front of a name, when you're talking about that person as the subject. Okay? Aia ‘o Mālani ma loko o ke ka‘a. Aia ko‘u ‘anakē ma loko o ke ka‘a. Aia nā hoe ma loko o ke ka‘a. Okay?
Now, there's a whole lot of different places we could talk about. Ma loko is one of them. Let me write out for you some of the other ones that you could use. Okay? Let's take a look.

Ma loko is one. And then the opposite of ma loko is ma waho. Remember what I said, for every ma, you could use i. That's why, you know, like the song [SINGS] I waho mäkou i ka pō nei. Yeah? Last night we were outside. I waho mäkou, yeah? It's the same as ma waho. Okay; ma loko, ma waho, outside. I'm sure you've heard this one; ma luna, on top. Yeah? Opposite of ma luna is ma lalo. Okay? Underneath. Okay, ma luna, ma lalo, ma waho and ma loko. I think for now, those will do for us. So if you wanted to say that the paddles are on top of the wa’a, on top of the canoe.

Are you thinking? Huh? Okay, of course, you have to start out with what? Aia. ‘Ae? Aia; aia what? Aia nā hoe. ‘Ae. Aia nā hoe. And ma hea, where are they? Aia nā hoe ma luna—ma luna, not ma lalo—ma luna o ka wa’a. You notice that all of these—we call them locative, where things are, are always followed by, O. Ma loko o, ma waho o, ma luna o, ma lalo o. Okay? So don’t think you can just get away with just saying ma loko, ma lalo, ma waho, ma luna. You have to have that O that follows it. Okay, let's try it one more time. Aia nā hoe ma luna o ka wa’a. Aia nā hoe ma luna o ka wa’a. Okay? How about behind and in front?

I'm sure you've heard these words before. In back of, ma hope or i hope. Okay? How many of you heard the song, [SINGS] E huli, e huli mäkou? Yeah? And then you hear, [SINGS] i mua, i mua mäkou, i hope, i hope ma kou. Right? That's all this; that's what all this is. It's in the front, going in the back. So it can mean forward, it can also mean in the front, it can mean before. Okay; i mua or ma mua. Okay? I hope or ma hope; towards the back, behind, after. You hear people say, ma hape or ma ‘ape. It comes from the word ma hope; after, later, behind, anything back there. Okay? Ma hope. So if you wanted to say, Sit behind; E noho ma hope. Okay? Okay; we're getting a little bit ahead of ourselves. That's all right. Let me write that ma hope and ma mua down so you can at least see what it looks like.

So, ma hope and ma mua. Hiki nō? And remember once again, that every ma can have an i, okay, depending on what you want to say. Okay; hope, mua. Maika’i.

When you see all of the people gathered at the park, you hear one of the guys go, Aia ma hea ‘o Mālani? Aia ma hea ‘o Mālani? Or, Aia i hea ‘o Mālani?” Yeah? ‘Okina, o. Aia hea ‘o Mālani, aia ma hea ‘o Mālani. That ‘okina, o. Simple. It's just, aia ma hea or aia i hea, and then who you're asking about or what you're asking about. You know, it would be like if I wanted to say, Where's the cat? Aia ma hea ka pōpoki? Where's my chair? Aia ma hea ko’u noho. Okay; so simple. It's just, aia ma hea, and then whatever it is that you're asking about, where it is, Okay? Simple. Let's take a look at that.

go, i loko. ‘Ae? Which is also ma loko, either one. Aia ‘o ia i loko o kona ka’a pupuka. Kona, his. Okay, not Big Island. This is, his. Aia ‘o ia i loko o kona—and remember this O, I told you this O is real important, always follows this kind of word. I loko o kona ka’a pupuka. Remember, we’ve had ko‘u and kou. Now we have kona, for his, hers, or its. So this case, Aia ‘o ia--now, you remember what ‘o ia is, yeah? And if you don’t, then you give me a call, and we can talk story. Okay? Aia ‘o ia i loko o kona ka’a pupuka. Now, what was pupuka? It wasn't me. And it's ... okay, well what is it? Pupuka. Are you out there going, I know, ugly. ‘Ae; pupuka. Okay? Aia ‘o ia i loko o kona ka’a pupuka. Poor thing. We’re talking about his ka’a; so mean today.

Okay. And he’s late, so he tells them, Aia au ma ka home o ko‘u hoa aloha. Okay? Aia au ma ka home o ko‘u hoa aloha. Where was he? Aia au. What does he say? Aia au ma ka home--and this is "ho-me", not "home". I know, kinda look the same. Aia au ma ka home o ko‘u hoa aloha. And once again, this O is like "of". Ka home of ko‘u hoa aloha. Okay? Are we cooking today? Does it feel good? Do you know what's going on? Huh? Okay; let's take a look at our next one.

It can even be in a question. If this wasn't here, if that question mark wasn't here, then it would look like a statement. Aia nå pākeke--pākeke, buckets. Aia nå pākeke i ka wa’a. Okay? Aia nå pākeke i ka wa’a. But it's a question, so it's asked as such. Aia nå pākeke i ka wa’a? Aia nå pākeke i ka wa’a? You hear how it peaks in the middle, drops at the end? Aia nå pākeke i ka wa’a? Maika‘i. And someone can say, ‘Ae, aia nå pākeke i ka wa’a. Okay?

But we make it a little longer and say, ‘Ae, aia nå pākeke i ka wa’a ma lalo o kēia noho. M-m; we have something new in there. What is that? Huh? Ma lalo o kēia noho. We had ma lalo; it was the opposite of ma luna. Are you thinking? Are you figuring this one out? Huh? ‘Ae; we got that. Aia nå pākeke i ka wa’a ma lalo o kēia noho. Ma lalo; are you all thinking, or are you scrambling for that dictionary because you didn’t remember? Auwē. Ma lalo, underneath. Underneath of what? Kēia noho. Remember kēia; this. Kēia noho. What was noho? Did you get it? Chair; maika‘i. So, ‘Ae, aia nå pākeke i ka wa’a ma lalo o kēia noho. See how you can just make it longer and be more specific? ‘Ae?

It's as if I was to say, Aia ka puke ma luna o ka pākaukau. Or, aia ka puke i ka lumi, in the room, i ka lumi, or i loko o ka lumi; either one. I loko o ka lumi ma luna o ka pākaukau. Yeah? You know how like when you're asking your mother for something, and she tells you, Yeah, you know, it's in the room, on top of the ironing board, behind the da-da-da-da-da. And they're going on and on, just telling you where everything is. That's how. And then when you don’t find it, you going get lickin’. Yeah, 'cause she walks in there and she finds it. Okay; somehow I could never find what she was telling me to look for. But that's cause had so many directions. So just like this. Aia ka puke i ka lumi ma luna o ka pākaukau ma mua o ke kumu. Are you following me? Huh? Aia ka puke. Can you see my puke? Aia ka puke i ka lumi ma luna o ka pākaukau. Pākaukau; here's the pākaukau. Ma mua o ke kumu. Okay; you try think of where everything is, and start pointing things out. But wait, wait, wait; wait until we pau with our lesson. Then you can just go wild and start saying, Aia ka da-da-da-da-

Okay; so Kunāne says--does Kunāne say it? I think somebody says, Aia ma hea ko’u noho. Yeah? Aia ma hea ko’u noho. Aia ma hea ko’u noho. Now, all of us are getting that, right? I think we're getting there. I know some people say, Thank you for repeating. thank you so much. Sometimes I feel like maybe I'm repeating too much. But then I decided, you can't repeat too much, because that's how we make it pa'a. Yeah, to ho‘oma‘ama‘a. Remember that word ho‘oma‘ama‘a? We had that last week. Ho‘oma‘ama‘a was to make something ma'a, to make yourself used to. Yeah? I hope you use your Hawaiian here and there. You know, when you tell somebody, Oh, I'm not ma'a to this kind of food. Okay; at least you can use ma’a here, and then you go, Oh, e kala mai, I have to ho‘oma‘ama‘a my ‘ōlelo Hawai‘i. You know, throw in Hawaiian here and there. Next thing you know, you're going to be using Hawaiian all the time, and you'll just be able to speak really well. But you have to start feeling comfortable using it. How many of you out there feel kinda uluhua, a little frustrated, or pïhoihoi, a little excited about speaking Hawaiian, 'cause it sounds so strange for you to say it? I think all of us start out that way. You know, it's like, Oh, I don't know, people going look at me and da-da-da-da-da. After a while, you just have to say, Eh, I gotta do what I gotta do. You know. So you use it here and there, you use a word here, a word there; next thing you know, you're speaking Hawaiian. Yeah? And it's maika‘i. Okay; kala mai. Small kind kine deviation.

Okay. Aia ma hea ko’u noho? Aia kou noho ma hope o Ka‘imi. Ma hope o Ka‘imi. So where is his noho? Aia ma hea kona noho? Aia ma hope o Ka‘imi. Ma hope; do you remember that? Think of the song, [SINGS] i hope, i hope mäkou. Try remember where the hula dancer is going. She's going back, okay, behind. So his noho is ma hope, in back of Ka‘imi. Okay? Aia kou noho--and this is Mälani giving directions, okay? Aia kou noho ma hope o Ka‘imi. Hiki nö? Maika‘i. Okay. Now, I think we've managed to exhaust this aia ma hea and aia ma luna, aia ma lalo. But I'd like to go over some vocab first before we return to that.

There it is. Ta-da-da-da. Ma lalo was, where? Are you thinking? Are you giving yourself a chance? Huh? Ma lalo, underneath. Ma luna, on top. You know what's a good way to remember this, is because a lua, you know, the luna, he rides on top his horse. Okay; kala mai. It's just a little joke there. Okay. Ma luna is up there on the top, so that's one way to remember that that's where that is. And the opposite of that is, lalo. That's why you hear people say, E noho i lalo, e noho i lalo, sit down. Yeah? Sometimes I have to tell my daughter, E noho i luna, sit up. Yeah? Okay. Ma waho, ma waho. Because we've already had ma waho, right? So ma waho is, outside. Ma loko is, inside. Remember what I said; for every ma, you may use i, if you want to. Ma waena; ma waena is a tricky one. Ma waena is, between. And this is not "ma-wa-ena". Oh, I hear people say that all the time. It's like scraping your nails on a board to hear somebody say that. Ooh, you got the feeling, yeah? I know. Ma waena, "waena" or "waena". You can say V or W; either one. Ma waena, ma waena; but it's not "ma-va-ena" or "ma-wa-ena", okay? Ma waena. Wae, waena. Okay?

Okay. With this one, it means in between, so you have to give two things. Like if you wanted to say, Your chair is between Ka‘imi and Kealoha, then you would
have to say, Aia kou noho ma waena--and remember what I said, they're all followed with what? You're all out there going, O, O. Pololei; okay. aia kou noho ma waena o Ka'i'mi a ‘o Kealoha. Okay? So you see, with ma waena, you have to give two places. Something and something, okay? Now, we use A between names, but we can also use a me. Like if somebody was to say, Where is the--Aia ma hea ka hoe? Okay? And I was to say, Aia ka hoe ma waena o ka noho a me ke ka’a. Between the what? The noho and the ka’a. Okay? Oh, maika‘i. Ua kelepona mai kekahi kanaka. So I can at least talk story with somebody. I was beginning to feel lonely. Actually, I was beginning to feel like all of you were real akamai. Okay? Aloha. Aloha.

CALLER: Aloha.
CROZIER: ‘Ae, aloha. Pehea ‘oe?
CALLER: Hello?
CROZIER: ‘Ae. Pehea ‘oe? How you?
CALLER: Maika‘i nō.
CROZIER: Maika‘i. ‘O wai kou inoa?
CALLER: Uh ... ‘o Kekahi ko‘u inoa
CROZIER: ‘O Kekani?
CALLER: ‘O Kekahi.
CROZIER: Kekahi. Aloha, Kekahi. And no hea mai ‘oe?
CALLER: Ala Wai.
CROZIER: Ala Wai. Maika‘i. Aloha. How can I help you?
CALLER: I have a question about the distinction between “i” and “ma”.
CROZIER: Okay; I knew somebody would call me about that. I was just dying for somebody to call.
CALLER: When I learned Hawaiian many years ago, it was my understanding that "i" was action, and "ma" was no action.
CROZIER: More stationary.
CALLER: In other words, towards or at. Is that correct? Is there a distinction, or has that been lost?
CROZIER: No, I think some of us still maintain that. I know I do. If you were to talk to any of my students, they know that I have a real thing about "i" or "ma". But what happens is, we hear it, we hear i and ma being used interchangeably all the time. And so that's why I'm teaching it the way I am today. But I would like to say
something about that. That when you hear "i", most times you see some kind of action involved, and so that's why you hear something like, noho i lalo. Because you see that action moving towards whatever direction. Noho i lalo. Hele i hope. So you see, there's action there, and that's why you hear the "i". But when something is at someplace, that's where you hear the "ma". So I shared it in this way today because these scripts for the vignettes were written by another kumu. And because the kumu decided to use i and ma interchangeably, I figured why not. Because people do learn it different. And I'll give you my reason for why I think i and ma should be used a certain way. But you know, you can decide how you want to do it. But like there are certain things where it's guaranteed it's i, and certain things where it's ma. You know, like I have a hard time if you say something like, Hele au ma ka hale. That to me shows, I'm going at the house. Just traveling at the house. But if you wanted to say, I'm going to the house, especially when it's to something, I would use "i". So my basic rule that I like to use--and people may disagree, and you can call me and disagree, it's okay. But i is more like "in" or "to", where ma is more like "on" or "at". So if you can kinda think of it that way, then you can kinda decide which one you want to use. But mahalo, Kekahi, for calling and asking that question, because I've been waiting to hear from somebody about that. Okay? All right; let's go on.

Did we get that ma waena? Did you understand it? Say, like, Aia ka peni ma waena o ka pepa a me ka puke. Let me move this on the side so you can really see. Kala mai. Okay. Ka puke i ka pepa. Aia ka peni ma waena o ka pepa a me ka puke. A me ka puke. Can you see that? Hiki nō? Try to figure out where you are. Yeah? Now, that's different. When you talk about yourself, you're not aia, 'cause it's not there is something. It's, eia, here I am. So eia au ma waena o ka pākaukau a me ka paia, and the wall. Yeah? Eia au, here I am. Eia au ma waena o ka pākaukau a me ka paia. Hiki nō? You have any questions, now make sure you call. Don't walk away and go, Hö, I don't know what's going on. 'Cause you can call me, and you can ask questions. Ke hiki ke nīnau mai iaʻu. So, mai namunamu ma hope. Hiki nō? Okay. I know you recognized the word ma hope. Hiki nō.

So we got all of these. Did everybody get a chance to take a look at them? I know I was talking to someone, and she was saying, Oh, you know, it's so hard to write it all down while you're talking. And then by the time I watch the vignette again, I forget because I cannot remember. My basic manaʻo is that, try not to write it down. I know it's really hard, because you feel like, Well, how am I going to remember it? We gotta really work to get our manaʻo to remember things, and to listen and allow this, the leo, to come right into your poʻo, and you can remember it. Because what happens is, like I tell all of my students, Don't be writing everything down, because when somebody comes up to you and goes, Eh, pehea ʻoe? You go, Oh, oh, oh, kali, wait, I gotta go get my puke. Okay, wait, that's page five. Okay, and then you go, Okay, oh, maikaʻi au. By then, the person is totally disinterested, and he's gone. Okay? So what you want to do is, try to just--you know, that's why I do it so many times, so that you have a chance to repeat it, and repeat it, and repeat it, and swallow it until it becomes yours, and that you just know it. Okay? So take the time to just give yourself a chance to memorize some of this stuff. Okay?

I'm going to give you couple extra, 'cause these might be a little difficult. Okay? Here we go. Ma ka ʻaoʻao ʻākau, ma ka ʻaoʻao hema. Ma kaʻaoʻao ʻākau, on the
right side. ‘Ao‘ao is, side. Remember that descriptions come after the thing you're describing, right? So, ma ka ‘ao‘ao ‘ākau. And so what is this? Ma ka ‘ao‘ao hema. Must be the opposite of ‘ākau. Pololei. You akamai ‘oukou. Okay; ma ka ‘ao‘ao ‘ākau, ma ka ‘ao‘ao hema. So if I wanted to say, the book is on the left side, what do we start out with? What have we learned? That if we want to say where something is at, we have to start our sentence out with, aia. Okay? Aia ka puke ma ka ‘ao‘ao hema. I’m never sure if the hema is the same hema as yours. I’m sure it is. Okay? Aia ka puke ma ka ‘ao‘ao hema. Aia ke ki‘i, the picture, aia ke ki‘i ma ka ‘ao‘ao ‘ākau. Okay? See that? Ma ka ‘ao‘ao hema, ma ka‘ao‘ao‘ākau. Okay? That's how to say on which side. Okay? So let's try that again. Aia ka puke ma ka ‘ao‘ao hema, aia ke ki‘i ma ka ‘ao‘ao ‘ākau. Okay? Think about that. Okay; you have any questions, give me a call.

All right. I’m going to give you some time now to do our little Nä Mïnuke Ha‘awina. You know we have them every week, where you get a chance to do something, to try it out, to try out the lesson. Okay; so we'll give you a couple of minutes to review that, and then I'll see you when you're pau. Okay? So a hui hou.

[NA MÎNUKE HA‘AWINA]
Your cousin, Lei‘ohu, has just arrived at your home in Mana‘e and insists that she wants to prepare lunch. However, she doesn’t know where anything is in the kitchen and she only speaks and understands Hawaiian. Have Lei‘ohu ask where certain things are and you respond. What do you say if she sneezes?

CROZIER: Maika‘i. I’m wondering how well you did on that one. That was a lot of things that you had to try to remember to say. I’m just wondering if you remember from the vignette what to say when someone sneezes. I’m not going to tell you; I want you to hear it when we watch the vignette again, okay? Anyway, once again, we’ve gone to watch Mālani and Kunäne, and the hui go canoe paddling. And one of the things that we want to remember is that it takes a sense of unity and a sense of oneness for that wa‘a to holo, to travel. ‘Cause it just doesn't do it by itself; you know, it's that crew that works as a unified group to get it to go where it needs to go, and to get it there as soon as it can. Okay? And that kind of sense is lōkahi. Lōkahi is the value of being one, in spirit and in mind. And not body so much, because that's more like laulima when you got a whole bunch of hands and a bunch of people coming together. Lōkahi is really, really different. It has that sense of just connecting. I know that certain times when I work with a group of people, we all have pretty much the same goal or the same vision, and that provides a sense of lōkahi. And you see the work just kind of unfold so easily, and we’re so much more capable of making good things happen, because our minds are in sync. And when that happens, that's called lōkahi. And I think that's a difficult thing sometimes to work at it, especially when you’re not lōkahi with a whole bunch of people that you're working with, to share not just a vision, but to share the ‘i‘ini, to share the desire. Remember, we had the word ‘i‘ini last week when Tūtū told Kunäne to listen to the ‘i‘ini of the people, listen to the desires. But that's the other thing, to have the same desires that everyone is one, everyone is in sync? Yeah? Lōkahi; it's a beautiful word. Okay. And it's one of those things that you want to add to your list of those values that make life just work a little bit better every day. Lōkahi, laulima, kōkua, ha‘aheo, aloha, ha‘aha‘a, to be humble. All of these things all work really well.
We're going to watch our vignette again, okay? Oh, I'm sorry; we have a phone call. So I'll answer that first. Aloha. Aloha.

CALLER: Hello?
CROZIER: Aloha. ‘O wai kou inoa?
CALLER: ‘O Terry ko’u inoa.
CROZIER: Kala mai?
CALLER: Terry.
CROZIER: Oh, aloha. And pehea ‘oe?
CALLER: Maika‘i. Pehea ‘oe?
CROZIER: Maika‘i. Mahalo. Oh, you the first one who ask me pehea ‘oe. Mahalo. Maika‘i. And no hea mai‘oe?
CALLER: Waipahū.
CROZIER: Waipahū; aloha. And how can I kōkua today?
CALLER: What's the difference between aia and eia?
CROZIER: What's the difference between aia and eia?
CALLER: ‘Ae.
CROZIER: ‘Ae. Aia is like, there. You know, when something is not near you, but over there. And eia is, here. That's all. Okay? Mahalo for calling. Okay; let's take a look at our vignette again. And concentrate on those things that we went over, and most of all, concentrate on what does one say when someone else kihe, when they sneeze. Okay? Check that out. All right; see you when it's pau. A hui hou.

[00:53:06.18] [HAWAIIAN LANGUAGE VIGNETTE]

MĀLANI: Hui e Kunāne!
KUNĀNE: Eō!
MĀLANI: Aloha kāua, pehea?
MĀLANI: Manakā mau ‘oe. Aia i hea kou ‘ohana?
KUNĀNE: Aia ma ka hale o ko’u ‘anakē. He aha kāu hana?
MĀLANI: Hele au e hoe wa’a i kēia manawa.
KUNĀNE: ‘O ia! Makemake nui au e hele me ‘oe. Hiki?
MĀLANI: (Sneezes)
KUNĀNE: Ola!
MĀLANI: He aha?
KUNĀNE: Makemake au e hele me ‘oe. Hiki?
MĀLANI: Hiki nō, e hele pū kāua. (Sneezes)
KUNÄNE: Ola! ‘Ōma’ima’i ‘oe?
KUNÄNE: ‘Ae.

KA’IMI: Aiya! Hola ‘elima. Aia i hea ‘o Mälani?
‘ANELA: ‘Ei’a, ‘ike au, aia ‘o ia i loko o kona ka’a pupuka.
KA’IMI: Hui! Hele mai. Aia ‘o Mälani ma’ō.
PI’ILANI: Aloha kâkou. ‘O au ‘o Pi’ilani
LÏLOA: Aloha ‘o au ‘o Lïloa. ‘O këia ‘o Ka’imi
‘ANELA: Aloha ‘o au ‘o ‘ANELA
MÄLANI: Makemake ‘o ia e hoe wa’a me kâkou. Pehea? Hiki?
KA’IMI: E hiki nō! Maika’i. E hele kâkou.

‘ANELA: Aia nā pākeke i ka wa’a?
LÏLOA: ‘Ae, aia nā pākeke i ka wa’a, ma lalo o kēlā noho.
MÄLANI: E Kunäne, e noho ‘oe me ka noho ‘elima, ma mua ‘o Lïloa.
MÄLANI: E Pi’ilani, e noho ‘oe i ka noho ‘elua ma hope ‘o Ka’imi.
‘ANELA: Aia ma hea ko’u noho?
MÄLANI: Aia kou noho ma hope ‘o Pi’ilani, ka noho ‘ekolu.

KA’IMI: E Kunäne! Pehea?
KUNÄNE: Hû! Maika’i! Makemake au e hana hou.
KA’IMI: He aha? Makemake ‘oe e hana hou?
KUNÄNE: ‘Ae!
KA’IMI: Hiki nō!

CROZIER: Okay; so now do you know what you say when someone sneezes? You say, Ola. Live, life. Okay? Ola. Actually, it comes from a longer saying which is, Kihe a mauli ola. Yeah, sneeze and really live. Kihe a mauli ola. Okay? And so if you don’t want to say that whole thing, you can just say, Ola. ‘Ae? That’s the thing to say. Maika’i. So if I sneeze, and you see me somewhere, make sure you say, Eh, Ekela, ola. ‘Ae. Or just, ola; that’s enough, okay?

Anyway, we had a call that it was really hard to read the Mïnuke Hâ‘awina today. So let me tell you what it said. I’ll read it to you, okay, so that you can have a chance to at least try when the show is pau. Your cousin, Lei’ohu, has just arrived at your home in Mana’e. How many of know where Mana’e is? I try to use these obscure places, okay, so that we can broaden our knowledge about where things are. Mana’e, Moloka’i. So she’s just arrived at your home in Mana’e, and she insists that she wants to prepare lunch. However, she doesn’t know where anything is in the kitchen, and she only speaks and understands Hawaiian language. So have Lei’ohu ask where certain things are, and you respond. Okay? And then what do you say if Lei’ohu sneezes? That was the situation. Kala mai; it wasn’t big enough for you to see. We’ll try to make sure that doesn’t happen again.
Oh, yes; once again, please call 842-8059 if you're interested in being a part of our vignette come Sunday, okay, and we'll give you call back and let you know what's going on.

Okay; now, when you watched the vignette, I don’t know if you picked up everything. But when Mälani was telling Kunäne where everybody needed to sit, but he told Kunäne, E noho ‘oe i ka noho ‘elima. ‘Elima. Ma hope o Ka‘imi, I think it was--anyway, sitting in seat five. And Lïloa turns around and says, Yeah, kïloi ‘oe i ka wai. Kïloi, throw; throw ‘oe i ka wai. You're bailing water. And he goes, Hö, kïloi wau i ka wai? And she says, ‘Ae. He goes, Okay, he malihini au. I’m the newcomer, so hiki nō. And they all laugh. But I wanted to make sure you got that part. Okay?

Anyway, we have about a minute left, and I just wanted to say mahalo again, because I didn’t say mahalo at the top of the show, for staying with us and watching. And mahalo for all of you who come up to me wherever I am. And oh, kinda shame sometimes, 'cause I not always dressed like this. And people come up and say mahalo for the show. It's not me; it's a gift that all of us need to share. And I just wish you would all come up and say something in Hawaiian, okay? Makemake au e Mahalo aku iā 'oukou no ko 'oukou nānā 'ana mai, and keep up ka ‘ōlelo Hawai‘i. E ola mau ka ‘ōlelo Hawai‘i. So no laila, a hui hou kākou. A hui Ku‘uwehi, Kuanoni, a me Kaleialoha aloha au iā ‘oukou. Hui hou.

[CREDITS]

[END]