

## KULĀIWI Lesson 3

INTRO: The following is a presentation of Kamehameha Schools Bernice Pauahi Bishop Estate.

CROZIER: Aloha, welcome to Kulāiwi. This is the third in a series of twelve Hawaiian language lessons sponsored by Kamehameha Schools Bishop Estate, in the collaboration with the Department of Education. Welcome; I'm 'Ekela Kanī'aupi'o-Crozier, and I'm going to be your kumu for today's lesson. I'd like to say aloha to all of you, and mahalo for all of the calls, for all of the nice things you've had to say about Hawaiian language and this class. I'd like to mahalo once again all of you who have been interested in this show, and wondering what's coming up next, and offering some suggestions. We appreciate everything you have to say. I'd like to offer you some phone numbers to call. Now, once again, I'm going to ask that if you call today, to please make sure your questions pertain to today's lesson. Okay. And if your questions don't, and you still want to ask, you want to ask maybe about translations, or you want to ask something about the Hawaiian language, please feel free to call our Kulāiwi Info Line; and the number for that is 842-8059. Okay. Because I know sometimes you just want to call up, and sometimes you're a little shy, or hilahila or whatever it is, you know, and you don't want to come on the air. That's fine; give us a call on that line, and leave your name and your number, and I'll get back to you, or our assistant, Keali'i Tongg, she'll get back to you. Okay?

Those of you who have been requesting tapes; I know that some of you would like to purchase the tapes from Kamehameha Schools, please feel free to call 842-8876, and someone will help you. We have yet to work out exactly how we're going to do it, but once we do, we'll let you know how it's going to work. But feel free to call that number, 842-8876, if you would like individual tapes or a set of twelve tapes at the end of these shows.

Also, of course, those of you who would like to today to practice or to ask me some questions about the lesson, feel free to call 946-0700; and our hoaaloha, our friends on the neighbor islands, you call 1-800-342-7949. Okay; and the numbers will be on the screen.

How many of you have been practicing this week, saying, Makemake au i ka soda, i ke kolowaka, Makemake au i ka Pepsi? You know, have you been practicing this makemake jazz and using makemake au, makemake 'oe, makemake 'o Linda, makemake 'o Keola, i something, whatever it is that you want, i ka pua, the flower; i ka puke, the book. Or have you been practicing it with the action word, and saying, Makemake au e hele i ka store, i ka hale kū'ai, makemake au e 'ai i ka poi. Have you been saying that? Have you been using, instead of saying, I want to go to the bathroom, saying, Makemake au hele i ka lumi ho'opau pilikia?

In fact, I had a couple of questions on the Info Line about that; why did we use lumi ho'opau pilikia? Well, you know before, it was a lua; a lua was just a hole, yeah, that was dug out. That was in the past. Now, we go to the lumi, a room, ho'opau, to finish, pilikia, all our problems. Okay; so that's why now, we call it a lumi ho'opau pilikia.

Another question that was brought up was the issue of W and V. And hopefully, we've cleared that up, okay. That you just need to listen to how other people say it, how native speakers say it, and follow suit.

One more question that I would like to make sure we're clear on is the use of the 'okina and the kahakō, and why do we put that into our language today. And the answer is, you know, there are people, there are kūpuna who can open up a Hawaiian Bible that has no marks, and know exactly what's going on, and be able to read it and understand within the context. However, there are many of us who don't understand it by just looking at it and getting an idea. And so for those of us who are students, who are learning the Hawaiian language, it's so much easier for us to put the markings in, and hear it and understand it, and say it correctly and properly. And one day, you can take all those marks out and read it and understand it, and you'll be a fluent speaker. I hope. Okay?

Today's lessons will include, say, using a descriptive word, and something we're going to review that. Remember, like maika'i au, kaumaha au, kaumaha 'oe, like that. The answers to pehea; that's what we'll be reviewing. And also, I'll be offering today the use of simple verb sentences, like, I eat kalo, and I do this, and you do this; and we'll see how that goes. Okay? Today's vignette includes Ke'alohi—Ke'alohi is our littlest mo'opuna, as she gets ready to go to sleep with Tūtū, and she's asking Tūtū all kinds of questions. Like, you know, What's the next day at school going to be like? It's her first day at school. And Tūtū asks her how she is, and she says, Oh, you know, Pīhoihoi au, I'm a little excited. And she asks Tūtū who's her teacher, what's it going to be like. And so listen to Tūtū's responses. And then hopefully, Ke'alohi will fall asleep, and then she'll dream. You'll see her in a dream on her first day of school. And there's a little surprise in here, so sit back, enjoy. Remember what I said, now; when you watch these vignettes, listen, watch the facial expressions, watch the body language, and try to get the idea of what's being said. And of course, when you come back, hopefully, I'll clear it all up, and when we watch it again, you'll know exactly what's going on. So sit back, relax, and enjoy. A hui hou.

[HAWAIIAN LANGUAGE VIGNETTE]

Tūtū: Moe pono 'oe e Ke'alohe. He lā nui ka lā 'apōpō.

Ke'alohe: 'Ae, pīhoihoi au i ka lā mua o ke kula.

Tūtū: 'Ae.

Ke'alohe: 'O wai ke kumu?

Tūtū: 'O Miki Kealoha kona inoa. E hiamoe 'oe.

Ke'alohe: 'Ae e Tūtū. Tūtū?

Tūtū: 'Ae? E hiamoe. He aha kou makemake?

Ke'alohe: Pehea ke kula?

Tūtū: 'Ō, le'ale'a a nui nā mea hou ma ke kula. E hiamoe 'oe.

Ke'alohe: Akā...

Tūtū: Ke'alohe, e hiamoe.

Ke'alohe: 'Ae e Tūtū, hiamoe au.

Tūtū: Maika'i, e pani i kou mau maka.

[MUSIC]

Lāpaki: 'Ē! 'O wai kou inoa?

Ke'alohe: He aha? 'O Ke'alohe ko'u inoa. 'Ōlelo 'oe?

Lāpaki: 'Ae, 'ōlelo au i nā keiki. Makemake au i nā keiki. Hau'oli nā keiki.

Ke'alohe: Pōloli 'oe? 'Ai au i ka i'a a me ka poi. 'Ai 'oe i ka i'a?

Lāpaki: 'A'ole. 'Ono au i ke kalo a me ka lau'ai.

Ke'alohe: 'Ai au i ke kalo. Hele mai, hānai wau iā 'oe. Noho 'oe ma ke kula?

Lāpaki: I ka lā, noho au ma ke kula. Akā i ka pō, ho'i au i ka hale me nā keiki. Makemake au e hele i kou hale i kēia pō. Hiki nō?

Ke‘alohi: ‘Ae, hiki nō. A, akā pehea ko‘u Tūtū? Huhū paha ‘o ia. ‘Ano nui ‘oe! Akā hānai mau ko‘u Tūtū ia‘u i ke kalo. Makemake ‘oe i ke kalo? Hā‘awi wau iā ‘oe i ke kalo.

Lāpaki: ‘Ae, hiki nō. Hau‘oli ‘oe ma ke kula?

Ke‘alohi: ‘Ano hau‘oli au.

Lāpaki: Mai hopohopo, ‘olu‘olu ‘o Miki Kalewa. ‘Eleu nā keiki. Le‘ale‘a ka hana a maika‘i loa ke kula.

Ke‘alohi: Makemake au e ‘ike i ka lolouila. E hō‘ike mai i ka lolouila.

Lāpaki: E hele mai!

[MUSIC]

Lāpaki: Pā‘ani nā keiki me kēia. Heluhelu a kākau nā keiki i nā mo‘olelo.

Ke‘alohi: ‘Ō ‘ike au! Makemake nui au i ke kula.

CROZIER: Oh, doesn't that just make you feel good? Ke‘alohi looks so cute, and you can only imagine what that's like, yeah, to have a little one and try to make them go to sleep the night before school's going to start. It's not easy. She says things like, Pīhoihoi au i ka lā mua o ke kula. Pīhoihoi au; can you say that with me? Pīhoihoi. No, that was maika‘i. Remember, I told you you're never wrong. Pīhoihoi means excited. You know, excited; good kind excited, not bad kind excited. And a little worried too, yeah? Pīhoihoi; let's take a look at how she used that. Okay.

Pīhoihoi au. Pīhoihoi au. Yeah? You know this pattern. Same pattern that we use to say ... hau‘oli nā keiki. Okay. Hau‘oli nā keiki. Recognize the word hau‘oli? Nā keiki. Nā is a word for "the". But because we already saw the word ka and ke for "the", now “nā” is a little different in that it's "the" when the word is plural. Okay? So in this case, this says, The children. Okay? The children are, what? Do you remember what this word meant? Hau‘oli? Yes, it meant happy. The children are happy. Hau‘oli nā keiki. Can you say that with me? Hau‘oli nā keiki. Maika‘i. How about if you wanted to say, The women are happy? Are you thinking? Hau‘oli nā wāhine. Maika‘i. Let's try it again. Hau‘oli nā wāhine. How about, The men are happy? Hau‘oli nā kāne. Maika‘i. Okay; let's try that again. The women are happy; hau‘oli nā wāhine. Maika‘i. And

hopefully, they're going to be happy after tomorrow's race. Okay; I hope it's tomorrow.

Okay; let's take a look at other things that we could say, using the same pattern. Hau'oli nā keiki. Right. This is what the rabbit tells Ke'alohe when she asks, How's school? Yeah, What's school like? And he said, Hau'oli nā keiki. And then when he asks if he can go home with her--and that's what he asked her, she said, "Huhū paha 'o Tūtū." Yeah? Maybe Tūtū will be angry. Okay? Let's look at this word; huhū. Yeah? Huhū; kahakō is only over the second U, so it's not "hū-hū" it's "huhū". And this "paha" is what makes it maybe. Okay; maybe. Maybe Tūtū might get angry. Okay. Huhū paha 'o Tūtū. Here's 'another one; this is a good one. 'Ano nui 'oe. She tells him why she might get a little upset; because 'ano nui 'oe. Remember what nui was? Big. And you know 'oe, right? But 'ano is kind of; okay. 'Ano nui 'oe. Yeah? Like 'ano li'ili'i 'oe. Yeah? 'Ano pupuka 'oe. Yeah? Kinda ugly. 'Ano nani 'oe; you kind of pretty. 'Ano akamai au; I'm kind of smart. 'Ano lōlō au; I'm kind of lōlō. Yeah? I'm not gonna say it. I'm kinda lōlō. Okay. But 'ano; you put 'ano in front of that descriptive word, and it makes it kinda, sort of, okay. So like if I ask you, Pehea 'oe? And you don't really feel maika'i, and you want to tell me, Kinda maika'i. 'Ano maika'i au. Okay? And I could ask you, Oh, 'ano maika'i 'oe? You say, 'Ae, 'ano maika'i au. Okay? And if you're sick, yeah, but you're not really sick, you're just kinda sick; 'Ano 'ōma'ima'i au. Okay? Remember that word, 'ōma'ima'i? No, that's back from Number 1. Let's try that together. 'Ano 'ōma'ima'i au. Maika'i.

How about if I'm kinda tired? Do you remember that word? Okay; pull it up, pull it up, think about what that was. 'Ano māluhiluhi au. Yeah? I'm kinda tired. Ask someone, Are you kind of tired? Did you say, 'Ano māluhiluhi 'oe? Yeah? You hear the difference in the statement and the question? Once again, it peaks in the middle, and drops at the end in a question. Nothing changes; the structure of the sentence doesn't change, just your voice. Okay? So if you're asking that question, 'Ano māluhiluhi 'oe? 'Ano māluhiluhi 'oe? And the person can respond, 'A'ole, 'ano maika'i au. Okay?

So let's go on. That's how we would use the word 'ano. Here we have 'ano ha'uoli au. Okay? 'Ano hau'oli au. Okay. I think that was a good little review of how we use it with the common nouns in the use of 'ano and paha. Okay. If you notice, paha goes behind the descriptive word; okay. So like huhū paha 'o Tūtū. Nani paha 'o ia. Okay. 'Oe. What other kind of words? 'Ōma'ima'i paha ke keiki. Okay; that paha puts a little doubt in it; maybe, perhaps. Okay?

Okay; now we come into the exciting part of Hawaiian language. Because I know at this point, all you can say is, What's your name? Where you from? and answer

the questions, Pehea, how you? Okay. Now, today, hopefully, I'll give you a little more, and you can actually use some verbs; okay, some action words. When Ke'alohe walks into the room, she kinda looks at the rabbit, and she walks on. Kinda strange looking, big, red rabbit sitting there. And then she hears the rabbit talk, and she turns around and she says, 'Ōlelo 'oe? 'Ōlelo 'oe? You talk? 'Ōlelo; 'ōlelo. Can you say that with me? 'Ōlelo; means to speak or to talk. Okay? So she looks at the rabbit and she says, 'Ōlelo 'oe? And the rabbit goes, 'Ae, 'ōlelo au. Okay? See the use? Easy, easy, easy; just like how you said, "Maika'i au." Now we're going to use an action word in the same place as maika'i, and use 'ōlelo. Okay? So she says, 'Ōlelo 'oe? And the lāpaki, the rabbit says, 'Ae, 'ōlelo au. Okay? Let's take a look at how that's done.

'Ōlelo 'oe? 'Ae, 'ōlelo au. Okay. We could change the verb. You see this? 'Ōlelo; we can change that. Instead of, Do you talk, do you exercise. Okay? Ho'oikaika kino 'oe? And you may be thinking, Ho, that's a long word, how do you say that. Take your time. Ho'oikaika kino 'oe? Ho'oikaika kino 'oe? Yeah? Ho'oikaika; maybe some of you recognize there's a little root word here that you may recognize, and that's the word ikaika. Okay. So it says, Ho'oikaika kino 'oe? Do you make your body strong? Okay. Ikaika, strong. So, do you exercise? And you can respond, 'Ae, ho'oikaika kino au. Okay? Let's change the verb again to, read. And let's ask, Do you read?

Now, I'm going to give you the word, and I want you to try and see how you would say it. Okay; the word for read is heluhelu. Ask someone, Do you read? How many of you said, Heluhelu 'oe? If you did, [CLAPS] pa'ipa'i lima, give yourselves a hand, 'cause you got it right. If you didn't, that's okay; we'll practice now. Okay. Say, Heluhelu 'oe? Heluhelu 'oe? And if you do read, what do you say? Did you say, 'Ae, heluhelu au. Maika'i; okay. Let's take a look at that.

Okay. Heluhelu 'oe? 'Ae, heluhelu au. So you see, we can change these verbs. We don't always want to ask somebody, do they read, or do they exercise, or do they speak. Sometimes we want to ask them, Do you sing? Yeah? In that case, we could change heluhelu to hīmeni. Okay. Hīmeni 'oe? 'Ae, hīmeni au. Okay?

Now, I know you may be thinking, Oh, all I can say is I and you, and I can only talk to one person, but I cannot talk about anybody. Maybe that was the key. I was trying to get you so you wouldn't talk about anybody. But today, today we can. We're going to learn the word for he, she, or it. Okay? And so now, we don't only have to say things about I or you, but now we can say something about him, or her, or it. Okay. And the word for that is 'o ia. So if I wanted to say, He speaks, I can say, 'Ōlelo 'o ia. He reads; Heluhelu 'o ia. He exercises; Ho'oikaika kino 'o ia. Okay? 'O ia; two words, 'o ia. Okay? Can you say that

with me? Let's try it. 'Ōlelo 'o ia. Maika'i . How about, Heluhelu 'o ia. Maika'i . How about, Ho'oikaika kino 'o ia. Maika'i . Okay.

Now, hopefully, you're not just repeating, but you understand what you're saying. Okay. These sentences, these structures that we're using today have no tense; so it's not like he ate, or they're eating, or they will eat. Okay. It's only something they do all the time. Okay. So you speak; okay. How about... Well, why don't you try that; You speak. 'Ōlelo 'oe. Maika'i . You speak Hawaiian. Anybody out there kinda got the answer for that one? 'Ōlelo Hawai'i 'oe? 'Ōlelo Hawai'i 'oe? Maika'i . Okay. How about if you wanted to say, Yeah, I speak Hawaiian. Okay. 'Ae, 'ōlelo Hawai'i au. Okay; try it again. Let me ask you; 'Ōlelo Hawai'i 'oe? Come on; I know there's families out there going, 'Ae, 'ōlelo Hawai'i au. That's right; now you can say that. 'Ae, 'ōlelo Hawai'i au, I speak Hawaiian. Okay. It doesn't matter that you're not fluent; you can speak a little bit, that means you can speak. Okay. How about, Heluhelu 'oe? Maika'i . Did you say, 'Ae, heluhelu au. Okay. How about those of you who aerobicize every morning, huh? What if I ask you, Ho'oikaika kino 'oe? And you can say, 'Ae, ho'oikaika kino au. Maika'i .

Okay; let's take a look at using 'o ia. Okay. 'Ōlelo Hawai'i 'o ia? 'Ōlelo Hawai'i 'o ia? 'Ae, 'ōlelo Hawai'i 'o ia. Okay. You remember how when we use au, 'oe and au, 'oe changed to au in the answer, right? If I said, 'Ōlelo Hawai'i 'oe? You responded, 'Ae, 'Ōlelo Hawai'i au. But in the question, 'Ōlelo Hawai'i 'o ia? Does he speak Hawaiian, does she speak Hawaiian, the response is, 'Ae, 'ōlelo Hawai'i 'o ia. Yeah, he speaks Hawaiian, or Yeah, she speaks Hawaiian. Okay? You see how easy that is? Now, what if it's not Hawaiian that she speaks, and she speaks Japanese? Kepanī. 'Ōlelo Kepanī 'o ia? 'Ae, 'ōlelo Kepanī 'o ia. Okay? Kepanī; what if he speaks Portuguese? 'Ōlelo Pukikī 'o ia? 'Ae, 'ōlelo Pukikī 'o ia. Okay? So we could say almost anything; how about Chinese? 'Ōlelo Pākē 'o ia? 'Ae, 'ōlelo Pākē 'o ia. Okay. There's so many things we can put in this place. 'Cause maybe we don't all speak Hawaiian, right? What if you want to ask if he speaks English. Does he speak English? 'Ōlelo Haole 'o ia? Now, some people will say, Wait a minute, now, I don't think the word is Haole. Some of us use the word Haole, and some of us use the word Pelekania. Okay. Or Pelekane. 'Ōlelo Pelekane 'o ia? Okay. Pelekane; you're probably wondering, And where did that come from? Pelekane comes from the word, written. Okay?

How many of you knew, for the sake of some history, some interest, that Beretania--you know how we all call it Beretania Street? That's really a Hawaiian word. You're all sitting there going, No, that's not, got B, got T, got R. Well, they made it to sound Hawaiian. So Beretania, it's supposed to be "Beretānia" comes from Britain. Britain, Beretānia. Yeah; you knew it sounded the same.

Okay. So we should all really be saying, on Beretānia Street. And everyone would go, Where is that? Okay. But that's the word for English, Okay? So the B turned to P, the R to L, T to K, and we got Pelekania. Okay. Let me write that down so that you can see. Now, we could either say Pelekane, or we could say Pelekania, okay, instead of using 'ōlelo Haole. Okay. Let's take a look at this so you can see it.

Okay. Pelekane, or Pelekania. So you could say, 'Ōlelo Pelekania 'o ia? Or, 'Ōlelo Haole 'o ia? Okay. Any of them will be fine. Okay. Moving right along.

What if we want to change the verb. Okay; we used 'ōlelo, heluhelu, we used ho'ōikaika kino. Right? We could use, 'ai; 'ai 'o ia, right? Does he eat? Yeah. Maybe you see a skinny person, and you go, Wow, 'Ai 'o ia? Does he eat? And he goes, Oh, 'ae, 'ai 'o ia. 'A'ole nui, yeah; not much.

Okay; let's change the verb to, Do you live at school? And that's what Ke'alohi asked the lāpaki; Do you live at school? Okay. And she said, Noho 'oe i ke kula? Noho 'oe i ke kula? Yeah. Noho 'oe i ke kula? Now, this is the new part; at school. Remember, I talked about this; this ke. Using the ke for words that begin with K, A, E, and O. Okay. So in this case, we're going to say, I ke kula. Noho 'oe i ke kula? Do you live at school? And the response is, 'Ae, noho au i ke kula. Okay. 'Ae, noho au i ke kula. So what's the answer, what did the rabbit answer? How many of you got that? Did you say, He said, yes, I live at school? Maika'i. And she asks him after that, 'Ai 'oe i ke kalo? How many of you pretty much got the idea that this is, Do you eat taro? Yeah, because now he wants to go home with her. And so she wants to know what he eats, because she gotta feed him, and she don't want Tūtū to get upset, you know. So she asks him, 'Ai 'oe i ke kalo? And he says--oh, I think it's a wahine lāpaki; okay. But she says, 'Ae, 'ai au i ke kalo. 'Ae, 'ai au i ke kalo. Okay? Maika'i.

Okay. What if he says, I eat fish and poi? Okay. Are we thinking? Are the wheels turning? Now, remember when he said, I eat taro, it was, 'Ai au i ke kalo. Now, let's try, I eat fish and poi. Do you remember the word for fish? I'a. I'a; we had that last week. I'a; I, 'okina, A. Okay; i'a. So okay, how many of you said, 'Ai au i ka i'a a me ka poi. Remember a me; that was, and. Yeah. So, 'Ai au i ka i'a a me ka poi.

Okay; we have a phone call. So I'll say, aloha.

CALLER: Aloha.

CROZIER: Aloha; pehea 'oe?

CALLER: Maika'i .

CROZIER: Maika'i. 'O wai kēia?

CALLER: 'O Kanoelani kēia.

CROZIER: Kala mai 'o wai kou inoa?

CALLER: 'O Kanoelani.

CROZIER: Kanoelani, aloha, no hea mai 'oe?

CALLER: Mai Nānākuli mai au.

CROZIER: Aloha.

CROZIER: Aloha. This is Kanoe from Nānākuli. And what's your question?

CALLER: My question is that I like your show.

CROZIER: Oh, that you like my show?

CALLER: Yeah.

CROZIER: Mahalo nui. I appreciate that, Kanoelani. Mahalo. A hui hou.

CALLER: Hui hou.

CROZIER: Okay. Well, that was nice, yeah? Nice to know that we have little children out there watching too. Because, you know, this show was targeted for the family. Okay; and so some people may wonder, why are we going so slow, or why do we do it the way we're doing it. It's because the show was made for the community, for children all the way to kūpuna. And we try to satisfy everybody in this show, and sometimes we succeed, and sometimes we fall short, but we try our best. Okay. So I'm really glad to hear, Kanoelani, that you're watching. And I really want to mahalo all of you who gather your 'ohana at your house, and you guys all sit in front of the TV and practice with each other. 'Cause that's what it's all about; that's what we need to do, is practice with each other, this language, so that it can grow. Okay; so mahalo.

Okay; back to, I eat fish and poi. Okay. 'Ai au i ka i'a a me ka poi. Okay. What if you wanted to ask someone, Do you eat fish and poi? Take your time; time your time. Think about it. 'Ai 'oe i ka i'a a me ka poi? Do you hear me saying,

ka i'a? Yeah. Not "ka-i-a", 'cause there's no 'okina before the I. So it flows right into the ka; ka i'a a me ka poi. 'Ai 'oe i ka i'a a me ka poi? Maika'i . And that person can answer, Yes, I eat fish and poi. And how would they say that? 'Ae, 'ai au i ka i'a a me ka poi. Or what if you're walking through the line, okay, at a lū'au--you know how you usually do, you got your plate, and you're walking through the line. And the person in the line says, 'Ai 'oe i ka poke? And you don't eat poke, but your brother does. What can you say then? Oh, 'a'ole, akā--yeah, akā is "but". You heard Ke'alohe say, Akā, yeah? But, and then she says, Tūtū might get angry; Huhū paha 'o Tūtū. Okay. But that akā is a good word; it means "but". Okay; so you can say, 'Ae, akā--oh, kala mai. You say, 'A'ole, akā ai 'o ia i ka poke. Yeah? You point to 'o ia. Okay. You point to 'o ia somewhere. Who's 'o ia in your house? Maybe only you and the dog watching; point to the dog, okay. You say, 'O ia. Okay? 'Ai 'o ia i ka dog food. Okay; 'ai 'o ia i ka mea'ai 'ilio. How's that? Okay? That way, you can include everybody in your house to speak Hawaiian. All right. So 'o ia is he, she, or it. So you can just point out to somebody who's 'o ia. Okay. And say, 'Ai 'o ia i ka poke. Maika'i .

Okay. Let's take a look at that line; 'ai au i ka i'a a me ka poi. Okay. Here we have, 'ai au i ka i'a a me ka poi. What if we want to change this; we did that. We had 'ai au i ka poke. 'Ai au i ka pipi. Okay. What if we wanted to say, He reads the book. Okay. Heluhelu 'o ia i ka puke. Okay. Heluhelu 'o ia i ka puke. Maika'i . Okay; anybody knows what that means? I just told you, so you should know. Okay; he reads the book, heluhelu 'o ia i ka puke. Maika'i .

Okay. Now, today's value that we've seen here is kuleana. Okay. Kuleana is responsibility. Okay. Now, we may wonder, what in this vignette had to do with kuleana. Okay. And sometimes, I think we don't know that going to school is part of our kuleana; it's part of our responsibility, part of our thing to do. All right. So we saw Ke'alohe go to school today, and it was her kuleana to do this. Okay? And so the lāpaki tells her his kuleana, yeah? His kuleana is to talk to children. But he only talks to children; he doesn't talk to anybody else. He says, 'Ōlelo au i nā keiki. Okay. Remember now? I think you're going to be able to understand a lot more in that vignette this time. Okay? But kuleana is our value for today; it means responsibility. I'm going to give you some think time, okay; nā minuke ha'awina, some lesson minutes, for you to take a look at a situation. And the situation for today is you meet someone, and they'd like to talk story with you. And you need to tell them what you do at different times of the day.

E kala mai; I need to review one thing with you before we do that. Okay. And that's ... that is the different times of the day. Because we did have kakahiaka, awakea, 'auinalā, and ahiahi. But what we didn't know how is to use it with this pattern. Okay. So if you want to say, I wake up in the morning ... we can say

now, Ala au--ala is the word for wake up. Ala au i ke kakahiaka. Okay. All right; just a minute. Okay; had to squeeze kakahiaka in there. Let's take a look, okay? It says, Ala au i ke kakahiaka. I wake up in the morning. Okay, and then what's the next thing that you might do? Okay; let's try, I wash my face. Holoī. Now, you go before I write it. Okay, you say it before I write it. Holoī ... what's the next word? Maika'i . Au i. Okay, this i, you just need to put it in, okay? Holoī au i--my face. Remember the word for "my"? Ko'u; okay. Ko'u maka. Okay? Holoī au i ko'u maka. Okay, how about what comes next. I brush my teeth; how's that? The word for brush is palaki. So if the word for brush is palaki, and the word for teeth is niho ... how would you say, I brush my teeth? Are you thinking? Are you saying it? One more time; I'm gonna tell you again. The word for brush is palaki, and the word for teeth is niho. Okay.

Have you gotten it? Have you gotten it? Palaki au i ko'u niho. Maika'i . Okay; I hope that's what you said. Palaki au i ko'u niho; I brush my teeth. Now, how do we add the time part on? Let's go back to looking at the first line. We take this, and we just attach it. Holoī au i ko'u maka i ke kakahiaka. Palaki au i ko'u niho i ke kakahiaka. What if we don't brush our teeth in the morning, and by the time we wake up it's awakea? We could say, Holoī au... oh, kala mai... Palaki au i ko'u niho i ke awakea. And you see how you use ke? Because this word began with A. I ke awakea. Okay. What if we don't wake up until afternoon? Auwē, some of us are so lucky if we can wake up in the afternoon. So we'll say, Ala au i ka 'auinalā. Okay. Ala au i ka 'auinalā. All right? Now, you're saying, Well, how come you used ka, because this word began with A. Uh-uh; it began with the 'okina. And that's why we use ka. Okay: I ka 'auinalā. How's that?

Okay; so I'm going to give you some time now to look at that situation, and you'll have a couple of minutes to figure out what are some of the things that you could say. Now, I think you're going to need your dictionary, because I didn't give you all the words that you could use. So let's see if ... I'm sorry; I'm getting signals. Okay; but we're all right. Okay. Let's see if you can just try it, okay, even if you don't know the word. Say, like you didn't know the word for, I brush my teeth; you could say, Brush au i ko'u teeth. Okay? It's all right. Now, some people will say, Hey, 'Ekela, how come you let people say things in English? When I was going to Hawaiian language class when I was little, and I couldn't say everything in Hawaiian, I had a kumu who would let me do half of it in English, and half of it in Hawaiian, just so that I could get used to the pattern. And after a while, that's simple to just go open your dictionary, look up the word, and plug it in where it goes. Okay. So if that's what you need to do, then do it. But sit back, take a look at this, and I'll see you as soon as you're pau. Okay? A hui hou.

CROZIER: Aloha; welcome back. How was that? Ua maika'i kēlā? Huh? Did you try to do all those different things that you do morning, noon, and evening? Well, I hope so, and I hope it wasn't that hard. Now, while we were on break, we had a call. And this call had asked us about the use of the word tūtū for grandparent. And this person was quite concerned that if we're going to be teaching Hawaiian language properly, we should be using the correct Hawaiian words. So I would like to respond that when we call tūtū, Tūtū, it's like how we call grandma, Grandma, and not Grandmother. Or even like when we call our fathers Daddy instead of Father. Yeah, it's our endearing term for our kūpuna. And kupuna, actually, the tūtū comes from the word kupuna. That kū in kūpuna is reduplicated twice. And so I know that there are some people who still call their kūpuna, Kūkū, instead of Tūtū. But like I said before, that Ks were Ts at one time, and that kupuna was once tupuna. And in fact, in other places of Polynesia, they have words like tipuna. And so we took the first syllable, instead of saying kupuna over again, and just reduplicated it, and now it's tūtū. Okay. So hopefully, that cleared up any misunderstanding, you know, why do we use the word tūtū. My tūtū would have appreciated, my mother appreciates my children calling her Tūtū, and she's a speaker of Hawaiian language and doesn't feel offended, and that's kind of nice. Okay. But I don't think we all walk around saying, grandmother, grandfather, or father, or mother, when we call them. We do say things like mama, daddy, papa, yeah, tūtū, tūtū kāne. Okay; and it's all right. 'A'ole pilikia. Okay; so I mahalo you for asking that question, and I hope that clears that up. Okay; mahalo nui.

Now, once again, if any of you have questions concerning anything that--and it doesn't have anything to do with the lesson, feel free to call the Kulāiwi Info Line, and someone will get back to you, someone will try to answer that question. And if we can't, we'll try to find a way to answer that. But the number, once again, is 842-8059. Okay. And once again, if you're interested in purchasing tapes, because they are available, 1 through 12--and by all means, I'm not trying to sell them, but we've had so many calls. We've had over seventy-five calls requesting tapes of this show. And we would like to provide the service for all of you who don't have VCRs or don't have a way to access the tape. And the number that you can call for the tapes is 842-8876. And of course, once again, if you have any questions concerning the lesson, call this number; 946-0700, or neighbor islands, you may call 1-800-342-7949. Okay. We appreciate all your calls, and we will definitely try to respond to all of them. Okay? Mahalo.

All right. Since we've gone through all of those simple verbs, and we've kind of built up the vignette with these things, I want you to watch it again. And this time, listen for the conversation between the lāpaki and Ke'alohe. Let me try one more time to set this up for you, so that you're kind of following along. Tūtū is putting Ke'alohe to sleep. Listen to what she says. She keeps on telling Ke'alohe,

what, hiamoe, hiamoe. Like how we're always telling our children, yeah? Hiamoe. And they go, Oh, akā. Yeah? Remember what was akā? But. Right? They say things like, Akā. Or they go, Oh, Tūtū. And they always have one more thing that they forgot to tell you. Okay. So listen to the kinds of things that Ke‘alohi is telling Tūtū, and what Tūtū is responding to Ke‘alohi. And then listen to the conversation between the lāpaki--that's a pretty lāpaki nui, ‘ae?--and Ke‘alohi. And listen to what she says with the lāpaki. Because she asks--the lāpaki says, Makemake au e hele i kou hale. Yeah? Now, we had that last week. What was that? Makemake au e hele i kou hale. And that's when, you know, Ke‘alohi is kinda excited, like, Yeah, okay, but you know, Huhū paha ‘o Tūtū, ‘ano nui ‘oe. Yeah? So follow that part along. And then Ke‘alohi says that she would like to see the lolouila. The lolouila is the computer, okay? Makemake au e ‘ike i ka lolouila. Okay? And so the lāpaki takes her over there to the lolouila and checks it out. Okay; so let's sit back once again, enjoy the vignette, and hopefully, I hope you understood. And if you did, give us a call and let me know how it went. You know, if you were practicing along, I'd like to know. Okay; a hui hou.

[HAWAIIAN LANGUAGE VIGNETTE] (repeated)

Tūtū: Moe pono ‘oe e Ke‘alohi. He lā nui ka lā ‘apōpō.

Ke‘alohi: ‘Ae, pīhoihoi au i ka lā mua o ke kula.

Tūtū: ‘Ae.

Ke‘alohi: ‘O wai ke kumu?

Tūtū: ‘O Miki Kealoha kona inoa. E hiamoe ‘oe.

Ke‘alohi: ‘Ae e Tūtū. Tūtū?

Tūtū: ‘Ae? E hiamoe. He aha kou makemake?

Ke‘alohi: Pehea ke kula?

Tūtū: ‘Ō, le‘ale‘a a nui nā mea hou ma ke kula. E hiamoe ‘oe.

Ke‘alohi: Akā...

Tūtū: Ke‘alohi, e hiamoe.

Ke‘alohi: ‘Ae e Tūtū, hiamoe au.

Tūtū: Maika‘i, e pani i kou mau maka.

[MUSIC]

Lāpaki: ‘Ē! ‘O wai kou inoa?

Ke‘alohi: He aha? ‘O Ke‘alohi ko‘u inoa. ‘Ōlelo ‘oe?

Lāpaki: ‘Ae, ‘ōlelo au i nā keiki. Makemake au i nā keiki. Hau‘oli nā keiki.

Ke‘alohi: Pōloli ‘oe? ‘Ai au i ka i‘a a me ka poi. ‘Ai ‘oe i ka i‘a?

Lāpaki: ‘A‘ole. ‘Ono au i ke kalo a me ka lau‘ai.

Ke‘alohi: ‘Ai au i ke kalo. Hele mai, hānai wau iā ‘oe. Noho ‘oe ma ke kula?

Lāpaki: I ka lā, noho au ma ke kula. Akā i ka pō, ho‘i au i ka hale me nā keiki. Makemake au e hele i kou hale i kēia pō. Hiki nō?

Ke‘alohi: ‘Ae, hiki nō. A, akā pehea ko‘u Tūtū? Huhū paha ‘o ia. ‘Ano nui ‘oe! Akā hānai mau ko‘u Tūtū ia‘u i ke kalo. Makemake ‘oe i ke kalo? Hā‘awi wau iā ‘oe i ke kalo.

Lāpaki: ‘Ae, hiki nō. Hau‘oli ‘oe ma ke kula?

Ke‘alohi: ‘Ano hau‘oli au.

Lāpaki: Mai hopohopo, ‘olu‘olu ‘o Miki Kalewa. ‘Eleu nā keiki. Le‘ale‘a ka hana a maika‘i loa ke kula.

Ke‘alohi: Makemake au e ‘ike i ka lolouila. E hō‘ike mai i ka lolouila.

Lāpaki: E hele mai!

[MUSIC]

Lāpaki: Pā‘ani nā keiki me kēia. Heluhelu a kākau nā keiki i nā mo‘olelo.

Ke‘alohi: ‘Ō ‘ike au! Makemake nui au i ke kula.

CROZIER: Don't you wish all of our keiki said, Makemake nui au i ke kula. Nui, I really like kula, school. Yeah? So was that better? Did you have a better understanding of what was being said? Well, maika'i. Okay. Let's take a phone call now. I'm gonna say aloha.

CALLER: Aloha.

CROZIER: Aloha, pehea 'oe?

CALLER: 'Ano maika'i au; mahalo.

CROZIER: Oh, maika'i. 'O wai kou inoa?

CALLER: 'O Lei ko'u inoa.

CROZIER: Aloha e Lei. And, no hea mai 'oe?

CALLER: No Sunset Beach mai au.

CROZIER: Aloha. How can I help you?

CALLER: I had a question, because in the vignette--

CROZIER: Yes.

CALLER: --Tūtū had told Ke'alohe that she wanted her to close her eyes, so she said, Pani i ko'u mau maka.

CROZIER: I kou mau maka.

CALLER: Right; i kou mau maka. The mau was the plural for the maka, right?

CROZIER: Yes.

CALLER: And earlier, when we were talking about brushing our teeth, we said, Palaki au i--

CROZIER: Ko'u niho.

CALLER: --ko'u niho.

CROZIER: Right.

CALLER: Shouldn't we have said ko'u mau niho?

CROZIER: You can.

CALLER: Plural?

CROZIER: You can. But it's kind of understood that you're gonna brush more than one tooth.

CALLER: Right.

CROZIER: So you can leave the mau out. And right now, we're not talking about the mau, only because we don't want to confuse too many people. 'Cause I just taught nā, and so we don't want to get confused between nā and mau.

CALLER: Okay; so you can just assume that when you're talking about things like that, you can just use ...

CROZIER: You could leave it out.

CALLER: Leave it out?

CROZIER: M-hm.

CALLER: Okay.

CROZIER: Okay; mahalo.

CALLER: Mahalo.

CROZIER: A hui hou, Lei. Mahalo for calling. Okay. I'd like to go over some of the new vocab, and then wrap it up. Okay?

Let's take a look at some of the new words. Well, actually, 'ai isn't that new; we've had that before, and hau'oli, we've had. But 'ano; remember the 'ano, that you can put it in front of something, and it means kind of, sort of? Okay; 'ai, 'ano, hau'oli. Can you say that with me? 'Ai, 'ano, hau'oli. Maika'i .

How about the word for "read"? Heluhelu; heluhelu. Maika'i . How about the word for exercise? Ho'oikaika kino; ho'oikaika kino. Maika'i . How about huhū? Huhū. 'Ae; kahakō over the last U, so it's a little longer, okay? Huhū. Maika'i . Hiki nō.

Okay. We have the different things that we can eat. Ka i'a; ka i'a, ka poi, ka puke. Hiki nō. Maika'i .

Okay. Ke kalo; ke kalo, the taro. Yeah, taro. See the word taro here? K is for T, and L is for R, and you got kalo. Okay? Noho. Now, noho can be two things; it can be either a chair, or it can mean to sit. So you can tell someone, Noho 'oe i kou noho. Sit in your chair. Sit in your big chair; noho 'oe i kou noho nui. Okay? Maika'i . Noho 'oe i kou noho nui. Nui is the opposite of li'ili'i; okay, nui is big. All right; nui. Maika'i .

Okay. How about the word for speak, was 'ōlelo; 'ōlelo. Okay. And paha; do you remember what paha was? Remember when Ke'alohe said, Huhū paha 'o Tūtū. Yeah? Maybe, perhaps. Okay. And we use that in a very special way. You can't use it by itself; it always has to go with something. So you have to say something like, Huhū paha 'o Tūtū. Okay? Pīhoihoi; pīhoihoi paha 'o Ke'alohe. Well, no, it wasn't paha; she was definitely pīhoihoi. Okay; pīhoihoi, excited. Okay; excited, worried, but good kind. Okay.

Hopefully, with this much information, you'll be able to talk story with somebody now, and you'll be able to go a little further than just saying, Hi, how you, what's your name, where you from, or asking what they want. Now, you can say what you do, and what someone else does. Remember the word was 'o ia? That's our new pronoun for today, is 'o ia. Okay. So if we wanted to say, He watches the movie. Nānā 'o ia i ke ki'i'oni'oni. Nānā, to look, or watch, okay. Nānā 'o ia i ke ki'i'oni'oni.

Which takes me to our next show. Okay; Number 4, helu 'ehā. Okay. We'll be going to the movies with Kunāne, our oldest cousin, our oldest mo'opuna. Okay. And he'll be meeting his friends, and they'll be talking a little bit about what they're going to be doing there, and what they're going to buy when they get inside of the movies. Okay. And hopefully, you'll stay with us, because it'll be fun. And you know, we welcome the feedback; we enjoy hearing your comments, your suggestions. And like I said, this is for the community, and since I have a little time, let me tell you how this all happens. There's a committee of six of us that work together to decide what we will teach in this show, and how it would be taught. And we thought that we needed to attack it very simply, and to make it really enjoyable. And we chose certain grammar structures to use, and we'll be reviewing them often. Because we want to make sure that we do a good job, and that you feel comfortable and you're not overwhelmed by too much.

Now, this is what I wanted to tell you this week. That if this is going good for you, there are Hawaiian language classes out there for you to take. And you can look in community schools in your areas, or outside, or you can call Kamehameha Schools at that Info Line, and we can tell you where you might be able to go. Okay, so now you can feel like you have a little bit under your belt and it might

not be too scary to enter into a classroom. I'd like to give you my mahalo, and wish you a very happy Aloha Week, and we'll see you next week. A hui hou kākou; aloha.

[CREDITS]

[END]