

KULĀIWI Lesson 4

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

CROZIER: Aloha mai kākou e nā hoa makamaka o ka 'ōlelo Hawai'i. Welcome to Kulāiwi. This is the year of the Hawaiian language, and this is the fourth in a series of twelve Hawaiian language lessons produced by Kamehameha Schools Bishop Estate, in collaboration with the State Department of Education. And I'm 'Ekela Kanī'aupi'o-Crozier, and I'll be your kumu for today's papa 'ōlelo Hawai'i, today's Hawaiian language class. And I just want to say mahalo to all of you for tuning in this morning. I know so many times, you have other things you can do on a Saturday morning, but you're here with us, and that's maika'i. We can all begin to learn Hawaiian language, and you know, practice the mother tongue of these islands. And so I want to remind you that there's a hotline that you can call if you have any questions that don't pertain to the lesson, but you'd just like to ask them and get them answered. If they have to do with Hawaiian language, they have to do with lessons for this class, you can call 842-8059; 842-8059. And leave your name, your phone number, and your address. Please go slow, okay? Because sometimes when we listen, we cannot really understand what street name we got, okay? So give us a chance. Remember that we're listening, and we're writing as fast as we can; so if you go slow and, you know, clearly, it gives us a better chance at getting it right. So that we don't send it out and it comes back, and we send it again. Okay? Hiki nō. So call the hotline if you would like to receive the written lessons for this class. Because they came out in the February issue of the OHA newspaper, Ka Wai Ola O OHA; the first six lessons. And so if you don't receive that OHA newspaper and you would like the lessons, call the hotline, 842-8059, and we'll be happy to send them to you. Okay? The other thing is, people have requested copies of the tapes of this class--kala mai. And so you can call 842-8876, 842-8876, and what will happen is they'll send you an order form, and then you send it back with your check, and then we'll be able to put you on the list for tape orders. Okay.

Remember that this class is an interactive class. That means that you can call in and ask questions. We're live; today is March 9, 1996, and so we welcome you to call in and ask your questions about the lesson that we're going over today. And the good thing about today is that we're reviewing, so you can catch up if you missed 1, 2, and 3. Okay. So the number here on O'ahu is 956-5670; that's 956-5670. And our 'ohana on the neighbor islands, feel free to call 1-800-342-7949, 1-800-342-7949. Okay. And that's if you don't understand something in the lessons that we're going over today. Remember that Kulāiwi reruns every Sunday at 7:00 p.m. Tomorrow, it'll rerun at 7:00 p.m., and that'll be Number 2. Okay; so you want to check that out if that's something that you'd like to do. If you missed 1 or 2, this is a good way to catch up. Okay; Number 2 tomorrow. And so we're actually two behind on the reruns. And I heard from someone they saw it

sometime during the weekdays; so if you catch it, that's maika'i. And you know, you can still call, even if you can't call in on the reruns and talk to anyone, you can call the hotline, and still get an answer somehow. Okay; so if you just want to practice, or you would like to have a question answered, then feel free to call 842-8059. Okay?

Don't forget; this is the year of the Hawaiian language, and so there's a bunch of activities going on this year, one of which is Lā 'Ohana, happening next week Saturday; that's March 16th, from nine to three, at Kapi'olani Park. And we'll be there after the show. In fact, someone will be there at a Kulāiwi table, where you can get more information about Kulāiwi, and lessons will be available. So make sure you stop by Kapi'olani Park. Lā 'Ohana is a day where ... well, you can kinda get that, yeah? Lā 'Ohana, family day. And it's for your 'ohana to come down to Kapi'olani Park, and even if you don't have a big 'ohana, just come; you can come anyway, and you know, talk Hawaiian, speak Hawaiian with as many people who are learning the Hawaiian language, and meet kupuna, and meet children, and go buy your food in Hawaiian. There'll be a booth where Hawaiian language students will be telling stories in Hawaiian. You can play games in Hawaiian. It's just a Hawaiian language day, and you're all invited to come, okay? Kapi'olani Park, March 16th, from nine to three; and it's sponsored by the 'Ahahui 'Ōlelo Hawai'i. And then and there, you can register to become a member of the 'Ahahui. If you missed last week's show, we had a guest, Puakea Nogelmeier, who's president of the 'Ahahui. And he talked about this organization being made up of people who are interested in the Hawaiian language. And so it's made up of teachers, as well as students, as well as anyone interested in supporting the Hawaiian language. And I think it's four dollars for membership. But you know, if you're interested, come down to Kapi'olani Park, check it out, and we'll have a good time. Okay; I hope to see you there.

I'd like to give my aloha to one of our viewers who lost her mom. And this is a very special person because she watched Kulāiwi and she was getting back into the Hawaiian language, but unfortunately, she's passed on and into a better world. And so I'd like to give my aloha to Ulumailauli'i Kealohanui and her 'ohana, and I wish all of you the best in this time, and that Akua be with all of you. Okay?

Today, we have a special guest, and this is a friend of mine who works in the Hawaiian Studies Institute. And he also has a CD out right now. And he's very special, because I think--you know, one of the things that I always talk about as far as Kaipō Hale--that's who our guest is today, Kaipō Hale--is that Kaipō chooses to use Hawaiian language everywhere, and anywhere, with everyone that he meets. And it's so beautiful, you know, because he just has a beautiful way about him. And he's able to use the language in all of his work. He provides

Hawaiian values workshops for the staff and faculty at Kamehameha Schools, and so many people have said, Wow, I've learned so much, not only as far as values, but also language. And so we're very fortunate to have him. As well, he's a kumu, a teacher, but he's also a very good composer. And if anyone has ever heard his music, you can see that he's written some beautiful songs about Pauoa and the flowers, and ... kala mai; flowers and what else, the valley and the 'āina. He's done a really good job at putting things together. But today, he talks about what it was like working with his tūtū, his kupuna, and how much aloha he had for her. Because, see, he would write, he would write a line, and I guess she thought it was just a little too simple; so she would give him a more poetic touch to composing his music.

And I think, you know, when you think about it, so many of us, when we get into Hawaiian language, oh, that's one of the first things we want to do is, start writing, you know, little songs and stuff. And sometimes it's real straightforward, you know, real straight, simple, and everyone can understand it, Hawaiian 101 students, you know, can understand. And then you get better at it, and you begin to realize there's metaphor, there's kaona, there's double meanings. You know, like a lot of times when you hear songs with rain, it's about sadness. It could be about sadness, it could be about making love. It's interesting; flowers are compared to children, some flowers are compared to women. You know, these different little metaphors in the songs give us so much more meaning to our music. And sometimes, you know, when you're listening, you wonder, Oh, why would anybody write a song about a cactus? You know. And then you find out the kaona--the kaona, the double meaning, the hidden meaning, and then it makes sense. You know, and it's like, okay. One of the people that I love to listen to is Kindy Sproat, who sings songs from Kohala. And what's neat about him is, he'll always share with you the second meaning, the double meaning, or how it was composed, or why it was composed. And I feel very fortunate when we get to learn the story behind the songs, because all too often, we just sing all these Hawaiian songs, we have no idea what it means, or why it was written, and we have this opportunity through people like Uncle Kindy, or Kaipō, to learn about the history of the music that we're singing.

The other thing is, I guess that can be compared to names. You know, that so many names; you call people these names, but you don't know what was the reason behind that name, how did they learn it, how did--I'm sorry; how did they get this name. You know, maybe it was an event that happened while the Māmā was hāpai; maybe it was a dream that came to her while she was sleeping. You know, sometimes you get dreams when you're awake too. But anyway, a dream, dream names, sometimes the name comes to a very close family member, and you're told you need to give this name. So there's so many different reasons why one would get a particular name.

In fact, the other day, I got called and said, Oh, you know, could you translate a name for me? And the unfortunate thing about that is, as much as I would like to translate it, you know, I can only give what I know. You know, so say, somebody says, Oh, can you translate my name? My name is Keahi. And I take the liberty to say, Oh, Keahi, it means the fire. You know. Well, I don't know the mo'olelo, the story behind it, and so as a result, you get this literal meaning that you probably could have gone to the dictionary, opened it up, and found out what it meant. And so often too, we can do that with music. You know, just open up your dictionary and try to translate it, and you get this translation, but you don't get the real meaning, you don't get the story behind it. And you know, so many times when a name is given, the name is given either for the child to aspire to be that, or something they would like to see in this child. I hear a lot of people give the name Ikaika. Well, because we want that child to be strong. Many times, I see people just kinda open the dictionary and choose a name. I think we have to be real careful about choosing names.

And it may seem like I just went off the course, yeah? But actually, it's because I wanted to talk to you about how important it is to know the background of names and songs. And today, that's what Kaipo is talking about. He starts off by talking about with his grandma, and how he began to compose songs. So I'm not sure if we're ready with our tape, but let's see. Yeah; that was the shaka sign. That means we have the tape for you. Okay; so without further ado, let's go over to Kaipo and see what he has to say. And then when we're pau, then we'll go and watch a vignette. Today, we go with Pualei to the garden with her friends. So I'll see you as soon as it's pau. A hui hou.

[00:13:56.28] KAIPO HALE VIDEO

CROZIER: Share with us about your composing. Just a little bit.

HALE: Oh, well--

CROZIER: Just about how it comes.

HALE: Like I said, my grandmother was a strong inspiration, and she was the one that helped me understand some of the poetic phrases that you find in today's Hawaiian poetry. And she made me understand the deeper meanings within the lines. And so I was so inspired by that. And she and I had written a song together many, many years ago about the pua kenikeni, which is my favorite flower. And I would write something similar like, Aloha wau i ka puakenikeni. And she would look at me and she says, Oh, ho'opololei, ho'ololi 'oe i kēia and write no ka pua kenikeni ke aloha. You know, just a--

CROZIER: Just ho‘onininani, just to make it more pretty.

HALE: Just ho‘onininani you know.

CROZIER: ‘Ae.

HALE: And it was just--and I thought to myself, wow, what a beautiful way to express your aloha. She said, You want to express your aloha for this flower? Yes, Tūtū. But you know me; I'm just taking basic Hawaiian.

CROZIER: ‘Ae.

HALE: So I can just say, Aloha wau i ka pua kenikeni. Well, here; try this one. No ka pua kenikeni ke aloha, no ka pua laha ‘ole. You know, and so--

CROZIER: ‘Ae; ‘ae.

HALE: That was probably the springboard for me. And so I started to understand, and ask her further about her mana‘o, and how she sees things visually and creatively. And I would write some of the mana‘o down on a piece of paper, and then I would borrow that mana‘o with me, and in my composing when I wanted to describe something, I would carry on some of those phrases that Tūtū would teach me.

CROZIER: ‘Ae. And you know, it's funny 'cause you say, Aloha wau i ka pua kenikeni. And that's one of the patterns that we've just learned. You know, it's that aloha is our action word, what we're doing, au i ka pua kenikeni. Yeah? And I'm sure our viewers are sitting going there, Hey, I got that one, I got that one. And so you know, that's the thing; there's a place to start. And then there's the kupuna who come along and make it all pretty. You know, ho‘onininani, they pretty it up and they make it sound right. And I think that's the beauty of our language, is the music. I know the past three guests we've had have been inspired through music. You know, they've all wanted to know what words mean, what songs mean. And it's interesting; we just have another music person. You know. But it's funny; when people said, you know, Hawaiian language, what you gonna do with it? And you look at what we're able to do with it, and the satisfaction we have in our na‘au.

HALE: Well, “I ka ‘ōlelo nō ke ola, i ka ‘ōlelo nō ka make.”

CROZIER: ‘Ae; pololei.

HALE: In language there's life, and in language there's death. So it's how you approach it, how you use it.

CROZIER: Pololei.

HALE: Yeah.

CROZIER: Pololei.

HALE: And so I commend you.

CROZIER: Well--

HALE: I commend you, because--

CROZIER: Mahalo.

HALE: --this is another springboard for a lot of our community, families who are watching today.

CROZIER: 'Ae.

HALE: And this is just another steppingstone.

CROZIER: Well, our viewers need to know that Kaipō has written, what is this, maybe about three, four of our script for Kulāiwi. Which ones did you write?

HALE: The first two, I believe.

CROZIER: The first two, and then the church one.

HALE: The church one.

CROZIER: Yes. And so the very last one you'll see is written by Kaipō. Because we had this little committee that decided to, you know, get together and, actually we didn't decide. We were kinda like kauoha 'ia. We were told we're going to do this. But it was very, very nice, you know, that we were able to work together. And this time, I'm flying solo for thirteen through twenty-four, but it's okay.

HALE: Ah, you can handle.

CROZIER: The mana is good from all of you.

HALE: The mana is good; yes.

CROZIER: ‘Ae; okay. Anyway, I would like to say mahalo to you.

HALE: Well, thank you for inviting me.

CROZIER: And for coming and sharing with us.

[END KAIPO HALE VIDEO]

CROZIER: Now, the part that I'm gonna go over right now today is not in the lesson. This part is just a review, because you know, I get a lot of calls as far as, Oh, you know, we missed Number 1, Number 2, Number 3. It's like, auwē. You know. You gotta watch reruns. But I figured, well, you know, we got some time here today, we can review. The other thing is, you know, I realize that if you're only watching for one hour a week, you know, it's gonna be really hard for you to pick up everything. I know. I get people who come up to me and say, I love Kulāiwi, it's so wonderful. You know, I learn--no, not I learn a lot. I enjoy it so much. And then comes, But I don't know what I learned. I know I learned a lot, but I don't know what I learned. Okay; well, you know, I think what it takes is, you have to, number one, pay attention. Number two, repeat, and not just repeat sounds. You know, because all too often, we just hear sounds and we just repeat sounds. You know, so I say, Pehea 'oe? And you say, Pehea 'oe? 'Cause it sounds real cool, you know. But you're not thinking about what it means. What does that mean, when do you say it, you know. And so this is another one of those language tips, language tips. Okay; how to learn language. Number one, you listen; you listen to the words. And then you try to put it with an action. You know, you put it with something that you know. Not so much you attach it to something that's English, but you attach it to something as part of your conversation.

So remember in the beginning, we started off with, Aloha. Aloha e, and I think it was the children told Tūtū, Aloha e Tūtū. Yeah, Aloha e Tūtū. And that E in there is very important; that's real Hawaiian. You know, some people think, Oh, that's so Pidgin, and they go, Eh, you know, Eh, Kanani. Okay? That Eh is an attention getter kind of Eh, okay? It calls attention. It says, Eh, so-and-so. Yeah? Aloha e Tūtū. Aloha e Kanani. Aloha e Kaleo. Aloha e Richard. Okay? Aloha e, so-and-so. That E in there calls attention. All right? Okay.

So right there, we got one thing going for us, right? We recognize that that's the first thing that you're gonna say. The next was, Pehea 'oe? Well, you know, isn't that usually how you start off a conversation? You ask, How you? Yeah? Eh, howzit, how you? Howzit, how you, is the same thing, right? So you attach that

right there. The first thing you think of saying in Hawaiian to somebody when you see them, you go, Aloha, pehea 'oe? Pehea 'oe? That's the first thing. So why don't you repeat after me. Pehea 'oe? Maika'i; pehea 'oe. Yeah?

Let's take a ... oh, kala mai; don't look, don't look yet. Okay, 'cause you're going see--oh, boy. Let's start this again. Okay; here we go. Oh ... today is not a good day. Okay, let us just ... get to the top. Okay. Auwē; he pilikia kēia. We've lost half of it; I don't know where it is. Okay. 'A'ole pilikia. Today is going to-- we're going to make it through today, no matter what.

Okay; can we say aloha, aloha e so-and-so. Pehea 'oe? Okay. What's the response to pehea 'oe? Maika'i; maika'i au. 'Ae? Maika'i au. Can we try that? Aloha e Kanani. Pehea 'oe? Maika'i au. Hiki nō. Maika'i au. The next question was--oh, wait, no, no, no. Then we had, Pehea 'o ia. Pehea 'o ia; how is he or she? Pehea 'o ia? Okay? Okay, maika'i 'o ia. Maika'i 'o ia. Yeah? And you notice that when we said pehea 'oe, it was maika'i au. Right? Pehea 'oe; maika'i au. When we asked, Pehea 'o ia, it's maika'i 'o ia. Hiki nō. Pehea 'o ia? Maika'i 'o ia. Okay. And now, you're not always maika'i. Okay, sometimes you're māluhiluhi. [YAWN] Māluhiluhi. Sometimes you're 'ōma'ima'i. Yeah, sick 'ōma'ima'i. Sometimes you're pōloli, hungry. Okay; pōloli. Remember I told you, don't get that confused with pololei. Okay; pōloli is hungry. Pololei is correct. So that's cool, you know, if you say, Pololei wau. Well, if you're correct; hiki nō. Okay. Pōloli; pōloli au. Hiki nō; maika'i.

What about ... kala mai. What about kind of pōloli? Remember that? We had that before. Kind of pōloli, yeah? 'Ano pōloli au. I got a call the other day; someone said, What's the difference between pōloli au and 'ano pōloli au? Well, one, you say, I'm hungry. The other one says, I'm kinda hungry. Yeah? I don't say 'ano pōloli au very often, okay, 'cause I'm hungry, real kind hungry. Okay, not 'ano pōloli; pōloli au. Okay? And you can even ask that in a question, right? You can say, Pōloli 'o ia? Pōloli 'o ia? Is he hungry? Is she hungry? Okay? And you would say, 'Ae, pōloli 'o ia, or 'A'ole, 'a'ole pōloli 'o ia. Hiki nō.

We also had in the beginning, What's your name. [SINGS] What's your name? Okay? What's your name. 'O wai kou inoa? 'O wai kou inoa? What's your name? Can you say that with me? 'O wai kou inoa. Maika'i. Hana hou. 'O wai kou inoa. Maika'i. 'O wai; 'o wai--you know, and I didn't really talk about this either, so this is kind of a good day, because I can kind of elaborate on some things. 'O wai means, who. Okay. I got called the other day, and someone said, You know, I thought 'o wai meant, who. Yeah; it means, who. But I guess because your name is as much as ... you are as a person, you know. If I say, 'O wai 'o 'Ekela, who's 'Ekela? Well, who's that wahine? It's the same thing; 'Ekela

and that wahine. Yeah? So 'o wai; 'o wai 'o 'Ekela, 'o wai kou inoa. What's your name? Okay.

All right. Now, how do you respond to that? That little question where their wai drops off, and your response goes in. 'O wai kou inoa? 'O 'Ekela ko'u inoa. Hiki nō. 'O wai kou inoa? 'O 'Ekela ko'u inoa. Hiki nō; maika'i. Okay. And then the question was, No hea mai 'oe? No hea mai 'oe? Where are you from? No hea mai 'oe? Okay. In Hawaiian, you know, it's not important ... you know, in other languages maybe it's more important to say, What do you do? You know, what kind of work do you do? In Hawai'i, most times they're gonna ask you where you're from, or they're gonna ask you who's your family. Yeah; those are the things that are important. So, No hea mai 'oe? Where are you from? And what's the question word in that sentence? Okay; you should all be shouting, Hea, hea, that's the question word. Yeah? No hea mai 'oe? No Waimānalo mai au. No Waimānalo mai au. Yeah? No hea mai 'oe? No Waimānalo mai au. Maika'i. Okay.

How about if I asked, No hea mai 'o ia? Oh, tricky, yeah? This is a tricky one. No hea mai 'o ia? Where's he from? Where's she from? No Kualapu'u mai 'o ia. Yeah? No Kualapu'u mai 'o ia. She's from Kualapu'u. And where is Kualapu'u? Anybody got the answer out there? Okay; let me know if you know where Kualapu'u is. That would be a good one. Okay. Kualapu'u; hiki nō.

Okay; I think we're online here. So I'm gonna give you a chance to watch the vignette, okay. Because we've pretty much finished the little review that I needed to go through. And then watch the vignette, listen for new words, watch their actions, listen to the words as you're watching the actions, try to put things together like a puzzle. Don't be blown away by all that you don't know; just hang in there with what you do know. Okay? So I'll see you as soon as it's pau, and then we'll go over the lesson, okay? A hui hou.

[HAWAIIAN LANGUAGE VIGNETTE]

- Pualei: Auē! Nānā kiloi nā po'e hūpō i ka 'ōpala. Tsā!
- Punihei: 'Ae, 'a'ole pono kēlā 'ano hana!
- Kini: Mālama kākou i ka 'āina no ka mea mālama ka 'āina iā kākou.
- Punihei: 'Ae, pololei.
- Ke'ala: E nānā i nā pua nani he nui ma kēia wahi.

Kini: 'Ae, makemake ke kumu hula i nā pua nani no nā lei.

Pualei: 'Ike wau i nā pua mēlia ma 'ō. He mau pua nani loa kēlā.

Punihei: 'Ō 'ae, e hele kākou!

Pualei: Hiki nō.

Punihei: Hū! Auē! He aha kēnā pua?

Kini: He pua mēlia kēia, akā 'oko'a ka lihilihi.

Punihei: 'Ō.

Ke'ala: Kau ko'u makuahine i kēlā 'ano pua ma kona lauoho.

Punihei: U'i kou makuahine.

Ke'ala: Mahalo.

Pualei: Kau ko'u Tūtū i nā pua tiare ma kona lauoho. 'A'ala nō nā tiare.

Kini: 'Ae hamohamo ko'u Māmā i ka 'aila tiare Tahiti ma kona kino.

Punihei: Hū, ka 'a'ala.

Pualei: 'O wai kēlā kanaka ma 'ō?

Ke'ala: Nani loa kēlā lei.

Kini: 'Ae, e nānā kākou.

Punihei: Hū! Aloha mai!

'Anakala Kaua'i Iki: 'Ae, aloha nō. Pehea 'oe?

Punihei: Maika'i.

Pualei: 'Ōlelo Hawai'i 'oe?

'Anakala Kaua'i Iki: 'Ae, 'ōlelo makuahine wau. E noho i lalo, e hele mai.

All: Mahalo!

Ke‘ala: No hea mai ‘oe?

‘Anakala Kaua‘i Iki: No Kaua‘i mai au. No hea mai ‘oe?

Ke‘ala: No Waimānalo mai au.

‘Anakala Kaua‘i Iki: ‘Ō!

Kini: No Kaua‘i mai ko‘u kupunakāne.

‘Anakala Kaua‘i Iki: Ma hea?

Kini: Ma Kapa‘a.

‘Anakala Kaua‘i Iki: Noho wau i Waimea akā kipa wau i ko‘u ‘ohana i O‘ahu.

Kini: ‘Ō.

Pualei: E ‘Anakala, kala mai, ‘o wai kou inoa?

‘Anakala Kaua‘i Iki: ‘O Kaua‘i Iki ko‘u inoa. A ‘o ‘oe?

Pualei: ‘O Pualei ko‘u inoa. A ‘o kēia ko‘u mau hoaaloha.

Punihei: Aloha ‘o Punihei ko‘u inoa.

‘Anakala Kaua‘i Iki: He aha? ‘Ō, ‘ano kuli ku‘u pepeiao.

Punihei: ‘O Punihei.

‘Anakala Kaua‘i Iki: ‘Ō.

Kini: ‘O wau ‘o Kini.

Ke‘ala: A ‘o wau ‘o Ke‘ala.

Pualei: E Kini, nānā, maika‘i kēia lei ‘ae?

Kini: ‘Ae.

‘Anakala Kaua‘i Iki: ‘Ō, no ke aha?

Kini: No ka pā'ina i kēia pō.

'Anakala Kaua'i Iki: 'Ō.

Ke'ala: E 'Anakala, e hele mai i ka pā'ina!

'Anakala Kaua'i Iki: 'Ae, hiki nō.

Pualei: Maika'i!

'Anakala Kaua'i Iki: Maika'i nō.

CROZIER: Okay; are we ready to go? Hiki nō. Let's just go through that ho'i hope, that review with it written out, so you can see what it was that I was talking about. We're gonna whip through it, because we're running out of time, 'cause we've been fooling around too much. Okay. Are we ready? Let's take a look. Okay.

'O wai kou inoa? All right; we talked about. What's your name? 'O Pualei ko'u inoa. And we see kou turn to "ko'u", right? Kou meaning your, and ko'u meaning my. And remember this 'okina; that's why I told you the 'okina is very important. You don't put it in, you don't get the right sound. Okay. Kou, ko'u. Kou, ko'u. Maika'i.

Pehea 'oe? Pehea 'oe? Yeah. How you? Pehea 'oe? Maika'i au; maika'i au. Okay; what if it was, I'm tired? Māluhiluhi au; māluhiluhi au. Whoa; just jump ahead. 'Ano 'ōma'ima'i au; 'ano 'ōma'ima'i au. Hiki nō. You see this ho'i hope up here, ka ho'i hope? That means--what does that look like to you? It looks like ka ho'i hope; thank you very much. Okay. Ka ho'i hope means review. Okay; to return backwards. That's really what it says; okay.

Here, we have the question, Pehea 'o ia? 'O ia; remember, he or she. Pehea 'o ia? How is he? How he? Okay? How is he, how is she? Pōloli 'o ia; pōloli 'o ia. 'Ano makewai 'o ia. Did we have this word before, makewai, thirsty? 'Ano makewai 'o ia. And this 'ano over here tells us what? Kinda. So he's kinda thirsty. Oh, auwē. Nuha 'o ia; nuha 'o ia. Okay. You know, they translate nuha to be stubborn; I think it's more like pouty. You know? Sometimes you know, we say children get like that, but eh, I know some makua who are like that. Okay; so it's not only keiki. We all get a little nuha sometimes, okay. But not today.

All right. Our next question. No hea mai 'oe? No hea mai 'oe? And remember, I told you that there's a question word in here; in this case, it's hea. Okay. No hea

mai 'oe? And in our response, we'll respond, No Waimānalo mai au. No Waimānalo mai au. And if it's, I'm from Kualapu'u? Oh, kala mai. The question is, No hea mai 'o ia? Where is he from, where is she from? And the response is, He's from Kualapu'u. No Kualapu'u mai 'o ia. No Kualapu'u mai 'o ia. Hiki nō. Okay.

Check out new words. Okay; that's what we got here, nā hua'ōlelo hou. Nā hua'ōlelo hou. Okay? First kau; kau. Now, some of you may know this word to mean season. In this vignette, we're using it as place, to place. Not place, like in you know, Kaua'i or something like that, but more like to place, to put something down; kau. Lauoho; lauoho. Okay. Hair. Not like here and there, okay? Hair, like on your head. Hiki nō. Hamohamo. Hamohamo, to smear, to rub on. Okay. And you're probably thinking, What kind of show is this? Don't worry, it'll all get explained at some point. Okay?

Kipa; kipa, to visit. Okay; to visit. 'Aila; 'aila, oil. That goes with the word hamohamo; okay. Hamohamo 'aila, to rub on oil. We doing the lomilomi thing. No, 'a'ole. Anyway, 'aila. Okay, oil. Kino; kino, body. Okay. You heard the song [SINGS] "E huli, e huli mākou." Anyway, you listen to that song, you find the word kino, and you let me know where it is. Okay. 'Aina ahiahi; 'aina ahiahi. Neat word; this means dinner. But it could be breakfast, if we just change this ahiahi to kakahiaka. 'Aina kakahiaka. Or it could be lunch, if we put in 'auinalā. Remember, in another lesson we had different time periods of the day. We had kakahiaka, awakea, 'auinalā, ahiahi. Okay. So in this case, this is the evening meal; 'aina ahiahi, 'o ia ho'i dinner. Okay: Make sure we're saying 'aina ahiahi, and not 'aina "'ahi-'ahi". That is so irritating. Okay; 'aina ahiahi. Can you try that? 'Aina ahiahi. Maika'i.

Okay. Let's start with the very first line that we hear. Okay; they walk into the mālapua, into the garden, the mālapua. And they look around, and somebody threw 'ōpala, okay. And they say, Auwē, mālama kākou i ka 'āina. Yeah? We should mālama the 'āina. Mālama i ka 'āina. Mālama kākou i ka 'āina. Remember that in Hawaiian, the what is important, the action is important, more than the person who did it. Okay; that's second. Unlike English, where the who is important. And that's why we start off our sentences in English with, I did this, you did this, she did that, Mrs. so-and-so did this. Okay. We start off with the who in Hawaiian; uh-huh. We start off with what happened. So in this case, we want the action word. And the action word in this case is mālama, to care for, to take care of. Okay. Mālama kākou; kākou. Now, we had au, 'oe, 'o ia. So now if it's all of us, okay, including the person who's listening, all of us; that's kākou. Mālama kākou i ka 'āina. We all take care of the land. Okay; mālama kākou i ka 'āina. Let's take a look.

Okay. Mālama kākou i ka ‘āina. There we have it, kākou. Okay; mālama kākou i ka ‘āina. What if you wanted to say, I take care of the children? I take care of the children today. That's a little difficult one, but I'll help you out. Yes, you're going to start with the word mālama. Maika‘i. And then who? I, me; okay. So mālama au. Maika‘i. Mālama au, and what? The child; I take care of the child. Mālama au i ke keiki. Mālama au i ke keiki, i kēia lā. Okay; i kēia lā, today, this day. Okay. Hana hou. You say it. Mālama au i ke keiki i kēia lā. You see, when you break it all down and you think about the parts to the sentence, it makes it so much easier. Okay; so try that again. Mālama au i ke keiki i kēia lā. Let's take a look. Hiki nō.

There we go. Mālama au ... let's see if I got it. Yeah; here we go. Okay; let's see if ‘Ekelā can write well today. Ooh, maika‘i. Mālama au i ke keiki i kēia lā. Hiki nō. Mālama au i ke keiki i kēia lā. What about ... We read the book in the morning. Heluhelu--remember, that's the word for read. We had this last week. Heluhelu kākou--kākou, that's all of us--i ka puke, i ka puke, i ke kakahiaka, in the morning. Okay. So this is kind of a review of those time periods, okay? We had i kēia lā for today, this day. And now we have i ke kakahiaka, in the morning. So we read the book. And what if it's, We read the Bible in the morning? Heluhelu kākou i ka Paipala. "Baibala", Paipala. Yeah? I ke kakahiaka. Hiki nō.

Next one. Pā‘ani ‘o ia i ka pōhili i ka ‘auinalā. Okay. Pā‘ani, the word for play. So he plays, what? Pōhili, baseball, okay. Now, some people will say, Well, you know, I thought baseball was kinipōpō hili. Okay. Well, ‘ae, pololei; that's right. Kinipōpō hili; that's the word for baseball. And what's happening now is, we're having new words come out. Because we have children, you know, learning the language and speaking the language every day, that they need more words. And so one of the things that's happened is, the word baseball has gone to pōhili. But if we're still saying kinipōpō hili, ‘a‘ole pilikia, because that's right, it makes sense; that was the word. Okay. So if you'd like to keep on saying that, maika‘i, okay, and I'm fully behind that. This is another way to say it. So he plays baseball in the afternoon, ‘auinalā. Okay; E nānā kākou. Pā‘ani ‘o ia i ka pōhili i ka ‘auinalā; i ka ‘auinalā, okay, in the afternoon.

Ho‘omākaukau au i ka ‘aina ahiahi i ke ahiahi. Ho‘omākaukau au i ka ‘aina ahiahi i ke ahiahi. So ho‘omākaukau means, what? To prepare; okay, to make ready. So who's doing it? Au, I. Okay, I prepare dinner, when? I ke ahiahi, in the evening. Okay. Now, some of us prepare dinner in the morning. Okay; I know people who do that. And then you come home in the evening, and you just [INDISTINCT] that onto the stove, and it's ready to go. Okay. Then there's some of us who slave away for an hour, and all the children all pōloli and screaming, and here we are still making dinner for hours, trying to be the chef of the year.

Okay. Meanwhile, everybody's sitting around going, I'm starving. Okay. Pōloli wau. So those of you who ho'omākaukau your 'aina ahiahi i ke kakahiaka, right on. Me, i ke kakahiaka, I'm just kind of, you know, still trying to make light of things.

Okay. 'Ike au i nā pua mēlia ma 'ō. 'Ike au i nā pua mēlia ma 'ō. Ooh, plenty new words. 'Ike, to see. So I see ... oh, and here we go; here's nā. Remember that we have three words for "the"; ka, ke, and nā. Nā, meaning "the" for plural. Okay, when we want to say, The plumerias, the plumerias, okay. Pua mēlia; that's plumeria. Okay? So you put nā, you get, The plumerias. Okay. I see the plumerias, where? Here we go; new word. Ma 'ō; ma 'ō. You know. I love it; I get people who tell me things like, you know ... you know when you say something that they no like, and they tell you, Eh, mai hele ma 'ō. You know, don't go there. You want to learn that; yeah, you want to. I know, because that's the kind things you say. Okay. Mai; that means don't. Okay; and now you're gonna all call up and tell me, But I thought mai was come. Not in this case. In this case, when it shows before the action, it's telling you don't do it. Okay? So mai hele ma 'ō; don't go there. Ah, watch. I just know, everybody's going to be telling each other that. Eh, mai hele ma 'ō. Okay. Or else the other one is, 'Ōlelo i ka lima. Yeah? 'Ōlelo i ka lima. Okay; hiki nō. So much for that one.

All right. So 'ike au i nā pua mēlia ma 'ō. Okay; 'ike au i nā pua mēlia ma 'ō. 'Ike 'o Pualei i nā pua mālia ma 'ō. Same sentence, but what we've done is changed who's doing it. In this case, we're using Pualei. Now, the minute that you use a name, you need to mark it with an 'O. Okay? Mark it with an 'O for ... never mind. Okay; 'o Pualei. Okay. 'Ike 'o Pualei i nā pua mēlia ma 'ō. Okay; this 'O right here marks the name of the person who's doing it. Okay; hiki nō. Because it's different when it's a name in this spot. But we're not gonna worry about that today. We're just seeing how au changed to 'o ia, it can change to 'o Pualei, kākou. Depends on who's doing it; hiki nō.

Okay. 'Ōlelo Hawai'i 'oe i nā lā a pau? 'Ōlelo Hawai'i 'oe i nā lā a pau? Do you speak Hawaiian i nā lā a pau? I nā lā a pau, every day. This whole thing, just remember it to mean, every day. Okay? So you want to say, Yeah, I speak Hawaiian every day. Quick, quick, quick, think; tell me what you think it is. 'Ae, 'ōlelo Hawai'i au i nā lā a pau. Maika'i. 'Ae, 'ōlelo Hawai'i au i nā lā a pau.

What about--let's take a look at this. 'Ōlelo Hawai'i kēlā wahine u'i? Kēlā, that. Wahine u'i, that's me. Nah. Okay. 'Ōlelo Hawai'i kēlā wahine u'i? U'i, u'i; okay. 'Ōlelo Hawai'i kēlā wahine u'i? Does that woman, does that beautiful woman, speak Hawaiian? Okay. 'Ōlelo Hawai'i kēlā wahine u'i? And you say, Yeah, she speaks Hawaiian. This is easy. 'Ae, 'ōlelo Hawai'i 'o ia. Maika'i.

There it is; okay. 'Ae, 'ōlelo Hawai'i 'o ia. Okay? Maika'i. This is not pa'akikī at all, right? You see how simple this is. 'Ae, 'ōlelo Hawai'i 'o ia.

Remember that if you have any questions--you probably don't have any questions, because this is really review. We've gone through these things before, except that we have new vocab. You can call in, if you're on O'ahu, 956-5670. Okay. Today is March 9th, so if you're watching on March 9th, this is a real show; okay. And you can call in and ask questions about the lesson. If you're on the neighbor islands, you can call 1-800-342-7949; it's a free call. Okay? Call in and ask questions. Call in, let me know you're still watching, even if you never understand the beginning. Okay. Please.

All right. What if we wanted to say, I live--okay now, this is different from, I'm from Hālawā uka. Okay. This is different, because that one was, No Hālawā uka mai au. That's a pattern in itself; I'm from someplace. This one says, I live in Waimea. Okay. The action is noho. So all of you are sitting there with your lessons in front of you going, I know, it says right here. Okay, but you have to at least try. Okay, so noho au ma Waimea. Maika'i. Hana hou. Noho au ma Waimea. If you said that, maika'i. If you didn't, 'a'ole pilikia.

Okay; let's take a look. Noho au ma Waimea. Oh, so lovely, yeah? Ma Waimea. Noho au ma Waimea. What is that, ma? You're all screaming and going, What is that ma, I never saw ma before. Maybe she was with Pa. Nah. Kala mai. Okay. Ma is, at. Okay; on or at. So I live at Waimea. You could say, Noho au i Waimea. I or ma, either one. Okay; 'a'ole pilikia, you choose which one you want. Noho au ma Waimea. Hiki nō.

Okay; this one is gonna be a little tricky, okay, and we're gonna go slow. Let's take a look. Kau ko'u Māmā i kēlā pua. Kau ko'u Māmā; so who's doing it? My Māmā places; what's she doing? Places i kēlā pua i kona lauoho. In her hair. Okay. Kau ko'u Māmā i kēlā pua i kona lauoho. Okay. What if my Tūtū places the tiare in her lauoho? Okay; that means we're going to change Māmā to Tūtū. Kau ko'u Tūtū i, what, the tiare, the tiare; okay, i nā tiare i kona lauoho. Okay.

Here we go; let's look. Kau ko'u Tūtū i nā tiare i kona lauoho. Okay. See how it's so easy. It follows a pattern. Okay. You know, I worry sometimes when people want to learn Hawaiian, but they don't look at the patterns. You know, language is a set of patterns. It always is; there's rules to it. And so you need to follow the rules. Because too many times, okay, you know, you get all these words, and you just throw them at people. And ... one of the things I hear often, you know, as a language teacher is, Well, you understood what I meant, yeah? Or, You got the idea. That's not the point. Okay; if you're learning language, then you're trying to speak it the way it should be spoken. And so you need to try

to learn the rules and the way it's all set up. So one of the first things that you need to remember is that it's the action first. Okay; start off with the action, then you start off with the who. Okay. In this case, the action kau, to place. And who's doing it? Ko'ū Tūtū, my Tūtū. Yeah? And what is she placing? Nā tiare, i nā tiare. In this case, I have 'awapuhi. Okay. I kona lauoho, in her hair. So you see, so simple, but you have to follow. And you know, it's okay to take your time. You're learning; you're not supposed to be whipper snapper in Hawaiian language. You're taking Kulāiwi, you know, Kulāiwi I, this is very slow. And so take your time, be deliberate, think about what you're saying. Nobody's gonna hana 'ino you for that. Okay?

Let's take a look at our next one. Hamohamo kou Māmā i ka 'aila tiare Tahiti--ooh, this is a long one. Tahitian tiare oil, okay, ma kona kino. Kala mai; you cannot see that, yeah? Kala mai. Can we--okay. Ma kona kino, on her body. Okay?

Last one. Kipa au i ko'ū 'ohana ma O'ahu. Kipa au i ko'ū 'ohana ma O'ahu. Okay. I, what? I visit my 'ohana on O'ahu. You see how simple this is? Once again, action is kipa, to visit. Who's doing it? Au; kipa au i ko'ū 'ohana ma O'ahu. Hiki nō. Okay.

We've reached the end of the lessons. Oh, hallelujah, we made it through it. Okay. But like I said, you need to remember the rules; basic rules about a simple verb sentence is that the action comes first. And you know, you may think, Oh, 'Ekela, you gotta say that like forty times in one show. I say it, because it doesn't sink in for some people. They still do this: Au, uh, hele, um, uh, Kapahulu. You know, and you really think you're speaking Hawaiian. You're not speaking Hawaiian; you just got a whole bunch of words that you're putting into English. Okay? And it may seem that I'm being real hard about this, but I think if you're serious about learning language, then you need to be serious about learning the rules. And there are rules with language, any language. And Hawaiian is no exception. So there's these little things, like action first. Kipa, au, i. And that I is important, because the I sets up the thing that's getting the action, okay, and sometimes it's called an object. Okay. Kipa au i ko'ū 'ohana, i ko'ū 'ohana ma O'ahu. Ma O'ahu, at O'ahu, okay, or on O'ahu. Hiki nō. So you see, so simple.

Anyway, watch this vignette again. See if you can understand what's going on. Listen carefully to the sentences. And then if you have any questions, call in, okay? So I will see you as soon as it's pau. A hui hou.

[HAWAIIAN LANGUAGE VIGNETTE] (repeated)

Pualei: Auē! Nānā kiloi nā po‘e hūpō i ka ‘ōpala. Tsā!

Punihei: ‘Ae, ‘a‘ole pono kēlā ‘ano hana!

Kini: Mālama kākou i ka ‘āina no ka mea mālama ka ‘āina iā kākou.

Punihei: ‘Ae, pololei.

Ke‘ala: E nānā i nā pua nani he nui ma kēia wahi.

Kini: ‘Ae, makemake ke kumu hula i nā pua nani no nā lei.

Pualei: ‘Ike wau i nā pua mēlia ma ‘ō. He mau pua nani loa kēlā.

Punihei: ‘Ō ‘ae, e hele kākou!

Pualei: Hiki nō.

Punihei: Hū! Auē! He aha kēnā pua?

Kini: He pua mēlia kēia, akā ‘oko‘a ka lihilihi.

Punihei: ‘Ō.

Ke‘ala: Kau ko‘u makuahine i kēlā ‘ano pua ma kona lauoho.

Punihei: U‘i kou makuahine.

Ke‘ala: Mahalo.

Pualei: Kau ko‘u Tūtū i nā pua tiare ma kona lauoho. ‘A‘ala nō nā tiare.

Kini: ‘Ae hamohamo ko‘u Māmā i ka ‘aila tiare Tahiti ma kona kino.

Punihei: Hū, ka ‘a‘ala.

Pualei: ‘O wai kēlā kanaka ma ‘ō?

Ke‘ala: Nani loa kēlā lei.

Kini: ‘Ae, e nānā kākou.

Punihei: Hūi! Aloha mai!

‘Anakala Kaua‘i Iki: ‘Ae, aloha nō. Pehea ‘oe?

Punihei: Maika‘i.

Pualei: ‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i ‘oe?

‘Anakala Kaua‘i Iki: ‘Ae, ‘ōlelo makuahine wau. E noho i lalo, e hele mai.

All: Mahalo!

Ke‘ala: No hea mai ‘oe?

‘Anakala Kaua‘i Iki: No Kaua‘i mai au. No hea mai ‘oe?

Ke‘ala: No Waimānalo mai au.

‘Anakala Kaua‘i Iki: ‘Ō!

Kini: No Kaua‘i mai ko‘u kupunakāne.

‘Anakala Kaua‘i Iki: Ma hea?

Kini: Ma Kapa‘a.

‘Anakala Kaua‘i Iki: Noho wau i Waimea akā kipa wau i ko‘u ‘ohana i O‘ahu.

Kini: ‘Ō.

Pualei: E ‘Anakala, kala mai, ‘o wai kou inoa?

‘Anakala Kaua‘i Iki: ‘O Kaua‘i Iki ko‘u inoa. A ‘o ‘oe?

Pualei: ‘O Pualei ko‘u inoa. A ‘o kēia ko‘u mau hoaaloha.

Punihei: Aloha ‘o Punihei ko‘u inoa.

‘Anakala Kaua‘i Iki: He aha? ‘Ō, ‘ano kuli ku‘u pepeiao.

Punihei: ‘O Punihei.

‘Anakala Kaua‘i Iki: ‘Ō.

Kini: 'O wau 'o Kini.

Ke'ala: A 'o wau 'o Ke'ala.

Pualei: E Kini, nānā, maika'i kēia lei 'ae?

Kini: 'Ae.

'Anakala Kaua'i Iki: 'Ō, no ke aha?

Kini: No ka pā'ina i kēia pō.

'Anakala Kaua'i Iki: 'Ō.

Ke'ala: E 'Anakala, e hele mai i ka pā'ina!

'Anakala Kaua'i Iki: 'Ae, hiki nō.

Pualei: Maika'i!

'Anakala Kaua'i Iki: Maika'i nō.

CROZIER: Hiki nō. I thought that was a good review. If you were listening carefully, there was the questions of, 'O wai kou inoa, No hea mai 'oe. Yeah, and there were things in there that you must be going, Okay, okay, now I can get it. Okay; you need to just pay attention. One of the reasons why we put these vignettes in there is so that you can hear Hawaiian being spoken like for real kind, you know. Or else, it just becomes classroom Hawaiian. I teach this one line, you repeat; you know. But you never hear it really being spoken. And the whole point of Kulāiwi is to get you to use it in everyday life. Now, some of you may say, Well, I only know a few words. No matter what you know, it's better than not saying anything at all. Okay. Especially if you have keiki in your home, you know, and you can say little things. Like I hear Māmā all over the place saying things like, you know, 'A'ole, 'a'ole, you know, noho i lalo, hele mai. Those things are maika'i. You know, we need to keep that up, little things like that. Okay. But now, we can begin to make sentences, and I think that's one of the key things, is when we're able to start, you know, making sentences, and putting it together, and talking story with our baby. You're lucky if your baby is brand new, you know, because you can try it out on the baby now. But as that baby gets older, and especially like, you know, if you put that child into a Pūnana Leo, or you put it-- and then go on to total immersion, they'll just [SNAPS FINGERS] zoom right past you as you're learning language. But don't feel discouraged. You know,

you've put them on the right track to start learning Hawaiian. And you heard, I think, Kāua‘i Iki say--this was the guy who was making the lei--say, Oh, ‘ae, ‘ōlelo makuahine au. Makuahine, mother. I speak the mother tongue. Yeah? ‘Ōlelo makuahine au. So you might want to remember that. That's one of the other ways to say it. Okay?

So let's see. Next week, we'll be going to the movies. Okay; so get ready, get your kulina pohāpohā out, your popcorn, get your koloaka out so that you can enjoy and start using all of these things. Our guest will be Uluwehi Cazimero. Okay; you may recognize him; not by his Hawaiian alias, but you'll know him as soon as you see him, Uluwehi Cazimero. And we'll be going shopping, and we're also going to be learning how to say, Let's do something. Okay. So if you have a chance, you're not doing anything next week Saturday, remember, come to Kapi‘olani Park, Lā ‘Ohana, and visit with us from nine to three, and have a good time in Hawaiian language. Until next Pō‘aono, until next Saturday, Na ke Akua e ho‘opōmaika‘i iā ‘oukou a pau. A hui hou kākou, a hui hou e ku‘u mau keiki, Kaleialoha, Kuanoni, me Tī. Aloha.

[CREDITS]

[END]