

## KULĀIWI Lesson 13

CROZIER: Aloha mai kākou. Welcome to Kulāiwi. This is the thirteenth in a series of twenty-four Hawaiian language lessons sponsored by Kamehameha Schools Bishop Estate, in collaboration with the State Department of Education. ‘O Ekela Kaniaupio-Crozier ku‘u inoa. A ‘o wau ke kumu no kēia papa ‘ōlelo Hawai‘i. A makemake au e mahalo aku iā ‘oukou no ko ‘oukou nānā ‘ana mai i kēia kakahiaka. Makemake au e mahalo ho‘i iā ‘oukou no ko ‘oukou nānā ‘ana mai i kēia kauwela aku nei a me nā kāhea kelepona ‘ana mai ia‘u e nīnau i nā nīnau like ‘ole a kūkākūkā me ia‘u. Makemake wau e mahalo iā ‘oukou no ko ‘oukou aloha ‘ana mai ia‘u ma nā wahi like‘ole apau ma nā hale kū‘ai, nā hale ‘aina no ka mea he mea ‘olu‘olu loa kēlā no laila mahalo iā ‘oukou apau.

Okay; so everyone's sitting there going, Oh, okay, we know this advanced lesson, but you went little bit fast. So let's try again. I wanted to say mahalo to all of you for watching, especially those of you who watched again during the summer, to make sure you were all ready, all brushed up for the start of these lessons. 13 to 24 will be more advanced. We'll be looking at how to expand the sentences, the patterns that we've learned in 1 to 12. Say like, we had simple verb sentences, where all we could say was, I go, you eat, they sing, we read. Okay. But now, we're going to be able to actually talk in a specific tense, so that we can say, I ate, you'll sing tomorrow; you know, and actually use it in the time periods that we'd like to. So we'll be looking at that. We'll also be looking at different kinds of patterns. We'll be looking at idioms, little things that we say in Hawaiian that make us sound more Hawaiian. Okay? Remember, this class is more conversational than it is grammar, and so it's a matter of just, I give you a line, and then I tell you where you can substitute to make you know, different kinds of sentences; different kinds of sentences, but with the same pattern. If you're a new language learner, and you're just watching for the first time, you may feel like you missed out 1 through 12 and you won't be able to catch up. Hopefully, I'm going -today, we're going to do a review, so we'll go from the very beginning to about where we ended in 12, and just review things like "this", "that", "where", how to say I want something, or do you want something. How to say, here something is. Okay; so we'll be practicing those patterns.

This set also focuses on Kunāne, played by Kala‘iokona Ontai. He's graduating from high school, and then he has a graduation party. He moves into the dorm, he what else does he do? He does all kinds of things. But we follow him through his activities, and we learn new patterns from there. This time, our format is a little different, okay. We're only gonna have six different vignettes, because I thought I was thinking, you know, we put a lot of energy into making these vignettes, and I think sometimes you're at home, and you see it twice during the show, but that's still not enough. So what's going to happen is, the vignettes that you'll be seeing today, you'll also see next week. But next week, we'll be focusing on different patterns within the same vignette. So today, we'll be reviewing those patterns that you should recognize in the vignette, and then next week, we'll be looking at those patterns that you probably didn't understand at all. Okay? So don't worry; this is actually a hook, you know, to make sure you watch next week.

Remember, this show is interactive, and so you can call during the show and ask questions. For those of you who are watching and maybe thinking these are ... you know, today's show; let me give you the date, so you know that you're watching it

on September 2nd. Okay; this is the September 2nd show. And so if you're watching now, today you can call in and ask questions. Because we're hoping that we can re-run these shows. And if we can, I'll be letting you know when it'll be happening. Okay?

The other thing is, we don't have any curriculum booklets for this set. And some of you are screaming and going, Oh, no, how come? What are you doing? Because we thought of a better way to bring it to you. So it'll be in your Midweek Magazine starting next week. Next week, in your Midweek Magazine. Open it up, take a look through, and in there, you'll find September 9th's lesson for Kulāiwi. Okay? And then you can follow along. Remember, I said cut it out, put it somewhere safe, like on your refrigerator, so that Saturday morning, you can just pick it up and look through it. Those of you on the neighbor islands, unfortunately, Midweek doesn't go to you, and so I'm inviting all of you who live on the neighbor islands to please call our Hotline, the Kulāiwi Hotline, so that we can send you a copy of the lesson for each week. And these are neighbor island viewers only, because Oahu viewers, you're lucky, it's coming right into your home through the Midweek Magazine. However, if you don't receive Midweek, then give us a call and we'll see what we can do. So the number for the hotline, Kulāiwi Hotline is 842-8059. Okay; 842-8059. Call that number, leave your name and your address, and your phone number--because sometimes you say your address so fast that I can't get it, and then there's no way we can find you to get the correct address. So the name, address, phone number; speak clearly, slowly, so that we can make sure we send it to the right place. Okay?

Also, people have been inquiring whether we will ever be reproducing Lessons 1 through 12 again, the copies of the videotapes. We'll be taking orders. What happened was, we took orders up until May 31st for Lessons 1 through 12, and then we took them out to be reproduced. After that, we got a whole slew of calls saying, Well, can we have 1 through 12? We needed fifty orders; I think we're up to about forty. And so if you are still interested in purchasing the videotapes, the copies of 1 through 12, the set 1 through 12, please call this number; 842-8876. Right here on your screen; 842-8876. That's a recording right now during the weekends, so call, leave your name, your address, and your phone number, and someone will send you an order form, and you can do what you have to do. Okay? Which is send the order form back with a check, and then they'll be able to make copies for you. Make sure you specify that you want 1 through 12, because we're also going to be taking orders for 13 through 24. If anyone is interested in getting copies for this show, 13 through 24, please leave your name, address, phone number at the same number, 842-8876, and someone will get an order form to you for Lessons 13 through 24. But specify which set you want; 1 through 12, or 13 through 24. If you want both 1 through 12, and 13 through 24, then that's what you have to tell them. Okay?

Remember--this is a key thing to remember. 13 through 24 is live, right now. We're going to run from September 2nd, I think, through November 18th. And so what that means is, you won't get your videotapes until the last show is shown, and then we take it over to be reproduced; then they send it back to us, then we send it out to you. So it's not like you're gonna get it in a snap. Okay? So just to remind you and let you know that that's how long it takes for you to get your tapes. Okay.

My last number that I need to give you, so that you can call into the studio if you have any questions, you have any concerns about today's lesson, or about any of the lessons that you've seen before. The number here on Oahu is 956-5670; and our 'ohana on the neighbor islands, please feel free to call 1-800-342-7949. Okay? Once again, the number here on Oahu, 956-5670; and neighbor islands, 1-800-342-7949.

Now, you know, I see a lot of people during the week who will say, Oh, I want to call, I want to call, but I'm so shame. You no need be shame; we cannot see your face, okay? Just call, and ask your questions. You know, you can make your comments too. But you know, feel free to call, because that's what this show is all about, is a chance for me to respond to what you need, and to your questions. Okay?

Today, we're going to kū'ai hele. Okay; kū'ai hele, go shopping. Hiki nō? 'Ōlelo 'oukou; kū'ai hele. Did you say that? Kū'ai hele. Okay; hana hou. Kū'ai hele. Maika'i. Okay; we're going to kū'ai hele ma Kauwila Maxwell. Anybody knows what Kauwila Maxwell is? You don't get a prize, but they get a plug. Okay? Windward Mall; and it has beautiful Hawaiian gifts, and they're responsible for allowing us--we want to mahalo the owner of Kauwila Maxwell for allowing us to use our koa bowl, and our basket from the store today. Okay; mahalo nui.

But today, Kunāne and a couple of his friends, Keawe and Kekoa, go out to Windward Mall to look for a graduation gift for Kunāne's mea aloha, okay, Kau'i. And so they're walking through Windward Mall, and he asks, you know, if they know where this store is. And they think about it, and they point out where the store is. Now, I'm not gonna tell you everything, because I want you to try to at least understand what's going on in this little vignette. So they get up into the store, then they talk story with the person who's selling them things. Listen to that conversation. There's a lot that you can pick up, if you've been watching 1 through 12. There's a lot that's being reviewed in this vignette. Of course, there are a lot of new things too, but don't worry about all the things that are new. Pay attention to the things that you do know. That's, to me, one of the key things about learning language, is that you never try to be concerned about all those things that you don't know, all the little words, all the vocabulary; but you pay attention to the mannerisms, the actions of the people, the expressions on their face, and then you kind of link that to the words that they're using. And then you look at the things they're picking about and they're talking about, and then you try to match that all up. It's a lot of work, but it's pretty much common sense. Okay? And that, you have; you can do that. Okay? So watch what happens, watch where he points to, what they're looking at, listen to what they're saying. Okay; pay close attention to what's going on. And after you're pau watching, then I'll join you again, and we'll go through each part and see if you picked up little things here and there. Okay? So let's take a look at our vignette. A hui hou aku; aloha.

KEAWE: Pōloli au.

KEKOA: Pōloli mau ‘oe.

KEAWE: ‘Ae, ‘o ia ke kumu ikaika au. Makemake ‘oe e ‘ai i ka mea ‘ono?

KEKOA: ‘A‘ole, mahalo. Ma‘ona au

KUNĀNE: Aia ma hea kēlā hale kū‘ai hou?

KEKOA: Ka hale kū‘ai hea?

KUNĀNE: Ka hale kū‘ai hou me nā makana Hawai‘i. ‘O Kauila Maxwell.

KEAWE: ‘Ike au, he hale kū‘ai hou.

KUNĀNE: ‘O ia nō ka‘u ‘ōlelo.

KEKOA: ‘Ae, aia kēlā hale kū‘ai ma luna o ka papahale ‘elua kokoke i ke alapi‘i holo.

KUNĀNE: ‘Ae, e hele aku kākou.

KA LIMAHANA: Aloha mai. Pehea ‘oukou i kēia lā?

KUNĀNE: Maika‘i nō mākou, mahalo a ‘o ‘oe?

KA LIMAHANA: Pa‘ahana no laila hau‘oli au. Pehea au e kōkua ai iā ‘oukou i kēia lā?

KUNĀNE: Makemake au e kū‘ai i ka makana puka kula.

KA LIMAHANA: ‘Ae, hiki nō. He wahine a i ‘ole he kāne ‘o ia?

KUNĀNE: He wahine.

KEAWE: He aha? He wahine?

KUNĀNE: ‘Ae, he aha kou pilikia?

KEAWE: ‘A‘ohe mea. ‘O wai kēlā wahine? ‘O Kau‘i?

KUNĀNE: ‘Ike ‘oe.

KA LIMAHANA: E kala mai, e ‘olu‘olu ‘oe, e ‘ai ma waho. Mahalo.

KEKOA: He aha ka pilikia? U‘i loa ‘o Kau‘i. Akamai loa ‘o ia. ‘O ia ka po‘okela o kā kākou papa.

KUNĀNE: ‘Ā‘o ia! ‘O ia ke kumu, makemake au e kū‘ai i ka makana kūikawā nāna.

KA LIMAHANA: ‘Ae hiki nō, eia nā lole.

(Near the dresses)

KA LIMAHANA: He lole nani kēia.

KUNĀNE: ‘Ae, he lole nani nō kēnā akā, pehea kēlā?

KEAWE: Nā honu? E hā‘awi ana ‘oe i nā honu iā Kau‘i?

KEKOA: ‘Ae e Kunāne, ‘a‘ole makemake ka wahine i ka honu e kau ma ka paia.

KUNĀNE: Eh, nānā i kēia. Makemake au i nā lei pūpū Ni‘ihau. He nani loa kēia.

KEKOA: ‘Ano pipi‘i paha kēnā.

KUNĀNE: ‘A‘ole pilikia, he mea iki ke kālā. He mea nui ke aloha.

KEKOA: E Kunāne, e nānā aku i kēlā. Nui nā puke hoihoi ma‘ō.

KUNĀNE: ‘A‘ole makemake au e hā‘awi i ka puke iā ia.

KEAWE: Akā, makemake ‘o ia e heluhelu.

KUNĀNE: Mahalo no kou mana‘o. Ke ho‘ohenehene nei lāua ia‘u.

KA LIMAHANA: Pehea? Kōkua?

KUNĀNE: ‘Ae makemake au e nānā i kēia ke ‘olu‘olu?

KA LIMAHANA: ‘Ae hiki nō. Kēia?

KEAWE: ‘Ehia kālā no kēnā?

KUNĀNE: Auwē, ‘a‘ohe kumu kū‘ai.

KA LIMAHANA: Hele au e nānā. E kali iki, ke ‘olu‘olu.

KEAWE: Maika‘i, he makana manuahi kēnā.

KUNĀNE: E kulikuli ‘oe!

KA LIMAHANA: ‘Ae hiki, he ho‘okahi hāneli me ka hapa ke kumu kū‘ai. Pehea maika‘i?

KEAWE: ‘Ae maika‘i loa kēlā kumu kū‘ai. Kōkua au iā ‘oe. Eia ke kenikeni.

KUNĀNE: Mahalo nui.

KA LIMAHANA: Makemake ‘oe i kēia?

KUNĀNE: ‘Ae, ke ‘olu‘olu.

KA LIMAHANA: Makemake ‘oe i ka wahī?

KUNĀNE: ‘Ae, inā hiki.

( At the cash register)

KEAWE: E 'ai kākou ma Patty's.

KEKOA: E kali iki puni 'ai. Kokoke pau ka hana ma'ane'i.

KUNĀNE: Eh, e kū'ai au i ka 'aina awakea no kākou.

KEAWE: 'Ae, hiki nō e ke kanaka hau'oli.

KA LIMAHANA: Eia no kāu makana. Mahalo no ko 'oukou hele 'ana mai i ku'u hale kū'ai. A hui hou aku kākou.

NĀ KĀNE: 'Ae a hui hou aku nō!

(END OF VIGNETTE)

CROZIER: Hiki nō. Was that good? I thought that was fun. You know, we had a lot of fun taping that. You noticed Keawe; 'ai nui 'o ia pōloli mau 'o ia. 'ae? Makemake nui 'o ia e 'ai. So you know, everywhere he went, he had this Cinnabon. Poor thing; while we were taping, after that, he hated Cinnabons. 'A'ole pilikia. Okay; let's begin by looking at responding to the question, Pehea. Oh, wait; before we do this, let me explain to you what's going to happen today. I tried for a new look, okay? We're trying to make this look even more pretty and more beautiful. So we got rid of this ugly machine, and we're trying to do it with a computer. Now, I need for you to be understanding, okay? If anything should happen, you just laugh, okay? 'Cause I don't want to cry; all right? So we're gonna work together. Everyone in this place is going to work together, and we're going to try to make this happen. Okay? Now, the other thing is, I'm still learning to write with this thing, so if my writing looks really bad, just kala mai. Okay; e kala mai. Hiki nō. So let's take a look. Let's start with Kulāiwi 'umi kūmākolū. Hiki nō.

Kulāiwi 'umi kūmākolū ke kū'ai hele ma Kauwila Maxwell. Hiki nō. Responding to the question, Pehea? Pehea? Howzit? You know, how you, pehea 'oe, pehea 'o ia. And we open up with Keawe saying, Pōloli au. Pōloli au. Yeah? Do we need a translation for pōloli? Do you remember what that was? Hungry. You notice, I started off with hungry, 'cause I'm hungry, yeah? Pōloli au. Pōloli mau au. Let's take a look at this. Right here, mau. We put mau in there, and what happens? All of you Kulāiwi viewers should know. Come on, you should be sitting there and going, Mau, yeah, yeah, I know what that is; always. I'm always hungry. Pōloli mau au. Maika'i.

We're looking at how we can add to a simple sentence like, pōloli au, and change the mana'o by just adding one little word. Okay? We went from pōloli au, to pōloli mau au. One little mau, and you get always. Okay? Let's see what happens if we add something else. Okay?

Here we have, ikaika au, ikaika au. He says, 'O ia ke kumu ikaika wau. That's why, ikaika wau; okay, I'm strong. Well, if we add this--you know, somebody

can be sassy and tell him, 'Ano ikaika 'oe. How many of you remember what is 'ano? 'Ano; kind of, sort of. Okay? It also means manner, type, or you can always look it up in the dictionary. But in this case it says, kind of. So you're kind of strong. Okay? 'A'ole ikaika loa; just 'ano ikaika 'oe. Okay? So you know, you can break somebody at any time by telling them--you know, they tell you, Ikaika wau, and you tell them, Ah, 'ano ikaika 'oe. Okay; hiki nō.

Here, we have nani 'oe. Nani 'oe. We all know the word nani, 'ae? Nani loa 'oe. If we put in loa--I still practicing writing in straight lines. This is really difficult. Okay; loa. If you put loa in, what do we have? You are very beautiful. 'Ae? Very. Now, look at the position of loa; in the back of nani. Okay? The only one that goes up in the front is 'ano. All right?

You say, Pōloli au, pōloli mau au. Right? Ikaika, 'ano ikaika 'oe. 'Ano. You see, so you saw the 'ano pops up in the front, okay? But when you want to say really, loa, nani 'oe; nani loa 'oe. Okay? You see this handsome guy walking by, and you say, Nohea 'o ia. And your friend tells you, 'a'ole, nohea loa 'o ia. Okay? Just that one little word, loa, makes it very. Okay? One little word like mau means always. But you have to know where to put it. So in this case, you're seeing it go behind the word that describes. Okay. Behind the word that responds to pehea. If the question is, Pehea 'oe? And you want to get cute, and you say, Nani wau. Now, some of you are saying, Wau, what is that? You said au. Sometimes you can say wau. You can say wau, but you cannot write wau. Okay; write au, all the time. Okay; because maybe you've heard, aloha wau ia 'oe. Wau, au; same smell, okay, same thing. All right. So once again, those little words add to it. Okay; let's take a look at what ... let's guess what we're going to take a look at; using instead of wau or 'oe, or 'o ia, or a pronoun, let's take a look at what happens when we use a name. Okay?

U'i loa 'o Kauī a akamai loa 'o ia. We heard that in our little vignette. Okay. Here's Kekoa, trying to give every reason why Kunāne would give a gift to her, because u'i loa 'o Kauī. U'i; okay. U'i; another word for nani. U'i, meaning beautiful; so this would be Kau'i is very beautiful. And look; in Kau'i's name, we have u'i. Yeah? The beautiful one; Kau'i. That's why if your name is Kau'i, it's Kau'i; okay? U'i loa 'o Kau'i a; this little a right here is just "and". Oops; I jammed that up. But that's okay; see, that's one of those things. It's gone, and we can't go get it back. Okay. Let's try this one. See, I can save myself, all alone. Okay. Pehea 'oukou i kēia lā? Pehea 'oukou i kēia lā?

Now, we've had this before; we've practiced pronouns. 'Ae? Our pronouns, 'oukou, mākou, kākou. Remember those? And everyone's going, Uh, I don't remember. Well, then I guess we have to practice. 'oe; if you're talking to me, where's 'oe? You should be pointing at me. Right? If you were to ask me, Pehea 'oe?, and point. Pehea 'oe; you should be doing this. Pehea 'oe? Okay? And I should respond, Maika'i au, or Hau'oli au. Okay, or māluhīluhi au. Okay? Nah, not māluhīluhi; it's a Saturday morning. Okay? Māluhīluhi; what else? 'Ōma'ima'i; yeah, sick. But the point is, 'oe, au. If I'm talking to you, I point to you; 'oe, au. Okay; 'o ia. 'O ia; he, she, it. 'Olua; you remember 'olua? If I had Joe over here, and you're pointing to me and Joe, that's olua to you. Okay? So point to us two, and go, 'olua. You feel it now? Oh, 'olua; okay. And if I add

one more person, we become 'oukou. So you walk into a room, and you point to all three of us, and you should say, Pehea 'oukou? And that's what this question said. Pehea 'oukou i kēia lā? I kēia lā. I kēia lā. Today. kēia, lā. Hiki nō? Okay; so how are all of you today? What should our response be to you? Think about that. If we want to tell all of you, We're fine, we're fine today; what are you going to say? Or, what are we going to say; kala mai. I'll give you little time to think.

Okay; time's up. All right; so what would you say if--kala mai. Oh, just confusing. I didn't mean to make it confusing. So you all ask us, Pehea 'oukou i kēia lā? And me, Joe, and Fred, we all say, Maika'i mākou i kēia lā. Okay? Are people jumping up and down out there going, I got that, I got that. That's right. Because mākou refers to yourself, and these people. Not the person who's listening, okay? So in this case, I'm not talking about you guys; I'm talking about me, and these two over here. Me and my phantom friends. Okay? Maika'i mākou i kēia lā. Let's take a look at that.

Maika'i--oh, and we have a little nō in here snuck in. Okay. Nō; nō just makes it--emphasizes. You know, instead of just being, We're fine; we're fine, indeed, today. Okay; kēia lā. You know, over here, kēia lā; you could say, kēia pō, if it was pō. Okay? You know the difference between lā and pō? One get sun, one no more. Okay. Lā is during the day, and pō is at night. So we could easily change these. Okay? Pehea 'oukou; pehea 'oukou i kēia lā? Hana hou. Let's ask that question, because that's the other thing we should be practicing, is to sound Hawaiian. Pehea 'oukou i kēia lā? Pehea 'oukou i kēia lā? Yeah? It's like Pidgin. How you guys today? Yeah? It's not, How are you guys today? Okay. It's, How you guys today? You gotta sound kinda "'ete". Okay? How you guys today? Pehea 'oukou i kēia lā? Pehea 'oukou i kēia lā? Maika'i nō mākou i kēia lā. Hiki nō? Okay; maika'i.

All right. Where are we now? Oh, yes. This is the one that gives all of us little bit pilikia. What is kēia, kēlā, kēnā? What is all those things, okay? Simple. kēia is "this", and kēnā and kēlā is "that". What's the difference between kēnā and kēlā? There's no difference in mana'o; they both mean "that", as opposed to kēia, meaning "this". That's why, you know, you got people who say things like, Right on, kēia. That's okay, if you really meant, This is right on. Okay? But if you don't know what you're saying, I telling you now, that's what you're saying. Every time you walk around and you go, Right on kēia. And you think you sound real Hawaiian. kēia is "this". Okay; and that's why you're saying it; all right. But kēnā and kēlā mean "that". And the difference between them is, kēnā refers to that which is near the person who's listening. So if you point to me, if you point to me and you tell me, What is that? What is that? Okay; this stuff over here, by me. And you go, What is that? You should say, He aha kēnā? Nā; okay? Like in ... nono; okay? Nā. All right; kēnā. Why? Because you're referring to that which is near me. I'm the one listening, 'Ae? Get it? Now, if "that" was far away, where both of us cannot see, then that "that" is kēlā. And you would point to it way over there, away from you and me, and say, He aha kēlā? But if it's near me, He aha kēnā? Hiki nō? Okay.



Now, if you have any questions about any of this that we're going through, call me. Here on Oahu, 956-5670; and 'ohana on the neighbor islands, 1-800-342-7949. Because I'm sure some of this might be confusing, and you want to practice, you've been doing it at home, and you feel like, you know, you haven't had anyone to practice with. I know that over the summer, I kept on getting people come up to me and go, Oh, you know, we called, we called the number and nobody's there. That's because you was watching re-runs, okay, and nobody was here. So call; call if you have any questions.

All right; let's take a look at kēia, kēnā, and kēlā. E nānā 'oe i kēia. I think Kunāne says to his friends, E nānā 'oe i kēia. Or says to one friend. I can't remember when this was. But, E nānā 'oe i kēia. Nānā, to look; 'ae? So, E nānā 'oe i kēia. Do you remember this e? I know we're supposed to be looking at kēia, but this "e" is the command. Okay? He mea nani nō kēia. He mea nani nō kēia. There's our kēia. And in this case--remember this pattern? If you had watched the one where Pualei went with her friends to go pick flowers, they point out something and they say, He mea nani nō kēia. Okay? But he picks up the lei Ni'ihau and he says, He mea nani nō kēia. This is a very beautiful thing. Someone points out something; Look at this. Look at this. And right in here, in this place between there, we could have said, E nānā mai 'oe i kēia. Hiki nō. 'ae; and he's showing that lei pūpū, and Kekoa says, 'Ano pipi'i paha kēnā. We're looking at 'ano and paha now. Remember? Now, Kekoa is talking about that lei Ni'ihau that's near by Kunāne; and that's why he refers to that as kēnā. Pipi'i, the word for nui ke kālā, yeah, expensive pipi'i. And so he says, That's what? 'Ano pipi'i; perhaps, paha. Remember paha?

Okay; we have a phone call, so let's check out who that is. Raymond, mai Kapahulu; aloha mai.

CALLER: Aloha mai.

CROZIER: Pehea 'oe?

CALLER: Oh, maika'i.

CROZIER: Maika'i.

CALLER: A 'o 'oe?

CROZIER: 'O ia mau, mahalo.

CALLER: 'Ae. I have a very confusing ... speaking the words of nani and u'i.

CROZIER: Uh-huh. What's the difference?

CALLER: I know they both mean the same, but I'm confused as to how you use it in a sentence. Because I was told that nani is for inanimate object, and one is for a human.

CROZIER: Okay.

CALLER: Am I correct or wrong? Can you straighten me out, please?

CROZIER: Well, the question is, what is the difference between nani and u'i? 'Ae? I guess that's basically the bottom line. [VIDEO DROPOUT] u'i is beautiful. But with u'i, there's something about it that allows you to think it's young and beautiful. And an older woman can be u'i too, okay? But most times, u'i will refer people; yeah, not to things. So most times you're going to hear that. Like, you wouldn't say, Ooh, he ka'a u'i kēnā. Okay. Ka'a can be nani, not u'i. Okay; people are u'i. So whoever told you that, I agree with them. I would use u'i for people. And sometimes you hear pua u'i, but you know, in that case, the pua is being likened to a child or to a person; and that's why you can refer to it as u'i. Okay? Hiki nō. Let's take a look again--I hope that answered your question. Mahalo.

Okay. E nānā aku i kēlā. I think this is when Kunāne points out to the honu on the wall. Okay, 'cause he wanted to buy honu for his friend, his sweetheart. I don't know if she's a sweetheart yet, but I think he'd like that, okay, that's why he buying the lei Ni'ihau. E nānā aku i kēlā. And he points to the wall; it's not close to anyone, it's away from, and so it's referred to as "that", kēlā, away. E nānā aku i kēlā. See this aku over here? Okay; this aku is to look away. Remember that? Aku. Makes the action go away. It doesn't translate; in English there's no equivalent to aku. But in Hawaiian, we have it. Okay.

Makemake. Oh, that's my favorite; makemake. Everybody wants to know what that is. Makemake 'oe e 'ai i ka mea'ono. Makemake 'oe e 'ai i ka mea'ono. Okay. Remember, you hear Keawe at the very beginning of the vignette; he turns around and he tells his friend--you know, after, he tells him, Pōloli mau 'oe. Kekoa tells Keawe, Pōloli mau 'oe. And so Keawe eating his Cinnabon, turns around and goes, Makemake 'oe 'ai i ka mea'ono? Of course, Kekoa says, 'A'ole. 'Cause Keawe look like he was enjoying a little too much. Okay; mea'ono, dessert, cake, something like that. Makemake 'oe e 'ai i ka mea'ono; do you want to eat cake? So remember, we can change over here, 'oe; we can change ai to whatever you want. This is the basic pattern. Makemake, whoever; e, to do whatever, i ka, to whatever. Okay; so that's easy.

Here, we have another one similar to that. Makemake au e kū'ai i ka makana. Remember, when Kunāne walks into the store, he tells the saleswoman when she asks him how she can help him, Pehea wau e kokua iā 'oe? He says, Makemake au e kū'ai ka makana. Kū'ai; anybody remember what that means? To buy. Makana, gift. Hiki nō.

We have a caller from O'ahu. Aloha mai.

CALLER: Aloha.

CROZIER: Aloha. 'O wai kou inoa?

CALLER: Aloha nō.

CROZIER: Aloha. 'O wai kou inoa? Are we there?

CALLER: Aloha.

CROZIER: Aloha.

CALLER: Yes, I have a Macintosh computer, and I notice that you're using fonts that have the macrons over the vowels.

CROZIER: Yes.

CALLER: And I'm trying to find a font that will do that for my computer. Do you know font that is you're using?

CROZIER: Well, there's Coconut Info, and unfortunately, I don't have the number here with me. But you know what? Give me a call on the hotline; 842-8059, and I'll be able to give you some information as far as where you can get these kind of fonts. 'Cause they're pretty fancy, yeah? You cannot just put your--you can put your kahakō in, your 'okina--you notice my 'okina all go the right way? Okay; 'cause an 'okina is in the shape of a C, with a dot on the bottom; which is the opposite of an apostrophe. And Macintosh is so wonderful. Okay; so anyway, give me a call, 842-8059, and then I can help you. Okay? Okay; hiki nō. And once again, call here. On Oahu, 956-5670. Kala mai. And our 'ohana on the neighbor islands, 1-800-342-7949. I just want to watch people walking around, you know. Kala mai; forgot I was. Okey-dokey.

Makemake. Now, this is a different kind of makemake sentence. This makemake sentence is not wanting to do something, but just wanting something. Okay? In this case, it's when Kunāne says, Makemake au i ka lei pūpū Ni'ihau. Makemake au i ka lei pūpū Ni'ihau. Oh, brudda has expensive taste, yeah? His taste is so pipi'i, you wonder how this guy, who just graduating from high school, got enough money to buy lei pūpū Ni'ihau. He's been saving all his life; okay? Lei pūpū Ni'ihau. Okay; if you don't know what a lei pūpū Ni'ihau is, you have to go down to Kauwila Maxwell and check it out, okay, so you can find out. All right.

Makemake 'oe i kēia? Okay. Sales wahine says, Makemake 'oe i kēia? Yeah; do you want this? She shows it to him; makemake 'oe i kēia? Hiki nō? Makemake au i ka lei pūpū Ni'ihau. So you see, this one is simple. I want something. Makemake au i ka pepa. Makemake 'oe i ka pepa? Makemake lāua, them two, i ka lei pūpū Ni'ihau. Hiki nō? Okey-dokey. Maika'i.

Let's go onto our next one. This is the pattern where we commanded people to do things. E, action. Okay? Ooh, just like movie kind, yeah? E, action. No; this is E, to do something. Okay? Now, I hear a lot of times, people, they think they sound so Hawaiian when they put E in front their verbs, okay, and they says, E hele wau da-da-da-da-da-da. You know, you can only use E if you really know how to use E. Now, if you put an E in front of an action word, in front of a verb, then you have either a command or a suggestion. Okay? Nānā kākou. Let's take a look.

In this case, we have, E hele aku kākou. E hele aku kākou. Mean, what? I'm gonna let you go. Let's go. Okay? Let's go; E hele aku kākou. E kali iki 'olua. E kali iki olua. Now, this is not what it says in the vignette. He says, E kali iki 'oe. And he teases Keawe, 'cause Keawe wants to go eat at Patty's. He wanted to

go eat at Patty's? Yeah; and Kekoa tells him, E kali iki 'oe. Okay; but I changed it to 'olua, so that you could practice. What is 'olua? We just had it. You two. Yeah? So, you two wait a little while. See this little iki over here? E kali iki 'olua. Hiki nō? Kali iki 'olua. Maika'i. E kulikuli 'oe. E kulikuli 'oe. Yeah? I think this is when Kunāne tells Keawe, 'cause they cannot find the price tag on the lei pūpū Ni'ihau, and so she goes off to look for it. And Keawe tells Kunāne, Maika'i, he makana manuahi kēia. Okay? Did you get that, manuahi? Anybody ever heard the word manuahi, free? Yeah? So he kinda plays, and he tells Kunāne, Oh, maika'i, makana manuahi kēia. And Kunāne, you know, he's so embarrassed, this friend Keawe. He goes, E, kulikuli 'oe. Okay; kulikuli.

Now, let's just talk about the word kulikuli. Kulikuli actually means noisy. So I guess telling somebody, You're noisy, means indirectly to be quiet. Okay, now this is a strong way of saying be quiet. A nicer way that we would use with children is, hāmau. Hāmau. Okay? Hāmau. I always like to think that it means to take a forever breath. Okay; hāmau, so that you don't make noise. Okay? So try not to tell your babies, kulikuli; tell them, hāmau. Tell your friends kulikuli, okay? Hiki nō. Let's take a look at our next one.

E kū'ai au i ka 'aina awakea. So you see, this is the one where we have a suggestion. These two in the middle were commands, right? E kali iki 'olua, e kulikuli 'oe. This first one was 'another suggestion; let's go. Here, we have, I'm suggesting; I'll buy lunch. E kū'ai au i ka 'aina awakea. Hiki nō?

Okay; let's look at our questions, aia ma hea. Aia ma hea kēlā halekū'ai hou? Aia ma hea kēlā halekū'ai hou? Hiki nō? Remember, we've had this before. So I'm not gonna dwell on this, 'cause we just recently had this. Aia kēlā halekū'ai hou ma luna o ka papahale 'elua. Ma luna, on top of the second floor. Ma luna o ka papahale 'elua. Hiki nō? Here we have simple verb sentences. And next week, we'll be making these more fancy, okay? Right now, we have 'ike au; I see. Kōkua kona hoa aloha; his friend helps. So you see, there's really no tense to it. It's not saying, will help, did help. Okay.

Eia; remember eia? Remember our kuene in the hale 'aina, in the restaurant, when he hands the salt and he says, Eia ka pa'akai? She says, Eia nā lōle. Keawe says, Eia ke kenikeni. He going help buy the lei, lei pūpū Ni'ihau with his change. Thank you, brudda.

All right; this is the one I want to make sure we get right. You see this little word over here, ke kumu? We cannot be talking and saying things like, 'ike au kumu. Okay? You need these little words. In this case, the teacher, 'ike au i ke kumu, ka pua, nā makana. What is this nā? Nā means "the", ka means "the", ke means "the". But the difference between these three? Ke goes with words that begin with K, A, E, or O. Okay? Ke au, ke kumu, ke ... ke kumu. Hiki nō. Ka goes with everything else, and nā is "the" when you want to make this part plural. So here we have, the presents. If it was ka makana, it would be, the present.

Kēlā halekū'ai. Kēnā honu. Honu, turtle. Kēia lei. Hiki nō. Maika'i. You see how this is a use of these. Okay? Kou inoa; my name. Kona hoa aloha; his

friend. Okay? Ko‘u ka‘a. Now, the point of all of this is to make sure that you understand that there has to be an article. In this case, that's these little words over here in front of the nouns. Okay? You have to have these words. Because if you don't, your sentence isn't right.

Now, sometimes we'll say, I saw the book. Okay; I saw the book. 'Ike au--kala mai. I see the book. 'Ike au i ka puke. And sometimes you just leave it out; 'ike au i puke. Strange, yeah? So you have to have one of them, one of those things has to pop up in the front. Ke, ka, or nā; kēlā, kēia, kēnā; or one of the possessives, depending on what it is that you want to say. But you cannot leave these out, okay? Not yet. When you become walewaha, and you're fluent, you can leave anything out that you think you can. Or that you know you can. But at this point, Kulāiwi II, you're not ready to leave nothing out. Okay? So you have to practice putting it in.

We have a phone caller from Honolulu. Aloha mai, Lorraine. Aloha. Aloha mai. Lorraine, ua ha‘alele ‘oe? Aloha mai. Okay; hiki nō. Ua ha‘alele paha ‘o ia. Okay.

Okay; we're gonna take some time for you to practice what we've gone over. Now, this time around, our Ka Wā No‘ono‘o or minuke--remember. it used to be called Minuke Ha‘awina. That was junk. It meant lesson minute; that's junk. So I changed to be Ka Wā No‘ono‘o, so it's a time to think. Okay; no‘ono‘o. Now, some of you might think mana‘o is the word for think, and mana‘o is ‘another word for think. Different kind, though. Mana‘o is like opinions, ideas, thoughts. No‘ono‘o is to give some serious thought to a problem, to thinking about something. Okay? So for our Ka Wā No‘ono‘o today, let's take a look at it. Now, this is gonna be little bit confusing, but I'm going to take you through it.

I've done part of it in Hawaiian, because these are things that I think you should know already, and then there's little things in there that are in English, so that you can feel safe. Okay. And then, once again, something in Hawaiian. So let me kōkua wau iā ‘oukou i ka heluhelu ‘ana. Hiki nō; heluhelu wau na ‘oukou. E hele kākou i Ka Halekū‘ai ‘o Kuilei. That's the name of the store, yeah, Ka Halekū‘ai ‘o Kuilei. Makemake ‘oe i ka poi. Hiki nō? Makemake ‘oe i ka poi, 'cause you going have big party tonight, so you need to go buy poi. Akā, auē, you don't see it. Ask where it is. So you turn around, and you have to ask where the poi is. And play the part of the person working, and respond by saying that the poi is on top of the second hakakau, second shelf. Okay; hakakau. 'Ike ‘oe i ka me hou. You see, what? Ka mea hou, something new, close to the cashier. Point and ask him what that is. And he says, This is a turtle. Okay? Do you think you can do it? I'm going to give you a couple minutes to do this, and then we're going to come back and talk story about something very important. A hui hou.

[KA WĀ NO‘ONO‘O]

CROZIER: Aloha. Okay; did you try? Did you say, Aloha, makemake wau i ka poi, aia ma hea ka poi. And you're supposed to play the part of the person who's trying to sell you this poi, okay, and you say, Ah, aia ka poi ma luna o ka hakakau ‘elua. Did you say that? And you're all going, Oh, yeah, yeah, that's what I said. No

problem, okay? And then you saw something new, and you said, He aha kēlā? Yeah? Well, actually, kala mai; you should say kēnā, right, because it was near the person who's selling it. And he said, He honu kēia. If you got that right, maika'i.

We have a caller. Aloha mai.

CALLER: Aloha nō.

CROZIER: Pehea 'oe?

CALLER: Maika'i nō.

CROZIER: Maika'i. 'O wai kou inoa?

CALLER: 'O Luka ko'u inoa.

CROZIER: Aloha mai, e Luka. No hea mai 'oe?

CALLER: When you said the, I see. 'Ike au?

CROZIER: Uh-huh.

CALLER: What is the difference with nānā?

CROZIER: Look.

CALLER: Look?

CROZIER: Look or watch. Yeah.

CALLER: Oh, okay.

CROZIER: Hiki nō?

CALLER: 'Ae.

CROZIER: Okay; hui hou. 'ae. Okay. Let's take a fast look at our vignette again. And just so that we don't lose it, I want you to see it one more time so you can feel like, Hey, now I know what was going on. Okay? Let's take a fast look at that, and then we'll come back. A hui hou.

[00:53:05.21] HAWAIIAN LANGUAGE VIGNETTE

KEAWE: Pōloli au.

KEKOA: Pōloli mau 'oe.

KEAWE: 'Ae, 'o ia ke kumu ikaika au. Makemake 'oe e 'ai i ka mea 'ono?

KEKOA: 'A'ole, mahalo. Ma'ona au

KUNĀNE: Aia ma hea kēlā hale kū‘ai hou?

KEKOA: Ka hale kū‘ai hea?

KUNĀNE: Ka hale kū‘ai hou me nā makana Hawai‘i. ‘O Kauila Maxwell.

KEAWE: ‘Ike au, he hale kū‘ai hou.

KUNĀNE: ‘O ia nō ka‘u ‘ōlelo.

KEKOA: ‘Ae, aia kēlā hale kū‘ai ma luna o ka papahēle ‘elua kokoke i ke alapi‘i holo.

KUNĀNE: ‘Ae, e hele aku kākou.

KA LIMAHANA: Aloha mai. Pehea ‘oukou i kēia lā?

KUNĀNE: Maika‘i nō mākou, mahalo a ‘o ‘oe?

KA LIMAHANA: Pa‘ahana no laila hau‘oli au. Pehea au e kōkua ai iā ‘oukou i kēia lā?

KUNĀNE: Makemake au e kū‘ai i ka makana puka kula.

KA LIMAHANA: ‘Ae, hiki nō. He wahine a i ‘ole he kāne ‘o ia?

KUNĀNE: He wahine.

KEAWE: He aha? He wahine?

KUNĀNE: ‘Ae, he aha kou pilikia?

KEAWE: ‘A‘ohe mea. ‘O wai kēlā wahine? ‘O Kau‘i?

KUNĀNE: ‘Ike ‘oe.

KA LIMAHANA: E kala mai, e ‘olu‘olu ‘oe, e ‘ai ma waho. Mahalo.

KEKOA: He aha ka pilikia? U‘i loa ‘o Kau‘i. Akamai loa ‘o ia. ‘O ia ka po‘okela o kā kākou papa.

KUNĀNE: ‘Ā‘o ia! ‘O ia ke kumu, makemake au e kū‘ai i ka makana kūikawā nāna.

KA LIMAHANA: ‘Ae hiki nō, eia nā lole.

(Near the dresses)

KA LIMAHANA: He lole nani kēia.

KUNĀNE: ‘Ae, he lole nani nō kēnā akā, pehea kēlā?

KEAWE: Nā honu? E hā‘awi ana ‘oe i nā honu iā Kau‘i?

KEKOA: ‘Ae e Kunāne, ‘a‘ole makemake ka wahine i ka honu e kau ma ka paia.

- KUNĀNE: Eh, nānā i kēia. Makemake au i nā lei pūpū Ni‘ihau. He nani loa kēia.
- KEKOA: ‘Ano pipi‘i paha kēnā.
- KUNĀNE: ‘A‘ole pilikia, he mea iki ke kālā. He mea nui ke aloha.
- KEKOA: E Kunāne, e nānā aku i kēlā. Nui nā puke hoihoi ma‘ō.
- KUNĀNE: ‘A‘ole makemake au e hā‘awi i ka puke iā ia.
- KEAWE: Akā, makemake ‘o ia e heluhelu.
- KUNĀNE: Mahalo no kou mana‘o. Ke ho‘ohenehene nei lāua ia‘u.
- KA LIMAHANA: Pehea? Kōkua?
- KUNĀNE: ‘Ae makemake au e nānā i kēia ke ‘olu‘olu?
- KA LIMAHANA: ‘Ae hiki nō. Kēia?
- KEAWE: ‘Ehia kālā no kēnā?
- KUNĀNE: Auwē, ‘a‘ohe kumu kū‘ai.
- KA LIMAHANA: Hele au e nānā. E kali iki, ke ‘olu‘olu.
- KEAWE: Maika‘i, he makana manuahi kēnā.
- KUNĀNE: E kulikuli ‘oe!
- KA LIMAHANA: ‘Ae hiki, he ho‘okahi hāneli me ka hapa ke kumu kū‘ai. Pehea maika‘i?
- KEAWE: ‘Ae maika‘i loa kēlā kumu kū‘ai. Kōkua au iā ‘oe. Eia ke kenikeni.
- KUNĀNE: Mahalo nui.
- KA LIMAHANA: Makemake ‘oe i kēia?
- KUNĀNE: ‘Ae, ke ‘olu‘olu.
- KA LIMAHANA: Makemake ‘oe i ka wahī?
- KUNĀNE: ‘Ae, inā hiki.
- ( At the cash register)
- KEAWE: E ‘ai kākou ma Patty’s.
- KEKOA: E kali iki puni ‘ai. Kokoke pau ka hana ma‘ane‘i.
- KUNĀNE: Eh, e kū‘ai au i ka ‘aina awakea no kākou.



KEAWE: ‘Ae, hiki nō e ke kanaka hau‘oli.

KA LIMAHANA: Eia no kāu makana. Mahalo no ko ‘oukou hele ‘ana mai i ku‘u hale kū‘ai. A hui hou aku kākou.

NĀ KĀNE: ‘Ae a hui hou aku nō!

(END OF VIGNETTE)

CROZIER: Hiki nō. Waiwai ‘o Kunāne. Was that better? Hiki nō; let's take a look at our resource that we're looking at today. Waiwai means rich. And it's interesting that the word for rich comes from the water. For Hawaiians, if you have plenty water, you were definitely wealthy. So I leave you with that thought today, that if you have plenty wai, to grow your crops, to take care you ‘āina, to take care your ‘ohana; that's what makes you waiwai. Okay? So, ke Akua pū me ‘oukou apau. Mahalo for watching. Mahalo for being with all of us. A hui hou aku i ku‘u mau keiki Kuanoni, Kaleialoha me Ti. A hui hou aku. Aloha

[CREDITS]

[END]