

KULĀIWI Lesson 14

CROZIER: Aloha mai kākou e nā hoa makamaka o ka 'ōlelo Hawai'i. Welcome to Kulāiwi. This is the fourteenth in a series of twenty-four distance learning Hawaiian language lessons sponsored by Kamehameha Schools Bishop Estate, in collaboration with the State Department of Education. 'O wau 'o Ekela Kaniaupio-Crozier a 'o wau ke kumu no kēia papa, a makemake au e mahalo aku iā 'oukou no ka nānā 'ana mai i kēia kakahiaka. Because I'm sure you could be doing other things this morning, but you're taking time this morning to learn one of the official languages of the State of Hawaii, and so for that, I want to say mahalo to all of you.

We've had a lot of calls as far as, what happened to you guys last week? I was walking in a shopping center and this lady came up to me on Saturday evening and she said, Where were you this morning? Well, I was on Channel 25, and even I didn't know that. Okay? So I'm going to tell all of you now--and actually, this is kinda lōlō, yeah, 'cause you're probably watching Channel 25, that's why you see this; but it's going to be 25 from now on, forever and ever. Okay?

The other thing is, we have requests for 1 through 12. And it's funny; for those people who didn't get a chance to watch Kulāiwi last week, the suggestion to me was, Can you announce that we need fifty people to reproduce the copies of Kulāiwi 1 through 12? So I'm going to repeat myself and say, if you're interested in purchasing videotapes of Kulāiwi, it's a hundred and eight dollars for a set of 12. You can call this number; 842-8876. If you would like to purchase videotapes of Kulāiwi, once again, the number is 842-8876. And call, leave your name and your address, and specify that you would like Tapes 1 through 12. We also have 13 to 24 available. E kala mai; I skipped ahead. So let's go back one. And that's if you have any questions as far as Kulāiwi is concerned, Hawaiian language, or concerns, comments, whatever it is, call the Kulāiwi Hotline. The number there is 842-8059; 842-8059. And then leave your name and your number, and then I'll get back to you as soon as I can, or someone will get back to you. If someone named Tuti calls you, that's our production assistant, and she'll be able to give you some information. If not, then I'll be the one calling you. Okay?

The other question was, Where's the curriculum booklets? Well, we had over seven hundred calls last session for curriculum booklets, and it was a little overwhelming, to say the least. It was mailing out curriculum booklets every day for three weeks. And the majority, I'm proud to say, was from Wai'anae and Waimānalo. So to our lāhui maoli, I'd like to say mahalo nui for watching and learning our mother tongue; maika'i. But this time around, we're putting our Hawaiian language lessons into the MidWeek. So if you have your MidWeek from this week, and you look inside--now, I'm supposed to do this real cool, okay? Not supposed to like, drop the paper, look at ads or anything else. On page three, right here in the corner, right here--oh, was nice, or what? Right here in the corner is the lesson, so that you can follow along today. We have our new vocab on the top, and we have phrases that we're going to go over, phrases that are being used in the vignette today. And then you can make your little notes in here, and do whatever you want to this. Okay? But every Tuesday, Wednesday when you get your MidWeek, look inside for your language lesson for Kulāiwi, cut it out, put it on top your refrigerator and wait for Saturday, so that you know exactly where it is. And Saturday morning, at about quarter to ten, you go get that, sit down, get yourself comfortable; and ten o'clock, here we are. Okay? So that's where we're at. Now, our 'ohana on the neighbor islands; you know, I know you

don't get the MidWeek. So call us at 842-8059, the Hotline, leave your name and your address and your phone number. The reason why we ask for your phone number is because sometimes we don't get the address really clearly, and so we can at least call you up and ask to clarify it. Okay? But call 842-8059, and we'll be able to send you the language lesson. And maybe we can send you three at one time. So anyway, give us a call.

The last number I need to give you is our interactive number in here, in the studio. Remember that the neat thing about this polokolamu, this program is that you can call in and ask questions. I met someone this week who told me, Oh, you know, I have all these questions, but I'm so shame. Hilahila wau, you know, I'm so shame to call and ask. Well, if you think you hilahila, there's about forty thousand other people who are hilahila. Oh, I really overestimate, yeah, forty thousand. I like to think we got forty thousand people watching. But there's a whole lot of other people who probably have the same question as you. And there's no pressure, we cannot see you, you know. Just call up and ask your question, and at least give me a chance to talk story with you. At least let me know you're out there watching. Okay? Hiki nō.

We have our guest this morning. He hoa kipa no ko kākou i kēia kakahiaka. He hoa aloha maoli 'o ia na'u. He luna 'o ia no nā kula kaiapuni no ke aupuni o Hawai'i a ha'aheo loa au iā ia no ka mea, 'o ia ku'u hoa. And what was all that? You're sitting there going, What was all of that? And one day, by the time we get to Kulāiwi 108, you're going to know what was going on. Okay? No, what I was saying was that I'd like to introduce you to a very, very good friend of mine, and a very special person. She's the head of the total immersion programs in the State of Hawaii, total immersion Hawaiian language immersion programs. 'Cause we don't have any other kind immersion programs, mahalo ke Akua. Because this is Hawai'i. But there's a story to be told here, and once again, the reason why I invite our guests is so that you have a chance to see people other than me. Because Hawaiian language is not Ekela Kaniaupio-Crozier. Hawaiian language is a whole lot of people pushing to get Hawaiian spoken everywhere, and forever, and ever. And so you need to meet all of these people and have a chance to join our world, and not just expect that Hawaiian language is Kulāiwi 10 to 11. There's a whole lot of other things happening. So this morning, I'd like to introduce you to Puanani Wilhelm. Aloha mai.

CROZIER: Aloha.

WILHELM: Aloha.

CROZIER: Pehea 'oe?

WILHELM: Oh, maika'i.

CROZIER: Hau'oli au ka 'ike iā 'oe i kēia kakahiaka.

WILHELM: Oh, mahalo no kou kono 'ana mai ia'u

CROZIER: 'Ae hiki nō. Hiki paha iā 'oe ke ha'i iā lākou. No hea mai 'oe?

WILHELM: Ua hānau 'ia a hānai 'ia au i Honolulu nei. Ua hele au i ke kula 'o Kamehameha.

CROZIER: Mai kou wā li‘ili‘i?

WILHELM: ‘A‘ole, mai ka papa ‘ehiku. A laila ua puka mai kēlā kula. Ua hele au i ke kula nui o Mānoa. Ma laila au e

CROZIER: A hui pū kāua

WILHELM: ‘Ae i hui kāua. A laila ua hele au e noho Portland Oregon no kekahi mau makahiki a laila ua ho‘i mai a hana i kēia hana.

CROZIER: ‘Ae, hana nui kēia.

WILHELM: (LAUGHS) ‘Ae

CROZIER: Akā, nui ko kāua le‘ale‘a i ko kāua wā le‘ale‘a.

WILHELM: ‘Ae

CROZIER: A i kēia manawa ua ulu kāua i wahine hana.

WILHELM: Ke ola nei.

CROZIER: A ke ola mau nei. Pololei.

CROZIER: Maybe ... let's start with where you learned Hawaiian language, and where it started. Because a lot of times, our viewers think we just popped out of our mama's womb, and we were just wala‘au ‘ōlelo Hawai‘i. And that's not true. Yeah; we wish it was like that.

WILHELM: Well, you and I, we met at the University, where I took Hawaiian language. And actually, when I was in high school, I took Japanese for four years. And then when I went to college, it was like kind of like the natural thing to do was to take Hawaiian. So you and I were the first to graduate with a BA in Hawaiian language, as a matter of fact. Wow; I forgot about that.

CROZIER: Yeah, we somebody.

WILHELM: Yeah. We were the first to be able to have a bachelor's degree in Hawaiian language.

CROZIER: That's right. And people were saying, What you going do with that?

WILHELM: Yeah. So it was a natural progression. I mean, what else do you do with Hawaiian language, but teach. So I went back to college and got my teaching certificate. But a lot of people ask me when they hear me speak Hawaiian, they say, Oh, so you were raised speaking the language. And I don't think there are many of us, besides maybe the residents of Ni‘ihau, of our age who were raised speaking the language. So we all learned in school. And it can be done. It is possible to ...

CROZIER: To get somewhere.

WILHELM: Yeah, to get somewhere, yeah, learning the language. Especially now, you know. Not like even when we were in college. The possibilities for Hawaiian language speakers are real big, so this is a neat time to be alive, actually.

CROZIER: Well, you know, when we were going to school, I think the end was, you would go to teach. And now, we're looking at ... it's still in the education field; however, we're looking at media, we're looking at different kinds of technology that we can put Hawaiian language into. We're looking at curriculum development, we're looking at people who are illustrators, you know, who can speak Hawaiian, who can help with developing books. You know, so there's so many avenues to go through now, than we had before. And furthermore, when we were in school, hardly anyone was speaking, yeah? I mean, we were just this little special group.

WILHELM: And the way we were taught Hawaiian was very different also.

CROZIER: Pololei.

WILHELM: And so now, you know--I mean, before, you knew everybody who was involved in Hawaiian, because there were just so many of us. I mean, you know, our fourth year class was maybe four or five people.

CROZIER: Pololei.

WILHELM: But now, it just amazes me when I hear that they have like twenty-something lecturers at the University, and their classes are all full and there's--

CROZIER: We have twenty sections of Hawaiian 101.

WILHELM: Yeah. I mean, you know, that was like--when we were around, that was unheard of.

CROZIER: Right.

WILHELM: But I mean, it's also very heartening, and I think a very good thing for our people.

CROZIER: And encouraging.

WILHELM: Yeah. And I like to think that immersion had something to do with.

CROZIER: I strongly believe it does. Because now, there's hope. Yeah? So okay, you went Portland; I know you went to Portland. And then what were you doing there, and why did you come back? Because this is a key.

WILHELM: That's a cool story, actually. I went just because after I student taught, I thought, Man, I don't want to do this. So I said, Well, I'll do something different. So I went to Portland, Oregon to live with my sister. So I was working at a savings and loan there, actually. I was a teller, and then I trained tellers. Oh, man. And then I just so happened to come home one Christmas, and a bunch of people-- Larry Kimura, Pila Wilson--University language teachers were having a party at Larry's house the night before I was leaving. So I went over there, and they said,

Oh, we're gonna start this thing, we have this thing in the Legislature, it's called immersion. And you know, we're teaching all in Hawaiian in the public schools, and we need teachers' names. Can we put your name on the list? So I said, Oh, sure. I mean, the list was long, you know. And then so I went back to the mainland, and I didn't really think anything about it. And then I started getting calls like in May saying, You know, we're eighty percent sure this is gonna start, you're the only one that can do it. And I said, What happened to everybody else on the list? And they said, Well, you know, it's come down to only you, and you know, you should come back, and you know, you should do this. And so for a few months, I kind of thought about it. And I guess I thought that if I don't do it, somebody else is gonna do it, and then I'm gonna be unhappy. So you know, one day in the middle of a staff meeting, I got a call from Pila. He said, you know, We're gonna start it, you know, what are you gonna decide? So I said, Okay, I'll do it. So I walked back into the staff meeting and said, This my two weeks notice, and I came back. And yeah; and I didn't really actually know what I was getting myself into. I mean, it had been a couple of years since I even used Hawaiian. I'm certified to teach secondary; actually, I never taught young children before. So yeah; I didn't really have any clue of what I was getting myself into.

CROZIER: So take us quickly from that point, to where you are now.

WILHELM: Okay; that was 1987. So we taught the first year in the basement room underneath Keaukaha School. I taught there for three years. They needed a teacher on Kaua'i, so I moved to Kaua'i and I taught there for four years. The educational specialist position that I have now was just created last year in '93. So at the end of '93, I applied for the position, not really knowing if I was gonna get it or not. Because they were actually looking for administrative types, and I'd only been in the classroom. But anyway, so I got this job. And this is the first time in the department that they've had one person whose sole responsibility is immersion. It was for a while under Hawaiian Studies under Lokomaika'i Snakenberg. When he passed away, it was given to Asian, European and Pacific Languages. And so because of just the kind of work, and just the ... it's not like a language arts position, for example. I mean, you don't have to go out and worry about printing books for English language arts, you know. So the kind of work and the scope of the work was just too big. So they needed one person that, that was their only kuleana.

CROZIER: So how many schools do we have now?

WILHELM: We're in ten schools right now, actually.

CROZIER: And what grade are we up to?

WILHELM: Ninth grade.

CROZIER: Ninth grade here in--

WILHELM: Here, at Ānuenuē, and in Hilo.

CROZIER: Ninth grade?

WILHELM: Yeah, ninth grade.

CROZIER: And then the other schools are up to seventh grade?

WILHELM: Pā‘ia in Maui is seventh grade. Kapa‘a is sixth grade, and they kind of go down from there. Yeah.

CROZIER: Maika‘i. And so total children in immersion schools?

WILHELM: About nine hundred fifty across the State. Yeah; it's quite amazing. It's quite amazing. And the kind of materials we have, and--we have teachers meetings, and we have like over about fifty teachers, I think, now. And you know, when we started nine short years ago, I mean, there were like two of us. So it's just grown really big, and it's quite--it makes me very happy to see it, and it's kind of just amazing to me, actually, that we've come so far in such a short time.

CROZIER: Oh, ‘ae. Is there anything you would like to share with our viewers before we wrap this up?

WILHELM: Go to school, and become immersion teachers. Yeah; because that's--you know, you hear a lot in the paper about lack of funding and all those kind of things. But to me, the bottom line is teachers. You can have a great facility and all the books you want, but if you have nobody to teach, then you know, it's worthless. So you know, go out and get really good at the language, because you're the children's example. They will only speak as well as you do. And get a teaching certificate, and hurry up, so we can all retire.

CROZIER: Well, I'd like to also add that it's not just being in Hawaiian language or Hawaiian studies, but getting your background in other areas, as well as being able to speak. Because now, our children are growing up, and we need to be teaching them the sciences and the humanities, and English, and all of these other things, these languages. And you need to have a Hawaiian language background. Now, it's Hawaiian language is the base, and you need other things to share with our children.

WILHELM: Yeah; as we move into secondary, that gets especially important.

CROZIER: Yes; you gotta specialize.

WILHELM: Yeah.

CROZIER: Yeah. Well, makemake au e mahalo iā ‘oe no kou hele ‘ana mai i kēia kakahiaka nui. No kou ho‘onaninani iā ‘oe iho

WILHELM: Yeah, he pō‘aono kēia.

CROZIER: ‘Ae, maopopo ia‘u ua hiki iā ‘oe ke hiamoe lohi akā, ua noi ‘olu‘olu au iā ‘oe e hele mai a ua ‘ae ‘olu‘olu ‘oe. No laila, ua makemake au e mahalo iā ‘oe a nou ka ho‘omaika‘i i kēia hana, ke Akua pū.

WILHELM: ‘Ae pono e pule (LAUGHS)

CROZIER: ‘Ae, pono e pule mau. Pule mau au na ‘oukou. No laila Mahalo hou iā ‘oe.

WILHELM: Well, mahalo iā ‘oe no kāu hana maika‘i me kēia polokolamu.

CROZIER: Mahalo, he le‘ale‘a!

CROZIER: Okay. Today, we're going to go back to Kauila Maxwell, and we're going to review that vignette again. Like I said, we'll be watching the same vignette four times; two times for two shows. And that's so that you have a real good feel for what's going on. And by the fourth time you watch it, you'll know exactly what's going on and what's happening. Okay? Now, sit back, watch, pay attention to those things that you do know so that you can try to understand. And those little things that you don't, we're going to clarify as soon as you come back. Okay? So nanea. A hui hou aku.

[00:18:48.28] HAWAIIAN LANGUAGE VIGNETTE

KEAWE: Pololi au.

KEKOA: Pololi 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 nana.

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: ‘Ē, 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. Pehea kēlā? Ua maopopo iā ‘oukou? Was that easy, or were you still trying to figure out, What was that all about? Hiki nō. We're going to go through that right now. But before I do that, I was just reminded that I talked about being able to call in, but then I never gave the numbers. So let me make sure I give you the number right now. For all of you on O‘ahu, you can call 956-5670; 956-5670. ‘Eiwa, ‘elima, ‘eono, ‘elima, ‘eono, ‘ehiku, ‘ole. Hiki nō? And our ‘ohana on the neighbor islands, call us here at 1-800-342-7949;1-800-342-7949. Hiki nō.

I'd like to also give a special mahalo to the Art Avenue at Ala Moana Shopping Center, which is near the post office, for providing us with this poster, and the other one that you saw on the other side. Especially thank you to Mona and Doreen for being so kind, and allowing us to use them for our show. Mahalo nui. This is a Gary Reed of Waiālua, O‘ahu; and the other was a Carly Oliver poster, okay? So mahalo nui iā ‘olua.

Hiki nō; let's get started. Okay. We're going to look at vocab first, before we do anything else. Nā hua 'ōlelo hou. Hiki nō? We're looking at today, Kunāne buying a graduation gift. And that's why makemake 'o ia e kū'ai i ka makana puka kula. Puka kula, graduation. Now, you're probably thinking, Now, how do you get graduation from puka kula? That is not "gold hole". That is puka, like to emerge; kula, school. To emerge from school, to come out of school; graduation. Another word that you may have heard was a i 'ole. He says, He kāne--the sales wahine says, He kāne a i 'ole he wahine. Three words to make up for that two-letter word in English, okay? A i 'ole, "or". Ke po'okela; ke po'okela. The excellent one, the one at the top. Okay; ke po'okela. Kūikawā. Kūikawā. Kunāne says, Makemake wau e kū'ai i ka makana kūikawā. I want to buy a special gift; makana, kūikawā. Hiki nō? And then he points out to these turtles; nā honu. And his friends laugh at him, because he thinks the turtles are real nice, and his friends tell him, What? E kū'ai ana 'oe i nā honu no Kau'i. You going buy turtles for Kau'i; what kind of man are you? Okay; hiki nō.

He decides he wants to buy the lei pūpū Ni'ihau, and Kekoa tells him, 'Ano pipi'i kēnā. Pipi'i; pipi'i, expensive, nui ke kālā. Okay, pipi'i. Hoihoi; hoihoi, interesting. I think we've had this before. You may remember the word pīhoihoi meant excited or worried. 'Ae? This has nothing to do with it. Hoihoi, interested. Okay? Manuahi. Keawe jokes and says, because no more price tag maybe he makana manuahi kēia. He makana manuahi kēia; maybe it's a free gift. Manuahi, okay? When you give somebody something, and you give them without expecting anything in return, hā'awi manuahi, you give it freely. Without this, ke kumu kū'ai, the price, without a price. Okay; kumu kū'ai, price.

Ke kenikeni; ke kenikeni. Maybe you heard of puakenikeni, ten-cent flower. Well, kenikeni refers to change. Like pennies, quarters, nickels, dimes; okay, that kind change. Not like Superman kind change. Okay; kenikeni. Hiki nō. The sales wahine asks if he would like--makemake 'oe i ka wahī? Do you want it wrapped? Wahī. Make sure you're saying wahī; there's a kahakō over that last i. Wahī; okay?

Let's try this again. You repeat after me. Pipi'i ... hoihoi. Make sure you're saying hoihoi, and not hoehoe. We're not paddling anything; we're interested. Hoihoi. Maika'i. Manuahi; manuahi. You're supposed to be saying after me, okay? Ke kumu kū'ai. Ke kumu kū'ai. Hiki nō. Ke kenikeni. Ke kenikeni. Wahī. Maika'i.

Okay. They're downstairs, and they're trying to figure out where they're going to go. And Kunāne says, Aia ma hea kēlā hale kū'ai hou 'o Kauila Maxwell. Aia ma hea kēlā hale kū'ai hou 'o Kauila Maxwell. This is straight from Lessons 1 through 12, okay, asking where something is. In this case, kēlā hale kū'ai hou. Hale kū'ai hou 'o Kauila Maxwell. And I think it's Kekoa turns around and says, Ka hale kū'ai hea? Ka hale kū'ai hea? So let's take a look at different ways we can say which, what, or who. Okay? Nānā kākou.

Ka hale kū'ai hea? Hiki nō. You see this little hea in 'ula'ula, in red? You put that on top of ka hale kū'ai, and you get, Which store? Okay? Ka hale kū'ai hea? If we were to put it on--we wanted to say, Which car; there we go, ke ka'a hea. Hiki nō? Ke ali'i hea; which chief? What if I wanted to say, What island? What island, which island? Ka moku hea? Akamai, if you said that. Okay; how many

of you were saying that? You're supposed be out there screaming, Me, me, 'o wau, 'o wau. Hiki nō? What if he says, Which clothes of mine? Which clothes of mine? Ko'u lole hea? Okay, ko'u lole hea? So you see how you just put hea on the end of the those, and you get which, what. Okay; hiki nō.

The other way to ask, what; he aha. He aha? Okay? He aha is really made up of two words; a what, a what? And he says, He wahine. Okay. Remember when the sales wahine says to him, he kāne a i 'ole he wahine? And he says, He wahine. And Keawe turns around and he goes, He aha? And then he says, He wahine? He goes, 'Ae. So what? Yeah? He wahine. Hiki nō. There's also being able to say, He aha kēlā? He aha kēlā? Hiki nō. And a response might be, He papa he'enalū hou kēlā. He papa he'enalū hou kēlā. Hiki nō? That's a new papa he'enalū. Recognize any word in there? He'enalū, surf; papa, board. He papa he'enalū hou kēlā. Hiki nō? Surfboard. Okay; that's a new surfboard, he papa he'enalū hou kēlā. What if you wanted to say, That's a new house. He hale hou kēlā. Pololei. What if you wanted to say, That's a new store. That's what Keawe says, yeah? He hale kū'ai hou. 'Ae; hiki nō.

This is when we ask, who. 'O wai kēia wahine? 'O wai kēia wahine? Okay; Keawe's trying to figure out who's this wahine. 'O wai kēia wahine? Remember, we had 'o wai kou inoa? Yeah? 'O wai is not, want; o wai is, who. Okay, when we're referring to people. So 'o wai, 'o wai kēia wahine; who's this wahine? 'O wai kāu ipo? 'O wai kāu ipo? Your sweetheart. Okay; 'o wai kāu ipo, who's your ipo? Hiki nō? And you want to say, My ipo is Nālani. How would you say that? 'O Nālani ku'u ipo. There you go. Okay; what is that ku'u over here for? Huh? What is that ku'u, this ku'u right here? Hiki nō? Anybody got an answer? This ku'u means, my. And only in this form, as far as ko'u, ka'u for "my", okay, do you have this form, this affectionate word, for "my". Ku'u. There's no affectionate possessive for anything else. No more affectionate his, affectionate hers, okay. Only affectionate "my". So when you have aloha for something, then you would say, Ku'u ipo. Okay? My sweetheart. So when you look at those bracelets, that's what it means; it says ku'u ipo, it says my sweetheart. So you cannot say, you know, like to your friend, Oh, who's your ku'u ipo? Lōlō; that would be, Who's your my sweetheart. You gotta think, okay? Ku'u means, my. Hiki nō.

Okay, what if you wanted to say, Who's their mother? Ah, this one is a little tricky, but let's take a look. 'O wai--and you see this ko lākou? Ah, this is something new. But you see, it's very simple. We just put this ko in front of--oh, I always give you where the girl. Okay? You put that ko in front of your pronoun, and you turn this into a possessive. So instead of say, Who's they mother, you're saying, Who's their mother. Ko lākou makuahine? Hiki nō? Okay; maika'i. Take a look at that for little while, and think about it. What if you wanted to say, Who's your mother? And you're talking to a whole bunch of people; Who's you guys' mother? We would change lākou to 'oukou. So it would say, 'O wai ko 'oukou makuahine? 'O wai ko 'oukou makuahine? Hiki nō? Maika'i.

Let's go on. We ask, 'ehia, how much. Okay; how much. How much money is that, how much does that cost? Basically, that's what this says. 'Ehia kālā kēnā? Kēnā. And why are we using kēnā? Because he's asking about something that is close to the person he's talking to. 'Ehia kālā kēnā? 'Ehia kālā kēnā? And she

responds--actually, I think she says, It's more than this. He ho'okahi hāneli kālā. He ho'okahi hāneli kālā. It's a hundred dollars. If you wanted to say, The price is a hundred dollars, right here at the end we could add, He ho'okahi hāneli kālā ke kumu kū'ai. Look in your new vocab. He ho'okahi hāneli kālā ke kumu kū'ai. Ke kumu kū'ai. Okay? Why don't we try that. Let's try saying this together. 'Ehia kālā kēnā? 'Ehia kālā kēnā? So today, you walk into the store, and you ask the sales wahine, Eh, 'ehia kālā kēnā? And then you have them look at you like, Huh? And then you tell them, Oh, that means, how much does it cost? Okay; you can act real akamai. And then she'll turn around and tell you, He ho'okahi hāneli kālā ke kumu kū'ai. Yeah, the price. He ho'okahi hāneli kālā ke kumu kū'ai. And you can tell her, Oh, that's expensive. How would you say that, That's expensive. Pipi'i kēnā. Pipi'i kēnā. Remember that word, pipi'i? Hiki nō.

Okay. Let's go on to something that's very, very important. We call them tenses, some people call them tense aspect markers. Some people just say, Oh, this is to be able to say future tense, past tense and--that's right. Whatever you want to call it is fine. But these words right there; E, ana. Okay, e, action, ana. We're seeing it right here. E hā'awi ana 'oe i kēlā honu iā Kau'i? E hā'awi ana 'oe i kēlā honu iā Kau'i? You put e and ana around this action word, around the verb, and what you've done is given it a tense, the progressive tense. And what that means is that now, instead of--let's take that out. Let's just say, Hā'awi 'oe i kēlā honu iā Kau'i. You give that turtle to Kau'i. That's what it's saying, okay? But you want to say, You're going to give that turtle to Kau'i? Okay now, some of you are out there going, That's pidgin. Well, that's what this is, okay? You will give, you will give that turtle to Kau'i? You'll be giving that turtle to Kau'i? Okay. You're gonna give that turtle to Kau'i? That's what putting e, ana, around this verb does. It makes it happen in the future. Isn't that neat? You just put e, ana around it, and next thing you know, you've put a tense on it. Okay? Remember before, we just learned, e, action; and that was a command. And we'll look at that at the end of the show too. But now, you put e, ana around this verb, and now you have, You will, you gonna, you gonna give that turtle to Kau'i? Okay; let's take a look at some other examples of that. Hiki nō.

E hele mai ana 'olua i kahakai? Here's something that you should be reviewing; okay? 'Olua refers to "who". 'Olua refers to "you two". So you two are gonna come to the beach? You two gonna come to the beach? Also, another thing is, e ana can also refer to something that's happening right now too. But with e ana, it has the mana'o of happening right now, and going to happen in the future. So in this case, it could also mean, You two guys are going to the beach? You going right now, and you still going. Okay. E hele mai ana 'olua i kahakai? And of course, we must be at the beach to be able to say mai; right? 'Cause you're coming this way. Two guys coming to the beach? And the response is, 'A'ole. 'A'ole, no, we not. E 'ai ana māua i ka 'aina awakea. E 'ai ana māua i ka 'aina awakea. Us two; remember māua? 'Olua, you two; māua, us two. Okay? Us two, and not the person we're talking to. Okay? 'A'ole, e 'ai ana māua i ka 'aina awakea. No, we're gonna, what? We're going to 'ai our 'aina awakea. We're going to eat lunch. Okay; 'aina awakea. Long word for lunch, yeah? But we're speaking Hawaiian, not English. Hiki nō; let's go on.

Okay; if we're talking right now, in the present tense. Right now; this action has to be happening as we speak, okay? We put ke, nei around the action. Like this. Ke ho'ohenehene nei lāua ia'u. See the lāua? Okay; let's underline it so we know

that's important. Hiki nō. Ke ho'ohenehene nei lāua ia'u. What is that, ho'ohenehene? I love this word. You heard the song, [SINGS] Henehene kou 'aka. Okay? Well, whatever. Okay. Ho'ohenehene means, tease. So tell somebody, Don't tease me. Mai ho'ohenehene ia'u. Mai ho'ohenehene ia'u. But in this case, they're saying, They're teasing me. They're teasing me. Ke ho'ohenehene nei lāua ia'u. Ke ho'ohenehene nei lāua ia'u. Remember lāua, they two? 'Olua, you two. Māua, us two. Not you. Okay. So much to remember, yeah? Well, you just have to try. Hiki nō.

Let's think of some other sentences that you can use right now, with the ke, nei tense. Let's say you want to say, The teacher is speaking Hawaiian right now. So what is always first in a verb sentence in Hawaiian? How many of you remember? The action; that's right. The action is first in Hawaiian. Not who did it. English have it so that the first thing in your sentence is who. In Hawaiian, uh-huh; it's what, it's the action. Okay? So in this case, the action is 'ōlelo Hawai'i. So, 'ōlelo Hawai'i ke kumu. 'Ōlelo Hawai'i ke kumu. But you want to say, The teacher is speaking Hawaiian, as we speak, right now, present, present tense. Ke 'ōlelo Hawai'i nei ke kumu. How's that? See, so easy. Just put ke, nei around the action. Ke 'ōlelo Hawai'i nei ke kumu. What if you want to say, I'm watching TV. Ke nānā nei au i ke kīwī. See, this is very easy. Okay? So what you want to do to make this work for you, so that you can remember it, is you need to practice it all day. You need to be driving in your car and going, Ke drive nei au i ko'u ka'a. Okay. Then you need to stop your car and go, Ke stop nei wau i ko'u ka'a. Because you shouldn't be saying to yourself, Oh, I cannot do that, I don't know enough words. Well, you know, you just cannot make excuses. Because after you use the English word that you wanted, and then you can always go to your dictionary and go look for the mana'o, ma ka 'ōlelo Hawai'i. Hiki nō?

Remember that you can call in to our studio and ask questions, if you have any questions. Because I know this is some pretty heavy stuff, okay? So if you have any questions, call in; 956-5670 here on O'ahu. And our 'ohana on the neighbor islands, 1-800-342-7949. Okay; hana hou. 956-5670 for O'ahu; neighbor islands, 1-800-342-7949. Okay.

Now, let's take a look at making our makemake sentence negative. Because we're always saying, Makemake au i ka pepa, makemake au i ka poi. Well, what if you don't want poi, yeah? Well, then you just say, 'A'ole makemake au i ka poi. It's very simple, ma'alahi. Okay; that's the word for today, ma'alahi. Hiki nō. Okay; let's take a look at that.

'A'ole makemake; 'a'ole makemake au e hā'awi aku i ka puke iā ia. Because Kekoa says, Look over there, you know, there's some books. And he says, 'A'ole makemake au e hā'awi aku i ka puke iā ia. Ain't too romantic, yeah, give puke to your sweetheart. Hello. Okay. 'A'ole makemake au. And you see how simple that is? You just put 'a'ole in front of makemake, and pau. You have a negative sentence. Voila.

Okay; here's a word that may be new to you. Kokoke. Kokoke can mean two things; almost, and in this case, we're seeing this kokoke pau. Almost pau; almost pau. Kokoke pau. Remember what I said; you cannot say, pau wau, for I'm pau. Because if you're pau, you make. The work is pau, whatever it is that you're doing is pau; but you don't say, I'm pau. Okay. The other translation for kokoke

would be, near. Okay. Aia kokoke i ke alapi'i. And what's missing is something right in here. Right in here; would be aia ka hale kū'ai kokoke i ke alapi'i. Aia ka hale kū'ai kokoke i ke alapi'i. But because we're talking about ka hale kū'ai, we can leave it out, and we can just say, Oh, aia kokoke i ke alapi'i. It's near the alapi'i. Okay? Hiki nō. Maika'i. That's just something small to add.

Here we have some idioms like, 'o ia ke kumu; 'o ia ke kumu. And we're looking at 'o ia right here, only because you may be thinking, Oh, I thought that was, he or she. Well, sometimes in this case, like this, it can mean "that". That's the reason; that's what this is. Not she's the teacher. That's the reason; 'o ia ke kumu ikaika wau. That's what Keawe says when he gets teased, 'cause he's always eating. He says, 'O ia ke kumu, that's why, ikaika wau. Okay?

There's also when Kunāne says, 'O ia nō ka'u 'ōlelo, that's what I said. 'O ia nō ka'u 'ōlelo, that's what I said. And this is an idiom; it doesn't really say what you're seeing. But just remember that; 'o ia nō ka'u 'ōlelo. Hiki nō? That's what I did; 'o ia nō ka'u hana.

Look at some commands that we had. E kali iki, ke 'olu'olu. That's when the sales wahine tells him to wait little while, while she goes to check the price, the kumu kū'ai. And she tells him, E kali iki, ke 'olu'olu. E kali iki. Hiki nō. This iki over here is, little bit. Little bit; no need wait long time, just wait iki. E kali iki, ke 'olu'olu. And I think Kekoa tells Keawe this too, when he says, Makemake wau e 'ai ma Patty's, or, E 'ai kākou ma Patty's. And Kekoa tells him, Oh, e kali iki puni 'ai. And puni 'ai, he's teasing him yeah? One who favors eating. So if you know somebody like that you can call them puni 'ai. Just to joke, okay? Not to hurt.

Okay; the other one was, e kulikuli. We had this last week. Kulikuli is kind of a strong way to say, Be quiet. These kind things you say to, you know, people who can handle. But you don't say this to children; that's not nice. To children, we say, hāmau. Hāmau, okay? But for others, we can say, E kulikuli. Hiki nō.

So now that we've gone through all of that, how about we take a look at our vignette, and see if we understand it better. And if we can't, then you have to give me a call to let me know where you still have questions. Okay? And remember that these patterns that we went over today, we'll be going over next week also. Okay, so not to worry that this is the last time you get to see it. You can always watch Kulāiwi, Saturday mornings, ten o'clock, here on Channel 25. Okay? That's just a reminder; we're not going off the air yet. So take a look at this vignette, and when you come back ... oh, kala mai. Yeah; let's take a look at this vignette, and when you come back, we'll have a little ha'awina and you can practice what you've learned. Hiki nō. A hui hou.

[00:47:31.14] 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. Mā'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.

(In the store)

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'ohē 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 better? Or you may feel kinda overwhelmed, yeah, with all of this. You're probably thinking, Ho, that was a lot to remember. Let me share something with you. The thing is that whenever you're around people who are speaking Hawaiian, it's gonna go by you so fast. And that's why the vignettes are really important, because then you get to hear language actually being used. And then what you do is try to figure out in there, in the conversation, where you can grab things. No one can ever grab everything, when you're just learning. So you need to feel safe in that. The other thing is, I had no phone calls today. And so I'm feeling like maybe you were overwhelmed, and this was too much, and you're thinking, What do I ask questions about? Okay. Just call, and we can at least talk story about whatever it is that you felt. We have a few more minutes, and you know, I don't mind having you call up and ask me some of the things that you may be concerned about, or you may not understand. So you know, give me a call. On O‘ahu, 956-5670; and our ‘ohana on the neighbor islands, 1-800-342-7949. Call up, and we can talk story.

Now you know, last week, I talked about how this session, we're going to do something a little different from the values. Instead of going over our values, like we did as far as lōkahi, laulima, kōkua, aloha; this time, we're going to do our valuable resources that we have in Hawai‘i. And one of the words that I chose to feature is waiwai. Because waiwai means, rich. And it seems that Kunāne was very waiwai, yeah, today; that he was able to buy lei pūpū Ni‘ihau. And if you heard, the sales wahine said, Ho‘okahi hāneli me ka hapa. Ho‘okahi hāneli me ka hapa. That is a hundred and fifty dollars. Hundred and a half; hapa, and a half. Okay, so it was hundred fifty dollars. And for this young boy who's just graduating to have hundred fifty dollars, that's something, yeah? Nui ke kālā. So anyway, waiwai ‘o ia. Okay?

Now, what I wanted to do was take a look at this word, waiwai. It's made by reduplicating one word that we should all be familiar with at this point; and that's wai, the word for water. Okay? And culturally, we can see that water is very significant for a Hawaiian. That the fact that you would have a lot of water would mean that you're very rich. Or else, it would have said, kālākālā. But since it doesn't, that means that the value is not kālā, the value is wai. That water allows us to grow things, to prosper, to have a family that is well taken care, to be self sustaining, to grow our kalo, to grow our crops. And it's interesting that the word for rich or wealthy would be, waiwai. And so any time you think that those commercials that Jerry Santos makes are, you know, kind of ... whatever you may

think, they're very, very waiwai. Okay? They're very waiwai in that it means water is valuable to us, that we need water to survive. And so whenever you drink halfway through your cup and you throw away the rest, think twice. Or you leave the water running, and you just let it go, or you water at times that you're not supposed to water. Like sometimes I'm driving down the freeway--and I know we get told, you know, to water early in the morning or in the evening. And you see water going, okay, in the middle of the afternoon. And you wonder, Auē, what a waste of water. Waiwai, very important; wai is very important to us. Wai is waiwai, Hiki nō.

Okay; we have someone from Nānākuli. Mahalo for calling. Aloha.

CALLER: Aloha.

CROZIER: Aloha. Pehea 'oe?

CALLER: 'Ae, maika'i.

CROZIER: Maika'i. 'O wai kēia?

CALLER: [INDISTINCT]

CROZIER: Oh, aloha.

CALLER: Aloha. You know what, I can ask a question?

CROZIER: Hiki nō.

CALLER: You know the guy who was eating the Cinnabon?

CROZIER: Yeah.

CALLER: He's cute, yeah?

CROZIER: He's cute?

CALLER: Yeah.

CROZIER: U'i 'o ia.

CALLER: Yeah.

CROZIER: Nohea 'o ia.

CALLER: Huh?

CROZIER: Nohea 'o ia.

CALLER: Oh.

CROZIER: Nohea; that's the word, handsome.

CALLER: Yeah, handsome.

CROZIER: Yeah; yeah. He's taken.

CALLER: Huh? He's taken?

CROZIER: 'Ae; too bad, sister. 'Ae; but u'i 'o ia. 'Ae. Hiki nō. That's Keawe Lopez; you can check out his name at the end in the credits. Hiki nō. Mahalo for calling. Anyway, once again, remember that our valuable resource is wai, and that those people who have pilikia out in Waiāhole, you know, as far as getting their water given to them, we need to support people who make good use of their wai. They water their taro, they take care of the taro; the taro feeds us. So think about it; give some thought this week, and forever, about how we mālama ka wai. Hiki nō?

Okay; I want to say mahalo to all of you for watching. If there's any questions that you have, call the Kulāiwi Hotline, okay, if there's any concerns, or you really got confused today. Call the Kulāiwi Hotline; 842-8059. Okay; 842-8059. If you have any questions or concerns, leave your name and your number, and your question, and we'll try to get back to you as soon as we can. Okay? Don't forget; watch your MidWeek. Check your MidWeek, page three, or wherever they can fit it in, okay, for the lesson for next week.

Next week, we watch Kunāne and his friends get ready for their puka kula, for the graduation. So hang in there with us. Don't give up, okay; at least watch for the entertainment. Hiki nō. No laila na ke Akua e ho'opōmaika'i iā 'oukou. Mahalo nui no ko 'oukou nānā 'ana mai. A hui hou kākou e ku'u mau keiki 'o Keonilei, Kaleialoha, a me Kuanoni. A hui hou aku. Aloha.

[CREDITS]

[END]