

KULĀIWI Lesson 18

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 eighteenth in a series of twenty-four Hawaiian language distance learning lessons sponsored by Kamehameha Schools Bishop Estate, in collaboration with the State Department of Education. ‘O Ekela Kaniaupio-Crozier ko‘u inoa a ‘o au ke kumu no kēia papa a makemake e mahalo iā ‘oukou no ko ‘oukou nānā ‘ana mai i kēia kakahiaka. I'd like to ... oh, you probably got that. I'd like to say mahalo to all of you for watching this morning. I hope it's getting better, and it's getting easier as you've been watching. Hopefully, you were able to catch Number 13 yesterday. We're rerunning Kulāiwi on Fridays from five-thirty to six-thirty on Channel 26. Okay; might want to write this down, because we're coming out on a different channel for reruns. We come out on Channel 25 for the live show, but on Channel 26 for reruns of Kulāiwi. And that's like about five shows behind where we're at, okay? So this week coming, on Friday will be Lesson 14.

The neat thing is, we're kinda back-to-back with another Hawaiian language show coming out of Hilo. This class is taught by Lehua Vincent, and so you know, if you can and you have the time, at four-thirty on Friday, you can start watching Hawaiian language. That's pretty special; we have Hawaiian language for two hours, and you know, that's really neat. Check your cable listings for Māna Leo; that's another Hawaiian language show. It's with three kūpuna and Kalani Akana, and they talk story about different Hawaiian things that might be interesting to you. That's conducted all in Hawaiian, so if you're just learning Hawaiian, it's good to hear people who speak, so you can get an idea of what it's supposed to sound like, yeah? Because sometimes you sit there going, I don't sound like that at all, I'll never sound like that. But that's why we have guests, so you can see that all of our guests on our show started somewhere, at a place where there was nothing there. They started like babies, and just like babies, crawled, then walked, and finally, began running. And that's how it is with language. There's a place to start where you know nothing, and then you say a few words, then you can actually put it together. Then you can actually make sentences and have people go, Oh, yeah, and carry on a conversation with you. Okay; so you know, take time, check it out, where you can get Hawaiian language.

On Tuesday, out at Magic Island, there's Hui Kama‘ilio. And Hui Kama‘ilio is a conversation group where it's held only in Hawaiian, and you can go there. Anyone's invited, everyone's invited, anyone who's a Hawaiian language student. And so you know, if you're watching this show, this is a real class, so you can say you take Hawaiian language from Kulāiwi. You know, I am not Kulāiwi; I have had forty thousand people come up to me and go, Aloha, Kulāiwi. Kulāiwi is not my name; okay? I'm Ekela. But Kulāiwi is the name of the show, Kulāiwi means homeland. Okay? But you can say you're a student of Kulāiwi. You can go over there, and sit down, you know. And because it's all in Hawaiian, you know, that means you might not be able to say too much, but just to hear. Like I said, hearing the language being spoken is very important, because--or else you think it's always stilted like this in a room where we go really slow, and real deliberate. And that's not the way language lives. And that's why the vignettes are important, because there, you hear Hawaiian language being spoken. But even in the vignettes, they're a little slowed down so that you can understand. So Hui Kama‘ilio, Ala Moana, Magic Island, the ‘Ewa entrance to Magic Island parking

lot. You know, where the bathroom is, then you go little bit more, and got wiliwili trees. Then you'll see a whole bunch of people sitting in a circle. That's where you go. And don't worry, you don't know anybody; they're very, you know, plenty aloha there and you can just sit down, and somebody will make room. Take your dictionary; that's a good aid, okay? Dictionary is like your bible for Hawaiian language students. Hiki nō.

If you have any questions, remember that we have a hotline for Kulāiwi, and you're welcome to call. Leave your name and your number, and your question, and I'll try to get back to you as soon as possible. Hotline number is 842-8059; 842-8059. Hiki nō? Also, if you're interested in purchasing videos. You know, this is not like I'm trying to make the sales pitch, but for some of us who don't have VCRs or who don't have a way of accessing copies of Kulāiwi, you can call this number and ask for an order form; 842-8876; 842-8876. Hiki nō.

Remember, this show is interactive, so if you have any questions that you want to ask me right now, while I'm here--and it's live, you can do so. And I really appreciate it when you call. I say this every week. Please call me. Please let me know you're out there, and you have questions. If not, I'm gonna assume there's thousands of people watching this, and you guys all know what's going on. Okay? The number here in the studio for O'ahu is 956-5670; 956-5670. And our 'ohana on the neighbor islands, you can call 1-800-342-7949; 1-800-342-7949.

Now, remember that we have our lessons in the MidWeek. And I'm not real sure what page it's on this week, but go right now, run to your MidWeek and go cut it out if you haven't done so, or just bring the MidWeek to the TV. Okay; and then you make little notes on there. I have this one man who calls from Maui and says, you know, his MidWeek is covered with notes, you know. You can use one notebook on the side, okay? Poor thing's on the side; kinda hard to read through the print. But you know, cut that out and have it ready, so that when we start the lesson after we watch the vignette, mākaukau 'oe. Hiki nō?

No laila, kēia kakahiaka makemake au e ho'olauna iā 'oukou i ku'u hoapili. I tell you every Saturday that I have a very, very special guest, and this Saturday is no different. I have a very, very, very special guest this morning. And we've known each other for years, and years, and years. And so we'll talk story about how he started to learn Hawaiian language, and where he's taken the language into his work today. This morning, I'd like to introduce you to Keoni Fairbanks. who's the executive director of the Kāho'olawe Island Reserve Commission. Aloha mai.

FAIRBANKS: Aloha.

CROZIER: Pehea 'oe?

FAIRBANKS:Maika'i.

CROZIER: Maika'i.

FAIRBANKS:Mahalo.

CROZIER: Hiki nō! No laila, mai ha'alulu. 'A 'ole pilikia. Hiki iā kāua ke kama'ilio.

FAIRBANKS: Hiki nō

CROZIER: No hea mai 'oe?

FAIRBANKS: No Honolulu nō? No O'ahu nei.

CROZIER: 'Ae, E like pū me a'u.

FAIRBANKS: 'Ae, akā 'oi aku kou mākuā yeah? (LAUGHS)

CROZIER: Eh, 'akahahele. 'Elua mahina wale nō a kokoke nō. No laila, he aha kāu i hana ai kēia kakahiaka?

FAIRBANKS: Ko'u hana i kēia kakahiaka?

CROZIER: 'Ae, ua holo 'oe i kēia kakahiaka a just ala a ho'omākaukau no kēia?

FAIRBANKS: Ala au a ho'omākaukau no kēia lā nui e hele i kou hō'ike nei. Mahalo no au kou kono ia'u.

CROZIER: 'Ae, well, he mea nui nō 'oe i ku'u ola. No laila, hiki paha iā 'oe ke wehewehe mai iā mākou ma ka 'ōlelo Haole um i ka ho'omaka 'ana o kāu 'imi i ka 'ōlelo Hawai'i. Well, hiki ke ho'omaka ma ka 'ōlelo Hawai'i a ma hope, 'unuhi. Hiki nō.

FAIRBANKS: 'Ae, ua ho 'omaka au i ka 'ōlelo Hawai'i i ku'u wā hele i ke kula nui. Hele mua au i ka 'āina nui 'o 'Amelika mamake nō au e ho'i i Hawai'i nei a a'o i nā mea Hawai'i. So, ho'i au i ke kauwela aia nō au i ka papa'ekahi o ka 'ōlelo Hawai'i, ka papa 'ekahi ma ke Kula nui a 'o ko'u kumu mua, 'o Kālana Silva.

CROZIER: Pōmaika'i nō 'oe.

FAIRBANKS: 'Ae, 'ae he kumu maika'i nō 'o ia. Hoihoi no au i ka 'ōlelo Hawai'i a ho'i au i 'Amelika no kēlā kau kula a'e. But, no'ono'o au a 'ike au pono au e ho'i i Hawai'i nei a ho'okomo i ke Kulanui o Hawai'i no ke kūlana o ka mea Hawai'i. So ho'i i kēlā kauwela a'e, ko'u makahiki 'elua ma ka 'ōlelo Hawai'i me Haunani Bernardino.

CROZIER: 'Ae

FAIRBANKS: 'O ko'u mau makahiki mua a me ka 'elua aia nō ma ke kauwela; a maika'i nō kēlā. Pōmaika'i nō au. Hiki ia'u ke hana i ka pō. Hana au i ke cannery.

CROZIER: Oh 'ae.

FAIRBANKS: me ka halakahiki, a i ke kakahiaka nui hele au i ka papa. 'Elima lā; 'elua hola, 'elima lā i ka pule.

CROZIER: Pa'a nō i ka 'ōlelo.

FAIRBANKS: Pa'a nō. He mea maika'i nō kēlā.

CROZIER: Maika‘i, so wehewehe mai ma ka ‘ōlelo haole. Cuz, ke noho nei ka po‘e nānā me kēia; He aha lā kāna e ‘ōlelo ai?

CROZIER: Yeah; so you started summertime, learning.

FAIRBANKS: Yeah; going to school on the mainland, but I thought I wanted to get into Hawaiian studies. So during the summer, when I was here at home, I took summer session at the UH. And that was really--to me, that's the best way you could learn. If anybody is able to do it that way, I had a--you know, I was young, so I had the graveyard shift job at the cannery at night, and I could take Hawaiian language in the morning. And it was very intense; six weeks, had a full semester, two hours a day, plus an hour of language lab five days a week, and during the first summer--

CROZIER: And you went language lab?

FAIRBANKS: And I went language lab.

CROZIER: Oh, you were one of those good haumāna.

FAIRBANKS: Well, that was because I got off work at six-thirty, and the class didn't start 'til eight. So I just went eat breakfast, and then I'd go to language lab. Sometimes I'd fall asleep in the language lab. But I went to language lab pretty regularly, and that helped a lot. And my second year again, with Haunani Bernardino. My first year teacher was Kālena Silva. My second year teacher was Haunani Bernardino, and both of those were summer sessions. And then I transferred to the University, and I took third year and fourth year at Mānoa with Pua Anthony Hopkins and Kauanoē Kimura.

CROZIER: And then in addition to that, you took Samoan too, and--

FAIRBANKS: Right; I took Samoan.

CROZIER: Yeah; and that was fun. It was fun, yeah? Because we had--like a lot of Hawaiian language students, Hawaiian language teachers in that Samoan class. And we just whipped, like one whole year in one semester. Yeah; we were good.

FAIRBANKS: That was a special class.

CROZIER: Yeah, it was a special class. Do we remember? No, do I remember? I don't know. Don't speak Samoan to me; I'll be embarrassed. So after that, after you graduated--you graduated in Hawaiian studies and anthropology, yeah? And then what did you do?

FAIRBANKS: Well, before we get to that--

CROZIER: See, I know all the answers to these questions.

FAIRBANKS: Before we get that, in light of what you're telling your students about how you--you know, to try and take that step and try and learn. What I recall is what helped make me more fluent, was our gang at UH, in the Hawaiian Language Club, we used to do all kinds of things. But we didn't talk Hawaiian that much. But one

day, one of our mutual friends, our Japanese bruddah, Vinnie Kapu, just stopped talking English. And even though his Hawaiian was hemahema, and our Hawaiian was hemahema, just whenever we interacted as friends, he always made it a point to do it in Hawaiian. And that was really what got me going, and I think that's a good trick to keep in mind.

CROZIER: It always takes someone to be real strong about that. And I remember like, when we went to Maui--and Kawehi and I talked about this when she was on the show. That when we went to Maui, it was Loke, and she came along with her tee-shirt and whacked all of us for speaking English. Oh, I could have killed her, but I didn't, because she's still surviving, she teaches at Leeward now. But you know, it really takes being strong about wanting to try it; yeah. And as hemahema as we were, today we--

FAIRBANKS: Once you start, it's not so bad. It's just the initial discipline.

CROZIER: 'Ae. One thing, you know, it's always come down to--it sounds so strange to have you know, this language coming out of your moth. You usually have English coming out, and then you hear this other language coming out of your mouth. And you think, Nah, this doesn't sound like me, and so you don't feel comfortable. But like you said, once you take that step and say, okay, you know, just try, it happens. Okay; so now, moving along. After graduation, you--

FAIRBANKS: Moving along. Oh, and even before graduation, we met Uncle Harry through Loke also, going to Kaho'olawe and starting the lo'i, Ka Papa Lo'i 'o Kānewai. and Uncle Harry was just so thrilled that there were young people that were trying to speak Hawaiian, so he would only talk to us in Hawaiian. And after graduating, we had made that connection with Uncle Harry, and so the club, as you recall, went out one summer to help restore, lo'i, taro patches up at Kipahulu National Park. And so after graduating, I went up, and I stayed on Maui for two years. Or was it three years? See, it was a while ago. But stayed on Maui, and stayed with Uncle Harry Mitchell, Kūnihi Mitchell, in Ke'ānae. Helped him on his taro farm, and taught Hawaiian language for MCC, for Maui Community College in Hāna. And that was really a fun time for me, and teaching to the hotel employees and the people in Hāna who were interested, and substitute teaching on the side. And then after that, I came back to the University and got into the Pacific Island Studies Program, and the Urban and Regional Planning Program, and I got my masters in urban and regional planning, and went back to Maui and worked for the County of Maui with the ... working as a planner in the Planning Department. And even there, Hawaiian language was very helpful to me, because I think I brought something to the department they hadn't had before as far as looking at the historical and the cultural background of all these developments that they were approving. And I number one, kinda got into hot water and made the paper where they were gonna do a new development down in Kihei, and it was in the ahupua'a of Ka'ono'ulu. And the developer had wanted to change it, the way the word was spelled, it'd be Kao No Olu, or something entirely different, which he interpreted in a different way. And they were advertising it as three different words, when it was really Ka'ono'ulu, the desire for breadfruit, was the traditional name. And we brought it up at the public hearing for the approval, and having talked with some other people that were associated with the developer, who he trusted, they agreed to go and change it; change it back to the original name to maintain the history and the culture of that place. So I mean, my point to

them was, Why are we gonna go and change this, when we have a perfectly good traditional name, and let's try and maintain the history that's contained in that name. So Hawaiian language was very valuable. I knew when I was at the University that no matter what I wanted to go into--I didn't know if I was gonna do teaching or land use planning, that the cultural and the language background was really essential for, I think, any professional, especially government, working in Hawai'i.

CROZIER: 'Ae; 'ae. And I think that's what we need to protect our language, is people in different areas, you know, looking out for what is pono. You know?

FAIRBANKS: Right.

CROZIER: So now, with Kaho'olawe Island Reserve Commission, you know, where is that? I'll give you a chance to say what you want to say.

FAIRBANKS: Yeah; so after working for Maui County for five years, I was offered this job with this new commission, and because of the historic returning of Kaho'olawe to the State, and it was a commission set up by the Legislature. And the commission, by law, is a majority of native Hawaiians and the island--the purposes to which Kaho'olawe can be used are restricted to those for the traditional practices of subsistence, cultural and religious practices of native Hawaiians of education, of restoration of the environment, of archaeological protection, and no commercial uses are allowed. So with my work now, again, my background in the language and the culture is totally applicable. Because this agency, this Kaho'olawe Island Reserve Commission, wants to do things different. They want to break the mold and set precedent on how to manage land, how to run--yeah, how to manage land in the Hawaiian sense, from a cultural perspective, trying to always keep that forefront. And they really see it as a model for the future. If there's going to be a sovereign entity, or whatever comes in the future, this is a model for how Hawaiian people and Hawaiian cultural values can be embedded right into the government, and how we should be taking care of our resources.

CROZIER: Oh, maika'i. Well, I think our viewers, you know, all wonder what's happening with Kaho'olawe. And you know, we don't see enough of it; I think we don't see enough of it in the papers to let us know what's going on. You know, everyone heard it got returned, and then what? You know, so I think you need to get back into the paper. But as we can see, Hawaiian language has its place in so many different places, in so many different areas of Hawai'i. Not just in education. And I think, you know, 'cause that's where people tend to lock us in. Last week, we had Dwayne Steele, who's chairman of the board for Grace Pacific, and we wonder how--well, what does language do for him? Well, what it does is, he takes what he has and gives it back to the people so we can have more language programs. So you know, everyone has their place in Hawaiian language. Ua makemake au e mahalo aku iā 'oe no kou manawa pōkole; kēia wā pōkole loa.

FAIRBANKS: Mahalo iā 'oe. Nui ko'u hau'oli e kipa mai ke (?) or iā 'oukou. 'O 'oe me kou mau haumāna

CROZIER: 'Ae mahalo nui. 'Ae ku'u mau haumāna. Everyone goes, yeah, Ekela, you got plenty haumāna. Hiki nō; mahalo nui.

FAIRBANKS: ‘Ae.

CROZIER: Okay; kēia lā. We're going back to Kunāne's graduation party. And someone called me up and said, Wow, Ekela, graduation party look like was in one fog. Okay, well, you know, cannot help. We're trying to make 'em look like was evening time. Just pretend, okay? But anyway, listen. Today, we're going to go over 'olu'olu things to say, okay, and we're going to look at how do you use the word "with". Okay? With, like W-I-T-H. How do you use that word. How do you say, What you doing? Like, he aha kāu hana? Yeah, remember we had, What do you want? From 1 through 12, we did what you do want, he aha kou makemake. And I sang you the song, yeah? Okay, but this one is, he aha kāu hana. We'll listen to, he aha. And then we'll hear the word pehea and 'o ia, okay, and we'll talk story about what those things mean too. So nanea, okay, sit back, enjoy, and pay attention to what's being said. And if you have any questions that I don't answer during the lesson, you just kelepona mai; okay, just call. O'ahu, 956-5670; and 'ohana on the neighbor islands, 1-800-342-7949. A hui hou kākou.

[00:20:51.07] HAWAIIAN LANGUAGE VIGNETTE

KUNĀNE: Mahalo nui. Pehea 'oe?

LAUA'E: Maika'i. E ho'omaika'i iā 'oe. He mea nui ka puka kula 'ana. He aha kāu hana kēia manawa?

KUNĀNE: I kēia kauwela, e hana ana wau ma Explorations ma Kamehameha a ma hope o kēlā, e hele ana wau i ke Kula Nui Kaiapuni.

LAUA'E: Ke Kula Nui Kaiapuni?

KUNĀNE: 'Ae, aia ma Waimānalo.

LAUA'E: 'O wai nā kumu? He aha nā 'ano papa?

KUNĀNE: He mau kumu Hawai'i lākou apau. Loa'a iā lākou nā kumu hana a'o like 'ole; ke akeakamai, ka makemakika, ka pili kanaka a pēlā wale aku. A e noho ana wau ma ka hale noho haumāna ma 'ō.

LAUA'E: Hiki nō. Makemake au e hele pū.

KUNĀNE: 'Ae, hiki nō. Eh, aloha kāua.

KEAWE: Eh aloha.

KUNĀNE: Mahalo no kou hele 'ana mai.

KEAWE: No'u ka hau'oli. Maika'i kēia pā'ina. Pehea, he ho'okani pila kou?

KUNĀNE: 'Ae! He pila ka'u e ho'okani pila kākou.

[PLAYING MUSIC UNDER THE TREE]

- KAIPO: C...G...F...C 'ehiku, hū akamai.
- KUNĀNE: E kala mai, 'o kēia ko'u 'anakala 'o Kaipo. 'O kēlā ko'u hoa aloha 'o Kekoa, kēlā 'o Keawe. Ua hele pū māua 'o Keawe i ka Pūnana Leo. Akā, ua hele 'o ia i Maui a ua noho wau ma Honolulu nei.
- KAIPO: Ah, no laila, ua puka pū 'oe ma kēia makahiki.
- KEAWE: 'Ae, mai ke Kula Kaiapuni 'o Pā'ia.
- KEKOA: Eh, maika'i kēlā. E hele pū ana 'oe i ke Kulanui me Kunāne?
- KEAWE: 'Ae, e noho pū ana māua i ka hale noho haumāna.
- KAIPO: Auē! He nui no ka le'ale'a. Eh, ua lawa paha ka wala'au, kani ka pila kākou.
- KUNĀNE: 'O wai ke mele?
- KAIPO: Pehea 'o Ku'u Hoa?
- KUNĀNE: Hiki nō.
- [SINGING: KU'U HOA]
- KAIPO: Maika'i loa!
- [GREETING GUESTS]
- KUNĀNE: Eh, mahalo. Pehea 'oukou?
- KALANI: 'O ia mau nō, 'ano māluhiluhi ke keiki no ka mea ua 'au'au kai 'o ia i kēia lā.
- KUNĀNE: 'O ia? Hū, ka laki nō 'oukou. Aia i hea kona kaikaina 'o Lei'ohu?
- KALANI: Hele mai ana 'o ia ma hope me kāna ipo.
- KUNĀNE: 'O ia?
- KALANI: 'Ae, he kāne 'olu'olu 'o ia no Honoka'a mai. Uh, 'o wai kona inoa? E mama, 'o wai kona inoa?
- NOHEA: 'O wai?
- KALANI: 'O kā Lei'ohu ipo
- NOHEA: Oh, 'o Malu...Malulani kona inoa. Pōloli 'oe?
- KE KEIKI: 'Ae.
- KUNĀNE: Eh, 'ae. E 'ai 'oukou. Aia ka mea inu ma 'ō. Aia ka mea 'ai ma hope o ka hale. Hū, 'ono loa ka lū'au he'e. Ua hana 'o Tūtū.

NOHEA: 'O ia? Oh, mahalo. E 'ike ana mākou iā 'oe ma hope?

KUNĀNE: 'Ae hiki nō.

[GOES TO TŪTŪ]

KUNĀNE: Aloha e Tūtū.

TŪTŪ: Aloha e Kunāne. E noho pū me a'u. Makemake au e kama'ilio me 'oe. Pehea, ua lawa ka mea 'ai?

KUNĀNE: 'Ae ua lawa pono nō. E, mahalo nui e Tūtū.

TŪTŪ: No ke aha?

KUNĀNE: No kēia pā'ina.

TŪTŪ: E Kunāne, aloha nui au iā 'oe. 'O 'oe ku'u mo'opuna mua i puka mai ke Kula Kaiapuni. Ha'aheo loa au iā 'oe. A 'o 'oe ka mea kōkua nui ia'u e mālama iā Pualēi lāua 'o Kealohi. Mahalo nui au iā 'oe.

CROZIER: Hiki nō. Wasn't that nice? How much of that did you understand? I hope it's getting better, and you understand more. Okay. Because if you're missing it, then most of what happened in this vignette, this latest vignette, we explained last show. And the things that we're gonna go over today are little things that you heard here and there. And so if there's some kind of pilikia, well, you just watch the reruns, okay? Fridays, Channel 26 at five-thirty. Hiki nō. There's a phone call, so I'm going to take that. Aloha mai, Ulu.

CALLER: Aloha. Pehea 'oe?

CROZIER: Maika'i. Pehea 'oe?

CALLER: Maika'i.

CROZIER: Maika'i, oh hau'oli au ke lohe i kou leo.

CALLER: 'Ae, 'o au kekahi. Ua 'ike au iā 'oe i kēia kakahiaka a ua no'ono'o au, pono paha e kāhea iā 'oe.

CROZIER: Pono nō! Pono nō.

CALLER: Pehea 'o Keoni?

CROZIER: Maika'i, ua ha'alele 'ē

CALLER: Ua hau'oli au e 'ike iā ia ma luna o ke kīwī i kēia kakahiaka. Ua lelele au i loko o ko'u lumi, nānā iā Keoni! Nānā iā Keoni! Aia 'o ia, ke noho nei i Maui?

CROZIER: 'A'ole, ua ne'e 'o ia i 'ane'i.

CALLER: 'O ia!

CROZIER: 'Ae, mālama kāna 'oihana ma 'ane'i.

CALLER: Aloha Keoni.

CROZIER: Ua ha'alele 'ē 'o ia.

CALLER: Oh!

CROZIER: 'A'ole pilikia.

CALLER: Pehea 'oe?

CROZIER: Maika'i.

CALLER: Pehea nā keiki?

CROZIER: Maika'i. Ke ulu nei.

CALLER: 'A'ohē nīnau, makemake wale nō e kama'ilio me 'oe a 'imi hana iā 'oe i kēia kakahiaka.

CROZIER: Well, 'a'ole ia he 'imi hana, he mea hau'oli loa kēia.

CALLER: Eh, maika'i kēia

CROZIER: Na ke Akua e ho'opōmaika'i iā 'oe e Ulu.

CALLER: 'Ae, 'o 'oe kekahi Ekela. 'Ae, aloha a hui hou.

CROZIER: Aloha, a hui hou.

CROZIER: Hiki nō. Oh, one more--no, see? I get callers this morning. I'm so happy. Okay; hiki nō. Somebody from Kāne'ohē. Aloha mai.

CALLER: Aloha, Ekela.

CROZIER: Aloha.

CALLER: This is Ka'ohu.

CROZIER: Ka'ohu; pehea 'oe?

CALLER: Oh, maika'i. I'm really enjoying your show.

CROZIER: Oh, right on. So you've been watching.

CALLER: I wanted to thank you so much. The segment with Keoni, it was just unbelievable. It brought back so many memories of UH.

CROZIER: Maika'i; yes.

CALLER: And studying. And I'll tell you, I'm so frustrated with myself for not becoming more of a part of the language clubs and different things along the way, because if I had done that, I would be where you two are today, and speaking so beautifully. But I'm determined to catch up with you. I'm gonna do the Vinnie Kapu style. Get serious.

CROZIER: That's it. The thing is that it's never too late. You know, and that's what we need to remember, that it's never too late, no matter how old you are. You know, I have to tell all of you a little story about this one man. I remember he was, I think, sixty. He was in his sixties, he had just retired, and came back to UH to start learning Hawaiian language and Hawaiian Studies. And he was majoring in Hawaiian Studies. And I was so impressed that he came back at such a late age, but that age part didn't make a difference. He was there because he wanted to learn. And he was a role model for many of us who felt that, you know, well, if he can do it, so can we. You know, and that's the way we should be, just never too late. Okay? And some of us--you know, like I teach a class on Thursday evenings; it's a class that goes out to different islands, Maui, Moloka'i, Kaua'i, Lāna'i, and Leeward, and also students in the studio with me. And many of the students that I have there are students who have been out of Hawaiian language for a while, and yet, they've still returned. And so it's important to remember that no matter how long you've been out of it, now's the time to get back into it. Because now, we're seeing a lot more places to use the language, and lot more people who speak it. And so get on the stick, okay? This is your chance. And aloha to you, Ka'ohu.

Hiki nō. Let's begin our lesson. This is Kulāiwi 'umikūmāwalu ka pā'ina puka kula. Auwē; we're pink on my screen, and we're blue on another. 'A'ole pilikia. Okay. What are some of the 'olu'olu things that we heard? We heard Tūtū say, Aloha nui au iā 'oe. Aloha nui au iā 'oe. We've seen aloha au iā 'oe. And for some of you, you might have heard aloha wau iā 'oe. Okay, au and wau, it's the same thing; it means "I". But sometimes when we see ... we can say wau, but we shouldn't write wau. We should be writing au. Okay; aloha nui au iā 'oe. Mahalo au iā 'oe. Remember I told you before that mahalo doesn't really mean some kind of gratitude or being grateful, more than it has the mana'o of admiring. So when you say, Mahalo au iā 'oe, or you say mahalo, it's a show of admiration. Admiration for someone's kindness, for that 'ano, for that way of being so kind. Okay?

Mahalo nui loa. Mahalo nui loa. Mahalo, very much, really, really admire you. Okay? You see this nui? You put aloha nui au iā 'oe; I really aloha you. You can put nui in back of almost any action, and have it mean ... well, let's try this. 'Ai nui au. That's a junk one to use, but that's okay, I going use 'em anyway. 'Ai nui au. I eat plenty. Actually, I should change the subject. 'Ai nui 'o ia. He eats plenty. Okay? Holoholo nui lākou; they run a lot. So you see, you put the nui on top of the action, and you have doing that action a lot. So in this case, aloha nui au iā 'oe, I really aloha you. I love you big time, okay? 'Ai nui 'o ia; he eats plenty, he eats a lot. Holoholo nui lākou; they really run. Okay? So like that. Anyway, you just put nui on top there, and that's what it does. Neat stuff. Okay. Mahalo nui; really admire.

Okay; what do you say after someone says mahalo? This is always the question, you know. What do you say when someone says mahalo? Well, because it means to admire, I always think the best thing to say is mahalo, back; because I admire you, you admire me. You know, it just goes back and forth. I admire, admire; mahalo, mahalo, mahalo. Okay? And that works; you can just keep on saying mahalo back and forth to each other until you're both tired of admiring each other. Or you can say, No'u ka hau'oli. No'u ka hau'oli. For me is the pleasure, for me is the happiness. Okay; no'u ka hauoli. Now, some people say you can say, 'a'ole pilikia. And I say 'a'ole pilikia, and my mother will say, Oh, it's better to say no'u ka hau'oli. Okay; so you can choose which one you want. No'u ka hau'oli, 'a'ole pilikia. He mea iki ia; that's another one, it's a small thing. The only thing is, when you say things like 'a'ole pilikia and he mea iki ia, you kind of discount that mahalo. When somebody gives you that, and you go, Oh, it's a small thing. Oh, but they really meant to mahalo you, okay. So you might want to remember, no'u ka hau'oli. Can you say that? No'u ka hau'oli. Make sure you're not saying no'u ka haole, yeah? 'Cause that means something else. It means, for me is the Haole. Okay? I don't think that's what you want to say. Unless that's true, okay? No'u ka hau'oli. Hau'oli. Hiki nō. I think we have a caller from Kaimukī. Aloha mai.

CALLER: Aloha.

CROZIER: Aloha. 'O wai kou inoa?

CALLER: Au'a.

CROZIER: Oh, aloha.

CALLER: Aloha.

CROZIER: Pehea 'oe?

CALLER: Pehea 'oe?

CROZIER: Maika'i.

CALLER: Makemake au e ha'i iā 'oe, ua nānā au i ka vignette i kēlā pule aku nei.

CROZIER: 'Ae.

CALLER: Um, pā ka na'au ē?

CROZIER: 'Ae

CALLER: Ka vignette.

CROZIER: Ka mahele me Kunāne a me ka Tūtū?

CALLER: 'Ae. Pā ka na'au

CROZIER: 'Ae.

CALLER: A mamake au e ha'i iā 'oe, mahalo. Ua nānā mākou i Kulāiwi i nā pule apau.

CROZIER: Maika'i! Mahalo.

CALLER: E kala mai ka'u 'ōlelo. 'Ano hemahema au,

CROZIER: Oh, 'a'ole.

CALLER: Ke a'o nei i ka 'ōlelo. A mahalo.

CROZIER: Ke Akua pū.

CALLER: A hui hou.

CROZIER: 'Ae mahalo, A hui hou. Mahalo.

CROZIER: Mahalo. It's nice to hear people are watching Kulāiwi all the time. Yesterday I went to the market; I had two people came up and said, We watch all the time. Oh, I just gotta say mahalo to all of you, because it's not like you're watching me, okay, and I get to be da-da-da-da. You know, Kulāiwi. You're watching because you want to support this language. And when you support the language, we have a chance, our kūpuna have a chance to survive through all of us. And that's what it's all about; give them a chance to live in their islands through our mother tongue. So mahalo nui iā 'oe.

Hiki nō; let's go on. This next part talks about how to say, with something. So let's take a look. E noho pū me a'u. This is when Kunāne is coming over to Tūtū. And she tells him, E noho pū me a'u. Sit with me. What is this pū right over here? This pū is "together". Together with me. Okay; pū doesn't really translate, but what it does is you can see that it's something coming together. Okay? E noho pū me a'u. Hiki nō. E 'ai pū me a'u. This time it's, what? Eat with me. Hiki nō? Eat with me. E 'ai pū me a'u. Now, this part over here, we're seeing au change to "a'u". Me a'u. Now, look what happens when we want to say, sit with him. E noho pū me ia. Me ia. It's not me 'o ia. You drop that 'okina o, and it's just me ia. Yeah, remember because 'o ia is he, she, or it. And so when we put a me in the front of it, we just drop the 'o, and we have me ia. Hiki nō? So eat with him. I'm gonna let you try. E 'ai pū me ia. E 'ai pū me ia. Hiki nō? Me ia. You might want to practice this, okay, 'cause it's a little tricky. Hiki nō.

E noho pū me lāua. So see, we can put they two right in here. Sit with them two. Hiki nō? E noho pū me lāua. E 'ai pū me lāua. What if we want to say, Go with Keali'i. Go with Keali'i. Shall we try? Did you try already? E hele pū me Keali'i. Da-da-da-da; there it is. E hele pū me Keali'i. Hiki nō? So this not hard to use, the me. I think the only tricky ones that you need to remember are me a'u, with me, and me ia, with him. Other than that, you just use me with anything. Okay. But you just remember those two are probably the ones that might give you pilikia. You know, 'cause it's so irritating if you hear somebody to, Oh, e hele pū me 'o ia. It's not me 'o ia. It's me ia. Me ia. You drop the 'okina o. Hiki nō? Me ia. Or, come with me. [SINGS] Come with me. Okay, like that. E hele pū me a'u. Me a'u. Hiki nō? Not me au. You don't want to say me au. That's not something you want to say. Okay. So let's go on to the next pattern.

This one, we've seen before. But I wanted to go over it, just in case. He kīkā kōu? He kīkā kōu? Do you have his--see, when you put the possessive in the end, over here, it now changes the mana'o to, have a. So in this case, Do you have a kīkā? Do you have a kīkā? Do you have a guitar? Okay? He 'ilio kāna? He 'ilio kāna? Does, who have? Does he have a dog? Yeah? See, the interesting thing about this pattern is, he kīkā. Okay. Kōu. Do you have--this is the, you have, part. Oh, you get one guitar? Do you have a guitar? Does he have a dog? Let's try that; say it with me. He kīkā kōu? He kīkā kōu? Hiki nō? And so what it you want to ask, Do you have an 'ukulele? Quick, quick; say it, say it. Ah, maika'i. He 'ukulele kōu? He 'ukulele kōu? Hiki nō. Okay. Does he have a dog? He 'ilio kāna? 'Cause if he does, I not going to his house. He wa'a ko'u. He wa'a ko'u. Wa'a ko'u. Now, we're seeing something different. I have a canoe. Now, the different thing that you're seeing here is--what's happening? One is o, this is a, these two are a. How come it's not all o, like how come it's not kīkā kou, he 'ilio kona, he wa'a kou? Okay; well, let's talk story about that. Okay.

Remember, I think we talked about this before, and I'll go over it again. That different things have different kinds of possessives. Okay, there's two kinds of possessives; the A ones and the O ones. Now, if you don't remember it, and you have pilikia and you get 'em wrong all the time, 'a'ole pilikia; you just gotta practice. Okay? I'm not real sticky about this; only because I think you know, you gotta really work at it to remember which one is which. But the A things are things that you acquire. So you know, things that you can go buy from Longs Drugs, those are A things. So you know, like puke, pepa, peni, those kinds of things are A. But you notice you said, ko'u inoa. My name. Your name, your family, your parents, your grandparents, all the people who came before you are O; O class things. So that's why when we talked about guitar, the possessive that we used was kōu, instead of kou. Okay? Because guitar is something that you acquire.

Now, some people will say, Okay, then what is chair? How come you say, he noho ko'u, I have a chair. Because with certain things that you can get inside or on top of, those things are O. And I think what it has to do with is, O things are more personal, things that you can get into or on top, things that you're things connected with. Where A things that, you know, if they weren't there, you could do without. Okay? So with the 'ilio, unless you ride your 'ilio, which I don't think you do--'ilio is dog, yeah?--that's an A kind of thing. Unless you have a big 'ilio, an 'ilio nui, and then you know, it could be an O kinda thing.

But if you have questions about things like this--because this is kind of fuzzy, and you really need to practice it a lot before you can figure out which one is which--check out the book that I recommend for this class. And that's 'Ōlelo 'Ōiwi. 'Ōlelo 'Ōiwi is a good Hawaiian language text that just came out, sponsored by Pūnana Leo, and it gives you a lot of explanation. It really talks story with you, and I think you'd like that book; 'Ōlelo 'Ōiwi.

Anyway, moving right along. Remember that question, He aha kou makemake, what do you want? Well, today's question was, He aha kōu hana? What are you doing? He aha kōu hana? And you see, we're using kōu. Some people say, kou hana. Depends on your perspective, what you think doing is, if that's an O thing

or an A thing. Okay. He aha nā 'ano papa? What are the types of classes? Okay; I think you see Laua'e ask Kunāne when she finds out he's going to go to a total immersion university--this is my dream, so I slipped it in, okay?--that what types of classes will there be. He aha nā 'ano papa. Nā 'ano papa. Okay? He aha meaning, what.

Another use of he. He mau kumu lākou apau. I think it should be, he mau kumu Hawai'i lākou apau. Okay; they are all Hawaiian teachers. I think that's what's said in the vignette. He mau kumu Hawai'i lākou apau. This one we see here, he mau kumu lākou apau, they are all teachers. He kane 'olu'olu 'o ia. So you see, it's the same pattern as the one I showed you before, he kikā kāu, but this one is ending not with a possessive, but with the pronoun, okay, the i'oa. So here, we see 'o ia; so it's not, he has a handsome man. This one says, he is a handsome man. So you gotta be real careful about what you say, or else you might say the wrong thing. Okay?

He mea nui ka puka 'ana. So in this case, graduation, ka puka 'ana, is a big thing. He mea nui. He mea nui ka puka 'ana. Okay? You could say, he mea nui ko'u makuahine, my mother is an important thing, or important person. Kala mai. Okay; but you see how this is almost like the equational sentence that I talked about before. That here, we have this side ... tells you what this side is about. Okay? So this time, it's graduation is an important thing. Hiki nō.

Question is, 'O wai nā kumu? We've had this before. Okay, but just for review, 'O wai nā kumu? 'O wai meaning, who. Who are the kumu? Okay. 'O wai ke mele? What's the song? What song? You hear them, when they're gonna start singing. You hear, I think, Kunāne who says, 'O wai ke mele? What song? And I think 'Anakala Kaipo says, Pehea 'o Ku'u Hoa. Okay?

Ua lawa ka mea 'ai. Ua lawa ka mea 'ai. The reason I put this in here was because I wanted you to see how you can use ua with a stative. Remember, I told you that statives describe the condition or the state of something. So in this case, the food is enough. Okay? And actually, I think Tūtū asks this. She doesn't say it; she says, Ua lawa ka mea 'ai? Ua lawa ka mea 'ai?, she asks Kunāne. And Kunāne says, 'Ae, ua lawa ka mea 'ai. Ua lawa pono nō. Okay; that it's quite enough, it's definitely enough, is what he says. Lawa, enough. Sometimes you hear at the end of somebody dancing hula, they'll say, Lawa. Okay; it doesn't mean like pau, but it means, enough.

Hū ka laki no 'oukou. This is how you say, Ho, how lucky for you folks. Okay; this no over here is "for"; for all you guys. Okay? Ho, how lucky for all you guys. So like, hū ka nani. Ho, how beautiful. Okay? You may want to try practicing that. You know, like saying, Oh, how good, yeah? Hū ka maika'i. Or saying, Hū ka 'olu'olu. Oh, how sweet, how nice. Okay? So easy; that's all you say. What else? Hū ka 'ōma'ima'i. Oh, how sick. Okay? Hū ka māluhiluhi, hū ka 'a'ano, hū ka stative. Okay? 'A'ano is the word for stative. So you can use it like that. And it's one of those little things that you can that makes you sound so Hawaiian, yeah?

Okay. We heard 'Anakala Kaipo say this; He nui nō ka le'ale'a. Yeah? Oh, so much fun; he nui nō ka le'ale'a. Let's take a look at that. He nui nō ka le'ale'a.

And he also says, lawa paha ka wala‘au. Perhaps the wala‘au is enough. Okay, talking story is enough, we've had enough talk story. Hiki nō.

Now, this one I think you've heard, but you might be wondering, how do you use this. Okay. So and so, and so and so. Okay. ‘O Pualei lāua ‘o Ke‘alohi. ‘O Pualei lāua ‘o Ke‘alohi. If you wanted to say Keola and Momilani; ‘O Keola lāua ‘O Momilani. ‘O Keola lāua ‘O Momilani. Hiki nō? If you wanted to say, my child and Kea. ‘O ka‘u keiki lāua ‘o Kea. ‘O ka‘u keiki lāua ‘o Kea. Hiki nō.

Now, this one I put in here because I think sometimes you may hear people say, pehea? And you think you're supposed to respond to that. Just pehea by itself sometimes can mean, so how about it, howzit? Okay? And all you have to say is, Pehea? Okay; and that's when you heard ‘Anakala Kaipo say, Pehea, you know, ‘o Ku‘u Hoa, when he suggests that song.

‘O ia? ‘O ia? I guess we say this in English too. When somebody tells you something, and you say something like, Oh, yeah? But in this case, it's not, Oh, yeah?, it's ‘O ia? ‘O ia? So you might want to practice that, see how it sounds when you try it out on each other. Okay? Now, if you have any questions, like I said, about today's lesson, call in, ask your questions. But for right now, let's go straight to the vignette and see how much of this has helped you make sense out of what you're going to see. Okay? A hui hou.

[00:49:58.05] HAWAIIAN LANGUAGE VIGNETTE

KUNĀNE: Mahalo nui. Pehea ‘oe?

LAUA‘E: Maika‘i. E ho‘omaika‘i iā ‘oe. He mea nui ka puka kula ‘ana. He aha kāu hana kēia manawa?

KUNĀNE: I kēia kauwela, e hana ana wau ma Explorations ma Kamehameha a ma hope o kēlā, e hele ana wau i ke Kula Nui Kaiapuni.

LAUA‘E: Ke Kula Nui Kaiapuni?

KUNĀNE: ‘Ae, aia ma Waimānalo.

LAUA‘E: ‘O wai nā kumu? He aha nā ‘ano papa?

KUNĀNE: He mau kumu Hawai‘i lākou apau. Loa‘a iā lākou nā kumu hana a‘o like ‘ole; ke akeakamai, ka makemakika, ka pili kanaka a pēlā wale aku. A e noho ana wau ma ka hale noho haumāna ma ‘ō.

LAUA‘E: Hiki nō. Makemake au e hele pū.

KUNĀNE: ‘Ae, hiki nō. Eh, aloha kāua.

KEAWE: Eh aloha.

KUNĀNE: Mahalo no kou hele ‘ana mai.

KEAWE: No‘u ka hau‘oli. Maika‘i kēia pā‘ina. Pehea, he ho‘okani pila kou?

KUNĀNE: ‘Ae! He pila ka‘u e ho‘okani pila kākou.

[PLAYING MUSIC UNDER THE TREE]

KAIPO: C...G...F...C ‘ehiku, hū akamai.

KUNĀNE: E kala mai, ‘o kēia ko‘u ‘anakala ‘o Kaipo. ‘O kēlā ko‘u hoa aloha ‘o Kekoa, kēlā ‘o Keawe. Ua hele pū māua ‘o Keawe i ka Pūnana Leo. Akā, ua hele ‘o ia i Maui a ua noho wau ma Honolulu nei.

KAIPO: Ah, no laila, ua puka pū ‘oe ma kēia makahiki.

KEAWE: ‘Ae, mai ke Kula Kaiapuni ‘o Pā‘ia.

KEKOA: Eh, maika‘i kēlā. E hele pū ana ‘oe i ke Kulanui me Kunāne?

KEAWE: ‘Ae, e noho pū ana māua i ka hale noho haumāna.

KAIPO: Auē! He nui no ka le‘ale‘a. Eh, ua lawa paha ka wala‘au, kani ka pila kākou.

KUNĀNE: ‘O wai ke mele?

KAIPO: Pehea ‘o Ku‘u Hoa?

KUNĀNE: Hiki nō.

[SINGING: KU‘U HOA]

KAIPO: Maika‘i loa!

[GREETING GUESTS]

KUNĀNE: Eh, mahalo. Pehea ‘oukou?

KALANI: ‘O ia mau nō, ‘ano māluhiluhi ke keiki no ka mea ua ‘au‘au kai ‘o ia i kēia lā.

KUNĀNE: ‘O ia? Hū, ka laki nō ‘oukou. Aia i hea kona kaikaina ‘o Lei‘ohu?

KALANI: Hele mai ana ‘o ia ma hope me kāna ipo.

KUNĀNE: ‘O ia?

KALANI: ‘Ae, he kāne ‘olu‘olu ‘o ia no Honoka‘a mai. Uh, ‘o wai kona inoa? E māmā, ‘o wai kona inoa?

NOHEA: ‘O wai?

KALANI: ‘O kā Lei‘ohu ipo

NOHEA: Oh, ‘o Malu...Malulani kona inoa. Pōloli ‘oe?

KE KEIKI: 'Ae.

KUNĀNE: Eh, 'ae. E 'ai 'oukou. Aia ka mea inu ma 'ō. Aia ka mea 'ai ma hope o ka hale. Hū, 'ono loa ka lū'au he'e. Ua hana 'o Tūtū.

NOHEA: 'O ia? Oh, mahalo. E 'ike ana mākou iā 'oe ma hope?

KUNĀNE: 'Ae hiki nō.

[GOES TO TŪTŪ]

KUNĀNE: Aloha e Tūtū.

TŪTŪ: Aloha e Kunāne. E noho pū me a'u. Makemake au e kama'ilio me 'oe. Pehea, ua lawa ka mea 'ai?

KUNĀNE: 'Ae ua lawa pono nō. E, mahalo nui e Tūtū.

TŪTŪ: No ke aha?

KUNĀNE: No kēia pā'ina.

TŪTŪ: E Kunāne, aloha nui au iā 'oe. 'O 'oe ku'u mo'opuna mua i puka mai ke Kula Kaiapuni. Ha'aheo loa au iā 'oe. A 'o 'oe ka mea kōkua nui ia'u e mālama iā Pualēi lāua 'o Kealohi. Mahalo nui au iā 'oe.

CROZIER: Hiki nō. Was it better this time around? Hiki nō. We have a caller from Maui. Aloha mai.

CALLER: Aloha, Ekela. I love your program.

CROZIER: Mahalo.

CALLER: And I listen to it all the time. However, I'm one of those Hawaiians that have a fractured brain and can't speak Hawaiian. And also, at seventy-six, the maka is not too "guarans", so it's hard to see your screen when you have the words like "what" and "how". It's hard to see the sentence, it's so dark.

CROZIER: Oh, hiki nō. Let me see what I can do about that for the next ones.

CALLER: Yeah. That would be nice

CROZIER: I try to make it colors that you can see, and yet have it look pretty too. You know? And sometimes I experiment with different colors. We'll try; we'll see what we can do, okay? Hiki nō. Mahalo nui. I need that kind of feedback, because when I'm sitting in my office working on it, I think, Oh, this looks okay. And I think everybody can see, and then when I put it on over here, oh-oh, big mistake. We'll try not to use gray again, okay? Try stick to black. Hiki nō.

Was that better? Were you able to catch more of the patterns? Like, hū ka laki no 'oukou. That's a good one to practice using. Hū ka nani, or hū ka 'olu'olu. Okay? Hū ka wela. Oh, that's one we can all use nowadays, yeah? Hū ka wela. 'Cause I get that all the time. Okay. Or even like using that little word, pehea. You know, sometimes when you want to say, What?, you don't say, He aha? You can say, Pehea? Pehea works. Or when you're surprised, you can say, 'O ia? 'O ia? Like, I didn't know that. Hiki nō?

Okay. If you're having questions about how the patterns are used, what to say in certain situations--like maybe during the week you want to figure out how should I practice. Well, one thing you can do to start practicing is, you talk about your own day. Wake up in the morning and start saying, Ke palaki nei wau, ke brush nei wau i ko'u teeth. If you don't know the Hawaiian word, it's all right. Use the English word, and then go look it up later on, so that you can plug it in. Okay? But begin to talk constantly, using different patterns that you've been learning here and there.

Now remember, we have another Hawaiian language show on at Fridays at four-thirty, on Channel 26. That's Lehua Vincent, and I think he does a great job at explaining little details. For me, I explain the bigger picture. So between the two of us, you can get a whole lot, okay? So pay attention to that. Today is kanikapila at UH; today and tomorrow at seven-thirty. So if you're not doing anything, e hele kākou i kanikapila.

[00:58:22.28] HAWAIIAN LANGUAGE

No laila, na ke Akua e ho'opōmaika'i iā 'oukou apau a makemake au e mahalo iā 'oukou no ko 'oukou nānā 'ana mai. A hui hou kākou. A hui hou e ku'u mau keiki 'o Kaleialoha, Kuanoni, a me T. A hui hou!

[CREDITS]

[END]