

KULĀIWI Lesson 22

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 twenty-second Hawaiian language class in a series of twenty-four Hawaiian language classes sponsored by Kamehameha Schools Bishop Estate, collaboration with the State Department of Education. ‘O wau ‘o Ekela Kaniaupio-Crozier a ‘o au ke kumu no kēia papa ‘ōlelo Hawai‘i. And I just want to say mahalo to all of you for hanging in there and staying with us through all of these lessons. I know that it progressively gets more and more difficult, but the calls have been coming in to ask questions and make sure you got it right, and to practice. And I appreciate knowing at least somebody's out there learning Hawaiian language, and taking the time to practice. So if you're wondering what I'm talking about, you can call the Kulāiwi Hotline if you have questions or concerns, or comments--nice kind comments, okay? But if you have any mana‘o on Hawaiian language, you'd like to know where to take classes, or you would like some resources, please call this number, the Kulāiwi Hotline; 842-8059, 842-8059. Leave your name, your number and a brief message, and I'll get back to you as soon as I can. Also, although it is kind of late in the series, if you haven't received written lesson--that means those that I'll be showing during the classroom time, you can request that also by calling that number. Leave your address. Please speak slowly, okay, because sometimes we send it, and then auē, you know, that's not where you live. And then we end up getting it back. So make sure you leave your message nice, slow, clear, and please let me know your zip code, okay, just to make life a little easier. Mahalo.

Okay; so today is gonna be fun, because Kunāne is going to go to Auntie Jade's, Jade and Company, a place to cut his hair, to ‘oki lauoho, and just to talk story with Kalama. Now, while you're watching, you'll be hearing certain patterns that you've already heard before. However, sometimes we don't recognize the pattern because we're not using the same words that we used in the pattern before. And what we need to do, I think what is really important when you're learning a language is, once you've learned the pattern, to understand that you can substitute words in the pattern to make new sentences. So say, for instance, like the pattern makemake au e action; I want to do something. Makemake au e ‘ai; I want to eat. Makemake au e hele; I want to go. That little e in there, the to something, to do something, brings in the second verb, the second action. The first action was, want. Well, what you'll be hearing today are sentences similar to that, except that the first action will not be wanting, but say something like, e holoholo ana lāua e he‘enalu. Or something like that, where them two are traveling to surf. You see that? Anyway, you know, talking like this of course, is like talking on the phone about something that I'm seeing. You can't see it; so that's why we go to the other side, and I get to explain the whole lesson to you. So please don't get turned off. You know, sometimes I know some people watch the vignette and go, I'll never get this. I don't even understand this, why am I watching it. 'Cause it's entertaining, it's good fun, okay? But besides that, there's a lot to learn. Even if this is the first time you're turning to Kulāiwi, there's always something that you can learn. And you know, my mana‘o is, even if you learn a little something, it's better to learn little something than to not have learned anything at all for the day. Okay? So stay tuned; watch, stay with us, and enjoy with us as we learn Hawaiian language.

Those won't be the only things that you're listening for. Listen for time phrases also. Time phrase like, i kēia lā, today; i kēia manawa, now, at this time. And listen to the tense patterns that are being used with these different time phrases. I know that's a lot for you to listen to, yeah? But hopefully, they go slow enough so that you can hear it. And if not, 'a'ole pilikia, no problem. Because when we're pau looking at the lesson and breaking it all up, and figuring out what the patterns were, we'll watch that vignette again. Okay. We'll watch that vignette again, and then you'll see just how much you really do understand. Okay? And remember, if you have any questions, you can always call the hotline. So lawa ka wala'au. Okay; let's take a look at our vignette. Sit back, relax, enjoy, nenea, and I'll see you as soon as it's pau. A hui hou.

[00:06:12.06] HAWAIIAN LANGUAGE VIGNETTE

KUNĀNE: E Kalama!

KALAMA: Eō!

KUNĀNE: Aia i hea 'o 'Anakē Jade?

KALAMA: Ah, ua hele 'o ia ki'i i ke kopa lauoho. Pehea 'oe?

KUNĀNE: Hū, māluhiluhi loa au

KALAMA: No ke aha, ua pā'ina 'oe i ka pō nei?

KUNĀNE: 'A'ole! Ua ho'opa'a ha'awina au i ka pō nei. Nui ko'u pilikia i ka papa Akeakamai.

KALAMA: Ah, kōkua au iā 'oe.[BOTH LAUGH] 'O au pū. Nui ko'u pilikia pū i kēlā papa. Pehea, e 'oki ana 'o 'Anakē Jade i kou lauoho?

KUNĀNE: 'Ae

KALAMA: No ke aha mai? 'A'ole lō'ihī loa kou lauoho.

KUNĀNE: 'A'ole lō'ihī loa akā, pono au e 'oki no ka mea, e hele ana māua 'o Kau'i me Lei'ohu lāua 'o Malulani i ka hale 'aina me ko Kau'i makua kāne.

KALAMA: 'O ia? E hele ana 'oukou i ka hale 'aina hea?

KUNĀNE: Tsa! Nīele. E hele ana mākou i ka hale 'aina 'o Andrews.

'ANAKĒ: Hui! Mākaukau?

KUNĀNE: E, aloha e 'Anakē.

[SITS IN CHAIR, SHAMPOOING HAIR]

KALAMA: E, no laila, pehea 'o Kau'i?

KUNĀNE: Oh, maika'i 'o ia. Ho'omaka ana kāna hana i ka lā 'āpōpō.

- KALAMA: E hana ana ‘o ia ma hea?
- KUNĀNE: E hana ana ‘o ia ma ke kulanui. ‘A‘ole maika‘i ka uku akā, makemake ‘o ia e kōkua i kēlā ke‘ena.
- KALAMA: Ke‘ena hea?
- KUNĀNE: ‘O kēia ke‘ena kōkua i nā haumāna Hawai‘i. Pehea ‘oe? E hana ana ‘oe?
- KALAMA: Ke hana nei au i kēia manawa!
- KUNĀNE: ‘O ia kā? He aha kāu hana?
- KALAMA: Ho‘oma‘ema‘e au i kēia wahi.
- KUNĀNE: ‘O ia? Hū, ka laki nō ‘oe. Ah, ‘o ia ke kumu . Ua mana‘o au e ‘oki ana ‘oe i kou lauoho i kēia kakahiaka.
- KALAMA: ‘A‘ole! Makemake ‘o ‘Anakē e ‘oki. Ua ‘ōlelo mai ‘o ia i nehinei, “Pupuka kou lauoho.” Akā, ‘ike au lili wale nō ‘o ia.
- KUNĀNE: ‘A‘ole paha. Ah, ‘aka‘aka wale nō.
- KALAMA: E Kunāne, i kēia makahiki a‘e e lawai‘a ana mākou ma Aleka
- KUNĀNE: Me wai?
- KALAMA: Ke noho nei ka hoa aloha o ko‘u māmā ma ‘ō. No laila, e hele ana au me ko‘u ‘ohana. E hele mai me mākou.
- KUNĀNE: Ah, auē! Nui loa ke kālā.
- KALAMA: ‘A‘ole pilikia. No ka mea, ua ‘ike au i ko Kau‘i lei pūpū Ni‘ihau. E mālama hou ‘oe i kou kālā.
- KUNĀNE: ‘A‘ole hiki paha.
- KALAMA: No ke aha?
- KUNĀNE: No ka mea, makemake ko‘u Tūtū e lawe iā mākou i Tahiti i kēia makahiki a‘e. A ua lohe au ‘ano pipi‘i nā mea ma kēlā wahi.
- KALAMA: ‘Ē. He ‘ohana kou ma Tahiti?
- KUNĀNE: ‘Ae, he Tahiti ko‘u Tūtū. No laila, ‘ano nui kona ‘ohana ma laila.
- ‘ANAKĒ: Pehea ‘o Tūtū?
- KUNĀNE: Maika‘i nō. Ua maika‘i au. He Tūtū ‘ōpio ko‘u.
- KALAMA: E, pono ‘oe e lawe mai i kou Tūtū i kēia wahi ma mua o ka huaka‘i.

KUNĀNE: ‘Ae e hele mai ana ‘o ia i kēia pule a‘e no ka pena miki‘ao. ‘Ae ‘Anakē?

‘ANAKĒ: ‘Ae

KALAMA: E kala mai, pono au e ho‘oma‘ema‘e i ka lua.

KUNĀNE: ‘Ae, hiki nō. E ke kanaka pa‘ahana.

CROZIER: Hiki nō. Whoo, Kunāne. His hair going be so clean, yeah? He was there long enough washing his hair. Hiki nō. That's probably one of my most favorite vignettes, because it's so real, you know. Your hair get washed, and washed, and washed. Did you get the idea? Did you understand what was being said there? Well, ‘a‘ole pilikia. Let's go through it and see how much we got. New words. Okay; you may have heard the word aleka. Aleka, meaning Alaska. E nānā kākou.

Aleka. Hiki nō? A, La, E, Ke, A. Aleka, for Alaska. Ka ‘uku; ka ‘uku. Ka ‘uku--now, you see the one with the ‘okina? This is the one about you know, fleas, lice, that kinda stuff. That's the one with the ‘okina. So I wanted to make sure we're clear on this. That they were not talking about ‘ukus like in fleas or lice; they were talking about the next one, which is ka uku. Hear the difference? Ka ‘uku, ka ‘uku, with an ‘okina. Ka uku, ka uku. Which means the payment or ...yeah, in this case, that's all you need to know. That it means, the payment or the pay. So you know, like somebody says, Oh, how's the pay? How's your pay that you get. Pehea ka uku? Pehea ka uku. Not, pehea ka ‘uku, because then you'll be asking, how's the lice. Okay; so you have to be real careful what you're saying. That's why, you see, when people say, Oh, you know, what's up about ‘okina and all this kahakō jazz and all that? What's important is, if you don't say it correctly, you could be talking about a whole different thing. Instead of talking about how somebody's pay is, you know, you're asking how their lice are. Maika‘i.

Okay; next word, ke ke‘ena. Ke ke‘ena. In this case, the office. The office; ke ke‘ena. Ke ke‘ena. It also means, the apartment. Sometimes people can say, ke‘ena hale, hale ke‘ena noho, okay, for the apartment. But that's not what it means today. Today, we're using it to refer to the office.

Okay; next word, ke kopa lauoho. Ke kopa lauoho. I think Kalama says, Oh, ua hele ‘o ‘Anakē Jade e ki‘i i ke kopa lauoho. She went to, what? Ki‘i, to fetch, ke kopa lauoho, shampoo. Shampoo. How you get shampoo out of kopa lauoho? Well, kopa meaning soap, and lauoho meaning hair. Yeah? Easy. Lauoho. Can you say that with me? Lauoho. Maika‘i. Okay; ke kopa lauoho, shampoo. Lauoho; well, now we got that. Lauoho meaning ... hair. Maika‘i. Okay. You were paying attention the first part.

Okay; next word, lawai‘a. Lawai‘a. And I'm sure you've heard the Hawaiian group who plays music, and they're called Lawai‘a. Yeah? Means to fish, or fisherman. I was going say fisher person, but sounds weird, yeah? Fisherman, to fish; either one, the noun or the verb. Okay; last word, ‘oki. ‘Oki, to cut. Hiki nō? ‘oki, to cut. Okay; since we got all these words down and you're clear on them, that's maika‘i.

Okay; let's go on to the first pattern that we're looking at. And that's, as you saw, makemake 'o ia e ki'i. I talked about that earlier when we first started. That we're going to look at using that little word, e. I know that you've heard of a lot of different uses of e, since Kulāiwi started. We had when we used e in front of names, when we're calling somebody. Like, E Kimo. Yeah? E Kimo. When everybody was thought you were speaking Pidgin, actually, you were really speaking Hawaiian, yeah? Aloha, e Kimo. Or, e Ku'ulei. That e is called, for the sake of grammar, evocative e. Okay; be careful. All right; but that e is to call attention. You're calling someone's attention. So if I wanted say ... well, in English, we say, Hey. Hey, Lani. In Hawaiian, you say, E Lani. Okay, you get the idea. Anyway, we learned the E with the name. We also learned E in front of an action, being a command or telling somebody to do something. We learned that E in front of an action can also mean a suggestion. Like, E hele au; I'll go. E hele 'oe; you go. So you see how that E in front of the action has that kind of mana'o when it starts off the sentence. Hiki nō?

Okay, and then we had the E that went with E action ana, that took us into the future tense. But now, we're seeing another E, and actually, this shouldn't be new to you. This is something we've had before. What we're going to see today is the use of this E in another pattern, with different words. Basically, that's what it comes down to. So let's take a look. E nānā kākou.

Makemake 'o ia e ki'i. She wants to, what? To fetch, to get. Makemake 'o ia e ki'i. Ua hele 'o ia e ki'i i ke kopa lauoho. This is the example I gave to you when we were looking at the word kopa lauoho. Let's stop right after 'o ia. Let's just look at that part Ua hele 'o ia. Real simple action sentence. But because we see the ua in the front, because we're saying ua, that means we're putting it, when, in what tense? Past tense. Action is completed, it's pau. So it's not, he is going, he goes; but he went, or she went. Now, some of you may ask, Well, how do you know when 'o ia is he and when it's she? Context, my dear; context, okay? It's just listening to the situation and what's going on, and then it's easy to figure out who's 'o ia. In this case, Kunāne asks Kalama, Aia ma hea 'o 'Anakē Jade? Aia ma hea 'o 'Anakē Jade? Where's Auntie Jade? And Kalama replies, Ua hele 'o ia e ki'i i ke kopa lauoho. So she went, what? Here, we're gonna bring in the next action. She went to fetch, to pick up, what? Shampoo. She went to go get shampoo. Okay? Just take a look at this a little while so that you can get clear on it. Ua hele 'o ia e ki'i i ke kopa lauoho. Okay?

Another example. This is not in the vignette, but an example of using this E. E holoholo ana lākou e he'enalu ma Kaua'i. E holoholo ana lākou e he'enalu ma Kaua'i. Let's say that together. E holoholo ana lākou e he'enalu ma Kaua'i. Now, what I always think is really important is that you see there's always pieces in a sentence, okay? It's not like you look at a sentence, and you feel like, Oh, my god, I have to say like the whole thing, one time. Okay. No, you don't have to say the whole thing one time. Break it up into pieces, okay? In this case, let's start off with the first part. E holoholo ana lākou. And what does that say? They are going to travel, or they are going to cruise. For what? To surf. E he'enalu ma Kaua'i, on Kaua'i. Remember that little ma? Ma is on or at. Yeah? Cool word, easy to remember, ma. Okay? S let's start again. E holoholo ana lākou--who's lākou? Have you been practicing your pronouns? Lākou, meaning all of them; all of them. Okay? E holoholo ana lākou; to what? E he'enalu ma Kaua'i. Hiki nō? Maika'i. It's just a matter of seeing this. And that's what's more important

than anything else, is to be able to see the sentence. Not to try to translate it into English, but to see it. Can you see that? E holoholo ana lākou e he'enalua ma Kaua'i. Okay? Maika'i. Hiki nō.

Hopefully, you get the idea what's really important is that we've used this little E inside with makemake all the time. You know, like makemake lākou e hele, makemake 'o ia e ai, makemake mākou e noho. And we've seen it used with makemake, but what we haven't seen is the use of it with another action. And that's what you need to practice. Okay. Next, let's take a look at time phrases. Most of this is review, because we've seen them before. But 'a'ole pilikia. We're going to do it one more time. Let's take a look. E nānā kākou.

Ua ho'opa'a ha'awina au i ka pō nei. Ua ho'opa'a ha'awina au i ka pō nei. So let's once again just look up to the subject part, okay? I, what? Ho'opa'a ha'awina; I studied, i ka pō nei. Yeah? I think Kalama asks Kunāne, Oh, you know, what, you was partying last night? What you was doing last night? 'Cause he looks so tired. And Kunāne says, Ua ho'opa'a ha'awina au i ka pō nei. You know, Kunāne is a champion of all young Hawaiian men. You know, that he wasn't out partying, he wasn't doing any of that. He was studying. So, ua ho'opa'a ha'awina au; and the part that you need to remember is last night, i ka pō nei. Okay; i ka pō nei. Okay; just checking if you're saying it, if you got it. Maika'i; there we have it. I ka pō nei.

Okay; let's take a look at another. Ua 'ōlelo 'o ia i nehinei. Ua 'ōlelo 'o ia i nehinei. I nehinei; yesterday. Yesterday, 'ae? So in this case, once again, the action is pau, the action is past, completed. She spoke yesterday; ua 'ōlelo 'o ia i nehinei. Okay? You know, and you cannot say, e 'ōlelo ana 'o ia i nehinei. Why? Because E action ana is the future tense, yeah? So see, that's how we catch people, when they don't really know their tenses, and you just use any kind. Oh, I used an ua today, and I used an a action ana now. And you have to know which one is for which, yeah? So if you're talking about i nehinei, well obviously, the action is ua, it's past. 'Ae? Ua hele au i nehinei, I went yesterday. Ah, but if I'm going to say, he's going to start work, she's going to start work tomorrow, she's going to start work tomorrow. The action is, what? Ho'omaka. Maika'i. So let's take a look if you got that right.

E ho'omaka ana 'o ia i ka hana. E ho'omaka ana 'o ia i ka hana. Do you see that? This action is taking place in the future, so it's encase my E action ana. Okay, e ana. And, i ka lā 'apōpō. E ho'omaka ana 'o ia i ka hana i ka lā 'apōpō. E ho'omaka ana 'o ia i ka hana i ka lā 'apōpō. I think ... who was it? I think Kalama asks Kunāne, How's Kau'i? And Kunāne responds by saying, E ho'omaka ana 'o ia i ka hana i ka lā 'apōpō. She's going to start, what? Work, tomorrow. I ka lā 'apōpō. Now, some of you may have seen this part as i kela 'apōpō, if you read some books. When in Kulāiwi Land, so as Kulāiwi does. Okay? Use i ka lā 'apōpō, for tomorrow. Okay? What if we want to say, next year? We heard him say, I kēia makahiki a'e. I kēia makahiki. 'Ae? What's the key word? Makahiki. 'Ae? Year. But you put a'e in the back of it, and you have, next year. Okay, this next year, i kēia makahiki a'e e lawai'a ana mākou ma Aleka. And you see once again, we're using E action ana. Not ua, not ke action nei. Right? Because you cannot say, Next year, we went to fish at Alaska. Cannot; 'a'ole hiki. Okay? You have to say, We will fish at Alaska. Okay. Alrighty. I kēia makahiki a'e.

I kēia makahiki a'e, makemake ku'u Tūtū--and I think Kunāne finishes by saying, Makemake ku'u Tūtū e hele i Tahiti. E hele i Tahiti; to go to Tahiti. Okay? And once again, we're seeing, next year, i kēia makahiki a'e. If we wanted to say, next month; i kēia mahina a'e. Yeah? If we wanted to say, next week; i kēia pule a'e. Okay? So you see how it's just a matter of substituting makahiki, makahiki meaning year. So if you say next year, well, it's i kēia makahiki a'e. But if you want to say next week, i kēia pule a'e. Next Sunday; i kēia Lā Pule a'e. Okay? And some of you may think, Wow, you know, we don't learn a lot of those kinds of things from Kulāiwi, like days of the week and months of the year, or numbers, and all this. Well, only 'cause I think everybody buys a Hawaiian language calendar, okay? And so pēlā kākou e a'o ai i nā mahina o ka makahiki. And that's how we can learn the months of the year. Check it out, you know. On Hawaiian calendars, they have Iānuali, Pepeluali, like that. But that's another way of being resourceful about learning Hawaiian. You know, some people feel like they have to have a class, some people feel like they have to have all the books. Some people just keep their eyes open for words in Hawaiian, and that's what everyone who's interested in learning Hawaiian needs to do. Keep your eyes open, and of course, your heart has to be open so that you can see all these opportunities to learn different things in Hawaiian language.

One of the best, I think, is your street names. If you take a look at your street name--of course, if you live on something like Crozier Drive--I just happened to pick that out. Of course, that's not learning any Hawaiian. But for those of us who live on streets with Hawaiian names, there's a lot to learn from that. I know I grew up on a street in Hālawā Uka called Kahema Place. That would be a cool name for a show, yeah? Kahema Place. Anyway, hema meaning, what? You've learned hema. Meaning, left. Yeah? Well, when you come down the road, it's on the left. So that's what it means, Kahema Place, for lack of a better name, yeah? It's just this little street, couldn't think of a name for it, so they called it Kahema Place. But you see, all of us have an opportunity somewhere to learn Hawaiian. Also, we can use those opportunities to practice our spelling. Say, like me. My street name is Kahema Place. Okay; you can spell Ke, A, He, E, Mu, A. See? Easy. It's those little things, those little opportunities to learn language. Not having to wait for Kulāiwi or for a book, or for anything else, but just checking it out. So go outside, and buy yourself a calendar. Okay. I kēia makahiki a'e. That was the one I wanted to make sure we put in.

Okay; next week. What if I wanted to say, She's coming here next week. Here, is ma 'ane'i. So, E hele mai ana 'o ia ma 'ane'i i kēia pule a'e e nānā kākou. Hiki nō. E hele mai ana 'o ia i 'ane'i i kēia pule a'e. We used i 'ane'i in here, to here. 'Ane'i, here. Okay. E hele mai ana 'o ia i 'ane'i i kēia pule a'e. You see the use of pule instead of makahiki, meaning next week. Okay? Let's leave this little while so that you can check this out. Okay. You want to tell somebody, Come here. E hele mai 'oe ma 'ane'i, or i 'ane'i--remember that ma and i are pretty interchangeable, except that i has a sense of action or movement, where ma has more of a sense of being stable and not moving, more stability. Okay; hiki nō. On ward with time phrases.

Ke hana nei au i kēia manawa. Ke hana nei au i kēia manawa. Now we're seeing, what? What's happening in this? I kēia manawa means, at this time. Basically, it means, now, okay, at this time. 'Cause we don't all talk like that, yeah? Okay.

I'm going now, at this time. We say, I'm going now. Okay? So anyway, this is how we would say it in Hawaiian. It translates to, at this time, but it really means, now. But look at the tense markers that we're using when we use this time phrase. Ke action nei. Why? Because ke nei gives us the present tense. Yeah? We put this around our action, and we put ourselves into the present tense. Ke hana nei au i kēia manawa. Ke hana nei au i kēia manawa. Okay?

A little practice, just in case you're wondering. What if I wanted to say, I am going tonight. I am going tonight. And this is like morning time. Somebody says, Oh, when are you going to the store? I'm gonna go tonight. What tense markers are we going to use? You got three choices, okay? Ua, action; ke action nei; or E action ana. Which one you're gonna choose? If I were you, I would choose E action ana. Only because that puts us into the future tense. So, e hele ana, who? Au. When? Tonight, i kēia pō. This night, tonight. Okay? See, it's so easy. Hawaiian is so easy. It's just a matter of trying to remember everything. Okay.

All right. To have plenty; nui kou pilikia i ka papa akeakamai. Nui ko'u pilikia i ka papa akeakamai. Okay; I have plenty problems in science. I have plenty problems in science. Now, some people use the word 'epekema for science, and some people use the word akeakamai. I like the word akeakamai. I think I just like the sound of it, and I like to use this word for science. Okay? So you might hear both, especially those of us who are involved in immersion programs. We hear them use epekema for science. But in this one, we used akeakamai. Okay? But let's just take a look at the top part. Nui ko'u pilikia. Nui ko'u pilikia. I have plenty, okay, pilikia in science. And Kalama says, 'O au pū. Nui ko'u pilikia. Nui ko'u pilikia i kēlā papa. Nui ko'u pilikia i kēlā papa. I have plenty problems-what is that pū? Too, in that class. Okay; I have plenty problems also in that class. So you see, it's just a matter of nui, kou. What if you wanted to say, He has plenty problems in that class. Nui kona pilikia i kēlā papa. Maika'i. Some of you are sitting there going, Yeah, I got that one.

Okay; this is a review, 'cause we've had this before. E hele ana māua 'o Kau'i. Another way of saying, me and somebody. Remember I told you that if you want to tell who māua is, then you can bring in that other somebody by putting 'okina o. E hele ana māua 'o Kau'i. What if you wanted to say, Me and Joe are going to eat, will be eating. E 'ai ana māua 'o Joe. There you go. Okay; real easy. Me and my friend. E hele ana māua 'o ko'u hoa aloha. E hele ana māua 'o ko'u hoa aloha. You see how you just bring in that second part? Me and my shadow; okay. Māua 'o ku'u shadow. This is not hard; this is just a matter of remembering.

If we can remember the pronoun māua, for me and somebody, yeah, that's maika'i. Because that's basically half your problem there. Now, it's a matter of telling who the other person is, who the other part of the māua is. And you bring them in with an 'okina o. Introducing Joe, okay? Māua 'o Joe. Hiki nō? Maika'i.

Okay; here, we have the use of lāua. So this is actually a part of just a long sentence that Kunāne says. And he's telling who's going to go to dinner. If you didn't get that part, they're gonna go to dinner with Kau'i's father. And they're gonna go to Andrew's, by the way. But these are the people who are gonna go.

So he says, E hele ana māua ‘o Kau‘i me--with, ‘Ae? Lei‘ohu and Malulani. Okay; with Lei‘ohu and Malulani. Now, how do we get Lei‘ohu and Malulani together without just saying, Leiohu, a ‘o Malulani? Let's take a look. Nānā kākou.

Me Leiohu lāua ‘o Malulani. Me Leiohu lāua ‘o Malulani. Leiohu and Malulani. Now, you're sitting there going, Lāua? Lāua is not, and. I know that, okay? Lāua is just the way we're able to bring in the two names, we link the two names like this. But it also refers to, them two, right? So this is how we bring the two together. Leiohu lāua ‘o Malulani.

Me ko Kau‘i makuakāne. Now, here we see a possessive with a name. You remember how we had ko mākou, ko lākou, ko ‘oukou, ko lāua, ko kāua, like that. Well, now we have ko Kau‘i. Ko Kau‘i. Kau‘i's, what? Father. Yeah? So ko is actually acting like an apostrophe S. Ko Kau‘i makuakāne.

So the whole thing. Ka mea apau. E hele ana māua ‘o Kau‘i me Leiohu lāua ‘o Malulani me ko Kau‘i makuakāne. Leave this little while, just for you to take a look so you can swallow it. Okay? Or at least see the parts of it, and see how it works. All right. E hele ana māua ‘o Kau‘i, me and Kau‘i, me Leiohu lāua ‘o Malulani me ko Kau‘i makuakāne. Okay. So how do we express that the other person, me and somebody else? With an ‘okina o. Māua ‘o. How do we say, so and so, and so and so? We bring those two names with, lāua ‘o. Lāua ‘o. Okay? So if it was, Gladys and Ralph. Gladys lāua ‘o Ralph. Why I picked those names, I have no idea; but they just came. Okay? Ku‘ulei and Nohea. Ku‘ulei lāua ‘o Nohea. So you see, it's just a matter of bringing these two names together with, lāua ‘o. Why? Because lāua refers to them two. Okay? So hopefully, this has cleared up a little bit some things.

Now, what you need to do, is homework. Homework is, you have to go out and find the opportunity to use it, okay? Sometimes while we're talking during the day in English, we might hear ourselves say something that, Eh, I knew that, I could say that in Hawaiian. Then say it in Hawaiian. Okay. All right. This is just a review of asking, To where? Remember that sometimes we don't really know how to say, Where are you going? But what you can say is, You going where? Let's take a look.

E hele ana ‘oukou i ka hale ‘aina hea? E hele ana ‘oukou i ka hale ‘aina hea? You know, if we were to take off this hea and the question mark, we would have, You guys are going to the restaurant. Right? You guys are going to the restaurant. Well, as soon as we put the hea in, now we have, You guys going to what restaurant? What restaurant. You see how you just put hea on top of it, and you have, what. And it's a little change in the inflection, yeah, the intonation. E hele ana ‘oukou i ka hale ‘aina hea? Hele ana ‘oukou i ka hale ‘aina hea? You guys going to what restaurant? Yeah, you hear that, that Pidgin question? Same as Hawaiian. E hele ana ‘oukou i ka hale ‘aina hea?

Response. E hele ana mākou i ka hale ‘aina ‘o Andrew's. E hele ana mākou i ka hale ‘aina ‘o Andrew's. You see how that hea is replaced with the response, Andrew's. ‘Ae? I picked this, 'cause I like that restaurant. That's a nice place. Okay; with pretty music by Mahi Beamer. Nice place. Nice food. Nice prices. Okay? E hele ana mākou i ka hale ‘o Andrew's. Now you can see how it said, E

hele ana 'oukou i ka hale 'aina hea? Ah, e hele ana mākou i ka hale 'aina 'o Andrew's. And you notice, 'oukou turns to mākou, right? 'Cause just like in English, you don't say, Oh, you guys going what restaurant? And you go, Oh, you guys going to Andrew's. That's not the right answer. You say, We going. So that's the same thing happening here. 'Oukou changes to mākou.

Okay; another question using hea. E hana ana 'o ia ma hea? E hana ana 'o ia ma hea? Kalama asks, And she's going to work, where? Ma hea. Hana 'o ia ma ke kulanui. Hana 'o ia ma ke kulanui. She'll work, where? Ma ke kulanui.

Another one of those hea questions. Ke ke'ena hea? Ke ke'ena hea? What office? What office? You could say, Ma ke ke'ena hea; at what office. Here's the response. 'O kēia ke ke'ena kōkua i nā haumāna Hawai'i. Now, that part in green that you see is referring to the kind of ke'ena. So you know, just like if the sentence was, This is the red car, 'o kēia ke ka'a 'ula'ula. Well, this is saying, This is the office that, what? This is describing the office. Helps, kōkua. You all know that word, right? Kōkua, helps i nā haumāna Hawai'i. Helps with Hawaiian students. Okay? So that's the office that Kau'i is going to work.

So maika'i. Hopefully, we got the idea, and it cleared up a little bit. Of course, you know, when you're watching the vignette, you're gonna say, Eh, there's a lot in here she didn't go over. Well, the things that I didn't go over are things that I have gone over, and over, and over in other lessons, and I think I'm beating a dead lio at this point. Okay? So hopefully, you understand the parts that I didn't go over, and then the parts that I did explain, it gets clearer. And we will watch this again in our next lesson, where we'll look at another pattern. Okay? But for now, what I would like you to do is just kick back once again, relax, and just pay attention to those lines that we went over and get a better feel for what's going on. And hopefully, you understand. And of course, if you didn't, you can always call the hotline. Okay; 842-8059, 842-8059. So lawa ka wala'au. Let's go check out our video, and I'll see you as soon as it's pau. A hui hou.

[00:40:34.26] HAWAIIAN LANGUAGE VIGNETTE

KUNĀNE: E Kalama!

KALAMA: Eō!

KUNĀNE: Aia i hea 'o 'Anakē Jade?

KALAMA: Ah, ua hele 'o ia ki'i i ke kopa lauoho. Pehea 'oe?

KUNĀNE: Hū, māluhiluhi loa au

KALAMA: No ke aha, ua pā'ina 'oe i ka pō nei?

KUNĀNE: 'A'ole! Ua ho'opa'a ha'awina au i ka pō nei. Nui ko'u pilikia i ka papa Akeakamai.

KALAMA: Ah, kōkua au iā 'oe.[BOTH LAUGH] 'O au pū. Nui ko'u pilikia pū i kēlā papa. Pehea, e 'oki ana 'o 'Anakē Jade i kou lauohō?

KUNĀNE: ‘Ae

KALAMA: No ke aha mai? ‘A‘ole lō‘ihi loa kou lauoho.

KUNĀNE: ‘A‘ole lō‘ihi loa akā, pono au e ‘oki no ka mea, e hele ana māua ‘o Kau‘i me Lei‘ohu lāua ‘o Malulani i ka hale ‘aina me ko Kau‘i makua kāne.

KALAMA: ‘O ia? E hele ana ‘oukou i ka hale ‘aina hea?

KUNĀNE: Tsa! Nīele. E hele ana mākou i ka hale ‘aina ‘o Andrews.

‘ANAKĒ: Hui! Mākaukau?

KUNĀNE: E, aloha e ‘Anakē.

[SITS IN CHAIR, SHAMPOOING HAIR]

KALAMA: E, no laila, pehea ‘o Kau‘i?

KUNĀNE: Oh, maika‘i ‘o ia. Ho‘omaka ana kāna hana i ka lā ‘āpōpō.

KALAMA: E hana ana ‘o ia ma hea?

KUNĀNE: E hana ana ‘o ia ma ke kulanui. ‘A‘ole maika‘i ka uku akā, makemake ‘o ia e kōkua i kēlā ke‘ena.

KALAMA: Ke‘ena hea?

KUNĀNE: ‘O kēia ke‘ena kōkua i nā haumāna Hawai‘i. Pehea ‘oe? E hana ana ‘oe?

KALAMA: Ke hana nei au i kēia manawa!

KUNĀNE: ‘O ia kā? He aha kāu hana?

KALAMA: Ho‘oma‘ema‘e au i kēia wahi.

KUNĀNE: ‘O ia? Hū, ka laki nō ‘oe. Ah, ‘o ia ke kumu . Ua mana‘o au e ‘oki ana ‘oe i kou lauoho i kēia kakahiaka.

KALAMA: ‘A‘ole! Makemake ‘o ‘Anakē e ‘oki. Ua ‘ōlelo mai ‘o ia i nehinei, “Pupuka kou lauoho.” Akā, ‘ike au lili wale nō ‘o ia.

KUNĀNE: ‘A‘ole paha. Ah, ‘aka‘aka wale nō.

KALAMA: E Kunāne, i kēia makahiki a‘e e lawai‘a ana mākou ma ‘Āleka

KUNĀNE: Me wai?

KALAMA: Ke noho nei ka hoa aloha o ko‘u māmā ma ‘ō. No laila, e hele ana au me ko‘u ‘ohana. E hele mai me mākou.

KUNĀNE: Ah, auē! Nui loa ke kālā.

KALAMA: ‘A‘ole pilikia. No ka mea, ua ‘ike au i ko Kau‘i lei pūpū Ni‘ihau. E mālama hou ‘oe i kou kālā.

KUNĀNE: ‘A‘ole hiki paha.

KALAMA: No ke aha?

KUNĀNE: No ka mea, makemake ko‘u Tūtū e lawe iā mākou i Tahiti i kēia makahiki a‘e. A ua lohe au ‘ano pipi‘i nā mea ma kēlā wahi.

KALAMA: ‘Ē. He ‘ohana kou ma Tahiti?

KUNĀNE: ‘Ae, he Tahiti ko‘u Tūtū. No laila, ‘ano nui kona ‘ohana ma laila.

‘ANAKĒ: Pehea ‘o Tūtū?

KUNĀNE: Maika‘i nō. Ua maika‘i au. He Tūtū ‘ōpio ko‘u.

KALAMA: E, pono ‘oe e lawe mai i kou Tūtū i kēia wahi ma mua o ka huaka‘i.

KUNĀNE: ‘Ae e hele mai ana ‘o ia i kēia pule a‘e no ka pena miki‘ao. ‘Ae ‘Anakē?

‘ANAKĒ: ‘Ae

KALAMA: E kala mai, pono au e ho‘oma‘ema‘e i ka lua.

KUNĀNE: ‘Ae, hiki nō. E ke kanaka pa‘ahana.

CROZIER: Hiki nō. Did you get the idea? Kalama is working there, ke hana nei au i kēia manawa, and Kunāne kinda like laughs at him like, Really? And what do you do? And he says, “ho‘oma‘ema‘e wau i kēia wahi”. I clean this place, yeah? So see, it's those kinds of things, I think we pretty much got. But sometimes, you know, it just goes by you so fast. And I've spoken about this before in Kulāiwi, that the reason why we have little vignettes like this is because that's reality, that's how people really speak. Actually, even that is kind of slowed down. But what you want is that opportunity to hear it the way it's supposed to be spoken. Not with me going, ke ke‘ena hea? You know, all of that gets slowed down, and that's not the way you're going to hear it when it's time. And so the more and more you hear the vignettes, hear the people talking, the better you'll get. The next step is to get yourself out of your hale, to get yourself into a place where people are actually speaking Hawaiian. Remember that there's places where they bring people together just to speak Hawaiian. And it's students, as well as teachers, kūpuna, who get together; they're called hui kama‘ilio, and they're all over the place. And if you're interested in finding out where some of these are, feel free to call, okay? You know, it's not threatening, no one's standing there telling you, you have to do it a certain way, you have to say it like this, or you have to speak. You can sit in these groups and not say a word for two hours, and it'll be okay. You can sit there and open up your dictionary, and look up every word if you want to. But these groups is just another opportunity for you to practice your Hawaiian, or to hear it, to learn it, and to hear how it's supposed to be spoken. You know, because all too

often, we don't have the rhythm of the language. You know, every language has a rhythm; Hawaiian is no exception. And so in order for you to catch that rhythm, you need to hear it. You know, it's like, hard for you to dance if you've never heard the beat. You know. But that's what learning Hawaiian is all about; it's the same thing. Okay; so if you would like to know where some of these hui kama'ilio are, please give us a call on the hotline at 842-8059. Also, if you would like to receive a lesson, same number; 842-8059. Okay?

Once again, I would like to say mahalo i nā kahu waiwai o Kamehameha 'o ia hoi nā trustees of Kamehameha Schools Bishop Estate. Because you know, sometimes we think, Oh, Kamehameha, what they doing for us? Eh, what they doing for us is allowing our people, all of us, to learn Hawaiian language from TV. We don't even have to get ourselves out of our house and go anywhere to learn. We can sit at home, be comfortable, eat if we like, go bathroom when we like, you know, learn Hawaiian, no teacher pressuring you out, just me sitting here. Okay? But it's a perfect opportunity, and that's why I always say mahalo, because this is a good opportunity for all of us to learn language. Okay; so mahalo. Also, as always, a special mahalo to Mamo Howell for giving me some lole, so I can look nani during the show. And once again, na ke Akua e ho'opōmaika'i iā 'oukou. And until Lesson 23, mālama pono. A hui hou kākou. Aloha.

[CREDITS]

[END]