

KULĀIWI

Lesson 2

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

CROZIER: Aloha. Aloha kakahiaka e nā hoaaloha o ka 'ōlelo Hawai'i. Welcome to Kulāiwi, the second in a series of twelve Hawaiian language lessons sponsored by Kamehameha Schools Bishop Estate, in collaboration with the Department of Education. I'm 'Ekela Kani'aupi'o-Crozier, and I'll be your kumu for this show and this class. And I'd like to welcome all of you today, as you sit there and watch with us and share with us, as we go to a Hawaiian restaurant. As you can see, we have all kind 'ono food over here in front of us. And I don't want you to get too excited, okay, bumbye you have to run to your refrigerator while you're watching the show. So you just sit here with me, and hang in there.

Okay; today, we're going to go over a few of those Hawaiian words, those Hawaiian food names that we have problems with, or that we seem to hear being pronounced wrong. Okay; let's start with laulau. Can everyone say laulau? Ends with an "oo" sound, okay; laulau. Are you saying that? Maika'i. Okay; all of you know what a laulau is? It's ti leaf on the outside, and on the inside is lū'au leaves. And then inside, sometimes they put pork, butterfish, or chicken, or all kinds of things. Anyway, you can put things inside, and you wrap it all up in the ti leaf, and then you steam it. And it's like a little Hawaiian bento. Okay; laulau. Right.

Poke; that's our other word. Okay. Poke--this is poke, okay; cut up fish in cubes, and with some limu, sometimes they put shoyu. But it's poke. Okay; can you say that with me? Poke. Maika'i. Okay; so all of you had the question, going, Is it poki, or poke? It's poke; okay. Are you saying that? Let's try again. Poke. Maika'i.

Remember what I told you. I don't know what you're saying out there, and so you must be right, you're always right; pololei, correct. Okay?

All right; our other word is haupia, coconut pudding. Haupia. Not "how-pia", but haupia. Maika'i. Okay. And lū'au; that's the taro tops that we make in lū'au stew. A lot of us have the habit of saying lu-ao. Yeah; luao. Uh-huh; it's "lū-'au", lū'au. Kahakō over the U, 'okina, A, U; lū'au. Maika'i. Okay.

And how about the staple food of all Hawaiians, poi. Okay. Poi. And it sounds in an "ee" sound, so it's poi; "po-ee". Okay? Maika'i.

Now, just like every show, you're welcome to call in. The number that you can call here on O'ahu is 946-0700, or those of you, our 'ohana on the neighbor islands, you call 1-800-342-7949. Okay. And I'm gonna ask a favor of all of you;

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when you call these numbers, please make sure that the question pertains to the lesson that we're on today. Okay? If you have questions about anything else, feel free to call us at Kamehameha Schools. It's the Kulāiwi Info Line, and that's 842-8059. It's just an answering machine, so you leave your name and your number, and a question, or a brief message, and I promise, someone will get back to you soon. Okay?

Today, we have a very special guest, a friend of mine from the Hawaiian Studies Institute. And she plays Auntie Lehua, and so I asked her to come in today and so we can practice for you, so that it's not too boring when I do a review. She's gonna practice with me, and I want you to listen to our conversation, okay? Here she is.

CROZIER: Aloha

GUEST: Aloha kāua.

CROZIER: Hele mai. Noho i lalo.

GUEST: 'Ō, mahalo.

CROZIER: 'Ae. 'O wai kou inoa?

GUEST: 'O Hana ko'u inoa.

CROZIER: A, nīnau ia'u.

GUEST: 'Ō, hiki nō. 'O wai kou inoa?

CROZIER: 'O 'Ekela ko'u inoa. Pehea 'oe?

GUEST: Maika'i nō au, mahalo. A pehea 'oe?

CROZIER: Hau'oli au. No hea mai 'oe?

GUEST: No Puna mai au.

CROZIER: 'Ā, Puna!

GUEST: A no hea mai 'oe?

CROZIER: No Hālawa uka mai au.

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GUEST: 'Ō!

CROZIER: Mahalo! Maika'i kēlā!

Yeah; wasn't that maika'i? Hana is from Puna. And where is Puna? On the Big Island; okay. And where was I from? Did you say Hālawa uka, Hālawa Heights? Maika'i. Okay; how many of you have been practicing this past week? I hope you've been practicing, because that's the only way you're gonna get better. Use it all the time. Because if I see you out on the street, I hope you come up and say, Aloha, 'O wai kou inoa? Pehea 'oe? No hea mai 'oe? We can do some practicing. Okay?

Today, we're going to--like I said, the 'ohana, Tūtū and her 'ohana, and Auntie Lehua, are going to take a trip to a Hawaiian restaurant. And there, they'll be ordering their food in Hawaiian, and talking story to each other. And so maybe Hana can help us introduce the topics for today.

GUEST: 'Ae, hiki nō. Today, we will learn to use the word makemake when we ask for something.

CROZIER: 'Ae. Makemake is to want. Yeah? So we'll say, I want this, I want that; makemake au. Anyway, watch the vignette. Also, we'll be learning how to say something is something. So like, poke is delicious, poi is good. Okay? Maika'i ka poi, maika'i ka poke. Okay? All kinds of things we're going to learn today. We have a lot in store for you. So I want you to sit back, watch the facial expressions, the body language, and try to get the idea of what are these people saying. Because at the end of our show, after we review the lesson, we'll watch it again. And then you'll have a chance to say, Now, I know what's going on. Okay? So this time, you just sit back, enjoy. And we're going to eat our food over here while you're watching, okay? Somebody took our laulau, but that's okay. We're going to eat; you enjoy. A hui hou aku.

[HAWAIIAN LANGUAGE VIGNETTE]

KUENE: Aloha ahiahi kākou.

ALL: Aloha mai. Aloha!

KUENE: 'O Kimo ko'u inoa a 'o wau ke kuene no kēia ahiahi.

KUNĀNE: Mahalo.

KUENE: Eia ka papa 'aina.

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PUALEI: Mahalo.

TŪTŪ: Mahalo. E Kunāne, he aha kou makemake?

KUNĀNE: Mm, makemake wau i ka pua‘a kālua.

PUALEI: Makemake au i ka laulau.

TŪTŪ: E Ke‘alohi, he aha kou makemake i kēia ahiahi?

KE‘ALOHI: Makemake wau i ka pipi kaula a me ka poi, ke ‘olu‘olu.

TŪTŪ: ‘O ia wale nō?

KE‘ALOHI: ‘Ae, lawa nō.

‘ANAKĒ LEHUA: Pehea ke akule? ‘Ono loa kēlā i‘a.

TŪTŪ: ‘A‘ole, makemake au e ‘ai i ka ‘ōpū pipi a me ka poi.

‘ANAKĒ LEHUA: ‘Ō, makemake au i ka moa a me ka laiki loloa.

TŪTŪ: ‘Ō, maika‘i kēlā.

TŪTŪ: E Ke‘alohi, mākaukau paha ‘oe? Eia a‘e ke kuene.

KUENE: Eia ka ‘aka‘akai a me ka pa‘akai. A pehea? Ua mākaukau?

KUNĀNE: ‘Ae, e Tūtū, e ho‘omaka paha ‘oe, ke ‘olu‘olu.

TŪTŪ: ‘Ae, mahalo e Kunāne. Makemake au i ka ‘ōpū pipi a me ka poi, ke ‘olu‘olu.

KUENE: Maika‘i. A ‘o ‘oe?

‘ANAKĒ LEHUA: Pehea ka moa me ka laiki loloa?

KUENE: ‘Ō, ‘ono loa ka moa a me ka laiki loloa.

‘ANAKĒ LEHUA: Maika‘i, makemake au i ka moa a me ka laiki loloa.

KUENE: A pehea, makemake ‘oe i ka poi a i ‘ole ka laiki?

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‘ANAKĒ LEHUA: Ka poi ke ‘olu‘olu.

TŪTŪ: E Ke‘alohi, pehea ‘oe, mākaukau paha?

KE‘ALOHI: ‘Ae. Makemake wau i ka pipi kaula a me ka poi, ke ‘olu‘olu.

PUALEI: Makemake au i ka laulau a me ka poi, ke ‘olu‘olu ‘oe.

KUENE: Hiki nō.

KUNĀNE: ‘Ae, a makemake au i ka pua‘a kālua a me ka poi.

KUENE: Mahalo. ‘Ā, makemake ‘oukou i ka wai hu‘ihu‘i?

KUNĀNE: ‘Ae, ke ‘olu‘olu ‘oe.

TŪTŪ: Mahalo.

KUENE: Mahalo.

PUALEI: Pehea ka ‘ōpū pipi e Tūtū?

TŪTŪ: He ‘ono nō. Makemake ‘oe?

PUALEI: ‘A‘ole mahalo. ‘Ono ka laulau.

KUNĀNE: ‘Ae, ‘ono ka pua‘a kālua.

‘ANAKĒ LEHUA: E Kunāne, makemake ‘oe i ka pa‘akai?

KUNĀNE: ‘A‘ole mahalo.

PUALEI: Maika‘i kēia hale ‘aina.

TŪTŪ: ‘Ae, pololei ‘oe e Pualei.

CROZIER: So pehea kēlā? How was that? Huh? Almost made you ‘ono for ‘ōpū pipi. You know what ‘ōpū pipi was? That was tripe stew. Okay? So you're thinking, M-m, not me, not tripe stew.

Okay; today, let's start our lesson with makemake. Let's all say that together; makemake. Now, some people will say mamake, and that's okay too. Okay; sometimes when we're just talking story--you know, it's like that in English.

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There's a certain way to say it in English, and then all of a sudden when you're in conversation, you say it differently. Okay; so you might hear people say mamake. But today, we're going to be using the word makemake. Makemake means want; okay. Makemake au, makemake au, i ka laulau. Remember; au, maika'i au. It was pehea 'oe, maika'i au. Remember that au? Same au; I. Makemake au i ka laulau. Okay?

Let's take a look. Makemake au i ka laulau. Look at what can change; the au and laulau. Okay? Makemake au i ka laulau. Look at what else we could say; and this is something else we heard. Makemake au i ka pua'a kālua. Because we don't always want laulau; sometimes we want pua'a kālua. Can you guess what this is? I'm sure you recognize the word kālua. Okay; kālua. It's not kalua. Right? Remember, a lot of people say kalua. There's a kahakō over this A. So K, 'ākō, La, U, A. Kālua; pua'a kālua. Okay? Maika'i. So if we don't want pua'a kālua, okay, and we want laulau, then we say, Makemake au i ka laulau. Okay; makemake au i ka pua'a kālua. Makemake au i ka poke.

Okay? You see where you put it in, you just put whatever you want in that space. There's only two spaces you're going to change in this pattern. Okay. What if you wanted--let's see; you wanted a ladder. Okay. You could say, Makemake au i ka ladder, until you find your Hawaiian dictionary and look up ladder. Okay? Alapi'i; that's the word for ladder. Okay; so you could say, Makemake au i ke alapi'i.

Okay; let's take a look at our next one. Okay. Here, we have the question. Makemake 'oe i ka laulau? Makemake 'oe i ka laulau? You hear it's not that we change the pattern; it's just the sound of our voice. Makemake 'oe i ka laulau? You hear that question? Da-da-da-da-da-da? Makemake 'oe i ka laulau?

And the response to that is, 'Ae, yes, makemake au i ka laulau. Okay? See this ka? That's "the". Okay; there's two words for ka. I'm sorry; there's two words for "the"; ka and ke. Let me put this down right here; okay. The word ke also means the. And it goes with words that begin with K, A, E, and O. Okay? So words that begin with K, A, E, and O take ke for the word the. For example; if you wanted the teacher, you want to say, Makemake au i ke kumu. Okay? Makemake au i ke kumu. You hear that? Kumu begins with K; so you don't say ka kumu, you say ke kumu. Yeah? Say like you're sitting in class, and you want the teacher's attention, and they're wondering why are you waving you hand and everything. And you turn around and, Makemake au i ke kumu. 'Ae? Ke kumu. But ka laulau.

Let's take a look again. Okay. Ke goes with words that begin with K, A, E, and O. Like ke kumu. Okay; ke kumu. All right. Let's go on. so remember, the

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question is--I'm sorry. Can we go back to that again? Okay. The question was, Makemake 'oe i ka laulau? And the response is, 'Ae, makemake au i ka laulau. Remember what 'ae was? That was yes. Right? So you see, it's the same pattern; same pattern, same way it's set up. The question only sounds like a question; you don't change things around. Okay? You just keep it all the same. And then the response, you're going to change 'oe to au. Okay? Maika'i.

All right. Remember, now, if you have any questions, feel free to call and ask if there's something that you don't understand. Okay, O'ahu, the number for you to call is 946-0700; and our 'ohana on the neighbor islands, you can call 1-800-342-7949. Okay.

All right; moving right along. Maybe you don't want laulau when somebody tells you, Makemake 'oe i ka laulau? You say, Oh, 'a'ole, makemake au i ka pipi kaula a me ka poi. Okay? 'A'ole, no, makemake au i ka pipi kaula a me ka poi. See this a me? That's "and". Okay; so pipi kaula a me ka poi. Again, we're using ka, because these words begin with P. Right? Ka pipi kaula a me ka poi. So see, now you don't have to only ask for one thing, you can ask for more than one thing. Okay? Makemake au i ka pipi kaula a me ka poi.

Now, what if somebody asks, He aha kou makemake? He aha kou makemake? Okay; this says, What do you want? What do you want? Okay. And I could respond and say, Makemake au i ka poi. Okay? He aha kou makemake. Just like the song, yeah? You know that song that goes, [SINGS] He aha kou makemake he--yeah? That song is asking, What do you want? Okay?

I see we have a phone call. Aloha.

CALLER: Aloha.

CROZIER: 'Ae; aloha nō.

CALLER: Does it--

CROZIER: 'O wai kou inoa?

CALLER: I just wanted to find out what--

CROZIER: Kala mai; kala mai. What's your name?

CALLER: Frank.

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CROZIER: And where are you from, Frank?

CALLER: Kahuku.

CROZIER: Kahuku. Aloha; go ahead.

CALLER: I just wanted to find out. It doesn't pertain to what you're teaching, but I just was questionable on this--what does a 'iki ho means.

CROZIER: I'm sorry?

CALLER: A 'iki ho?

CROZIER: A 'iki hou?

CALLER: 'Ae.

CROZIER: Did I say that?

CALLER: No.

CROZIER: Oh, okay. Where did you hear that?

CALLER: I just hear it here and there, so I just wanted to get one--

CROZIER: You might be hearing a hui hou.

CALLER: Oh, what--

CROZIER: A hui hou, 'til we meet again.

CALLER: Yeah; but I was taught by one kupuna in Kahana a 'iki ho--

CROZIER: Uh-huh.

CALLER: --I used to go, and I wanted to clarify if it means ...

CROZIER: You can say--

CALLER: --see you again.

CROZIER: That's right; 'ike. Can you say that? 'Ike.

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CALLER: 'Ike.

CROZIER: Yeah; a 'ike hou.

CALLER: A 'ike hou?

CROZIER: Yeah.

CALLER: 'Ae.

CROZIER: That says, Until we meet 'ike again, until we see again.

CALLER: Okay.

CROZIER: Okay? Hiki nō, Frank. A hui hou.

CALLER: A hui hou; bye-bye.

CROZIER: Aloha. Okay; so, He aha kou makemake? Makemake au i ka poi. Let me ask you. Okay; let's try. Now, maybe you don't know the Hawaiian word for what you want. Okay. Now, you be real careful what you're saying. It's a good thing I'm in here, and you're out there; okay. I'm gonna ask you, and I want you to tell me what you want. Okay? He aha kou makemake? Did you say, Makemake au i ka ... i ka ... candy? No, 'a'ole. Makemake au i ka ... i ke ka'a. Yeah; that's a good word, ka'a. I want a car. Yeah; ka'a, i ke ka'a. You notice I used the ke instead of ka. Why? Because ke is the word that goes with words that begin with K, E, I—kala mai, K, A, E, and O. Right? Okay.

So let's take another look at our next question. Now, we don't always have to want something; we might want to do something. In this case, I want to eat; e 'ai. Okay? Makemake au e 'ai i ka 'ōpū pipi a me ka poi. Okay? Now, you maybe thinking, Hō, that's so long, what happened to the short ones? Okay. Don't worry. Mai hopohopo, don't worry. Okay? Makemake au e 'ai. Now, remember what was makemake au, I want; right? I want. Makemake au e 'ai, to eat, i ka 'ōpū pipi. Remember what I told you 'ōpū pipi was when we first started this part of the lesson? Tripe stew, yeah? I ka 'ōpū pipi a me ka poi, and poi. Okay?

I know we have a phone call, so aloha.

CALLER: Aloha.

CROZIER: 'Ae, aloha. 'O wai kou inoa?

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CALLER: 'O Ike ko'u inoa.

CROZIER: Aloha, Ike. No hea mai 'oe?

CALLER: Kahuku.

CROZIER: Kahuku; aloha. Oh, everybody from Kahuku calling today. How can I help you?

CALLER: Yes. Your he aha kou.

CROZIER: That's right.

CALLER: What ... what was he aha now?

CROZIER: He aha kou makemake.

CALLER: Yes, Kou is ... I don't understand kou.

CROZIER: Okay.

CALLER: I thought 'oe was "you".

CROZIER: That's right; that's right. But in this case, we're going to use the simple phrase. It actually says, What is your desire?

CALLER: I see.

CROZIER: Your; yeah, just like 'O wai kou inoa? ... your name.

CALLER: 'Ae.

CROZIER: Yeah?

CALLER: 'Ae.

CROZIER: So in this case, we're not really asking, What do you want? You're really asking, What is your desire? But you know, we don't walk around say, What is your desire? We usually say, What do you want? Right? So in this case, that's why we're using this pattern. He aha kou makemake? But that was a good question. Mahalo. Hui hou. And who else is there? Aloha.

CALLER: Aloha.

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CROZIER: Aloha. 'O wai kou inoa?

CALLER: Grace.

CROZIER: Aloha, Grace. And no hea mai 'oe?

CALLER: The ...

CROZIER: Where are you from?

CALLER: Kāne'ohē.

CROZIER: Kāne'ohē; aloha. And how can I kōkua you today?

CALLER: Yes. You was talking about the pipi kaula and poi.

CROZIER: 'Ae.

CALLER: So like ... we should ask the people too about the i'a a me ka poi.

CROZIER: Oh, okay; you want to use the word i'a. Okay.

CALLER: I'a.

CROZIER: M-hm. Oh, yeah, we--

CALLER: ...a me ka poi.

CROZIER: We can ask with i'a and poi. The reason why I used pipi kaula was because in the vignette, you hear the little girl say, Can I have pipi kaula and poi? Okay?

CALLER: All of us, we eat the i'a.

CROZIER: Oh, 'ae. Okay; mahalo for calling, Grace. Okay. For Grace, let's write this down. Let me show you if we wanted to say, I want fish. Okay. Makemake au i ka i'a. How's that? Okay; now we happy? For those of us who eat fish, we say, Makemake au i ka i'a. I'a. And i'a is not just fish, but anything, really, in the ocean. Okay?

I know we have one more phone call, so I'll answer that now. Aloha.

CALLER: Aloha.

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CROZIER: Aloha, 'o wai kou inoa?

CALLER: Keoni Keka Springer from Kona.

CROZIER: Aloha, Keoni from Kona.

CALLER: Yeah.

CROZIER: Pehea 'oe?

CALLER: 'O ia mau nō.

CROZIER: 'O ia mau nō, maika 'i kēlā. How can I kōkua you today?

CALLER: Well, I ... listen to a disc jockey out of Hilo, and it disturbs me very much when he says, Hawa'i. You know, there's not V in language, right?

CROZIER: Well, we can use the V sound. The V sound is a little different, though, in Hawaiian language. It's not as hard V.

CALLER: How is the Island of Hawa'i pronounced?

CROZIER: Well, I say that you can say Hawai'i, or "Havai'i"; either one. Okay? The question was, Can you use the V or the W in Hawai'i? And the V or the W is okay; either one is all right. Okay; mahalo for calling.

CALLER: Okay; I feel better.

CROZIER: 'Ae; a hui hou.

CALLER: A hui hou.

CROZIER: 'Ae. Okay; and who else is there? Aloha.

CALLER: Aloha.

CROZIER: Aloha. 'O wai kou inoa?

CALLER: [INDISTINCT] Kalani.

CROZIER: Kalani; aloha, Kalani. And no hea mai 'oe?

CALLER: Ma Mililani.

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- CROZIER: Maika‘i; mahalo. And how can I kōkua you?
- CALLER: Oh ... I always hear my mother speak when she's talking about beef, she says pipi.
- CROZIER: Uh-huh.
- CALLER: And I heard you talk about the stomach of the beef, calling pipi. Is that correct also?
- CROZIER: Yup; yup. Well, pipi is from the word beef. Pipi.
- CALLER: Oh, it doesn't have to mean ... just anything, it means the whole cow, beef?
- CROZIER: The whole cow; pipi.
- CALLER: The stomach, the legs ... pipi?
- CROZIER: Yeah. The ‘ōpū was only the stomach part. That's what a tripe is, yeah? A little anatomy lesson of a cow today.
- CALLER: It means beef, and it also means the tripe of the stomach?
- CROZIER: Well, ‘ōpū pipi.
- CALLER: ‘Ōpū means stomach beef?
- CROZIER: Is the beef stomach, is the cow stomach.
- CALLER: Oh.
- CROZIER: Okay?
- CALLER: ‘Ā ‘o ia, mahalo.
- CROZIER: Okay, Kalani. Mahalo, a hui hou. Aloha.
- CALLER: Aloha.
- CROZIER: ‘Ae; pehea ‘oe?
- CALLER: Maika‘i nō au.

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CROZIER: Maika‘i. ‘O wai kou inoa?

CALLER: ‘O wau nō ‘o Kawaikapuokalani Hewitt.

CROZIER: Aloha! Pehea ‘oe e Kawaikapuokalani!

CALLER: Maika‘i nō au.

CROZIER: Maika‘i! And no hea mai ‘oe?

CALLER: I kēia manawa e mahalo aku nei au iā ‘oe no ka polokalamu ma ke kiwi i ka ‘ōlelo Hawai‘i.

CROZIER: Mahalo, mahalo.

CALLER: Nahenahe k..[TECHNICAL DIFFICULTIES]

CROZIER: Mahalo, mahalo nui no kou kelepona ‘ana mai.

CALLER: Maika‘i nō.

CROZIER: ‘Ae. Hui hou.

CALLER: Hui..[TECHNICAL DIFFICULTIES]

CROZIER: Okay. Moving right along. Remember, we were on that part where it says, I want to do something. Okay? So that means in this section right here, Makemake au e ‘ai; this ‘ai could change to almost anything, depending on what it is that you want to do. Okay? In this case, I want to eat, okay, ‘ōpū pipi. ‘Ōpū is the stomach, okay, pipi is the cow; so that's the kind of stomach it is, ‘ōpū pipi, a me ka poi. Okay?

All right. But what if I want to go somewhere? Makemake au e hele. Okay? You see how the action changed from ‘ai to hele? From eat to go. And where do I want to go to? Makemake au e hele i Kipahulu. How many of you know where Kipahulu is? It's a little, little place on Maui. Okay. Makemake au e hele i Kipahulu. Okay. Makemake au e hele i Kona.

What if I was to ask you, Makemake ‘oe e hele i Maui? How many of you sitting there going, ‘Ae, makemake au e hele i Maui. How many of you guys saying, Oh, ‘a‘ole, makemake au e hele i Kaho‘olawe? ‘Ae? We could say almost anything we want to say, just using this very simple pattern. Okay; this is the one with the action word, what you want to do. Okay.

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I see we have one more phone call. Aloha.

CALLER: Aloha.

CROZIER: Ae; 'o wai kou inoa?

CALLER: [INDISTINCT]

CROZIER: Oh, kala mai; can you speak up?

CALLER: This is 'o Chelsea ko'u inoa.

CROZIER: Chelsea; aloha. Pehea 'oe?

CALLER: Pehea 'oe maika'i; This is in Wai'anae; she wants to tell you what is an apple.

CROZIER: Oh, hiki nō. Oh, Chelsea, tell me what is an apple?

CALLER: Hi.

CROZIER: Aloha, baby. Pehea 'oe?

CALLER: Hi.

CALLER: She's in shock.

CROZIER: Oh, mahalo for calling, Puanani.

CALLER: She wants to ask you what is an apple, so she wants to say, Makemake 'oe i ka apple?

CROZIER: Okay; hiki nō, hiki nō. Makemake au; Puanani, can you say that, makemake au?

CALLER: Makemake au.

CALLER: Hi.

CALLER: Makemake au.

CROZIER: I ka 'āpala. Makemake ai i ka 'āpala. Okay? 'Āpala is apple.

CALLER: Hi.

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CROZIER: Mahalo for calling. Okay; a hui hou. Aloha.

CALLER: Aloha; how are you?

CROZIER: Maika'i. And pehea 'oe?

CALLER: Maika'i.

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

CALLER: Manuel from Maui.

CROZIER: Oh, aloha.

CALLER: Aloha.

CROZIER: Oh, welcome from Maui.

CALLER: I have a question.

CROZIER: Hiki nō.

CALLER: I don't speak Hawaiian very well. But I notice now they're starting to put all kinda pronunciation marks on all the names in Hawaiian.

CROZIER: Yes.

CALLER: To me, that is degrading the language.

CROZIER: Oh.

CALLER: Even the street name signs now used to be just Oahu Street spelled evenly. Now, they spell it O'ahu, and they put one little comma or quotation mark above, separate the O, A, HU.

CROZIER: You know, being a Hawaiian--

CALLER: Is that proper Hawaiian, though?

CROZIER: Yes. And being a Hawaiian--and I take a very firm stand on this. Being a Hawaiian language speaker, a Hawaiian language teacher, and the granddaughter of a woman who spoke Hawaiian language all her life, I think it's very important

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that these marks are in the Hawaiian language, only because it really helps those of us who are learning the language. If we don't have the 'okina or the kahakō-- and I hope you saw the last show, because that's where we saw how if you don't have these marks in the language, then we have a tendency to mispronounce the words, like O'ahu. If that 'okina isn't between the O and the A, then we have a tendency to say Oahu. And it should be "O'ahu". But it's not degrading the language. In fact, it's really helping a lot of us out to teach and to get people to say the words correctly. And that's our call, you know, to make sure that people are saying things right. Okay? Mahalo for calling. Aloha.

CALLER: Aloha.

CROZIER: 'Ae; 'o wai kou inoa?

CALLER: 'O Lanakila ko'u inoa.

CROZIER: Aloha e Lanakila; and no hea mai 'oe?

CALLER: Pu'u 'Ōhi'a mai au.

CROZIER: Oh, Pu'u 'Ōhi'a. Ma hea kēlā? Where is that?

CALLER: Up by Tantalus.

CROZIER: Tantalus; oh, 'ae, Pu'u 'Ōhi'a. Kala mai. And how can I help you?

CALLER: Well, I teach at Mid Pacific Institute.

CROZIER: 'Ae, aloha e Nālanakila'ekolu.

CALLER: 'Ae, pehea 'oe?

CROZIER: Maika'i.

CALLER: Maika'i kēia papahana.

CROZIER: Mahalo.

CALLER: If I want to ask--I want to teach my students to say, instead of saying it in English, May I go to the bathroom?

CROZIER: 'Ae.

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CALLER: Makemake au e, what?

CROZIER: E hele i ka lumi ho'opau pilikia. You know, I know that people say, Let's just use lua. But I like to use the full-on, you know--get our kids to practice the long word. Here; let me write it out for you, okay?

CALLER: 'Ae.

CROZIER: Okay; makemake au e hele. This one says, Makemake au e hele i Kipahulu. Let's change that to, Makemake au e hele i ka lumi ho'opau pilikia. And what this is saying is, I want to go to the room where all the troubles are ended. Okay?

CALLER: Okay.

CROZIER: So if we explain it to them like that, then they feel like, Oh, yeah, I can say that. You know; they can think that way. Makemake au e hele i ka lumi ho'opau pilikia. Okay?

CALLER: Mahalo nō ho'i..[INDISTINCT]

CROZIER: Mahalo iā 'oe; a hui hou. Okay; I know we have more phone calls, but I need to finish this first. And then we'll talk story, right after I'm pau; okay?

So we went to Kipahulu. Okay. And what if we want to do something other than eat and go? Maybe we want to read. Makemake au e heluhelu i ka puke. Puke is book, okay? Makemake 'oe e heluhelu i ka puke? Makemake 'oe e heluhelu i ka puke? Right? 'Oe, you. Makemake 'oe e heluhelu i ka puke? Read the book do you want to read the book? Okay, can you say that with me? Makemake 'oe e heluhelu i ka puke? Makemake 'oe e heluhelu i ka puke? Remember that the question is only a question because of the way we say it, not because of the way we turn things around. We don't have to change things around in Hawaiian; all we have to do is make it sound like a question. Yeah? Listen. Makemake 'oe e heluhelu i ka puke? Try it. Makemake 'oe e heluhelu i ka puke? Are you saying that? I'm sure you are. Maika'i. Okay.

Let's look at what the response is. Oh; kala mai. Okay. No, back to me; sorry, I made mistake. Okay. This is only number two, so I have excuse. Okay. Makemake 'oe e heluhelu i ka puke? You can answer; 'Ae, makemake au e heluhelu i ka puke. Now, I know up to this point, we've only been talking about you and I, you and I. What about the guy sitting over there; don't we want to talk about him too? Yes, we do. Okay. So what we can say if we want to ask, Does he want something? Yeah, does he want to go to school? Makemake 'o ia e hele i ke kula? Makemake 'o ia e hele i ke kula? Remember, it was au, 'oe, and now

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we have 'o ia in this spot. Okay; two words. And I know that in some books and the dictionary, 'o ia is written as one word. But I would like for us to look at it as two words; okay? Makemake 'o ia e hele i ke kula. Okay. This I is in here for "to", okay, to school, ke kula. You see that? Here's school, here's ke, yeah, ke kula. Okay. Why did we use ke? Because this word begins with K. Okay? 'O ia; this is the part that changed. Remember, we could say, Makemake au e hele i ke kula. Makemake 'oe e hele i ke kula. Now we can say, He wants to go to school, or she wants to go to school. In Hawaiian, 'o ia has no gender, it's he or she. Okay; or it. Makemake 'o ia e hele i ke kula. Okay? Maika'i; now we can say more than just I want to, you want to. Now we can say he or she wants to. Okay?

What if we wanted to say, She wants to eat laulau? Are you thinking? Makemake; that's right. And what's the next word? 'O ia; maika'i. E hele i ke kula. 'Ae. Oh, kala mai, to eat laulau. E 'ai i ka laulau. Makemake 'o ia e 'ai i ka laulau. Okay? Maika'i; hana hou. Makemake 'o ia e 'ai i ka laulau. What if she wants to go to Lāna'i? Makemake 'o ia e hele i Lāna'i. Okay? What if she just wants paper? Makemake 'o ia i ka pepa. Right? No action in there, just she wants something. Makemake 'o ia i ka pepa. So you see, 'o ia, au, 'oe, whichever one you want to use. Okay?

Is our phone call still there? Okay; aloha.

CALLER: Aloha.

CROZIER: 'Ae; 'o wai kou inoa?

CALLER: 'O Ipo ko'u inoa.

CROZIER: Aloha, Ipo; and no hea mai 'oe?

CALLER: Hālawa Heights.

CROZIER: Hālawa Heights; eh, nice place. And how can I help you?

CALLER: Well, I wanted to know when do we use the "wa" and the "va" in Hawaiian words? Like, "Havai'i" you know, or "Hawai'i" or--that seems a little confusing to me.

CROZIER: M-hm; and it'll be confusing forever and ever, 'cause me too sometimes. I'll tell you what I told the other person. And that's--the question, once again was--and this seems to be the favorite question of everyone is, When do you use the "wa" and when do you use the "va"? When do you use the W-glide versus a V sound?

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And my response to that is always, depends on who you're with. I was raised hearing my grandma say, 'O "wai" kou inoa, for What's your name? And then I went to Maui, and stayed with Kupuna Harry Mitchell, and he said, 'O "wai" kou inoa? So you know, it's not a matter of there's a firm and hard rule about that. Some people will say, No, this is the rule. But chances are, we're gonna break it, even if we try to make a rule. So my thing is, you know, when in Ke'anae, do as Ke'anae people do; when in Hau'ula, do as Hau'ula people do.

CALLER: Uh-huh.

CROZIER: You know, so you just have to pay attention. We never say "'ewa"; we say "'eva".

CALLER: 'Ae.

CROZIER: Yeah? We don't say "auvē", we say "auwē". So there's certain things that, yeah, you know when it's a W-glide versus when it's a V sound. And if you want to learn more about that sound--because the sound is not really a true V either; it's a cross between a W and a V. Okay; mahalo for calling, Ipo. A hui hou. And I see someone else is there. Aloha.

CALLER: Aloha.

CROZIER: 'Ae; 'o wai kou inoa?

CALLER: Lehua ko'u inoa.

CROZIER: Aloha, Lehua; and no hea mai 'oe?

CALLER: No Kahalu'u.

CROZIER: Aloha. And how can I help you?

CALLER: My question is similar to that as the teacher from Mid Pac.

CROZIER: Yes.

CALLER: Makemake au e hele i ka lumi ho'opau pilikia.

CROZIER: 'Ae.

CALLER: Is it all right to say hiki au?

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CROZIER: Yes, you can say hiki ia'u. You can say hiki ia'u, and that's fine. Okay. For those of you who are sitting out there going, What's hiki ia'u? No worry; makemake is working right now. But you know, Lehua, if you want to use it, that's fine.

CALLER: Okay; mahalo.

CROZIER: Okay. 'Ae; aloha. Hui hou. Okay. So we've learned now how to use 'o ia. Okay. So that now, we don't always have to use au and 'oe. Okay. The next section; we're gong to leave makemake for now, and hopefully you understand how to use makemake with a subject, and then with an action word or just saying, makemake something. Okay. Like if I wanted to watch TV; Makemake au e nānā--nānā watch, i ke kīwī. Okay. But if I just want a TV; Makemake au i ke kīwī. Okay? Hear that? Little bit different; okay, different mana'o.

All right. Last week, we learned how to respond to the question, Pehea 'oe? Right? And we said, Maika'i au. Well, then in this vignette this morning, we heard, Pehea ka 'ōpū pipi, Tūtū? Right? Pualei tells Tūtū, Pehea ka 'ōpū pipi? And Tūtū says, Oh, maika'i. Right? So let's take a look at how we use it with instead of au or 'oe, but with other things. Okay?

So the question is, Pehea ke akule? Okay. Akule; how many of us have eaten akule? That's an 'ono fish; okay. Used to be cheap; not cheap anymore. Okay. Pehea ke akule? 'Ono loa kēlā i'a. Yeah? 'Ono loa kēlā i'a. Auwē, you're looking at this and going, Wait, got extra words that I don't know. Okay. Loa; all this loa is, is very. Okay? So if something is very 'ono, then it's 'ono loa. Okay? And what is 'ono loa? Kēlā i'a; that fish. Okay? That fish. 'Ono loa kēlā i'a. Pehea ke akule? 'Ono loa kēlā i'a. Okay? Maika'i.

Let's look at what else we could say. We could ask the question, Pehea ka 'ohana? Mākaukau ka 'ohana. You see? Now, some of you are saying, Wait a minute, you said that ke goes with words that begin with K, A, E, and O. But this word doesn't begin with an O, this word begins with this 'okina. That's the difference, okay? So it's ka 'ohana. Mākaukau ka 'ohana. Mākaukau, ready. Okay. So the family is ready. Okay?

You know, if you speak Pidgin really well, you can speak Hawaiian really well. Because you know, you say things like instead of saying, The car is big, you say, Big, the car. Ready, the family. Okay? Real 'ono, that fish. Okay. So that's how the pattern goes, okay; just like that. Remember that pehea drops out, and the answer goes in. Okay? Let's go on.

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All right. 'Āwīwī ke kuene. See that ke with this K? 'Āwīwī ke kuene. 'Āwīwī; anybody out there knows what 'Āwīwī is? Quickly. Quickly; okay, hurry. All right. 'Āwīwī ke kuene. In this case, it means the waiter is quick, the waiter is fast. Okay. 'Āwīwī ke kuene. How about nuha? I know plenty of us know what nuha is. Nuha is stubborn. Okay. Nuha us just, you know, when you make all stubborn, when you don't want to be nice. Okay. Nuha nā haumāna. Oh-oh; now what is this nā? Okay. This nā means the same thing as ke and ka, except this is "the" for plural things. So in this case, this says, The students are nuha. Okay. See this S? It's real important if we want to say the students, we use nā. Okay. Nuha nā haumāna. Okay. The students are nuha. Okay. How about nuha nā keiki? Sometimes the keiki are nuha. Okay. Nuha au; I'm nuha. Nuha 'oe; are you nuha? Okay. Nuha 'o Māmā, nuha 'o Pāpā, nuha 'o ia. Okay. We could use kolohe. Yeah? Kolohe; how many of you know the word kolohe, rascal? Yeah? Kolohe ka 'īlio; the dog is rascal. Kolohe ka 'īlio.

So you see, now you can go around saying things like, you know, something is something. All you have to do is look it up in the dictionary, those little words that you don't know. Because you got that pattern down, okay. Like if you wanted to say, The child is smart. Akamai ke keiki. Okay; and I hope we're telling our keiki that they're akamai. Akamai ke keiki. Akamai 'oe, akamai au, akamai 'o ia. Okay. Did you all understand that? Maika'i.

Okay; moving right along. How about nohea kēlā kāne. Okay; nohea, handsome or beautiful. Okay. Nohea kēlā kāne. Okay; here's that word kēlā again. Okay. That kāne is nohea; 'ae. Nohea kēlā kāne. Pupuka; pupuka kēia keiki. Okay. Kēia is the opposite of kēlā; it means "this". Pupuka kēia keiki. And remember what I told you last wee, that pupuka is a good thing. It doesn't mean ugly. I mean, it means ugly, but it's a good thing to say in traditional Hawai'i, because you don't make that child proud or you don't allow anyone else to hear how beautiful this child is, because you don't want them to be jealous. Okay. So pupuka; pupuka kēia keiki. This; kēlā, that. Okay. Hu'ihu'i ka wai. Hu'ihu'i; new word, cold, ice cold is, what? Ka wai. Anybody out there know what wai is? Water. We hear Waimānalo, Waipahū, Wai'anae. Yeah? We hear wai in a lot of words; Waikīkī; yeah? Wai. Okay; so hu'ihu'i ka wai. The water is cold. Yeah, when you jump into a pond, Whoo, hu'ihu'i ka wai. Waiwai ka lāhui. Lāhui, the race, the nation, is waiwai, rich. Okay.

Okay. Let me try this out on you; okay? Let me say to you; Waiwai 'oe? And you're thinking, Waiwai, waiwai. Waiwai 'oe? 'Ae. Are you rich? 'Ae. Waiwai au. Waiwai doesn't always mean cash rich, yeah? Waiwai, if you look at it, it's the duplication of the word water. And in you know, traditional Hawai'i, to have plenty water means that you were quite wealthy, meant that you could grow your taro, could take care your 'āina. Okay.

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So we're going to look at the video one more time; we're gonna look at our vignette once more. And I'd like you to this time watch it, and listen to what they're saying, okay. I know they're gonna go a little bit fast, but read the body language, listen to the words, now that you understand it. And when I come back, we can see how much you understood. Okay? Aloha; a hui hou.

HAWAIIAN LANGUAGE VIGNETTE (repeated)

- KUENE: Aloha ahiahi kākou.
- ALL: Aloha mai. Aloha!
- KUENE: 'O Kimo ko'u inoa a 'o wau ke kuene no kēia ahiahi.
- KUNĀNE: Mahalo.
- KUENE: Eia ka papa 'aina.
- PUALEI: Mahalo.
- TŪTŪ: Mahalo. E Kunāne, he aha kou makemake?
- KUNĀNE: Mm, makemake wau i ka pua'a kālua.
- PUALEI: Makemake au i ka laulau.
- TŪTŪ: E Ke'alohipi, he aha kou makemake i kēia ahiahi?
- KE'ALOHI: Makemake wau i ka pipi kaula a me ka poi, ke 'olu'olu.
- TŪTŪ: 'O ia wale nō?
- KE'ALOHI: 'Ae, lawa nō.
- 'ANAKĒ LEHUA: Pehea ke akule? 'Ono loa kēlā i'a.
- TŪTŪ: 'A'ole, makemake au e 'ai i ka 'ōpū pipi a me ka poi.
- 'ANAKĒ LEHUA: 'Ō, makemake au i ka moa a me ka laiki loloa.
- TŪTŪ: 'Ō, maika'i kēlā.

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- TŪTŪ: E Ke‘alohi, mākaukau paha ‘oe? Eia a‘e ke kuene.
- KUENE: Eia ka ‘aka‘akai a me ka pa‘akai. A pehea? Ua mākaukau?
- KUNĀNE: ‘Ae, e Tūtū, e ho‘omaka paha ‘oe, ke ‘olu‘olu.
- TŪTŪ: ‘Ae, mahalo e Kunāne. Makemake au i ka ‘ōpū pipi a me ka poi, ke ‘olu‘olu.
- KUENE: Maika‘i. A ‘o ‘oe?
- ‘ANAKĒ LEHUA: Pehea ka moa me ka laiki loloa?
- KUENE: ‘Ō, ‘ono loa ka moa a me ka laiki loloa.
- ‘ANAKĒ LEHUA: Maika‘i, makemake au i ka moa a me ka laiki loloa.
- KUENE: A pehea, makemake ‘oe i ka poi a i ‘ole ka laiki?
- ‘ANAKĒ LEHUA: Ka poi ke ‘olu‘olu.
- TŪTŪ: E Ke‘alohi, pehea ‘oe, mākaukau paha?
- KE‘ALOHI: ‘Ae. Makemake wau i ka pipi kaula a me ka poi, ke ‘olu‘olu.
- PUALEI: Makemake au i ka laulau a me ka poi, ke ‘olu‘olu ‘oe.
- KUENE: Hiki nō.
- KUNĀNE: ‘Ae, a makemake au i ka pua‘a kālua a me ka poi.
- KUENE: Mahalo. ‘Ā, makemake ‘oukou i ka wai hu‘ihu‘i?
- KUNĀNE: ‘Ae, ke ‘olu‘olu ‘oe.
- TŪTŪ: Mahalo.
- KUENE: Aloha.
- PUALEI: Pehea ka ‘ōpū pipi e Tūtū?
- TŪTŪ: He ‘ono nō. Makemake ‘oe?
- PUALEI: ‘A‘ole mahalo. ‘Ono ka laulau.

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KUNĀNE: 'Ae, 'ono ka pua'a kālua.

'ANAKĒ LEHUA: E Kunāne, makemake 'oe i ka pa'akai?

KUNĀNE: 'A'ole mahalo.

PUALEI: Maika'i kēia hale 'aina.

TŪTŪ: 'Ae, pololei 'oe e Pualei.

CROZIER: So pehea kēlā; how was that? Huh? Did you understand more this time? Did you kind of follow? There were some words that probably you didn't understand, like when Auntie Lehua asks for moa me ka laiki loloa; she asks, Pehea ka moa me ka laiki loloa. And the kuene says, 'Ono loa ka moa a me ka laiki loloa. That was moa, chicken, me ka laiki loloa, and long rice. 'Ae. Okay; and he also said to them as he passed out the menus, Eia ka papa 'aina, papa 'aina. And when he lifted up the 'aka'akai and the pa'akai, and he said, Eia ka 'aka'akai a me ka pa'akai. Okay; and all that was, was Here is this, and here is that. Okay. Eia ka papa 'aina, eia ka pa'akai a me 'aka'akai. Okay.

Anyway, I know we have a phone call, so aloha.

CALLER: Aloha.

CROZIER: Aloha; 'o wai kou inoa?

CALLER: 'O Maile ko'u inoa.

CROZIER: Aloha, Maile; and no hea mai 'oe?

CALLER: Papakōlea mai 'oe.

CROZIER: Kala mai?

CALLER: No Papakōlea.

CROZIER: Mai au.

CALLER: Mai au.

CROZIER: 'Ae; maika'i. And how can I help you?

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CALLER: I'm having a lū'au for my first baby.

CROZIER: M-hm.

CALLER: And we're using the word laulau in our invitations. But I'm not sure about having to write pā'ina or ... what's the proper way of saying a party, a lū'au?

CROZIER: Well, there's a lot of different words that you could use. And there's words like 'aha'aina, pā'ina, lū'au. You might want to look in the dictionary--and now, there's a proper way to use the dictionary. You look under maybe feast or party, and then you look at the Hawaiian; there's gonna be like maybe three words. And then you look at those three words individually over on the Hawaiian side, and you figure out from there which kind of party best suits you. Okay?

CALLER: Okay.

CROZIER: Is that okay?

CALLER: Yes.

CROZIER: All right. A hui hou. Maika'i. Okay; so let's take a look at what the kuene said, what the waiter said. Okay. He used the pattern, Eia ka papa 'aina. Eia ka pa'akai a me ka 'aka'akai. Pa'akai, 'aka'akai. Know which word is which? Pa'akai is salt; 'aka'akai is onion. Okay?

Okay. Just really fast, we'll go through the vocabulary. 'O ia wale nō; Tūtū asks Ke'alohe if that's all she's going to eat, pipi kaula and poi. Okay. And she says, Is that all?, 'O ia wale nō? A me, we learned that earlier. A i 'ole, or; okay. Makemake 'oe i ka poi a i 'ole ka laiki. Do you want poi, or do you want rice? Yeah? Makemake 'oe i ka poi, a i 'ole ka laiki? And of course, after Ke'alohe is asked, Is that all?, she says, 'Ae, lawa, enough. Okay?

There's the word moa for chicken; laiki loloa, long rice; 'ohana, family; mākaukau, ready; nuha, stubborn; nohea, handsome; pupuka—kala mai, there shouldn't be this here. Okay; that's wrong. Pupuka, and hu'ihu'i. Okay? Remember what pupuka was? Ugly. In the case of children, it's okay. Hu'ihu'i, okay; ice cold. Maika'i. 'Ono; 'ono, delicious. We heard this a lot, ke 'olu'olu. Okay; ke 'olu'olu, meaning please. Okay. And pololei. Pololei, correct. Okay; that's right. Okay; maika'i.

So there were a lot of words that we learned today, a lot of new words that we learned. And so what you can do is look up in the dictionary all these different

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things that you would like to say, and then try to fit them in the patterns that you've learned. Okay?

I know we have one more phone call, so I'll say aloha. Aloha.

CALLER: Hello.

CROZIER: Aloha; 'o wai kou inoa?

CALLER: Yes; I wanted to ask--

CROZIER: Oh, kala mai; 'o wai kou inoa?

CALLER: Hello.

CROZIER: Aloha. Could I have your name? What's your name?

CALLER: Kimberly.

CROZIER: Kimberly; aloha, and no hea mai 'oe? Where are you from?

CALLER: Nānākuli.

CROZIER: Nānākuli; aloha, Kimberly from Nānākuli. How can I help you?

CALLER: Yes; I want to know how do you folks know for speak Hawaiian?

CROZIER: Well; okay, I was very fortunate to have been raised in a home where Hawaiian was spoken by my grandmother, and I go to a Hawaiian speaking church. And then I majored in the Hawaiian language at the University. And so that's how I got to learn. But anybody can. Mahalo for asking. Aloha.

CALLER: 'Ano'ai kāua.

CROZIER: Aloha. 'O wai kou inoa?

CALLER: 'O Lake Kahane.

CROZIER: Aloha e ku'u hoa, pehea 'oe?

CALLER: Maika'i nō.

CROZIER: Maika'i.

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CALLER: 'Ae, hau'oli au e 'ike iā 'oe ma kēia kīwī paha. He nīnau ka'u.

CROZIER: 'Ae, he aha kāu nīnau?

CALLER: Hiki nō iā 'oe ka hō'ike aku nā po'e paha aia ma hea e kau he inoa pono'ī i loko nei o ka māmala...makemake.

CROZIER: 'Ō, Okay. Hiki nō.

Okay; the question was--this is a friend of mine who's also a teacher. In fact, he's one of my mentors. And he asked that I show you how to use a name with makemake. And that's a great suggestion. Let me do it on the back of this page; okay. Can we come to the--and let me show you. If you want to say, Keola wants to eat. Makemake ... 'o--this 'o is very important. Remember how we said, 'o Keola ko'u inoa? That's the same 'o. Makemake 'o Keola ... e 'ai. Okay? 'O Keola; you just stick it in right after makemake. Okay. Okay; so now all of you can practice. All right.

I'm going to give you about a minute to look at the situation that I prepared for today, and figure out what it would be that you would say. Now, I know there's two words that you don't know in this situation, but I want you to figure out the pattern. That's all. Okay? So sit back, enjoy for about a minute, and watch this. Okay.

[NĀ MINUKE HA 'AWINA]

CROZIER: Okay; did you have Kalani ask you, He aha kou makemake? How many of you remembered that? How many of you are saying, Yes, yes, that's what I said, I said he aha kou makemake. Okay; and then you wanted to say that somebody wanted fruits and candy. Makemake 'o ia i ka fruits a me ke candy. Okay? You don't know the Hawaiian word, plug the English word in there; it's okay. And then you go off to the dictionary and you go look it up, and figure out what it is. Okay. I just wanted you to have that chance to know that you can put in English into a Hawaiian structure just when you're learning. You know, that's how you practice.

The value that was shown today in today's vignette was 'olu'olu. 'Olu'olu is pleasant, it's content, it's kind. Okay. My daughter's name, my little baby's name is Ka'oluokalīhau. It's the coolness of the gentle, misty rain. Cool, comfortable, content, pleasant, kind; it's all these nice words. Okay. And if you noticed, our kuene, our waiter; he was very 'olu'olu. He came in with a smile, and he offered everybody what they wanted. And they were all 'olu'olu to him; they constantly

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Lesson 2

said, Ke 'olu'olu, please. And so you know, that's how we should be. Remember, last week it was ho'okipa. Well, when we ho'okipa, we can do it by being 'olu'olu.

Next week, our show will take us to Ke'alahi's first day at school, as she dreams, she dreams about that first day at school and what's it going to be like. And so we'll take a little trip with her over to that first day. And she's going to meet a surprise person who speaks in her class, and is gonna surprise her a little bit. But we'll be learning with her that day.

I welcome all of you to watch next week Saturday from ten to eleven here on Channel 26. And I give you all my aloha and mahalo no ko 'oukou nānā 'ana mai i kēia polokalamu nei. Mahalo for watching this program, and mālama pono 'oukou, na ke Akua e ho'opōmaika'i iā 'oukou a pau. A hui hou; aloha.

[CREDITS]

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