

Māmaka Kaiāo

A Modern Hawaiian Vocabulary

A compilation of Hawaiian words
that have been created, collected, and approved
by the Hawaiian Lexicon Committee
from 1987 through 2000

Kōmike Hua'ōlelo
Hale Kuamo'o • 'Aha Pūnana Leo



University of Hawai'i Press
Honolulu

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Pa'i 'ia ma 'Amelika Hui Pū 'ia

Printed in the United States of America

08 07 06 05

6 5 4 3 2

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Mamaka kaiao: a modern Hawaiian vocabulary : a compilation of Hawaiian words that have been created, collected, and approved by the Hawaiian Lexicon Committee from 1987 through 2000 / Komike Hua'olelo, Hale Kuamo'o, 'Aha Pūnana Leo.

p. cm.

ISBN 0-8248-2786-4 (cloth : alk. paper) — ISBN 0-8248-2803-8 (pbk. : alk. paper)

1. Hawaiian language—Dictionaries—English. 2. English language—Dictionaries—Hawaiian. 3. Hawaiian language—New words—Dictionaries—English. I. 'Aha Pūnana Leo. II. Komike Hua'olelo. III. University of Hawaii at Hilo. Hale Kuamo'o.

PL6446.M36 2003

499'.42321—dc21

2003050726

Pa'i 'ia nā puke a ka Hale Pa'i o ke Kulanui O Hawai'i ma ka pepa 'akika 'ole me ka ho'okō pū i nā ana ho'okele ho'opa'a puke a ka 'Aha Kumuwaiwai Hale Waihoa Puke.

University of Hawai'i Press books are printed on acid-free paper and meet the guidelines for permanence and durability of the Council on Library Resources.

KA LAU 'ILI PUKE: 'O ka moena makaloa i hō'ike 'ia ma ka 'ili puke, he māhele ia o kekahi moena i ulana 'ia ma ke kaila pāwehe o Ni'ihau e kekahi wahine Ni'ihau 'o Kala'i kōna inoa a me kāna kāne i mea e ho'opi'i ai i ka Mō'i 'o Lunalilo e "ho'ololi i ka 'auhau ma luna o nā holoholona." I ka hala 'ana na'e o Lunalilo ma mua o ka pa'a 'ana o ka moena, ua hā'awi 'ia i ka Mō'i 'o Kalākaua i ka lā 27 o 'Apelila MH 1874. Aia ka moena ma ka Hale Hō'ike'ike O Kamehameha.

COVER DESIGN: The makaloa mat shown on the cover is a portion of a mat woven in the Ni'ihau pāwehe style by a Ni'ihau weaver named Kala'i and her husband as an appeal to King Lunalilo to "amend the tax on animals." As Lunalilo died before the mat was completed, however, it was presented to King Kalākaua on April 27, 1874. The mat is located in the Bishop Museum.

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Designed by Hōkūlani Cleeland

Pa'i 'ia na The Maple-Vail Book Manufacturing Group

Printed by The Maple-Vail Book Manufacturing Group

Papa Kuhikuhi Contents

'Ōlelo Mua	vii
Nā Hua'ōlelo	ix
Ke Ka'ina Pī'āpā Hawai'i	xiii
Ke Kōmike Hua'ōlelo	xv
The Words	xvii
Hawaiian Alphabetical Order	xxi
The Hawaiian Lexicon Committee	xxiii
Nā Hua Hō'ailona Abbreviations	xxv
Māhele 'Ōlelo Hawai'i Hawaiian-English	1
Māhele 'Ōlelo Pelekānia English-Hawaiian	225
Nā Hui The Organizations	385

'Ōlelo Mua

Māmaka Kaiāo:

I mea e māmaka ai i ka 'ōlelo a puka he kaiāo hou

I kō kākou hō'ea 'ana i ke kekeke o nā makahiki 1980, aia kā kākou 'ōlelo e kāpekepeke ana ma ka'e o ka lua o ka make loa. Ma muli na'e o ke kū 'ana o kō nā mokupuni me ka 'auamo like i ka ukana nui he aloha i ka 'ōlelo, aia nō ke 'inana hou mai nei. Pēlā i kupu mai ai 'o *Māmaka Kaiāo* nei he wahi hua o kō kākou māmaka like 'ana i ka 'ōlelo o ka 'āina a puka he kaiāo hou o Hawai'i nei.

Eia nō ke pane'e aku nei ke Kōmike Hua'ōlelo i kēia pukana 'ekolu o *Māmaka Kaiāo* me ka mana'olana e pa'i hou 'ia ana nā puke hou i kēia mua aku me kōna mau pāku'ina papa hua'ōlelo hou no ia wā. No kēia pāku'ina, ua helu 'ia he ho'okahi kaukani 'ikamu Hawai'i hou a piha iho nei ka huina pau loa o kēia pa'i 'ana he 'eono kaukani 'elima haneli 'ikamu Hawai'i. Eia ke Kōmike ke kāmāu nei nō i luna o kekahi mau papa hua'ōlelo hou e waiho nei.

Ke lele mai nei nā 'ike hou o kēlā me kēia 'ano me ka 'imo o ka maka ma o nā 'enehana hou o kēia au. Ua hala ia mau lā o ka hali 'ia 'ana mai o nā mea hou i luna o nā moku holo moana. No laila, mau nō ka paipai a nei Kōmike i kō 'oukou maka'ala 'ana i ke ola o kā kākou 'ōlelo ma nā manawa e pupū ai ka 'ōlelo i ka loa'a 'ole o kekahi hua'ōlelo Hawai'i kūpono. 'Apo i ia mana'o hou ma ka 'ōlelo Hawai'i 'ana a e kā'ana mai i ia 'ōlelo no ka pono o nā hoa 'ōlelo Hawai'i a pau.

I loa'a ho'i kēia pukana hou o *Māmaka Kaiāo* ma muli o nā 'ohana 'o Ho'ohana 'Ōlelo mā. Inā 'a'ole 'ōlelo 'ia ka 'ōlelo Hawai'i e ia 'ano 'ohana ma nā wā a pau a i nā wahi a pau, inā ua emi loa ka pākēneka o ka hui 'ana he alo a he alo me Mana'o Hou mā. Ua pau ia mau lā o ka ho'ohana wale 'ana nō i loko o kekahi lumi papa a'o 'ōlelo, a i ke kani 'ana o ka hola, 'o ka pau ia o ka 'ōlelo Hawai'i 'ana. 'O nā kānaka e ho'ohana nei i ka 'ōlelo ma nā pō'aiapili like 'ole ma nā minuke a pau o ka lā, 'o ia nā koa o ka 'ōlelo e 'ike maoli nei i ka hana e hō'inana ai i kā kākou 'ōlelo no ke au e ne'e nei. 'O nā 'ohana ho'ohana 'ōlelo ka po'e nōna ka mahalo o kēia pa'i hou 'ia 'ana o kekahi *Māmaka Kaiāo* hou.

E hō'inana 'ia kā kākou 'ōlelo.

Nā Hua'ōlelo

He loli mau nā 'ōlelo ola a pau o ka honua nei, a pēlā pū ka 'ōlelo Hawai'i. No laila, i mea e kōkua ai i ka po'e 'ōlelo Hawai'i a pau o kēia au, ke pa'i hou 'ia nei 'o *Māmaka Kaiāo* ma ke 'ano he hoa like o ka puke wehewehe 'ōlelo Hawai'i a Pūku'i mā.

No nā haumāna 'ōlelo Hawai'i, 'a'ole lawa ho'okahi wale nō puke wehewehe 'ōlelo i kēia manawa, no ka mea, he 'oko'a ke 'ano o kēia mau puke 'elua. He mea nui ka puke a Pūku'i mā no ka wehewehe 'ana e pili ana i nā hua'ōlelo kahiko a hiki mai i kēia wā hou o kākou. Na *Māmaka Kaiāo* ho'i ka hana ko'iko'i o ka ho'olaha 'ana i ka lehulehu i nā hua'ōlelo hou e haku 'ia nei e ke Kōmike Hua'ōlelo.

Hālāwai nā lālā o ke Kōmike Hua'ōlelo ma waena o 'ehā a me 'eono manawa o ka makahiki no ke kūkākūkā 'ana e pili ana i nā hua'ōlelo e 'āpono ai. 'O ka hapa nui o nā hua'ōlelo e hāpai 'ia, 'o ia nā hua'ōlelo i nele i loko o ka puke wehewehe 'ōlelo Hawai'i i ka wā i haku a unuhi 'ia ai paha kekahi ha'awina, mo'olelo, puke, a i 'ole kekahi 'ano palapala 'ē a'e ma ka 'ōlelo Hawai'i.

Komo nui nā ha'awina kula o kēia au i loko o nā mana'o hou i nele i kekahi hua'ōlelo Hawai'i ma nā puke wehewehe 'ōlelo. No laila, ma muli o ka ho'omohala papa ha'awina ho'olu'u 'ōlelo Hawai'i o kēia au i puka ma'amau mai ai nā hua'ōlelo hou no ka 'ike hou o kēia wā. Na ke kanaka haku a unuhi paha ka mea ma'amau nāna e hāpai i kāna mau hua'ōlelo i hana ai a i mua o ke Kōmike no ka 'āpono a ho'omalele 'ana.

Inā pili kekahi papa hua'ōlelo i ke kumuhana e pono ai ka 'ike a kekahi po'e loa i ia kumuhana, kono 'ia ia 'ano po'e e hele pū i ka hālāwai. Inā ua hiki ke loa'a ka 'ike kūpono mai nā puke wehewehe 'ōlelo, nā puke kumuhana, a me ka 'ike o nā lālā, a laila, ho'ohana 'ia ia mau mea no ke kōkua 'ana i mōakāka loa ka mana'o ma mua o ka ho'oholo 'ana i ka hua'ōlelo Hawai'i kūpono.

Aia ma lalo iho nei kekahi mau kulekele e hahai ai ke Kōmike i ka haku hua'ōlelo 'ana. 'A'ole kūhāiki 'ia ka haku hua'ōlelo 'ana i kēia mau kulekele wale nō, akā na'e, pēlā nō ka haku 'ia 'ana o ka hapa nui o nā hua'ōlelo hou.

1. E ho'ololi iki i ka pela 'ana o kekahi hua'ōlelo i pa'i 'ia ma ka puke wehewehe 'ōlelo. 'O nā loli ma'amau, 'o ia ka ho'okomo a wehe 'ana paha i kekahi kahakō, a i 'ole, ka ho'ohui a ho'oka'awale 'ana paha i kekahi mau māhele o ka hua'ōlelo a māpuna 'ōlelo paha. Ua ho'ohana 'ia ke kahakō ma nā hua'ōlelo e like me "hāpaina" (*carrier*) a me "kāka'ikahi" (*few*), a ua

ho'oka'awale 'ia ka pela 'ana i nā hua'ōlelo e like me "a pau" (*all*) a me "me he" (*as if*).

2. E ho'opa'a i kekahi hua'ōlelo i lohe 'ia mai ka mānaleo mai i pa'a 'ole na'e i loko o ka puke wehewehe 'ōlelo, a i 'ole, i pa'a 'ole ia mana'o a ka mānaleo ma ka puke wehewehe 'ōlelo. 'O "ho'ohūpō" (*feign ignorance*), "kāka'ahi" (*deal, as cards*), a me "alo'ahia" (*stress*) kekahi o nā hua'ōlelo a nā mānaleo i loa'a 'ole i loko o ka puke wehewehe 'ōlelo, a 'o "huka" (*zipper*), "maka'aha" (*screen*), a me "nemonemo" (*bald, as a tire*) kekahi mua hua'ōlelo i wala'au 'ia e ka po'e mānaleo me ka mana'o 'oko'a i kēlā i hō'ike 'ia i loko o ka puke wehewehe 'ōlelo.

3. E ho'opālua i kekahi hua'ōlelo a hapa hua'ōlelo paha ma ke kaila ma'amau o ka 'ōlelo Hawai'i. Pēlā i loa'a ai kekahi mau hua'ōlelo e like me "ūlialia" (*coincidence*) mai ka hua'ōlelo 'o "ulia," "hohoki" (*neutral*) mai ka hua'ōlelo 'o "hoki," a me "monamona" (*dessert*) mai ka hua'ōlelo 'o "momona" i ho'opōkole mua 'ia, a laila, ua ho'opālua 'ia ma hope.

4. E pāku'i i kekahi pāku'ina kau mua a kau hope paha i kekahi hua'ōlelo. 'O kēia nō ho'i kekahi hana ma'amau ma ka 'ōlelo Hawai'i, a ua ho'ohana 'ia nā pāku'ina kahiko me ka haku pū i kekahi mau pāku'ina hou. No ka loa'a 'ana o ka mana'o *concentrated*, ua pāku'i 'ia 'o "-hia" i ka hua'ōlelo 'o "pa'apū" (*pa'apūhia*), a laila, i mea e loa'a ai ka mana'o *to concentrate, make less dilute*, ua pāku'i 'ia 'o "ho'o-" i kēia hua'ōlelo ho'okahi (*ho'opa'apūhia*). Ua ho'ohana 'ia ho'i ka pāku'ina kau hope 'o "-na" ma kekahi mau hua'ōlelo no ka ho'ololi 'ana i kekahi hamani paha a i kikino, e like me "pāku'ina" (*affix; pāku'i + -na*) a me "koina" (*requirement; koi + -na*). Ua lilo ka hua'ōlelo 'o "kālai" i pāku'ina kau mua hou no ka hō'ike 'ana i ka mana'o *-ology, the scientific study of*. Pēlā i loa'a ai nā hua'ōlelo hou e like me "kālaiaopaku" (*physical science*) a me "kālaianiau" (*climatology*).

5. E wehewehe i ka mana'o o kekahi hua'ōlelo a māpuna 'ōlelo paha ma o nā hua'ōlelo Hawai'i. Ua ho'ohana nui 'ia kēia kulekele, no ka mea, inā lohe a heluhelu 'ia paha kekahi māpuna 'ōlelo "hou" i haku 'ia me kēia, e maopopo koke ana paha ka mana'o i ka mea lohe a heluhelu paha. Eia kekahi mau māpuna 'ōlelo i haku 'ia me kēia kulekele: "ala mōlehu" (*crepuscular*), "uila māhu pele" (*geothermal electricity*), "kuhi hewa o ka maka" (*optical illusion*), a me "'ōlelo kuhi lima 'Amelika" (*American Sign Language*).

6. E haku i kekahi hua'ōlelo i ka ho'oku'i 'ana i nā hua'ōlelo Hawai'i. 'Ano like kēia kulekele me ke kulekele helu 5 o luna nei, aia nō na'e, 'a'ole paha e 'apo koke 'ia ka mana'o ke lohe mua 'ia ma muli paha o ke ahuwale 'ole o ka mana'o ke 'ike 'ia nā māhele o ka hua'ōlelo hou. Pēlā nō paha no nā hua'ōlelo 'o "hamulau" (*herbivore*), "ka'a'ike" (*communication*), "kōpia" (*carbohydrate*), a me "poelele" (*satellite*).

7. E ho'opōkole i kekahi hua'ōlelo a mau hua'ōlelo Hawai'i paha. 'Oiai ua ho'ohana nui 'ia kēia kulekele no nā hua'ōlelo makemakika a 'epekema, haku 'ia nō ho'i nā 'ano hua'ōlelo like 'ole ma o kēia kulekele. Eia kekahi mau hua'ōlelo i haku 'ia ma o kēia 'ano hana: "analahi" (*regular, as in shape; ana + ma'alahi*), "ikehu" (*energy; ika + ehū*), "lāhulu" (*species; lāhui + hulu*), a me "mo'olako" (*inventory; mo'olelo + lako*).

8. E ho'ākea i ka mana'o o kekahi hua'ōlelo i pa'a mua i loko o ka puke wehewehe 'ōlelo, a i 'ole, e hā'awi i kekahi mana'o hou. Ua ho'ākea wale 'ia nō ka mana'o o nā hua'ōlelo e like me "eaea" (*aerated*), "haumia" (*pollution*), "kaulua" (*double, in math*), a me "lakolako" (*computer accessories*), a ua hā'awi 'ia kekahi mana'o hou i nā hua'ōlelo e like me "oho" (*capillary*), "muku" (*tight end, in football*), a me "palaholo" (*gel*).

9. E ho'ohana i kekahi hua'ōlelo a hapa hua'ōlelo Polenekia paha me kōna mana'o piha, a i 'ole, me ka ho'ololi iki 'ia. 'O "pounamu" (*jade*) kekahi hua'ōlelo Māori i lawekahiki 'ia mai me ka pela 'ana a me ka mana'o Māori. Ua ho'ohana 'ia ka hua'ōlelo Lalokona 'o "ma'aka" (*nui*) ma ka māpuna 'ōlelo 'o "hua ma'aka" (*capital letter*), a me ka hua'ōlelo Polapola 'o "na'ina'i" (*li'ili'i*) ma ka māpuna 'ōlelo 'o "hua na'ina'i" (*lower-case letter*). I kekahi manawa, lawekahiki 'ia ka mana'o o kekahi hua'ōlelo Polenekia me ka ho'ololi iki a ho'ohawai'i 'ia paha o ka pela 'ana, e like me "kōkaha" (*condensation*) mai ka hua'ōlelo Māori 'o "tōtā," a me "ha'uki" (*sport*) mai ka hua'ōlelo Polapola 'o "ha'uti." Ua ho'oku'i 'ia nō ho'i kekahi mau hua'ōlelo Hawai'i me ka hua'ōlelo o kekahi 'āina Polenekia, e like me "hakuika" (*mollusk*) i hana 'ia i ka ho'oku'i 'ana iā "haku" (*pōhaku*) a me ka hua'ōlelo 'o "kuita" (*he'e*) mai ka Poroto 'Oseania Hikina. 'O "makahi'o" (*explore*) kekahi hua'ōlelo i haku 'ia i ka ho'oku'i 'ana iā "maka" me ka hua'ōlelo Polapola 'o "hi'o" (*nānā*).

10. E ho'ohawai'i i ka pela 'ana o kekahi hua'ōlelo lāhui 'ē. 'Oiai ho'ohawai'i nui 'ia nā hua'ōlelo Pelekānia e like me "naelona" (*nylon*), "'akika tanika" (*tannic acid*), "'okikene" (*oxygen*), a pēlā aku, ua ho'ohawai'i 'ia nō ho'i nā hua'ōlelo mai nā 'ōlelo 'ē like 'ole 'ē a'e ke no'ono'o 'ia he kūpono, e like me "kaimine" (*saimin*) mai ka 'ōlelo Kepanī mai, "kokei'a" (*tocey'a, prairie dog*) mai ka 'ōlelo Ute mai, "lalinoka" (*rahleenos, hieroglyph*) mai ka 'ōlelo 'Asuria mai, a me "'ōmā" (*homard, Maine lobster*) mai ka 'ōlelo Palani mai.

Eia kekahi, 'a'ole nā hua'ōlelo wale nō i haku 'ia e ke Kōmike ma o nā kulekele o luna nei kai ho'okomo 'ia i loko o kēia puke. Ua loa'a pū kekahi mau hua'ōlelo i 'ano laha paha ma waena o ka po'e 'ōlelo Hawai'i, no laila, ua loa'a pū kekahi o kēia mua hua'ōlelo i loko o ka puke wehewehe 'ōlelo Hawai'i a Pūku'i mā, a i 'ole, ma kekahi puke wehewehe 'ōlelo Hawai'i 'ē a'e paha.

He mau kumu no ka ho'okomo 'ia 'ana o kēia mau hua'ōlelo ma loko nei. 'O ke kumu nui o ka loa'a 'ana o kēia 'ano hua'ōlelo, 'o ia ka nānā 'ana o ke Kōmike i kekahi papa hua'ōlelo e pili ana i kekahi kumuhana, a 'oiai ua pono e haku 'ia ka hapa nui paha o nā hua'ōlelo, ua loa'a mua kekahi i laha i ka ho'ohana 'ia, a ua ho'okomo pū 'ia i mea e kōkua ai i ka mea huli hua'ōlelo e pili ana i ia kumuhana. Eia hou kekahi kumu no ka ho'okomo 'ana i ia 'ano hua'ōlelo: I kekahi manawa, ua laha kekahi mau hua'ōlelo i like ka mana'o, a ua no'ono'o ke Kōmike he kūpono ka ho'ohana 'ia 'ana o kekahi hua'ōlelo kiko'i ma ia pō'aiapili.

'Oiai 'a'ole kēia he hana ma'amau, ua loa'a pū kekahi mau hua'ōlelo 'ano kāka'ikahi i haku 'ia e ke Kōmike i loko nō o ka loa'a mua 'ana o kekahi hua'ōlelo i loko o ka puke wehewehe 'ōlelo me ka mana'o ho'okahi. No kēia 'ano hua'ōlelo, ua no'ono'o ke Kōmike 'a'ole i laha loa ka ho'ohana 'ia 'ana o ia hua'ōlelo o loko o ka puke wehewehe 'ōlelo i kēia wā, a ua 'ano hemahema nō ho'i ma muli o ke kūpono 'ole paha o ka mana'o ma loko o nā pō'aiapuni hou o kēia wā. No laila, ua makemake ke Kōmike e hāpai i kekahi koho me ka mana'olana ua 'oi aku ke kūpono o ka hua'ōlelo hou.

No ka wehewehe 'ana i ka mana'o o kekahi hua'ōlelo, hō'ike 'ia ma ka Māhele 'Ōlelo Hawai'i kōna 'ano he kikino 'oe, he hamani 'oe, he hehele 'oe, he 'a'ano 'oe, a i 'ole, he i'oa 'oe. A laila, ma hope pono o ka wehewehe 'ana i ka mana'o ma ka 'ōlelo Haole, ua hō'ike 'ia ka molekumu i mea e maopopo ai ka mea heluhelu no hea mai ia hua'ōlelo, a i 'ole, ke 'ano o ka haku 'ia 'ana o ia hua'ōlelo a māpuna 'ōlelo paha e ke Kōmike Hua'ōlelo.

He nui a hewahewa nā hola i lilo aku nei i ke kūkākūkā 'ana e pili ana i nā hua'ōlelo a pau i loko o *Māmaka Kaiāo*, 'a'ohe hua'ōlelo i 'āpono wale 'ia, a i mea e hō'oiā'i'o ai 'o kēlā me kēia hua'ōlelo a māpuna 'ōlelo paha 'o ia ka hua'ōlelo maika'i loa i hiki ke no'ono'o 'ia e ke Kōmike, 'āpono 'ia nā hua'ōlelo a pau 'elua manawa ma 'elua hālāwai 'oko'a.

Ua maopopo le'a i nā lālā pākahi o ke Kōmike 'a'ole hiki ke hemolele nā hua'ōlelo a pau i 'āpono 'ia, a i ka hala 'ana o kekahi manawa, 'ano pi'i ka 'i'ini i loko o nā lālā e nānā hou i nā hua'ōlelo i 'āpono mua 'ia i 'oi aku ka maika'i. Ma muli na'e o ka nui 'ino o nā hua'ōlelo i koe e kali nei i ka haku 'ia, ho'ololi 'ia kekahi hua'ōlelo i ka manawa wale nō i loa'a ai kekahi 'ike hou a ua no'ono'o 'ia ua hewa a hemahema paha ka hua'ōlelo i 'āpono mua 'ia.

Ho'ā'o mau nō na'e ke Kōmike e 'āpono i nā hua'ōlelo wale nō e kōkua ana i ka māmaka 'ana i ka 'ōlelo makuahine o nēia 'āina aloha o kākou a i kaiāo hou i loko o kēia kenekulia hou.

Ke Ka'ina Pī'āpā Hawai'i

Ua ho'oka'ina 'ia nā 'ikamu a pau ma loko o ka māhele mua o *Māmaka Kaiāo*, 'o ia ho'i ka Māhele 'Ōlelo Hawai'i, ma o ka pī'āpā Hawai'i. Penei ke ka'ina o nā huapalapala ma ka pī'āpā Hawai'i:

a e i o u h k l m n p w ' .

No laila, inā aia nō 'oe ke huli a'e nei i ka hua'ōlelo 'o "ulahi" ma ka Māhele 'Ōlelo Hawai'i, pono e huli ma mua loa, ma hope pono o ka *a, e, i* me ka *o, akā*, ma mua o ka *h*.

E akahēle nō na'e, no ka mea, nui nō nā hua'ōlelo Hawai'i e ho'omaka ana me ka 'okina, no laila, 'oiai aia 'o "ulahi" ma mua o ka *h*, aia 'o "'ūomo" ma hope o ka *w*, no ka mea, he 'okina ka huapalapala mua o ka hua'ōlelo 'o "'ūomo."

Inā ho'omaka kekahi hua'ōlelo me kekahi huapalapala Paipala, 'o ia ho'i kekahi huapalapala i loa'a 'ole i loko o ka pī'āpā Hawai'i ma'amau, aia ia mau hua'ōlelo ma hope o ka 'okina i loko o ka Māhele 'Ōlelo Hawai'i. Penei ke ka'ina o nā huapalapala Paipala:

b c d f g j q r s t v x y z

'O ka mea nui, mai pōina ua nānā 'ia nā huapalapala a pau o kekahi hua'ōlelo no ka ho'oka'ina pī'āpā 'ana, 'a'ole ka huapalapala mua wale nō. No laila, aia ka hua'ōlelo 'o "kū'aiemi" ma hope o ka hua'ōlelo 'o "kūwaho," no ka mea, nānā 'ia ka huapalapala 'ekolu o kēia mau hua'ōlelo, 'o ia ho'i ka *w* me ka ' , a aia ka 'okina (') ma hope o ka *w*.

'O ka mea wale nō i nānā 'ole 'ia no ke ka'ina pī'āpā Hawai'i, 'o ia ke kahakō, koe na'e, inā 'o ia wale nō ka 'oko'a o ka pela 'ana o kekahi hua'ōlelo i kekahi. Inā pēlā, aia ka hua'ōlelo kahakō 'ole ma mua o ka hua'ōlelo mea kahakō, e like me "mika," "mīka," a me "mīkā."

No laila, e akahēle mau i ka huli 'ana aku i kekahi hua'ōlelo ma ka Māhele 'Ōlelo Hawai'i, no ka mea, inā 'a'ole pololei kāu wahi e nānā ana, e no'ono'o ana 'oe 'a'ole loa'a ka hua'ōlelo i loko o ka puke, a ua loa'a nō paha.

Ke Kōmike Hua'ōlelo

Ua ho'okumu 'ia ke Kōmike Hua'ōlelo mua loa i ka makahiki 1987 no ka haku 'ana i nā hua'ōlelo no nā mea hou o kēia au i 'ike 'ole 'ia ho'i e nā kūpuna o ka wā ma mua.

Aia ma ia kōmike mua loa nā kūpuna a me nā mānaleo Hawai'i i 'ike i ka waiwai nui o ia hana, 'o ia ho'i 'o Elama Kanahēle, Lani Kapuni, Albert Like, Josephine Lindsey, Joseph Maka'ai, Sarah Nākoa, a me Helen Wahineokai, me ke kōkua o Kalani Akana, Kana'i Kapeliela, Haunani Makuakāne-Drechsel, a me Leinani Raffipiy.

Ke moe maila kekahi o ia mau kōmike i ka moe kau a ho'oilo, a 'oi ai ua ho'i akula ke kai i waho, aia nō ke koe hūlalilali maila nā momi waiwai i uka. Mahalo nui loa 'ia nā kōmike mua loa pākahi a pau.

I kēia manawa, ke haku a hō'ili'ili hua'ōlelo nei ke Kōmike e kū nei, 'o ia ho'i 'o Larry Kimura (Luna Ho'omalū; Ka Haka 'Ula O Ke'elikōlani ma Hilo), Hōkūlani Cleeland (Luna Kāhuakomo; Ke Kula Ni'ihau O Kekaha ma Kaua'i), Kamaui Aiona (he 'elele no ke kaiāulu o Maui), Lōkahi Antonio (Ke Kulanui Kaiāulu O Maui), Keoni Kelekolio (Ka Haka 'Ula O Ke'elikōlani), Kaliko Trapp (Ke Kula 'O Nāwahīokalani'ōpu'u ma Kea'au), a me Ipo Wong lāua 'o Laiana Wong (Ke Kulanui O Hawai'i ma Mānoa).

He mahalo nui nō ho'i i nā lālā 'ē a'e i lawelawe ma ke Kōmike no ka pono o ka 'ōlelo i nā makahiki i hala aku nei, 'o ia ho'i 'o Keao NeSmith lāua 'o No'eau Warner (Ke Kulanui O Hawai'i ma Mānoa), Kalena Silva lāua 'o William H. Wilson (Ka Haka 'Ula O Ke'elikōlani), a me Kamo'a'e Walk (Ke Kulanui 'O Brigham Young ma Lā'ie), me ke kōkua pū a 'elua lālā kūikawā, 'o ia ho'i 'o Hiapo Perreira (Ka Haka 'Ula O Ke'elikōlani) lāua 'o Kaleionālanī Shintani (Ke Kula Ni'ihau O Kekaha).

He manawale'a wale 'ia ho'i nā hola he nui e lilo mau ana i ia hana a nā lālā o ke Kōmike Hua'ōlelo, a me ke aloha nui i ka 'ōlelo Hawai'i i hā'awi 'ia ai ia mau hola a pau me ka mana'olana e 'ōlelo hou 'ia ana i nā manawa a pau a ma nā wahi a pau.

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The Words

Living languages throughout the world are in a state of constant change and growth, and so it is with the Hawaiian language. Therefore, in order to provide assistance to all Hawaiian-language speakers in this new era, *Māmaka Kaiāo* is once again being printed to serve as a companion to the *Hawaiian Dictionary* by Pūku'i and Elbert.

For Hawaiian-language students, one dictionary is no longer sufficient because these two volumes serve different purposes. The *Hawaiian Dictionary* provides invaluable information about Hawaiian vocabulary from the earliest days of recording the language up to the 1980s, but it is the task of *Māmaka Kaiāo* to make available to the general public the new vocabulary that is being created by the Hawaiian Lexicon Committee.

Members of the Lexicon Committee generally meet from four to six times each year to discuss new vocabulary for the Hawaiian language. Most of the words that are brought up for discussion are words which are not found in the *Hawaiian Dictionary* but are needed when writing or translating a lesson, a story or article, a book, or any other document in the Hawaiian language.

Because today's educational curricula involve many new concepts which lack equivalent Hawaiian terms in the *Hawaiian Dictionary*, development of the Hawaiian-immersion curriculum has resulted in the emergence of many new terms related to new fields of knowledge. The creators or translators of educational materials are generally the ones who bring the new words they have created before the Committee for discussion, approval, and dissemination.

If a particular vocabulary list concerns a subject which requires the knowledge of an expert in the field, such experts are invited to the meeting. If sufficient information is available in dictionaries or other resource materials, or is within the scope of knowledge of members of the Committee, then these resources are utilized so that the concept or meaning of the terms will be clearly understood before decisions are made concerning what Hawaiian word or term is most suitable.

Listed below are guidelines which are commonly used by the Committee to create the new words which are included in *Māmaka Kaiāo*. Although the creation of new words is not limited to these guidelines, they do describe how most of the new words have been created.

1. Make minor changes to a word which already appears in the dictionary. The most common changes are to either insert or delete a *kahakō*, or to join or separate parts of a word or term. A *kahakō* has been added to words like

hāpaina (carrier) and *kāka'ikahi* (few), while terms like *a pau* (all) and *me he* (as if) have been written as two words instead of one.

2. Record a word which is used by native speakers but is not found in the dictionary, or one which appears in the dictionary but is used by native speakers with a meaning which is different from that listed in the dictionary. Words like *ho'ohūpō* (feign ignorance), *kāka'ahi* (deal, as cards), and *'alo'ahia* (stress) have been used by native speakers but are not found in the dictionary, while the words *huka* (zipper), *maka'aha* (screen), and *nemonemo* (bald, as a tire) appear in the dictionary but without the particular meanings used by native speakers being included.
3. Use reduplication of an existing word in order to alter or extend the meaning. This is a common practice in Hawaiian vocabulary development and has been done to create words like *ūlialia* (coincidence) from *ulia*, *hohoki* (neutral) from *hoki*, and *monamona* (dessert) from first shortening *momona* and then expanding it through reduplication.
4. Add either a prefix or a suffix to an existing word. This, too, is a common way of forming new words in Hawaiian, and traditional affixes have been used by the Committee as well as new ones created to fill specific needs. In order to create a word which means "concentrated," the traditional suffix *-hia* was added to the word *pa'apū*, and then, in order to arrive at the meaning "to concentrate, make less dilute," the traditional prefix *ho'o-* was added to form the word *ho'opa'apūhia*. The traditional suffix *-na* has also been used to change verbs to nouns, such as adding it to *pāku'i* (append) to form the word *pāku'ina* (affix, in grammar), and to *koi* (require) to form the word *koina* (requirement). The word *kālai* (intellectual policy) has been transformed into a prefix meaning "-ology, the scientific study of." With this meaning, it has been used to form new words such as *kālaiaopaku* (physical science) and *kālaianiau* (climatology).
5. Explain the meaning of a word or term by using Hawaiian words. This guideline has been used rather extensively because when the "new" term is encountered by a speaker of Hawaiian, its meaning should be rather easily grasped even if the reader or listener is not familiar with the English word or term. The following are some terms which have been created using this guideline: *ala mōlehu* (crepuscular), *uila māhu pele* (geothermal electricity), *kuhi hewa o ka maka* (optical illusion), and *'ōlelo kuhi lima 'Amelika* (American Sign Language).
6. Combine Hawaiian words to create a new word. This guideline is somewhat similar to the previous one with the main difference being that the meaning will probably not be immediately apparent to a speaker of Hawaiian because it may not be obvious even when recognizing the separate parts of the word. Examples of words formed using this guideline are

hamulau (herbivore), *ka'a'ike* (communication), *kōpia* (carbohydrate), and *poelele* (satellite).

7. Combine Hawaiian words while shortening at least one of the words. Although this guideline has been used for a number of math and science terms, it is also used for new words in a variety of other areas. Some words that have been created in this way include: *analahi* (regular, as in shape) which was formed by adding *ana* to a shortened *ma'alahi*; *ikehu* (energy) which was formed by combining *ika* and *ehu*; *lāhulu* (species) which comes from a shortened *lāhui* plus *hulu*; and *mo'olako* (inventory) which comes from *mo'olelo* and *lako*.
 8. Extend the meaning of a word which is already found in the dictionary, or give an existing word a new meaning. Words whose meanings have been extended to create new terms include *eaea* (aerated), *haumia* (pollution), *kaulua* (double, in math), and *lakolako* (computer accessories), while new meanings have been given to the words *oho* (capillary), *muku* (tight end, in football), and *palaholo* (gel).
 9. Use a word or part of a word from another Polynesian language with its meaning intact or slightly changed. The word *pounamu* (jade) is a Māori word which has been borrowed without changing its spelling or meaning. The Rarotongan word *ma'aka*, meaning "big," is used in the term *hua ma'aka* (capital letter), while the Tahitian word *na'ina'i*, meaning "small," is used in the term *hua na'ina'i* (lower-case letter). Sometimes words from other Polynesian languages are borrowed with changes in spelling to better fit Hawaiian orthography, such as *kōkaha* (condensation) from the Māori word *tōtā*, and *ha'uki* (sport) from the Tahitian word *ha'uti*. Hawaiian words are also sometimes combined with other Polynesian words, such as *hakuika* (mollusk) from the Hawaiian word *haku* (*pōhaku*) and *kuita*, a Proto Eastern Oceanic word meaning "squid." The word *makahī'o* (explore) was created by combining the Hawaiian word *maka* (eye) with the Tahitian word *hi'o* (look).
 10. Hawaiianize the orthography of a word or term from a non-Polynesian language. Many English words have been Hawaiianized since earliest contact with the English language, and the Committee continues this practice with words such as *naelona* (nylon), *'akika tanika* (tannic acid), and *'okikene* (oxygen). Lexical borrowing is not limited to English, however. Hawaiianization also extends to words from a variety of other languages such as *kaimine* from the Japanese word *saimin*, *kokei'a* (prairie dog) from the Ute word *tocey'a*, *lalinoka* (hieroglyph) from the Assyrian word *rahleenos*, and *'ōmā* (Maine lobster) from the French word *homard*.
- Not all of the words and terms included in *Māmaka Kaiāo* have been created by the Committee, however. There are also words which are already established Hawaiian vocabulary, and therefore may also be found in the *Hawaiian Dictionary*.

There are several reasons for having included these words. Perhaps the primary reason is that when the Committee looks at a vocabulary list developed for a particular subject, although most of the terms may require the creation of new Hawaiian vocabulary, some words already exist and may be included merely as an aid to anyone using *Māmaka Kaiāo* to find vocabulary related to this particular subject. Another reason for including vocabulary that can be found in another dictionary is that there may be more than one word with the same or a similar meaning, and the Committee feels that a certain word would be most appropriate for use in a particular context.

Although not a common occurrence, there are also a few words which have been created by the Committee in spite of the fact that Hawaiian words with the same meaning already exist in the dictionary. In most cases, the Committee felt that the dictionary words are not in general use today and other words could be created by the Committee which would more accurately reflect contemporary concepts being described, thus providing Hawaiian-language speakers with additional vocabulary choices.

For each entry in the first section of the vocabulary, words are classified as *hamani* (transitive verb), *hehele* (intransitive verb), *'a'ano* (stative verb), *kikino* (common noun), or *i'oa* (proper noun), and following the definition of the word in English, the derivation or origin of the word is indicated. This etymology not only gives the reader a better understanding of where the word came from or how it was created, but it may also help to give a better understanding of its meaning.

Innumerable hours have been spent discussing all of the words which appear in *Māmaka Kaiāo*. No single word has been approved without first being discussed, often extensively, and in order to ensure that the word or term is the best one that the Committee is able to create, each word or term must be approved and reapproved at two different Committee meetings.

Members of the Committee realize, however, that every approved word cannot be a perfect choice, and as time passes the desire to revisit previously approved words frequently arises in order to try to find an even better choice. But because of the seemingly endless number of words and terms still waiting for Hawaiian equivalents to be created, changes are usually approved only when new information shows that a previously approved word or term may be inaccurate.

So the Hawaiian Lexicon Committee continues to meet several times each year in its attempt to provide new Hawaiian words and terms which will truly help to carry (*māmaka*) the Hawaiian language into a new dawn (*kaiāo*) in the twenty-first century.

Hawaiian Alphabetical Order

Entries in the first section of *Māmaka Kaiāo*, i.e. the Hawaiian-English section, have been arranged according to the Hawaiian alphabet, and it is important to understand this alphabetization in order to facilitate finding words in this section. The following is the standard order of the Hawaiian alphabet:

a e i o u h k l m n p w ' .

So if you are looking for the word *ulahi*, for example, you must look in the beginning of the section directly following *a, e, i, and o*, but before *h*.

Be careful, however, because there are many Hawaiian words which begin with the 'okina ('), so although *ulahi* is found toward the beginning of the Hawaiian-English section before *h*, *'ūomo* is found at the back of the section following *w* since the first letter of *'ūomo* is the 'okina.

Words beginning with letters of the English alphabet which are not in the standard Hawaiian alphabet will be found after the 'okina at the end of the Hawaiian-English section in the following order:

b c d f g j q r s t v x y z

Another important thing to remember is that all of the letters of a word are considered when alphabetizing a word, not just the first letter. Therefore, the word *kū'aiemi* will be found after the word *kūwaho* since the third letter of *kū'aiemi* is the 'okina while the third letter of *kūwaho* is *w*, and the 'okina follows *w* in the Hawaiian alphabet.

Only the *kahakō* is generally not considered in Hawaiian alphabetization except when the presence or lack of a *kahakō* is the only difference in the spelling of two words. If that is the case, then the word without the *kahakō* precedes the word with the *kahakō*, as in *mika, mika,* and *mikā*.

So until you become accustomed to finding words listed according to Hawaiian alphabetical order, be careful not to jump to the conclusion that a word is not included in *Māmaka Kaiāo* when it may be that you are simply not looking in the correct location for the particular word.

The Hawaiian Lexicon Committee

The first Hawaiian Lexicon Committee (Kōmike Hua'ōlelo) was established in 1987 to create words for concepts and material culture unknown to our ancestors. Committee members were native speakers of Hawaiian, most of them elderly, who saw the value in and the need for creating new Hawaiian words. Elama Kanahēle, Lani Kapuni, Albert Like, Josephine Lindsey, Joseph Maka'ai, Sarah Nākoa, and Helen Wahineokai were assisted by recorders Kalani Akana, Kana'i Kapeliela, Haunani Makuakāne-Drechsel, and Leinani Raffipiy.

Although some of these first committee members have passed on, the fruits of their labor form the foundation upon which the present committee's work is based.

Present committee members include Larry Kimura (committee chair; Ka Haka 'Ula O Ke'elikōlani at Hilo), Hōkūlani Cleeland (*Māmaka Kaiāo* editor; Ke Kula Ni'ihau O Kekaha on Kaua'i), Kamau Aiona (representing the Maui community), Lōkahi Antonio (Maui Community College), Keoni Kelekolio (Ka Haka 'Ula O Ke'elikōlani), Kaliko Trapp (Ke Kula 'O Nāwahīokalani-'ōpu'u in Kea'au), as well as Ipo Wong and Laiana Wong (University of Hawai'i at Mānoa).

Gratitude is also due to past members who have served on the committee for the benefit of the Hawaiian language: Keao NeSmith and No'eau Warner (University of Hawai'i at Mānoa), Kalena Silva and William H. Wilson (Ka Haka 'Ula O Ke'elikōlani), and Kamoā'e Walk (Brigham Young University at Lā'ie), and two pro tem members, Hiapo Perreira (Ka Haka 'Ula O Ke'elikōlani) and Kaleionālani Shintani (Ke Kula Ni'ihau O Kekaha).

All of these members of the Hawaiian Lexicon Committee, both past and present, have unselfishly donated their time and effort because of their deep love and concern for the Hawaiian language and a desire to see it once again spoken at all times in all places.

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Nā Hua Hō'ailona *Abbreviations*

abb.	abbreviation
Bib.	Bible
cf.	compare
comb.	combined form
dic.	dictionary definition
e.g.	for example
Eng.	English
ext. mng.	extended meaning
i.e.	that is
inv.	invention
Japn.	Japanese
lit.	literally
mān.	<i>mānaleo</i> (native speaker)
new mng.	new meaning
PPN	Proto Polynesian
redup.	reduplication
sh.	shortened form
sp. var.	spelling variation
Tah.	Tahitian
trad.	traditional literary sources
var.	variation
ham	<i>hamani</i> (transitive verb)
heh	<i>hehele</i> (intransitive verb)
'a'	<i>'a'ano</i> (stative verb)
kik	<i>kikino</i> (common noun)
i'oa	<i>i'oa</i> (proper noun)

Nā Mānaleo i Hō'ike 'ia

EK	Elama Kanahele
HA	Henry Auwae
HHLH	Helen Haleola Lee Hong
HKM	Harry Kunihi Mitchell
JPM	Joseph Puipui Makaai
KKK	Kauī Keola Keamoai
LK	Louise Keliioomalū
MMLH	Martha Manoanoa Lum Ho
MW	Minnie Whitford

Nā Palapala i Hō'ike 'ia

Anatomia	Judd, Gerrit P. <i>Anatomia</i>
Bihopa	Bihopa, E. A. <i>Haawina Mua o ka Hoailona Helu</i>
Bounty	<i>He Moololo no na Luina Kipi o ka Moku Bounty</i>
Legendre	Legendre, A. M. <i>Ke Anahonua</i>
Judd	Judd et al. <i>Hawaiian Language Imprints, 1822-1899</i>
Pakaa	Nakuina, Moses K. <i>Pakaa a me Ku-a-Pakaa</i>
Wilcox	Wilcox, Robert