

- fume, aroma, sweet scent. *Fig.*, of high rank, royal. *He 'a'ala nō 'o Ka-'ahu-manu*, Ka-'ahu-manu is of sweet high rank. *Pupuka ho'i paha, he 'a'ala ka inoa*, ugly perhaps, but a noble name. (PPN *kakala*.) 2. (*Cap.*) n. Winds.
- 'A'ala Honua. n. Name of a wind accompanied by rain associated with Hilo. *Lit.*, earth fragrance. *Ke honi maila kō Hilo pali kū, kū ka makani he 'A'ala Honua ki'i ua*, those of Hilo with its sheer precipices inhale as the rain-bringing Earth-Fragrance wind blows.
- 'a'a.lai.hau. n. A fish (no data; perhaps a local name for one of the chaetodonts).
- 'a'ala.'ihi. n. Young of the 'ala'ihī fishes.
- 'a'alai.ōa. nvs. Wild, demented person; uncivilized.
- 'a'ala.kai. vs. 1. Insipid, unsavory, tasteless. 2. Large, plump. Cf. 'u'ulukai.
- 'A'ala Loloa. n. Wind name.
- 'a'ala.'ula. Velvety-green, succulent-appearing seaweeds, one of several species of *Codium*. It yields a red liquid when placed in a container overnight with brine, after chopping or pounding. Both the liquid and the seaweed are well liked, being eaten plain or with other food. (KL line 47.) 'A'ala'ula is the common name on Kaua'i and Maui, *wāwae'iole* elsewhere.
- 'a'a.lele. n. Pulse. *Lit.*, leaping vein.
- 'a'ali. Redup. of 'ali 1; scarred, marked, grooved; depression, groove; wattles of a fowl; slight depression under the gills of a fish.
- 'a'a.li'i. n. Native hardwood shrubs or trees (*Dodonaea*, all species), 30 cm to 10 m high, more or less sticky at branch tips; leaves narrow, 2 to 10 cm long; flowers small; fruit a yellow, red, or brown papery capsule about 1 cm long and with two to four wings. Fruit clusters are made into leis with their own leaves or ferns and worn in the hair. A boast of the people of Ka'u, is: *He 'a'ali'i au, 'a'ohe makani e hina ai*, I am an 'a'ali'i shrub, no wind can push me over. See similar ex., 'ula'a. (Neal 536-7, FS 57.) Also 'a'ali'i kū makani ('a'ali'i standing [in] wind), 'a'ali'i kū ma kua ('a'ali'i standing in back).
- 'a'a.li'i mahu. Same as *pūkiawe*, shrubs.
- 'a'a.lina. vs. 1. Scarred. (PH 218.) 2. Large, fat, weak, as a fat person.
- 'a'alo. Redup. of 'alo 1, 2.
- 'a'a.lole. n. Clothlike sheath at base of coconut frond; European cloth.
- 'a'a.lolo. n. Nerve. *Lit.*, brain vein. *A'alolo ho'ā'o*, taste bud. *A'alolo kuli*, deafness, deaf mute. *A'alolo lohe*, auditory nerve.
- 'a'alu. n. Ravine, small stream, valley, depression. Cf. 'alu, depression.
- 'a'ama. 1. n. A large, black, edible crab (*Grapsus grapsus tenuicrustatus*) that runs over shore rocks. 'A'ama kua lenalena, rock crab with yellow back; *fig.*, swift, strong warrior. (PPN *kamakama*.) 2. vi. To spread and relax, as the fingers. [The 'a'ama crab was offered in sacrifices so that the gods would loosen ('a'ama) and grant the request.] 3. Redup. of 'ama 1; to talk.
- 'a'ā.maka. nv. To stare or glare with wide-open eyes, as in desire, fear, or intent to frighten; one who does so. hō.'a'ā.maka. To stare.
- 'a'a.manu. n. Coconut-leaf or pandanus-leaf bag used for carrying birds.
- 'a'amo. Same as 'amo 2; contraction of anal muscles.
- 'a'a.moku. n. Broken blood vessel.
- 'a'a.moni. n. Purse. *Biblical*.
- 'a'a.mo'o. n. 1. Young clothlike sheath at base of coconut frond; gauze, as of a veil; diaphanous cloth. *Lit.*, 'a'a portion. 2. Snakeskin; slime, as on fresh water. *Lit.*, lizard 'a'a.
- 'a'ana. vi. To use abusive language, revile, malign. Cf. 'a'a, daring. *Mai 'a'ana mai 'oe*, don't use defiant language. hō.'a'ana. Caus/sim.
- 'a'a.nai. Redup. of 'anai.
- 'a'ana.li'i. Var. of *kakanali'i*, stunted.
- 'a'ana.pu'u. Redup. of 'anapu'u, bumpy.
- 'a'a.nema. vt. To criticize maliciously; malign.
- 'a'a.niu. Clothlike sheath at base of coconut frond.
- 'a'ano. vs. Overbearing, arrogant, bold, defiant, daring; bully. Cf. 'a'a. hō.'a'ano. To act the bully, bluff, defy, boast of courage that may be lacking; to challenge, take risks, act bold or defiant, dare.
- 'a'ao. 1. vs. Greedy, voracious. 2. n. Uncultivated bananas. *Rare*.
- 'a'ao ho'o.kahi. Same as 'ao kahi. *E hele ke kalo ā 'a'ao ho'okahi*, the taro grew until there was only one leaf left.
- 'a'apa. Redup. of 'apa. *Rare*. Cf. 'apa'apa.
- 'a'a.pau. n. Valve of a vein.
- 'a'ā.pele. nvs. 'A'ā lava or flow, volcanic.
- 'a'api. vs. Warped, curved.
- 'a'apo. vt. To learn quickly, to catch the meaning quickly, apt. Cf. 'apo, 'apo'apo.
- 'a'a.pū. Same as 'a'apau.
- 'a'apu. 1. nvs. Coconut-shell cup; cuplike. Also 'apu. hō.'a'apu. To form a cup of the hollow of the hand; to fold a leaf into a cup. 2. vi. To warp, bend, ruffle.
- 'a'a.pua. n. Arrow case, quiver.
- 'a'a.pū.haka. n. Girdle, belt. *Lit.*, loin belt.
- 'a'a.pu'u.pu'u. n. 1. Capsular ligament. 2. Knots in a fish net.
- 'a'ā.pu'u.pu'u. n. Sharp or waterworn, coarse gravel or rock.
- 'a'apu.wai. Same as 'apuwai, a variety of taro.
- 'a'au. 1. vi. To move here and there, wander, rove; to ripple, as the sea. *Ka lele 'a'au o ka manu*, the flight here and there [as in fright] of the bird. 2. Redup. of 'au, stalk. 'A'au loa (Malo 59, 63), long stalks; *fig.*, long-suffering and patient, as of a chief who cared for his people. (PPN *kakau*.)
- 'ā.'a'ua. vs. Coarse, as wrinkled or blotched skin; lean, as fish. Also 'a'ua, mā'a'ua. *Pua'a 'a'a'ua*, old tough pig.
- 'a'awa. 1. n. Wrasse fishes, Hawaiian hogfish (*Bodianus bilunulatus*), considered 'aumākua by some. The name 'a'awa may be qualified by the terms 'e'a, hai'e'a, lelo, ule holu (pliable penis). Also *po'ou*. (PPN *kawakawa*.) 2. Same as 'a'awa hua kukui. 3. Name given for an insect that destroys potatoes. (And.)
- 'a'awa hua kukui. n. A native tree (*Pittosporum hosmeri* and its varieties), about 6 m high, with leaves 10 to 25 cm by 1.5 to 6 cm, shiny and wrinkled above, brown-wooly beneath; small, clustered, cream-colored flowers; ovoid fruits about 5 cm long, each with two to four thick valves containing orange pulp and black oily seeds. Also *hō'awa, hā'awa*. (Neal 382-4.)
- 'a'awe. Same as 'awe, to carry.
- 'a'e. 1. n. Several native trees, the soapberry (*Sapindus saponaria* f. *inaequalis*), and all species of *Zanthoxylum* (also known as *Fagara, Zanthoxylum* having yellowish wood formerly used for digging sticks and spears); seeds of all (largest in the soapberry) are black, round, and used for leis. Also *mānele*. (PPN *ake*.) 2. (*Cap.*) n. Northeast tradewind. Cf. *A'e Loa, Moa'e, na'e*. 3. n. Blight. (Malo 199.) 4. directional. Upward, sideways, nearby, contiguous, adjoining, next, approaching (often expresses space and time near the addressee, table 2, Gram. 7.2). *Hele a'e*, to go up, sideways. *Kanaka 'e a'e*, different person. *Kēia pule a'e*, next week. *Ko'u mua a'e*, the one born just before me [older sibling, the one before me]. 'O wai hou a'e? Who will be next? *Ā he aha a'e?* And what next? 'O āu keiki a'e kēia, here come your children. *Ia lā a'e, ia lā a'e*, from day to day. A'e also commonly expresses the comparative degree: *maika'i a'e*, better. Followed by *nei*, a'e indicates recent past: *Ua hele a'e nei no Maui*, [he] has just gone to Maui. A'e + demon. *lā* is pronounced and written as a single word, *a'ela*. 'I a'ela 'oia, he said to someone nearby (cf. *aku* 2). (PPN *hake*.) 5. Replacement of e in songs (commonly written a e, but a glottal stop is pronounced before 'e). 'A'ole