

New Pocket Hawaiian Dictionary

**with a Concise Grammar
and Given Names in Hawaiian**

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E kuhikuhi pono i na au iki a me na au nui o ka 'ike.

Instruct well in the little and the large currents of knowledge.

'Ōlelo No'eau, Pukui

Preface

The *New Pocket Hawaiian Dictionary* contains more than 10,800 entries from the approximately 41,500 entries in the *Hawaiian Dictionary: Hawaiian-English and English-Hawaiian*, Revised and Enlarged Edition, 1986, selected on the basis of frequency of usage and cultural importance. The scientific names of plants and animals have been updated.

The revision has benefited from the work of Yu Mapuana Nishizawa of Japan, who has recently published her translation of the *Hawaiian-English Pocket Dictionary*. A star hula dancer, she has added hula terms and has carefully checked the important 'okina 'glottal stop' and the macron over long stressed vowels, as well as the entire manuscript.

Not all the Hawaiian equivalents of the English entries are included here. This would have doubled or tripled the number of entries on the Hawaiian side and it would no longer be a pocket dictionary. For these words the interested reader may consult the latest edition of the *Hawaiian Dictionary*, and incidentally be impressed with the richness of the Hawaiian language.

The concise grammar following the English-Hawaiian section is still concise and contains simple spelling rules.

The section on English given names used in Hawai'i includes names popular in the last few decades, such as Cheryl, Dawn, Darryl, Greg, Karen, Kevin, Kim, Jennifer, Sandra, and Toy.

Our thanks to Eileen D'Araujo, who copyedited the *New Pocket Hawaiian Dictionary*. Her experience as a scientific editor along with her knowledge of the Islands have enhanced the accuracy of this work. Iris Wiley's efforts, strongly seconded by University of Hawaii Press directors Robert W. Sparks and William Hamilton, have enabled the Pukui and Elbert publications to remain available for many decades for the people of Hawai'i and for Polynesianists everywhere.

SAMUEL H. ELBERT

- To make bitter. 3. Cold mountain rain; to rain or mist. *Fig.*, tragic misfortune.
- 'awa'awa. 1. Redup. of 'awa, 2; bitter, sour. hō'awa'awa. To embitter; bitter tasting. 2. Redup. of 'awa, 3.
- awakea. Noon; to be at noon; to become noon.
- awa kū moku. Ship harbor or anchorage.
- 'ā wale. To burn for no particular reason; spontaneous combustion; overcooked.
- 'awalu. Eight (usually in counting in a series).
- 'awapuhi. Wild ginger (*Zingiber zerumbet*).
- 'awapuhi 'ai. Same as 'awapuhi Pākē. *Lit.*, edible ginger.
- 'awapuhi ke'oke'o. White ginger (*Hedychium coronarium*).
- 'awapuhi ko'oko'o. Torch ginger (*Phaeomeria speciosa*). *Lit.*, walking-stick ginger.
- 'awapuhi luheluhe. Shell ginger (*Alpinia speciosa*). *Lit.*, drooping ginger.
- 'awapuhi melemele. Yellow ginger (*Hedychium flavescens*).
- 'awapuhi Pākē. Ginger (*Zingiber officinale*). *Lit.*, Chinese ginger. Also called 'awapuhi 'ai.
- 'awapuhi 'ula'ula. Red ginger (*Alpinia purpurata*).
- awāwa. Valley, gulch. ho'awāwa. To make a groove.
- awe. 1. Strand, thread, tentacle. 2. Wake of a ship.
- 'awe 1. Pack, knapsack carried on the back. Cf. 'auamo, hā'awe. 2. Tentacle.
- 'awe'awe. Redup. of 'awe, 1.
- 'āwe'āwe'a. Faint trace, glimpse; faint, faded, dim.
- 'āweoweo. Various Hawaiian species of *Priacanthus*, red fishes, sometimes called bigeye.
- 'āwihī. To wink, ogle.
- 'āwīkī. To hurry, be quick.
- 'āwīkīwīkī. Redup. of 'āwīkī.
- 'āwīllī. To mix, interweave, entwine.
- 'āwīnlī. Sharp, bold, forward.
- 'āwīwī. To hurry; quick, fast.

B

Loan words from English sometimes spelled with initial *b* are entered under *p*-. For example, for *ballot*, see *pāloka*.

D

Loan words from English with initial *d* are entered under *k*-. For example, for *driver*, see *kalaiwa*.

E

- e. 1. Particle marking imperative/intentive mood. E hōle! Go! 2. By, by means of. 'Ai 'ia ka poi e a'u, the poi was eaten by me.
- ē. Vocative particle. E Pua, oh Pua.
- 'e-. Prefix to numbers.
- 'ē. 1. Different, foreign, strange. 2. Away, off. Hele ma kahi 'e!
- Go away! 3. Beforehand, already. 4. Yes. 5. The letter *e*.
- ea. 1. Sovereignty, rule, independence. 2. Life, breath, vapor, air, spirit. 3. To rise, go up.
- 'ea. 1. Coated tongue; the thrush disease of children, infectious disease. 2. Hawkbill turtle.

holokū. A long, one-piece dress, usually fitted and with a train and a yoke, patterned after the Mother Hubbards of the missionaries.

holo kūkū. To trot, as a horse.

holo llo. To ride horseback; horseman, rider.

holomakanī. Breezy, airy. *Lit.*, wind running.

holo mana'o. To decide, determine.

holomoku. Sailor, passenger, anyone who sails; to take a sail or ocean trip.

holomū. A long, fitted dress, a combination of *holokū* (without a train) and *mu'umu'u*. *Modern.*

holomua. Same as *holo i mua*; improvement, progress.

holo'oko'a. Whole, entire, all; entirely; paramount.

holo pahe'e. To skate, skid.

holopeld. To trot. *Lit.*, pace (*Eng.*) run.

holopono. To pass off successfully, succeed; success.

holopuni. To sail or travel around, circumnavigate.

holo pupule. Reckless, mad running; to speed recklessly, as an auto.

holowai. Water ditch; to run in such courses; watery.

holu. Springy, pliable, resilient, as a mattress; to sway, as palm fronds; to ripple, as waves; bumpy, as an airplane ride.

hōlua. Sled, especially the ancient sled used on grassy slopes; the sled course.

holu nape. To sway.

home. Home. *Eng.*

home ho'opa'a. Detention home.

hone. 1. Sweet and soft, as music; sweetly appealing, as perfume or a memory of love; to tease, mischievous. 2. Honey. *Eng.*

honekakala. Honeysuckle.

hōnēnē. To attract.

honī. 1. To kiss; formerly to touch

noses on the side in greeting. 2. To smell, sniff; a scent.

honī līma. To throw a kiss; such a kiss.

hono. 1. To stitch, sew, mend; a joining, as of mountains. 2. Back of the neck. 3. Rite at the end of *kapu loulou* rituals during which chiefs sat without shifting positions while a *kahuna* prayed for as long as an hour.

Hono. Bay, gulch, valley (as a part of place names such as Honolulu, Honokōhau, Honoli'i, Honomanu). See *Hana-*.

honohono. Short for *honohono kukui*. See also *'okika honohono*.

honohono kukui. Basket grass (*Oplismenus hirtellus*).

Honolulu. Name of the capital city in the Hawaiian Islands. *Lit.*, sheltered bay.

honu. General name for turtle and tortoise.

honua. Land, earth; background, as of quilt designs; basic, at the foundation, fundamental.

honua'ula. A variety of sugarcane, a dark brown-red mutant of *manulele*, with purple leaf sheaths and leaves.

honu'ea. Hawkbill turtle (*Chelonia*); the shell of this turtle was used as medicine for the disease called *'ea*, and was also used for combs and fans.

ho'o- A very active former of causative/simulative derivatives. *Ho'o-* usually precedes stems beginning with the vowels *i-* and *u-* and all the consonants except the glottal stop. Important meanings are: (1) Causation and transitivization, as *pono*, correct; *ho'oponopono*, to correct. (2) Pretense, as *kuli*, deaf; *ho'okuli*, to feign deafness. (3) Similarity, as *kamali'i*, children; *ho'okamali'i*, childish. (4) No meaning, as *kāholoholo*, to hurry; *ho'okāholoholo*, to hurry. The mean-

triple. Kaukolu.
trite. Pākūwā.
triumph. Lanakila.
troll. *Verb.* Hī. *To troll for bonito,* hī aku.
troops. Pū'ali koa.
trophy. Hō'ailona lanakila.
tropicbird. Koa'e.
trouble. Pilikia, pōpilikia.
trough. Holowa'a.
troupe. Hui. *Hula troupe,* pā hula.
trousers. Lole wāwae.
truck. Kalaka.
true. 'Oia'i'o.
trumpet. Pū, pū ho'okani.
trumpet fish. Nūnū, nuhu.
trunkfish. Pahu, moa, moamoā.
trust. Hilina'i, kālele, paulele.
trustee. Kahu waiwai.
truth. 'Oia'i'o.
try. Ho'ā'o.
tub. Kapu.
tuber. Hua.
tuberculosis. Ma'i-'ai-ake, ake-pau, hōki'i.
tuberose. Kupaloke.
Tuesday. Pō'alua.
tug-of-war. Hukihuki, pā'ume-ume.

tuna. 'Ahi, aku, kawakawa, hi'u-wīwī.
tune. Leo, leo mele.
tunnel. Ana puka, lua pao, ala-pao.
turn. 1. *Move.* Huli; kā (*to turn a jump rope*). 2. *Time.* Manawa. *My turn,* ko'u manawa.
turtle. Honu.
turtledove. Kuhukukū.
tusk. Niho, ku'i.
twelve. 'Umi kūmālua, 'umi kumamālua.
twenty. Iwakālua.
twenty-one. Iwakālua kūmākahi, iwakālua kumamākahi.
twice. Pālua, lua, 'elua, 'alua, 'elua manawa.
twilight. Mōlehu.
twin. Māhoc, māhana.
twinkle. 'Imo, 'amo.
twist. Wili, ka'awili, lau-wili, milo.
two. Lua, 'elua, 'alua.
type. 1. *Kind.* 'Ano. 2. *Print.* Hua, hua ho'onoho. *To type,* kikokiko.
typewriter. Mīkini kikokiko hua.
typhoid. Piwa ho'onāwaliwali.
typist. Kikokiko hua.

U

u. 'Ū.
ugly. Pupuka.
ukulele. 'Ukulele.
ulcer. Pūhā, pūhō, hēhē. *Stomach ulcer,* 'ōpū pūhā.
umbilical cord. Piko.
umbrella. Māmalu, loulu.
umpire. 'Uao.
un- 'Ole, hiki 'ole.
unanimous. Mana'o lōkahi.
unbelieving. Hilina'i 'ole, maloka.
uncertain. Kānalua, kūlanalana, kūnānā.
uncle. Makua kāne, 'anakala.
unclean. Ma'ema'e 'ole, haumia, kāpulu, hawa, pe'a.
uncomfortable. 'Olu'olu 'ole, ho'o'iha'iha.

uncomplaining. Leo 'ole, ho'o-halahala 'ole.
unconditional. Kaupalena 'ole 'ia.
unconscious. Pau ka 'ike, pau ka lohe.
unconstitutional. Kū'ē kumukā-nāwai.
under. Lalo, malalo, i lalo.
underdrawers. Palema'i.
underline. Kaha lalo.
underneath. Malalo iho.
undershirt. Pale'ili.
understand. Maopopo, ho'omao-popo. *I understand,* maopopo ia'u; ho'omaopopo au.
undertaker. Kanaka ho'olewa.
undress. Wehe i ka 'a'ahu.

Grammar

I. OVERALL VIEW

Hawaiian grammar is complex and imperfectly studied; only salient features are discussed here.

The inventory of significant sounds in the language includes only eight consonants, five short vowels, and five long vowels. Certainly few other languages in the world have so meager a list.

Words in Hawaiian are of two main types, content words and particles. Content words may occur alone and usually have dictionary glosses. Many particles are short (*ka, ke, na, nā, ua, e, i, iā, 'o, no, nō*), but the functions are manifold. They are important, as they may indicate whether the nearby content words are nouns or verbs, whether action is completed or going on, whether a noun is subject, object, agent, possessor, or locative—the sort of grammatical information that in Latin and Greek is often given by inflectional endings. Hawaiian, in contrast, has no inflections.

If this be thought simple, one should examine Hawaiian pronouns, possessives, and demonstratives. They are more numerous than their English counterparts and have very explicit meanings that make the English ones seem crudely vague.

Another feature surprising to those whose linguistic sophistication is confined to European languages is that the Hawaiian language contains no verbs corresponding to English 'to be' and 'to have'. And no Hawaiian terms exist for sex or weather. The large dictionary, however, has names for more than 130 types of rain and 160 types of winds.

The common order of content words in sentences is:

Verb ± subject ± object or other prepositional phrase

Each of these slots may begin and close with particles, and be followed by qualifying content words. There are no words that

serve only as qualifiers, in the manner of English adjectives and adverbs.

Another common type of sentence contains no verb at all: "I am a man" is *he kāne au*, literally, 'a man I'.

2. PRONUNCIATION AMPLIFICATION AND COMMENTARY

For the list of sounds in the Hawaiian language, and comments on stress, see the table on page xi.

By the term *aspiration* of *p* and *k* is meant that a puff of breath accompanies the release of these sounds, as occurs in initial *p* and *k* in English. In speaking Hawaiian one attempts to reduce the strength of the aspiration and to achieve the *p* in *spit* and the *k* in *skit*.

In the Ni'ihau dialect of Hawaiian and occasionally in chants, *k* is irregularly replaced by *t*.

Hawaiian diphthongs and long vowels need to be distinguished: *ē* and *ei*: *kē* 'protest', *kei* 'proud'; *ō* and *ou*: *nō* 'very', *nou* 'for you'. (The English speaker tends to say *kei* for *kē* and *nou* for *nō*.)

Similarly, the speaker of English must learn to distinguish *-ae* and *-ai*, and *-ao* and *-au*. The following pairs are troublesome: *pae* 'row', *pai* 'to urge'; *mae* 'to wilt', *mai* 'hither'; *kao* 'dart', *kau* 'to place'; *pao* 'to scoop', *pau* 'finished'.

Diphthongs are *always* stressed on the first vowel, whether it is short or long ('*áina* 'meal', '*áina* 'land').

The presence or absence of glottal stops and macrons changes both pronunciation and meaning, as shown by the following groups of words conventionally spelled *pau*, *kau*, and *koi*:

<i>pau</i> 'finished'	<i>kau</i> 'to place'	<i>koi</i> 'to urge'
<i>pa'u</i> 'soot'	<i>ka'u</i> 'mine'	<i>ko'i</i> 'adze'
<i>pa'ū</i> 'moist'	<i>Ka'ū</i> , a place name	<i>kōi</i> 'shrill'
<i>pā'ū</i> 'sarong'		

The glottal stop also occurs nonsignificantly before vowels preceded by silence. A Hawaiian will greet a friend with the single word *Aloha!* (pronounced with a glottal stop at the beginning). The same word *within* an utterance will have no glottal stop: *ua aloha mai* 'did send greeting'. Such utterance-initial glottal stops do not influence meaning and are not written.

Other utterance-initial glottal stops persist in noninitial posi-

tion and their occurrence does change meanings, as evidenced by the following pairs:

<i>ai</i> 'sexual intercourse'	<i>ili</i> 'to inherit'	<i>ulu</i> 'to grow'
' <i>ai</i> 'to eat'	' <i>ili</i> 'skin'	' <i>ulu</i> 'breadfruit'
<i>ea</i> 'life'	<i>oli</i> 'chant'	
' <i>ea</i> , turtle species	' <i>oli</i> 'joy'	

All monosyllabic content words bear macrons. Vowels marked with macrons are stressed regardless of position: *kū* 'standing', *wāhīne* 'women', *mō'ī* 'king', *hōlokū* 'dress with a train'.

Spaces between words indicate boundaries of particles or content words, but do not necessarily mark pauses in pronunciation. The phrase *ka imu ki* 'the ti oven' is composed of three words, but in normal speech is pronounced as a single word (*kāimukī*).

GLIDES

A glide is a sound made by a gliding movement of the tongue toward a high front position (*y*-glide) or a high back position (*w*-glide); *w*-glides are frequently not "significant" in Hawaiian (Elbert and Pukui 1979:180). This means that such sounds are predictable, do not distinguish meaning, and ought not to be written. They are not phonemic. Here are some examples:

$au^w\bar{e} = au\bar{e}$ 'oh'	$kau^w\bar{a} = kau\bar{a}$ 'outcast person'
$u^w\bar{e} = u\bar{e}$ 'to weep'	' $au^w\bar{a}na = 'au\bar{a}na$ 'wander'
$u^waki = uaki$ 'watch'	

y-glides also occur, but as there is no *y*-phoneme, they are never written.

COLLOQUIAL SPEECH

The orthography used in the New Pocket Dictionary represents the slow speech of careful speakers. Normal fast speech differs in several ways. Some of them are:

(a) *Ai* assimilates to *ei*, and, less commonly, *au* to *ou*: *ikaika* 'strong' is usually *ikeika*; *kēlā mau mea* 'those things' is sometimes *kēlā mou mea*.

(b) Like vowels separated by a glottal stop reduce to glottal stop plus vowel: Hawai'i becomes Hawa'i; *pua'a* 'pig' becomes *pu'a*.