



Disc 6, Part 2: Vocabulary List

Please note that the vocabulary list in this lesson goes beyond the words and expressions used in our story. The more vocabulary you can learn, the more you can talk about! As with all of our lessons, you can substitute words of the same kind used in the exercises, right into your own sentences! For example, since we have learned how to say “maika‘i ka hana”, and “maika‘i” is an ‘a‘ano descriptive word, you could use any ‘a‘ano in the same location. Thus, from this vocabulary list, you can say “lō‘ihi ka hana”, “work is long,” meaning that work takes a long time to complete.

Nā ‘Ōlelo Pōkole, expressions

“Moloka‘i nui a Hina” - a saying that means that Moloka‘i is the child of Hina, an akua, or goddess, at the time of the creation of the islands

Aia lā ho‘i - there at that place indeed

ma waena o - in between

‘ē a‘e - other. This is used at the end of phrases and links to the word right before it; for example, nā mokupuni ‘ē a‘e - the other islands

nō ho‘i kekahi - also used at the end of a phrase, it is a very emphatic “also”; for example, a ua hele nā kāne nō ho‘i kekahi - and the men went also

A hiki i kēia mau lā - right up to today, until these days

‘a‘ole loa - not at all

me ia nō - just the way it is, unchanging

hānau a hānai - born and bred, as a place where you were “born and bred”

Nā Kikino, or noun-like words

he akua - a god

he mile - a mile. From the English word mile. He mile.

he pali - a cliff

he waialele - a waterfall

he kahua pipi - a ranch

he holoholona - an animal, usually four-footed

he kāula - a priest of the ancient Hawaiian religion

he home - a home. From the English. he home

he ala - a road or pathway

he haole - a foreigner, a caucasian

he imu - an underground oven

he ipo - a sweetheart

he keiki - a child, a baby

he kālā - money. This is from the English word “dollar” - “dālā” - “kālā”
he kama‘āina - a resident, a person familiar with a place

ka po‘e - the people (you cannot use the word “po‘e” to mean a person; for that you would have to use
“kanaka”, as we have already learned). ka po‘e - people

ka loa - the length

ka laulā - the width

ke kai - the sea

ka moana - the open ocean

nā nahele - the forests. nā is the plural definite marker, and nahele is forest

‘A‘ano, adverbs and adjectives

lō‘ihi - long

‘oko‘a - different

piha - full, as a container

akamai - clever, smart

hau‘oli - happy

kapu - sacred, or off-limits. The English word “taboo” comes from the old pronunciation of this word
as “tapu”. kapu

lōlō - crazy, stupid

Inoa, proper names

Hina - a goddess in the Hawaiian creation story

Wākea - a god in the Hawaiian creation story

Kamakou - the name of the high mountain on Moloka‘i’s east end

Kahiwa - the waterfall that is one of the longest in the world

Lanikāula - the name of a famous priest who lived on Moloka‘i

[Here are some more place names on Moloka‘i. Repeat after me]

Maunaloa, Kaluako‘i, Mo‘omomi, Ka-lae-o-ka-‘ilio, Kepuhi, Ka-lae-o-ka-lā‘au, Hale o Lono,
Kalaupapa, Kaunakakai

Nā Hamani a me nā Hehele, action words

lele - to jump, or fly as an animal; to leap off a cliff

a‘oa‘o - to advise someone about something

holomua - to progress, as in ability

hāpai - to carry; also when a person is pregnant, she is “hāpai”

kōkua - to help