



# **E Ola ā Kau ā Kaniko'o**

## **He 'Ohina Hua 'Ōlelo no nā Kūpuna, Luāhine me nā 'Elemākule**

**A Glossary of Hawaiian Language Terms  
Pertaining to Elderhood**

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The Hā Kūpuna team extends a warm mahalo to the artist, Kupihea, for his beautiful portraits honoring Mary Kawena Pukui and her life's work on which we depended so heavily to create the glossary and 'ōlelo no'eau collection about elderhood. Mrs. Pukui is an embodiment and exemplar of what it means to be a kupuna, whose many teachings live on in her students and the broader lāhui who have been enriched by her scholarship and care. We humbly ask that these images not be used without the permission of the artist.

## **Artist's statements**

### **Pukui Kukui: Assemblage of Knowledge**

A collection of knowledge pertaining to our kupuna's wisdom carried on the breath of life that takes on the characteristics of the wise one at the turn of every exhalation. Deep and philosophical, light and playful, puzzling and allegorical, or even symbolic and metaphorical is the possibility of each lungful of wisdom in the elder days. Gentle, forceful, even deceiving is the puffing of the wise one, but never to be held in secret. It floats on the wind or flutters as wings to shed light upon the hearts of the willing. Each solitary breath, like a single leaf of the kukui, has the potential to shape and enlighten those inclined to listen. But a lei of kukui, such a thing of beauty, a tangible form of weight and smell, how lovely it is to ensnare us; to wrap us in its glorious symbolism. A collection from the tree of light.

The idea of the Hawaiian proverb has a specific weight for the cultural mind. A particular way of thinking, imagining, and observing is able to elicit emotions dormant in the modern mind. But a collection of 'Ōlelo No'eau will forever gather the works of Mary Kawena Pukui in the hearts of many. Depicted here are two portraits of her, one in her middle age and the other in her blessed old age. The lei kukui forms a figure eight around them, encapsulating her in the sign of eternity as one who has endeavored to keep the light of the ancients animated in the hearts and minds of those willing to listen.

### ***Artist Biography***

I was born in the town of Waimea on the island of Kaua'i. I even graduated from Waimea High School. But I actually grew up in the little plantation town of Kekaha, West of Waimea. It was a thriving little community during the 1960's and 70's when the sugar plantation was still going strong. Kekaha was a great place when I was little. There was the mom and pop Kekaha Store, a theater, up until hurricane Iwa in 1982, even a public swimming pool. There was also a huge park that was connected to Kekaha Elementary School where I attended till the sixth grade, and the Kekaha Neighborhood Center where I have a lot of fond memories of wonderful community events.

As far as the arts was concerned, it was pretty much non-existent on the west side. My influences came from the limited meager comic books I had access to, and whatever television cartoons were visible when my younger sister and I took turns rotating the tv antenna. My proper introduction to art came while in the Art Department at UH Mānoa. I had never seen what was truly achievable in the arts till then, as I had never been exposed to any elements of art history. However, for this I am truly grateful, because the absence of formal training during my early years has shaped me into the type of artist that I am. One who operates predominantly from the imagination.

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# Introduction

This glossary of Hawaiian Language terms pertaining to elders, aging and elderhood was created by Hā Kūpuna National Resource Center for Native Hawaiian Elders as part of our work to enhance knowledge about Native Hawaiian kūpuna.

This glossary was created as foundational work to identify hua ‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i (Hawaiian Language words/terms) to be used as search terms in an ongoing project to query the databases of nūpepa (Hawaiian Language newspapers) for information that may improve and increase our understandings of elderhood and eldercare from a Native Hawaiian perspective. Although originally envisioned as an internal document to inform the nūpepa research, it has become apparent that this glossary itself provides valuable insights into Native Hawaiian values and beliefs about life. We attempt to do this by diving into the the depth of meaning in each of these words, as words and language are critical “carriers” of culture since they transmit and impart images and perspectives of the world as seen by individual peoples (wa Thiong’o, 1997: 15).

This curated glossary contains 231 selected definitions of words and terms relevant to elders, aging, and elderhood. The primary resources used to identify the words and definitions in this glossary are the 1986 Hawaiian Dictionary by Mary Kawena Pukui and Samuel H. Elbert (Pukui and Elbert, 1986) and the 1865 Dictionary of the Hawaiian Language prepared by Reverend Lorrin Andrews (Andrews, 1865). It is important to note that while most words in this glossary pertain to elder kānaka (people), some words are not specific to kānaka, and may also be applied to plants, animals or objects. Other words may not apply to kānaka at all, but are included in this glossary so that others may investigate further the usage of these words. These words were also included with the hopes of enabling users to interpret and employ kaona (hidden, often poetic meanings).

A thorough attempt has been made to identify as many words and terms as possible as may pertain to elders, aging and elderhood, but this glossary is in no way exhaustive. It is hoped that as researchers continue to learn more about topics pertaining to Hawaiian elders that more Hawaiian Language words and terms may be identified and added to this collection.

Hā Kūpuna is a program of the Thompson School of Social Work & Public Health at the University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa. Our mission is to enhance knowledge about Native Hawaiian kūpuna to inform the development, testing, improvement, and expansion of culturally informed strategies to improve their health and well-being. The glossary project was primarily funded by the Cooke Family Foundation in Honolulu, with supplemental funding from the US Administration on Aging and the Barbara Cox Anthony Endowment on Aging at the University of Hawai‘i.

## Background

An early version of this glossary grew out of a closer look at the word kupuna (or kūpuna in plural) that is arguably the word most commonly used today to refer to elders. When looking at the 1986 Pukui and Elbert dictionary (p. 186), it is apparent that the word kupuna was reserved for elders or ancestors one has a relationship with, often familial. Translated plainly as grandparent, kupuna also refers to an “ancestor, relative or close friend of the grandparent's generation, grandaunt, granduncle.” Another definition is “starting point” or “source,” which points to the influential position grandparents and ancestors hold in Hawaiian society (Pukui & Elbert, 1986, p. 186). Today, kūpuna is used colloquially to refer to all elders, including those who are not biologically related, similar to the English term “senior citizen.”

The discreet concepts of “elder,” “grandparent,” and “ancestor” in English are all encompassed in the Hawaiian term “kupuna,” whereas in English, “elder” refers generically to a living older person, “grandparent” implies a biological relationship to an elder, and “ancestor” implies a person who existed many generations ago with whom one has biological ties. In Hawai‘i, the word “kupuna” connects ancestors of far antiquity intimately closer to living generations, and venerates living elders to the status of an illustrious progenitor in one’s family (Muneoka, 2021: 351).

It is not clear when the use of kupuna for non-relative elders began, but the realization that the usage of the word kupuna has evolved indicated to the researchers that a more thorough investigation of Hawaiian terms related to aging was warranted.

## Methods

### *Identifying Words for Inclusion in the Glossary*

Beginning with epithets common in chants, such as kaniko’o, palalauhala, and puaaneane, researchers populated a simple list of terms that would eventually grow into this glossary. Further exploration surfaced words for non-relative elders that are in less common usage today such as ‘elemakule, luahine, and kahiko. This confirms that a distinction between older relatives and elders in general was previously made. This preliminary list of words was used to gather ‘ōlelo no‘eau (proverbial sayings) related to aging, elderhood, and caregiving from previous publications by Mary Kawena Pukui (Handy and Pukui, 1999; Pukui, 1983). In turn, additional words that surfaced through the ‘ōlelo no‘eau search were added to the early list to create this glossary.

To increase the list of glossary words further, the search function was used in searchable digital copies of the Pukui & Elbert Dictionary and the Andrews Dictionary to query English words associated with elders, aging, and elderhood as they appear in the English definitions of hua ‘ōlelo Hawai‘i to yield the pertinent Hawaiian Language words. Sixteen English words were used for this “reverse search” into the dictionaries (See Table 1). We called this process “reverse searching” because instead of querying the head word of the dictionary entry to access the definition, English words in the definition were queried to find ‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i headwords that were appropriate additions to the glossary.



Table 1. List of English terms used to reverse-search the 1986 Pukui and Elbert Dictionary and the 1865 Andrews dictionary

Age	Deaf	Gray	Oldster
Ancestor	Elder	Grey	Toothless
Bald	Infirm	Mature	White
Blind	Grandparent	Old	Wrinkled

Additional relevant terms that were found in the dictionary entries of the existing glossary (e.g., in their definitions, cross references, and example sentences) were reviewed and added as appropriate. For example, within the definition of the word “‘Āhina” in the Andrews dictionary, the words “hina” and “poohina” are also referenced (See Figure 1). After reviewing the definitions for “hina” and “poohina” for relevance, these two words were also included in this glossary. The process for adding additional words continued in an iterative manner as more words were identified.

Figure 1. The definition of the word ‘āhina, from page 38 in the Andrews dictionary. Additional words “hina” and “poohina” referenced in this entry are highlighted in yellow

**A-HI-NA, *adj.* Gray, as the head of an old man ; he poo *ahina* ; applied to a dry tree ; he laau *ahina*. See **HINA and POO-HINA.****

### Verifying rare, or uncommon words

While compiling terms for this glossary, the research team came across words explicitly identified as “rare” in the Pukui and Elbert dictionary, as well as words that are no longer in common usage, which we identified as “uncommon.” To verify the definitions of these words, we searched for their use in context, the online nūpepa collections, and a small number of selected texts (Fornander, 1916-1917, 1918, 1919-1920; Kamakau, 1964, 1976, 1991, 1992; Malo, 2020). In total, 14 words were identified as either rare or uncommon. The research team found examples of usage for five of these words (See Table 2).

In this glossary, the entries marked as “rare” are those marked as such by Pukui and Elbert and for which no examples were found in texts aside from the dictionary by Andrews (Andrews, 1865) and the dictionary by Andrews and Parker (Andrews and Parker, 1922) at the time that Pukui and Elbert were compiling the first iteration of their dictionary in 1957 (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: x). All words previously identified by Pukui and Elbert as rare appear with the word *Rare* in italic font following their definition as they appear in the Pukui and Elbert dictionaries. However, definitions for rare words for which we did not find examples are

preceded by the word “rare” in capital letters and boldface enclosed in brackets ([**RARE**]). “Uncommon” words are those words that are not marked as “rare” in the Pukui and Elbert dictionary, but have been identified by this research team as words that are uncommon in usage today. Words that we have identified as “uncommon” are not explicitly denoted in this glossary aside from their appearance in the following tables.

Table 2. Rare and uncommon words in this glossary for which examples have been found or for which examples have not yet been found

Rare and Uncommon Words Examples Found Recently			Rare and Uncommon Words Examples Not Yet Found		
Hua 'Ōlelo	Rare	Uncommon	Hua 'Ōlelo	Rare	Uncommon
'Āpela	X		Ka'alā	X	
'Elehine	X		Kolepeia'alu	X	
A'ea'e		X	'A'alolo Kuli		X
Hailepo		X	Ā'ī'olo'olo		X
Kuahinahina		X	'Eleua		X
			'Ōpukupuku		X
			Kāluheu'a		X
			Ko'okea		X
			Palaheo		X

Though examples have not yet been found for all 14 of the rare or uncommon words in this glossary, they are still included here for reference, as examples of their usage may be found in future research. As Pukui and Elbert describe in the preface to their dictionary:

Then why keep them? Hawaiian research is just beginning, and unequivocal examples of the words marked “rare” may be discovered some day. They are too precious to discard. (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: x)

### ***Arrangement and Spelling of the Entries in This Glossary***

This glossary introduces a method for organization not used by any other Hawaiian dictionary. In similar fashion to the Andrews Dictionary (Andrews, 1865), words are presented in alphabetical order in accordance with the Pī'āpā (Hawaiian alphabet) (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 326), which is arranged first by the vowels A, E, I, O, and U, followed by the consonants He, Ke, La, Mu, Nu, Pi, and We. However, this glossary follows the conventions of the Pukui and Elbert dictionary (Pukui and Elbert, 1986) for ordering 'okina and kahakō to follow words with the same consonants and vowels that do not include these diacritical markings (for example, the word 'ala would be listed after the word ala). This is in contrast to the conventions used by the Mamaka Kaiao dictionary (Kōmike Hua'ōlelo, 2003), which consistently treats the 'okina as a separate consonant (for example, the word 'ala, would not

follow the word *ala*, but would instead be listed under those words that start with the 'okina). Definitions for each word are ordered numerically by their pertinence to elders, elderhood and aging, and further organized to group similar definitions together. The numbering of the definitions in this glossary is not always consistent with the numbering of these definitions as they may appear in the dictionaries from which they are derived.

Diacritical markings (the 'okina ('), or glottal stop, and the kahakō, or macron), when used, appear as they are found in the Pukui and Elbert 1986 dictionary. Other words in this glossary, namely those that are found solely in the Andrews dictionary, may appear without diacritical markings. The research team proposed diacritical markings for two words found in the Andrews Dictionary ('Alā, and 'Ili Lu'a) with reasonable certainty, and these changes in spelling are noted in the glossary accordingly.

Where identical, or nearly identical definitions are found in both dictionaries, only one definition is usually included. Note that the use of "&c" in the Andrews dictionary equates to our contemporary usage of the abbreviation "etc." for et cetera.

At times the editors of this collection have added our own interpretations, questions, and musings which are indicated by Ed., an abbreviation for "Editors," within brackets [Ed.]. Square brackets that appear without the Ed. abbreviation are from the original text.

### ***Abbreviations Used in this Dictionary***

The following tables contain abbreviations as found in the Pukui and Elbert dictionary and the Andrews dictionary. Here they are organized by two major types of abbreviations: 1. Abbreviations for grammatical and technical terms (Tables 3 and 4) and 2. Abbreviations for source references (Tables 5 and 6).

**Table 3. Abbreviations for Grammatical and Technical Terms  
from the Pukui and Elbert Dictionary (1986)**

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
<b>adj.</b>	Adjective <sub>3</sub>	A word belonging to one of the major classes in any of numerous languages and typically serving as a modifier of a noun to denote a quality of the thing named, to indicate its quantity or extent, or to specify a thing as distinct from something else <sub>5</sub>
<b>n.</b>	Noun	A base that may be preceded by an article (especially <i>ka</i> or <i>ke</i> ) or a preposition (especially <i>ma</i> ); they are often names of persons, places, or things <sub>1</sub>
<b>nv.</b>	Noun-verb	A base commonly used as both noun (without the nominalizer 'ana) and verb, as <i>ka pilikia</i> 'the trouble,' <i>ua pilikia</i> 'to be troubled' <sub>1</sub>
<b>nvi.</b>	noun + intransitive verb	Combines a noun and an intransitive verb <sub>2</sub>
<b>nvs.</b>	noun + stative verb	Combines a noun and a stative verb <sub>4</sub>
<b>nvt.</b>	noun + transitive verb	Combines a noun and a transitive verb <sub>4</sub>

Table 3. Abbreviations for Grammatical and Technical Terms  
from the Pukui and Elbert Dictionary (1986) (*Continued*)

Abbreviation	Term	Meaning
<b>PCP</b>	Proto Central Polynesian	A reconstruction of a word or sound found in more than one Central Polynesian language, such as Hawaiian, Marquesan, Rarotongan, Maori, and Tahitian, but not occurring in the language of Easter Island <sub>1</sub>
<b>PEP</b>	Proto East Polynesian	A reconstruction of a word or sound occurring in the Easter Island language and one or more Central Polynesian languages <sub>1</sub>
<b>PPN</b>	Proto Polynesian	A reconstruction of a word or sound occurring in Tongan or Niue and one or more other Polynesian language <sub>1</sub>
<b>Rare</b>		A term applied to any entry for which no references have been discovered other than the Andrews and the Andrews and Parker dictionaries. Terms referring to prehistoric culture no longer in existence are not so labeled because their rarity in 1948 is obvious <sub>1</sub>
<b>Redup.</b>		The repetition of all or part of a base, commonly but not always indicating repeated or continuing action or state. Some reduplications are diminutives <sub>1</sub>
<b>s.</b>	Stative	A type of verb that is rarely passivized and that generally marks condition or state <sub>1</sub>
<b>v.</b>	Verb	A base that may follow certain markers, especially <i>ua</i> , usually marking an action or state <sub>1</sub>
<b>vi.</b>	Intransitive Verb	A type of verb that does not take a direct object but that may take a marker of the imperative or passive/imperative, and commonly takes o-class possessives. ( <i>Hele!</i> 'Go!' <i>Hele 'ia ke ala</i> 'the road is gone upon.')
<b>vs.</b>	Stative Verb	A type of verb that is rarely passivized and that generally marks condition or state, as <i>maika'i</i> 'to be good, good' and <i>maopopo</i> 'to understand' <sub>1</sub>
<b>vt.</b>	Transitive Verb	A type of verb that may take direct objects and passive/imperative markers <sub>1</sub>

<sub>1</sub>Pukui and Elbert, 1986: xix-xx

<sub>2</sub>Elbert and Pukui, 1979: 47, 49, 182

<sub>3</sub>Andrews, 2003: xxvii

<sub>4</sub>Derived from Elbert and Pukui's description of *nvi* above. Elbert and Pukui, 1979: 47, 49, 182

<sub>5</sub>Merriam Webster online, <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/adjective>, 4/13/2022 12:13am

<sub>6</sub>Merriam Webster online, <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/adverb>, Accessed 4/13/2022, 12:21am

<sub>7</sub>Merriam Webster online, <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/verb>, accessed 4/13/2022, 12:26am

<sub>8</sub>Merriam Webster online, accessed 4/13/2022, 12:32am

Table 4. Abbreviations for Grammatical and Technical Terms  
from the Andrews Dictionary (1865)

Acronym	Term	Meaning
<b>&amp;c.</b>	etc.	et cetera
<b>adj.</b>	Adjective <sub>3</sub>	A word belonging to one of the major classes in any of numerous languages and typically serving as a modifier of a noun to denote a quality of the thing named, to indicate its quantity or extent, or to specify a thing as distinct from something else <sub>5</sub>
<b>adv.</b>	Adverb <sub>3</sub>	A word belonging to one of the major form classes in any of numerous languages, typically serving as a modifier of a verb, an adjective, a preposition, a phrase, a clause, or a sentence, expressing some relation of manner or quality, place, time, degree, number, cause, opposition, affirmation, or denial, and in English also serving to connect and to express comment on clause content <sub>6</sub>
<b>s.</b>	Substantive (noun) <sub>3</sub>	A word or word group functioning syntactically as a noun <sub>8</sub>
<b>SYN.</b>	Synonymous <sub>3</sub>	Shares similar meaning to another word.
<b>v.</b>	Verb <sub>3</sub>	A word that characteristically is the grammatical center of a predicate and expresses an act, occurrence, or mode of being, that in various languages is inflected for agreement with the subject, for tense, for voice, for mood, or for aspect, and that typically has rather full descriptive meaning and characterizing quality but is sometimes nearly devoid of these especially when used as an auxiliary or linking verb <sub>7</sub>

<sup>1</sup>Pukui and Elbert, 1986: xix-xx

<sup>2</sup>Elbert and Pukui, 1979: 47, 49, 182

<sup>3</sup>Andrews, 2003: xxvii

<sup>4</sup>Derived from Elbert and Pukui's description of nvi above. Elbert and Pukui, 1979: 47, 49, 182

<sup>5</sup>Merriam Webster online, <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/adjective>, 4/13/2022 12:13am

<sup>6</sup>Merriam Webster online, <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/adverb>, Accessed 4/13/2022, 12:21am

<sup>7</sup>Merriam Webster online, <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/verb>, accessed 4/13/2022, 12:26am

<sup>8</sup>Merriam Webster online, accessed 4/13/2022, 12:32am

Table 5. Abbreviations for Source References  
from the Pukui and Elbert Dictionary (1986)

Acronym	Term	Meaning
<b>cf.</b>	Cross Reference <sub>4</sub>	Directs the reader to entries that may be related or that contrast significantly, "see" to entries under which the definition is to be found <sub>4</sub>
<b>Eng.</b>	English	Word borrowed from English <sub>1</sub>
<b>Fig.</b>		Figuratively <sub>1</sub>
<b>For.</b>	Fornander	Fornander, <i>Hawaiian Antiquities</i> (For. 4:297 = Fornander Vol. 4, p. 297) <sub>1</sub>
<b>FS</b>		Elbert, <i>Selections from Fornander</i> <sub>1</sub>
<b>HM</b>	Hawaiian Mythology	Beckwith, <i>Hawaiian Mythology</i> <sub>1</sub>
<b>Lit.</b>		Literally <sub>1</sub>
<b>Lunk.</b>	Lunakanawai	Bible, Book of Judges <sub>1</sub>
<b>Malo</b>		Malo, <i>Hawaiian Antiquities</i> , 1951 <sub>1</sub>
<b>Oihk.</b>	Oihanakahuna	Bible, Book of Leviticus <sub>1</sub>
<b>Puk.</b>	Pukaana	Bible, Book of Exodus <sub>1</sub>
<b>Rom.</b>	Roma	Bible, Book of Romans <sub>1</sub>
<b>Same as</b>		Word has similar meaning to another word
<b>Var.</b>	Variant, Variety	Word is a variant spelling of another word <sub>1</sub>

<sup>1</sup>Pukui and Elbert, 1986: xix-xx<sup>2</sup>Elbert and Pukui, 1979: 47, 49, 182<sup>3</sup>Andrews, 2003: xxvii<sup>4</sup>Derived from Elbert and Pukui's description of *nvi* above. Elbert and Pukui, 1979: 47, 49, 182<sup>5</sup>Merriam Webster online, <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/adjective>, 4/13/2022 12:13am<sup>6</sup>Merriam Webster online, <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/adverb>, Accessed 4/13/2022, 12:21am<sup>7</sup>Merriam Webster online, <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/verb>, accessed 4/13/2022, 12:26am<sup>8</sup>Merriam Webster online, accessed 4/13/2022, 12:32am

Table 6. Abbreviations for Source References  
from the Andrews Dictionary (1865)

Acronym	Term	Meaning
<b>D. Malo</b>	Davida Malo	Davida Malo's unpublished manuscript, which would eventually be published as Hawaiian Antiquities, by Emerson (Malo, 1951), Chun (Malo, 2006), and most recently republished and translated by Dr. Charles Langlas and Dr. Jeffrey Lyon (Malo, 2019).
<b>Epes.</b>	Epeso	Bible, Book of Ephesians <sub>1</sub>
<b>Fig.</b>	Figurative <sub>3</sub>	Figuratively <sub>1</sub>
<b>Hal.</b>	Halelu	Bible, Book of Psalms <sub>1</sub>
<b>Heb.</b>	Hebera	Bible, Book of Hebrews <sub>1</sub>
<b>Hoik.</b>	Hoikeana	Bible, Book of Revelations <sub>1</sub>
<b>Ioan.</b>	Ioane	Bible, Book of John <sub>1</sub>
<b>Iob.</b>	Ioba	Bible, Book of Job <sub>1</sub>
<b>Isa.</b>	Isaia	Bible, Book of Isaiah <sub>1</sub>
<b>Kanl.</b>	Kanawailua	Bible, Book of Deuteronomy <sub>1</sub>
<b>Kin.</b>	Kinohi	Bible, Book of Genesis <sub>1</sub>
<b>Lit.</b>		Literally <sub>1</sub>
<b>Luk.</b>	Luka	Bible, Book of Luke <sub>1</sub>
<b>Lunk.</b>	Lunakanawai	Bible, Book of Judges <sub>1</sub>
<b>Nal.</b>	Nalii	Bible, Book of Kings <sub>1</sub>
<b>Oihk.</b>	Oihanakahuna	Bible, Book of Leviticus <sub>1</sub>
<b>Oihl.</b>	Oihanaalii II	Bible, Book of Chronicles <sub>2</sub>
<b>Puk.</b>	Pukaana	Bible, Book of Exodus <sub>1</sub>
<b>Rom.</b>	Roma	Bible, Book of Romans <sub>1</sub>
<b>Rut.</b>	Ruta	Bible, Book of Ruth <sub>1</sub>
<b>Sam.</b>	Samuela	Bible, Book of Samuel <sub>1</sub>

<sup>1</sup>Pukui and Elbert, 1986: xix-xx

<sup>2</sup>Elbert and Pukui, 1979: 47, 49, 182

<sup>3</sup>Andrews, 2003: xxvii

<sup>4</sup>Derived from Elbert and Pukui's description of *nvi* above. Elbert and Pukui, 1979: 47, 49, 182

<sup>5</sup>Merriam Webster online, <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/adjective>, 4/13/2022 12:13am

<sup>6</sup>Merriam Webster online, <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/adverb>, Accessed 4/13/2022, 12:21am

<sup>7</sup>Merriam Webster online, <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/verb>, accessed 4/13/2022, 12:26am

<sup>8</sup>Merriam Webster online, accessed 4/13/2022, 12:32am

## Index Themes

To maximize the usability of this glossary, an index was created that organizes the entries by specific themes and sub-themes. Altogether, 33 themes and 27 sub-themes were identified, such as stages of life; terms pertaining to physical condition, hair color and stages of graying; affectionate and derisive terms; and gender specific and gender-neutral terms (Table 7). Note that there is some redundancy in themes pertaining to color, namely white and gray color, as one theme captures words that refer specifically to hair color, whereas the other themes capture words used more generally for the colors gray and white. These themes and sub-themes were identified through a thorough examination of the definition of each word/term. In the index, numbers following each entry indicate the page number where the entry is found in the glossary. This index is located at the end of the glossary.

Table 7. Themes and Sub-themes Used to Organize Words  
in This Glossary by Category

Themes (33 Total)	Sub-Themes (27 Total)
Affectionate Terms	
Aged, Aging, Stages of Life	
Ancestors	
Baldness and Loss of Hair	
Chins	
Deaf/Deafness	
Dental Health	Yellowing/Discolored Teeth
	Toothless/Missing Teeth
	Worn
Derisive and Insulting Terms	
Destitute/Poor	
Distinction, Experience and Honor	
Epithets	
Eyesight, Vision and Physical Condition of Eyes	Blind/Blindness
	Poor Eyesight
	Shriveled Eyes
Family Associations	
Feeding/Eating	
Gendered Terms	Female
	Male
	Gender Neutral
General Terms for Elders	
Grandparents	
Gray (color; may or may not apply to hair)	



Table 7. Themes and Sub-themes Used to Organize Words  
in This Glossary by Category (*Continued*)

Themes (33 Total)	Sub-Themes (27 Total)
Hair Color	Gray and Graying
	White
Jokingly Used References	
Knowledgeable/Skilled/Wise	
Loan Words (English words adopted into 'ōlelo Hawai'i)	
Maturity	
Mental Health/State	Feeble Mind
Movement, Mobility and Movement Speed	
Odor	
Old (general usage - may apply to people, plants, animals or objects)	
Physical Strength, Health and State	Bent, Crooked, Stooped
	Cane (used in walking)
	Feebleness, Fragility, Weakness, and Infirmary
	Lean, Thin, Withered
	Sick, Sickly, Sickness
	Stiffness
	Trembling
Skin Color, Complexion and Texture	Coarse or tough skin
	Pale
	Sagging Skin
	Skin Color/Complexion
	Wrinkled Skin
Speech Quality	
Temperament	Cranky, Irritable
	Stingy
	Stubborn
White (color; may or may not apply to hair)	
Worn/Worn Out	

## ***Regarding Gender Specific and Gender-Neutral terms***

In cases where the word “man” is used in a similar fashion to the word “mankind,” which has typically been used to define the human race, but is inherently patriarchal in its composition, these words have not been identified in the index as exclusive to males. In these instances, gender-neutral pronouns or terms have been included in brackets as an attempt to be inclusive of all genders. In cases where it was not discernible if the word “man” was intended to mean “humankind,” the word is indexed as a male-gendered term. Similarly, entries that include the word “woman” or other terms used as identifiers for females have been indexed as female-gendered terms. Although a thorough attempt has been made to identify gender specific and gender-neutral terms as accurately as possible, errors may still exist in the identification, or misidentification of these gender specific or gender-neutral pronouns and terms. Additionally, this glossary does not contain index categories for any hua ‘ōlelo Hawai‘i pertaining to non-binary gender identifiers due to the research team’s lack of knowledge of what these terms may be in ‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i, if any such words exist. Words specific to māhū were not apparent.

## **Recommendations for Future Research and Expansion of this Glossary**

A thorough effort was made to make this glossary as comprehensive as possible, but there are always additional steps that can improve future iterations of works such as this. Below are a few recommendations identified by the project team that may aid in the expansion of this glossary and contribute to future research pertaining to Hawaiian elders.

### ***Conduct a thorough, manual reading of the dictionaries***

Optical character recognition (OCR) software was used to conduct computerized searches of digital versions of the dictionaries for this project. Although this approach allowed us to search the dictionaries relatively quickly, the technology is not perfect, and it is possible that not all occurrences of the search words were identified by the software. By conducting a thorough manual reading of the dictionaries, it will be possible to identify words and search terms that may have been missed during the computerized searches.

### ***Utilize Additional Words to Conduct Another Reverse Search of Dictionaries***

Sixteen words were used to reverse search the Andrews (1865) and the Pukui and Elbert (1986) dictionaries. However, after the completion of this glossary, additional words were identified that may prove useful in future reverse searches. Specifically, these include the English words “feeble,” “soft,” “fragile,” and “weak.” Other researchers may identify even more additional words that would be useful for this purpose.

### ***Search Additional Dictionaries for Words and Terms***

Although the Andrews (1865) and the Pukui and Elbert (1986) dictionaries were extremely useful in this initial inquiry into Hawaiian Language terms pertaining to elders, future research and expansion of this glossary would benefit from seeking terms in additional dictionaries. A dictionary of particular use would be He Hoakakaolelo no na Hua Olelo Beretania i mea kokua i na Kanaka Hawaii e Ao ana ia Olelo (Lahainaluna, 1845), a dictionary

created to aid Hawaiian youth in the acquisition of the English Language. A digital copy of this dictionary may be found online at [ulukau.org](http://ulukau.org).

### ***Search Additional Sources for Rare and Uncommon Words***

A very small and select number of texts were used to identify examples of use for words that were identified as rare or uncommon. Searching additional sources for examples of these words would greatly benefit this research. Some sources to be searched could include Bibles, 'Ōlelo Hawai'i source material for the works of scholars like Malo, Kamakau, 'Ī'i, and Kepelino for which the published English translations have been more frequently referenced, the vast collection of nūpepa 'Ōlelo Hawai'i, other works easily available on Ulukau.org including any works that may have been reprinted with the inclusion of diacritical markings, and the works listed by Pukui and Elbert in the preface to their dictionary (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: vii).

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# KA PAPA HUA 'ŌLELO

## (The Glossary)

### A

- 'Ā'aua** 1. s. Epithet of a woman as she begins to advance in age, has wrinkles about the eyes, &c. (Andrews, 1865: 19 A-AU-A).  
2. vs. Coarse, as wrinkled or blotched skin; lean, as fish. Also *'aua*, *mā'aua*. *Pua'a ā'aua*, old tough pig (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 3).  
3. adj. Strong scented, as the skin of a hog in dressing (Andrews, 1865: 19 A-AU-A).
- 'A'aka** 1. vs. Dry as coral of the reef at low tide; parched, wrinkled, dry and thirsty; peeling off, as the tough skin of such fish as the *humuhumu* after it has been in the fire; to crackle, burst, as a ripe melon (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 2).  
2. adj. Peeled; skinned, as a banana (Andrews, 1865: 20 A-A-KA).  
3. vs. Surly, cranky, roiled, complaining, irritable, peevish, bad tempered, cantankerous, cross; severe, as labor (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 2).  
4. s. Harsh speaking against one; a grumbling; a fault-finding (Andrews, 1865: 20 A-A-KA).  
5. adj. Coarse, illiberal; fault-finding; hard; severe (Andrews, 1865: 20 A-A-KA).
- A'alolo Kuli** Deafness, deaf mute (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 3, under definition of a'alolo).
- A'ea'e** vt. Mixing of a dark or brilliant color with a lighter one, as feathers in a lei; of dark hair of a young person with streaks of gray; to mix, as drinks. *A'ea'e mōhala i luna o ke kukui*, streaks of silvery gray showing on the candlenut tree [said of a graying person] (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 4).
- 'Ā'ī'olo'olo** n. Sagging of the chin and throat, as in old age; double chin; goiter (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 11).
- 'Āo'o** 1. vs. Elderly, middle-aged. Cf. o'o (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 28).  
2. adj. See Oo [Ed., O'o in this glossary], to be mature. Epithet of a full grown man [Ed., person] when all of his [Ed., their] faculties of body and mind have come to maturity; he aoo ia, he is full grown (Andrews, 1865: 28 A-OO).

<b>'Aua</b>	Same as <i>'ā'aua</i> ; lean, as fish. <i>Lau 'aua</i> , wrinkled leaf; <i>fig.</i> , experienced as a warrior or strategist (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 30).
<b>'Au'aua</b>	Same as <i>'ā'aua</i> , coarse. <i>'Ili 'au'aua lena</i> , yellow wrinkled skin (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 31).
<b>'Aumakua</b>	nvt. Family or personal gods, deified ancestors who might assume the shape of sharks (all islands except Kaua'i), owls (as at Mānoa, O'ahu and Ka'ū and Puna, Hawai'i), hawks (Hawai'i), 'elepaio, 'iwi, mudhens, octopuses, eels, mice, rats, dogs, caterpillars, rocks, cowries, clouds, or plants. A symbiotic relationship existed; mortals did not harm or eat <i>'aumākua</i> (they fed sharks), and <i>'aumākua</i> warned and reprimanded mortals in dreams, visions and calls (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 32).
<b>'Auwae Lenalena</b>	[ED., From <i>'auwae</i> (chin) and <i>lenalena</i> (yellow)] Yellow chin. <i>'Elemakule 'auwae lenalena</i> , old man [Ed., person] with the yellowed chin [of the very old] (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 33, 203).
<b>'Āhiehie</b>	vs. Silvery gray, faded (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 7).
<b>'Āhina</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. vs. Gray, gray- or white-haired (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 7).</li> <li>2. adj. Gray hairs. Applied to Molokai; Molokai ahina, gray Molokai, from the fog around the top (Andrews, 1865: 38 A-HI-NA).</li> <li>3. adj. Gray, as the head of an old man [Ed., person]; he poo ahina; applied to a dry tree; he laau ahina. See Hina and Poohina [Ed., Po'ohina in this glossary] (Andrews, 1865: 38 A-HI-NA).</li> </ol>
<b>'Āhinahina</b>	Same as <i>'āhina</i> (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 7).
<b>'Alā*</b>	<p>adj. Fair eyed but blind; <i>a/a ka maka</i>, e like me ko ka elemakule, dim sighted, as an old person (Andrews, 1865: 45 A-LA).</p> <p>*This word as defined as fair eyed, but blind, is found only in the Andrews dictionary, and without diacritical markings. The spelling used here in this glossary, with the inclusion of the 'okina and kahakō, is derived from similar words pertaining to blindness (Ka'alā and Maka'alā as they appear in the Pukui and Elbert Dictionary (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 107 and 224). The word 'alā appears in the Pukui dictionary, but with a different definition (dense waterworn volcanic stone (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 16), and is therefore different than the word as presented in this glossary.</p>

<b>‘Āleuleu</b>	nvs. Old, worn-out, as tapa, mats, clothing; worn-out tapa, clothing; objects of inferior quality. Also <i>pāleuleu</i> . <i>He moku ‘āleuleu</i> , districts of ragamuffins [said of Ka’ū and Puna by Kamehameha’s followers because the farmers worked hard and wore old clothes] (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 20).
<b>‘Ālu’a</b>	vs. Old, worn-out, faded, dilapidated; old and wrinkled, as a person (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 22).
<b>‘Alu’alu</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. v. To be wrinkled, as the cheeks and forehead of old persons (Andrews, 1865: 52 A-LU-A-LU).</li> <li>2. s. The soft parts of flesh when the bones are taken out; the appearance is flabby, loose and wrinkled, &amp;c (Andrews, 1865: 52 A-LU-A-LU).</li> <li>3. nvs. Loose, flabby; misshapen, as a premature baby; slack, as a rope; to sag; wrinkled, uneven, rough, lined; foetus; skin, rind, peel (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 22).</li> </ol>
<b>‘Ānuhenuhe</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. vi. Wrinkled, furrowed; to pucker, wrinkle, shrivel (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 26).</li> <li>2. adj. Rough with cold, <i>anuhenuhe ka ili i ke anu</i>, the skin is pimply with cold (Andrews, 1865: 59 A-NU-HE-NU-HE).</li> </ol>
<b>‘Āpela</b>	vs. Old, aged. <i>Rare</i> (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 28).
<b>‘Āpulu</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. v. To wax old; ready to be laid aside (Andrews, 1865: 62 A-PU-LU).</li> <li>2. adj. Old; worn out; <i>he waa apulu</i>, an old canoe; <i>he upena apulu</i>, a worn out mat; <i>apulu</i> is applied to many things as <i>elemakule</i> is to men [Ed., people] (Andrews, 1865: 62 A-PU-LU).</li> <li>3. s. A shred, or anything old and rotten or decayed, as a garment, a house, a canoe, &amp;c (Andrews, 1865: 62 A-PU-LU).</li> <li>4. vs. Worn out, as a garment; to show wear and tear; rough, dingy (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 30).</li> </ol>

## E

- ‘Ehu Ahiahi**
1. s. An epithet of old age (Andrews, 1865: 68 E-HU-A-HI-A-HI).
  2. n. The dust of evening. *Fig.*, twilight old age (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 38).
  3. s. Lit. The red of evening (Andrews, 1865: 68 E-HU-A-HI-A-HI).
- ‘ele-**
- Old. See *‘elehine*, *‘elekule*, *‘elemakule*, *lā‘ele* (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 40).
- ‘Eleua**
- n. Ancestor or aged male of a family (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 41).
- ‘Eleuli**
1. nvs. Grayish black (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 41).
  2. nvs. A rare type of dark-gray or perfumed tapa (FS 18-9) (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 41).
- ‘Elehine**
- n. Old woman. *Rare*. See *luahine* (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 40).
- ‘Elekule**
- n. Old fellow, old chap. Cf. the common *‘elemakule*. ‘Eleu nō kahi ‘elekule, the old fellow is spry (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 40).
- ‘Elemakule**
1. nvs. Old man; to become an old man; old (of males). See saying, *hopena. hō‘ele-makule* To behave like an old man; to pretend to be an old man (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 40).
  2. v. To be or become old; to have the evidence of decay; mostly applied to men\*; sometimes, *FIG.* to other things (Andrews, 1865: 69 E-LE-MA-KU-LE).
  3. s. An old man; an aged man; olelo ino aku la ia i kekahi mau *elemakule*, he spoke reproachfully to certain old men; ukiuki iho la ua mau *elemakule* la. Mostly applied to persons; sometimes to things – the works of creation. *Hal.* 102:26 (Andrews, 1865: 69 E-LE-MA-KU-LE).
  4. adj. Old; aged; decaying as men advanced in life, but often indefinite. When one has not seen a child for sometime, and the child has grown considerably, he exclaims, *ka ua elemakule no*, why he has become an old man. Note – the same idea applied to an old woman would be *luahine* (Andrews, 1865: 69 E-LE-MA-KU-LE).
- \* Though this term is primarily applied to males in the singular, the research team has identified that it is sometimes used in the plural when referring to a mixed group.



I

**Īī**

1. v. To be mouldy, &c, as food; ua ii loa ka ai (Andrews, 1865: 73 I-I).
2. v. To be lost; forgotten, as something formerly known; ua ii na olelo kahiko, ua nalowale (Andrews, 1865: 73 I-I).
3. s. Mould; rust; anything indicating age or decay (Andrews, 1865: 73 I-I).
4. vs. Sour, rancid, moldy, musty (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 96).

**'Ili Lua  
[Ed, Lu'a\*]**

1. s. The second or new skin\*\*; applied to old age (Andrews, 1865: 79 I-LI-LU-A).
2. s. The seventh stage of life – wrinkled skin (Andrews, 1865: 79 I-LI-LU-A).
3. An aged person; he pakaka ka ili (Andrews, 1865: 79 I-LI-LU-A).

\* Though spelt without the 'okina (between the "u" and "a" in Lu'a) in the Pukui and Elbert dictionary, this word most likely should be spelt "lu'a" (defined as wrinkled, soft, pliable, among other definitions (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 213)) instead of "lua" which generally refers to the number two, or could also be defined as the fighting art, or a pit.

\*\* This is likely an incorrect definition based on Andrews' assumption that this word is spelt "lua" like the word for two, described in the above note.

**'Ili Pakalua**

- n. Thick, coarse, or wrinkled skin or bark (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 99).

**O'o**

1. nvi. Matured, ripe, as fruit; of mature age, middle-aged, elderly; to mature, ripen, or grow old; an adult human, maturity (see ex., 'e'elekū). Cf. o'o 'ole. Moloka'i pule o'o, Moloka'i [of the] potent prayers [fig. reference to Moloka'i's fame in sorcery]. (PCP oko.) (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 290).
2. v. Applied to men [Ed., people]; he kanaka oo loa, a full grown man [Ed., person]; he kanaka elemakule. ua oo. (Andrews, 1865: 87 O-O).
3. To come to maturity, as children grown up to manhood [Ed., adulthood] (Andrews, 1865: 88 O-O).

**'O'ohu**

1. vs. Stoop-shouldered, bent as with age. **Hō'o'ohu**. To walk stooped; to cause to stoop; to imitate a stooped person (Pukui and Elbert 1986: 290).
2. v. To bend over, as the shoulders of a carpenter or any mechanic from the constancy of work; *oohu* ke kua o ke kanaka no ke kulou mau i ka hana; hanana, kuaoohu; ua *oohu* ke kua, he is [Ed., they are] stoop-shouldered (Andrews, 1865: 88 O-O-HU).
3. s. A stoop-shouldered man [Ed., person] (Andrews, 1865: 88 O-O-HU).
4. adj. Crooking; bending outward (Andrews, 1865: 88 O-O-HU).
5. The swell of the sea rolling down from the north part of Hawaii; when it comes from the south point it is called *kahela* (Andrews, 1865: 88 O-O-HU).

**'Ōhule**

1. nvs. Bald; bald person (Pukui and Elbert 1986: 279).
2. v. To be or become bald-headed (Andrews, 1865: 94 O-HU-LE).
3. s. Baldness itself (Andrews, 1865: 94 O-HU-LE).
4. nvs. Defeated without getting a single score, whitewashed, skunked; loser in the card game build (Pukui and Elbert 1986: 279).

**'Ōlohe**

1. nvs. Skilled, especially in lua fighting, so called perhaps because the beards of lua fighters were plucked and their bodies greased; bones of hairless men [Ed., people] were desired for fish hooks because such men [Ed., people] were thought stronger; also said of hula experts; skilled fighter (Pukui and Elbert 1986: 286).
2. s. Skillful, as one able to direct or oversee the work of others; applied *morally* also to universal skill (Andrews, 1865: 101 O-LO-HE).
3. vs. Bare, naked, barren; hairless, as a dog; bald; destitute, needy (Pukui and Elbert 1986: 285).
4. vs. Pale (Pukui and Elbert 1986: 286).
5. v. To turn pale in the face from fear or pain (Andrews, 1865: 101 O-LO-HE).

6. n. Ghost; image, as in clouds (Pukui and Elbert 1986: 286).

7. vs. Sick, as after childbirth (Pukui and Elbert 1986: 286).

**‘Olomana** n. Old man. *Eng.* (Pukui and Elbert 1986: 286).

**‘Olomeka,  
‘olomeda** n. Old maid. *Eng.* (Pukui and Elbert 1986: 286).

**‘Olomene** n. Old man. *Eng.* (Pukui and Elbert 1986: 286).

**‘Olopala** n. Old fellow. *Eng.* *Ho’okolohe lua nei mau ‘olopala*, these old fellows are very, very mischievous (Pukui and Elbert 1986: 286).

**‘Ōlulelule** 1. adj. See LULE, to shake. Large; fat, so as to have the fat shake in walking; applied to men [Ed., people] (Andrews, 1865: 103 O-LU-LE-LU-LE).  
2. Same as *lulelule*. Cf. *hōlule* (Pukui and Elbert 1986: 287).

**‘Ōmali** 1. nvs. Weak, infirm, puny, shriveling, wilting, as of unripe fruit; weakling (Pukui and Elbert 1986: 287).  
2. v. To be weakly in body; sickly; *ua omali ke kino*, he mai paaaoao (Andrews, 1865: 104 O-MA-LI).  
3. adj. Weak; feeble with sickness (Andrews, 1865: 104 O-MA-LI).  
4. s. Weakness of body; infirmity of the system; *ka omali*, *ka nawaliwali*, *ka paaaoao* (Andrews, 1865: 104 O-MA-LI).  
5. adj. Unripe; wilted, as fruit (Andrews, 1865: 104 O-MA-LI).

**‘Ōmino** 1. vs. Wrinkled, withered, shriveled, stunted; sickly and constantly crying, as an unhealthy child. see ex. *‘alalehe* (Pukui and Elbert 1986: 288).  
2. v. To wither; to droop. See Omi (Andrews, 1865: 104 O-MI-NO).  
3. s. A stunted person; a sickly, crying child (Andrews, 1865: 104 O-MI-NO).  
4. adj. Stunted; sickly, as a child; *he keiki omino*, *uwe wale*; withered; without flesh; small; *uuku*, *io ole* (Andrews, 1865: 104 O-MI-NO).

**‘Ōnaha** 1. adj. Crooked; bending, as an aged person; *he wahine onaha Kalepeamoa*; crooked as one’s legs; *wawae onaha* (Andrews, 1865: 105 O-NA-HA).  
2. adv. Crookedly; in a bent position; *ke waiho onaha mai la ka lima*, the arm lies half bent. See Naha, broken (Andrews, 1865: 105 O-NA-HA).  
3. vs. Bowlegged, bent over, stooped, bent, arched; curved, crescent-shaped, as the moon; pigeon-toed (Pukui and Elbert 1986: 288).

4. v. To spread or crook, as the legs; applied to one whose legs or knees spread wide apart; used in hailili (Andrews, 1865: 105 O-NA-HA).
5. v. To curve or bend round, as a semi-circle or a half bounding line; *onaha* na kihi o ka mahina, the points of the moon *bend round* (Andrews, 1865: 105 O-NA-HA).

**'Ōpakapaka**

1. vs. Rough, as breadfruit skin; crinkled, as crepe; wrinkled (Pukui and Elbert 1986: 291).
2. n. Blue snapper; *Pristipomoides sieboldii*, *P. microlepi*, *Aphareus furcatus*, *A. rutilans*; the four stages of 'ōpakapaka were 'ūkīkiki, pākale, 'ōpakapaka, kalekale (Pukui and Elbert 1986: 291).

**'Opi**

1. nvt. Fold, crease; wrinkled; bend of a wave; sunken, as the jaw of a toothless person; to fold, crease. See 'opi wai (Pukui and Elbert 1986: 292).
2. v. To sink in, as the mouth when the teeth are gone (Andrews, 1865: 109 O-PI).
3. v. To fold up, as kapa or cloth. See Ope (Andrews, 1865: 109 O-PI).
4. s. The folds in cloth or kapa; the depressions made by folding kapa or cloth; akepakepa mai la no ia ma ke *opi* a pau (Andrews, 1865: 109 O-PI).

**'Ōpukupuku**

- vs. Frowning, wrinkled; lowering, as clouds (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 293).

**'Owali, 'oali**

1. adj. Weak, infirm; flexible. See Nawali [Ed., Nāwali in this glossary] and Wali (Andrews, 1865: 111 O-WA-LI).
2. Weak, sickly, puny, Cf. *wali*, *nāwali* (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 294).

## U

- Uauahi** nvs. Smoky-gray color, as of tapa; gray quality, as of a whitened sugar-cane leaf; smoky, hazy; a reddish-blue tapa (Kam. 76: 157) (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 362).
- Uhauhau**
1. s. Weakness; tremulous as of old age (Andrews, 1865: 116 U-HAU-HAU).
  2. adj. Weak; tremulous; tottering with age; fearful (Andrews, 1865: 116 U-HAU-HAU).
  3. redup. of *uhau* (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 364).
- Ulihi**
1. vs. Feebleness, of old age. *Rare* (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 368).
  2. s. An advanced state of old age; feebleness; loss of hair; want of strength (Andrews, 1865: 121 U-LI-HI).

## H

<b>Ha'i Kūpuna</b>	nv. To tell of ancestors; a chant concerning ancestors, genealogy (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 47).
<b>Hailepo</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. nvs. Ash-gray pallor; to have this pallor (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 48).</li> <li>2. n. An ancient pestilence (Malo 246) (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 48).</li> </ol>
<b>Haumaka'iole</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. nvs. Blurred eyes of a rat, said of very old persons; an aged person (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 61).</li> <li>2. s. Epithet of an advanced state of old age, when the eyes are dim, the steps totter, and the breath short (Andrews, 1865: 137 HAU-MA-KA-I-O-LE).</li> </ol>
<b>Hāhā</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. v. To feel, as a blind person; to grope; to feel, as if searching for something. <i>Isa.</i> 59:10 (Andrews, 1865: 138 HA-HA).</li> <li>2. vt. To grope, feel, as with the hands. (For. 6: 111) (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 46).</li> </ol>
<b>Hākalalū</b>	vs. Debilitated, weak, as from age or sickness (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 49).
<b>Hakalunu</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. s. Extreme old age when one is no longer able to walk; <i>hele o mea akauka</i> [Ed. sic] <i>hakalunu</i> (Andrews, 1865: 140 HA-KA-LU-NU).</li> <li>2. Same as <i>hakalalū</i> (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 49).</li> </ol>
<b>Hālu'a</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. nvs. Stripe, ripple; striped, ridged, seamed, streaked, wrinkled [Ed., unclear if this applies to human skin – more research is necessary to verify] (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 54).</li> <li>2. n. Pattern on the surface of a tapa beater or tapa. This term may follow types of beaters, as <i>ko'eau hālu'a</i>, <i>mole hālu'a</i>, <i>pū'ili hālu'a</i>. It also precedes types of beaters (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 54).</li> </ol>
<b>Hāpauea</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. nvi. Feeble with age; aged person (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 59).</li> <li>2. s. <i>Ha</i>, breath, <i>pau</i>, all, and <i>ea</i>, life. Short breath; applied to invalids and aged persons (Andrews, 1865: 151 HA-PAU-EA).</li> <li>3. s. Weakness; feebleness (Andrews, 1865: 151 HA-PAU-EA).</li> </ol>

<b>Hapaku'e</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. nvs. Crooked, deformed, crippled, defective; speech impediment; to speak with an impediment, as one who has had a stroke; crippling, defection (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 59).</li> <li>2. v. To be twisted in the legs and feet; to be deformed; to be crippled (Andrews, 1865: 152 HA-PA-KU-E).</li> <li>3. To stammer or be slow in speech as an aged person; <i>ma ka olelo a na elemakule, ua lohi ke kamaio ana, hapakue ka waha i ka olelo</i> (Andrews, 1865: 152 HA-PA-KU-E).</li> </ol>
<b>Hāpōpō</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. vs. Partially blind (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 59).</li> <li>2. adj. Dim-sighted; almost blind; blear eyed, as one who cannot see clearly; <i>hapopo ka maka</i> (Andrews, 1865: 152 HA-PO-PO).</li> </ol>
<b>Hāwali</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. vs. Weak, soft, boggy. Cf. <i>nāwali</i> (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 62).</li> <li>2. s. A place where vegetation grows around a salt pond (Andrews, 1865: 153 HA-WA-LI).</li> <li>3. s. A kind of slimy, sticky fish (Andrews, 1865: 153 HA-WA-LI).</li> </ol>
<b>Hāwaliwali</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Redup. of <i>hāwali</i> (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 62).</li> <li>2. s. A place where vegetation grows around a salt pond (Andrews, 1865: 153 HA-WA-LI-WA-LI).</li> <li>3. s. A kind of slimy, sticky fish (Andrews, 1865: 153 HA-WA-LI-WA-LI).</li> </ol>
<b>Hāwena</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Hoariness; the whiteishness of gray hair; a hoary or gray head; <i>hapala ia i ka hawena</i>, daubed with whitishness (Andrews, 1865: 153 HA-WE-NA).</li> <li>2. Applied to a gray headed man [Ed., person] who has but little wisdom (Andrews, 1865: 153 HA-WE-NA).</li> <li>3. n. White lime as used for dressing hair and turning the hair brown. <i>Hāpala 'ia i ka hāwena</i>, bedaubed with white lime [one whose gray hairs have not brought wisdom] (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 62).</li> <li>4. s. A substance similar to chalk; chalk (Andrews, 1865: 153 HA-WE-NA).</li> </ol>
<b>Heaheahea</b>	adj. See Heahea. Warm, &c.; bald (Andrews, 1865: 154 HEA-HEA-HEA).
<b>Hela, helahela</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. adj. Redness of the corner of the eye; partial blindness; <i>o ka paholehole o ka ili, helahela ino ka poe i hana pela</i> (Andrews, 1865: 156 HE-LA, HE-LA-HELA).</li> <li>2. nvi. Redness of the eyelids; rawness, as of scraped skin; to be red or raw. (PPN <i>fela</i>.) (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 64).</li> </ol>

- Hiahia**
1. vs. Faded, gray, hazy (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 67).
  2. adj. Fading; transitory; soon done (Andrews, 1865: 159 HI-A-HI-A).
  3. Var. of hiehie (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 67).
  4. v. See Hie and Hiehie. To be honorable; to be honored; noble; to be respected (Andrews, 1865: 159 HI-A-HI-A).
  5. s. Goodness; honor; nobility (Andrews, 1865: 159 HI-A-HI-A).
- Hiehie**
1. v. To be excellent or good in appearance (Andrews, 1865: 160 HI-E-HI-E).
  2. Redup of *hie*; superb. **ho'ohiehie**. To beautify, make distinctive, beautiful, elegant; distinguished in manner of appearance (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 68).
- Hi'imo'opuna**
- nv. To bear a grandchild in the arms; to be a grandparent (a term of pride and affection). *Ua hi'imo'opuna 'oia*, they have the joy of being a grandparent (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 68).
- Hina**
1. vs. Gray- or white-haired; gray (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 70).
  2. adj. Gray; hoary; applied to the head; oho *hina*. *Kin.* 44:29. Gray, as the beard, he umiumi *hina* (Andrews, 1865: 163 HI-NA).
- Hina Ulu**
- vs. To begin to gray, of hair (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 71).
- Hinahina**
1. vs. Gray, grayish (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 71).
  2. adj. Gray, grayish (Andrews, 1865: 163 HI-NA-HI-NA).
  3. adj. Withered, as fruit ready to fall (Andrews, 1865: 163 HI-NA-HI-NA).
- Hinalii**
- adj. *Hina*, gray, and *lil*, very little. Very little gray, as the hair; whitish (Andrews, 1865: 164 HI-NA-LII).
- Ho'okuli**
1. Deaf; to feign deafness. *Fig.*, to disobey; disobedient (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 81, 180).
- Ho'olule**
1. v. To shake, as flesh with fatness; to be loose (Andrews, 1865: 194 HOO-LU-LE).
  2. v. See LULE, often SYN. with luli, to turn; to shake. To turn; to turn round; to change (Andrews, 1865: 194 HOO-LU-LE).



<b>Ho'olulelule</b>	<p>1. s. A trembling; the state of old age (Andrews, 1865: 194 HOO-LU-LE-LU-LE).</p> <p>2. v. To cause a trembling or shaking (Andrews, 1865: 194 HOO-LU-LE-LU-LE).</p>
<b>Ho'omahuwa</b>	v. To be blind, especially with one eye (Andrews, 1865: 196 HOO-MA-HU-WA).
<b>Ho'oniania</b>	<p>1. v. See NIA, baldheaded. To make smooth or fair the outside; to be smooth, as a baldhead (Andrews, 1865: 202 HOO-NI-A-NI-A).</p> <p>2. <i>Fig.</i> To make false pretenses (Andrews, 1865: 202 HOO-NI-A-NI-A).</p>
<b>Hoopaee</b>	v. See PAE, to misunderstand. To hear indistinctly through some noise; to misunderstand what is said; to be partially deaf (Andrews, 1865: 203 HOO-PAE-E).
<b>Ho'opāpā</b>	To touch repeatedly; to feel one's way, as a blind person does; a contest in wit (as riddling) or strength; to hold such a contest; repartee, banter; to endeavor to find out something or obtain something by indirect methods, by feeling out the person indirectly; to debate, argue (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 82, 316 (under definition of pāpā)).
<b>Hoopunahelu</b>	v. See PUNAHELU, mould, spiders' webs, &c. To grow mouldy or musty; to grow old (Andrews, 1865: 209 HOO-PU-NA-HE-LU).
<b>Ho'opupū</b>	<p>1. v. To be feeble and tottering; to walk like an aged person (Andrews, 1865: 209 HOO-PU-PU).</p> <p>2. s. An old person, from his [Ed., their] walking in a stumbling, irregular manner (Andrews, 1865: 209 HOO-PU-PU).</p>
<b>Hohule</b>	adj. See OHULE [Ed., 'Ōhule in this glossary], bald. Bald, as the head; baldheaded (Andrews, 1865: 211 HO-HU-LE).
<b>Hōlule</b>	<p>1. vs. Soft, flexible, limp; soft-shelled, as an egg or crab; hanging loose, as fat (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 79).</p> <p>2. n. A variety of sweet potato (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 79).</p>
<b>Hopena</b>	n. Result, conclusion, sequel, ending, destiny, fate, consequence, effect, last. He hopena 'elemakule, the result of being an old man. He hopena luahine, the result of being an old woman. (Both of these sayings are said jokingly of oneself as he advances in years.) Hopena pō'ino, doom, evil fate (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 82).

## 14 | **H** – Hopena 'Elemakule

**Hopena 'Elemakule** n. The result of being an old man (said jokingly of oneself as they advance in years. [Ed., taken from the definition of Hopena] (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 82).

**Hopena Luahine** n. The result of being an old woman (said jokingly of oneself as they advance in years.) [Ed., taken from the definition of Hopena] (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 82).

**Hulu** nvs. Esteemed, choice, precious; esteemed older relative, as of parents or grandparents' generations. (This meaning may be connected with the high value attached to featherwork) (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 89).

**Hulu Kupuna** n. The precious few living blood relatives of the grandparent's generation (a term of affection and pride) (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 90).

## K

- Ka'alā** 1. **[RARE]** vs. Blind (used with *maka*). *Rare*. (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 107).  
2. Same as *mo'ō 'alā* a lizard (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 107).
- Ka'e** n. Brink, border, margin, rim, brim, fringe, curb, bank, edge; toothless gums; projecting brow of a hill (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 109).
- Kaikapū** vs. Creeping with age; aged (a proper name in some legends for an old hag). (HM 263-4.) (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 116).
- Ka'ikōkō** nvs. One so old that he is carried in a net; bedridden (a favorite figure of speech; cf. *kani ko'o*) (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 116).
- Kauko'o** vt. To walk with a cane (*ko'o*); to lean on, rely on, depend on. *Fig.*, old and infirm (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 136).
- Kaumaka'iole** 1. s. An epithet of old age. See NIHOKAHI [Ed., Niho Kahi in this glossary], one tooth (Andrews, 1865: 240 KAU-MA-KAI-OLE).  
2. v. *Kau* and *makai*, to look, and *ole*, not. Not able to see or to see clearly; applied to old age. Generally *haumakaiole* (Andrews, 1865: 240 KAU-MA-KAI-OLE).  
3. Var. of *haumakaiole* (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 137).
- Kaupē** 1. vi. Humble, timid and cringing, crushed; to walk in a feeble, wobbly manner, as a sick or aged person (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 139).  
2. vt. To put forward, of a paddle (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 139).  
3. v. To put down; to put low; to humble; to crush. See PE (Andrews, 1865: 240 KAU-PE).
- Kahiko** 1. nvs. Old, ancient, antique, primitive, long ago, beforehand; to age; old person (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 112).  
2. v. To be or become old; to fade, as a flower or leaf; *ua kahiko e*, to become old prematurely; to be ancient (Andrews, 1865: 244 KA-HI-KO).  
3. adj. Old; ancient; that which is long past; *poe kahiko*, the ancients; the old people; *wa kahiko*, old time (Andrews, 1865: 244 KA-HI-KO).  
4. s. An elderly person; an old man [Ed., person]; *elua mau mea kahiko*, e *kipakuia'na*, e *hele pela*, two old men [Ed., people], they were being driven away. Syn. with *poohina*. *Iob.* 15:10 (Andrews, 1865: 244 KA-HI-KO).  
5. n. Name of the first Hawaiian (Malo 4.) (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 112).

6. s. The name of the first man upon the Hawaiian Islands according to some genealogies; ua hou ia mai, ma ka mookuahau i kapaia *Ololo*, he kane ia kanaka mua loa, o *Kahiko* kona inoa, it is said again, in the genealogy called *Ololo*, that the very first inhabitant was a male, whose name was *Kahiko*. The question here discussed is whether the first person on the Islands was a man or woman. *D. Malo*, chap 3, 4 (Andrews, 1865: 244 KA-HI-KO).

**Kāhikohiko**

1. v. To be very aged; to be well versed in ancient affairs; to speak in the language of ancient times; to follow ancient customs (Andrews, 1865: 244 KA-HI-KO-HI-KO).
2. vs. Somewhat old (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 112).
3. Redup. of *kāhiko*, finery (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 112).

**Kāluheu'a**

vs. Drooping with age, as of old ginger plants (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 124).

**Kaniko'o,  
kanikooko,  
kanikookoo**

1. nvs. Aged person; aged, so old that one walks with a cane [a favorite metaphor]. *Lit.*, sounding cane. Cf. *ka'ikōkō* (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 129).
2. s. Epithet of an old man [Ed., person]; an old man [Ed., person], so old that he cannot walk without a staff. See KOO, a cane (Andrews, 1865: 259 KA-NI-KOO, KA-NI-KOO-KO, KA-NI-KOO-KOO).
3. The state of old age (Andrews, 1865: 259 KA-NI-KOO, KA-NI-KOO-KO, KA-NI-KOO-KOO).

**Kanimo'opuna**

1. vi. To become a grandparent, the state of being a grandparent; grandchild's wail (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 129).
2. s. *Kani* and *moopuna*, a grand child. That state of old age when one has many grand children (Andrews, 1865: 259 KA-NI-MOO-PU-NA).

**Kea**

1. White, clear; fair-complexioned person, often favorites at court (Malo 201); shiny, white mother of pearl shell (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 140).

**Ko'okea**

vs. To have gray or white hair (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 166).

**Kōkō**

1. n. A carrying net, usually made of sennit, as used for hanging calabashes; a string hammock, as formerly used for carrying the very old (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 161).
2. nvt. To tie up strings, as of a calabash; lacings as of sharkskin to a drum body (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 161).
3. Redup. of *kō* 2; to pull, jerk, drag, push, massage; to set a bone by applying pressure (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 161).
4. nvi. Pregnancy; pregnant, heavy with child (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 161).

<b>Kolepeia’alu</b>	[RARE] vs. Old, wrinkled, bleary-eyed. <i>Rare</i> (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 163).
<b>Kolo</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. v. To crawl, as a worm; to grope, as a blind man [Ed., person] (Andrews, 1865: 291 KO-LO).</li> <li>2. v. To creep on all fours, as an infant (Andrews, 1865: 291 KO-LO).</li> <li>3. vi. To creep, crawl; to move along, as a gentle breeze or shower; to walk bent over as in respect to a chief or as indicative of humility (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 163).</li> </ol>
<b>Kolo’u’a</b>	vs. Old, worn-out, of an old hag or old sow. Cf. <i>’u’a</i> , worn, faded (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 164).
<b>Kolopupū</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. vs. old, infirm, of an aged person bent with age. lit., creep crouched (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 164).</li> <li>2. <i>adj.</i> <i>Kolo</i>, to crawl, and <i>pupu</i>, roughly. Old; lean; withered, as a very aged person (Andrews, 1865: 292 KO-LO-PU-PU).</li> <li>3. s. An aged infirm person; an advanced stage of old and infirm age (2 <i>Oihl.</i> 36:17) (Andrews, 1865: 292 KO-LO-PU-PU).</li> </ol>
<b>Konekonea</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. v. To be shaved smooth, as the head; to be made bald or smooth, as the forehead (Andrews, 1865: 294 KO-NE-KO-NE-A).</li> <li>2. v. To be hard and dry (Andrews, 1865: 294 KO-NE-KO-NE-A).</li> <li>3. v. To be strong, as a person without disease (Andrews, 1865: 294 KO-NE-KO-NE-A).</li> <li>4. v. To be restored from sickness; to be recovered from disease. See KONAKONEA (Andrews, 1865: 294 KO-NE-KO-NE-A).</li> </ol>
<b>Kuahinahina</b>	vs. Gray-headed. <i>Moloka’i</i> (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 169).
<b>Kuakahi</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. vs. Three generations removed, as great-grandparent (<i>kupuna kuakahi</i>) and great-grandchild (<i>mo’opuna kuakahi</i>), as distinguished from a great-great-grandchild (<i>mo’opuna kualua</i>) and a great-great-grandparent (<i>kupuna kualua</i>). Sometimes today <i>kuakahi</i> denotes two generations removed (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 169).</li> <li>2. s. The third generation of a series, that is, the third from the parent <i>Puk.</i> 20:5. Thus, first, the parent, <i>makua</i>; second, the child, <i>keiki</i>; third, the grandchild, <i>kuakahi</i>; <i>moopuna kuakahi</i>, a grandchild; <i>he keiki na kana keiki aku</i> (Andrews, 1865: 298 KU-A-KA-HI).</li> </ol>

- Kuakolu**
1. vs. Five generations removed, of a great-great-great-grandparent or great-great great-grandchild, as *kupuna kuakolu*, *mo'opuna kuakolu*; for some speakers, four generations removed (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 170).
  2. s. The fifth in a series of generations; a great grandchild; he *kupuna kuakolu*. See KUAKAHI (Andrews, 1865: 298 KU-A-KO-LU).
- Kualua**
1. vs. Four generations removed, of a great-great-grandparent or great-great grandchild, as *kupuna kualua*, *mo'opuna kualua*; for some speakers, three generations removed (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 170).
  2. s. The fourth in descent; a great grandchild; he *moopuna*, he *keiki na kana keiki*; the fourth generation *Puk.* 34:7 (Andrews, 1865: 299 KU-A-LU-A).
- Kuapapa**
1. vs. Ancient, oldest. *Kaua'i kuapapa*, Kaua'i the oldest (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 171).
  2. nvt. Heap, pile; to heap or pile up; heaped up; numerous (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 171).
  3. nvs. Peace, quiet, tranquility; union under a single ruler; peace following a treaty, armistice; peaceful, secure (usually followed by a *nui*) (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 171).
  4. v. To hew boards or planks; to hew out a pounding board (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 171).
  5. v. *Kua*, to cut down, and *Papa*, a board. To hew out boards or plank. Note – This was the former way of making boards, one log made but one board (Andrews, 1865: 300 KU-A-PA-PA).
- Ku'i Lena**
- n. Molar tooth yellow with age; insulting reference to old person. *I ka 'awa mama a ke ku'i lena*, the kava chewed by old yellow tusks (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 175).
- Kū'olo**
- vs. Sagging, baggy, as clothes; old, as a person with sagging cheeks; to sag (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 184).
- Kūhau**
- vs. Weak, tottering, feeble (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 173).
- Kūhauhau**
1. v. *Ku*, and *uhauhau*, weak. To be weak; to totter with age. See UHAUHAU (Andrews, 1865: 305 KU-HAU-HAU).
  2. Redup. of *kūhau* (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 173).

<b>Kūkū</b>	n. (Usually pronounced <i>tūtū</i> ) Granny, grandma, grandpa; granduncle, grandaunt; or any relative or close friend of grandparent's generation (often said affectionately; apparently a new word as it has not been noted in legends and chants (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 177).
<b>Kuleleiwi</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. adj. Making false steps; stumbling, as an aged person; hence [Ed., definition 2 below] (Andrews, 1865: 312 KU-LE-LE-I-WI).</li> <li>2. adj. To do awkwardly or badly (Andrews, 1865: 312 KU-LE-LE-I-WI).</li> <li>3. vs. Insecure, destitute. <i>Lit.</i>, wind-scattered bones (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 180).</li> </ol>
<b>Kuli</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. nvs. Deafness, deaf person, noise, racket; deaf, noisy loud (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 180).</li> <li>2. s. Deafness; inattention to duty (Andrews, 1865: 312 KU-LI).</li> <li>3. s. A deaf person. <i>Puk.</i> 4:11. One unable from deafness to join in conversation (Andrews, 1865: 312 KU-LI).</li> </ol>
<b>Kuli 'Okō'a</b>	Stone deaf (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 180, under definition of Kuli).
<b>Kulina</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. n. Deafness, disobedience, noise (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 180).</li> <li>2. v. <i>Kuli</i> and <i>ana</i>, being deaf. To hear partially or indistinctly; less than <i>lohe</i>. SYN. with <i>mahui</i> (Andrews, 1865: 312 KU-LI-NA).</li> </ol>
<b>Kulipa'a</b>	vs. Stingy, penurious, niggardly, deaf. <i>Lit.</i> , solid deafness (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 180).
<b>Kūlola</b>	vs. Helpless, inactive due either to infirmity or laziness; sluggish (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 180).
<b>Kūlolalola</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. adj. To be feeble in body and mind (Andrews, 1865: 312 KU-LO-LA-LO-LA).</li> <li>2. adj. Stiff, as the limbs; not obeying the desire (Andrews, 1865: 312 KU-LO-LA-LO-LA).</li> <li>3. Redup. of <i>kūlola</i> (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 180).</li> </ol>
<b>Kūnāhelu</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. v. To be mouldy; to smell of mould and age. See PUNAHELU (Andrews, 1865: 315 KU-NA-HE-LU).</li> <li>2. v. To be strong smelling; to have an unpleasant odor (Andrews, 1865: 315 KU-NA-HE-LU).</li> <li>3. vs. Moldy smelling (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 183).</li> </ol>

<b>Kūnewa</b>	vs. To pass, of time; to age (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 183).
<b>Kupaliiaiau</b>	s. A person who has lived many years, or to old age (Andrews, 1865: 318 KU-PA-LII-AI-AU).
<b>Kupe'ulu</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. s. An old broken worn out canoe, without a sail or other conveniences (Andrews, 1865: 318 KU-PE-U-LU).</li> <li>2. s. A canoe with a large ihu; ina nui ka ihu, he <i>kupeulu</i> kahi inoa (Andrews, 1865: 318 KU-PE-U-LU).</li> <li>3. adj. Old; worn out, as a canoe; pehea kou oukou waa? he wahi waa <i>kupeulu</i> no hoi, how is your canoe? it is even a canoe <i>worn out</i> (Andrews, 186: 318 KU-PE-U-LU).</li> <li>4. n. Canoe <i>manu</i> made of one piece. <i>Rare</i> (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 185).</li> </ol>
<b>Kupuna</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. n. Grandparent, ancestor, relative or close friend of the grandparent's generation, grandaunt, granduncle. <b>ho'o-kupuna</b> To take a person as a grandparent or grandaunt or granduncle because of affection; an adopted grandparent; to act as a grandparent. (PPN tupuna.) (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 186).</li> <li>2. s. A grandparent, either father or mother (Andrews, 1865: 320 KU-PU-NA).</li> <li>3. A father of two or more generations back (Andrews, 1865: 320 KU-PU-NA).</li> <li>4. A forefather or ancestor indefinitely (Andrews, 1865: 320 KU-PU-NA).</li> <li>5. A patriarch. <i>Kin.</i> 17:5. No na <i>kupuna</i> mua o ko Hawaii nei, concerning the first fathers (ancestors) of the Hawaiian race (Andrews, 1865: 320 KU-PU-NA).</li> <li>6. Starting point, source; growing (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 186).</li> </ol>
<b>Kupunahine</b>	Rare var. of <i>kupuna wahine</i> (Pukui and Elbert, 1986:186).
<b>Kupuna Kāne</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. n. Grandfather, granduncle, male ancestor (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 186).</li> <li>2. s. <i>Kupuna</i> and <i>kane</i>, male. A grandfather. <i>Kin.</i> 32:9. An ancestor of several generations back; o Kukanaloa ke <i>kupunakane</i> o kekahi poe o Hawaii nei (Andrews, 1865: 320 KU-PU-NA-KA-NE).</li> </ol>
<b>Kupuna Kuakahi</b>	n. Great grandparent, great grandaunt or uncle (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 186).
<b>Kupuna Kuakolu</b>	n. Great-great-great grandparent, aunt or uncle (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 186).



**Kupuna Kualua** n. Great-great grandparent, great-great granduncle or grandaunt (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 186).

**Kupuna Wahine** 1. n. Grandmother, grandaunt, female ancestor (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 186).

2. s. *Kupuna* and *wahine*, female. A grandmother, &c. See the foregoing [Ed., Andrews definition of “Kupuna kane”] (Andrews, 1865: 320 KU-PU-NA-WA-HI-NE).

# L

- Lā'ele** n. Old leaf, ready to fall or beginning to dry (a contraction of lau 'elemakule, old leaf). *Fig.*, aged; old age. Mai ka liko a ka lā'ele, from leaf bud to old leaf (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 189).
- Laukea**
1. vs. Gray with age or sickness; pale, as an invalid (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 195).
  2. n. Hard gray stone, used for adzes (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 195).
  3. n. A small tree or shrub (*Claoxylon sandwicense*, var. *tomentosum* and *degeneri*; *C. helleri*) on Kaua'i only, in the euphorbia family, having leaves to about 8 by 18 cm and small clustered flowers (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 195).
- Lāpauea**
1. s. The state or condition of old age; the trembling or feebleness of old age (Andrews, 1865: 330 LA-PAU-EA).
  2. Var. of *hāpauea*, aged (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 194).
- Lawaa'ea'e**
1. nvs. White mixed with a darker color, as of a chicken; dark hair streaked with gray; white chicken with a sprinkling of red feathers. Cf. *a'ea'e* (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 197).
  2. s. Name of a white fowl, especially a cock; ka *lawaaeae* ka nono paa (Andrews, 1865: 331 LA-WA-AE-AE).
- Leopa'a**
1. s. A mute; a deaf person. *Isa.* 35:6 (Andrews, 1865: 334 LE-O-PAA).
  2. n. Deaf-mute, dumb person. (*Isa.* 35.6) *Lit.*, held voice (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 203).
  3. s. *Leo* and *paa*, tight; fast. One whose voice is stopped with a cold (Andrews, 1865: 334 LE-O-PAA).
- Lehu** nvs. Ashes; ash-colored or gray, as a chicken (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 199).
- Lelehu**
1. v. To see with difficulty; to be partially blind (Andrews, 1865: 336 LE-LE-HU).
  2. v. To be almost dead; to be weak; to be faint (Andrews, 1865: 336 LE-LE-HU).
  3. v. To be sleepy or drowsy. See HOOLELEHU (Andrews, 1865: 336 LE-LE-HU).

- Lelemu** nvs. A slowpoke; slow, sluggish, disinclined to get up (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 202).
- Lemu**
1. v. To be slow; to lag behind; to walk as one weak (Andrews, 1865: 337 LE-MU).
  2. vs. Slow-moving sluggish; lagging (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 203).
  3. s. The under part of the thigh; the buttock (Andrews, 1865: 337 LE-MU).
  4. n. Buttocks (politer than *ōkole*) (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 203).
- Lemulemu**
1. v. To go hesitatingly; to walk slowly; to step like an aged person (Andrews, 1865: 337 LE-MU-LE-MU).
  2. s. Walking slowly and with care and hesitancy. See HOLOPUPU [Ed., possible typographical error for “Kolopupu.” Holopupu not found in the Andrews dictionary or the Pukui and Elbert dictionary] (Andrews, 1865: 337 LE-MU-LE-MU).
  3. Same as *lelem[u]*, *lemu* 2 (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 203).
- Lile**
1. v. To be thin; to be weak; to be flexible; to be thin and long, as the lines of words across the page of a book, or as a long stave of music (Andrews, 1865: 341 LI-LE).
  2. vs. Bright, shiny, dazzling, sparkling (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 205).
  3. In unison, as chanting. *Rare* (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 205).
- Lilelile**
1. adj. Bright; shining; kahi *lilelile*, a bright spot. *Oihk.* 13:2. Smooth and shining, as the skin of a bald or shaved head (Andrews, 1865: 341 LI-LE-LI-LE).
  2. v. To shine very brightly, as a lamp. *lob.* 29:3. To be dazzling as the rays of the sun. *Hoik* 1:16 (Andrews, 1865: 341 LI-LE-LI-LE).
  3. Redup. of *lile* 1 [Ed., 2 in this glossary] (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 205).
- Lohelau**
1. adj. Old; worn out; rotten, as timber for, houses, &c. (Andrews, 1865: 346 LO-HE-LAU).
  2. adj. Exhausted; spent, as a person by fasting or hunger or fatigue (Andrews, 1865: 346 LO-HE-LAU).
  3. vs. Exhausted, worn-out, dilapidated (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 209).
  4. s. The plate of a house frame on which the rafters are fastened; kauia ka *lohelau* ma ka waha o ka pou (Andrews, 1865: 346 LO-HE-LAU).
  5. n. Wall and gable plates in house (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 209).
  6. adj. Excellent; good; fitting (Andrews, 1865: 346 LO-HE-LAU).

- Lōlōkuli**
1. n. Deafness, as from disease. See ex., *‘ā’ā* 1 (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 211).
  2. adj. Sick and deaf, that is, deaf from disease; want of hearing; ko makou pepeiao i mau aa *lolokuli* (Andrews, 1865: 348 LO-LO-KU-LI).
- Lololohe**
- adj. See LOLOKULI [Ed., Lōlōkuli in this glossary]. Deaf; unable to hear from disease or other ways; i loheia e na aa *lololohe*; aka, ina i lilo ke aa *lololohe* i ko makou pepeiao i mau aa lolokuli (Andrews, 1865: 349 LO-LO-LO-HE).
- Lu’a**
1. vs. Old and wrinkled, worn and shabby with use, worn-out; sagging, hanging down, flimsy, soft, pliable. See *‘ālu’a* (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 213).
  2. adj. Weak; flexible; feeble; nawaliwali, palupalu (Andrews, 1865: 350 LU-A).
- Luahine, luwahine**
1. nvs. Old woman, old lady; to be an old woman. See saying, *hopena, ho’o-lua-hine* To act or dress like an old lady; to try to be like one. (PEP luafine.) (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 213).
  2. s. *Lua* and *wahine*, woman. A contraction of luwahine an old woman (Andrews, 1865: 351 LU-A-HI-NE).
  3. v. To be an old woman (*Rut.* 1:12). See LUAHINE (Andrews, 1865: 356 LU-WA-HI-NE).
- Lu’alu’a**
1. Redup. of *lu’a*; aged (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 213).
  2. v. To be flexible; to be pliable; to be soft; hence [Ed., 3. below] – (Andrews, 1865: 351 LU-A-LU-A).
  3. v. To be old, as garments; to be much worn or used. *Heb.* 1:11 (Andrews, 1865: 351 LU-A-LU-A).
  4. adj. Limber; flexible; flimsy (Andrews, 1865: 351 LU-A-LU-A).
- Lule**
1. vi. To quiver, as jello; to sag, as flesh of a fat person; weak, flexible (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 215).
  2. v. To shake, as the flesh of a fat person (Andrews, 1865: 353 LU-LE).
  3. v. To be fat; to have soft flesh. See OLULELULE [Ed., ‘Ōlulelule in this glossary] (Andrews, 1865: 353 LU-LE).
- Lulelule**
1. v. See LULE. To be very fat, as a person; to have the flesh soft and rolling (Andrews, 1865: 354 LU-LE-LU-LE).
  2. adj. Fat; rolling; shaky, as the flesh of a fat person (Andrews, 1865: 354 LU-LE-LU-LE).
  3. Redup. of *lule* 1 (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 215).

**Lulumi** Redup. of *lumi* 1; crushed, crumpled, wrinkled (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 215).

**Luna Kahiko** 1. n. Elder (Puk. 3:16); elderly leader (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 216).  
2. s. *Luna* and *kahiko*, old. An elderly man [Ed., person] of influence from age, dignity of character, knowledge, &c. *Puk.* 3:16 (Andrews, 1865: 355 LU-NA-KA-HI-KO).

# M

- Mā'aua**
1. s. Anything old or ancient; what is of long standing; epithet of a person who has lived long; old age (Andrews, 1865: 357 MA-AU-A).
  2. adj. Old; ancient; old, as a person; long ago, as an event (Andrews, 1865: 357 MA-AU-A).
  3. s. A garden; a patch of ground (Andrews, 1865: 357 MA-AU-A).
  4. Same as *ā'aua*, coarse (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 217).
- Mā'au'aua**
1. adj. See MAUA [Ed., Mā'aua in this glossary]. Old; applied to men [Ed., people]; a very indefinite term (Andrews, 1865: 357 MA-AU-AU-A).
  2. Redup. of mā'aua (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 217).
- Ma'oha**
1. vs. Grayish, especially when contrasted with black, as of bird feathers, cloud capped mountains, graying hair. *Ka 'iwa he manu nui ia, he 'ele'ele kona hulu, he ma'oha kahi hulu*, the 'iwa is a big bird its feathers are black, some are gray (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 240).
  2. adv. Appearing gray or whitish, as tops of mountains at a distance; kupu *maoha* ke kilakila o na kuahiwi; applied also to a person when [Ed., they begin] to grow gray (Andrews, 1865: 361 MA-O-HA).
  3. adj. Grayish, as the whitish feathers of a black bird; *ka iwa, he manu nui ia, he eleele kona hulu, he maoha kekahi hulu* (Andrews, 1865: 362 MA-O-HA).
  4. adj. An affectionate salutation between persons for some time absent (Andrews, 1865: 362 MA-O-HA).
- Māuaua**
- vs. Tough, leathery, as skin of the old; old (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 242).
- Mauole**
- nvs. Teeth worn with age; aged, worn-out, Cf. *niho mauole* (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 243).
- Maha O'o**
- nvs. Mature in wisdom wise; wise person. *Lit.* mature temple (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 219).
- Mahu'i**
- v. To hear a little, as when one hears only partially, or in parts; similar to *kulina* (Andrews, 1865: 368 MA-HU-I).
- Maka'alā**
- vs. Blind, but with eyes that look normal (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 224).

- Makai'a** n. Whitened pupil of a blind person's eye, cataract. *Lit.*, fish eye (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 225).
- Makapa'a**
1. nvs. Person blind in one eye, one-eyed; blind in one eye (it was considered bad luck to meet such a person); blind (*Oihk.* 22:22). *Lit.*, closed eye (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 227).
  2. s. *Maka* and *paa*, fast. One with closed eyes; a blind person. *Oihk.* 22:22. See MAKAPO [Ed., Makapō in this glossary] (Andrews, 1865: 373 MA-KA-PAA).
  3. adj. Closed eyes; without sight; blind. *Ioan.* 5:3 (Andrews, 1865: 373 MA-KA-PAA).
  4. adv. Blindly; without seeing (Andrews, 1865: 373 MA-KA-PAA).
- Makapō**
1. nvs. Blindness, blind person; blind. *Lit.* night eye (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 228).
  2. v. *Maka* and *po*, night. To be blind naturally; unable to see; to be blind morally. *Puk.* 23:8 (Andrews, 1865: 373 MA-KA-PO).
  3. s. Blindness. *Kanl.* 28:28. A blind person. *Puk.* 4:11 (Andrews, 1865: 373 MA-KA-PO).
  4. adj. Blind; without the sense of sight; moowini (Andrews, 1865: 373 MA-KA-PO).
  5. adv. Blindly; in a state of blindness (Andrews, 1865: 373 MA-KA-PO).
- Maka Pōniuniu**
1. s. Obscure vision; applied to the eyes, blindness. See POLUA. Applied to the heart, want of courage (Andrews, 1865: 373 MA-KA-PO-NI-U-NI-U).
  2. v. *Maka* and *poniu*, to be dizzy. To faint; to be dizzy or faint for want of food. *Lunk.* 8:4. To be dizzy; hence, to faint (Andrews, 1865: 373 MA-KA-PO-NI-U-NI-U).
  3. nvs. Dizziness, faintness, lack of courage; obscure, dizzy, faint (*Lunk.* 8:4). *Lit.*, dizzy eye (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 228).
- Mākuakua**
1. Redup. of *makua*; aged, old. Ua mākuakua kēlā kanaka, that person is Old (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 231).
- Makua Lua** vs. Very old (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 231).
- Makule** vs. Aged, elderly, old, of people (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 231).

**Mīkole**

1. v. To eat in an awkward manner, like an aged person who had lost his [Ed., their] teeth (Andrews, 1865: 390 MI-KO-LE).
2. vt. To eat fastidiously, in small portions; to nibble, as at salt or relish; to eat sparingly (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 247).
3. v. To suck the fingers, as in eating the inamona (Andrews, 1865: 390 MI-KO-LE).
4. v. To desire strongly; to wish for very much; to look for something a person wants (Andrews, 1865: 390 MI-KO-LE).
5. vs. Persevering, continuing at a task little by little; *‘O kona mīkole nō ia ā hiki i ka wā e loa’a ai*, [they persevere] until [they obtain] (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 247).

**Mimino**

1. v. To languish; to be weak; to be feeble; to be infirm *Isa.* 24:4 (Andrews, 1865: 391 MI-MI-NO).
2. v. To wither; to dry up, as grass. *Isa.* 40:7 (Andrews, 1865: 391 MI-MI-NO).
3. Redup. of *mino*; to wither, as blighted fruit (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 248).
4. v. See MINO. To wrinkle; to curl up; to ruffle as paper or cloth, in opposition to smooth (Andrews, 1865: 391 MI-MI-NO).
5. adj. Wrinkled; faded; withered; immature, as fruit untimely fallen or plucked. *Isa.* 34:4. Or as fruit prematurely fallen before fully grown. *Kin.* 41:23 (Andrews, 1865: 391 MI-MI-NO).

**Mino**

1. nvs. Dimple, depression, dent; crown of the head; dimpled, creased, wrinkled, withered, blighted, dented; shriveling, as a fruit or grass (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 248).
2. s. The turning or curling up, as a dried leaf or wrinkled paper; the curl of the hair, i. e., the crown on top of the head; he mimilo maluna o ke poo. See MILO and MIMILO (Andrews, 1865: 392 MI-NO).
3. v. To be loose, i. e. weak; to be unstrung, as a feeble person (Andrews, 1865: 392 MI-NO).
4. v. *Hoo.* To be sad; to be sorrowful, as one desponding. See OMINO [Ed., ‘Ōmino in this glossary]. Note – *Mino* and *mimino* is an expression made use of to children, as much to say, “cover up your nakedness” (Andrews, 1865: 392 MI-NO).



**Minomino**

1. v. See MINO, s. To contract; to wrinkle up; to curl together; to be wrinkled, as a cloth or the skin of an aged person; *minomino* na lima, eleele ka lehelehe. See OMINO [Ed., 'Ōmino in this glossary] (Andrews, 1865: 392 MI-NO-MI-NO).
2. Redup. of *mino*; wrinkled, with age; mussed as a dress (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 248).
3. s. A wrinkle in folding a cloth. *Epes.* 5:27. See MIMINO (Andrews, 1865: 392 MI-NO-MI-NO).

**Mo'owini**

1. nvs. Dim, as vision; partial blindness. *Ua loa'a ka mo'owini i kekahi po'e* (*Rom.* 11.25), blindness in part has happened to some people (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 254).
2. v. To be misty; to be dim visioned; to see indistinctly; to be blind (Andrews, 1865: 396 MOO-WI-NI).
3. s. *Moo* and *wini*, fine pointed. Dimness in vision misty in seeing (Andrews, 1865: 396 MOO-WI-NI).
4. s. Blindness, natural or moral. *Oihk.* 13:11; *Rom.* 11:25 (Andrews, 1865: 396 MOO-WI-NI).
5. s. A blind person; nana mai no na maka, aole nae he ike (Andrews, 1865: 396 MOO-WI-NI).
6. vs. Small, fine, like the filaments of a spider web; tapering into a fine end, as a hair (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 254).

**Mole**

1. vs. Smooth, round, bald (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 252).
2. v. To linger; to lag behind; to be slow (Andrews, 1865: 399 MO-LE).

**Molemole**

1. adj. See MOLE and OMOLE. Round and smooth; cylindrical; smooth as the skin of a bald head; hence [Ed., 2. below] (Andrews, 1865: 399 MO-LE-MO-LE).
2. adj. Baldheaded (Andrews, 1865: 399 MO-LE-MO-LE).
3. Redup. of *mole* 2 [Ed., 1 in this glossary] (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 253).
4. adj. Sleek and smooth with fatness (Andrews, 1865: 399 MO-LE-MO-LE).

**Mūka'e**

- n. Anything jutting or hanging over, as the brow of a precipice; rim (2 *Oihn.* 4.2), edge as of a pit; circumference; bare toothless gums (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 255).

## N

- Nāwali**
1. vs. Weak, feeble, infirm, limp, frail; weakness, feebleness. Cf. *hāwali* (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 263).
  2. adj. Sickly; weak; feeble (Andrews, 1865: 414 NA-WA-LI).
- Nāwaliwali**
1. v. See NAWALI [Ed., Nāwali in this glossary]; To pine away with sickness to be weak (Andrews, 1865: 414 NA-WA-LI-WA-LI).
  2. s. Weakness; want of muscular or mental strength. 1 *Sam.* 30:10. Infirmary. *Luk.* 5:15 (Andrews, 1865: 414 NA-WA-LI-WA-LI).
  3. adj. Weak; want of strength; feeble; sick (Andrews, 1865: 414 NA-WA-LI-WA-LI).
  4. Redup. of *nāwali*, weak (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 263).
- Nenanena  
'Auwae**
- Yellowed jaws (insult to old [Ed., people]) [Ed., taken from definition of *Nenanena*. Also, this pronunciation is a Moloka'i/Lāna'i pronunciation of *lenalena* (Elbert and Pukui, 1979: 25)] (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 264).
- Nia**
1. adj. Bald; baldheaded; round and smooth, as a bald head (Andrews, 1865: 417 NI-A).
  2. vs. Smooth, round, bald; calm, as a smooth sea. *Po'o nia*, bald head (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 265).
- Niania**
1. s. A baldheaded person (Andrews, 1865: 417 NI-A-NI-A).
  2. adj. Smooth; shorn close, as the head. See MANIANIA (Andrews, 1865: 417 NI-A-NI-A).
  3. s. See NIA. A smooth surface; a calm and smooth sea (Andrews, 1865: 417 NI-A-NI-A).
  4. Redup. of *nia* (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 265).
- Niho Kahi**
1. nvs. Single-toothed having one tooth remaining; a general term for old age (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 266).
  2. s. Lit. One tooth. One tooth remaining, a term for old age; he haumakaiole, he palalauhala (Andrews, 1865: 418 NI-HO-KA-HI).
- Niho Lena**
- nvs. Yellow tooth; yellow-toothed, said derisively of the old (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 266).

- Noenoe**
1. Redup. of *noe*; gray-haired; to feel foggy due to intoxication, befogged (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 268).
  2. s. A gray head; a gray headed person (Andrews, 1865: 420 NO-E-NO-E).
  3. s. See NOE, mist. A fog; a fine mist; a rain (Andrews, 1865: 420 NO-E-NO-E).
- No'ono'o Makua** nvt. To be thoughtful and considerate of parents and elders, filial (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 271, under definition of no'ono'o).
- Nuha**
1. v. To be or act like an aged person deaf, silent, &c. (Andrews, 1865: 425 NU-HA).
  2. v. To be silent; to be taciturn; to be displeased (Andrews, 1865: 425 NU-HA).
  3. v. To be rough to be uncivil; to be hard or heavy upon one (Andrews, 1865: 425 NU-HA).
  4. vs. Sulky, sullen, peeved, peevish, stubborn; to sulk, balk (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 272).

## P

- Pa’ia** 1. adj. Deaf; unable to hear (Andrews, 1865: 431 PAI-A).  
2. vs. Temporarily deaf, as from ascending to a high altitude. *Ua pa’ia hinihini*, heard indistinctly (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 302).
- Paunakaulike** s. Scales, as from the flesh; baldness. *Isa.* 40:12 (Andrews, 1865: 435 PAU-NA-KAU-LIKE).
- Pahu** 1. adj. Round and smooth as a bald head; applied to a *hula*, *hula pahu* (Andrews, 1865: 438 PA-HU).  
2. n. Box, drum, cask, chest, barrel, trunk, tank, case, ship binnacle, collection box, keg, ark, coffin, dresser, bureau, cabinet; bald heads were sometimes ridiculed as drums (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 300).
- Pākā** 1. adj. Old; aged (Andrews, 1865: 439 PA-KA).  
2. vs. Wrinkled. *Rare*. Cf. *pākāeaea*, *pakalua* (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 304).  
3. adj. Lean, as flesh; destitute of fat (Andrews, 1865: 439 PA-KA).  
4. adj. Ready; prepared; furnished (Andrews, 1865: 439 PA-KA).
- Pākāeaea** vs. Wrinkled. Cf. *pākā* (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 304).
- Pakalua** vs. Wrinkled, coarse, as skin or bark; encrusted, as with grime or rust (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 304).
- Pakapaka** 1. Same as *’ōpakapaka* 2, 3; wrinkled; scaly. Cf. *pakalua* (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 305).  
2. vs. Many, numerous (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 305).
- Pākea** 1. vs. Pale, gray, as the face of a sick person. Cf. *kea* 1. *Rare*. (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 305).  
2. n. White inner sheets of sleeping tapa (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 305).  
3. n. Kind of mat made of *makaloa* rush, without design (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 305).  
4. n. Type of stone (no data). *Rare*. (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 305).  
5. s. A species of white stone (Andrews, 1865: 440 PA-KE-A).  
6. n. A variety of taro (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 305).

<b>Palaheo</b>	vs. Not clear, as the speech of some old persons. Perhaps Waimea, Hawai'i (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 307).
<b>Pala lau hala, palalauhala</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. vs. yellow as a pandanus leaf, said of the very old (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 308).</li> <li>2. v. <i>Pala</i>, softness, and <i>lauhala</i>, a tree. To be weak; to be feeble; to be infirm (Andrews, 1865: 445 PA-LA-LAU-HA-LA).</li> <li>3. To walk, to see or to move with feebleness (Andrews, 1865: 445 PA-LA-LAU-HA-LA).</li> <li>4. To be old; to be in the last stages of life (Andrews, 1865: 445 PA-LA-LAU-HA-LA).</li> <li>5. s. Weakness; infirmity; the feeble state and infirmities of old age; the last stage of life of an old person (Andrews, 1865: 445 PA-LA-LAU-HA-LA).</li> <li>6. To swoon; to lie like one dead (Andrews, 1865: 445 PA-LA-LAU-HA-LA).</li> </ol>
<b>Pāleuleu</b>	vs. Old, worn-out, as tapa mats, or clothing. Cf. <i>ʻāleuleu</i> (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 312).
<b>Palupalu</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. vs. Weak, soft, limber, flexible, supple, fragile, flimsy, feeble, frail, tender (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 313).</li> <li>2. v. To be tender, either physically or morally; to be enfeebled, as the body (Andrews, 1865: 449 PA-LU-PA-LU).</li> <li>3. adj. Weak; feeble; soft (Andrews, 1865: 449 PA-LU-PA-LU).</li> </ol>
<b>Pane'e</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. vs. Old, worn-out. <i>Kaua'i</i>. Rare (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 314).</li> <li>2. vi. To move along, bring, push along a little; pushed forward (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 314).</li> <li>3. nvi. Delayed, postponed; delay, postponement; to do installments, as to serialize a novel in a newspaper (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 314).</li> <li>4. v. To wait a little; to delay (Andrews, 1865: 450 PA-NEE).</li> <li>5. v. To pass away; to be transient; to be vanishing. 1 <i>loan</i>. 2:17 (Andrews, 1865: 450 PA-NEE).</li> </ol>
<b>Papa</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. s. An ancestor some generations back; a race; a family (Andrews, 1865: 451 PA-PA).</li> <li>2. s. The wife of Akea or Wakea, the fabled mother of the islands and of [Ed., people] on them. See OPAPA. Na Papa ka haku akea o Lono (Andrews, 1865: 451 PA-PA).</li> <li>3. adj. Perhaps old; ancient; former times (Andrews, 1865: 452 PA-PA).</li> </ol>

<b>Papuhea</b>	<p>1. s. A gray head; a gray headed person (Andrews, 1865: 455 PA-PU-HE-A).</p> <p>2. s. A mist; fine rain; a fog (Andrews, 1865: 455 PA-PU-HE-A).</p>
<b>Pāwelu</b>	vs. Old, worn, ragged. <i>Fig.</i> , worthless (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 322).
<b>Pepeiao Kuli</b>	n. A deaf ear, deafness, disobedience, refusal to listen to advice (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 325).
<b>Pī'alu</b>	<p>1. nvs. Wrinkled with age, as with sagging eyelids or jowls; a term of reproach for a man who has lost his sexual potency; an impotent male (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 326).</p> <p>2. v. To be heavy, as the eyes; to be almost blind, as an aged person, or an aged person with weak eyes; ua <i>pialu</i> na maka (Andrews, 1865: 461 PI-A-LU).</p>
<b>Pī'ikea</b>	vi. To become light, as the day; to begin to gray, of hair (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 327).
<b>Pīka'o</b>	<p>1. nvs. Dehydrated food, as yam cooked, grated, dried, packed in banana fiber, used on long sea voyages; dried up, juiceless, parched (applied jestingly to old hags). (For 6:386.) Cf. <i>pōka'o</i> (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 328).</p> <p>2. n. Canoe hold under both the foreward cover and after cover (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 328).</p>
<b>Po'ohina</b>	<p>1. vs. Gray- or white-haired; ash-colored. (PH-34) (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 341).</p> <p>2. v. <i>Poo</i> and <i>hina</i>, to fall off, as the hair. To be gray headed; to be old. <i>Iša</i>. 46:4 (Andrews, 1865: 472 POO-HI-NA).</p> <p>3. s. The gray hairs of an aged person. <i>Oihk</i>. 19:32 (Andrews, 1865: 472 POO-HI-NA).</p> <p>4. A gray haired person. 1 <i>Nal</i>. 2:6 (Andrews, 1865: 472 POO-HI-NA).</p> <p>5. adj. Gray haired or gray headed; gray with age <i>Kanl</i>. 32:25 (Andrews, 1865: 472 POO-HI-NA).</p>
<b>Po'okea</b>	Same as <i>po'o hina</i> (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 341).
<b>Po'oke'oke'o</b>	<p>1. adj. <i>Poo</i> and <i>keo</i>, white. White headed; bald headed; epithet of an aged person (Andrews, 1865: 472 POO-KE-O-KE-O).</p> <p>2. nvs. White-haired; platinum blonde (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 341).</p>

3. adj. Wry or crooked necked (Andrews, 1865: 472 POO-KE-O-KE-O).
4. adj. Prosperous; successful (Andrews, 1865: 472 POO-KE-O-KE-O).

**Po'okuakea**

1. vs. Gray-haired. *Lit.* bleached head (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 341).
2. adj. *Poo*, head, *kua*, back, and *kea*, white. White or bald headed. See POOKEOKEO [Ed., Po'oke'oke'o in this glossary] (Andrews, 1865: 473 POO-KU-A-KE-A).

**Pōhina**

1. s. A person with gray hairs; one having white hairs. See POOHINA [Ed., Po'ohina in this glossary] (Andrews, 1865: 476 PO-HI-NA).
2. s. See Pōhi and Ana. A mist of fine rain; a fog; a thin cloud (Andrews, 1865: 476 PO-HI-NA).
3. s. Any white substance, as pia, flour, &c. (Andrews, 1865: 476 PO-HI-NA).
4. adj. White; whitish; having a white appearance.  
*Pōhina* luna i ke ao makani kaluu,  
 Naue ka lehua ka pua o ka laau,  
 Hakawai ka ohua o Okuauli,  
 Uli ke a i na hua e ke akua. (Andrews, 1865: 476 PO-HI-NA).

**Pōhona**

nvi. Sinking in, caving in, hollowing, as cheeks of an aged person; settling; bend, as in a U-shaped fishhook (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 336).

**Pōhuku**

1. adj. Round and smooth, i.e., without prominent corners; smooth, as the shell of the pauhu; smooth and round, as a baldhead (Andrews, 1865: 477 PO-HU-KU).
2. vs. Swollen; protruding, especially of a round object; piled up, as a coil of hair on the head heaped. Cf. *ōhuku*, *pāhuku* (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 337).

**Pōhukuhuku**

1. s. Any white globular substance as a white baldhead (Andrews, 1865: 477 PO-HU-KU-HU-KU).
2. s. Anything growing or increasing in size (Andrews, 1865: 477 PO-HU-KU-HU-KU).
3. s. One having the head larger at the top than at the bottom (Andrews, 1865: 477 PO-HU-KU-HU-KU).
4. s. The rising up of a large white substance, as a white cloud, a pillar of smoke. See PONUHU (Andrews, 1865: 477 PO-HU-KU-HU-KU).
5. Redup. of *pōhuku*; rising up and spreading, as smoke or clouds overflowing; increasing in prosperity or number (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 337).

**Pōka’o**

1. v. To be poor; to be naked; to be destitute of the comforts of life (Andrews, 1865: 478 PO-KA-O).
2. adj. Very poor, as one destitute of decent clothing; naked (Andrews, 1865: 478 PO-KA-O).
3. vs. Barren; dry and tasteless, as flavorless meat; naked; destitute. *Fig.*, boring, lacking in humor. Cf. *ka’o*, *pīka’o* (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 337).

**Pōlea**

1. vs. Sunken in, as the lips and cheeks of a toothless person. *Rare.* (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 338).
2. v. To be smooth; to be without edge or points; to be smooth, as the gums without teeth; to sink in, as cheeks without teeth (Andrews, 1865: 479 PO-LE-A).
3. adj. Without projections; without sharp edge or border; sunken in, as the face of one without teeth (Andrews, 1865: 479 PO-LE-A).
4. vs. Blurred, as eyes of a diver. *Rare.* (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 338).

**Polohina**

nvs. Gray, misty, smoky. *Fig.*, affectionate grief, pity. *Noe polohina no ke aloha i ku’u hoa* (chant), gray pitying mist for the love of my companion (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 339).

**Popo’ohina**

Redup. of *po’o hina* (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 343).

**Pū’ā**

1. vt. To feed by passing directly from mouth to mouth, of masticated food such as fish or poi; infants and the aged were fed thus (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 344).
2. v. To put food into another’s mouth from one’s own, as into a child’s; to spit or spew food into a child’s mouth (Andrews 1865: 485 PU-A).

**Puaaneane,  
puaneane**

1. n. Extremity of life, extreme old age. *Kau i ka puaaneane*, to reach a stage of advanced old age (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 345).
2. s. A stage of extreme old age, when universal decay is coming on, and yet the person is free from pain or suffering. See also KOLOPUPU [Ed., Kolopupū in this glossary] (Andrews, 1865: 488 PU-A-NE-A-NE).
3. A world of light and life; *he ao malama, he wahi e ola mau loa* (Andrews, 1865: 488 PU-A-NE-A-NE).
4. Eternity (Andrews, 1865: 488 PU-A-NE-A-NE).
5. v. To live forever; to live to eternity; *e ola mau loa a hiki i ka puaneane* (Andrews, 1865: 488 PU-A-NE-A-NE).

**Puahia**

1. vs. Spry, quick (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 345).
2. vs. Hazy, gray (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 345).



- Puahina** vs. Gray. *Ka lani pua hina o ka ho’oilo*, the gray skies of winter (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 345).
- Puoni**
1. v. To lay up for a long life or for a future age; e kau i ka puaneane ola; to lay up the means of living forever (Andrews, 1865: 490 PU-O-NI).
  2. To save, preserve (And.) (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 356).
- Pukupuku**
1. adj. Wrinkled, as the skin by age or otherwise (Andrews, 1865: 496 PU-KU-PU-KU).
  2. v. To wrinkle the forehead; to draw down the eyebrows; to frown, as in anger; e hoomainoino i ka lae (Andrews, 1865: 496 PU-KU-PU-KU).
  3. s. A crimping; a folding in fine plaits; a wrinkling (Andrews, 1865: 496 PU-KU-PU-KU).
  4. Redup. of *puku* 1; wrinkles, crumples, frowning; to wrinkle, frown, purse, as the lips (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 352).
- Punahelu** vs. Moldy, mildewed (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 355).
- Pupū**
1. vi. To stall; to move slowly and with difficulty, as a canoe or invalid; to remain near; stuck, blocked, Pupū ke ka’a, the car is stalled. A’o pupū, to learn slowly. Kō lākou mau ka’a kua, i hele pupū ai lākou (*Puk.* 14.25), their war chariots, so that they drove heavily. Pupū ke kai i ka ‘alalauā, blocked is the sea by the fish ‘alalauā [of any difficulty; an omen of the death of royalty]. **ho’o-pupū, hō-pupū** To stall; cause to get stuck (*transitive*); to balk, resist, hold back; bumpy, rough, as a road. Also ha’apupū (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 356).
  2. Same as kolopupū. Ku’u wahi pupū ‘elemakule (For. 5:121), my poor feeble old man. Kahi pupū (For. 5:133), an old man [Ed., person] (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 356-357).
  3. To be slow; to lag behind (Andrews, 1865: 501 PU-PU).
  4. s. An old man or woman who walks feebly and carefully for want of strength. (Andrews, 1865: 501 PU-PU).
  5. v. To be rough; to be uneven, as a road (Andrews, 1865: 501 PU-PU).
  6. To be heavy, as a thing drawn or carried (Andrews, 1865: 501 PU-PU).
  7. To walk as one carrying a heavy burden; heaha ka oukou mea kaumaha i pupu ai oukou makai la? (Andrews, 1865: 501 PU-PU).
  8. To sit still in one place; to sit still, not to go (Andrews, 1865: 501 PU-PU).
  9. Roughly; heavily; disagreeably. *Puk.* 14:25. Hele pupu, hele mamau, hele luuluu (Andrews, 1865: 501 PU-PU).
  10. To drag a log or canoe through brush and among rocks, &c. (Andrews, 1865: 501 PU-PU).

**Pupuku**

1. adj. Wrinkled; shortened; contracted; curled, as hair. See PUKUPUKU (Andrews, 1865: 502 PU-PU-KU).
2. v. To curl, as the hair; to shrink; to start from fear; to shrink from pain as a muscle; to contract (Andrews, 1865: 502 PU-PU-KU).
3. Same as *pukupuku* (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 357).

# W

## **Wana Hina**

1. n. Streak of gray, as in hair (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 382).
2. adj. Becoming gray, as a person gray headed (Andrews, 1865: 510 WA-NA-HI-NA).

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'Auwae Lenalena 2, Hailepo 10, Kea 16

### *Wrinkled skin*

'Ā'aua 1, 'A'aka 1, 'Aua 2, 'Au'aua 2, 'Ālu'a 3, 'Alu'alu 3, 'Ānuhenuhe 3, 'Ili Lu'a 5, 'Ili Pakalua 5, 'Ōmino 7, 'Ōpakapaka 8, 'Opi 8, 'Ōpukupuku 8, Hālu'a [Ed., word is defined as wrinkled, but may not apply to human skin] 10, Kolepeia'alu (Rare) 17, Lu'a 24, Lololohe 24, Mimino 28, Mino 28, Minomino 29, Pākā 32, Pākāeaea 32, Pakalua 32, Pakapaka 32, Pī'alu 34, Pukupuku 37, Pupuku 38

## Speech quality

Hapaku'e 11, Palaheo 33

## Temperament

### *Cranky/irritable*

'A'aka 1, Nuha 31

### *Stingy*

Kulipa'a 19

### *Stubborn*

Nuha 31, Pepeiao Kuli 34

## White (color; may or may not apply to hair)

Kea 16, Pōhina 35

## Worn/worn out

'Āleuleu 3, 'Ālu'a 3, 'Āpulu 3, Kolo'u'a 17, Kupe'ulu 20, Lohelau 23, Lu'a 24, Lu'alu'a 24, Mauole 26, Pāleuleu 33, Pane'e 33, Pāwelu 34, Pōhukuhuku 35



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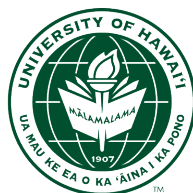
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