Supplementary Materials

Glossary of Hawaiian Words

Most of the definitions are from the Manomano Hawaiian dictionary [84]. Any exceptions will have their own citation.

ʻAi—Food or food plant.

ʻĀina—Land, earth.

Ahupuaʻa—Land division usually extending from the uplands to the sea.

Akua—God, goddess, spirit, ghost, devil, image, idol, corpse; divine, supernatural, godly

Alakaʻi—A leader; conductor; guide.

Aloha—Love, affection, compassion, mercy, sympathy, pity, kindness, sentiment, grace, charity; greeting, salutation, regards; sweetheart, lover, loved one; beloved, loving, kind, compassionate, charitable, lovable.

ʻAuwai—Ditch, canal.

ʻAwa—Ceremonial beverage made from kava (*Piper methysticum*) roots.

Ea—Sovereignty, rule, independence.

ʻEwa—Place name west of Honolulu, used as a direction term.

Hālaulani—A star, said to be observed in the month of Hilinehu.

Hale—House, building, institution, lodge, station, hall; to have a house.

Haki—To break, as a piece of wood; to break, as with the hands.

Hānai—To raise, rear, feed, nourish, sustain; provider, caretaker.

Haumāna—Student, pupil, apprentice, recruit, disciple.

Hehi—To stamp, tread, trample, pedal, step on; trampling.

Hiʻiaka—First part of the names of the twelve younger sisters of the goddess Pele; the youngest and most famous was Hiʻiakaikapoliopele.

Hōʻailona—A mark; a signal; a sign of something different from what it appears to be.

Hoakalei—A spring (in Kualakaʻi, Oʻahu) is called Hoakalei (lei reflection) because Hiʻiaka picked lehua flowers here to make a lei and saw her reflection in the water.

Hōkūpaʻa—North Star. Lit. immovable star.

Hoʻōla Hou iā Kalauao—to revive and to bring life again to Kalauao.

Hoʻokupu—a tribute to one in higher standing; a present; a gift; a gratification.

Hoʻomau—To continue, keep on, persist, renew, perpetuate, persevere, last.

Hoʻoulu—To grow, sprout, propagate.

Huli—To turn, reverse; to curl over, as a breaker; to change, as an opinion or manner of living; The name of kalo tops for planting (see hulikalo).

Huli ka lima i lalo—turn our hands down to the soil.

ʻIke—To see, know, feel, greet, recognize, perceive, experience, be aware, understand.

Inoa—Name, term, title.

Kāhea—To call, cry out, invoke, greet, name.

Ka poʻe kahiko—People, persons, personnel, population, assemblage, group of, company of. (poʻe) old, ancient, antique, primitive, long ago, beforehand; to age; old person.

Kalihi—("the edge") Land section, channel, stream, valley, elementary school, field, street, and shopping center, Honolulu, said to have been named by Prince Lot (Lihi: the edge, border, or boundary).

Kalihilihi-o-Laumiha—The eyelashes of Laumiha.

Kalo—The well-known vegetable of the Hawaiian Islands; a species of the arum esculentum; it is cultivated in artificial water beds, and also on high mellow upland soil; it is made into food by baking and pounding into a hard paste; after fermenting and slightly souring, it is diluted with water, then called poi, and eaten with the fingers. Note: The origin of the kalo plant is thus described in Hawaiian Mythology (see Mooolelo Hawaii by Dibble, p. 37): ulu mai la ua alualu la, a lilo i kalo, the fetus grew (when it was buried) and became a kalo.

Kanaka—Human being, man, person, individual, party, mankind, population; subject, as of a chief; laborer, servant, helper; attendant or retainer in a family (often a term of affection or pride) (Kānaka: Plural of kanaka).

Kānaka ʻŌiwi—Indigenous, native.

Keiki—Child, offspring, descendant, progeny, boy, youngster.

Kilo—Stargazer, reader of omens, seer, astrologer, necromancer; kind of looking glass (rare); to watch closely, spy, examine, look around, observe, forecast.

Kīpuka—Variation or change in form (puka, hole), as a calm place in a high sea, deep place in a shoal, opening in a forest, openings in cloud formations, and especially a clear place or oasis within a lava bed where there may be vegetation.

Kūʻe—To oppose, resist, protest.

Kuleana—Right, privilege, concern, responsibility.

Kumu—Teacher, tutor, manual, primer, model, pattern; beginning, source, origin.

Kumulāʻau—Tree.

Kūpaʻa—Steadfast, firm, constant, immovable; loyal, faithful.

Kupuna—A forefather or ancestor indefinitely pl. Kūpuna.

Laka—Referred to as the goddess of Hula and guardian of the forest; to attract, to be docile, to tame [85]; element of forest water, transpiration, the water that travels through plants in the forest and whose movement in plants inspired the first the art of hula [86].

Laulima—Many hands, to work together.

Loʻi—Irrigated terrace, especially for taro, but also for rice; paddy.

Loko iʻa—loko: Pond, lake, pool. iʻa: Fish or any marine animal.

Mahiʻai—Farmer, planter; to farm, cultivate; agricultural.

Makai—At or towards the sea, in opposition to mauka, inland.

Mālama—To take care of, tend, attend, care for, preserve, protect.

Mālama ʻāina—To take care of the land, to take care of that which feeds you.

Mana—Supernatural or divine power, mana, miraculous power; a powerful nation, authority; to give mana to, to make powerful.

Manaʻo—Thought, idea, belief, opinion, theory, thesis, intention, meaning, suggestion, mind, desire, want; to think, estimate, anticipate, expect.

Mauka—Inland, in a direction opposite to the sea; opposite to makai, towards the sea.

Mōʻī—King, sovereign, monarch, majesty, ruler, queen.

Moana-nui-ākea—The expansive Pacific Ocean.

Moku—District, island, islet, section, forest, grove.

Momona—Fat; fertile, rich, as soil; fruitful.

Moʻokūʻauhau—Genealogical succession, pedigree; genealogy.

Moʻolelo—Story, tale, myth, history, tradition, literature, legend.

Niu—The coconut (Cocos nucifera), a common palm in tropical islands of the Pacific and warm parts of eastern Asia; coconut meat or oil. Hawaiians used all parts of the tree.

Noa—Freed of taboo, released from restrictions, profane; freedom.

Nō ka ʻoi—This common sequence can only follow nouns, as in Maui nō ka ʻoi, Maui indeed is the best.

Oli—Chant that was not danced to, especially with prolonged phrases chanted in one breath, often with a trill (ʻiʻi) at the end of each phrase.

ʻOhana—Family, relative, kin group; related.

ʻŌʻō—Digging stick.

Pā pōhaku—Stones laid into a wall; a stone wall.

Pele—Lava flow, volcano, eruption; volcanic (named for the volcano goddess, Pele).

Pewa—Rectangular patch or wedge used for mending bowls, perhaps so called because its a resemblance to a fishtail.

Piko—Navel, navel string, umbilical cord.

Pilina—Association, relationship, union, connection, meeting, joining, adhering, fitting.

Pule—Prayer, magic spell, incantation, blessing, grace, church service, church.

Pūnāwai—Water spring.

Puʻuhonua—Sanctuary, place of refuge, place of healing.

Uluniu—Coconut grove.

ʻUlu—The breadfruit (*Artocarpus altilis*), a tree perhaps originating in Malaysia and distributed through tropical Asia and Polynesia; breadfruit.

ʻUmeke—Bowl, calabash, circular vessel, as of wood or gourd.

Wai—Water, liquid or liquor of any kind other than seawater.

Wahi—Place, location, position, site, setting.

Wao—A general term for inland region usually forested but not precipitous and often uninhabited.