A (ä). The first letter of the Hawaiian alphabet.

A (ā), adj. Fiery; burning: he lua a, a fiery pit.

A (ā), adv. When; then; there; until. With verbs in a narrative tense, it signifies when, and when, etc.: as, a hiki mai ia, when he arrived. With nei it signifies a designation of place: as, mai a nei aku, from here (this place) onward. Until: as, noho oia malāia a make; he lived there until he died. (A nei is often written as one word, and then it signifies here, or the present place.)

A when pronounced with a protracted sound, signifies a protracted period of time, or distance, or a long continued action: as, holo ae la ia a—a hiki i ka aina kahiki; he sailed a long time, or a long distance, until he reached a foreign country.

A (ā), conj. And; then; and when. When it connects verbs, it usually stands by itself; as, holo ka waa, a komo iho, the canoe sailed and sank. When it connects nouns, it is usually joined with another as, haawi mai oia i ka ai a me ke ᱾apa, he furnished food and clothing. A with me signifies and, and also, besides, together with, etc. When emphatic, it is merely a disjunctive. In narration, it frequently stands at the beginning of sentences or paragraphs, and merely refers to what has been said, without any very close connection with it. In many cases it is apparently euphonic or seems to answer no purpose, except as a preparatory sound to something that may follow; as, akahi no oukou a hele i keia ala, before you have passed this road.

A (ā), interj. Lo; behold. An expression of surprise, disappointment, astonishment or admiration. It is similar in meaning to aia hoi, eia hoi, aia ka.

A (ā), n. 1. The jawbone; the cheek bone: a luna, upper jaw; a lalo, lower jaw. 2. An instrument made of smooth bone formerly used for abortion. It was called the a oo, the piercing a; also koholua. 3. An instrument used for bleeding. 4. White spots that appear in poi when it is pounded. 5. A large sea bird often caught by natives; also called aiaiantheakane (feathers white). Worshiped as an aumakua or guardian. 6. A small fish that bites at a hook; called also aakimakau. 7. The Hawaiian alphabet; also the first sheet on which it was printed. 8. Broken lava (probably so called from being burnt. See A, v.). Ke a o Kaniku a me Napuaapele.

A (ā), prep. Of; to; in connection with motion, e hoi oe a ka hale, return to the house, (hiki i is understood).—Laieik. p. 12. Unto; at; belonging. It designates the properties of relation, possession and place; and is often synonymous with o, but generally distinct, giving another shade of meaning and implying a closer connection.

A (ā), v. 1. To burn, as a fire: ua a mai ke ahia, the fire burns; ua a mai ke ahi ma ka waha; the fire burned in their mouths. 2. To burn, as a lamp; to blaze, as a flame. 3. Fig. To burn, as with jealousy or anger.

Aa (ä-a‘), adj. 1. Burning: raging, as a fire; he ahi aa loa; also used figuratively.

Aa (ä-a‘), adj. Stony; abounding with lava; ground rough with broken lava. See a, broken lava.

Aa (ä-a‘), adj. 1. Silent; still; lonely, as a house uninhabited: he aa ko
aa (ā-'ā'), n. A lighted fire, a conflagration. (Laelik. p. 78.)

Aa (ā-'ā'), n. 1. Dumbness; inability to speak intelligibly. 2. A dumb person. I lohele e na aa lololole; i mau aa lolo kuli. 3. A dwarf; a small person: Kanaka pou pocou aa; ua like au i kahi keiki i komolii, aa no hoi ke kino.

Aa (a'a), n. 1. A dare; a tempting. 2. A belt; a girdle. 3. The small roots of trees or plants. Also called weli. 4. The veins or arteries, so called from their resemblance to the fine roots of trees: aoel iakov i like ke koko maloko o na aa. 5. Offspring. 6. A tendon; a muscle. 7. A pocket; a bag: Aa moni, a purse; a scrip; a bag to carry provisions for a journey: aoel kanaka aa ole, no man without his scrip; a bag for weights (of money). The name of the envelope for a foetus (Laelik. p. 190). Kuu kalkahia i ka aa ho- okahi. Syn.: Eke and kieke. 8. A covering for the eyes. 9. The caul of animals: aa maluna o ke ake, the caul above the liver; the midriff. 10. A sea breeze at Lahaina and some other places in Hawaii, for example, at Kona on the island of Hawaii, and Waimea, Kauai. 11. The cloth-like covering near the base of a coconut leaf, aa niu. 12. The name of a coarse kind of cloth, he aa haole. 13. Chaff; hulls; the outside of seeds or fruit.

Aa (ā-'ā'), n. [See A.] Broken lava; that is, sand, earth, stones and melted lava, cooled up.

Aa (ā-'ā'), n. 1. A large sea bird. Same as Aa. 2. Same as akin-makau.

Aa (ā-'ā'), v. See A, verb. 1. To burn fiercely or furiously, as a fire; to burn constantly. 2. Fig. To kindle; to rage; to be angry. 3. To make a noise, as a dumb person trying to speak. 4. To be dumb, ua aa ka leo.

Aa (ā-'ā), v. 1. To brave; to dare. 2. To tempt; to challenge; to defy. 3. To venture; ua aa aneci oe e hele i ke kaau? Ua aa aneci oe e hele i ka ali? 4. To accept a challenge; to act presumptuously; he aa ka manaao; he wio ole. 5. To girde; to tie around, as a loose garment. Same as kaei.

Aa (ā-'ā), v. To send greetings or love: as, e aa mai ana o mea ma ia oe. The reply would be: Ano ai wale laua, or wellina wale laua, or aloha wale laua.

Aaa (ā-'ā-ā'), adj. 1. Hospitable; friendly; kind to strangers: he makamakaka aloha. Syn.: Haa and heahea. 2. Uninhabited, as a house or village; lonely.

Aaa (ā-'ā-ā'), n. A temporary abode, as a hut, cave, shelter of a rock, etc.

Aaaaki (ā-'ā-ā-ki), v. To bite often. (Frequentative of aki.)

Aae (ā-'ā-e), n. The young shoots remaining in the ground after the old taro is pulled. Syn.: Oha; as, yau ke kalo i ka hukila, o ka oha wale no keo, oia ka aae.

Aae (ā-'ā-e), n. The practice or action of a priest, as a last resort, in the treatment of a sick person. Aae, e kaulei, e lelei, e ku i kiona ia oe e Kahamului.

Aaea (ā-'ā-e-a), n. The sound that babies make in calling for their parents.

Aaha (ā-'ā-hā), n. Name of an outside covering for a dish: He ipu ia hanaia i ka aaha a paa, the cup was tightly held with the aaha. Syn.: koko.

Aahi (ā-'ā-hi), n. 1. A bag in which fire and fire materials were carried; he kieke aahi. 2. Sucker or shoot from a sandalwood tree.

Aahi (ā-'ā-hi), v. To burn, as with lust.

Aaho (ā-'ā-ho), n. The small sticks to which thatching is tied.

Aahoa (ā-'ā-ho'-ā), n. A food container or wrapper.

Aahu (ā-'ā-hu), n. 1. An outside garment; a cloak; a garment thrown loosely over the shoulders. Aahukaua, armor. 2. A covering for ornament; aahu kapa maikai, the dress of a dandy; that is, dandyism. (The aahu was formerly some kind of tapa; mamua, aahu kapa, mahope aahu lole. 3. The bark of the wauke (Broussonetia papyrifera) when taken off the tree.

Aahu (ā-'ā-hu), v. 1. To put on or wear clothes; to put on one's gar-
ment. 2. Used figuratively: Aahu iho an i ka pono: I have clothed myself with righteousness.

Aahua (ā-ā-hū-ā), v. To speak reproachfully; to use words of strong contempt; to deride.

Aahualii (ā-ā-hū-ā-li'i), adj. [Aa, dwarf, and hualli, diminutive.] Small; low in stature; defective in bodily structure.

Aahualii (ā-ā-hū-ā-lī'i), n. [Aahu, a robe, and ali, royalty.] 1. Regal attire; a royal robe; a colored cape worn by people of rank; colored tapa. 2. Name of a deity said to be the creator of all dwarfs.

Aahualii (z-a-hū-ā-lī'i), n. A fabulous being supposed to have come up from the center of the earth and to possess extraordinary strength.

Aahuapoo (ā-ā-hū-ā-pō-o), n. [Aahu, covering, and pōo, head.] A covering for the head; a defense in time of peril; a shield in war; a buckler; a garment connected with the mahiole [helmet] and paleka'aua [shield].

Aahui (a-ahu'i), n. [Aa, velu and hui, pain, ache.] 1. An aching veil. 2. A desire for pleasure, attended with some sense of pain: Pau ke aahui, ke aakoni oloko, the painful desire within has ceased.

Aahuia (ā-ā-hū-ī'a), v. (passive of aahu). To be clothed; covered as with a garment; arrayed; adorned.

Aahukapu (ā-ā-hū-kā-pū), n. [Aahu, garment, and kapu, forbidden.] 1. A consecrated or holy garment. 2. A priest's robe.


Aaina (ā-ā-i-na), adv. Loudly; strongly, as a sound: kani aaina; also continually.

Aaina (ā-ā-i-nā), v. To be brittle or frangible.

Aaijole (ā-ā-i-o-le), adj. 1. Falling before maturity, as fruit that falls before it is ripe. 2. Dying before maturity, applied to men who die before their time.

Aaijole (ā-ā-i-o-le), n. The breadfruit or any fruit which ripens and falls of itself.

Aaka (ā-ā-kā), adj. 1. Coarse; illiberal; fault-finding; hard; severe. 2. Dry, as the coral of the reef at low tide; parched; wrinkled from heat.

Aaka (ā-ā-kā), n. A column of lapilli, accompanied by hot vapor and smoke, such as jet up from a volcanic crater or fissure.

Aaka (ā-ā-kā), n. 1. Timber of the naio or bastard sandalwood; dry
naio. 2. Harsh speaking against another; grumbling; fault-finding.

Aaka (á-á-'ka), v. 1. To complain, as a person of a perverse or sour temper; to grumble, chide, find fault; to strive: I ole makou e aaka a koa iho, that we may not find fault and refuse. 2. To be very dry; to be exceedingly thirsty. 3. To burst or crack open, as a ripe melon or banana. 4. To be hard, severe, as labor or toil: aole i aakala ka haana a na haku: the work for the lords was not hard.

Aaka (á-á-'ka), v. To deride; to ridicule; to laugh at in contempt.

Aakaka (á-á'-ká-ká), n. [A, to burn or shine and akaka, clearly.] The clear burning or splendor of the heavenly bodies on a clear night.

Aaki (á-á-'ki), adj. Thick; obscure, as darkness.

Aaki (á-á-'ki), n. A bite; a seizing with the teeth: ka na ho manini nui, ke aaki nei ia ka limu.

Aaki (á-á-'ki), v. 1. To bite frequently; to bite in two; to bite, as the bark from a stick, or the rind from sugar-cane. (See aki, to bite.) 2. To gnash the teeth: ua aaki ke kui. 3. To feel the severe pangs of child-birth. 4. To surround or come upon one, as darkness: ua pouli loa, ke aaki mai nei ka p Poeleele. 5. To experience palpable darkness. 6. To catch onto or hold by a thing: ua holo ia kanaka i ka moana, ua aaki i ke koa a paa, that man sailed out upon the ocean, he is caught in the coral, and is fast. 7. To come upon, as a fit of love: ua aaki paa ia ke aloha wela iluna ona.

—Laielik. p. 197.

Aakimakau (á-á-'ki-má-kau), n. A hook-biting fish; the name of a small fish noted for its readiness to bite at a hook. See A.

Aako (á-á-'ko), n. 1. Insatiable lust, applied to females. 2. The itch: he mane: he lalawe. This last form of the word expresses the name of the last stage of the disease, followed by death. A primary stage is expressed by ako, to itch.

Aako (á-á-'ko), n. Wind that meets the surf which strikes a rocky headland and scatters the spray. Makani wehe ehu kai, wind that loosens the sea-spray.

Aako (á-á-'ko), v. 1. To cut cr clip off, as the spray of the sea when the surf strikes against a bluff of perpendicular rocks and is met by a wind from the land, and cuts or clips off the spray. 2. To stir to action; to drive. Used in the imperative, be quick; go to work.

Aako (á-á-'ko), n. [Aa, vein, and koko, blood.] A vein; a blood vessel.

Aakolo (a'a-kó-lo), adj. Creeping, running and branching. Applies to the roots of plants.

Aakoni (á-á-kó-ni), n. [Aa, vein, and koni, to throb.] A throbbing vein or artery: pau ke aakui, ke aabui, ke aakoni oloko.

Aala (á-á-lá), adj. Odorous: aala ka haia, sweet the haia; aala ka rose, sweet the rose; o na kaku- wahine aala o Alwohikupua.—Laileik. p. 62. "Aala ka ihona ka uka o Kawela."

Aala (á-á-lá), n. 1. A pleasant odor. 2. Fig.: He aala no o Kaahumanu, a sweet perfume is Kaahumanu.

Aala (á-á-lá), v. To be fragrant.

Aalalai (á-á-lá-i-hi), n. A beautiful fish (Thalassoma duperrey) of the reefs and warm currents.

Aalaloa (á-á-lá-á-loa), n. 1. Wild, uncivilized person who lives in the forest. 2. Wildness; a startled or wild appearance; kuku ka aalaloa.


Aalele (a'a-le'-lé), n. [Aa, veim, and lele, to jump.] An artery.

Aali (á-á-'li), n. A small or low place between two larger ones; a groove; the slight depression under the gill of a fish; the wattle of a fowl.

Aali (a'a-lii), n. A hard timber tree (Dodonaea viscosa) generally alii and its wood.

Aalinu (á-á-li'-nu-i), adj. Large, fat, and weak, as a fat man.

Aalo (a'a-lo), v. To dodge often; to dodge, as one does a stone.

Aalole (a'a-lo'-lé), n. Cloth of coconut leaves. The name first given to cloth by the people of Kauai.

Aalolo (a'a-lo'-lo), n. [Aa and lolo, the brain.] A nerve; aalolo hoao. Aalolo lohe, the auditory nerve.
Aalu (ā-ā′-lu), n. [Dim. of alu.] A ravine; a small brook, valley or ravine; a slight depression.

Aama (ā-ā′-mā), n. 1. Involuntary motion of the hands when a person tries to seize hold of something as it rolls down a precipice. 2. The act of stealing or pilfering. 3. An edible black crab with a highly decorative shell. Said to have been a special or sacred food for certain priests. 4. A talker; one who talks for the purpose of gaining information not otherwise obtainable. 5. A person who speaks rapidly, concealing from one and communicating to another.

Aama (ā-ā′-mā), v. 1. To stretch out the hands for the purpose of catching something. 2. To steal small articles; to pilfer.

Aamakumimi (ā-ā′-mā-kū-ā′-mī), n. A poisonous Crustacean said to have been a sacred food eaten with impunity by certain priests. Syn.: Kumimi.

Aamo (ā-ā′-mō), adj. Insatiable in lust; never satisfied—applied to females: he wahine aamo, ana ole.

Aamoo (a-ā′-mō′), adj. Light; thin, as the texture of muslin: o ka inoa o ka lole lāhila lāo.

Aamoo (a-ā′-mō′), n. 1. The cloth-like substance around coconut leaves. 2. Thin white cloth. 3. Whatever is light and thin, as thin cloth. 4. A veil. 5. External covering or skin of a reptile: o ka mea keokeo e lalahi ana i ka moo, he mea lāhila a pauaweawe.

Aana (ā-ā′-nā′), v. 1. To use abusive language; to revile; to malign; to speak back. 2. To speak angrily; to fret; oleo aana mai oia.

Aanapuu (ā-ā′-nā-pū′), v. To be out of shape; to be crooked in different directions; to be small and large, that is, to be uneven in size, as a rope.

Aanei (ā-ā′-nei′), adv. An adverb referring to place or time; here; at this point. Syn.: Maanei.

Aanema (ā-ā′-ne′-mā), v. To be jealous of a man's friend, or to discover jealousy. Syn.: Līli.

Aaniu (a-ā′-nī′-u), n. [Aa, cloth-like covering near the base of a coconut leaf, and niu, coconut.] The covering like a coarse cloth around the stem end of coconut leaves: a hoo-kahekehe ma ka aaniu.

Aano (ā-ā′-no′), v. To be self-confident; to boast of; to brag of. See hoano for the transitive form.

Aao (ā-ā′-ō′), adj. Greedy; gluttonous; veracious.

Aao (ā-ā′-ō′), n. A species of tall, wild banana: he main aao.

Aaokoko (ā-ā′-ō-kō-ō′-kō′), adj. Red hot, applied to substances such as fire, iron, stone, etc.

Aaokoko (ā-ā′-ō-kō-ō′-kō′), v. To burn fiercely.

Aapa (ā-ā′-pā′), adj. Same as apa.

Aapi (ā-ā′-pi′), v. To be warped; curved.

Aapo (ā-ā′-po′), adj. Ready, quick to receive knowledge; quick to apprehend: he aapo ka maau o na ka-mallii.

Aapo (ā-ā′-po′), n. 1. One who snatches. 2. One who learns quickly; a ready scholar.

Aapo (ā-ā′-po′), v. 1. To catch at, as several hands at the same thing. 2. To receive readily in the mind; to grasp mentally: ke aapo nei makou a malama.

Aapoo (ā-ā′-po′), n. The skin, flesh and sinews on the back of the neck: he aapoo ka mea na ka ai, he aapoo bipi.


Aapu (ā-ā′-pu′), v. 1. To warp or bend, as a board in the sun. Syn.: aapi. 2. To wrinkle or ruffle, as cloth. Syn.: Mimino.

Aapua (a-ā′-pū′-ā′), n. [Aa, bag and pua, an arrow.] An arrow case; a quiver.

Aapuupuu (ā-ā′-pū′-pū′), n. A capsular ligament.

Aapuupuu (ā-ā′-pū′-pū′), n. 1. Sharp or water-worn gravel. 2. The knots in a fish net.

Aau (ā-ā′-u), n. 1. An agitated flock, as of birds when frightened; a school of fish as they suddenly separate when frightened. 2. A slight ripple on the surface of calm water caused by a light breeze.

Aau (ā-ā′-u), v. 1. To ripple mildly, as a calm sea; ruffled by a slight wind. 2. To separate, as a flock of
Name of an east wind; tradewinds. Also called kaomi. 3. A species of sea moss. 4. The coming in of the sea upon the shore; the flux of the tide. 5. The water or liquid wrung from the leaves of vegetables, as taro, etc.: he ae kalololo, he ae wauki, he ahi. 6. Saliva or its flow; nausea, sediment.

Ae (a'e), v. 1. Specifically, to break a tabu: ua ae lakou iluna o kahi laa, to violate a law or agreement; to break a covenant. 2. To go on to.

Ae (a'e), v. To consent; to yield; to agree with.

Aea (a-e'a), adj. Wandering; unstable; shifting; he one aea ke one o Hoohila; unsettled, as: kanaka aea, a vagabond; wandering about.

Aea (a-e'a), adv. Irregularly, in a loose unstable manner; aimlessly.

Aea (a-e'a), n. A vagabond; an outcast: he poe aea, fugitives.

Aea (a-e'a), n. The cord used in uniting two or more nets for the purpose of creating a single large seine.

Aea (a-e'a), v. 1. To wander away from a place; mai kou alo aku, aole oe e aea, from my presence do not wander away; to wander from place to place. 2. To live unsteadily, as: i kona wa i ona ai, nui kona aea ana, in his seasons of drunkenness, he lived principally here and there.

Aea (a-e-a), v. To rise; to appear in sight from beneath. 2. To raise the head slowly when in a recumbent position; to throw back the head in a haughty manner.

Aee (a-e-e), adj. Comminuted; small or fine, as dust; fine, as poi well pounded: he poi aee, he uouo, he walli.

Aee (a-e-e), v. 1. To transgress often: he aee oe maluna o kahi kapu. 2. To step over a thing often.

Aeeakai (a-e-e-kai), n. 1. The rise of the tide. 2. The froth that follows the breaking of the surf.

Ae (a-e), n. A tree about 80 feet high (Sapindus saponaria). Also called manele.

Ae (a-e), n. Assent expressed by one person to the thought or opinion of another; approval of the conduct or opinion of another; consent; agreement; acquiescence.

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Aekai (ä'e-kai), n. The place where the sea meets the land; the shore line.

Aelo (ä'e-lo), adj. 1. Roiten; applied to eggs. 2. Fig.: Ua like makou me na hua aelo.

Aeioa (ä'e-lo'-ä), n. The northeast trade wind on the ocean. Same as mose.

Aenei (ä'e-ne'ei), adv. 1. Now, about this time, just now, within a short time past or future. 2. Here; hereabouts; near by; not far off; ua holo aenei, he has lately spoken; ua make aenei no ke ali, the king died a short time ago; ua hele aenei no kahi i noho ai, he has gone a little way to his place of residence.

Aenei (ä'e-ne'i), v. To be here; to be present; to be in existence. [This word seems to be compounded of ae, expressive of a passing or transfer, and nei, which refers to present time or present place; something not fixed or exactly defined, but near by, either in time or place.

Aeokahalaoa (ä'e-o-kä'-häl-o'-ä), n. A kind of tapa made of wauke (paper mulberry), and colored a blue-gray with charcoal, kuina aeokahalaoa.

Aeselona (ä'e-se-lö'-nä), n. [Heb.] Name of an unclean bird, so translated in the Bible. Falcon.

Aeto (ä'e-to), n. [Gr.] An eagle.

Agata (ä-gä'-tä), n. [Eng. agate.] A variegated waxy quartz, in which the colors are in bands, in clouds, or in distinct groupings; also, a precious stone made from this mineral; agate.

Agati (ä-gä'-ti), n. Same as agata.

Agoza (ä-gö'-zä), n. [Heb.] A nut.

Aha (ä-hä'), adj. The numeral four. Same as eha.

Aha (ä-hä'), interj. An exclamation of surprise or wonder: ua helu helu lakou, aha; ua loa lakou e moe ana, aha.

Aha (ä-hä'), interrog. adv. Why; for what cause, purpose, or reason: E aha ana oia? What is he doing?

Aha (ä'-hä'), interrog. pron. What? Declinable with the definite article, indeclinable with the indefinite: heaha, what? often united with the article: for what reason? No keaha? i keaha?

Aha (ä'-hä'), n. 1. A small piece of wood, around which was wound a piece of tapa, held in the hand of the priest while offering sacrifices. 2. A kind of tapa made on Molokai. 3. A cord braided from the husk of the coconut. 4. A cord braided from human hair. 5. Strings made from the intestines of animals: ka naau i mea aha moa, the intestines used for strings to tie fowls with: he aha pulu niu; he aha waa a me ka aha hoa waa, a cord for tying and strengthening a canoe in a storm; he aha palaoa, he lauho i hili ulo ia. 6. A company or assembly of people. (Often compounded with some qualifying word as, ahaaina, ahaelelo, aha kanaka, ahahe kokolokolo, ahamokomoko, etc. See these compounds, which are sometimes written in one word, and sometimes divided.) 7. An assemblage of priests met for the purpose of offering prayer and sacrifice to ward off evil. (The word originally meant the hand of such an assembly and holds in his hand a piece of mamane or kauwila wood wrapped in dark tapa (aeokahalaoa) a symbol of authority.) 8. Name of a certain prayer used in the aha kapu: ia waalau ke kanaka i ka aha, make no ia, if a man should make a noise during the prayer, he would die; that is, he would be guilty of an offense for which he would forfeit his life. (The name originated in the fact that coconut fiber is very strong when braided into strings; so this prayer, with its rigid tabus, was supposed to be very efficacious in holding the kingdom together in times of danger.) 9. The success or answer of a prayer, or such a proper performance of prayer as to insure success; loaa ka kakou aha, we have received our prayer. that is, the answer: ua liio ka aha, alaia, e pule hou, the prayer is lost (of no avail); then pray again. 10. The earwig. 11. A species of long fish swimming near the surface of the water. 12. Edge or border of a surface; measure in a single line. Used in the expressions: ua like na aha, the sides are equal; aha like, side measurements. 13. A design supposed to resemble
the track of a duck. Syn: Aha-
ana and kapuai kōloa, duck foot-
print.
Aha (ā-hā), v. To stretch the cord
by which the first posts of a house
were put down or set straight: e kīi i ke kaula e aha al, fetch the
rope to make straight with.
Ahaahaa (ā-hā-ā-hāh), adv. Sitting
squarely; uprightly.
Ahaahaa (ā-hā-ā-hāh), v. To pant;
to breathe hard on account of heat,
as a hog or a dog: ua ahaahaa ka iilo
ka wela, a i ka maloeoe i ka loa;
the dog panted hard from heat and
from long weariness.
Ahaaina (ā-hā-ā-i-na), n. [Aha, a
company, and iina, eating.] 1. A
company for eating. 2. A feast for
pleasure or enjoyment: ahaaina
olioli, a joyful feast. 3. A feast as
a celebration of a past event. Ahaina is often qualified by
the following word: as, ahaaina hebe-
doma, a feast of weeks; ahaaina kauhale lewa, feast of tabernacles;
ahaaina laa, a solemn feast; and
ahaaina moliola, feast of the pass-
over. 4. The food for the company
in such cases. Ahaaina awakea, a
dinner; ahaaina ahiahi, a supper.
Ahaaina (ā-hā-ā-i-na), v. [Aha, com-
pany, and iina, to eat.] To eat
together; to feast; to partake of a
banquet; to hold a feast.
Ahaana (ā-hā-ā-na), n. A design sup-
posed to resemble the track of a
duck. It is carved on iʻe kuku, tapa
beaters. Syn: Aha and kapuai ko-
loa, footprint of a duck.
Ahai (ā-hāi), adj. Breaking off and
carrying away: ka manu ahaai kanu
awa e, the bird clipping the twig of
a tree and planting it elsewhere.
Ahai (ā-hāi), n. The name of a pil-
lar, wood or stone, which a chief
sets up in memory of some great
exploit: Alalia, kau ka ahai ma-
lua iho o na pao, Therefore the pillar is erected on the arch,
or prop.
Ahai (ā-ha-i), v. 1. To take away; to
carry off; to bear away. (Laielk.
p. 18.) Hence, 2. To flee; to be
routed, as men in battle.
Ahaiahai (ā-ha-i-ha-i), adj. See aha.
Ahaik (ā-hā-ī-kī), n. [Aha, assembly,
and ikī, small.] A small party for
private conversation; a small coun-
cil or gathering of people; a secret

council called together to discuss
war or an emergency.
Ahaillono (ā-hā-li-lo-nō), n. The per-
son who alone survives or escapes
after a battle, or a canoe out of a
fleet, all others being taken or lost:
pepehia a pau, aohe ahaillono.
(Laielk. pp. 104 and 105.) See aha,
v.
Ahaīna (ā-hā-i-na), adj. Relating to
banqueting or to a drinking feast;
wine-drinking: Hale ahaīnua.
Ahaīnua (ā-hā-i-nu), n. An assembly
for revelery; a company brought
together for the purpose of drink-
ing.
Ahaīnua (ā-hā-i-nu), v. [Aha, a com-
pany, and inu, to drink.] To part-
take at a drinking feast.
Ahaīnuawa (ā-hā-i-nu-a-wā), n. [Aha,
and inu, to drink, and awa.] An
assembly for drinking awa: he aha-
īnuawa no na kanaka kahu akua
hoomanamana ia Nahienaena, an
assembly for drinking awa by the
protectors of the god worshiped by
Nahienaena.
Ahaīnurama (ā-hā-ī-nu-rā-mā), n. An
assembly for drinking alcoholic
drinks.
Ahaīnuwaina (ā-hā-i-nu-wā-i-nā), n. A
wine feast; a feast for drinking
wine.
Ahaīkanaka (ā-hā-kā-nā-kā), n. [Aha,
assembly, and kanaka, men.] A
great company; a multitude; an
assembly.
Ahakea (ā-hā-kēa), n. A tree of the
genus, Bobea. The wood, which is
of a yellowish color, is used for
rims of canoes, pol boards, and
cane paddles.
Ahaike (ā-hāi-kē), adj. [Aha, four,
and like, alike.] Four sides alike
or equal; quadrangular; aoao aha-
like. Like na aoao, like ka loa me
ka laula, four square.
Ahaike (ā-hā-i-kē), n. Name of the
square bone in the wrist joint: he
iwi ahaike maloko o ka pulina.
Ahaalike (ā-hā-li-ā-i-kē), adj.
Four-sided, with two sides parallel.
Ahaalike (ā-hā-lī-ā-i-kē), n. A
rectangular figure whose opposite
sides are parallel.
Ahaalakanawai (ā-hā-ā-i-nā-kā-mā-
wali), n. An assembly for trans-
acting judicial business; judge or
judges sitting for the hearing of
cases; a judiciary session.
Ahamaha (ā‘hā-mā‘hā), n. 1. A place or an assembly for the practice of athletic games. 2. A sham fight.

Ahamaka (ā‘hā-mā‘kā), n. 1. A swinging bed fastened to the manuea (center support) of a house. Hammock, a tapa fastened at each end between two posts and swinging between: na kapa e kau ana maka manuea mai hope a mua, he moe lewa. 2. The act of killing by the lua [by breaking the bones]. 3. A special secret assemblage of priests for prayer. The object of such aha or assembly for prayer was to invoke the gods in behalf of the ali‘i, king, or chief, without knowledge of the alalo [those about the king or chief].

Ahamoa (ā‘hā-mo‘ō-ā), n. 1. An aha or cord made from the entrails of an enemy conquered and killed in fighting by the lua (method of killing by breaking the bones). This form of fighting was called "haka-ka-a-amoa," hence the word ahamoa. 2. A number of persons assembled to watch the lua contest.

Ahamokomoko (ā‘hā-mō‘ō-kō‘ō-mō‘ō-kō‘ō), n. Assemblage of people congregated to watch athletic games, or to take part themselves in the games; a boxing match. (Laleik, p. 21.)

Ahaolelo (ā‘hā-ō-lē‘lō), n. [Aha, a company, and olelo, to speak.] 1. A council; a body of chiefs assembled to regulate public affairs. 2. In modern times, a legislature; a body to consult and enact laws for the public good.

Ahaolelo (ā‘hā-ō-lē‘lē‘lō), v. [Aha, assembly, and olelo, to speak.] To take council; to consult together to get the united wisdom of all present: ahaolelo iho la na ‘ili; the chiefs held a consultation. (In modern times, to meet and consult, as the legislative bodies of senators and representatives, to make and adopt laws for the nation.)

Ahawa (ā‘hā-wā), n. A water head.

Ahawa (ā‘hā-wā‘wā‘wā), v. To collect together as water, to overflow a low place: ua ahua, ua ahawa.

Ahe (ā‘hē), adj. Breezy.

Ahe (ā‘hē), adv. and interj. Indeed; Oh, that’s so; really: ahe, kuhu au ua hala lakou, aole ka! ahe, pela kou manao ea?

Ahe (ā‘hē), n. 1. A slight breathing. 2. A hacking cough; he ehehe, he maikunu. Same as ehehe. 3. Anything light, gentle or soft, as a light breeze, ke ahe makani pu‘u‘lena. (Laleik, p. 34.) Ahe koo-kauwahine, he makani aheaha ka makani. 3. A wind; a slight breeze. He aheaha makani. Same as aheaha (1).


Ahea (ā‘hē‘a), n. A common plant that was cooked and eaten like luau, taro tops. (It was used as a poultice after being heated.) Syn.: Aheahea.

Aheahe (ā‘hē‘e‘hē‘e‘hē), adj. Light, gentle, soft. (Applied to wind.)

Aheahe (ā‘hē‘e‘hē‘hē), n. 1. A light, gentle breeze. See ahe (3). 2. A faint diminishing sound: he kamumu o ke aheahe malie, a sound of a whisper. Aheahe ka makani ma Pu; aheahe mai ke kaiaulu o Waianae. 3. A cough; a hacking cough: I ka manawa ehehehe kaualu mai la ka ehehehe make malo na Kahalai‘a laua o Humehume; In the time of coughing, a deadly cough seized upon Kahalai‘a and Humehume. See ehehehe.

Aheaha (ā‘hē‘a-hē‘a-hē‘a-hē‘a), v. To be hungry; he pololi; aheaha kahi opu i ka pololi.

Aheahea (ā‘hē‘a-hē‘a-hē‘a), n. 1. A common plant that was cooked and eaten like luau (taro tops). It was used as a poultice after being heated. Syn.: Ahea.

Aheaka (ā‘hē‘a-kā), n. A shade: shadow. See ake.

Ahekolo (ā‘hē‘kō‘kō‘lō), n. [Ahe, a breeze, and kolo, to creep.] A slight breeze; ahekolo ka makani, aheaha malie, a creeping, gentle wind. See Kolonahe.

Ahekolo (ā‘hē‘kō‘kō‘lō), v. To creep; to crawl along; ke i ae la e ahekolo kana hele, he says he walks creeping along.

Ahele (ā‘hē‘lē), n. A snare, same as pahele, but more used.

Aheleia (ā‘hē‘le-ia‘a), v. To be taken or caught in a trap. Found only in the passive.
Ahewa (ā-hē'·wā), adv. Crosswise, as maka ahewa, cross-eyed.

Ahewa (ā-hē'·wā), n. 1. A tree classified among the sensitive plants; a variety of the mimosa. 2. Punishment. condemnation. Syn.: Ahewala.

Ahewa (ā-hē'·wā), v. [A, to, and hea, wrong; sin.] 1. To turn the eyes, as done by a cross-eyed person. 2. To view askance. 3. To condemn for a crime or fault; to blame; to censure, etc. 4. To be inconsistent, as in contradicting one's self.

Ahewala (ā-hē'·wā-lā), n. Punishment; condemnation.

Ahewala (a-heē'·wā-lā), v. To be condemned.

Ahi (ā'-hi), n. 1. Fire: ke ahi e ana, a burning fire. 2. The albid core. A fish of the mackerel family (Germo germo). It reaches a large size. Color, dark above with steel-blue reflections; silvery below.


Ahia (ā-'ī'-ā), interrog. adj. How many? Ahia ka nui o ka walai? How many articles of property? See ehia. (There is a nice distinction in the use of ahia and ehia, difficult to understand; in many cases they are synonymous.)

Ahiahi (ā-hī'·hī), n. A false report concerning one; a defamation; a slander.

Ahiahi (ā-hī'·hī), n. The later part of the day: ua aii ai ka la, the afternoon; towards night; ua napoo ka la, evening. (When it is dark, it is po.)

Ahiahi (ā-hī'-ā'hi), v. To be or become evening; a ahiahi iho la, hoi mai ia; when it was evening he returned.

Ahiahi (ā-hī'·ā'hi), v. To defame; to bring into disrepute.

Ahiahia (ā-hī'-ā'hi'ā), adj. Obscure; faded: dim, as colors in tapa or calico: kohu maikai ole; as cloth having lost color; ahiahia ke koko, the blood is colorless; applied to the uncolored parts of dyed cloth or tapa; ke ahiahia ka palapala, the writing is dim, not plain; ula ula ahiahia, faded red—that is, purple.

Ahiahonua (ā-hī'·ai-hō-nu'·a), adj. Earth-consuming, as a volcano; constantly burning; unquenchable.

Ahiahonua (ā-hī'·ai-hō-nu'·a), n. [Ahi, fire, ai, to eat, and honua, earth.] A volcano; earth-eater or consumer.

Ahiihi (ā-hī'·hi), n. A vine.

Ahiihi (ā-hī'·hi), v. Same as ahiahi.

Ahikoli (ā-hī'·kō'·li), v. To cut off even or trim the top of a kalia kuku or kukui torch. (A kalia kukui consists of a single long string of shelled kukui nuts, used as a lamp or torch. A number of these long strings wound up together is called an ihoiho or aulama. A single short string is called koluku.)

Ahiku (a-hi-ku), n. 1. Consisting of one more than six; the cardinal number seven. 2. Seventh.


Ahinahina (ā-hī'·nā-hī'·nā), n. The silversword (Argyroxyphium sandwicense). A shrub growing on Mauna Kea, Mauna Loa and Haleakala, at elevations of 7,000 to 12,000 feet.

Ahiu (ā-hī'·ū), adj. Wild; untamed, as a horse: he a; aole laka mai. See hiihi.

Ahiu (ā-hī'·ū), n. 1. Name of a wild cat. 2. Wind common around the mountains of Kahana on Oahu.

I aha a ae au i ka Ahiu o Kahana, Ka waiiala lilo i ka lau o ke ka'ai...—Us, an old mele.

Ahilwa (ā-hī'·wa), adj. Darkish; of somber or dusky tint.

Aho (ā-hō), n. (Used with the article, ka.) 1. The small sticks used in thatching. 2. A line; a cord, as a fish line; ke aho lawalawalae; a kite string; ke kakaia pola a me ke aho; alaia, holeole aku l ka lewa, a pau aku ma ke aho; (prepare) the kite tail and the string, then send off the kite into the air, but hold fast by the string. 3. The natural breathing of a person; the breath; hence, 4. Patience; i nui ke aho, let the breath be long, that is, be patient. 5. Resolution; also kindness.
Aho (ā-hō), v. 1. To have breath, hence to be patient. 2. (Impersonal, always used with the prefix e.) It is easier; it is better; it is less severe: e aho nau e kokua mai ia makou; it is better for you to help us. (It implies a comparison.) E aho nae ko lakou hope i ko kakou; their end, however, will be more tolerable than ours; it is better that; it had been better if, etc. It is better, preferable; e aho iki no ke hoi kakou; it will be a little better for us to return; e aho no ka hele mamil o ka noho ana ma ka pilikia; it is better to go than to stay in perplexity.

Ahoaole (ā-hō'-ā'-ō-le), n. A thatching stick too short for use.

Ahole (ā-hō'-ō-le), n. A fish resembling the white perch or sea bass. Color, bright silvery, bluish on back. Common in streams and in brackish water.

Aholehole (ā-hō'-ō'-hō'-ō-le), n. See ahole.

Aholoa (ā-hō'-ō'-ō'-ā), adj. [Aho, patient, and loa, long.] Patient; long suffering. See ahonui.

Aholoa (ā-hō'-ō'-ō'-ā), n. [Aho, a cord, and loa, long.] 1. A long string for fishing or sounding in deep water: he aholoa loa i ka mō; he aholoa i ka luu ilalo o ka moana. 2. The power to hold one's breath a noteworthy time. Applied to deep sea divers.

Ahona (ā-hō'-ō'-ā'), adv. Equivalent to the words, it were better. Ahona a kui maoli aku kela, ile le ilili. (Lalei‘k. p. 42.) Same as eaho. I ahona makou i ka ikeia e ka uka, we were fortunate to be seen by those on shore (an expression of shipwrecked persons). A complete phrase in which i ahona is used impiles in general a receiving of some unexpected good.

Ahonui (ā-hō'-ō'-i), adj. Patient; enduring; long suffering.

Ahonui (ā-hō'-ō'-ō'-i), n. [Aho, patient, and nui, much.] Forbearance; long suffering; patience.

Ahonui (ā-hō'-ō'-ō'-i), v. [Aho, patient, and nui, much.] To be patient, gentle, kind. See aholoa.

Ahu (ā-hū), adj. Storing; collecting; hale ahu, a storehouse.

Ahu (ā-hū), n. 1. A place for storing things. 2. A heap of stones as a way mark or memorial. 3. A soft, fine mat often used as covering for the body. The ahu was used to protect the canoes at sea in rough weather: o ka uhi ana i ka ahu, ea, ola ka mea e pale aku i kekahī ale; the spreading over a mat—that is what will keep off some of the waves; ahuao, ahu mokoloa.

Ahu (ā-hū), v. To be brought together; to be thrown into a heap; to be piled up indiscriminately.

Ahua (ā-hū'-ā), n. 1. Any place elevated in the manner of a high path. 2. A bank in the sea; a bank formed by the sand at a mouth of a river; hence, 3. A ford: a place for passing a stream or river. 4. A hillock: He puu; he kiekie ma kekahī aoao.

Ahuana or Ahuia (ā-hū'-i-a), v. To be raised up on a platform: ua ahuia, ua ahawa.

Ahuahua (ā-hū'-ā'-hū), adj. 1. Angry; fretful; unwilling. When one receives orders to work, and from fatigue or indolence he is unwilling, he is then ahuahua. 2. Healthy; vigorous; strong.

Ahuahua (ā-hū'-ā'-hū), adv. Fretfully; excitedly.

Ahuahua (ā-hū'-ā'-hū), n. Health, vigor, force in animal or vegetable life.

Ahuahua (ā-hū'-ā'-hū), v. 1. To be sullen; unwilling to do a thing ordered. 2. To be turbulent; to act under great excitement.

Ahualalai (ā-hū'-ā'-lai), v. To lie broken in pieces; to consist of heaps of pieces or parts.

Ahuao (ā-hū'-ō'-ō), n. [Ahu, a mat and ao, the young leaves of the lauhala tree.] A mat made of the young leaves of the lauhala.

Ahuawa (ā-hū'-ā'-wā), n. 1. A strong rush (Cyperus laevigatus) of which cords are made; the leaves are made into hats. (The fiber of the plant is used to strain potable awa.) 2. The name of the cord itself: mai hoka an i ke ahuawa. Also known as ahuawa.

Ahuhe (ā-hū'-ō), v. To make of two thicknesses by folding in the middle. To double up; to turn up, as a piece of tapa or paper.

Ahuhehia (ā-hū'-ē-hē'-ä-le), n. A garment made of hala flowers; fabric
of marvellous flexibility and fineness, which, in olden times, was woven from the dried flowers of the hala tree.

Ahui (ā-huʻ-i), n. A number of things on one stem; a bunch or cluster of fruit, as bananas, grapes, or hala.

Ahulil (ā-huʻ-i-lil), v. 1. To be required according to one’s misdeeds; to be repaid in a retributive sense. To be thwarted; to be frustrated; to be baffled in attempts to do harm: E ahulil suaneti ka poe hooako i ka eha; those who attempt to do harm will be frustrated.

Ahuiwainia (ā-huʻ-i-wai-na), n. [Ahui, a cluster, and wainia, grapes.] A bunch or cluster of grapes.

Ahuku (ā-huʻ-ku), n. Name applied by the priests of Umi to the gifts presented to Hakau, Umi’s elder brother. (These gifts consisted of stones of all shapes and sizes, from the pebble to the rock requiring the strength of two men to carry; so generously were the gifts brought to Hakau that he was last covered with them and disappeared from sight.)

Ahuku (ā-huʻ-ku), v. To cover with stones; to stone.

Ahualau (ā-huʻ-laʻu), adj. Epidemic; pestilential: mai ahualau, a pestilence.

Ahualau (ahuʻ-laʻu) n. A pestilence; a sickness like a pestilence; any contagious epidemic disease that is virulent and devastating. (This most destructive malady raged while Kamehameha I was living for the first time on the island of Oahu; Kamehameha himself was attacked but recovered. Thousands were swept off by it at that time—probably in 1804.)

Ahualau (ā-huʻ-laʻu), v. To be ill with a contagious disease; to die with it: ua ahualau ae la na kanaka i ka make.

Ahulu (ā-huʻ-lů), adj. Overheated, as stones in the oven; heated to whiteness: ahulu ka imu, the oven is exceedingly hot.

Ahulu (ā-huʻ-lu), adj. 1. Overdone, as food baked too much; cooked hard. 2. Spilled by age, as eggs, or medicines. 3. Defiled with dirt; defective: ua ahulu ke kai, that is, dirty or green, not blue and clear.

Ahulu (ā-huʻ-lu) v. To be overdone, as food cooked too much: ua ahulu loa ka umu ai, ua ulaula ka ai, to be too hot.

Ahuluulu (ā-huʻ-luʻ-lu), n. 1. Hawaiian adze; a tool used by canoe makers (koi ahuluulu); a jack-plane. 2. A fish, the same as the kumu.

Ahumoenia (ā-huʻ-moʻe-ena), n. A fine mat of small figures of different colors. (Laielik, p. 112.)

Ahunaili (ā-huʻ-nā-ilī), n. A colored tapa: he mamaki ahunaili, he makaki i hooolua, a colored mamaki tapa.

Ahunaili (ā-huʻ-nā-ilī), n. The issue of a union of which one party is a high chief and the other a common person. Such off-spring is also called waili and kulaepopo. See Kula.

Ahunaili (ā-huʻ-nā-ilī), n. A tapa of intermixed colors.

Ahupaweha (ahuʻ-pā-weʻhe), n. [Ahu, a fine mat and paweha, a three-cornered figure used in decorating.] A kind of striped mat made on Nihau: he ahupaweha no Nihau.

Ahupuaa (a-hu-pu-a-a), n. [Ahu, collection, and puaa, hog.] 1. One of the smaller divisions of a kala or district, made up of several ilis, small districts, and under the care of a head man; a hog was the tax of that district to the king: He Waikuku, he ili he moo; Waikuku is an ahupuaa; the lands in Waikuku, ili and moo, a division of land next below ili. 2. The ahu or altar upon which the tax levied on the ahupuaa was laid; also used as a landmark; called on the island of Oahu Kaanialau.

Ahuua (ā-huʻ-uʻa), n. A raincoat, made of the young leaves of the lauhala, or of the grass called makaloa. It was a small mat about four by six feet, and so flexible that it could be rolled up like any ordinary garment.

Ahuua (ā-huʻ-uʻa), v. To cover with the ahuua (cloak, raincoat).

Ahuula (ā-huʻ-u-la), n. [Ahu, a garment, and ula, red.] A red-feathered cloak; a cloak made of the feathers of the oo and the red feathers of the iiwi, worn by kings and high chiefs; a gorgeous dress. (Laielik, p. 112.) (The feathers are.
woven into olona nets of the finest mesh called upena-puni and upena nukanuku-aula.)

Ahuawaiwai (ä'-hū-wäi'-wäi'), adj. [Ahu, collection, andawai, property of a treasury.] Belonging to a place for storing property. Hale ahuawaiwai, a store-house.

Ahuwale (ä'-hu-wa'-le), v. To be exposed; to be in plain sight, as a hill, or a house on a hill.

Ai (ä'), adj. Consuming; destroying (spoken of fire).

Ai (ä'), adv. A shortened form of aia; there: ai ileko o ka hale, there in the house.

Ai (ä'), n. A suffix, used only with verbs for the purpose of euphony.

Ai (ä'-i), n. The neck: he ai ko ke kanaka—oia kahi e hai ai ke po o me ke kina, man has a neck—it is that which unites the head with the body.

Ai (ä'i), n. Food; vegetable food, as distinguished from ia, meat. Ai o'o, ripe food; ai maloa, dried food; ai maka, green food, vegetables. (Ai, food, is representative of property generally.)

Ai (ä'i), n. Collection.

Ai (ä'), v. 1. To eat; to consume food, as persons or animals. 2. To devour, as animals. 3. To destroy, consume, as fire. 4. To consume; spoken of the sword. 5. To eat, consume, as a sore; sole ai ka mai, the disease has made no advance. 6. To taste, eat, enjoy the benefits of, have the profits of, as land; e ai i ka aina.

Ai (ä'), v. To have sexual intercourse.

Aia (ä'-ä'), adj. Ungodly; irreligious.

Aia (ä'-ä'), adv. 1. There, referring to place: aia malaila ka hana ana, there the work is being done. 2. Then, referring to time,—generally in connection with some other event.

Aia (ä'-ä'), interj. Exclamation expressive of admiration or surprise, of triumph or contempt: Aia ho, behold! or see there; aia ka, there now! Aia la, there you have it! An expression of triumph with contempt.

Aia (ä'-ä'), n. 1. An unprincipled or ungodly person. Hal. 14:1. 2. The practice of ungodliness itself; he homalokaha; he hoole aku.

Aia (ä'-ä'), n. A disease of the eye in which the vision becomes impaired.

Aia (ä'-ä'), v. 1. To be or show oneself contrary to the gods. 2. To disregard the will of the gods; to be ungodly in practice or character.

Aiahua (ä'-hū'-ä), adj. 1. Irreligious; unmindful of the tabu; nani ke kanaka aiahua. See Aiahulu. 2. Unfair; two-faced.

Aiahulu (ä'-hū'-ä), n. 1. A term applied to those who disregard the tabu while others observe it. When the tabu is generally disregarded it is called ainoa. 2. A hypocrite; an irreligious person.

Aiahupua (ä'-hū'-pú-ä'), v. 1. To break secretly the tabus of the gods, but to observe them openly; to act hypocritically. 2. To conspire secretly against another. 3. To defraud the landlord by withholding the tax and using it oneself. 4. To pray to death. Similar to anaana.

Aiahulu (ä'-hū'-lū), adv. Without exception.

Aiahulu (ä'-hū'-lū), n. Food baked a long time in the oven until it is soft.

Aiahulu (ä'-hū'-lū), v. 1. To pray to death; to procure the death of another by sorcery. 2. To poison.

Aiahupuua (ä'-hū'-pú-ū'-a), adj. [Ai, food, and ahupuua, a division of land.] Enjoying the food or benefits of an ahupuua: he ali aiahupuua, enjoying the privileges or benefits of an overseer of land.—Lailele, p. 34.

Aiahupuua (ä'-hū'-pú-ū'-a), a. The food or enjoyment of an ahupuua.

Aiahupuua (ä'-hū'-pú-ū'-a), v. To care for and enjoy the income of an ahupuua, a division of land.

Aiai (ä'-iai), adj. Bright, as moonlight; fair; white; clear: He malamalama aiai, pure, as gold.

Aiai (ä'-iai), adv. Clearly; in a brilliant manner.

Aiai (ä'-i), n. A dependent; one who lives on the resources of another: He aiai makou a Mol, we are Mol's dependents.

Aiai (ä'-i), n. Brightness; clearness: ua like ke keokeo me ka aiai.

Aiai (ä'-i), v. To be white; to be bright, clear, brilliant, shining, etc.
Aialakuaia (ā'i-ā'i-kū-'jè-'la), n. A god, the son of Hinahele (his mother) and Kuula (his father). He was a god of fishermen: he aku lawaiia.

Aiala (ā'i-ā'la), v. [Ai, to eat, and aina, land.] To enjoy, to possess land; to own land: aole ia i aiala, he did not possess land.

Aialalai (ā'i-ā'la-'a-la), n. Scrotula.

Aialalai (ā'i-ā'la-'a-la), n. A tuber produced away from a plant's mound.

Aialili (ā'i-ā-li'i), v. [Ai, to enjoy the benefits of, and ali'i, chief.] To enjoy the ease, honor and dignity of a chief; to act the chief. See hoolanilani.

Aialo (ā'i-ā'-lo), n. [Ai, to eat, and alo, in front. To eat before.] 1. The people about the chief; his attendants, as distinguished from the poe makaainana; kanaka aialo no ke ali'i. 2. A prince or princess; those about a king: Pau loa na makaainana a me na aialo i ka pilikia, all the common people and those about the chief went up the mountain. 3. A hanger-on who lives lazily with a chief and eats his food.

Aiana (ā'i-ā'-nā), n. [Mod. Eng. The Hawaiian pronunciation of iron.] A flat iron. (For the metal, see ha'o.)

Aiana (ā'i-ā'-nā), v. [Modern.] To iron; to make smooth with an iron.

Aiau (ā'i-ā'u), n. A person who practices witchcraft.

Aiau (ā'i-ā'u), v. 1. To pray to death or poison, as was formerly practiced. 2. To show covetousness, as; ua aiau aki i ka hai, he coveted what was another's; to search out with the eyes: "Maka aiau i ko hai wha i anuau iho la." 3. To become weary and discouraged by long-continued labor.

Aie (ā'i-'e), adj. Indebted; under obligation to render some equivalent for something received.

Aie (ā'i-'e), adv. Again: e haawi aie, to give to be paid again.

Aie (ā'i-'e), n. 1. Indebtedness; the state of being in debt: he poe aie kakou, we are debtors. 2. A debt; that which is due for any cause: e lawe aie, to go in debt for a thing. E haawi aie, to give (lend) on usury.

Aie (ā'i-'e), v. [Ai, to eat, and e, beforehand, that is, to eat or enjoy a thing before it is paid for. From the custom of paying for work before it was done.] 1. To owe; to be indebted; aole oia (o Kamehameha) i aie, he (Kamehameha) never went into debt. 2. To enjoy something yet to be paid for: e lawe i ka waiwai a mahoe hoo-kaa.

Aiea (ā'i-e-'a), n. Fatigue; weariness. Syn.: Aieana.

Aiea (ā'e-a), n. 1. Species of hardwood tree found on Lanai and other islands. It is used for finishing off canoes. 2. A place in the district of Ewa on the island of Oahu, Hawaii.

Aieana (ā'i-e-ā-nā), adj. Tired; weary, as one who walks wearily up and down precipices: he hele aiene, he maloeoleo.

Aieana (ā'i-e-ā-nā), n. Fatigue; weariness.

Aihaha (ā'i-hā-hā'), n. The leafstalks of the taro plant that are used as food; especially, the young leaves of the taro, which were common articles of food among the poorer classes. He aihaha ka na lua(hine.

Aihalea (ā'i-hā-lā-lē'), v. [Ai, to eat, and halea, a sup.] 1. To take into the mouth with the lips, as liquid or semi-liquid food; to sup. 2. To live lazily at another's expense; to be attached to a place or person without being engaged or employed; to be parasitic.

Alhamu (ā'i-hā-mū), n. 1. The food left after a meal; a morsel; a crumb. 2. Matter scraped off, as from the stones of an imu (underground oven); leavings or savings; scrapings.

Alhamu (ā'i-hā-mū), v. 1. To eat the fragments or crumbs, as of food. 2. To destroy wantonly; to waste: Ua alhamua ka naia uala. 3. To cause to be destroyed or killed; to ruin: Ua alhamua ke keiki e ke kahuna anaana.

Alhea (ā'hē'a), adv. 1. At what place; where. 2. To what place; whither. 3. Near what place; whereabouts.

Alhuawaa (ā'hā-u-u-wa-a), adj. 1. Wandering; roaming or roving; vagabondish. 2. Floating or carried along by a current; drifting.

Alhuawaa (ā'hā-u-u-wa-a), n. One who wanders from place to place without fixed habitation or visible
means of support, and usually a worthless fellow; a tramp, a vagabond.

Aihuawaa (ā-i'-hū-ā-wa'a), v. 1. To wander about in an idle manner; to play the vagabond. 2. To float or be carried along by a current; to drift.

Aihue (ā-i-hū'e), adj. Addicted to the practice of theft; given to stealing; thievish.

Aihue (ā-i-hū'e), n. One who steals furtively or without violence, as distinguished from a robber; in law, one who commits larceny; a petty thief, a purloiner; a thief; a pilferer.

Aihue (ā-i-hū'e), v. [Ai, food, and hue, to steal.] To steal food. Applied also to any furtive, covert, or surreptitious taking of anything, whether material or immaterial, hence: 1. To take away, especially from another's direct possession, without right, authority, or permission, and usually in a secret manner for one's own use, advantage, or gratification; to steal. 2. To commit larceny; to steal.

Aihuea (ā-i-hū-e'ā), v. A corruption of aihuea, the past participle of aihue.

Aihueia (ā-i-hū'e-i'a), v. Stolen, pilfered. Waivai aihueia; stolen goods; in law, goods taken feloniously.

Aihueia (ā-i-hū'e-i'a), v. Stolen, pilfered, the past participle of aihue.

Aihueiaia (ā-i-hū'e-hi'a), v. A corruption of aihueia, with the expletive "ih." Aihuelia (ā-i-hū'e-ll'a), v. A corruption of aihuelia, with the expletive "il." Aililioko (ā-i'-i-il-iō'-ko), v. [Ai, to enjoy, ill, the skin, surface (of land), ioko, that which is contained in something else.] 1. To have or possess a division of land less than an ahupu'a. 2. To have the use of sea fisheries or fish ponds subject to the hakualna or owner.


Aikane (ā-i-kā'-né), n. 1. A sodomite. (Obsolete.) 2. An intimate and trustworthy companion; a friend.

Aikane (ā-i-kā'-né), v. 1. To commit sodomy. (Obsolete.) 2. To exercise a kindly feeling or good will toward another; to act the part of a friend; to become a friend.

Aikapa (ā-i-kā'-pā), n. 1. One who enjoys the profits of a small piece of land with the owner of same. 2. A person who shares with another in the affection of one of the opposite sex. 3. One who pays only a part of his debt. Syn: Allihi.

Aikapa (ā-i-kā'-pā), v. 1. To care for a small division of land and share the income from it with the owner. 2. To share with another in the affection and favor of one of the opposite sex. 3. To pay only a part of a debt and withhold the remainder.

Aikapu (ā-i-kā'-pū), n. The observance of the rules of the kapu (tabu).

Aikapu (ā-i-kā'-pū), v. [Ai, to eat, and kapu, forbidden.] 1. To eat according to the restrictions of the kapu (tabu). 2. To observe the rules or ceremonies of the kapu: opposed to ainoa.

Aikena (ā-i-kē'-nā), v. 1. To be so fatigued and discouraged as to give up one's work. 2. To grow fatigued or tired; to become weary. 3. To weary with physical or mental exertion; to exhaust by continued strain, application, or trouble; to tire out; to fatigue.

Aikepa (ā-i-kē'-pā), adj. 1. Cut or torn off slantly or obliquely, as with the teeth or an edged instrument. 2. Fitted by rabbiting; rabbeded.

Aikepa (ā-i-kē'-pā), v. 1. To seize with the teeth so as to tear off with a slight turn of the head; to bite off slantly. 2. To cut or sever off obliquely, as with an edged instrument. 3. To cut a rectangular groove or rabbet in; to rabbet.

Aikepakepa (ā-i-kē-pā-kē-pā), v. 1. To make the jaws come suddenly together in an effort to bite; to snap. 2. To speak rapidly and excitedly; to talk so fast that one's words appear to overlap. 3. To tattle; to talk idly.

Aiki (ā-i'-ki), v. 1. To begin to appear bright or luminous; to reflect or receive a faint light; to light up dimly. 2. To look slyly or insinuatingly; to look furtively, as from a place of concealment; to peek; to peep.
Aikola (āi-kō'-lā), interj. An exclamation expressing triumph, joy, encouragement, or applause mingled with contempt; also, one expressive of derision, scorn, contempt, mockery, etc. Ua eoa iakou, aikola! They won, hurra! Ua hopuia ka aihue, aikola! The thief is caught, it serves him right!

Aikola (āi-kō'-lā), n. A feeling entertained toward some one or something regarded as so inferior as to be unworthy of attention; also, the manifestation by word or action of such a feeling, contempt springing from pride or a sense of superiority; disdain; derision, scorn.

Aikola (āi-kō'-lā), v. 1. To hold in or treat with scorn or extreme contempt; to ridicule; to despise; to scorn. 2. To treat one according to his deserts; to serve one right: generally referring to some kind of retaliation or punishment. Syn: Akola.

Aiku (ā'-i-kū'), n. 1. The band of a garment which passes around the neck; a collar. 2. A spasmodic affection of the muscles of the neck which draws the head toward the affected side; a torticollis; a wryneck; a stiff neck.

Aiku (ā'-i-kū'), v. 1. To eat in a manner not conformable to the usual or ordinary practice, habit, custom, or rule; to take food that is set apart as temporarily or permanently sacred or forbidden to use. 2. To act contrary to custom, prescribed rule, or established precedent; to overlook, disregard, or take no notice of a taboo.

Aikukuku (ā'ī-kū-kū'-kū), n. A contagious disease of the skin attended with intense itching and formation of watery pustules caused by the burrowing of the itch-mite; the scabies; the itch.

Aikukuku (ā'ī-kū-kū'-kū), v. To feel a peculiar irritation or titillation of the skin which inclines one to scratch it; to be affected with the itch or the scabies; to itch.

Aikupuu (ā'ī-kū-pū'u), n. 1. Food eaten without ceremony or previous preparation. 2. Dry food, as baked taro or other vegetables.

Aikupuu (ā'ī-kū-pū'u), v. To take food in the hand just as it comes from the oven or imu and eat it without ceremony.

Aila (ā'ī-lā), n. 1. A neutral liquid that is insoluble in water; oil. 2. Lard; fat; grease. 3. A fatty preparation with a butter-like consistency with which some medical substance has been incorporated; an ointment. 4. The Palma-Christi; the castor-oil plant (Ricinus communis). See koli, kaapeha.

Aila (ā'-lā), v. 1. To smear, rub, soak, or treat with oil; to oil. 2. To apply oil; to lubricate; hence, figuratively, to render smooth and pleasing.

Ailaela (āi-lā'-lā), adj. 1. In or at that place; there. 2. To that place; in that quarter or direction; thither.

Ailalo (āi-lā'-lo), adv. Down there, at, or in that place; down below; opposed to alluna (up; upward).

Ailea (ā'ī-le'a), v. To copulate with pleasure.

Ailepe (ā'-i-lē'-pē), adj. 1. Furnished or adorned with a ruffle or ruff; ruffled; ruffled. 2. Puckered; wrinkled; crumpled; rucked.

Ailepe (ā'-i-lē'-pē), v. 1. To make into a ruffle or ruff; to draw into folds, gathers, or puckers; to furnish with ruffles; to ruffle. 2. To form into irregular wrinkles, folds, or ridges; to crumple; to wrinkle; to ruck. 3. To erect in a ruff or ruffle, as a bird its feathers; to swell or stand out like a ruff; to ruff.

Ailepo (āi-lē'-pō), n. 1. A dimmed or dirty appearance on a surface, as of water; also, muddy or turbid water caused by disturbing the sediment; usually an indication of the presence of fish. 2. A shoal; a school of fish. 3. A cloud of dust; also, dust whirled about by an eddy of wind; dust-whirl.

Aii (ā'-i-il), v. 1. To struggle for breath; to breathe convulsively; to gasp. 2. To draw short, labored breaths; to palpitate; to pant. 3. To give a sharp, sudden pull, twitch, or start to; to jerk.

Aiiia (ā-i-i'ia), v. A contraction of allia, the past participle of alli.

Ailiihi (ā-il'-hi), n. Same as aikapa.

Ailiihi (ā-il'-hi), v. Same as aikapa.

Ailii (ā-i-ili), v. To enjoy the dignity of a chief; to be noble.
Ailolo (āl-lō-lō), adj. 1. Expert by practice; skilled by use or habit; experienced. 2. Having or demanding skill; proficient; perfected. 3. Appointed by fate; destined; doomed; fated: ka puaa ailolo; the fated pig.

Ailolo (āl-lō-lō), interj. An expression of derision, scorn, contempt, mockery, etc. Ah! aha! it serves one right! He kelki hoolohe ole i lele i ka pali a make, ailolo! A disobedient child leaped the precipice and was killed—it serves him right!

Ailolo (āl-lō-lō), n. 1. A religious ceremony observed upon the admission of one to a profession or calling, as a priesthood, at which a hog is offered in sacrifice and a part of it eaten. 2. One who is admitted to a profession or calling; a professional man. 3. The admission of one to a rank or degree at the end of a course of study; the completion of a course.

Ailolo (āl-lō-lō), v. 1. To allow to pursue a profession or calling; to admit to practice, especially in surgery, soldiery, wrestling, etc. 2. To receive a rank or degree at the end of a course of study; to finish or complete a course. 3. To try by examination and comparison; to put to the proof; to test: Ua ailolo i ka puua hiwa.

Ailuna (āl-lū-nā), adv. Up; up above; upward.

Aimahaha (āl-mā-hā-hā), n. Food made from a certain species of taro that becomes hard and friable after it is baked and readily mixes into a soft and tough paste or poi before it is thoroughly crushed or pounded, thereby producing a mixture full of lumps and unfit for use; a thick and lumpy paste made from friable taro; lumpy poi.

Aimalu (āl-mā-lū), v. 1. To eat secretly; to take food without the knowledge of others. 2. To transgress or break a law secretly. 3. To eat with one contrary to the tabu.

Aimoku (āl-mō-kū), adj. 1. Exercising or possessing supreme jurisdiction or power, as over a district, or island; controlling; ruling. Na ʻili aimoku; the (governors) ruling chiefs. 2. Highest in rank or authority; head; chief.

Aimoku (āl-mō-kū), n. 1. One who has dominion or authority over a district or island; a ruler; a chief; a governor. 2. The office, authority, or term of office of a chief, ruler, or governor; chieftship; rulership; governorship. 3. A conqueror.

Aina (āi-na), adj. 1. Eating; dining; papa aina, dining table. 2. Rejected as unfit for or of no use; thrown away; refuse: Ke ko aina, the refuse cane.

Aina (āi-nā), n. 1. A series of short, sharp sounds in rapid succession; a crepitating or crackling sound; a cracking. 2. An explosive sound; a sudden loud noise; a report. 3. The act of snapping, or a sharp quick sound produced by it; a snap. 4. A loud, prolonged, sonorous sound or succession of sounds; a peal.

Aina (āi-nā), n. 1. The exposed surface of the earth as opposed to the oceans and seas; land. 2. A country or district, large or small; a pasture; a farm; a field. 3. Land surrounded by water; an island. 4. A continent or mainland, as distinguished from an island.

Aina (āi-nā), n. 1. The portion or quantity of food taken to satisfy the appetite; the substance of a repast; a meal. 2. That which is thrown away during or after eating; the refuse or discarded portion of a meal. 3. Anything refused or discarded as worthless; refuse; rubbish; trash: aina ko, cane trash.

Aina (āi-nā), n. Soreness; ache; pain that comes from over exercise.

Aina (āi-nā), v. To be sore; to ache; to suffer pain.

Aina (āi-nā), v. [A contraction of aia ana, the present participle, passive form, of the verb aia.] Being eaten, consumed, or devoured; being destroyed or ruined: Aina o Hawaiʻi e ka pele; Hawaii is being destroyed by the volcano.

Aina (āi-na), v. 1. To make ready for eating. 2. To furnish food.

Ainahoolina (āi-nā-hoʻo-lī-nā), n. 1. That which is or is to be inherited, especially land; inherited property or estate. 2. An estate that descends to the heir of the last holder, and falls to him by operation of
law; an inheritance. Properly written as two separate words; as, aina hoōiliria.

Ainakea (āi-'nā-kē'-ā), n. 1. The dry and white refuse of sugar cane after the juice has been expressed; cane trash; bagasse. 2. The sugar cane (Saccharum officinarum), especially the white species.

Aina-kupono (āi-nā kū-pō-no), n. [Aina, land, and kupono, uprightness.] Land free from all rent and taxes.

Ainaole (āi-nā-ō’lē), v. 1. To eat without noise, usually in secret; to take food secretly and silently. 2. To conceal one's crime so completely as to leave no vestige, mark, or trace; to cover up.

Ainea (āi-nē'-ā), v. To exhaust by continued strain, application, or trouble; to weary with continuous physical or mental exertion; to tire out.

AINemanema (āi-ne'-mānē'-mā), v. 1. To find fault with or object to cautiously; to pick flaws or raise frivolous objections; to cavil. 2. To calumniate; to delame; to slander; to vilify.

Ainoa (āi-na'-ā), n. One who eats freely or without restrictions; first applied to the early converts who ate together, regardless of sex, at the time of the abolition of idolatry.

Ainoa (āi-na'-ā), n. The taking of food in an unrestricted manner, especially since the abolition of idolatry; free eating.

Ainoa (āi-nō'-ā), v. 1. To partake of food that is free from restrictions as during the intermission or cessation of a tabu; to consume or eat with certain immunities. 2. To take food in an unrestricted manner; to eat freely.

Aio (āi-'ō'), interj. An exclamation intended to attract attention, or to encourage in a concerted effort to lift or draw some heavy burden, as a canoe. Heigh! heigho! heigh-ho!

Aiocoe (āi-'ō-o'-o'e), n. [Ai, neck, and oeoe, slim.] 1. A slim or slender neck. 2. One who or that which has a slender neck; a slim-neck; first used as a distinctive appellation for the missionaries' wives on account of the fashion of their bonnets, which gave them the appearance of having slim necks. ʻUna ka-

pa aku na kanaka i na wahine a na missionari he alooe.

Aiohaha (āi'-ō-hā'-hā'), n. [Ai, food, and ohaha, thrifty.] Food, such as taro, potatoes, or vegetables, that is full-sized and perfect; thrifty food-plants. (Properly written as two separate words; as, ai ohaha.

Aiohalau (āi'-ō-hā-lau'), n. [Ai, food, oha, the suckers or sprouts of the taro, and lau, leaves.] The leaves of the taro sprouts, or the matured leaves of the taro itself, that are used as food; especially, food for domestic animals; feed.

Aiokaokai (āi'-ō-kā-ō-kā'), n. New fresh, sweet food, like poi newly pounded: he ai hou, he ai manalo. Such food is also called pololei.

Aioolea (āi-'l'-o-ole'a), n. 1. A stiff neck. 2. Perverseness; disobedience.

Aipa (āi-pā'), n. Mod. An ancient Jewish dry measure of the same volume as a bath; an ephah. See epa.

Aipaa (āi-pā'a'), n. 1. Food made of taro that is crushed or pounded into a hard mass or pulp, usually prepared and preserved in bundles covered with ti leaves; hard food. 2. Poi prepared without water or mixed with very little water so as not to lose its consistency; hard poi.

Alipaiae (ā-i-pā-la'e), n. 1. The scrofula; king's evil (once supposed to be curable by a monarch's touch). 2. A scrofulous neck.

Aipau (āi-pā'u), v. To eat all of a thing.

Aipoala (āi-pō-ā-lā), n. The act of gulping, or something gulped down; a swallow; a gulp.

Aipola (āi-pō-ā-lā), v. 1. To swallow eagerly and in large drafts; to gulp. 2. To become suffocated, partly or completely; to choke.

Aipool (āi-pō-ō-lā), adj. Pertaining to or designed for commemoration; commemorative.

Aipool (āi-pō-ō-lā), n. 1. A feast to commemorate the completion of some extra hard work. 2. The celebration of some particular achievement.

Aipuhiu (āi-pū-hiu), n. The taking of food in an unrestricted manner; free eating.
Aipuhiu (ā-i'-pū-hi'ū), v. (Obsolete.) To take food without restriction; to eat freely. See ainoa.

Aipuka (ā-i'-pū'-kā), n. Same as ipuka, an entrance, etc.

Aipuni (ā-i'-pū'-ni'), v. 1. To environ; to encompass; to encircle. 2. To go or walk around; to make a circuit about; to circumambulate.

Aipuu (ā-i'-pū'-u), n. 1. A lumped, calloused, or swollen neck. 2. A morbid enlargement or swelling of the neck or shoulder, usually caused by carrying heavy burdens thereon with the aiamo (carrying-pole). 3. One who has a lumped, calloused, or swollen neck; a callous-necked person.

Aipuupuu (ā-i'-pū'-pu'-u), adj. Having the functions or qualities of a steward; hence, provident; stewardlike.

Aipuupu (ā-i'-pū-pu'-u), n. 1. An officer in charge of the domestic affairs of a royal household, and especially of the table; a steward. 2. A man servant who has charge of the dining-room, wine, plate, etc., usually the head servant in a royal household; formerly, an officer who had charge of a royal wine-cellar; a butler.

Aipuupuu (ā-i'-pū-pu'-u), v. 1. To perform duties of personal service or attendance; to serve or wait on. 2. To have charge of the domestic affairs of a royal household, and especially of the table; to act as steward.

Alihua (ā-i'-hu'-ha), n. [Ai, neck, and uhuha, rigid or stiff.] A wryneck; a tortoiselle; a stiff-neck.

Alihua (ā-i'-hu'-ha), n. One who eats wastefully or with foolish lavishness; a wasteful or riotous eater.

Aliwa (ā-i'-wā), adj. Consisting of one more than eight or of thrice three; nine: a cardinal numeral. See elwa.

Aliwau (ā-i'-wā-i'-), adj. 1. Characteristic of an infant or of extreme youth; infant; infantile. 2. Unweaned; suckling.

Aliwau (ā-i'-wā-i'-), n. 1. A child during the first or earliest stage of life; a babe; an infant. 2. An unweaned mammal; a suckling.

Aliwawa (ā-i'-wā-i'-wā), adj. Persistent of purpose; persevering.

Aiwa (ā-i'-wā), n. In a good sense: 1. Possession of eminently or unusually good qualities; a good characteristic; excellence; superiority. 2. A skilled or practised person; an expert; a proficient.—In a bad sense: 3. A bad name or character; loss of reputation; disrepute; also, the state of being too publicly or unfavorably known; notoriety. 4. One who is unfavorably known to the public; a person of notoriety or ill repute. 5. A mythical or fabulous animal; specifically, a fabled dog: A ike aku la ia Kalahumoku i ke aiwawa o Tahiti.

Aiwa (ā-i'-wā-i'-wā), v. To persist in any purpose or enterprise; to continue striving in spite of discouragements; to persevere.

Aiwa (ā-i'-wā-i'-wā), v. In a good sense: 1. To be superior to; to surpass others; to excel. In a bad sense: 2. To fall into disrepute; to have a bad name or character; to become dishonorable or disgraceful; to be unfavorably known to the public; to become notorious.

Aka (ā'-ka). A particle set before verbs to express carefulness, regularity of proceeding: ake hele, go carefully; ake holo, sail or run slowly; ake hana, work carefully; ake noho, sit quietly.

Aka (ā'-ka'), conj. But; if not; on the other hand. (The word is generally used to express strong opposition.)

Aka (ā'-ka), n. 1. The shadow of a person; the figure or outline of a thing; a similitude or likeness. Nah. 12:8. (The shade of a tree or house is maalu.) 2. Fig.: a shadow; frailty; impotence. 3. The breaking of moonlight; the faint light which precedes the rising of the moon.

Aka (ā'-ka), v. To light up, as the moon before rising: Un ake ka ma'ina kokoke puka, ua ake ma'i la. How is the moon? It is near rising, it lights up.

Aka (ā'-kā), v. To laugh: to deride: I kou noonoo ana i keia kumu mana'o, ua ake iki ma'i no ka pono. In thinking of this composition, I smiled at its correctness. (The form, akuka, is more generally used.)
Akaa (ā-ka'a'), adj. Anything broken up; not cohering: He akaa wale, he pipili ole.

Akaa (ā-ka'a), v. 1. To break open, as a seal. 2. To tear or take up, as a mat.

Akaaka (ā-kā-ā-kā), n. Laughter; exhilaration of spirits.

Akaaka (ā-kā-ā-ka), v. 1. To laugh; to laugh at. 2. To ridicule; to show derision through laughter.

[Aka, to laugh.]

Akaakaa (ā-kā-ā-ka'a), adj. 1. Poor; lean; reduced in flesh. 2. Tired out; fatigued; exhausted.

Akaaka (ā-kā-ā-ka'), n. The falling off of the scarfskin after a course of drinking awa.

Us mahina 1 ka awa, Us akaaka ka ili, He pauahibolo ke kua 1 ka lepo, Us akaaka.

Akaaka (ā-kā-ā-ka'a), v. 1. To fall off, as the old thatching of a house. 2. To break up, as sides or roof of a house: Us akaaka ia e ka mea kolohi; it was pulled off by some mischievous one. 3. To strip or tear off the skin of an animal, bark of a tree, etc. See akaakaa, to break up.

Akaakai (ā-kā-ā-ka'ai), n. 1. A plant (Scirpus lacustris) common in standing water. Bulrushes out of which mats and bags are made. 2. The common onion. (Onions have taken the same name from the similarity of the tops.)

Akaha (a-ka'a), n. Same as akaha.

Akahai (ā-kā-hai'), adj. Modest; gentle; not proud; unassuming.

Akahe (ā-kā-ha'i), n. Meekness; modesty; gentleness: Pae akahai, the meek.

Akahe (ā-kā-ha'i), v. To be tender of heart; to be meek.

Akahele (ā-kā-he'le), v. [Aka, carefully, and hele, to go.] 1. To go slowly or moderately in doing a thing; to go carefully; the opposite of hikiwae: E hikiwae mai i ka loho, e akahele ho'i ia ololo; be quick to hear but slow to speak. 2. Used also imperatively; beware; be cautious: E akahele ka pepehi mai o oukou i ke akua, beware of your striking the god; e aiahele ka haru, mai hikiwae, be slow to anger, not quick.

Akahehene (ā-kā-he'ne-he'ne), v. [Aka, to laugh, and henehene, to ridicule.]; To laugh to scorn; to laugh in derision or mockery.

Akahe (a-ka-hi), adv. Once; just now; expressive of greatness or superiority. Emphatically: Akahe no au 1 ihehe i ka hekili, once have I heard it thunder—that is, thunder loudly: Akahe no au i i ka ino, once have I witnessed a storm—that is, never one so great before.

Akahe (a-ka-hi), n. The numeral one; the number one.

Akahekahai (ā-ka'hē-hā-ka'hī), n. A novice; a beginner: Aole ka mea akahekahai e holo i ka ino o make auana i ka moana a pae kupapau aku i Lanai; let not the inexperienced sail out in a storm lest he die in the ocean and his dead body float ashore on Lanai.

Akaheka (ā-kā-hē-kā), n. A rejoicing in consequence of hope; desire in proportion to the prospect of receiving a thing.

Akaheka (ā-kā-hē-kā), v. [Aka, to laugh, and iki a little.] 1. To be pleased; to smile; to be gratified on receiving a favor: Akaheka lakou me ka olohi no ka loa o ko lakou waiwai, they smiled with pleasure on obtaining their property. 2. To laugh in one's sleeve; to laugh secretly: Na hoa noho'i i kani al ka ahahei i ua wahi ia; the companions also chuckled at us at that place.

Akaheka (ā-ka'hā), adj. 1. Luminous; transparent; clear as water. 2. Shining; bright, as the moon. 3. Certain; distinct; plain: He akahai, kokoe like me ke anian kona akahai ka ana, clear, almost like glass.

Akaheka (ā-ka'hā), adv. Plainly, clearly: Akaheka loa, very plainly; very clearly.

Akaheka (ā-ka'hā), n. A rent; a partial separation of parts; a chink. The word is not often used. See nakaka and owa.

Akaheka (ā-ka'hā), v. 1. To be plain; to be clear, as a thought or the expression of an idea; to be distinct, intelligible, as language. 2. To be clear, transparent, as glass.

Akahekanai (ā-ka'hā-ka'nai), n. A great, inexplicable, light that fills the heavens; remarkable atmospheric phenomena, perhaps the after-glow. Poetical for akahai.

Akahekanai (ā-ka'hā-ka'nai), n. A small bird with bright red feathers found
in the forests. (Himatione sanguinea.) Same as apapani.

Akake (ā-kā-ke'), adj. Spry; light, as one walking or running; unburdened: He akake no oe, you are spry, quick at walking.

Akakíwi (ā-kā-kl'wi), v. To strike with a sidelong stroke; to strike obliquely as in swinging a weapon.

Akakuu (ā’kā-ku’u), adj. In a lower degree; more quiet.

Akakuu (ā-ka-ku’u), n. A falling into a state of quiet; abatement of wind or rain; subsidence.

Akakuu (ā’kā-ku’u), v. To be lessened, diminished, mitigated; to let up.

Akakuu (ā-ka-ku’u), v. 1. To cease; to abate; to grow calm, as wind, rain, surf, anger: Ua akakuu mai ka makani, the wind has abated; ua akakuu mai ka ua; akakuu mai ka ino o ke kalkoo; to be gentle; quiet. 2. To be settled; calmed; quieted; appeased in mind; ua akaku mai ka huhu o ke ali i na nakaka, the anger of the chief towards the people is appeased: ua akakuu mai ke ali, aole ino ramahou; the mind of the chief is settled, he will drink no more rum.

Akala (ā-kā-la’), n. 1. A species of raspberry (Rubus macraei). Grows at elevations of 4,000 to 6,000 feet. Fruit often attains diameter of two inches, is of a deep red color, very juicy and although slightly bitter, quite agreeable to the taste. 2. Pink tapa dyed to represent the akala. 3. A dye made from the juice of the akala. 4. A pink color.

Akalanii (ā-kā-la’-ni), n. Same as akakalanii.

Akalaui (ā-kā-la’ui), n. See kinoakalaui and Wailua. A ghost that appears to some people, but not to others.

Akelai (ā-ka-lei’), n. A string of variegated glass beads worn around the neck.

Akamai (ā-ka-mai’), adj. Wise; skillful; ingenious; expert; sagacious; learned: Akamai me ka naua.

Akamai (ā-ka-mai’), n. Wisdom; skill; ingenuity.

Akamai (ā-ka-mai’), v. To be wise: Make me make au e akamai oukou a pau, I wish that you may all become wise; to be skillful; to make wise; to make skillful. Mostly used in the causative.

Akaolelo (ā’kā-o-lo’lo’), v. [Aka, carefully, and olelo, to speak.] To speak cautiously; to speak deliberately, advisedly; to be moderate in the use of language. Same meaning as the phrase, e akahēle kaolelo.

Akaoo (a-ka-o’o), adj. Applied to a person who is close, hard or stingy: miserly.

Akaui (ā-kā-ui’), adj. The right; on the right: lima akua, the right hand; ma ka aao akau, on the right side. (In geography, the person is supposed to stand with his face to the west; hence the right hand is towards the north, and his left to the south: Aao akau, north side; aao hema, south side; we lau akau, north pole, etc.)

Akaui (ā-kā-ui’), n. North; one of the four cardinal points of the compass.

Ake (a’ke), n. 1. The liver. Syn.: Akepua. 2. Ake is a general name for several internal organs, qualified by different terms: Akekoe, the spleen; akemama, the lungs.

Ake (a’ke), v. To desire; to wish for a thing: ake nui no lakou e hanle ka ua, they greatly desire that rain should fall; to pant after: ake nui kahi poe i ka waikalo, certain people greatly desire property; to wish to do a thing: ake no na kamali e paahi; to be willing: ake no na kanaka i ka hewa.

Ake (a’ke), v. To find fault with; to tell lies about one.

Akea (ā-ke’a), adj. Broad; spacious; open; not crowded; public; ua ka wale ka hale, ua ake a oloko.

Akea (ā-ke’a), adv. Openly; publicly: ua hana ake ia; it was done openly.

Akea (ā’ke’a), n. A broad open space; a place not concealed.

Akea (ā’ke’a), v. To be broad; to be vast; to be remote; to be extended in breadth.

Akesakai (a-ke’a-ka-mai’), n. [Ake, desire, and akamai, skill.] A lover of wisdom; a philosopher.

Akseske (a-ke’a-ke’), adj. [Freq. of ake, to desire.] Quick; ready; especially to do a kindness. Syn: Makeake.
Akeake, n. A corrupt form of akeke, a bird of the plover class.

Akeakea (á-ké’-á-ké’-a), adj. Faded; not tinted with original color.

Akeakea (á-ké’-á-ké’-a), n. Dark gray tape.

Akeakea (á-ké’-á-ké’-a), v. To block a passage; to hinder from passing; to obstruct.

Akeakea (á-ké’-á-ké’-a), v. To fade; to become faded or gray.

Akeke (á-ké’-ke), n. A small floating marine animal.

Akeke (á-ké’-ke), n. A bird, a species of turnstone (Arenaria interpres). Also called akekeke. See keke.

Akekee (á-ké’-ké’e), n. A little brown bird, resembling the wren, found on the mountain of Waialeale on Kauai; it was formerly worshipped by the natives as the god of the mountain. See akeke.

Akekeke (á-ké’-ké’-ke), n. A bird, a species of turnstone, also called akeke and ukeke.

Akekekele (á-ké’-ke’-le), n. A narrow escape.

Akeloa (á-ké’-lo’a), n. [Ake, liver and loa, long.] The spleen. Also called akeniau.

Akenakani (a’-ke-má-ka’-ni), n. The lungs; organs of respiration in an air-breathing animal. Syn: Akenama.

Akenama (á-ké’-má’-má’), n. [Ake, one of the internal vital organs, and mama, not heavy.] 1. The lungs. 2. The organs of respiration. Also called akenakani and akepahoola.

Akena (á-ké’-na), adv. Boastfully; vaingloriously.

Akena (á-ké’-na), n. Empty boasting; adulation; the expression of a feeling of superiority; undue adoration.

Akena (á-ke’-na), v. To boast; to talk about one’s self or one’s affairs in a pretentious way; to brag.

Akenakena (á-ke’-ná-ke’-na). Intensive form of akena.

Akeniau (á-ke’-ná’-au), n. The spleen. Same as akeloa.

Akepa (á-ke’-pa), adj. Quick; nimble; energetic.

Akepa (á-ke’-pa), n. 1. A bird (Himatione sanguinea). Also known as akakaní. 2. A sprightly, active person.

Akepaa (á’-ké-pa’a), n. The liver. See ake.


Akepakepa. Incorrect form for kepakeka, to dance or chant.

Akerida (á-ké’-rí’dá), n. A species of grasshopper. See uhini.

Akeukeu (á-ke’-u-ke’u), adj. Active; ready; not slow; willing.

Aki (á’-ki), adj. Backbiting; reviling.

Aki (a’-ki), n. A high place or station: Noho o Lahainaluna i ke aki, Lahainaluna sits on the heights.

Aki (á-ki’), n. The knot that fastens the separate plaits or braids of hair in one lock; the plait itself after it is knotted: He lavooho aki loloa mahope; ke aki lavooho pupuni waiwai.

Aki (á-ki), n. 1. The stools on which canoes are placed when standing on shore. 2. A pillow. 3. Pain in the head; the headache. 4. Slander; a false report maliciously uttered.

Aki (á-ki’), v. 1. To cut with the teeth; to bite; to wound or cut in two with the teeth. 2. To backbite; to speak reproachfully of one absent; to taunt. 3. To spread false reports: Aki wahaehe, e ake e hewa ka mea hewa ole; to slander. (This verb has various forms. See aak, aaaki, akiaki.) 4. To seize with the teeth and tear off, as in peeling sugar cane or husking the coconut. 5. To begin to heal or scar over, as a wound.

Akiá (á-ki’-á), n. A small shrub (Wikstromioa foetida) two to twelve feet high. Contains an acrid narcotic principle which is used for narcotizing fish. The root and bark of the plant furnished the famous poison cup called apukohoehee with which Kamanawa poisoned his wife.

Akiakalua (á-ki’-á-há’-lá’), n. A small tree (Broussaisia arguta) that grows along the streams. It is also known as puahanui and as kanawau.

Akiaki (a’-ki’-á’-ki’), adj. Mangy.

Akiaki (á’-ki’-á’-ki’), n. 1. The scab or itch in cattle, dogs, etc.; the mange. 2. A backbiter; a reviler; a slanderer.
Akiaki (ā·ki-ā'·ki'), n. A species of tough seaweed that adheres to the rocks. It is eaten for food.

Akiaki (ā·ki-ā'·ki'), v. See aki. 1. To bite repeatedly. 2. To take away secretly little by little. 3. To nibble, as a fish at a hook.

Akioloa (ā·ki·lō·ā'), n. A small yellow bird (Hemignathus obscurus). Akihiolena (ā·ki·hi·ō·lō·ē·nā'), n. A small bird with red feathers (Heterorhyncus wilsoni). Resembles the akialoa; also known as akiapoolau.

Akihoalana (ā·ki·hō·o·lō·ā'·nā'), n. [Aki, stools for canoes, and hoolana, to float.] A dry dock: Ka hana ana i ka akihoalana i ke awo o Honolulu, building a dry dock in the harbor of Honolulu.

Aikiiki (ā·ki·i·i'), n. The broad fish net used to catch the uhu, and described as “upena pakiiki.” See pakiiki. This mode of fishing was called “kaka uhu.”

Aiki (ā·ki·i'), n. See ukiki.

Akiolo (ā·ki·lō·lō'), n. A species of small fish of brilliant color and prolonged snout (Gomphosus varius). The akiolo was used by the old kahunas, or priests, in training their young candidates for the priesthood, the fish being used in some way to determine whether the candidate was a proper person for the office.

Akiolu (ā·ki·lō·u'), n. [Aki, to bite, and lou, a hook.] A hook biter, that is, a thief. (Thieves formerly supplied themselves with hooked rods to assist in obtaining articles of property; hence akiolu, to apply the hook, was to steal.)

Akiolu (ā·ki·lō·u'), v. To catch with a hook; to steal by the use of a hook.

Akiōhala (ā·ki·ō·hō·lō·lā'), n. An erect sparingly branching under-shrub (Hibiscus youngianus) found in marshes and abandoned taro patches.

Akiu (ā·ki·u'), n. A form of prayer used by Kukaaoleu, Kamalalahalau's kahuna: Akele akiu, keelekele akiu, kau aku akiu iluna o ke kau. He lua wai ia na Kane.

Akiukiu (ā·ki·u·kī·lī'·ō'), adj. 1. Searchable; searching; probing. 2. Searching; penetrating: A me ka makani akiukiu kipe pua hala o Puakei; the searching wind petting the hala blossoms of Puakei.

Akiuki (ā·ki·ū·kī'·ā'), v. To spy; to lie in wait. See hounakakiu, which is the general use.

Akii (ā·kī'), n. 1. The art of thatching: Ua pau ka hale i ka akoia; mea ako hale, a house thatcher. 2. An infectious venereal disease. In women it is called ako; in men, waiki.

Ako (ā·kō'), v. 1. To cut, as with scissors; to cut, clip off; to crop off. 2. To pluck, as flowers or fruit; to shear, as sheep; to cut off, as hair: Ua akoia ka lauho; ua akoia i ka hulu o ka hipa; ua akoia ka lau o ka nalu e ka makan. 3. To thatch; to cover a house with thatch: Ua akoia ka hale.

Akoa (ā·kō·ā'), n. 1. A small tree resembling the koa tree found on Mauna Kea and in the Kona hills on Hawaii. 2. Tapu of a snuff color, so named from the dye made of the akoa tree: He kapa i kuku la ma ka akoa; he paepau akoa. 3. Snuff-colored dye made from the akoa. 4. The bark of the koa tree.

Akoako (ā·kō·kō·ā'), n. 1. Harlotry. 2. An irritation in the throat which causes a hacking cough. The cough also is called akoako. 3. Lip movement with no utterance of sound as though talking to oneself. 4. The crest of a wave just before it breaks into surf; the summit of a swell of the sea.

Akoako ka ale
Kuku ka ili o ka malu.

Akoako (ā·kō·kō·ā'), v. 1. To move, as the lips in speaking to oneself. 2. To itch in the throat before coughing. 3. To swell; to grow larger; to rise into waves.

Akoakoa (ā·kō·ā·kō·ā'), adj. Assembled; collected.

Akoakoa (ā·kō·ā·kō·ā'), adv. Collectively; in heaps: E waiho akoakoa, to lay down in heaps.

Akoakoa (ā·kō·ā·kō·ā'), n. 1. The horned coral. 2. Coral generally.

Akoakoa (ā·kō·ā·kō·ā'), v. To assemble, as people for business.

Akohekohe (ā·kō·hē·kō·hē'), n. A very small native bird, formerly very common at Halemano and at Niu Oahu. The species appears to be extinct.
Akoakahale (ā-kō'-lā-kā-hā-le), n. A symbol made by elevating the hands and bringing the fingers together in the form of an inverted V to represent the frame work of a temple when emergency made impossible the erection of a heiau.

Akolā (ā-kō-lā), interj. An exclamation of triumph or of contempt.

Akolā (ā-kō-lā), n. Any expression of contempt.

Akolā (ā-kō-lā), v. To rejoice over the ills or misfortunes of another.

Syn: Hoaikolā.

Akolē (ā-kō-lē), adj. Indigent; needy; destitute of property.

Akolē (ā-kō-lē), v. To be poor as a result of extravagance.

Akolēa (ā-kō-lē-a), n. A species of fern (Phegopteris hillebrandii).

Akolō (ā-kō-lō), adj. Creeping; a word descriptive of the first compulsory attempts of children.

Akolō (ā-kō-lō), n. A creeping posture; an attempt to creep.

Akolō (ā-kō-lō), v. [A for aa, and kolo, to run.] To run into small roots, as potatoes, and bear no fruit: Ua akolō ka uwala.

Akolōa (ā-kō-lō-a), n. See akolō, the usual form.

Akolou (ā-kō-lō), adj. Three; the number three. Also written ekolou.

Akū (ā-kū'), adj. Clear; unclouded; spoken of the risen moon: He akū ka mahina, the moon is clear. (Obsolet.)

Aku (ā-kū'), n. A species of ocean bonito or tunny (Gymnosarda pelamis), having a bluish back, silverly belly, with four brownish stripes on each side of the belly. The fish is abundant about Hawaii in summer. In ancient tradition the aku and the opelu accompanied Piilani on his voyage to Hawaii. Aku helped paddle (haluku) the canoe, and opelu calmed the winds when too strong. See Opelu.

Aku (ā-kū'), v. Follow, expressive of command. A sign word, as it were. The person accosted with aku was supposed to turn and follow the speaker without question. (Obsolet.)

Aku (ā-kū'). A verbal directive. In Hawaiian, the motion or action of verbs is supposed to be towards one (naal), or from one (aku), or upwards (ae), or downwards (lāo), or sideways, which is also (ae). Aku is generally connected with verbs, but sometimes with nouns and adverbs. It implies motion or tendency from one, onward, etc.; as, e hele aku, to go off, go from one; the opposite of e hele mai, to come towards one. In narrative tenses the verbal directives are generally followed by the syllable la: as, hele aku la ola, he went off; noho lō ia la, he sat down, or he dwelt.

Akuā (ā-kū-a), n. 1. Formerly, among Hawaiians, the name of any supernatural being, the object of fear or worship; a god. The term, on the visit of foreigners, was applied to artificial objects, the nature or properties of which Hawaiians did not understand, as the movement of a watch, a compass, the striking of a clock, etc. 2. At present, the word Akuā is used for the true God, the Deity, the object of love and obedience as well as fear. 3. The name of the night when the moon was perfectly full: A akaka loa o la poʻopoʻo ana o Akuā la po. It would seem that the ancient idea of an Akuā embraced something incomprehensible, powerful, and yet complete, full orbited. The names of the four principal gods of the Hawaiians were Ku, Lono, Kane and Kanaloa.

Akuuamukaua (ā-kū-ā-ʻu-mā-kū-ā), n. [Aku, god, au, time, and mā-kaua, parent.] The ancestors of those who died long ago, and who have become gods; the spirits of former heroes.

Akuahalaimio (ā-kū-ʻa-haʻi-ʻa-miʻ-ō), n. [Aku, god, hai, to speak, and ami, to be silent.] A god speaking softly.

Akuahanal (ā-kū-ʻa-haʻ-naʻl), n. [Aku, god, and hanal, to feed.] 1. The god that fed poison to people; the god of poison. 2. Hence, poison itself.

Akuahoounauna (ā-kū-ʻa-hoʻo-ʻu-ʻnā-ʻnā), n. [Aku, god, and hoouna, to send.] A class of gods who were sent on errands like Mercury of the Greeks. The names of some of them were Keawenuikauohilo, Kapo, Kapua, Kamakukou. There were many others.

Akuakii (ā-kū-ʻa-kiʻi), n. (Mod.) [Aku, god, and kiʻi, an image.] 1
The god represented by an image. 2. Hence an idol.  
Akuaku (ā-kū'-ā-kū'), adj. 1. Oscillatory; swaying; with a swaying motion, descriptive of a canoe's movement in a rough sea; not steady: Hele akuaku ma ke ala; holoholoholohoku ka moku. 2. Involving haste; moving in a hurry: rash.  
Akuaku (ā-kū'-ā-kū'), adv. Hastily; done in a hurry; therefore, badly done: He akuaku iho kou, you were in a great hurry; he akuaku kana hana, his work is badly done.  
Akuaku (ā-kū'-ā-kū'), n. A species of lobelia (Cyanea tritomantha), the leaves of which are said to be cooked and eaten as a vegetable. Also known as aiku.  
Akuaku (ā-kū'-ā-kū'), v. To go up and down, as the movement on a rough sea.  
Akuaku ka lhu o ka waa  
I na ale o ke Kaumuku.  
The prow of the canoe rises and falls  
Over the waves of the Kaumuku.  
Akuapalapu (ā-kū'-ā-lā'-pū), n. [Akua, god, and lapu, a ghost.] A ghost; a specter; an apparition; an evil spirit. (According to the old people, the poi akuapalapu were the spirits of deceased persons seen in the night about burial grounds and other places.)  
Akualeheama (ā-kū'-ā-lē-hē'-ā'-ma), n.  
Same as Akualeheoi.  
Akualeheoi (ā-kū'-ā-lē-hē'-o'i), n. Akua, a deity, lehe for lehahahe, lips, and o'i, sharp, the sharp-lipped deity.] Name given to Pele because she devoured everything in her way. Syn: Akualeheama.  
Akuale (ā-kū'-ā-lē'-lē), n. [Akua, god, and lele, to fly.] A meteor; an ignis fatuus. (When the Hawaiians were first shown the picture of an angel, they at once called it an akuale, a flying deity.)  
Akuano (ā-kū'-ā-nō'-hō), n. A class of gods supposed to be the spirits of men deceased. They were supposed to dwell with, or be over men as guardians. The akuano has been to the same class of gods as the akua; but the akuano ministers only to those of opposite sex who have lived together, while the akua waits only on single persons.  
Akuaulu (ā-kū'-ā-lū'-lū), n. [Akua, god, and ulu, to inspire.] The god who inspires one to speak; the god of inspiration.  
Akuie (ā-kū'e), n. The manner of walking due to pedal malformation; said of anyone who suffers from deformed feet.  
Akuhe (ā-kū'-hē), n. A species of the fish called opo, which is found in fresh water streams near their confluence with the sea. It has a very dark, almost black skin, hence the word is applied to persons of unusually dark color as a term of derision. This fish is also known as akukohekehe, or as akupa on Kauai. See kukuhe.  
Akuhe (ā-kū'-hē), v. To be black, blue or dark colored. See kukuhe.  
Akuikui (ā-kū'-i'-kui), n. 1. A fish net. 2. The name of the stick used to drive fish into the akukui. 3. A manner of fishing with a net and stick on the edges of coral reefs, the stick being used to hammer the coral in order to drive the fish into the net. It is also called pakuikui, and lavaiai kiiulii or o'lelua.  
Akuikui (ā-kū'-i'-kui), v. To strike often, as with a stick in order to drive fish into a net. See kui, to strike.  
Akukapuhe (ā-kū'-kā-pū'-hē), n. A purge made from the bark of the shrub called koko and the sap of the green kukui nut. Kukapihe is the word in general use.  
Aku (ā-kū'-kū'), n. The standing up of water when wind and current are opposite: Me he aku nalu la i pololu o ka malama o Kauai.  
Aku (ā-kū'-lē), n. 1. A species of big-eyed scad (Trachurus euripathina), having a bluish silver color above, paler below, under parts white. The young akule is called halalu. 2. An aged person; an old man or woman. See elemakule, an old man.  
Akuilage (ā-kū'-lil), n. A water hole in the forest where leaves and forest rubbish have accumulated.  
Akuilage (ā-kū'-lil), n. See papapa.  
Akuule (ā-kū'-lū), n. See akuhe.  
Akum (ā-kū'-mū), adj. Broken up; stumpy; blunt; broken or cut off till very short; applied to anything cut or broken off piece by piece, as a pencil in sharpening.
Ala (ā-lā‘), adj. Round or oval, as a smooth stone or bullet; hence, heavy: Kaumaha, e like me ka ala o kahawai; heavy, as a smooth stone in a watercourse. See ala, a round, smooth stone. 2. Fair-eyed, but blind: Ala ka maka, e like me ko ka elemakule, dim-sighted, as an old person. 3. Stone-blind: used invariably with the word maka; as maka ala.

Ala (ā-lā‘), adj. Spicy; perfumed; aromatic.

Ala (ā-lā‘), n. A path; way; road; often alanui, great road. It is used in some places as synonymous with kauamoo. He kahi e hele ai; kuu aku ana keia i ke ala; po oloko i ke ala.

Ala (ā-lā‘), n. 1. A round, smooth stone; a pebble, such as has been worn by the water: He pohaku malo ko ka maliwai; ala o ka maa, a sling stone. 2. A variety of kalo or taro resembling a kai, very glutinous and tasty and much liked as a food.

Ala (ā-lā‘), v. 1. To wake from sleep; to watch, that is, to keep from sleep. 2. To rise up, as from a sleeping posture: E likilele ala ma ka hiamoe ana; ala kue, to rise up against one. 3. To rise up, as a new generation of people; to come forward.

Ala (ā-lā‘), v. To anoint with perfumed oil; to rub with perfume.

Ala (ā-lā‘a‘), n. 1. Name of a tall tree (Sideroxylon sandwicense). Also called aulu and kaulu. 2. A wooden oo, an implement made of hardwood which was used to break up ground.

Ala (ā-lā‘a‘), v. 1. To turn up; to turn over. 2. To work with the oo in cultivating or digging out greensward.

Alaala (ā-lā‘-ā-lā‘), adj. Scrofulous.

Alaala (ā-lā‘-ā-lā‘), n. 1. A soft substance in the squid used for bait in fishing: He alaala hee. 2. The spawn of the squid. 3. Scrofula; a scrofulous sore; an ulcer, particularly on the neck.

Alaala (ā-lā‘-ā-lā‘e‘), adj. 1. Luke-warm. 2. Insufficiently cooked: Na alaala ke ai; the food is not thoroughly cooked.

Alaalahee (ā-lā‘-ā-lā‘-hee‘), n. The spawn or black substance found in the squid: He alaalahee me kahi kukui iaamona, the spawn of the squid with kukui nuts as a relish.

Alaala‘i (ā-lā‘-ā-lā‘-i‘), n. 1. A mysterious bird, said to be of the gallinule family (Gallinula galeata sandwicensis), whose cry during its flight, usually by night, is looked upon as a bad omen, often a sign of impending danger or death. Also known as alae ula. 2. Large hills or mounds for planting, in taro patches where the water and mud are deep.

Alaala‘i (ā-lā‘-ā-lā‘-i‘), n. Argillaceous earth, clay.

Alaala‘puloa (ā-lā‘-ā-lā‘-pūlō‘a‘), n. 1. A species of squid called puloa. See puloa.

Alaala‘puloca (ā-lā‘-ā-lā‘-pūlō‘a‘), n. A shrub. See uhaloa.

Alaalaawa (ā-lā‘-ā-lā‘-wā‘), v. (The compound, frequentative, poetical form of alaawa. To look frequently one way and the other, as in fear of being seen: Alaalaawa ka maka o ka ahue, alaalaawa na maka me he pueo la; the eyes of the thief look this way and that, they look here and there like an owl.

Alaalaawainui (ā-lā‘-ā-lā‘-wā‘-i-nā‘i‘), n. A large genus of plants known as Peperomia of the order Piperaceae. It is found in stone places and is used as medicine. A gray dye is also extracted from it. 2. Dyestuff made from the bark of the kukui, akoko, the nena, or the alaalaawainui.

Alaamaomao (ā-lā‘-a-mā‘-o-mā‘o‘), n. [A, of, and laamaomao.] Of or concerning Laamaomao. See Laamaomao.

Alaapapa (ā-lā‘-pā‘-pā‘), n. One of the ancient hula dances where the dancer makes grotesque and suggestive motions, often accompanied by wild extravaganzas: He hula alaapapa.

Alaapapa (ā-lā‘-pā‘-pā‘), v. To disclose in public what one has said of another’s character; to publish in full the acts of others.

Alabata (ā-lā‘-bā‘-tā‘), adj. [Gr.] Made of alabaster; alabaster: He ipu alabata; an alabaster box.

Alabata (ā-lā‘-bā‘-tā‘), n. An ointment-vase made of alabaster-stone; an alabastrum.
Alabatero (ā-lā-bā-tē'-rō), n. and adj. Same as alabata.

Alae (ā-lā'e), n. The mud or waterhen (Gallinula sandvicensis): Oia ka mea (o Mauilikani) mana i imi i ke ahi, a loa i ka alae, he it was (Mauilikani) who, being in search of fire, found the alae; alae, he moa elele loa, a very black fowl. The alae was formerly worshiped as a god, especially the alae keokeo (white mud-hen). Also known as alae ula.

Alaea (ā-lā-ēa'), adj. Relative to the ceremony of the hiuawai; relating to the practice of the priest offering the yearly sacrifice. Hele mai ke kahuna alaea me ke kanaka, na na e lawe ka ipu alaea.

Alaea (ā-lā-ēa'), adj. Red; red, resembling flesh, as the fibrous tissues seen in large fish: Huki koke ka ia alaea a me na io a pau.

Alaea (ā-lā-ē'a), n. 1. The fore part of the thigh. 2. A long, narrow muscle of the thigh; the sartorius muscle.

Alaea (ā-lā-ē'a), n. 1. A red or brown clay used to color the water in the religious ceremony known as hiuawai. 2. Red dirt; a kind of Spanish brown coloring matter dug from the earth. 3. Any red coloring matter; a dye for tapa; red ochre. 4. A group of kindred individuals. 5. A family, tribe or clan. 6. The descendants of servants: The descendants of Keopuolani are the alaea of Nahienaena. (Obsolete.)

Alahaka (ā-lā-hā'-kā), n. [Ala, a path, and haka, open.] 1. A ladder. 2. A rough road, with many ravines or chasms.

Alahaki (ā-lā-hā'-ki), n. A mountain ladder or series of steps cut into a cliff.

Alahee (ā-lā-he'e), n. 1. A shrub or small tree; also known as waiahee (Electronia odorata). 2. A tree with very hard wood from which instruments were made to till the soil: O na oo mahlai i ka wa kahiko, o ka ulei a o ka alahee; the diggers for farming in ancient times were made of ulei and alahee.

Alahii (ā-lā-hi'i), n. The hem or finished border of a mat.

Alahonua (ā-lā-hō'nū'a), n. 1. A light breeze in Hilo. 2. A waking before the usual time of rising.

Alahouana (ā-lā-hō'-nā), n. [Ala, to rise, hou, again, and the participial termination ana.] A rising again; a rising from the dead; a resurrection.

Alahula (ā-lā-hū'-lā), n. 1. A thoroughfare; a path or place much frequented: Ua maia i ka ikeia, ua hele pīnepine ia. 2. A road made on a hill or precipice on which a stranger cannot go, only traveled by residents. 3. A place where it is necessary to swim past a cliff that intercepts the passage along the beach, as at Elele on Hawaii.

Alahula (ā-lā-hū'-lā), v. 1. To remove the tabu, as on certain premises or roads. 2. To visit or repair too often; to frequent: Alahula Pualoa, he alahele no Kaahupahau. 3. To make a road through one's house or farm by constantly passing through it: Ua iho i alanui hele mau ia wahi.

Alai (ā-lā'i), n. An obstruction; a hindrance.

Alai (ā-lā'i), v. 1. To obstruct; to hinder one in any way: Ua alai ia e ka hilahele a hiki ole ke pane aku, he or she was hindered by shame and could not answer. 2. To block up a door or passage by sitting down in it. 3. To form a circle round one for his defense in danger. 4. To defend; to oppose one. 5. To be so thronged as not to see out: Ua alai ia, ua paapu loa, aole ike aku kahi mea; he was thronged thickly, he could not see out. (The double form, alai'ai, is more generally used.)

Alai'a (ā-lā'-ā), n. A small, thin surfboard.

Alaihi (ā-lā'-hi'i), n. 1. Faded colors. 2. The uncolored portions of dyed tapa.

Alaihi (Ā-lā'-hi'i), n. 1. A genus (Holocentrus) of fish of bright red color, belly more or less silvery, with longitudinal stripes. 2. Name of a red cloth.

Alaiki (ā-lā'-ki'), n. The act of appropriating another's property by force, practised by chiefs in their travels.

Alaili (ā-lā'-lā), adv. Refers both to time and place: there, when place
is referred to; then, when reference is made to time. Like many other adverbs, it is used with the simple prepositions.

Alakai (ā-lā-kā’i), adj. Large; pot-bellied; plump. See uulukai.

Alakai (ā-lā-kā’i), n. [Ala, road, and kai, to lead.] A leader; conductor; guide; precedence.

Alakai (ā-lā-kā’i), n. [Ala, path, and kai, the sea.] A path where one must swim around a projecting cliff or bluff: He alakai ke alanui hulaana o na pali.

Alakai (ā-lā-kā’i), v. To guide with the hand; to show the way; to have charge of.


Alako (ā-lā-kō’), v. [Ala, path, and ko, to drag along.] 1. To drag along the ground. 2. To lead, as a criminal: Syn: Alakai: E kauno, e huki. 3. To draw or influence one.

Alala (ā-lā-lā’), n. Name of the Hawaiian crow; the raven (Corvus tropicus) of Hawaii: so named from its cry, resembling that of a child.

Alala (ā-lā-lā’), n. The cry of young animals; a crying; weeping; a bleating of flocks; the squealing of hogs.

Alala (ā-lā-lā’), n. The tuber of a potato vine which is found outside of the hill, or at the end of a root.

Alala (ā-lā-lā’), v. To bleat; to cry, as the young of animals.

Alalai (ā-lā-lā’i), v. [Ala, road, and lai (for alai), to obstruct.] 1. To hinder one from doing a thing. 2. To obstruct one’s road. 3. To be in the way of another: Ua alalai mai oia i ko’u hele ana; he hindered me in my passage; he keakea.

Alalala (ā-lā-lā’-lā), v. To dry or wither green leaves over a fire.

Alalauwa (ā-lā-lā’u-wā’), n. The young of a species of redfish (Priacanthus alalaua), the adult being known as awooweo. It is claimed that the appearance of this fish in large schools in Honolulu harbor often portended a calamity to some member of the royal family. Also known as alalaua.

Alaleh (ā-lā-lē’hē), adj. Sickly; weak; fretful, as a child from hunger: He ukahi ohemo na keiki, omino, alaleh, ka alalehe, ka uwe wale.

Alalo (ā-lā-lō’), n. [A, jaw, and lalo, under.] The lower jaw of men and animals; the lower mandible of a bird.


Alamaawei (ā-lā-mā-ā’-wē’-ii’), n. [Ala, path, maawe, any small mark or footprint, and iki, little.] A small, narrow, indistinct path. It is applied to the departure of the soul when one dies; he is said to have gone along the alamaawei, that is, the untrodden path; he alaololi.

Alamakihinu (ā-lā-mā-kā-hi’-nū’), n. The round, smooth rolling stones or pebbles found in the sea.

Alamea (ā-lā-mē’sa’), n. A hard volcanic stone, out of which stone axes were made.

Alamea (ā-lā-mē’sa’), v. To be fully ripe or on the point of decay.

Alamole (ā-lā-mō’-lē’), n. Stone used in beating taro for poi.

Alamuku (ā-lā-mū’-ku’), n. 1. An imperfect rainbow. 2. A road incomplete as to its end; a short road.

Alana (ā-lā-nā’), adj. [A, and lana, to float.] Light; not heavy; easily floating on the water: He hookomo ole, not sinking. Syn: Lana.

Alana (ā-lā-nā’), n. 1. A present made by a chief to a priest to procure his prayers. 2. A present made to a god: He makana e haawi aku ai i ke akua. 3. An oblation or free will offering for any purpose. 4. A sacrifice: Alana hoano, a holy oblation. He alana ka mea e haawila aku ai e kalala mai ai ka hala o ka mea lawehala. 5. A fee prepaid to a physician to attend a sick person.

Alana (ā-lā-nā’), n. [Alaia, to cry, and ana, sorrow or complaint.] 1. A crying; the voice of suffering or of complaint: Ke oho alana maikuakahi; the voice of complaint from an only parent. 2. A call for help from one in distress.
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<tr>
<td><strong>Alana (ā-lā-'nā), v.</strong></td>
<td>To give or bring a present as an offering; to offer a sacrifice.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Alanaaloa (ā-lā-'nā-ā-lō-'hā), n.</strong></td>
<td>[Alana, offering, and aloha, love.] A peace offering; an offering for making peace with another to procure one's favor: He alana e aloha mai o hai ia.</td>
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<td><strong>Alarakuni (ā-lā-'nā-kū-'ni), n.</strong></td>
<td>[Alana, offering, and kuni, to burn.] An offering to procure the death of a sorcerer; a burnt offering. E make ai ka mea nana i anaana. This offering was usually accompanied by certain of the victim's belongings (maunu) as a means of securing his death.</td>
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<td><strong>Alaranomilia (ā-lā-'nā-mō-lī-'ā), n.</strong></td>
<td>An offering made to the gods through a priest to procure a blessing or a curse: He alana e molia i kipai alana, to curse the rebels; ke alana e molia i ka mamala ku i ka pa; he alana e molia i ka ololo pae i kapa.</td>
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<td><strong>Alaneo (ā-lā-ne-'o), adj.</strong></td>
<td>1. Clear; serene; unclouded, as the atmosphere on the mountains: Alaneo ka uka, uole ao; clear was the upland, no clouds. 2. Free from impediment or obstruction.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Alaneo (ā-lā-ne-'o), n.</strong></td>
<td>1. The name of a disease in which the patient is swollen greatly in every part except the face: He oloe a na kahuna lapau, ina oloko aku i ka mai, pela ha alaneo kou mai, o ke ano ia oloko, he mai kanaka oloke, aole lehulehu o kanaka nana e kil i ka laau. 2. Name of a class of twelve male gods described as &quot;papa akua pae maau.&quot; 3. Name of an abuula (feather cloak) made of one kind of feathers only. 4. Clearness; calmness; stillness.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Alani (ā-lā-'nī), n.</strong></td>
<td>1. Name given to the genus of trees and shrubs called Felea of the family Rutaceae. 2. Name of a timber tree used in fitting up canoes. 3. The name of a mountain on Lanai. 4. [Eng.] Orange, the fruit of Citrus aurantium. 5. The orange tree. 3. Name of a breeze on Lanai, from the name of the mountain.</td>
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He alani ko Liloa
Kapa ala o na kana.
7. Seamoss of the species of limu. It is bitter, and very similar to the lipoa.

| **Alania (ā-lā-'ni'a), adj.** | Having an even surface; not rough; evenly spread; gently flowing. See kalania. |
| **Alaniho (ā-lā-'ni-hō), n.** | [Ala, path, and nīho, tooth.] The long strips of tattooing made on the skin by means of a shark's tooth. |
| **Alanui (ā-lā-nū'i), n.** | [Ala, path, and nui, large.] A highway; a road; a frequented path. (Kusnoot is the archaic form.) See alaloa. |
| **Alao (ā-lā-'ō'), n.** | 1. A second-class helau; a special helau or temple, which differs from others in that it has no lele or altar for sacrifice. 2. The taking of whole raw fish into the mouth in eating: Ka alao mai no i na wahi oopu, a me na wahi oopae. |
| **Alaooli (ā-lā-'ō-'ōlī'), n.** | [Ala, path, and ooli, narrow.] A narrow path; alane. |
| **Alaoma (ā-lā-'ō-mā), v.** | To seize food abruptly with the mouth; to swallow greedily, as a fish the bait: Alaoma ka waia o ka oopu a me ke aholehole i ke koe, the mouths of the oopu and the aholehole greedily swallow the worm; alauma mononi. Syn: Alaume. |
| **Alaou (ā-lā-'ōu'), n.** | Same as alao. |
| **Alapa (ā-lā-'pā), adj.** | Ugly; poor; thin in flesh; lean; feeble; not good; shabby. |
| **Alapahi (ā-lā-pā-'hi), adj.** | Slanderous; defamatory; oloko alapahi, a slanderous or false report. |
| **Alapahi (ā-lā-pā-'hi), n.** | Slander; detection; falsehood; a lie; false speaking: He alapahi moe ipo ka nana. |
| **Alapahi (ā-lā-pā-'hi), v.** | 1. To spread false reports; to slander. 2. To deceive; to lead astray. See epa. |
| **Alapaku (ā-lā-pā-ku'i), adj.** | Strong scented; exceedingly fragrant. |
| **Alapapiimooku (ā-lā-pā-pi'i-mo'o-kū'), n.** | A low character; a notorious rascal; a mean beggar. |
| **Alapii (ā-lā-pī'i), n.** | [Ala, path, and pi, to ascend.] A ladder; stairs; an ascent: He alahaka, he alauliu; he alapii pali i no o Wahinekapu. |
| **Alapuka (ā-lā-pā-'kā), adj.** | 1. Having scrotulous sores on the neck, limbs, etc. 2. Affected with the dry-rot, as the taro: He kalo alapuka.
Alapuka (ā'lä-pū'kā), n. A contemptuous word applied to those having offensive sores.

Alau (ā-lā'u), n. Place where a current of wind disunites and divides into separate parts, as on the coast of Hana, Maui.

Alau (ā-lā-'u), v. Incorrect form for Olou.

Alaua (ā-lā-ā'a), v. To look upon oneself with admiration: E alaua ania ia ʻia no me ka mana o ua nani ola.

Alauka (ā-lā-ū-kā), adj. Vile; bad; worthless; slovenly; negligent. See pupuka.

Alauka (ā-lā-ū-kā), n. Badness; worthlessness; vileness; the off-scouring or dregs of society: He hana ʻino no pupuka alauka.

Alaula (ā-lā-ʻu-lā), n. [Ala, road, and ula, red.] 1. A streak of light, such as is seen after the setting and before the rising sun. 2. The early dawn or first gleam of morning light.

Alaula (ā-lā-ʻu-lā), n. 1. A kind of dark, brancy seaweed. 2. Red dust in a road; the red dust of a pill [hill or precipice]; red dust generally.

Alaume (ā-lā-ʻu-mā), v. See alaoma.

Alauwhio (ā-lā-u-wā-hō'o), n. A small yellow bird (Orchomyza montana) resembling the canary. Also known as alauleio. See lauwi.

Alawa (ā-lā-wā), n. A turning of the eyes to look behind. He alawa na maka i hope e ike i ka poe e hele mai ana.

Alawa (ā-lā-wā), v. 1. To look on one side, then on the other, as one who is afraid of being seen: E hoʻi oukou me ko oukou maka alawa ole io a ko. 2. To look up. 3. To lift up the eyes in pride. 4. To lift up the eyes to see a thing; to take a survey. 5. To turn the eyes in an oblique direction. 6. To turn one's head to look about.

Ale (ā-ʻlē), n. 1. A wave; a billow put in motion by the wind; a wave of the sea: Aloha mai ai na ale no o Læ Hao, having escaped the raging billows of Cape Horn. 2. The crest of a wave: Holo pipi ka ale o ka moana. 3. Water put in motion: Ka ale wai hau a ke ʻkua, water of snow of the god. It was supposed that the gods made the snow. 4. The act of swallowing; a swallow.

Ale (ā-ʻle), v. To swallow. Same as moni. 2. To engulf; to absorb; to draw into.

Ale (ā-ʻle), v. 1. To come up, as tears into the eyes. See haloi. 2. To stir up, as water. Syn: Aleale.

Alea (ā-le'a), adj. Having a pleasant voice for singing; agreeable, as the voice. See lea, the term in common use.

Aleale (ā-ʻlē-ʻlē), n. A moving, swelling, stirring, as the waves of the sea.

Aleale (ā-ʻlē-ʻlē), v. To make into waves; to stir up, as water; to trouble; to toss about, as restless waters: Aleale ka wai, ua pīha a aleale ke kaakao.

Alealea (ā-le'a-ʻlē-a), n. A sharp, white, small shell fish found near the shore: He pupu alealea.

Aleguma (ā-ʻlē-gu-mā), n. Same as alekuma.

Alehе (ā-le'he), n. A snare; a noose. Syn: Ahele or pahеle.

Aleкuma (ā-ʻlē-kū-mā), n. [Heb.] Name of a timber tree; name of a tree, supposed to be the sandalwood, found in Arabia and used for the making of harps, etc.; the al gum-tree; also, by transposition, the almug-tree.

Alelani (ā-le-lā-ni), n. A patch of blue sky between masses of clouds.

Alele (ā-ʻlē-ʻlē), n. One who bears a message; a messenger. See elele.


Alele (ā-ʻlē-ʻlē), v. 1. To go or act as a messenger. 2. To go or act as a spy.

Alelo (ā-ʻlē-ʻlō), n. 1. The tongue of man or animals. 2. The meat of a species of sea-egg, or sea urchin, called wana: He ono ke alelo wana, he kuhina, he okukuli; the meat of the wana is tasty, it is rich, it is sweet.

Alemanaka (ā-ʻlē-mā-nā-kā), n. [Eng.] An almanac. The first Hawaiian almanac was published in 1835.

Alemonе (ā-le-mō-ʻnē), adj. Almond-like.

Alemonе (ā-le-mō-ʻnē), n. 1. The almond-tree. 2. The fruit of the almond.

Alemuga (ā-ʻlē-mū-gā), n. Same as alekuma.
Alemuka (ā'-lē-mū'-kā), n. Same as alekuma.
Aleo (ā-le'o), adj. Like a tower in height; lofty; towering: Na pali aleo, the towering cliffs.
Aleo (ā-le'o), n. A place from which one looks out; any high fixture protecting against injury; a watch tower.
Alepa (ā-lē'-pā), n. [Gr. Alpha.] Name of the first letter of the Greek alphabet; hence, the first.
Aleula (ā-lē'-ū-la), n. An incandescent cloud of steam and smoke, such as accompanies a volcanic eruption.
Aleuleu (ā-lē'-u-e'-u), adj. Old; worn; worn out.
Aleuleu (ā-lē'-u-e'-u), n. 1. Old tapa or mats; also applied to all kinds of bad tapa. 2. A worn-out garment.
Alewalewa (ā-lē'-wā-lē'-wā), adj. Buoyant; floating; passing: He ao alewalewa.
Alewalewa (ā-lē'-wā-lē'-wā), n. A cloud or smoke floating in the atmosphere: Hooakah ka pumohu ka alewalewa.
Ali (ā-li)-, n. 1. A scar on the face. 2. A mark in the skin as the result of a wound or ulcer; a cicatrix. 3. A mark left by something that has passed; an impression of a foot; a footprint.
Ali (ā-li), v. To be marked in the skin; to be marked with scars.
Alia (ā-li'a), adv. At some time in the future; after a time; before long; by and by.
Alia (ā-li'-a), n. Name of two kauwila or mamani sticks carried by two priests before the year.
Alia (ā-li'a), n. A large flat surface white with salt; salt bed: He alia hooahaa panka; lol ale no i ke alia okolo.
Alia (ā-li'a), v. 1. To wait; to stop one when doing a thing; to restrain. 2. Used imperatively; stop; wait. Also applied to a person in the way; take care; stand aside.
Aliaili (ā-li'-ā-li), adj. Having the color of snow; white: He wai aliaili, he keokeo, he huiali.
Aliaili (ā-li'-ā-li), n. The state of being white; whiteness: Ke aliaili o ka hau; the whiteness of the snow.
Aliaili (ā-li'-ā-li), v. To be marked with scars: Ua aliaili.
Aliailia (ā-lil'-a-li'a), n. 1. A bed where salt is dried. He aliailia panka; he aliailia manu; na aliailia o na wai puaua hulului. 2. Ground which is smooth, dry and barren, as that which is baked in the sun, or impregnated with salt. Syn: Alia.
Aliane (ā-li'-ā-ne), v. Used imperatively; let it be seen; let it appear; reveal or show it to me. See oiana.
Alihi (ā-lil'-hi), adj. Tending to mislead or deceive.
Alihi (ā-lil'-hi), adv. Unwillingly; used in games of chance where one who is cheated feels compelled to pay back in like manner.
Alihi (ā-lil'-hi), n. 1. Skill in the use of deceptive language; the practice of deceit. 2. The guide lines of a fish-net to which the floats and sinkers are fastened: O ke kaula ma ka pikoni. 3. The upper part of a net which holds a calabash and is united into a single cord or strap. 4. The horizon on the sea: Ma ka alihi moana, e pili aku ana i kumu lani; at the edge of the ocean, where the ocean and sky meet.
Alihi (ā-lil'-hi), v. To cheat in a game of cards; to trick in any form of gambling.
Alihikaua (ā-lil'-hi-kā'-u-a), n. [Alihi, leader, and kaua, war.] A general; a commander; one who directs in battle.
Alihitani (ā-lil'-hi-lā'-ni), n. The horizon.
Alihitele (ā-lil'-hi-lē'-lē), n. A drag-net; the net for taking the mullet (anae).
Alii (ā-li'i), adj. Pertaining to the crown; royal; kingly; noble.
Alii (ā-li'i), n. 1. A tree (Dolonea viscosa), commonly known as aali. Its dark, hard and durable timber was formerly used for posts of houses, etc. 2. A chief; one who rules or has authority over other men; a king, qualified by various epithets: (a) Ke ali'i moi, the supreme executive; (b) Ke ali'i aimoku, the chief over a division, that is, the governor under the ali'i moi; (c) Ke ali'i koa, the chief over soldiers, that is, the general or leader of an army; (d) Ke ali'i okana, the chief over a district; also known as ali'i ai ahupua'a.
Aloalo (a'-lō'-hō'), v. [Freq. of alo, to dodge.] 1. To dodge rapidly or continuously. 2. To look about slyly with a quick east of the eyes, as if in fear, or about to do mischief: Aloalo na maka o ka aihue. Aloe (a-lō'e), n. [Eng.] The afoes; any plant of the genus aloe.

Aloha (a-lō'-hā), adj. Worthy of love; lovable; loving: Keiki aloha, loving child.

Aloha (a-lō'-hā), n. 1. A word giving an expression of kind feelings. 2. Love; affection; gratitude; kindness. 3. Pity; compassion; grief. 4. The modern, common salutation at meeting or parting.

Aloha (a-lō'-hā), v. 1. To address with an expression of kind wishes; to welcome. 2. To salute at meeting or parting. 3. To show mercy; to pity; to sympathize with.

Alohaia (a-lō'-hā'-i'a), n. The gerund of the verb aloha, passive form. 1. Being loved. 2. Good will; favor: Loaia ia ia ke alohaia mai; he obtained favor.

Alohaiano (a-lō'-hā'-i-nā), interj. [Aloha, love, and ino, great.] An intensive, expressing great love, pity, or compassion for a person in a suffering condition.

Alohaloha (a-lō'-hā'-hō'-hā), v. To love much.

Alohi (a-lō'-hi), n. 1. A shining; glitter. 2. Brilliance; brightness; splendor.

Alohi (a-lō'-hi), v. To shine; to become shining or bright; to reflect brightness: Alohi e like me ka la i ke awakaa.

Alohikea (a-lō'-hi-kē'a), n. A soft white light.

Alohilani (a-lō'-hi-lā'-nā), n. [Alohi, brightness, and lani, heaven.] The brightness of heaven. A term applied to the residences or heavenly courts of the goddesses, Ulia and Kaupi.

Alohilohi (a-lō'-hi-lō'-hi), adj. Shining; glittering; clear; sparkling.

Alohilohi (a-lō'-hi-lō'-hi), n. 1. Luster; sparkle. 2. Splendor; brightness. 3. Light; sparkling, as the eye: Kai no a he a kaua i ke alohilohi o na maka; I thought they were gods by the brightness of their eyes.

Alohilohi (a-lō'-hi-lō'-hi), v. To sparkle or shine; to glitter.
Aloloi (ā-lō'i-łō'i), n. A species of small fish.

Alolo (ā-lō'-lō'), interj. An exclamation of derision over a mishap, ill luck, or misfortune. Same as ako-lua. See lolo, which is the better form.

Alolua (ā-lō-lū'a), adj. Two-sided; double-faced: applied to men and things: Moena alolua, a double-faced mat.

Nani Walpio
Alolua na pali.

Alolua (ā-lō-lū'-a), n. 1. Tapas printed or painted on both sides. 2. Mats plaited on both sides.

Alopeka (ā-lō'-pē'-kā), n. [Gr.] A fox.

Alu (ā-lū), adj. Combined; acting together: He mau ilo atu i ka hakaka.

Alu (ā-lū), n. 1. A letting down; a depression. 2. The lines of the hand. 3. A road descending a hill; a ravine; a gutter. 4. The muscles of the eye.

Alu (ā-lū), v. 1. To relax; to hang down. 2. To bend the knees; to courtesy. 3. To stoop down, as in entering a low door; to stoop down, as in hiding behind a low object: Alu ae la maua e pe'e ana. 4. To be ruffled; to ruff up, as a mat: Ua alu na moena i ka nakula. 5. To unite forces for physical action; to combine for the purpose of aiding or overcoming: E atu ka pule ia Hakalau; unite in prayers to Hakalau.

Alua (ā-lū'-a), adj. Two; the number two. See ela-ua.

Alua (ā-lū'-a), adv. Two times; twice. See palua.

Alualu (ā-lū-lū'-a), adj. 1. Loose; flabby; shapeless; premature, as an untimely birth; slack, as a rope or string. 2. Uneven; rough; full of lines; wrinkled. 3. Gentle or pleasant. (Another form of the word waluolu.)

Alualu (ā-lū-lū'-), n. 1. The flexible skin or hide of an animal: he alualu pipi. 2. The soft parts of flesh when the bones are taken out —flabby, loose, or wrinkled. 3. The fetus of animals or men: Kanula ka alualu i ka lepo; the fetus was buried in the ground. 4. The skins or rinds of fruits after the substance is taken out: Ua aia na ipu, a o ka alualu wale no koe.

Alualu (ā-lū-lū'-lū), v. To follow; to pursue; to overpower.

Alualua (ā-lū-lū'-a), adj. Not even; not smooth; rough.

Alualua (ā-lū-lū'-a), n. 1. A rough road, full of ravines and difficult passes: He alualua inoio ke aia-nui e hele ai i Kahakuloa. 2. The name given to the multiplication table: Ma ke alualua ko lakou ao ana i ka helu; through the multiplication table they learn arithmetic.

Aluhee (ā-lū-he'e), adj. Loose, as a bundle not well bound; hanging flabbily.

Aluka (ā-lū'-kā), n. 1. The heaping up indiscriminately of anything. 2. A crowd; a number of persons or things assembled without order.

Aluka (ā-lū'-kā), v. To mix confusedly; to mix so as not to distinguish; to throw in a heap; to pile.

Aluli (ā-lū'-lī), v. To turn the head on one side: He aluli ke po, he keke.

Alulu (ā-lū-lū), adj. Quick; hasty: He hele hopuhopu alulu.

Alulu (ā-lū-lū), adv. Quickly; hastily: Holo hopuhopu alulu makou.

Aluna (ā-lū'-nā), n. [A, the jaw, and luna, upper.] 1. The upper part of the mouth, as of a person, animal, or bird; the roof of the mouth. 2. The upper jaw.

Ailunu (ā-lū'-nā), adj. 1. Covetous; greedy of gain; avaricious. 2. Characterized by extortion or graft; extortionate; oppressive: Waiwai ailunu, property obtained by graft.

Ailunu (ā-lū'-nā), n. 1. Oppression; usury. 2. Extortion; covetousness; graft. 3. An extortioner; a grafter.

Ailunu (ā-lū'-nā), v. 1. To be covetous; to be avaricious. 2. To defraud; to be overbearing in a bargain. 3. To be unduly desirous of possessing property.

Ailuneulale (ā-lū'-nā-wālā-lē), n. A strong desire to take what is another's; taking away by violence, oppression, or extortion; robbery.

Ama (ā-mā), adj. Talkative; tattling; prating.

Ama (ā-mā), n. The longitudinal stick of the outrigger of a canoe.

Ama (ā-mā), v. To offer the first of the fruitage. See hoama, haama (2)
Amaama (ā-mā-ā-mā), adj. Same as amaama.

Amaama (ā-mā-ā-mā), n. The mullet (Mugil cephalus) the most abundant and important food-fish of Hawaii. The fry or the very young of this species is known as pua amaama; the next in size, from one to six inches, is called kahaha; from six to twelve inches, amaama; over twelve inches, anaa.

Amaama (ā-mā-ā-mā), v. See wahaama.

Aamaamau (ā-mā-ā-māu), v. 1. To act hastily; to repeat rapidly. 2. To eat quickly or fast, as one who is hungry and has a keen appetite.

Amakamika (ā-mā-kā-mī-kā), v. 1. To desire food, as when the mouth waters for it. 2. To have a desire for that which cannot be obtained. Amika is an obsolete form.

Amakahi (ā-mā-kī-hī), n. In Hawaii any dreenadine bird of the genus Chlorodrepanis or Himatone, especially Chlorodrepanis virens. Its yellow plumage was used in making feather cloaks, helmets, etc.

Amakika (ā-mā-kī-kā), n. See amakihii.

Amama (ā-mā-ā-mā), interj. So be it; let it be so; amen: used more formally at the close of a prayer: Amama, ua noa; so be it, it is free (from the tabu).

Amama (ā-mā-ā-ma), n. A word used frequently at the end of a prayer in connection with the word noa, free, as in the expression: amama ua noa. The evident meaning is, it, the tabu, is lifted, is free. It is conjectured that the word amama is derived from or related to the word, mama, light, in the sense of levitation.

Amama (ā-mā-ā-ma), n. The offering of a sacrifice: amama ana i ke kanaka i ke aku.

Amama (ā-mā-ā-mā), v. 1. To give over to the gods in sacrifice; to offer prayer or sacrifice. 2. To offer sacrifice as an act of worship: Ua amama aku o Umi i ke kino o Hakau imua o Kalii kona akua; Umi offered the body of Hakau in sacrifice before Kalii his god.

Amana (ā-mā-ā-nā), adj. Crossing; put together in the form of a cross: Na laau amana i kualii o Kuhama.

Amana (ā-mā-ā-nā), n. 1. A transverse line on an upright; two lines crosse-
Amiami (ạ́-mị́ạ́-mị́), v. See ami.
Amika (ạ́-mị́-kạ́), n. A desire or relish for food or drink. (Obsolete.)
Amika (ạ́-mị́-kạ́), v. To desire food or drink. (Obsolete.)
Amikamika (ạ́-mị́-kạ́-mị́-kạ́), n. 1. That which remains of anything; a remainder, as of food or drink. 2. A morsel of food, or food in general; a bite. 3. A pleasing taste; relish.
Amikamika (ạ́-mị́-kạ́-mị́-kạ́), v. To eat or drink without having enough to satisfy the desire for more; to have not enough food or drink: Aole i onoono iho kahi puu i ka mea ai, aole i amikamika iho. Amika is the obsolete form.
Amikuupau (ạ́-mị́-kuụ-pạ́ụ), n. An exaggeration of the ami, a movement of the body in the hula dance. Syn: Amihonua.
Amio (ạ́-mị́-ọ), n. 1. That which enters silently, as death. 2. A gentle moving to and fro. 3. A place in a stream or sea where the current moves swiftly, but silently. 4. A current of air.
Amio (ạ́-mị́-ọ), v. 1. To walk or move quietly and slowly, so as not to be heard; to move silently this way and that: Maane no i amio iho nei a nalowale; he came here silently just now and is gone. 2. To flare, as the blaze of a lamp in the wind: He amio ka makani, e pio auanai. 3. To disappear; to cease to exist.
Amipuka (ạ́-mị́-pụ́-kạ́), n. The hinge of a door.
Amo (ạ́-mọ́), n. 1. A burden carried on the shoulders. 2. An athletic exercise exhibiting muscular strength in lifting. 3. A momentary drawing of the eyelids near together; a wink. 4. A sparkle or glimmer; a twinkle. 5. A momentary contraction of the anal muscles; hence, 4. The anus; also, the vagina.
Amo (ạ́-mọ́), v. 1. To bear or carry a burden on the shoulder; to bear a weight; to carry. 2. To carry responsibility, to be burdened with care. 3. To wink, as the eye.

To twinkle, as a star: Ke amo mai la ka hoku. Syn: Ino, amoamo.
Amoa (ạ́-mọ́-ạ), v. A contraction of amoia, the passive form of the verb amo.
Amoamo (ạ́-mọ́-ạ́-mọ́), n. 1. A winking; a wink. 2. A twinkling; a flash; a twinkle.
Amoamo (ạ́-mọ́-ạ́-mọ́), v. 1. To be high; to be raised up, as a high precipice. 2. To rise high, as the crest of a wave: Amoamo iluna ka lau o ka naulu.
Amoamo (ạ́-mọ́-ạ́-mọ́), v. 1. To wink, as the eye. 2. To twinkle, as a star. Syn: Amo.
Amoe (ạ́-mọ́-ẹ), n. A contraction of aumoe. See aumoe.
Amohulu (ạ́-mọ́-hụ́-lạ́), n. [Amo, the vagina, and hulu, hairy.] 1. The vagina. 2. The rectum; the anus. E papani ka amohulu o ia nei.
Amomo (ạ́-mọ́-mọ́), n. [Lat.] The ammonium; a genus of aromatic herbs of the ginger family.
Amoomoo (ạ́-mọ́-ọ-moọ-ọ), n. 1. Small tapa or mat used as a model or sample. 2. The young oio fish (Albula vulpes). See oio.
Amopuu (ạ́-mọ́-puụ), adj. Lean; thin in flesh. (Slang.) Syn: Oala.
Amu (ạ́-mụ), adj. 1. Shearing; shaving: He pahi amu, a razor or shaving knife. 2. Trimmed; cut: he laucho amu; trimmel hair.
Amu (ạ́-mụ), v. 1. To trim; to shear or shave, as the hair: Ua kolikolika no amu. 2. To curse, to blaspheme. See amuamu, the form in common use.
Amuuamu (ạ́-mụ-ạ́-mụ), n. 1. A cursing; a reviling; a reproaching: Ke amuuamu ana i ke ali me ka hoohoiki iho; the cursing of the king with profanity. 2. A reviling of sacred things; evil or profane speaking of God; blasphemy.
Amuamu (ạ́-mụ-ạ́-mụ), v. 1. To use profane language; to curse; to revile. 2. To speak evil of God; to blaspheme: Amuuamu i ke Akua. See kuaamuuam.
Amumeu (ạ́-mụ-ẹ-mụ-ẹ), v. To suffer from a sensation of coldness penetrating, numbing, or depressing; to feel chilly.
Amuku (ạ́-mụ-kụ́), v. See apahu.
Amumu (ạ́-mụ-mụ́), adj. Dull; not sharp; blunt. Syn: Kumumu.
Amumu (ā-mū'-mū'), n. The state or quality of being dull; bluntness; dullness, as a tool. See kumumu.

Amupu (ā-mū'-pū'), adj. A corruption of amopu.

Ana (ā-nā'), adj. Satisfied; gratified; contented.

Ana (ā-nā), particle. A word used as a participle modifying the action of verbs, as: hele, go; hele ana, going; ho'ló, run; ho'ló ana, running.

Ana (ā-nā), n. 1. A measure, as for cloth; a measure of any kind. 2. A model or pattern. 3. The operation of determining the extent or area; a survey. 4. A den formed by rocks; a cave. 5. The special organ of the voice; the larynx. 6. A kind of light, white stone found in the sea; a volcanic scoria or lava, spongy or cellular; a pumice stone much used as a remedy for the disease known as ca (aphtheae). Used also as a polishing material.

7. Griet; sadness; sorrow; trouble from the conduct of others. 8. A mixed feeling of weariness, anger and love. 9. Fatigue from hard labor or toil.

Ana (ā-nā), pron. The possessive case of the personal pronoun, third person, singular. 1. Of him; of her; of it: Ka pahi ana; the knife of him (his knife). 2. His; hers; its. When used independently it takes the form kana: as, kea buke kana; this book is hers.

Ana (ā-nā), v. 1. To take the dimensions of; to compare with a fixed standard; to measure: Ana au i kou pono a me kou hewa; I measure your good and your evil. 2. To determine accurately the boundaries, extent, or area of; to survey: E ana i ka aina; survey the land.

3. To be grieved; to be troubled; to be sick at heart; to be disgusted. 4. To be satisfied in appetite or desire; to have enough; to be content; to be satisfied.


Anaana (ā-nā-ā-nā), v. [Ana, to measure, and aina, land.] To survey or measure land.

Anaana (ā-nā-ā-nā), adj. Shaped like a small ball; ball-shaped and hard: He anaana ka lepo o ke kao; the dung of the goat is ball-shaped and hard.

Anaana (ā-nā-ā-nā'), adj. 1. Practising or consulting divination; divining: Kahuna anaana, a diviner. 2. Tending to cast a death spell: Pule anaana.

Anaana (ā-nā-ā-nā'), n. 1. A prayer used to procure the death or curse upon one. 2. Witchcraft; divination; sorcery. 3. A sorcerer.

Anaana (ā-nā-ā-nā), v. To shiver, as one shakes from cold; to tremble, as from fright.

Anaana (ā-nā-ā-nā'), v. 1. To practise divination or sorcery upon: E anaana ana ia kakou; they were practising sorcery upon us. 2. To cast a death spell upon; to pray the gods to visit calamity or death upon.

Anaanai (ā-nā-ā-nā'i), adj. Angry; passionate; irritated; enraged.

Anaanai (ā-nā-ā-nā'i), v. 1. [A repetition of anai.] Same as anal. 2. To grind or gnash the teeth as with anger. 3. To provoke anger by teasing.

Anaanapu (ā-nā-ā-nā'-pū), v. 1. To undulate, as the air under a hot sun. 2. To send forth light; to flash, as lightning: Anaanapu ka ulla; the lightning flashes.

Anaanapu (ā-nā-ā-nā'-pū'u), adj. 1. Bent; crooked; out of a straight line: he kaula anaanapu. 2. Not uniform; uneven. See anaanapu.

Anaanaea (ā-nā-ā-ānē'-ā), adj. Idiotic; foolish; mentally weak, as one under the spell of witchcraft.

Ana (ā-nē'), n. The full-sized amaana. See amaana.

Ana (ā-nē'), v. See hoanac.

Ana (ā-nē-hā), n. The reflection or glancing of light; the flashing of light. (Obsolete). See anaapu.

Anaahanaha (ā-nē'-hā-hā-hā), n. Repeated reflection or gleaming of light. (Obsolete). See anaapu.

Anaahanaha (ā-nē'-hā-hā-hā), n. See anaahanaha.

Anaahanaha (ā-nē'-hā-hā-pā), n. See anaahanaha.

Anaahanaha (ā-nē'-hā-hā-pā), n. Land measuring; surveying. 2. A textbook that treats of space and its relations; geometry.

Anaahanaha (ā-nē'-hā-pū'a), v. [Ana, to measure, and honua, earth.] To measure the surface of the earth; hence, to survey land. Syn: anaanaa.
Anahua (ā′nā-hū′a′), adj. Deformed; out of shape; disfigured.

Anahua (ā′nā-hū′a′), n. 1. Deformity; irregularity, or unsightliness of feature; disfigurement. 2. The god of husbandmen. He was the second son of Luhuōmoe, a noted blind kahuna or priest of Hawaii.

Anahulu (ā′nā-hū′-lū), adj. Occurring, coming, or issued every ten-day period: He moku anahulu; a ten-day boat.

Anahulu (ā′nā-hū′-lū), adv. After the interval of ten days; once in ten days: Ku anahulu ka moku; the boat arrives once in ten days.

Anahulu (ā′nā-hū′-lū), n. A period of ten days; ten days: Ekolu anahulu; three ten-day periods (thirty days).

Anai (ā-nā′i′), v. To rub.

Anai (ā-nā′i′), v. 1. To grind; to scour; to brush down. 2. To polish; to smooth: E kalai a maika, e anai a pakika. 3. To blot out; to lay waste; to cut off; to destroy. 4. To nullify one's character or pretensions.

Anaina (ā-nā′i′-na′), n. An assembly of persons for a common purpose, as for religious worship; a congregation; an orderly assembly of hearers.

Anaina (ā-nā′i′-na′), v. To assemble, as around a person or place; to meet; to congregate.

Anainai (ā-nā′i′-nā′i′), v. To rub about or continuously; to polish. See anai.

Anainakanaka (ā-nā′i′-nā′-kā′-nā′-kā′), n. A congregation of people; an assembly of men.

Anaka (ā-nā′-kā′), n. [Heb.] A variety of the polecat; a ferret.

Anakima (ā-nā′-kē′-mā′), n. [Heb.] A race of giants in Palestine; the Anaks, Anakim, or Anakims.

Anakoi (ā-nā′-kō′-i′), n. An inflammatory swelling of a lymph-gland, due to infection; a tumor of the inguinal glands, produced by venereal virus; a bubo. Syn: Awaiāhiki.

Analo (ā-nā′-lō′), n. 1. The distance in space of a heavenly body appearing at or near the horizon. 2. Great distance; remoteness.

Analico (ā-nā′-lō′-pō′), n. A point in space so far distant as to appear to be beyond the stars; a place out of sight, or beyond the horizon.

Anamīu (ā′nā-mī′u′), n. The root of the potato which joins the tuber to the main root: Ua hahai lakou i ka anamīu o ka uala; they broke the root of the potato.

Anana (ā-nā′-nā′), n. 1. The length of the arms extended, including the body, measured to the tips of the longest fingers: a common but indefinite measure formerly used. 2. A measure of length equivalent to six feet; originally, the space to which a man may extend his arms; a fathom.

Anana (ā-nā′-nā′), v. To enumerate by fathoms.

Anano (ā-nā′-nā′-lō′), n. A variety of the hīnalea or coral fish, called aho marinalo.

Ananio (ā-nā′-nī′-o′), n. See anamīu.

Ananu (ā-nā′-nū′), n. A species of turnip; any one of various other plants in some way related to or resembling the common turnip; formerly used for food in time of famine. See laulele.

Anapa (ā-nā′-pā′), n. 1. A glistening brightness, as of reflected light; a shine; a luster; a sheen. 2. A sudden bright light; a gleam; a flash. 3. A sparkle; a glitter.

Anapa (ā-nā′-pā′), v. To gleam; to shine, as by reflected light. 2. To cause to appear suddenly or brilliantly; to flash. 3. To shine with a rapid succession of gleams; to sparkle with light; to glitter.

Anapanapa (ā-nā′-pā′-nā′-pā′), n. 1. A species of red algae with gelatinous branching fronds — the Gelidium. Same as ekahakeha. 2. A species of soap-tree (Colubrina asiatica) the Hawaiian soapbarktrees, whose alkaline inner bark is used for soap; also known as ku-kuku (Tahitian tutu).

Anapanapa (ā-nā′-pā′-nā′-pā′), n. Same as anapa.

Anapanapa (ā-nā′-pā′-nā′-pā′), v. See anapa.

Anapaoa (ā-nā′-pā′-pō′-nā′), n. An instrument for weighing; a pair of scales; a balance.

Anapau (ā-nā′-pā′-pā′), n. 1. The act of leaping or frisking; a prancing movement; a caper; a frolic; a dance. 2. A frolicker; a dancer.
Anapau (ā'nā-pā'u), v. To dance; to frisk; to caper; to frolic.

Anapu (ā'nā'-pū), n. See anapa.

Anapu (ā'nā'-pū), v. See anapa.

Anapunapu (ā'nā'-pūnā'-pū), n. See anapa.

Anapunapu (ā'nā'-pū-nā'-pū), v. See anapa.

Anapuni (ā'nā-pū'-nī), n. 1. The boundary line of a circle; circumference. 2. The bounding line of any plane figure; external boundary; perimeter.

Anapuni (ā'nā-pū'-nī), v. [Ana, to measure, and puni, around.] To bound the exterior of; to encircle; to environ; to encompass.

Anapu (ā'nā-pū'u), adj. Not straight; curved; bent; crooked.

Anapu (ā'nā-pū'u), n. 1. A curve or bend; something regarded as bent or crooked; a crook. 2. The curved or bent part of a thing.

Anapu (ā'nā-pū'u), v. To bend; to curve; to grow crooked; to be out of shape; to crook.

Anatomia (ā'nā-tō-mī'a), n. 1. The science which treats of the structure of organisms, especially that of the human body; also, a treatise on the subject; anatomy. 2. The art or practice of dissection.

Anau (ā'nā'u), v. To move with measured steps; to amble rapidly; to rack; to pace.

Anawaena (ā'nā-wā'e-nā), n. [Ana, measure, and waena, middle.] A line passing through the center of a circle, and terminated at the circumference; diameter.

Anawaenaloa (ā'nā-wā'e-nā-lō'a), n. [Anawaena, and loa, long.] The transverse diameter of an ellipse.

Anawaenapoko (ā'nā-wā'e-nā-pō'kō), n. [Anawaena, and poko, short.] The conjugate diameter of an ellipse.

Ane (ā'nē), adj. Eaten or bored through by moths; moth-eaten; hence, not heavy; light.

Ane (ā'nē), adv. 1. With difficulty; barely; scarcely; not quite; hardly: Ane haalele ole ia ia; it hardly leaves him. 2. Within a little; almost; nearly.

Ane (ā'nē), n. 1. An insect of the mite order that eats wood. 2. The wood dust produced by this insect. 3. A skin disease manifesting itself usually in circular patches; the ringworm.

Anea (ā'nē'a), v. To gnaw or penetrate; to eat, as a borer.

Anea (ā'nē'a), adj. Insipid; tasteless; unsavory.

Anea (ā'nē'a), n. 1. A disease of timber caused by the attacks of various fungi; the dry-rot. 2. A disease of potato-tubers attributed to fungi. 3. Inward or hidden corruption, as of character or morals.

Anea (ānē'a), v. [Contraction of ane-i-a, the passive form of ane-i-a.] 1. To be bored by insects; to be moth-eaten. 2. To be light, as moth-eaten wood. 3. To become worn out or worthless.

Anea (ā'nē-a-nē), adj. 1. Faint; feeble; low; weak: he leo anane; a faint voice.

Anea (ā'nē-a-nē), adv. 1. Scarcely; hardly; not quite. 2. Nearly; almost. See ane.

Anea (ā'nē-a-nē), n. Lack of food; emptiness.

Anea (ā'nē-a-nō), v. 1. To be exhausted, as with hunger; to be pinched or nipped by hunger; to be hunger-bitten. 2. To blow gently, as a light breeze.

Anee (ā-ne'e), adj. 1. Moving by jerks or under frequent interruptions; hitchy. 2. Moving about from place to place soliciting alms; going about begging: He kanaka anee; a man going about begging (a beggar).

Anee (ā-ne'e), n. One who asks alms; especially, one who makes his living by going about from house to house begging; a beggar.

Anee (ā-ne'e), v. 1. To move by jerks; to hobble; to hitch. 2. To ask alms especially, to make a practice of going about from house to house asking alms; to beg.

Aneenee (ā-ne'e-ne'e), n. A small mat which is carried about from place to place and used to sit upon.

Anehe (ānē-hē), v. To be ready; to be on the alert; to be on the point of; to be about: Anehe aku ia ia e kui; he was about to strike.
Anenehē (ā-nē'-hē-nē'-hē), n. Violence; outrage; disorder; disturbance.

Anenehe (ā-nē'-hē-nē'-hē), v. [Freq.; anēhe.] To be prepared; to be ready; to be on the lookout.

Anēho (ā-nē'-hō), n. Any transgression of law; any wrong or fault; any offense.

Anēi (ā-neh)i', adv. 1. In or at this place; here: Mai anēi aku; from here. 2. To this place; hither. Ua hele mai anēi; he came hither.

Anēi (ā-nē'i), adv. [Contraction of anēei.] 1. At or during the present time or period; just now: often applied to past action in vivid narration. Ua ua anēi? Has it rained just now? 2. At once; instantly; forthwith; immediately; now: E hele anēi au? Shall I go now? The adverb anēi is used interrogatively, but sometimes merely as an expi- etive: e hele anēi au ano? Shall I go now? See anēi.

Anēi (ā-nē'i), v. 1. To return, as sound, especially when prolonged and in considerable volume; to reverberate. 2. To cause to ring or sound loudly; to roll the sound of, as distant thunder; to peal. Syn: Nei.

Anēla (ā-nē'-lā), n. [Eng.] A messenger from heaven; an angel.

Anene (ā-nē'-nē), n. Contraction of anēneses.

Anetelopa (ā-nē-te'-lo'-pā), n. [Eng.] An antelope.

Anetelopa (ā-nē-te'-lo'-pē), n. [Eng.] Same as anetelopa.

Aneto (ā-nē'-to), n. [Eng.] A small plant of the gersley family (Pimpinella anisum); the anise.

Anewa (ā-nē'-wā), adj. Indulging in ease; lazy; slothful; listless.

Anewa (ā-nē'-wā), v. To be inactive; to be slothful; to be lazy.

Anewanewa (ā-nē'-wā-nē'-wā), v. 1. To move uneasily to one side and the other in standing or walking, as one intoxicated; to reel; to stagger. See kunewanewa. 2. To begin to give way; to hesitate; to doubt; to waiver.

Ani (ā'-ni), adj. Drawing; dragging, as a net for fish: He upena ani, a dragging net (draw-net).

Ani (ā'-ni), v. 1. To pass over a surface, as the hand over a table. 2. To draw a net over the surface of the water. 3. To beckon one with the hand; to make signs secretly to one. 4. To blow softly, as a gentle breeze: Ke ani nei ka makani; the wind blows softly.

Ania (ā-ni'a), adj. 1. Smooth and even. 2. Burnt superficially; parched; singed; scorched.

Ania (ā-ni'a), v. To be hard and smooth on the surface. 2. To burn superficially without consuming; to singe; to scorch.

Aniania (ā-ni'-ni-a-ni), adj. 1. Agreeable; cool; refreshing. 2. Soft; gentle. 3. Gently blowing; zephyr-like.

Aniania (ā-ni'-ni-a-ni), adv. Softly; gently; quietly: Olu mai la ka hoi kahi makani e ko aniani mai nei; cooling is the breeze that gently blows.

Aniania (ā-ni'-ni-a-ni), n. 1. A glass; a mirror; a looking-glass: He aniani nana helehelena, he kilo kekahi inoa. Also known as kilo. 2. A gentle breeze; a zephyr.

Aniania (ā-ni'-ni-a-ni), v. To cool; to refresh one heated; to blow gently, as a wind: Aniania mai la ka makani.

Aniania (ā-ni'a-ni'a), adj. 1. Smooth and even, as the surface of a planed board; smooth, as the sea in a calm. 2. Gently flowing; not ruffled; not obstructed. 3. Scorched; parched; singed; burnt superficially. Syn: Ania.

Aniha (ā-ni'-hā), v. 1. To be provoked at the mischief of one; to be angry at a person on account of lying and deception. 2. To be hardened in crime; to be capable of committing any offense. 3. To act or do to excess.

Anihina (ā-ni'-hā-ni'-hā), adj. Excessive; extreme; overwhelming; undue.

Anihina (ā-ni'-hā-ni'-hā), v. Adv. Approaching closely to a state, condition, or the like, but not quite reaching it; very nearly; approximately; almost: Anihina makou e pae, a loca ka makani.

Anihinini (ā-ni'-hi-ni'-hi), adv. See anihina.

Anihinini (ā-ni'-hi-ni'-hi), n. The small tubers of the taro plant (Colocasia antiquorum) that are attached to the rootstock. See oni-nihi.
Anini (ānī'ńi), adj. Dwarfish; very small; inferior; stunted.

Ano (ā-nō'), adv. At the present time; at once; instantly; now.

Ano (ānō), n. Fear of impending danger; awe; dread: Ua kau mai ke ano mai la; fear fell upon me.

Anō (ānō), n. 1. Likeness; resemblance; image of a thing. 2. The meaning of a word or phrase. 3. The moral quality of an action, as good or evil, or the moral state of the heart. 4. The character of a person, as to his life and manners. 5. The explanation of a thing obscure.

Anō (ānō), v. 1. To be frightened; to be stricken with sudden fear; to be overcome with awe: Ano wai na lilo no au. 2. To be silent; to be solitary; as a deserted village.

Anō (ānō), v. To take a definite shape; to have a form or appearance.

Anōa (ānōa), adv. (Obsolete.) Same as ano.

Anōa (ānōa), adv. It may be; possibly; perchance; peradventure; perhaps.

Anōa (ānōa), n. A form of salutation. Same as aloha.

Anōana (ānōānō), adj. Solitary; still; retired; weird. Aohe lua o ka noho ana i ua kula anōana ka naka ole nei.

Anōana (ānōānō), n. 1. A solemn stillness. 2. A lonely place; a sacred, hallowed place.

Anōano (ānōānō), n. 1. Seeds; the seeds of fruit, as apple. 2. Semen. 3. Progeny; offspring.

Anoe (ānōe), v. To be unlike in any respect; to be of a different state, condition, or the like; to be dissimilar.

Anohō (ānōhō), n. An ancient tabu enforced when a chief was about to go into or come out of his bath. It was an offense punishable by death to stand or remain standing as a chief entered into or emerged from his bath.

Anoi (ā-noi), n. A vehement desire; a longing; a craving: Ka anoi e loa.

Anoi (ā-noi), v. To desire very strongly; to covet.

Anōlani (ānōlānī), adj. [Ano, character, and lani, heaven.] Of heavenly character; good; noble; pure; celestial: he kino anolani, a celestial body.

Anonanana (ānōnā-no-nōnō-nā), n. 1. The ant. Syn.: Nonanona. 2. The name of a periodical formerly printed in Hawai‘i, also called nonanona.

Anoni (ānōnī), n. Tapa made by beating in bits of different colored tapa.

Anoni (ānōnī), v. 1. To mix together, as several ingredients of food. 2. To interweave; to intertwine; to interlace, as the threads or filaments of a woven fabric. 3. To render impure or incorrect by changes or errors; to debase the quality of; to corrupt. 4. To weigh in the mind; to meditate or reflect upon; to ponder. 5. To be agitated with anxiety; to be troubled in mind. 6. To hesitate to accept as true or certain; to doubt.

Anōnōnani (ānōnānōnōnānō), adj. Uncertain; doubtful. He ola anōnōnani, an uncertain life.

Anōnōnani (ānōnānōnōnōnō), v. To be undecided; to waver in opinion; to doubt. See anoni.

Anūnani (ānōnōnōnō), v. To doubt; to hesitate; to be in suspense; to falter. See anoni.

Anu (ānū), adj. Lacking heat or warmth; of low temperature; cold; frigid: Ka poa anu, the frigid zone.

Anu (ānū), n. The absence of heat or warmth; chilliness; cold: Ua make a uke anu; I am dead with the cold.

Anu (ānū), v. To be cold; to feel cold: Ua anu au i ka hi kapa ole; I am cold without clothes.

Anua (ānua), n. A heap, as of mats piled one upon another; a mass of anything thrown together in one place; a pile.

Anuanu (ānūānū), adj. See anu.

Anuanu (ānūānū), n. See anu.

Anuenu (ānūēnū), n. An arch of light exhibiting the spectrum colors in their order; the rainbow.

Anuhe (ānūhe), n. A worm that feeds chiefly on leaves and vegetables; the larva of insects; the caterpillar. See enuhe, peāhua, poko.

Anuhenue (ānūhehēnūhe), adj. 1. Not completely cooked; not cooked sufficiently to lose its redness and
juices; underdone; rare. 2. Of poor quality; rank; bad; stale: Al anu hånuhe; stale food. 3. Contracted into ridges and furrows; puckerd; wrinkled: Anu hånuhe ka i i ke anu; the skin is wrinkled with cold.

Anu hånuhe (á-nú-hé-nú-hé), n. 1. The state or quality of being rare or underdone; rareness: Ka anu hånuhe o ka pipi; the rareness of beef. 2. The quality or state of being stale; staleness; rankness. 3. A wrinkle or group of wrinkles; a pucker, as of the skin from cold. 4. A species of fish (Kyphosus fuscus). It is more generally known as 'ane'ula or manaloa.

Anu (á-nú-lú), v. Incorrect form of alunu.

Anu nuna (á-nú-né-nú-né), v. See anu nuna.

Anu (á-nú-nú), adj. See alunu.

Anu (á-nú-nú), n. A corruption of alunu.

Anu (á-nu'u), n. 1. A frame structure in a sacred enclosure, about 24 feet high and 18 feet square, enclosed with white oloa tapa tied to its small rafters (aho). 2. A high structure in a heiau (temple) adjoining the right side of the pahu mau (enclosure of images). 3. (Obsolete.) A ship: a term formerly applied to a seagoing vessel: No ka naau po 'a kapu a aku e makou ka moku he anuu. 4. A jog in a wall. 5. Stairs or steps for ascending a height: Anuu will, winding stairs. 6. A ledge of rocks. 7. Jogs or steps in ascending a steep place. 8. A tone in music; the interval of a major second. 9. A violent straining of the ligaments of a joint; a sprain. 10. A misstep or stumble occasioned by losing the balance or striking the foot against an object; a false or wrong step, actual or figurative; a slip; an error.

Anu (á-nu'u), v. 1. To sprain, as the ligaments of a joint: Hina au a anuu kuu kua; I fell and sprained my back. 2. To make a false step; to trip; to stumble; to misstep.

Anuuhapa (á-nu'u-há-há-pá), n. [Anuu, a tone, and hapā, half.] An interval in music approximately equal to half a major tone on the scale; a semi-tone; a half-tone.

Anuuu (á-nu'u-nu'u), adj. 1. Having steps like stairs; provided or made with steps: He alaniu anuu nu; a road made with steps. 2. Having a wave-motion; wavy; vibrating; undulating: He leo anuu nu, a vibrating tone.

Anuuu (á-nu'u-nu'u), n. 1. Stairs; steps for ascending or descending. 2. A plaid, a garment. 3. In music, a vibrato, a tremolo.

Anuuu (á-nu'u-nu'u), v. 1. To strike; to beat; to pound. 2. To give a wavy motion to; to cause to vibrate; to undulate.

Aoo (á-o), adj. Informed; instructed; enlightened.

Aoo (á-o), n. 1. Food, such as taro or potatoes, that is baked and dried; often preserved for use in time of scarcity or famine. 2. Pilotbread; ship-biscuit; hardtack. 3. A collection of watery particles floating in the air; a cloud. The Hawaiian astrologers classified the clouds according to their natural or phenomenal appearances as portraying omens of good fortune and prosperity or of misfortune and disaster. 4. The light of day; daylight. 5. The time of sunlight between two nights; daytime; day. 6. The earth; the world. 7. A new shoot or bud on a plant; also, a protuberance containing an axis with its appendages in an early or undeveloped state; a bud. A kupa, a lau, a loa, a ao, a mutu, a like.

Aoo (á-o), n. The bird (Himatione sanguinea). See akakane, and apana.

Aoo (á-o), v. 1. To grow light or bright; to be or become light or day. 2. To begin to grow light in the morning; to break, as the day; to dawn. 3. To come into action or a realization of the truth, as after a state of indifference or the like; to become alert; to wake. 4. To take notice of; to regard with attention; to mind; to heed. 5. To develop shoots from buds or seeds; to germinate; to sprout. 6. To become overcast as with clouds; to cloud.

Aoa (á-o-a), adj. 1. Wailing; howling. 2. Vociferous; clamorous. 3.
Expressing sorrow; mournful; lamentable.

Aoa (ā-oā-ā), n. A species of terrestrial pulmonata, a small variegated land-snail found mostly on the leaves of the akolea fern and other forest undergrowths.

Aoa (ā-oā′), n. 1. A small evergreen tree (Santalum freycinetianum); a sandalwood tree. 2. The fragrant wood of the genus Santalum; sandalwood. Also known as illahl.

Aoa (ā-oā′), n. 1. The cry of a wolf or of a dog in distress: a howl. 2. The act of lamenting or bewailing; a sorrowful or wailing cry; lamentation; bewailment.

Aoa (ā-oā′), v. 1. To cry like a dog or a wolf; to howl. 2. To give a hollow cry of distress or grief; to wall. 3. To grieve; to mourn; to lament.

Aocua (ā-oā-ākū′a), n. 1. A lonely place generally barren and secluded; an unfrequented region supposed to be the haunt of the spirits. 2. A desolate place; an uninhabited or haunted locality; a desert. See waoaouka.

Aoa (ā-oā′0), n. 1. Any one of the bounding lines of a surface; side; boundary. 2. A way, habit, or manner peculiar to one's life; a mode of living; a course of life.

Aoa (ā-oā′ā), n. A plan laid for the accomplishment of some unworthy object; a conspiracy; a plot.

Aoa (ā-oā′ā), v. 1. To perform repeatedly; to accustom; to practise. 2. To impart knowledge; to instruct; to teach. 3. To lay plans for the accomplishment of some unworthy object; to conspire; to plot.

Aoa (ā-oā′ā), n. [Mod.] An imitative word meaning a dog.

Aoa (ā-oā′-oā′), n. A sea breeze that blows gently toward land, especially over Honolulu.

Aoaonui (ā-oā′-ō-nū′i), n. 1. A species of fish (Abududuf sordidus). Called also kuipli and oonui.

Aoaoweia (ā-oā′-ō-wē′-lā), n. Same as avela.

Acawahiwihiuia (āoā′-wi-hi-wi-hi-ālā), n. A cumulus cloud having a pinkish or reddish tint.

Aee (ā-ā′), adv. No; not; not at all; by no means. Syn: Aoe, aoe.

Aee (ā-ā′), v. To make a succession of quick, gentle sounds, such as are caused by friction; to rustle; to ripple. See oe, owe.

Aohoe (ā-ōhō-hē′), adv. No; not at all; by no means. Syn: Aoe, aoe.

Aohoei (ā-ōhō-hōi′), adv. Not so.

Aohelio (ā-ōhē′-lo′), adv. 1. Certainly not; really not; not so. Interrogatively, it is sometimes used to denote a possibility. 2. Is it likely? Is it possible?

Aoheliohio (ā-ōhē′-hō-iō′-hōi′), adv. Certainly not so; really not so.

Aohele (ā-ōhē′-lē′), v. 1. To teach as one travels; to instruct as one goes from place to place; to preach while traveling. 2. To proclaim; to declare; to publish, as a law.

Aohokekaneiamai (ā-ōhō′-hē′-ō-kā′-nē′-mā′i), adv. 1. Beyond the range of vision; to an extent or degree beyond the actual or conceivable. 2. Exceeding in quality or quantity beyond conception; surpassingly.

Aohoku (āo-ō-hō-kū′), n. 1. Astronomy. 2. Instruction in the science of astronomy. 3. An astronomer.

Aohoku (ā-ōhō-kū′), v. To teach about stars; to instruct in the science of astronomy.

Aokiki (ā-o-kī′-ki), n. Small clouds banked along the horizon. Syn: Kikeaokiki.

Aoka (ā-o-ō-kā′), v. To be chewed or masticated into fine particles; to be crushed or ground to powder.

Aokaaoka (ā-ō-ō-kā′-ō-ō-kā′), n. 1. A minute part, piece, or portion of matter; a particle. 2. Crumbs; fragment; morsel. 3. Less; drags.

Aokaaoka (ā-ō-ō-kā′-ā-ō-ō-kā′), v. Same as aoka.

Aokahaa (ā-ō-ō-kā′-hā′-ō-ō), n. A variegated cloud, usually a sign of storm and supposed to be the forerunner of some disaster; a raincloud.

Aokia (ā-ō-ō-kā′), v. See aoka.

Aoku (ā-ō-kū′), n. A cloud which quickly condenses, as it rises, and forms into rain; a cloud foreshadowing a short or light shower, usually accompanied with sunshine.

Aole (ā-ō-lē′), adv. Same as aoe. Not.

Aolecole (ā-ō-lē′-ō-lē′-ō-lē′), adv. [Lit.: It cannot be not.] 1. It cannot but be. 2. It cannot be otherwise; without a doubt.

Aolehoina (ā-ō-lē′-hō-i-ō-ō-nā), n. A parting wish, salute, or compliment.
implying uncertainty of return; a good-by; an adieu.

Aolelolohi (ā'-ō-lō-lō'-hi), adv. See aoleholohi.

Aolepaha (ā'-ō-lē-pā'-hā), adv. 1. Perhaps not; possibly not. 2. It may not be; likely not.

Aolea (ā'-ō-lō'-ā), n. 1. A high cloud, as distinguished from aopoko or low cloud. 2. One who holds a high post; a distinguished person. 3. Stratus clouds, such as are seen along the horizon.

Aomilo (ā'-ō-mi-lō), v. To cause abortion by the use of the u. See omilo.

Aone (ā'-ō'-nē), adj. Having the character of dirt mixed with sand; covered with sand; sandy.

Aone (ā'-ō'-nē), n. 1. Fine rock material mixed with decayed vegetable or animal matter; loose soil. 2. Loose earth, whether mixed with sand or not; fine dirt, resembling the grains of sand.

Aono (ā'-ō-nō), adj. Consisting of one more than five; twice three; six: a cardinal numeral. Syn: Eono.

Aonoka (ā'-ō-nō'-kā'), adv. Not very lately; very long ago; very long since; not just now.

Aonuiholakolako (ā'-ō-nū'-hō'-ō'-kā'-lo'-kō), n. 1. A cloud presenting the appearance of irregularly rounded white heaps or masses; a cumulus. 2. A cloud appearing at night in masses of white pillars, which was regarded by the tillers of the soil as an augury of prosperity.

Aoo (ā'-ō'o), adj. Having attained full development of one's powers and character; highly developed; matured

Aoo (ā'-ō'-ō'), n. A sharp instrument made of smooth polished bone, used in bleeding or in procuring abortion, and in the treatment of certain diseases of the blood. See ko'ohua.

Aonochni (ā'-ō-nō'-hō'-hī), n. A cloud which appears to refract the rays of light and to predict the approach of a storm; a raincloud.

Aoopua (ā'-ō-pō'-ā'), n. Any sharpened or arrow-shaped cloud.

Aopoko (ā'-ō-pō'-kō), n. 1. A low cloud. 2. One who occupies a low station in life; a person of little distinction or low character.

Auu (ā'-ō'-ū'), n. 1. The firmament; the sky. 2. The blue vault or arch of heaven that appears to bend over the earth.

Apa (ā'-pā), adj. 1. Meddling; officious; mischievous, as a child. 2. Careless; awkward; blundering. 3. Slow; tardy. Syn: Aapa.

Apa (ā'-pā'), n. A roll; a bundle; a ream, as of paper; a bolt, as of cloth.

Apaapaa (ā'-pā'-pā'-a), n. 1. A strong steady tradewind. 2. Name of a region or section of land on the side of the mountain below the mau or waokanaka. See mau and waokanaka.

Apaapa (ā'-pā'-pā), adj. 1. Unsettled; unstable; irresolute. 2. Untruthful; deceitful; false; tricky: he kanaka apaapa; a deceitful person. 3. Careless; awkward; blundering. 4. Slow; tardy.

Apaapa (ā'-pā'-pā), n. 1. Guile; deceit; evil, in any sense. 2. That which is untrue or false, as opposed to stability and truth: haialele i ka olalo no ka apaapa; forsake the truth for that which is false. 3. One who frequently changes position or situation through caprice; a capricious person.

Apaapa (ā'-pā'-pā), v. To be evilly disposed; to be treacherous; to be mischievous; to deceive.

Apaapaa (ā'-pā'-pā'-a), adj. Firm; hard; compact; solid, as a well-built road: he alanui apaapaa.

Apaapaa (ā'-pā'-pā'-a), n. 1. A strong wind that blows at times off the northern coast of Kohala. See apaapaa. 2. A variety of lobster; a marine crustacean.

Apaapani (ā'-pā'-pā'-ni), n. A speech in opposition; a quick reply, as in a verbal controversy.

Apaapani (ā'-pā'-pā'-ni), v. 1. To engage in a verbal controversy; to oppose or overwhelm with words; to reply quickly, as in a wordy combat. 2. To be so overcome with words as to cause one to forget the subject of dispute.

Apaahu (ā'-pā'-hū), adj. Brought prominently to notice, as by some distinguishing mark; marked: Nani na kanaka apaahu.

Apaahu (ā'-pā'-hū'), n. 1. The sudden bursting forth of a sound. 2. A sudden explosion; a detonation.
Apahu (ā-pāʻ-hù), n. 1. A piece, as of wood, cut off or in two. 2. A clean cut made at right angles with the plane of the object that is cut off. 3. A species of fish (Ranzania makua). Also known as makua.

Apahu (ā-pāʻ-hù), v. 1. To cut up; to cut off square, as a piece of timber. 2. To cut in pieces; to cut in two; to chop off. 3. To fill to distention by crowding food into one's mouth; to cram; to pack full; to stuff.

Apai (ā-pāʻ), n. A round bag-shaped net of very fine mesh, usually made of the ieie (Freycinetia arnottii) fibre, which is used for catching the opae (shrimp) and oopu (Electris sandwicensis).

Apakau (ā-pāʻ-kāʻu), v. 1. To seize upon; to lay hold of; to hold on to. 2. To disturb; to disarrange; to displace. 3. To act without judgment; to be improvident.

Apali (ā-pāʻ-liʻi), v. To be bold or impertinent in the presence of a superior or a stranger. (Obsolete.)

Apalipali (ā-pāʻ-liʻi-pāʻ-liʻi), v. 1. To hurry; to make haste; to hasten. E apalipali i kou mau kapua. Hasten your footsteps. 2. To be bold or impertinent in the presence of a superior or a stranger. See apali. 3. To be superior or distinguished; to surpass others; to excel, properly in something good or praiseworthy: Apalipali o Maui, o Maui no ka oi.

Apana (ā-pāʻ-nā), n. 1. A fragment; a patch; a portion; a piece; a slice: Apana uuku, little piece. 2. A division of country; a district. Apana o Ewa; district of Ewa. 3. The part of a circle bounded by two radii and the arc subtended by them; a sector.

Apanapoai (ā-pāʻ-nā-pāʻ-āʻi), n. [Apana, a sector, and peai, to surround.] The part of a circle included within a chord and its arc; a segment.

Apane (ā-pāʻ-ne), adj. Reddened, as by a sudden effusion of blood; flushed; blushing.

Apane (ā-pāʻ-ne), n. 1. A drepanidine bird (Himatione sanguinea), much valued for its red feathers. Same as apapani. 2. A species of the ohia or lehua (Metrosideros polymorpha), having red blossoms: also known as ohia apane, ohia lehua, or lehua puakea.

Apani (ā-pāʻ-ne), v. To go from house to house tattling and doing nothing; to go about idly. He mea hele kauhale e apani ana ia hale aku ia hale aku.

Apanipani (ā-pāʻ-ni-pāʻ-ni), v. To go about without aim or purpose. See apani.

Apara (ā-pāʻ-pā), n. 1. A strong wind that blows at times off the northern coast of Kohala. See apaapaa. 2. A shallow place in the sea, usually a coral bed where fish abound. See hapapa.

Apara (ā-pāʻ-pā), v. See apaapaa.

Amapalani (ā-pāʻ-pāʻ-lāʻ-ni), n. The heavens and its spiritual powers.

Aparane (ā-pāʻ-pāʻ-nē), n. A drepanidine bird (Himatione sanguinea). See apane.

Apananu (ā-pāʻ-nā-nuʻu), n. The underworld and its spiritual powers.

Ape (ā-pē), n. A species of plant (Alceasia macrorrhiza), formerly used as food in times of scarcity: also known as apī.

Apeape (ā-pēʻ-āʻ-pēʻ), adj. Like a spring; elastic; flexible; limber.

Apeape (ā-pēʻ-āʻ-pēʻ), n. A variety of the ape (Gunnera petaloides), having very large leaves and growing at high elevations. Also known as ape nau nui.

Apeapea (ā-pēʻ-aʻ-pēʻa), n. See opeapea.

Apeepese (ā-pēʻ-e-peʻe), n. A species of the Hawaiian algae (Laurencia phnmatiflida) commonly known as lipeepese.

Aperilā (ā-pē-riʻ-lā), n. [Eng.] April; the fourth month in the English calendar year.

Apeu (ā-pēʻu), n. A mat of very poor grade, quality, or texture.

Apeupeu (ā-pēʻu-pēʻu), adj. 1. Having no proper texture, as a mat. 2. Lacking in good qualities, or the qualities that render a thing valuable, or sufficient for its purpose; bad; poor.

Api (ā-pī), n. 1. The gills of a fish. Syn: Mahamaha. 2. The fins of a fish, which serve to propel, balance, or steer it in water. 3. A palpitation; a throb; a beat. 4. A round bag-shaped net of very fine mesh. Syn: Apai. 5. A species of flat fish.
(Platophrys pantherinus) — Also known as paki.

Api (ǎ-pí), v. To strike at, with or as with a flap; to flap. 2. To tremble; to shake; to quiver. 3. To palpitate; to throb; to beat, as the pulse. 4. See opi.

Apiapi (ǎ-pí-ǎ-pí), n. The breathing of the air dissolved in water, as a fish does.

Apil (ǎ-píl), n. 1. A variety of taro (Colocasia antiquorum) which resembles the lauloa. 2. A species of plant (Alocasia macrorrhiza). Same as ape or apeape.

Apiipi (ǎ-pí̤-pi̤-pi̤), adj. Having curls; wavy; crimpy; crinkly; curly; laucho apipi, curly hair.

Apiipii (ǎ-pí̤-pí̤-pí̤-l), n. Same as apiipi.

Apikapika (ǎ-pí̤-ká-pí̤-ká), adj. Characterized by or marked with spots; spotted. See opikopiko.

Apiki (ǎ-pí̤-kí), adj. 1. Addicted to roughish tricks; rougishe; mischeivous. 2. Skilful in deceiving others; artful; cunning; crafty. 3. Aiming or tending to deceive; false; tricky; deceitful.

Aipiki (ǎ-pí̤-kí), n. 1. A thoroughly dishonest and unprincipled person; a trickster; a scoundrel; a rogue. 2. An idle, sturdy beggar; a roving vagabond; a vagrant of either sex. 3. Sloight; cunning; craft.

Aqi (ǎ-pí̤kí), n. A shrub of the genus Sida, having yellow flowers. Same as illima.

Aqiki (ǎ-pí̤kíkí), v. 1. To be unfair; to be unscrupulous. 2. To amuse one's self at the expense of another; to be rougishe; to act mischeivously. 3. To beg; to live at the expense of others.

Apidiki (ǎ-pí̤-kí-pí̤-kí), n. 1. The state of being agitated, physically or mentally; disturbance; agitation. 2. A fold or doubling; a folding; a plait or plait.

Apidiki (ǎ-pí̤-kí-pí̤-kí), n. Variegated or spotted tapa.

Apidiki (ǎ-pí̤-kí-pí̤-kí), v. 1. To fold up; to lay in plaits; to lay or bend over upon itself. 2. To spread out one upon another for the purpose of folding, as tapa; to fold in strips; to double in narrow folds; to plait or pleat. 3. To be troubled; to be agitated. See oplipl.

Apipi (ǎ-pí̤-pi̤), adj. United; brought or joined together. 2.

Having two of a sort together; composed of two; coupled; double; he waa apipi, a double canoe.

Apo (ǎ-pó), n. A variety of sweet potato.

Apo (ǎ-pó), n. 1. The act of catching; grasping, or seizing; a catch. 2. The hand fully extended as though about to span or encircle something; a span. 3. A clasping in the arms; an embrace. 4. The act of receiving, admitting, or welcoming others. 5. Acceptance; admission; reception. 6. The art or process of taking into the mind; mental acceptance. 7. A hoop; a band: Apo hao, iron hoop. 8. The parenthesis. 9. An ornamental ring, band, or chain encircling the wrist or arm; a bracelet. 10. A ring or hook passed through the lobe of the ear; earring. 11. A circle. 12. A strap or band for the waist; a girdle; a belt. 13. The union of the malar or cheek bone with the temporal bone.

Apo (ǎ-pó), v. 1. To receive and hold; to grasp and retain; to catch. 2. To span or reach around; to encircle in measurement with the extended hand; to put one's arm around. 3. To admit to one's presence or company; to welcome; to greet. 4. To accept, receive, or take; to adopt; to embrace. 5. To perceive mentally; to comprehend; to understand.

Apoapo (ǎ-pó-pó), n. 1. The act of catching; the act of grasping or seizing; a catch. 2. A sudden or violent attack; a fit or spell; a seizure. 3. The state of being agitated, physically or mentally; disturbance; agitation. 4. A rapid throbbing or fluttering movement of the heart; a palpitation. 5. A bunch, as of taro; a hill, as of potatoes: he apoapo, he apeupeue.

Apoapo (ǎ-pó-pó), v. 1. To draw the earth about or over (plants) in mounds; to surround with earth; to hill: E apoapo i ka uala; hill the potatoes. See puepue. 2. To catch at frequently; to snatch or scramble for. 3. To come upon or affect suddenly; to begin suddenly and powerfully to act upon; to seize, as fear: Apoapo ka naau i ka makeau. 4. To be agitated; to
be troubled: *Apopao* ka oili. 5. To palpitate; to throb; to beat: *Apopao* a lelele ka oili.


*Apoheao* (ā-pō-ˈhā-ˈo), n. [Apo, hoop, and has, iron.] 1. An iron hoop or band. See apo. 2. Formerly a name of the king's guard.

*Apokau* (ā-pō-ˈkā-ˈu), v. See apakau.

*Apoke* (ā-pō-ˈkē), n. A short piece cut or broken off.

*Apoke* (ā-pō-ˈkē), v. [A, and poke, short.] To cut up into short pieces.

*Apolima* (ā-pō-ˈlī-ˈmā), n. [Apo, ring, and lima, hand.] 1. An ornamental band, ring, or chain encircling the wrist or arm; a bracelet, a fingering. 2. A signet.

*Apono* (ā-pō-ˈnō), v. 1. to regard as worthy of acceptance, commendation, or favorable attention; to treat, receive, or present with favor; to approve. 2. To give sanction to, as by official act; to ratify; to confirm. 3. To show to be just; to prove to be proper, right, or lawful; to justify. 4. To give assent to; to agree; to accept.

*Aponoia* (ā-pō-ˈnō-ˈi-ˈa), adj. 1. Approved; ratified; confirmed; justified. 2. Accepted; agreed; adopted.

*Apo* (ā-pō-ˈo), n. 1. One who gads continually or habitually; a gad- der; a gadabout. 2. That which shelters from injury or annoyance.

*Apo* (ā-pō-ˈo), v. 1. To go from house to house, doing no work; to go about idly for diversion or idle curiosity: to gad. 2. To hide; to be under cover; to seek shelter, as from rain: Ua apo hele i kauhale i ka ua.

*Apeopoo* (ā-pō-ˈo-ˈo), n. 1. A deep cavity: a hollow. 2. The sole; the hollow part of a horse's hoof.

*Apopoepoa* (ā-pō-ˈo-ˈo-ˈo-ˈo), n. [Apo, a ring, and pepoa, ear.] A ring for the ear, an earring.

*Apopo* (ā-pō-ˈpō), adv. On the day after today; on the next following day; on the morrow; tomorrow: Hele kakou apopo; we go tomorrow.

*Apopo* (ā-pō-ˈpō), n. [A, until, po, to vanish, and po, night.] Lit. Until night vanishes, hence: the next day after the present one; the next succeeding day; the morrow; tomorrow.

*Apu* (ā-pū), n. 1. A small drinking-vessel, usually made of coconut shell; a cup. He apu ka iwi o ka niu. 2. Any hollow vessel of whatever shape, size, or material, used for serving food at meals; a cup or bowl: a dish. 3. The contents of a cup. 4. Figuratively, any unusual affliction or pleasure; lot. 5. The act or process of devouring. 6. Destructive action, especially operating with violence; ruin; desolation; ravage: ke apu a ka niuhi i le raviges of the man-eater (shark). 7. A file; a rasp. See apuapu.

*Apu* (ā-pū), v. To eat up greedily; or ravenously; to devour. 2. To destroy wantonly; to make away with violently or recklessly; to waste. 3. To lay waste by devouring or some other destructive method; to ravage: Apu ka niuhi i ka moana; the man-eater (shark) ravages the ocean.

*Apu* (ā-pū), n. 1. A bag-shaped net of very fine mesh; usually made of the poniu fibre, which is used for catching the opae (shrimp) and opu (Elecitris sandwichensia). See apal. 2. One who disobeys or disregards the orders of his chief.

*Apu* (ā-pū), v. To be disloyal; to disregard or disobey. To disobey or disregard, as the orders of a chief.

*Apuapaulele* (ā-pū-ˈa-ˈpā-ˈlē-ˈlē-ˈo), n. One who disobeys the commands of a chief or priest. Same as apua (2).

*Apuapaulele* (ā-pū-ˈa-ˈpā-ˈlē-ˈlē-ˈo), v. [Apu, to disobey, paie, to reject, and leo, voice.] To disobey or disregard, as the orders of a chief. Same as apua.

*Apuapu* (ā-pū-ˈa-ˈpū), n. A file; a rasp.

*Apuapu* (ā-pū-ˈa-ˈpū), v. To cut or smooth with a file; to reduce or sharpen with a file; to file.

*Apuahuahu* (ā-pū-ˈa-ˈu-ˈhū-ˈhū), n. [Apu, cup, ahuahu, the fish-poison plant (Tephrosia piscatoria).] A cup for containing the ahuahu; hence, a cup of poison.

*Apuawa* (ā-pū-ˈa-ˈwa), n. [Apu, cup, and ahu, a plant (Piper methysti-
A cup containing beverage prepared from this plant; a cup of awa.

Apupeue (ā-pů*e-pů*e), adv. With difficulty; barely; not quite; scarcely.

Apupeue (ā-pů*e-pů*e), n. 1. Any contest for advantage or superiority; rivalry; strife. 2. The state or quality of being difficult; the condition of a work or task as greatly beset with obstacles, hindrances, or perplexities; difficulty: He hana me ka apupeue, a work of difficulty.

Apupeue (ā-pů*e-pů*e), v. 1. To force; to solicit one of the other sex. See pue. 2. To strive; to contend; to struggle: Apupeue na kanaka i ka ai i ka manawa ai.

Apuka (ā-pů-kā), n. 1. The practices of a swindler; defrauding; swindling. 2. A fraudulent schemer; a cheat; a defrauder; a swindler. 3. One who comits forgery; a forger. 4. The act of falsely making or materially altering, with intent to defraud, any writing which, if genuine, might be of legal efficiency or the foundation of a legal liability; forgery.

Apuka (ā-pů-kā), v. To deprive of something dishonestly; to cheat; to defraud. 2. To cheat and defraud grossly or with deliberate artifice; to swindle. 3. In law, to make a false and fraudulent imitation of something which, if genuine, would import legal efficacy; to forge.

Apukoheoho (ā-pů-kō-hē'o-hē'o), n. [Apu, cup, and koheoho, deadly.] A cup containing a mixture of several poisonous ingredients, principally ahuulu (Tephrosia piscatoria) and awa (Piper methysticum): a cup of poison prepared for the purpose of suicide or for the execution of criminals: Eia ka apukoheoho, he wahi mea oia ia.

Apuulu (ā-pů*lů), adj. 1. Used, as a garment; hence much used and showing the results of wear; worn. 2. Used until without value for its purpose; worn-out: applied to inanimate objects. O ua moku apuulu, luhi i ke pahonoone.

Apuulu (ā-pů*lů), n. That which is worn or used and shows the results of wear; anything worn out by continual use or attrition; hence, ruins; relics; remains.

Apuulu (ā-pů*lů), v. To be impaired by continual use or attrition; to be worn out: Us apuulu ka moena, the mat is worn out.

Apuni (ā-pů*nî), n. 1. An angry or noisy dispute or quarrel; an altercation; a wrangle. 2. A day furnishing an unfavorable omen, as to one's enemies; an auspicious or ill-omened day: E hee ai keu hoa palo la oe, no ka mea o apuni keia la, he la hee.

Apuni (ā-pů*nî), v. To dispute angrily or noisily; to quarrel noisily and contentiously; to brawl; to altercation; to wrangle.

Apuupuu (ā-pů*upú'u), adj. 1. Having the surface broken abruptly; rugged; uneven; rough: He alanui apuupuu; a rough road. 2. Full of hills or hillocks; hillocky or hilly: He aina apuupuu; a hilly region.

Apuupuu (ā-pů*upú'u), n. 1. A small hill or mound; a hillock; hence, any rough or uneven surface. 2. Ruggedness; unevenness; roughness.

Apuwai (ā*pů-wâ'i), n. [Apu, cup, and wa, water.] 1. A variety of the taro (Colocasia antiquorum) whose cup-shaped leaves collect water. 2. A cup of liquid food, or medicine.

Areda (ā-rē-de'a), n. The heron.

Areza (ā-rē*za), n. A large tree of the pine family; the cedar or fir.

Asario (ā-sâr'i'o), n. A farthing.

Au (ā'u), n. 1. A continuous movement in the same direction in the midst of the ocean; a tide; a current. 2. A circular motion, such as caused by an eddy in a river or ocean, or produced by a circular movement of the arm. 3. The fibrous arrangement of the particles in wood or other vegetable substance, determining its hardness, smoothness, etc.; a grain. 4. A series, succession, or train of thought or opinion.

Au (ā'u), n. 1. A period or space of time. 2. A definite portion of duration, whether past, present, or future, considered as that in which something may happen; a duration of time, more or less definitely designated by the reign of the
lifetime of a king: I ke au o Kalaniopu, in the time (reign or lifetime) of Kalaniopu.

Au (ā'u), n. 1. A species of fish (Xiphias gladius) having the bones of the upper jaw consolidated to form an elongated sword-like process; a sword-fish. 2. A volcanic lava, spongy or cellular from bubbles of steam or gas which it contained during liquidity, used as a polishing-material; a pumice stone. Its porosity renders it so exceedingly light that when dry it floats readily on the surface of water, sinking only when thoroughly saturated. Owing to this property it is found very widely diffused over the ocean bed and is obtained in regions of active volcanoes, such as the Hawaiian islands, the Lipari Islands, etc.

Au (āū), n. 1. The part of an object intended to be grasped with hand in lifting or using it; a helve; a handle. 2. The staff or shaft of a weapon. 3. A viscid, bitter fluid secreted by the liver; gall; bile. 4. A term applied to a tract of land inshore, suitable for cultivation, as distinguished from kaha, a narrow strip bordering on the seacoast, usually barren and not adapted to food production. A place; a region; a district; a country. It is seldom used as a separate word, but generally as a prefix to some other qualifying or limiting word: he auakaua, a place of gods.

Au (āū), pron. 1. The nominative case singular of the personal pronoun of the first person; the pronoun by which the speaker or writer designates himself. When preceded by the emphatic o, as o au, it takes the form wau for the sake of euphony.

Au (āū), n. One of the forms of the possessive case singular of the personal pronoun of the first person: my; of or by me.

Au (āū), pron. One of the forms of the possessive case singular of the personal pronoun of the second person: you or yours; of or by you.

Au (āū), v. 1. To move through water by natural means of propulsion; to swim. 2. To float on the surface of water. 3. To accelerate the movement or action of; to expedite; to hurry. 4. To appear to go round and round; to seem to reel. 5. To have a craving wish, appetite, or desire; to yearn; to long for. 6. To ponder; to meditate; to reflect. 7. To be completely occupied; to be fully engrossed.

Aua (āū-ā), adj. Close; stingy; penurious.

Aua (ā-ū′ā), n. 1. A species of milkfish (Chanos chanos). Also called awa, awa-awa, awa kalamoku, and awa kalamoho. 2. The note of the bird alala (Corvus tropicus).

Aua (ā-ū′ā), n. Stinginess; close-ness; penuriousness.

Aua (ā-ū-ā), v. To dislike to part with; to be close or stingy; to withhold or keep back; to retain.

Auae (ā-ū-ā′e), adj. Skilled in the use of the bodily or mental powers; ready or skilful in emergencies; adroit; dexterous; expert; clever.

Auæ (ā-ū-ā′e), n. 1. Laziness; indolence; indifference or indisposition to work. 2. One who spends time idly.

Auæ (ā-ū-ā′e), n. The central and anterior part of the lower jaw below the mouth; the chin. Syn: Auwae.

Auæ (ā-ū-ā′e), v. To be lazy; to be indolent; to be indifferent or indisposed to work; to spend time idly.

Auæpūu (ā-ū-ā′e-pū′ū), v. To be lazy; to be indolent; to be indifferent or indisposed to work. Syn: Auæe.

Auakua (ā-ū-ā-ku′a), n. 1. A lonely place, generally barren and secluded; an unfrequented region supposed to be the haunt of the spirits, etc. 2. A desolate place; an uninhabited or haunted locality; a desert.

Auallii (ā-ū-ā-ll′i), n. A tabu sacred to Kamalalawalu (often called Kama for brevity), who was an ancient chief of Maui. It was called kapu akua (god's kapu), and its violation involved the death penalty: O ka noeokolo auallii kapu o Kama.

Aualo (ā-ū-ā′lo), n. A shed adjoining the front or veranda of a house; an outhouse, generally used for storing canoes and other property.

Auamo (ā-ū-ā-mo), n. 1. A stick or pole used in carrying burdens
across the shoulders. 2. A yoke; a palanquin. Called also aumaka and manamaka. 3. A burden; a service: He mama kau au au au, my burden is light.

Auamo (āu-'ā-mō), v. To carry, as a burden, on the shoulders or back by means of a stick; to convey on a pole across the shoulders.

Auamoe (āu-'ā-mō-e), v. To carry an extra heavy burden causing one to bend under its weight; to bear a very heavy load as to cause a sprain or bruise of the shoulder or neck.

Auana (āu-'ā-nā), adj. Scattering, wandering, dispersed.

Auana (āu-'ā-nā), v. See auwana.

Auanei (āu-'ā-nei'), adv. 1. Soon; by and by; hereafter. E ua auanei, ke oipio mai nei ke ao. 2. Now; at the present time. E aloha auanei, nae thee well at present.

Auau (āu-'ā-u), adj. Bathing; washing: He wah a auau, a bathing place.

Auau (āu-'ā-u), n. 1. The small stick that is thatched to the rafters, to which the roof-covering is secured in the process of building a heiau or temple. 2. The act of bathing or the state of being bathed. 3. A bath; a wash; an immersion: Ua hele i ka auau, he has gone for a bath.

Auau (āu-'ā-u), n. A species of fish (Tylosurus giganteus) with long, powerful toothed jaws, the lower one being a trifle longer than the upper; a belonoid fish; a garfish or guardfish. Also known as aha-aa.

Auau (āu-'ā-u), n. 1. A spear made from the stalk of the loiu palm (Pritchardia arcaina), and mounted with shark's teeth on its pointed end. 2. A snare; a trap; a device for catching and killing birds. He auau, he pehele e make ai ka manu; a trap, a device for killing birds. See pehele.

Auau (āu-'ā-u), v. 1. To bathe; to immerse or wash in water. 2. To wet; to lave or suffuse. Aleale ka waimaka, auau i ka lilihihi.

Auau (au-ā-u), v. To accelerate the movement or action of; to expedite; to hasten; to hurry.

Auanei (āu-'ā-nei'), adv. See auanei.

Auaupapaohé (a-u-'a-u-pā-'pā-o-hē), n. A variety of fish of the auau species. See auau, auaupapaohé.

Auauwaha (āu-'ā-u-wā-hā), n. A long narrow excavation in the ground; a trench.

Auauwaha (āu-'ā-u-wā-hā), v. To dig a trench in; to cut into trenches; to trench.

Auawili (āu-'ā-wī-li), n. [Au, tide, and awili, to turn.] A returning tide, he nalu mauka aku (an inward current).

Aue (āu-'ē), interj. See auwe.

Aue (āu-'ē), v. See auwe.

Auha (āu-'hā), n. An outhouse, generally used for storing canoes; a temporary shelter; a shed. See auolo.

Auhaa'i (āu-'ha-ā'i), v. See uhai.

Auhaaka (a-'u-'hā-'kā), adj. Spindle-legged; having long slender legs.

Auhaaka (āu-'hā-hā), n. 1. A term applied to a man with long slender legs; a spindle-legs; a spindle-shanks. 2. Any animal with long slender legs.

Auhaau (āu-'hā-hā), n. 1. A handle made from the wood of the hau tree. 2. A spear of hau wood; especially, a stick of dry young hau wood, shaped like a spear, which was used in the ancient pastime known as oshi (fiery dart). 3. The femur and the humerus bones of the human skeleton.

Auhaau (āu-'hā-hā), n. 1. A tax; a levy; an assessment. 2. A tribute paid by the people for the benefit of the chiefs.

Auhaau (āu-'hā-hā), v. 1. To tax; to levy; to assess. 2. To exact; to compel the payment of.

Auhaauhui (āu-'hā-hu-ħu'), n. A part of the religious ceremony (hui being the other part) in the practice of sorcery (hooplopo). Syn: Uhauhui.

Auhaumaule (āu-'hā-hu-mā-u-le), n. A misplaced or concealed noa stone in the game of puhehene; a missing noa stone; ina auhaumaule ka pa, ua hunaia malalo o ka weaweewu.

Auhaupuka (āu-'hā-hu-pū'-kā), n. 1. A beggar; one who asks alms or solicits favors. 2. Beggary; the state or habit of begging.

Auhaupuka (āu-'hā-hu-pū'-kā), v. To beg from door to door; to solicit for charity; to ask alms.
Auhua (āu-hū'ā), adv. 1. Where; at or in what place, relation, or situation. 2. Near what place; about where; whereabouts.

Auehe (āu-he'e), v. 1. To run away from danger; to seek safety in flight; to flee. 2. To cease to be visible; to vanish; to disappear. 3. To be routed or put to flight; to be scattered; to be dispersed. 4. To go along; to get away; to free oneself. 5. To refrain or abstain from; to forbear. E auehe i ka ino, to refrain from evil. 6. To be destitute; to be poor; to be friendless. 7. To be bereaved; to be deprived of all comforts. 8. To make desolate.

Auhale (āu-hō'ō-lē), v. 1. To go, pass, or move through water without any definite course; to swim about without any definite point in view. 2. To sail about without any fixed direction.

Auhola (āu-hō'ō-lā), n. A species of shrub or plant (Tephrosia piscatoria), often called holā for brevity. See auhuhu.

Auhola (āu-hō'ō-lā), v. 1. To catch fish by means of poisonous doses prepared from the bark of the auhola; to fish with the auhola; hence, 2. To make stupid; to stupefy.

Auhonua (ā'u-hō-nū'a), n. 1. A considerable period marked off by some important event or special characteristics, as the creation of the earth, or the life period of some eminent person; an age; an era or epoch: I ke auhonua o na Kaisara ua hiki aku i ka nuu ka mana o Roma, in the age of the Caesars the power of Rome had reached its culminating point. 2. The starting point in space, time, action, or being; commencement; origin; beginning. I ko auhonua hanau o Papa i keia maumoku, in the beginning Papa gave birth to these islands. See kinohi.

Auhuho (āu-hū'ō-hō'), n. A plant (Tephrosia piscatoria) containing narcotic properties, used by natives for stupefying fish. Also called auhola.

Auhulaana (ā'u-hūlā-ā-nā), n. 1. The act of swimming or passing through the fairway around a promontory; a swim through the waterway around the projection of a high cape. 2. The proper course through a channel, especially around a promontory; the fairway around the projection of a high cape; a water-way; a water-route.

Auhuli (āu-hūlī), v. 1. To turn back, or upside down; to cause to revert, move in an opposite manner, or invert; to reverse. 2. To break or turn up the soil for planting to till. 3. To overturn; to overthrow.

Auhulihi (ā'u-hūlī-hē'a), v. The verbal noun or gerund of auhuli, a turning; an inverting; a reversing; an overturning.

Auhulihi (ā'u-hū-lī-hē'a), v. [The past participle of auhuli, with the expletive hī.] Turned back; reversed; overturned.

Auhulū (āu-hūlū), v. 1. To sort out feathers into grades, kinds, or sizes; to assort. 2. To put in a grade, class, or rank with those of like quality and apart from others; to classify.

Aui (āu'i), n. 1. A wave; a billow; a roller. 2. A case in grammar.

Aui (ā'u'i), v. 1. To bend down; to decline. 2. To deviate or turn from a given position or direction; to slope; to incline. 3. To become gradually impaired; to draw to an end; to decay: Ua aui ka mana, power has decayed. 4. To inflect or give in order the various case-forms of a noun, a pronoun, or adjective. 5. To pass by; to terminate; to elapse. 6. To swell; to rise; to roll up. 7. To roll or rock from side to side; to rise and fall alternately at the bow and stern; to pitch. Auwi is a corrupt form of this verb.

Auiiale (āu-i-ā-lē), n. 1. A great wave of the sea; a swell; a billow. 2. One of a series of long, swelling waves; a roller.

Auaiau (ā'u-i-ā'u-i), v. To swell; to rise; to roll up, as a high sea. See aui.

Auina (āu-i-nā), n. The act or state of bending, sloping, or moving downward; descent; slope; declination.

Auka (āu-kā'), adj. Weary; tired.

Auka (āu-kā), adv. 1. Up to the shore or land; to or as far as the shore or land. 2. Up to the interior of land; as far as inland.
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3. Up to or toward the mountain; to or as far as the mountain. 4. [Eng. out.] A word used only in gambling. When one wins he says "Auka!"

Auka (āu-kā'), n. 1. Exhaustion of strength caused by physical toil; fatigue; weariness. 2. A piece of wood, metal, or other solid material, usually long in proportion to its width and thickness, and frequently forming a barrier or obstruction, as to a passageway; a bar. 3. The narrow ridge or strip between the flutes of a column; a facet; a fillet. 4. A capstan bar; a flat iron strip fastening a hatch. 5. A barrier closing a roadway or entrance, especially the entrance to a town or city, anciently intended as a protection against besiegers.

Auka (āu-kā'), v. To be wearied; to become fatigued or worn out.

Aukahi (āu-kā-hī), adj. 1. Having a surface without projections or irregularities readily perceptible; not rough; even; smooth. 2. Free from anything defective, faulty, or unsightly; clear. 3. Having nothing disagreeable in speech; smooth and pleasant in manner; suave.

Aukaka (āu-kā-kā), n. 1. A definite locality or spot far out at sea, usually a coral bed with overlapping ledges where fishes abound. 2. A fishing-ground in deep sea.

Aukaku (āu-kā-kū), n. A fish, variety of the au (Xiphias gladius). See kaku, kupala.

Aukanaka (āu-kā-nā-kā), n. 1. An area of country inhabited by a group of people; a thickly populated locality. 2. A regular or settled place of living; ones dwelling place; a settlement. 3. A cluster of houses in the country; a little village; a hamlet.

Aukela (au-kē-lā), v. To swim ahead of others; to surpass others in a swimming contest.

Auki (āu-kī), n. The stem or trunk of the ti plant.

Auki (ā-ū-kī), n. A species of fish (Hyporhamphus pacificus), having the lower jaw prolonged into a slender beak, related to the me-mee or ihehe; the halfbeak.

Aukoi (āu-ko'i), n. See auwakoi.

AUKU (āu-kū'), n. 1. The heron. See aukuu. 2. A shallow stream. 3. A path or road leading uphill.

Auku (āu-kū'), v. 1. To swim or sail uprightly, as a vessel rising and pitching in a heavy sea. 2. To turn up the nose, as an expression of pride, anger, or contempt. 3. To climb.

Aukuku (āu-kū-kū'), n. 1. The agitation of the waves in a stream; restless waters rising and leaping in endless rebound. 2. A swelling up of the water of the sea; the rise and rapid flow of water in a river: Moana ke kai kele a ka aukuku ke kae i ka hohonu.

Akuu (āu-kū-n), n. 1. A fish-hook with a long, slender shaft, resembling the neck of the aukuu. 2. The action of a person vomiting. 3. A species of bird. The heron (Ardea sacra).

Aula (āu-lā), adj. Stunted, as vegetation; barren, as ground: he pailaka, he aula, he ponalo. 2. Somewhat red; brownish; unfruitful; withered.

Aulama (āu-lā-ma), v. 1. To illuminate with a torch. 2. To give or cause light around: He kolikukui i aulama. See lama.

Aulau (āu-lāu), n. 1. The process of gathering leaves along the shore to wrap fish in. The leaves commonly used for wrapping were those of the pohuehue, manewarewa, lanao and ti leaves, when available. 2. A bundle of lani or pohuehue leaves bound together, used in taking fish. See Laulau.

Aulele (āu-le-lē), v. To frighten a flock of birds into flight.

Aulepe (āu-le-pē), n. Name of a long, slender fish, known also as ihehe and anki. A species of au. See ihehe.

Aulii (āu-li'i), adj. Neat; nice; excellent.

aulikonomanu (āu-li'i-kō'-lo-mā'na), n. 1. A beautiful, well-formed person. 2. Any article beautifully made. 3. An expression of commendation or praise, connected with boasting or pride of one's circumstances or privileges, as being skilful, expert or reflecting.
Aulike (ā'ulu'ike), adj. Even and smooth from end to end, as a piece of timber: he laau aulike, a straight, smooth piece of timber.

Aulike (ā'u'u'ike), v. [Au, to swim, and like, alike.] To swim evenly; to swim abreast, as two or more persons.

Aulima (ā'ulu'ma), n. [Au, a handia, and lima, the hand.] The name of the stick held in the hand when rubbing to produce fire. (The name of the stick rubbed is aunaki. The action of rubbing is hia.)

Auma (ā'u'ma), n. [A contracted form of pailama.] Mental distress; sorrow; grief, expressed audibly or otherwise. See pailama.

Aumaekea (ā'maal-e'wa), n. A mode of fishing in which many persons are employed.

Aumaka (ā'u'ma'ka), n. [Au, a handle, and maka, burden-bearer.] A pole to carry baggage on; also called mamaka and auamo.

Aumakua (ā'u'ma'kū'ā), adj. Able, that may be trusted as a child trusts to a parent; ua ola ke akua aumakua. Ku ku'lua ka hale no ko Kamehameha mau iwi, i mea e ho'olio ai ia ia i akua aumakua, a house was built for Kamehameha's bones that he might become a reliable god.

Aumakua (ā'u'ma'kū'ā), n. A trustworthy person. A person who provided for a chief or for chief's. A trusty, steadfast servant; one who is not easily persuaded to leave his place.

Aumakua (ā'u'ma'kū'ā), n. A class of ancient gods who were considered able and trustworthy: na aumakua i ka po, na aumakua i ke ao, gods of the day: o kiha i ka po, o Liloa i ka po, o Umi i ka po, o Mea i ke ao.

Aumeume (ā'u'me'ume'), n. Effort; exertion of strength, physical or mental; a contention; acting with opposition and force: he huki aku, huki ma'i, a puepue, there was pulling this way and that with force; he ola nae, he ola aumeume, there was life, however, but life with contention.

Aumeume (ā'u'me'ume'), v. [A and uma, to pull, draw out.] To contend, to strive for a thing, in order to obtain it from another; to pull from one to another: aumeume na kanaka i ka ia, the people contended for the fish; aumeume na kanaka i ka lole, the people contended for the cloth.

Aumihia (ā'u-mi'ha), n. Evil influence supposed to attend the graves of the dead.

Aumihia (ā'u-mi'ha), v. To float off in the air, as miasma; contagion; to float away.

Aumihia (ā'u-mi'hi), v. [Au, to reflect and mihi, to repent.] To grieve; to be sorry; to regret. Same as mihi.

Aumiki (ā'u-mi'ki), n. [Au, gall and miki, to act quickly.] A water especially prepared to counteract the unpleasant results of drinking awa [a drink made from the awa root]. It consists of the best spring water mixed with the juice of the noni fruit and is set aside in a clean calabash ready for use when the awa is taken.

Aumoana (ā'u-moa'ina), n. [Au, to swim and moana, ocean.] 1. A sailor; one who spends most of the time on the ocean. 2. A class of laws enacted by Kaahumanu. 3. The nautilus.

Aumoe (ā'u-mo'e), n. [Au, time, and moe, to sleep.] The time when the world is asleep; night. Specifically, midnight.

Aumu (ā'u'-mu), adj. The stones of an oven or oven stones; polahau aumu.

Aumu (ā'u'-mu), n. Stones used for a native oven or imu.

Aumu (ā'u'-mu), v. To bake; to cook by baking or burying under ground. See Kahumu.

Auna (ā'u-na), n. A great number of persons or things. Nohea la keia auna kamali'i? Where does this crowd of children come from?

Aunaki (ā'u-nā'ki), n. The name of the stick rubbed upon in obtaining fire by friction. See aulima.

Aunel (ā'u-nēl), adv. Incorrect form of auane.

Auolo (ā'u-o'lo), adj. Pertaining to a temporary building or shed; temporarily sheltered or covered: he aha'aina auolo; a temporarily sheltered feast; hence applied to the annual festival of the Jews known as the feast of tabernacles, commemorating their dwelling in tem-
porary shelters or tents in the wilderness.

Auolu (ā'u-ō-lō), n. 1. An outhouse, generally used for sheltering canoes. 2. A temporary house; a tabernacle.

Aupapa (ā'u-pā-'pā), adj. Deprived of; destitute. Applied figuratively, it describes one who, capsized with his canoe, loses everything but the board that he swims with: Aole he wahi hunahuna i koe, There is not a fragment that remains.

Aupapa (ā'u-pā-'pā), adv. In a complete manner; fully; entirely: He ohina aupapa maoli no ka Kaaiahua, Kaaiahua stripped ("i" understood) completely. That is to say, Kaaiahua took everything.

Aupapaohi (ā'u-pā-pā-'ō-he), n. A species of the fish, au. Marked with dark stripes; it runs with the opelu-papaohi. See auau.

Aupula (ā'u-pū-la), n. A mode of fishing when the pula stick or pulale is used to drive or entice the fish into a net.

Aupuni (ā'u-pū-'ni), adj. Relating to the kingdom or government: he hana aupuni, government work. He mau i o aupuni, horses, the property of the Government.

Aupuni (ā'u-pū-'ni), n. [Au, a place and puni, around.] 1. A region of country governed by a chief or king. (Originally the word did not imply a large country, as there were formerly several aupuni on one island.) At present, the word is used to signify: 2. The government.

Aupuni (ā'u-pū-'ni), v. 1. To exist or be known as a kingdom: ua aupuni kēia pae aina, these islands are at peace. 2. To become a kingdom or republic.

Auwa (ā'u-wā'), v. [Au, a period of time and wa, to think or reflect.] The word is evidently a corruption of aua, to withhold; to retain.

Auwaa (ā'u-ва'a), n. [Au, a number, and waa, a canoe.] A cluster or fleet of canoes: o ka nui o ka auwaa, ua pau i ka lukula, the greater part of the fleet of canoes was destroyed. Any number of canoes in company: e hoomakaukau i ko lakou auwaa iho, to get ready their own canoes.

Auwaalaki (ā'u-wa'a-lā-ki'), n. The little ships which children make of cane leaves; auwaalaki hoomoholo. See auwaalaki.

Auwaalalu (ā'u-wa'al'ai'a), n. The Portuguese man-of-war (Physalia utriens), a free swimming sea animal related to the jelly-fish. Also known as pololia.

Auwaalauki (ā'u-wa'a-lā-ki'), n. [Auwaa, fleet of canoes, and lauki, leaves of the ti plant.] A fleet of toy canoes made from the leaves of the ki or ti plant.

Auwae (ā'u-wā'e), n. The chin; auwae kahi malalo o ka waha, the chin is below the mouth.

Auwaeaina (ā'u-wā'e-ā'i-na), n. A present of a hog or fruits of the land to the landlord (hakuaina). (When land was transferred to a new owner and he reinstated the people upon it, they usually brought him presents of hogs, food, tapa, fish, nets, etc.)

Auwaeaina (ā'u-wā'e-ā'i-na), v. To ramble; to roam over a region for the purpose of inspection or for pleasure: He holo holo auwaeaina.

Auwaepuu (ā'u-wā'e-puu), n. Indolence; idleness; indifference.

Auwha (ā'u-wā'ha), n. [Au, furrow, and waha, mouth.] An opening of the ground, as a furrow; plowed ground; a ditch; a channel; a place dug like a pit: He lua loihi i e hoa a puni ke hikapal, a long pit dug around the garden.

Auwha (ā'u-wī'-ha), v. To furrow; to make a groove in wood; to cut forked, like the foot of a rafter on a Hawaiian house.

Auwha (ā'u-wa'i'), n. [Au, furrow, and wai, water.] A brook; a small water course. The outlet of a pool. The general name for streams used in artificial irrigation.

Auwaikiki (ā'u-wā-i-kī-kī). N. A swelling in the groin or in the armpit. A running disease in the groin caused by impure habits: he wai ma ke kumu uha, he aukoi, he auwai, he auwakoi, a swelling in the groin and under the arms. Syn: Auwakai, ewai awaikiki, and hahai.

Auwakoi (ā'u-wā'-ko'i), n. He auwaihikī; a swelling in the groin; a bubo. Syn: Auwaihikī.

Auwana (ā'u-wā'-na) or au ana, v. (In this, as in many other cases,
the w is merely an expletive, as
the words may be written in either way and (he pronunciation continue
the same.) 1. To wander; to go
from place to place. 2. To scatter;
disperse, as an army. 3. To go
astray morally; to deviate from
the path of rectitude.

**Auwe** (āu-wē'), or aue, interj. 1. An
exclamation of wonder, of surprise,
of fear, of pity or affection, as oh!
woe! alas! Auwe kakou, alas for us!
Auwe ka lehulehu o ka poe i poho,
alas for the multitude of those who
were lost! 2. Also an expression
of execration or cursing.

**Auwe** (āu-wē'), n. 1. The cry of
persons lamenting for the sick or
dying; lamentation for any great
loss or calamity. 2. A proclaiming
of evil against some one; a cursing.

**Auwe** (āu-wē'), v. 1. To express an
emotion, as of love, grief, disappoin-
tment. 2. To mourn for one
beloved. 3. To cry for help; to cry
in great distress. 4. To groan;
to sigh; to groan inwardly. Syn:
Aue.

**Auwi** (au-wi'), v. Incorrect form of
aui.

**Auwina** (āu-wi-nā), n. A slope, etc.
See auina.

**Auwinini** (āu-wi'-ni-wi'-ni), n. [Au.
handle and winini, pointed.] 1. A
term of raillery or reproach, used
between persons of the op-
posite sex. 2. The sharp end of
the potato leaf: He auwinini ke
au o ka uala lua e i ka ua.

**Auwolo** (āu-wō-lo), n. Incorrect form
of auolo.

**Awa** (ā-wā), n. 1. A port or haven
for ships; a landing place; a har-
rbor. 2. An entrance, as between
two coral reefs, for canoes and
other light craft. 3. Condensed
vapor suspended in the atmosphere
at or near the earth's surface;
fog; mist.

**Awa** (ā-wā), n. A species of milk-
fish (Chanos chanos) highly es-
teeomed as a food-fish. Also called
aua, awa-awa and awa kalamoho.

**Awa** (ā-wā), n. 1. A shrub (Piper
methysticum) of the pepper family.
2. A non-alcoholic and unfermented
beverage of great social and cer-
emonial value prepared by chewing
the awa root, mixing the comminu-
ted particles with water, and
straining the infusion when of the
proper strength. Taken in moder-
atation it acts as a stimulant and tonic
but when drunk to excess produces
drowsy intoxication and loss of
control of the leg muscles. 3. The
quality or state of being bitter;
acidity; bitterness.

**Awa** (ā-wā'), v. To deliberate; to
advise; to counsel. (Obsole.)

**Awa'a** (ā-wa'a), n. A long narrow
excavation in the ground; a trench;
ditch.

**Awa'a** (ā-wa'a), v. To cut furrows or
ditches in; to dig.

**Awaawa** (ā-wā'-ā-wā), adj. 1. Sour;
bitter; sharp; pungent. 2. Un-
pleasant to the taste; salty; brack-
ish. 3. Hard to deal with; harsh
in manner; severe.

**Awaawa** (ā-wā'-ā-wā), n. 1. Bitter-
ness; sourness; sharpness or pun-
gency, as in taste. 2. Unpleasant-
ness; harshness, as in manner. 3.
A mist. See awa.

**Awaawa** (ā-wā'-ā-wā), v. 1. To be
sour; to be bitter. 2. To be harsh
or severe in language; to have a
sour or bitter disposition.

**Awaawaa** (ā-wa'a-wa'a), adj. Uneven;
undulating; hilly.

**Awaawaa** (ā-wa'a-wa'a), v. See awaa.

**Awahewa** (ā-wā-hē'-wā), n. An er-
ror or mistake in conversation;
a great mistake or blunder in speech.

**Awahewa** (ā-wā-hē'-wā), v. To make
a mistake, especially in conversa-
tion.

**Awaahia** (ā-wā-hi'a), adj. 1. Sour;
bitter; pungent. He awaahia, he
mulemule. 2. Harsh; severe.

**Awaahia** (ā-wā-hi'a), n. A mist. See
awa.

**Awaahia** (ā-wā-hi'a), n. 1. Sourness;
bitterness. 2. Harshness; severity.

**Awaahia** (ā-wā-hi'a), v. [The passive
form (h inserted) of the verb awa.]
1. To be sour or bitter, as to the
taste. 2. To be harsh or severe, as
in word or deed.

**Awaahua** (ā-wā-hū'a), adj. 1. Charac-
terized by rudeness or gruffness;
grabbed; cross; surly. 2. Un-
yielding to reason and resolutely
bent on having one's own way,
with little or no regard for the
wishes or views of others; obsti-
nate.
Awaí (ā-wa’i), n. An inflammatory swelling of a lymph-gland, due to infection; a tumor of the inguinal glands, produced by venereal virus; a bubo. Syn: Awaiahiki, hahai. 2. A platform from which an oration may be delivered; a rostrum. 3. A raised platform; a scaffold; a pulpit. 4. A number of things or a quantity of anything bound together; a bundle; a bunch or cluster: Lewa kaawai o ka papiu a Lomomoku.

Awaí (ā-wa’i), v. To bind or fasten together; to tie up.

Awaiahiki (ā-wa’i-hi’ki), n. A bubo. See awai.

Awakū (ā-wa’i-kū’), n. The rite observed in the handling of awa for purposes of worship, or as an offering to the gods. (This began with the digging of the awa root. He who did this had first to purify himself by a bath in the ocean, followed by an ablation in fresh water. The purification was completed by a priest sprinkling the supplicant with water containing olea or turmeric. Then having arrayed himself in a clean malo, he knelt with both knees upon the ground and tore the root from its bed. Rising to his feet, he lifted the awa root to heaven.

Awaifani (ā-wa’i-hā’ni), n. 1. Consecrated awa. See awakū. 2. The firmament; the sky; the heavens beyond the region of clouds.

Awakea (ā-wa’kē’ā), n. [Wakea, the god who opened the gate of the sun.] The time of day when the sun is in the meridian; the middle of the day; midday; noon.

Awakeau (ā-wa’kē-ā’u), n. A form of greeting used by those who live a great distance apart and who meet once more after many years of separation. (Obsolata.)

Awala (ā-wa’lā), v. To work gradually and with energy; to pull steadily and carefully, as a fisherman on his line.

Awale (ā-wa’lē), adj. Susceptible of combustion; combustible.

Awale (ā-wa’lē), n. The oxidation of a substance with such rapidity as to engender heat sufficient to ignite it: spontaneous combustion.

Avalau (ā-wa’lā’u), n. [Literally, many channels.] 1. A channel or harbor with many inlets. 2. Hawaiian name for Pearl Harbor.

Avalau (ā-wa’lā’u’), n. A potion made from the root, stem and leaf of the awa plant.

Awali (ā-wā’lī), n. A hard stone from which adzes were formerly made.

Avaloa (ā-wā’lō’a), n. A place where the bones of chiefs were hid; the framework or platform on which the bones of chiefs were laid when secreted in a cave or pit (luahana).

Avalu (ā-wā’lū), adj. Consisting of one more than seven; twice four; eight: a cardinal numeral.

Awapuhī (ā-wā-pū-hi’), n. 1. A species of plant (Zingiber zerumbet) of the ginger family; the ginger. 2. The pungent rootstock of the ginger; formerly used to scent tapa. 3. The bastard ginger. 4. Perfume made from the ginger plant.

Awa (ā-wa’w), n. A depression of the earth’s surface; level or low land between hills or mountains; a valley.

Awe (ā-wē’), n. 1. That which is carried on the back of a man or beast; a pack; a burden. See haa. 2. The arms or tentacles of a squid.

Awe (ā-wē’), v. 1. To bear or cause to be borne, as from one place, or to another; to bear away; to convey; to carry: usually followed by aku: E awe aku; carry away. 2. To convey, carry or conduct to or toward the speaker; to bring: generally followed by mai. E awe mai i ka pahi, bring (to) me the knife. See lawe, the form more commonly used.

Aweawe (ā-wē’wē-ā-wē), adj. 1. Having great cohesiveness of particles; tough; tenacious. Pot aweawe; tenacious pot. 2. Adhesive; viscous; sticky. 3. Having the particles diffused; not dense, as raindrops falling slowly; thin or light. Ua aweawe, light rain. 4. Handsome; beautiful: applied to men and women.

Aweawe (ā-wē’wē-ā’wē), adj. Covered with slime; slimy. See walewale.

Aweawe (ā-wē’wē-ā’wē), n. 1. The track, as foam, etc., left by a vessel passing through the water; wake. 2. The forming of a trail or path in the wake of a moving vessel. 3. That which is carried on the back
or shoulders; a pack; a knapsack; a burden. See awe.

Aweawe (ā'-wē'-ā'-wē'), n. The arms or tentacles of a squid. Syn. Awe.

Aweawe (ā'-wē'-ā'-wē'), v. 1. To grow or become thin; to thin. 2. To become less dense, falling perceptibly though slowly, as rain-drops; to be dispersed or thinned: Ua aweawe ka ua, the rain has become less dense. 3. To be adhesive or sticky; to become tough or tenacious, as poi. Ua aweawe ka poi; the poi has become tenacious. See uo.

Aweawe'a (ā'-we'a-we'a'), adj. 1. Indistinct or ill-defined in color or sound; lacking in brightness or in distinctness of tone, outline, etc.; feeble; faint. 2. Not clearly seen or apprehended; indistinct; dim: He ula aweawe'a, a faint red; he a aweawe'a, a dim burning.

Aweawe'a (ā'-we'a-we'a'), adv. In a faint or dim manner; not brightly or clearly; obscurely; faintly; dimly: Ike aweawe'a aku la ola he wahi onohi ma Koolau o Hawaii.

Aweawe'a (ā'-we'a-we'a'), n. 1. The state of being faint or dim; lack of brightness, distinctness, or luminousness; obscurity; faintness; dimness: ka aweawe'a o ka waihoolua, the faintness of the color. 2. A rapid or instantaneous view; a momentary look; a glimpse.

Aweawe'a (ā'-we'a-we'a'), v. To catch a glimpse of; to see for an instant; to glimpse.

Aweka (ā'-we'-kā'), adj. 1. False; tricky; fraudulent; deceitful. 2. Lacking in honesty, integrity, or good faith; having a disposition to cheat or defraud; untrustworthy; dishonest. 3. Close; stingy; parsimonious.

Aweka (ā'-we'-kā'), n. 1. The act of deceiving or attempting to deceive; fraud; deceit. 2. A disposition to be false, unjust, or untruthful in one's character or actions; dishonesty. 3. One who deceives; a cheat; a deceiver. 4. Extreme economy; closeness; stinginess; parsimony.

Awekawe'ka (ā'-we'-kā'-we'-kā'), adj. and n. Same as aweka.

Awe'la (ā'-wē'-lā'), n. A species of fish (Thalassoma purpureum). When very small the fish is variously known as ola, olale, or palaea; when small it is called awei'a, and when large, hou.

Awelawela (ā'-wē'-lā'-wē'-lā'), adj. Admitting of escape; that can be escaped; escapable: He kukai awelewela, a fastening (of nets) admitting of escape.

Awelawela (ā'-wē'-lā'-wē'-lā'), n. A fish. See awei'a.

Awele (ā'-wē'-lē'), n. 1. The objective point that one strives to reach; the end aimed at; the goal. 2. A mark, line, post, pole, or the like, made or set up to indicate the limit, safety-place, or winning-point in any game, race, contest, or competition: Aka, i lilo ka awele i kekahi, maka ke eo.

Awelu (ā'-wē'-lā'), adj. Rent or worn into rags or until the texture is broken; worn out; ragged; torn: He wahī ka'pua awelu.

Awelu (ā'-we'-lā'), n. Torn or ragged; a rag of any kind.

Aweluwele (ā'-wē'-lū-wē'-lū'), v. To be ragged; to be worn out; to be torn, as a tapa. See weluwele.

Aweoweo (ā'-wē'-wē'-wō'), n. A species of shrub (Chemopodium sandwichium); a variety of herbs of the goosefoot family; the pigweed. 2. A species of red fish (Priacanthus crenatus). The adult is called aweoweo, the young, alala'aua.

Aweweu (ā'-we'-we'-ū'), n. A species of wild or mountain taro, commonly known as aweu for brevity, but sometimes called mamau, or na'woa.

Awi'ai (ā'-wi'-ā'-wī'), n. A species of herb (Erigeron canadensis); a weedy herb of the aster family. See iloha.

Awiha (ā'-wi'-hā'), n. See aweawe'a.

Awiha (ā'-wi'-hā'), v. See aweawe'a.

Awihi'awa (ā'-wi'-hā'-wi'-hā'), n. See aweawe'a.

Awihi'awa (ā'-wi'-hā'-wi'-hā'), v. See aweawe'a.

Awihi (ā'-wi'-hi'), n. 1. A momentary drawing of the eyelids near together; a wink. 2. An amorous or coquetish look; a side glance; an ogle.

Awihi (ā'-wi'-hi'), v. 1. To close and open the eyelids quickly; to draw the eyelids together, as in conveying a hint or making a sign; to wink. 2. To cast admiring, coquet-
tish, or coarsely familiar glances; to ogle.

Awiki (ā-wiʻ-ki), v. To hasten; to hurry; to be quick. See wiki.

Awikiwi (ā-wiʻ-ki-wiʻ-ki), n. A climbing shrub of the bean family (Canavalia galeata). Also called Puakanhi.

Awili (ā-wiʻ-li), v. 1. To mix together, as different ingredients.

2. To form of different textures, as cloth. 3. To twist together; to interweave; to form by twisting or twisting; to entwine. 4. To be disturbed; to be agitated. See willi.

Awiliwiwi (ā-wiʻ-li-wiʻ-li), v. Same as awili.

Awili (ā-wiʻ-wī), v. To hasten; to hurry; to be quick. See wiki.

E (e). The second letter of the Hawaiian alphabet. In the cardinal numbers from one to nine, E and A are often used interchangeably, depending upon whether the numerals are used attributively or predicatively, as: elua lio ou, alua ou lio. In certain words prefixed by the particles a or ma, e is often substituted for a: as, elelo for alelo (tongue); mehana for mahana (warmth).

E (ē), adj. 1. Not the same; different from the one specified; other; another. 2. Previously unknown, unseen, or unheard of; new; strange. Mea e, a strange thing (stranger); kanaka e, a strange man. Syn: Malihini.

E (ā), adv. 1. From a place; off; away: Holo e lakou; they flee away. 2. In advance; before the time; beforehand: Lobe e au; I heard beforehand. 4. In a contrary manner; adversely; oppositely: often compounded with the verb ku (to stand); as, kue, to stand in a contrary manner; hence, to be opposed to. See ea. 4. [Contraction of ae.] Truly; just so; yes: a reply of affirmation or consent, opposed to aole (no). It is often used as the sole response in conversation, a condemnable usage. See ae.

E (ē), interj. 1. An exclamation prefixed to an expression of address, as a sign of the vocative or case of address: O! E ka Haku! O Lord! 2. An exclamation to call attention to what is about to be said: listen! take notice! say!

E (ē), prep. 1. Expressing the relation of agency, cause, means, or instrument: through the direct action of; through the help of; by: Ua ahewala oia e ke alii; he was condemned by the chief. 2. The sign of the future tense, also of the infinitive and imperative modes.

E (ē), v. See ee.

Ea (ēʻa), adj. Causing disgust or unpleasant sensations; disagreeable; offensive, as odor. Same as eaea (2).

Ea (ēʻa), adj. 1. Covered with or as with dust; dusty: Ea ke ala; the way is dusty. 2. Filled with dirt; foul; filthy; dirty.

Ea (ēʻa), adj. Windy; noisy; clamorous.

Ea (ēʻa), adj. Tired from talking: Ea ka waha i ke ao i ke keliki hookuli.

Ea (ēʻa), adv. An expression of ascent, affirmation, or interrogatory surprise, as in answer to a question, or to repeat the sense of a question asked: Ay or aye; yea; yes. Ea? He oia oia? Aye? Is that a fact? The sense is often interjunctive.

Ea (ēʻa), interj. An exclamation calling attention to what is about to be said: I say! Say! Aloha oukou, ea! Love to you, I say!

Ea (ēʻa), interj. An interrogative ejaculation expressing curiosity, surprise, inquiry, etc.: Eh? what?

Ea (ēʻa), n. 1. A species of turtle (Chelone imbricata) which is of great value, as it furnishes almost exclusively the tortoise-shell of commerce; the hawkbill turtle. 2. The shell of the hawkbill turtle: the tortoise-shell: He ea ku u wakawaka. 3. The white thrush, a vesicular disease affecting the lips, mouth and throat. Generally confined to infants. 4. Air; breeze; wind: Ke ea ku mailie; the still air. 5. The breath, as of life: Ke ea o ke kanaka; the breath of