

O

O and 'o, ō and 'ō are followed by predictable and nonphonemic w-glides before a, ā, e, ē, i, or ī. This w-sound need not be written unless a w-sound introduces a recognizable base, as 'ō + wela, hottish; it is preferable to write this w. Spellings with and without w are given in the Dictionary, with the definition following the preferred spelling, and with a cross reference to the other form.

All words beginning with o or ō may be preceded by the article ke unless otherwise stated.

o. 1. prep. Of. (Gram. 9.6.) This o forms part of the possessives, as *ko'u, kou, kona, kō laila*. Note idiomatic use, as below. 'A'ohē mea o loko, nothing inside. 'A'ole 'ili o ka puke, the book has no cover. Ma o kō ke Akua aloha, because of God's love. (PPN ('o.) 2. conj. Or, lest, if. (Gram. 11.1.)

ō. 1. nvi. To answer, reply yes, agree, say, talk; halloo, yes (in reply); tinkling, tolling, or chime of a bell; resonance, as generated by the thumping of a gourd drum on a pad; sound of whistling (*Kāua'i*); sound of peacocks; to make such sounds. *Kou inoa, e ō mai* (FS 199), your name chant, answer. *E uhaele kākou i kahakai. Ō, e uhaele 'i'o aku kākou*. Let's go to the beach. Yes, let's do go. (PPN oo.) 2. vi. To remain, endure, survive, continue, go on, exist; continuing. See *oia, oia mau nō, malu. Ā pēlā paha i kō ai ke ō 'ana o kona inoa*, probably thereby assuring the perpetuation of his name. *Ke ō nei nō kēlā mele*, that song still survives now. 3. n. Food provisions for a journey, especially at sea; sea rations. **hō.ō.** To provide food for a journey. (PPN 'oho.) 4. n. Sprit of a sail or spar. 5. Short for *one*, sand, in place names, as Ke-ō-kea, the white sand. 6. Imperative marker, perhaps less emphatic than the more common *e*. See ex., 71. *Ō hele kāua*, let's go. *Ō uhaele mai*, won't you come. 7. Short for the part. *id*, as after prepositions. *Holo akula 'oia mai ō lāua nei aku* (Laiē 603), he ran from the two of them. *Ki'i mua akula 'oia ma ō Kapa-hai-haoa* (Laiē 595), he first looked for Kapa-hai-haoa.

'o. Part. marking the subject, being especially common before names of people, the interrogative *wai*, and the pronoun *ia*. (Gram. 9.2.) 'O also marks apposition (Gram. 9.13). 'O au nō, it's I. *Me kāna wahine 'o Hina*, with his wife, Hina. 'O hea? Where? *Make nō 'oia ia'u*, I killed him (*lit.*, died indeed subject-he by-me). (PPN ko.)

'o-. Same as 'ō- (cf. 'olalau); pronounced 'ow- before *e* ('oehuehu); the -w- need not be written unless the following vowel is the initial sound of a recognizable base, as 'owala, to turn over (cf. wala, to tilt). (PCP ko(o)-.)

ō. 1. loc. n. There, yonder, beyond (usually visible or pointed to; cf. *laila*, usually invisible and anaphoric; often following *ma-*, *i*, *mai*, Gram. 8.6). *I 'ō i 'ane'i*, here and there, to and fro. *Ma'ō a'e nei*, nearby, not far. *Mai 'ō ā 'ō*, everywhere. *I 'ō, i 'ō*, this way and that way. *Noho ma'ō*, sit over there. *Ma'ō loa aku*, far beyond. 'Alawa nā maka o ka 'aihue i 'ō i 'ō, the eyes of the thief glanced this way and that. *I 'ō i 'ō a'e*, from that point to yonder point. *Nā 'ōlelo pili i 'ō i 'ane'i*,

general provisions; *lit.*, words referring to there to here. *Mai 'ō a 'ō*, from that point to that point [all over, everywhere]. *E ulu mai ka puka o ke dālā ma'ō nā pakeneka 'a'ole e 'oi aku ma'ō o 'elima pakeneka o ka makahiki*, the interest on the money grows because of the percentage of not more than five percent yearly. (PPN koo.) 2. nvt. Any piercing instrument, fork, pin, skewer, harpoon, sharp-pointed stick, pitchfork, fishing spear; coconut husker; sharp darting body pain; to pierce, vaccinate, prick, stab, thrust; to flash, as lightning; to extend; to dip in, as the finger; to reach, to appear; to force a way out; to fall into, tumble out; to tassel, as sugar cane. Cf. 'ōahi, 'ō lima. *Ua 'ō kō kea*, the white sugar cane has tasseled [to gray with age]. *Ka 'ō 'ana o ka uila*, the flash of lightning. *He 'ō 'ia ka mea hāwāwā i ka he'e nalu*, one unskilled in surfing is given a tumble. 'Ō aku 'oia i kona mau lima i ka po'e nele (Sol. 31.20), he extended his hands to the needy. **hō.ō.** To cause to enter, put or dip in, thrust in, insert; to reach in. *Ho'ō 'oma*, to put in an oven. *Ho'ō po'o*, to rush headlong regardless of consequence. *Ho'ō akula 'o Hiku i ka 'uhane o Ka-welu ma nā wāwae* (For. 5:189), Hiku caused Ka-welu's soul to enter at the feet. (PNP koso, PCP koo.) 3. Similar to *kuni ola* but with less elaborate ceremony. (Kam. 64:37.) 4. n. A hula step in which the hip is quickly thrust ('ō) outward; similar to the *kāwelu* except that the foot pivots while turning to the opposite direction. 5. nvi. To hail, whoop, a hail; (commonly preceded by *ke*). *Kani ke 'ō, he ihona pali*, a whoop going down hill [an easy task]. 6. vt. To fly, as a kite. 7. n. The letter "o." Eng.

'ō-. Similitude prefix sometimes translated somewhat, -ish: cf. *a'a*, fibrous, 'ōa'a, somewhat fibrous. 'Ō- is pronounced 'ōw- before *a* ('ōa'a) and *i* ('ōiwi) but -w- need not be written unless the following vowel is the initial sound of a recognizable base, as 'ōwili, bundle (cf. wili, to roll up). (Gram. 6.3.1.) (PCP ko(o)-.)

o'a. n. 1. House rafter; timbers in the side of a ship; sides of a rock wall. (PPN hoka.) 2. Gill of a fish; mouth of an eel. 3. Maui name for *kauila* (*Colubrina oppositifolia*), a tree. (Neal 541.)

'oa. See *mai'a 'oa, Ulu'oa*.

'oā, 'owā. 1. vi. Split, cracked, burst, grooved; to split, crack. *Fig.*, bereaved, forsaken. 'A'ohē pono ka nohona o nā keiki 'oā makua 'ole, the life of forsaken, parentless children is not good. **hō.owā.** To cause to split, crack. 2. See also 'owā 1-5.

'o'a. See *puhi 'o'a*.

'ō.ā. vs. Mixed, as of colors in a lei or as blood. *He lei*