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The Judiciary • State of Hawaii

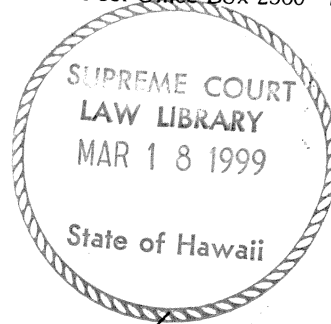
Post Office Box 2560 Honolulu, Hawaii 96804

**D A T E:** November 16, 1993

**MEMO TO:** Administrative Judges  
Senior Family Court Judges  
Court Administrators  
Family Court Directors  
Administrative Program Heads

**F R O M:** Judge Daniel G. Heely — *Daniel G. Heely*  
For the Office of the Administrative  
Director of the Courts

**R E:** Correct Usage of Hawaiian Language



- Circulate:**
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  - Irene
  - Sandy
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  - Millie
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I am respectfully requesting that we all do our best to correctly spell Hawaiian words in all Judiciary correspondence and publications. As you will note in the attached Act 169, of the 1992 Hawai'i Legislature, Hawai'i actually has two official languages, Hawaiian and English. If we do use Hawaiian words (or words from any other language) we should ensure they are spelled correctly. A common mistake in the usage of Hawaiian is the omission of the 'okina (shown in the word Hawai'i) and the macron (shown in the word Pālolo). These omissions actually cause Hawaiian words to be misspelled and mispronounced. Please see the attached explanations from pages 1-2 of Ka Lei Ha'aheo.

We are currently taking steps to ensure that Hawaiian words are spelled correctly on Judiciary stationary and in publications issued by the Public Affairs Office such as "... And Justice For All" and the 1993 Annual Report. Could you please support these efforts and encourage all Judiciary employees to do the same. A current Hawaiian Language Dictionary will assist in this endeavor.

Mahalo for your assistance.

**Attachments**

cc: Chief Justice Ronald T. Y. Moon  
Chief Judge James S. Burns



value with the restrictive condition amended or waived. The foregoing authority granted to the board shall not be construed to authorize the board to waive the condition contained in any agreement of sale, deed, or patent which provides that upon change in use or breach of a condition, the title automatically reverts back to the State, or the State shall have power of termination. Anything in this chapter to the contrary notwithstanding, in case of a residential lot sold in fee simple[, all];

- (1) All restrictions relating to the use thereof shall expire ten years after the date of the issuance of the patent or deed by the State or fifteen years after the date of the sale by the State, whichever is sooner, provided that any change in use of the lot after the ten or fifteen years, as the case may be, shall be in accordance with applicable state and county [or city and county] zoning requirements[.]; and
- (2) Upon an application signed by all land owners in the subdivision, the board may waive any restrictive covenant upon the land, as long as the waiver shall not cause a violation of any state or county zoning requirements."

SECTION 2. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed. New statutory material is underscored.

SECTION 3. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

(Approved June 12, 1992.)

Notes

1. Should be underscored.
2. Prior to amendment "the" appeared here.

ACT 169

H.B. NO. 2409

A Bill for an Act Relating to the Hawaiian Language.

*Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Hawaii:*

SECTION 1. By law, there are two official languages in this State, English and Hawaiian. The orthography developed by scholars at the University of Hawai'i includes the use of macrons and glottal stops in the spelling of the Hawaiian language. These symbols are commonly used in local publications and by the counties in street signs for streets having Hawaiian names. Despite the widespread use of macrons and glottal stops in spelling words in the Hawaiian language, there has been no official encouragement of their use. The inclusion of these symbols has a broader purpose than simply aiding the pronunciation of Hawaiian terms. Because the glottal stop is a consonant in the Hawaiian language leaving it out changes the meaning of a word. The legislature also finds that written documents that spell Hawaiian words using symbols that aid in the correct pronunciation of those words can help to preserve the Hawaiian language and the culture of the people of this State. Therefore, the purpose of this Act is to formally authorize and encourage the use of macrons and glottal stops whenever words or terms in the Hawaiian language are used in documents prepared by or for state or county agencies and officials.

ACT 170

SECTION 2. Chapter 1, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by adding a new section to be appropriately designated and to read as follows:

“§1- **Hawaiian language; spelling.** Macrons and glottal stops may be used in the spelling of words or terms in the Hawaiian language in documents prepared by or for state or county agencies or officials. Any rule, order, policy, or other act, official or otherwise, that prohibits or discourages the use of these symbols shall be void.”

SECTION 3. New statutory material is underscored.<sup>1</sup>

SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

(Approved June 12, 1992.)

Note

1. Edited pursuant to HRS §23G-16.5.

ACT 170

H.B. NO. 2455

A Bill for an Act Relating to Motor Vehicle Safety.

*Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Hawaii:*

SECTION 1. Section 286-26, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by amending subsection (e) to read as follows:

“(e) Upon application for a certificate of inspection to be issued [on] for a vehicle, an inspection as prescribed by the director of transportation under subsection (g) shall be conducted on the vehicle, and if the vehicle is found to be in a safe operating condition, a certificate of inspection shall be issued upon payment of a fee to be determined by the director of transportation. The certificate shall state the effective date, the termination date, the name of the issuing insurance carrier, and the policy number of the no-fault insurance identification card for the inspected motor vehicle as specified by section 431:10C-107 or state the information contained in the proof of insurance card as specified by section 431:10G-106. A sticker, authorized by the director of transportation, shall be affixed to the vehicle at the time a certificate of inspection is issued. An inspection sticker which has been lost, stolen, or destroyed shall be replaced without reinspection by the inspection station that issued the original inspection sticker upon presentation of the vehicle's current certificate of inspection provided that the current certificate of inspection and inspection sticker shall not have expired at the time the replacement is requested. The director of transportation shall adopt rules to determine the fee for replacement of lost, stolen, or destroyed inspection stickers.”

SECTION 2. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed. New statutory material is underscored.

SECTION 3. This Act shall take effect on January 1, 1993.

(Approved June 12, 1992.)

# **Ka Lei Ha'aheo**

## *Beginning Hawaiian*

Alberta Pualani Hopkins

*With illustrations by  
Anna Stone Asquith*



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# 1

## HA'AWINA 'EKAHI Orthography and Pronunciation

### I. ORTHOGRAPHY

The orthography used in this book follows the guidelines advocated by the 'Ahahui 'Ōlelo Hawai'i in Hawkins and Wilson, 1978, "Recommendations and Comments on the 'Ahahui 'Ōlelo Hawai'i 1978 Spelling Project." For a discussion of the principal differences between this orthography and the spelling in Pukui and Elbert, *Hawaiian Dictionary* (1986), please see pp. ix-x of the dictionary.

### II. PRONUNCIATION AND SPELLING

1. Hawaiian has five vowels, a e i o u, and eight consonants, h k l m n p w ' (*'okina*).
2. The *'okina* (glottal stop) is a "real" consonant sound like all the others. You should learn to write it wherever you see it because leaving it out is like omitting a *k* or a *p* or any other letter, and the word will be misspelled. In English this sound occurs as the break between the two "oh's" in "Oh-oh, here comes the boss!"
3. All vowels have a long and short form. The sound does not change; only the length is different. The length marker, which goes above the vowel, ā ē ī ō ū, is called a *kahakō* or *mekona* (macron). Learn to say it and write it whenever it occurs because omitting it changes the pronunciation and often the meaning of the word.
4. Two other sounds occur in Hawaiian that do not change the meaning of words and are not written as part of the word. These sounds are the "w" and "y" glides that are automatically produced between certain vowel combinations. The "w" happens when moving from a back vowel to a front vowel (e.g., *Maui, auē*). The "y" happens when going from a front vowel to a back vowel (e.g., *ia, eo*).

5. Hawaiian words contain only two kinds of syllables: V (vowel) or CV (consonant + vowel) and combinations of these two syllables such as VVV, CVCV, VCV, CVVV, and so on. Hawaiian words never have two consonants together, and they never end with a consonant. Remember that the 'okina is a consonant, so it can NEVER go next to another consonant or at the end of a word.

6. With words of fewer than four syllables, the stress is on the second to the last (penultimate) syllable. Any syllable with a *kahakō* is also stressed. Stress in words of four or more syllables varies from word to word (see Pukui and Elbert, *Hawaiian Dictionary*, 1986, p. xviii).

7. In colloquial speech, several changes in pronunciation occur regularly. Some common examples are as follows:

loa'a → lo'a  
 pua'a → pu'a  
 ikaika → ikeika  
 i laila → i leila

These forms do not occur in singing or in educated writing. Beginning students should learn standard pronunciation, but be aware that these other forms are used, particularly by native speakers.

8. For more information about pronunciation, see Pukui and Elbert, *Hawaiian Dictionary*, 1986, pp. xvii-xviii, and Silva and Kamana, *The Hawaiian Language, Its Spelling and Pronunciation*.

### III. NĀ INOA 'ĀINA—PLACE NAMES

1. A good way to practice pronouncing and writing Hawaiian words is by learning to say and to write the names of the islands and some often-used place names. Your teacher will help you say them and locate them on the maps. When you write them, be sure to include all the glottal stops ('okina) and macrons (*kahakō*).

#### 2. Ka Pae 'Āina—The Archipelago

The names of the eight major islands in order of physical size are Hawai'i, Maui, O'ahu, Kaua'i, Moloka'i, Lāna'i, Ni'ihau, Kaho'olawe.