

Nā Lula Hālāwai



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Nā Lula Hālāwai: A Parliamentary Guide to Conducting Meetings in Hawaiian

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E nā aliʻi a me nā makaʻāinana,
he aupuni palapala koʻu,
a ʻo ke kanaka pono a naʻauao,
ʻo ia koʻu kanaka.

To all aliʻi and commoners alike,
mine is a literate country,
and the just and intelligent man
is my countryman.

- Keaweaweʻula Kiwalaʻō Kauikeaouli Kaleiopapa, Kamehameha III.
as recorded in *Nūpepa Kūʻokoʻa* (May 23, 1868)

NĀ LULA HĀLĀWAI

A Parliamentary Guide to Conducting Meetings in Hawaiian

PREFACE - ‘ŌLELO MUA

It is a sad reality of Hawaiian history that the language of the aboriginal people of the Hawaiian Kingdom was nearly lost in the 20th century as a result of efforts of U.S. forces in the Kingdom at the turn of the century to enforce an agenda of ‘one nation, one language’ in favor of the United States and the English language despite the lack of a bilateral treaty of cession between the two sovereign states. A great debt of gratitude is owed to those who, nevertheless, labored to publish Hawaiian language literature and government documents throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries for future generations. This preservation effort has blossomed in recent decades as more and more cultural and educational organizations have been established to support and encourage what has become known since the 1970s as the ‘Hawaiian Renaissance’, a concerted effort to reinvigorate studies in Hawaiian culture, art, history, language, and governance.

Under current law enacted by the State of Hawai‘i in 1978 (HRS §1-13), “English and Hawaiian are the official languages of Hawai‘i.” Despite this legislation, Hawaiian and English have not been afforded the same level of support in public domains, and so much needs to be done to bolster Hawaiian, a severely endangered language, to a level that can be considered as safe as English in the Hawaiian Islands. Indeed, Hawaiian has enjoyed a resurgence in recent decades as a language taught as an additional language, especially since the 1980s through Hawai‘i universities, community colleges, high schools, and Hawaiian immersion schools. We pay special tribute here to the few remaining native speakers of Hawaiian whose mastery of the language has been through inter-generational transmission from time immemorial, primarily those of the Ni‘ihau community living on Ni‘ihau and Kaua‘i and those individuals scattered across the other islands of the archipelago. The Hawai‘i State Association of Parliamentarians, being dedicated to the promotion and dissemination of the principles and rules of parliamentary procedure, has taken up the publication of this work to make parliamentary procedure accessible to the growing population of Hawaiian speakers and Hawaiian language learners.

In many respects, the language of parliamentary procedure and law in English, steeped as it is in the history of the British Parliament and the U.S. Congress, is foreign and mystifying to native speakers of English. As a constituent of the National Association of Parliamentarians (NAP), the mission of the Hawai‘i State Association of Parliamentarians is to instruct people of all ages in parliamentary procedure at all levels. NAP has members throughout the world and *Robert’s Rules of Order* in its various versions and editions has been translated into many languages, though not yet in Hawaiian, an undertaking that is greatly anticipated.

This publication is not intended as a translation of *Robert’s Rules of Order Newly Revised* (RONR), but as a guide with simple scripts and glossaries to help members and officers of organizations, whose bylaws establish RONR as their parliamentary authority, to conduct their business (hold meetings, handle motions, and prepare minutes) as much as possible and desired in Hawaiian.

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Mahalo ā Nui Loa

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We thank also John Barker, Curator of the Mission Houses Museum, who helped us find and access the Rules of the 1874 Privy Council and the Rules of Order in English & Hawaiian from the 1909 Territorial House of Representatives.

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Lastly, we thank the Robert's Rules Association and particularly Thomas (Burke) J. Balch for permission to reprint and translate "Table C: Conducting a Meeting as Chair" from *Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised in Brief* (2nd ed.).

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INTRODUCTION - ‘ŌLELO HO‘ĀKAKA

Few people are aware that the widely known manual of Parliamentary Procedure, commonly referred to simply as *Robert's Rules*, was written by American, Henry M. Robert (1837-1923), a military engineer who served in the Union army in the Civil War. His *Pocket Manual of Rules of Order for Deliberative Assemblies* first published in 1876 was based on the earlier manuals used primarily in the United States by legislatures and can be traced back to Thomas Jefferson's *Manual of Parliamentary Practice* (1801), and Cushing's *Manual of Parliamentary Practice* (1845). General Robert realized the procedures used in legislative bodies had to be adapted for use by non-legislative groups and organizations which were being organized in droves across the United States after the Civil War.

Like *Robert's Rules*, this book is also intended for non-legislative groups and organizations. And, Henry M. Robert adapted his rules manual on those in use by legislative assemblies at the time, this manual is based on and adapted from the Rules of Order once used in early Hawaiian legislatures. The oldest known such pamphlets, published in both Hawaiian and English, date back to 1854 and were intended for use in the House of Nobles (*Hale 'Aha 'ōlelo Ali'i*) and House of Representatives (*Hale o ka Po'e i Koko 'ia*), both of which are included in the Appendix for reference. These early pamphlets are treasures of Hawaiian history and often bear amazing resemblance to *Robert's Rules*, which is no surprise since it seems clear that the early Hawaiian legislative rules were themselves adapted from US models familiar to the early Western advisors to the Hawaiian monarchy. Subsequent legislatures in Hawai'i revised their rules throughout the Kingdom period and as late as 1909 in the Territory. These and various early legislative journals and minutes have been drawn upon and adapted by the authors to establish acceptable terminology and grammar for current use.

Since the 1854 pamphlets used by the two Houses of the Hawaiian Kingdom are not attributed to any particular author, we cannot say for certain which English language manual they were based on. However, they bear a striking resemblance to the Rules used by the Massachusetts House of Representatives in the 1850s. Adding weight to this supposition is an article written by Chief Justice W. F. Frear in 1906 wherein he commented that Hawai'i "borrowed freely, where she could, from the best statutes elsewhere, more perhaps from Massachusetts than from any other one state, but also from other states as well as from England, Australia, and New Zealand."¹

¹W. F. Frear, *Hawaiian Statute Law*, paper read before the Hawaiian Historical Society, Thirteenth Annual Report, January 1906: 61.

No doubt the existence of such comparable legislative manuals in the various states became the model for the procedures that were adapted and translated into Hawaiian shortly after the adoption of the Constitution of 1852. Who the translator was is also a matter of speculation.

Certainly attribution needs to acknowledge the role of King Kamehameha III (1813–1854) whose government, between 1839 and 1852, transformed the Hawaiian Kingdom into a constitutional monarchy, based on democratic principles familiar and accepted by the early missionaries and royal advisors. The 1839 Declaration of Rights (*Kānāwai Ho‘oponopono Waiwai no ko Hawai‘i Nei Pae ‘Āina*) began a process that, more than any individual translator, merits King Kamehameha III the true authorship of Hawai‘i’s first expression of the rights of the people often, and rightly so, described as Hawai‘i’s *Magna Carta*.

“The new constitution, drafted by [William] Lee, [Dr. Gerrit] Judd and [John Papa] ‘Ī‘i, and adopted by the legislature, went into effect in December, 1852. Here an account of the early years of the legislature may appropriately end, for the period of maturity has begun. Indeed, except that the new constitution serves as a conspicuous landmark, the dividing line might well be placed a year earlier, when a House of Representatives, chosen by ballot by voters whose qualifications were definitely prescribed, organized itself as a separate and distinct chamber coordinate with the House of Nobles. From this time on the history of parliamentary government in Hawaii continues full of interest, but the quaintness and the mediaeval flavor are gone. The atmosphere is of the Hanoverians and not of the Plantagenets.” (T. M. Spaulding, “Early Years of the Hawaiian Legislature,” 38 HHS Report [38th Annual Report, 1929], p. 33.)

Many Western advisors, together with what may be fairly described as Hawai‘i’s first generation of scholars and intelligentsia, most likely collaborated in the articulation and translation of these democratic principles into constitution and law.

We know, for instance, that in the same year the first legislative rules were published, the American missionary, Lorrin Andrews (1795–1868), published the first Hawaiian grammar, before which Andrews worked on translating the Bible into Hawaiian; was made a judge in the Kingdom; and was appointed secretary of the King’s Privy Council, keeping records in both English and Hawaiian. However, it may also have been prepared or co-authored by Gerrit Parmele Judd (1803–1873), an American physician

and missionary, who in 1842 became like Andrews a trusted advisor, translator and cabinet minister to King Kamehameha III (reign, 1825-1854) and was in 1854 also appointed translator to the House of Representatives.

Likewise the King was fortunate to have the advice and support of a host of brilliant Hawaiians like Boaz Mahune, Samuel Manaiakalani Kama-kau, Timothy Kamalehua Ha'alilio, and, John or Keoni Papa 'Ī'ī, most of whom, like these, were graduates of Lāhainaluna School (the oldest school west of the Rockies).

The Hawaiian Language Translations of Houses Rules

According to the 1851 Journal of the House of Representatives, on May 1st, the 2nd day of the session, Alfred W. Parsons, a Maui judge and owner of Hālī'imaile plantation who the year before in the same room was a founding member of the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society representing Maui², was authorized to present the Rules submitted to the King and House of Nobles, and, on that same day, another motion was adopted appointing P. J. Gulick, John Kekaulahao and Thomas C. B. Rooke to oversee a printing of 100 copies of the House Rules in English and Hawaiian. On May 3rd A. W. Parsons reported back to the House on a draft of the Rules whereupon the House made amendments to Rules 1 and 17 then referred them to the Rules Committee of the House of Nobles.

Again, in the following session on April 14, 1852, on a motion from Rep. Francis Funk, 50 copies of the Rules of the House in Hawaiian and 50 in English were ordered to be printed.

Likewise, in April of 1853, on a motion from Samuel Manaiakalani Kama-kau, a committee consisting of himself, Francis Funk, and J.W.E. Maika'i were appointed to print 40 copies of the Rules in Hawaiian and 40 in English.

Despite all of these motions adopted by the House of Representatives between 1851 and 1854, there is no evidence that the Hawaiian version of either Houses' Rules was ever published before 1854, though there is an English only version of the Rules published as early as 1852. Either the earlier versions have been lost or they were never produced.

If they were not actually translated until 1854, it may well be due to the difficulty of making a suitable Hawaiian language translation before then. Prior to the appointment of Dr. Judd as translator at the commencement of the 1854 session, the Journals of the House of Representatives record this series of unfortunate appointments and difficulties:

²*Transactions of the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society: Including a Record of the Proceedings Preliminary to the Formation of the Society, in August, 1850* (Vol 1, No. 1) Honolulu, H.I.: Printed by Henry M. Whitney, Government Press, 1850, p. 11.

May 7, 1851: A. W. Parsons the Chairman of the Committee to look for a translator for the House of Representatives then reported, that they had found a competent man for the position in the person of A. G. Thurston, who had informed the Committee that he would do the work at the rate of \$125.00 a month. . . .

It was voted that A. G. Thurston be appointed as Interpreter and Translator for the House and he be paid the amount requested by him. A. G. Thurston was then sworn by Wm. L. Lee the Speaker.

May 21, 1851: On the motion of Dr. Rooke, it was voted that a Committee be appointed to look up a translator for the House.

May 24, 1851: Dr. Rooke reported that he had met Frank Manini on the subject of being the translator for the House, and had accepted the position providing Armstrong would help him.

April 13, 1852: Funk moved that a Committee be appointed to look for a Translator. Funk was appointed. Ukeke moved that the Translator be paid \$3.00 a day.

April 22, 1852: It was voted that the Speaker address a communication to Bishop requesting him to come and act as translator for this House.

April 26, 1852: On motion of J. F. B. Marshall it was voted that the House appoint A. Bishop, Interpreter and Translator for this House and that he be paid at the rate of \$5.00 a day.

April 7, 1853: Robertson reported that he was unable to procure a Translator for the House. E. W. Clark stated that it would be impossible for him to act as Translator all the time, but he would do some.

April 11, 1853: On motion of A. G. Thurston, seconded by J. Richardson it was voted that this Bill be referred to the translator and that it be taken up for second reading Saturday.

May 10, 1853: On motion of E. P. Bond it was voted that the House instruct the Translator to be present each day and that the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to prepare a room near the Hall as an office for the Translator.

May 11, 1855: On motion of E. P. Bond it was voted that the Clerk of the House be instructed to forward, a copy of the Resolutions passed in this House on the 10th of this month, to the translator, requesting that he be present every day the House was in Session.

May 12, 1853: On motion of J. Kaona it was voted that Ed. Hunt the translator of the House be dismissed and the House appoint E. L. Sheldon in his place.

May 26, 1853: J. Richardson for the Select Committee to whom was referred the translation of the Bill providing summary proceedings to recover possession of land in certain cases, presented a report. The Committee were of the opinion that several mistakes were made, and therefore recommended that it be referred back to the translator to be translated over again.

May 28, 1853: On motion of L. S. Ua it was voted that a Select Committee be appointed to procure a translator. L. S. Ua and J. Mott Smith were appointed on the Committee.

Monday, May 30th, 1853: L. S. Ua reported for the Select Committee which was appointed to procure a Translator stating that Andrews was willing to act as translator and the House to pay him what was just and proper. The report of the Committee was adopted.

The fact that there were two editions of the 1854 Rules for the House of Nobles, one containing 59 and the other 60 rules including mostly minor non-substantive, editorial changes, may suggest that the 1854 translations were the first done, and that the second edition corrected the errors of the first printing, which had likely been hastily produced.

Hawaiian Language in Writing

When Captain James Cook, the first recorded foreigner to reach the Hawaiian archipelago who was not Polynesian, arrived at Kauaʻi and Niʻihau in 1778, he observed that the language of the people of these islands was very similar to that of the natives of Tahiti and other Polynesian islands, places Cook and his crew were already very familiar with. Cook's crew, some of whom spoke Tahitian and were able to communicate easily with Kauaʻi and Niʻihau natives, tried to spell Hawaiian words and names phonetically based on their own linguistic background

(18th century British English pronunciation of vowels and consonants, which is very different from 21st century Hawai‘i-English) as no alphabet existed at the time for Hawaiian. As a result, there was little consistency among the written renderings of crew members of Hawaiian words and names. The island of Kaua‘i was written by some as ‘Atooi; Ni‘ihau was ‘Oneeheow; O‘ahu was ‘Wahoo; Maui was ‘Mowee; ‘Tahoorowa’ was the way they wrote Kaho‘olawe; the islands of Lāna‘i and Moloka‘i were ‘Ranai’ and ‘Morotoi’; while Hawai‘i was ‘Owhyhee’. We can only speculate on how they pronounced these written renderings and whether they represented native speaker pronunciation.

Christian missionaries who followed in the early years of the next century were eager to approach language translation more methodically to facilitate communication and translate their sermons and the gospel into Hawaiian. Fortunately for the missionaries, Hawaiian and Tahitian vowels match almost perfectly the five Latin vowels, but the Hawaiian consonants were a problem for them in reducing the language to writing. There exist in the Hawaiian language multiple consonant sounds that have have the same phonemic meaning (e.g. k and t have the same phonemic meaning; l and r (where the r is pronounced as in Spanish) have the same phonemic meaning—as evidenced in the above attempts by Cook’s crew to spell the various island names of the Hawaiian archipelago and also evidenced in the language of the people of Ni‘ihau today). In a paper published by the Hawaiian Historical Society in 1930, Col. Thomas Marshall Spaulding gives the following account of how this was resolved:

In 1826 a committee of missionaries consisting of Hiram Bingham, C. S. Stewart and Levi Chamberlain then had the matter under consideration. “It was decided that the fate of each doubtful letter should be settled by vote. Eleven missionaries were consulted, two of whom, however, declined to vote, one of them being indifferent and one favoring retention of all the letters. By the unanimous vote of the remaining nine, b, d and v were dropped, t went out on eight adverse votes, and r on six. All favored the retention of k, p and w, and all but two, of l. (p. 33)

Settling on one orthography took time and involved persuading missionaries to come to consensus, but the resulting orthography (Hawaiian alphabet: a e i o u h k l m n p w) became accepted and used by missionaries to produce translations of the Bible and religious pamphlets, and subsequently by Hawaiians who began learning to write their native tongue from missionaries in newly formed schools. The orthography also made

use of foreign letters (i.e. b c d f g j q r s t v x y z) to write some foreign words that were accepted into the Hawaiian language as well as foreign names that were transcribed into Hawaiian (see *The Voices of Eden* by Albert Schütz for a more detailed report on how Hawaiian orthography evolved). As seen in the 1854 pamphlets in the Appendix, ‘President’ was rendered as ‘Peresidena’, utilizing the foreign letters, d, r, and s, or ‘Pelekikena’, utilizing only Hawaiian letters, with d and k, r and l, and s and k having the same phonemic meanings. ‘Ballot’ was rendered as ‘Balota’ or ‘Paloka’ (rendered ‘pāloka’ in modern orthography to reflect native-speaker pronunciation with the lengthened initial a, and based on Pukui & Elbert’s, *Hawaiian Dictionary* (1986)). Furthermore, even when spelled with foreign letters, Hawaiian words with foreign letters can be read as if they consisted only of Hawaiian letters, as native speakers do often (i.e. ‘peresidena’ can be read, ‘pelekikena’).

The ‘Okina and Kahakō

One of the problems early missionaries to the Hawaiian Islands had to deal with in formulating Hawaiian orthography was trying to represent the glottal stop, a phonetically meaningful feature of all Polynesian languages, with the exception of New Zealand Māori. Another problem was representing the lengthened pronunciation of vowels in certain Hawaiian words. This too is a phonemically meaningful feature of Polynesian languages. Some missionaries spoke other Polynesian languages as well, and so they were familiar with these linguistic aspects. Some of these missionaries even participated in the development of the orthography of other Polynesian languages, and their familiarity with these languages was helpful in developing Hawaiian orthography. It took several years to develop ways to represent these non-English sounds (i.e. the glottal stop and lengthened vowel) in writing, and it is largely Pukui & Elbert (1959) who are credited with developing modern Hawaiian orthography, with the single open quote mark (‘) sometimes used to represent the glottal stop, recognized as a consonant and the last letter of the Hawaiian alphabet (i.e. a e i o u h k l m n p w ‘), and the macron (a diacritic represented as a line over a vowel that is lengthened in pronunciation in certain words; e.g. ā ē ī ō ū). Native speakers are used to writing Hawaiian mostly without the ‘okina (except rarely and usually written as an apostrophe (’)) and never with the kahakō, as has been done since the time missionaries developed the Hawaiian alphabet in the early 19th century. Native speakers often find it difficult to read Hawaiian text with the ‘okina and kahakō. These new features to the language, however, are particularly useful to Hawaiian language learners as they help with pronunciation and meaning. As Hawaiian language learners now outnumber native speakers by far,

the authors have decided to adopt the modern orthography with *‘okina* and *kahakō* in the body of this Guide, and spelling conventions follow that of Hawaiian Dictionary by Pukui & Elbert (1986) for the most part, with a few exceptions, to reach a wider audience. On the other hand, the transcriptions of the early pamphlets of the rules of order of the Hawaiian Kingdom and the Territory of Hawai‘i that appear in the Appendix follow the original orthography without *‘okina* (although an apostrophe is used at times) and *kahakō* for use as a reference text.

In 1992, the Hawai‘i State legislature passed a law encouraging the official use of the *‘okina* and *kahakō* (Act 169), which explained, “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.” This rationale is especially relevant to Hawaiian language learners, as native speakers today do not generally use *‘okina* and *kahakō* when they write in Hawaiian and are fluent in reading Hawaiian language text without *‘okina* and *kahakō*.

Quotations from the Old Hawaiian Pamphlets

It is noted that there are some discrepancies in the English and Hawaiian renderings of some rules of order in the early pamphlets (see the Appendices, pp. 192-236). It is likely that the Hawaiian was translated from the English versions, with revisions adopted by the House of Nobles (*Hale ‘Aha ‘ōlelo o nā Ali‘i*) and the House of Representatives (*Hale o ka Po‘e i Koho ‘ia*), and so too the Territory of Hawai‘i (*Ke Kelikoli ‘o Hawai‘i*) later, rather than vice-versa. Below is an example of what could be regarded as discrepancies between the English and Hawaiian renderings of the rules, with a back-translation of the English from the Hawaiian to demonstrate the discrepancies.

In these last three tables, we have three different Hawaiian words being used over the course of time to translate the word ‘appoint’: *ho ‘olimalima*, *koho* and *ho ‘okohu*.

In Parliamentary usage, there is an important distinction between appointment, election, and hire.

Words like ‘chose’ and ‘select’ are not defined terms and are avoided in writing bylaws, rules and motions since they are ambiguous and can create confusion.

Appointment is a power of the appointing authority (commonly the Chair) named in the rules or bylaws; whereas, election is a right of the members to nominate and select by vote. “Hire” would only be used when the person or persons are not members of the society, will be paid for their services, and chosen by appointment of an authority named in the rules, bylaws or an authorizing motion.

The authors have chosen in this guide to use the word “*ho ‘okohu*” for appoint and “*koho*” for elect.

This Guide does not, however, seek to analyze the renderings of the rules of order of the original pamphlets to compare how close the English and Hawaiian renderings are in relation to each other.

Parliamentary Terminology

From the beginning, the language of Parliamentary Procedure has attached specialized meanings and applications to common words. Sometimes the words were essentially metaphors like chair, table, floor and board. These were vested with particular meanings in the context of meeting rules that had recreated their usage for parliamentary practice.

Rules for Conducting Business in the House of Nobles (1854) (italics added for emphasis)		
English	Hawaiian	Back-Translation to English
14. The Secretary may <i>appoint</i> a clerk in case of business renders one necessary in the opinion of the House.	14. E hiki nō i ke kākau ‘ōlelo ke <i>ho ‘olimalima</i> i kōkua nona, ke nui ka hana e pono ai ma ka mana‘o o ko ka Hale.	14. The Secretary may <i>hire</i> an assistant for himself if the required work is great in the opinion of the House.

English	Hawaiian	Back-Translation to English
20.* There shall be <i>appointed</i> an interpreter and translator for the House, . . .	20.* E <i>koho</i> ‘ <i>ia</i> i unuhi ‘ōlelo, a me ka māhele ‘ōlelo no kēia hale, . . .	20.* An interpreter shall be <i>selected</i> and a translator for this House, . . .

Rules and Orders for Conducting Business in the House of Representatives of the Hawaiian Islands (1854).

English	Hawaiian	Back-Translation to English
59. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Roads and Internal Improvements, to take into consideration all such petitions and matters or things respecting roads, and the improvement of harbors, rivers, and inter-island navigation, as shall be presented or come into question, and be referred to them by the House; and to report thereon with such propositions relative thereto as may seem to them expedient.	59. Na ke Kōmike ma nā Alanui ma nā Hana hou o ke Aupuni, e no‘ono‘o i nā palapala ho‘opi‘i, a me nā awa kū moku, a me nā muliwai a me ka holo mai kekahi Mokupuni ā i kekahi Mokupuni.	59. The Committee on Roads and Improvements of the Government shall consider petitions and harbors and rivers and travel from one island to another island.

Rules and Orders for Conducting Business in the House of the
Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands (1874)
(italics added for emphasis)

English	Hawaiian	Back-Translation to English
6. All Committees shall be <i>appointed</i> by the President, unless otherwise specially directed by the House, in which case they shall be <i>ap- pointed</i> by ballot.	6. Na ka Pelekikena e <i>koho</i> i nā Kōmike a pau, ke ‘ole oia e ho‘ole ‘ia e ko ka Hale, a laila e <i>koho</i> ‘ia nā Kōmike ma ka pāloka.	6. The President shall <i>select</i> all committees, unless it shall be re- jected by the House, then the committees shall be <i>chosen</i> by vote.
15. All messages and papers from the House to the King shall be carried by a Special Committee <i>appointed</i> by the President.	15. O nā ‘ōlelo a me nā palapala a pau mai ka ‘Aha‘ōlelo aku a i ka Mō‘ī, na ke Kōmike Wae no, i <i>ho‘onoho</i> ‘ia e ka Pelekikena, e halihali.	15. All messages and documents from the Legislature to the Monarch shall be conveyed by the Selected Committee <i>organized</i> by the President.

Rules of Procedure of the House of Representatives, Territory of Hawai‘i (1909) (<i>italics added for emphasis</i>)		
English	Hawaiian	Back-Translation to English
from #7. The temporary chairman shall then <i>appoint</i> a committee of three to wait upon a Justice of the Supreme Court or a Circuit Judge and request him to administer to the holders of such credentials, the oath of office as required by the Organic Act. After such oath shall have been duly administered, the House shall proceed to organize, by the election of its officers.	#7. A ‘o ua Luna Ho‘omalua nei no ka manawa e <i>ho‘okohu</i> aku ‘o ia i Kōmike o ‘ekolu lālā e hele aku imua o kekahi Luna Kānāwai o ka ‘Aha Ki‘eki‘e, a i ‘ole, Luna Kānāwai o ka ‘Aha Ka‘apuni paha a nonoi aku iā ia e ho‘ohiki ‘oihana i nā hoa e pa‘a ana i ko lākou mau ho‘okohu e like me ke kauoha a ke Kānāwai o ka Pānālā‘au. Ma hope iho o ka ho‘ohiki ‘ia ‘ana ma ia ‘ano, a laila, e ho‘omaka aku ka Hale e ho‘onohonoho ma ke koho ‘ana i kona mau luna.	#7. And the interim Chair shall <i>appoint</i> a committee of three members to go before a judge of the Supreme Court or judge of the Circuit court and request . . .

Wherever possible, this Guide relies on the meanings already listed in Hawaiian dictionaries, or meanings used in the 1854, 1874, and 1909 pamphlets, the authors have made decisions to set definitions of terms that are intended to stabilize and make it easier to consistently distinguish terminology necessary to proper parliamentary usage. When not otherwise specifically attributed to one of these parliamentary pamphlets from the Hawaiian Kingdom or the Territory of Hawai‘i, the translations herein have been made by Dr. Richard Keaoopuaokalani NeSmith.

In parliamentary procedure, for example, there is an important distinction between the terms ‘meeting’ and ‘session’. A meeting is “a single official gathering of its members in one room or area to transact business for a length of time during which there is no cessation of proceedings and the members do not separate, unless for a short recess” [*Robert’s Rules of Order Newly Revised* (11th ed.), p. 81]. Whereas, a session “is a meeting or series of connected meetings devoted to a single order of business, program, agenda, or announced purpose” [*Robert’s Rules of Order Newly Revised* (11th ed.), p. 82]. We have, therefore, chosen the word *hālāwai* for meeting and *kau ‘aha* for session, even though these words may be translated differently in non-parliamentary contexts. The parliamentary distinction becomes important in understanding the rules relating to the motions to *postpone indefinitely* (pages 45–46) and *reconsider* (page 58).

Finally as noted above, this is neither a full translation nor a comprehensive summary of *Robert’s Rules of Order Newly Revised*. It is a guide to the basics of parliamentary procedure covering what the authors believe are common situations most likely to occur in a meeting. For more detailed information on all of the motions and rules described in this guide, refer to *Robert’s Rules of Order Newly Revised*, which is throughout the Guide cited as RONR (11th ed.) with specific page references.

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Part I: The Rules - Nā Lula

Parliamentary Procedure [*Ka Papa Hana Ho‘omalū*] is a set of rules for conducting business at meetings and public gatherings, also known as “Rules of Order” [*Nā Lula Ho‘omalū*]. Parliamentary Procedure has a long history originating with the rules and procedures that first evolved in the British Parliament and later in the U.S. Congress and state legislatures. Rules of order were also established and adopted by the House of Nobles [*Ka Hale o nā Ali‘i*] and the House of Representatives [*Ka Hale o nā Maka‘āinana*] of the Hawaiian Kingdom [*Ke Aupuni Mō‘ī Hawai‘i*] since its official founding in 1840.¹

After its Independence, the United States of America’s first Vice President, Thomas Jefferson, considered these procedures so valuable he wrote the first *Manual of Parliamentary Practice* (1801) in America for use in the Senate.

Later, an American Civil War veteran, Brigadier General Henry Martyn Robert, wrote a popular manual to adapt these rules originally devised for legislative bodies so they could be used by societies, associations, groups and other non-legislative bodies. His manual, first published in 1876, has become well-known as *Robert’s Rules of Order* (*Nā Lula Ho‘omalū a Lopaka*). Over the century since first publication, it has been updated, expanded and revised; and is now known formally as *Robert’s Rules of Order Newly Revised* (RONR). In this Guide we will use ‘RONR’ as the abbreviation to refer to the current edition of *Robert’s Rules of Order Newly Revised* [Note: there is no comma before “*Newly Revised*”].

Governing Documents [*Nā Palapala Ho‘omalū*]: Many groups provide in their Constitution or Bylaws that the current edition of *Robert’s Rules of Order Newly Revised* shall be that group’s *parlia-*

¹After its organization as a modern state in 1840 by King Kamehameha III, the Hawaiian Kingdom was recognized as an independent state in 1843 by the governments of Great Britain and France in the Anglo-French Proclamation of November 28, 1843, making it the first recognized independent state outside of Europe and North America. This was followed by treaties with 16 other states by the end of the 19th century, including the USA. Since 1843, November 28 has been recognized and celebrated as the Kingdom’s Independence Day.

mentary authority [*ka mana ho ‘omalū*] for all matters not otherwise provided by their constitution [*kumukānāwai*], bylaws [*kānāwai*] or special rules of order [*nā lula ho ‘omalū kūikawā*], commonly referred to collectively as the organization’s “governing documents.” In this way, RONR becomes a safety-net to resolve potential procedural disputes without requiring the group to add pages and pages of procedural rules in its own governing documents.

Linguistic note: In examples provided throughout this Guide where quotes are presented from publications of the Hawaiian Kingdom or the Territory of Hawai‘i, the authors included the letter, ‘okina (glottal stop: a consonant), and the diacritic, kahakō (macron), in the Hawaiian text presented herein, and made additional edits, such as separating or joining words together (e.g. ‘hooponoponoia’ → ‘ho ‘oponopono ‘ia’) according to orthography adopted in Hawaiian Dictionary by Pukui & Elbert (1986), with a few exceptions (e.g. ‘apau’ → ‘a pau’). In addition, foreign letters have been converted to Hawaiian letters (e.g. ‘Amerika’ → “Amelika”; ‘Beritania’ → ‘Pelikānia’).

Rules and Orders for Conducting Business in the House of the Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands (1874), Rule 82.	
The Rules of Parliamentary practice in England and the United States shall govern the House in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the Standing Rules of the House.	‘O nā Lula o nā ‘Aha‘ōlelo o Pelikānia a me ‘Amelika Hui Pū ‘ia, ‘o ia nā Lula e maluhia ai ka Hale ma nā wahi kūpono a pau, a kū‘ē ‘ole ho‘i i nā Lula pa‘a o kēia Hale.

The procedures that evolved are so basic to democracy in deliberative assemblies that Parliamentary Procedure [*ka Papa Hana Ho ‘omalū*] is also referred to as Parliamentary Law [*ke Kānāwai Ho ‘omalū*] and, as such, is widely considered to have the weight of common law [*ke kānāwai ma ‘amaui; ke kānāwai kākau ‘ole ‘ia*] whether or not an organization adopts a specific manual or set of rules.

By 1909, however, the House of Representatives in the U.S. Ter-

ritory of Hawai‘i [*Ke Kelikoli ‘o Hawai‘i*] added to this general language of its rules, the more specific parliamentary authority known as *Cushing’s Manual*, originally composed in 1845 by American attorney Luther Stearns Cushing (1803–1856), formerly the Clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. *Cushing’s Manual* was by then a popular parliamentary authority for legislatures throughout the United States.

Rules of Procedure of the House of Representatives, Territory of Hawai‘i (1909), Rule 89.	
<p>WHEN RULES SILENT.</p> <p>The Rules of parliamentary practice as laid down by Cushing, and as interpreted and practiced in the House of Representatives of the United States, where not inconsistent with these rules, shall govern the House..</p>	<p>NĀ LULA NO KA HO‘OMALU ‘ANA</p> <p>O nā Lula o ka ‘Aha‘ōlelo e like me ia i ho‘omaopopo ‘ia e Cusini (Cushing) a i ho‘ākāka ‘ia a e ho‘ohana ‘ia nei ma ka Hale Luna Maka‘āinana o ‘Amelika Hui Pū‘ia, ‘o ia nā lula e ho‘omalū ‘ia ai ka Hale, inā ia e kū‘ē ‘ole ana i kēia mau lula.</p>

Comparable language, as found in the bylaws of most non-legislative organizations today, popularly cites RONR instead:

<p>The rules contained in the current edition of Robert’s Rules of Order Newly Revised (RONR) shall govern the Society in all cases to which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with these bylaws and any special rules of order the Society may adopt.</p>	<p>‘O nā Lula o ka Aha‘ōlelo e like me ia i ho‘omaopopo ‘ia e Nā Lula Ho‘omalū a Lopaka i Ho‘ololi ‘ia, ‘o ia nā lula e ho‘omalū ‘ia ai ka ‘Ahahui, inā ia e kū‘ē ‘ole ana i kēia mau kānāwai me nā lula ho‘omalū kūikawā e ‘ae ‘ia e ka ‘Ahahui.</p>
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In addition to establishing a parliamentary authority like this, it is not uncommon for organizations to adopt their own special rules of order [*nā lula ho ‘omalū kūikawā*] and/or standing rules [*nā lula pa ‘a*] that may, as desired, override the conflicting rules in the Parliamentary Authority [*ka Mana Ho ‘omalū*] provided in their bylaws when they are adopted by a two-thirds vote.

Provisions in the Constitution [*kumukānāwai*] and Bylaws [*kānāwai*] can only be changed by amendment [*ka ho ‘ololi ‘ana*].

Special Rules of Order [*Nā Lula Ho ‘omalū Kūikawā*] are rules of an organization that conflict with and are meant to supercede the organization’s adopted Parliamentary Authority [*ka Mana Ho ‘omalū*]. Such rules may be adopted by two-thirds vote. For example, if the organization is using RONR as its Parliamentary Authority, members may speak in debate twice on each question being voted on and for 10 minutes each time, a rule or motion to limit or extend the 10 minute limit would need to be adopted by two-thirds vote:

Sample Special Rule of Order or motion to change the limits of debate.	
No member shall speak more than two minutes nor more than twice on the same question.	‘A‘ole e ha‘i‘ōlelo kekahi hoa ā ‘oi aku ma mua o ‘elua minute, a ‘a‘ole e ‘oi aku ma mua o ‘elua manawa no ka nīnau ho‘okahi.

Standing Rules [*Nā Lula Pa ‘a*], except in the case of conventions, are rules related to the details of the administration of the organization [*ka ho ‘okele ‘ia ‘ana o ka ‘ahahui*] rather than to parliamentary procedure [*ka papa hana ho ‘omalū*], and which can be adopted or changed upon only a majority vote.

Custom [*Nā Hana Ma‘amaui*]: A particular practice may sometimes come to be followed as a matter of established custom so that it is treated practically as if it were prescribed by a rule. However, if such a customary practice is or becomes in conflict with the Parliamentary Authority [*ka Mana Ho ‘omalū*] or any written rule, the custom falls to the ground [*hā‘ule ma ka honua*] and the written rule takes precedence. [RONR (11th ed.) p. 19]

Sample Standing Rule (House of Representatives (1909), Rule 74).

SMOKING	PUHI PAKA ‘ANA
No member or officer shall smoke within the Hall of the House during any of the sessions of the House.	‘A‘ole e puhi paka kekahi lālā a luna paha maloko o ke Ke‘ena o ka Hale i ka manawa e noho ana ka Hale.

Presiding Officer [*Luna Ho‘omalū*]: The governing documents [*nā palapala ho‘omalū*] of an organization [*hui*; ‘*ahahui*] will normally provide for regular elections of those officers [*luna*] who are charged with leading the organization, usually a President (*Pelekikena*), Secretary (*Kākau ‘Ōlelo*), and Treasurer (*Pu‘ukū*) and sometimes a Vice President (*Hope Pelekikena*) and Executive Board (*Papa Ho‘okele*) or Executive Committee (*Kōmike Ho‘okele*). The president is usually given the duty of presiding or serving as ‘Chairman’ (a.k.a. ‘Chair’ or ‘Chairperson’ [*Luna*; *Luna Ho‘omalū*]) at the organization’s meetings. But, if the president is not present or steps down in order to debate, another may be appointed or elected to preside temporarily instead. Whether the president or some other person is serving as chair or chairman/chairperson of a meeting, the term ‘Chair’ (*Luna*; *Luna Ho‘omalū*) refers to the person in a meeting who is actually presiding at the time.

The primary duty of the Chair is to direct the business of the meeting while remaining impartial in debate. The Chair calls the meeting to order and calls for the business in its proper order, recognizing members who desire to speak and enforcing the rules of the organization and/or parliamentary procedure relating to debate, maintaining order and decorum within the assembly. [RONR (11th ed.) pp. 449-451]

To be sure that the presiding officer stays impartial, the chair should never use the first person pronouns “I”, “me” or “my” (‘*o wau*, *au*, *o‘u*, *na‘u*, *ku‘u*, etc.). Instead the presiding officer should speak of himself/herself in the third person: “The Chair recognizes Mr. Hou” (*Ke nānā nei ka Luna iā Mr. Hou*) or “The Chair rules...” (*Ke ho‘oholo nei ka Luna Ho‘omalū e ...*) [RONR (11th ed.) pp. 24-25].

Parliamentarian [Loea Lula Ho‘omalu]: Outside of the United States the word ‘Parliamentarian’ usually refers to an elected Member of a Parliament [*ka Mea ‘Aha ‘ōlelo*] or congressional-type assembly. As used in the U.S., however, and according to RONR, a Parliamentarian is a consultant (*luna a ‘oa ‘o*), usually appointed by the organization’s president to provide advice and opinions on matters of parliamentary procedure. The parliamentarian’s role during a meeting is purely an advisory and consultative one, since “parliamentary law gives to the chair alone the power to rule on questions of order or to answer parliamentary inquiries.” [RONR (11th ed.) p. 465]

Exceptions for Small Boards and Committees [Nā Ho‘okoe ‘ana no nā Papa Iki me nā Kōmike]: In a Board where there are not more than about a dozen members present, Robert’s permits the following exceptions to the rules [RONR (11th ed.), pp. 487-88]:

- Not necessary to stand up while speaking, seeking recognition, etc.
- Motions need not be seconded.
- Informal discussion is permitted without a motion pending.
- The Chair, if a member, may make motions, speak and vote on all questions.
- Except on motions appealing the decision of the Chair or unless a special rule provides otherwise, a member may speak more than twice on a debatable question.

Part II: The Meeting & Its Business

Ka Hālāwai a me nā Hana

Quorum [Palena Emi; Ka Nui o ka Po‘e e Pono ai ka Hālāwai].

A fundamental protection of parliamentary procedure [*ka papa hana ho‘omalu*] is the requirement of quorum [*palena emi; ka nui o ka po‘e e pono ai ka hālāwai*], which is the minimum number of members who must be present at the meetings of a deliberative assembly for business to be validly transacted. [RONR (11th ed.) pp. 21, 345]. If the bylaws [*kānāwai*] do not define a quorum, according to RONR it is a majority [*hapa nui*] of the membership. No meeting is valid without quorum, and quorum cannot be suspended, even by a unanimous vote. Only the bylaws can redefine the organization’s quorum requirement.

Na Rula, House of Nobles of the Hawaiian Kingdom
(1854, 2nd edition), Rule 38.

Ten of the House shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; but any five members, including the President, (if there be one,) shall be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members.*

Aia ā hiki mai nā Ali‘i he ‘umi o ko kēia Hale, a laila, hiki nō ke hana; e hiki nō na‘e i nā mea ‘elima (‘o ka Pelekikena ho‘i kekahi o lākou) ke koi aku i ka po‘e ma kahi ‘ē e hele mai.*

*Compelling members to attend is a common privilege of legislative assemblies.

Order of Business and Agenda [Ka Papa Kuhikuhi o nā Hana a me ka Papa Hana]:

RONR defines the phrase “Order of Business” [*ka Papa Kuhikuhi o nā Hana*] as “any established sequence in which it may be prescribed that business shall be taken up at a session of a given assembly.” It is the order or sequence of business that takes place between the Call to Order [*Kāhea no ka Ho‘omalu*] (the formal start of the meeting or session) and its Adjournment [*Ho‘oku‘u; Ho‘oku‘u Loa*] (the formal end of the meeting or session). “It is a sequence only in terms of certain general types or classes of business and gives only the order in which they are to be taken up” [RONR, 11th ed., p. 351].

If an organization does not prescribe its own “Order of Business” in its bylaws or by special rule of order, RONR provides the following:

1. Reading and approval of minutes	1. Ka heluhelu a me ka ‘āpono ‘ana i ka mo‘o lelo
2. Reports of officers, boards and standing committees	2. Nā hō‘ike a nā luna, nā papa, a me nā kōmike kūmau
3. Reports of special committees	3. Nā palapala hō‘ike a nā kōmike kūikawā
4. Special orders	4. Nā kauoha kūikawā
5. Unfinished business and general orders	5 Nā hana i pau ‘ole a me nā kauoha laulā
6. New business	6. Nā hana hou

An agenda [*papa hana*], on the other hand, is more specific to a particular meeting or session.

A majority vote of the assembly is required to adopt an agenda. According to RONR, “By a single vote, a series of special orders or general orders—or a mixture of both—can be made; such a series is called an agenda.” [RONR (11th ed.), p. 371];

“Unless a pre-circulated agenda is formally adopted at the session to which it applies, it is not binding as to detail or order of consideration, other than as it lists preexisting orders of the day or conforms to the standard order of business or an order of business prescribed by the rules of the organization.” [RONR (11th ed.), p. 372]

Rules of Procedure of the House of Representatives, Territory of Hawai‘i (1909), Rule 75.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

After prayer and the reading of the Journal, the Speaker shall call for business in the following order:

1. Messages from the Governor.
2. Reports and Communications from the heads of Departments (on matters whereon information has been requested or for information) .
3. Bills, Joint Resolutions and other matters from the Senate shall be reported to the House of Representatives to be placed on the calendar.
4. Petitions, Memorials and Communications.
5. Reports of Standing Committees.
6. Reports of Select Committees.

PAPA KUHIKUHI O NĀ HANA.

Ma hope o ka pule ‘ana, a me ka heluhelu ‘ana o ka Mo‘olelo o ka lā, e kāhea ka Luna Ho‘omalua i nā hana e like me kēia ma hope nei:

1. Nā palapala mai ke Kia‘āina mai.
2. Nā hō‘ike me nā pane mai nā po‘o mai a nā Ke‘ena ‘Oihana o ke Aupuni (e pili ana no nā mea i makemake ‘ia a i koi ‘ia aku ai paha e hō‘ike mai).
3. E hō‘ike koke ‘ia aku i ka Hale o nā Luna Maka‘āinana, nā Pila, nā ‘Ōlelo Ho‘oholo Hui, a me nā mea a‘e mai ke Kenake mai no nā waiho ‘ana ma ka papa helu o nā hana.
4. Nā palapala ho‘opi‘i, nā noi a me nā palapala ‘ē a‘e.
5. Hō‘ike a nā Kōmike Kuma

<p>7. Resolutions, Notices of Intention and Introduction of Bills.</p> <p>8. Unfinished business, upon which the House was engaged at the time of its last adjournment.</p> <p>9. The Order of the Day.</p> <p>10. Any Miscellaneous Business on the Speaker's table.*</p>	<p>6. Hō'ike a nā Kōmike Wae.</p> <p>7. Nā 'Ōlelo Ho'oholo, nā Ho'olaha Kānāwai a me nā Ho'okomo 'ana mai i nā Pila kānāwai.</p> <p>8. Nā Hana Pau 'Ole i no'ono'o 'ia e ka Hale i ka manawa o kona ho'opane'e hope 'ana.</p> <p>9. Nā Hana o ka Lā.</p> <p>10. Nā hana 'ē a'e e waiho ana ma ke pākaukau o ka Luna Ho'omalū.*</p>
<p>*"Business at the Speaker's table" was the description in the House given to New Business</p>	

Part III: Main Motions & Resolutions

Nā Noi a me Nā 'Ōlelo Ho'oholo

Main Motions and Resolutions [Nā Noi Mua a me nā 'Ōlelo Ho'oholo]

A 'Motion' [*Noi*] is a formal proposal by a member, in a meeting, that the assembly take certain action.

A 'Resolution' ['Ōlelo Ho'oholo] is also a main motion different only by virtue of its format. A 'Resolution' ['Ōlelo Ho'oholo] is also a main motion different only by virtue of its format.

A 'Main Motion' [*Noi Mua*] is the basic form of motion by which business is brought up and by which the assembly takes substantive action. A Main Motion can only be made when no other motion is pending [*hemo*], since it is a fundamental principle of parliamentary procedure that only one main subject can be considered at a time.

According to RONR, a Main Motion [*Noi Mua*] or Resolution ['Ōlelo Ho'oholo] needs to be seconded [*kōkua 'ia*]; it is debatable [*hiki ke ho'opāpā 'ia*]; it may be amended [*hiki ke ho'ololi 'ia*]; and it requires a majority [*hapa nui*] vote for adoption (meaning more than half of the votes cast - not counting abstentions [*nā koho 'ole 'ana*]).

The basic process for handling a main motion has these 6 steps

1. Member makes the motion “I move that ...”	1. Lālā: “Ke noi aku nei au i ka ... ”
2. Another member seconds, “Second.”	2. Kekahi hoa: “Kōkua.”
<p>3. The Chair ‘states’ the question (motion): “It is moved and seconded that ...”</p> <p>[repeat the wording]</p> <p><i>At this point it is a pending question that belongs to the assembly and cannot be withdrawn without permission of the assembly.</i></p>	<p>3. Na ka Luna Ho‘omalua e ‘ha‘i’ i ka nīnau (ke noi): “Ua noi ‘ia a ua kōkua ‘ia e . . .”</p> <p>[ho ‘opili hou i ka ‘ōlelo]</p> <p>(Cf 1909 Rules, #47: “Ma hope o ka ho ‘ākāka a me ka heluhelu ‘ia ‘ana paha o kekahi noi e ka Luna Ho‘omalua, e ho ‘omaopopo ‘ia aia ia mea i mua o ka Hale.”)</p>
<p>4. If desired, the members rise for permission to debate or may move secondary motions to amend, refer, postpone, etc.</p> <p>The maker of the motion has the right to speak first.</p>	<p>4. Inā makemake ‘ia, kū nā hoa e noi ai i ho‘opāpā a i ‘ole hiki ke noi i noi kualua e la‘a ka ho‘ololi ‘ana, ka hā‘awi ‘ana iā ha‘i, ka ho‘opane‘e ‘ana, a pēlā aku.</p> <p>He kuleana ko ka mea nāna i noi e ‘ōlelo mua.</p>
<p>5. The Chair ‘puts’ the question: “The question is on the motion that ...”</p> <p>[repeating the wording as it then exists]</p> <p>“Those in favor of the motion say ‘Aye.’ Those opposed say ‘No.’”</p>	<p>5. Na ka Luna Ho‘omalua e ‘kau’ i ka nīnau: “Ua pili ka nīnau i ke noi e . . .”</p> <p>[ho ‘opili hou ‘ia ka ‘ōlelo e like me ia i ia manawa]</p> <p>“O ka po‘e e ‘ae ana i ke noi, e ‘ōlelo mai, “Ae.” O ka po‘e e hō‘ole ana, e ‘ōlelo mai, “A‘ole.””</p>

<p>6. The Chair announces the result: “The ayes have it. The motion is adopted. The [group name] shall ...”</p> <p>[<i>explain the effect of the vote</i>]</p> <p>[or]</p> <p>“The noes have it. The motion is lost. The next item of business is ...”</p>	<p>6. Na ka Luna Ho‘omalua e ho‘olaha i ka hopena: “Ua lilo nā ‘ae. Ua ‘āpono ‘ia ke noi. Na [inoa hui] e . . .”</p> <p>[<i>wehewehe i ka hopena o ke koho ‘ana</i>]</p> <p>[a i ‘ole]</p> <p>“Ua lilo nā ‘a‘ole. Ua eo ke noi. ‘O kekahi hana a‘e, ‘o ia ka/ke . . .”</p>
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which begin after a member is recognized by the Chair when no other motion is pending:

Unless the standing rules require it, the second [*kōkua*] does not need to rise and wait for the chair to recognize (call on) him/her. A second does not mean support for the motion, only support for the consideration of the motion. If the motion is not seconded, the Chair normally asks, “Is there a second?” [*He kōkua nō?*] If no one seconds, the Chair says, “Since there is no second, the motion is not before this meeting.” [*‘Oiai ‘a ‘ohe kōkua, ‘a ‘ole ke noi i mua o kēia hālāwai*]. However, if debate has begun or a vote has been taken on a motion that was not seconded, the lack of a second is immaterial [*he mea ‘ole*] [RONR (11th ed.), p. 37].

Rules of Procedure of the House of Representatives, Territory of Hawai‘i (1909), Rule 46.	
No motion shall be received and considered by the House, until the same shall be seconded.	‘A ‘ole e lawe ‘ia mai a no‘ono‘o ‘ia e ka Hale kekahi noi, aia wale nō a kōkua ia mai.

Exception: a motion or resolution coming from a committee does not require a second as long as there are at least two members on the committee or board [RONR (11th ed.), p. 36].

Rules of Procedure of the House of Representatives, Territory of Hawai‘i (1909), Rule 45.

<p>OF RESOLUTIONS, MOTIONS AND AMENDMENTS.</p> <p>All resolutions shall be written in ink upon letter or cap paper, dated or signed by the introducer, otherwise they shall not be considered. Motions and amendments may be verbal, but shall be reduced to writing if requested by the speaker and shall be read from the desk if so desired.</p>	<p>NO NĀ ‘ŌLELO HO‘OHOLA, NĀ NOI A ME NĀ HO‘OLOLI.</p> <p>E kākau ‘ia nā ‘ōlelo ho‘ohola a pau me ka ‘īnika ma luna o ka pepa leka a i ‘ole ‘o ka pepa loio (cap), e kau ‘ia ka lā a me ka makahiki, a e kākau inoa ‘ia ho‘i e ka mea nāna i ho‘okomo ai, a inā ‘a‘ole pēlā, ‘a‘ole nō e ho‘omaopopo ‘ia. ‘O nā noi a me nā ho‘ololi, ua hiki nō ke ‘ōlelo waha ‘ia mai, akā, e kākau ‘ia ke koi ‘ia aku e ka Luna Ho‘omalua a e heluhelu ‘ia mai ka papa mai, inā e makemake ‘ia pēlā.</p>
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Likewise according RONR, the Chair – on his/her own initiative or the request of the secretary – may require that any main motion, amendment or instruction to a committee be submitted in writing [RONR (11th ed.), p. 40].

Na Rula, House of Nobles of the Hawaiian Kingdom (1854, 2nd edition), from Rule 32.

<p>After a motion is stated or read by the President, it shall be deemed in the possession of the House, and shall be disposed of by vote of the House.</p>	<p>Aia ā ho‘opuka ‘ia mai kekahi ‘ōlelo ho‘ohola, a ua heluhelu ‘ia paha e ka Pelekikena, a laila, e mana‘o ‘ia ua ‘ōlelo lā, ua lilo no ko ka Hale a e hana ‘ia e ko ka Hale e like me ka mana‘o e holo iā lākou.</p>
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Note also that in this process RONR distinguishes between the words ‘stating’ (*ha‘i*) and ‘putting’ (*kau*) the question (the pending motion or resolution). After a motion is made and seconded, the chair “states” the motion [*ha‘i i ke noi*]. Just as in the House of Nobles, Rule 32 above, this ‘stating’ of the motion places it before the voting body. From then on, it cannot be withdrawn by the maker (person who made the motion), without a vote (*koho*) to do so.

The Chair is said to ‘put the question to a vote’ [*kau i ka nīnau e koho ai*], when the chair reads or repeats the language of the motion (as it may have been amended) just before asking for the body to vote on it. Note: the minutes will only contain the wording of the motion that was *finally* voted on (see p. 60).

Resolutions [*Nā Ho‘oholo ‘ana*]

Except for its format, a ‘Resolution’ [*‘Ōlelo ho‘oholo*] is essentially the same as any main motion. According to RONR, a resolution is a long or complicated motion usually prepared in advance of the meeting and put into writing before it is offered. It is a single sentence that may contain multiple clauses with a preamble [*‘ōlelo pili mua*]. It begins traditionally with the words, “*Resolved, That...*” [*Ho‘oholo ‘ia, E...*] [RONR (11th ed.), pp. 105-106]

Na Rula, House of Nobles of the Hawaiian Kingdom
(1854, 2nd Printing), from Rule 56.

When a bill [resolution] shall be referred to a committee of the whole, the bill shall be read and debated by clauses, leaving the preamble to be last considered.

A hā‘awi ‘ia mai kekahi Pila Kānāwai i ke kōmike o ko ka hale a pau loa, a laila, e heluהלולו ‘ia ua Pila nei a e ho‘opāpā ‘ia ma nā paukū pākahi, e waiho ana i nā ‘ōlelo mua ā ma hope loa e no‘ono‘o ‘ia.

Likewise, according to RONR, in considering a resolution that has a preamble (whereas clauses) [*‘ōlelo pili mua*], the preamble is considered only after the resolved clause(s) have been considered for amendment.

Sample Resolution: Extraordinary and Special Privy Council meeting on 20 Dec. 1854

<p>Whereas, In the lamented death of His Majesty King Kamehameha the III. the Hawaiian People have lost a Kind Father; and</p> <p>Whereas, His Majesty during His Reign has conferred freedom and numberless other benefits upon His people; Wherefore;</p>	<p>No ka mea, I ka make aloha o ka Mō‘ī i hala, ‘o Kamehameha III, ua make ka Makua aloha o ko Hawai‘i nei; a</p> <p>No ka Mea, Ua ho‘okuu a‘ela ua Mō‘ī lā i nā kānaka i ko lākou mau kaumaha a hā‘awi ho‘i i nā pōmaika‘i he nui wale i Kona aupuni; No laila;</p>
<p><i>Resolved</i>, That the Remains of His late Majesty be interred at the public expense - that all expenses of every kind relating to his Funeral be charged to a separate Account under the heading of Funeral Expenses of His Majesty Kamehameha III.</p>	<p><i>Ho‘oholo‘ia</i>, E ho‘olewa ‘ia ke kupapa‘u o ka Mō‘ī i hala a na ke aupuni ka uku – ‘o nā kālā a pau i lilo i ka ho‘olewa ‘ana, e kau ‘ia ma ka mo‘o lilo a e kapa ‘ia nā kālā lilo i ka ho‘olewa ‘ana o ka Mō‘ī i hala, ‘o Kamehameha III.</p>

Improper Motions -‘Out of Order’ [Nā Noi Kūpono ‘Ole]

According to *Robert’s Rules of Order Newly Revised*, “In principle, the chair must state the question on a motion immediately after it has been made and seconded, unless he is obliged to rule that the motion is ‘out of order’ or unless, in his opinion, the wording is not clear” [RONR (11th ed.), p. 39].

When a member who has legitimately obtained the floor offers a motion which is not in order, the Chair should say, “The Chair rules that the motion is out of order [or “not in order”] because . . . [briefly stating the reason].” He should not say, “You are out of order,” nor, “Your motion is out of order.” [See *Point of Order*, page 54.] To say that a member is out of order implies that the member is guilty of a ‘breach of decorum’ [‘a ‘e ‘ia ka maluhia] or other misconduct [hana hewa] in a meeting.

Examples of Main Motions [*Noi Mua*] that are not in order [see also RONR (11th ed.), pp. 110-113, 138-139 and 343-344]:

- Motions that conflict with the corporate charter, constitution or bylaws of a society, or with procedural rules prescribed by national, state, or local laws.
- Motions that conflict with a motion that has been adopted by the society and has been neither rescinded, nor reconsidered and rejected after adoption.
- Motions that present practically the same question as a motion previously decided at the same session.
- Motions that conflict with, or present practically the same question as, one that has been referred to a committee or postponed to a certain time or laid on the table, or one that is subject to a motion to Reconsider that can still be called up.
- Except as may be necessary in the case of a motion of censure or a motion related to disciplinary procedures, uncivil motions that use language that reflects on a member’s conduct or character, or is rude, discourteous, or unnecessarily harsh.

In addition, a motion should be ruled out of order that is dilatory [‘āke ‘ake ‘a] if it seeks to obstruct or thwart the will of the assembly as clearly indicated by the existing parliamentary situation or is misusing the legitimate forms of motions, or abusing the privilege of renewing certain motions, merely to obstruct business. Likewise a motion that is frivolous or absurd or that contains no rational proposition is dilatory. [See RONR (11th ed.), p. 342].

On Decorum & Debate² [No ka Maluhia a me ka Ho‘opāpā ‘ana]

[cf. 1874 House of Representatives, Rule 28; “Ka Maluhia” House of Representatives (1909)]

After a debatable motion has been stated by the Chair, the floor is open to members who may seek the opportunity to debate. RONR refers to this as ‘debate’ [ho‘opāpā] not ‘discussion’ [kama‘ilio]. Unfocused, wide raging, discussion on a topic is for committee meetings, not regular meetings of an organization which should be focused on clearly defined business, usually in the form of motions or resolutions. The purpose of debate is to consider the pros and cons of a pending motion. “The general rule against discussion without a motion is one of parliamentary procedure’s powerful tools for keeping business ‘on track,’...” [RONR (11th ed.), pp. 34-35]. Only in committees and small boards is discussion without a motion in order. Likewise, except in committees and small boards, the presiding officer (the Chair [ka Luna]) may not engage in debate [RONR (11th ed.), p. 394]. The importance of retaining the *impartiality* of the Chair requires a presiding officer to give up his right to debate while presiding.

After recognizing the maker of the motion to speak first, the Chair should *alternate* pro and con speakers. If there are no special rules of the organization limiting debate, according to RONR, no one may speak longer than 10 minutes, nor more than twice on the same debatable question.

Na Rula, House of Nobles of the Hawaiian Kingdom
(1854, 2nd Printing), from Rule 31.

No member shall speak more than twice to the same question, without leave of the House, ...

‘Elua wale nō ‘ōlelo a kēlā mea kēia mea no ka mea ho‘okahi ke ‘ae ‘ole ka Hale iā ia e ‘ōlelo hou, ...

²The term for debate as written in the early pamphlets (before the time when ‘okina and kahakō were in use) was “hoo-paapaa”, which may have been pronounced either “ho‘opa‘apa‘a” or “ho‘opāpā”. The authors have chosen to use “ho‘opāpā” throughout this work. Though both words may be translated as debate, *ho‘opāpā*, connotes a less quarrelsome and more intellectual & respectful form of debate (see Pukui & Elbert, pp. 298, 316).

According to RONR and the earliest traditions of parliamentary procedure, speakers must follow rules of decorum [*maluhia*] to preserve the peace and civility of the meeting. It is all too easy for debate [*ho‘opāpā*] to evoke passionate responses that degenerate into insults [*‘ōlelo hō‘ino*]. History has taught that insults, name-calling and cursing are incompatible with reasoned debate. For this reason it is particularly important that members speak only *to/through* the Chair, and avoid using each others’ names at all. Only respectful debate has any chance of being persuasive.

To help avoid anger, rage, and unproductive deliberation, the Chair should enforce the following rules of decorum described in RONR (11th ed.), pp. 391-94:

- Address all remarks through the Chair.
- Avoid the use of members’ names.
- Speak only to the merits of the pending question.
- Do not attack another member or their motives.
- Do not speak adversely on a prior action (motion) not pending.
- Do not disturb the assembly.
- Be seated during an interruption by the Chair.

Na Rula, House of Nobles of the Hawaiian Kingdom
(1854, 2nd Printing), Rule 26.

When any member is about to speak, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to “Mr. President,” and shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality. As soon as he has done speaking, he shall sit down.

Inā makemake kekahi e ‘ōlelo, e kū nō ia i luna a e ho‘okūpono i kāna ‘ōlelo i ka Pelekikena a e kama‘ilio kūpono ‘o ia ma ka mea e ho‘opāpā ‘ia ana, ‘a‘ole ho‘i ‘ōlelo kūamuamu no ko kekahi kanaka pono‘ī, a pau kāna ‘ōlelo, e noho ia i lalo.

Note: Not all motions are debatable. Many Secondary Motions (pp. 43-56) are undebatable. When a motion is made that is not debatable or amendable, the Chair does not ask “Are you ready for the question?” [*Ua mākaukau nō no ka nīnau?*] which is an invitation to debate or amend prior to voting on a debatable motion/question.

Recognition [*Ka nānā ‘ana*]:

Another basic rule of conduct in meetings is the requirement that a member wishing to address the assembly in debate or to make a motion first obtain the floor by rising and waiting for the Chair to ‘recognize’ [*nānā*] him/her. The Chair is expected to fairly call upon members who first rise to obtain the floor, except that the maker of a motion is given first opportunity to speak when the floor is open to debate on his/her motion. “The Chair recognizes Mr. Hou.” (*“Ke nānā nei ka Luna iā Mr. Hou.”*)

Rules of Procedure of the House of Representatives, Territory of Hawai‘i (1909), Rule 68.**OPENING DEBATE**

When any member is about to speak he shall rise from his seat and address himself to “Mr. Speaker,” and shall confine himself to the question under debate and avoid personalities.

KA WEHE ‘ANA I KA HO‘OPĀPĀ

Inā e ho‘omākaukau ana kekahi mea e kama‘ilio, e kū a‘e ‘o ia mai kona noho a‘e a e kama‘ilio aku; “E Mr. Luna Ho‘omalū,” a e ho‘opololei iho ia i kāna mau ‘ōlelo a ka nīnau e ho‘opāpā ‘ia ana me ke kama‘ilio ‘ole i nā mea pilikino.

Some exceptions: Seconding a motion [*ke kōkua ‘ana i kekahi noi*]; calling for a ‘division’ [*māhele*] after an uncertain voice vote; rising to a ‘point of order’ [*mana ‘o ho ‘omalū*]; Cf Rules of Procedure of the House of Representatives, Territory of Hawai‘i (1909), Rule 69].

Na Rula, House of Nobles of the Hawaiian Kingdom
(1854, 2nd Printing), Rule 29.

Whilst the President is putting any question, or addressing the House, no one shall walk out of, or across the House; nor in such case or when a member is speaking shall entertain private discourse; nor whilst a member is speaking, shall pass between him and the Chair.

Oi nīnau ana ka Pelekikena i ka mana‘o o ko ka Hale, a e ha‘i‘ōlelo ana paha i mua o ko ka Hale, ‘a‘ole mea [e] puka ma waho, ‘a‘ole ho‘i hele i loko o ka Hale; i ia wā ho‘i a e kama‘ilio ana paha kekahi, ‘a‘ole pono ka hamumumu, a e kama‘ilio ana kekahi, ‘a‘ole pono e hele ai kekahi i waena ona a me ka Pelekikena.

Part IV: Voting - Ke Koho ‘Ana

When the Chair May Vote [Ka Wā e Koho ai ka Luna]:

If the presiding officer (the Chair [*ka Luna*; *Luna Ho‘omalū*]) is a member of the assembly [*‘aha*], he/she may only vote when the vote is by ballot [*pālōka*]. In all other cases, the presiding officer, if a member of the assembly, may (but is not obliged to) vote only when his/her vote would affect the outcome (i.e., break or cause a tie [*pa‘i a pa‘i*]; or, in a two-thirds vote, cause or block the two-thirds). [RONR (11th ed.), pp. 405-406] This rule is relaxed in small boards and committees as noted on page 20.

from Rules of Procedure of the House of Representatives, Territory of Hawai‘i (1909), Rule 10.

13. He [the Chair] shall not vote except on matters where the decision is reached by ballot; ... or to decide a tie on a vote taken by a show of hands, or rising.

13. ‘A‘ole na‘e ia [ka Luna] e koho ana ma kekahi mea, koe wale nō aia ā ma ka pālōka e ho‘oholo‘ia ai; ... a i ‘ole, ma ka ho‘oholo ‘ana ma kekahi koho pa‘i a pa‘i ‘ana ma ka [hō‘ike ‘ana] o [nā] lima, a i ‘ole, kū ana paha i luna.

Majority Vote: [Ke Koho a ka Hapa Nui]:

Unless the bylaws [*kānāwai*] provide otherwise, the term “majority” (*hapa nui*) means one more than half of the votes cast, not including abstentions [*koho ‘ole*]. A tie [*pa ‘i a pa ‘i*] is *less* than a majority and does not adopt or elect when the required vote is a majority of those present & voting (i.e. votes cast).

Unanimous Consent: [Ka ‘Ae Lōkahi ‘ana]:

Without a formal motion made, or at the point the Chair is ready to put a question to a vote, a motion upon which there appears to be general consensus may be adopted by ‘Unanimous Consent’ [*ka ‘Ae Lōkahi ‘ana*]. Especially useful for non-controversial questions, the Chair may simply ask, “If there is no objection, ...” [*Inā ‘a ‘ohe kū ‘ē ‘ana*] or, “Without objection, ...” [*Ma ka nele o ke kū ‘ē ‘ana*]. After a pause to allow anyone to object, the Chair may, if no objection is made, declare the action approved or adopted.

‘Unanimous Consent’ [*ka ‘Ae Lōkahi ‘ana*] can even be used to adopt motions or approve actions that require a two-thirds vote.

Example:

Rules of Procedure of the House of Representatives, Territory of Hawai‘i (1909), Rule 68.	
Chair: “If there is no objection, the next meeting will be held at the public library on King Street.” [pause] “Since there is no objection, the next meeting will be held at the public library on King Street.”	Luna Ho‘omaluku: “Inā ‘a ‘ohe kū ‘ē ‘ana, e mālama ‘ia ka hālāwai a‘e ma ka hale waihona puke aupuni ma ke Alanui Mō‘ī.” [kali] “Oiai ‘a ‘ohe kū ‘ē ‘ana, e mālama ‘ia ka hālāwai a‘e ma ka hale waihona puke aupuni ma ke Alanui Mō‘ī.”

A common use of ‘Unanimous Consent’ is for approval of minutes [*ka mo ‘olelo*], which should only require a motion [*noi*] if there is controversy [*hihia*] over a proposed correction. Otherwise, conducting a formal vote on adoption of the minutes is unnecessary and a waste of time. (See “Sample Meeting Scripts”, pages 61-71).

Voice Vote [*Koho Waha*]: Unless a rule provides otherwise, voting is usually done by ‘voice vote’ [*koho waha*]. The Chair puts the question by first calling for those in favor of the motion, and then calls for those opposed. The Chair declares the motion adopted [*‘āpono ‘ia*] or lost [*eo*] after listening for the response.

Rising Vote [*Koho Kū*]: If the result of the voice vote is unclear, a ‘rising vote’ [*koho kū*] may be taken at the Chair’s call or if any member with reasonable doubt rises and calls, “Division” [*Māhele*].

Division of the Assembly: [*Māhele*]: This is a call to retake a voice vote [*koho waha*] as a rising vote [*koho kū*]. It is not a counted vote [*koho i helu ‘ia*]. The Chair puts the question again by saying, “Those in favor of the motion to _____ (*repeating the entire motion*), please rise.” [“*O nā mea e kāko ‘o ana i ke noi e _____ (ho ‘opili hou i ke noi holo ‘oko ‘a), e ‘olu ‘olu, e kū i luna.*”].

After looking to see the volume of those standing in favor of the motion without actually counting, “Please sit down. Those opposed to the motion to _____, please rise” [*E noho i lalo. ‘O nā mea e kū ‘ē ana i ke noi e _____, e ‘olu ‘olu, e kū i luna*]

After assessing the volume of those standing opposed without actually counting, the Chair says, “Please sit down” [*E noho i lalo*], and then announces the result as follows, “the Affirmative has it; the motion is adopted” [*Ua lilo nā ‘Ae; ua ‘āpono ‘ia ke noi*] or “The Negative has it; the motion is lost” [*Ua lilo nā ‘A ‘ole; ua eo ke noi*].

Rising Counted Vote [*Koho Kū i Helu ‘ia*]: If the result of the uncounted rising vote is still unclear, or if any member moves to retake the vote as a counted vote, a ‘rising counted vote’ [*koho kū i helu ‘ia*] may be taken at the Chair’s call. Unlike the call for division above, this is a motion that requires a second and must itself be adopted by a majority vote [*koho a ka hapa nui*].

from Rules of Procedure of the House of Representatives,
Territory of Hawai‘i (1909), Rule 41.

If any member shall doubt the result as announced, the Speaker shall again state the question and call upon the members to vote by rising in their places, and they shall remain standing until counted, and the result shall be again announced.

Inā e kānalua kekahi lālā i ka loa‘a i hō‘ike ‘ia mai, e ho‘ākāka hou ka Luna Ho‘omalua i ka nīnau, a e kāhea i nā lālā e koho [ma ke] ku [ana iluna] ma ko lākou mau wahi, a e ho‘omau nō i ke kū ‘ana i luna ā pau ka helu ‘ana, a laila, e hō‘ike hou ‘ia mai ka loa‘a

It is handled as above except that the Chair or the Chair’s appointed teller(s) [*luna helu*] actually count those standing when the vote is called for and the count is announced at the end with the result.

NOTE: The vote count for any vote that is counted must be recorded in the minutes.

Show of Hands and Show of Hands Counted [Ka Hō‘ike ‘ana o nā Lima a me ka Hō‘ike ‘ana o nā Lima i Helu ‘ia]: If the voting body is small enough, a ‘show of hands’ [*hō‘ike o nā lima*] may be used instead of a rising vote. In all other respects, it is the same as a rising vote or rising counted vote.

Voting Cards [Pepa Koho]: In larger assemblies, especially assemblies where they may be guests and observers not entitled to vote, the body may use pre-printed ‘voting cards’ [*pepa koho*], which will be given only to the voting members [*nā hoa mana koho*] to raise in the air when a vote is being taken.

Ballot Voting [Ke Koho ‘ana me ka Pāloka]: In some cases, the bylaws [*kānāwai*] may require votes or a certain type of vote to be taken by ‘ballot’ [*pāloka*]. When the bylaws require a vote to be taken by ballot, this requirement cannot be suspended, even by a unanimous vote. In cases in which there is no requirement that a vote be by ballot or other methods, a motion (not debatable; carried by a majority vote) may be adopted to order the election be by any of the fol-

lowing methods: voice vote [*koho waha*], rising vote [*koho kū*], show of hands [*hō 'ike o nā lima*], voting cards [*pepa koho*], ballot [*pālōka*] or roll call [*kāhea inoa*]. [RONR (11th ed.). p. 428]

Rule Against Explaining One's Vote [Ka Lula e Pāpā ana i ka Ho'ākāka 'ana i ke Kumu o ke Koho 'ana o Kekahi Hoa]: Another example of a rule from RONR that is found in the early rules of the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawai'i is the prohibition against explaining one's vote. [RONR (11th ed.). p. 408]

from Rules of Procedure of the House of Representatives, Territory of Hawai'i (1909), Rule 42.	
3. Whenever the Ayes and Noes are called, no one, without unanimous consent, shall be permitted to explain his vote.	3. I nā manawa e kāhea'ia ai nā 'Ae a me nā Hō'ole, 'a'ole e 'ae 'ia kekahi mea e ho'ākāka i ke kumu o kāna koho, ke 'ole e 'ae lōkahi 'ia.

Roll Call Vote: [Ke Kāhea Inoa 'ana]: In some cases the bylaws or special rules may provide that a vote be taken by 'roll call' [*ke kāhea inoa 'ana*]. The purpose of a roll call vote is to place on record (in the minutes) how each member voted. If there is no rule requiring roll call, any member may move that a vote be taken that way. It must be seconded and requires a majority vote.

The roll is called in *alphabetical order* except that the presiding officer's name is called last, and only when his/her vote will affect the result. It is too late, after one person has answered to the roll call, to renew the debate. Each member, as his name is called, responds in the affirmative or negative as shown above. If he does not wish to vote, he answers "present" ("*ma 'ane 'i*") or "abstain" ("*a'ohe koho*"). If he is not ready to vote, but wishes to be called on again after the roll has been completely called, he answers "pass" ("*kānalua*").³ [RONR (11th ed.). pp. 420-421].

³"*kānalua*", meaning literally 'doubt' or 'undecided' does not mean 'abstain'.

Nominations & Elections (*Ka Waiho Inoa ‘ana a me ke Koho ‘ana*):

Nominations (*Ka Waiho Inoa ‘ana*): A nomination is, in effect, a proposal to fill the blank in an assumed motion “that _____ be elected” to the specified position. Unless the bylaws or a special rule provide otherwise, a nomination does not require a second. Bylaws may provide nominations be by committee, petition, mail, the chair or from the floor (open). [RONR (11th ed.). pp. 421-425]

Chair: “Nominations are now in order for the office of President.”	Luna Ho‘omalū: “‘Ānō e waiho ai i nā inoa no ka ‘oihana Pelekikena.”
Member 1: “I nominate Mr. Kona.”	Lālā 1: “Waiho wau i ka inoa, ‘o Mr. Kona.”
Chair: “Mr. Kona is nominated. Are there any further nominations for President?”	Luna Ho‘omalū: “Waiho ‘ia ka inoa, ‘o Mr. Kona. He inoa hou a‘e nō e waiho ai i Pelekikena?”
Member 2: “I nominate Ms. Aono.”	Lālā 2: “Waiho wau i ka inoa, ‘o Ms. Aono.”
Chair: “Ms. Aono is nominated. Are there any further nominations for President.” [Pause] “If not . . . [pause], nominations are closed.”	Luna Ho‘omalū: “Waiho ‘ia ka inoa, ‘o Ms. Aono. He inoa hou a‘e nō e waiho ai i Pelekikena?” [Kali] “Inā ‘a‘ole . . . [kali], ua pani ‘ia ka waiho inoa ‘ana.”

A motion to close [*pani*] nominations is generally unnecessary and undesirable. Such a motion would require a two-thirds vote. When there are no more nominations forthcoming, the Chair announces that “nominations are closed” [*pani ‘ia ka waiho inoa ‘ana*]. If only one person is nominated and the bylaws do not require that a ballot vote be taken, the Chair simply declares that “the nominee is elected” [*Koho ‘ia ka mea nona ka inoa i waiho ‘ia; Koho ‘ia ka moho*], thus effecting the election by unanimous consent [*ka ‘ae lōkahi ‘ana*] or ‘acclamation’ [*ka ho ‘ōho ‘ana*].

When the bylaws require an election to be done by ballot [*pāloka*], this requirement cannot be suspended, even by a unanimous vote. In cases in which there is no requirement that an election be by ballot or other methods, a motion [*noi*] (not debatable; carried by a majority vote) may be adopted to order that the election be by any of the following methods: voice vote [*koho waha*], rising vote [*koho kū*], show of hands [*hō 'ike o nā lima*], voting cards [*pepa koho*], ballot [*pāloka*], or roll call [*ke kāhea inoa 'ana*]. [RONR (11th ed.). p. 428]

Election by Voice Vote [*Koho Waha*]: In elections by ‘voice vote’ [*koho waha*], the Chair puts the question on the nominees [*nā moho*] one at a time *in the order they were nominated*. The Chair first calls for those in favor [*‘ae*] of the candidate, and then calls for those opposed [*hō 'ole*].

NOTE: In all but ballot and roll call voting, the Chair must ask first for those in favor and then for those opposed.

As soon as one of the nominees [*moho*] receives a majority [*hapa nui*] vote, the Chair declares her/him elected and no votes are taken on the remaining nominees for that office. This should be carefully explained to the members [*nā hoa*] before voting because, in all but ballot and roll call voting, the members should understand it is necessary for each member *to vote against the nominee(s) they do not favor if they plan to vote for another nominee*. For this reason, these methods are not generally preferred when there are more than two nominees as the candidates nominated first may be perceived as being favored.

NOTE: Unless the bylaws provide otherwise, only a majority elects.

If there are more than two nominees, the nominee with the largest number of votes but not a majority of votes cast has a ‘plurality’ [*helu nui*]. A plurality *cannot* elect unless the bylaws specifically provide for election by plurality. Likewise, unless the bylaws provide otherwise, an election to office becomes final immediately if the candidate is present and does not decline, or if he is absent but has consented to his candidacy.

Rising and Rising Counted Vote [Ke Koho Kū a me ke Koho Kū i Helu ‘ia]: A ‘rising vote’ [koho kū] is not necessarily a counted vote unless the motion for the rising vote specifies ‘counted’ [helu ‘ia]. If there are more than two nominees [nā moho], a counted vote is advisable to establish with certainty whether a candidate has received a majority [hapa nui]. The Chair may call upon the nominees one at a time, asking: “As many as are in favor of ‘Mr. A’ (naming the nominee) will rise” [‘O ka po‘e e kāko‘o ana iā Mr. A (hō‘ike ‘ia ka inoa o ka moho), e kū i luna]. If it is a rising counted vote [koho kū i helu ‘ia], add, “and remain standing until counted. [pause to count] Be seated” [a e ho‘omau i ke kū ‘ana i luna ā pau ka helu ‘ana]. “As many as are opposed to Mr. A will rise and remain standing until counted. [pause] Be seated” [‘O ka po‘e e kū‘ē ana iā Mr. A, e kū i luna a ho‘omau i ke kū ‘ana ā pau ka helu ‘ana]. The Chair repeats this for each nominee until one receives a majority. Then the Chair announces the vote, including the count, if any, and, if the candidate has received the necessary majority, the notice that the candidate is elected. If a plurality vote (helu nui) is not provided for in the bylaws, and if no candidate receives a majority, the election process must be repeated as often as necessary to elect by a majority vote.

<p>Chair: “Since this election is by rising counted vote, we will take up the nominees one at a time. A majority of votes cast is necessary for election. Vote for only one nominee.”</p> <p>“Those in favor of Mr. Kona for President will rise and remain standing until counted. [Pause] Be seated. Those opposed to Mr. Kona for President will rise and remain standing until counted. [Pause] Be seated.”</p>	<p>Luna Ho‘omalulu: “Oiai helu ‘ia ka nui o nā koho kū, e ‘ae ‘ia ka waiho ‘ana o nā inoa pākahi, ho‘okahi i ka manawa ho‘okahi. He pono ka hapa nui o nā koho ‘ana. E koho ho‘okahi wale nō inoa i waiho ‘ia.”</p> <p>“O ka po‘e a pau e kāko‘o ana iā Mr. Kona i Pelekikena, e kū i luna a e ho‘omau i ke kū ‘ana ā pau ka helu ‘ana. [Kali] E noho i lalo. ‘O ka po‘e a pau e kū‘ē ana iā Mr. Kona i Pelekikena, e kū i luna a e ho‘omau i ke kū ‘ana ā pau ka helu ‘ana. [Kali] E noho i lalo.”</p>
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<p>“Those in favor of Ms. Aono for President will rise and remain standing until counted. [Pause] Be seated. Those opposed to Ms. Aono for President will rise and remain standing until counted. [Pause] Be seated.”</p> <p>“There are 21 votes for Mr. Kona and 16 votes for Ms. Aono. A majority of the votes cast are for Mr. Kona. Mr. Kona is elected President.”</p> <p>If no one gets majority: “<u>There is no election.</u>” Repeat process.</p>	<p>“‘O ka po‘e a pau e kāko‘o ana iā Ms. Aono i Pelekikena, e kū i luna a e ho‘omau i ke kū ‘ana ā pau ka helu ‘ana. [Kali] E noho i lalo. ‘O ka po‘e a pau e kū‘ē ana iā Ms. Aono i Pelekikena, e kū i luna a e ho‘omau i ke kū ‘ana ā pau ka helu ‘ana. [Kali] E noho i lalo.”</p> <p>“Loa‘a 21 koho ‘ana no Mr. Kona a me 16 koho ‘ana no Ms. Aono. Ua lilo iā Mr. Kona ka hapa nui o nā koho ‘ana. Ua koho ‘ia ‘o Mr. Kona ‘o ia ka Pelekikena.”</p> <p>Inā ‘a‘ohe o kekahi po‘e hapa nui: “‘<u>A‘ohe koho ‘ana.</u>” E hana hou.</p>
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In balloting [*ke koho ‘ana me ka pālōka*] in a meeting where the voting is in the same room as the meeting, the Chair should appoint tellers [*luna helu*] to distribute, collect, and count the ballots [*pālōka*], and to report the vote to the Chair.

RONR (11th ed.), p. 401, Election by Ballot [*Ke Koho ‘ana me ka Pālōka*]:

<p>Chair: “When you receive your ballot, place the name of the candidate for whom you wish to vote on the ballot. Write no more than one choice on the ballot.</p>	<p>Luna Ho‘omalū: “A loa‘a kāu pālōka iā ‘oe, e kākau i ka inoa o ka moho āu e makemake ai e koho ma luna o ka pālōka. ‘A‘ole e ‘oi a‘e ke koho ma luna o ho‘okahi koho ma luna o ka pālōka.</p>
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<p>Then fold your ballot once and wait for the tellers to collect it. The tellers will distribute the ballots.”</p> <p><i>(After the voting)</i></p> <p>Chair: “Have all voted who wish to do so?</p> <p><i>[Wait till all have voted.]</i></p> <p>“If no one else wishes to vote . . . <i>[pause]</i>, the polls⁴ are closed.”</p> <p>“The tellers will collect and count the ballots.”</p>	<p>A laila, e ‘opi i kāu pālōka ho‘okahi manawa a kali i nā luna helu e ‘ohi i ia mea. Na nā luna helu e hā‘awi i ka pālōka.”</p> <p><i>(Ma hope o ke koho ‘ana)</i></p> <p>Luna Ho‘omalū: “Ua koho nō ka po‘e a pau e makemake ana e hana pēlā?”</p> <p><i>[Kali ā pau ke koho ‘ana o ka po‘e a pau.]</i></p> <p>“Inā ‘a‘ohe po‘e hou a‘e e makemake ana e koho . . . <i>[kali]</i>, ua pani ‘ia ka manawa koho.”</p> <p>“Na nā luna helu e ‘ohi a helu i nā pālōka.”</p>
<p>Teller: “There were 37 ballots cast. 19 votes are necessary for election. Mr. Kona received 16 votes. Ms Aono received 21 votes. One ballot was blank.”</p>	<p>Luna Helu: “Ua waiho ‘ia 37 pālōka. He pono 19 koho ‘ana. Aia iā Mr. Kona 16 koho ‘ana. Ua lilo iā Ms. Aono 21 koho ‘ana. Ua hakahaka ho‘okahi pālōka.”</p>
<p>Chair: “37 ballots were cast. 19 votes being necessary for election, Mr. Kona received 16 votes, and Ms Aono received 21 votes. One ballot was blank. Ms Aono is elected President.”</p>	<p>Luna Ho‘omalū: “Ua waiho ‘ia 37 pālōka. He pono 19 koho ‘ana, Ua lilo iā Mr. Kona 16 mau koho ‘ana, a Ua lilo iā Ms. Aono 21 koho ‘ana. Ua hakahaka ho‘okahi pālōka. Ua koho ‘ia ‘o Ms. Aono ‘o ia ka Pelekikena.”</p>

⁴‘polls’ = the place(s) where votes are cast—usually used in plural (‘at the polls’); by extension, voting and the period of time during which votes may be cast in a ballot election, as in the incidental motion to ‘open’ (start the time for voting) or ‘close’ (stop the time for voting) the polls.

All ballots that indicate a preference—provided they have been cast by persons entitled to vote—are taken into account in determining the number of votes cast for purposes of computing the majority. Accordingly, the tellers ignore blank ballots [*nā pāloka hakahaka*] and other ballots that indicate no preference [*‘a ‘ohe koho*], treating them as abstentions [*koho ‘ole*]. [RONR (11th ed.), p. 415 and TP 48.]

Part V: Secondary Motions - Nā Noi Kualua

Secondary Motions [*Nā Noi Kualua*]:

A ‘secondary motion’ [*noi kualua*] is one whose relationship to the main question [*ke noi mua*], or whose procedural character or urgency is such that it can be made and considered while a main motion is pending [*hemo*] without violating the principle of taking up only one question at a time. [RONR (11th ed.), p. 59].

In other words, while a main motion is being considered (while it is pending), a secondary motion, may be made and seconded, taking ‘precedence’ [*mana ‘a ‘e*] over the main motion. For this reason it is said they have a higher ‘rank’ [*kūlana*] than the main motion (See “Ranking Motions Chart”, pages 240-241). Secondary motions are of three types: a) *subsidiary* [*pili*], b) *privileged* [*‘a ‘e*], and c) *incidental* [*‘ao ‘ao*].

Subsidiary Motions [*Nā Noi Pili*]: The most common secondary motions are the ‘subsidiary motions’ [*ke noi pili*] which, in rank order, are: a) *postpone indefinitely* [*ho ‘opane ‘e loa*]; b) *amend* [*ho ‘ololi*], c) *refer to a committee* [*hā ‘awi i kekahi kōmike*]; d) *postpone definitely* (to a certain date or time) [*ho ‘opane ‘e i kekahi manawa*]; e) *limit or extend limits of debate* [*ho ‘opōkole a ho ‘olō ‘ihi paha i nā palena o ka ho ‘opāpā ‘ana*]; f) the *previous question* [*nīnau ‘ānō*], or ‘close debate’ [*pani i ka ho ‘opāpā ‘ana*]; and g) *lay on the table* [*ho ‘omoe ma ka papa*].

Amend [*Ho ‘ololi*]:

The motion to amend is a proposal to modify another pending motion by adding, inserting, or striking out words, phrases, or paragraphs; or by substituting a motion with different but related language to that contained in the pending motion.

to amend by adding or inserting	<i>ho ‘ololi ma ka pāku ‘i ‘ana, ma ka ho ‘okomo ‘ana</i>
to amend by striking out	<i>ho ‘ololi ma ke kāpae ‘ana</i>
to amend by striking out and inserting	<i>ho ‘ololi ma ke kāpae ‘ana ma ka ho ‘okomo ‘ana</i>
to amend by substituting	<i>ho ‘ololi ma ke kuapo ‘ana</i>

The motion to amend [*ke noi e ho ‘ololi*] another motion is called a primary amendment [*ka loli nui*]. A motion to amend an amendment is called a secondary amendment [*ka loli kualua*]. Secondary amendments cannot be amended. The motion to amend requires a second; is debatable only of the motion it proposes to amend is debatable; and a majority vote is required to adopt an amendment [*ka ho ‘ololi ‘ana*] even if the motion it is seeking to amend requires a two-thirds vote.

The most important thing to remember is that the decision in favor of adopting [*ka ‘āpono ‘ana*] an amendment does not mean the motion it has amended is also adopted; another vote on the motion as amended must be taken to adopt the amended main motion. Some members may vote for the amendment and then vote against the motion that was amended. The Chair must be careful to clearly state and explain to the assembly [*‘aha*] what they are considering and what they are voting on at every step. (See Sample Meeting Scripts pages 69-71)

To be in order, an amendment has to be ‘germane’ or ‘related’ [*ho ‘opili ‘ia; pili*] to the motion it is proposing to amend. In other words, the proposed amendment [*ka loli i hāpai ‘ia*] may not introduce a completely new subject. Likewise, debate on any amendments may only deal with the merits of the amendment [*ka pono o ka loli*].

- 1 Friendly amendment [*loli ‘olu‘olu*]: “Regardless of whether or not the maker of the main motion ‘accepts’ the amendment, it must be opened to debate and voted on formally (unless adopted by unanimous consent) and is handled under the same rules as amendments generally.” [RONR (11th ed.), p. 162]

- 2 Hostile amendment [*loli loko 'ino*]: “An amendment cannot introduce an independent question; but an amendment can be hostile to, or even defeat, the spirit of the original motion and still be germane.” [RONR (11th ed.), p. 136]

Postpone and Table [*Ka Ho‘opane‘e ‘ana a me ka Ho‘omoe ‘ana ma ka Papa*]:

There are three ways to ‘postpone’ [*ho‘opane‘e*] a pending main motion: a) *Postpone Indefinitely* [*Ho‘opane‘e Loa*]; b) *Postpone Definitely* [*Ho‘opane‘e i Kekahi Manawa i Ha‘i ‘ia*]; and c) *Lay on the Table* [*Ho‘omoe ma ka Papa*]. They have particular features and consequences, so care must be taken not to confuse them or use them interchangeably.

The motion to postpone should always specify whether it is a definite or indefinite postponement.

Even before the first edition of RONR was published, as can be seen from Rule 34 of the 1854 House of Nobles and Rule 38 of the House of Representatives in the Hawaiian Kingdom, ‘Postpone Indefinitely’ [*ho‘opane‘e loa*] was used to stop consideration of the motion entirely for that session.

Rules of Procedure of the House of Representatives, Territory of Hawai‘i (1909), Rule 49.	
INDEFINITE POSTPONEMENT.	HO‘OPANE‘E ME KA MANAWA ‘OLE.
When a question is postponed indefinitely, the same shall not be acted upon again during the session in which it was introduced.	Inā e ho‘opane‘e loa ‘ia kekahi nīnau, ‘a‘ole ia e no‘ono‘o hou ‘ia aku [<i>i loko o ke kau ‘aha i waiho ‘ia ai ia nīnau</i>] ⁵ .

According to RONR, as noted in the Preface (page 13), a session [*kau ‘aha*] can refer to a single meeting [*hālāwai*] or series of connected meetings with a single agenda like at a convention. If the motion to *postpone indefinitely* is adopted, the motion is killed for the entire session [*kau ‘aha*], and cannot be reintroduced till the next session.

Since the motion to Postpone Indefinitely is so final and has nearly the same effect as rejecting the motion directly, it is debatable; it re-

⁵Text in brackets added.

quires a second; cannot be amended; and it requires only a majority vote.

Its rank is only slightly higher than the main motion it seeks to *Postpone Indefinitely*. All the other Subsidiary Motions can be made and decided while this motion is pending [*hemo 'ia*].

By contrast, the motion to *Postpone Definitely* (or to a Certain Time) [*Ho 'opane 'e a i Kekahi Manawa i Ha 'i 'ia*] must always specify a date or time to which the main motion would be postponed. It has a higher rank than *postpone indefinitely* [*ho 'opane 'e loa*], so it can supersede postpone indefinitely, any amendments and even a pending motion to refer the main motion to a committee.

It too requires a second; is debatable; can be amended as to the date and time proposed; and it too requires only a majority vote.

The third form of postponement is the motion to *Lay on the Table* [*Ho 'omoe ma ka Papa*].

This is a motion to postpone temporarily because of an urgent or emergency situation arising at the meeting when it is made. It is not in order if the maker cannot identify the urgent or emergency situation making it necessary. It cannot be qualified or amended to add a date or time for it to come back from the table. The 'Bring Back' motion *To Take from the Table* [*Ho 'iho 'i mai ka Papa*] requires a separate motion which can be made at the same meeting after other business has occurred or at the next regular meeting if held within a quarterly time period.

The motion to *Lay on the Table* [*Ho 'omoe ma ka Papa*] requires a second, but, because of its urgency, is not debatable and requires only a majority vote. According to RONR, if the mover's intention is to kill the pending main motion or postpone it to the next meeting, it should be treated and stated as a motion either to *Postpone Indefinitely* [*ho 'opane 'e loa*] (if the intent is to kill the motion for the session) or *Postpone Definitely* [*ho 'opane 'e i kekahi manawa i ha 'i 'ia*] (if a date and/or time are included in the motion as made), meaning that the motion correctly stated would be debatable [RONR (11 the ed.), pp. 215-216].

Refer to Committee [*Hā'awi i Kekahi Kōmike*]:

The motion to 'refer' or 'commit' [*hā'awi i kekahi kōmike*], as it may also be called, is a Subsidiary Motion [*Noi Pili*] to send the main motion to a standing or special committee [*kōmike kūmau* or *kōmike ūikawā*].

A committee, as understood in parliamentary law, is a body of one or more persons, elected or appointed by (or by direction of) an assembly or society, to consider, investigate, or take action on certain matters or subjects, or to do all of these things. Unlike a board, a committee is not itself considered to be a form of assembly. RONR (11th ed.), p. 489.

If there is a standing committee [*kōmike kūmau*; *kōmike pa ‘a*] provided in the bylaws to deal with such a matter, the motion should specify referral to that standing committee. A special committee [*kōmike wae*; *kōmike kūikawā*] should be specified in the motion if the bylaws do not provide a relevant standing committee for that purpose.

A motion referring a question to a special committee should include the names of the committee members or authorize the president to appoint its members. If a special committee is created, and the president is given authority to name the committee members, the first person named is the Chair [*Luna*] of the committee.

<i>Na Rula</i> , House of Nobles of the Hawaiian Kingdom (1854, 2 nd Printing), Rule 44.	
The first person named on a committee shall act as its chairman, unless the committee select some other.	‘O ka mea nona ka inoa mua ma kekahi kōmike, ‘o ia ka luna o ua kōmike lā ke koho ‘ole lākou i luna no lākou.

This motion may also be used to refer the pending main motion to a ‘Committee of the Whole’ [*Kōmike o ka Hale A Pau*] Since the rules for discussion are less formal in a committee (See “Exceptions for Small Boards and Committees,” page 20), this is a motion used when it is desired to set up a committee meeting within the regular meeting in order to discuss a topic or an issue without a formal motion and to allow members to speak an unlimited number of times.

During a ‘Committee of the Whole’ [*Kōmike o ka Hale A Pau*], the Chair for the meeting steps down and assigns the Chair to another. No motion can be adopted during the time the group is meeting as a committee of the whole. When the Committee is finished with its

discussions, a motion to “rise” [*kū i luna*] (not *adjourn*) is adopted when the committee is ready to return to the meeting of the assembly [RONR (11th ed.), pp. 531-538].

Na Rula, House of Nobles of the Hawaiian Kingdom (1854, 2nd Printing), Rule 42.

OF COMMITTEES.	NĀ KŌMIKE.
<p>The House on question of great interest and complication in details, may resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, or shall refer them first to special committees appointed, after nomination by any member, as they may see fit; and in committee, every member shall have the privilege of speaking to the question, as often as he may find necessary. The House also may have standing committees, as the occasion may require.</p>	<p>Inā he hana nui a me ka hihia, e hiki nō i ko kēia Hale a pau ke lilo i kōmike a i ‘ole ia e hā‘awi mua i ia mau mea i kekahi kōmike wae i koho ‘ia ma hope o ka ‘ōlelo a kekahi ali‘i no nā mea āna i mana‘o ai e koho ‘ia e like me ko lākou mana‘o a i loko o ka hālāwai kōmike ‘ana, e ‘ōlelo kēlā mea kēia mea e like me kona mana‘o he pono. E hiki nō ho‘i i ka Hale ke koho i mau kōmike mau.</p>

Na Rula, House of Nobles of the Hawaiian Kingdom (1854, 2nd Printing), Rule 55.

OF COMMITTEES OF THE WHOLE HOUSE.	NA KŌMIKE O KA HALE A PAU.
<p>When a bill or other matter has been referred to a committee of the whole House, the President on motion made and seconded, shall put the question that the House do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to take</p>	<p>Inā i hā‘awi ‘ia kekahi Pila kānāwai i ke kōmike o ka Hale a pau loa, a laila, na ka Pelekikena, ke ‘ōlelo mai kekahi me ke kōkua mai o kekahi iā ia, e nīnau aku, “E lilo anei ko ka Hale a pau i kōmike a no‘ono‘o i kēia mea?” (a e</p>

into consideration such a matter, naming it. If this question is decided in the affirmative, the President shall leave his chair, and the House shall appoint a chairman of the committee.	ha‘i aku ‘o ia i ua mea lā); inā i ‘ae ‘ia kēlā, a laila, e ha‘alele ka Pelekikena i kona noho a e koho ko ka Hale i Luna Ho‘omalua no ua Kōmike nei.
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Changing Debate limits and Closing Debate Altogether [Ka Ho‘olō‘ihi ‘ana i nā Palena o ka Ho‘opāpā a me ke Pani Pau Loa ‘ana i ka Ho‘opāpā ‘ana):

The remaining set of subsidiary motions are motions that allow the assembly to change rules setting the time limits for debate. As described earlier (see “Special Rules of Order”, page 18), if there are no special rules of the organization limiting debate, according to RONR no one may speak longer than 10 minutes, nor more than twice on the same question. To change this, there are two subsidiary motions [*noi pili*]: 1) to *Limit or Extend the Limits of Debate* [Ho‘opōkole a Ho‘olō‘ihi Paha i nā Palena o ka Ho‘opāpā]; and 2) the *Previous Question* [Ka Nīnau ‘Ānō] to close debate completely [Pani Pau Loa i ka Ho‘opāpā ‘ana].

These motions propose to suspend the ordinary rules for debate in RONR. Therefore, they require a two-thirds vote [*ke koho ‘ana o ‘elua-hapakolu*] or unanimous consent [*ka ‘ae lōkahi ‘ana*]. Like the other subsidiary motions, they require a second; neither is debatable. The motion to ‘limit or extend limits of debate’ [*ho‘opōkole a ho‘olō‘ihi paha i nā palena o ka ho‘opāpā ‘ana*] can be amended, but only as to the *details* of the proposed limits. The motion for the *previous question*, which can also be stated as the motion to close debate, is not amendable, and unless stated, refers only to the pending question [*ka nīnau hemo*]. If the maker intends to close debate “on all pending questions” [*nā nīnau a pau i hemo*] that should be added to the language.

from Rules of Procedure of the House of Representatives, Territory of Hawai‘i (1909), Rule 51.	
The object of the motion for the Previous Question is to cut off debate.	‘O ka nīnau nui o ke noi no ka “nīnau ‘ānō” no ka hō‘oki ‘ana ia i nā kama‘ilio ‘ana.

Example of a motion for the *Previous Question* [*Ka Nīnau ‘Ānō*]:
 Assume the assembly has for sometime been debating a motion to purchase a new computer.

<p>Kamakau: “Mr. Chair”</p> <p>Chair: “The Chair recognizes Mr. Kamakau.”</p> <p>Kamakau: “I move the Previous Question.”</p> <p>Another Member: “Second.”</p> <p>Chair: “It is moved and seconded to order the previous question. Those in favor of closing debate and ordering the previous question will rise.”</p> <p><i>[pause to see if there are two-thirds standing]</i></p> <p>“Be seated. Those opposed to closing debate and ordering the previous question will rise.”</p> <p><i>[pause to see how many are standing]</i></p> <p>“Be seated. There are two-thirds in the affirmative and the previous question is ordered.”</p> <p>“The question is on adoption of the motion purchase a new computer”</p>	<p>Kamakau: “E ka Luna Ho‘omalū”</p> <p>Luna Ho‘omalū: “Ke nānā nei ka Luna iā Mr. Kamakau.”</p> <p>Kamakau: “Ke noi aku nei au i ka Nīnau ‘Ānō.”</p> <p>Kekahi Hoa: “Kōkua.”</p> <p>Luna Ho‘omalū: “Ua noi ‘ia a ua kōkua ‘ia e noi i ka Nīnau ‘Ānō. ‘O ka po‘e a pau e kākō‘o ana i ke pani ‘ana i ka ho‘opāpā ‘ana a noi i ka Nīnau Mua, e kū i luna.”</p> <p><i>[kali e ‘ike ai inā ke kū nei he ‘elua hapakolu]</i></p> <p>“E noho i lalo. ‘O ka po‘e a pau e kū‘ē ana i ke pani ‘ana i ka ho‘opāpā ‘ana a noi i ka Nīnau Mua, e kū i luna.”</p> <p><i>[kali e ‘ike ai i ka nui e kū ana]</i></p> <p>“E noho i lalo. Loa‘a he ‘elua-hapakolu ma ka ‘ae ‘ana a ua noi ‘ia ka Nīnau Mua.”</p> <p>“Aia ka nīnau ma ka ‘āpono ‘ana i ke noi e kū‘ai ‘ia he lolouila hou.”</p>
<p>NOTE: A motion requiring a two-thirds vote cannot be taken by a <i>voice vote</i> [<i>koho waha</i>]; though it could be adopted by <i>unanimous consent</i> [<i>ka ‘ae lōkahi ‘ana</i>] if there is no objection.</p>	

Important Notes:

1. It is improper for a member, without being recognized by the Chair, to move the *Previous Question* [*ka Nīnau ‘Ānō*] by calling out the word ‘Question’ [*Nīnau*] or ‘Call the question’ [*E kāhea i ka nīnau*]. It is a motion that must be seconded and approved by a two-thirds vote [*ke koho ‘ana o ‘elua-hapakolu*] or unanimous consent [*ka ‘ae lōkahi ‘ana*]. The Chair may not close debate at the call of one person if there are still members seeking the floor to debate.
2. A motion for the *Previous Question* [*ka Nīnau ‘Ānō*] to close debate is not necessary, if and when there is no one seeking to debate. If there is no one rising to speak, the Chair simply puts the pending question [*ka nīnau i hemo*] to a vote without any delay.

Privileged Motions [*Ke Noi ‘A’e*]:

‘Privileged’ motions have a higher rank [*kūlana*] or priority [*mana a’e*] than the subsidiary motions just discussed when made while a *main motion* [*noi mua*] is on the floor. Their ‘privilege’ [*kūlana a’e*] allows them to interrupt the consideration of the other lower ranking pending motions and to be voted upon immediately, without debate.

The motions to ***Recess*** (*ho ‘omaha*) and to ***Adjourn*** (*ho ‘oku ‘u*) are privileged motions [*noi a’e*]. The motion to Recess (*ho ‘omaha*) may be amended concerning the time or length of the recess. In most cases, the motion is made with the words “subject to the call of the Chair” [*aia i ke kāhea ‘ana o ka Luna Ho ‘omalū*] which allows the recess to continue until the Chair calls the meeting back to order.

There are two different motions to ‘adjourn’ [*ho ‘oku ‘u*]. The ordinary motion to adjourn [*ho ‘oku ‘u*] is not qualified in any way and is used to end immediately both a meeting [*hālāwai*] and a session [*kau ‘aha*].

The distinction between ‘meeting’ [*hālāwai*] and ‘session’ [*kau ‘aha*] is important. A **meeting** is defined as “a single official gathering of its members in one room or area to transact business for a length of time during which there is no cessation of proceedings and the members do not separate, unless for a short recess”. [RONR (11th ed.), p. 81]

A **session** (*kau ‘aha*), on the other hand, is a meeting or series of connected meetings devoted to a single order of business, program, agenda, or announced purpose. In most cases, a regular meeting of

an organization is also a session, but it is not unusual that an annual meeting or biennial convention may be a session consisting of meetings on two or more days. Each day is one ‘meeting’ [hālāwai], but the set of meetings is a ‘session’ [kau ‘aha].

This distinction is important because of the parliamentary rule [RONR (11th ed.), p. 75] that during the meeting or series of connected meetings (called a ‘session’ [kau ‘aha]) in which the assembly has decided a question [nīnau], the same or substantially the same question cannot be brought up again, except through special procedures [nā noi kūikawā] (see “*Motions That Bring a Question Again Before the Assembly*,” pages 58-59).

The motion to **Fix the Time to Which to Adjourn** [Ho ‘opa ‘a i ka Manawa e Ho ‘oku ‘u ai] is the highest ranking of the privileged motions [nā noi ‘a ‘e]. It creates a meeting in continuation of the regular or special meeting at which it is made, setting the date, time, and sometimes the place, for the continuation of the meeting. Such a meeting is commonly known as an ‘adjournment’ [hālāwai i ho ‘oku ‘u ‘ia] or ‘adjourned meeting’ [hālāwai i ho ‘opane ‘e ‘ia], and by this motion, it is scheduled in order to continue the business of the meeting to another date. NOTE: Adopting this motion does not automatically adjourn the meeting at which it is made; it just sets the date, time and place of the adjourned meeting. [RONR (11th ed.), pp. 242-243]

“I move that when this meeting adjourns, it adjourn to meet here at 2:00 P.M. tomorrow.”	“Ke noi aku nei au i ka wā e ho ‘oku ‘u ‘ia ai kēia hālāwai, e ho ‘oku ‘u
“I move that on adjournment, the meeting adjourn to meet at the call of the chair.”	“Ke noi aku nei au i ka wā e ho ‘oku ‘u ai, e ho ‘oku ‘u ‘ia e hālāwai ai ma ke kāhea ‘ana o ka Luna.”

An **adjourned meeting** [hālāwai i ho ‘opane ‘e ‘ia] is different from a **special meeting** [hālāwai kūikawā]. A ‘special meeting’ (hālāwai kūikawā) is (if authorized in the bylaws) a meeting called before the next scheduled regular meeting to consider a ‘special’ [kūikawā] and/or urgent item or items of business described in the call of the meeting.

Therefore, the motion to adjourn may be made in these different forms:

to adjourn (a.k.a. ‘adjourn <i>sine die</i> ’ – ends a meeting and/or a session immediately)	<i>ho ‘oku ‘u ‘ānō</i>
to set the time (as an order of the day) when the meeting or session will adjourn that day	<i>ho ‘oku ‘u i kekahi manawa</i>
to adjourn <i>to</i> [or <i>until</i>] a certain date (ends the meeting for the day and tells the date for the next meeting when the session will continue)	<i>ho ‘oku ‘u ā kekahi lā</i>

There is, therefore, an important difference between the motion “to adjourn to ...” [*ho ‘oku ‘u ā* ...] And the motion “to adjourn at ...” [*ho ‘oku ‘u i* ...]. It should also be noted that only the unqualified motion to *adjourn* (the first in the above chart) is a privileged motion. The motion to adjourn at a specific time later in the meeting is an incidental main motion and does not take precedence over other motions pending.

Another privileged motion, though not as high a rank as *Recess* and *Adjourn* is the motion to ***Call for the Orders of the Day*** [*Kāhea no ke Kuhikuhi ‘ana o ka Lā*]. This motion, which does not require a second, entitles a single member of the organization to require that the meeting take up the business in its prescribed order or require the assembly to conform to its adopted agenda by taking up the business due to come up at the time unless two thirds of those voting wish to do otherwise. If in order at the time provided, it even interrupts a person speaking. For instance, if an adopted agenda provides the time for adjournment, and that time has arrived, any member may call for the orders of the day and, without further motion required, the Chair should say, “The orders of the day are called for, the meeting is adjourned.” Or the Chair may say, “The orders of the day are called for; shall we proceed to the orders of the day and adjourn?” Two-thirds must vote “no” if the meeting is to continue past the time set for that business on the agenda.

Incidental Motions [Nā Noi ‘Ao‘ao]:

Another set of secondary motions is called ‘incidental motions’ [nā noi ‘ao ‘ao]. These motions deal with questions of procedure and are related (incidental) to the main question in such a way that they must usually be decided immediately, before business can proceed. Incidental motions are therefore considered ‘non-ranking’ [‘a‘ohe kūlana] since, unlike *subsidiary* [pili] and *privileged* [‘a‘e] secondary motions, they will be in order *immediately* and not have to wait in line according to the rank they have. Most incidental motions are undebatable.

The most common of these are: a) *Point of Order* [Mana‘o Ho‘omalū]; b) *Appeal* [Ka Ho‘opi‘i Kū‘ē ‘ana]; c) *Suspend the Rules* [Kāpae i Kekahi Lūla]; d) motions relating to voting [nā noi no ke koho ‘ana], nominations and elections [ka waiho inoa a me ke koho ‘ana]; and e) *Requests for Information and Parliamentary Inquiries* [Nā Noi i ‘Ike a me nā Nīnau Ho‘omalū].

As with *Call for the Orders of the Day* [Nā Kāhea no ke Kuhikuhi ‘ana o ka Lā], *Point of Order* [Mana‘o Ho‘omalū], *Request for Information* [Noi i ‘Ike], and *Parliamentary Inquiry* [Nīnau Ho‘omalū] these motions do not require a second, and no vote is taken.

To make a request of the Chair for information, the member should rise and say, “I have a question” [He nīnau ka‘u]. The Chair then just answers the questions himself or directs someone else present who is competent to answer. The answer(s) to such request(s) cannot be appealed.

A ***Point of Order*** [Mana‘o Ho‘omalū] is made to call the attention of the Chair to a violation of the rules and calls upon the Chair to rule that, “the point is well taken” [‘ae ‘ia ka mana‘o] or, “the point is not well taken” [‘a‘ole i ‘ae ‘ia ka mana‘o]. However, since a Request for Information [Noi i ‘Ike] and Parliamentary Inquiry [Nīnau Ho‘omalū] are only asking for information, the Chair gives an answer, not a ruling. This is an important distinction because only a ruling of the Chair can be appealed.

Example of a speaker rising to a *Point of Order* [Mana‘o Ho‘omalū]:

Interrupting the speaker:	E kīkahō ana i ka mea ha‘i‘ōlelo:
Kaona: “Point of Order!”	Kaona: “Mana‘o Ho‘omalū!”
Chair: “Ms. Kaona, Please state your point of order.”	Luna Ho‘omalū: “E Ms. Kaona, e ha‘i mai i kou Mana‘o Ho‘omalū.”

<p>Kaona: “The speaker’s remarks about the maker of the pending motion are improper, insulting, and a breach of decorum.”</p> <p>Chair: “The point is well taken. The speaker’s remarks about the maker of the motion are out of order. The speaker will confine his remarks to the merits of the motion.”</p>	<p>Kaona: “Ua kūpono ‘ole ka ‘ōlelo o ka mea ha‘i ‘ōlelo no ka mea nāna i noi ke noi i hemo, he hō‘ino, a he ‘a‘e i ka maluhia.”</p> <p>Luna Ho‘omalulu: “‘Ae ‘ia ka mana‘o. Ua kūpono ‘ole ka ‘ōlelo a ka mea ha‘i‘ōlelo no ka mea nāna I noi i ke noi. E ho‘opili ka mea ha‘i‘ōlelo i kāna ‘ōlelo i ke kūpono a kūpono ‘ole paha o ke noi.”</p>
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Rules of Procedure of the House of Representatives, Territory of Hawai‘i (1909), Rule 69

CALL TO ORDER	KA HO‘OMALU ANA
<p>If any member is speaking or otherwise, transgresses the rules of the House the Speaker, or any member, may call to order, when the member so called to order, shall immediately sit down. The Speaker shall then decide the question of order without debate subject to an appeal to the House. The Speaker may call for the sense of the House on any question of order.</p>	<p>Inā ma ke kama‘ilio a ma kekahi ‘ano ‘ē a‘e paha ua kū‘ē kekahi lālā i nā lula o ka Hale, na ka Luna Ho‘omalulu, a i ‘ole ia, ua ‘ae ‘ia kekahi lālā e ho‘omalulu iā ia, a laila, e noho koke iho ua mea lā i ho‘omalulu ‘ia. A e ho‘oholo ka Luna Ho‘omalulu ma ka ho‘omalulu ‘ana me ka ho‘opāpā ‘ole ‘ia, ua hiki nō na‘e ke ho‘ohalahala ia ho‘oholo ‘ana i ka Hale. Ua hiki nō i ka Luna Ho‘omalulu ke noi aku i ka mana‘o o ka Hale ma kekahi nīnau ho‘omalulu.</p>

The incidental motions [nā noi ‘ao‘ao] to *Appeal the Decision of the Chair* [Ho‘opi‘i Kū‘ē i ka Ho‘oholo ‘ana o ka Luna] and to *Suspend the Rules* [Kāpae i nā Lula] require a second.

Incidental motions [nā noi ‘ao‘ao] are undebatable [hiki ‘ole ke

ho ‘opāpā], except for the motion to *Appeal* [*ho ‘opi ‘i kū ‘ē*], which is debatable [*hiki ke ho ‘opāpā*] unless: a) it relates to indecorum [*ka ‘a ‘e ‘ana i ka maluhia*] or the rules of speaking [*nā lula no ka ha ‘i ‘ōlelo ‘ana*]; b) it relates to the priority of business [*ke ka ‘ina hana*]; or c) it is made when an undebatable question is immediately pending or involved in the appeal. [RONR (11th ed.), p. 257]. When the appeal is debatable, the Chair has the right to speak first and last to defend his/her ruling, but the members may only speak once each. And another difference between the motion to appeal and other motions is that a tie vote [*koho pa ‘i a pa ‘i*] sustains the decision of the chair.

The object of the incidental motion to ‘Suspend the Rules’ [*Kāpae i nā Lula*] is to temporarily ‘suspend’ [*kāpae*] (not to amend or repeal) one or more rules in the parliamentary authority, special rules of order [*nā lula ho ‘omalū kūikawā*], or standing rules [*nā lula kūmau*] that had been adopted by the assembly and which interfere with proposed action during a meeting. When making this motion, the maker does not mention the particular rule or rules to be suspended, but must state its specific purpose, and its adoption permits *nothing else* to be done under the suspension [RONR (11th ed.), p. 261]. As noted, the motion requires a second, is not debatable. It (usually) requires a two-thirds vote or unanimous consent.

Important Note: Generally, rules contained in the bylaws [*kānāwai*] (or constitution [*kumukānāwai*]) cannot be suspended. For instance, if the constitution (or bylaws) require a ballot to elect officers, even a unanimous vote cannot suspend this requirement, and even if there is only one nominee.

For exceptions and more detailed information on all of the motions described in this guide, refer to the current edition of *Robert’s Rules of Order Newly Revised*.

Rules of Procedure of the House of Representatives, Territory of Hawai‘i (1909), Rule 87.	
SUSPENSION OF RULES.	KĀPAE ‘ANA I NĀ LULA.
No Rule of the house shall be suspended unless by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present; provided, that a unanimous vote shall be required to suspend Rule 87.	‘A ‘ole nō e kāpae ‘ia no ka manawa kekahi lula o ka Hale, aia wale nō ma muli o ke koho ‘ana a ka ‘elua-hapakolu o nā hoa i hiki mai, eia na ‘e, aia ā ho ‘oholo lōkahi ‘ia, a laila, hiki ke kāpae ‘ia ka Lula 87.

Chair: "The Chair recognizes M. Kanahele."

Ms. Kanahele: "I move to suspend the rules to permit me to speak a third time on this motion."

Another member: "Second."

Chair: It is moved and seconded to suspend the rules to permit Ms. Kanahele to speak a third time on this motion."

This motion requires a two-thirds vote and is not debatable.

Those in favor of suspending the rules to permit Ms. Kanahele to speak a third time on this motion, will rise.

[Pause]

Be seated."

Those opposed to suspending the rules to permit Ms. Kanahele to speak a third time on this motion, will rise.

[Pause]

Be seated."

There are two-thirds in the affirmative. The motion is approved. The rules are suspended. Ms. Kanahele may speak a third time on this motion.

The Chair Recognizes Ms. Kanahele.

Luna Ho'omalulu: "Ke nānā nei ka Luna iā Ms. Kanahele"

Kanahele: "Ke noi aku nei au e kāpae 'ia nā luna i 'ae 'ia ai au e ha'i'ōlelo no ke kolu o ka manawa no kēia noi."

Kekahi Hoa: "Kōkua."

Luna Ho'omalulu: "Ua noi 'ia a ua kōkua 'ia e kāpae i nā luna i 'ae 'ia ai Ms. Kanahele e ha'i'ōlelo no ke kolu o ka manawa no kēia noi.

He pono he 'elua-hapakolu o nā koho a hiki 'ole ke ho'opāpā 'ia.

'O nā mea e 'ae ana i ke kāpae 'ia 'ana o nā luna e 'ae ai iā Ms. Kanahele e ha'i'ōlelo no ke kolu o ka manawa no kēia noi, e kū i luna."

[Kali]

"E noho i lalo.

'O nā mea e kū'ē ana i ke kāpae 'ia 'ana o nā luna e 'ae ai iā Ms. Kanahele e ha'i'ōlelo no ke kolu o ka manawa no kēia noi, e kū i luna."

[Kali]

"E noho i lalo.

Ua loa'a he 'elua-hapakolu ma ka 'ae 'ana. Ua 'āpono 'ia ke noi. Ua kāpae 'ia nā luna. Hiki nō iā Ms. Kanahele ke ha'i'ōlelo no ke kolu o ka manawa no kēia noi.

Ke nānā aku nei ka Luna iā Ms. Kanahele."

Part VII: Bring Back Motions - Nā Noi Ho‘iho‘i

Motions That Bring a Question Again Before the Assembly [Nā Noi Nāna e Ho‘iho‘i mai i Kekahi Nīnau i Mua o ka ‘Aha]:

This special class of motions allow the assembly to consider again the merits of a question that has previously been disposed of in some way. The special treatment that is given to these motions is required because of these basic principles of parliamentary law as explained in *Robert’s Rules of Order* [RONR (11th ed.), p. 75]:

- a) *During the meeting or series of connected meetings (called a “session,”) in which the assembly has decided a question, the same or substantially the same question cannot be brought up again, except through special procedures.*
- b) *While a question is temporarily disposed of but is not finally settled, no similar or conflicting motion whose adoption would restrict the assembly in acting on the first question can be introduced.*
- c) *To change what the assembly has adopted requires something more (in the way of a vote or previous notice to the members) than was necessary to adopt it in the first place.*

Two of these motions considered here are ‘*Rescind or Amend a Motion Previously Adopted*’ [Ka Ho‘opau a Ho‘ololi ‘ana Paha i Kekahi Noi i ‘Āpono ‘ia] and ‘*The Motion to Reconsider*’ [Ke Noi Kūkā Hou]:

Rescind or Amend a Motion Previously Adopted [Ka Ho‘opau a Ho‘ololi ‘ana Paha i Kekahi Noi i ‘Āpono ‘ia] is itself actually two motions, governed by identical rules, that propose the assembly change an action previously taken or ordered.

Like a regular main motion, they require a second, are amendable and debatable. The main difference between these and any other main motion is in the vote required to adopt, which is usually two-thirds. However, a majority vote can be used to adopt when notice of intent to make the motion, stating the complete substance of the proposed change, has been given at the previous meeting within a quarterly time interval or in the call issued for that meeting. Alternatively, these motions may be also adopted by a vote of a majority of the entire membership, even without notice. [RONR (11th ed.), pp. 305-310]

The Motion to Reconsider [Ke Noi e Kūkā Hou] enables a majority in an assembly, within a limited time and without notice, to bring back

for further consideration a motion which has already been voted on. Reconsidering a vote permits correction of hasty or ill-advised action, or added information or a changed situation since the taking of the vote. It is not actually a reconsideration of the *motion*, but a reconsideration of the vote on a motion that was either adopted or rejected. If the motion to reconsider is adopted, the original vote is voided and the original motion is back before the assembly, as if it had not been finally voted on yet.

It can be made only by a member who voted with the prevailing side. For instance, it can be moved by one who voted ‘aye’ [‘ae] if the motion involved was adopted, or one who voted ‘no’ [‘a‘ole] if the motion was lost. Unless it’s a vote taken in a committee, it can be made only on the same day the vote to be reconsidered was taken or on the next succeeding day within the session (as in a convention of more than one day or an adjourned meeting [hālāwai i ho‘opane‘e ‘ia] held the next day) [RONR (11th ed.), pp. 315-335].

from Rules of Procedure of the House of Representatives, Territory of Hawai‘i (1909), Rule 52.

RECONSIDERATION.	NO‘ONO‘O HOU ‘ANA. ⁶
<p>1. When a motion has been made once and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall not be in order for any member who voted in the minority to move for reconsideration thereof; but any member who voted with the majority may move to reconsider it on the same or succeeding day of session and such motion shall take precedence over all other questions except the motion to adjourn.</p> <p>2. When a motion for reconsideration has been decided the vote shall not be reconsidered.</p>	<p>1. Inā e holo kekahi noi ma ka ‘ae a hō‘ole paha, ‘a‘ole e hiki i kekahi lālā i komo me ka hapa ‘u‘uku ke noi mai no ka no‘ono‘o hou ‘ana o ia mea, akā, e hiki nō i kekahi lālā i koho me ka hapa nui ke noi mai no ka no‘ono‘o hou ‘ana, i ia lā nō, a i ‘ole, i kekahi lā a‘e e noho ai ka Hale, a e ho‘ohana ‘ia nō ia noi ma mua o nā noi ‘ē a‘e a pau, koe ke noi e ho‘opane‘e.</p> <p>2. Inā e ho‘ohololo ‘ia kekahi noi no ka no‘ono‘o hou ‘ana, ‘a‘ole e hiki ke no‘ono‘o hou ‘ia ia koho ‘ana.</p>

Part VII: Minutes, Reports and Scripts

Mo‘olelo a me Nā Hō‘ike

Minutes: [*Mo‘olelo*] For ordinary non-legislative groups, societies, or organizations, the minutes should be “a record of what was done at the meeting, not what was said by the members.” [RONR (11th ed.), p. 468.

The secretary will ordinarily have the duty of taking and keeping the minutes [*mo‘olelo; mo‘olelo hālāwai*]. The minutes should begin with a paragraph or title noting the name of the organization, what kind of meeting it was (pages 51-52: regular [*kūmau*], special [*kūikawā*], adjourned [*ho‘opane‘e ‘ia*], annual [*kū makahiki*], etc.), the date of the meeting and the time it was called to order, and by which officer.

The secretary [*kākau ‘ōlelo*] must be careful to avoid including his or her opinion of what happened or what was said. The wording of all main motions as they were *finally* adopted or put to a vote, if *finally* rejected, with the name of the member or committee who made the motion (but not the second) must go in the minutes. If the votes were counted, the count must also be recorded. See RONR (11th ed.), pages 468-472 and the sample minutes in the Appendix on page 72 for guidance.

Approval [‘*āpono*] of the previous meeting’s minutes will normally be the first item of business of every regular meeting. No motion is needed to approve the minutes. After the opportunity has been given to correct the minutes, the Chair may simply announce the minutes are approved as read, circulated, or corrected.

Sample Meeting Scripts

by Dr. William J. Puette, CP, PRP; translated by Dr. Richard Keao NeSmith

<p>Pres. (<i>Rap gavel once</i>) The regular meeting of the Hawai'i State Association of Parliamentarians will come to order. The minutes of the <u> (date) </u> meeting have been circulated. Are there any corrections to the minutes? [pause for corrections. If a correction is made ask “Is there any objection?” If there is even one objection, ask “Is there a motion to correct the minutes as proposed?”]</p>	<p>Pel. (kīkē i ka lā‘au kīkē ho‘okahi manawa) E ho‘omalū kākou ‘oiai e ho‘omaka ana ka hālāwai kūmau o Nā Loea o ka ‘Aha Lūa Loea Ho‘omalū o Hawai‘i. Ua hā‘awi ‘ia ka mo‘olelo o ka hālāwai o ka <u>(lā)</u>. He ho‘oponopono ‘ana nō no ka mo‘olelo? [kālī no ka ho‘oponopono ‘ana. Inā he ho‘oponopono ‘ana nō, e nīnau, “He kū‘ē‘ē ‘ana nō?” Inā he kū‘ē‘ē ‘ana nō, e nīnau, “He noi nō anei e ho‘oponopono i ka mo‘olelo e like me ka mea i hāpai ‘ia?”]</p>
<p>Pres. Are there are any further corrections? [pause, if there are no (further) corrections] Since there are no [further] corrections, the minutes of the <u> (date) </u> meeting are approved [as corrected].</p>	<p>Pel. He ho‘oponopono hou a‘e nō? [kālī, inā ‘a‘ohe ho‘oponopono (hou) ‘ana] ‘Oiai ‘a‘ohe ho‘oponopono [hou] ‘ana, ua ‘āpono ‘ia ka mo‘olelo o ka <u>(lā)</u> hālāwai [e like me ka mea i ho‘oponopono ‘ia].</p>
<p>The next item of business is the Treasurer’s Report. May we have the Treasurer’s report?</p>	<p>‘O kekahi hana a‘e, ‘o ia ka hō‘ike a ka Pu‘ukū. Hō‘ike ‘ia mai ka hō‘ike a ka Pu‘ukū.</p>

<p>Treas. The balance on <u>(date)</u>, was \$_____. There were receipts of \$_____. There were disbursements of \$_____ (explain as appropriate) The balance as <u>(date)</u>, is \$_____.</p>	<p>Pu‘ukū: ‘O ka huina kālā ma ka <u>(lā)</u>, he \$_____. He mau likiki kū‘ai nō he \$_____ ka huina. He mau ho‘olilo ‘ana nō he \$_____ (e ho‘ākāka inā pono) ‘O ka huina kālā ma ka <u>(lā)</u>, he \$_____.</p>
<p>Pres. Thank you. Are there any questions on the report? [pause for questions] The report will be filed.</p>	<p>Pel. Mahalo. He nīnau nō no ka hō‘ike? [kali no nā nīnau] e waiho ‘ia ka hō‘ike.</p>

Parliamentarian’s notes [*He mau mana ‘o o ka loea lula ho ‘omalu*]:

After each item of business on the agenda is completed, the Chair (presiding officer) should begin the next item on the agenda by announcing “The next item of business is ...” [‘O kekahi hana a‘e, ...], or, if the next matter to be taken up is a general category of the standard ‘order of business’ (see pages 21-22), the Chair may say “The next business in order is ...” [‘O ka hana a‘e ma ka papa hana, ...] as in the following script as the Chair announces the taking up of Unfinished Business. The Chair, however, should be careful to avoid the mistake of saying, “The next order of business is ...” since there is never more than one order of business.

Handling a Motion from a Committee:

<p>Pres. <i>(Rap gavel once)</i> The Pres. The next item of business is the Report of (name of committee).</p> <p>The Chair recognizes <i>(member name)</i>, Chairperson of the _____ Committee for a report.</p>	<p>Pel. ‘O ka hana a‘e, ‘o ia ka hō‘ike o (ka inoa i ke kōmike).</p> <p>Ke nānā aku nei ka luna ho‘omalua iā (inoa o ka hoa), ke Po‘o o ke Kōmike _____ no kā lākou hō‘ike.</p>
<p>Committee Chair: (Gives report, ending with the motion from the committee)</p>	<p>Po‘o Kōmike: (Hō‘ike ‘o ia i ka hō‘ike a ho‘opau ‘o ia me ke noi a ke kōmike)</p>
<p>Pres. Thank you. A motion from a committee does not require a second. The motion before the assembly is, “That the <i>(name of the organization)</i> ---.”</p> <p>Are you ready for the question? (Pause for motions or debate)</p> <p>Those in favor of _____ <i>(state the pending motion)</i>, say “aye.”</p> <p>Those opposed, say “no.”</p> <p>The “ayes” have it, the motion is adopted, and the <i>(name of the organization)</i> will <i>(state the motion’s effect)</i>.</p> <p>[or]</p> <p>The “noes” have it. The motion is lost..</p>	<p>Pel. Mahalo. ‘A‘ole pono ke kōkua no ke noi a kekahi kōmike. ‘O ke noi i mua o ka ‘aha, ‘o ia ho‘i, “E <i>(ka hana a me ka hui)</i> ---.”</p> <p>Mākaukau nō no ka nīnau? (kali no nā noi a ho‘opāpā paha)</p> <p>‘O ka po‘e e ‘aelike nei i <i>(ha‘i i ke noi)</i>, e ‘ī mai, “ae.”</p> <p>‘O ka po‘e kū‘ē‘ē mai, e ‘ī mai, “a‘ole.”</p> <p>Ua lilo nā “ae”, ‘āpono ‘ia ke noi, a e <i>(hō‘ike i ka mea i noi ‘ia)</i> <i>(inoa o ka hui)</i>.</p> <p>[a i ‘ole]</p> <p>Ua lilo nā “a‘ole”. Ua eo ke noi.</p>

<p>Pres. The next business in order is Unfinished Business and General Orders.</p> <p>Under unfinished business the first item of business is the motion That <u>(state the motion)</u>, which was pending when the last meeting adjourned.</p> <p>The question is on the adoption of the motion “That ...” Are you ready for the question?</p>	<p>Pel. ‘O ka hana a‘e ma ka papa hana, ‘o ia Nā Hana i Pau ‘Ole a me nā Kauoha Laulā.</p> <p>Ma lalo o nā hana i pau ‘ole, ‘o ka hana mua, ‘o ia ke noi ‘o ka/ke (ha ‘i i ke noi) i hemo i ka ho‘oku‘u ‘ia ‘ana o ka hālāwai hope nei.</p> <p>Ua pili ka nīnau i ka ‘ae ‘ia ‘ana o ke noi, ‘o ia ka/ke “E ...” Ua mākaukau nō no ka nīnau?</p>
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Handling the Privileged (undebatable) Motion to Recess:

Member 1. “Mr. President/Chairman”	Hoa 1. “E ka Pelekikena/Luna Ho‘omalū”
Pres. The Chair recognizes _ <u>(name of member 1)</u>	Pel. Ke nānā aku nei ka Luna Ho‘omalū iā <u>(inoa o Hoa 1)</u> .
Member 1. “I speak in favor of [or “against”] this motion.”	Hoa 1. “Ke kāko‘o [kū‘ē] aku nei au i kēia noi.”
Member 2. Mr. President/Chairman.	Hoa 2. E ka Pelekikena/Luna Ho‘omalū.
Pres. The Chair recognizes _ <u>(name of member 2)</u>	Pel. “Ke nānā aku nei ka Luna Ho‘omalū iā, _ <u>(inoa o Hoa 2)</u> .

Member 2. “I move to recess for five minutes.”	Hoa 2. “Ke noi aku nei au e ho‘omaha ‘elima minuke.”
Pres. The Chair recognizes _ <u>(name of member 2)</u>	Pel. “Ke nānā aku nei ka Luna Ho‘omalua iā, <u>(inoa o Hoa 2)</u> .
Member 2. “I move to recess for five minutes.”	Hoa 2. “Ke noi aku nei au e ho‘omaha ‘elima minuke.”
Anyone: “Second!”	Kekahi po‘e: “Kōkua!”
<p>Pres. It is moved and seconded to recess for five minutes. Are there any amendments? (Pause) Those in favor of the motion to recess for five minutes, say “aye.” (Pause) Those opposed, say “no.”</p> <p>The “noes” have it, the motion is lost, and we will not recess for five minutes.</p>	<p>Pel. Ua noi ‘ia a kōkua ‘ia e ho‘omaha ‘elima minuke. He ho‘ololi ‘ana nō ? (Kali) ‘O ka po‘e e ‘ae nei i ke noi e ho‘omaha ‘elima minuke, e ‘ī mai, “‘ae”. (Kali) ‘O ka po‘e kū‘ē, e ‘ī mai, “‘a‘ole”.</p> <p>Ua lilo nā “‘a‘ole”, ua eo ke noi, a ‘a‘ole kākou e ho‘omaha ‘elima minuke.</p>

Moving the Previous Question to Close Debate (aka “Calling the Question”)

Member 3. “Mr. President/Chairman.”	Hoa 3. “E ka Pelekikena/Luna Ho‘omalua.”
Pres. The Chair recognizes _ <u>(name of member 3)</u>	Pel. Ke nānā aku nei ka Luna Ho‘omalua iā <u>(inoa o Hoa 3)</u> .

Member 3. “Mr. President/Chairman.”	Hoa 3. “E ka Pelekikena/Luna Ho‘omalū.”
Pres. The Chair recognizes _ <u>(name of member 3)</u> .	Pel. Ke nānā aku nei ka Luna Ho‘omalū iā <u>(inoa o Hoa 3)</u> .
Member 3. “I move the previous question.”	Hoa 3. “Ke noi aku nei au i ka nīnau ‘ānō.”
Anyone. “Second!”	Kekahi po‘e. “Kōkua!”
<p>Pres. The Previous Question is demanded. Those in favor of ordering the Previous Question on the motion concerning _____, please rise. (Pause)</p> <p>Thank you, be seated. Those opposed, please rise. (Pause) Thank you, be seated.</p> <p>There are two-thirds in the affirmative, and the Previous Question is ordered. The question is now on the adoption of the motion that <u>(State the motion)</u>.</p> <p>Those in favor, say “aye.” (pause) Those opposed, say “no.” (pause)</p>	<p>Pel. Ke koi ‘ia nei ka Nīnau ‘Ānō. ‘O ka po‘e e ‘ae nei e hāpai ‘ia ka nīnau o mua nei no ke noi e pili ana i ka/ke _____, e kū i luna. (Kali)</p> <p>Mahalo, e noho. ‘O ka po‘e kū‘ē‘ē, e kū i luna. (Kali) Mahalo, e noho.</p> <p>Ke ‘ae nei he ‘elua hapakolu, a ua hāpai ‘ia ka nīnau o mua nei. ‘O ka nīnau i kēia manawa, ‘o ia ka ‘ae ‘ana i ke noi e <u>(E ha‘i i ke noi)</u>.</p> <p>‘O ka po‘e ‘ae, e ‘ī mai, “‘ae”. (kali) ‘O ka po‘e kū‘ē‘ē, e ‘ī mai, “‘a‘ole”. (kali)</p>

<p>The “ayes” have it, the motion is adopted, and the (name of the organization) will (state the effect of the motion).</p>	<p>Ua lilo nā “‘ae”, ‘āpono ‘ia ke noi, a e (ka mea i noi ‘ia) (inoa o ka hui).</p>
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Parliamentarian’s notes [*He mau mana ‘o o ka Loea Lula Ho ‘omalū*]:

The motion for the Previous Question, is a motion to close debate (not a single member’s demand or order and the making of lower ranking Subsidiary motions (such as the motion to amend). It cannot interrupt someone who is speaking, and can only be made after the chair has properly recognized or called upon the member desiring to make the motion. Though not debatable or amendable, it requires a second and can only be ordered if it is approved by a two-thirds vote. Because it requires a two-thirds vote, the Chair cannot take a voice vote on the motion to close debate but must take the vote by some visual means such as a rising vote, voting cards or show of hands in a small assembly.

New Business & Debate:

<p>Pres. The next business in order is New Business. Is there any new business?</p>	<p>Pel. ‘O ka hana a‘e ma ka papa hana, ‘o ia Nā Hana Hou. He hana hou nō</p>
<p>Member 4. “Mr. President/Chairman.”</p>	<p>Hoa 4. “E ka Pelekikena/Luna Ho‘omalū.”</p>
<p>Pres. The Chair recognizes <u>(name of member 4)</u>.</p>	<p>Pel. Ke nānā aku nei ka Luna Ho‘omalū iā <u>(inoa o Hoa 4)</u>.</p>
<p>Member 4. “I move that the (name of organization) purchase ten copies of the current edition of <i>Robert’s Rules of Order Newly Revised</i>.”</p>	<p>Hoa 4. “Ke noi aku nei au e kū‘ai (inoa o ka hui) ‘umi kope o ka pukana o <i>kēia manawa o Robert’s Rules of Order Newly Revised</i>.”</p>

Anyone. “Second!”	Kekahi po‘e. “Kōkua!”
Pres. It is moved and seconded “that the (name of organization) purchase ten copies of the current edition of <i>Robert’s Rules of Order Newly Revised</i>.” Are you ready for the question?	Pel. Ua hāpai ‘ia a kōkua ‘ia “e kū‘ai (inoa o ka hui) ‘umi kope o ka pukana o kēia manawa o <i>Robert’s Rules of Order Newly Revised</i>.”
Member 4. “Mr. President/Chairman.”	Hoa 4. “E ka Pelekikena/Luna Ho‘omalū.”
Pres. The Chair recognizes _ <u>(name of member 4)</u> .	Pel. Ke nānā aku nei ka Luna Ho‘omalū iā <u>(inoa o Hoa 4)</u> .
Member 4. “I speak in favor of this motion. Our officers want to use proper procedures in conducting our business meetings. Purchasing ten copies of the current edition of <i>Robert’s Rules of Order Newly Revised</i> will provide our officers with the proper tools.”	Hoa 4. “Ke kāko‘o nei au i kēia noi. He makemake ko kākou mau luna e ho‘ohana i nā ka‘ina hana kūpono ma ka ho‘omalū ‘ana i ko kākou mau hālāwai. Ma ke kū‘ai ‘ana ‘umi kope o ka pukana o kēia manawa o <i>Robert’s Rules of Order Newly Revised</i> , pēlā e ho‘olako ‘ia
Member 5. “Mr. President/Chairman.”	Hoa 5. “E ka Pelekikena/Luna Ho‘omalū.”
Pres. The Chair recognizes _ <u>(name of member 5)</u> .	Pel. Ke nānā aku nei ka Luna Ho‘omalū iā <u>(inoa o Hoa 5)</u> .
Member 5. “I speak against this motion. This is a lot of money and only one or two members are likely to use it. I urge you to vote against this motion.”	Hoa 5. “Ke kū‘ē nei au i kēia noi. He nui nō ke kālā e ho‘olilo ai a ho‘okahi a ‘elua wale nō paha hoa e ho‘ohana ana. Ke nonoi aku nei au iā ‘oukou e kū‘ē i kēia noi.”

<p>Pres. Are you ready for the question? (Pause for more debate, amendment, etc) The question is on the adoption “That the chapter purchase ten copies of the current edition of <i>Robert’s Rules of Order Newly Revised</i>.”</p> <p>Those in favor, say “aye.” (pause) Those opposed, say “no.” (pause) The “ayes” have it, the motion is adopted, and the chapter will purchase ten copies of the current edition of <i>Robert’s Rules of Order Newly Revised</i>.</p> <p>[or]</p> <p>The “noes” have it, the motion is lost.</p>	<p>Pel. Mākaukau nō no ka nīnau? (Kali no ka ho‘opāpā hou ‘ana, ka ho‘ololi ‘ana, a pēlā aku) Ua pili ka nīnau i ka ‘ae ‘ana i ke noi “E kū‘ai ka ‘āpana ‘umi kope o ka pukana o kēia manawa o <i>Robert’s Rules of Order Newly Revised</i>.”</p> <p>“O ka po‘e ‘ae, e ‘ī mai, “ae.” (kali) “O ka po‘e kū‘ē‘ē, e ‘ī mai, “a‘ole.” (kali) Ua lilo nā “ae”, ua ‘āpono ‘ia ke noi, a e kū‘ai ka ‘āpana ‘umi kope o ka pukana o kēia manawa o <i>Robert’s Rules of Order Newly Revised</i>.</p> <p>[a i ‘ole] Ua lilo nā “a‘ole”, ua</p>
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Parliamentarian’s notes [*He mau mana ‘o o ka loea lula ho ‘omalū*]: This script illustrates the six steps for handling a main motion described on pages 24-25. It is the basic framework for handling a simple motion upon which additional secondary motions, like amendments, may be added, but no other main motion is in order while it is still being considered.

Handling an Amendment

Member 5. “Mr. President/Chairman.”	Hoa 5. “E ka Pelekikena/Luna Ho‘omalū.”
Pres. The Chair recognizes <u>(name of member 5)</u> .	Pel. Ke nānā aku nei ka Luna Ho‘omalū iā <u>(inoa o Hoa 5)</u> .

Member 5. “I move to amend the motion by striking out ‘ten’ and inserting ‘two’.”	Hoa 5. “Ke noi nei au e ho‘ololi ‘ia ke noi ma ke kāpae ‘ana iā “‘umi’ a ho‘okomo iā “‘elua’.”
Anyone. “Second!”	Kekahi po‘e. “Kōkua!”
<p>Pres. It is moved and seconded to strike out the word ten and insert the word two. If the amendment is adopted the motion will read “that the (name of organization) purchase two copies of the current edition of <i>Robert’s Rules of Order Newly Revised</i>.”</p> <p>Are you ready for the question?</p>	<p>Pel. Ua noi ‘ia a kōkua ‘ia e kāpae i ka hua‘ōlelo ‘umi a ho‘okomo i ka hua‘ōlelo ‘elua. Inā hāpai ‘ia ka loli, e heluhelu ‘ia penei, “e kū‘ai (inoa o ka hui) ‘elua kope o ka pukana o kēia manawa o <i>Robert’s Rules of Order Newly Revised</i>.”</p> <p>Mākaukau nō no ka nīnau?</p>
Debate if any	Ho‘opāpā, inā loa‘a
<p>Pres. The question is on striking out the word ten and inserting the word two. If the amendment is adopted the motion will read “that the (name of organization) purchase two copies of the current edition of <i>Robert’s Rules of Order Newly Revised</i>.”</p> <p>Pres. Those in favor of striking out the word ten and inserting the word two, say “aye.” [pause for response] Those opposed, say “no.” [pause for response]</p>	<p>Pel. Ua pili ka nīnau i ke kāpae ‘ana i ka hua‘ōlelo ‘umi a ho‘okomo i ka hua‘ōlelo ‘elua. Inā hāpai ‘ia ka loli, e heluhelu ‘ia penei, “e kū‘ai (inoa o ka hui) ‘elua kope o ka pukana o kēia manawa o <i>Robert’s Rules of Order Newly Revised</i>.”</p> <p>Pel. ‘O ka po‘e kāko‘o e kāpae ‘ia ka hua‘ōlelo ‘umi a ho‘okomo i ka hua‘ōlelo ‘elua, e “ī mai, “ae”. [kahi no ka pane ‘ana] ‘O ka po‘e kū‘ē‘ē, e “ī mai, “a‘ole”. [kahi no ka pane ‘ana]</p>

<p>Pres. The ayes have it, and the amendment is adopted. The question is now on the Main Motion as amended, which is “that the (name of organization) purchase two copies of the current edition of <i>Robert’s Rules of Order Newly Revised</i>.”</p> <p>[or]</p> <p>The noes have it; the amendment is lost. The question is now on the motion, “that the (name of organization) purchase ten copies of the current edition of <i>Robert’s Rules of Order Newly Revised</i>.”</p>	<p>Pel. Ua lilo nā ‘ae, a ‘āpono ‘ia ka loli. Ua pili ka nīnau o kēia manawa, ‘o ia ke Noi Nua o kēia manawa e like me ka mea i ho‘ololi ‘ia, ‘o ia “e kū‘ai (inoa o ka hui) ‘elua kope o ka pukana o kēia manawa o <i>Robert’s Rules of Order Newly Revised</i>.”</p> <p>[a i ‘ole]</p> <p>Ua lilo nā ‘a‘ole; ua eo ka loli. Ua pili ka nīnau o kēia manawa i ke noi, “e kū‘ai (inoa o ka hui) ‘umi kope o ka pukana o kēia manawa o <i>Robert’s Rules of Order Newly Revised</i>.”</p>
<p>President asks for vote on whichever version of the Main Motion is approved and handles as on page 68-69.</p>	<p>Noi ka Pelekikena e koho pāloka no ka mana hea lā o ke Noi Mua i ‘āpono ‘ia a hana e like me ia ma ka ‘ao‘ao 68-69.</p>

Parliamentarian’s notes [*He mau mana ‘o o ka Loea Lula Ho ‘omalu*]:

Amendments can be confusing, so it is the duty of the President/Chair (presiding officer) to carefully handle amendments so that the voting members clearly understand that they are considering and voting on an amendment and not the Main Motion.

An amendment may also be amended before it is voted on, but an amendment to such a secondary amendment is not in order.

After the group votes on an amendment, it must still vote on the motion it was proposing to amend whether that amendment is successful or not. Adopting the amendment does not adopt the motion it was proposing to amend. Likewise rejecting the amendment does not adopt or reject the motion it was proposing to amend.

Sample Minutes

The [regular/special/adjourned] meeting of the (name of the organization) was called to order on (date), , at (time) in the (place), the President being in the chair and the Secretary being present. The minutes of the last meeting were approved [read/distributed/corrected].

The Treasurer reported that the balance as of June ____ was \$ ____.

The Report of the membership committee was received and placed on file.

The Pā‘ina Committee’s motion that the (name of organization) holiday party be held on December 15 was adopted after debate.

Mr. Keala’s motion that the (name of organization) purchase ten copies of *Robert’s Rules of Order Newly Revised* was adopted.

Ms. Kamoku moved that the (name of organization) create a website. A motion by Mr. Mahune to postpone the motion to create a website to the next regular meeting was adopted.

Ms. Kamoku gave notice that at the next regular meeting she will move to rescind the motion to increase the dues which was adopted in January of this year.

The meeting was adjourned at _____ (time) _____.

Secretary

Ua kāhea ‘ia ka hālāwai [kūmau/kūikawā/i ho‘opane’e ‘ia] o (inoa o ka hui) e ho‘omalū ma ka (lā), , ma ka (hola) ma (ka/ke) (wahi), me ka Pelekikena e noho luna ana a me ke Kākau ‘Ōlelo pū ma laila. Ua ‘āpono [heluhelu/hā‘awi/ho‘oponopono] ‘ia ka mo‘olelo o ka hālāwai hope nei.

Ua hō‘ike mai ka Pu‘ukū ‘o ka huina kālā o ka lā ____ o lūne, he \$ ____.

Ua loa ‘a a waiho ‘ia mai ka Hō‘ike a ke kōmike lālā.

Ua ‘ae ‘ia ke noi a ke Kōmike Pā‘ina e mālama ‘ia ka pā‘ina lā nui o (inoa o ka hui) ma ka lā 15 o Kēkēmapa ma hope o ka ho‘opāpā ‘ana.

Ua ‘ae ‘ia ke noi a Mr. Keala e kū‘ai (inoa o ka hui) ‘umi kope o *Robert’s Rules of Order Newly Revised*.

Ua noi mai ‘o Ms. Kamoku e hana (inoa o ka hui) i kekahi ‘ao‘ao pūnaewe puni honua. Ua ‘ae ‘ia kekahi noi a Mr. Mahune e ho‘opane’e ‘ia ke noi e hana ‘ia kekahi ‘ao‘ao pūnaewe puni honua ā ka hālāwai ma‘amau a‘e.

Ua ho‘omaopopo mai ‘o Ms. Kamoku e noi mai ‘o ia ma ka hālāwai kūmau a‘e e ho‘iho‘i ‘ia ke noi e ho‘opi‘i ‘ia ka uku kūmau i ‘ae ‘ia i Ianuali nei o kēia makahiki.

Ua ho‘oku‘u ‘ia ka hālāwai ma ka _____ (hola) _____.

Kākau ‘Ōlelo

Parliamentarian's notes [*He mau mana 'o o ka Loea Lula Ho 'omalū*]: See RONR (11th ed.), pp. 469-70 for more detail on the content of minutes.

Officer and Committee reports should not be put to a vote. Only specific motions arising out of reports are subject to a vote of approval or adoption. It is most important to record all notices and motions that were adopted (in their final form). Include only the name of the maker of the motion, not the second.

Sample Committee Report Language

from Hawaiian Kingdom, 1878 House of Representatives:

<p style="text-align: center;">REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION</p> <p>TO THE HONORABLE GODFREY RHODES, PRESIDENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:</p> <p>The Committee on Education respectfully report consideration of the matters pertaining to the educational interests of the country, and in this connection they have examined and hereinafter report upon a large number of petitions, resolutions, and bills referred to them for consideration.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">. . . .</p> <p>They further recommend an appropriation of \$1000 for a curator for the Library and Museum; also that a sufficient appropriation be passed to provide for the support and continuance of the Haleakala School; and</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">HOIKE A KE KOMITE HOONAAUAO</p> <p>I KA MEA HANO HANO GODFREY RHODES, PERESIDENA O KA HALE AHAOLELO:</p> <p>Ke hoike aku nei ke Komite Hoonaaauao me ka mahalo, no na mea e pili ana i ka oihana hoonaaauao o ke Aupuni, a ua nana a ke hoike aku nei mahope no kehahi mau palapala hoopii, olelo hoololo, a me na bila kanawai I haawiiia mai e noonoo. Iloko o na la mua o ke kau, ua halawai ko oukou Komite me ka Papa Hoonaaauao, a ua hooalo i na mea i hoakaka ia mai o ia Papa, e pili ana i na mea i hana mua ia, a me na mea i hanaia i keia manawa, a me na manaolana no ka manawa e hiki ma ana.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">. . . .</p>
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<p>finally, they most earnestly recommend that \$10,000 be added to the appropriation for “support of Hawaiian and English schools.” to enable the Board to increase the aid given to the Female Boarding Schools.</p> <p>Respectfully submitted, W. R. CASTLE, Chairman WILLIAM O. SMITH, K. KAMAUOHA, DAVID MALO, M. K. KEALAWAA</p> <p>Dated July 19th 1878</p>	<p>Ke noi nei ke Komite, e hoo-kaawaleia i hookahi tausani dala no ka mea malama i ka “Museum” a me ka Keena Buke, a e hookaawale ia kekahi haawina kupono no ka hoonaaauo i ke Kula ma Haleakala a ke noi ikaika loa nei lakou, e haawi hou i umi tausani dala no ka haawina kokua i na Kula Hawaii me na Kula Enelani, i mea e hiki ai i ka Papa ke kokua hou aku i na Kula Hanai Kaikamahine.</p> <p>ME KA MAHALO, W. R. CASTLE, Luna hoomalu, WILLIAM O. SMITH, K. KAMAUOHA, DAVID MALO, M. K. KEALAWAA</p> <p>Kakau ia, Iulai 19, 1878</p>
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Sample Petition Language

from September 1897 (Hawaiian text edited by the authors with ‘*okina* and *kahakō*):

<p>PETITION AGAINST ANNEXATION ----- To His Excellency WILLIAM McKINLEY, President, and the Senate of the United States of America.</p>	<p>PALAPALA HO‘OPI‘I KŪ‘Ē HO‘OHUI‘ĀINA ----- I ka Mea Mahalo ‘ia WILLIAM McKINLEY, Pelekikena, a me ka ‘Aha Kenekoa, o ‘Amelika Hui Pū ‘ia.</p>
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GREETING :--

WHEREAS, there has been submitted to the Senate of the united States of America a Treaty for the Annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the said United States of American for consideration at its regular session in December, A.D. 1897; therefore,

We, the Undersigned, native Hawaiian citizens a residents of the District of _____,

_____, Island of _____

who are members of the HAWAIIAN PATRIOTIC LEAGUE OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, and others who are in sympathy with the said league, earnestly protest against the annexation of said Hawaiian Islands to the said United States of America in any form or shape.

ATTEST:

_____, President
_____, Secretary

NAME

AGE

ME KA MAHALO :--

NO KA MEA, ua waiho 'ia aku i mua o ka 'Aha Kenekoa o 'Amelika Hui Pū 'ia he Ku'ikahi no ka Ho'ohui aku iā Hawai'i nei iā 'Amerika Hui Pū 'ia i 'ōlelo 'ia, no ka no'ono'o 'ia ma kona kau mau i loko o Kekemapa,, M.H. 1897: no laila,

'O MĀKOU, nā po'e no lākou ma lalo iho, he po'e maka'āinana a po'e noho 'ōiwi Hawai'i ho'i no ka 'Āpana 'o _____, Mokupuni 'o _____.

He po'e lālā no ka 'AHAHUI HAWAI'I ALOHA 'ĀINA O KO HAWAI'I PAE'ĀINA, a me nā po'e 'ē a'e i like ka mana'o make'e me ko ka 'Ahahui i 'ōlelo'ia, ke kū'ē aku nei me ka mana'o ikaika loa i ka ho'ohui 'ia aku o ko Hawai'i Pae'āina i 'ōlelo'ia iā 'Amelika Hui Pū 'ia i 'ōlelo'ia ma kekahi 'ano a laina paha.

'IKEA:

_____, Pelekikena
_____, Kākau'ōlelo

INOA

MAKAHIKI

Māhele ‘Ōlelo Pelekānia

English → Hawaiian

To use this part of the glossary, locate the English term for which you would like the Hawaiian term and then locate that Hawaiian term in the Hawaiian-English section to see examples of how the term can be used in context. The parts of speech indicated pertain to the use of the term in Hawaiian. Page numbers are included for entries that can be found in the body of this text.

A	
English Term	Hawaiian Term
abstain	1. <i>tv</i> Koho ‘ole. <i>Abstention</i> , Ke koho ‘ole ‘ana. <i>I abstain</i> , ‘A‘ohe koho. <i>I abstain from voting</i> , ‘A‘ole au e koho. See pp. 34, 43.
acclaim	1. <i>tv</i> Ho‘ōho. <i>Acclamation</i> , Ka ho‘ōho ‘ana. See p. 38.
accountant	1. <i>n</i> Kupakako.
accuse	1. <i>tv</i> Hō‘āhewa.
add	1. <i>tv</i> Pāku‘i. <i>To amend by adding</i> , Ho‘ololi ma ka pāku‘i ‘ana.
adjourn	1. <i>tv</i> Ho‘oku‘u. <i>Adjourn (a session)</i> , Ho‘oku‘u loa, ho‘oku‘u wale. <i>Adjourn immediately (sine die)</i> , Ho‘oku‘u ‘ānō. <i>Adjourn to a certain day</i> , Ho‘oku‘u ā kekahi lā. <i>Adjourn to a certain time</i> , Ho‘oku‘u ā kekahi manawa. <i>Adjourn to a specific time</i> , Ho‘oku‘u i kekahi manawa like ‘ole i ha‘i ‘ia.
adjournment	1. <i>n</i> Ka ho‘oku‘u ‘ana. <i>Adjourned meeting</i> , Hālāwai i ho‘oku‘u ‘ia. <i>The proxy is valid for the original meeting and any of its adjournments</i> , Ua kūpono nō ka palapala hō‘āmāna no ka hālāwai kumu a me nā hālāwai i ho‘oku‘u ‘ia.
administrator	1. <i>n</i> Luna ho‘okele, po‘o.
adopt	1. <i>tv</i> ‘Āpono.
agenda	1. <i>n</i> Papa hana. See p. 22.

amend	1. <i>tv</i> Ho‘ololi. <i>Amendable/May be amended</i> , Hiki ke ho‘ololi ‘ia. <i>Amendment</i> , Ka ho‘ololi ‘ana. See p. 43.
announce	1. <i>tv</i> Ho‘olaha, kūkala.
annual	1. <i>n</i> (Also <i>annually/yearly</i>) Kū makahiki.
answer	1. <i>n</i> (As the answer to a problem) Ha‘ina. 2. <i>tv</i> (To answer) Pane.
appeal	1. <i>tv</i> (As in a legal proceeding) Ho‘opi‘i, ho‘opi‘i kū‘ē. See p. 56.
appoint	1. <i>tv</i> Ho‘okohu. See pp. 9-12.
approve	1. <i>tv</i> ‘Ae, ‘āpono.
argue	1. <i>tv</i> (As in court) Paio. 2. (To have an argument) Ho‘opa‘apa‘a.
assembly	1. <i>n</i> ‘Aha. <i>Assembly of government ministers</i> , ‘Aha kuhina. <i>National Assembly</i> , ‘Aha‘ōlelo Lāhui.
association	1. <i>n</i> Hui, ‘aha, ‘ahahui. See <i>corporation</i>
attendance	1. <i>n</i> Kikolā.
attest	1. <i>tv</i> Hō‘oia.
attorney	1. <i>n</i> Loio.
audit	1. <i>tv</i> Hō‘oia. <i>Auditor</i> , Luna hō‘oia.
authority	1. <i>n</i> Mana. <i>Parliamentary authority</i> , Mana ho‘omalū. See pp. 15-16.
authorize	1. <i>tv</i> Hō‘āmana. <i>Authorizer</i> , Luna hō‘āmana.

B

English Term	Hawaiian Term
bad	1. <i>sv</i> ‘Ino, maika‘i ‘ole, ‘a‘ole maika‘i. <i>Bad behavior</i> , Hana ‘ino/hana kūpono ‘ole. <i>It’s a bad move</i> , He hana maika‘i ‘ole. <i>That is bad</i> , ‘A‘ole maika‘i kēlā. 2. <i>expression</i> (To say bad things about someone) Kūamuamu, nema.
ballot	1. <i>n</i> Pāloka. See p. 36.

bill	1. (As in debt) ‘Ai‘ē. 2. (As in legislation) Pila.
blame	1. <i>tv</i> Hō‘āhewa, ho‘ohalahala, nema.
blank	1. <i>sv</i> Hakahaka.
board	1. <i>n</i> (As a board of directors/trustees; executive board) Papa, papa ho‘okele, ‘aha. <i>Mini/small board</i> , Papa iki. See p. 20.
Board of Inquiry	1. <i>proper name</i> ‘Aha Nīele.
break	1. <i>n</i> (As in temporary rest period) Wā ho‘omaha. 2. <i>iv</i> (To rest) Ho‘omaha.
Bring Back Motions	1. <i>n</i> Nā Noi Ho‘iho‘i. See pp. 58-59.
British Parliament	1. <i>proper name</i> ‘Aha‘ōlelo Pelekānia.
business	1. <i>n</i> (Activities/affairs) Hana. <i>Order of business</i> , Papa kuhikuhi o nā hana. <i>New business</i> , Nā hana hou. <i>Old business</i> , Nā hana kahiko. <i>Unfinished business</i> , Nā hana i pau ‘ole. 2. (Commercial) Hui. 3. (Professional) ‘Oihana. 4. <i>expression</i> (Business oriented) Pili ‘oihana.
bylaws	1. <i>n</i> Kānāwai. See pp. 15-16.

C	
English Term	Hawaiian Term
call	1. <i>tv</i> Hea, kāhea.
call to order	1. <i>n</i> Kāhea no ka Ho‘omalū. See. p. 21.
candidate	1. <i>n</i> Moho.
censure	1. <i>tv</i> ‘Āhewa.
chair	1. <i>n</i> (Chairperson) Luna Ho‘omalū, Ikū ha‘i, po‘o. See p. 19.
chapter	1. <i>n</i> (As in a book) Mokuna. 2. (As a branch of an organization) ‘Āpana.

charter	1. <i>n</i> Palapala hō‘āmana.
choose	1. <i>tv</i> Koho, wae.
clarify	1. <i>tv</i> Ho‘ākāka. <i>Clarification</i> , Ka ho‘ākāka ‘ana.
clause	1. <i>n</i> Paukū.
clerk	1. <i>n</i> (As in the House of Representatives in the Hawaiian Kingdom) Lunamaka‘āinana.
close	1. <i>tv</i> (As a door) Pani. <i>The nominations are closed</i> , Pani ‘ia ka waiho inoa ‘ana.
closed	1. <i>expression</i> (As a session) ‘Aha kūkā malū. <i>Debate on all pending motions is now closed</i> , Ua pani ‘ia ka ho‘opāpā ‘ana no nā noi a pau i hemo.
club	1. <i>n</i> Hui, ‘ahahui.
command	1. <i>tv</i> Kauoha.
commend	1. <i>tv</i> Ho‘omaika‘i.
commission	1. <i>tv</i> (As a job) Kauoha.
commit	1. <i>tv</i> Hā‘awi. <i>To commit or refer to committee</i> , Hā‘awi i ke kōmike. See p. 46.
committee	1. <i>n</i> Kōmike. <i>Regular committee</i> , Kōmike ma‘amau. <i>Special committee</i> , Kōmike kūikawā. <i>Standing committee</i> , Kōmike kūmau. <i>Committee of the Whole</i> , Kōmike o ka Hale A Pau.
commotion	1. <i>n</i> (As a ruckus) Haunaele.
company	1. <i>n</i> Hui.
complain	1. <i>tv</i> Namunamu, ‘ōhumuhumu.
complaint	1. <i>n</i> Kumu ho‘opi‘i, ‘ōhumuhumu.
compromise	1. <i>expression</i> Kūkā ā ‘aelike.
conduct	1. <i>n</i> Hana. <i>Appropriate conduct</i> , Hana kūpono/hana pono. <i>Inappropriate conduct</i> , Hana hewa/hana kūpono ‘ole/Hana pono ‘ole.

congress	1. <i>n</i> ‘Aha‘ōlelo.
consider	1. (As to deliberate) Kūkā.
constituency	1. <i>n</i> Po‘e koho pāloka.
constitution	1. <i>n</i> Kumukānāwai. See pp. 15-16.
consult	1. <i>tv</i> Kūkā.
contempt	1. <i>tv</i> Ho‘owahawaha. <i>Also</i> Ho‘owahāwahā.
controversy	1. <i>n</i> Hihia.
convention	1. <i>n</i> (As a society) ‘Aha, ‘ahahui. <i>Convention of delegates</i> , ‘Aha ‘elele.
conversation	1. <i>n</i> Kama‘ilio.
convince	1. <i>tv</i> Ho‘ohuli.
cooperate	1. <i>tv</i> (As to work together) Hana like, hana pū, ku‘ikahi. 2. (As to obey) Ho‘olohe.
corporation	1. <i>n</i> ‘Ahuina.
correct	1. <i>tv</i> (As to correct) Ho‘oponopono. <i>Corrections</i> , Ka ho‘oponopono ‘ana. 2. <i>vs</i> Pololei
council	1. <i>n</i> ‘Aha. <i>Secret/small council</i> , ‘Aha iki. <i>Executive council</i> , ‘Aha ho‘okō. <i>Privy Council (as in the Hawaiian Kingdom)</i> , ‘Aha Kūkā Malū. <i>Council of chiefs</i> , ‘Aha ‘ula.
count	1. <i>tv</i> Helu. <i>To count money</i> , Helu kālā. <i>Rising counted vote</i> , Koho kū i helu ‘ia. See teller.
court	1. <i>n</i> ‘Aha ho‘okolokolo. <i>Circuit court</i> , ‘Aha ka‘apuni. <i>Supreme court</i> , ‘Aha ki‘eki‘e.
cross out	1. <i>tv</i> Kaha.
custom	1. <i>n</i> Hana ma‘amaui, loina. See p. 18

D

English Term	Hawaiian Term
daily	1. <i>n</i> Kū lā.

date	1. <i>n</i> Lā.
day	1. <i>n</i> Lā.
debate	1. <i>n</i> Ho‘opāpā. 2. <i>tv</i> Ho‘opāpā. <i>Debatable</i> , Hiki ke ho‘opāpā ‘ia.
deceive	1. <i>tv</i> Hana ‘epa, ‘apuhi.
decide	1. <i>tv</i> Ho‘oholo. <i>To have been decided</i> , Holo.
decision	1. <i>expression</i> Ka ho‘oholo ‘ana.
decorum	1. <i>n</i> Maluhia. See pp. 30-31.
delegate	1. <i>n</i> ‘Elele.
deliberate	1. <i>tv</i> Kūkākūkā.
deny	1. <i>tv</i> Hō‘ole.
department	1. <i>n</i> Ke‘ena.
dignitary	1. <i>n</i> Mea hanohano, Mea kūlana ki‘eki‘e.
dilatory	1. <i>tv</i> (As an absurd/frivolous motion) ‘Āke‘ake‘a. <i>Since the motion is intended to hinder the progress of the proceedings, it is therefore deemed dilatory</i> , ‘Oiai ‘o ka hana o ke noi, ‘o ia ke ke‘ake‘a ‘ana i ka holomua o ka hālāwai, ua ho‘oholo ‘ia he ‘āke‘ake‘a ke ‘ano o ke noi.
direct	1. <i>tv</i> (To give orders) Kauoha. 2. (To give directions) Kuhikuhi.
director	1. <i>n</i> Luna ho‘omalū, po‘o.
discipline	1. <i>n</i> (To punish) Ho‘opa‘i.
discuss	1. <i>tv</i> Kūkā, kūkākūkā.
dissent	1. <i>n</i> Kū‘ē, kū‘ē‘ē.
divide	1. <i>tv</i> Ho‘oka‘awale, māhele.
division	1. <i>n</i> (As a motion calling for a rising vote) Māhele.
document	1. <i>n</i> Palapala.
doubt	1. <i>n</i> (To be doubtful) Kānalua. See also ‘pass’

dues	1. <i>n</i> Uku kūmau
duty	1. <i>n</i> Kuleana.

E	
English Term	Hawaiian Term
eject	1. <i>tv</i> Kīpaku.
elect	1. <i>tv</i> Koho. <i>An elected official</i> , He luna aupuni i koho 'ia.
electorate	1. <i>n</i> Po'e koho pāloka.
end	1. <i>n</i> Hopena. <i>Also</i> Ka pau 'ana. <i>At the end of the day</i> , Ma ka pau 'ana o ka lā. 2. <i>sv</i> Pau. <i>It was ended</i> , Ua pau. 3. <i>tv</i> Ho'opau. <i>It is time to end the debate</i> , 'O kēia ka manawa e ho'opau ai i ka ho'opāpā 'ana.
enforce	1. <i>tv</i> Ho'okō. <i>Enforcer</i> , Mea ho'okō.
English	1. <i>n</i> (Language) 'Ōlelo Pelekānia. <i>Also</i> 'Ōlelo Haole.
enroll	1. <i>tv</i> Kākau inoa.
except	1. <i>sv</i> Koe. <i>All the reports were good except the one about fundraising efforts</i> , Ua maika'i nā hō'ike a pau koe ka mea no ka ho'oulu kālā 'ana. 2. <i>tv</i> (As to make an exception) Ho'okoe.
excuse	1. <i>tv</i> (To excuse) Huikala, kala.
executive	1. <i>n</i> 'Oihana. <i>Chief executive officer</i> , Luna 'oihana nui. <i>Executive board</i> , Papa ho'okele. <i>Executive council</i> , 'Aha ho'okō. <i>Executive office</i> , Ke'ena 'oihana. <i>Executive session</i> , 'Aha kūkā malū.
exercise	1. <i>n</i> (As the opening exercises of a conference). Papa hana. <i>Opening exercises</i> , Papa hana wehe.
expell	1. <i>tv</i> Kipaku.
expert	1. <i>n</i> Loea. <i>Parliamentarian</i> , Loea lula ho'omalū. <i>Financial expert</i> , Loea 'oihana kālā.

explain	1. <i>tv</i> Ho‘ākāka, wehewehe.
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F	
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English Term	Hawaiian Term
fall	1. <i>iv</i> Hā‘ule. <i>Fall to the ground</i> , Hā‘ule ma ka honua.
fault	1. <i>n</i> Hewa. <i>To find fault</i> , Nema.
fight	1. <i>iv</i> (As in a battle/contest) Paio.
file	1. <i>n</i> Waihona, ‘ope. 2. <i>tv</i> Waiho.
finalize	1. <i>tv</i> Ho‘opa‘a. <i>To have been finalized</i> , Holo. <i>The arrangements have been finalized</i> , Ua holo nā mea mea i ho‘oponopono ‘ia.
finances	1. <i>n</i> Kālā, waiwai.
first	1. <i>n</i> Mua.
fix	1. <i>tv</i> Ho‘oponopono.
forbid	1. <i>tv</i> Pāpā.
forgive	1. <i>tv</i> Huikala, kala.
formal	1. <i>n</i> Pa‘alula.
found	1. <i>sv</i> Loa‘a. 2. <i>tv</i> (As to found an organization) Ho‘okumu.
foundation	1. <i>n</i> (As of a building) Kahua.
free	1. <i>sv</i> Free, manuahi.

G	
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English Term	Hawaiian Term
gather	1. <i>iv</i> (As people gathering together) ‘Ākoakoa.
gavel	1. <i>n</i> Lā‘au kīkē.
germane	1. <i>expression</i> Ho‘opili ‘ia. See p. 44.
give notice	1. <i>tv</i> Ho‘olaha.
give permission	1. <i>tv</i> ‘Ae.

good	1. <i>sv</i> Maika‘i. <i>The company is in good standing, Maika‘i ka inoa o ka hui.</i>
governing documents	1. <i>n</i> Nā Palapala Ho‘omalua. See p. 15-16.
government	1. <i>n</i> Aupuni. <i>Constitutional monarchy, Aupuni mō‘ī kū i ke kumukānāwai. Democratic government, Aupuni kemokalaka. Government official, Luna aupuni.</i>
governor	1. <i>n</i> Kia‘āina.
grant	1. <i>n</i> Ha‘awina kālā, pu‘u kālā.
group	1. <i>n</i> Hui, pū‘ulu.
grumble	1. <i>tv</i> Namunamu, ‘ōhumuhumu.
guest	1. <i>n</i> Malihini.

H	
English Term	Hawaiian Term
half	1. <i>n</i> Hapa, hapalua.
hand	1. <i>n</i> Lima.
Hawaiian Islands	1. <i>proper name</i> Ko Hawai‘i Pae‘āina, Pae‘āina ‘o Hawai‘i.
Hawaiian Kingdom	1. <i>proper name</i> Ke Aupuni Mō‘ī Hawai‘i.
Hawaiian	1. <i>n</i> (Language) ‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i.
here	1. <i>expression</i> Ma ‘ane‘i, ma ‘ane‘i nei.
high	1. <i>sv</i> Ki‘eki‘e.
holiday	1. <i>n</i> Lā nui.
honor	1. <i>tv</i> Ho‘ohanohano, ho‘omaika‘i, ho‘omana‘o.
honorable	1. <i>n</i> Mea hanohano. 2. <i>sv</i> Hanohano.
house	1. <i>n</i> Hale.
House of Nobles	1. <i>proper name</i> (As in the Hawaiian Kingdom) Hale o nā Ali‘i, ‘Aha‘ōlelo o nā Ali‘i.

House of Representatives	1. proper name (As in the Hawaiian Kingdom) Hale o ka Po‘e i Koho ‘ia. 2. (As in the United States) Hale o nā Lunamaka‘āinana.
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I	
English Term	Hawaiian Term
immaterial	1. n Mea ‘ole.
impeach	1. tv Ho‘opi‘i luna nui.
impossible	1. expression Hiki ‘ole, ‘a‘ole hiki. <i>It's impossible,</i> Hiki ‘ole ke hana ‘ia/‘A‘ole hiki ke hana ‘ia.
improper	1. sv Kūpono ‘ole, ‘a‘ole kūpono.
Incidental Motions	1. n Nā Noi ‘Ao‘ao. See. p. 54.
increase	1. tv (To increase) Ho‘onui.
incumbent	1. n Mea noho ‘oihana.
independent	1. sv Kū‘oko‘a.
information	1. n ‘Ike.
inquiry	1. n (As a Parliamentary Inquiry) Nīnau. <i>Parliamentary Inquiry,</i> Nīnau ho‘omalū.
insert	1. tv Ho‘okomo, waiho.
insult	1. tv ‘Ōlelo hō‘ino.
insurance	1. n ‘Inikua.
interrupt	1. tv Kīkahō. <i>Interrupting the speaker.</i> E kīkahō ana i ka mea ha‘i‘ōlelo
introduce	1. tv (As a bill) Ho‘okomo, waiho.
investigate	1. tv Ho‘okolokolo.
invitation	1. n Kono.
invite	1. tv Kono.
issue	1. n (As a controversy/problem) Hihia.

J	
English Term	Hawaiian Term
join together	1. <i>iv</i> Hui, ‘ākoakoa. <i>These have been joined together</i> , Ua hui kēia mau mea. 2. <i>tv</i> Ho‘ohui.
journalist	1. <i>n</i> Mea kūkala nūhou.
judge	1. <i>n</i> Luna ho‘okolokolo, luna kānāwai. 2. <i>tv</i> (To judge) Ho‘okolokolo. <i>To misjudge</i> , Ho‘ohewahewa.
jurisdiction	1. <i>n</i> Mana ho‘okolokolo.

K	
English Term	Hawaiian Term
kind	1. <i>sv</i> (Nice) Lokomaika‘i, ‘olu‘olu. 2. <i>n</i> (Type) ‘Ano.
king	1. <i>n</i> Ali‘i, ali‘i ‘ai moku, mō‘ī.
kingdom	1. <i>n</i> Aupuni mō‘ī.

L	
English Term	Hawaiian Term
law	1. <i>n</i> Kānāwai.
lawyer	1. <i>n</i> Loio.
lay on the table	1. <i>tv</i> (As a proposal on the table) Ho‘omoe. <i>I move to lay this motion on the table</i> , Ke noi aku nei au e ho‘omoe ‘ia kēia noi ma ka papa. See p. 45.
lead	1. <i>tv</i> Alaka‘i.
leader	1. <i>n</i> Alaka‘i.
leave	1. <i>n</i> (As sick or personal leave from work) Wā ho‘omaha. 2. <i>iv</i> Ha‘alele. <i>To leave with the intention of going home</i> , Ho‘i. 3. <i>tv</i> Waiho.
legislator	1. <i>n</i> Luna ‘aha‘ōlelo.

lessen	1. <i>iv</i> (As to decrease in amount) Emi. 2. <i>tv</i> (As to reduce something) Ho‘ēmi.
lie	1. <i>tv</i> Ho‘opunipuni.
lieutenant governor	1. <i>n</i> Hope kia‘āina.
limit	1. <i>n</i> Palena. 2. <i>tv</i> Kaupalena. <i>To limit or extend the limits of debate</i> , Ho‘opōkole a ho‘olō‘ihi paha i nā palena o ka ho‘opāpā ‘ana.
limitation	1. <i>n</i> Palena.
lobby	1. <i>tv</i> Paipai. <i>Lobbyist</i> , Mea paipai.
lose	1. <i>sv</i> (As possession of something) Lilo. <i>I lost the file</i> , Ua lilo ka ‘ope. 2. <i>sv</i> (As a contest/game) Eo. <i>The motion is lost</i> , Ua eo ke noi. 3. <i>iv</i> Hā‘ule. <i>The motion is lost</i> , Ua hā‘ule ke noi.

M	
English Term	Hawaiian Term
mace	1. <i>n</i> Ko‘oko‘o ‘oihana.
main motion	1. <i>n</i> Noi mua.
majority	1. <i>n</i> Hapa nui. <i>Majority vote</i> , Koho ma ka hapa nui. See p. 34.
maker	1. <i>n</i> (As the person to raise a motion) Mea noi.
mandate	1. <i>tv</i> Hō‘āmana.
mayor	1. <i>n</i> Meia.
meeting	1. <i>n</i> Hālāwai. <i>Electronic meeting</i> , Hālāwai uila. <i>Mass meeting</i> , Hālāwai kūkā. <i>Regular meeting</i> , Hālāwai kūmau. <i>Special meeting</i> , Hālāwai kūikawā.
member	1. <i>n</i> Hoa, hoahānau, lālā. <i>Membership committee</i> , Kōmike lālā.
membership	1. <i>n</i> ‘Aha lālā.

minister	1. n (As a government position) Kuhina. <i>Assembly of government ministers</i> , ‘Aha kuhina. <i>Prime minister</i> , Kuhina nui. 2. (As a pastor/priest) Kahu, kahuna pule.
minority	1. n Hapa emi, hapa iki, hapa ‘u‘uku.
minutes	1. n (As of a meeting) Mo‘olelo. See pp. 60, 72.
misconduct	1. n Hana hewa.
month	1. n Mahina. <i>Monthly</i> , Kū mahina.
motion	1. n Noi. <i>Incidental motion</i> , Noi ‘ao‘ao. <i>Improper motion</i> , Noi kūpono ‘ole. <i>Main motion</i> , Noi mua. <i>Motion to reconsider</i> , Noi kūkā hou. <i>Privileged motion</i> , Noi ‘a‘e. <i>Secondary motion</i> , Noi kualua. <i>Subsidiary motion</i> , Noi pili. See p. 23.

N	
English Term	Hawaiian Term
name	1. n Inoa.
nation	1. n (As the territory of a country) Aupuni. 2. (As the people of a country) Lāhui.
National Assembly	1. proper name ‘Aha‘ōlelo Lāhui.
new business	1. n Hana hou. See pp. 21-22.
no (nay)	1. expression ‘A‘ole.
noise	1. n Hana kuli.
noisy	1. sv Kulikuli.
nominate	1. tv Waiho inoa. <i>Nomination</i> , Ka waiho inoa ‘ana.
nominee	1. n Mea holo moho.
non-profit	1. expression Waiwai puka ‘ole. <i>Non-profit corporation</i> , ‘Ahuina waiwai puka ‘ole.
none	1. expression ‘A‘ohe.

not	1. <i>expression</i> ‘A‘ole.
notice	1. <i>n</i> (As an announcement) Ho‘olaha. 2. <i>tv</i> (As to give notice) Ho‘olaha.
number	1. <i>n</i> Helu. See pp. 188-189.
numeral	1. <i>n</i> Helu, hua helu.

O	
English Term	Hawaiian Term
object	1. <i>tv</i> Kū‘ē, kū‘ē‘ē. <i>Without objection</i> , Me ka nele o ke kū‘ē ‘ana.
obstruct	1. <i>tv</i> Ke‘ake‘a. <i>To be obstructed</i> , Ku‘ia.
office	1. <i>n</i> (As a place of work) Ke‘ena. 2. (As on an executive board) ‘Oihana.
Office of Hawaiian Affairs	1. <i>proper name</i> Ke Ke‘ena Kuleana Hawai‘i.
officer	1. <i>n</i> (As on an executive board) Luna, luna ho‘okele, ikū. <i>Chief executive officer</i> , Luna ‘oihana nui, ikū. <i>Chief financial officer</i> , Luna waiwai nui. <i>Financial officer</i> , Luna waiwai. <i>Main officer</i> , Luna nui. <i>Presiding officer</i> , Luna ho‘omalū.
one-third	1. <i>n</i> Hapa kolu.
opinion	1. <i>n</i> Mana‘o.
oppose	1. <i>tv</i> Kū‘ē. <i>The opposition</i> , Ka ‘ao‘ao kū‘ē.
order	1. <i>n</i> (As in ranking) Ka‘ina. 2. (As in a meeting) Maluhia. <i>Rule of order</i> , Lula ho‘omalū. <i>To be out of order</i> , Kūpono ‘ole. 3. <i>tv</i> (As to rank things in order) Ho‘oka‘ina.
Order of Business	1. <i>expression</i> . Ka Papa Kuhikuhi o nā Hana. See p. 21

organization	1. <i>n</i> Hui. <i>Charitable organization</i> , Hui manawale‘a. 2. <i>expression</i> (As the way things are organized) Ka ho‘onohono‘ana.
organize	1. <i>tv</i> Ho‘onohono, ho‘oponopono.

P	
English Term	Hawaiian Term
pardon	1. <i>tv</i> Huikala, kala.
parliament	1. <i>n</i> (As in Great Britain) ‘Aha‘ōlelo Pelekānia.
parliamentarian	1. <i>n</i> Loea lula ho‘omalū. <i>Parliamentary authority</i> , Mana ho‘omalū.
parliamentary procedure	1. <i>n</i> Ka Papa Hana Ho‘omalū. See p. 15.
party	1. <i>n</i> (Political) ‘Ao‘ao. <i>Democratic party</i> , ‘Ao‘ao kemokalaka. <i>Republican party</i> , ‘Ao‘ao lepupalika.
pass	1. <i>sv</i> Kānalua. Lit. <i>doubt, hesitate</i> . Used in response to a roll call vote to allow the member to be called again after others have voted.
pause	1. <i>iv</i> Kali.
payment	1. <i>n</i> Uku. <i>Special payment</i> , Uku kūikawā.
pending	1. <i>iv</i> Hemo. <i>All pending motions</i> , Nā noi a pau i hemo.
pertain	1. <i>sv</i> Pili.
petition	1. <i>n</i> Palapala ho‘opi‘i. See p. 74.
phone	1. <i>n</i> Kelepona. <i>Cell phone</i> , Kelepona hele.
platform	1. <i>n</i> Kahua.
plurality	1. <i>n</i> Helu nui. See p. 39.
point	1. <i>n</i> (As an issue) Mana‘o. <i>Point of order</i> , Mana‘o ho‘omalū. 2. <i>tv</i> (As with the finger) Kuhikuhi.
pointless	1. <i>sv</i> Waiwai ‘ole.
police	1. <i>n</i> Māka‘i. <i>Police force</i> , ‘Oihana māka‘i.

policy	1. <i>n</i> Lula alaka‘i.
politics	1. <i>n</i> Kālai‘āina, polikika.
poll	1. <i>n</i> (As a place where voting occurs) Wahi koho. <i>Poll booth</i> , Ke‘ena koho. 2. (As in a time to vote) Manawa koho. 3. <i>tv</i> (To take a poll) Ana mana‘o.
postpone	1. <i>tv</i> Ho‘opane‘e.
power	1. <i>n</i> Mana. Also <i>powerful</i> .
pray	1. <i>tv</i> Pule. <i>Prayer</i> , Leo pule, pule. <i>The chaplain will lead the prayer</i> , Na ke kahuna pule e alaka‘i i ka leo pule.
preamble	1. <i>n</i> ‘Ōlelo pili mua. See p. 27.
precedence	1. <i>n</i> Mana ‘a‘e. See p. 43.
present	1. <i>sv</i> Ma ‘ane‘i. <i>May be used in answer to a roll call vote in order to abstain</i> .
president	1. <i>n</i> Ikū lani, pelekikena. See p. 19.
Previous Question	1. <i>n</i> Ka Nīnau ‘Ānō. See p. 49.
primary amendment	1. <i>n</i> Loli nui. See p. 44.
principle	1. <i>n</i> Kumumana‘o. 2. (As of a political party) Loina.
prioritize	1. <i>tv</i> Ho‘oka‘ina.
priority	1. <i>n</i> Mana ‘a‘e. <i>Priority of business</i> , Ka‘ina hana.
privilege	1. <i>n</i> Kuleana ‘a‘e. <i>Privilege of the assembly</i> , Kuleana ‘a‘e o ka ‘aha. <i>Question of privilege</i> , Nīnau no ka mana ‘a‘e.
Privileged Motions	1. <i>n</i> Nā Noi ‘A‘e. See p. 51.
Privy Council	1. <i>proper name</i> ‘Aha Kūkā Malū.
pro tem	1. <i>expression</i> No ka manawa.
procedure	1. <i>n</i> Papa hana.

profession	1. <i>n</i> ‘Oihana.
professional	1. <i>expression</i> Kū ‘oihana, pili ‘oihana.
program	1. <i>n</i> Papa hana, papa hō‘ike, papa kuhikuhi.
prohibit	1. <i>tv</i> Pāpā.
proper	1. <i>sv</i> Kūpono.
propose	1. <i>tv</i> Hāpai.
protest	1. <i>tv</i> Kū‘ē.
protocol	1. <i>n</i> Papa hana.
proxy	1. <i>n</i> Palapala hō‘āmana.
punish	1. <i>tv</i> Ho‘opa‘i.

Q

English Term	Hawaiian Term
queen	1. <i>n</i> Ali‘i wahine, mō‘ī wahine.
question	1. <i>n</i> Nīnau. <i>Previous question.</i> Nīnau ‘ānō. <i>Question of privilege,</i> He nīnau no ka mana ‘a‘e.
quiet	1. <i>sv</i> Hāmau.
quit	1. <i>tv</i> (As a job) Ha‘alele, waiho.
quorum	1. <i>n</i> Palena emi.

R

English Term	Hawaiian Term
raise	1. <i>tv</i> (As a question) Hāpai. See <i>rise</i> . 2. (As funds) Ho‘oulu.
rank	1. <i>n</i> Kūlana. 2. <i>tv</i> (As to order things) Ho‘oka‘ina.
rap	1. <i>tv</i> (As the gavel) Kīkē. <i>To rap repeatedly,</i> Kīkēkē.
ratify	1. <i>tv</i> Hō‘oia.
read	1. <i>tv</i> Heluhelu.

ready	1. <i>sv</i> Mākaukaku. <i>Are you ready for the question?</i> Mākaukau nō no ka nīnau?
recess	1. <i>iv</i> Ho‘omaha. See p. 51.
recognition	1. <i>n</i> Ka nānā ‘ana. See p. 32.
reconsider	1. <i>tv</i> Kūkā hou. See p. 59.
reduce	1. <i>tv</i> Ho‘ēmi.
refer	1. <i>tv</i> Hā‘awi. See p. 46.
refuse	1. <i>tv</i> Hō‘ole.
register	1. <i>tv</i> Kākau inoa. <i>Registration station</i> , Kahi kākaku inoa.
regular	1. <i>sv</i> Kūmau, ma‘amau. <i>Regular meeting</i> , Hālāwai kūmau.
repeat	1. <i>tv</i> (As to repeat after someone) Ho‘opili. <i>Repeat the motion</i> , E ho‘opili mai i ke noi. 2. <i>expression</i> (To do over) Hana hou.
report	1. <i>n</i> Hō‘ike. <i>Annual report</i> , Hō‘ike kū makahiki. 2. <i>tv</i> (To report) Hō‘ike.
representative	1. <i>n</i> (As in the government) Lunamaka‘āinana.
reprimand	1. <i>tv</i> ‘Āhewa.
request	1. <i>tv</i> Noi. <i>Request for Information</i> , Noi i ‘ike.
rescind	1. <i>tv</i> Ho‘opau. See p. 58.
resign	1. <i>tv</i> (As from a job) Ha‘alele, waiho.
resolution	1. <i>n</i> ‘Ōlelo ho‘oholo. See pp. 27-28.
resolve	1. <i>tv</i> (As a dispute) Ho‘onā. 2. <i>expression</i> (As in a resolution) Ho‘oholo ‘ia. <u>Resolved</u> , <i>That the name of the organization shall be . . .</i> , Ho‘oholo ‘ia, ‘O ka inoa o ka hui, ‘o . . .
response	1. <i>n</i> Pane.
responsibility	1. <i>n</i> Kuleana.

restrict	1. <i>tv</i> Pāpā.
result	1. <i>n</i> Hopena.
ridicule	1. <i>tv</i> Ho'owahawaha. Also Ho'owahāwahā.
right	1. <i>n</i> (Civil) Kuleana, pono.
riot	1. <i>n</i> Haunaele.
rise	1. <i>tv</i> Kū. <i>Rising counted vote</i> , Koho kū i helu 'ia. Please rise, E 'olu'olu, e kū i luna. See p. 35. 2. <i>tv</i> (As to a question) Hāpai. <i>I rise to a question of privilege</i> , Ke hāpai nei au i kekahi nīnau no ka mana 'a'e. See <i>raise</i> .
roll call	1. <i>n</i> Kāhea inoa. See p. 37.
rule	1. <i>n</i> Lula. 2. <i>tv</i> (As to rule, as the act of the chair) Ho'oholo. <i>The Chair rules</i> , Na ka Luna Ho'omalulu e ho'oholo.
rules of order	1. <i>expression</i> Lula ho'omalulu.

S	
English Term	Hawaiian Term
seal	1. <i>n</i> (As a seal of approval) Kila.
season	1. <i>n</i> Kau. <i>Election season</i> , Kau koho pāloka.
second	1. <i>tv</i> (As a motion) Kōkua.
secondary amendment	1. <i>n</i> Loli kualua. See p. 44.
secretary	1. <i>n</i> Ikū kau, kākau 'ōlelo.
section	1. <i>n</i> Paukū.
security guard	1. <i>n</i> Kia'i pō.
select	1. <i>tv</i> Koho, wae.
senator	1. <i>n</i> Kenekoa.
separate	1. <i>sv</i> (To be separate) Ka'awale. 2. <i>tv</i> (To separate) Ho'oka'awale.

sergeant-at-arms	1. <i>n</i> Kia‘i puka, māka‘i o ka hale, mālama puka.
session	1. <i>n</i> Kau ‘aha. See pp. 13, 51-52.
signature	1. <i>n</i> Pūlima.
silent	1. <i>sv</i> Hāmau.
sit	1. <i>tv</i> Noho. <i>Be seated</i> , E noho i lalo.
society	1. <i>n</i> (As a club) ‘Ahahui.
sorry	1. <i>sv</i> (As so feel sorry) Minamina.
speak	1. <i>tv</i> (As to have a turn at speaking in a meeting) Ha‘i‘ōlelo, ‘ōlelo. <i>Speaker</i> , Mea ha‘i‘ōlelo.
special	1. <i>sv</i> Kūikawā. <i>special orders</i> , nā kauoha kūikawā. See p. 21. <i>Special Rules of Order</i> , Nā Lula Ho‘omalū Kūikawā. See p. 18.
speech	1. <i>tv</i> (To give a speech) Ha‘i‘ōlelo.
split	1. <i>iv</i> (To split into factions) Mokuāhana. 2. <i>sv</i> (To be split) Mahae.
spokesperson	1. <i>n</i> Waha ‘ōlelo.
stage	1. <i>n</i> Kahua.
stand	1. <i>iv</i> Kū.
state	1. <i>tv</i> Ha‘i. <i>State the question</i> , E ha‘i mai i ke noi.
State of Hawai‘i	1. <i>proper name</i> Moku‘āina ‘o Hawai‘i.
stenographer	1. <i>n</i> Kākaku ‘ōlelo pōkole.
straw poll	1. <i>n</i> Ana mana‘o. See RONR p. 429 for rule against Straw Polls.
subject	1. <i>n</i> (As a topic) Kumuhana.
submit	1. <i>tv</i> Waiho.
Subsidiary Motions	1. <i>n</i> Nā Noi Pili. See p. 43.
substitute	1. <i>n</i> Pani, pani hakahaka.
support	1. <i>tv</i> Kāko‘o.

suspend	1. <i>tv</i> Kāpae. See p. 56.
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T	
English Term	Hawaiian Term
table	1. <i>n</i> (Furniture) Pākaukau. <i>To lay an issue on the table in a meeting</i> , Ho‘omoe ma ka pākaukau. 2. <i>n</i> (As a chart) Papa.
take	1. <i>tv</i> Lawe. 2. (As to take from the table) Ho‘iho‘i. <i>I move to take the motion from the table</i> , Ke noi aku nei au e ho‘iho‘i ‘ia ke noi mai ka papa aku. 3. (As to take minutes) Kākau. <i>Take minutes</i> , E kākau i ka mo‘olelo.
talk	1. <i>tv</i> ‘Ōlelo. <i>To talk ill of someone</i> , Kūamuamu.
telephone	1. <i>n</i> Kelepona. <i>Cell phone</i> , Kelepona hele.
teller	1. <i>n</i> Luna helu.
term	1. <i>n</i> (As in a clause) Mana‘o. 2. (Word) Hua‘ōlelo, ‘ōlelo.
Territory of Hawai‘i	1. <i>proper name</i> Kelikoli ‘o Hawai‘i.
tied	1. <i>sv</i> (As in a sports match) Pa‘i a pa‘i.
time	1. <i>n</i> Manawa, wā.
topic	1. <i>n</i> Kumuhana.
translate	1. <i>tv</i> Unuhi. <i>Translator</i> , Mea unuhi.
treasurer	1. <i>n</i> Pu‘ukū, ikūone.
truth	1. <i>n</i> ‘Oia‘i‘o.
twice	1. <i>n</i> Pālua.
two-thirds	1. <i>n</i> ‘Elua hapa kolu.

U	
English Term	Hawaiian Term
unanimous	1. <i>n</i> Lōkahi. <i>Unanimous Consent</i> , ‘Ae lōkahi. See p. 34.

unfinished business	1. <i>n</i> Hana i pau ‘ole. See pp. 21-22.
unison	1. <i>tv</i> Ku‘ikahi.
United States of America	1. <i>proper name</i> ‘Amelika Hui Pū ‘ia, ‘Amelika Hui ‘ia.
urge	1. <i>tv</i> Koi.
usual	1. <i>sv</i> Kūmau, ma‘amau.

V

English Term	Hawaiian Term
verify	1. <i>tv</i> Hō‘oia.
vice-president	1. <i>n</i> Hope pelekikena.
viva voce	1. <i>tv</i> (To vote vocally) Koho waha.
voice vote	1. <i>n</i> Koho waha. See p. 35.
volunteer	1. <i>n</i> Manawale‘a.
vote	1. <i>tv</i> Koho, koho pālōka. <i>Voter</i> , Mea koho, mea koho pālōka. See pp. 33-40.
voting booth	1. <i>n</i> Ke‘ena koho, ke‘ena koho pālōka.
voting card	1. <i>n</i> Pepa koho, pepa koho pālōka. See p. 36.

W

English Term	Hawaiian Term
week	1. <i>n</i> Pule. <i>Weekly</i> , Kū pule.
weekday	1. <i>n</i> Lā noa.
weekend	1. <i>n</i> Hopena pule.
whereas	1. <i>expression</i> No ka mea, ‘oiai. See pp. 27-28.
win	1. <i>sv</i> Lanakila.
withdraw	1. <i>tv</i> Ho‘opau.
witness	1. <i>n</i> Mea hō‘ike, ‘ike maka.

word	1. <i>n</i> Hua‘ōlelo.
write	1. <i>tv</i> Kākau.

Y	
English Term	Hawaiian Term
year	1. <i>n</i> Makahiki.
yes	1. <i>expression</i> ‘Ae.
yield	1. <i>tv</i> Hō‘ae.

Māhele ‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i

Hawaiian → English

Hawaiian Alphabetical Order

There are two alphabets in Hawaiian: One is called *pī‘āpā Hawai‘i* [Hawaiian alphabet], which is the alphabet that Christian missionaries finally adopted in 1826 (see the Introduction). Since the first edition of *Hawaiian Dictionary* by Pukui & Elbert (1959), the ‘okina (glottal stop, a consonant) has been added as the last letter of this alphabet¹. Thus,

Pī‘āpā Hawai‘i: a e i o u h k l m n p w ‘

The other alphabet is called *pī‘āpā Paipala* [Bible alphabet], which consists of Latin letters foreign to traditional Hawaiian. Its beginning stems from translation efforts of the Holy Bible into Hawaiian, where no Hawaiian equivalent existed for foreign proper names, including place names, and certain nouns, such as the names of animals unknown in Hawai‘i at the time (e.g. Eleazara → Eleazar; Ierusalem → Jerusalem; oseferaga → ossifrage). Thus,

Pī‘āpā Paipala: b c d f g j q r s t v x y z

In the indexes of Hawaiian language books of the 1800s, words are alphabetized according to the *pī‘āpā Hawai‘i* first and then the *pī‘āpā Paipala*. Therefore, the entire alphabet is as shown at the top of this page. This is the order in which entries are listed in this glossary.

The pronunciation of the letters of the *pī‘āpā Paipala* can either conform to English or traditional Hawaiian pronunciation, as happens very often among native speakers of Hawaiian. Here is a chart that shows conversion between *pī‘āpā Paipala* letters and traditional Hawaiian pronunciation:

letter of the <i>pī‘āpā Paipala</i>		b		c		d		f		g	
j	q	r	s	t	v	x	y	z			
i (as in <i>Iosepa</i> → ‘Joseph’) or k (as in <i>Kepani</i> → ‘Japanese’)	k	l	k	k	w	k	i	k			

¹Short vowels are listed before long vowels (e.g. *ho ‘opapa* followed by *ho ‘opāpā*).

When searching for terms in this glossary, note that the *‘okina*, represented as a single open quote mark (‘), is the letter after *w* and before *b*. Therefore, words beginning with the letter , *‘okina* (e.g. *‘ahahui*, *‘a‘e*, *‘ōlelo*), are listed under “‘” alphabetically.

It should be remembered that the type of language used in the context of this Guide is jargon specific to the field of Parliamentary Procedure and the operations of an organization. While the language needed to operate in these contexts has been developed extensively in the English language for over a century, its development in Hawaiian was begun in the 1800s and then abandoned in the mid to late 1900s due to the discouragement of the use of Hawaiian in public domains, and so the development of Hawaiian jargon today is ongoing. The authors recognize the authority of the *Hawaiian Dictionary* by Pukui & Elbert (1986) in combination with the rules published in Hawaiian of the Territory of Hawai‘i of 1909 and earlier publications of the House of Nobles, the House of Representatives, and the Privy Council of the Hawaiian Kingdom (see the Appendix). Also recognized is the authority of native speakers for guidance in further developing the Hawaiian language specific to this genre as well as the guidance of experts in the field of Parliamentary Procedure and Hawaiian language study.

Key to headings in the glossary below:

Modern Spelling:	the spelling of a term or phrase inclusive of <i>‘okina</i> and <i>kahakō</i> ;
Traditional Spelling:	the spelling of a term or phrase exclusive of <i>‘okina</i> and <i>kahakō</i> , as published (or would be published) in Hawaiian language texts of the nineteenth and early twentieth century;
English:	English translation or rendering of the Hawaiian term or phrase with examples of how the term can be used in context. The part of speech of the term is also provided. Where available, page numbers are provided where the term or phrase is found in this Guide for ex-

amples of usage. Etymology of the terms listed is not provided. Terms provided after “See” are generally synonyms, antonyms or concepts related to the entry.

<i>iv</i>	intransitive verb
<i>n</i>	noun
<i>sv</i>	stative verb
<i>tv</i>	transitive verb

As in the Hawaiian Dictionary (Pukui & Elbert, 1986), this glossary utilizes the dot (•) in entries listed to help the reader pronounce the words with the correct stress pattern. See the section, Pronunciation of Hawaiian, in Pukui & Elbert 1986: xvii, for clarification.

A		
Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
au•puni	aupuni	1. <i>n</i> Government. <i>Aupuni mō ‘ī</i> , Kingdom. 2. Country. 3. Nation. See ‘ <i>āina</i> . p. x
au•puni kemo•kalaka	aupuni kemokalaka	1. <i>n</i> Democracy. 2. Democratic government. See <i>aupuni mō ‘ī</i> .
au•puni mō•‘ī	aupuni moi	1. <i>n</i> Monarchy. <i>He aupuni mō ‘ī ke Aupuni Hawai‘i Mō ‘ī i kū i ke kumukānāwai</i> , The Hawaiian Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy. See <i>aupuni kemokalaka</i> , <i>Aupuni Mō ‘ī Hawai‘i</i> .
Au•puni Mō•‘ī Hawai‘i	Aupuni Moi Hawaii	1. <i>proper name</i> Hawaiian Kingdom. See <i>Pae ‘āina ‘o Hawai‘i</i> .
au•puni mō•‘ī kū i ke kumu•kā•nā•wai	aupuni moi ku i ke kumu- kanawai	1. Constitutional monarchy. Also <i>aupuni mō ‘ī kumukākāwai</i> . See <i>aupuni</i> , <i>aupuni mō ‘ī</i> , <i>kumukānāwai</i> , <i>lepupalika</i> .

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
ala•ka‘i	alakai	1. n Leader. 2. tv To lead (as a group). See <i>lula alaka‘i</i> . 3. To offer (as a prayer in the presence of others). <i>Na Kahu Nāhinu e alaka‘i i ka leo pule na kākou</i> , Kahu Nāhinu will lead the prayer for us. See <i>pule</i> .
ali‘i	alii	1. n Chief. 2. King. <i>Ali‘i Kāne</i> , King. <i>Ali‘i Wahine</i> , Queen. 3. Noble. See <i>ali‘i ‘ai moku</i> , <i>kuhina</i> , <i>mō‘ī</i> , <i>‘aha ‘ula</i> .
ali‘i ‘ai moku	alii ai moku	1. n Monarch. 2. Paramount chief. See <i>ali‘i</i> , <i>kuhina</i> , <i>mō‘ī</i> .
ana mana‘o	ana manao	1. n Straw poll. See RONR (11 th ed.), p. 429 for rule against straw polls. 2. tv To canvass. 3. To take a poll. <i>Mālama ‘ia he ana mana‘o a ho‘omaopopo ‘ia he kākō‘o ‘ia ka mana‘o e ka hapa nui o ka po‘e i nīnau ‘ia</i> , A poll was taken and it was found out that the initiative is supported by the majority of those polled. 4. To survey (as opinions). See <i>manawa koho</i> , <i>nīele</i> , <i>nīnau</i> .
anaina	anaina	1. n Audience. 2. Crowd. <i>Anaina nānā</i> , Spectators; those in the gallery. See <i>hui</i> , <i>pū‘ulu</i> .

E		
Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
e	e	1. Particle preceding a proper name when calling someone by name. e.g. <i>E Mr. Akana, e 'olu'olu, e 'ōlelo mai, Mr. Akana, please speak.</i> 2. Particle preceding an order or command to do something. <i>E hana hou,</i> Repeat process. See <i>mai, 'a'ole.</i>
eia	eia	1. n Here. <i>Eia au ma 'ane'i,</i> Here I am. See <i>ma 'ane'i.</i>
eo	eo	1. sv To have lost (as on a vote on a motion). <i>Ua eo ke noi,</i> The motion is lost. 2. To be defeated. <i>Ua eo ka pila e ko ka Hale,</i> The bill was defeated by the House. See <i>hā'uile, lilo, pa'i a pa'i.</i>
emi	emi	1. iv To diminish. 2. To lessen. <i>Ke emi loa mai nei ke kālā o ka waihona kālā,</i> The funds in the account are becoming less and less. See <i>ho 'ēmi.</i>

I		
Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
ikū	iku	1. n Officer (of an organization). See <i>luna.</i>

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
ikū ha‘i	iku hai	1. <i>n</i> Chairperson. See <i>luna ho‘omalu, luna nui, po‘o</i> .
ikū kau	iku kau	1. <i>n</i> Secretary. See <i>kākau ‘ōlelo</i> .
ikū lani	iku lani	1. <i>n</i> Head (of an organization). See <i>luna nui, po‘o</i> . 2. President. See <i>pelekikena</i> .
ikū•one	ikuone	1. <i>n</i> Treasurer. See <i>pu‘ukū</i> .
ilā•muku	ilamuku	1. <i>n</i> Sheriff. See <i>kia‘i, kia‘i pō, māka‘i, mālama puka</i> .
inoā	inoā	1. <i>n</i> Name. 2. Reputation. <i>He inoa maika‘i ko ka hui</i> , The organization has a good reputation. <i>Ua ‘ino mai nei ka inoa maika‘i o ka hui no nā hemahema ma ka hana</i> , The good reputation of the organization was ruined due to its mishandling of its affairs.

U		
Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
uku	uku	1. <i>n</i> Pay. <i>He uku kūpono</i> , Decent pay. 2. Payment. 3. <i>tv</i> To pay. <i>Na ka hui e uku no nā hana lawelawe i lawelawe ‘ia</i> , The organization will pay for services rendered. See <i>uku kūikawā, uku kūmau</i> .

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
uku kū•ika•wā	uku kuikawa	1. n Special pay. 2. Special payment. See <i>uku</i> , <i>uku kūmau</i> .
uku kū•mau	uku kumau	1. n (As on a regularly scheduled basis) Regular dues. 2. Usual payment. See <i>uku</i> , <i>uku kūikawā</i> .
ulia	ulia	1. n Accident. <i>Ua hālāwai aku nei lākou me ka ulia ma ka hele 'ana i ka hālāwai</i> , They met with an accident on the way to the meeting. See <i>ku 'ia</i> .
unuhi	unuhi	1. tv To translate (from one language to another). <i>Unuhi 'ia ka leka mai ka 'ōlelo Hawai'i ā ka 'ōlelo Pelekānia</i> , The letter was translated from Hawaiian to English. See <i>mea unuhi</i> .

H		
Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
hai	hai	1. tv To hire. See <i>ho 'olimalima</i> , <i>ho 'opau</i> .
hau•naele	haunaele	1. n Commotion. 2. Riot. <i>Haunaele maila ka hālāwai</i> , The meeting turned into a riot. 3. Ruckus. 4. iv To erupt into riot.
haka•haka	hakahaka	1. sv To be blank. <i>Nā pālōka hakahaka</i> , blank ballots. 2. To be empty.

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
haku	haku	1. <i>n</i> Boss. 2. owner. See <i>haku hale, limahana, luna</i> .
haku hale	haku hale	1. <i>n</i> Landlord. <i>Uku mākou i ka ho‘olimalima i ka haku hale</i> , We pay rent to the landlord. See <i>haku</i> .
hā•lā•wai	halawai	1. <i>n</i> Meeting. <i>Hālāwai i ho‘oku‘u ‘ia</i> , Adjourned meeting. See <i>kau ‘aha</i> . 2. <i>iv</i> To meet (as with someone for the purpose of having a discussion). <i>Hālāwai kūkā</i> , Mass meeting. See <i>hui, ‘ākoakoa</i> .
hā•lā•wai kū•ika•wā	halawai kuikawa	1. <i>n</i> Special meeting. See <i>hālāwai, hālāwai kūmau, hālāwai ma ‘amau</i> .
hā•lā•wai kū•mau	halawai kumau	1. <i>n</i> (As on a regular schedule) Regular meeting. See <i>hālāwai, hālāwai kūikawā, hālāwai ma ‘amau</i> .
hā•lā•wai ma‘a•mau	halawai maamau	1. <i>n</i> (As the format of a meeting) Usual meeting. See <i>hālāwai, hālāwai kūikawā, hālāwai kūmau</i> .
hale	hale	1. <i>n</i> House (in government). See <i>Hale o ka Po‘e i Koho ‘ia, Hale o nā Ali‘i, Hale ‘Aha ‘ōlelo o Ali‘i, ‘aha ‘ōlelo</i> . 2. Building/structure. <i>Hale aupuni</i> , Government building. 3. House/home (domicile). <i>He ke‘ena hale</i> , An

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
		apartment. <i>He hale me ka pā hale</i> , A house with a yard. See <i>ke 'ena, lumi</i> .
Hale o ka Po'e i Koho 'ia	Hale o ka Poeikohoia	1. n House of Representatives (in the Hawaiian Kingdom government).
Hale o nā Ali'i	Hale o na Alii	1. n House of Nobles (in the Hawaiian Kingdom government). See <i>Hale 'Aha 'ōlelo Ali'i</i> .
Hale 'Aha• 'ō•lelo Ali'i	Hale Ahaolelo Alii	1. n House of Nobles (in the Hawaiian Kingdom government). See <i>Hale o nā Ali'i</i> .
hā•mau	hamau	1. sv To be quiet. 2. To be silent. See <i>ho 'ohāmau, ho 'omalū</i> .
hana	hana	1. n Affairs. <i>Na ka hui e ho 'oponopono i kāna mau hana</i> , The organization must put its affairs in order. 2. Business. <i>Ke ka 'ina hana</i> , Priority of business. <i>Nā hana i pau 'ole</i> , Unfinished business. 3. Job. <i>'O ia ka 'u hana</i> . That's my job. 4. Process. <i>E hana hou</i> , Repeat process. 5. System. See <i>papa hana</i> . 6. tv To do. <i>E hana pēlā</i> , Do it that way. <i>E hana penei</i> , Do it this way. See <i>hana lawelawe</i> .
hana hewa	hana hewa	1. tv Misconduct. See <i>hana kūpono, hana pono</i> .
hana hou	hana hou	1. n New business. <i>Loa 'a ka</i>

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
		<i>hana hou?</i> Is there any new business? 2. <i>tv</i> To do over/again.
hana kuli	hana kuli	1. <i>n</i> Noise. 2. <i>sv</i> To be noisy. <i>E hāmau ka hana kuli, ke 'olu'olu,</i> Keep the noise down, please. See <i>hāmau</i> .
hana kū•pono	hana kupono	1. <i>n</i> Appropriate conduct or behavior. 2. Proper conduct or behavior. See <i>hana hewa, hana pono, kūpono, kūpono 'ole</i> .
hana manawa•le'a	hana manawalea	1. <i>n</i> Charitable service. 2. Volunteer service. See <i>hana lawelawe, kālā manawale'a</i> .
hana ma'a•mau	hana maamau	1. <i>tv</i> Custom. See p. 18. 2. Regular/usual routine.
hana pono	hana pono	1. <i>n</i> Appropriate conduct/behavior. 2. Proper conduct/behavior. See <i>hana hewa, hana kūpono, kūpono, kūpono 'ole</i> .
hana 'epa	hana epa	1. <i>tv</i> To deceive. 2. To defraud. See <i>ho'opunipuni, pono, 'apuhi, 'āpuka</i> .
hanana	hanana	1. <i>n</i> Activity. 2. Event. See <i>hanana ho'oulu kālā, ho'olaule'a</i> .
hanana ho'o•ulu kā•lā	hanana hooulu kala	1. <i>n</i> Fundraising activity/event. See <i>hanana ho'oulu kālā, ho'olaule'a</i> .

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
hanana ‘ohi kā•lā	hanana ohi kala	1. n Drive to collect money/ fundraise. See <i>hanana</i> , <i>ha- nana ‘ohi mea ‘ai</i> , <i>ho ‘olaule ‘a</i> , <i>manawale ‘a</i> .
hanana ‘ohi mea•‘ai	hanana ohi meaai	1. n Food drive. See <i>hanana</i> , <i>hanana ‘ohi kālā</i> , <i>ho ‘olaule ‘a</i> , <i>manawale ‘a</i> .
hano•hano	hano•hano	1. sv To be honorable. ‘ <i>O ka mea hanohano</i> , ‘ <i>o Mrs. Emma Nāwahī</i> , The honor- able, Mrs. Emma Nāwahī. See <i>ho ‘ohanohano</i> .
hapa	hapa	1. n Part. 2. Half. See <i>hapakolu</i> , <i>hapalua</i> .
hapa emi	hapa emi	1. n Minority. 2. Lesser part. See <i>hapa</i> , <i>hapa iki</i> , <i>hapa nui</i> , <i>hapa ‘u ‘uku</i> .
hapa•kolu	hapakolu	1. n One-third. ‘ <i>O ka hapakolu ka hapa ‘u ‘uku</i> , One-third is the minority. See <i>hapa</i> , <i>hapalua</i> , <i>‘elua hapakolu</i> .
hapa•lua	hapalua	1. n One-half. See <i>hapa</i> , <i>hapakolu</i>
hapa nui	hapa nui	1. n Majority. <i>Koho ma ka hapa nui</i> , Majority vote. 2. Greater part. See <i>hapa emi</i> , <i>hapa ‘u ‘uku</i> .
hapa ‘u ‘uku	hapa uuku	1. n Minority. 2. Lesser part. See <i>hapa emi</i> , <i>hapa iki</i> , <i>hapa nui</i> , <i>hapa ‘u ‘uku</i> .

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
hā•pai	hapai	1. <i>tv</i> To propose. <i>He makemake wau e hāpai i kekahi ha‘ina hou</i> , I would like to propose another solution. 2. To raise (as a question). <i>Hāpai i kekahi nīnau</i> , To raise a question.
ha‘a•lele	haalele	1. <i>iv</i> To abandon/quit (as a job or task). 2. To leave (as a room). <i>Ha‘alele aku nei ka po‘e a pau</i> , Everyone left. See <i>ho‘i</i> . 3. To resign. <i>Ke ha‘alele aku nei au i ka‘u hana</i> , I resign my post.
hā•‘awi	haawi	1. <i>tv</i> To refer (as a job or task). <i>Hā‘awi ‘ia ka nīnau i nā mana kūpono</i> , To matter was referred to the appropriate authorities. 2. To give. See <i>hō‘āmana</i> , <i>ho‘omaika‘i</i> .
hā•‘awi i kekahi kō•mike	haawi i kekahi komite	1. <i>expression</i> To refer to committee. See <i>hā‘awi</i> , <i>kōmike</i> . See p. 46.
ha‘a•wina kā•lā	haawina kala	1. <i>n</i> Endowment/gift of money. 2. Grant. See <i>pu‘u kālā</i> . 3. Offering of money.
ha‘i	hai	1. <i>tv</i> To state. <i>E ha‘i mai i ke noi</i> , State the question. <i>E ha‘i mai i kou mana‘o ho‘omalū</i> , State your point of order. See <i>ho‘omaopopo</i> , <i>hō‘ike</i> , <i>wala‘au</i> , <i>‘ōlelo</i> . See p. 24. 2. To specify. <i>Ke kūlana i ha‘i ‘ia</i> , The specified posi-

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
		tion. See <i>ho ‘omaopopo, kūkala, wala ‘au, wala ‘au kūkā, ‘ōlelo</i> .
ha‘ina	haina	1. n Answer (as to a problem). <i>He aha ka ha ‘ina o ka pilikia?</i> What’s the answer to the problem? 2. Solution. See <i>pāne</i> .
ha‘i•‘ō•lelo	haiolelo	1. tv To speak (in front of an assembly). <i>Nā lula no ka ha ‘i ‘ōlelo ‘ana</i> , The rules of speaking. 2. To give a speech. <i>E ha ‘i ‘ōlelo wau</i> , I’ll give a speech.
hā•‘ule	haule	1. iv To fall (from a height). See <i>hā ‘ule ma ka honua</i> . 2. To lose (as a contest or debate). <i>Hā ‘ule maila ‘o Mr. Smith ma ke koho pāloka ‘ana</i> , Mr. Smith lost the election. See <i>eo, lanakila</i> .
hā•‘ule ma ka honua	haule ma ka honua	1. expression Fall to the ground. See <i>hā ‘ule</i> .
hea ‘ia nā inoa	heaia na inoa	1. expression To take roll. <i>E hea ‘ia nā inoa i kēia manawa</i> , We will take roll at this time. See <i>kāhea inoa</i> .
Hele	Hele	1. iv To go. <i>Hele ‘oe i lalo o ka holo a huli ‘ākau</i> , You go down the hall and turn right. See <i>ha ‘alele, ho ‘i, noho, puka</i> .
Hele mai	Hele mai	1. iv To come. <i>E hele mai i ka ho ‘olaule ‘a i kēia Pō ‘aono</i> ,

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
		Come to the event this Saturday. See <i>hele</i> .
helu	helu	1. n Number. 2. Numeral. See <i>hua helu</i> . 3. tv To count. See <i>luna helu, mea helu pāloka</i> . See pp. 188-189.
helu kā•lā	helu kala	1. tv To count money (i.e. to do the job of an accountant). See <i>kupakako, mea helu kālā</i> .
helu nui	helu nui	1. n Plurality. See. p. 39.
helu•helu	heluhelu	1. tv To read. <i>E heluhelu 'ia mai ke noi e like me ia i kēia manawa</i> , Read the motion as it stands at this moment. See <i>kākau</i> .
hemo	hemo	1. sv To be open (as a store). 2. Pending. <i>He noi i hemo</i> , A pending motion. See <i>pani, pa 'a</i> .
hihia	hihia	1. n Complication. 2. Controversy. <i>Ua pili ka hihia i nā waiwai ho'opukapuka</i> , The controversy was surrounding investments. 3. Contention. See <i>paio</i> .
hiki	hiki	1. sv To be able (to do). <i>Hiki nō</i> , Can do. 2. Possible. <i>He mea hiki</i> , It is possible. See <i>hiki 'ole, 'a'ole hiki</i> .
hiki ke ho'•o•loli 'ia	hiki ke hoololiia	1. expression Amendable. 2. May be amended.

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
hiki ke ho‘o•pā•pā ‘ia	hiki ke hoopapaia	1. <i>expression</i> Debatable. 2. May be debated.
hiki ‘ole	hiki ole	1. <i>expression</i> Cannot. 2. Impossible. <i>He mea hiki ‘ole ke hana ‘ia</i> , It is impossible to do. See <i>hiki</i> , ‘a‘ole hiki.
hoa	hoa	1. <i>n</i> Member. <i>Nā hoa mana koho</i> , Members with voting rights. 2. Fellow (as of an association). See <i>hoahānau</i> , <i>lālā</i> .
hoa•hā•nau	hoahanau	1. <i>n</i> Member. See <i>hoa</i> , <i>lālā</i> .
hoka	hoka	1. <i>sv</i> To suffer disappointment/to be disappointed. 2. To suffer loss. ‘ <i>O ia kou hoka</i> , Your loss. See <i>minamina</i> , <i>pohō</i> .
holo	holo	1. <i>sv</i> To be committed. <i>Holo iā mākou e hā‘awi i ke kōmike</i> , We are committed to refer to committee. 2. To have been decided. <i>Ua holo</i> , It has been decided. 3. To have been finalized. <i>Ua holo nā mea i ho‘opa‘a ‘ia</i> , The arrangements have been finalized. See <i>ho‘oholo</i> . 4. <i>iv</i> To run (as for office). See <i>holo moho</i> , <i>moho</i> , <i>mea holo moho</i> .
holo moho	holo moho	1. <i>iv</i> To run for office. <i>Ke holo moho nei au</i> , I am running for office. 2. To run as a candidate. See <i>holo</i> , <i>mea holo moho</i> , <i>mea noho ‘oihana</i> , <i>moho</i> .

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
holo•mua	holomua	1. <i>iv</i> To advance. <i>Ua holomua ka pila i ka Hale</i> , The bill advanced to the House. 2. To progress. <i>Pehea ka holomua o papa hana?</i> How's the progress of the project? See <i>ku'ia</i> .
hope	hope	1. <i>n</i> Second-in-command. <i>'O wai kou hope?</i> Who is your second-in-command? 2. Last. See <i>mua</i> , <i>waena</i> .
hope pele•kikena	hope peresidena	1. <i>n</i> Vice president. See <i>kākau'ōlelo</i> , <i>pelekikena</i> , <i>pu'ukū</i> .
hopena	hopena	1. <i>n</i> Effect. <i>E wehewehe i ka hopena o ke koho 'ana</i> , Explain the effect of the vote. 2. Result. <i>He aha ka hopena?</i> What is the result? 3. End (as of an event). Also <i>Ka pau 'ana</i> . <i>Ma ka pau 'ana o ka lā</i> , At the end of the day. See <i>hope</i> , <i>pau</i> .
hopena pule	hopena pule	1. <i>n</i> Weekend. See <i>lā</i> , <i>lā noa</i> .
hō•'ae	hoae	1. <i>tv</i> To yield. <i>Hō'ae aku ka mea ha'i'ōlelo i ka Luna Ho'omalu</i> , The speaker yields to the Chair. 2. To defer (as to the expertise of someone). See <i>'ae</i> .
hō•'ai•lona	hoailona	1. <i>n</i> Sign. See <i>pana</i> . 2. Indication. <i>He hō'ailona kēia ke pi'i nei ka pono o ka mākeke</i> , This is indication that the market is

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
		improving. 3. Symbol. See <i>kila</i> , <i>kuni</i> , <i>sila</i> .
hō•‘ā•hewa	hoahewa	1. <i>tv</i> To blame. 2. To accuse. <i>Hō‘āhewa ‘ia ka Papa Ho‘okele no ka ho‘okele hemahema ‘ana i nā hana a ka hui</i> , The Board of Directors is accused of mis-managing the affairs of the organization. See <i>ho‘ohalahala</i> , <i>kūamuamu</i> , <i>nema</i> .
ho•‘ā•kā•ka	hoakaka	1. <i>tv</i> To clarify. <i>E ‘olu‘olu, e ho‘ākāka i ke noi</i> , Please clarify the motion. See <i>ha‘i</i> , <i>hō‘ike</i> , <i>ho‘omaopopo</i> . 2. To explain. See <i>wehewehe</i> .
hō•‘ā•koa•koa	hoakoakoa	1. <i>tv</i> To gather people together. See <i>ho‘ohui</i> , <i>‘ākoakoa</i> .
hō•‘ā•mana	hoamana	1. <i>tv</i> To authorize. <i>Hō‘āmana ‘ia ka Pu‘ukū nāna e pūlima i nā pila kīko‘o</i> , The Treasurer is authorized to sign checks. See <i>ho‘okohu</i> , <i>kauoha</i> . 2. To mandate
ho•‘ā•‘o	hoao	1. <i>n</i> Draft (as a first draft of a document). <i>Hā‘awi ‘ia nā mana‘o no ka ho‘ā‘o mua e hana ai i ka ho‘ā‘o ‘elua</i> , Comments were provided for the first draft in order to do the second draft. 2. Experiment. <i>He ho‘ā‘o kēia</i> , This is an experiment. 3. <i>tv</i> To attempt/try. <i>Ho‘ā‘o akula mākou e ho‘ohui</i>

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
		<i>mai i nā lālā i kēia Pō ‘alima, akā, nui loa ka po ‘e i hiki ‘ole ke hele mai, We tried to get the members together this Friday, but there were too many who couldn’t make it. 4. To experiment.</i>
ho•‘ēmi	hoemi	1. <i>tv</i> To lessen. 2. To reduce. <i>Ho ‘ēmi ‘ia ke kumu uku, The fee was reduced. See emi.</i>
ho‘i	hoi	1. <i>iv</i> To return (to where one was earlier). 2. To go back. <i>E ho ‘i kākou i ke noi mua. Let us go back to the main motion. 3. To go home. E ho ‘i ana wau, I’m going home. 4. To go/leave with the intent of going home. E ho ‘i kākou, Let’s go. See ha ‘alele, hele, ho ‘i, noho.</i>
ho‘i mai	hoi mai	1. <i>iv</i> To come back. <i>E ho ‘i mai ke pau ka hana, Come back when you’re done. 2. To return here.</i>
ho‘i•ho‘i	hoihoi	1. <i>tv</i> To retract. 2. To take back. <i>Nā noi ho ‘iho ‘i, Bring back motions. 3. To put back. 4. To return (an item). 5. To take something home. 6. To take (as from the table). See ho ‘omoe, kau, noi ho ‘iho ‘i.</i>
hō•‘ike	hoike	1. <i>n</i> Report. <i>Hō ‘ike kū makahiki, Annual report. Hō ‘ike no ‘elua makahiki, Biennial report. 2. tv</i> To report. <i>Na ke Kōmike</i>

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
		<i>Waiwai e hō'ike i kāna hō'ike</i> , The Finance Committee will give it's report. 3. To show. 4. To demonstrate. 5. To disclose. 6. To tell. See <i>ha'i</i> , <i>ho'omaopopo</i> , <i>hō'ike'ike</i> , <i>ho'olaha</i> , <i>kūkala</i> .
hō•'ike waha	hoike waha	1. tv To give an oral report. See <i>palapala hō'ike</i> .
hō•'ike•'ike	hoikeike	1. tv To demonstrate. <i>Hō'ike'ike 'ia ka hana</i> , The procedure was demonstrated. 2. To display. See <i>hō'ike</i> .
hō•'ino	hoino	1. tv To insult. <i>'A'ole i 'ae 'ia ka hō'ino 'ana i ka mea ha'i 'ōlelo</i> , Insulting the speaker is not allowed. See <i>kūamuamu</i> , <i>'ōhumuhumu</i> , <i>'ōlelo hō'ino</i> .
hō•'oia	hooia	1. tv To attest. <i>Ke hō'oia nei au i ka 'oia 'i'o o ka hō'ike</i> , I attest to the truthfulness of the report. 2. To ratify. 3. To verify. 4. To audit. See <i>luna hō'oia</i> .
ho'o•ulu kā•lā	hooulu kala	1. tv To raise funds/money. See <i>hanana ho'oulu kālā</i> .
ho'o•hala•hala	hoohalahala	1. tv To blame. <i>'A'ole kākou e ho'ohalahala. E hana pū kākou i ka ho'oponopono i ka pilikia</i> , Let's not lay blame. Let's work together to solve the problem. See <i>hō'āhewa</i> , <i>ho'oponopono</i> , <i>nema</i> .

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
ho‘o•hano•hano	hoohanohano	1. <i>tv</i> To honor. <i>Kūkulu ‘ia kēia kia ho ‘omana ‘o e ho ‘ohanohano ai iā Robert Wilcox</i> , This memorial was erected to honor Robert Wilcox. See <i>hanohano</i> .
ho‘o•hā•mau	hoohamau	1. <i>tv</i> To quiet (something that is noisy). 2. To silence (something that is noisy). See <i>hāmau</i> .
ho‘o•hewa•hewa	hoohehewahewa	1. <i>tv</i> To misjudge (someone). See <i>kuhi hewa</i> .
ho•‘ō•ho	hooho	1. <i>tv</i> To acclaim. <i>Ua ho ‘ōho ka Luna Ho ‘omalua ua eo ke koho pāloka iā Ms. Nani ‘ole</i> , The Chair declared that Ms. Nani ‘ole was elected by acclamation. See. p. 38.
ho‘o•holo	hooholo	1. <i>tv</i> To decide. <i>Ua ho ‘oholo ‘ia</i> , It has been decided. <i>Ka ho ‘oholo ‘ana</i> , The decision. 2. To rule. <i>Ke ho ‘oholo nei ka Luna Ho ‘omalua ua kūpono ‘ole ke noi</i> , The Chair rules that the motion is out of order. 3. To run (as a program or project) See <i>holo</i> , <i>holo moho</i> .
ho‘o•hui	hoohui	1. <i>tv</i> To join (two or more things together). <i>E ho ‘ohui ‘ia ke Kōmike Noi ‘i me ke Kōmike Papa Hana</i> , The Research Committee will be joined together with the Projects Committee. See <i>ku ‘ikahi</i> , <i>lōkahi</i> . 2. To merge

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
		(two or more things together). See <i>palapala ho 'ohui</i> .
ho'o•huli	hoohuli	1. tv To convince. <i>Ua ho 'ohuli wau i kona mana 'o e ho 'oholo penei</i> , I convinced him to decide this way.
ho'o•kali	hookali	1. tv To make someone/something wait. 2. To put someone/something on hold. See <i>ho 'opane 'e, kali</i> .
ho'o•ka'a•wale	hookaawale	1. tv To separate. 2. To set aside. 3. To divide (as a question). <i>Ho 'oka 'awale i ka nīnau</i> , To divide the question. See <i>kāpae, wae</i> .
ho'o•ka'ina	hookaina	1. tv To put in ranking order. 2. To prioritize. See <i>ho 'opapa, papa, papa helu</i> .
ho'o•kele	hookele	1. tv To administer. <i>Na ka Papa e ho 'okele i nā hana a ka hui</i> , The Board administers the affairs of the organization. 2. run (as an organization). See <i>ho 'oholo, papa ho 'okele</i> .
ho•ōki	hooki	1. tv To cut off (as a speech). 2. To put an end (to something). See <i>ho 'okū, ho 'opau</i> .
ho'o•kō	hooko	1. tv To enforce (as rules or the law). <i>Na ka 'oihana māka 'i e ho 'okō i ke kāmāwai</i> , The police

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
		force enforces the law. 2. To fulfill. <i>Ua ho 'okō mākou i ko mākou mau kuleana</i> , We have fulfilled our obligations. See <i>ho 'okō kānāwai, luna ho 'okō</i> .
ho'o•koe	hookoe	1. tv To except, to make an exception. <i>Ua ho 'okoe 'ia ke Kōmike Ho 'okipa mai kēia loli aku</i> , The Hospitality Committee is excepted from this amendment.
ho'o•kohu	hookohu	1. tv To appoint. <i>Ho 'okohu 'ia nā lālā kōmike ma ka 'olu 'olu o ka pelekikena</i> , Committee members are appointed at the pleasure of the president. See <i>hō 'āmana, kauoha</i> .
ho'o•kolo•kolo	hookolokolo	1. tv To investigate. <i>E ho 'okolokolo 'ia ka nīnau</i> , The matter will be investigated. 2. To judge. See <i>'aha ho 'okolokolo</i> .
ho'o•komo	hookomo	1. tv To insert (something into something). 2. To put (something into something). <i>Ho 'okomo 'ia ka hō 'ike i loko o ka waihona</i> , The report was put into the file. 3. To introduce (as a bill). See <i>kau, waiho, waihona, 'ope</i> .
ho'o•kū	hooku	1. tv To stop (something). 2. To erect (as a sign or statue). Also <i>kūkulu</i> . See <i>ke 'ake 'a, kū, pāpā</i> .
ho'o•kumu	hookumu	1. tv To found (as an organiza-

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
		tion). 2 To establish/organize. <i>Ho 'okumu 'ia ka hui i ka makahiki 'umi kumamāiwa kanahiku kumamāwalu</i> , The organization was established in nineteen seventy-eight. See <i>ho 'okū</i> , <i>ho 'onohonoho</i> .
ho'o•ku'u	hookuu	1. tv To adjourn (as a meeting). <i>He hālāwai i ho 'oku 'u 'ia</i> , An adjourned meeting. See <i>ho 'opau</i> . 2. To let go. 3. To release. See the following entries beginning with <i>ho 'oku 'u</i> .
ho'o•ku'u ā kekahi lā	hookuu a kekahi la	1. expression To adjourn to a certain day.
ho'o•ku'u ā kekahi manawa	hookuu a kekahi manawa	1. expression To adjourn to a certain time.
ho'o•ku'u loa	hookuu loa	1. tv To adjourn (a session). <i>Ua ho 'oku 'u loa 'ia ke kau 'aha</i> , The session is now adjourned. See <i>ho 'oku 'u wale</i> , <i>kau 'aha</i> .
ho'o•ku'u wale	hookuu wale	1. tv To adjourn (a session). <i>Ua ho 'oku 'u wale 'ia ke kau 'aha</i> , The session was adjourned.
ho'o•ku'u 'ā•nō	hookuu ano	1. tv To adjourn a meeting and session immediately, sine die. <i>Ke noi aku nei au e ho 'oku 'u 'ānō</i> , I move to adjourn sine die.
ho'o•lau•le'a	hoolaulea	1. n Event (fun). See <i>hanana</i> . 2. iv

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
		To celebrate. <i>Ke ho 'olaule 'a 'ia nei ka piha makahiki o ka hui</i> , We are celebrating the anniversary of our company.
ho'o•laha	hoolaha	1. <i>tv</i> To announce. 2. To give notice. <i>Ke ho 'olaha aku nei ka Hale e ho 'opane 'e i ka pila</i> , The House gives notice that it will advance the bill.
hō•ole	hoole	1. <i>tv</i> To deny. 2. To refuse. 3. To oppose (a request or motion). 4. To say 'no'. <i>Ua lilo i nā hō 'ole</i> , The 'noes' have it. 5. To repudiate. See <i>hō 'ae</i> , 'ae.
ho'o•lima•lima	hoolimalima	1. <i>tv</i> To hire temporarily. 2. To rent. See <i>hai</i> .
ho'o•lō•kahi	hoolokahi	1. <i>tv</i> To unify. 2. To bring to unanimous agreement. See <i>lōkahi</i> .
ho'o•loli	hoololi	1. <i>tv</i> To amend. 2. To change. <i>E ho 'ololi 'ia nā palena o ka ho 'opāpā 'ana</i> , The debate limits will be changed. See <i>ho 'ololi ma ka ho 'okomo 'ana</i> , <i>ho 'ololi ma ka pāku 'i 'ana</i> , <i>ho 'ololi ma ke kāpae 'ana</i> , <i>ho 'ololi ma ke kuapo 'ana</i> .
ho'o•loli ma ka ho'o•komo 'ana	hoololi ma ka hookomo ana	1. <i>expression</i> To amend by inserting. See <i>ho 'ololi</i> , <i>ho 'ololi ma ka pāku 'i 'ana</i> , <i>ho 'ololi ma ke kāpae 'ana</i> , <i>ho 'ololi ma ke kuapo 'ana</i> .

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
ho‘o•loli ma ka pā•ku‘i ‘ana	hoololi ma ka pakui ana	1. expression To amend by adding. See <i>ho‘ololi, pāku‘i</i> .
ho‘o•loli ma ke kā•pae ‘ana	hoololi ma ke kapae ana	1. expression To amend by striking out. See <i>ho‘ololi, kāpae</i> .
ho‘o•loli ma ke kuapo ‘ana	hoololi ma ke kuapo ana	1. expression To amend by substituting. See <i>ho‘ololi, kuapo</i> .
ho‘o•loli loko•‘ino	hoololi lokoino	1. expression Hostile amendment. See <i>ho‘ololi, loko‘ino, ‘olu‘olu</i> .
ho‘o•loli ‘olu•‘olu	hoololi oluolu	1. expression Friendly amendment. See <i>ho‘ololi, ‘olu‘olu</i> .
ho‘o•mai•ka‘i	hoomaikai	1. tv To acknowledge, honor. See <i>ho‘omana‘o</i> . 2. To commend, compliment. <i>Kūpono ka ho‘omaika‘i ‘ana iā Mr. Sing no kāna mau hana maika‘i</i> , Mr. Sing should be commended for his efforts. 3. To praise. See <i>ho‘ohanohano</i> .
ho‘o•mao•popo	hoomaopopo	1. tv To inform/to let someone know. <i>E ho‘omaopopo iā ia ua hiki mai kāna pū‘olo</i> , Let her know that her parcel has arrived. See <i>hō‘ike, ho‘olaha, kūkala</i> . See <i>ha‘i, wala‘au, wala‘au kūkā, ‘ōlelo</i> . 2. To find out. <i>‘Akahi nō au a ho‘omaopopo ua ‘ae ‘ia kā mākou noi</i> , I just found out our proposal was approved. See <i>ho‘okolokolo</i> . 3. To remember.

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
		<i>Ho 'omaopopo 'oe i ka lā? Do you remember the date? See ho 'omana 'o.</i>
ho'o•mau	hoomau	1. <i>tv</i> To continue, remain. <i>E 'olu 'olu, e ho 'omau i ke kū 'ana ā pau ka helu 'ana,</i> Please remain standing until the count is taken.
ho'o•maha	hoomaha	1. <i>iv</i> To rest momentarily/To recess. <i>E ho 'omaha kākou 'umi minuke,</i> We'll take a ten minute recess. 2. To take a break.
ho'o•maka	hoomaka	1. <i>tv</i> To begin. 2. To start. <i>E ho 'omaka kākou i ka hālāwai,</i> Let's start the meeting. 3. To commence.
ho'o•malu	hoomalu	1. <i>tv</i> To bring (someone or something) to order. <i>Ho 'omalu 'ia ka haunaele,</i> The ruckus was brought to order. 2. To call to order. <i>Ka ho 'omalu 'ana,</i> The call to order. <i>E ho 'omalu kākou,</i> Let's come to order. See <i>mana 'o ho 'omalu, nīnau ho 'omalu.</i>
ho'o•mana'o	hoomanao	1. <i>tv</i> To remember fondly. 2. To honor. 3. To memorialize. 4. <i>expression</i> In memorium. See <i>ho 'omaopopo.</i>
ho'o•moe ma ka papa	hoomoe ma ka papa	1. <i>expression</i> To lay on the table. Also <i>ho 'omoe ma ka pākaukau.</i>

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
		See <i>ho 'iho 'i, pākaukau, papa.</i>
ho'o•mohala wai•wai	hoomohala waiwai	1. <i>tv</i> To develop economically. 2. To develop finances. See <i>ho 'opukapuka, luna waiwai nui.</i>
ho'o•nā	hoona	1. <i>tv</i> To quell (as a dispute). 2. To resolve (as a dispute). <i>Ho 'onā 'ia ka hihia ma ke kōkua 'ana o kekahi 'uao</i> , The dispute was resolved with the help of an arbiter.
ho'o•nele	hoonele	1. <i>tv</i> To deprive someone of something. See <i>nele.</i>
ho'o•noho•noho	hoonohonoho	1. <i>tv</i> To organize. See <i>ho 'opa 'a, ho 'oponopono.</i>
ho'o•nui	hoonui	1. <i>tv</i> To increase. <i>Na kēia mana 'o hou e ho 'omui i ka waiwai puka</i> , This new initiative will increase profit. 2. To make bigger. See <i>ho 'ēmi.</i>
ho'o•pau	hoopau	1. <i>tv</i> To cancel. 2. To rescind. <i>Ho 'opau 'ia ke noi</i> , The motion is rescinded. 3. To withdraw. <i>Ke ho 'opau nei ka mea ha 'i 'ōlelo i ke noi</i> , The speaker withdraws the motion. See <i>ho 'iho 'i, waiho.</i> 4. To terminate. 5. To fire (as an employee). 6. To complete/finish (as an action). <i>Ho 'opau pono</i> , To finish completely. 7. To deplete until gone/to spend/to use up (as money or time). <i>Ua ho 'opau</i>

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
		<i>kākou i ke kālā o kēlā waihona kālā</i> , We have depleted the funds of that account. See <i>ho 'ōki, pau</i> .
ho'o•pale•kana	hoopalekana	1. <i>tv</i> To make secure/safe. See <i>ho 'opa'a, palekana</i> .
ho'o•pane'e	hoopanee	1. <i>tv</i> To postpone. <i>Ho 'opane'e 'ia ka hālāwai ā ka hola 'eono</i> . The meeting was postponed to six o'clock. See <i>ho 'opane'e i kekahi manawa i ha'i 'ia, ho 'opane'e loa</i> .
ho'o•pane'e i kekahi manawa i ha'i 'ia	hoopanee i kekahi manawa i haiia	1. <i>expression</i> To adjourn to a specific time. See <i>ho 'opane'e, ho 'opane'e loa</i> .
ho'o•pane'e loa	hoopanee loa	1. <i>tv</i> To postpone indefinitely. See <i>ho 'opane'e, ho 'opane'e i kekahi manawa i ha'i 'ia</i> .
ho'o•papa	hoopapa	1. To put in ranking order. 2. To list. See <i>helu, ho 'oka'ina, ka 'ina, papa helu</i> .
ho'o•pā•pā	hoopapa	1. <i>iv</i> To debate. See <i>ho 'opa'apa'a</i> . See p. 30.
ho'o•pa'a	hoopaa	1. <i>tv</i> To secure (as a reservation or a building). <i>Ho 'opa'a 'ia aku nei ka hale ā palekana</i> , The building was completely secured. See <i>ho 'opalekana</i> . 2. To confirm. See <i>hō 'oia</i> . 3. To book (as a reservation). <i>Ke makemake</i>

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
		<i>nei au e ho‘opa‘a i kekahi lumi</i> , I want to book a room. 4. To make a reservation. <i>Ho‘opa‘a ‘ia ka noho mokulele no ka hapalua hola ‘eono</i> , The reservation was made for the six thirty flight. See <i>ho‘onohonoho</i> , <i>ho‘oponopono</i> .
ho‘o•pa‘a i ka mo‘o•lelo	hoopaa i ka moolelo	1. tv To take minutes (as in a meeting). See <i>mo‘olelo</i> .
ho‘o•pa‘a•pa‘a	hoopaapaa	1. tv To argue, to have an argument. See <i>ho‘opāpā</i> , <i>kūamuamu</i> , <i>‘ōhumuhumu</i> . See p. 30.
ho‘o•pa‘i	hoopai	1. tv To punish. 2. To discipline. See <i>ho‘oponopono</i> .
ho‘o•pili	hoopili	1. iv To repeat. <i>E ho‘opili mai i ke noi</i> , Repeat the motion. <i>E ho‘opili mai ma hope o ‘u</i> , Repeat after me. 2. tv To attach/adhere something (to something). 3. To associate/pertain/relate something (to something). <i>Ho‘opili ‘ia ka mana‘o o Mr. Kanahele me ke kūkulu ‘ia ‘ana o ka pāka ‘oihana</i> , Mr. Kanahele’s proposal was associated with the development of the industrial park. See <i>ho‘opili hou</i> , <i>ho‘opili ‘ia</i> .
ho‘o•pili hou	hoopili hou	1. expression To repeat. 2. To repeat again.

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
ho‘o•pili ‘ia		1. <i>expression</i> Germane. ‘A‘ole i ho‘opili ‘ia ka ‘ōlelo i ke noi mua, The comment is not germane to the main motion. See <i>ho‘opili</i> , <i>ho‘opili hou</i> , <i>ho‘opili ‘ia</i> . See also p. 44.
ho‘o•pi‘i	hoopii	1. <i>tv</i> To appeal. See <i>ho‘opi‘i kū‘ē</i> . 2. To sue. See <i>koi pohō</i> , <i>loio</i> , <i>pohō</i> . See also p. 55.
ho‘o•pi‘i kū‘ē	hoopii kue	1. <i>tv</i> To appeal. See <i>ho‘opi‘i</i> , <i>ho‘opi‘i hou</i> . See also p. 55.
ho‘o•pi‘i luna nui	hoopii luna nui	1. <i>expression</i> To impeach (as an officer of an organization). See <i>ho‘opi‘i</i> , <i>ho‘opi‘i hou</i> , <i>ho‘opi‘i kū‘ē</i> .
ho‘o•pō•kole a ho‘o•lō•‘ihi paha i nā palena o ka ho‘o•pā•pā ‘ana	hoopokole a hooloihi paha i na palena o ka hoopaapaa ana	1. <i>expression</i> Limit or extend the limits of debate. See p. 49.
ho‘o•pono•pono	hooponopono	1. <i>tv</i> To fix. 2. To edit. 3. To correct (as the minutes). 4. To remedy. 5. To solve. See <i>ho‘ohalahala</i> , <i>ho‘onā</i> . 6. To arrange. <i>Ua ho‘oponopono ‘ia ka papa hana penei</i> , The program has been arranged accordingly. 7. To make arrangements. <i>Na ke Kākau ‘Ōlelo i ho‘oponopono no ka ‘aha kūkā</i> , The Secretary made the arrangements for the conference. See <i>ho‘opa‘a</i> , <i>ho‘oponopono</i> .

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
ho‘o•puka	hoopuka	1. <i>tv</i> To publish. 2. To put out (as a product or edict). See <i>pa‘i</i> .
ho‘o•puka•puka	hoopukapuka	1. <i>tv</i> To invest. <i>Makemake ka Papa Ho ‘okele e ho ‘opukapuka ma ka hui uila</i> , The Executive Board wants to invest in the power company. 2. To speculate (as in commodities/real estate). See <i>ho ‘omohala waiwai, kālā loa ‘a, loa ‘a</i> .
ho‘o•puni•puni	hoopunipuni	1. <i>tv</i> To lie. See <i>hana ‘epa, pono, ‘apuhi, ‘āpuka</i> .
ho‘o•waha•waha	hoowahawaha	1. <i>tv</i> To treat with contempt. 2. To ridicule. Also <i>ho ‘owahāwahā</i> . See <i>kūamuamu, ‘āhewa, ‘ōhumuhumu</i> .
hua helu	hua helu	1. <i>n</i> Number. 2. Numeral. See <i>helu</i> .
hua•ka•‘i	huakai	1. <i>n</i> Trip/excursion/voyage. <i>Aia ‘o Ms. Teruya ma ka huaka ‘i ‘oihana</i> , Ms. Teruya is on a business trip. 2. Parade. 3. <i>iv</i> To make a trip. See <i>ka ‘apuni</i> .
hua•‘ō•lelo	huaolelo	1. <i>n</i> Word. 2. Term. See <i>mana ‘o, ‘ōlelo</i> .
hui	hui	1. <i>n</i> Business. 2. Company. 3. Entity. <i>‘O ko mākou hui, he hui waiwai puka ‘ole</i> , Ours is a non-profit entity. 4. Organization. 5. Group. See <i>pū‘ulu</i> . 6. <i>iv</i> To

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
		gather (as people for a meeting). 7. To be joined together. <i>Ua hui ke kaiaulu no ka paipai 'ana no ka pila kānāwai</i> , The community joined together to lobby for the bill. 8. To meet. <i>Ua hui mākou me ka po 'e ho 'olako kālā</i> , We met with the financiers. See <i>hālāwai</i> , <i>ho 'ohui</i> , <i>'aha kūkā</i> , <i>'ahahui</i> , <i>'ākoakoa</i> .
hui manawa•le'a	hui manawalea	1. <i>n</i> Charitable organization. See <i>hui</i> , <i>manawale 'a</i> .
hui•kala	huikala	1. <i>tv</i> To excuse. 2. To forgive. 3. To pardon. <i>E huikala mai i ke kīkahō 'ana</i> , Excuse the interruption. See <i>kala</i> .

K		
Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
kau	kau	1. <i>n</i> Season. 2. Term (as the term served by an officer of an organization). See <i>kau 'aha</i> , <i>'aha kau kānāwai</i> . 3. <i>tv</i> To place/put (something somewhere). <i>Kau 'ia ka pepa ma ka pākaukau</i> , The paper was placed on the table. 4. To put in place (as a law). <i>Kau 'ia ke kānāwai</i> , The law was put in place. See <i>ho 'okō</i> , <i>ho 'okumu</i> , <i>ho 'opa 'a</i> , <i>waiho</i> .

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
kau koho pā•loka	kau koho paloka	1. <i>n</i> Election season. See <i>koho</i> , <i>koho pālōka</i> .
kau ‘aha	kau aha	1. <i>n</i> Session (as that of the Legislature or conference). <i>Aia ka ‘Aha ‘ōlelo ma ke kau ‘aha kūikawā</i> , The Legislature is in special session. See <i>hālāwai</i> , <i>kau</i> , <i>‘aha</i> .
kauoha	kauoha	1. <i>tv</i> To order. <i>Ma ke kauoha o ka Papa Ho‘omalū</i> , By order of the Administration. 2. To direct. 3. To command. 4. To commission (as a work of art).
kau•paona	kaupaona	1. <i>tv</i> To weigh (as a physical object or a decision).
kaha	kaha	1. <i>tv</i> To mark (as with a pen or pencil). 2. To cross out (as text on a paper). <i>Ua kaha ‘ia kona inoa mai ka papa aku</i> , His name was crossed off the list.
kā•hea	kahea	1. <i>tv</i> To call (whether in person or by telephone). <i>E ho‘omau i ke kū ‘ana ā pau ke kāhea ‘ia ‘ana o nā inoa a pau</i> , Continue standing until all names have been called. See <i>kelepona</i> , <i>leka uila</i> .
kā•hea inoa	kahea inoa	1. <i>tv</i> Roll call. <i>E kāhea ‘ia nā inoa a pau i kēia manawa</i> , We will now do roll call. See <i>hea ‘ia nā inoa</i> , <i>kāhea</i> .

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
kā•hea no ka ho‘o•malu	kahea no ka hoomalu	1. <i>expression</i> Call to order. See <i>ho‘omalua, kāhea</i> .
kā•hea no ke kuhi•kuhi ‘ana o ka lā	ka hea no ke kuhi kuhi ana o ka la	1. <i>expression</i> Call for the orders of the day.
kahi kā•kau inoa	kahi kakau inoa	1. <i>n</i> Registration station. See <i>wahi koho</i> .
kahu	kahu	1. <i>n</i> Minister/pastor/priest /chaplain. See <i>kahuna pule</i> .
kahua	kahua	1. <i>n</i> Basis. See <i>kumu</i> . 2. Foundation. 3. Platform. <i>Ke kahua kālai ‘āina</i> , The political platform. 4. Stage. See <i>papa</i> .
kahuna pule	kahuna pule	1. <i>n</i> Minister/pastor/priest. See <i>kahu</i> .
kā•kau	kakau	1. <i>tv</i> To write. 2. To record. <i>E kākau i ka mo‘olelo o ka hālāwai</i> , Record the minutes of the meeting. See <i>heluhelu, palapala, pūlima</i> .
kā•kau inoa	kakau inoa	1. <i>tv</i> To enroll/register. <i>Aia ke kākau inoa ‘ana ma ke ke‘ena ho‘olulu nui</i> , Registration is in the main lobby. 2. To write one’s name down. <i>E kākau i kou inoa ma ka hakahaka mua o ka palapala</i> , Write your name in the first blank on the form.

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
kā•kau ‘ō•lelo	kakauolelo	1. <i>n</i> Secretary. See <i>ikū kau, luna</i> .
kā•kau ‘ō•lelo pō•kole	kakau olelo pokole	1. <i>n</i> Stenographer. <i>Ho ‘olako ‘ia he kākau ‘ōlelo pōkole no ka hālāwai</i> , A stenographer will be provided for the meeting. See <i>kākau ‘ōlelo</i> . 2. <i>tv</i> To write in short-hand. <i>Ke kākau maila ke Kākau ‘Ōlelo ma ke kākau ‘ōlelo pōkole</i> . The Secretary is writing in short-hand. See <i>kākau, palapala</i> .
kā•ko‘o	kakoo	1. <i>tv</i> To support. 2. <i>Expression</i> In favor of (as a proposal).
kala	kala	1. <i>tv</i> To forgive. See <i>huikala</i> .
kā•lā	kala	1. <i>n</i> Finances/funds/money. See <i>ha ‘awina kālā, pu ‘u kālā</i> .
kā•lā loa‘a	kala loa	1. <i>n</i> Income. 2. Profit. See <i>lilo, waiwai puka</i> .
kā•lā manawa•le‘a	kala manawalea	1. <i>n</i> Charitable donation. See <i>hana manawale‘a</i> .
kā•lā puka	kala puka	1. <i>n</i> Income. 2. Profit. See <i>kālā loa‘a, lilo, waiwai puka</i> .
kā•lai•‘āina	kalaiaina	1. <i>n</i> Politics. <i>Ka ‘oihana kālai‘āina</i> , The field of politics. See <i>pili kālai‘āina, polikika</i> .
kalana	kalana	1. <i>n</i> County. See <i>moku‘āina, ‘āpana</i> .

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
kali	kali	1. <i>iv</i> To wait. See <i>ho 'okali</i> .
kama•'āina	kamaaina	1. <i>n</i> Local resident. See <i>kupa, malihini</i> .
kama•'ilio	kamailio	1. <i>iv</i> To have a conversation. 2. To talk (with someone). See <i>kūkā, wala 'au, wala 'au kūkā</i> .
kā•na•lua	kanalua	1. <i>sv</i> To be doubtful. <i>He kānalua ka Luna Ho 'omalua</i> , The Chair is in doubt (as in the Chair is unsure of the outcome). 2. To pass in a role call vote (a temporary act; to be called upon again). <i>Kānalua wau</i> , I am hesitant (i.e. I will wait until the other votes have been taken before I decide my vote). See <i>koho 'ole, pa 'a ka mana 'o</i> . See also p. 37.
kā•nā•wai	kanawai	1. <i>n</i> Law. 2. Bylaws. See pp. 15-16. 3. Regulation. 4. Statute. <i>Kānāwai ho 'oponopono 'ia</i> , Revised statute. See <i>lula, lula alaka 'i</i> .
kā•nā•wai ho•o•malu	kanawai hoomalu	1. <i>n</i> Parliamentary law. See <i>lula ho 'omalua</i> .
kā•nā•wai kā•kau 'ole 'ia	kanawai kakauoleia	1. <i>n</i> Common law. See <i>kānāwai ma 'amaui</i> .
kā•nā•wai ma•a•mau	kanawai maamaui	1. <i>n</i> Common law. See <i>kānāwai kākau 'ole 'ia</i> .

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
kā•pae	kapae	1. <i>tv</i> To put aside. See <i>waiho</i> . 2. To suspend (as rules). <i>Kāpae 'ia nā lula</i> , The rules were suspended. See p. 55. 3. To cancel (as an appointment). See <i>wae</i> .
ka'a	kaa	1. <i>sv</i> To be paid off (as a debt). <i>Ua ka 'a nā 'ai 'ē</i> , The bills have been paid. See <i>'ai 'ē</i> .
ka'a•puni ka'a•wale	kaapuni kaawale	1. <i>iv</i> To travel around. See <i>huaka 'i</i> . 1. <i>sv</i> To be available. <i>Ka 'awale au i kēia 'auinalā</i> , I'll be available this afternoon. 2. To be free (available). <i>He aha kāu hana i kou wā ka 'awale?</i> What do you do on your spare time? See <i>manuahi</i> . 3. To be separated. <i>E mālama i ke ka 'awale o kēia mau mea 'elua</i> , Keep these two things separate.
kā•'ei	kaei	1. <i>n</i> District. <i>Ke kā'ei 'oihana</i> , The business district. 2. Zone. See <i>'āpana</i> .
ka'ina hana	kaina hana	1. <i>n</i> Protocol. 2. Order in which things occur. 3. Ranking of business. See <i>hana</i> , <i>papa hana</i> .
kē•lā me kē•ia	kela me keia	1. <i>expression</i> Each. <i>Hālāwai mākou i kēlā me kēia mahina</i> , We meet each month. See <i>pākahi</i> .
Keli•koli 'o Hawai'i	Teritori o Hawaii	1. <i>proper name</i> Territory of Hawai'i. Also <i>Ka Pānalā 'au 'o</i>

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
		<i>Hawai‘i. See Teritori o Hawaii.</i>
kele•pona	kelepona	1. n Telephone/phone. <i>Kelepona hele</i> , Mobile phone. 2. tv To phone (someone). See <i>kāhea</i> .
kemo•kalaka	demokarata	1. n Democrat. <i>He aupuni ke-mokalaka</i> , A democratic government. See <i>lepupalika</i> .
kene•koa	kenekoa	1. n Senator. See <i>luna maka‘āinana</i> , ‘ <i>aha kenekoa</i> .
ke‘a•ke‘a	keakea	1. tv To block. 3. To obstruct. See <i>ho‘okū</i> , <i>ho‘opau</i> , <i>ku‘ia</i> , ‘ <i>āke‘ake‘a</i> .
ke‘ena	keena	1. n Chamber. 2. Office. <i>Nā ke‘ena ‘oihana</i> , Executive offices. 3. Bureau (office). 4. Room. 5. Department. See <i>hale</i> , <i>ke‘ena ho‘olulu</i> , <i>lumi</i> , ‘ <i>oihana</i> .
ke‘ena ho‘o•lulu	keena hoolulu	1. n Lobby (as in a hotel). See <i>ke‘ena</i> .
ke‘ena koho	keena koho	1. n Poll/voting booth. See <i>ana mana‘o</i> , <i>manawa koho</i> , <i>wahi koho</i>
Ke‘ena Kule•ana Hawai‘i	Keena Kuleana Hawaii	1. proper name Office of Hawaiian Affairs.
kia•‘āina	kiaaina	1. n Governor. <i>Hope kia‘āina</i> , Lieutenant governor. See <i>meia</i> .

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
kia‘i	kiai	1. <i>n</i> Guard. Also, <i>kū kia ‘i</i> . See <i>kia ‘i pō</i> .
kia‘i pō	kiai po	1. <i>n</i> Security guard. See <i>kia ‘i, māka ‘i</i> .
kia‘i puka	kiai puka	1. <i>n</i> Doorkeeper. See <i>mālama puka</i> .
kī•kē	kike	1. <i>tv</i> To rap the gavel once. See <i>kīkēkē, lā ‘au kīkē</i> .
kiko•lā	kikola	1. <i>n</i> Attendance (as at a meeting). <i>Ke māka ‘ia nei ke kīkolā</i> , Attendance is being taken. See <i>hea inoa, kāhea inoa, māka</i> .
kila	sila	1. <i>n</i> Brand. 2. Logo. 3. Seal (as of approval) See <i>hō ‘ailona, kuni, sila</i> .
kiloi	kiloi	1. <i>tv</i> To throw/toss. 2. To throw/toss away/out.
kī•paku	kipaku	1. <i>tv</i> To eject. 2. To kick out. Also pronounced <i>kīpeku</i> . See <i>ha ‘alele, wehe</i> .
kī•pē	kipe	1. <i>n</i> Bribe. 2. <i>tv</i> To bribe. See <i>uku</i> .
ki‘e•ki‘e	kiekie	1. <i>sv</i> To be high (in elevation or status). <i>E ka Mea Ki ‘eki ‘e</i> , Your Highness.
koe	koe	1. <i>sv</i> To be remaining. 2. To be left over. See <i>ho ‘okoe</i> .
koi	koi	1. <i>tv</i> To require. <i>Koi ‘ia nā hoa e ‘ōlelo ho ‘okahi kanaka i ka</i>

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
		<i>manawa ho 'okahi</i> , Members are required to speak one at a time. 2. To urge. See <i>paipai</i> .
koi pohō	koi poho	1. <i>tv</i> To sue over loss or damage. <i>He mana 'o mākou e koi no ke pohō</i> , We intend to sue over the damage. See <i>ho 'opi 'i, pohō</i> .
koina	koina	1. <i>n</i> Requirement.
koho	koho	1. <i>tv</i> To choose/select. 2. To vote. See <i>koho kū, koho malū, koho pākahi, koho pāloka, koho waha, koho 'ole, wae</i> .
koho kū	koho ku	1. <i>tv</i> To vote by standing. See <i>koho malū, koho pāloka, koho waha</i> . See p. 35.
koho malū	koho malu	1. <i>tv</i> To choose/select/vote secretly. See <i>koho</i> .
koho pā•kahi	koho pakahi	1. <i>tv</i> To choose/select/vote individually. 2. To choose/select/vote one at a time. See <i>koho</i> .
koho pā•loka	koho balota	1. <i>tv</i> To vote. <i>He makahiki koho pāloka kēia</i> . This is an election year. 2. To vote by ballot. See <i>koho</i> . See p. 36.
koho waha	koho waha	1. <i>tv</i> Viva voce (to vote vocally). See <i>koho</i> . See p. 35.
koho 'ole	koho ole	1. <i>tv</i> To abstain/not vote. <i>'A 'ole</i>

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
		<i>au e koho</i> , I will abstain from voting. <i>Ke koho 'ole 'ana</i> , Abstention. See <i>kānalua</i> , <i>koho</i> . See p. 34.
ko•koke	kokoke	1. <i>sv</i> To be close/near. <i>Ua kokoke kākou i ka 'aelike 'ana</i> , We are close to an agreement. See <i>ma-mao</i> .
kō•kua	kokua	1. <i>tv</i> To second (as a motion). 2. To aid/assist/help. See <i>kāko 'o</i> , <i>kū 'ē</i> . NOTE: in parliamentary usage, <i>kōkua</i> would not imply support or favor of a motion... only agreement to discuss the motion. See RONR (11 th ed.), p. 36.
kolamu	kolamu	1. <i>n</i> Article (as in a newspaper). 2. Column (as in a newspaper).
kō•mike	komike, komite	1. <i>n</i> Committee. <i>Kōmike Kūmau</i> , Standing Committee. <i>Kōmike Kūikawā/Wae</i> , Special Committee. <i>Kōmike o ka Hale a Pau</i> , The Committee of the Whole. <i>Kōmike Lālā</i> , Membership Committee. See <i>komikina</i> .
komi•kina	komikina	1. <i>n</i> Commissioner.
kono	kono	1. <i>n</i> Invitation. <i>Ua ho 'ouna 'ia nā kono a pau</i> , The invitations have all been sent out. 2. <i>tv</i> To invite. <i>Ua kono 'olu'olu 'ia 'oe</i> , You are

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
		cordially invited. See <i>pane</i> .
ko‘o•ko‘o ‘oi•hana	kookoo oihana	1. <i>n</i> Mace. <i>Na ke alaka ‘i e pa ‘a i ke ko ‘oko ‘o ‘oihana</i> , The person in the lead carries the mace.
kū	ku	1. <i>iv</i> To stop. 2. To rise. <i>E ‘olu ‘olu, e kū i luna</i> , Please rise.
kū lā	ku la	1. <i>expression</i> Daily. See <i>kū mahina</i> , <i>kū makahiki</i> , <i>kū pule</i> .
kū mahina	ku mahina	1. <i>expression</i> Monthly. See <i>kū lā</i> , <i>kū makahiki</i> , <i>kū pule</i> .
kū maka•hiki	ku makahiki	1. <i>expression</i> Annual/yearly. <i>Hālāwai kū makahiki</i> , Annual meeting. See <i>kū lā</i> , <i>kū mahina</i> , <i>kū pule</i> .
kū pule	ku pule	1. <i>expression</i> Weekly. See <i>kū lā</i> , <i>kū mahina</i> , <i>kū makahiki</i> .
kū•amu•amu	kuamuamu	1. <i>tv</i> To talk ill of someone. See <i>hō ‘āhewa</i> , <i>hō ‘ino</i> , <i>ho ‘ohalahala</i> , <i>ho ‘opa ‘apa ‘a</i> , <i>ho ‘owahawaha</i> , <i>nema</i> , <i>‘ōhumuhumu</i> , <i>‘ōlelo hō ‘ino</i> .
kū•ika•wā	kuikawa	1. <i>sv</i> Special. See <i>kūmau</i> , <i>ma ‘amau</i> . See also p. 18 (special rules of order) and p. 21 (special orders)
kuhi•kuhi	kuhikuhi	1. <i>tv</i> To direct. <i>Makemake au e kuhikuhi iā kākou i ke kumuhana ma luna o ka papa paha</i> , I want to direct our attention to the topic

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
		on the agenda. See <i>alaka</i> 'i. 2. To point.
kuhina	kuhina	1. <i>n</i> Prime minster. See <i>aupuni</i> , <i>ali</i> 'i, <i>ali</i> 'i 'ai moku, <i>kuhina</i> , <i>mō</i> 'ī, 'aha <i>kuhina</i> .
kuhina nui	kuhina nui	1. <i>n</i> Prime minster. See <i>aupuni</i> , <i>ali</i> 'i, <i>ali</i> 'i 'ai moku, <i>kuhina</i> , <i>mō</i> 'ī, 'aha <i>kuhina</i> .
kū•kā	kuka	1. <i>iv</i> To consult (as with colleagues). <i>Pono au e kūkā me ko 'u mau hoa kūkā</i> , I need to consult with my advisors. 2. To confer. 3. To discuss. 4. To consider (as to deliberate). Also <i>kūkā kama</i> 'ilio, <i>wala</i> 'au <i>kūkā</i> . See <i>kūkā ā</i> 'aelike, <i>kūkākūkā</i> .
kū•kā ā 'ae•like	kuka a aelike	1. <i>expression</i> To negotiate. <i>Kūkā 'ia nā mana 'o ā</i> 'aelike, The terms are negotiated. 2. To compromise. <i>E kūkā nō paha kāua ā</i> 'aelike, Let's compromise.
kū•kā•kū•kā	kukakuka	1. <i>iv</i> To confer (as with colleagues). 2. To deliberate. <i>Aia nō ke kūkākūkā mai nei ka Papa</i> , The Board is still in deliberations. 3. To consider (as to deliberate). See <i>kūkā</i> .
kū•kala	kukala	1. <i>tv</i> To announce/proclaim. See <i>hō 'ike</i> , <i>ho</i> 'olaha.

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
kū•lana	kulana	1. <i>n</i> Level (as in rank). 2. Rank. 3. Standing. 4. Status. See <i>papa</i> , <i>pono</i> .
kule•ana	kuleana	1. <i>n</i> Responsibility. 2. Duty. 3. Right (as in civil). See <i>kuleana</i> ‘a‘e, <i>pono</i> .
kule•ana ‘a•‘e	kuleana ae	1. <i>n</i> Privilege. See <i>kuleana</i> , <i>mana</i> ‘a‘e, ‘a‘e.
kumu	kumu	1. <i>n</i> Basis. 2. Original. <i>Waiho ‘ia nā palapala kumu ma ke ke ‘ena</i> , The original documents are kept at the office. 3. Reason.
kumu uku	kumu uku	1. <i>n</i> Fee. See <i>kumu kāki</i> .
kumu ho‘o•pi‘i	kumu hoopii	1. <i>n</i> Complaint. See <i>ho‘opi‘i</i> , <i>kumu</i> .
kumu kāki	kumu kaki	1. <i>n</i> Charge. 2. Fee. See <i>kumu kū‘ai</i> , <i>kū‘ai</i> .
kumu•hana	kumuhana	1. <i>n</i> Subject/topic. See <i>hihia</i> , <i>mana‘o</i> , <i>nīnau</i> .
kumu•kā•nā•wai	kumuka nawai	1. <i>n</i> Constitution. See <i>kānāwai</i> . See pp. 15-16.
kumu•mana‘o	kumumanao	1. <i>n</i> Principle. <i>Ua kū ke noi i nā kumumana‘o o ka hui</i> , The proposal is in line with the principles of the organization. See <i>loina</i> . 2. Theory.
kuni	kuni	1. <i>n</i> Brand. 2. Logo. See

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
		<i>hō‘ailona, kila, sila.</i>
kupa	kupa	1. <i>n</i> Citizen. 2. Native of a place. 3. Long-time resident. See <i>kama‘āina</i> .
kupa•kako	kupakako	1. <i>n</i> Accountant. See <i>helu kālā, luna waiwai, mea helu kālā</i> .
kū•pono	kupono	1. <i>sv</i> To be appropriate. 2. To be in order (as in a meeting). 3. To be enough. 4. To be just right (as in quality or amount). See <i>kūpono ‘ole, lawa</i> .
kū•pono ‘ole	kupono ole	1. <i>sv</i> To be inappropriate. 2. To be out of order (as in a meeting). See <i>kūpono</i> . See pp. 28-29.
kū•‘ai	kuai	1. <i>tv</i> To buy/purchase.
kū•‘ē	kue	1. <i>n</i> Dissent. 2. <i>tv</i> To object/oppose/go against (as a proposal). 3. To counter. See <i>kāko ‘o, kōkua, kū‘ē‘ē, lōkahi, mahae, mokuāhana, ‘ae, ‘ae lōkahi, ‘aelike</i> .
kū•‘ē•‘ē	kuee	1. <i>tv</i> To contradict. 2. To dissent (as in seeking agreement). 3. To oppose. See <i>kū‘ē, mahae, mokuāhana, ‘ae, ‘aelike</i> .
ku•‘ia	kuia	1. <i>sv</i> To be obstructed. 2. To be hindered. <i>Ua ku‘ia mākou i ka ho‘okō ‘ana i ko mākou kuleana, We were hindered from fulfilling</i>

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
		our duties. 3. To be stymied. See <i>holomua, ke 'ake 'a</i> .
ku <i>•</i> i•kahi	kuikahi	1. n Treaty. 2. tv To work in co-operation/unison with others. See <i>lōkahi, mahae</i> .
kū <i>•</i> 'oko'a	kuokoa	1. sv To be independent. 2. To be sovereign.

L		
Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
lā	lā	1. n Day. 2. Date. <i>He aha ka lā o ka hanana?</i> What's the date of the event? See <i>lā nui, mahina, makahiki</i> .
lā ho <i>•</i> o•maha	la hoomaha	1. n Vacation day. See <i>lā, lā noa, lā nui, wā ho 'omaha</i> .
lā noa	la noa	1. n Weekday. See <i>hopena pule, lā nui</i> .
lā nui	la nui	1. n Holiday. See <i>lā, lā ho 'omaha, lā noa</i> .
laki	laki	1. n Luck. 2. sv To be lucky. See <i>pōmaika 'i</i> .
lā <i>•</i> lā	lala	1. n Member (as of an organization). See <i>hoa, hoahānau</i> .
lana <i>•</i> kila	lanakila	1. sv To be victorious; to have

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
		won. <i>Ua lanakila ka mea noho 'oihana ma ke koho pāloka</i> , The incumbent won the election. See <i>eo, hā'ule, lilo, pa'i a pa'i</i> .
lawa	lawa	1. <i>sv</i> To be enough. 2. To be sufficient. See <i>kūpono</i> .
lawe	lawe	1. <i>tv</i> To take. See <i>hali, lawe mai</i> .
lawe mai	lawe mai	1. <i>tv</i> To bring. See <i>hali, lawe</i> .
lawe•lawe	lawelawe	1. <i>tv</i> To render (as service). <i>Nā hana i lawelawe 'ia</i> , Services rendered. 2. <i>tv</i> To serve. <i>Pehea ka lawelawe 'ana ma kēia hale 'aina?</i> How's the service at this restaurant? See <i>lawelawe na ka lehulehu</i> .
lawe•lawe na ka lehu•lehu	lawelawe na ka lehulehu	1. <i>expression</i> Public service. See <i>lawelawe</i> .
lā•'au kī•kē	laau kike	1. <i>n</i> Gavel.
leo	leo	1. <i>n</i> Voice. <i>Ka leo o ka lehulehu</i> , The voice of the people. See <i>koho waha</i> .
lehu•lehu	lehulehu	1. <i>n</i> Public. <i>Lilo i ka 'oihana lawelawe na ka lehulehu</i> , Dedicated to public service. 2. Multitude.
leka uila	leka uila	1. <i>n</i> Email (lit. electronic mail). <i>Ua loa 'a ka leka uila?</i> Did you

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
		receive the email. See <i>loa</i> 'a.
lepu•palika	repubalika	1. <i>n</i> Republic (as a type of country). 2. Republican. See <i>kemokalaka</i> , 'ao'ao.
lilo	lilo	1. <i>n</i> Expense. 2. Loss (as in business). See <i>koi pohō, pohō</i> . 3. <i>iv</i> To pass into the favor/advantage of (someone/something). <i>Ua lilo ke koho pālōka 'ana i ka moho i mua loa</i> , The election went to the candidate who was furthest ahead. 4. To become consumed in a task. <i>Ua lilo loa wau i ka hana</i> , I got really busy. See <i>nui ka hana</i> . 5. To be lost (i.e. to lose possession of something). <i>Ua lilo ke kālā</i> , The money was lost. See <i>loa</i> 'a.
lima	lima	1. <i>n</i> Arm, hand. <i>E 'olu'olu, e hāpai i ka lima i luna</i> , Please raise your hands.
lima•hana	limahana	1. <i>n</i> Employee. <i>Ka po'e hana</i> , Employees. <i>Nā pono limahana</i> , Employees' benefits. 2. Worker. See <i>hui, luna, mea hai, 'olohani, 'uniona</i> .
loa'a	loaa	1. <i>n</i> Profit. 2. Income. See <i>ho'opukapuka, kālā loa'a, kālā puka</i> . 3. <i>sv</i> To be found. <i>Ua loa'a ia'u nā 'ike e pono ai</i> , I found the information needed. 4. To

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
		be gotten. <i>Ua loa 'a mai ka pu 'u kālā</i> , We got the grant. 5. To be obtained. See <i>lilo</i> .
loea	loea	1. n Expert. See <i>loea lula ho 'omalū</i> .
loea lula ho 'o•malu	loea lula hoomalu	1. n Parliamentarian. See <i>loea, mana ho 'omalū</i> .
loio	loio	1. n Attorney/lawyer. See <i>loio ho 'opi 'i, loio pale, luna ho 'okolokolo, luna kāmāwai</i> .
loina	loina	1. n Custom. <i>'O ka loina ma nā hālāwai, 'o ia ka wehe 'ana me ke leo pule</i> , It is customary in meeting to begin with a prayer. 2. Protocol. See <i>ka 'ina hana, papa hana</i> . 3. Principle (as of a political party). See <i>kumumana 'o</i> .
lō•kahi	lokahi	1. sv To be of the same mind (as members of an organization). 2. To be unanimous. <i>Ua lōkahi ke koho 'ana</i> , The vote is unanimous. See <i>hihia, ku 'ikahi, mahae, mokuāhana, 'ae lōkahi</i> .
loko•mai•ka'i	lokomaikai	1. sv To be generous. See <i>loko 'ino, pono, 'olu 'olu</i> .
loko•'ino	lokoino	1. sv To be mean/nasty. See <i>lokomaika 'i, pono, 'olu 'olu</i> .
loli	loli	1. n Amendment. 2. iv Change.

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
		See <i>ho 'ololi, loli loko 'ino, loli 'olu 'olu, loli nui</i> .
loli kualua	loli kualua	1. n Secondary amendment. See p. 44.
loli nui	loli nui	1. n Primary amendment. See p. 44.
lō•'ihi	loihi	1. sv To be long. <i>Lō 'ihi ke kūkā kūkā 'ana</i> , The deliberations are long. 2. To be far. See <i>kokoke, mamo</i> .
lula	lula	1. Rule. See <i>lula alaka 'i, Lula Ho 'omalua a Lopaka i Ho 'ololi 'ia, lula ho 'omalua kūikawā, lula kūikawā, lula pa 'a, lula 'ao 'ao</i> .
lula ala•ka 'i lula ho 'o•malu	lula alakai lula hoomalu	1. n Policy (lit. 'guiding rule'). See <i>lula</i> . 1. n Rule of order. <i>Hāpai maila 'o Mr: Young i kekahi mana 'o ho 'omalua</i> , Mr. Young has raised a point of order. See <i>ho 'omalua, kūpono, lula, lula ho 'omalua kūikawā, nīnau no ka lula ho 'omalua, papa hana ho 'omalua</i> .
lumi	lumi	1. Room. <i>Ka lumi hālāwai</i> , The meeting room. See <i>ke 'ena</i> .
luna	luna	1. n Boss. 2. Director. 3. Supervisor. See <i>ikū, haku, limahana, luna nui, po 'o</i> .
luna au•puni	luna aupuni	1. n Government leader. 2. Gov-

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
		ernment official. See <i>mea kūlana ki 'eki 'e</i> .
luna helu	luna helu	1. Teller (as a person responsible for counting votes). <i>Na nā luna helu e hā 'awi, 'ohi a helu i nā pāloka</i> , The tellers distribute, collect and count the ballots.
luna hō•'oia	luna hooia	1. n Auditor. <i>Na ka luna hō 'oia e hō 'oia i ka mo 'o waiwai a ka hui</i> , The auditor will conduct an audit of the organization's finances. 2. Authorizer. 3. Verifier.
luna ho 'o•kele	luna hookele	1. n Administrator. 2. Director. See <i>luna, papa ho 'okele, po 'o</i> .
luna ho 'o•kō	luna hooko	1. n Enforcer. 2. Executor. See <i>ho 'okō kānāwai</i> .
luna ho 'o•kolo•kolo	luna hookolokolo	1. n Judge. See <i>luna kānāwai</i> .
luna ho 'o•malu	luna hoomalu	1. n Chair/chairperson. 2. Presiding officer. See <i>lula ho 'omalu kūikawā, lula ho 'omalu kūmau</i> .
luna kā•nā•wai	luna kanawai	1. n Judge. See <i>luna ho 'okolokolo</i> .
luna•maka •'āinana	lunamaka ainana	1. n Clerk in the House of Representatives of the Hawaiian Kingdom government. 2. Representative in the House of Representatives. See <i>hale, Hale o ka Po 'e i Koho 'ia, kenekoa, 'aha 'ōlelo</i> .

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
luna nui	luna nui	1. n Main officer. 2. Head. 3. Director. See <i>ikū ha 'i, haku, luna, po 'o</i> .
luna wai•wai	luna waiwai	1. n Financial officer. See <i>luna waiwai nui, mo 'o waiwai</i> .
luna wai•wai nui	luna waiwai nui	1. n Chief financial officer of the organization. See <i>ho 'omohala waiwai, luna waiwai, luna 'oihana nui, mo 'o waiwai, 'ahahuina</i> .
luna 'aha•'ō•lelo	luna ahaolelo	1. n Legislator. See <i>lunamaka 'āinana, 'aha 'ōlelo</i> .
luna 'oi•hana nui	luna oihana nui	1. n Chief executive officer of the organization. See <i>luna, luna waiwai nui, 'ahahuina</i> .

M		
Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
ma muli o ka 'oi•hana	mamuli o ka oihana	1. expression According to the office (i.e. a privilege of the office). 2. As a result of the office.
ma muli o ke kū•lana	mamuli o ke kulana	1. expression According to the rank (i.e. a privilege of the rank). 2. As a result of the rank.
ma 'ane'i	maanei	1. expression Here. <i>E hālāwai kākou ma 'ane'i nei</i> , We will meet here. See <i>eia</i> . 2. See page 37 for usage in a roll call vote.

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
mai	mai	1. Don't (as a command). See <i>e</i> , 'a'ole. 2. A particle that follows a verb to indicate that the action of the verb is happening to me (1 st person) or in my direction. <i>E ho'olohe mai ia'u</i> , Listen to me. See <i>hā'awi mai</i> , <i>lawe mai</i> .
mai•ka'i	maikai	1. sv To be good. <i>Maika'i ka hana</i> , Good job. See <i>kūpono</i> , <i>pilikia</i> , 'a'ole <i>maika'i</i>
mao•popo	maopopo	1. sv To be understood. <i>Maopopo ia'u nā kumumana'o o ka papa hana ho'omalu</i> , I understand the principles of parliamentary procedure. 2. To be known. 3. tv To understand. 4. To know. <i>Mao-popo wau i ka mea e hana ai</i> , I know what needs to be done. See <i>ho'omaopopo</i> , 'ike.
mahae	mahae	1. sv To be split. <i>Ua mahae nā koho</i> , The votes are split. See <i>ku'ikahi</i> , <i>lōkahi</i> , <i>māhele</i> .
mā•hele	mahele	1. n Part (as of a whole). See <i>hapa</i> . 2. Division. 3. Aspect. <i>He māhele kēlā o ka hui</i> , That is an aspect of the business. 4. tv To divide (amongst a number of things or people).
mahina	mahina	1. n Month. <i>He hālāwai kū mahina kā mākou</i> , We have monthly meetings. See <i>lā</i> , <i>makahiki</i> .

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
māka	maka	1. <i>tv</i> To mark (as on paper or on the ground). 2. To take (as attendance). <i>Māka 'ia ke kicolā</i> , Attendance has been taken. See <i>kaha</i> , <i>kicolā</i> .
mā•kau•kau	makaukau	1. <i>sv</i> To be prepared/ready. <i>Mākaukau nō no ka nīnau?</i> , Are you ready for the question? 2. To be skilled at a task or talent. <i>Mākaukau 'o ia ma ka hana helu kālā</i> , She is very good at accounting. See <i>helu kālā</i> , <i>kupakako</i> , <i>mea helu kālā</i> .
maka•hiki	makahiki	1. <i>n</i> Year. <i>Kū makahiki</i> , Annually/yearly.
mā•ka'i	mā•ka'i	1. <i>n</i> Police. 2. Policeman. See <i>ilāmuku</i> , <i>kia 'i pō</i> .
make•make	make•make	1. <i>tv</i> To intend. 2. To want. See <i>mana 'o</i> , <i>'i 'ini</i> .
mā•lama	mā•lama	1. <i>tv</i> To hold (as an event). 2. To put on (as an event). 3. To make sure an action is carried out. See <i>ho 'okō</i> . 4. To maintain. <i>Pono e mālama pono 'ia nā pono</i> , The equipment need to be maintained well. See <i>maluhia</i> . 5. To take care (of something). See <i>ho 'okō</i> , <i>nānā</i> .
mā•lama puka	mā•lama puka	1. <i>n</i> Doorkeeper. 2. Sergeant-at-arms. See <i>ilāmuku</i> , <i>kia 'i</i> , <i>kia 'i pō</i> , <i>kia 'i puka</i> , <i>māka 'i o ka hale</i> .

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
mali•hini	mali•hini	1. <i>n</i> Guest. 2. Stranger. 3. Visitor. See <i>kama 'āina, kupa</i> . 4. <i>sv</i> To be unfamiliar with a thing, activity or person. <i>Malihini au i ka hana luna ho 'omalu</i> , I don't know how to do what a chairperson does. See <i>maopopo, mākaukau</i> .
malu•hia	malu•hia	1. <i>n</i> Decorum. <i>Pono e mālama 'ia ka maluhia</i> , Decorum must be maintained. 2. <i>sv</i> To be at peace. <i>He kū 'ē 'ē maluhia nō</i> , It was a peaceful protest. See <i>kūpono, 'a 'e</i> .
mamao	mamao	1. <i>sv</i> To be far. See <i>kokoke, lō 'ihi</i> .
mana	mana	1. <i>n</i> Authority. <i>Aia iā wai ka mana e pūlima?</i> Who has the authority to sign? 2. Authorities. <i>Hā 'awi 'ia aku nei ka hihia i nā mana kūpono</i> , The matter was referred to the proper authorities. 3. Power (physical/political). <i>He nui ka mana o ke Kōmike Kau 'Auhau</i> , The Ways and Means Committee has a lot of power. 4. Strength. 5. <i>sv</i> To be influential. <i>He nui kona mana ma ke kūkulu 'ana i nā papa hana a ka hui</i> , He is very influential in developing the plans of the organization. 6. To be powerful.
mana ho'•o•kolo•kolo	mana hookolokolo	1. <i>n</i> Jurisdiction. See <i>ho 'okolokolo, mana</i> .

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
mana ho‘o•malu	mana hoomalu	1. <i>n</i> Parliamentary authority. See <i>loea hula ho‘omalua</i> .
mana ‘a•‘e	mana ae	1. <i>n</i> Precedence. 2. Priority. See <i>kuleana ‘a‘e, mana, ‘a‘e</i> . p. 43.
manawa	manawa	1. <i>n</i> Time. <i>Ho‘okahi manawa</i> , One time. <i>‘Elua manawa</i> , two times. See <i>hola, wā</i> .
manawa koho	manawa koho	1. <i>n</i> Poll (as in a time to vote). See <i>ana mana‘o, ke‘ena koho, wahi koho</i> .
manawa•le‘a	manawalea	1. <i>sv</i> To be charitable. <i>He ha‘awina manawale‘a</i> , A charitable donation. 2. To be gratuitous/free. <i>Hā‘awi manawale‘a ‘ia mai nā lako</i> , The equipment was provided freely. 3. Of a volunteer nature. <i>He hana manawale‘a</i> , Volunteer work. See <i>manuahi</i> .
mana‘o	manao	1. <i>n</i> Intent. <i>‘O ko‘u mana‘o, ‘o ia ka waiho ‘ana i ha‘awina kālā</i> , My intent is to leave an endowment. 2. Initiative. <i>Eia kākou ma ‘ane‘i no ke kūkākūkā ‘ana no ka mana‘o ma ka pākaukau</i> , We are here to deliberate on the initiative on the table. 3. Point. <i>Mana‘o ho‘omalua</i> , Point of order. <i>‘Ae ‘ia ka mana‘o</i> , Point well taken. <i>‘A‘ole i ‘ae ‘ia ka mana‘o</i> , Point not well taken. See <i>nīnau ho‘omalua</i> . 4. Term (as in a clause).

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
		5. Theme. 6. Meaning. 7. <i>tv</i> To think (about something). <i>Ua mana 'o aku au he mana 'o maika 'i kēlā</i> , I thought that was a good idea. See <i>nalu</i> , <i>no 'ono 'o</i> , <i>nūnē</i> .
manuahi	manuahi	1. <i>sv</i> To be free (as without price). See <i>ka 'awale</i> , <i>manawale 'a</i> .
ma'a•mau	maamau	1. <i>sv</i> To be usual.
me ka nele o ke kū•'ē 'ana	me ka nele o ke kue ana	1. <i>expression</i> Lacking any objections; without objection. See <i>kū 'ē</i> , <i>nele</i> .
mea	mea	1. <i>n</i> One (as a person). <i>'O ia ka mea</i> , He's the one. 2. Person. See all entries below beginning with <i>mea</i> . Also see <i>kanaka</i> . 3. Thing. See <i>ukana</i> .
mea i hana 'ia	mea i hanaia	1. <i>expression</i> Incident; situation; thing that happened; what happened. <i>He aha ka mea i hana 'ia?</i> What's the situation?
mea i koho 'ia	mea i kohoia	1. <i>expression</i> One elected; one selected. See <i>po 'e i koho 'ia</i> .
mea unuhi	mea unuhi	1. <i>n</i> Translator; one who translates. See <i>unuhi</i> .
mea hai	mea hai	1. <i>n</i> Employer. See <i>limahana</i> .
mea hana	mea hana	1. <i>n</i> Tool. <i>Nā mea hana e pono ai</i> , The tools needed.

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
mea hano•hano	mea hanohano	1. n Honored person (honorable). <i>Ka mea hanohano Mr. Joseph Nāwahī</i> , The honorable, Mr. Joseph Nāwahī. See <i>mea kūlana ki‘eki‘e</i> .
mea ha‘i•‘ō•lelo	mea haiolelo	1. n Speaker (as on the floor of the Legislature). <i>Hō‘ae ka Luna Ho‘omalua i ka mea ha‘i‘ōlelo</i> , The Chair yields to the speaker. 2. Speech giver. See <i>waha ‘ōlelo</i> .
mea holo moho	mea holo moho	1. n Nominee. See <i>holo moho, waiho inoa</i> .
mea hō•‘ike	mea hoike	1. n Witness (as on a stand in court). 2. Testifier. 3. Reporter (as one who tells of an incident). See <i>mea kūkala nūhou, mea nānā, ‘ike maka</i> .
mea koho	mea koho	1. n Voter. 2. Person who chooses/elects. Also <i>mea koho pālōka</i> . See <i>po‘e koho pālōka</i> .
mea kū•kala nū•hou	mea kukala nuhou	1. n Journalist. 2. Reporter (as of the news). See <i>mea hō‘ike</i> .
mea kū•lana ki‘e•ki‘e	mea kulana kiekie	1. n Dignitary. 2. Person of distinction. See <i>luna aupuni, mea hanohano</i> .
mea nā•nā	mea nana	1. Spectator. 2. Person who watches. See <i>anaina, anaina nānā, mea hō‘ike, nānā, ‘ike maka</i> .

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
mea noho ‘oi•hana	mea noho oihana	1. <i>n</i> Incumbent. 2. Person who occupies the office. See <i>holo moho, moho</i> .
mea noi	mea noi	1. Requestor. 2. Person who raises a motion (in a meeting). 3. Motion maker. <i>He aha ke noi a ka mea noi?</i> What is the motion being made by its maker? See <i>noi</i> .
mea nui	mea nui	1. <i>expression</i> Important. <i>He mea nui ka lawelawe ‘ana i ke kaiāulu</i> , Serving the community is important. See <i>waiwai</i> .
mea pai•pai	mea paipai	1. <i>n</i> Lobbyist. <i>Na ka mea paipai e ho ‘ā‘o e ho ‘ohuli i ka mana ‘o o ka luna aupuni</i> , A lobbyist will try to convince a government official. 2. Person who lobbies. See <i>paipai, po ‘e paipai</i> .
mea ‘ole	mea ole	1. <i>n</i> Immaterial. <i>He mea ‘ole nā mana ‘o o ka mea ha ‘i ‘ōlelo i ke kumuhana e nānā ‘ia nei</i> , The speaker’s comments are immaterial to the issue at hand. 2. <i>expression</i> Of no consequence. <i>He mea ‘ole ia</i> , It is of no consequence. See <i>waiwai ‘ole</i> .
meia	meia	1. <i>n</i> Mayor. See <i>kia ‘āina</i> .
mī•kini	mikini	1. <i>n</i> Machine. 2. Machine equipment. <i>Mikini pa ‘i</i> , Printer. <i>Mikini helu</i> , Calculator.

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
mina•mina	minamina	<p>1. <i>sv</i> To be regretful. <i>Nui ko ‘u minamina ‘a ‘ole au i hui me ia</i>, I regret that I did not meet him.</p> <p>2. To be disappointing. 3. To feel bad about something. <i>Minamina wau i ka holomua ‘ole o ka hana</i>, I feel bad that the job did not proceed. 4. To feel sorry for something. See <i>hoka, pohō</i>.</p>
moho	moho	<p>1. <i>n</i> Candidate (as in an election). 2. Contestant. See <i>mea i koho ‘ia, mea noho ‘oihana</i>.</p>
moku•ā•hana	mokuahana	<p>1. <i>iv</i> To split into factions. See <i>lōkahi, mahae, ‘ae lōkahi, ‘aelike</i>.</p>
Moku•‘āina ‘o Hawai‘i	Mokuaina o Hawaii	<p>1. <i>proper name</i> State of Hawai‘i.</p>
mō•‘ī	moi	<p>1. <i>n</i> Monarch. <i>Mō ‘ī kāne</i>, King. <i>Mō ‘ī Wahine</i>, Queen. See <i>ali ‘i, ali ‘i ‘ai moku, kuhina nui</i>.</p>
mo‘o wai•wai	moo waiwai	<p>1. <i>n</i> Finances. 2. Financial records. Also <i>palapala waiwai</i>. <i>E mālama ‘ia he hō ‘oia ‘ana no ka mo ‘o waiwai a ka hui</i>, An audit will be conducted of the organization’s financial records.</p>
mo‘o•lelo	moolelo	<p>1. <i>n</i> Minutes (of a meeting). <i>Na ke kākau ‘ōlelo e kākau i ka mo ‘olelo o ka hālāwai</i>, The secretary will take the minutes of the meeting. 2. History. <i>He aha</i></p>

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
		<i>kou mo 'olelo?</i> What's your history? 3. Story.
mua	mua	1. n First. <i>'O kēia ka hālāwai mua o ka makahiki</i> , This is the first meeting of the year. 2. Front. <i>Ua ne'e aku mākou i mua o ka laina</i> , We moved to the front of the line.

N		
Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
nalu	nalu	1. iv To ponder deeply. <i>He nui nā mea e nalu ai</i> , There is a lot to ponder. See <i>mana 'o</i> , <i>no 'ono 'o</i> .
namu•namu	namunamu	1. tv To complain. 2. To grumble. See <i>ho 'owahawaha</i> , <i>kūamuamu</i> , <i>'ōhumuhumu</i> .
nā•nā	nana	1. tv To care (about something). <i>'A 'ole au nānā</i> , I don't care. 2. To look. 3. To observe. 4. To watch. See <i>anaina nānā</i> , <i>mea nānā</i> , <i>'ike maka</i> .
nele	nele	1. sv To be deprived. 2. To be without. <i>Ua nele kākou i ke kōkua e pono ai</i> , We don't have the help we need. 3. To go without. See <i>ho 'onele</i> , <i>loa 'a</i> .
nema	nema	1. tv To blame. See <i>hō 'āhewa</i> , <i>ho 'ohalahala</i> . 2. To find fault

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
		(with someone). See <i>kūamuamu</i> .
nī•nau	ninau	1. <i>n</i> Question. (as in a motion to be decided by the assembly) See <i>nīnau</i> ‘ānō, <i>noi</i> . 2. Matter. <i>No ka nīnau no ka ‘auhau ‘āina, he pilikia ko ‘u</i> , On the matter of property taxes, I have an issue (problem). 3. Query. 4. <i>tv</i> To ask (as question, as opposed to a favor). See <i>noi</i> .
nī•nau ho‘o•malu	ninau hoomalu	1. <i>expression</i> Parliamentary Inquiry. See <i>ho ‘omalū, mana ‘o, nīnau no ka lula ho ‘omalū, papa hana ho ‘omalū</i> .
nī•nau no ka lula ho‘o•malu	ninau no ka lula hoomalu	1. <i>expression</i> Question regarding the parliamentary rules. See <i>lula ho ‘omalū</i> .
nī•nau ‘ā•nō	ninau ano	1. <i>expression</i> Previous Question. See <i>nīnau</i> . See pp. 49-50.
no ka manawa	no ka manawa	1. <i>expression</i> Pro tem (temporarily).
no ka mea	no ka mea	1. <i>expression</i> Because. <i>He kākou mākou i ka hana manawale ‘a, no ka mea, pēlā ke kumu o ko kākou hui</i> , We support charitable activities because that is the purpose of our organization. 2. Whereas. (in preamble of a resolution) <i>No ka mea, Ua nele ka Boys and Girls Club i ke kālā e ho ‘omau ai, . . . Whereas, The Boys and Girls Club</i>

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
		is in need of funds,... See 'oi <i>ai</i> .
noi	noi	<p>1. <i>n</i> Motion. 2. <i>tv</i> To ask (as a favor). 3. To make a motion. 4. To make a request. <i>He noi i 'ike</i>, A request for information. 5. To request. <i>Ke noi aku neu au e ho 'opane 'e 'ia ke koho pāloka 'ana</i>, I ask that we postpone the vote. See <i>mea noi</i>, <i>nīnau</i>, 'ae.</p>
noi kua•lua	noi kualua	1. <i>expression</i> Secondary motion. See <i>loli kualua</i> . See p. 43.
noi kū•ika•wā	noi kuikawa	<p>1. <i>expression</i> Special procedure. 2. Special request. See <i>kūikawā</i>, <i>ma 'amau</i>.</p>
noi kū•kā hou	noi kuka hou	1. <i>expression</i> Motion to reconsider (as to deliberate again). See <i>kūkā</i> , <i>noi</i> , <i>no 'ono 'o</i> . See also p. 58.
noi kū•pono 'ole	noi kupono ole	<p>1. <i>expression</i> Improper motion. 2. Inappropriate request. See <i>kūpono</i>, <i>noi</i>. See pp. 28-29.</p>
noi mua	noi mua	1. <i>expression</i> Main Motion. See <i>noi</i> , 'aelike <i>ho 'ōki</i> . See also p. 23.
noi pili	noi pili	1. <i>expression</i> Subsidiary Motion. See <i>noi</i> , <i>pili</i> . See also p. 43.
noi 'ao•'ao	noi aoao	1. <i>expression</i> Incidental Motion. See <i>noi</i> , 'ao 'ao. See also p. 54.
noi 'a'e	noi ae	1. <i>expression</i> Privileged Motion.

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
		See <i>noi</i> , ‘ <i>a’e</i> . See also p. 51.
noho	noho	1. <i>iv</i> To live (in a place). 2. To sit. <i>E noho i lalo</i> , Sit down. 3. To stay. See <i>hele</i> , <i>ho ‘i</i> , <i>kū</i> , ‘ <i>a’e</i> .
no‘o•no‘o	noonoo	1. <i>tv</i> (As to think thoroughly) To consider. <i>E no ‘ono ‘o hou kākou</i> , Let’s again consider. 2. To think (seriously). See <i>mana ‘o</i> , <i>nalu</i> , <i>noi kūkā hou</i> . See also p. 59.
nui ka hana	nui ka hana	1. <i>expression</i> Lots of work (i.e. busy). <i>Nui loa ka ‘u hana</i> , I’m really busy. See <i>lilo</i> .

P		
Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
Pae ‘Āina ‘o Hawai‘i	Paeaina o Hawaii	1. <i>proper name</i> Hawaiian Islands. Also <i>Ko Hawai ‘i Pae ‘āina</i> . See <i>Aupuni Mō ‘i Hawai ‘i</i> .
paio	paio	1. <i>tv</i> To contend (as in a battle/contest). 2. To fight (as in a battle/contest). <i>Ke paio nei ka luna aupuni no ka pono o kona po ‘e koho</i> , The government official is fighting for the benefit of his constituents. 3. To argue (as in a court case/debate). See <i>ho ‘opāpā</i> , <i>ho ‘opa ‘apa ‘a</i> .
pai•pai	paipai	1. <i>tv</i> To encourage. 2. To lobby. See <i>mea paipai</i> , <i>po ‘e paipai</i> .

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
pau	pau	1. <i>sv</i> To be done. 2. To be empty (after being full). 3. To be ended. 4. To be over. See <i>ho 'opau</i> .
pau•kū	pauku	1. <i>n</i> Clause (as in text). 2. Section. 3. Verse. See <i>māhele, mokuna</i> .
pā•kau•kau	pakaukau	1. <i>n</i> Table. <i>Aia ke noi ma luna o ka pākaukau</i> , The proposal is on the table. See <i>papa</i> .
pā•kahi	pakahi	1. <i>n</i> Each. <i>Mahalo iā 'oukou pākahi a pau</i> , Thanks to each and every one of you. Single. See <i>kēlā me kēia, pākahikahi, pālua</i> .
pā•kahi•kahi	pakahikahi	1. <i>expression</i> One at a time. <i>E helu pakahikahi kākou i nā mea o ka papa hana</i> , Let's list each item on the agenda one at a time. See <i>kēlā me kēia, pākahi</i> .
pā•ku'i	pakui	1. <i>tv</i> To add (as an amendment). <i>Pāku'i 'ia nā palapala kāko'o ma hope</i> , Supporting documents have been added at the back. See <i>pāku'ina</i> .
pā•ku'ina	pakuina	1. <i>n</i> Addendum. 2. Appendix. <i>Aia i loko o ka pāku'ina nā 'ike e pono ai</i> , The necessary information is found in the appendix. See <i>pāku'i</i> .
pala•pala	palapala	1. <i>n</i> Document. See <i>pepa</i> . 2. Text (as a book). See <i>puke</i> . See entries

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
		below for different kinds of <i>pala-pala</i> . See <i>pepa</i> .
pala•pala ho•‘ā•mana	palapala hoamana	1. n Charter (as a document to establish an organization). See <i>hō ‘āmana, palapala, palapala ho ‘okumu</i> .
pala•pala hō•‘ike	palapala hoike	1. n Report (printed or written). See <i>hō ‘ike, hō ‘ike waha, palapala</i> .
pala•pala ho•‘o•hui	palapala hoohui	1. n Document of merger. See <i>ho ‘ohui, palapala</i> .
pala•pala ho•‘o•kumu	palapala hookumu	1. n Governing document. 2. Charter. See <i>ho ‘okumu, palapala</i> .
pala•pala ho•‘o•pi‘i	palapala hoopii	1. n Petition. <i>Ua ka ‘apuni ka palapala ho ‘opi‘i ma waena o ke kaiāulu</i> , The petition made its way around the community. See <i>ho ‘opi‘i, palapala</i> .
pala•pala kū•‘ē	palapala kue	1. n Letter of protest. See <i>kū ‘ē, palapala, palapala ‘aelike</i> .
pala•pala ‘ae•like	palapala aelike	1. n Accord (printed or written). 2. Contract. See <i>palapala, ‘aelike</i> .
pale•kana	palekana	1. sv To be safe. 2. To be secure. <i>Ho ‘opalekana</i> , To make safe/secure. See <i>palekana</i> .
palena	palena	1. n Limit. 2. Limitation.
palena emi	palena emi	1. n Quorum (lit. ‘minimum

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
		limit'). Also <i>Ka nui o ka po 'e a pono ai ka hālāwai</i> , The amount of people needed for the meeting. See p. 20.
pā•loka	balota	1. n Ballot. 2. Vote. <i>Hā 'awi/waiho i ka pālōka</i> , To cast a ballot. <i>Nā pālōka no Mr. DeMotta</i> , The votes for Mr. DeMotta. <i>Nā pālōka i hā 'awi/waiho 'ia e ka lehulehu</i> , The ballots cast by the public. See <i>hā 'awi</i> , <i>koho</i> , <i>waiho</i> .
pā•lua	palua	1. n Double. <i>Pālua ka uku</i> , Double pay. 2. Twice. See <i>pākahi</i> .
pane	pane	1. n Answer. 2. Reply. 3. Response. <i>Ke 'upu 'ia nei ka pane i loko o 'ekolu lā</i> , We expect a response in three days. See <i>ha 'ina</i> . 4. tv To answer. 5. To reply. 6. To respond.
pani	pani	1. tv To close (as a door or event). <i>E pani i ka puka</i> , Close the door. 2. To shut (as a door). 3. To close down. 4. To shut down (as an organization). <i>Pani 'ia ka hale kū 'ai</i> , The store shut down. 5. To stand in/substitute. <i>Na ka Hope Pelekikena e pani no ka Pelekikena</i> , The Vice President will substitute for the President. See <i>pani hakahaka</i> , 'elele.
pani haka•haka	pani hakahaka	1. n Substitute. 2. tv To substitute. See <i>pani</i> , 'elele.

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
papa	papa	1. <i>n</i> Basis. 2. Board (as made of wood or of an organization). See <i>‘aha</i> . 3. Level (as a floor in a building). See <i>kūlana</i> . 4. Table (as furniture or as a chart in a text). See <i>kahua, pākaukau, ‘aha</i> .
papa iki	papa iki	1. <i>n</i> Mini/small board. See p. 20.
papa hana	papa hana	1. <i>n</i> Agenda. <i>He aha ka papa hana o ka hālāwai?</i> What’s the agenda for the meeting? 2. Plan. 3. Program. See <i>papa hō‘ike, papa kuhikuhi</i> . 4. Procedure. 5. Protocol. See <i>ka ‘ina hana</i> . 6. System. See <i>hana</i> . See p. 22.
papa hana ho‘o•malu	papa hana hoomalu	1. <i>expression</i> Parliamentary procedure. See <i>ho ‘omalu, papa hana</i> . See p. 15.
papa hana wehe	papa hana wehe	1. <i>n</i> Opening exercise. <i>E ho ‘omaka kākou me ka papa hana wehe</i> , We will begin with opening exercises. 2. Opening protocol. See <i>papa hana, wehe papa hana</i> .
papa helu	papa helu	1. <i>n</i> List. 2. Statistics. See <i>helu, ho ‘oka ‘ina, ho ‘opapa, ka ‘ina</i> .
papa hō•‘ike	papa hoike	1. <i>n</i> Program. See <i>papa hana, papa kuhikuhi</i> .
papa ho‘o•kele	papa hookele	1. <i>n</i> Board of directors. 2. Board of trustees. <i>Na ka papa ho ‘okele</i>

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
		<i>e ho 'okele i nā hana a ka hui</i> , The board of trustees runs the affairs of the organization. 3. Executive board. See <i>ho 'okele, luna ho 'okele, papa</i> .
papa ho 'o•malu	papa hoomalu	1. n Board of directors. See <i>luna ho 'omalu, papa ho 'okele</i> .
papa kuhi•kuhi	papa kuhikuhi	1. n Directory. 2. Program. See <i>papa hana</i> .
papa kuhi•kuhi o nā hana	papa kuhikuhi o na hana	1. expression Order of business.
papa manawa	papa manawa	1. n Schedule. 2. Time table. See <i>manawa, papa</i> .
pā•pā	papa	1. tv To forbid. 2. To prohibit. <i>Pāpā 'ia ke puhi paka 'ana i loko o ke ke 'ena nei</i> , Smoking is prohibited here in the chamber. 3. To restrict. <i>Ka lula e pāpā ana i ka ho 'ākāka 'ana i ke kumu o ke koho 'ana o kekahi hoa</i> , The rule restricting explaining a member's reason for voting the way they did. See <i>ho 'okū, ho 'opau</i> .
pa'a	paa	1. sv To be closed (as a store). See <i>hemo</i> . 2. To be shut (as a door). See <i>pani</i> .
pa'a ka mana'o	paa ka manao	1. expression Confident. 2. To be set in one's opinion. See <i>kānalua</i> .

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
pa‘a•lula	paalula	1. <i>sv</i> To be formal. <i>He hui ‘ana i pa‘alula</i> , A formal gathering. See <i>pa‘alula ‘ole</i> .
pa‘a•lula ‘ole	paalula ole	1. <i>sv</i> To be informal. <i>He kono pa‘alula ‘ole</i> , An informal invitation. See <i>pa‘alula</i> .
pa‘a•mau	paamau	1. <i>sv</i> To be set on a regular basis. 2. To be regular. See <i>kūikawā, ma‘amau</i> .
pa‘i	pai	1. <i>tv</i> To print. 2. To publish. <i>Ka hui pa‘i puke</i> , The publisher.
pa‘i a pa‘i	pai a pai	1. <i>expression</i> To be tied (as in a vote). Also <i>likelike</i> . See <i>eo, lanakila</i> .
paukū	pauku	1. clause
pele•kikena	pelekikena	1. President. See <i>ikū lani, ikū ha‘i, hope pelekikena, po‘o</i> .
pepa	pepa	1. <i>n</i> Paper (as a sheet of paper). 2. Paper (as an article). See <i>kolamu, palapala</i> .
pepa koho	pepa koho	1. <i>n</i> Voting card. See <i>pāloka</i> .
pili	pili	1. <i>n</i> Subsidiary (as a subsidiary motion). 2. <i>sv</i> To be adjacent (to someone/something). <i>Ua pili ka hale lua me ka ‘ao‘ao o ke ke‘ena ho‘olulu</i> , The restroom is adjacent to the lobby. 3. To be pertinent. <i>Ua pili kēia ‘ike i ke</i>

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
		<i>kumuhana a kākou e kūkā mai nei</i> , This information is pertinent to the subject we are discussing. <i>Noi pili</i> , subsidiary motion. See <i>noi</i> , <i>noi pili</i> . 4. To go together with (someone/something). <i>Ua pili lāua</i> , The two are together.
pili kā•lai•‘āina	pili kalaiaina	1. <i>expression</i> Political (in nature). See <i>kālai ‘āina</i> , <i>polikika</i> .
pili ‘oi•hana	pili oihana	1. <i>expression</i> Business oriented. 2. Professional. <i>He mau nīnau pili ‘oihana kēia e ho ‘oholo ai</i> , These are professional matters to decide. See <i>‘oihana</i> .
pili•kia	pilikia	1. <i>n</i> Issue. <i>Hiki ke lilo nā pilikia kālā he mea nui</i> , Financial issues can become a great matter. 2. Matter. 3. Problem. See <i>maika ‘i</i> , <i>mea i hana ‘ia</i> , <i>nīnau</i> .
pili•kino	pilikino	1. <i>n</i> Personal. <i>Wā ho ‘omaha pilikino</i> , Personal leave.
pipi‘i	pipii	1. <i>sv</i> To be expensive. See <i>emi</i> .
pohō	poho	1. <i>n</i> Damage. <i>Ho ‘opi ‘i no ke pohō</i> , To sue for damages. See <i>koi pohō</i> . 2. To suffer loss (after having exerted much effort). 3. <i>sv</i> To be unfortunate. See <i>hoka</i> , <i>minamina</i> .
pō•kole	pokole	1. <i>sv</i> To be short. <i>E pōkole ka</i>

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
		<i>ha 'i 'ōlelo 'ana, 'elua minuke ka palena</i> , Keep the speeches short; two minute limit. See <i>lō 'ihi</i> .
poli•kika	politika	1. <i>n</i> Politics. Alo 'o <i>ihana polikika</i> . 2. <i>sv</i> To be political. <i>Makemake kākou e hō 'alo i ka 'ōlelo polikika</i> , We want to avoid political rhetoric. See <i>kālai 'āina, pili kālai 'āina</i> .
pō•mai•ka 'i	pomaikai	1. <i>sv</i> To be at an advantage. 2. To be benefitted. <i>He pōmaika 'i kākou i ka hana pū 'ana me kēlā hui hana manawale 'a</i> , We benefit by working together with that charitable organization. 3. To be blessed. <i>Ua ho 'opōmaika 'i 'ia ka hale e Kahu Kala 'ihi</i> , The building was blessed by Pastor Kala 'ihi. 4. To be lucky. See <i>hoka, pohō, pōpilikia, pō 'ino</i> .
pono	pono	1. <i>n</i> Benefits (as fringe benefits). 2. Equipment. Also <i>lako</i> . 3. Furniture. <i>Nā pono ke 'ena</i> , Office furniture. 4. Things needed (as to carry out a task). <i>Aia me a 'u nā pono a pau</i> , I have all that's needed. <i>Nā mea e pono ai</i> , The things that are needed. 5. <i>sv</i> To be in a state of harmony with oneself and the world. <i>He pono ka hana manawale 'a</i> , Volunteer work is a good thing. 6. To be in good standing. <i>He pono kona kūlana ma ka hui</i> , He is in good

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
		standing with the organization. See <i>kūlana</i> .
pō•pili•kia	popilikia	1. <i>sv</i> To be in a bad/an unfortunate situation. <i>Ke ho‘omanawanui nei kākou i ka pōpilikia</i> , We are enduring a really bad situation. See <i>pōmaika‘i</i> , <i>pō‘ino</i> .
po‘e i koho ‘ia	poeikohoia	1. <i>expression</i> People who have been elected/selected. 2. Those who have been elected/selected. See <i>mea i koho ‘ia</i> .
po‘e koho pā•loka	poe koho balota	1. <i>n</i> Constituency. Also <i>po‘e kāko ‘o</i> . 2. Electorate. 2. People who vote. See <i>mea koho pālōka</i> .
po‘e pai•pai	poe paipai	1. <i>n</i> Lobbyists. See <i>mea paipai</i> .
pō•‘ino	poino	1. <i>n</i> An unfortunate situation. 2. <i>sv</i> To be found in a bad situation. <i>Ua nui ko‘u pō‘ino i ka ulia</i> , I was in a really bad way as a result of the accident. See <i>pōmaika‘i</i> , <i>pōpilikia</i> .
po‘o	poo	1. Administrator. 2. Chair (as of an organization). 3. Director. 4. Head (as in anatomy or of an organization). See <i>ikū</i> , <i>luna</i> , <i>luna ho‘okele</i> , <i>luna ho‘omalu</i> .
po‘o•mana‘o	poomanao	1. <i>n</i> Heading (as in text).
puka	puka	1. <i>n</i> Door. 2. Doorway. Also

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
		<i>‘īpuka</i> . 3. Hole. 4. <i>iv</i> To exit/go out. <i>Ua puka ke anaina i waho</i> , The crowd went out (of the building). 5. To profit. See <i>kālā puka</i> , <i>waiwai puka</i> .
puke	puke	1. n Book. See <i>palapala</i> .
pule	pule	1. n Prayer. Also <i>leo pule</i> . <i>Na Mele kā kākou leo pule</i> , Mele will offer our prayer. 2. Week. See <i>pō‘ahia</i> . 3. tv To pray. See <i>alaka‘i</i> .
pū•lima	pulima	1. n Signature. 2. tv To sign. <i>Na ka Pu‘ukū e pūlima i nā pila kīko‘o</i> , The Treasurer signs the checks. See <i>kākau</i> .
pu‘u kā•lā	puu kala	1. n Grant (of money). 2. Scholarship. See <i>ha‘awina kālā</i> .
pu‘u•kū	puuku	1. n Treasurer. See <i>ikūone</i> .
pū•‘ulu	puulu	1. Group (as of people). <i>E māhelehele kākou ma nā pū‘ulu hana</i> , Let’s break into work groups. See <i>anaina</i> , <i>hui</i> .

W		
Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
wā ho‘o•maha	wa hoomaha	1. n Leave (as from work). <i>Aia ‘o ia ma ka wā ho‘omaha</i> , She is on leave. 2. Vacation time. <i>Ua</i>

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
		<i>hō 'ili 'ili wau i ka wā ho 'omaha</i> , I have accrued vacation time. 3. Break time. See <i>ho 'omaha</i> .
wae	wae	1. <i>tv</i> To choose/select. 2. To separate. See <i>kāpae, koho</i> .
waena	waena	1. <i>n</i> Between. <i>Aia ka hale ma waena o Alanui 'Ewalu a me 'Eiwa</i> , The building is between Eighth and Ninth Avenues. 2. Middle. See <i>hope, mua</i> .
waiho	waiho	1. <i>tv</i> To file. <i>Ua waiho 'ia</i> , It's been filed. 2. To leave (somewhere). <i>Waiho hewa 'ia ka 'ope ma ka pākaukau</i> , The file was accidentally left on the table. 3. To refer. See <i>hā 'awi</i> . 4. To submit. <i>Ka waiho 'ana i nā inoa</i> , Submitting nominations. 5. <i>iv</i> To abandon/quit/resign. <i>Ke waiho nei au i ka 'u hana</i> , I resign from my job. See <i>ha 'alele, kāpae</i> .
waiho inoa	waiho inoa	1. <i>tv</i> To nominate (lit. to submit a name). See <i>holo, holo moho, moho</i> .
wai•hona	waihona	1. <i>n</i> Account. 2. File (dossier). See <i>waihona kālā, waihona waiwai</i> , 'ope.
wai•hona kā•lā	waihona kala	1. <i>n</i> Account (lit. money account). 2. Bank account. Also <i>waihona panakō</i> .

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
wai•hona wai•wai	waihona waiwai	1. <i>n</i> Depository (as for money/valuables). 2. Safe (as a secured box to keep money/valuables). See <i>waihona</i> , <i>waihona kālā</i> .
wai•wai	waiwai	1. <i>n</i> Finance, finances. <i>Kōmike Waiwai</i> , Finance Committee. 2. Valuables. 3. Treasure. 4. <i>sv</i> To be valuable/worthwhile. <i>He waiwai ka ho‘olohe ‘ana i nā mana‘o o nā loea ‘oihana kālā i ho‘oholo ka hui i nā mana‘o kūpono loa</i> , It is valuable to hear from financial experts so that the organization can make the best decisions. See <i>kālā</i> , <i>mea nui</i> , <i>waiwai ‘ole</i> .
wai•wai ho‘o•puka•puka	waiwai hoopukapuka	1. <i>n</i> Investment. See <i>waiwai</i> , <i>waiwai puka</i> , <i>waiwai puka ‘ole</i> .
wai•wai puka	waiwai puka	1. <i>n</i> Profit. <i>He hui waiwai puka</i> , A for-profit entity. See <i>kālā loa‘a</i> , <i>loa‘a</i> , <i>waiwai puka ‘ole</i> .
wai•wai puka ‘ole	waiwai puka ole	1. <i>n</i> Non-profit. <i>He hui waiwai puka ‘ole</i> , A non-profit entity. See <i>puka</i> , <i>waiwai puka</i> .
wai•wai ‘ole	waiwai ole	1. <i>sv</i> Pointless/worthless. Also <i>‘a‘ohe waiwai</i> . <i>‘A‘ohe waiwai o ka ho‘olilo ‘ana i ka manawa no ke kūkā ‘ana no nā mea he mea ‘ole o ke ‘ano</i> , It is not worth it to have discussion about unimportant things. See <i>mea ‘ole</i> , <i>waiwai</i> .

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
waha ‘ō•lelo	waha olelo	1. n Mouthpiece/spokesperson. See <i>mea ha ‘i ‘ōlelo</i> .
wahi koho	wahi koho	1. n Poll (i.e. a place where voting occurs). See <i>ke ‘ena koho</i> , <i>manawa koho</i> .
wala•‘au	walaau	1. tv To talk. See <i>ha ‘i</i> , <i>wala ‘au kūkā</i> , ‘ōlelo.
wala•‘au kū•kā	walaau kuka	1. tv To have a discussion. See <i>kūkā</i> , <i>wala ‘au</i> .
wehe	wehe	1. tv To open (as a door or program). See <i>hemo</i> , <i>pani</i> , <i>wehena</i> .
wehe papa hana	wehe papa hana	1. expression To open an event/program. <i>E wehe kāko ui papa hana</i> , Let’s open the program. See <i>papa hana</i> , <i>papa hana wehe</i> , <i>wehe</i> , <i>wehena</i> .
wehena	wehena	1. n Opening (as of an event). <i>Ma ka wehena</i> , <i>na Kalani ka leo oli</i> , At the opening, Kalani offered a chant. See <i>wehe</i> , <i>wehe papa hana</i> .
wehe•wehe	wehewehe	1. tv To explain. See <i>ho ‘ākāka</i> , <i>hō ‘ike</i> .

‘Okina		
Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
‘ae	ae	1. tv To say ‘yes’. <i>Ua ‘ae mai ‘o</i>

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
		<i>ia</i> , She said ‘yes’. 2. To agree. <i>Ua ‘ae mai lākou e hana pū me kākou</i> , They agreed to work with us. 3. To approve. ‘ <i>Ae wau</i> , I approve. 4. To allow/give permission/to permit. ‘ <i>Ae ‘ia ke Kōmike e ho‘ohana i kēia ke‘ena</i> , The Committee was allowed to use this office. See <i>hō‘ole, noi, ‘ae-like, ‘āpono, ‘a‘ole</i> .
‘ae lō•kahi	ae lokahi	1. <i>expression</i> Unanimous consent. See <i>kū‘ē, kū‘ē‘ē, lōkahi, mahae, mokuāhana, ‘ae</i> . See p. 34.
‘ae•like	aelike	1. <i>tv</i> To agree. See <i>kū‘ē, kū‘ē‘ē, lōkahi, palapala ‘aelike, ‘ae</i> .
‘ae•like ho•‘ō•ki	aelike hooki	1. <i>n</i> Cloture (i.e. a congressional term for the method of ending debate and causing an immediate vote). In RONR it is the subsidiary motion known as ‘Previous Question’ <i>Nīnau ‘Ānō</i> .
‘āina	aina	1. <i>n</i> Country. 2. Land (as in acreage or country). See <i>aupuni, ‘āpana</i> .
‘ai•‘ē	aie	1. <i>n</i> Debt. See <i>ka‘a, lilo, loa‘a</i> .
‘ao•‘ao	aoao	1. <i>n</i> Faction. <i>Ua mokuāhana ka Papa ma nā ‘ao‘ao like ‘ole</i> , The Board splintered into factions.
‘aha	aha	1. <i>n</i> Assembly (as the body of an

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
		organization or those in attendance at a meeting). See <i>anaina nānā</i> . 2. Convention. <i>‘Aha ‘elele</i> , Assembly of delegates. 3. Meeting. See <i>hālāwai</i> . 4. Organization. See <i>hui</i> , <i>‘ahahui</i> , <i>‘ahahuina</i> . 5. Session. See <i>kau ‘aha</i> , <i>‘aha kūkā malū</i> . See various examples of <i>‘aha</i> below.
‘aha iki	aha iki	1. <i>expression</i> Mini session (as a small gathering for private conversation) 2. Secret/small council (as called in an emergency of a board of an organization). See <i>‘aha</i> , <i>‘aha kūkā malū</i> .
‘aha ho‘o•kō	aha hooko	1. <i>n</i> Executive council. See <i>ho‘okō</i> , <i>papa</i> , <i>‘aha</i> .
‘aha ho‘o•kolo•kolo	aha hookolokolo	1. <i>n</i> Court (judicial). See <i>loio</i> , <i>luna ho‘okolokolo</i> , <i>luna kânāwai</i> , <i>‘aha</i> , <i>‘aha ka‘apuni</i> .
‘aha kau kâ•nā•wai	aha kau kanawai	1. <i>n</i> Legislative session. See <i>kau</i> , <i>kânāwai</i> , <i>‘aha</i> .
‘aha ka‘a•puni	aha kaapuni	1. <i>n</i> Circuit court. See <i>‘aha</i> , <i>‘aha ho‘okolokolo</i> .
‘aha kene•koa	aha kenekoa	1. <i>n</i> Senate. See <i>aupuni</i> , <i>lunamaka‘āinana</i> , <i>‘aha‘ōlelo</i> .
‘aha ki‘e•ki‘e	aha kieke	1. <i>n</i> Supreme Court. See <i>ho‘opi‘i</i> , <i>‘aha ho‘okolokolo</i> .

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
‘aha kuhina	aha kuhina	1. <i>n</i> Cabinet (as in a government administration). 2. Assembly of government minsters. See <i>au-puni, kuhina, kuhina nui, ‘aha, ‘aha ‘ōlelo</i> .
‘aha kū•kā	aha kuka	1. <i>n</i> Deliberative assembly. See <i>‘aha, ‘aha hālāwai</i> .
‘aha kū•kā malū	aha kuka malu	1. <i>n</i> Executive session (as in executive board meetings). <i>E hālāwai ka Papa ma ka ‘aha kūkā malū</i> , The Board will enter into executive session. 2. Privy Council (as in the Hawaiian Kingdom government).
‘Aha Nī•ele	Aha Niele	1. <i>proper name</i> Board of Inquiry. See <i>‘aha</i> .
‘Aha Pae ‘Āina	Aha Paeaina	1. <i>proper name</i> Convention of Delegates From All Islands (Hawaiian Islands).
‘aha ‘elele	aha elele	1. <i>n</i> Convention of delegates. See <i>‘aha, ‘elele</i> .
‘Aha ‘Uao	Aha Uwao	1. <i>proper name</i> Board of Arbitration. See <i>ali ‘i, ‘aha</i> .
‘aha ‘ula	aha ula	1. <i>n</i> Council of chiefs. See <i>ali ‘i, ‘aha</i> .
‘aha•hui	ahahui	1. <i>n</i> Association. 2. Club. 3. Conference (as an organization). 4. Convention. 5. Society. <i>‘Ahahui Kanu</i>

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
		<i>Kō Hawai‘i</i> , Hawai‘i Sugar Planters’ Association. <i>‘Ahahui Mo‘olelo Hawai‘i</i> , Hawaiian Historical Society. <i>‘Ahahui Māmaka Kaua</i> , Sons and Daughters of Hawaiian Warriors. See <i>hui</i> , <i>‘ahahuina</i> .
‘aha•huina	ahahuina	1. <i>n</i> Corporation. <i>He pono kākou e ho‘opa‘a i ka noho mokulele ma o ko kākou waihona ‘ahahuina</i> , We need to book the flight reservation through our corporate account.
‘aha•‘ō•lelo	ahaolelo	1. <i>n</i> Congress. Also <i>‘aha‘ōlelo lāhui</i> , <i>‘aha‘ōlelo nui</i> . 2. Legislative body/Legislature. See <i>aupuni</i> , <i>lunamaka‘āinana</i> , <i>‘aha kenekoa</i> , <i>‘elele</i> .
‘Aha•‘ō•lelo o Pele•kā•nia	British Parliament	1. <i>proper name</i> British Parliament. See <i>‘aha‘ōlelo</i> .
‘Aha•‘ō•lelo o nā Ali‘i	Ahaolelo o na Alii	1. <i>proper name</i> House of Nobles (as in the Hawaiian Kingdom). See <i>‘aha‘ōlelo</i> .
‘Aha•‘ō•lelo Lā•hui	Ahaolelo Lahui	1. <i>proper name</i> National Assembly. See <i>‘aha‘ōlelo</i> .
‘ā•hewa	ahewa	1. <i>tv</i> Censure. 2. Reprimand See <i>hō‘āhewa</i> , <i>ho‘owahawaha</i> .
‘ā•ke‘a•ke‘a	akeakea	1. <i>tv</i> To cause to be dilatory (as to prevent an action from being adopted by raising frivolous mo-

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
		tions). <i>He 'āke 'ake 'a ke noi</i> , The motion is dilatory. See p. 29.
‘ā•koa•koa	akoakoa	1. <i>iv</i> To gather together with other people. See <i>hui</i> , <i>hō 'ākoakoa</i> .
‘Ame•lika Hui Pū 'ia	Amerika Huipuia	1. <i>proper name</i> United States of America. Also, ‘ <i>Amelika Hui 'ia</i> .
‘ano	ano	1. <i>n</i> Kind/type. <i>He aha ke 'ano o ke noi?</i> What kind of motion is it? 2. Nature. <i>He aha ke 'ano o ka pilina ma waena o ke Kenekoa a me ka panakō?</i> What is the nature of the relationship between the Senator and the bank? See <i>ka 'ina</i> , <i>papa hana</i> .
‘ānō	ano	1. <i>n</i> Now (at this instant). <i>Ho 'oku 'u 'ānō</i> , To adjourn sine die.
‘ā•pana	apana	1. <i>n</i> Chapter (as of an organization). 2. District. 3. Parcel (as of land). See <i>māhele</i> , <i>pō 'ai</i> .
‘ā•pono	apono	1. <i>tv</i> To adopt (as a motion). <i>'Āpono 'ia ke noi</i> , The motion is adopted. 2. To approve. See <i>hō 'ole</i> , <i>'ae</i> .
‘apuhi	apuhi	1. <i>tv</i> To cheat (as in a scandal). 2. To deceive. See <i>hana 'epa</i> , <i>ho 'opunipuni</i> , <i>pono</i> , <i>'āpuka</i> .
‘ā•puka	apuka	1. <i>tv</i> To defraud. <i>Ka 'āpuka koho pāloka</i> , Voter fraud. See <i>hana</i>

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
		<i>‘epa, ho ‘opunipuni, pono, ‘apuhi.</i>
‘a•‘e	ae	1. <i>tv</i> To breach (as decorum). See <i>maluhia</i> . 2. To over step (as one’s boundaries). 3. To override (as a ruling). <i>‘A ‘e ‘ia ke kū ‘ē ‘ana</i> , Objection overruled. 4. To take precedence. See <i>kuleana ‘a ‘e, noi ‘a ‘e, maluhia.</i>
‘a•‘ohe	aohe	1. <i>expression</i> There is none/ There aren’t any. See <i>‘a ‘ole.</i>
‘a•‘ohe koho	aohe koho	1. I abstain/I do not vote (response to a roll call) 2. There are no votes/There is no vote. See <i>koho, ‘a ‘ohe.</i> 3. <i>expression</i> There is no choice
‘a•‘ohe kō•kua	aohe kokua	1. <i>expression</i> There is no help. 2. There is no second. 3. There is no support. See <i>kōkua, ‘a ‘ohe.</i>
‘a•‘ole	aole	1. <i>expression</i> Don’t. <i>‘A ‘ole e hana pēlā</i> , Don’t do that. 2. Nay/no. 3. Not. <i>‘O ka po ‘e e hō ‘ole ana, e ‘ōlelo mai, “‘a ‘ole”</i> , Those opposed, say “nay”. See <i>e, mai, ‘a ‘ole pono.</i>
‘a•‘ole hiki	aole hiki	1. <i>expression</i> Cannot/No can do. See <i>hiki ‘ole, ‘a ‘ole.</i>
‘a•‘ole pono	aole pono	1. <i>expression</i> Not necessary/not needed. See <i>pono, ‘a ‘ole.</i>

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
‘elele	elele	1. n Delegate. 2. Messenger. See <i>lunamaka ‘āinana, pani, pani hakahaka</i> .
‘e•lua hapa•kolu ‘ike	elua hapakolu ike	1. n Two-thirds. See <i>hapa emi, hapa kolu, hapa nui, hapa ‘u‘uku</i> . 1. n Information. <i>Pono e huli i ka ‘ike e pono ai</i> , We need to find the necessary information. 2. tv To know. <i>‘A‘ole au ‘ike</i> , I don’t know. 2. To see. <i>Maopopo ia ‘u kou mana‘o</i> , I see your point. See <i>maopopo</i> .
‘ike maka	ike maka	1. n Witness (as to an accident). <i>Ua ‘ike maka akula au iā ia e puka mai ana mai loko mai o ka hale</i> , I witnessed him coming out of the building. See <i>mea hō‘ike, mea nānā</i> .
‘inikua	inikua	1. n Insurance. <i>Kū‘ai ‘ia aku nei ka ‘inikua hale</i> , House insurance was purchased.
‘īpuka	ipuka	1. n Doorway. See <i>puka</i> .
‘i•‘ini	iini	1. n Desire. 2. tv To desire. See <i>makemake</i> .
‘i•‘o	io	1. n Flesh. 2. Truth. <i>‘O ia ka ‘i‘o o ka mana‘o</i> , It’s the heart of the matter. See <i>‘oia ‘i‘o</i> .
‘oiai	oiaio	1. n Truth. <i>‘O ia ka ‘oia ‘i‘o</i> , It is the truth. 2. sv To be true. <i>He ‘oia ‘i‘o</i>

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
		<i>kāna</i> ‘ōlelo, What he is saying is true. See <i>hō‘oia</i> , <i>hō‘oia ‘i‘o</i> , <i>‘i‘o</i> .
‘oi•hana	oihana	1. Industry. <i>Ka ‘oihana malihini huaka ‘i</i> , The tourism industry. 2. Occupation. <i>He ‘oihana ka hana kamanā</i> , Carpentry is an occupation. 3. Profession. <i>Ua pa ‘i ‘ia ka hō ‘ike ma ke ‘ano kū ‘oihana</i> , The report was printed professionally. 4. Executive. <i>Ka hale pū‘o‘a ‘oihana</i> , The executive tower. 5. Office. <i>Ka ‘Oihana Pelekikena</i> , The office of President. <i>Ka ‘oihana Hope Pelekikena</i> , The office of Vice-President. See <i>hana</i> , <i>ke ‘ena</i> , <i>luna</i> .
‘ō•humu•humu	ohumuhumu	1. n Complaint. See <i>ho ‘opi ‘i</i> . 2. tv To complain/grumble. See <i>hō ‘ino</i> , <i>ho ‘owahawaha</i> , <i>kūamuamu</i> , <i>namunamu</i> , <i>‘āhewa</i>
‘o•ko‘a	okoā	1. sv To be different. <i>‘Oko ‘a kēlā noi</i> , That is a different motion. 2. To be separate. See <i>ka ‘awale</i> .
‘ō•lelo	olelo	1. n Saying. 2. Phrase. 3. Term/word. 4. tv To say. 5. To speak. 6. To talk. See <i>ha ‘i</i> , <i>hua ‘ōlelo</i> , <i>kama ‘ilio</i> , <i>kūkā</i> , <i>wala ‘au</i> , <i>‘ōlelo pili ‘oihana</i> .
‘ō•lelo a‘o	olelo ao	1. n Advice. 2. Teaching. <i>‘O ka ‘ōlelo a ‘o</i> , <i>mai ho ‘opau i ke kālā no ka mea waiwai ‘ole</i> , The advice is don’t spend money on

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
		useless things. See <i>‘ōlelo</i> .
‘ō•lelo Hawai‘i	olelo Hawaii	1. n Hawaiian language. See <i>‘ōlelo</i> , <i>‘ōlelo Pelekānia</i> .
‘ō•lelo ho•ā•kā•ka	olelo hoakaka	1. n Clarification. 2. Introduction (as in a book). 3. Preamble. See <i>‘ōlelo</i> , <i>‘ōlelo mua</i> , <i>‘ōlelo pili mua</i> .
‘ō•lelo hō•‘ino	olelo hoino	1. n Insult. See <i>kūamuamu</i> , <i>‘ōlelo</i> .
‘ō•lelo ho‘o•hiki	olelo hoohiki	1. n Promise. See <i>ho ‘ohiki</i> , <i>‘ōlelo</i> , <i>‘ōlelo pa‘a</i> , <i>berita</i> .
‘ō•lelo ho‘o•holo	olelo hooholo	1. n Decision. 2. Resolution. See <i>ho ‘oholo</i> , <i>‘ōlelo</i> . See pp. 27-28.
‘ō•lelo pā•kui	olelo pakui	1. n Addendum (spoken, not written). See <i>pāku ‘ina</i> , <i>‘ōlelo</i> .
‘ō•lelo pa‘a	olelo paa	1. n Promise. See <i>ho ‘ohiki</i> , <i>‘ōlelo</i> , <i>‘ōlelo ho ‘ohiki</i> , <i>berita</i> .
‘ō•lelo Pele•kā•nia	olelo Pelekania	1. n English language. Also <i>‘ōlelo Haole</i> . See <i>‘ōlelo</i> .
‘ō•lelo pili mua	olelo pili mua	1. n Introduction (as in a book). See <i>‘ōlelo ho ‘ākāka</i> , <i>‘ōlelo mua</i> .
‘ō•lelo pili ‘oi•hana	olelo pili oihana	1. n Jargon. See <i>‘oihana</i> , <i>‘ōlelo</i> .
‘olo•hani	olohani	1. iv Strike (as laborers). <i>Ke ‘olohani maila ka ‘uniona</i> , The union is on strike. See <i>limahana</i> , <i>‘uniona</i> .

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
‘olu•‘olu	oluolu	1. <i>sv</i> To be kind/nice. See <i>lokomaika ‘i</i> . 2. To be cordial. See <i>loko ‘ino</i> .
‘ope	ope	1. <i>n</i> Dossier. 2. File. <i>Ua waiho ‘ia ka ‘ope</i> , The file was filed away. 3. Ream (as of paper). See <i>waihona</i> .
‘uao	uwao	1. <i>n</i> Arbiter/arbitrator. 2. Referee. 3. <i>tv</i> To arbitrate. <i>Ua komo ka ‘uniona i ka ‘uao ‘ana me ka hui</i> , The union went into arbitration with the company. 4. To intercede. 5. To referee.
‘uniona	uniona	1. <i>n</i> Union. See <i>limahana</i> , <i>‘olohani</i> , <i>‘uao</i> .
‘u‘uku	uuku	1. <i>sv</i> To be little (as in amount or stature). Also <i>li ‘ili ‘i</i> . See <i>hapa emi</i> , <i>hapa iki</i> .

B		
bai•bala	paipala	1. <i>n</i> Bible. <i>Heluhelu ‘ia maila kekahi paukū no loko mai o ka Baibala Hemolele</i> , A verse was read from the Holy Bible. See <i>mokuna</i> , <i>paukū</i> .
ba•lota	pāloka	1. <i>n</i> Ballot. See <i>koho pāloka</i> .
be•rita	pelika	1. <i>n</i> Covenant. <i>Ua pa‘a ma ka berita o ka male</i> , Sealed under the covenant of marriage. 2. Promise. See <i>ho‘ohiki</i> , <i>ho‘opa‘a</i> , <i>‘ōlelo ho‘ohiki</i> , <i>‘ōlelo pa‘a</i> .

Modern Spelling	Traditional Spelling	English
bila	pila	<p>1. <i>n</i> Bill (as in debt). See <i>‘ai ‘ē</i>.</p> <p>2. Bill (as in legislation). <i>Na ke Kenekoa Brown i ho ‘opane ‘e i ka pila kānāwai</i>, Senator Brown advanced the bill. See <i>kānāwai</i>.</p>
bona	pona	<p>1. <i>n</i> Bond. <i>Ua ho ‘opa ‘i ‘ia ‘o ia a koi ‘ia e uku i nā pona kūpono</i>, He was punished and required to pay sufficient bonds.</p>

R

repuba•lika	lepupalika	<p>1. <i>n</i> Republic. <i>He lepupalika ka Lepupalika ‘o Hawai‘i ma ka inoa wale nō</i>, The Republic of Hawai‘i was a republic in name only.</p> <p>2. Republican. See <i>kemokalaka</i>, <i>‘ao ‘ao</i>.</p>
rula	lula	<p>1. <i>n</i> Rule. See <i>lula alaka ‘i</i>.</p>

S

sila	kila	<p>1. <i>n</i> Seal (as a seal of approval).</p> <p>2. <i>tv</i> To seal. <i>Ua sila ‘ia ma ka berita mau loa</i>, It was sealed under an eternal covenant. See <i>ho ‘opa ‘a</i>, <i>pa ‘a</i>.</p>
solona	kolona	<p>1. <i>n</i> Solon. <i>Ke hō ‘ae nnei i ke kolona o ka ‘aha ho ‘okolokolo</i>, Deferring to the solon of the court. See <i>‘aha ho ‘okolokolo</i>.</p>

T		
Teri•tori o Hawaii	Kelikoli 'o Hawai'i	1. <i>proper name</i> Territory of Hawai'i. Also <i>Ka Pānalā'au</i> <i>'o Hawai'i</i> . See <i>Moku 'āina 'o</i> <i>Hawai'i</i> .

Numbers in Hawaiian (Nā Helu)

0 'ole	40 kanahā
1 kahi - 'ekahi ('akahi - first)	41 kanahā kumamākahi
2 lua - 'elua ('alua - second)	42 kanahā kumamālua
3 kolu - 'ekolu ('akolu - third)	43 kanahā kumamākolu
4 hā - 'ehā ('ahā - fourth)	44 kanahā kumamāhā
5 lima - 'elima ('alima - fifth)	45 kanahā kumamālima
6 ono - 'eono ('aono - sixth)	46 kanahā kumamāono
7 hiku - 'ehiku ('ahiku - seventh)	47 kanahā kumamāhiku
8 walu - 'ewalu ('awalu - eighth)	48 kanahā kumamāwalu
9 iwa - 'eiwa ('aiwa - ninth)	49 kanahā kumamāiwa
10 'umi	50 kanalima
11 'umi kumamākahi	51 kanalima kumamākahi
12 'umi kumamālua	52 kanalima kumamālua
13 'umi kumamākolu	53 kanalima kumamākolu
14 'umi kumamāhā	54 kanalima kumamāhā
15 'umi kumamālima	55 kanalima kumamālima
16 'umi kumamāono	56 kanalima kumamāono
17 'umi kumamāhiku	57 kanalima kumamāhiku
18 'umi kumamāwalu	58 kanalima kumamāwalu
19 'umi kumamāiwa	59 kanalima kumamāiwa
20 iwakālua	60 kanaono
21 iwakālua kumamākahi	61 kanaono kumamākahi
22 iwakālua kumamālua	62 kanaono kumamālua
23 iwakālua kumamākolu	63 kanaono kumamākolu
24 iwakālua kumamāhā	64 kanaono kumamāhā
25 iwakālua kumamālima	65 kanaono kumamālima
26 iwakālua kumamāono	66 kanaono kumamāono
27 iwakālua kumamāhiku	67 kanaono kumamāhiku
28 iwakālua kumamāwalu	68 kanaono kumamāwalu
29 iwakālua kumamāiwa	69 kanaono kumamāmaiwa
30 kanakolu	70 kanahiku
31 kanakolu kumamākahi	71 kanahiku kumamākahi
32 kanakolu kumamālua	72 kanahiku kumamālua
33 kanakolu kumamākolu	73 kanahiku kumamākolu
34 kanakolu kumamāhā	74 kanahiku kumamāhā
35 kanakolu kumamālima	75 kanahiku kumamālima
36 kanakolu kumamāono	76 kanahiku kumamāono
37 kanakolu kumamāhiku	77 kanahiku kumamāhiku
38 kanakolu kumamāwalu	78 kanahiku kumamāwalu
39 kanakolu kumamāiwa	79 kanahiku kumamāiwa

80 kanawalu
 81 kanawalu kumamākahi
 82 kanawalu kumamālua
 83 kanawalu kumamākolū
 84 kanawalu kumamāhā
 85 kanawalu kumamālima
 86 kanawalu kumamāono
 87 kanawalu kumamāhiku
 88 kanawalu kumamāwalu
 89 kanawalu kumamāiwa

90 kanaiwa
 91 kanaiwa kumamākahi
 92 kanaiwa kumamālua
 93 kanaiwa kumamākolū
 94 kanaiwa kumamāhā
 95 kanaiwa kumamālima
 96 kanaiwa kumamāono
 97 kanaiwa kumamāhiku
 98 kanaiwa kumamāwalu
 99 kanaiwa kumamāiwa

100 ho‘okahi hanele
 200 ‘elua hanele
 300 ‘ekolu hanele
 400 ‘ehā hanele [“lau” variant]
 500 ‘elima hanele
 600 ‘eono hanele
 700 ‘ehiku hanele
 800 ‘ewalu hanele
 900 ‘eiwa hanele

1,000 ho‘okahi kaukani
 2,000 ‘elua kaukani
 3,000 ‘ekolu kaukani
 4,000 ‘ehā kaukani
 5,000 ‘elima kaukani
 6,000 ‘eono kaukani
 7,000 ‘ehiku kaukani
 8,000 ‘ewalu kaukani
 9,000 ‘eiwa kaukani

10,000 ‘umi kaukani
 20,000 iwakālua kaukani
 30,000 kanakolu kaukani
 40,000 kanahā kaukani
 50,000 kanalima kaukani

60,000 kanaono kaukani
 70,000 kanahiku kaukani
 80,000 kanawalu kaukani
 90,000 kanaiwa kaukani
 1,000,000 miliona

N.B.: *kūmā* means ‘plus’ or ‘stands with’; instead of *kumamā*, the word may be *kūmā* used in informal conversation. The variants *lau* (400) and *kini* (40,000) were also poetic words that were used to describe an unspecified ‘many’, or ‘a lot’ (in the case of *lau*) or ‘myriad’ or ‘countless’ (in the case of *kini*)

PERCENTAGES:

half - *hapa lua*
 majority, more than half - *hapa nui*
 (by extension - quorum, where
 quorum is not otherwise defined)
 minority, less than half
 - *hapa iki*; *hapa ‘u‘uku*, *hapa ‘uku*
 one third - *hapa kolū*

two-thirds - *‘elua hapakolu*
 one fourth, quarter - *hapahā*
 one fifth - *hapalima*
 one sixth - *hapaono*
 one eighth - *hapawalū*
 one tenth - *hapa ‘umi*

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Appendices

Nā Pāku ‘ina

RULES
FOR CONDUCTING BUSINESS IN THE
HOUSE OF NOBLES,
OF THE
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS,
TOGETHER WITH
THE NAMES OF THOSE WHO ARE ENTITLED
TO A SEAT IN THE HOUSE.¹

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HONOLULU.
PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE NOBLES.

1854.

¹Second edition, Transcribed by William J. Puette from the 1854 legislative pamphlet at the Hawai'i State Archives.

NAMES OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF NOBLES. **KA POE I KOMO ILOKO O KA AHAOLELO O NA 'LII.**

HIS MAJESTY THE KING,	KA MOI,
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,	KE ALII WAHINE,
ALEXANDER LIHOLIHO,	A. LIHOLIHO,
LOT KAMEHAMEHA,	L. KAMEHAMEHA.
KEONI ANA, KUHINA NUI,	KEONI ANA, KUHINA NUI,
KUHINA NO KO NA AINA E,	KE KUHINA NO KO AINA E,
KUHINA WAIWAI,	KE KUHINA WAIWAI,
KUHINA AOPALAPALA,	KE KUHINA AOPALAPALA,
A. PAKI,	A. PAKI,
L. KONIA,	L. KONIA,
A. KEOHOKALOLE,	A. KEOHOKALOLE,
M. KEKUANA OA,	M. KEKUANA OA,
C. KANAINA,	C. KANAINA,
JOANE II,	IOANE II,
B. NAMAKEHA,	B. NAMAKEHA,
K. KAPAAKEA,	K. KAPAAKEA,
P. KANO A,	P. KANO A,
I. KAE O,	I. KAE O,
L. KEELIOKALANI,	L. KEELIOKALANI,
KIAAINA O HAWAII,	KIAAINA O HAWAII,
KIAAINA O MAUI,	KIAAINA O MAUI, P. Nahaolelua.
I. KAPENA,	I. KAPENA,
L. HAALELEA,	L. HAALELEA,
I. KEKAULAH AO,	I. KEKAULAH AO,
I. PIK OI,	I. PIK OI.

NA RULA.

DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT.

1. The President shall take the chair every day, at the hour to which the House adjourned; shall call the members to order; and, on the appearance of a quorum of ten members, after prayer, shall cause the journal of the preceding day to be read.

2. He shall preserve order and decorum; may speak to points of order in preference to other members; shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House by any two members; on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the House.

3. He shall rise to put a question, or to address the House; but may state a question, or read, sitting.

4. Questions shall be distinctly put, in this form, to wit: "As many as are of opinion that (as the question may be,) signify the same by raising the right hand;"

NA HANA A ME KA MANA O KA PERESIDENA.

1. E noho no ka Peresidena ma kona noho i kela la ike ia [*sic*] la, i ka hora a ko ka Hale i ae ai mamua e halawai ai; e hoomalu no oia i ka Hale, a ina ua hiki mai he umi, nana no e olelo a heluheluia ka mooolelo o ka hana ana o ka la mamua iho, mahope iho o ka pule.

2. Nana no e hoomalu i ka Hale; e hiki no ia ia mamua o na mea e ae, ke olelo ma na mea e maluhia'i ; ina he mea hoo-paapaa no kekahi mea hoopaapaa no kekahi mea e maluhia'i, nana no e hooholo; e hiki no nae i na mea elua ke hoopii i ua mea la imua o ko ka Hale a pau; a ma ua mea la i hoopii ia, e hiki no ia lakou pakahi ka olelo, hookahi wale no nae ka olelo ana, ke ae ole ia e ko ka Hale e olelo hou.

3. Ina he ninau kona i ko ka Hale, a he olelo e hai aku paha, ku oia iluna; a ina he mea hai aku a heluhelu paha e hiki no ia ia ke noho ilalo.

4. Penei no oia e ninau aku i ko ka Hale, "O ka poe manao e ae (maanei e hoakaka i ke ano o ka manao) e hapai i ka lima iluna;" a maopopo ko lakou manao,

and after the affirmative voice is expressed, "As many as are of the contrary opinion signify it by the same sign;" the hands to be kept up until counted by the Secretary. If the President or any member doubts the vote, the question shall be put again, when those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise from their seats, and afterwards those in the negative. The Secretary shall count the numbers in the affirmative, and those in the negative, as they rise, which being reported to the President, he shall rise and state the decision to the House.

5. When two or more members happen to rise at once, the President shall name the member who is first to speak.

6. All Committees shall be appointed by the President, unless the House resolve that the appointment shall be by ballot.

7. In all cases of ballot for Committees, or for any officer of the House, a majority of the votes given shall be necessary to an election, upon the first two ballots; but upon any subsequent ballot, a plurality of votes shall prevail.

8. In all cases of ballot by the House, the President shall vote;

alaila e olelo hou "O ka poe hoole e hapai na lima" (e kau iluna ka lima a pau i ka heluia e ke kakauolelo.) Ina i kanalua ka manao o ka Peresidena, a o kekahi iloko o ka Hale, no ka mea i hooholoia, alaila ninau hou aku; alaila o ka poe ae, e ku iluna lakou; a mahope e ku ke kakauolelo e helu i ka poe a e, a me ka poe hoole, oi ku lakou iluna; a e hai aku ka Peresidena i ka mea i hooholoia e ko ka Hale.

5. Ina e ku like iluna elua a keu aku paha me ka manao e olelo, na ka Peresidena e hoakaka i ka mea e olelo mua.

6. No ka Peresidena e koho i na Komite a pau, ke ole ia e hooleia e ko ka Hale, alaila e koho ia na komite ma ka balota ana.

7. Ma ka balota ana no na komite a pau, a no kekahi luna e ae paha o ka Hale, o ka hapa nui i oi aku i ka hapalua o ka poe nana e koho ka mea e maopopo ai ke koho ana, ma ka balota ana akahi, a me ka lua; a ma ka balota ana mahope, e ko no ka mea ia ia ka nui o na balota.

8. Ma ka balota ana a pau o Hale e haawi no ka Peresidena i kona

in other cases he shall not vote, unless the House be equally divided, or unless his vote, if given to the minority, would make the division equal; and in case of such equal division, the question shall be lost.

9. The President shall have a right to name any member to perform the duties of the chair; but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment.

10. All acts, addresses and joint resolutions shall be signed by the President; and all writs, subpoenas, or other process issued by the House, shall be under his hand and seal, attested by the Secretary.

11. In case of any disturbance, disorderly conduct, or other necessity, the President shall have power to order the House to be cleared of all persons except the members and officers employed.

DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY.

12. All decisions, acts and proceedings of the House, together with the attendance of the members, shall be recorded by the Secretary in a suitable

balota, ma ke koho ana ma na ano e ae, aole ia e koho, ke ole e mahele like ia ka poe iloko o ka Hale, a ke ole hoi e lilo kona koho ana ke hui ia me ka aoao uuku i mea e like ai na aoao elua iloko o ka Hale, alaila koho. Ina pela ka like loa ana o na aoao elua, alaila ua hooholo ole ia ka mea a lakou e manao ai.

9. E hiki no i ka Peresidena ke haawi i kekahi hoa nana e hana i ka hana o ka Peresidena no ka la hookahi, aole nae panee aka mahope o ka pau ana o ka hana ia la.

10. Ma na kanawai, a me na olelo hai aku, a ma na olelo hai ia a hooholoia e kakauia ka inoa o ka Peresidena, a pela no hoi e kakauia kona inoa ma na palapala ana a ka Aha e hoopuka ai; e kaulia kona inoa a me kona Sila me ka hooiaio ana o ke kakauolelo.

11. Ina he haunaele ka Hale a pilikia e ae paha, e hiki no i ka Peresidena ke hookaawale aku i na mea e ae a pau, iloko o ka Hale, koe wale no na 'lii a me na luna o ka Hale.

KA HANA A KE KAKAUOLELO.

12. O na olelo a pau i hooholoia, a me ka hana ana a pau iloko o ka Hale, a me na 'lii i komo mai, e pau no ia mau mea i ke kakauia iloko o kekahi buke kupono e

book, which shall be preserved, together with all archives

13. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep all papers and documents of the House; and he shall let none of them be taken from their place of deposit by any member or other person, without the leave or order of the House, except papers for the use of Committees.

14. The Secretary may appoint a clerk in case business renders one necessary in the opinion of the House.

15. All messages from the House to the King, shall be conveyed by a deputation of three members; and to the House of Representatives, by the Secretary or the messenger, unless the House otherwise direct.

16. All papers shall be transmitted to the King by the Secretary, unless otherwise directed by the House; and to the House of Representatives by his clerk or messenger.

17. All questions of order shall be noted by the Secretary, with the decision, and put together in a separate book.

ke kakauolelo, a e malama ia ua buke nei a me na kanawai a me na pepa a pau e ia.

13. Na ke kakauolelo e malama i na pepa a me na palapala a pau o ka Hale, aole hoi hiki ia ia ke ae aku i kekahi o na 'lii, a i kekahi mea e ae paha, ke lawe aku ma kahi e, me ka ae ole o ko ka Hale, koe nae na palapala e pono ai na komite.

14. E hiki no i ke kakauolelo ke hoolimalima i kokua nona, ke nui ka hana e pono ai ma ka manao o ko ka Hale.

15. Na ke komite, ekolu poe oia, e hai aku i na olelo a pau o ka Hale a lakou e manao ai e hoike i ka Moi, a i ko [sic] Hale o ka Poeikohoia, na ke kakauolelo a oka elele paha hana, ke haawi ole ka Hale i ka mea e.

16. Na ke kakauolelo e halihali i na palapala a pau i manao ia no ke 'Lii, ke haawi ole ka Hale i ka mea e; a na kona kokua, a ka elele o ka Hale paha, e halihali i na palapala i na Luna Makaainana.

17. Na ke kakauolelo e palapala i na mea e pili ana i ka maluhia o ka Hale, me ka olelo i hooholoia no ia mau mea; a nana no e hui ia mau mea a pau ma ka buke okoa.

18. In case the President shall be absent at the hour to which the House was adjourned, the Secretary shall preside, until a President pro tempore be chosen

19. The Secretary of the House shall take an oath for the true and faithful discharge of the duties of his office, to the best of his knowledge and abilities; and shall be deemed to continue in office until another be appointed; at the close of each session it shall be his duty to pass all the archives of the House of Nobles into the custody of the Kuhina Nui.

20.* There shall be appointed an interpreter and translator for the House, in the same manner and at the time prescribed in section 22, who shall receive such pay as the House may determine. It shall be the duty of such interpreter and translator to interpret all business of the House during its sittings, and it shall be incumbent on him to translate all bills, which the members of the House may have, from English into native, or vice versa.

OF THE CHAPLAIN.

21. The Minister of Public Instruction is Chaplain of the House of Nobles; in case of his absence

18. Ina i hiki ole mai ka Peresidena i ka hora i oleloia mamua no ka halawai, alaila na ke kakauolelo e hoomalu, a koho ia i Hope Peresidena no ia wa.

19. E hookiki [*sic*] no i ke Akua ola loa, ke kakauolelo o ka Hale, e hana oiaio a me ka pololei i kana oihana, e like me kona ike a me kona makaukau, a e mau no kana oihana a hiki i ka wa i kohoia'i kekahi kakauolelo hou. I ka pau ana o kela halawai keia halawai, e waiho oia i na buke a me na pepa a pau o ka Hale i ka lima o ke Kuhina Nui.

20.* E kohoia i unuhiolelo, a me ka mahele olelo no keia hale, i ka manawa, a e like me ke ano i haiia ma ka pauku 22, a e ukuia, e like me ka mea a keia hale e hooholo ai. O ka hana a ia unuhi olelo a mahele olelo paha, o ka unuhi a me ka mahele pono i na hana a pau o ka hale, i ka manawa e hana ana, a nana no e mahele na bila Kanawai a pau a kekahi mea o keia hale e hoopuka mai ai, mai ka olelo maoli aku, i ka olelo haole, a pela aku.

KE KAHUNA PULE.

21. O ke Kuhina ao palapala ke Kahuna Pule o ka Hale Alii, a ina i hiki ole mai oia, e pule ka

* *Note: this rule was added in the 2nd edition.

prayer may be offered by any person whom the President shall name.

OF THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

22. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall be elected by ballot, to hold his office during the pleasure of the House. It shall be his duty to attend the House during its sittings; to assist the President in maintaining order; to execute the commands of the House from time to time, together with such process, issued by authority thereof, as shall be directed to him by the President. A proper symbol of office shall be provided for the Sergeant-at-arms, of such form and device as the President shall direct, which shall be borne by the Sergeant, when in the execution of his office.

23. All officers of the House shall be chosen by ballot, on the second day of the session of each year; *but any member may propose candidates for the respective offices, unless the House order otherwise***, and they shall continue in office until their successors are elected.

24. The pay of all officers of the House shall be determined for each session, by vote of the House, at the commencement of each session.

mea a ka Peresidena e koho ai.

KA MAKAI O KA HALE.

22. E kohoia ka makai no ka Hale ma ka balota ana, a e mau no kana oihana e like me ka makemake o ka Hale; e noho mau oia maloko o ka Hale, i ka wa e ahaolelo ana, e kokua oia i ka Peresidena i ka hoomalu ana i ka Hale, a e hooko i na kauoha o ka Hale ia ia i kela manawa i keia manawa, a me na palapala kena a lakou e hoopuka ai, e like me ka olelo a ka Peresidena. E lawe ka Makai o ka Hale i kekahi hoailona kupono, a ka Peresidena e haawi aku ai ia ia, i kana hana ana i kana oihana i haawi ia e ka Hale.

23. E kohoia na luna a pau o ka Hale ma ka balota ana, ma ka la e lua o ka ahaolelo, i kela makahiki keia makahiki; *aka, e hiki no i kekahi mea ke hoopuka mai i ka inoa o kekahi mea, no keia mau luna o ka hale, ke ole ia e hooleia e ka hale,*** a e mau no ka lakou oihana a hiki i ka wa e koho ia na luna hou.

24. Na ka Hale ma ka hoomaka ana o kela ahaolelo keia ahaolelo e hoakaka i ka uku o kela luna keia luna o ka Hale ma ke koho ana.

***Italicized language was added in 2nd edition.*

ORDER OF BUSINESS FOR THE DAY.

25. After prayer and reading of the journal, the President shall call for business, in the following order:

1. Petitions.
2. Reports of Committees, and Resolutions.
3. The unfinished business in which the House was engaged at its last adjournment, and then the order of the day; but the House may in special cases alter this order.
4. Business on the President's table.

DECORUM AND DEBATE.

26. When any member is about to speak, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to "Mr. President," and shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality. As soon as he has done speaking, he shall sit down.

27. If any member in speaking, or otherwise, transgress the rules of the House, the President shall, or any member may, call him to order, when he shall immediately sit down. *But no member shall be interrupted while he is on the floor, unless it be on points of order—**

KE ANO O KA HANA ANA I KELA LA KEIA LA.

25. A pau ka pule ana a ke kahuna, a pau hoi ka heluhelu ana o ka moolelo, alaila kahea aku ka Peresidena i ka hana a ka Hale, peneia:

1. Na palapala hoopii.
2. Na palapala hoike a na komite, a me na palapala hooholo.
3. O ka hana i paa ole i ka pau ana o ka halawai i ka la mamua iho, ka mea e hana mua ia, alaila o ka hana i olelo ia no ia la, ke ole e hoololi ka Hale i mea e ae.
4. Na mea maluna o ka papa o ka Peresidena.

NO KA HOOPONOPONO A ME KA HOOPAAPAA.

26. Ina makemake kekahi e olelo, e ku no ia iluna, a e hookupono i kana olelo i ka Peresidena, a e kamaailio kupono oia ma ka mea e hoopaapaa ia ana, aole hoi olelo kuamuamu no ko kekahi kanaka pono, a pau kana olelo e noho ia ilalo.

27. Ina i hai kekahi i na kanawai o ka Hale i kona wa e olelo ana, na ka Peresidena, a o kekahi mea e ae paha, e olelo ia ia e hoopolelei i kana olelo, alaila o ka mea i kahea ia pela e noho koke ilalo. *Aole nae e keakeaia kekahi mea i kona manawa e olelo ana; aka e*

The President shall then decide the question of order without debate, subject to appeal to the House. The President may call for the sense of the House on any question of order.

**Italicized language was added in 2nd edition.*

hiki keolelo sic kekahi [sic] mea no ka pili ana i ka maluhia, a me na rula o ka hale. Na ka Peresidena e hooholo i ka olelo e maluhia ai, me ka hoopaapaa ole, e hiki no nae ke hoopii ia imua o ka Hale. E hiki no i ka Peresidena ke ninau i ko ka Hale, i ko lakou manao no ka mea ana i hooholo ai no ka muluhia [sic].*

28. No member shall speak more than twice to the same question, without leave of the House, unless he be the mover of the matter pending; in which case he shall be permitted to speak in reply, but not until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.

28. Elua wale no olelo a kela mea keia mea no ka mea hookahi, ke ae ole ka Hale ia ia e olelo hou, koe wale no ka mea nana i hoopuka mai i ua mea la; e hiki no ia ia e olelo pane aku, ke pau e mamua ka olelo a na mea e ae a pau e makemake ana e olelo.

29. Whilst the President is putting any question, or addressing the House, no one shall walk out of, or across the House; nor in such case, or when a member is speaking, shall pass between him and the Chair.

29. Oi ninau ana ka Peresidena i ka manao o ko ka Hale, a e hai olelo ana paha imua o ko ka Hale aole mea puka mawaho, aole hoi hele iloko o ka Hale; ia wa hoi, a e kamaailio ana paha kekahi, aole pono ka hamumumu, a e kamaailio ana kekahi, aole pono e hele ai kekahi iwaena ona a me ka Peresidena.

30. No motion shall be received and considered by the House, unless the same shall be seconded.

30. Aole no e nana ia a e manao ia kekahi olelo hooholo e ko ka Hale, ke kokua ole mai kekahi mahope o ka mea nana i hoopuka mai.

31. When a motion has been made and seconded, it shall be

31. Ina i hoopuka ia mai kekahi [sic] olelo hooholo, a ina kokua

reduced to writing, and if desired by the President, or any member, delivered in at the table, and read, before the same shall be debated.

32. After a motion is stated or read by the President, it shall be deemed in the possession of the House, and shall be disposed of by vote of the House. However, it may be withdrawn by the mover at any time, before a decision or an amendment.

33. When a motion is under debate, no motion shall be received but—

1. To adjourn.
2. To lay on the table.
3. To postpone indefinitely.
4. To postpone to a certain day.
5. To commit.
6. To amend.

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged; and the motion for adjournment shall always be in order, and be decided without debate.

ia e kekahi, e palapala ia no ia; a ina i makemake ka Peresidena, ao o kekahi mea e ae, e waiho ia no ia palapala ma ka papa o ka Peresidena, e heluhelu ia mamua, alaila e hiki no ke hana ia e ko ka Hale.

32. Aia a hoopuka mai ia kekahi olelo hooholo, a ua heluhelu ia paha e ka Peresidena, alaila e manao ia ua olelo la, ua lilo no ko ka Hale, a e hana ia e ko ka Hale e like me ka manao e holo ia lakou. E hiki no nae i ka mea nana i hoopuka mai, ke kii mai a lawe aku i ua olelo la mamua o ka hooholo ana a me ka hana hou ana paha.

33. I ka wa i hoopaapaa ia ana kekahi olelo hooholo, ao le e nana ia kekahi olelo e, ke hoopuka ia mai, eia wale no:

1. E pau ka halawai.
2. E waiho ia olelo ma ka papa kakau.
3. E hoopanee ia olelo a hiki i kekahi manawa mahope.
4. E hoopanee a hiki i kekahi la e hoakakaia 'i.
5. E haawi i kekahi poe e imi.
6. E hana hou ia olelo.

O keia mau manao hooholo, e hiki no ke hoopuka mai; o ka mua no nae ka mea e hana mua ia, a i ka lua, a pela no a pau; a o ka olelo e pau ka halawai, ua kupono ia i na manawa a pau a e hooholoia a e hooleia paha me ka hoopaapaa ole.

34. When a question is postponed indefinitely, the same shall not be acted upon again during the session.

35. When a motion has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall not be in order for any member who voted in the minority, to move for a reconsideration; but any member who voted with the majority, may move to reconsider it, on the same or succeeding day; and such motion shall take precedence of all other questions, except to adjourn. When a motion for reconsideration has been decided, that vote shall not be reconsidered.

36. No member shall be permitted to vote on any question where his private right, distinct from public interest, is immediately concerned.

37. No member shall absent himself from the service of the House, unless he have leave from the President, or be sick and unable to attend.

38. Ten of the House shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; but any five members, including the President, (if there be one,) shall be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members.

34. Ina i hoopanee wale in [sic] kekahi olelo, alaila, aole no e hana o u [sic] ia ua olelo la i keia ahaolelo ana.

35. Aia a hooholoia kekahi olelo, ua ae ia paha, ua hoole ia paha, aole hiki i kekahi o ka aoao uuku, ke olelo mai e hana hou ia mea; e hiki no nae i kekahi o ka aoao nui, ke olelo e hana hou ia la paha, a i ole ia, i ka la mahope ae; a o kela manao ona, ke hana mua ia, mamua o na mea e a pau, koe wale no ka olelo e pau ka halawai; a ina i hooholoia ka olelo mahope o ka imi hou ana, o ka paa no ia, aole imi hou aku ia mea.

36. Aole olelo hooholo a kekahi mea iloko o ka Hale ma na mea e pili ana i kona pono, i hui ole ia me ka pono o ka lehulehu.

37. Aole no e noho aku kekahi a hele ole mai i ka hana a ka Hale, ke ae ole ia oia e ka Peresidena e noho aku, a ke mai ole [sic] paha, a hiki ole ke hele mai.

38. Aia a hiki mai na 'Lii he umi o ko keia Hale, alaila hiki no ke hana; e hiki no nae i na mea elima (o ka Peresidena hoi kekahi o lakou) ke koi aku i ka poe ma kahi e e hele mai.

39. Whenever confidential communications are received from the King, the House shall be cleared of all persons except the members and officers employed, and so continue during the reading of such communications, and during all debates and proceedings to be had thereon. And when the President or any other member shall inform the House that he has communications to make, which he conceives ought to be kept secret, the House shall in like manner be cleared, till the communications be made; the House shall then determine whether the matter communicated requires secrecy or not, and take order accordingly.

40. The members and officers employed shall keep the secrets of the House.

41. All questions relating to the priority of business to be acted upon, shall be decided without debate.

OF COMMITTEES.

42. The House on questions of great interest and complication in details, may resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, or shall refer them first to special committees appointed, after nomination by any member, as they may see fit;

39. Ina i laweia mai na palapala malu mai ka Moi mai, alaila e hookaawale ia iwaho na kanaka a pau, koe wale no ka poe kuleana maoli iloko o ka Hale, me na luna o ka Hale; e paa mau o pela, a pau ka heluhelu ana o ia mau palapala, a pau no hoi ka hoopapaa ana a me ka hana ana ma ia mau mea; a ina i olelo mai ka Peresidena, a o kekahi mea e ae o ka Hale, he mau palapala malu kana e hoopuka mai, a i kona manao he mea kupono i ka hana malu, alaila e hookaawale ia ka Hale, e like me kela maluna, a heluhelu ia ua palapala nei, alaila e hooholo ka Hale i kona manao no ke kupono o ia palapala i ka hana malu a me ka ole paha, a e hana e like me kona manao.

40. E malama ko ka Hale a me na luna o ka Hale, i na mea i hana malu ia iloko o ka Hale.

41. E hooholoia na olelo a pau no ka mea e hana mua ia, a me na mea e hana ia mahope, me ka hoopapaa ole.

NA KOMITE.

42. Ina he hana nui a me ka hihia, e hiki no i ko keia hale a pau ke lilo i komite, a i ole ia e haawi mua ia mau mea i kekahi komite wae, i kohoia mahope o ka olelo a kekahi alii no na mea ana i manao ai e kohoia, e like me ko

and in committee, every member shall have the privilege of speaking to the question, as often as he may find necessary. The House also may have standing committees, as the occasion may require.

43. No committee shall sit during the sitting of the House, without special leave.

44. The first person named on a committee shall act as its chairman, unless the committee select some other.

45. The chairman of every committee that shall have business referred to it, shall make a report of its doings thereon, within five days after its appointment; and in writing, unless otherwise directed.

OF PETITIONS.

46. All petitions, memorials and other papers, addressed to the House, shall be presented by the President, or by a member in his place; and shall be endorsed with the name of the person presenting it, and the subject matter of the same.

47. A brief statement of the contents of such petitions, memorials, or other papers, shall be made verbally by the introducer, before the same shall be received and read at the table.

lakou manao, a iloko o ka halawai komite ana e olelo kela mea keia mea e like me kona manao he pono. E hiki no hoi i ka Hale ke koho i mau komite mau.

43. Aole no e noho aku kekahi komite e hana i kana hana, oi noho ana ko ka hale ma ka lakou hana, ke ae ole ia.

44. O ka mea nona ka inoa mua ma kekahi komite, oia ka luna o ua komite la, ke koho ole lakou i luna e no lakou.

45. Na ka luna o kela komite keia komite e hoike mai i ko lakou manao ma na mea i haawii ia lakou e noonoo iloko o na la elima, mahope iho o kona kohoia ana, ma ka palapala no, ke ae ole ka hale e hoike ma ke ano e ae.

NA PALAPALA HOOPII

46. O na palapala hoopii me na palapala nonoi, i palapala ia i ko keia hale e hoike ia mai no ia e ka Peresidena, a i ole ia e kekahi ma kona wahi, a e kakauia maluna hoi ka inoa o ka mea nana i haawi mai, a me ka [sic] ano nui o na mea maloko.

47. Na ka mea nana i hoopuka mai ia mau palapala hoopii e hai pololei ma ka waha i ke ano o ia mau mea mamua o ka laweia ana a me ka heluhelua ana ma ka papa kakau.

48. Every such petition memorial, or other paper, shall be referred by the President to a committee, or otherwise disposed of, as the House may direct.

49. No such petition memorial, or other paper shall be debated on the day it is presented, unless by the unanimous consent of the House.

OF BILLS.

50. Every act or bill shall receive three several readings, previous to its being passed; and the President shall give notice at each, whether it be the first, second or third; which readings shall be on three separate days unless the House unanimously direct otherwise.

51. The first reading of the Bill shall be for information; and if opposition be made to it, the question shall be “Shall this bill be rejected?” on which question discussion shall be allowed. If no opposition be made, or if the question to reject be negatived, the bill shall go to its second reading without a question.

52. Upon the second reading of a bill, the President shall state it as ready for commitment or engrossment; and if committed, then the question shall be, whether to a select, or to a com-

48. Na ka Peresidena e haawi aku ia mau palapala hoopii, a palapala nonoi a me na palapala e ae i ke komite kupono a i ole ia, e hanaia ma ke ano e ae, e like me ka manao o ka hale e hana 'i .

49. Aole no e hoopaapaa ia keka-hi o ia mau palapala hoopii, a nonoi paha i ka la i haawi ia mai; ke kuikahi ole ka manao o ko ka Hale a pau e hana pela.

NA BILA A ME NA KANAWAI.

50. E heluhelu pakolu ia kela Bila keia Bila mamua o ka hooholo ia ana, a na ka Peresidena e hai mai i ka wa hooholo ka mua, a i ka lua a i i [sic] ke kolu; a ma na la okoa ekolu keia heluhelu ana, ke kuikahi ole ka manao o ka Hale a pau e hana ole pela.

51. O ka heluhelu mua ana, no ka hoakaka wale no ia, a ina i kue mai kekahi, alaila e ninau ia penei, “E hoole ia anei keia Bila kanawai?” aole nae e hoole ia ka hoopaapaa ma ia ninau. Ina aole mea hoole, a ina manao kekahi e hoole, aole nae i ae ia kona i ka nui, alaila e heluhelu hou ia ua Bila nei me ka hoopaapaa ole.

52. Ma ka heluhelu alua ana o kekahi Bila kanawai e hoakaka ka Peresidena, “Ua makaukau keia Bila kanawai e haawi i kekahi komite, a i ole ia, e kope ia ma ka lima maikai,” a ina i

mittee of the whole House, the House shall determine on what day; if no motion be made to commit, the question shall be stated on its engrossment; and if it be not ordered to be engrossed on the day of its being reported, it shall be placed in the general file on the President's table, to be taken up in its order. — But if the bill be ordered to be engrossed, the House shall appoint the day when it shall be read the third time.

53. All acts or bills ordered to be engrossed, shall be executed in a fair, round hand.

54. When an act or bill shall pass, it shall be certified by the Secretary; noting the day of its passage at the foot thereof.

OF COMMITTEES OF THE WHOLE HOUSE.

55. When a bill or other matter has been referred to a committee of the whole house, the President on motion made and seconded, shall put the question that the House do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to take into consideration such a matter, naming it. If this question is decided in the affirmative, the

haawi ia i kekahi komite, alaila e noonoo i ke komite e haawi ia'i, he komite wae [illegible] a he komite o ko ka hale a — p[illegible] paha. Ina i haawii i ke komite o ko ka hale a pau, alaila e hoomaopopo ia e ko ka hale, ka la e hana ai. Ina aole mea olelo e haawi i kekahi komite, alaila e ninau no ke kope koke ia ana ma ka Buke, a ina aole holo ka olelo e kope ia i ka la i hoopuka ia mai, alaila e waiho ia ma ka papa o ka Peresidena, e manao ia i ka manawa pono aku, ina ua hooholoia e kope ia ua Bila kanawai nei, alaila na ka hale e hoomaopopo ka la no ka heluhelu akolu ana.

53. E kope ia na Bila Kanawai a pau i ae ia mamua e palapala ia ma ka hua nui a maopopo.

54. A hooholoia kekahi Bila kanawai, e hooioia ia no ia, e ke kakauolelo, a e kakau no oia maloko i ka la i hooholoia'i .

NA KOMITE O KA HALE A PAU.

55. Ina i haawii [sic] ia kekahi Bila kanawai i ke komite o ka Hale a pau loa, alaila na ka Peresidena, ke olelo mai kekahi me ke kokua mai o kekahi ia ia, e ninau aku.— E lilo anei ko ka hale a pau i komite a noonoo i keia mea? (a e hai aku oia i ua mea la); ina i ae ia kela, alaila e haalele ka Peresidena i kona

President shall leave his chair, and the House shall appoint a chairman of the committee.

56. When a bill shall be referred to a committee of the whole, the bill shall be read and debated by clauses, leaving the preamble to be last considered. The body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined; but all amendments, noting the page and line, shall be duly entered by the Secretary, on a separate paper, as the same shall be agreed to by the committee [illegible] so reported

57. All questions that may come before the house, shall be decided by a majority of the Nobles present; provided that no rule shall be suspended without a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present.

58. No rule of the House shall be altered or rescinded, nor any new standing rule adopted without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor.

OF THE HALL OF THE HOUSE.

59. No person not a member or officer of the house, except the King and Royal Family, members of the House of Representa-

noho, a e koho ko ka Hale i Luna Hoomalu no ua Komite nei.

56. A haawi ia mai kekahi Bila kanawai i ke komite o ko ka hale a pau loa, alaila e heluhelu ia ua Bila nei, a e hoopaapaa ia ma na pauku pakahi, e waiho ana na olelo mua a mahope loa e noo-nooia.— Aole no e hoopaumaele ia ke kino o ua Bila nei, aole hoi e hookomoia kekahi mawaena o na lalani, e palapala ia no nae na olelo hou a pau e ke kakauolelo ma ka pepa okoa, [illegible]oakaka anai [sic] ka aoao, a me ka [illegible]ani e like me ka mea i hooholoia e ke Komite, a e hoike ia pela.

57. Na ka hapanui o ka hale e hooholo i na mea a pau; aole nae e waiho ia, no kekahi manawa, kekahi rula o ka hale ke ae ole ia e na hapakolu elua o ka poe iloko.

58. Aole no e hoololi hou ia a e hoopau ia paha kekahi rula o ka hale, aole hoi e hooholo ia kekahi rula hou, ke hoakaka ole ia ka manao e hana pela i ka la okoa mamua o ka hana ana.

NO KA HALE AHAOLELO O NA 'LII.

59. Aole no e komo wale mai kekahi iloko o ka hale ahaolelo o na 'Lii, ke ae ole ia e ka Peresidena a e kekahi o ka hale paha.

tives, and their officers, heads of departments, diplomatic agents and consuls of foreign nations, judges of supreme and superior courts, and chaplains of the Legislature, shall be admitted within the Hall of the Nobles, unless invited by the President or some member of the House.

60. Stenographers or other reporters, wishing to take down the debates, may be admitted by the President, who shall assign such places to them to effect their object, as shall not interfere with the convenience of the house.

Eia wale no, o ko ka hale, a o na luna paha e pili ana i ka hale; o ka Moi, a me ka ohana Alii; o na Luna Makaainana me ko lakou mau luna; na Kuhina; na Luna a me na Kanikele o na aina e; na Lunakanawai o ka aha koikoi; a me na Kahuna pule o ka ahao-lelo, e komo wale no lakou.

60. E hiki no i ka Peresidena ke ae i ka poe kakou pokole, a me na mea palapala hoike, e make-make ana e palapala i na olelo hoopaapaa, e komo mai, a nana no e kuhikuhi ia lakou i ko lakou wahi e hana ai i ka lakou hana, me ke keakea ole mai i ka hana a ko ka Hale.

**Rules and Orders for
Conducting Business in the
House of Representatives of
the Hawaiian Islands* (1854)**

*Duties and Powers
of the Speaker.*

1. He shall take the chair every day at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned; shall call the House to order; and, on the appearance of a majority of the members, shall cause the journal of the preceding day to be read.

2. He shall preserve order and decorum; may speak to points of order, in preference to other members; shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House by any two members; on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the House.

3. He shall rise to put a question, or to address the House, but may state a question, or read, sitting.

4. Questions shall be distinctly

**Na Rula e Pono ai ka Hana
ana iloko o ka Hale Ahaolelo o
ka Poeikohoa e ko Hawaii Pae
Aina (1854)**

*Na Hana a me ka
Mana o ka Luna.*

1. E noho no oia ma kona noho i kela la i ka hora a ko ka hale i ae ai mamua e halawai ai; e hoomalu no oia ka hale, a ina ua hiki mai ka nui nana no e olelo e heluhelu ka mooolelo o ka hana ana o ka la mamua iho

2. Nana no e hoomaluhia i ka Hale, e hiki no hoi ia ia mamua o na mea e ae ke olelo ma na mea i maluhia ai; i na mea hoopaapaa no kekahi mea e maluhia ai nana no e hooholo, e hiki no nae na mea elua ke hoopii ua mea la imua o ko ka hale a pau, a ma ua mea la i hoopii ia e hiki no ia lakou pakahi ke olelo hookahi wale no nae ka olelo ana ke ae ole ia e ko ka hale e olelo hou.

3. Ina he ninau kona i ko ka hale, a he olelo e hai aku paha, e ku no ia iluna, pono no nae ia ia ke hai aku i kekahi ninau a e heluhelu paha e noho ana ilalo.

4. Penei no oia e ninau aku i ko

** Transcribed by William J. Puette from the 1854 legislative pamphlet at the Bishop Museum*

put in this form, to wit: -- “As many as are of opinion that (as the question may be,) say Ay,” and after the affirmative voice is expressed, “As many as are of the contrary opinion say no.” If the speaker or any member doubt the vote, the question shall be put again, when those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise from their seats, and afterwards those in the negative. The clerk shall count the numbers in the affirmative and those in the negative as they rise; which being reported to the Speaker he shall rise, and state the decision to the House.

5. When two or more members happen to rise at once, the Speaker shall name the member who is first to speak.

6. All committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially directed by the House, in which case they shall be appointed by ballot.

7. In all cases of ballot for committees, or for any officer of the House, a majority of the votes given shall be necessary to an election upon the first two ballots a plurality of votes shall prevail.

ka hale, “o ka poe manao (maanei e hoakaka ke ano o ka manao) e ae mai,” a maopopo ko lakou leo, alaila olelo hou. “o ka poe hoole e hoole mai.” Ina i kanalua ka manao o ka Luna a o kekahi iloko o ka hale no ka mea i hooholoia alaila ninau hou aku; alaila o ka poe ae e ku iluna lakou, a mahope ku iluna ka poe hoole, na ke Kakauolelo e helu i ka poe ae a me ka poe hoole, oi ku ana lakou iluna, a hai aku i ka Luna hoomalu, ku oia iluna a hai aku ka mea i hooholoia i ko ka hale.

5. Ina i ku like iluna elua a keu aku paha na ka Luna e hoakaka i ka mea i olelo mua.

6. Na ka Luna hoomalu e koho i na Komite a pau, ke ole oia i hoole ia e ko ka Hale, alaila e kohoia na Komite ma ka balota.

7. Ma ka balota ana no na Komite a pau, a no kekahi Luna e ae paha o ka hale o ka nui i oi aku o ka poe nana e koho ka mea e maopopo ai ke koho ana ma ka balota ana a me ka lua. Ina he balota mahope olaila, o ka lehelehu wale no o ka poe nana e koho oia ka mea e maopopo ai ka mea i kohoia.

8. In all cases of ballot by the House, the Speaker shall vote; in other cases he shall not vote, unless the House be equally divided, or unless his vote, if given to the minority, will make the division equal; and in case of such equal division, the question shall be lost.

9. The Speaker shall have a right to name any member to perform the duties of the chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment

10. All acts, addresses and joint resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker; and all writs, subpoenas, or other process issued by the House, shall be under his hand and seal attested by the Clerk.

11. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct, the Speaker shall have power to order the House to be cleared of all persons except the members, Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms.

Duties of the Secretary or Clerk.

12. All decisions, acts, and proceedings of the House shall be recorded by the Clerk in a suitable book, which book shall be preserved.

8. Ma ka balota ana a pau e ka hale e haawi no ka Luna Hoomalu i kona balota, ma ke koho ana ma na ano e ae aole ia e koho, ke ole mahele like ia ka poe iloko o ka Hale a ke ole hoi e lilo kona koho ke huiia me ka aoao uuku i mea e like ai na aoao elua iloko o ka hale. Ina pela ka like loa ana o na aoao elua, alaila ua hooholo ole ia ka mea a lakou e manao ai.

9. E hiki no i ka Luna hoomalu ke imi i ka mea nana e hana i ka hana a ka Luna hoomalu, a pau ia halawai pau kona noho ana maluna o ka noho hoomalu.

10. Ma na kanawai a me na olelo hai aku a me na olelo haiia a hooholoia e kakauia ka inoa o ka Luna hoomalu, a pela no hoi e kakau ia kona inoa ma na palapala kena a ka Hale e hoopuka ai e kaulia kona inoa a me kona sila me ka hooiaio ana o ke Kakauolelo.

11. Ina he haunaele e hiki no i ka Luna hoomalu ke hookaawale aku i na mea a pau, koe wale no ka Poeikohoia a me ke Kakauolelo, a me ka Makai o ka Hale.

Ka Hana a ke Kakauolelo.

12. O na olelo a pau i hooholoia a me na Kanawai, a me ka hana ana a pau iloko o ka hale, e pau no ia mau mea i ke kakauia iloko

o kekahi Buke kupo e ke Ka-
kauolelo a e malama ia i ua Buke
nei.

13. It shall be the duty of the Clerk to keep all papers and documents belonging to the House; and he shall let none of them be taken from the table by any member or other person, without the leave or order of the House.

13. Na ke Kakauolelo e malama i na pepa a me na palapala a pau o ka hale, aole hoi hiki ia ia ke ae aku i kekahi o ka Poeikohoa a i kekahi kanaka e ae paha ke lawe aku ma kahi e me ka ae ole o ko ka hale

14. All messages from the House to the King, and to the Nobles, shall be carried by the Clerk, unless the House shall otherwise order.

14. Na ke Kakauolelo e halihali i na olelo a pau o ka hale, a lakou e manao ai e lawe i ke'lii a me na'lii ke haawi ole ka hale i ka mea e.

15. All papers shall be transmitted to the King, and to the Nobles by the Clerk.

15. Na ke Kakauolelo e halihali i na palapala a pau i manao ia no ke Lii a me na Lii.

16. All questions of order shall be noted by the Clerk with the decision, and put together at the end of the journal of every session.

16. Na ke Kakauolelo e palapala i na mea e pili ana i ka maluhia o ka hale me ka olelo i hooholoia no ia mau mea; a nana no e hui ia mau mea a pau ma ka Buke mooolelo o kela noho ana keia noho o ka Poeikohoa.

17. In case the Speaker shall be absent at the hour to which the House was adjourned, the Clerk shall preside until a Speaker pro tempore be chosen.

17. Ina hiki ole mai ka Luna hoomalu i ka hora i olelo ia mamua no ka halawai, alaila na ke Kakauolelo, e hoomalu a kohoia i hope Luna hoomalu no ia wa.

18. The Clerk of the House shall take an oath for the true and faithful discharge of the duties of his office, to the best of his knowledge

18. E hoohiki no i ke Kakauolelo o ka hale e hana oiaio a me ka pololei i kana oihana e like me kona ike a me kona makaukau, a

and abilities, and shall be deemed to continue in office until another be appointed.

19. It shall be the duty of the Clerk to keep an account of the attendance and travel of the members; to make up the pay roll; and at the close of the session to deliver to each member a written statement of the amount due him.

Of the Chaplain.

20. The House shall elect a Chaplain at the commencement of the session, who shall perform religious services every morning immediately after the reading of the journal. He may exchange with the Chaplain of the House of Nobles.

21. The pay of the Chaplain shall be the same as that of a member of the House.

Of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

22. A Sergeant-at-arms shall be elected by ballot, to hold his office during the pleasure of the House, whose duty it shall be to attend the House during its sittings; to assist the Speaker in maintaining order; to execute the commands of the House from time to time, together with such process, issued by authority thereof, as shall be directed to him by the Speaker.

e mau no kona oihana a hiki ka wa e koho ia kekahi Kakauolelo hou.

19. Na ke kakauolelo no e palapala iho ka poe hele mai i ka Ahaolelo, a me ka wehe i ke ala a lakou e hele mai ai, nana no e helu i ko lakou uku a pau ka Ahaolelo ana e haawi i kela mea keia mea o ka Poeikohoia ka palapala hoike i kona uku.

No ke Kahuna Pule

20. Na ko ka hale e koho i Kahuna pule i ka hoomaka ana o ka Ahaolelo ana, nana no e pule i na kakahiaka a pau mahope iho o ka heluhelu ana i ka mooolelo, e hiki no ia ia ke haawi aku a haawi mai i kana hana i ke Kahuna pule o ka hale Ahaolelo Alii.

21. E like no ka uku o ke Kahuna pule me ko kela mea keia mea o ka Poeikohoia iloko o ka hale.

Ka Makai o ka Hale.

22. E kohoia ka Makai no ka hale ma ka balota ana, a e mau no kana oihana e like me ka makemake o ka hale, e noho mau oia iloko o ka hale, i ka wa e Ahaolelo ana e kokua oia i ka Luna hoomalu i ka hoomalu ana i ka hale a e hooko i na kauoha a ka hale i kela manawa keia manawa, a me na palapala kena a lakou e hoopuka ai, e like me ka olelo a ka Luna hoomalu ia ia.

23. The regular pay of the Sergeant-at-Arms shall be the same as that of a member of the House; in addition to which he shall receive for every arrest the sum of two dollars; for each day's custody and releasement, one dollar; and for traveling expenses for himself or a special messenger, going or returning, one-tenth of a dollar per mile.

Order of Business for the Day.

24. After the journal is read, and the Chaplain has performed religious services, the Speaker shall call for petitions: Provided that after the first thirty days of the session, petitions shall not be received, except on the first day of the meeting of the House in each week.

25. The petitions having been presented and disposed of; reports from Committees shall be called for and disposed of, in doing which the Speaker shall call on the standing Committees before calling for reports from select Committees. Resolutions shall then be called for.

26. After one hour shall have been devoted to reports from Committees and resolutions, it shall be in order, pending the consideration or discussion thereof, to entertain a motion that the House do now proceed to dispose of the business on the Speaker's table, and to the

23. O ka uku mau o ka Makai e like no me kela mea keia mea o ka Poeikohoia; a \$2 hou iho no kela mea keia mea ana e hopu ai, a \$1 no kela la keia la ana e hoo-paa ia ia; a no kona hele ana a no ka hele ana o kona luna paha i kahi e, a no ka hoi ana mai he 10 keneta no kela mile keia mile.

*Ke Ano o ka Hana
ana i Kela La Keia La.*

24. A pau ka heluhelu ana o ka mooololo, a pau hoi ka pule ana a ke Kahuna, alaila kahea aku ka Luna hoomalu e lawe mai na palapala hoopii, aka hoi, aole no e nana ia na palapala hoopii ke hiki mai mahope o ka la 30 o ka Ahaolelo ana. Eia wale no, i ka la mua o ka halawai ana i kela pule keia pule.

25. A laweia mai na palapala hoopii e kahea ia na palapala a na Komite, a ma ia hana ana e kahea mua ka Luna hoomalu i na Komite hoomau mamua o kona kahea ana i na Komite pau koke, alaila e kahea ia na palapala e hooholo ia.

26. A pau ka hora hookahi ma ka olelo a na Komite a me na olelo hooholo, alaila ua kupono oi hoopaapaa ana ma ia mau mea, e nana i ka manao o kekahi e hapai koke na mea maluna o ka papa o ka Luna hoomalu a i ka hana paha i olelo ia mamua, ina

orders of the day, which being decided in the affirmative, the Speaker shall proceed to dispose of the same.

Decorum and Debate.

27. The seats of the members shall be numbered and drawn for at the beginning of the session, and the seat which shall be drawn by any member, shall be his seat during that session, unless he shall have leave of the Speaker to change it.

28. No person shall sit at the desk of the Speaker or Clerk, except by permission of the Speaker.

29. When any member is about to speak, he shall rise from his seat, and respectfully address himself to “Mr. Speaker,” and shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality. As soon as he has done speaking he shall sit down.

30. If any member in speaking or otherwise transgress the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call to order, when the member so called to order shall immediately sit down. The Speaker shall then decide the question of order, without debate, subject to an appeal to the House. The Speaker

i hooholo ia e hana pela, alaila na ka Luna hoomalu e hana koke ia mea.

*No ka Hooponopono
a me ka Hoopaa.*

27. E palapalaia na hua helu maluna o na noho a pau a e ko-hoia no i ka hoomaka ana o ka Ahaolelo, a o ka noho i loaia i kela mea keia mea o kona noho no ia a pau ka Ahaolelo ana, ke ae ole ka Luna hoomalu ia ia e noho ma kahi e.

28. Aole no e noho kekahi ma ka papa palapala a ka Luna hoomalu a o ke Kakauolelo paha, ke ae ole ia e ka Luna hoomalu.

29. Ina makemake kekahi e olelo, e ku no ia iluna, a hookupono i kana olelo i ka Lunahoomalu, a e kamaio pololei oia ma ka mea i hoopaapaa ia ana, aole hoi olelo kuamuamu no ko kekahi kanaka pono, a pau kana olelo e noho ia ilalo.

30. Ina i hai kekahi i na Kanawai o ka hale i kona wa e olelo ana, na ka Luna hoomalu a o kekahi mea e ae paha ke olelo ia ia e hoopolei kana olelo, alaila o ka mea e kahea ia ia pela e noho koke ilalo. Na ka Luna hoomalu e hooholo i ka olelo e maluhia ai me ka hoopaapaa ole, e hiki no nae ke hoopii ia imua o ka hale.

may call for the sense of the House on any question of order.

31. No member shall speak more than twice to the same question, without leave of the House, unless he be the mover of the matter pending; in which case he shall be permitted to speak in reply, but not until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.

32. Whilst the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, no one shall walk out of or across the house, nor, in such case, or when a member is speaking, shall entertain private discourse, nor whilst a member is speaking, shall pass between him and the chair.

33. No motion shall be received and considered by the House unless the same shall be seconded.

34. When a motion shall be made and seconded, it shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the Speaker, or any member, delivered in at the table, and read before the same shall be debated.

Hiki no i ka Luna hoomalu ke ninau i ko ka Hale, i ko lakou manao no ka mea ana i hooholo ai no ka maluhia.

31. Elua wale no olelo a kela mea keia mea ma ka mea hookahi ke ae ole ka Hale ia ia e olelo hou, koe wale no ka mea nana i hoopuka mai i ua mea la, e hiki no ia ia e olelo pani aku, ke pau e mamua ka olelo a na mea e ae a pau e makemake e olelo.

32. Oia ninau ana ka Luna hoomalu i ka manao o ko ka Hale, a e hai olelo ana paha imua o ko ka Hale, aole mea puka mawaho, aole hoi hele iloko o ka Hale; ia wa hoi, a e kamailio ana paha kekahi aole pono ka hamumumu, a e kamailio ana kekahi aole pono e hele ai kekahi iwaena ona a me ka Luna Hoomalu.

33. Aole no e nana ia, a e manao ia kekahi olelo hooholo e ko ka Hale, ke kokua ole mai kekahi mahope o ka mea nana i hoopuka mai.

34. Ina i hoopuka ia mai kekahi olelo hooholo, a i kokua ia e kekahi e palapala ia no ia, a ina i makemake ka Luna hoomalu a o kekahi mea e ae e waiho ia no ia palapala ma ka papa o ka Luna Hoomalu, e heluhelu ia mamua, alaila hiki no ke hoopapaia ia.

35. After a motion is stated or read by the Speaker, it shall be deemed in the possession of the House, and shall be disposed of by vote of the House. However, it may be withdrawn by the mover at any time before a decision or amendment.

36. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received, but

- 1st. To adjourn;
- 2d. To lay on the table;
- 3d. To postpone indefinitely;
- 4th. To postpone to a certain day;
- 5th. To commit;
- 6th. To amend.

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order they stand arranged, and the motion for adjournment shall always be in order, and be decided without debate.

37. The unfinished business in which the House was engaged at the time of the last adjournment, shall have the preference in the orders of the day; and no motion or any other business shall be received,

35. Aia a hoopuka ia mai kekahi olelo hooholo a ua heluhelu ia paha e ka Luna Hoomalu, alaila e manao ia ua olelo la, ua lilo no ko ka Hale, a e hana ia e ko ka Hale e like me ka mea e holo ia lakou. E hiki no nae ka mea nana i hoopuka mai, ke kii mai a lawe aku ua olelo la mamua o ka hooholo ana a me ka hana hou ana paha.

36. I ka wa e hoopapaia ia ana kekahi olelo hooholo, aole e nana ia kekahi olelo e ke hoopuka ia mai, eia wale no:

- 1. E pau ka halawai.
- 2. E waiho ia olelo ma ka papa kakau.
- 3. E hoopanee ia olelo a hiki i kekahi manawa mahope.
- 4. E hoopanee ia a hiki i kekahi la i hoakaka ia.
- 5. E haawi i kekahi poe e imi.

5[sic]. E hana hou ia olelo. O keia mau manao hooholo e hiki no ke hoopuka mai, o ka mua no nae ka mea e hana mua ia, a i ka lua a pela no a pau, a o ka olelo e pau ka halawai ua kupono ia i na manawa a pau a e hooholoia a e hooleia paha me ka hoopapaia ole.

37. E hana mua ia ka hana i paa ole i ka wa i hoopau ia ka halawai mamua ae, aole hoi hiki ke hookomo mai i kekahi hana e ke paa ole kela hana mamua, ke ae ole ko ka hale.

without special leave of the House, until the former is disposed of.

38. When a question is postponed indefinitely, the same shall not be acted upon again during the session.

39. When a motion has been once made, and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall not be in order for any member who voted in the minority to move for a reconsideration thereof; but any member who voted with the majority may move to reconsider it on the same or succeeding day; and such motion shall take precedence of all other questions, except to adjourn. When a motion for reconsideration has been decided, that vote shall not be reconsidered.

40. No member shall be permitted to vote in any question where his private right, distinct from public interest, is immediately concerned.

41. Every member who shall be in the House when a question is put, when he is not excluded by interest, shall give his vote, unless the House for special reasons, shall excuse him. Any member requesting to be excused from voting, may make a brief verbal statement of the reasons for making such request, and the question shall then be taken without further debate.

38. Ina i hoopanee wale ia kekahi olelo, alaila aole no e hana hou ia ua olelo la i keia Ahaolelo ana.

39. Aia a hooholoia kekahi olelo ua ae ia paha ua hoole ia paha, alaila aole hiki i kekahi aoao uuku ke olelo mai e hana hou ia mea, e hiki no nae o ka aoao nui ke olelo e hana hou ia la paha a i ole ia i ka la mahope ae, a o kela manao ona ke hana mua ia mamua o na mea e a pau, koe wale no ka olelo e pau ka halawai, a ina i hooholo ia ka olelo mahope o ka imi hou ana o ka paa no ia aole imi hou aku ia mea.

40. Aole olelo hooholo a kekahi mea iloko o ka Hale ma na mea e pili ana i kona pono i hui ole ia me ka pono o ka lehulehu.

41. E hai mai kela mea keia mea iloko a ka Hale i ka wa hooholo kekahi mea i kona manao hooholo ke ae ole ko ka Hale ia ia, e waiho wale kona manao iloko ona. Ina i makemake ole kekahi e hai mai i kona manao e hooholo, hiki no ia ia ke hapai pakole mai i kona manao, alaila e hooholo koke ia ka ae a me ka hoole o ko ka Hale i kona manao me ka hoopaapaa ole.

42. Any member may excuse himself from serving on any Committee at the time of his appointment, if he is then a member of two other committees.

43. No member shall absent himself from the service of the House, unless he have leave, or be sick and unable to attend.

44. A majority of the House shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; but any five members including the Speaker, (if there be one) shall be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members.

45. Upon the call of the House, the names of the members shall be called over by the Clerk, alphabetically, and the absentees noted, after which the names of the absentees shall again be called over, the doors shall then be shut, and those for whom no excuse or insufficient excuses shall be made, may by order of those present, if five in number, be taken into custody as they appear, or may be sent for and taken into custody, wherever to be found, by the Sergeant-at-Arms, or by special messengers appointed for that purpose.

46. When a member shall be discharged from custody, and admitted to his seat, the House shall deter-

42. Ina i pili kekahi i na Komite elua, a ua koho ia oia e hana ma kekahi Komite hou, a manao oia e hoole, e hiki no.

43. Aole no e noho aku kekahi a hele ole mai i ka hana a ka hale ke ae ole ia oia, a ke mai ole paha, a hiki ole ke hele mai.

44. Aia a hiki mai ka nui o ko keia hale, alaila hiki no ke hana, e hiki no nae i na mea elima (o ka Luna Hoomalu kekahi o lakou) ke koi aku i ka poe ma kahi e, e hele mai.

45. Mamuli o ka manao o ko ka Hale, e kahea ia na inoa o ka poe e pili ana i keia hale, e ke Ka-kauolelo e hoomaka ana ma ka A, a kiko ia ka poe hele ole mai, alaila e kahea hou ia na inoa o ka poe hiki ole mai, e paniia e na puka, a ina elima iloko he mea hiki no ke hopu ia ka poe i hele ole mai me ke kumu ole a no ke kumu pono ole paha, i ko lakou wa e komo mai ai, a i ole ia hiki no ke kii'ia a hopu ia lakou ma kahi e, ma kahi e loa ai i ka Makai o ka hale, a i na Luna paha i koho ia no ia hana.

46. Aia a hookuuia kekahi o ka poe i hopu ia aia e hoi i kona noho alaila na ka Hale e hooholo

mine whether such discharge shall be with or without paying fees.

47. Whenever confidential communications are received from the King, the House shall be cleared of all persons, except the members, clerk, and sergeant-at-arms, and so continue during the reading of such communications, and during all debates and proceedings to be had thereon. And when the Speaker, or any other member shall inform the House that he has communications to make, which he conceives ought to be kept secret, the House shall, in like manner, be cleared, till the communication be made; the House shall then determine whether the matter communicated requires secrecy or not, and take order accordingly.

48. The members, clerks, and sergeant-at-arms, shall keep the secrets of the House.

49. All questions relating to the priority of business to be acted upon shall be decided without debate.

Committees, - Their Duties.

50. The following Standing Committees to consist of five members each, shall be appointed at the commencement of each session, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

i ka olelo no kona uku a no kona uku ole paha.

47. Ina lawe ia mai na palapala malu mai ka Moi mai, alaila e hoo-kaawale ia iwaho na kanaka a pau, koe wale no ka poe kuleana maoli iloko o ka Hale, me ke Kakauolelo a me ka Makai; e paa mau no pela, a pau ka heluhelu ana o ia mau palapala, a pau no hoi ka hoopaapaa ana a me ka hana ana ma ia mau mea: a ina i olelo mai ka Luna hoomalu a o kekahi mea e ae o ka hale he mau palapala malu kana e hoopuka mai, a i kona manao he mea kupono i ka hana malu, alaila e hoo-kaawale ia ka hale e like me kela maluna, a heulhelu [sic] ia ua palapala nei, alaila e hooloholo [sic] ka hale i kona manao no ke kupono oia palapala i ka hana malu a me ka ole paha a e like me kona manao.

48. E malama ko ka hale a me ke kakauolelo a me ka Makai i na mea i hana malu ia iloko o ka hale.

49. E hooloholo ia na olelo a pau no ka mea i hana mua ia a me na mea i hana ia mahope me ka hoopaapaa ole.

Na Komite, Ka Lakou Mau Hana.

50. Eia na Komite hoomau, palima hoi na Luna iloko o ke Komite hookahi, e kohoia lakou i ka hoomaka ana o ka Ahaolelo ana; a e hiki no ia lakou ke hoike mai i ko lakou mau manao, ma

A Committee on Foreign Relations.
 A Committee of Ways and Means.
 A Committee on Public Expenditures.
 A Committee on Claims.
 A Committee on Commerce.
 A Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures.
 A Committee on Education.
 A Committee on Public Lands.
 A Committee on Roads and other internal improvements.
 A Committee on Judiciary.
 A Committee on Elections.
 A Committee on Military.
 Together with the following Committees to consist of three members each.
 A Committee on Accounts.
 A Committee on Engrossed Bills.

51. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Foreign Relations to take into consideration all matters which concern the relations of the Hawaiian Islands with foreign nations, and which shall be referred to them by the House, and to report their opinion on the same.

52. It shall be the duty of the Committee on on Ways and

ke ano bila paha a ma kekahi ano e ae paha.

He Komite no ko na aina e.
 He Komite no na Kumu loa a me na Kumu lilo.
 He Komite no na lilo Aupuni.
 He Komite no na dala koi ana.
 He Komite no ke kalepa.
 He Komite no ke Mahiai a me na Hanalima.
 He Komite no ke Aopalapala.
 [He Komite no na Aina Aupuni.] *[omitted]*
 He Komite no na Alanui a me na hana hou e ae iloko o ke Aupuni.
 He Komite no ka Ahahookolo kolo.
 He Komite no ke koho ana i ka poe komo iloko o ka Ahao lelo.
 He Komite no ka Oihana Kaua.
 Eia no hoi kekahi mau Komite mau, pakolu na Luna oloko.
 He Komite no ka Bukehelu.
 He Komite no na Bila i kope maikai ia.

51. Na ke Komite no ko na aina e. *[sic]* noonoo i na mea a pau e pili ana i ko na aina e ma Hawaii nei, na mea hoi a ka hale e haawi ai ia lakou e hana, a e hai mai i ko lakou manao ma ia mau mea.

52. Na ke Komite no na Kumu loa a me na Kumu lilo e nana i

Means to take into consideration all such reports of the Treasury Department, and all such propositions relative to the revenue, as may be referred to them by the House; to enquire into the state of the public debt, or of the revenue, and of the expenditure; and to report, from time to time, their opinion thereon.

It shall also be their duty within 30 days after their appointment, to report the general appropriation bills, for the civil, military, and other expenses of the Government; or in failure thereof, the reasons of such failure.

53. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Public Expenditures, to examine into the state of the several public departments, and particularly into laws making Appropriations of moneys, and to report whether the moneys have been disbursed conformably with those laws; and also to report from time to time such provisions and arrangements as may be necessary to add to the economy of the departments and the accountability of their officers.

54. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Claims to take into consideration all such pe-

na palapala hoike waiwai a pau o ka oihana waiwai, a me na mea e pili ana i ka waiwai o ke Aupuni a ka hale e haawi aku ai ia lakou e noo noo i ke ano o na Auhau, ka puka mai a me ka puka ole mai o ka waiwai malaila, e noo-noo no hoi lakou i ka aie a ke Aupuni, ka loa mai a me ka lilo aku, a e hoike mai i kela manawa i keia manawa i ko lakou manao malaila.

Na lakou, no hoi, iloko o na la he 30 mahope o ko lakou kohoia ana, e hoike mai i bila haawina kala no na oihana kivila, oihana koa, a me na lilo e ae o ke Aupuni, a i ole lakou e hoike mai, e hoi mai i ke kumu o ko lakou hoike ole ana mai.

53. Na ke Komite no na lilo Aupuni, e nana i ka waiwai o kela oihana keia oihana, me na kanawai e haawi ana i ke dala, a e hoike mai i ko lakou manao no ka haawi pono ole paha o ke dala e like me ia mau Kanawai, a e hoike mai i ko lakou manao i kela manawa i keia manawa, i na mea a lakou e manao ai he mea e poho ole ai ka waiwai o kela oihana keia oihana, a e hoike pololei i ai ko lakou mau Luna.

54. Na ke Komite no na dala koi ana e noonoo i na palapala hoo-pii koi dala a pau a me na

titions, and matters touching claims and demands on the Government, as shall be presented, or shall come in question, and be referred to them by the House; and to report their opinion thereupon, together with such propositions relative thereto as to them shall seem expedient.

55. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Commerce to take into consideration all such petitions and matters touching the Commerce of the Hawaiian Islands, as shall be presented, or shall come in question, and be referred to them by the House, and to report from time to time, their opinion thereon.

56. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures, to take into consideration all such petitions and matters relating to Agriculture and Manufactures, as shall be presented, or shall come in question, and be referred to them by the House, and to report their opinion thereon, together with such propositions relative thereto as may seem to them expedient.

57. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Education to take into consideration all such reports of the Minister of Public Instruction, and all such propositions relative to education or schools, as may be referred to them by the

mea i pili i ke koi ana mai i ke dala Aupuni i hoikeia mai a i hoopaapaaia paha, a i haawiiia e ka Hale na lakou e noonoo; a e hoike mai i ko lakou manao ma ia mea, a me ka mea kupono ke hanaia i ko lakou noonoo ana.

55. Na ke Komite ma ke Kalepa, e noonoo i na palapala hoopii a pau a me na mea a pau e pili ana i ke Kalepa ana o keia aina i hoike ia mai, a e haawiiia ia lakou e ko ka Hale, a e hoike i kela manawa keia manawa i ko lakou manao ma ia mau mea.

56. Na ke Komite ma ka Mahiai a me ka hanalima e noonoo i na palapala hoopii a me na mea pili i ka mahiai a me na hanalima a pau i haawiiia mai, a e manao ia paha, a i haawi ia ia lakou e ka hale; a e hoike mai i ko lakou manao ma ia mau mea, a me na mea a lakou e manao ai he pono.

57. Na ka [sic] Komite ma ke Aopalapala e noonoo ma na palapala a ke Kuhina Aopalapala, a me na mea a pau e pili ana i na Kula i haawiiia ia lakou e ka hale, a e hoike mai ko lakou manao ma ia mau mea, a me na

House; and to report, from time to time, their opinion thereon, together with such propositions for the promotion of education and the improvement of schools as may seem to them expedient.

58. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Public Lands to take into consideration all such petitions and matters respecting the public lands, as shall be presented or shall come in question, and be referred to them by the House; and to report thereon with such propositions relative thereto as may seem to them expedient.

59. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Roads and Internal Improvements, to take into consideration all such petitions and matters or things respecting roads, and the improvement of harbors, rivers, and inter-island navigation, as shall be presented or come into question, and be referred to them by the House; and to report thereon with such propositions relative thereto as may seem to them expedient.

60. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Judiciary to take into consideration all such petitions and matters touching judicial proceedings, as shall be presented, or come in question, and be referred to them

mea a lakou e manao ai e pono ka naauao a me na Kula.

58. Na ke Komite no na Aina Aupuni e noonoo ina palapala hoopii a me na mea e ae no na Aina o ke Aupuni i haawiia mai a e hoihoiia lakou e noonoo e ka hale; a e hoike mai i ko lakou manao ma na mea a lakou manao he pono no ia mau mea.

59. Na ke Komite ma na Alanui ma na Hana hou o ke Aupuni, e noonoo i na palapala hoopii, a me na awa ku moku, a me na muliwai a me ka holo mai kekahi Mokupuni a i kekahi Mokupuni.

60. Na ke Komite ma na Aha-hookolokolo e noonoo i na palapala hoopii, a me ka hookolokolo ana i haawiia mai, a i manaoia a i haawiia ia lakou e ka hale, a e hoike mai i lakou i ko lakou manao ma na mea e pono

by the House; and to report their opinions thereon, together with such propositions relative thereto as may seem to them expedient.

61. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Elections to examine and report upon the certificates of election of the members; and to take into consideration all such petitions and other matters touching elections and returns as shall be presented, or come in question, and be referred to them by the House; and to report thereon.

62. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Military to take into consideration all subjects relating to the military establishment and public defence, which may be referred to them by the House, and to report their opinion thereon; and also to report from time to time, such measures as may contribute to economy and accountability in the said establishment.

63. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Accounts to superintend and control the contingent expenses of the House, and to audit and settle all accounts which may be charged thereon; and also to audit the accounts of the members for their attendance in the House, and for their travelling fees.

ai no ia mau mea.

61. Na ke Komite ma ke koho ana i ka poe komo iloko o ka Ahaolelo e nana a e hoike mai i ko lakou manao no na palapala hookohu o ka Poeikohoia, a e noonoo hoi na palapala hoopii, a me na mea e ae no ke koho ana i haawiiia mai ia lakou e noonoo e ka hale, a e hoike mai i ko lakou manao ma ia mau mea.

62. Na ke Komite ma ka Oihana kaua e noonoo i na palapala a i na mea a pau e pili ana i na koa a i ka oihana kaua i hoike ia mai, a e haawiiia ia lakou e ko ka Hale, a e hoike mai i kela manawa i keia manawa i ko lakou manao no ia mau mea, a e hoike mai hoi i na mea a lakou e manao ai he pono e poho ole ai ke dala o ke Aupuni, a e hoike pololei ai na Luna o ia oihana.

63. No [sic] ke Komite ma ka helu waiwai e hooponopono i ke dala lilo o ka hale, a e nana, a e uku i na bila a pau a e lawe hoi i na bila o ka poe i koho ia no ko lakou noho ana iloko o ia hale, a me ka uku no ka hele mai a me ka hoi aku.

64. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Engrossed Bills to examine all such bills prior to their third reading and to see that they are free from errors and that the Hawaiian and English versions correspond.

65. No Committee shall sit during the sitting of the House without special leave.

66. The first person named on a Committee shall act as its Chairman unless the Committee select some other.

67. The Chairman of every Committee, other than the Standing Committees, that shall have business referred to it, shall make a report of its doings therein within five days after its appointment.

Petitions, Memorials, &c.

68. All petitions, memorials and other papers, addressed to the House, shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place, and shall be endorsed with the name of the person presenting it, and the subject matter of the same.

69. A brief statement of the contents of such petitions, memorials, or other papers shall be made verbally by the introducer,

64. Na ke Komite no na Bila kope maikaiia, e nana pono i ua mau bila la a pau mamua o ka heluhelu ekolu ana, a e ike i ka hemahema ole, a me ke kuli-like ma na olelo Hawaii a me ka olelo Beretania.

65. Aole no e noho aku kekahi Komite e hana i kana hana oi ai e noho ana ko ka hale ma ka lakou hana ke ae ole ia.

66. O ka mea nona ka inoa mua ma kekahi Komite oia ka Luna o ua Komite la ke koho ole lakou i Luna e no lakou.

67. Na ka Luna o kela Komite keia Komite, koe nae na Komite hoomau, e hoike mai i ko lakou manao ma na mea i haawiia ia lakou e noonoo iloko o na la elima, mahope iho o kona koho ia ana.

Na Palapala Hoopii, a me na Palapala Nonoi.

68. O na palapala hoopii me na palapala nonoi, i palapala ia i ko keia hale e hoike ia mai no ia i ka Luna Hoomalu, a i ole ia e kekahi ma kona wahi, a e kakau ia maluna iho ka inoa o ka mea nana i haawi mai, a me ke ano nui o na mea maloko.

69. Na ka mea nana i hoopuka mai ia mau palapala hoopii a e hai pokole mai ma ka waha i ke ano o ia mau mea mamua o ka

before the same shall be received and read at the table.

70. Every such petition, memorial or other paper, shall be referred, of course, by the Speaker, without putting a question for that purpose; unless the reference is objected to by a member at the time such petition, memorial, or paper is presented.

71. No such petition, memorial, or other paper, shall be debated, on the day it is presented, unless by the unanimous consent of the House.

Of Bills.

73. [*sic*] Every bill shall be introduced on the report of a Committee, or by motion for leave to introduce a bill.

73. One day's notice, at least, shall be given of an intended motion for leave to bring in a bill; and the motion shall be made, and the bill introduced, if leave is given, when the resolutions are called for.

74. Every bill shall receive three several readings previous to its being passed; and the Speaker shall give notice at each, whether it be the first, second or third; which readings shall be on three

laweia ana a me ka heluhelu ia ana ma ka papa kakau.

70. Na ka Luna hoomalu e haawi aku ia mau palapala hoopii a palapala nonoi a me na palapala e ae i ke Komite kupono me ka hookolo ole i ka hale ke ole no e hoole kekahi ia manawa i kela palapala.

71. Aole no e hoopaapaa ia kekahi oia mau palapala hoopii, a nonoi paha i ka la i haawi ia mai; ke kuikahi ole ka manao o ko ka hale a pau e hana pela.

No na Bila Kanawai.

72. E haawi ia mai na bila a pau iloko o ka palapala hoike a kekahi Komite, a i ole ia ma ka hookolo mua i ka hale, alaila e haawiiia mai.

73. E pono e hai e mamua ka mea manao e haawai [*sic*] mai i bila Kanawai e hooholoia i la okoa mamua o ka haawi ana mai, a e hoopuka mai oia i kona bila Kanawai ke ae ia i ka wa i kahea ia ka poe lawe mai i na olelo hooholo.

74. E heluhelu pakolu ia kela bila mamua o ka hooholo ia ana, a na ka Luna hoomalu e hai mai i ka wa hooholo ka mua, a i ka lua, a i ke kolu, a ma na la okoa ekolu keia heluhelu ana ke

different days, unless the House unanimously direct otherwise.

71. [*sic*] The first reading of the bill shall be for information; and, if opposition be made to it, the question shall be, “Shall this bill be rejected?” If no opposition be made, or if the question to reject be negated, the bill shall go to its second reading without a question.

76. Upon the second reading of a bill, the Speaker shall state it as ready for commitment or engrossment; and if committed, then the question shall be whether to a select or standing Committee, or to a Committee of the whole House; if to a Committee of the whole House, the House shall determine on what day; if no motion be made to commit, the question shall be stated on its engrossment; and if it be not ordered to be engrossed on the day of its being reported, it shall be placed in the general file on the Speaker’s table, to be taken up in its order. But, if the bill be ordered to be engrossed, the House shall appoint a day when it shall be read a third time.

77. All bills ordered to be engrossed shall be executed in a

kuikahi ole ka manao o ka Hale e hana ole pela.

75. O ka heluhelu mua ana no ka hoakaka wale no ia, a ina e kua mai kekahi alaila e ninau penei. “E hoole iaanei keia bila Kanawai?” Ina aole mea hoole a ina manao kekahi e hoole a inoa hoole ia kona, alaila e heluhelu hou ia ua bila nei me ka hoopaapaa ole.

76. Ma ka heluhelu ana o kekahi bila Kanawai e hoakaka aku ka Luna hoomalu “ua makaukau keia bila Kanawai e haawi i kekahi Komite a i ole ia e palapala ia.” A ina e haawi ia i kekahi Komite, alaila e noonoo i ke Komite i haawii ai, he Komite wae paha, he Komite hoomau paha, a he Komite i ko ka hale a pau paha. Ina i haawii i ke Komite o ko ka Hale a pau, alaila hooponopono ia e ko ka Hale i ka la e hana ai. Ina aole mea olelo e haawi i kekahi Komite, alaila e hana no ma ka palapala ana, a ina aole hooholo ia ka olelo e papapala i ka la i hoopuka ia mai, alaila he [*sic*] waiho ia maluna o ka papa o ka Luna hoomalu e nana ia i ka manawa pono. Aka ina ua hooholo ia e palapala ia na bila Kanawai nei, alaila na ka Hale e hoomaopopo ka ia no ka heluhelu ekolu ana.

77. E palapala ia na Bila Kanawai a pau i ae ia mamua e

fair round hand.

78. When a bill shall pass, it shall be certified by the Clerk, noting the day of its passage at the foot thereof.

Of Committees of the Whole House.

79. When a bill or other matter has been referred to a Committee of the whole House, the Speaker, on motion made and seconded, shall put the question that the House do now resolve into a Committee of the Whole, to take into consideration such a matter, naming it. If this question is decided in the affirmative, the Speaker shall leave his [sic] chair, first naming some member to act as Chairman of the Committee.

80. When a bill shall be referred to a Committee of the Whole, the bill shall first be read throughout by the Clerk, and then again read and debated by clauses, leaving the preamble to be last considered. The body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined; but all amendments, noting the page and line, shall be duly entered by the Clerk on a separate paper, as the same shall be agreed to by the Committee, and so reported.

palpala [sic] ia me ka lima poepoe maopopo.

78. A hooholoia ia kekahi Bila Kanawai, e hooholoia ia no ia e ke Kakauolelo, e kakau no oia malalo i ka la i hooholoia'i.

Na Komite o ka Hale a Pau.

79. Ina i haawiia kekahi bila Kanawai i ke Komite o ka hale a pau loa, alaila na ka Luna hoomalu ka olelo mai kekahi me ke kokua mai o kekahi ia ia, e ninau aku e lilo anei ko ka Hale a pau i Komite a noonoo i keia mea (a i hai aku oia i ua mea la) ina i ae ia keia, alaila e haalele ka Luna hoomalu i kona noho a e hai mua nae oia ka inoa o ka mea ana e manao ai he Luna no ua Komite nei.

80. A haawiia mai kekahi bila Kanawai i ke Komite o ko ka hale a pau loa, alaila e heluhelu e ke Kakauoleloua [sic] bila nei mai ka mua a ke hope, alaila e heluhelu hou ia, a e hoopaapaa ia ma na pauku pakahi, e waiho ana ua olelo pili mua a mahope loa e hoonohoia. Aole no e hoopau nae ia ke kino o ua bila nei, aole hoi e hookomo ia kekahi mawaena o na lalani e palapala ia no nae na olelo hou a pau e ke kakauolelo ma ka pepa okoa, e hoakaka ana i ka aoao, a me ka lalani e like me ka mea i hooholoia e ke Komite a e hoike ia pela.

81. No rule of the house shall be suspended unless by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present.

82. No rule of the House shall be altered or rescinded, nor any new standing rule be adopted without one day's notice being given of the motion thereof.

83. The rules of Parliamentary Practice in England and the United States shall govern the House in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the Standing Rules of the House, and the Joint Rules of the Nobles and House of Representatives.

Of the Hall of Representatives.

84. No person not a member or officer of the House, except the King and Royal Family, members of the House of Nobles and their officers, Heads of Departments, Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of Foreign Nations, Judges of Supreme Courts, and Chaplains of the Legislature, shall be admitted within the Bar of the Hall of the Representatives, unless invited by the Speaker, or some member of the House.

85. Stenographers, or other reporters wishing to take down the

81. Aole no e waiho ia no kekahi manawa na kekahi Rula o ka Hale ke ae ole ia e na hapakolu elua o ka poe iloko.

82. Aole no e hoololi hou ia a e hoopau ia paha kekahi Rula o ka Hale, aole hoi e hoochoolo [sic] ia kekahi Rula hou, ke hoakaka ole ia ka manao e hana pela i ka la okoa mamua o ka hana ana.

83. O na Rula o na Ahaolelo o Beritania a me Amerika Huipuia, oia na Rula e maluhia i ka Hale ma na wihi [sic] kupono a pau, a ua kue ole hoi e na Rula paa o keia Hale a me na Rula i kaulike ia maluna o na Lii a me ka Poeikohoa.

*No Ka Hale Ahaolelo
o Ka Poeikohoa.*

84. Aole no e komo wale mai kekahi iloko o ka hale Ahaolelo o ka Poeikohoa ka [sic] ae ole ia e ka Luna hoomalu a o kekahi o ka Poeikohoa paha. Eia wale no, o ka Poeikohoa, a o ka Luna paha e pili ana i ka hale o ka Moi, a me ko ka oihana Alii, o na lii iloko o ka Ahaolelo me ko lakou mau Luna, na Kuhina, na Luna a me na Kanikele o na aina e, na Lunakanawai o ka Ahahookolokolo kiekie a me na Kahuna pule o ka Ahaolelo e komo wale no lakou.

85. E hiki no i ka Luna Hoomalu ke ae i ka poe kakou pokole,

debates may be admitted by the Speaker, who shall assign such places to them to effect their object as shall not interfere with the convenience of the House.

JOINT RULES AND ORDERS OF THE TWO HOUSES.

1. Whenever the Nobles and Representatives shall meet together for mutual conference and consultation, the time and place shall be designated by the President of the Nobles who shall preside over their deliberations.

2. In every case of an amendment of a bill agreed to in one House, and dissented to in the other, if either house shall request a conference, and appoint a Committee for that purpose, and the other House shall appoint a Committee to confer, such Committee shall, at an hour and place to be agreed on by their Chairman, meet and state to each other, verbally or in writing as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective Houses for and against the amendment, and confer freely thereon.

3. When a message shall be sent from the Nobles to the House of Representatives, it shall be announced at the door of the House

a me na mea palapala hoike, e makemake e palapala i na olelo hoopaapaa, e komo mai a nana no e kuhikuhi ia lakou i ko lakou wahi e hana ia i ka lakou hana, me ke keakea ole nae i ka hana a ko ka Hale.

NA RULA KAULIKEIA MALUNA O NA HALE AHAOLELO.

1. Ina makemake na 'Lii a me Ka Poeikohoia e kuka pu, e halawai lakou ma ka Hale Ahaolelo o ka Poeikohoia, a o ka Peresidena o na 'Lii oia ka luna hoomalu o ko lakou kuka ana.

2. Ina i ae ia e hoololi hou kekahi Bila Kanawai, a ua hoole ia iloko o kekahi, a ua makemake kekahi Hale e halawai pu, a e koho no i Komite no ia hana, a koho no hoi kekahi Hale e kuka pu, e halawai na Komite elua i ka hora a me kahi i ae ia e na Luna o na Komite, a e hai aku kekahi i kekahi ma ka waha paha, ma ka palapala paha, i ka hoole ana paha o kela hoololi hou ana, a e kuka pu malaila.

3. Ina i lawe ia mai kekahi olelo a na 'Lii i ka Hale o ka Poeikohoia a hai ia mai no ia ma ka puka o ka Hale e ka malama puka, a e lawe maikai ia imua o

by the door-keeper, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair, by the person by whom it may be sent.

4. The same ceremony shall be observed when a message shall be sent from the House of Representatives to the Nobles.

5. Messages shall be sent by such persons as a sense of propriety in each House may determine to be proper.

6. While bills are on the passage between the two Houses, they shall be under the signature of the Secretary or Clerk of each House, respectively.

7. After a bill shall have passed both Houses, it shall be duly enrolled on the best of paper, by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, or the Secretary of the Nobles, as the bill may have originated in the one or the other House, before it shall be presented to the King and Premier for approval and signature.

8. When bills are enrolled, they shall be examined by a joint Committee of one from the House of Nobles and one from the House of Representatives, who shall carefully compare the enrollment with the engrossed bills as passed in the two Houses, and correcting any error

ka Luna hoomalu e ka mea nana e lawe mai.

4. Pela no hoi ka hana ana ke lawe ia 'ku kekahi olelo i ka Hale a na 'Lii.

5. E halihali ia na olelo e ka poe i manaoia e kela Hale keia Hale e manao ai he pono.

6. A halihali i na Bila mai kekahi Hale a i kekahi Hale o na Hale elua, e palapala ia ka inoa o ke Kakauolelo o kela Hale keia Hale.

7. A hooholoia kekahi Kanawai e na hale elua, e kakauiia ma ka pepa maikai wale no, e ke Kahauolelo [*sic*] o ka hale nana i hoopuka mai i ua Bila nei.

8. A hoopaa ia na Bila Kanawai, alaila e nana pono ia e kekahi Komite hui o kahi maloko ae o ka Hale Alii, a o kahi maloko ae o ka Poeikohoa, na laua no e nana i ku like loa me na Bila i hooholoia iloko o na Hale elua, a e hooponopono i na hua likeole

that may be discovered in the enrolled bills, make their report forthwith to their respective Houses.

9. After the examination and report, each bill shall be signed in the respective Houses, first by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, then by the President of the Nobles.

10. After a bill shall have been thus signed in each House, it shall be presented by the said Committee to the King and Premier for approval and signature, it being first endorsed on the back of the roll, certifying in which House the same originated; which endorsement shall be signed by the Secretary or Clerk of the House in which the same originated. The said Committee shall report the day of presentation to the King and Premier, which time shall be entered on the journal of each House.

11. All orders, resolutions and votes which require to be presented to the King and Premier for approval and signature, shall also in the same manner be previously enrolled, examined and signed, and shall be presented in the same manner, and by the same Committee as provided in cases of bills.

12. When the Nobles and House of Representatives shall judge it

a laua i ike ai, a e hoike koke i ka laua hana ana i kela hale me keia hale.

9. A pau ka nana ana, a me ka hoike ana, alaila e kakau inoa ia kela Bila keia Bila iloko o kela hale keia hale e kakau mua ka Luna hoomalu o ka hale i kona inoa, alaila a kakau ka Peresidena o ka Hale Alii i kona inoa.

10. A kakau inoa ia kekahi Bila iloko o kela hale keia hale, alaila e haawiia e ua Komite nei i ka Moi a me ke Kuhinanui e ae ia a e kakau inoa ia e laua. E palapala mawaho i ua Bila nei i ka hale kahi i hookumuia'i a kakau ia ka inoa o ke Kakauolelo o ia hale. A e hai mai ua Komite nei i ka la i haawiia i ka Moi a me ke Kuhinanui, a e palapala ia ia manawa ma ka buke mooolelo o kela hale keia hale.

11. Pela no hoi na kauoha me na olelo i hooholoia, e kakau ia ka inoa o ka Moi, me ke Kuhinanui, e nana mua ia, a kakau inoa ia, a e haawiia no hoi e like me kela mamua o kela Komite hookahi no e like me na Bila Kanawai.

12. Ina ae like ka Hale Alii a me ka Poeikohoia e huipu, e hai i

proper to make a joint address to the King, it shall be presented to Him in His audience Chamber by the President of the Nobles, in the presence of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and both Houses.

13. When a bill or resolution which shall have been passed in one House, is rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be given to the House in which the same shall have passed.

14. Each House shall transmit to the other all papers on which any bill or resolution shall be founded.

15. After each House shall have adhered to their disagreement, a bill or resolution shall be lost.

16. No bill that shall have passed in one House, shall be sent for concurrence to the other, on either of the three last days of the session.

17. When the King refuses his assent and signature to any particular Act or Bill, it shall be the duty of the President of the House of Nobles to notify the Speaker of the House of Representatives, stating His Majesty's reasons; and such rejected Act or Bill shall not be again brought forward during the same session.

kekahi olelo i ka Moi, alaila e hoikeia aku ua olelo nei ma kona Hale Alii e ka Peresidena o na 'Lii imua hoi o ka Luna hoomalu o ka Hale Ahaolelo, a me ko kela hale ko keia Hale Ahaolelo.

13. Ina i hooholoia kekahi Bila a he olelo wale no paha iloko o kekahi hale, a ua hooleia hoi iloko o kekahi, alaila e hai koke ia keia i ka hale kahi i hooholoia'i mamua.

14. E haawi aku kela hale keia hale i kela hale i na palapala a pau i maopopo ai ke kumu o ka hooholo ana o kekahi Bila Kanawai o kekahi olelo paha.

15. Aia a ku paa kela hale a o keia hale paha i kona hoole ana i kekahi Bila, a i kekahi olelo i hooholoia, alaila, lilo ia i mea ole.

16. Ina i hooholoia kekahi Bila Kanawai iloko o kekahi hale, aole ia e lawe ia aku i kekahi mea iloko o na la ekolu hope loa o ka Ahaolelo ana.

17. A hoole ka Moi, aole ae aku, a kakau kona inoa i kekahi Bila, pono ka Peresidena o ka hale alii, e hoike aku i ka Luna hoomalu o ka hale o ka Poeikohoa; a hai ana'ku ke kumu o ko ka Moi hoole ana; aole hoi e lawe hou ia mai o ua Bila la ia Ahaolelo ana.

NA INOA O KA POE KOMO ILOKO O HA AHAOLELO.

A.G. THURSTON, *Luna hoomalu.*

J. Fuller,	Kaapa,
Josepa Kaapa,	S. Kipi,
J. W. Marsh,	S. W. Papaula,
T. Nahakuelua,	S. M. Kamakau,
Z. Kaauwai,	J. Richardson,
A. Moku,	Z. P. Kaumaea,
D. Kaauwai,	D. Lokomaikai,
E. P. Kamai Pelekane,	G. M. Robertson,
C. C. Harris,	P. Naone,
J. W. E. Maikai,	W. E. Pii,
S. W. Haia,	R. W. Bowlin,
T. Uma,	S. P. Kalama,
E. P. Bond,	Wana.

E. W. Clark, *Kahunapule.*
O. H. Gulick, *Kakauolelo.*
W. Chamberlain, *Kakauolelo paa.*
W.C Parke, *Makai o ka Hale*

NA KOMITE HOOMAU O KA HALE.
Standing Committees 1854.

<p><i>Komite no ko na Aina e. - Committee on Foreign Relations:</i></p> <p>R.H. Bowlin, <i>Chairman-Luna hoomalu</i></p> <p>D. Kaauwai, S. Kipi, S. M. Kamakau, W. E. Pii.</p>	<p><i>Komite no ke Aopalapala. - Committee on Education:</i></p> <p>E. P. Bond, <i>Chairman-Luna hoomalu</i></p> <p>Ioane Richardson, S. W. Papaula, Kaapa, P. Naone.</p>
<p><i>Komite no na Kumu Loaa a me na Kumu Lilo - Committee on Ways and Means:</i></p> <p>J.W. Marsh, <i>Chairman-Luna hoomalu</i></p> <p>Z. Kaauwai, C. C. Harris, S. M. Kamakau, S. Kipi.</p>	<p><i>Komite no na Aina Aupuni. - Committee on Public Lands:</i></p> <p>C. C. Harris, <i>Chairman-Luna hoomalu</i></p> <p>Z. Kaauwai, S. W. Haia, E. P. Kamai Pelekane, D. Kaauwai.</p>
<p><i>Komite no na Lilo Aupuni. - Committee on Public Expenditures:</i></p> <p>J. Fuller, <i>Chairman- Luna hoomalu</i></p> <p>D. Lokomaikai, T. Uma, G. M. Robertson, Josepa Kaapa.</p>	<p><i>Komite no na Alanui, a me na hanahou. - Committee on Roads, and Public Improvements:</i></p> <p>G. M. [sic] Richardson, <i>Chairman-Luna hoomalu</i></p> <p>R. H. Bowlin, Kaapa, J. W. Marsh, S. W. Papaula.</p>

<p><i>Komite no na Dala Koi Ana. - Committee on Claims:</i></p> <p>J. W. E. Maikai, <i>Chairman-Luna hoomalu</i></p> <p>C. C. Harris, Z. P. Kaumaea, W. E. Pii, D. Kaauwai.</p>	<p><i>Komite no ka Ahahookolokolo. - Committee on the Judiciary:</i></p> <p>G. M. Robertson, <i>Chairman-Luna hoomalu</i></p> <p>D. Lokomaikai, Z. P. Kaumaea, A. Moku, T. Naha.</p>
<p><i>Komite no ke Kalepa. - Committee on Commerce:</i></p> <p>S. M. Kamakau, <i>Chairman-Luna hoomalu</i></p> <p>T. Uma, J. W. E. Maikai, A. Moku, J. Fuller.</p>	<p><i>Komite no ke Kohoana. - Committee on Elections:</i></p> <p>S. P. Kalama, <i>Chairman-Luna hoomalu</i></p> <p>R. H. Bowlin, A. Moku, Josepa Kaapa, Wana.</p>
<p><i>Komite no ka Mahiai, e [sic] me ka Hanalima. - Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures:</i></p> <p>E. P. Kamai Pelekane, <i>Chairman-Luna hoomalu</i></p> <p>T. Nahakuelua, S. W. Haia, Wana, P. Naone.</p>	<p><i>Komite no ka Oihana Koa. - Committee on Military:</i></p> <p>Z. P. Kaumaea, <i>Chairman-Luna hoomalu</i></p> <p>J. Fuller, W. E. Pii, Kaapa, S. W. Haia.</p>
<p><i>Komite no ka Bukehelu. - Committee on Accounts:</i></p> <p>E. P. Bond, <i>Chairman-Luna hoomalu</i></p> <p>Wana, S. W. Papaula.</p>	<p><i>Komite no na Bila i hope maikai ia. - Committee on En-grossed Bills:</i></p> <p>S. P. Kalama, <i>Chairman-Luna hoomalu</i></p> <p>G. M. Robertson, Ioane Richardson</p>

Ranking Motions Chart • Nā Kūlana Noi

Any motion on the chart can be introduced if it is higher on the chart than the pending motion.

Sample Language
I move that when this meeting adjourns, it adjourns to meet here tomorrow at 2 P.M. (pp. 52-53) [<i>Ke noi aku nei au i ka wā e ho'oku'u 'ia ai kēia hālāwai, e ho'oku'u 'ia e hālāwai ai ma 'ane'i nei i ka 2 P.M. i ka lā 'apōpō.</i>]
I move to adjourn. (pp. 51-53) [<i>Ke noi aku nei e ho'oku'u kākou.</i>]
I move to recess subject to the call of the chair. (p. 51) [<i>Ke noi aku nei e ho'omaha kākou aia i ke kāhea 'ana o ka Luna Ho'omalu.</i>]
I rise to a question of privilege. [<i>Ke kū aku nei au no kekahi nīnau no ka mana 'a'e.</i>]
I call for the orders of the day. (p. 53) [<i>Ke kāhea aku nei au no ke kuhikuhi 'ana o ka lā.</i>]
I move to Lay the motion on the Table. (pp. 45-46) [<i>Ke noi aku nei i ka Ho'omoe ma ka Papa o kēia noi.</i>]
I move the Previous Question [on all pending motions]. (pp. 49-50) [<i>Ke noi aku nei i ka Nīnau 'Ānō [no nā noi a pau i hemo.]</i>]
I move that debate be limited to 2 minutes. (p. 49) [<i>Ke noi aku nei au e kaupalena 'ia ka ho'opāpā 'ana he 'elua minuke ka palena.</i>]
I move to postpone the motion to [the next meeting] (pp. 45-46) [<i>Ke noi aku nei e ho'opane'e 'ia ke noi ā [ka hālāwai a'e].</i>]
I move to refer this motion to (the finance) committee. (p. 46) [<i>Ke noi aku nei e hā'awi 'ia kēia noi i kōmike (waiwai).</i>]
I move to amend (the motion) by ... (pp. 43-45) [<i>Ke noi aku nei e ho'ololi 'ia (ke noi) ma ...</i>] - adding the words ... [<i>ka pāku'i 'ana i nā hua'ōlelo ...</i>] - inserting the words ... [<i>ka ho'okomo 'ana i nā hua'ōlelo ...</i>] - striking the words ... [<i>ke kāpae 'ana i nā hua'ōlelo ...</i>] - substituting the motion with the following ... [<i>ke kuapo 'ana i ke noi me kēia mau hua'ōlelo ...</i>]
I move to Postpone the motion Indefinitely. (p. 45-46) [<i>Ke noi aku nei e Ho'opane'e Loa o kēia noi.</i>]
I move that ... [or] I move to ... (pp. 23-25) [<i>Ke noi aku nei e ...</i>] [or] Resolved, That ... (pp. 27-28) [<i>Ho'oholo 'ia, E ...</i>]

* Admissibility of the question is ruled on by the Chair.

The motions below are listed in order of precedence [mana 'a'e].

	Second <i>Kōkua</i>	Debatable <i>Hiki ke ho'opāpā</i>	Amendable <i>Hiki ke ho'ololi</i>	Vote <i>Koho</i>
	'Ae (Yes)	'A'ole (No)	'Ae (Yes)	hapa nui (majority)
	'Ae (Yes)	'A'ole (No)	'A'ole (No)	hapa nui (majority)
	'Ae (Yes)	'Ae (Yes)	'Ae (Yes)	hapa nui (majority)
	'A'ole (No)	'A'ole (No)	'A'ole (No)	Luna ho'omalū (Chair rules)*
	'A'ole (No)	'A'ole (No)	'A'ole (No)	'A'ole (No)
	'Ae (Yes)	'A'ole (No)	'A'ole (No)	hapa nui (majority)
	'Ae (Yes)	'A'ole (No)	'A'ole (No)	'elua hapakolu (⅔)
	'Ae (Yes)	'A'ole (No)	'Ae (Yes)	'elua hapakolu (⅔)
	'Ae (Yes)	'Ae (Yes)	'Ae (Yes)	hapa nui (majority)
	'Ae (Yes)	'Ae (Yes)	'Ae (Yes)	hapa nui (majority)
	'Ae (Yes)	'Ae (Yes)	'Ae (Yes)	hapa nui (majority)
	'Ae (Yes)	'Ae (Yes)	'A'ole (No)	hapa nui (majority)
	'Ae (Yes)	'Ae (Yes)	'Ae (Yes)	hapa nui (majority)

** The Chair must enforce unless set aside by a two thirds vote

from *Robert's Rules of Order in Brief*, 2nd Edition, p. 193,
reprinted by permission of the Robert's Rules Association:

TABLE C:
CONDUCTING A MEETING AS CHAIR

CALL TO ORDER	[Stand] The meeting will come to order.
OPENING CEREMONIES OR EXERCISES	The invocation will be given by ... The singing of the national anthem will be led by ... The Pledge of Allegiance will be led by ...
READING AND APPROVAL OF MINUTES	The Secretary will read the minutes. [Chair sits, Secretary stands.] Are there any corrections to the minutes? ... If there are no [further] corrections, the minutes are approved as read [corrected].
OR, if minutes distributed before meeting	The minutes of the previous meeting have been distributed. Are there any corrections to the minutes? ... If there are no [further] corrections, the minutes are approved as distributed [corrected].
REPORTS	[EXAMPLES:] May we have the Treasurer's report. The recognizes the chairman of the Membership Committee for a report. Does the Program Committee have a report?
UNFINISHED BUSINESS	Under unfinished business, the first item of business is the motion relating to which was pending when the last meeting adjourned. The question is on the adoption of the motion [stating the motion]. The next item of business is ...
NEW BUSINESS	Is there any new business? Is there any further new business?
ADJOURNMENT	Since there is no further business. [pause, stand, and resumes slowly] the meeting is adjourned.

PAPA C:
KE ALAKA'I 'ANA HĀLĀWAIMA KE 'ANO HE LUNA HO'OMALU

KE KĀHEA E HO'OMALU	[Kū] E ho'omalū ka 'aha.
KA HANANA WEHE HĀLĀWAI	Na ... a alaka'i i ka pule Na ... a alaka'i i ka mele aupuni Na ... a alaka'i i ka Ho'ohiki Kūpa'a
KA HELUHELU A ME KA 'ĀPONO 'IA 'ANA O KA MO'OLELO HĀLĀWAI	Na ke Kākau 'Ōlelo e heluhelu i ka mo'olelo. [Noho ka Luna Ho'omalū, kū ke Kākau 'Ōlelo.] He ho'oponopono 'ana nō anei i no ka mo'olelo ? ... Inā 'a'ohē ho'oponopono [hou] 'ana, ua 'āpono 'ia ka mo'olelo e like me ka mea i he- luhelu [hooponopono] 'ia.
A I 'OLE, inā hā'awi 'ia ka mo'olelo ma mua o ka hālāwai	Ua hā'awi 'ia ka mo'olelo o ka hālāwai o mua iho nei. He ho'oponopono 'ana nō anei i ka mo'olelo ? ... inā 'a'ohē ho'oponopono [hou] 'ana, ua 'āpono 'ia ka mo'olelo e like me ka mea i hā'awi [ho'oponopono] 'ia.
NĀ HŌ'IKE	[MEA HO'OHĀLIKELIKE:] Hō'ike 'ia mai ka hō'ike o ka Pu'ukū. Ke nānā aku nei ka Luna Ho'omalū i ke po'o o ke Kōmike Lālā no kā lākou hō'ike. He hō'ike nō kā ke Kōmike Papa Hana?
NĀ HANA I PAU 'OLE	Ma lalo o nā hana i pau 'ole, o ka hana mua, 'o ia ke noi e pili ana i ka/ke i ho'okali 'ia ka ho'oku'u 'ia 'ana o ka hālāwai hope nei. Ua pili ka nīnau i ka 'ae 'ana i ke noi [hō'ike 'ia ke noi] 'O ka hana a'e, 'o ia ka/ke
NĀ HANA HOU	He hana hou nō? He hana hou a'e nō?
KA HO'OKU'U 'ANA	'Oia 'a'ohē hana hou a'e, [kali, kū, me ka ho'omau me ka mālie] ua ho'oku'u 'ia ka hālāwai.

“Since rules of order for the Houses of Nobles and Representatives were promulgated in the Hawaiian language in 1854 under Kamehameha III and in 1874 under Kalākaua, it is entirely fitting that this book, following in that tradition, make the rules of contemporary parliamentary procedure available for organizations that conduct their meetings in Hawaiian. As a member of the authorship team for the current edition of *Robert’s Rules of Order Newly Revised*, I am pleased to see this work make rules of order accessible to a new and broader audience in Hawai‘i.”

**Thomas (Burke) J. Balch, J.D., PRP
Professional Registered Parliamentarian,
National Association of Parliamentarians**

Me ku‘u na‘au i piha me ke aloha a me ka ha‘aha‘a au e mahalo a ho‘omaika‘i nei i ka pa‘i hou a me ka hō‘ano hou ‘ana i nā kumu lula kahiko mai ka makahiki 1854, ke au i kū ka Mō‘ī Pono‘ī i ka moku a me ka wā o nā kau ‘aha ‘ōlelo. He mea kōkua nui kēia puke i nā hui, e like me nā Hui Sivila Hawai‘i , e hiki ai iā lākou ke ho‘ohana ma nā hālāwai like ‘ole a he kāko‘o ho‘i ia puke i ke ola o ka ‘ōlelo kanaka ma waena o nā kānaka kekahi i kekahi, i kēlā wa, kēia wa, a ma ‘ō a ma ‘ane‘i.

**Kamana‘opono M. Crabbe, Ph.D.
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The rules of procedure from the early kingdom and the sources noted here reveal

they were not brought about through colonial imposition as contemporary scholars may claim, but rather as a means of effectively and responsibly exercising the nation’s sovereignty in its creation of laws for the realm. This book will do well for not only history buffs, but for the everyday person who wants to reconnect to Hawai‘i’s past and apply these rules in Hawaiian organizations today. A must have book.

**David Keanu Sai, Ph.D.
Chairman of the Council of Regency, Acting Minister of the Interior**

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