1. The papaʻōlelo at the beginning of each mokuna is very important. The papaʻōlelo includes everything that you must learn in the mokuna. The papaʻōlelo is the key to success on tests.

You should have the entire papaʻōlelo memorized. The various individual words are important because without words you cannot communicate at all. The section termed Nā ʻōlelo Pōkole gives you words in useful sentences, phrases, and exclamations. Memorizing these gives you something that you can say without thinking out structures. At the top of each page is a list of pahuhopu (goals) for the mokuna. These pahuhopu are usages that you must master before the next mokuna. You should have the list of pahuhopu memorized so that you know exactly what the mokuna covers.

Each of the pahuhopu is illustrated with one or more examples under Nā ʻōlelo Pōkole. For instance, in the Nā ʻōlelo Pōkole found in Mokuna ʻEkahi, the pepeke henua is illustrated with Aia o Kalpa ma ka hale. Memorizing this sentence will help you remember the analula pepeke henua: Poʻo (aia) – Piko – ʻAwe. It is good practice to see if you can identify which of the ʻōlelo pōkole fit the pahuhopu of the mokuna and which are other conversational usages.

2. Your papaʻōlelo divides words into different sections. These word divisions are based on usage. Although there is often a common meaning to words in a division, this is not always true.

You should know how to use kaʻi and ʻami from the special sections on these words in pahuhopu 1, 2, 3, and 5 in Mokuna ʻEkahi. Other word types in the papaʻōlelo are.

Papani: These are little words that are used primarily to refer to people. There are very few papani. It is best to simply memorize them as papani.

Iʻoa: These are typically words that are the specific name of an individual. Liliʻuokalani is the name of a specific individual person. Kauai is the name of a specific individual place. Iʻoa are easy to identify except for a few special cases such as ʻenei ʻhereʻ, ʻo ʻthereʻ, hea ʻwhereʻ, ʻa ʻwhoʻ.
Meme’a: These are broad words that can describe a range of individuals, things, actions, or conditions. There is a range of individuals described as kumu ‘teacher’. There is a range of actions such as noho ‘sit’. There is a range of conditions such as māluluhiluhil ‘tired’. Most words, then, are meme’a.

Later we will learn about special types of ʻōoa (ʻōoamaʻuli and ʻōoapaku) and special types of meme’a (kikino, ʻaʻano, hehele, and hamani.) The differences among these types of words have to do with how they are used as well as with their meanings.

3. Memorizing meme’a with ka and ke before them will help you remember an ʻokina at the beginning of a word. It is easy to hear the ʻokina after ka and ke. Note the following pairs of words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ke ala</th>
<th>the path</th>
<th>ke ehu</th>
<th>the (sea) spray</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ke ʻala</td>
<td>the scent</td>
<td>ka ʻehu</td>
<td>the reddish (hair) color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ka iwa</td>
<td>the ninth</td>
<td>ke ono</td>
<td>the ono fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ka ʻiwa</td>
<td>the ʻiwa bird</td>
<td>ka ʻono</td>
<td>the delicious taste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ka ula</td>
<td>the lobster</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ka ʻula</td>
<td>the redness</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Memorizing meme’a with ka and ke before them will also help you to remember a kahakō at the beginning of a word. It is easier to hear the long sound after ka and ke due to the resulting stress pattern as shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ka malama</th>
<th>the month</th>
<th>sounds like:</th>
<th>kama lama</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ka mālama</td>
<td>the care</td>
<td></td>
<td>kamā lama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ke kakau</td>
<td>the sitting (of many)</td>
<td>sounds like:</td>
<td>keka kau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ke kākau</td>
<td>the writing</td>
<td></td>
<td>kekā kau</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Do not overemphasize the kahakō in words like those above. The strongest stress in Hawaiian is always near the end of the word.
# MOKUNA 'EKAHI

Nā Pahuhupu: 1. ka me ke 2. nā ka'i 3. nā 'āmi 4. ka pepeke henua 5. nā 'āmi 'o me a

---

# KA PAPA'ULELO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nā Ka'i</th>
<th>Nā 'Āmi</th>
<th>Nā l'āe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>he</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>'āmi hea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ka</td>
<td>the</td>
<td>'āmi henua in, on, at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ke</td>
<td>the</td>
<td>'āmi nono'a of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kōia</td>
<td>this</td>
<td>'āmi piko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kōia</td>
<td>that</td>
<td>'āmi henua in, on, at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ko'u</td>
<td>my</td>
<td>'āmi hoa with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kou</td>
<td>your</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kona</td>
<td>his, her</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nā Papani</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>au</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a'u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'oe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lā</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# Nā Meme'a

## Kikino

| ke alanui | street, road | ke kaona | town |
| ka 'anakela | uncle | ke keliki | boy, son, child |
| ka 'anakē | aunty | ke keikikāne | boy, son |
| ka 'eao | page | ke kula | school |
| ka inoa | name | ke kumu | teacher |
| ke haumāna | student | ke kumu kule | school teacher |
| ke hale | house, building | ka lā | day |
| ka halekū'al | store | ka lānāl | lānāl |
| ka halekula | school building | ke makuahine | mother |
| ke halepule | church | ke makuakāne | father |
| ke hoaaloa | friend | ka noho | chair |
| ke ka'a | car | ke pākaukau | table |
| ke kākamahine | girl, daughter | ke wahine | woman |
A'eno
ka maika'i       good, fine
ka māluhluhui    tired

Hameni
ka heluhelu     read
ka ho'opili mai  imitate (me)

Hehele
ka hele mai      come
ka noho          sit

Nā Huahelu
'akahi           number one
ho'okahi         one (amount)
'a'ua            number two, two (amount)
'okolu           number three, three (amount)
'ēhā             number four, four (amount)
'elima           number five, five (amount)
'eono            number six, six (amount)
'ehiku           number seven, seven (amount)
'ewalu           number eight, eight (amount)
'eiwa            number nine, nine (amount)
'umi             number ten
he 'umi          ten (amount)

Nā Ōlelo Pākole
'O wai kou inoa? What is your name? (Who is your name?)
'O Kaleo kou inoa. My name is Kaleo.
Aloha e Kaleo!    Hi, Kaleo!
Pehea 'oe?        How are you?
Maika'i nō.       Fine.
Aia i hea o Kaipo? Where's Kaipo?
Aia o Kaipo me ka hele. Kaipo's at home.
Aia au ma ke kula. I'm at school.
Aia o Kaipo me wai? Who is Kaipo with?
Aia o ka me a'u.   He's with me.
KE AO THE CLOUD (to remember ka and ke)
'O la mea nō.     Same as usual.
'Oi Oh!
A hui hou.        See you later.
Mahalo!           Thank you!
KA PAPA'OLEO

Kahale: Aloha e Nani. Aia i hea o Kalani? Aia 'o ia ma ka hele?
Nani: 'A'ole. Aia 'o ia i Honolulu me kona hoaloha.

Kahale: "Oi! 'O wai kona inoa?
Nani: 'O George.

Nani: 'Ae. A hui hou.

PAHUHOPU 1. KA e ME KE

Note that all the meme'a words in your papa'oalelo are preceded by ka or ke. Ka and ke are closest in meaning to English 'the', but are in much more common use in Hawaiian than 'the' is in English.

Whether you use ka or ke before a word usually depends on the sound of the following meme'a word. Ka is the more common of the two and should be used when ke is not appropriate. Ke is used before all words starting with k, e, a, or o. Note that the 'okina is not included in this group of sounds. Because it contains all the initial sounds taking ke, it may help to memorize:

KE AO 'the cloud'

There are some meme'a that use ke unexpectedly, e.g., ke 'ano 'the type', ke puna 'the spoon'. The ke before these exceptional words in your papa'oalelo, e.g. ke pākeke, in this mokuna are bold & underlined. There is also a list of all such irregular words in Māhele Pāku'i I on page 

Memorizing new meme'a with ka or ke before them will help you approach Hawaiian words from a more Hawaiian viewpoint. It will also be a major help in your pronunciation.
Ha'awina 1: Think of five or more Hawaiian words that you know and use them with ka or ke as appropriate.

Ha'awina 2: Which is appropriate before the following meme'a words, ka or ke?

1. hana    work   10. ka'a    car
2. ua      rain    11. wahine  woman
3. aloha   love    12. niu      coconut
4. pua     flower  13. inoa    name
5. kai     sea      14. kālā    money
6. ola     life,    15. 'awa    type of drink
7. ea      spirit of life 16. awa    harbor
8. 'ōpū    stomach 17. ono    type of fish
9. manu    bird     18. 'ono    delicious

PAHUHOU 2. NĀ KA'I

Ka and ke are two of a group of words called ka'i because they alaka'i or 'head' a following meme'a word. The ka'i that you know are:

HE KA KE KĒIA KĒLA KO'U KOU KONA

Note the following pattern:

HE MAUKA KĀNE A FATHER
KA MAUKA KĀNE THE FATHER
KĒIA MAUKA KĀNE THIS FATHER
KĒLA MAUKA KĀNE THAT FATHER
KO'U MAUKA KĀNE MY FATHER
KOU MAUKA KĀNE YOUR FATHER
KONA MAUKA KĀNE HIS FATHER, HER FATHER

Although ka'i are not used before i'oa and papani words, you almost always have a ka'i before a meme'a in Hawaiian. You will find many cases where Hawaiian uses a ka'i word where there is no equivalent in English. An example from your pāpā'ōlelo is: Aia 'o ia ma ke kula. 'He is at (the) school.' In English, the inclusion of 'the' before 'school' sounds odd, but to leave it out in Hawaiian is incorrect.
He’ewina 3: Repeat the pattern given above for makuakāne and seven ke‘i with at least two Hawaiian words that you know. Include English translation.

He’ewina 4: Repeat the pattern given above for makuakāne and seven ke‘i with the words below. Include English translation.

1. 1ō 2. ka‘a 3. hele 4. elenui 5. pākeukau

Pahukupu 3. Nā ‘Ami

In Hawaiian, an ʻioa, a papani, or a ke‘i plus memeʻa sequence is preceded by an ʻami. We will begin learning the use of ʻami with the four that have English equivalents:

O of ME with MA in, on, at I in, on at

As with ke‘i, you can only use one ke‘i at a time before a word. ʻAmi means ‘joint’ and like a joint in a person’s body, the ʻami connects the words that follow it to something else. We could, for example, use the ʻami o to connect ka wahine to several other words as ke ka‘a o ka wahine, ‘the car of the woman’; ka hele o ka wahine, ‘the house of the woman’, etc. Note the pattern below:

O KA WAHINE ME KA WAHINE ME WAHINE MA KA WAHINE
OF THE WOMAN WITH THE WOMAN IN THE WOMAN (also ‘at’ or ‘on the woman’) IN THE WOMAN (also ‘at’ or ‘on the woman’)

O MAUI ME MAUI I MAUI MA MAUI
OF MAUI WITH MAUI ON MAUI (also ‘in’ or ‘at Maui’) ON MAUI (also ‘in’ or ‘at Maui’)

The reason that Maui has no ke‘i before it is because it is not a memeʻa word.
He'awina 5: Repeat the pattern given above for ka wahine and Maui and the four 'ami using at least one meme'a and one i'oa. Include English translations.

He'awina 6: Repeat the pattern given above for ka wahine and Maui and the four 'ami using the terms below. Include English translations.

1. ko'u hale
2. ke ka'a
3. Līhu'e
4. kēia inoa
5. Hoʻolehua
6. kona alanui

PAHUHOU 4. KA PEPEKE HENUA

The pepeke henua is used to tell where or when something is. You can use a pepeke henua to tell that someone or something is on Maui, is with your uncle, or is on Friday. The analula (word pattern) for the pepeke henua is given below:

KE ANALULA PEPEKE HENUA

Po'o Piko 'Awe

Aia ke kumu i Honolulu. The teacher is in Honolulu.
Aia ko'u hale me kēia alanui. My house is on this street.
Aia ka haumāna me kona makuahine. The student is with his mother.
Aia au ma 'ane'i. I am here.
Aia ka lū'au i kēia lā. The lū'au is on this day (today).

If the piko is the papani ia 'he, she' or an i'oa, e.g., Nani, Honolulu, it is preceded by the 'ami piko 'o.

Po'o Piko 'Awe

Aia 'o Leo me kēlā hale. Leo is at that house.
Aia 'o ia me 'oe. She is with you.
Aia 'o Hāna me Maui. Hāna is on Maui.
Aia 'o Kalpo 1 'ō. Kalpo is over there.
Aia 'o Kalei me a'u. Kalei is with me.
Note that:
1. The pepeke henua starts with aia.
2. After **aia** comes a piko. The **'ami** before the piko is 'o, but it is dropped before all papani but ia and also before all ka'i plus mene'a sequences.
3. After **aia** and the piko you have an **'awe**. The **'awe** always starts off with one of the **'ami** me, ma, or i.

He'awina 7: Compose six pepeke henua of your own following the above analula. Compose at least one pepeke henua for the three piko types, i.e., papani, ioa, and mene'a.

He'awina 8: Express the following thoughts using the analula pepeke henua.

1. You are at the store.
2. My uncle is with the teacher.
3. Lāna'i is over there.
4. Your father is on the lāna'i.
5. She is over there.
6. Nani is with my friend.
7. My friend is with Nani.
8. I am at school.

Pahuhupu 5. Nā 'AMI 'O ME E

There are several cases where an **'ami** has no English translation. One of these is the **'ami** piko **'o**. The **'ami** piko is used when talking about someone or someplace. It is only used before the papani ia and ioa in the piko position as shown below:

Aia 'o ia ma ka helepule.  
Aia 'o Kalei me a'u.  
Aia 'o Hanaleti ma Kaua'i.  
He's at church.  
Kalei is with me.  
Hanaleti is on Kaua'i.

Another **'ami** that has no regular English translation is the **'ami** hea e. The **'ami** hea (hea 'to call') is used with a person's name or name equivalent when you are talking to that person as shown in the examples below:

E Nālani, aia i hea kou ka'a?  
Paeoa 'oe, e Kaleo?
Nālani, where is your car?  
How are you, Kaleo?
Note that the 'āmi hea, like any other 'āmi, must have a ka'i between it and a following meme 'a word. Usually this ka'i is 'ka' or 'ke' as shown:

_E ke kumu, aia ka'u inoa i 'ene'i._
_(the) Teacher, my name is here._

_E ke keikikäne, aia i hea kou 'anakale?_
_(the) Son, where is your uncle?_

_Pehea 'oe, e ko'u haoaloa?_
_How are you, (my) friend?_

**Hawaiina 9:** Compose three sentences using the 'āmi hea and three using the 'āmi piko using the analula pepeke hanua or the question word pehea.

**Hawaiina 10:** Express the following thoughts in Hawaiian using the 'āmi hea or the 'āmi piko as appropriate.

1. Keola is at his church.
2. I am at your church, Keola.
3. Your uncle is in that house, girl.
4. He is here.
5. How are you, lady?
6. Keahi, where is Keoki?
7. Waipahu is on O'ahu.
8. Teacher, where is Noelani?

**Na 'ōlelo Ho'ākāa**

1. Confusion develops in Hawaiian only when you follow English speaking patterns. The sentences below are examples of the Hawaiian requirement that an 'āmi appear before all ka'i, i'oe, and papani.

   Aia au ma 'ane'i.                        I am ( ) here.
   Aia ka lū'au ma kēia pule.              The lū'au is ( ) this week.
   Aia 'o ia i ka lānai.                   ( ) He is on the lānai.
   Pehea 'oe, e Keoni?                     How are you, ( ) Keoni?

2. The only case where you know to delete an 'āmi in Hawaiian is before a ka'i or the papani au and 'oe in the piko position as shown below:

   Aia ( ) ko'u makauhine i ka halekū'ei.
   Aia ( ) au ma ko'u haoaloa.
Before the papani ia and before i'oa the 'ami piko must be used as shown:

Aia 'o ia ma ke kula.
Aia 'o Kau'i me a'u.

3. Note the following examples that include ka or ke without any corresponding word in the English version.

Aia 'o ia ma ka hele.  He is at ( ) home.
Aia 'o ia ma ke kula.  He is at ( ) school.
Pehea 'oe, e ke kumu.  How are you, ( ) teacher?

You will only have trouble with these if you follow English speaking patterns.

4. Note that the question Aia i hea 'o Keoni? 'Where is Keoni?' is a regular pepeke henua but with the 'awe and piko switched. There are actually four ways to ask the question because the 'ami ma and i are interchangeable and the 'awe and piko position can be switched.

Aia 'o Keoni i hea?  Aia i hea 'o Keoni?
Aia ma hea 'o Keoni?  Aia 'o Keoni ma hea?

Similarly, there are two ways of saying 'Who is Keoni with?'

Aia 'o Keoni me wai?  Aia me wai 'o Keoni?

5. Hawaiian words can always be pronounced as they are written. However, like all languages, Hawaiian has some colloquial pronunciations used in conversation that are not written and which are not usually considered correct in extremely formal situations or in singing. Some colloquial pronunciations of words in this lesson are:

Formal  Colloquial
kāia  kā'ia
maika'i  maika'i, maika'i, maika'i
Hawai'i  Hawai'i
alā  al
alā i hea  ehe'ea
HA'AHINA HUI PŪ 'IA  Translate into Hawaiian.

1. Mokihana  Hello, girl. How are you?
2. Lei        Same as usual. Fine
3. Mokihana  What's your name?
4. Lei        My name is Lei. Where's my mother?
5. Mokihana  What's her name?
6. Lei        My mother's name (the name of my mother) is Mrs. Okamura.
7. Mokihana  She's over there at the table...Mrs. Okamura, Lei is with me.
8. Lei        Māmā, I'm with this lady...Oh. Goodbye!