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

   You should have the entire **papa'ōlelo** memorized. The various individual words are important because without words you cannot communicate at all. The section termed **Nā 'Ōlelo 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 'Ōlelo Pōkole**. For instance, in the **Nā 'Ōlelo Pōkole** found in **Mokuna 'Ekahi**, the **pepeke henua** is illustrated with **Aia 'o Kaipo ma ka hale**. Memorizing this sentence will help you remember the **analula pepeke henua**: **Po'o (aia) - Piko - 'Awe**. It is good practice to see if you can identify which of the **'ōlelo pōkole** fit the **pahuhopu** of the **mokuna** and which are other conversational usages.

2. Your **papa'ōlelo** 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 **ka'i** and **'ami** from the special sections on these words in **pahuhopu** 1, 2, 3, and 5 in **Mokuna 'Ekahi**. Other word types in the **papa'ōlelo** 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**.

I'oa: These are typically words that are the specific name of an individual. **Lili'uokalani** is the name of a specific individual person. **Kaua'i** is the name of a specific individual place. **I'oa** are easy to identify except for a few special cases such as **ōne'i** 'here', 'ō 'there', **hea** 'where?' and **wai** 'who?'.

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 **māluhiluhi** 'tired'. Most words, then, are **meme'a**.

Later we will learn about special types of **i'oa** (**i'oama'uli** and **i'oapaku**) and special types of **meme'a** (**kikino, 'a'ano, 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 **'okina** at the beginning of a word. It is easy to hear the **'okina** after **ka** and **ke**. Note the following pairs of words:

ke ala	the path	**ke ehu**	the (sea) spray
ke 'ala	the scent	**ka 'ehu**	the reddish (hair) color
ka iwa	the ninth	**ke ono**	the **ono** fish
ka 'iwa	the **'iwa** bird	**ka 'ono**	the delicious taste
ka ula	the lobster		
ka 'ula	the redness		

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:

ka malama	the month	sounds like:	**kama lama**
ka mālama	the care	sounds like:	**kamā lama**
ke kakau	the sitting (of many)	sounds like:	**keka kau**
ke kākau	the writing	sounds like:	**kekā kau**

Do not overstress the **kahakō** in words like those above. The strongest stress in Hawaiian is always near the end of the word.

MOKUNA 'EKAHI

Nā Pahuhopu: 1. ka me ke 2. nā ka'i 3. nā 'ami 4. ka pepeke henua 5. nā 'ami 'o me e

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KA PAPA'ŌLELO

Nā Ka'i		Nā 'Ami		Nā I'oa	
he	a	e	'ami hea	Nani	name of a person
ka	the	i	'ami henua in, on, at	Kahale	name of a person
ke	the	o	'ami nono'a of	wai	who?
kēia	this	'o	'ami piko	Honolulu	name of a place
kēlā	that	ma	'ami henua in, on, at	Hawai'i	name of a place
ko'u	my	me	'ami hoa with	'ane'i	here (always ma 'ane'i, etc...)
kou	your			'ō	there (always ma 'ō, etc...)
kona	his, her			hea	where (always i hea, etc...)

Nā Papani

au	I
wau	I (used interchangably with au)
a'u	(replaces au and wau after the 'ami me)
'oe	you (one person)
ia	he, she ('o ia in the piko position)

Nā Meme'a

Kikino

ke alanui	street, road	ke kaona	town
ka 'anakala	uncle	ke keiki	boy,son,child
ka 'anakē	aunty	ke keikikāne	boy, son
ka 'ao'ao	page	ke kula	school
ka inoa	name	ke kumu	teacher
ka haumāna	student	ke kumukula	school teacher
ka hale	house, building	ka lā	day
ka halekū'ai	store	ka lānai	lānai
ka halekula	school building	ka makuahine	mother
ka halepule	church	ka makuakāne	father
ka hoaaloha	friend	ka noho	chair
ke ka'a	car	ke pākaukau	table
ke kaikamahine	girl, daughter	ka wahine	woman

'A'ano

ka maika'i	good, fine
ka māluhiluhi	tired

Hamani

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

Hehele

ka hele mai	come
ka noho	sit

Nā Huahelu

'ekahi	number one
ho'okahi	one (amount)
'elua	number two, two (amount)
'ekolu	number three, three (amount)
'ehā	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 Pōkole

'O wai kou inoa?	What is your name? (Who is your name?)
'O Kaleo ko'u 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 ma ka hale.	**Kaipo's** at home.
Aia au ma ke kula.	I'm at school.
Aia 'o Kaipo me wai?	Who is **Kaipo** with?
Aia 'o ia me a'u.	He's with me.
KE AO	THE CLOUD (to remember ka and ke)
'O ia mau nō.	Same as usual.
'Ō!	Oh!
A hui hou.	See you later.
Mahalo!	Thank you!

'Ae.	Yes.
'A'ole.	No.
ka mokuna 'ekahi	the first chapter (the chapter number one)
ho'okahi mokuna	one chapter

KA PĀPĀ'ŌLELO

Kahale: Aloha e Nani. Aia i hea 'o Kalani? Aia 'o ia ma ka hale?

Nani: 'A'ole. Aia 'o ia i Honolulu me kona hoaaloha.

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

Kahale: 'Ō, 'o George. Mahalo e Nani.

Nani: 'Ae. A hui hou.

PAHUHOPU 1. KA a me KE

Note that all the meme'a words in your papa'ōlelo 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'ōlelo, e.g. ke pākaukau, in this mokuna are bold & underlined. There is also a list of all such irregular words in Māhele Pāku'i 1 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

PAHUHOPU 2. NĀ KA'I

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

HE KA KE KĒIA KĒLĀ KO'U KOU KONA

Note the following pattern:

HE MAKUAKĀNE	A FATHER
KA MAKUAKĀNE	THE FATHER
KĒIA MAKUAKĀNE	THIS FATHER
KĒLĀ MAKUAKĀNE	THAT FATHER
KO'U MAKUAKĀNE	MY FATHER
KOU MAKUAKĀNE	YOUR FATHER
KONA MAKUAKĀNE	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** 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.

Ha'awina 3: Repeat the pattern given above for **makuakāne** and seven **ka'i** with at least two Hawaiian words that you know. Include English translation.

Ha'awina 4: Repeat the pattern given above for **makuakāne** and seven **ka'i** with the words below. Include English translation.

1. **lā** 2. **ka'a** 3. **hale** 4. **alanui** 5. **pākeukeu**

PAHUHOPU 3. NĀ 'AMI

In Hawaiian, an **i'oa, a papani,** or a **ka'i** plus **meme'a** sequence is preceded by an **'ami**. We will begin learning the use of **'ami** with the four that have English equivalents:

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

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

O KA WAHINE	OF THE WOMAN
ME KA WAHINE	WITH THE WOMAN
I KA WAHINE	IN THE WOMAN (also 'at' or 'on the woman')
MA KA WAHINE	IN THE WOMAN (also 'at' or 'on the woman')
O MAUI	OF **MAUI**
ME MAUI	WITH **MAUI**
I MAUI	ON **MAUI** (also 'in' or 'at **Maui**')
MA MAUI	ON **MAUI** (also 'in' or 'at **Maui**')

The reason that **Maui** has no **ka'i** before it is because it is not a **meme'a** word.

Ha'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.

Ha'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**	3. **Līhu'e**	5. **Ho'olahua**
2. **ke ka'a**	4. **kēia inoa**	6. **kona alanui**

PAHUHOPU 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**	**ma 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**	**ma kēlā hale.**	**Leo** is at that house.
Aia	**'o ia**	**me 'oe.**	She is with you.
Aia	**'o Hāna**	**ma Maui.**	**Hāna** is on **Maui**.
Aia	**'o Kaipo**	**i 'ō.**	**Kaipo** 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 **meme'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**.

Ha'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, i'oa,** and **meme'a**.

Ha'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 **lānai**.
5. She is over there.
6. **Nani** is with my friend
7. My friend is with **Nani**.
8. I am at school.

PAHUHOPU 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 **i'oa** in the **piko** position as shown below:

Aia 'o ia ma ka halepule.	He's at church.
Aia 'o Kalei me a'u.	Kalei is with me.
Aia 'o Hanalei ma Kaua'i	Hanalei 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?	Nālani, where is your car?
Pehea 'oe, e Kaipo?	How are you, Kaipo?

Note that the **'ami hea**, like any other **'ami**, 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 ko'u inoa i 'ane'i.**
(the) Teacher, my name is here.

E ke keikikāne, **aia i hea kou 'anakala?**
(the) Son, where is your uncle?

Pehea 'oe, **e ko'u hoaaloha?**
How are you, (my) friend?

Ha'awina 9: Compose three sentences using the **'ami hea** and three using the **'ami piko** using the **analula pepeke henua** or the question word **pehea**.

Ha'awina 10: Express the following thoughts in Hawaiian using the **'ami hea** or the **'ami 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**?

Nā 'Ōlelo Ho'ākāka

1. Confusion develops in Hawaiian only when you follow English speaking patterns. The sentences below are examples of the Hawaiian requirement that an **'ami** appear before all **ka'i**, **i'oa**, 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 **'ami** in Hawaiian is before a **ka'i** or the **papani au** and **'oe** in the **piko** position as shown below:

Aia ( ) ko'u makuahine i ka halekū'ai.
Aia ( ) au ma ko'u hoaaloha.

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 hale.	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
kēia	**kē'ia**
maika'i	**maika'i, maike'i, maike'i**
Hawai'i	**Hawa'i**
aia	**ai**
aia i hea	**aihea**

HAʻAHINA HUI PŪ ʻIA 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!
9. **Mokihana**	Goodbye, **Lei**.