MOKUNA 'UMIKŪMĀLUA

Nā Pahuhopu: 1. ke ku'i papani 2. nā kikino helunui kahakō
3. nā hunekuhi 4. ka pepeke kālele 'ākena

KA PAPA'ŌLELO

Nā Hunekuhi

mai
aku
a'e
iho

Nā 'Ami

no for
na initial '**ami** in the **pepeke kālele 'akena**

Nā Meme'a

Kikino

ka 'aumakua	family god
ka 'elemakule	old man
ka inoa hope	last name
ka haupia	haupia
ka haleka'a	garage
ka helu	number
ke kahuna	priest, skilled person
ke kalaka	truck
ke kipikua	pick
ke kū'aiemi	sale
ka luahine	old lady
ka mahikō	sugar plantation
ka meawa'uniu	coconut grater
ka mīkini	machine
ka paila	pile
ka pahuleka	mailbox, address
ka pākeke	bucket
ka papa	class
ka wainiu	coconut milk/water

Hehele

ka hiki	arrive
ka launa	meet socially, socialize

Hamani

ka ha'i	inform, tell, reveal
ka helu	count
ka ho'olauna	introduce
ke kono	invite
ka no'ono'o	think up, consider, ponder
ka pulu	coconut husk
ka 'uī	squeeze out
ka wa'u	grate
ka wehe	open, take off

Nā ʻŌlelo Pōkole

Hō ka nani!	How pretty! (Hō the pretty!)
Hō ka nani o kēnā lei!	What a pretty lei!
Kū ka paila!	What a lot! There are so many!
Kū ka paila o nā manakō āna!	What a lot of mangos he has!
He lawa nō paha, ʻeā.	It'll probably be enough, won't it?
ʻĒ.	Yeah.
Na wai i hana i kēia?	Who made this?
Naʻu i hana.	I made it.
Nāu i hana.	You made it.
Nāna i hana.	She made it.
ka mea mua	the first one
ʻolua ʻo Mikaʻele	you and **Mikaʻele**
māua ʻo Lei	**Lei** and I
lāua ʻo Nākai	he and **Nākai**
Momi lāua ʻo Pua	**Momi** and **Pua**
Ua launa au me ia.	I met her. (I met with her.)
Ua hoʻolauna ʻo ia iā Keoni me Nani.	He introduced **Keoni** to **Nani**. (He introduced **Keoni** with Nani.)

Ka Pāpāʻōlelo

E hiki mai ana ka lā hānau o Kealiʻimaikaʻi ʻApana. ʻO ia ke keikikāne a ke kaikuaʻana o Kanahele. I nehinei, ua hele ʻo Kanahele lāua ʻo kona kaikuaʻana e ʻohi i nā niu no ka haupia. Ua hele lāua ma luna o ke kalaka, a nui kā lāua mau niu. I kēia lā, ua hele mai ko Kanahele mau hoahānau, ʻo Keahi mā, e kōkua mai. Nui nō ka hana. He wehe i ka pulu; he waʻu i ka ʻiʻo; a he ʻuī i ka wai.

Keahi: **Hō ka nui o nā niu! Kū ka paila!**
Kanahele: **He lawa nō paha ʻeā.**
Keahi: **ʻĒ. ʻEhia a kākou kipikua?**
Kanahele: **ʻEhā a he mau meawaʻuniu nō kā kākou. Aia nā kipikua a me nā meawaʻuniu ma loko o ka hale kaʻa.**
Keahi: **Maikaʻi. Na mākou e wehe i ka pulu. A na ʻoukou e waʻu i ka ʻiʻo.**
Kanahele: **Hiki nō. E hoʻomaka kākou i kēia manawa.**

Pahuhopu 1: Ke Ku'i Papani

The **ku'i papani** is usually used to connect (**ku'i**) words referring to people, especially names. Although **a me** can be used in connecting words referring to people, the **ku'i papani** is more common. Note that since the **papani** used are **helulua** these patterns only refer to two people.

Māua 'o Person	Person and I
māua 'o Keoni	**Keoni** and I
māua 'o ko'u hoaaloha	my friend and I
māua 'o Lei	**Lei** and I

'Olua 'o Person	You and Person
'olua 'o Lani	you and **Lani**
'olua 'o kāu kāne	you and your husband
'olua 'o Kanani	you and **Kanani**

Lāua 'o Person	He/She and Person
lāua 'o Palani	**Palani** and him
lāua 'o kona makuakāne	she and her father
lāua 'o Kawehi	**Kawehi** and him

Lāua 'o can also connect two persons together.

Person **Lāua 'o** Person	
Hi'iaka lāua 'o Hōpoe	**Hi'iaka** and **Hōpoe**
kona pāpā lāua 'o kona māmā	her father and her mother
Pīkake lāua 'o kona hoaaloha	**Pīkake** and her friend

Ha'awina 1: Make two examples each of the four **ku'i papani** structures on your own and translate them.

Ha'awina 2: How would you say the following in Hawaiian?

1. **Kimo** and I went to **Hilo**.
2. **Kalani** and **Mokihana** are outside.

3 How are you and **Pa'ulo**?
4 **Keola** and **Kalau** live in **Hale'iwa**
5 She and her brother are at home.

Pahuhopu 2: Nā Kikino Helunui Kahakō

These are a small number of **kikino** that have a special form after **mau**, **po'e**, and **nā**. Note that the third vowel from the end of the word has a **kahakō** in the **helunui** forms. This **helunui** form is used only after **nā**, **po'e**, and **mau** but not after **huahelu** unless **mau** also occurs.

Helukahi		Form after nā, mau, and po'e	
kanaka	man, person	**kānaka**	men, persons, people
wahine	woman, wife, female	**wāhine**	women, wives, females
kaikamahine	girl, daughter	**kaikamāhine**	girls, daughters
luahine	old lady	**luāhine**	old ladies
'elemakule	old man	**'elemākule**	old men
kahuna	priest (skilled person)	**kāhuna**	priests
kupuna	grandparent	**kūpuna**	grandparents
makua	parent	**mākua**	parents
'aumakua	family god	**'aumākua**	family gods

The few other words of this type are all combinations of these words with something else such as **kahunapule** 'minister, priest' and **makuahine** 'mother'.

Ha'awina 3: How would you say the following in Hawaiian?

1. I saw the women on the truck.
2. His grandparents are smart.
3. It was the old men who brought the pick to him.
4. Who are those men?
5. The **pueo** and the **mo'o** are his family gods.
6. I saw the young girls.

Pahuhopu 3. Nā Hunekuhi

The **hunekuhi** are little words that you use in Hawaiian to relate movement, position, and the direction something is facing. You use a **hunekuhi** to tell that someone is moving away from you, to tell that something is facing you, and to tell that something seems far away. The **hunekuhi** do not translate as individual words into English. Instead they just give a feeling. For example **a'e** does not really translate as 'up'. The way you say 'up' in Hawaiian is **i luna**. **A'e** just gives a feeling of upward. All four of the **hunekuhi** and the feelings that they convey are given below.

mai towards me, towards us, to me, to us, facing me, facing us

aku a direction in a straight forceful line not towards me, facing away from me, facing away from us, far

a'e in several directions with short jerky movements, not towards me, in an upward direction, facing away from me

iho in a downward direction, down into myself (used with thinking, drinking, eating), very close

You can only use one **hunekuhi** per **poke**. The **hunekuhi** always comes right before the second part of a **māka painu**.

First part of a **māka painu**	**painu**	**hunekuhi**	Second part of a **māka painu**
ke	**hele**	**mai**	**nei**
e	**nānā**	**aku**	**ana**
e	**kū**	**a'e**	
ua	**noho**	**iho**	

The use of **hunekuhi** is best learned from examples. Observe carefully their use in your lessons from this point on.

Paʻuhopu 4: Ka Pepeke Kālele ʻĀkena

Emphasis (**kālele**) is an important part of any language. We have already learned the **pepeke painu** in Hawaiian. **Pepeke painu** such as the one below have no special emphasis.

Ua hana ʻo Kapeka i ka meaʻai. **Kapeka** made the food.

In English, people can emphasize that **Kapeka** made the food and not someone else in several ways.

a) by saying **Kapeka** noticeably louder.
KAPEKA made the food.

e) by using "...was the one"
Kapeka was the one who made the food.

i) by using "It was.....".
It was **Kapeka** who made the food.

Hawaiian also has several ways to give this sort of emphasis. One of the most common methods is the **pepeke kālele ʻākena**. The **pepeke kālele ʻākena** has the same form as the **pepeke painu** except:

a) The **pepeke** starts out with **na** and the **ʻākena** (person doing the action.)

e) The form of the **māka painu** changes in some cases.

Pepeke Painu	Pepeke Kālele ʻAkena
ua painu	**i painu**
ke painu nei	**e painu nei**
e painu ana	**e painu ana**
e painu	**e painu**

In this book, **pepeke kālele ʻākena** translations will always be requested with English sentences of the type "It was...." (see English example i above.) This English structure is just a "cue" for learning

purposes and not a perfect equivalent for every situation where the **pepeke kālele ʻākena** is used in Hawaiian.

(Poʻo) Na ʻĀkena	(Poʻo) Māka Painu a me ka Painu	ʻAwe
Na Kimo	**i ʻai**	**i ka iʻa.**
It was **Kimo** who ate the fish.		
Na lāua	**e kokua ana**	**iā ʻoe.**
It is they who are going to help you.		
Na ke keiki	**e hoʻomākaukau**	**i ka meaʻai**
It is the child who will prepare the food.		
Na mākou	**i hana**	**i ka haupia**
It was us who made the **haupia**.		
Na Nani	**i noho**	**ma Kauaʻi**
It was **Nani** who stayed on **Kauaʻi**.		
Na nā kāne	**e haʻi nei iā ia**	
It is the men who are telling him.		

Na forms contractions with the **papani helukahi**.

naʻu	not **nā au**
nāu	not **nā ʻoe**
nāna	not **nā ʻo ia**

Na-Contraction	Māka Painu a me ka Painu	ʻAwe
Naʻu	**i ʻuʻu**	**i kēia maile.**
It was I who stripped this **maile**.		
Nāu	**e kokua**	**iā Keola.**
It is you who will help **Keola**.		
Nāna	**i heluhelu**	**i ka puke.**
It was she who read the book.		

Ha'awina 4 How would you say the following in Hawaiian?

1. It will be **Kanani** who will watch the baby
2. It was he who bought the beers
3. It was our (he and I) dog that barked
4. It is **Pua** who is going to introduce you (1) to his friend.
5. It is I who will tell her
6. It was her brother who mistreated the birds.
7. It is you who will keep the coconut grater.
8. It was that (not by you) girl who stole the t.v.
9. It was **Kamuela** who went up on top of the mountain.
10. It is he who will count the books
11. It is **Mālie** who mixed the **poi**

Nā 'Ōlelo Ho'ākāka

1. **Hō ka ____!** is a common Hawaiian expression somewhat like the English How _____! as in **Hō ka maika'i!** 'How good!'. Another English translation is 'What a _____!' as in **Hō ka wahine nani!** 'What a pretty woman!'. **Hō** can be replaced with **auē**, **'ū**, or **hū** as in **Auē ko'u māluhiluhi!** 'Boy am I ever tired!'.

2. The **pepeke kālele 'ākena** is our first example of the second major **pepeke** type in Hawaiian. Previous **pepeke** that we have learned were **pepeke po'okahi**; that is **pepeke** with a single **po'o**. The **pepeke kālele 'ākena** is a **pepeke po'olua**, a **pepeke** with two or more **po'o**.

3. The **pepeke kālele 'ākena** is used only with **hamani** and **hehele** words as the **painu**. There is another structure for showing emphasis with **'a'ano** words.

Ha'awina Ho'omana'o

1. What day of the week is this?
2. What kind of flowers are these?
3. The seeds are over there. (place pointed out)
4. What are you (2) going to do tomorrow?
5. The rice and the fish are cool now.

6. How many packages are there over here?
7. The mailman has a new radio.
8. What do you want, policeman?
9. Don't go because he is under the truck.
10. He was very embarrassed because he didn't have any doves.
11. What's new here in **Hawai'i**?

Ha'awina Hui Pū 'Ia

1. **Kahōkū**: What a lot of mango this place has!
2. **Kealoha**: How sweet these mangos are!
3. Look up (you 2) on top the tree! Those mangos are ripe!
4. I'll go get the picking pole,
5. and you and **Ipo** pick these ones with your hands.
6. **Kahōkū** & **Ipo**: Who told you that there was a mango tree over here?
7. **Kealoha**: My friend's grandparents told me.
8. Do you guys know **Moke** and **Keoki**?
9. I'm going to take some of these mangos for his house.
10. **Kahōkū**: An overripe mango fell over there, **Ipo**. Take care!
11. **Ipo**: You take care. There's one under your foot.