KA PAPA'ŌLELO

Nā 'Ami

iā/i	'ami 'ākena 'a'ano	e	'ami 'ākena 'iae

Nā Meme'a Kikino

ke 'au	stem
ka 'āhui	(fruit/flower) cluster
ke 'ala	fragrance, smell
ke alelo	tongue
ka 'eleweka	elevator
ka 'īkoi	(fruit) core
ka 'ūpā	scissors
ka hala	ka hua o ka pūhala
ka hīnano	ka pua kāne o ka pūhala
ka kahakai	beach, seashore
ke kui	needle, pin, nail
ka lā'au	wood
ka laua'e	he 'ano meakanu
ka lālā	branch
ka manamanalima	finger
ka niho	tooth
ka pōpoki	cat
ka puahala	cut hala fruit
ka pūhala	ke kumulā'au hala
ka welelau	tip

'A'ano

ka 'oi	sharp
ka hala	pass, passed
ka hāmama	open, unobstructed
ke kū	poked, such as a wound
ka laki	lucky
ka loli	changed
ka mālie	calm, gentle fashion
ka moku	cut, such as a wound
ka nihoniho	serrated
ka no'eau	cleverly done
ka pakalaki	unlucky
ka piha	full
ka pō'ele'ele	dark, without light
ka waiwai	rich, valuable

Hamani

ka 'aka'aka	laugh
ka 'ō	jab, poke, spear
ka ho'okomo	put inside, insert
ke kiloi	throw
ke kui	to string (as a lei)
ka lei	wear around the neck as a lei
ka ma'a	accustomed to, used to
ka pepehi	beat up, kill

Hehele

ka hā'ule	fall (through the air)
ke kau	positioned someplace, be on something
ka lana	float

Nō ʻŌlelo ʻĒ Aʻe

Aloha kāua!	Hello! (formal- said to one person)
Aloha kākou!	Hello! (formal- said to more than one person)
ʻAʻole pilikia!	No problem! That's alright! You're welcome (answer to **mahalo**)
Ua ʻike ʻia au e ka wahine.	I have been seen by the woman.
e ia	by him, by her
e aʻu	by me
Hāʻina ʻia mai ana ka puana.	The theme line (**puana**) is going to be told (**hāʻina**)
Ua moku koʻu lima i ka pahi.	My hand got cut by the knife.
Eiʻa!	Here! (...take this, ...look at this)
Auē nō hoʻi ʻoe!	You are something! Look at you!
ma kahakai	At the beach
Naʻu nō i hana.	I did it myself.
Auē nō hoʻi kāua ē!	Gee look at us! We sure are something!

Ka Pāpāʻōlelo

Aia ʻo Moanikeʻala ma kekahi pāʻina ma kekahi hale ma kahakai ma Kaʻaʻawa. E lei ana ʻo ia i ka lei hala. Nui nā ʻano hala o Hawaiʻi nei akā he melemele ka hala o ka lei o Moanikeʻala. Hoʻokomo ʻia he lauaʻe ma waena o nā puahala. Ua ʻike ʻia ka nani o kona lei e Kakalina a ke kamaʻilio nei lāua.

Kakalina: **A ua hāʻawi ʻia mai ʻelua ʻāhui iā ʻoe?**

Moanikeʻala: **ʻAe. Ua pala maikaʻi kekahi a ua maka loa kekahi. Kiloi ʻia ka mea maka e aʻu a mālama ʻia ka mea maikaʻi.**

Kakalina: **A nāu nō i 'oki i nā puahala?**

Moanike'ala: **'Ae! Ei'a! E nānā 'oe i ko'u mau 'eha. Ua moku ka lima i ka pahi a ua kū i ke kui.**

Kakalina: **Auē nō ho'i 'oe! 'A'ole pilikia. U'i 'oe i kou lei.**

In past **mokuna** we have given considerable emphasis to the importance of expressing oneself in Hawaiian patterns of arranging words. In this **mokuna** we will discuss understanding words themselves from a Hawaiian viewpoint.

By now you should be aware that Hawaiian words and English words do not match perfectly. They are more like overlapping circles with certain points where they mean exactly the same thing and other points where they have different meanings.

An example of this type of overlap is the pair back/**kua**. The two words overlap where they refer to a part of the human body, but there are also points where they do not overlap.

Separate English Meanings	Overlapping Meanings	Separate Hawaiian Meanings
1. ... back in the days of **Kamehameha.** **(Ma mua i ka wa o Kamehameha.)**	1. **'Eha ko'u kua.** (My back is sore.)	1. **'O ka'u kua kēia.** (This is my burden.)
2. It is in back of him. **(Aia ma hope ona.)**		2. **Aia ka hamale ma luna o ke kua.** (The hammer is on the anvil.)
3. I will back your team. **(E kāko'o au i kou 'ao'ao.)**		

It is very important to learn the exact limits of Hawaiian words from a Hawaiian viewpoint in order to use them correctly. If you use Hawaiian words from a strictly English viewpoint your Hawaiian will sound just as silly as the English examples below where English words are used from a Hawaiian viewpoint.

English Words Used from a Hawaiian Viewpoint

1. He put the shoe on his leg. (**wāwae** means the leg and foot.)

2. There's a lot of meat in the crab's tooth. (**niho** is used for tooth and claw)

3. The day is shining brightly. (**lā** means sun and day.)

4. She kissed the rotten mango. (**honi** means kiss and smell.)

Hawaiian Words from an English Viewpoint

1. **Ua mā'ona ka 'ōmole.**
(**Mā'ona** refers to a full stomach. **Piha** is for a full bottle.)

2. **Hānai 'o ia i ka 'okika.**
(**Hānai** means to raise or feed animals and people. To raise plants is **ho'oulu**.)

3. **Aia ke kinipōpō laiki ma 'ō.**
(**Kinipōpō** only means a ball to play with. **Pōpō** is a ball shaped mass as rice.)

4. **'O Kalākaua ka mō'ī hope loa o Hawai'i nei.**
(**Mō'ī** means monarch not just king. **Kalākaua** was the last male **mō'ī**, but **Lili'uokalani** was the last **mō'ī**.)

Our word lists and glossary only give you a taste of the meaning of Hawaiian words from the Hawaiian viewpoint. A dictionary is a much better source of information.

Ha'awina 1 Go through the Hawaiian dictionary and find five words that have more than one English meaning. Note that some words have several English translations but only one meaning. (e.g. **nani** translates as beautiful and pretty.)

Meme'a Word Types

A very important aspect of learning Hawaiian words from a Hawaiian viewpoint is to understand the differences between **kikino**, **'a'ano**, **hehele**, and **hamani** words. The classification of a word is closely tied to its meaning and usage. Hawaiian speakers do not confuse the different types of words or use them out of place.

A **kikino** describes something that has some sort of body or shape, or is thought of in terms of having a form of some sort.

Examples: **haumāna**, **'īlio**, **wa'a**, **pukaaniani**, **akua**, **makahiki**.

An **'a'ano** describes a condition.

Examples: **ma'i**, **'ono**, **palupalu**, **'ula'ula**, **pololei**, **akamai**.

A **hehele** describes the creation of a movement, position, or sound within oneself.

Examples: **holo**, **hele**, **'au'au**, **noho**, **uē**.

A **hamani** describes an action done to someone or something else.

Examples: **'ai**, **hana'ino**, **nānā**, **aloha**, **lawe**, **kū'ai**, **lohe**.

Note the following word pairs illustrating how the classification is part of its meaning in Hawaiian.

Kikino	**'A'ano**	**Hehele**	**Hamani**
'ala (a smell)	**'a'ala** (smell good)		**honi** (smell something)

Kikino	ʻAʻano	Hehele	Hamani
	moku (cut condition)		**ʻoki** (cut something)
	maloʻo (dry condition)		**kaulaʻi** (dry something)
	moʻa (cooked condition)		**kuke** (cook something)
		ʻauʻau (bathe yourself)	**hōʻauʻau** (bathe someone)
		hele (walk yourself)	**hoʻohele** (walk something)

This chart should show you that you do not **maloʻo** clothes on a line, you **kaulaʻi** them. You do not talk about the **honi** of **pikake**, you talk about the **ʻala** of that flower. You do not **hele** a dog, you **hoʻohele** it. Knowing the classification of a word does not only help you remember its meaning, it is also important in remembering how to use that word. There are separate usage patterns among the different types of words.

Note for example:

1. The **ʻami lauka iā/i** is only used with **hamani** words.

2. The **pepeke kālele ʻākena** is used with **hamani** and **hehele** words.

3. The **māka painu**: **ua** before an **ʻaʻano** can be translated with an English present tense as well as with a past tense.
   (e.g. **Ua wela ka pōhaku.** The rock is hot. or The rock was hot.)

Haʻawina 2. Without looking them up, identify the following words as **kikino**, **ʻaʻano**, **hehele**, or **hamani**.

pākaukau	**puaʻa**	**hoʻi**	**uea**
ʻoluʻolu	**kapu**	**mālama**	
one	**pilikia**	**lihilihi**	
holohol	**uaki**	**ʻako**	
poni	**maʻalili**	**palahū**	
paia	**heluhelu**	**nākiʻi**	

Pahuhopu 1: Ho'o

There are many **hamani** words created from other word types (especially **'a'ano** words) by the addition of **ho'o**

Base		Hamani	
mākaukau	'ready'	**ho'omākaukau**	'make ready, prepare
wela	'hot'	**ho'owela**	'make hot, heat up'
palupalu	'soft'	**ho'opalupalu**	'make soft, soften'

Before an **'okina**, **ho'o** becomes **hō**. The key word pair to remember is:

'eha	'sore, be hurt'	**hō'eha**	'to hurt, inflict pain'

Before **a**,**e**,and **o**, the second vowel of **ho'o** becomes a **kahakō**. The key word to remember is:

ala	'be awake'	**ho'āla**	'to wake someone up'

Ha'awina 3. Create two **hamani** words each starting with 1. **hō-**; 2. **ho'-**, and 3. **ho'o-** from words you find in the dictionary. Give the meaning of the words you created.

Ha'awina 4. Define the following words and then add **ho'o** (or one of its forms) and define the resulting word.

nani	**lepo**
momona	**anuanu**
ola	**malo'o**
hilahila	**pulu**
'olu'olu	**'ula'ula**
'a'ala	**make**

Ka Hune ʻIae: ʻIa

It is possible to change a **hamani** word into a type of **ʻaʻano** word by placing **ʻia** after it.

Hamani		ʻAʻano	
ʻai	action of eating something	**ʻai ʻia**	condition of being eaten
ʻike	action of seeing something	**ʻike ʻia**	condition of having been seen
ʻohi	action of gathering something up	**ʻohi ʻia**	condition of being gathered together
nākiʻi	action of tying something together	**nākiʻi ʻia**	condition of being tied up
hāʻawi	action of giving something to me	**hāʻawi ʻia**	condition of having given to me

Note that **ʻia** is placed before a **hunekuhi**. A useful tool in remembering this is the **hāʻina** line from songs.

Hāʻina ʻia mai ana ka puana.

Haʻawina 5. Define the following terms and then add **ʻia** to them and define the resulting term.

kiʻi, ninini, haku, lawe mai, nānā, mālama, hoʻomoʻa, hāʻawi aku, makaʻu, hoʻāla, palai, noʻonoʻo

Note the difference in meaning between sentences containing **ʻia** and those that do not.

Ua ʻai ʻo ia.
He ate.

Ua ʻai ʻia ʻo ia.
He was eaten.

Ke nānā nei 'o ia. He is looking.	**Ke nānā 'ia nei 'o ia.** He is being looked at.
E ho'olohe ana 'oia. He is going to listen.	**E ho'olohe 'ia ana 'o ia.** He is going to be listened to.

Ha'awina 6. See if you can translate the following sentences. Some contain **'ia** and some do not.

1. **Ua 'aihue 'ia ka 'īlio.**
2. **E 'ike ana 'oe.**
3. **Ke lawe 'ia mai nei ka leka.**
4. **E kuke ana mākou.**
5. I prayed.
6. The jacket is going to be kept.
7. **Keoni** is reading.
8. The teacher pulled.
9. The plate was washed.
10. The coffee is being poured.
11. Make up two of your own examples with **'ia** in Hawaiian and also two Hawaiian examples without **'ia**.

Pahuhopu 2: Ka 'Ami 'Ākena 'A'ano: iā/i

With an ordinary **'a'ano**, you can indicate the **'ākena** (person or thing that brings about the condition) with the **'ami 'ākena iā/i**. The **iā** form is used before all **papani** and **i'oa** while **i** is used before **meme'a**.

Po'o	Piko	'Awe	
'Ula'ula	**ka pali**	**i nā pua lehua.**	The cliff is red with **lehua** blossoms.
Moku	**ko'u lima**	**i ka pahi.**	My hand was cut by the knife.
'Eha	**'o ia**	**iā Miki.**	He was hurt by **Miki**.

Po'o	Piko	'Awe	
Piha	ke alanui	i nā ka'a.	The road is full of cars.
Hau'oli	au	iā 'oe.	I am happy with you. (You make me happy.)
'Ono	ka i'a maka	i ka pa'akai	The salt makes the raw fish taste good.

Ha'awina 7. Fill in an **'ākena** in the following examples and translate.

1. **'A'ala kēia hale.**
2. **Mae nā pua.**
3. **Kū ko'u wāwae.**
4. **Ua nani kou lei.**
5. **Make nā pipi.**

English translations of Hawaiian sentences containing an **'a'ano** and an **'ākena** can be very confusing because they do not fit a set pattern. This should not concern you, however, since you are speaking Hawaiian, and the Hawaiian sentences have a clear form. As soon as you know you will be using an **'a'ano** as your **po'o**, you should automatically mark the **'ākena** with **iā/i**.

Ha'awina 8. Translate the following English sentences. All require an **'a'ano** as the **po'o**.

1. Your **mu'umu'u** is dirty with chocolate.
2. The bottle is full of milk.
3. The towel is wet from the rain.
4. The rocks make the bag heavy.
5. The **poi** made the paper stuck.
6. The pig died from the **kahuna**.
7. **Keoni** is famous for his beard.

Pahuhopu 3: Ka ʻAmi ʻĀkena ʻIae: E

An **ʻa'ano** that has been created from a **hamani** by the addition of **ʻia** acts somewhat differently from a regular **ʻa'ano**. The **ʻami ʻākena** with these words is **e** 'by' as shown below

Po'o	Piko	ʻAwe	
Ua ʻai ʻia	**ka i'a**	**e Kimo.**	The fish was eaten by **Kimo**.
Ke kui ʻia nei	**nā lei**	**e ko'u kūkū.**	The **lei** are being strung by my gramma
E hana ʻia	**kēia**	**e ia.**	Let this be done by him.
Ua lawe ʻia mai	**ka leka**	**e a'u.**	The letter was brought by me.

Ha'awina 9. Add an **ʻākena** to the following and translate.

1. **Ua kiloi ʻia aku kekahi ʻōpala.**
2. **Ke wehe ʻia nei ka'u makana.**
3. **E kūʻai ʻia mai ana ke kipikua.**
4. **E palai ʻia aku ana ka palaoa a me ka huamoa.**
5. **Ua kono ʻia ʻo Kala'i.**
6. Make up two of your own examples.

Ha'awina 10. Translate the following into Hawaiian.

1. This song was composed by **Leleiohōkū**.
2. Her hair is being combed by her aunty.
3. The coconuts are going to be grated by me.
4. He was kissed by them (2).
5. Your (2) cars are being watched by the policemen.
6. The baggage was carried to the restaurant by my son.

Ka Ikaiā a me ka ʻIae

The use of **ʻia** and **e** allows you to express many thoughts in Hawaiian in two ways as shown below.

Poʻo	Piko	ʻAwe	
ʻAi	**ka wahine**	**i ka iʻa.**	The woman eats the fish.
ʻAi ʻia	**ka iʻa**	**e ka wahine.**	The fish is eaten by the woman.
ʻIke	**au**	**iā ʻoe.**	I see you.
ʻIke ʻia	**ʻoe**	**e aʻu**	You are seen by me.
Kōkua	**ʻo Peʻahi**	**iā Kaipo.**	**Peʻahi** helps **Kaipo**.
Kōkua ʻia	**ʻo Kaipo**	**e Peʻahi.**	**Kaipo** is helped by **Peʻahi**.

The first example in each pair contains the familiar **ʻami lauka: iā/i**. We will call this form the **ikaiā** form because the **lauka** is usually preceded by **i ka** or **iā**.

The second example in each pair contains **ʻia** and **e**. We will call this form the **ʻiae** form because it contains **ʻia** and **e**.

Haʻawina 11. Practice changing the following **ikaiā** forms to **ʻiae** forms and translate both of them.

1. **Ua ʻakaʻaka ʻo ia iā ʻoe.**
2. **E hāpai aʻe ana ke keiki i ka lou.**
3. **Ke hoʻolohe nei ke kauka i ka lēkiō.**
4. **Ua hīmeni ʻo Kuʻulei iā "Kona Kai ʻŌpua."**
5. **Ke ʻaoa nei nā ʻīlio i nā mākua.**
6. **E hanaʻino aku ana lāua i kā lāua pipi.**
7. What did you do to change from **ikaiā** to **ʻiae**?
8. Make up two of your own **ikaiā** examples and change them to **ʻiae**.

Ha'awina 12 Practice changing the following **'iae** forms to **ikaiā** forms and translate both of them

1. **Ua nāki'i 'ia ka uea e a'u.**
2. **Ke ho'āla 'ia a'e nei nā kamali'i e ko lākou mau mākua.**
3. **E ha'i 'ia ana kēlā mau mo'olelo e Kepola.**
4. **Ua ninini 'ia mai ka'u kope e kekahi kaikamahine.**
5. **Ke kali 'ia nei 'oukou e ko 'oukou 'anakala.**
6. **Ua 'ō 'ia aku ka i'a nui e Kawai.**
7. What did you do to change from **'iae** to **ikaiā**?
8. Make up two of your own **'iae** examples and change them to **ikaiā**.

Nā 'Ōlelo Ho'ākāka

1. The word **kahakai** 'beach, seashore' is one of a class of exceptions to the rule that a **meme'a** is always preceded be a **ka'i** in the **poke ki'a**. People say:

E hele kākou i kahakai.	(Not **E hele kākou i ke kahakai.**)
Aia 'o ia ma kahakai.	(Not **Aia 'o ia ma ke kahakai.**)

2. Not all words beginning with **ho'o** are **hamani** words. There are a few exceptions such as **ho'okano** 'stuck up' which is an **'a'ano** and **hō'oio** 'show off' which is a **hehele**.

3. English is strange in that accidents and deliberate actions are often treated the same. For example, "I cut my hand on the rock." could mean either I deliberately put my hand on a rock and cut it with a knife, or I touched the rock and my hand accidentally got cut by it. In Hawaiian, the two thoughts are expressed very differently.

Ua moku ko'u lima i ka pōhaku.	I cut my hand on the rock. (accidentally)
Ua 'oki au i ko'u lima ma ka pōhaku.	I cut my hand on the rock. (deliberately)

in general where English thinking describes accidents using things like "I hurt my hand.", "I cut my leg.", etc. Hawaiian thinking uses things like "My hand got hurt.", "My leg got cut.", etc. using an **ʻaʻano** word.

4. The identification of a word as an **ʻaʻano** or a **hamani** is very important in understanding some sentences because the patterns for the two types are identical although the meaning is often directly opposite as shown below.

Ua make ke kanaka i ka manō.

Ua pepehi ke kanaka i ka manō.

Since **make** is an **ʻaʻano**, the first sentence means that the shark killed the man. (It was the cause of his death). In the second sentence, since **pepehi** is a **hamani**, the meaning is that the man killed the shark.

Haʻawina Hui Pū ʻIa

Translate the following a) first with the **ʻaʻano** structure, e) then with the **ikaiā** structure using a **hamani** made from your **ʻaʻano** with **hoʻo-**, i) and then change your **ikaiā** structure into the **ʻiae**. Be prepared to discuss the meaning difference between the **ʻaʻano** structure and the other two.

1. Her baby spilled the milk.
2. The wind is going to put out the light.
3. The doctor is healing my sickness.
4. This coffee scorched my tongue.
5. **Nani** burned (black and crispy) the **haupia**.
6. The rain wetted the women's sponges.

Haʻawina Hoʻomanaʻo

1. **Kalei** and I met her in August.
2. What's wrong with those sulky old men?
3. How many of you are there today and why?
4. How many governments has **Hawaiʻi** had?

5. We (2) have chocolate, do you (1) want some?
6. So, don't smell the bacon and the eggs.
7. Then, the old ladies invited **Mele** to strip **maile** with them in the forest.
8. There are seven knives between the spoon and the fork.
9. The children threw their (fruit) cores to some pigs behind him.
10. My cousin said that he was going to float to **Mokoli'i** (island) on a piece of wood.