MOKUNA 'UMIKŪMĀHĀ

Nā Pahuhopu: 1. Hiki a) me ka hamani a me ka hehele e) me ka 'a'ano
2. ke ki'a pepeke a) used to mean "when" e) used to mean "before/after" i) used to mean "in order to"

KA PAPA'ŌLELO

Nā 'ami

no

1) because of, due to
2) for the purpose of

Nā Meme'a

Kikino		**'A'ano**	
ke 'ākoʻakoʻa	coral pieces	**ka hiki**	possible
ka 'ili	skin, surface	**ka lō'ihi**	long, tall
ka 'upena	fishing net	**ka mōhala**	open (flower)
ka halepe'a	tent	**ka nanea**	enjoyable, enjoy
ka hapanui	majority		
ka honua	earth	**Hehele**	
ke kai	sea, salt water	**ke kūlou**	bend down
ke kahawai	stream	**ke po'i**	break (as a wave)
ke kauwela	summer		
ke kukuihelepō	lantern	**Hamani**	
ka leiwili	he 'ano lei	**ka 'oki'oki**	chop up, cut up
ka lihikai	area close to beach	**ka ho'ohau'oli**	have fun, do fun things
ka limu	limu, algae	**ka ho'oma'ema'e**	clean something
ka māhele	portion, part	**ka ho'omoana**	to camp
ka manauea	**he 'ano limu**	**ka ho'opae**	bring ashore, cast ashore
ka nalu	wave, surf	**ke kūkulu**	set up, build
ka ponolawai'a	fishing supplies	**ka lawai'a**	to fish, fish for
kahi	(from **ka wahi**) place, area	**ka lomi**	rub softly between the fingers
ka wāwae'iole	**he 'ano limu**		

Nā 'Ōlelo 'Ē A'e

a pau all (until completely included)
a pēlā aku and so on (and like that)
Hiki iā 'oe ke hele. You can go. (It is possible for you to go.)

Hiki ke ʻike ʻia ka hale.	The house can be seen. (It is possible to have the house be seen.)
i ka hele ʻana mai o Lei	when **Lei** came, when **Lei** comes (in the coming of **Lei**)
ma hope o kona ʻai ʻana i ka iʻa	after he ate the fish (after his eating the fish)
no ka lawaiʻa ʻana	in order to fish, to fish (for fishing)
i kēlā pule aku nei	last week
i kēia pule aʻe	next week
i nā manawa a pau	always, at all times
kahi o lākou	where they are (the place of them)
ma hope	later, by and by

Ka Pāpāʻōlelo

Ke hoʻomoana nei ʻo Kaʻuhane mā ma kahakai. ʻO ke kauwela kēia a ʻaʻohe kula a nā kamaliʻi. No laila, ua hiki i ka ʻohana ke hoʻi i ka lihikai no ka lawaiʻa ʻana a me ka hoʻohauʻoli ʻana ma loko o ke kai. Ua kūkulu lākou i ko lākou halepeʻa a ua hoʻokomo ʻia kā lākou ukana i loko. Nui nō hoʻi kā lākou ukana, ʻo nā moe, nā meaʻai, nā kukuihelepō, nā ponolawaiʻa a pēlā aku. Ua lawe ʻia mai nō hoʻi ke kīwī.

Ala ʻo Kaʻuhane i ka pōʻeleʻele a hele ʻo ia i ka hana ma hope o kona ʻai ana. I ka hiki ʻana mai o ka lā, ala nā keiki a hele lākou i waho o ka halepeʻa no ka pāʻani ʻana. I kēia lā, ua hele ʻo Mrs. **Kaʻuhane a me nā kaikamāhine e ʻohi i ka limu o kahakai.**

Makanani: **E Mā, hiki nō ke ʻai i kēia ʻano?**

Mrs. **Kaʻuhane:** **ʻAe. He wāwaeʻiole kēnā. ʻOkiʻoki ʻia nō a lomi ʻia me ka iʻa maka. He ʻono.**

Makanani: **Maʻalahi wale nō kēia ʻohi ʻana i ka limu. Na ka nalu e hoʻopae a he kūlou wale nō kā kākou i lalo a hoʻokomo i loko o ke ʻeke.**

Mrs. **Ka'uhane:** **'O ia 'eā. E 'ike nō 'oe ma hope. Aia ka hana nui ma ka ho'oma'ema'e 'ana... 'Ano ma'alahi ka manauea akā 'o kēnā wāwae'iole, nui ke 'āko'ako'a li'ili'i o lalo.**

Makanani: **'A'ole pilikia. Nui ko'u makemake i kēia hana. 'A'ole hiki iā kākou ke noho ma ke one a hana i loko o ka wā kula.**

Pahuhopu 1: Hiki

There are two patterns used to express the idea of 'can' or 'able to' in Hawaiian. Note that the **ke** that comes before the **painu** in these patterns does not mean 'the' and does not change to **ka**.

Pattern Used with **Hamani** and **Hehele** Words.

Hiki iā/i 'Ākena	**ke Painu**	
Hiki iā Palani	**ke hele.**	**Palani** can go.
Hiki i nā keiki	**ke holoi i nā pā.**	The children can wash the dishes.
Hiki i ka māka'i	**ke 'ike iā 'oe.**	The policeman can see you.
Hiki iā lākou	**ke ho'omaka.**	They can begin.
Hiki ia'u	**ke lohe.**	I can hear.

To say 'cannot' or 'unable' just add **'a'ole** to the front of the **hiki** pattern.

'A'ole hiki ia'u ke 'ike.	I cannot see.
'A'ole hiki iā Moana ke 'ai i kēnā.	**Moana** can't eat that.

Ha'awina 1. Make up four of your own examples of **hiki** with **hamani** or **hehele** and translate them. Include at least one example with **'a'ole**.

Ha'awina 2. How would you express the following thoughts in Hawaiian.

1. You (1) can sit here.
2. **Keoni** can make the table.
3. The bird can see the cat.
4. His son can read.
5. I can clean the nets.
6. Can you (2) give me your needles?
7. We (you and I) can tie the bag with that (by you) wire.
8. You folks (3 or more) can play by and by.
9. My mother can cook the fishes.
10. I can build the house next week.
11. He cannot sing.

Pattern Used with **'A'ano Words**

Hiki	**ke Po'o**	**Piko**	**'Awe**	
Hiki	**ke make**	**'oe**		You can die.
Hiki	**ke lohe 'ia**	**kākou.**		We can be heard.
Hiki	**ke moku**	**ka lima**	**i ka pahi.**	Your hand can get cut on a knife.

The addition of **'a'ole** makes the pattern negative.

'A'ole hiki ke kōkua 'ia 'o Nani. **Nani** cannot be helped.

Ha'awina 3. Make up four of your own examples of **hiki** with **'a'ano** and translate them. Include at least one example with **'a'ole.**

Ha'awina 4. How would you express the following thoughts in Hawaiian?

1. Your tongue can get paralyzed.
2. The **'ukulele** cannot be heard.
3. That water (by you) can be drunk.
4. The heavy stone can be lifted.
5. This canoe cannot be brought ashore.
6. **Kalā** cannot get sick.
7. That can be said at all times.

Pahuhopu 2: Ke Ki'a Pepeke

A **ki'a pepeke** is a **ki'a** that can stand for an entire **pepeke**. These **ki'a pepeke** are marked with **'ana** in Hawaiian. Note how this **'ana** often corresponds to <u>-ing</u> in English.

ka inu 'ana o'u	my drinking
ke kuke 'ana o lāua i ka i'a	their cooking of the fish
ko'u hele 'ana mai i ka hale	my coming to the house
ka 'ike 'ana o Kimo iā 'oe	**Kimo**'s seeing of you
ko Nani hilahila 'ana	**Nani**'s getting embarassed
ko ke kīwī 'aihue 'ia 'ana	the TV's being stolen

To change a **pepeke** into a **ki'a pepeke** simply:

a) replace the **māka painu** with **ka** or **ke**.
e) add **'ana** after the **po'o** (in a position directly before the **hunekuhi**).
i) make the **piko** the possessor using **kino'ō**.
o) (You may also rephrase the **ki'a** by replacing **ka** plus **o** with **ko**.)

Example: **Ua hele mai ka wahine i ka hale.**

a) **ka (hele mai ka wahine i ka hale)**
e) **ka hele 'ana mai (ka wahine i ka hale)**
i) **ka hele 'ana mai o ka wahine i ka hale**
o) **ko ka wahine hele 'ana mai i ka hale**

<u>Ha'awina 5.</u> Write four **pepeke painu** of your own and change them into **ki'a pepeke**.

<u>Ha'awina 6.</u> Change the following **pepeke painu** into **ki'a pepeke** and translate your results.

1. **Ua ho'opio aku lāua i ke kukuihelepō.**
2. **Ke 'aoa aku nei nā 'īlio iā ia.**
3. **E pāpa'a mai ana kekahi mau i'a.**
4. **Ke 'aihue 'ia nei kāna mau manakō.**
5. **E hele aku ana au i Kohala.**

6. **Ke 'oki'oki iho nei 'o ia i ka limu.**
7. **Ua kūlou iho 'o Lani i lalo.**
8. **Ua kūkulu 'ia ka halepe'a ma kahakai.**
9. **E hā'awi mai ana 'oe i ke 'au ia'u.**
10. **E lana a'e ana nā lau ma luna o ka wai.**

Ha'awina 7. How would you express the following thoughts in Hawaiian using the **ki'a pepeke**. Remember to follow Hawaiian patterns rather than English words.

1. *my helping him*
2. *his bathing inside*
3. **Nāinoa**'s talking
4. *her being fed*
5. *the arriving of the car*
6. *our (you and I) cooking of the food*
7. *your (1) mixing of the* **poi**
8. *my seeing of the birds*
9. *the breaking of the waves*
10. *the playing of the dogs*

The **ki'a pepeke** is very common in Hawaiian. In this **mokuna** we will concentrate on three uses of the **ki'a pepeke** where Hawaiian thinking differs from English thinking.

A) Before and After

A **ki'a pepeke** is used with **ma mua o** to express 'before' and with **ma hope o** to express 'after'. Note the difference between Hawaiian and English thinking.

Hawaiian	Hawaiian thinking	English
ma mua o ko'u 'ai 'ana	before my eating	before I ate
ma hope o kona hele 'ana i laila	after his going there	after he went there
ma mua o kou ho'owali 'ana i ka poi	before your mixing of the poi	before you mix the poi

Ha'awina 8. Make up two examples of **ma mua o** with a **ki'a pepeke** and two of **ma hope o** with a **ki'a pepeke** and translate them.

Ha'awina 9. How would you say the following in Hawaiian thinking? How would you say them in Hawaiian?

Examples: She saw the dogs before they barked.
She saw the dogs before their barking.
Ua 'ike 'o ia i nā 'īlio ma mua o ko lākou 'aoa 'ana.

1. **Keao** went to the ball game after he ate.
2. I was sick after I drank the water.
3. You (1) are going to be happy after you see **U'i** folk
4. The man washed his car before he went to the movie.
5. I read my book before I bathed.
6. Before school began, **Ka'ili** fed the cows.

E) When

The word 'when' has several uses in English. In Hawaiian, it can ask a question or it can indicate the time at which something happened. **I** 'at, in' with a **ki'a pepeke** can be used to indicate the time at which something happened, but not a question. Note the difference between Hawaiian thinking and English thinking.

Hawaiian	Hawaiian thinking	English
i ko'u ho'i 'ana mai	at my returning	when I came back
i kona 'ike 'ana iā Lani	at her seeing of **Lani**	when she saw **Lani**
i ko Kimo 'au'au 'ana	in **Kimo**'s bathing	when **Kimo** takes a bath
i kou noho 'ana i lalo	at your sitting down	when you sit down

Ha'awina 10. Make three of your own examples of a **ki'a pepeke** preceded by **i** and translate them.

Ha'awina 11. How would you say the following in Hawaiian thinking?
How would you say the following in Hawaiian?

Example
I didn't have any books when I went to school.
I didn't have any books in my going to school.
'A'ohe a'u puke i ko'u hele 'ana i ke kula.

1. The girls squeezed (out) the liquid (i.e.,coconut milk) when we (they and I) grated the coconuts.
2. My grandmother was mad when I took her pick.
3. They (2) saw **hāpu'u** when they stripped the **maile**.
4. When **Lei'ala** told me that, I was afraid.
5. When the policemen came, his dogs barked.

I) In Order To

A **ki'a pepeke** is used after **no** 'for the purpose of' to express the English idea of 'in order to' in Hawaiian. Note the difference between Hawaiian and English thinking.

Hawaiian	Hawaiian thinking	English
no ka 'ai 'ana	for the purpose of eating	in order to eat
no ka 'ike 'ana iā ia	for the purpose of seeing him	in order to see him
no ka hiamoe 'ana	for the purpose of sleeping	in order to sleep

Ha'awina 12. Make up two of your own examples of a **ki'a pepeke** with **no** and translate them.

Ha'awina 13. How would you say the following in Hawaiian thinking?
How would you say the following in Hawaiian?

Example:
He telephoned **Ka'ohu** in order to talk with him.
He telephoned **Ka'ohu** for the purpose of talking with him.
Ua kelepona 'o ia iā Ka'ohu no ke kama'ilio 'ana me ia.

1. I bought this **mu'umu'u** in order to give (it) to my aunty.
2. I went to **Kaua'i** in order to see my friends

3. They (three or more) went inside the house in order to bathe.
4. My uncle bought his television in order to watch Filipino Fiesta.
5. I want to eat now in order to go to Lani's house at six o'clock.

Ha'awina 14. Go through this list of Hawaiian sentences and add a **ki'a pepeke** after each one either to mean "when", "in order to", "before", or "after".

Example: **Ua lawai'a au.**
Ua lawai'a au ma mua o ko'u hele 'ana i kona hale.

1. **Hiki ia'u ke kōkua iā 'oe.**
2. **E hele kāua i ke kaona.**
3. **Ua pio ke kukui.**
4. **Nui ko'u pōloli.**
5. **He kanalima āna kālā.**
6. **Ua ho'omaka lāua e hakakā.**
7. **E lawe ana au i kēia.**
8. **Makemake nā wāhine i kēia.**
9. **'O 'oe ko'u hoaaloha mua.**
10. **Ua huki 'o ia i ke kaula i luna.**
11. **He 'eke ka'u.**

Nā 'Ōlelo Ho'ākāka

1. Note that **mā** is often used after last names to stand for a whole family.

Ka'uhane mā	The **Ka'uhane** family
Yoshimura **mā**	The Yoshimuras
Gomes **mā**	The Gomes Family

2. Note the differences in meaning between the following pairs.

'A'ohe a'u kula.	I don't have school.	(It's vacation time.)
'A'ohe o'u kula.	I don't have a school.	(a building or institution.)
Nui kāna waiū.	She has a lot of milk.	(in the ice box)
Nui kona waiū.	She has a lot of milk.	(in her)

*Waiū can also mean breasts. **He mau waiū kona.** 'She has large breasts.'

3. Note how the Hawaiian use of **wahi** 'place' and **kahi** 'the place' sometimes translates as 'where' in English thinking.

Hawaiian	Hawaiian thinking	English
ma kahi o kona hale	at the place of his house	where his house is
ma kēlā wahi o nā niu	at that place of the coconuts	over where the coconuts are

Hawaiian	Hawaiian thinking	English
ma kona wahi	at his work(ing)	where he works
ma kahi o kona 'au'au 'ana	at the place of his bathing	where he bathes

4. Note that **ma hope** has a colloquial pronunciation **ma hape**.

5. Compare the following pairs. Note the difference between using a **ki'a pepeke** and not. The second examples are **ki'a pepeke**.

Ma hope, ua 'ai au.	Afterwards, I ate.
Ma hope o ko'u 'ai 'ana...	After I ate...
Ma mua, ua noho 'o ia i Maui..	Before, he lived on **Maui**...
Ma mua o kona noho 'ana i Maui...	Before he lived on **Maui**...

6. English versions of the **ki'a pepeke** use the word <u>of</u> for two purposes.

a) to show what would be the **piko** in the regular **hopuna'ōlelo**;

The crying of the baby
Ka uē 'ana o ka pēpē
(from: The baby cried.)
Ua uē ka pēpē.

e) to show what would be the **lauka** in the regular **hopuna olelo**:

The drinking of the water
Ka inu 'ana i ka wai
(from: drank the water)
Ua inu i ka wai

Note that in Hawaiian **o** is used to mark what was the **piko** in a **ki'a pepeke**, but what was the **lauka** is marked with **i/i** even when the English translation uses of.

Ka 'ike 'ana o Kimo i ka hale	Kimo's seeing of the house
Kona ha'alele 'ana iā Maui	his leaving of Maui
Ka heluhelu 'ana i ka puke	the reading of the book