MOKUNA 'UMIKŪMĀLIMA

Nā Pahuhopu: 1. Ia a me kēlā 2. He mana'o hou no ke ka'i ka, ke ka'i 'ākoa 3. nā kino like 'ole o ke ka'i he 4. ka hō'ole 'ana i ka pepeke painu

KA PAPA'ŌLELO

Nā Ka'i

ia — the aforesaid (that mentioned or known already)

Nā Meme'a Kikino

ka 'aila	oil, fat, grease
ka 'aka'akai	onion
ka 'aka'akailau	leaf onion
ka 'aka'akaipoepoe	round onion
ka 'aikalima	ice cream
ka 'ōhi'alomi	tomato
ka 'oma	oven
ka 'ōpū kū	tripe stew
ka 'uala	sweet potato
ka 'ualakahiki	Irish potato
ka hau	ice
ke kai	gravy, sauce
ke kai nīoi	chili pepper water
ke kāpiki	cabbage
ke kī	tea
ke kihi	corner (outside point)
ka lēkō	watercress
ka lekuke	lettuce
ka na'au	intestines
ka pa'akai	salt
ka pepa	pepper

Hehele

ke komo	enter, go inside
ka paila	be boiling (as water)

Hamani

ka 'oma	to cook in an oven, bake
ka hō'ole	deny, say no, negate
ke kāhea	call out
ke kalaiwa	drive a car
ke kāpī	sprinkle on (as salt)
ke kupa	cook by boiling
ka nīnau	ask a question
ke noi	ask for, request
ka pūlehu	cook on hot coals

Nā 'Ōlelo 'Ē A'e

'A'ole au i hele. — I didn't go. I haven't gone.
'A'ole i hele 'o Kale. — Kale didn't go. Kale hasn't gone.
'A'ole i hele nā wāhine. — The women didn't go. The women haven't gone.
Ma ia wahi — ma laila (at the aforesaid place)

Ua 'ai au i ka niu.	I ate coconuts
Ua 'ai au i nā niu.	I ate the coconuts
Ua 'ai au i niu.	I ate a coconut.
Ua 'ai au i mau niu.	I ate some coconuts.
Ua inu au i wai.	I drank some water
'O wau kekahi.	Me too.
E 'olu'olu 'oe...	Please...(Be kind...Be so kind as to...)

Ka Pāpā'ōlelo

Aia ma Honolulu kekahi mau hale'aina Hawai'i li'ili'i. Ma ia mau hale'aina, ua hiki iā 'oe ke 'ai i ka poi, ka i'a maka, ka pipi pa'akai, a pēlā aku. Aia 'o Kale lāua 'o Kawa'a ma kekahi hale'aina Hawai'i ma Kapahulu. Ke noho nei lāua ma ke pākaukau a ke kali nei i kā lāua mea'ai.

Kale:	'A'ole e lawe mai ana ke kuene i ke kai nīoi?
	'A'ole au i 'ike i ia mea ma nā pākaukau o 'ane'i.
Kawa'a:	E lawe 'ia mai ana i kona ho'i 'ana mai me nā kī'aha wai.
Kale:	Maika'i. Nui ko'u makemake i ke kai nīoi ma luna o ka'u i'a maka.
Kawa'a:	'O wau kekahi.

Pahuhopu 1: Ia me Kēlā

Both ia and kēlā translate as 'that/those' in English, but they are different in meaning. This difference is the same as the difference between laila and 'ō.

Ia is used to refer to something when the person you are talking to already knows what thing you are referring to.

Example: I have family in **Honolulu** but I don't like that side of the island.
(The person you are talking to can tell that you are referring to the **Honolulu** side of the island.)

Kēlā is used in pointing out something when the person you are talking to does not know what you are referring to. (**Kēnā** and **kēia** also are used in this same way.)

Example: Look at that dog on the beach. (The person you are talking to doesn't even know that there is a dog on the beach.)

He'awina 1. Which word would you use for 'that/those' if you were saying these sentences to a friend in Hawaiian?

1. **Lāna'i, Ni'ihau,** and **Kaho'olawe** are dry so the people who lived on <u>those</u> islands had a hard life in the olden days.
2. What's the name of <u>that</u> girl sitting on the grass?
3. **Pipipi, kūpe'e,** and **'opihi,** <u>those</u> kinds of things are what you find in rocky areas along the beach.
4. <u>That</u> mango hanging over the fence looks ripe.
5. The sun goes down at seven and the lights begin to go on about <u>that</u> same time.
6. Make up one example each for **ia** and **kēlā.**

Pahuhopu 2: He mau mana'o hou no ke ka'i: ka

You are already familiar with the use of **ka** and **ke** to mark a specific individual person or thing. The English translation of this usage of **ka** is usually 'the' (e.g. **Ua 'ike au i ke ki'i o Keoni.** 'I saw <u>the</u> picture of **Keoni.**) We will call this the **ka'i 'ilua.**

A second use of **ka** is to mark an entire class or type of individual or thing. Sometimes 'the' is used in this same way in very formal English (e.g. <u>The elephant</u> has a long nose. - where <u>the elephant</u> refers to all elephants.) The usual English translation, however, is to simply use a word without a **ka'i** in front and adding a final **-s** when appropriate. (e.g. Elephants have long noses.) We will call this the **ka'i 'ākoa.**

The following are examples of the **ka'i 'ākoa**

He i'a 'ono ka 'ōpelu.	**'Ōpelu** is a delicious fish.
Akamai ka 'īlio.	Dogs are smart.
Inu lākou i ka pia.	They drink beer.
'Ike 'ia ka 'i'iwi ma laila.	**'I'iwi** birds are seen there.
Ho'oulu 'o ia i ka 'okika.	He grows orchids.
Maka'u 'o ia i ka make.	He is afraid of death.

Ha'awina 2: **E unuhi i kēia mau hopuna'ōlelo ma ka 'ōlelo Hawai'i.**

1. She buys onions.
2. **Lani** watches babies.
3. We (he and I) like potatoes.
4. **'Apelahama** them are afraid of dogs.
5. The student makes chili pepper water.
6. The woman buys sugar.
7. Make your own example.

Pahuhopu 3: Nā Kino Like 'Ole o ke Ka'i: He

The **ka'i: he** 'a, some' has three **kino** or forms.

1. In the **po'o** and **piko** positions it is **he**.

a) **Po'o:** **He akule kēia i'a.**
This fish is an **akule**.
He mau akule kēia mau i'a.
These fish are **akule**.

e) **Piko:** **Ua make he manu ma ke alanui.**
A bird died on the road.
Ua make he mau manu ma ke alanui.
Some birds died on the road.

2. After the **'ami lauka: i, he** is dropped and therefore has a zero form (**kino'ole**).

Lauka:		
E lawe mai 'oe i puke.	(NOT **i he puke**)	Bring a book.
E lawe mai 'oe i mau puke.	(NOT **i he mau puke**)	Bring some books.
E lawe mai 'oe i wai.	(NOT **i he wai**)	Bring some water.

3 After other **'ami** types, **he** is replaced with **ka** or **ke** and **he mau** with **nā.**

Aia 'o ia ma lalo o ke kumulā'au.	He is under a tree.
Ua 'ai 'o ia me ke 'ō.	He ate with a fork.
Ua 'ike 'ia au e ka māka'i.	I was seen by a policeman.
E hele ana au i nā 'āina mamao.	I am going to some distant lands.

Ha'awina 3. **E unuhi i kēia mau hopuna'ōlelo ma ka 'ōlelo Hawai'i me nā kino pololei o ke ka'i: he.**

1. The waitress asked for some cabbage.
2. There is a potato in the tripe stew.
3. He is planting some watercress in the water.
4. That is a cucumber on the table.
5. A mailman arrived at the restraunt.
6 **Nani** is going to cut a cluster of **hala.**
7. The fish is under a rock.
8. These are cold sodas.
9 Make up one example sentence each for the **ka'i: he** in its three forms.

Pahuhopu 4: Ka Hō'ole 'ana i ka Pepeke Painu.

Ka Hō'ole (negative form) of the **pepeke painu** differs from the **kino hō'oia** (declarative form) in three ways.

a) It starts with **'A'ole.**

'A'ole maika'i kēia wahi.	This place is not good.
'A'ole makemake 'o Lani iā ia.	Lani doesn't like him.

e) Some of the **māka paiau** change (These are the same as in the **kāiele 'ākena** sentence.)

kino hō'oia	**kino hō'ole**
ua verb	**i** verb
ke verb **nei**	**e** verb **nei**
e verb **ana**	**e** verb **ana**
e verb	**e** verb
nothing verb	nothing verb

Examples:

'A'ole i kōkua 'o Kimo.	**Kimo** didn't help. **Kimo** hasn't helped.
'A'ole e kōkua nei 'o Kimo.	**Kimo** isn't helping now. **Kimo** isn't helping any more.
'A'ole e kōkua ana 'o Kimo.	**Kimo** isn't going to help. **Kimo** isn't helping.
'A'ole e kōkua 'o Kimo.	**Kimo** wouldn't help. **Kimo** will not help. **Kimo** shouldn't help. **Kimo** won't help.
'A'ole kōkua 'o Kimo.	**Kimo** doesn't help.

Ha'awina 4: **E unuhi i kēia mau hopuna'ōlelo ma ka 'ōlelo Hawai'i.**

1. I didn't eat.
2. **Kahīnano** is not going to laugh.
3. His students did not listen.
4. They didn't mix the **poi**.
5. We (you and I) are not going to gather the **limu**.
6. **Poki** didn't go to **Nu'uhiwa**.
7. My cousin isn't living in **Hāna** now.
8. She didn't take care of her money.
9. Their (3) aunty didn't telephone the police man.
10. We (3 not you) are not going to steal your t.v.

Ha'awina 5 **E hō'ole i kēia mau pepeke painu a e unuhi i kāu mau hopuna'ōlelo ma ka 'ōlelo Haole.**

Example: **Ua inu au i ka wai.** **'A'ole au i inu i ka wai.**
I didn't drink the water.

1. **Ua mo'a ka pipi kaula.**
2. **E nāki'i ana kāna mo'opuna i ke kaula.**
3. **Ke pā'ani nei 'o Kalā mā ma ka pāka.**
4. **Makemake au i ka i'a maka.**
5. **Ua launa māua.**
6. **E wa'u ana 'o Kepo'o i nā niu.**
7. **Ua kono 'ia au e hele.**
8. **Ua 'ike lāua i ka halepe'a.**
9. **Ua 'aihue 'ia nā pono lawai'a e lākou.**
10. Make up your own example

1) If the **piko** is a **papani**, it comes before the **māka painu**.

'A'ole au i hele.	I didn't go.
'A'ole māua e kōkua ana.	We're not going to help.

If the **piko** is not a **papani**, it comes behind the **painu**.

'A'ole i hele nā keiki.	The children didn't go.
'A'ole e kōkua ana 'o Kealoha.	**Kealoha** is not going to help.
'A'ole i hele ko'u makuahine.	My mother did not go.

Note the two patterns for the **kino hō'ole o ka pepeke painu.**

'A'ole	Piko Papani	Māka Painu	Painu	Māka Painu	
'A'ole	mākou	i	ho'omaka.		We haven't started.
'A'ole	'o ia	e	nānā mai	ana.	She's not going to look (this way).
'A'ole	wau	i	'eha.		I wasn't hurt.
'A'ole	'olua	e	hele.		You folks shouldn't go.

'A'ole	Māka Painu	Painu	Māka Painu	Piko	
'A'ole	i	ma'i		'o Ke'ala.	Ke'ala wasn't sick.
'A'ole	e	ulu	nei	ka laua'e.	The laua'e isn't growing (now).
'A'ole	e	holoi 'ia ana		kēnā pā.	That dish is not going to be washed.
'A'ole	i	hō'ea mai		ka'u leka.	My letter didn't arrive.

Nā 'Ōlelo Ho'ākāka

1. You now know two exceptions to the rule that a **poke ki'a** always contains a **ka'i** before a **meme'a**. One exception is the dropping of the **ka'i: he** after the **'ami lauka: i**.

Ua 'ike au i manu. I saw a bird.
Ua 'ike au i mau manu. I saw some birds.

The other exception is the dropping of the **ka'i: ke** before the word **kahakai**.

Ua hele au i kahakai. I went to the beach.
Aia 'o ia ma kahakai. He is at the beach.

2. Do not be confused be English translations of **he** as 'some' with certain words. In Hawaiian **he** is used when there is only one unit being discussed. **He mau** is used with more that one unit. We are using the **kino'ole** of **he** in the examples below.

E lawe mai 'oe i puke. Bring a book.
E lawe mai 'oe i mau puke. Bring some books.
E lawe mai 'oe i wai. Bring some water. (one unit of water, e.g. one glass, one pitcher, etc.)

E lawe mai 'oe i mau wai. — Bring some water (several units of water, e.g. several glasses, several pitchers, etc.)

Note that 'some' is used in English with words like 'water', 'sand', and 'milk' (mass nouns) even when only one unit is intended. With other English words, such as 'book', 'some' is only used if more than one unit is referred to. There is no such confusion in Hawaiian.

3 Note the differences in meaning in the following pairs of words.

kihi	corner (outside point)
kū'ono	corner (inside point)
nīnau	ask (a question about someone or something)
noi	ask (for something, make a request)
kupa	boil (something) (e.g. I boiled the meat **(hamani)**
paila	boil (something is boiling) (e.g. The water is boiling.) **(hehele)**

4 Note the similarities between **ke kino hō'ole o ka pepeke painu** and the **pepeke kālele 'ākena**. Both are examples of our second major **pepeke** type, the **pepeke po'olua**. Note, however, that the **pepeke kālele 'ākena** has no **piko**.

Po'o	Po'o	Piko	'Awe
'A'ole	i 'ai	'o Kalei	i ka 'aka'akai.
Na Kale	i 'ai		i ka 'aka'akai.
'A'ole	e inu nei	ka wahine	i kāna pia.
Na lāua	e inu nei		i kāna pia.

Po'o	Piko	Po'o	'Awe
'A'ole	au	e ha'i	iā ia.
Na Nani		e ha'i	iā ia.
'A'ole	māua	e 'oma ana	i kēia moa.
Na'u		e 'oma ana	i kēia moa.