MOKUNA 'UMIKŪMĀHIKU

Nā Pahuhopu: 1 mai a me maiā 2 no a me na 3 loa'a

KA PAPA'ŌLELO

Nā 'Ami

maiā from (used with **papani** and **i'oa** refering to people and living things)

mai from (used with **meme'a** and **i'oa** refering to nonliving things)

no for, belong to, from

na for, belong to , by

Nā Meme'a

Kikino

ke au	time period
ka 'ākau	north, right
ke alaloa	highway
ke alahele	pathway
ka 'enuhe	caterpillar
ke one hānau	birth place
ka umauma	chest
ka hema	south, left
ka hipa	sheep
ka hō'ailona	sign, symbol
ka hulu	feather
ke kao	goat
ke kahua mau'u	grassy yard
ke kahua pā'ani	play ground
ke kikokiko	spots, spot
ke kōlea	**he 'ano manu**
ke kua	back (body part)
ka laina	line
ka mile	mile
ka pāilina	graveyard
ka poko	cut worm, type of caterpillar, inch worm

'A'ano

ka mamao	far, distant
ka palaunu	brown
ka hohono	bad smelling
ka loa'a	be found, caught, possessed

Hehele

ka holoholo	ride around, walk around for fun
ka lele	fly
ka puka	come out, go out

Hamani

ke alaka'i	lead
ka ha'alele	to leave a place, abandon something
ka hahai	follow

Nā 'Ōlelo 'Ē A'e

E loa'a ana ka puke ia'u. I'm going to find the book. (The book will be found by me.)

No hea 'oe? Where are you from? (You belong to where?)

Na wai kēlā puke?	Whose book is that? Who is that book for? (That book is for who?)
Nou kēia pāpale?	Is this hat yours? Is this hat for you? Does this hat belong to you?
ʻAʻole kēnā pāpale noʻu.	That hat is not mine. That hat is not for me. That hat does not belong to me.
noʻu/naʻu	for me, belong to me
nou/nāu	for you (1), belong to you
nona/nāna	for him, belong to him
mai ka hale mai	from the house
maiā Kimo mai	from **Kimo**
a hiki i ka hale	up to the house, until the house
ʻAʻole loaʻa	There isn't any. (No get)
i ke kakahiaka o nehinei	yesterday morning (on the morning of yesterday)
Nani ke akamai o ka poʻe kahiko.	It's terrific how smart the olden days people were.
Haʻalele iā Hawaiʻi	Leave **Hawai'i**
Loaʻa he laina.	There's a line. (Got a line)
He ʻai ʻo ia i ka ʻenuhe.	He eats caterpillars (He is a (thing that) eats caterpillars).

Ke Kōlea

ʻO ke kōlea kekahi o nā manu kamaʻāina o Hawaiʻi nei. ʻIke ʻia ʻo ia ma nā kahua mauʻu e like me nā pāka, nā pāilina, a me nā kahua pāʻani o nā kula. He ʻai ʻo ia i nā poko, nā ʻenuhe, a me nā mea kolo a pau o loko o ka mauʻu. Loaʻa kēia mau mea iā ia i kona holo ʻana ma luna o ka mauʻu. He mea ʻokoʻa loa kona holo ʻana. Holo nō, kū, holo hou, kū. He kani kamaʻāina nō hoʻi kāna lele ʻana mai luna aku o ka honua, kī...kī...A laila, lele ʻo ia i luna a haʻalele aku.

Loaʻa nō ke kōlea ma ʻaneʻi i loko o nā mahina o ka hoʻoilo. I ke kokoke ʻana mai o nā mahina o ke kauwela, loli ke ʻano o kona hulu mai ka palaunu wale nō a hiki i ka ʻeleʻele ma ka umauma a me nā kikokiko melemele ma luna o kona kua. A ma waena o kēia mau ʻano hulu ʻelua, ua loaʻa he laina keʻokeʻo. Uʻi nō ka nānā ʻana i ke kōlea i ia manawa.

'O ka loli 'ana o ka hulu ka hō'ailona no ka ha'alele 'ana o ke kōlea lā Hawai'i nei. Lele ke kōlea mai Hawai'i nei a hiki i kona one hānau i Alaska. He 'elua kaukani mile kēia mamao. 'A'ole ho'omaha ke kōlea ma luna o ka 'ili o ke kai e like me kekahi mau 'ano manu no ka mea 'a'ole hiki lā ia ke lana ma luna o ka wai. He lele pololei 'o ia i ka 'āina.

'A'ole i loa'a ke kōlea ma Hawai'i nei wale nō. Ua loa'a nō ho'i 'o ia ma nā mokupuni o ko kākou hema e like me Tahiti a me Nu'uhiwa. 'Ōlelo 'ia e kekahi po'e, i ke au kāhiko, ua 'ike nō ko Tahiti po'e, he 'āina ko ka 'ākau o lākou ma ka lele 'ana mai o ke kōlea i ka ho'oilo. Ua hahai nā wa'a o ia po'e ma hope o ke alahele o nā manu mai Tahiti mai a hiki i Hawai'i nei. Nani ke akamai o kēlā po'e kahiko. A nani nō ho'i ke akamai o ka manu kōlea i kona alaka'i 'ana mai iā lākou.

Pahuhopu 1: Mai a me Maiā

The 'ami: **mai/maiā** is used to indicate 'from' when movement through time or space is shown. Note that **mai/maiā** is usually used together with the **hunekuhi**: **aku** and **mai**. These **hunekuhi** indicate whether the movement is away from you (**aku**) or towards you (**mai**). For example, if you were in **Honolulu**, you would say:

My friend arrived **mai** Guam **mai** this morning.
And he is leaving **mai Honolulu aku** this evening for San Francisco.

Maiā replaces **mai** with **papani** and **i'oa** refering to people (but not places)

maiā Lani mai	'from **Lani**'
maiā kākou aku	'from us'

Note especially:

mai a'u aku	
maiā ia aku	'from me'
	'from him/from her'

Mai/maiā is frequently used together with **a hiki i/iā** 'until'

Ua **'ike nā mea a pau mai Hawai'i a hiki i Ni'ihau**.
Everyone from **Hawai'i** to **Ni'ihau** knew

Ua **noho au ma laila mai ke kakahiaka a hiki i ke ahiahi**.
I stayed there from the morning until evening time

Ha'awina 1. **E unuhi i kēia mau hopuna'ōlelo me mai a me maiā.**

1. This is a present from our (you folks and me) grandparents.
2. She swam from this place until the big waves
3. I have a **maile lei** from **Kaniho**
4. The **Hōkūle'a** sailed (traveled) from **Honolua, Maui** to Mataiva
5. This **lei** was made with the flowers from that (by you) vine
6. We (more than 2 not you) bought the fish from them.
7. I have two bottles of sand from **Kaimū**
8. **E haku i kekahi hopuna'ōlelo Hawai'i me mai i loko.**
9. **E haku i kekahi hopuna'ōlelo Hawai'i me maiā i loko.**

Pahuhopu 2: No a me Na

The basic meaning of the **'ami no** and **na** is 'belong to' or 'for'. **No** and **na** can be translated in several other ways however including 'from', 'by' (**na** only), and "s'. Like **ko, kā, o,** and **a, no** and **na** make the distinction between **kino 'ō** and **kino 'ā** and have special forms with the **papani helukahi**.

no'u/na'u	for me, belongs to me
nou/nāu	for you, belongs to you
nona/nāna	for him, for her; belongs to him/her

Po'o	Piko	'Awe	
No Pualeinani	**kēia hale**	**i kēia manawa.**	This house belongs to **Pualeinani** now.
Na lāua	**kēlā mau 'īlio.**		Those dogs belong to them.

Po'o	Piko	'Awe	
Na Wākea	'o Hāloa.		**Hāloa** belonged to **Wākea**
No wai	ka pāpale?		Who's the hat for?
Nāu	kēia.		This is for you.
No hea	'oe?		Where are you from?
Na Lili'uokalani	kēlā mele.		That song is by **Lili'uokalani**.
No Keola	kēia ka'a	ma mua.	This car was **Keola**'s before.
Nāna	kēnā i'a.		That fish is his.
No Wai'ula	kēia hale.		This house is **Wai'ula**'s.

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

1. These **mu'umu'u** belong to her.
2. Whose bottle of beer is that (by you)?
3. The rice is for my bird.
4. What tree is this fruit from?
5. The sponges belong to me.
6. One (of the) trucks belongs to his father.
7. Does this coconut grater belong to you (1)?
8. My ticket is for the first movie.
9. The spotted cat belongs to his sister.
10. The ball belongs to him.
11. **E haku i kekahi hopuna'ōlelo Hawai'i me <u>no</u> i loko.**
12. **E haku i kekahi hopuna'ōlelo Hawai'i me <u>na</u> i loko.**

The **kino hō'ole** of the **pepeke** with **no** or **na** in the **po'o** has the following form.

'A'ole	Piko	Po'o	'Awe	
'A'ole	'o ia	no Kaua'i.		He's not from **Kaua'i**

ʻAʻole	Piko	Poʻo	ʻAwe	
ʻAʻole	ia mau kao	nāna	i kēia manawa.	Those goats aren't his now.
ʻAʻole	nā iʻa	na ʻoukou.		The fish are not for you folks.
ʻAʻole	ʻo He ʻOno	na Kalākaua.		**He ʻOno** is not by **Kalākaua**.
ʻAʻole	kēia	na koʻu kaikuahine.		This does not belong to my sister.

Haʻawina 3: **E unuhi i kēia mau hopunaʻōlelo ma ka ʻōlelo Hawaiʻi.**

1. That (by you) feather is not from my bird.
2. The sheep don't belong to my grandfather now.
3. The land does not belong to us (them and me).
4. I am not from **Kalaoa**.
5. This chicken back is not for me.
6. Those (mentioned) boxes are not for **Kalei** them.
7. **E haku i kekahi kino hōʻole o ka pepeke me na ma ke poʻo.**
8. **E haku i kekahi kino hōʻole o ka pepeke me no ma ke poʻo.**

Pahuhopu 3: Loaʻa

The word **loaʻa** is an **ʻaʻano** meaning 'to be found', 'to be caught', 'to be gotten', and 'to be possessed'. Like all other **ʻaʻano** words, the **ʻākena** of **loaʻa** is marked with **i** and **iā**.

Poʻo	Piko	ʻAwe	
Ua loaʻa	ka ʻīlio	iā ia.	He found the dog. (The dog was found by him.)
E loaʻa ana	ka manu	i ka pōpoki.	The cat is going to catch the bird. (The bird is going to be caught by the cat.)

Po'o Ua loa'a	Piko ke pola laiki	'Awe ia'u.	I got the bowl of rice. (The bowl of rice was gotten by me.)
Ua loa'a	'o Ka'ōpua	iā lāua.	They found Ka'ōpua. (Ka'ōpua was found by them.)

English speaking students often have trouble with **loa'a** because they think of it as meaning 'to catch' (rather than 'to be caught'), 'to find' (rather than 'to be found'), 'to have' (rather than 'to be had' or 'to be possessed'). In translating from English into Hawaiian with the word **loa'a**, your first step is to change the English thinking ('to find', etc.) into Hawaiian thinking ('to be found', etc.) The Hawaiian comes very easily after that.

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

1. The bird found the caterpillar.
2. **Keola** caught the sheep.
3. I have the boxes at my house.
4. The dog is going to catch the goat.
5. **Keoni** got this present at the post office.
6. He is going to find some charcoal.
7. We (she and I) found **Lei** behind the tree.
8. The grandparents of the girl found these shells on the beach.
9. I caught the fish in that (by you) net.
10. **E haku i 'elua hopuna'ōlelo Hawai'i me loa'a i loko a e unuhi ma ka 'ōlelo Pelekania.**

Nā 'Ōlelo Ho'ākāka

1. Note the following colloquial pronunciations.

Formal Pronunciation	Colloquial (Never Written)	
loa'a	**lo'a**	
'A'ole loa'a	**'A'ale lo'a.**	**'Ale lo'a.**

2. **Loa'a** is frequently used to mean 'there is'

Loa'a he manu i loko o ka hale.	There is a bird in the house.
Loa'a he waiū?	Is there any milk?
'Ae loa'a nō.	Yes, there is.
Loa'a he hale kū'ai ma laila.	There's a store there.

3. The **'ami: no** and **na** is commonly used instead of **i** and **iā** translating 'to' in English with words like 'give', 'send' and bring'. In Hawaiian thinking involving this use of **no/na**, 'to someone' is really 'for someone to have'.

Ua **hā'awi mai 'o ia i puke na māua.**	He gave a book for us to have. He gave a book to us. He gave us a book.
Ua **lawe au i ka noho no Kalani.**	I brought the chair for **Kalani** to have. I brought the chair to **Kalani**. I brought **Kalani** the chair.
E kīloi ana au i manakō nāu.	I'm going to throw a mango for you to have. I'm going to throw a mango to you. I'm going to throw you a mango.

<u>No has other meanings.</u>

<u>Because Of</u> **'A'ole mākou i hele i waho no ka nui o ka ua.**
We didn't go outside because of the great amount of rain.

<u>For The Purpose Of.</u> **Ua ki'i 'o ia i penikala no ke kākau 'ana i ko'u inoa.**
He went and got a pencil for the purpose of writing my name.

<u>About</u> **Ua ha'i mai 'o ia ia'u no kou kupuna wahine.**
He told me about your grandmother.

Towards — **Ua ho'i mākou no ka hale.**
We went back (returned) towards the house.

For/As A Service To — **Ua hīmeni mākou no lākou.**
We sang for them. We sang as a service to them.

4. Remember that the **'ami lauka** is **iā** however, with **i'oa paku** like **Hawai'i**, and **Maui**. The **'ami kuhi** 'to' is **i** with **i'oa paku**, and so is the **'ami henua** 'in, on, at'.

Ua ha'alele au iā Maui a ua hele i O'ahu.
I left **Maui** and went to **O'ahu**.

Noho au i Hilo akā makemake au iā Kona.
I live in **Hilo** but I like **Kona**.

5. **Mea** 'person, thing' is commonly dropped in statements like the following.

He (mea) kalaiwa 'o ia i ke ka'a.	He is a person who drives cars. (He drives.)
He (mea) 'a'ala ka pīkake.	**Pīkake** is a sweet thing. (**Pīkake** is sweet.)
He (mea) 'ai 'o ia i ka 'enuhe.	He is one who eats caterpillars. (He eats caterpillars.)