Nā Pahuhopu 1 ua painu hunekuhi nei 2 ke painu ala 3 'a'ohe me ka painu 4 nā pepeke nono'a me ke kāhulu pepeke

KA PAPA'ŌLELO

Nā Meme'a

Kikino

ke **a'a**	root
ka **'iliwai**	waterhose
ka **'ōpala**	rubbish
ka **hō**	hoe
ka **huli**	taro slip
ke **kalo**	taro
ke **kanapī**	centipede
ke **kawowo**	seedling
ke **kīwai**	water faucet handle
ke **ko'e**	earthworm
ke **kope**	rake
ke **kōpala**	shovel
ka **lā'aumake**	poison, insecticide
ka **lau**	sweet potato stem slip
ka **lepo**	soil, dirt
ka **maka**	eyes where new shoots appear
ka **māla**	garden
ka **mole**	tap root
ka **mū**	boring insect, weevil, termite
ka **nāhelehele**	weed
ka **paipu**	pipe
ka **palula**	sweet potato greens
ka **poloka**	frog, toad
ka **pu'e**	hill of dirt for planting, **'uala**

Hamani

ka **huki**	pull, pull out
ke **kālai**	hoe
ke **kanu**	plant, bury
ke **kīkī**	shoot (water, insecticide)
ke **kopekope**	rake
ka **mea 'ōlelo**	
ka **waele**	to weed

'A'ano

ka **'oia'i'o**	true
ke **kūpono**	appropriate
ka **palahū**	over ripe, rotten (fruit, berries, etc.)
ka **popopo**	rotten (wood, leaves, carpet, etc.)

Nā 'Ōlelo 'Ē A'e

Ke kālai ala 'o ia ma 'ō	He is hoeing over there
Ke nānā mai la lāua.	They are looking at us over there.
Ua 'ike aku nei au iā lāua.	I saw them (recently).
'A'ohe o'u makemake i ka 'aka'akai.	I don't like onions.
He aha kāna i kuke ai?	What did she cook?
'Ehia i'a a ka wahine i kū'ai ai?	How many fish did the woman buy?

'Ehia āna i'a i kū'ai ai?	How many fish did she buy?
Nui kāna mau i'a i kū'ai ai.	She bought a lot of fish.
Nui nā i'a āna i kū'ai ai.	She bought a lot of fish.
'Oia'i'o ho'i!	That sure is true!
i waho nei	outside here
Makemake au e loa'a kekahi i'a ia'u.	I want to get a fish.
	(I want that a fish be gotten by me.)

Ka Pāpā'ōlelo

Keonaona: **He aha kā Tūtū e kanu ala ma 'ō?**

Kalunahou: **He 'aka'akai me ka 'uala. 'A'ohe ona makemake i ka mea o ka mākeke. Mea mai 'o ia he pipi'i loa.**

Keonaona: **'Oia'i'o ho'i! Akā nui ka wela o waho. 'Ehia āna hola i hana ai?**

Kalunahou: **'A'ole maopopo ia'u, akā nui kāna 'āina i waele ai.**

Keonaona: **Ua hele mai nei 'o** Mr. Sasaki **i ka hale. Ua makemake e loa'a kekahi huli no ke kanu 'ana ma kāna māla, akā 'a'ole au i 'ike aia 'o Tūtū i waho nei. Ua ho'i aku nei 'o** Sasaki **i ka hale.**

Kalunahou: **'Ō. 'A'ole pilikia. E 'ike hou ana 'o Tūtū iā ia i ka lā 'apōpō.**

Pahuhopu 1: Ua Painu Hunekuhi Nei

You already know how to use the **māka painu - ua painu**, e.g., **ua hele 'o ia**. You also know how to use the **hunekuhi - mai, aku, a'e,** and **iho,** e.g., **ua hele aku 'o ia**. By simply adding on **nei** after a **hunekuhi** used in conjunction with **ua**, you create a feeling of recentness; a certain closeness to the present time not found when you simply use **ua painu**. e.g., **ua hele aku nei 'o ia**. He went (recently).

There is no special English translation for this **māka painu**. In your exercises, however, (recently) or (not long ago) will be written after sentences to be translated with **ua painu hunekuhi nei**.

Ua hō'ea mai nei kāu leka.	Your letter arrived (not long ago).

Ua hanini iho nei ka waiū.	The milk spilled (recently).
Ua pō'ele'ele mai nei 'o waho.	It (recently) got dark outside.
Ua 'ō aku nei au i ka he'e.	I speared the squid (recently).
Ua ho'olauna 'ia a'e nei au me lāua.	I was introduced to them (not long ago)

Ha'awina 1 **E unuhi i kēia mau hopuna'ōlelo ma ka 'ōlelo Hawai'i me ka māka painu - ua painu hunekuhi nei.**

1. I joined the **ama** to the **'iako** (not long ago)
2. The short husky boy cried like a baby (recently).
3. The pots got black and crispy (not long ago), cousin.
4. The crooked branch fell down (not long ago).
5. I was laughed at by him (recently)
6. They (2) took off their coats (not long ago)
7. The wave broke on the rocks (recently).
8. **E haku i 'elua hopuna'ōlelo me ua painu hunekuhi nei i loko nou iho.**

Pahuhopu 2: Ke Painu Ala

You already know how to use the **māka painu - ke painu nei**, e.g., **ke 'ai nei 'o ia**. By simply replacing **nei** with **ala**, e.g., **ke 'ai ala 'o ia.**, you create a feeling of distance from yourself that is absent when you simply use the **ke painu nei**.

There is no special English translation for the **māka painu - ke painu ala**. In your exercises, however, (distant) will be written after sentences to be translated with **ke painu ala**.

Ke noho ala lākou ma ke alanui.	They are sitting on the road (distant).
Ke 'u'u ala nā keiki i ka maile.	The boys are stripping **maile** (distant).
Ke heihei ala nā lio.	The horses are racing (distant).
Ke kanu 'ia ala nā pua.	The flowers are being planted (distant)

Ala fuses with the **hunekuhi** to give **maila**, **akula**, **a'ela**, and **ihola**. You never use **ala** after a **hunekuhi**, but always use these fused forms.

Ke kū maila 'o Hualalai.	**Hualalai** stands forth (distant).
Ke puka a'ela nā kao mai ka ululā'au a'e.	The goats are emerging from the forest (distant).
Ke 'ōlala ihola lāua ma luna o nā pōhaku.	They are sunning themselves on the rocks (distant).
Ke 'au akula 'o Kanani mā me ia.	**Kanani** them are swimming off with him (distant).

Ha'awina 2: **E unuhi i kēia mau hopuna'ōlelo Haole ma ka 'ōlelo Hawai'i me ka māka painu - ke painu ala, a i 'ole ke painu hunekuhi-la.**

1. His grandparents are cooking the fish over charcoal.
2. A strange wind is blowing.
3. The cat is following the sheep.
4. The women are chopping up a bucket of **limu**.
5. He is spreading a mat like yours.
6. The **kōlea** are flying from the playground.
7. She is shooting water on the plants.
8. **E haku i ho'okahi hopuna'ōlelo me ka painu ala i loko nou iho.**
9. **E haku i ho'okahi hopuna'ōlelo me ke painu hunekuhi-la i loko nou iho.**

Pahuhopu 3: 'A'ohe me ka painu

The same thought that is expressed with the **kino hō'ole o ka pepeke painu** can be expressed by using the "don't have" pattern if there is no **māka painu**. Note also that the **kino'ō** is always used.

'A'ole lāua 'ai i ke kāpiki.	They don't eat cabbage.
'A'ohe o lāua 'ai i ke kāpiki.	

ʻAʻole au makemake iā ia.
ʻAʻohe oʻu makemake iā ia. — I don't like him.

ʻAʻole hoʻolohe nā kamaliʻi.
ʻAʻohe hoʻolohe o nā kamaliʻi. — The children don't listen.

ʻAʻole ʻauʻau ʻo Rick.
ʻAʻohe ʻauʻau o Rick. — Rick doesn't bathe.

ʻAʻole ʻai ʻia ka poloka.
ʻAʻohe ʻai ʻia o ka poloka. — Toads are not eaten.

Haʻawina 3: **E kākau hou i kēia mau hopunaʻōlelo Hawaiʻi ma ka** "don't have" pattern **a e unuhi ma ka ʻōlelo Haole.**

1. **ʻAʻole māua mālama i ka hipa.**
2. **ʻAʻole ʻaoa kēia mau ʻīlio.**
3. **ʻAʻole hoʻopio ʻia kēnā kukui.**
4. **ʻAʻole ʻo ia kauoha iā mākou.**
5. **ʻAʻole nākiʻi ʻia kēia mau kaula.**
6. **ʻAʻole ulu ia ʻano meakanu ma laila.**
7. **ʻAʻole lākou hakakā.**
8. **ʻAʻole pūʻiwa ʻo Kealoha i kona ʻike ʻana iaʻu.**
9. **ʻAʻole ʻoe haku i ke mele i kēia manawa.**
10. **ʻAʻole au maʻa.**
11. **E haku i ʻelua paʻa hopunaʻōlelo e like me nā mea ma luna pono** (directly above) **o ka Haʻawina 3. Mai poina i ka unuhi Haole.**

Pahuhopu 4: Nā Pepeke Nonoʻa me ke Kāhulu Pepeke

You already know the three "have" patterns.

a) "have a"

He ʻīlio kā lāua.	They have a dog.
He puke kā ka haumāna.	The student has a book.
He iʻa kā Nani.	**Nani** has a fish.
He puna kaʻu.	I have a spoon.
He mau puna kaʻu.	I have spoons.

e) "have a number- don't have"

Papani

ʻElua a lāua pūpū.	They have two shells
Hoʻokahi a mākou pahi.	We have one knife.
ʻAʻohe a kākou puakenikeni.	We don't have any **puakenikeni**.
ʻElua āna meainu.	She has two drinks.
He iwakālua aʻu ʻō.	I have twenty forks.

Papani ʻole

ʻEhā pākaukau a Kawailehua.	**Kawailehua** has four tables.
He ʻumi iʻa a koʻu hoaaloha.	My friend has ten fish.
ʻAʻohe kālā a kēlā mau keiki.	Those boys don't have any money.

i) "have a lot"

Kaʻi Nonoʻa

Nui kā Nani mau kāwele.	**Nani** has a lot of towels.
Nui kā ka wahine mau keiki.	The woman has many children.
Nui kā lākou mau ʻōmole.	They have a lot of bottles.
Nui kā kou māmā mau ipuhao.	Your mother has many pots.
Nui kāna mau ʻūpī.	He has a lot of sponges.

ʻAmi Nonoʻa

Nui nā kāwele a Nani.	**Nani** has many towels.
Nui nā keiki a ka wahine.	The woman has many children.
Nui nā ʻōmole a lākou.	They have a lot of bottles.
Nui nā ipuhao a kou māmā.	Your mother has many pots.
Nui nā ʻūpī āna.	He has a lot of sponges.

By simply adding a **poke painu** after these patterns you create a new meaning, as shown below.

He ʻīlio kā lāua i kūʻai ai.	They bought a dog.
ʻElua a lāua pūpū i ʻike ai.	They saw two shells.
ʻEhā pākaukau a Kawailehua i lawe ai.	**Kawailehua** took four tables.
Nui kā Nani mau kāwele i holoi ai.	**Nani** washed a lot of towels.
Nui nā kāwele a Nani i holoi ai.	**Nani** washed a lot of towels.
ʻAʻohe aʻu pia i inu ai.	I didn't drink any beer.

There are certain points that you must remember in adding a **poke painu** to these patterns.

a) You can only use a **hehele** or a **hamani** in your **poke painu**. You cannot use an **ʻaʻano** or an **ʻiae** form.

e) You must use the **kinoʻā** form of all the **nonoʻa** words,e.g., **aʻu, kaʻu, āna, kā lāua**, etc. Even if a word usually takes the **kinoʻō** form you must change it to the **kinoʻā**, e.g., **ʻElua oʻu hale.** "I have two houses." but, **ʻElua aʻu hale i kūʻai ai.** "I sold two houses." **He kaʻa ko koʻu pāpā.** "My father has a car.", but, **He kaʻa kā koʻu pāpā i kūʻai ai.** "My father bought a car."

i) There are special forms of the **māka painu** called the **kino kāhulu pepeke piko o ka māka painu** used in these patterns. These are given below next to their regular **kino pepeke poʻokahi**.

Kino Pepeke Poʻokahi	Kino Kāhulu Pepeke Piko
ua painu	**i painu ai**
ua painu hunekuhi nei	**i painu huekuhi nei**
ke painu nei	**e painu nei**
ke painu ala	**e painu ala**
ke painu hunekuhi-la	**e painu hunekuhi-la**
e painu	**e painu ai** (often translated 'would' or 'should')
e painu ana	**e painu ana**

o) These patterns are especially common in questions, e.g., **He aha kāu i ʻai ai?** 'What did you eat?' **ʻEhia āna iʻa i kūʻai ai?** 'How many fish did she buy?

Haʻawina 4: **E kāpili** (add on) **i poke painu kāhulu pepeke ma hope o kēlā me kēia hopunaʻōlelo ma lalo iho, a laila e unuhi ma ka ʻōlelo Haole. Mai poina i ka hoʻololi i nā kinoʻō. E hoʻāʻo hoʻi e hoʻohana i nā māka painu like ʻole** (different).

1. **He kanapī kāna...**
2. **ʻEhia a ʻoukou kāpiki...**
3. **Nui nā honu a lākou...**
4. **He aha ko Kawahamana...**
5. **Nui kā kēia mau keiki lēkiō...**
6. **ʻEhia kalaka o kou hoahānau...**
7. **He ʻiwakāluakūmāhiku a mākou ʻāhui hala...**
8. **He aha kā kēlā mau pōpoki palaunu...**
9. **Nui ka manauea o ka nalu...**
10. **Hoʻokahi wale nō āna luahine...**

Haʻawina 5: **E unuhi i kēia mau hopunaʻōlelo me nā** "have pattern" **me ke poke kāhulu pepeke.**

1. What is your grandmother planting (now)?
2. How many cucumbers did he cut up (recently)?
3. What did they (over two) say?
4. How many bottles of poison are the old men going to spray?
5. He joined two water hoses.
6. The boys are spearing a lot of fish (distant).
7. What is that kid sprinkling in the tripe stew?
8. What would you folks think?
9. How many pieces of bacon should we fry?
10. He requested eighty-five seedlings (recently).
11-13. **E haku i hoʻokahi hopunaʻōlelo pākahi no ka** "have a", "have a number" **a me ka** "have a lot" **me ke kāhulu pepeke nou iho.**

1. **E hoʻomaopopo pono** (note well) **i ka manaʻo Hawaiʻi o ka** "don't have pattern" **me ka hamani, hehele, me ka ʻaʻano.**

ʻŌlelo Hawaiʻi	**Manaʻo Hawaiʻi**	**ʻŌlelo Haole**
ʻAʻohe ona ʻai i ka laiki.	He doesn't have any eating (of) rice.	He doesn't eat rice.
ʻAʻohe ona ʻōlala i ka lā.	He doesn't have any sun bathing.	He doesn't sun bathe.
ʻAʻohe ona mehameha.	He doesn't have loneliness.	He doesn't get lonely.

2. **E hoʻohālikelike i nā paʻa hopunaʻōlelo ma lalo iho.**

ʻAʻohe ona hana.	He doesn't work.
ʻAʻohe āna hana.	He doesn't have a job.
ʻAʻohe ona nīnau.	He doesn't ask questions.
ʻAʻohe āna nīnau.	He doesn't have a question.
ʻAʻohe ona pule.	He doesn't pray.
ʻAʻohe āna pule.	He doesn't have a prayer.
ʻAʻohe ona kani uʻi.	He (the bird) doesn't sing sweetly.
ʻAʻohe āna kani uʻi.	He (the bird) doesn't have a pretty call.

3. **E hoʻomaopopo pono i ka manaʻo Hawaiʻi o nā** "have pattern" **me ka poke painu kāhulu pepeke.**

ʻŌlelo Hawaiʻi	**Manaʻo Hawaiʻi**	**ʻŌlelo Haole**
Nui kāna mau iʻa i makemake ai.	His fish that (he) wanted were numerous.	He wanted a lot of fish.
He aha kāna i makemake ai?	What was his (thing) that (he) wanted?	What did he want?
ʻEhia āna iʻa i makemake ai?	How many were his fish that he wanted?	How many fish did he want?

Notice how the idea of 'he' is shown with the **nonoʻa** forms **kāna** and **āna** rather than with **ʻo ia**.