MOKUNA 'EKOLU

Nā Pahuhopu: 1. kēnā me kēlā 2. ka pepeke 'aike me he
3. ka pepeke 'aike me 'o

KA PAPA'ŌLELO

Nā Ka'i		Nā 'ami	
kēnā	that (by you)	i	to

Nā Meme'a

Kikino

ka 'ākau	north, right
ke ali'i	noble, royal
ke apolima	bracelet
ke 'eke	bag, purse
ka 'ōpū	stomach
ka uaki	watch, clock
ka hema	left, south
ka hoe	paddle
ka hōkele	hotel
ka hui	club, organization
ke kalipa	slipper
ke kāma'a	shoe
ke kāpena	captain
ke ki'i	picture
ke kini	can
ke koa	type of wood
ka makaaniani	eyeglasses
ka māka'i	policeman
ka meakanu	plant
ka pā	fence, wall, yard
ka paia	wall (of a house)
ka pālule	shirt
ka mea	thing, person, one (e.g., the big one)
ka papa'ele'ele	blackboard
ka papahele	floor
ka puamele	he 'ano pua (stephanotis)
ka puamēlia	he 'ano pua (plumeria)
ka puka	doorway, door
ka pukaaniani	window
ka wa'a	canoe
ka waiho'olu'u	color

'A'ano

ka 'alani	orange
ka 'ākala	pink
ka 'ula'ula	red
ke ke'oke'o	white
ka melemele	yellow
ka palaunu	brown
ka polū	blue
ka poni	purple

Hamani

ka ho'olohe	listen
ka nānā	look, watch, observe

Nā ʻŌlelo Pōkole

ʻO wai kēia?	Who is this?
ʻO wau kēnā.	That's me.
ʻO wai kēlā kaikamahine?	Who is that girl?
ʻO kona ʻanakala ke kāpena.	Her uncle is the captain.
He aha kēlā?	What is that?
He hoe kēlā.	That is a paddle.
He ua kēia.	This is rain.
ʻO Ua kēia.	This is (Mr.) **Ua**.
He mākaʻi ʻo Makuakāne.	(Mr.) **Makuakāne** is a policeman.
He aha ka inoa o kēlā pua?	What is the name of that flower?
ʻO wai ka inoa o kēlā kaikamahine?	What (who) is the name of that girl?
ʻAʻole maopopo iaʻu.	I don't know. (It is not clear to me.)
i kekahi manawa	sometime, sometimes

KA PĀPĀʻŌLELO

Keʻala took some pictures last week. She is showing them to her friend **Kalei**.

Kalei:	**ʻO wai kēia kaikamahine ma ka ʻaoʻao ʻākau o ke kiʻi?**
Keʻala:	**ʻO Nani kēnā. Hele ʻo ia i ke kula me aʻu.**
Kalei:	**A he aha kēia mea?**
Keʻala:	**He hoe kēnā. ʻO kona ʻanakala ke kāpena o koʻu hui hoe waʻa. He koa ka hoe.**

PAHUHOPU 1. KĒNĀ ME KĒLĀ

In this lesson you will learn that there are two Hawaiian words translated as 'that' in English. Hawaiian thinking is more specific than English thinking in this instance. **Kēnā** means 'that' (by you who I am

talking to). **Kēlā** means 'that' (not by you who I am talking to). If you see a friend who has a funny stain on his collar you would say to him "Hey, what is **kēnā** on your collar?" If you see a small dot moving through the sky, you would say to your friend "What do you think **kēlā** is up there?"

Ha'awina 1: Which word, **kēnā** or **kēlā** would you use in the following situations?

1. Your friend has something in his hand and asks you what it is. You reply, "That is a piece of coral."

2. You and a friend are walking under a tree and you point up to a branch and say, "That mynah bird is sure making a lot of noise."

3. You drop a dime and a lady picks it up. You say, "That's my dime."

4. You are watching a football game and see a fumble. You say to your friend, "That was a dumb play."

5. You are driving down the street and a dog runs in front of your car. You say to your passengers, "That dog almost got himself killed."

6. Your brother has a mosquito on his leg. You tell him, "Hold still while I hit that mosquito."

7. Describe two situations of your own where you would use **kēnā**.

8. Describe two situations of your own where you would use **kēlā**.

PAHUHOPU 2. KA PEPEKE 'AIKE

The **pepeke 'aike** is used to tell what something is, what someone is, or who someone is. For example, a **pepeke 'aike** is used to say: **Kamehameha** is a king., This is my book., **Malia** is my friend., and That woman is my teacher. There are two types of **pepeke 'aike**: those that start with **he** and those that start with **'o**.

KA PEPEKE 'AIKE ME "HE"

He is a **ka'i**, usually translated as a or an in English. The **pepeke 'aike** starting with **he** is used to express, is a. . ., am a. . ., as in He is a policeman., I am a student., You are a friend., etc. Note the following **analula** and examples.

Po'o	Piko	'Awe	
He haumāna	**au**	**i kēia manawa.**	I am a student now.
He puamale	**kēia pua ke'oke'o.**		This white flower is a stephanotis.
He māka'i	**'oe**	**ma Honolulu.**	You are a policeman in **Honolulu**.
He wa'a	**kēlā.**		That is a canoe.

Note that **'o** is used when **ia** 'he/she' or an **i'oa** occurs in the **piko** position.

He wahine	**'o Kalei.**		**Kalei** is a woman.
He keiki li'ili'i	**'o ia**	**i kēia lā.**	He is a small child today.
He mokupuni nui	**'o Hawai'i.**		**Hawai'i** is a big island.

Ha'awina 2: Make **'eono pepeke 'aike** starting with **he** according to the **analula**. Use at least one **i'oa**, one **papani**, and one **meme'a** as a **piko**.

Ha'awina 3: Express the following meanings using the **pepeke 'aike** with **he**.

1. **Lahainaluna** is a school.
2. That (not by you) building is a church.
3. The woman is a school teacher.
4. This fish is an **akule**.
5. She is a pretty girl.
6. His father is a policeman.
7. That (by you) is a wall (of a house).
8. I am a Chinese.
9. **Kapi'olani** is a big street.
10. Love is a big thing.

KA PEPEKE 'AIKE ME "O"

The **pepeke 'aike** starting with **'o** is used to express: is **Maui**, is me, is the teacher, is the student, is my student, is that student, but not is a student. That is, the **pepeke 'aike** starts with **'o** (the **'ami 'aike**) whenever **he** is not approriate. Note the following **analula** and examples.

Po'o	Piko	'Awe
'O au	**kona hoaaloha**	**i kēia manawa.**
I am his friend.		
'O Nu'ulani	**kēlā wahine.**	
That woman is **Nu'ulani.**		
'O ko'u makuahine	**kēlā.**	
That is my mother.		
'O kēlā ka'a polū	**ko'u ka'a.**	
That blue car is my car.		
'O Ni'ihau	**kēlā.**	
That is **Ni'ihau.**		
'O ia	**ke ali'i.**	
He is the **ali'i.**		
'O kēia	**kona alanui.**	
This is his street.		

Note that a second **'o** is used when **ia** 'he/she' or an **i'oa** occurs in the **piko** position.

'O au	**'o Kimo.**	I am **Kimo.**
'O Keanu	**'o ia.**	He is **Keanu.**
'O kēia alanui	**'o Kanoelehua.**	This street is **Kanoelehua.**

Note also that with the **pepeke 'aike** starting with **'o**, the words used as **po'o** and **piko** can be switched, without the basic meaning being changed. (You cannot switch the words in this way when the **pepeke 'aike** starts with **he**.)

'O Lani	**'oe.**	You are **Lani.**
'O 'oe	**'o Lani.**	You are **Lani.**
'O kēia	**ko'u hale.**	This is my house.
'O ko'u hale	**kēia.**	This is my house.
'O Keola	**ka māka'i.**	**Keola** is the policeman.
		The policeman is **Keola.**
'O ka māka'i	**'o Keola.**	The policeman is **Keola.**
		Keola is the policeman.

Ha'awina 4: Make **'eono pepeke 'aike** with **'o** of your own using the **analula** in the book. Use at least one **i'oa**, one **meme'a**, and one **papani** as a **piko**.

Ha'awina 5: Express the following ideas using the **pepeke 'aike** with **'o**. (There are two correct answers for each one.)

1. That (not by you) is my canoe.
2. My island is **Kaua'i.**
3. This man is the captain.
4. **Palani** is the teacher.
5. He is the captain.
6. His aunty is **Kealoha** Chun.
7. I am **Manu.**
8. That (by you) little can is the food.
9. You are his good friend.

NĀ 'ŌLELO HO'ĀKĀKA

1. Note that **he aha** 'what' is actually 'a' **he** 'what' **aha**. Note the difference between Hawaiian speaking patterns and English speaking patterns in the following examples.

   He aha kēnā pua?
   English speaking pattern: What is that flower?
   Hawaiian speaking pattern: That flower (is) a what?

2. Note that in the Hawaiian speaking pattern you ask, 'Who is your name?' **Wai** in **'O wai kou inoa?** means 'who'. To say in the Hawaiian pattern 'what' **he aha** is your name means something quite different. Note the following contrasts:

'O wai kou inoa?	What is your name? (John?, George?, Sylvester?)
He aha kou inoa?	What is your name? (an old family name?, a name from the Bible?, a Chinese name?, just a nice sound)

In Hawaiian, you always use **'o wai** when asking for the personal name of a specific individual person, place, or thing. In other words, **'o wai** asks for an **i'oa**. **He aha** is used when asking for a general term or description known as the name for all things that have the same traits. In other words, **he aha** asks for a **meme'a**. For example:

'O wai ka inoa o kēia mele?	What is the name of this song? (**Pua Līlia?, Hawai'i Pono'ī?**, Silent Night?)
He aha ka inoa o kēia mele?	What is the name of this song? (a ballad?, a church hymn?, a **mele inoa**?)
'O wai ka inoa o kēia i'a?	What is the name of this fish? (Charley the tuna?, Louise?, Jaws Jr.?)
He aha ka inoa o kēia i'a?	What is the name of this fish? (a **manini**?, a **weke**?, an **aku**?, a shark?)
'O wai ka inoa o kēia 'āina?	What is the name of this land? (England?, Okinawa?, **Waimānalo**?)
He aha ka inoa o kēia 'āina?	What is the name of this land? (a plain?, an atoll?, a mesa?)

3. Note that the **pepeke 'aike me he** is basically the same as the **pepeke 'aike me 'o** except that **'o** is dropped before the **ka'i he**.

'O kēia kāpena 'o Kai.	This captain is **Kai**.
'O ko'u kāpena 'o Kai.	My captain is **Kai**.
'O kēlā kāpena 'o Kai.	That captain is **Kai**.
'O kekahi kāpena 'o Kai.	One of the captains is **Kai**.
'O ke kāpena 'o Kai.	The captain is **Kai**.
He kāpena 'o Kai.	**Kai** is a captain.

In colloquial conversation, the 'o can be dropped before the other ka'i as well as **he**.

'O ko'u hale kēlā.	Formal	That is my house.
Ko'u hale kēlā.	Colloquial	That's my house.

4. Note that the different orders used with the **pepeke 'aike me 'o** are used to answer different questions.

'O wai kēlā?	Who is that?	**'O Keola kēlā.**	That's **Keola**.
'O wai 'o Keola?	Who is **Keola**?	**'O kēlā 'o Keola.**	That's **Keola**.

5. Note that **he** 'a/an' is not translated into English with what are known as "mass nouns" in English. These are substances that do not have a shape of their own but need a container (e.g. water, milk, sand, rubbish, coffee). This is another example of the importance of always having a **ka'i** before a **meme'a**.

He one kēia.	This is sand.
He pia kēnā.	That is beer.
He poi ka mea'ai i ka wā kahiko.	The food in the olden days was <u>poi</u>.

6. Note the broader range of meanings of the **'ami i** compared to the **'ami ma**. This is because there are really two **'ami i**; one meaning "to", and the other "in, on, at."

Hele au i ke alanui.	I go on/in/at the road. I go to the road.
Hele au ma ke alanui.	I go on/in/at the road.

7. Some **ka'i** can stand by themselves if the following **meme'a** is dropped as understood.

'O kēia (mea) ko'u (mea).	This (thing) is mine (thing).
He mākeke kēlā (hale).	That (building) is a market.
'O Nani kekahi (haumāna).	**Nani** is one (student).

8. Note that there are two 'ami 'o, the **'ami piko**, always occurs in the middle of a sentence. The **'ami piko** is used only before **i'oa** and the **papani ia**. The **'ami piko** is dropped before other types of words.

The second 'o, the **'ami 'aike**, always occurs at the very beginning of a sentence. The **'ami 'aike** is dropped only before the **ka'i he**. Unlike the **'ami piko**, it occurs before other ka'i and all the **papani**.

'Ami Piko

present	dropped
Pōkole 'o Keola.	Pōkole - ka wahine.
Aia 'o Hanapēpē ma Kaua'i.	Aia - kēlā kaona ma Kaua'i.
Noho 'o ia ma 'ane'i.	Noho - lāua ma 'ane'i.
Anuanu 'o 'ane'i.	Anuanu - kona hale.

'Ami 'Aike

present	dropped
'O ka māka'i ko'u makuakāne.	- He māka'i ko'u makuakāne.
'O kou wa'a kēia?	- He wa'a kēia?
'O Puamale kēlā wahine.	- He puamale kēlā pua.
'O 'oe ko'u hoaaloha.	- He hoaaloha 'oe.
'O kēia kona hale.	- He hale kēia.

HA'AWINA HUI PŪ 'IA

1. Kauka: What is the name on your bracelet, Leo?
2. Leo: This name is Kawa'anuiokeali'i.
3. Kauka: Is Kawa'anuiokeali'i an old name?
4. Leo: Yes. That is my aunty's name and this is my aunty's bracelet.
5. Kauka: What's that on the right side of the bracelet?
6. Leo: This is a little flower and there is another flower on the left side of the bracelet.
7. Kauka: Yes. Your bracelet is something old. The name is pretty and the color of the bracelet is another pretty thing.

HAʻAWINA HOʻOMANAʻO

1. Where is your shoe?
2. That (by you) shirt is purple.
3. The picture is on the wall.
4. These eyeglasses are old. (In Hawaiian, This eyeglasses is old.)
5. The hot food is delicious.
6. How are you, teacher?
7. George, what is your Hawaiian name?
8. **Maile** is on the canoe.
9. He is nice.
10. The bag is on the floor.