KA MOKUNA ʻEHĀ

Ka Pahuhopu:

1. E nānā hou i nā mea ma ka mokuna ʻekahi a hiki i ka mokuna ʻekolu.

KA PAPA'ŌLELO

Nā Meme'a Kikino

ke aku	**he 'ano i'a nui a 'ono**
ke akua	god, God
ka imu	a hole in the ground used to **kālua** food
ka Haole	Caucasian, especially of the general American culture
ka ha'awina	lesson
ka hana	work
ka hīmeni	song, hymn
ka hopenapule	weekend
ke kakahiaka	morning
ke kanakē	candy
ke kukū	thorn
ke kūkae	excrement
ka lā hānau	birthday
ka laulau	**he 'ano mea'ai Hawai'i**
ka lānui	holiday
ka lepo	a polite word for excrement
ka lua	a pit, hole in the ground
ka mahimahi	**he 'ano i'a**
ka manini	**he 'ano i'a**
ka mo'opuna	grandchild
ka mu'umu'u	**mu'umu'u**
ka nīoi	chili pepper
ka pahuhau	refrigerator, ice box
ka pāpale	hat
ke po'o	head
ka poke	a way of preparing raw fish (in chunks)
ka pōhaku	rock, stone
ka pua'a	pig
ka puka	hole, perforation, usually has two ends
ka wā	time, period
ka wāwae	foot, leg
ke 'ano	type, kind; nature
ka 'ēlemu	a polite word for rear end, buttocks
ka 'ohana	family, relative
ka 'ōkole	rear end, buttocks
ka 'ukulele	**'ukulele**

Hamani

ka hāpai	carry, lift
ka ho'ohuli	to turn something over, invert
ka ho'opio	to turn off, extinguish
ke kālua	to cook in an **imu**
ka pule	pray
ka wehe	to loosen, unfasten, open, remove

Hehele

ka holoholo	ride around or walk around for fun
ka huli	turn a corner, face a different direction
ka 'au'au	shower, bathe; swim around in the water

'A'ano

ka hāpai	pregnant
ka hemo	loose, unfastened
ka hohono	a nicer word for terribly stink, smelly, bad smelling
ke kapu	forbidden, sacred, taboo
ke kāpulu	sloppy, poorly done
ke kolohe	rascal
ka lōlō	dumb, paralyzed as a leg
ka mae	wilted, faded, withered
ka pau	used up, over, ended, disappeared
ka pio	out as a light or fire
ka pilau	terribly stink
ka pilikia	in trouble
ka pololei	correct
ka pupule	crazy

Hamani/'A'ano

ka huhū	direct anger towards someone or something
ka nīele	ask a lot of questions

Nā ʻŌlelo Pōkole	
ʻO ka poʻahia kēia?	What day of the week is this?
ʻO ka Poʻalua kēia.	Today is Tuesday.
i ka wā hea?	when? (at which time?)
i ka Poʻakahi	on Monday
ma ka ʻaoʻao hea?	on which page?
Aia ka haʻawina ma ka ʻaoʻao hea?	The lesson is on which page?
Aia ka lūʻau i ka wā hea?	When is the **lūʻau**?
ka mea hea?	which one?
ʻO wau kekahi!	Me too!
Pehea ke ʻano o kēia iʻa?	What is this fish like?
ʻOno kēnā iʻa.	That fish is delicious.
He aha ke ʻano o kēia iʻa?	What kind of fish is this?
He manini kēnā iʻa.	That fish is a manini.

Nā Lā O Ka Pule	Days of the week
ka Poʻakahi	Monday
ka Poʻalua	Tuesday
ka Poʻakolu	Wednesday
ka Poʻahā	Thursday
ka Poʻalima	Friday
ka Poʻaono	Saturday
ka Lāpule	Sunday
ka poʻahia	Which day?

PAHUHOPU 1: E NĀNĀ HOU I NĀ MEA MA KA MOKUNA 'EKAHI A HIKI I KA MOKUNA 'EKOLU

This is a special **mokuna** because its purpose is to give you an overall feeling for the patterns of the Hawaiian language. Without a feeling for the way ideas are expressed in Hawaiian, you will have a strong tendency to want to say everything in the English pattern. With an understanding of the Hawaiian pattern, you will even be able to predict how things are said before you are taught them.

We have called a complete statement a **pepeke** in this book. This name is derived from **feke** an old Polynesian word for squid and refers to the fact that a **pepeke** has a head (**po'o**), and tentacles (**'awe**, short for **'awe'awe**), and a place where the head and tentacles meet (**piko**).

	Po'o	Piko	'Awe	'Awe
1.	**Aia**	**'o ia**	**ma ka hale**	**me Keola.**

She/He is at home with **Keola.**

Note that all three **pepeke** that we have learned are essentially the same. Only the **po'o** differs. Compare these examples:

	Po'o	Piko	'Awe	
2.	**Aia**	**'o ia**	**i kēia lā.**	**(pepeke henua)**

She/He is today., Her/His turn is today.

3.	**Hana**	**'o ia**	**i kēia lā.**	**(pepeke painu)**

She/He works today.

4.	**Ma'i**	**'o ia**	**i kēia lā.**	**(pepeke painu)**

She/He is sick today.

5.	**He māka'i**	**'o ia**	**i kēia lā.**	**(pepeke 'aike)**

She/He is a policeofficer today.

6.	**'O ke ali'i**	**'o ia**	**i kēia lā.**	**(pepeke 'aike)**

She/He is the **ali'i** today., She/He takes the part of the **ali'i** today.

7.	**'O Kalākaua**	**'o ia**	**i kēia lā.**	**(pepeke 'aike)**

She/He is **Kalākaua** today., She/He takes the part of **Kalākaua** today.

Note that like a squid, a **pepeke** can live with several **'awe** as in example 8 below:

	Po'o	Piko	'Awe	'Awe	'Awe
8.	**Hana**	**au**	**i Waimea**	**me Nani**	**i kēia manawa.**

I work in **Waimea** with **Nani** now.

Like a squid, a **pepeke** can live with only one **'awe** as in example 9 below:

	Po'o	Piko	'Awe
9.	**Hana**	**au**	**i Waimea.**

I work in **Waimea**

Like a squid, a **pepeke** can even live without any **ʻawe** at all as in example 10 below:

	Poʻo	Piko
10.	Hana	au.
	I work.	

Also like the **ʻaweʻawe** of a squid, an **ʻawe** of a pepeke will occassionally be waved in front of the **piko**, or even in front of the **poʻo**.

	Poʻo	ʻAwe	Piko	ʻAwe
11.	Aia	ma Honolulu	ʻo Keola	i kēia manawa.
	Keola is in Honolulu now.			

	ʻAwe	Poʻo	Piko	ʻAwe
12.	I kēia manawa,	aia	ʻo Keola	i Honolulu.
	Now, Keola is in Honolulu.			

Of course, the normal body shape of both a squid and a **pepeke** is **poʻo, piko, ʻawe**. This is by far the most common shape of the **pepeke**.

	Poʻo	Piko	ʻAwe	ʻAwe
13.	Aia	ʻo Keola	i Honolulu	i kēia manawa.
	Keola is in Honolulu now.			

Haʻawina 1:

Draw pictures illustrating each of these pepeke.

1. *Aia ka puaʻa ma ka imu i kēia manawa.*
2. *I ka Poʻalua, ʻauʻau ʻo ia ma Poʻipū.*
3. *Kāpulu kēlā hale ma ka hopenapule.*
4. *He iʻa ka mahimahi.*
5. *Holoholo ʻo Kananipualei me ka ʻīlio i ka Poʻaono.*
6. *I kēia lā, ʻo ka nīoi ka meaʻai.*
7. *Aia ma ʻō ka pilikia.*

By this **mokuna**, the **poʻo-piko-ʻawe** sequence should start to become second nature for you. The importance of the three **pepeke** that you have learned cannot be overemphasized. They form the basis of up to 80% of spoken and written Hawaiian. The other 20% is based on a few other **pepeke** that we will learn by the end of first year Hawaiian. Even these other **pepeke** follow the same basic format of **poʻo-piko-ʻawe** with certain complications.

From a Hawaiian point of view, the only difference between the simple Hawaiian that you know now and more advanced Hawaiian is that the **pepeke** in advanced Hawaiian are longer and have a lot of **kāhulu** in them.

The **kāhulu** is one area in which a **pepeke** does not resemble a real squid. Although a squid does not have feathers, a **kāhulu** is something like a feather added on to a **po'o, piko,** or **'awe** for decoration. Notice that the underlined **kāhulu** below came behind the things that they decorate or describe.

	Po'o	Piko	'Awe	
14.	**Aia**	**au**	**ma ko'u ka'a polū.**	
	(I am on my blue car.)			
15.	**'O Kimo**	**ke keiki li'ili'i.**		
	(Kimo is the little kid.)			
16.	**Noho nani**	**ka wahine 'olu'olu**	**ma ke pākaukau 'ula'ula.**	
	(The nice woman sits prettily on the red table.)			

The examples above are all single word **kāhulu.** A **kāhulu** can be longer than a single word. Long **kāhulu** are very similar to **'awe.** They start with an **'ami.** The **'ami o** 'of' is used only in **kāhulu.** Long **kāhulu** are underlined.

	Po'o	Piko	'Awe	
17.	**'O ke keiki ma ka hale**	**ko'u hoaaloha.**		
	(The boy at the house is my friend.)			
18.	**Nani**	**ka wahine me Nani.**		
	(The woman with Nani is pretty.)			
19.	**Aia**	**'o ia**	**i ka hale o ko'u hoaaloha.**	
	(He is at the house of my friend.)			

You can have more than one **kāhulu** on a single part of a **pepeke** as in number 20 below or even a **kāhulu** attached to a word in another **kāhulu** as in number 21.

	Po'o	Piko	'Awe	
20.	**Nani**	**ke ka'a polū o Nani.**		
	(The blue car of Nani is pretty.)			
21.	**Aia**	**'o ia**	**i ka hale o kona hoaaloha maika'i.**	
	(He is in the house of his good friend.)			

Part of the skill of speaking Hawaiian is the ability to add **kāhulu** and other "little decorations" to a **pepeke** without destroying the basic simple pattern that underlies it all. There is always a simple **pepeke** at the base of every Hawaiian statement, no matter how long it is. As you can see, from a practical viewpoint, the **kāhulu** "clutter up" a **pepeke** and make the basic form harder to find. Sometimes one may become confused when interpreting advanced Hawaiian. It is then helpful to strip off all the **kāhulu** and get down to the basic **pepeke** again.

Ha'awina 2:

Cross out the **kāhulu** *in the following* **pepeke**. *Note that* **kāhulu** *usually answer the question which?, as in which girl? - the short girl, the girl at school, the girl from Maui, etc. Then identify the basic* **pepeke** *type, e.g.,* **pepeke 'aike**, *etc.*

1. ***Aia ka lei puamēlia ma ke pākaukau poni.***
2. ***I ko'u hale kahiko, aia he 'īlio pōhaku ma ka lānai.***
3. ***'O kēia ka hoaaloha o Keola.***
4. ***'Ono ka mea'ai kālua.***
5. ***'O Nani ka wahine me ka inoa Pākē.***
6. ***He keiki kāpulu 'o ia.***
7. ***Aia i hea ka pāpale o kou 'anakē kolohe?***
8. ***Hana ke kumu ma kēlā kula li'ili'i.***
9. ***He keiki nīele 'o Jerry.***
10. ***He aku ka i'a ma 'ō.***

From a strictly Hawaiian viewpoint, then, you have to maintain your "cool" in preserving your basic **pepeke** no matter what you add on to it. Another thing that you have to master are little fine points (like the use of **ka** and **ke**) and the odd exceptions (like the use of **'o** before **ia** in the **piko** position). A baby growing up in a Hawaiian speaking home concentrates on making longer and longer **pepeke** and mastering fine points and exceptions.

You are smarter than a baby! You can learn some things much more quickly than a baby who is growing up only hearing Hawaiian. You have to be aware, however, that your knowledge of English (and Pidgin, Japanese, Spanish, etc.) can interfere with the development of your Hawaiian vocabulary and thinking. This is a problem that a baby in a purely Hawaiian language environment does not have.

The fact that English has different words for leg and foot may make you want to distinguish these in Hawaiian. In Hawaiian, however, **wāwae**, refers to a part of the body that goes from the hip to the toe. People normally do not distinguish the part of a **wāwae** in Hawaiian and to do so sounds un-Hawaiian. The fact that in English wall can refer to part of a house or to a stone enclosure outside may make you want to ignore the difference between **paia** (wall of a house) and **pā** (enclosure outside) in Hawaiian. But to use **pā** for **paia** in Hawaiian sounds strange. You have to learn the meaning and usage of Hawaiian words. You also have to be sensitive to the Hawaiian way of expressing thoughts. Hawaiian thinking and English thinking are often very different. For example in Hawaiian you say: Who is your name? (not What is your name?), How many years do you have? (not How old are you?), and Long time I didn't go to the store (not I haven't been to the store for a long time).

An important help to you in getting over your English tendencies and starting to acquire Hawaiian ones is to go over carefully the **papa'ōlelo** in each new **mokuna** and then memorize them. Often times one phrase, like **ma ka 'ao'ao hea** *'on what page'* (*Hawaiian thinking:* on the which page), can open up a whole line of Hawaiian thinking on which you can build (e.g. **ma ka hale hea** 'at which house', **me ke kanaka hea** 'with which person').

Let's go back to the whole **pepeke** for closer inspection and emphasize the areas we have to master in common with the baby who has no interference for English. Notice that each and every **'awe** starts off with an **'ami**. These **'ami** (**i, me, ma,** and others we will learn) ALWAYS start off an **'awe**. The **'ami** below are underlined.

	Po'o	Piko	'Awe	
21.	**Noho**	**au**	**ma Honolulu.**	(I live in **Honolulu.**)
22.	**Aia**	**'oe**	**me ko'u 'anakala.**	(You are with my uncle.)
23.	**'O Keoni**	**ke kumu**	**i ka po'akahi.**	(**Keoni** is the teacher on Monday.)

Note that this is a Hawaiian pattern and English has nothing to do with the matter. Sometimes the English way of expressing the same idea will have a translation for the **'ami** as in the examples above, and sometimes there will be nothing in English as in the examples below.

	Po'o	Piko	'Awe	
24.	**Aia**	**au**	**ma 'ane'i.**	(I am ____ here.)
25.	**'Ai**	**ka 'īlio**	**i kēia mea'ai.**	(The dog eats ____ this food.)
26.	**Wela**	**ka laulau**	**i kēia manawa.**	(The **laulau** is hot ____ now.)
27.	**Hana**	**'o Keola**	**ma ka lāpule.**	(**Keola** works ____ Sunday.)

There is a special **'ami** that starts off the **piko**. This **'ami piko ('o)** is used consistently before **ia** 'he/she' and **i'oa** (names of individual people, places, songs, etc. and a few other words like **'ane'i** 'here').

	Po'o	Piko	'Awe	
28.	**Nani**	**'o Moloka'i.**		(**Moloka'i** is pretty.)
29.	**Aia**	**'o Kalā**	**i ka hale.**	(**Kalā** is in the house.)
30.	**Aia**	**'o ia**	**me Pua.**	(She is with **Pua.**)
31.	**'O 'oe**	**'o Keola.**		(You are **Keola.**)
32.	**He hīmeni**	**'o Hawai'i Aloha.**		(**Hawai'i Aloha** is a song.)
33.	**Wela**	**'o 'ane'i**	**i kēia lā.**	(It is hot here today./Here is hot today.)

The **'ami piko** is generally dropped before **papani** but not **ia** (e.g. **au, 'oe** and eight others we will learn shortly), and before a **ka'i** plus **meme'a** combination.

	Po'o	Piko	'Awe	
34.	**Māluhiluhi**	**au.**		(I am tired.)
35.	**Nani**	**ka hale.**		(The house is pretty.)
36.	**Aia**	**'oe**	**me ia.**	(You are with him.)
37.	**'O kēia**	**ko'u hale.**		(This is my house.)
38.	**He aku**	**kēia i'a.**		(This fish is an **aku.**)

Ha'awina 3:

Circle all the 'ami and underline the piko in the following examples.

1. *I kēia lā, aia 'o Kalani i Ka'ū.*
2. *He pua'a kēlā mea'ai.*
3. *Ma Moloka'i, pule kona makuahine i ke kakahiaka.*
4. *Pololei 'oe e ka haumāna.*
5. *Aia ma ka poke ka nīoi.*
6. *'O kēia ke aku.*
7. *Anuanu 'o 'ane'i i ka lāpule.*
8. *'O wai kou inoa me kou 'ohana?*
9. *Kapu 'o Kaho'olawe i ka po'alua.*
10. *I kēia manawa, lōlō kona wāwae.*
11. *Holoholo au ma ke ka'a me Keola.*

Contrasting **i'oa** and **meme'a** is very important in Hawaiian. In the **piko** position and after an **'ami**, a **meme'a** ALWAYS has a **ka'i** before it. **I'oa** NEVER have **ka'i** in front of them. The **ka'i** that we have learned are **he, ka, kēia, kēlā, kēnā, ko'u, kou, kona,** and **kekahi**. You use only one **ka'i** before a word at a time.

	'Ami	Ka'i	Meme'a	
39.	i	ka	hale	(at the house/at home)
40.	i	kēia	hale	(at this house)
41.	me	ko'u	ka'a	(with my car)
42.	ma	kēlā	alanui	(on that street)
43.	me	ka	hau'oli	(with happiness)

	'Ami	I'oa	
44.	i	(no ka'i) Hālawa	(at Hālawa)
45.	i	(no ka'i) Nānākuli	(at Nānākuli)
46.	me	(no ka'i) Keoni	(with Keoni)
47.	me	(no ka'i) 'ane'i	(and here)
48.	me	(no ka'i) 'oe	(with you)

Using the **ka'i** before a **meme'a** is a part of the Hawaiian language and has nothing to do with English. Even if there is no **ka'i** in English, you have to use one in Hawaiian in front of a **meme'a**. Usually the **ka'i** is **ka** or **he** when there is nothing in English. Compare the underlined portions of the Hawaiian and English sentences below.

49.	**Aia 'o ia <u>i ka hale</u>.**	He's <u>at home</u>.
50.	**Nani <u>ka 'ula'ula</u>.**	<u>Red</u> is pretty.
51.	**Pehea <u>ka hana</u>?**	How's <u>work</u>?
52.	**<u>He kanakē</u> kēia mea.**	This stuff is <u>candy</u>.

It is possible after some **ka'i** (like **kēia, kēnā, kēlā, ko'u, kou, kona,** and **kekahi**) to leave off an understood word (usually **mea** 'thing, person, individual').

53. **'Ono kēia (mea).**	This (thing) is delicious.
54. **Maika'i kona (hale).**	His (house) is good.
55. **'O kēlā (mea) ko'u hale.**	That (thing) is my house.
56. **'Ai 'oe i kēnā (mea)?**	Do you eat that (thing)?

You see, then, that a **ka'i** always leads a **meme'a**. The tricky part, of course, is that the **meme'a** may be dropped if it is understood.

Ha'awina 4:

*Underline the **ka'i** in the following examples. Put a star next to those in which a following **meme'a** has been dropped as understood.*

1. ***Hele 'o Nani i ke kula me kona 'anakē.***
2. ***'O kēia ka'a 'ula'ula ko'u.***
3. ***Kolohe kekahi keiki o kēlā hui.***
4. ***He akua 'o Kū.***
5. ***Aia ke kukū ma ko'u wāwae hema.***
6. ***'O ka mo'opuna ka mea pupule.***
7. ***'Ono kēnā me ka laulau.***
8. ***Aia he māka'i me Lei.***
9. ***Nani ka melemele o kēia pālule o kou makuakāne.***
10. ***'O kēlā ma 'ō ka mahimahi nui o kēia mākeke.***
11. ***Aia kekahi ma ka po'akolu.***
12. ***'O wai kēia ma ka 'ao'ao 'ākau o ke ki'i me Manō?***

Now that we have examined the **pepeke** from an internal viewpoint, let's practice some things that are natural and unconscious for a Hawaiian speaker. If we chop up our **pepeke** at every **'ami** (**i, ma, me, 'o, o**) and make sure that we also make a chop between the **po'o** and the **piko**, we will have divided our **pepeke** into **poke** (chunks) as shown below. (Note that single word **kāhulu** do not form a **poke** of their own but those with **'ami** do.)

57. **Aia/'o Kimo/i ka hale polū/o kona 'anakē.**
58. **'Ono/ka i'a 'ula'ula/ma ke pākaukau.**
59. **He hale nani/kēia.**
60. **'O wai/ka inoa/o ka wahine/me 'oe?**
61. **Hana/'o Lei/me ka wahine Pākē/ma kekahi halekū'ai li'ili'i/i Hale'iwa/i ka po'aono/i kēia pule.**

In speaking or reading Hawaiian, the only place where it sounds natural to pause is between these **poke**. Of course, in normal speaking, you usually say more than one **poke** in a breath, especially if they are short ones. Dividing Hawaiian up into **poke** is a natural and unconscious act that allows a speaker of Hawaiian to put the language into managable pieces, both for pronunciation and understanding. Relating all these pieces to each other produces a single meaning and has as its most important step, the identification of the **piko**.

The **piko** is easy to identify because

1. it is never the first **poke**, and
2. it has no **'ami** if it is a **meme'a** or **papani** but it requires the **'ami piko ('o)** if it is **ia** 'he/she' or an **i'oa**.

Once the **piko** is identified, it is clear that the **po'o** is in front of it. The **po'o** is usually the first **poke** directly in front of the **piko** although it may be a little farther in front. At the present time you know **po'o** that begin with **aia, he, 'o,** and a plain **meme'a** (called a **painu** when used as a **po'o**).

Ha'awina 5:

You are not good speakers of Hawaiian yet, and although some of these things may be starting to become unconscious and natural acts for you, you still have to practice them. In the following pepeke identify the:

a.) poke by putting a slash between all of them
e.) po'o and piko by writing the names above the place where they begin.

Examples: *Po'o Piko*
Noho/ka wahine nani/ma ka hale/o ko'u 'anakala/i kēia manawa.

Po'o Piko
I kēia lā,/aia/i ka halepule ke'oke'o/ka pilikia.

Po'o Piko
'O Lei/ka inoa/o ka wahine/me Kimo.

1. *Aia kona mu'umu'u 'ula'ula ma ka halekū'ai o Akana.*
2. *Kolohe 'o Kainoa ma ke kula.*
3. *'O Lehua ka inoa o kēia wahine me Keola.*
4. *I kēia manawa, wela ka imu o ka pua'a.*
5. *He lei 'a'ala kēia.*
6. *'Au'au au ma kona hale i ka po'alua.*
7. *Aia ma 'ane'i ka poke 'ono.*
8. *Ma Hilo, noho au i ko'u hale kahiko me ko'u makuahine.*
9. *Hana 'o Kimo me a'u i kēia manawa.*
10. *'O kēnā ka pāpale o ko'u 'anakala.*
11. *Make your own example.*

It is important that you be able to tell when to use the three types of **pepeke**. Each type of **pepeke** answers a different type of question.

The **pepeke henua** answers the questions: *is where?, is when?* It always contains **aia** as its **po'o**.

This island is in the Pacific.	(This island is where?	---in the Pacific.)
The party is this evening.	(The party is when?	---this evening.)
He is at school.	(He is where?	---at school.)

The **pepeke 'aike** answers the questions: is who?, is what-person, place, or thing? It always contains **he** or **'o** in the **po'o**. Its **po'o** is an **i'oa, papani,** or **meme'a** (which is usually a **kikino**.)

This island is **Maui.**	(Which place is this?	---**Maui**.)
He is my father.	(Who is he?	---my father.)
He is a policeofficer.	(What is he?	---a policeofficer.)
This is his book.	(This is whose book?	---his book.)

The **pepeke painu** answers the questions: does what?, is what trait? It always contains as its **po'o** a simple **meme'a** (which is usually an **'a'ano, hehele,** or **hamani**).

He cries	(He does what?	---cries.)
This island is pretty.	(This island is what trait?	---pretty.)
The boy bathes.	(The boy does what?	---bathes.)

Ha'awina 6:

Which type of pepeke would be used to express these thoughts in Hawaiian?
Example: She is his friend. (pepeke 'aike)

1. *The man is sick.*
2. *Keola is with me.*
3. *The poi is in the icebox.*
4. *He is my father.*
5. *The lū'au is this afternoon.*
6. *Nani runs.*
7. *The car is in the church.*
8. *Kahului is a big town.*
9. *That game is at my school.*
10. *The sky is black.*
11. *This is rice.*
12. *Tuesday is a holiday.*
13. *My birthday is on Kamehameha Day.*
14. *This flower wilts.*
15. *Keoni is with his girl friend.*
16. *There's a dog in this house.*

The addition of a **kāhulu** mentioning a trait or location, and the addition of **'awe** mentioning a location or time makes a thought more complicated but it does not alter the basic questions answered by the different **pepeke** types. Extra **kāhulu** and **'awe** are underlined in the examples below.

The pretty girl is my classmate at school.
(The pretty girl is what person? ---my classmate. **pepeke 'aike)**

The red table is in the school building today.
(The red table is where? ---in the school building. **pepeke henua)**

My good friend works in **Waipahu** with **Kalei**.
(My good friend does what? ---works. **pepeke painu)**

He is nice on Fridays.
(He is what trait? ---nice. **pepeke painu)**

The girl on the chair is my sister.
(The girl on the chair is what person? ---my sister. **pepeke 'aike)**

Ha'awina 7:
Which type of pepeke would be used to express these thoughts in Hawaiian?

1. *Her little dog is in the water.*
2. *John eats in the cafeteria.*
3. *The brown hat is old.*
4. *Mangoes are delicious fruit.*
5. *Kaipo plays at the little park.*
6. *The long movie is tomorrow.*
7. *My good shirt is in my room.*
8. *There's a yellow lei on my chair.*
9. *Wai'ale'ale is a tall mountain on Kaua'i.*
10. *Kalei is the girl with the red flower in her hair.*
11. *Your Hawaiian name is on this t-shirt.*
12. *Kimo is a common name here in Hawai'i.*
13. *The party tomorrow is a lū'au.*
14. *The little bird eats the ones on the rocks in the morning.*
15. *I am the slow man in the race.*
16. *The head of the fish in this bag is black.*

Nā ʻŌlelo Hoʻākāka

1. Sometimes how you divide up a **pepeke** results in a meaning difference.

a) **Kolohe ke keiki ma Hilo.** (**ma Hilo** is a **kāhulu**) The boy in **Hilo** is "**kolohe**"
e) **Kolohe ke keiki ma Hilo.** (**ma Hilo** is an **ʻawe**) The boy is "**kolohe**" in **Hilo.**
i) **Hana ka wahine me Kai.** (**me Kai** is a **kāhulu**) The woman with **Kai** works.
o) **Hana ka wahine me Kai.** (**me Kai** is an **ʻawe**) The woman works with **Kai.**

In examples **a)** and **i)** the second **poke** is interpreted as a **kāhulu.** In examples **e)** and **o)** the second **poke** is interpreted as an independent **ʻawe.** There are different ways of differentiating the two meanings. One way that you know is to put the **ʻawe** in front. Examples **u)** and **h)** below are versions of **e)** and **o)**, respectively.

u) Ma Hilo, kolohe ke keiki. In **Hilo**, the boy is "**kolohe.**"
h) Me Kai, hana ka wahine. With **Kai**, the woman works.

2. The **ʻo** used at the beginning of the **pepeke ʻaike** is an **ʻami.** Note that although the **ʻami ʻaike** is spelled the same as the **ʻami piko,** it is different in usage. First of all there is the obvious point that one is used in the **piko** position and one in the **poʻo** position. Note also, however, that other **ʻo** used in the **poʻo** position is used with **memeʻa** and **papani.** Compare the underlined **poke** of the following examples.

ʻo (ʻAmi ʻAike)			**ʻo (ʻAmi Piko)**
ʻO au	**kona hoaaloha.**	**Hauʻoli**	**au.**
ʻO kēlā keiki	**kona hoaaloha.**	**Hauʻoli**	**kēlā keiki.**
ʻO koʻu ʻanakē	**kona hoaaloha.**	**Hauʻoli**	**koʻu ʻanakē.**
ʻO Kimo	**kona hoaaloha.**	**Hauʻoli**	**ʻo Kimo.**
ʻO ia	**kona hoaaloha.**	**Hauʻoli**	**ʻo ia.**
ʻO ke kumu	**kona hoaaloha.**	**Hauʻoli**	**ke kumu.**

3. You know two words that can connect one **pepeke** to another: **a** 'and' and **akā** 'but'.

Aia ʻo ia i Wailuku a aia kona makuakāne i Līhuʻe.
He is in **Wailuku** and his father is in **Līhuʻe.**

Noho au ma Honokaʻa a hana au ma Waimea.
I live in **Honokaʻa** and I work in **Waimea.**

ʻO Kalei koʻu ʻanakē a ʻo Keonekea koʻu ʻanakala.
Kalei is my aunty and **Keonekea** is my uncle.

He iʻa liʻiliʻi kēia akā ʻono kēia iʻa.
This is a small fish but this fish is delicious.

4. Note that there are no **ʻokina** in the words **nīoi** and **nīele**. There words are pronounced nīvoi and nīvele, not nīʻoi and nīʻele.

5. Note that the days of the week are **memeʻa** (not **iʻoa**) in Hawaiian and that they require a **kaʻi** when they are used. This is another case where Hawaiian uses a **kaʻi** where English has nothing.

Holoholo ʻo Kekapa ma ka Poʻaono.	**Kekapa** rides around on Saturday.
Wela ka Poʻakahi.	Monday was hot.
ʻO ka Poʻalua kēia.	This is Tuesday.

In fast conversation, people usually leave off the **ʻo ka** in the question **ʻO ka poʻahia kēia?** 'What day of the week is this?'

6. The three types of **pepeke** give primary emphasis to different things. Compare the three examples below, which contain basically the same information but emphasize different things due to the type of **pepeke** used.

Pepeke Henua:	**Aia ka ʻīlio wahine liʻiliʻi ma ka hale.**
	The little female dog is in the house.
Pepeke Painu:	**Liʻiliʻi ka ʻīlio wahine ma ka hale.**
	The female dog in the house is small.
Pepeke ʻAike:	**He wahine ka ʻīlio liʻiliʻi ma ka hale.**
	The little dog in the house is a female.

7. Every **pepeke** must have a **poʻo**, but the **ʻawe** and even **piko** are optional as shown:

Poʻo	Piko	ʻAwe		
ʻOno	**ka meaʻai**	**i kēia lā.**	(nothing missing)	The food is delicious today.
ʻOno	**ka meaʻai.**		(no **ʻawe**)	The food is delicious.
ʻOno		**i kēia lā.**	(no **piko**)	It is delicious today.
ʻOno.			(no **piko** no **ʻawe**)	It is delicious.

Haʻawina Hoʻomanaʻo

1. This **ʻukulele** is good.
2. The pig is in your yard.
3. That (not by you) is an **imu**, teacher.
4. **Pualei** is angry.
5. This girl is the grandchild.
6. The **lūʻau** is this week, **Kale**.
7. My uncle is the captain.
8. That (by you) is a loose rock.
9. The big clock on the wall is correct.
10. **Peʻa** is a family in **Puna**.
11. He is over there with one of the dogs, **Kawai**.
12. My **lei** is the white one.