KA MOKUNA 'ELIMA

Nā Pahuhopu:

1. *Mau & nā*
2. *Mā*
3. *Nā papani*
4. *Laila & 'ō*

KA PAPA'ŌLELO

Nā Ka'i

nā	the (more than one)

Nā I'oa

laila	there (always **i laila**, etc.)

Nā Papani

kāua	we (you and I, the two of us)
kākou	we (you folks and I)
lāua	they (2)
lākou	they (more than two)
māua	we (he/she and I)
mākou	we (they and I)
'olua	you folks (2, the two of you)
'oukou	you folks (more than two)

Nā Meme'a Kikino

ke ahiahi	evening
ka aholehole	**he 'ano i'a**
ka hale'aina	restaurant, cafeteria
ka hua	fruit, seed, tuber
ke kaula	string, rope, cord
ke kāwele	towel, napkin
ke kī'aha	drinking glass
ka lau	leaf
ka lihilihi	petal
ka lipine	ribbon
ka lole	clothes, dress
ka lumi	room
ka lumi ho'okipa	parlor, living room
ka lumi kuke	kitchen
ka lumi moe	bedroom
ka makana	gift
nā mākua	the parents
ka meainu	a drink
ka pā'ina	meal, party
ka pīkake	**he 'ano pua ke'oke'o**
ka pō	night
ka puakenikeni	**he 'ano pua 'a'ala**

Kikino (ho'omau 'ia)

ka 'ano'ano	seed
ka 'awapuhi	ginger
ka 'ōmole	bottle

Hamani

ka hānau	give birth
ka ho'okipa	invite guests in, treat hospitably
ke kuke	cook

Hehele

ka moe	lie down

'A'ano

ka ikaika	strong
ka u'i	beautiful, good looking
ka hu'ihu'i	**'ano anuanu**
ka makewai	thirsty
ka mākaukau	proficient, very competent, quite good, skilled

Nā ʻŌlelo Pōkole

Pehea ʻo Keola mā?	How are **Keola** guys? (**Keola** and the rest)
Maikaʻi lākou.	They are fine.
He aha ke ʻano o kēia mau pua?	What kind of flowers are these? (What is the type of these flowers?)
He mau puakenikeni kēnā.	Those are **puakenikeni**.
Aia i hea nā ʻōmole?	Where are the bottles?
Maikaʻi loa.	Very good. Too good.
ʻAʻole pilikia.	It's no trouble. That"s alright. You are welcome.

Ka Pāpāʻōlelo: Ka Lei O Nāpua

He mau hoaaloha ʻo Nālei a me Nāpua. Noho ʻo Nālei mā ma ʻAiea. Aia lāua ma kekahi haleʻaina ma laila i kēia ahiahi me kekahi mau hoaaloha. ʻO ka lā hānau kēia o Nāpua.

Nāpua:	**Auē e Nālei! Mahalo! He makana nani kēia.**
Nālei:	**ʻAʻole pilikia. ʻAʻala kou mau lei e Nāpua. He aha ke ʻano o nā pua?**
Nāpua:	**He ʻawapuhi kēia, a he puakenikeni ka mea ʻalani. A ʻo kēia koʻu lei pīkake.**
Nālei:	**Nani nā lipine.**
Nāpua:	**ʻAe, pololei. Nani nā lipine o koʻu mau lei. He lā hānau maikaʻi loa kēia.**

PAHUHOPU 1. MAU & NĀ

To make a **helunui** (plural form) in English you usually add 's' to the end of the word.

Helukahi	my friend	my name	my house
Helunui	my friend**s**	my name**s**	my house**s**

In Hawaiian, you add the word **mau** before a word to make a **helunui**. The following are the Hawaiian equivalents of the English examples above.

Helukahi	**ko'u hoaaloha**	**ko'u inoa**	**ko'u hale**
Helunui	**ko'u mau hoaaloha**	**ko'u mau inoa**	**ko'u mau hale**

In English, the forms of some **ka'i** change in the **helunui**.

Helukahi	this book	that cat
Helunui	these book**s**	those cat**s**

In Hawaiian, the only case of a special **ka'i helunui** like English 'these' and 'those' is **nā**. **Nā** 'the' is the **helunui** form of **ka/ke** 'the'. **Nā** is never used with **mau** in standard Hawaiian. If you want, you could think of **nā** as a contraction: **ka + mau = nā**, or **ke + mau = nā**.

Helukahi	**ka hale** (the house)	**ke kumu** (the teacher)	**ke 'eke** (the bag)
Helunui	**nā hale** (the houses)	**nā kumu** (the teachers)	**nā 'eke** (the bags)

Note the following **helukahi** and **helunui** pairs.

Helukahi		**Helunui**	
kēia 'īlio	this dog	**kēia mau 'īlio**	these dogs
kēlā hua	that fruit	**kēlā mau hua**	those fruits
kēnā pua	that flower	**kēnā mau pua**	those flowers
ko'u hale	my house	**ko'u mau hale**	my houses
he peni	a pen	**he mau peni**	(some) pens
kekahi ka'a	one of the cars	**kekahi mau ka'a**	some of the cars
ke kula	the school	**nā kula**	the schools

Ha'awina 1:

Make three of your own examples using mau and three examples using nā and translate them.

Ha'awina 2:

Express these thoughts in Hawaiian.

1. *these bottles*
2. *my aunties*
3. *the lands*
4. *your rooms*
5. *those (not by you) gifts*
6. *those (by you) bracelets*
7. *his slippers*
8. *the leaves*

PAHUHOPU 2. MĀ

Mā is a word that is used in the **helunui** of names. It is used after names in the way that "them," "folks," and "guys" are used in local English.

Kimo mā	**Kimo** guys
Pua mā	**Pua** them
Kealoha mā	**Kealoha** folks
Aia ʻo Nani mā i ka hale.	**Nani** folks are at home.

Unlike "them," "folks," and "guys," **mā** can be used after place names.

Kāneʻohe mā	**Kāneʻohe** and those places
Hāna mā	**Hāna** and those places
Hanalei mā	**Hanalei** and those places
He mau ʻāina nani ʻo Hoʻokena mā.	**Hoʻokena** and those places are pretty lands.

Haʻawina 3:

What would be the helunui of the phrases below? Translate the helenui into English.

1. *me ke kīʻaha*
2. *o koʻu muʻumuʻu*
3. *ma Kāneʻohe*
4. *i ka lihilihi*
5. *me ka inoa*
6. *he mau kukū*
7. *ma kekahi ʻāina*
8. *i kēia pō*
9. *ʻo Keoni*
10. *he papahele*
11. *e Pua*
12. *e ke keiki*

Haʻawina 4:

What is the helukahi of these phrases? Translate them into English.

1. *nā uaki*
2. *ma kekahi mau kaʻa*
3. *e Kalei mā*
4. *i kona mau wāwae*
5. *me nā inoa*
6. *kēia mau ʻawapuhi*
7. *i Kailua mā*
8. *ma nā imu*
9. *o kēlā mau pōhaku*
10. *kēnā mau aku*
11. *i nā kaula*
12. *e nā haumāna*

PAHUHOPU 3. NĀ PAPANI

You already know **nā papani helukahi (au, ʻoe, ia)**. In this lesson, you will learn **nā papani helulua a me nā papani helunui.**

	HELUKAHI (one person)	HELULUA (two persons)	HELUNUI (more than two)
KŪNEI	**au/wau**	**māua**	**mākou**
KŪHOA	**- - - -**	**kāua**	**kākou**
KŪNĀ	**ʻoe**	**ʻolua**	**ʻoukou**
KŪLĀ	**ia**	**lāua**	**lākou**

Au and **wau** are completely interchangeable. **Au/wau** changes to **aʻu** after some **ʻami** such as **me.**

Hele ʻo Kaʻohu me aʻu. **Kaʻohu** goes with me.

Ia is used preceded by the **ʻami piko ʻo** in the **piko** position. The other **papani** do not use this **ʻo.**

Hele ʻo ia i Kaʻū. He/She goes to **Kaʻū.**
Hele māua i Kaʻū. We go to **Kaʻū.**
Hele lāua i Kaʻū. They go to **Kaʻū.**
Hele au i Kaʻū. I go to **Kaʻū.**

Elsewhere there is no **ʻo** before **ia.**

Aia ke kumu me ia. The teacher is with him.

There are only four **papani** that should give you any trouble at all. They are the four **papani** that are translated into English as 'we' or 'us'. It may help to think of them in the following way.

māua	he and I, she and I	**(papani kūnei helulua)**
mākou	**māua** plus one or more others	**(papani kūnei helunui)**
kāua	you and I both	**(papani kūhoa helulua)**
kākou	**kāua** plus one or more others	**(papani kūhoa helunui)**

Haʻawina 5:

What Hawaiian word for we/us would you use in the following situations?

1. *You tell your girl friend "Let's go to a movie tonight."*
2. *You say to your friend "In my family, we eat at 6:30."*
3. *You and your friends are talking about a picnic you all went to at the park last month. You say "Remember, we played volleyball after lunch."*
4. *You say to your grandchildren "We got married when we were twenty-three."*
5. *You say to your friend from a different high school "We beat you guys in 1980."*
6. *Think of your own situation for each of the Hawaiian words for we.*

PAHUHOPU 4. LAILA & ʻŌ

Both **laila** and **ʻō** translate as 'there' in English, but they are different in meaning.

Laila is used to refer to a place when the person you are addressing already knows what place you are referring to.

Example: **Hāna** is very wet. It is very green there. (The person who is being addressed already knows that you are referring to **Hāna**, because you just mentioned it.) **ʻŌ** is used in pointing out a place when the person you are addressing does not know what place you are referring to. Usually **ʻō** is used with some pointing gesture.

Example: Your book is over there on the table. (The person being addressed does not know that you are referring to the table when you say the word 'there' **ʻō**. It is only later in the sentence that he finds out.)

Haʻawina 6:

Which word would you use for 'there', laila or ʻō, if you were saying these sentences to a friend in Hawaiian?

1. *I went to Lahainaluna High School. They have a lot of boarding students there.*
2. *Kale, can you get me that piece of paper over there?*
3. *The coach says, "Run over there, by the coconut tree."*
4. *His room doesn't have any windows and it gets hot in there.*
5. *Look at those rocks. Do you think that there are any ʻopihi over there?*
6. *Make up your own example illustrating laila.*
7. *Make up your own example illustrating ʻō.*

Nā ʻŌlelo Hoʻākāka

1. Note the following colloquial pronunciations.

Formal	Colloquial	Formal	Colloquial
laila	**leila, lila**	**kāua**	**kāʻua**
māua	**māʻua**	**lāua**	**lāʻua**
kēia	**kēʻia**		

2. Note that in English translations of **pepeke ʻaike** starting with **he mau**, there is nothing that can be identified with **he** 'a'. This is another example of how **kaʻi** are always used before **memeʻa** in Hawaiian even when there is no correspondence in English.

He ʻīlio kēlā.	That is a dog.
He mau ʻīlio kēlā.	Those are ___ dogs.
He mau mākaʻi lākou.	They are ___ policeofficers.
He mau haumāna nā keiki.	The children are ___ students.

3. Note that in English translation of **nā** after the **ʻami hea e**, there is nothing that can be identified with **nā**.

E nā keiki, i hea ke kaʻa?	Children, where is the car?
Aloha, e nā aliʻi.	Greetings, nobles.
Pehea ʻoukou, e nā haumāna?	How are you, students?

4. The word **mākua** 'parents' is used only after **mau** and **nā**.

nā mākua	the parents	**kona mau mākua**	his parents

5. Compare Hawaiian and English thinking in the expression below.

Hawaiian:	**He aha ke ʻano o kēia pua?**
Hawaiian thinking:	What is the type of this flower?
English:	What type of flower is this?

6. Note that there is no **papani** equivalent to English 'it'. In Hawaiian **ʻo ia** usually means 'he' or 'she'. The idea of 'it' can be conveyed by using **kēlā mea, kēlā**, or similar expressions. Most often, however, 'it' is simply understood.

Aia i hea kou hale?	Where is your house?
Aia ma Kalihi.	It is in **Kalihi**.
He aha kēnā pua?	What is that flower?
He pīkake.	It is **pīkake**.

Similarly, **lāua** and **lākou** are usually left out as understood when refering to non-living things.

He aha kēia mau i'a?	What are these fish?
He mau āholehole.	They are **āholehole.**
'Ula'ula nā kalipa o Pua?	Are **Pua**'s slippers red?
'Ae. 'Ula'ula.	Yes. They are red.

7. Note that the place name **'Aiea** does not have an **'okina** between the **i** and e. It sounds like 'Aiyea not 'Ai'ea.

Ha'awina Hui Pū 'Ia

1. **Kala'i** and **Mamo** guys are at her house in **Lā'ie.**
2. They are there with some friends.
3. There is a party this evening at the house.
4. **Kala'i:** **Mamo** guys, are you two ready?
5. **Mamo:** Yes. We are ready. Where are the boys?
6. **Kala'i:** They are in one of the rooms over there.
7. **Mamo:** How are the drinks and the food?
8. **Kala'i:** The drinks are chilled and the food is on the table.

Ha'awina Ho'omana'o

1. Who is the captain of your club?
2. He lives in **Kealakekua.**
3. What's the name of your mother, **Kanani**?
4. I go to the little church.
5. The bottle on the table with the glass is brown.
6. This is his canoe.
7. **Lei** is thirsty.
8. This is delicious water.
9. That (by you) is a wilted plant.
10. My birthday is on Wednesday.