KA MOKUNA 'EONO

Nā Pahuhopu:

1. *Nā māka painu: ua, ke - nei, e - ana*
2. *Nā 'ami lauka: i/iā*
3. *Nā 'ami kuhi 'to': i/iā*
4. *Dropping 'of'*

KA PAPA'ŌLELO

Nā Ka'i

kāu	your (1 person)
kā 'oukou	your (more than 2)
kā 'olua	your (2 persons)

Nā 'Ami

a	of, belonging to, **'ami nono'a**
i	**'ami lauka**, used with **meme'a**
iā	**'ami lauka**, used with **papani** and all **i'oa**
iā	to, **'ami kuhi**, used with **papani** and those **i'oa** refering to people and other living things

Nā I'oa

nehinei	yesterday, always **i nehinei, ma nehinei**, etc.

Nā Māka Painu

ua	indicates an action or condition as completed.
ke-nei	indicates an action or condition in the process of reaching completion now.
e-ana	indicates an action or condition that will be completed,and also indicates an action or condition in the process of reaching completion.

Nā Meme'a Kikino

ke awa	harbor
ke ono	he 'ano i'a ke'oke'o a 'ono
ke kanakamakua	adult
ka laiki	rice
ka pa'akai	salt
ke pā	plate
ka pipi	cow
ke pola	bowl
ka 'aina ahiahi	evening meal
ka 'awa	he 'ano meainu

Kikino (ho'omau 'ia)

ka 'i'o	meat, flesh
ka 'i'o pipi	beef

Hamani

ke aloha	love
ka inu	drink
ka ha'alele	depart, leave, abandon
ka hā'awi	give
ka ho'omākaukau	make ready, prepare
ka ho'omo'a	ke kuke
ka ho'owali	mix, as poi
ke kama'ilio	converse
ke kelepona	telephone
ke kōkua	help
ke kū'ai	buy, sell
ka lawe	take
ka lawe mai	bring
ka lohe	hear
ka makemake	want, like
ka mālama	take care of, keep
ke pani	close
ka poina	forget
ka 'aihue	steal
ka 'ike	see, know
ke 'oki	cut
ka 'ōlelo	speak

Hehele

ka ho'i	go back, return
ka ho'i mai	come back

'A'ano

ka maka'u	fearful, afraid
ka ma'alili	cool after being hot
ka mā'ona	full (of food)
ka mo'a	cooked and ready to serve
ka pōloli	hungry

Nā ʻŌlelo Pōkole

He aha kāu hana?	What did you do? What are you doing? What are you going to do? (What is your action?)
He aha ka hana a Pua?	What did **Pua** do? What is **Pua** doing? What is **Pua** going to do? (What is the action of **Pua**?)
i nehinei	yesterday
i ka pō nei	last night
Ua kōkua au i ka wahine.	I helped the woman.
Ua kōkua au iā Pua.	I helped **Pua**.
Ua kōkua au iā ia.	I helped him/her.
E aha ana ʻo ia?	What is he/she doing? What is he/she going to do? (He/She is what-ing?)
Ke kōkua nei ʻo ia iaʻu.	He/She is helping me.
E hele ana ʻoe i hea?	Where are you going? (You are going where?)
E hele ana au i koʻu kaʻa.	I'm going to my car.
E hoʻi ana au (i ka hale.)	I'm going home.
E hele ana au iā Keoni.	I'm going to Keoni.
i ka lā ʻapōpō	tomorrow (on the day tomorrow)
hoʻokahi kīʻaha wai	one glass of water (one glass water)
Ua pōloli au.	I am hungry. I was hungry.
ʻAno pōloli au.	I'm kind of hungry.

Ka Pāpāʻōlelo: ʻO Palani Mā

Ua hoʻi mai ʻo Palani i ka hale. Ke kamaʻilio nei ʻo ia me kona makuahine. Aia lāua ma ka puka o ka hale. Aia ʻo Lani mā ma ka lumi kuke. E hoʻomākaukau ana lākou i ka ʻaina ahiahi.

Palani:	**E aha ana ʻo Lani?**
Māmā:	**Ke hoʻowali nei ʻo ia i ka poi. E ʻai ana kākou i kēia maṇawa.**
Palani:	**Maikaʻi. Ua pōloli au. Ua moʻa ka ʻiʻo pipi?**
Māmā:	**ʻAe, ua moʻa. A aia nā pola ma ke pākaukau.**

PAHUHOPU 1. NĀ MĀKA PAINU: UA, KE - NEI, E - ANA

In English, verb endings convey whether something was done yesterday, is being done now, is going to be done tomorrow, or is regularly performed.

I ate (yesterday).	I am eating (now).
I'm going to eat (tomorrow).	I eat (habitual).

In Hawaiian, **māka painu** serve this same function in the **pepeke painu.**

UA PAINU

Ua marks a **painu** as complete.

Ua ʻai au.	I ate. , I have eaten., I had eaten.
Ua ʻauʻau ʻo ia.	He bathed., He has bathed., He had bathed.
Ua kūʻai ʻo Moana.	**Moana** bought., **Moana** has bought., **Moana** had bought.

Note that with an **ʻaʻano, ua** can be translated with English present time as well as past time. Throughout this book, **ua** will appear frequently with **ʻaʻano** type words to indicate both past and present condition.

Ua nani ka hale.	The house was beautiful. The house is beautiful now. (It's complete. It's not getting any more beautiful.) Said after decorating a home.
Ua wela ka meaʻai.	The food was hot. The food is hot now. (It has completed reaching the point of getting hot.) Said after food has been heated.
Ua mau ke ea o ka ʻāina i ka pono.	The life of the land persists through righteousness.

KE PAINU NEI

Ke painu nei marks an action as happening now or at this time.

Ke ʻai nei ʻo ia.	He is eating now.
Ke ʻauʻau nei ʻo Lani.	**Lani** is bathing now.
Ke hana nei nā mākaʻi.	The policeofficers are working now.

E PAINU ANA

E painu ana marks a **painu** as going to happen.

E kūʻai ana lāua.	They (2) are going to buy.
E hele mai ana ʻo Kimo.	**Kimo** is going to come.
E kaulana ana ʻoe.	You are going to be famous.

E painu ana can also mark an action as occuring in the present.

E ʻai ana māua.	We (he and I) are eating.
E ʻauʻau ana nā haumāna.	The students are bathing.

The difference between e **painu ana** and ke **painu nei** when used in the present is that ke painu nei gives a stronger emphasis on NOW.

E hana ana ʻo ia.	He's working.
Ke hana nei ʻo ia.	He's working (now).

E PAINU

E painu marks a **painu** for the future, conveying, however, a less definite commitment to the time frame.

E hoʻi au i Molokaʻi.	I'll be returning to Moloka'i (sometime in the future).
E kōkua nā kāne iā ʻoukou.	The men will help you folks (don't worry, they'll be on hand).

Note the difference between e verb **ana** and e. E often translates as "will" while e verb ana often translates as "going to." See how the following pairs contrast.

E hana au i ka pipi.	I'll make the meat.
E hana ana au i ka pipi.	I'm going to make the meat.
E kelepona ʻo Maile iā ia.	Maile will telephone him. Maile can telephone him.
E kelepona ana ʻo Maile iā ia.	Maile is going to telephone him.
E nānā kāua i ke kīwī.	We can watch TV.
E nānā ana kāua i ke kīwī.	We are going to watch TV.

∅ PAINU

The appearance of the **painu**, by itself and with no **māka painu** indicates habitual time. This is particularly true for **hamani** and **hehele**. In fact, we have already seen this in an earlier mokuna, Ka Mokuna ʻElua, on pages 13-14.

Uē kēia kaikamahine ma ka halepule.
Hele ʻoe i ke kaona.
Noho ʻo ia me aʻu.

The following chart should help you remember the use of **māka painu.**

	Ka Wā I Hala (past time)	Kā Wā E Kū Nei Ana (the present)	Ka Wā E Hiki Mai (the future)	Kā Wā E Hiki Mai (the indefinite)	Ke Kūmau (habitual)
ACTIONS: Hamani Hehele	ua painu	ke painu nei e painu ana	e painu ana	e painu	Ø painu
CONDITIONS: ʻAʻano	ua painu	ua painu	e painu ana	e painu	Ø painu

Haʻawina 1:

In the English sentences below, underline the action or condition and the markers that go with it. Then give the Hawaiian māka painu that would be used if the sentences were in Hawaiian.

E.g. We are going to go to his house after lunch. (e - painu - ana.)

1. *We have helped them in the past*
2. *They are playing outside right now.*
3. *The crew is going to use the bulldozer this afternoon.*
4. *I was sick with the flu on Tuesday.*
5. *I am fine now though.*
6. *Their son is going to travel to Texas for his mission.*
7. *This fish swam right up to my spear.*
8. *I am going to see my lawyer this morning.*
9. *They are sleeping in that tent under the hau tree.*
10. *John sold his old boat.*
11. *He is talking with his girlfriend about the party tomorrow.*

Haʻawina 2:

See if you can say the following in Hawaiian using māka painu.

E.g. Loke is working (now). Ke hana nei ʻo Loke.

1. *They (2) are telephoning (now).*
2. *My friend cooked.*
3. *The girl is going to be happy.*
4. *We (they and I) gave.*
5. *The food is delicious.*
6. *My friends were afraid.*
7. *Hōkū is bathing (now).*
8. *The woman is going to buy.*
9. *We (you guys and I) saw.*
10. *Kuahiwi them looked.*
11. *We (you and I) conversed.*
12. *Her aunty is going to telephone.*
13. *The books are going to be ready.*
14. *You (2) are eating (now).*
15. *The beers are chilled.*

Ha'awina 3:

See if you can tell whether e or e verb ana should be used in the following situations.

1. *You are discussing making a party with your friends. Everybody is volunteering to do different things. You say "I'll buy the juice."*
2. *Your uncle asks you about your new job. You say "I'm going to start work next week."*
3. *You tell your neighbor "I'm going to fly to Honolulu next week."*
4. *Your friend tells you that he doesn't know how he's going to get to the doctor because his car broke down. You tell him "I'll drive you."*
5. *Your brother is having a hard time ironing his good shirt and is complaining about his problem. You say "I'll show you how to iron that shirt."*
6. *Make up two of your own situations for using e and two for e - ana.*

PAHUHOPU 2. NĀ 'AMI LAUKA: I/IĀ

In **Ka Mokuna 'Ehā**, we learned that there is always an **'ami** in Hawaiian in the **'awe** position, even where there is nothing to identify with the **'ami** in English. The **'ami lauka** is one of these **'ami** for which there is no English translation. Compare the Hawaiian and English examples below.

Po'o	Piko	'Awe			
'Ai	'oe	**i ka poi.**	You	eat	- the **poi.**
Makemake	'o Lani	**i kēia lei.**	**Lani**	likes	- this **lei.**
Kuke	ka wahine	**i ka mea'ai.**	The woman	cooks	- the food.
Heluhelu	'o ia	**i nā puke.**	He	reads	- the books.
'Ike	au	**i kou hale.**	I	see	- your house.

The **'ami lauka** can only occur after actions listed in your vocabulary as **hamani**. The **lauka** is something that one of these **hamani** is directed toward, affects, or refers to. For example, reading (**heluhelu**) can be directed towards a book, eating (**'ai**) affects food, and seeing (**'ike**) can refer to a house. With **papani** and **i'oa** (and **wai** 'who'), the **'ami lauka** is not **i**, but **iā**. There is also one special form to remember: **ia'u**, a contraction of **iā au**.

Po'o	Piko	'Awe			
'Ike	ka māka'i	**iā** 'oe:	The policeofficer	sees	- you.
Makemake	au	**iā Kanani.**	I	like	- **Kanani.**
Maka'u	ka 'īlio	**ia'u.**	The dog	fears	- me.
Kelepona	'o Wehilani	**iā ia.**	Wehilani	telephones	- her.
'Ike	māua	**iā Lāna'i.**	We	see	- **Lāna'i.**

Ha'awina 4:

Fill in the lauka in these pepeke.

1. *Inu 'o ia* _____. *He drinks this water.*
2. *Makemake 'o Kalei* _____. *Kalei likes Maui.*
3. *Kuke mākou* _____. *We cook the fish.*
4. *Kū'ai nā haumāna* _____. *The students buy the books.*
5. *Makemake 'o ia* _____. *He likes you (1).*
6. *'Ai nā 'īlio* _____. *The dogs eat the pig meat.*
7. *'Ike 'o ia* _____. *He sees us (you and me).*
8. *Kōkua au* _____. *I help them (2).*
9. *Lohe 'o Kāwika* _____. *Kāwika hears your mother.*
10. *Makemake ke kumu* _____. *The teacher likes me.*
11. *Fill in your own lauka in the following pepeke. Give at least three answers: one meme'a, one papani, and one i'oa. 'Ike au* _____.

Ha'awina 5:

Express these ideas in Hawaiian. Each one contains a **lauka**. *Take your time. Get the basic pepeke down first and add the* **lauka** *at the end.*

1. *I listen to you.*
2. *Kealoha listens to the teacher.*
3. *She takes care of the dogs.*
4. *The woman buys the* **poi**.
5. *You (2) cut the cow meat.*
6. ***Nani*** *telephones* ***Keola***.
7. *He hears his mother.*
8. *This pig fears the dog.*
9. *The students look at the teacher.*
10. *I imitate them (more than 2).*
11. ***No'eau*** *prepares my hat.*
12. *We (she and I) like* ***Moloka'i***.
13. *His uncle helps me.*
14. *We (you folks and I) drink this beer.*
15. *Make up three of your own examples using a* **meme'a** *as the* **lauka** *in one, a* **papani** *as the* **lauka** *in another, and an* **i'oa** *as the* **lauka** *in the last one.*

PAHUHOPU 3. NĀ 'AMI KUHI 'TO': I/IĀ

Note that **i** 'to, in, on, at' acts just like the **'ami lauka** in that it is **iā** before **papani** and **i'oa**.

Hele au iā Kimo.	I go to **Kimo**.
Ho'i mai ka 'īlio ia'u.	The dog comes back to me.
Hele mai 'o ia iā mākou.	He comes to us.
Hā'awi 'o ia i nā i'a iā Lei.	He gives the fish to **Lei**.

There is one difference, however, in that if an **i'oa** refers to a place (**i'oapaku**), the **'ami lauka** is **iā**, but 'to, in, on, at' is **i** as shown below:

Makemake au iā Maui.	I like __ **Maui**.
Hele au i Maui.	I go to **Maui**.
Noho au i Maui.	I live on **Maui**.

Ha'awina 6:

See if you can express these ideas in Hawaiian, paying particular attention to the use of i and iā.

1. *Keola goes to Kaua'i.*
2. *He returns to Kalani.*
3. *I like O'ahu.*
4. *The dog returns to him.*
5. *I go to Keoni.*
6. *I go to Honolulu.*
7. *I see Honolulu.*
8. *We (he and I) love Waipi'o.*
9. *We (he and I) live in Waipi'o.*
10. *The woman goes to them (2).*
11. *He takes care of Waimea.*
12. *Pele ate in Puna.*
13. *Pele ate Puna.*
14. *They watch Kahana.*
15. *They watch in Kahana.*

PAHUHOPU 4. DROPPING 'OF'

Note that there is no Hawaiian word corresponding to English 'of' in the following examples.

English	Hawaiian	Hawaiian Thinking
one glass of water	**hoʻokahi kīʻaha wai**	one glass water
this kind of fish	**kēia ʻano iʻa**	this kind fish
the bowl of **poi**	**ke pola poi**	the bowl **poi**
that plate of meat	**kēlā pā ʻiʻo pipi**	that plate meat

For some of you leaving out the 'of' will be natural since 'of' is deleted in these same places in local English. For others, a good trick to remember is that if there is no 'the' (or other **kaʻi**) between the 'of' and the following **memeʻa** in English, drop the 'of'.

Haʻawina 7:

See if you can express these thoughts in Hawaiian. (There are only four examples where 'of' must be expressed in Hawaiian.)

1. *this bowl of rice*
2. *one can of fish*
3. *the canoe of the boy*
4. *the bottle of sand*
5. *a day of rain*
6. *the gift of love*
7. *the bottles of beer*
8. *one house of the man*
9. *my wall of stone*
10. *a plate of poke*
11. *the bracelet of my friend*
12. *that (by you) bag of thorns*
13. *a family of the island*

Nā ʻŌlelo Hoʻākāka

1. Note the following conversational pronunciations.

Formal	Informal
E aha ana ʻoe?	**E ahana ʻoe? E hana ʻoe?**
He aha kā ʻolua hana?	**He aha kā ʻalua hana?**
He aha kā ʻoukou hana?	**He aha kā ʻaukou hana?**
māʻona	**māʻana**

2. Note that use of **ka** and **ke** distinguishes the meaning of some words.

Ke pā	'the plate'	**Ka pā**	'the wall'
Ke pola	'the bowl'	**Ka pola**	'the flap on a **malo**'

3. Note the following descriptions of the four types of **meme'a.**

A **kikino** usually refers to something with a body or shape.
An **ʻaʻano** usually refers to a condition or state of being.
A **hehele** usually refers to a movement or positioning of oneself.
A **hamani** usually refers to an action, sense, or emotion directed towards another thing or person.

Usually you can tell what category a word belongs to just by its meaning but there are difficult cases. For example, **huhū** 'angry at' is a **hamani, maopopo** 'to be understood' is an **ʻaʻano,** and **haʻalele** 'to leave' is a **hamani.**

It is important know what kind of word a **meme'a** is because there are many patterns in Hawaiian that are used with one type of word and not with others. An example from this **mokuna** is the **ʻami lauka** used only with **hamani.**

4. Always try to speak Hawaiian from a Hawaiian view point, strictly following the Hawaiian patterns and vocabulary you have learned. Do not try to translate every English word or express English ideas you have not yet learned in Hawaiian. Following English will give you sentences that make no sense in Hawaiian. Compare the English and Hawaiian below.

English	Hawaiian following English (incorrect)	Correct Hawaiian **Poʻo - Piko - ʻAwe (lauka)**
I am afraid of the dog.	**Au makaʻu o ka ʻīlio.**	**Makaʻu au i ka ʻīlio.**
I look at **Hilo.**	**Au nānā i Hilo.**	**Nānā au iā Hilo.**
I take care of the house.	**Au lawe mālama o ka hale.**	**Mālama au i ka hale.**

5. Do not get confused by the way in which the idea of e **painu ana** is expressed in English with words 'going to', 'gonna', or 'going' as shown below.

E 'ai ana 'o ia.	He's going to eat.	He's gonna eat.	He going eat.
E ho'i mai ana au.	I'm going to come back.	I'm gonna come back.	I going come back.
E hele ana mākou	We're going to go.	We're gonna go.	We going go.
E anuanu ana 'oe.	You are going to be cold.	You're gonna be cold.	You going be cold.

The English word 'going' in the above examples has nothing to do with the idea of movement. It is just a way to tell that something will happen at a future time. Be careful that you do not translate 'going' indicating a future time with the word **hele** 'go'. Use the **maka painu** (e - ana) instead.

6. Compare Hawaiian and English order in short sentences.

Inu au i kēia.	I drink this.
Makemake 'o Keola iā Kau'i.	Keola likes Kau'i.
Aloha au iā 'oe.	I love you.

In English the action comes in the middle, but in Hawaiian it comes first. Since in Hawaiian, either the **piko** or the **'awe** can be dropped as understood, the **'ami lauka** is very important in identifying whether a single **poke** after the **po'o** is the **piko** or an **'awe**.

Ua 'ai 'o ia ('awe dropped).	He ate it.
Ua 'ai iā ia (piko dropped).	It ate him.

7. **Nehinei** 'yesterday' is an **i'oa** and is used just like place names such as **Maui, Kekaha,** and **Moloka'i**. Note how **nehinei** is preceded by **'o** in the **piko** position.

Ua ma'i au i Maui.	I was sick on **Maui.**
Ua ma'i au i nehinei.	I was sick yesterday.
Ua wela 'o Maui.	**Maui** was hot.
Ua wela 'o nehinehi.	Yesterday was hot. (It was hot yesterday).

8. **Kāu** and **kou** are both translated as "your" in English but they cannot be interchanged in Hawaiian. You will learn the differences in **Mokuna 'Ehiku.**

9. It is possible to use a **kikino** after a **māka painu** just like the other types of **meme'a**. This usage is only common with a few **kikino** like those below.

Ua kanakamakua 'oe i kēia manawa.	You are an adult now.
Ua kakahiaka i kēia manawa.	It's morning now.

10. The use of **'ano** 'kind, type' before words like **pōloli** is another example of leaving out 'of'.

'Ano wela kēia.	This is kind (of) hot.
'Ano huhū 'o Lehua.	**Lehua** is kind (of) angry.
'Ano pōloli au.	I'm kind (of) hungry.

Ha'awina Hui Pū 'Ia

1. **Kai'a** and **Kapū'olo** are talking on the telephone.
2. What did you do last night?
3. I went to **Wailuku**.
4. I took **Nāwāhine** to the party at Randy's house.
5. Are you going to class this evening?
6. Yes. I'm preparing a bowl of **poke** now.
7. I'm going to take it to class with me.
8. Good. Those Hawaiian students like fish and **poke**.

Ha'awina Ho'omana'o

1. He and I converse with the parents of **Nani**.
2. **Keoki** them are full.
3. There are twelve green petals on these flowers.
4. What is that on your eyeglasses, **'Awapuhi**? (**'Awapuhi** is wearing her glasses.)
5. One of her relatives is the captain.
6. What are the names of those plants over there.
7. What plate are the hot chilis on?
8. Is this your bracelet?
9. She eats in the hotel on Monday and on Tuesday she eats with the grandchildren.
10. The window on the left wall is huge.
11. Those kids are stealing that woman's purse.
12. **Hainakā**, the canoes are in the harbor now.
13. I drink **'awa**.
14. That fish is ono.