KA MOKUNA 'EHIKU

Nā Pahuhopu:

1. *Nā 'ami nono'a: kino'ō & kino'ā*
2. *Ko/kā & o/a*
3. *Pepeke henua me ka huahelu*

KA PAPA'ŌLELO

Nā 'Ami Nono'a

a	of
o	of

Nā Ka'i Nono'a

ka'u	my
kā ka wahine	the woman's
kā Lani	**Lani**'s
kā lākou	their
kāu	your
kāna	his/her
ko ka wahine	the woman's
ko Lani	**Lani**'s

Nā Meme'a Kikino

ka ihu	nose
ka haleka'a	garage, carport
ka haleleka	post office
ke kālā	money
ke kapuahi	stove
ke kīwī	television
ke kope	coffee
ke kuahiwi	mountain
ke kuawa	guava
ke kuka	coat
ke kukui	light, lamp, as a fixture
ke kumukiawe	**kiawe** tree
ke kumukiele	gardenia bush
ke kumukuawa	guava tree
ke kumulā'au	tree of any kind
ke kumumanakō	mango tree
ke kumupōpolo	**pōpolo** plant
ke kumupuamēlia	plumeria tree
ke kupuna	grandparent
ke kupunawahine	grandmother
ka lakeke	jacket
ka laweleka	mail deliverer
ka leka	mail, letter
ka lima	hand, arm
ka lio	horse
ka lou	picking pole
ka manakō	mango

Kikino (ho'omau'ia)

ka paikikala	bicycle
ka pahuhau	ice box
ka pēpē	baby
ka pū'olo	package, bundle

'A'ano

ka lepo	dirty
ka ma'ema'e	clean
ka maka	**'a'ole mo'a, 'a'ole pala**
ka pala	ripe
ka palahū	overripe and soft
ka pāpa'a	cooked crispy, usually with some black parts

PAHUHOPU 1. NĀ 'AMI NONO'A: KINO'Ō & KINO'Ā

In using Hawaiian possessive words such as **o/a** 'of' and **ko/kā** 's' (as in John's house) you must choose between **kino'ō** and **kino'ā**. **Kino'ō** words contain **o** (e.g. **ko'u, ko, o,** and **kona**). **Kino'ā** words contain **a** (e.g. **ka'u, kā, a,** and **kāna**). Usually the following tests can help you decide when to use **kino'ō** and **kino'ā**.

1. Does the possesor have any control at all over having the thing? If not use **kino'ō**. Examples: body parts, parents, brothers.

Note that non-living things usually possess with **kino'ō**. For example: land can't help that it has people and guavas can't help that they have worms.

2. Does the possessor own the thing to be in, on, under, behind of, or to wear? If so, use **kino'ō**. Examples: modes of transportation, buildings, clothing and ornaments, shelters.

3. If neither 1 or 2 above applies use **kino'ā**. You have some control over having many things and relationships. Examples: husband, children, job.

You own many things that you do not use to be in, on, under, or to wear. Examples: book, shovel, food.

Ha'awina 1:

Can you predict what kino would be used to possess the following words under normal circumstances? What test supports your answer? 1, 2, or 3? Example: pig /a-3/

1. *house*
2. *brush*
3. *ear*
4. *sister*
5. *fork*
6. *candy*
7. *shirt*
8. *soul*
9. *lei*
10. *money*
11. *dog*
12. *horse*
13. *ice box*
14. *car*
15. *tooth*
16. *son*
17. *blanket*
18. *swimming pool*
19. *land*
20. *god*
21. *watch*

PAHUHOPU 2. KO/KĀ & O/A

KO & KĀ - NĀ MĀKA KA'I NONO'A

In Hawaiian it is possible to use the name of a person, place, or thing as a **ka'i** before a **meme'a**. Such a **ka'i** is called a **ka'i nono'a** and includes a preceding **ko** or **kā** as shown in the examples below where the **ka'i nono'a** is underlined.

ko Kimo hale	**Kimo's** house
ko ka wahine hale	the woman's house
ko kēia 'īlio hale	this dog's house
kā Nani i'a	**Nani's** fish
kā kou 'anakala i'a	your uncle's fish
kā kekahi keiki i'a	one of the boys' fish

The choice between **ko** and **kā** to start off a **ka'i nono'a** depends on the **kino'ō** and **kino'ā** rules given under **pahuhopu 1** in this **mokuna**.

Ha'awina 2:

Add ko or kā in the following ka'i nono'a as appropriate and translate into English.

1. _____ *Nani lou*
2. _____ *ka laweleka kuka*
3. _____ *kou kupunawahine kapuahi*
4. _____ *mākou kaula*
5. _____ *kēlā kanaka meainu*
6. _____ *Kaipo pipi*
7. _____ *kēia wahine pēpē*
8. _____ *lāua lumi*
9. _____ *ke kumu lei*
10. _____ *Kaleo kī'aha*

Note how **ko/kā** corresponds to "'s" in English.

ko Pua hoaaloha	**Pua**'s friend
kā kēia keiki 'īlio	this boy's dog

In Hawaiian **ko/kā** comes before the possessor of something, while in English 's comes after the possessor. In Hawaiian thinking you are actually saying 's Pua friend and 's the boy dog. There are special constructions with the **papani au, 'oe,** and **ia** that are sort of contractions.

ko'u/ka'u	my	not **ko au** or **kā au**
kou/kāu	your	not **ko 'oe** or **kā 'oe**
kona/kāna	his/her	not **ko ia** or **kā ia**

The other **papani** do not form contractions with **ko** and **kā** but the English translations do not contain 's.

ko 'olua	your (two people)	**kā 'olua**	your (two people)
ko lākou	their (three or more people)	**kā lākou**	their (three or more people)

Ha'awina 3:

Write five ka'i nono'a with a following possessed word.

Ha'awina 4:

Give the Hawaiian equivalent of the following English phrases. Watch your kino'ō and kino'ā.

1. *Keola's book*
2. *my friend's name*
3. *their (2) TV*
4. *Lani's mango*
5. *his father's restaurant*
6. *the woman's shoe*
7. *Waimea's post office*
8. *your (3) bed room*
9. *my father's pen*
10. *Kealoha's food*
11. *this dog's name*
12. *this girl's paper*

KĀ & O/A = KO/KĀ

A **ka'i nono'a** is actually made up of the **k-** of **ka/ke** with a **poke** starting with **o** or **a** placed between the **k-** and the following **meme'a** as shown below.

ka lole o Kimo	= **ko Kimo lole**	the clothes of **Kimo, Kimo's** clothes
ka makuakāne o lāua	= **ko lāua makuakāne**	the father of them, their father
ke ka'a o ko'u 'anakē	= **ko ko'u 'anakē ka'a**	the car of my aunty, my aunty's car
ke kope a ke kanaka	= **kā ke kanaka kope**	the coffee of the man, the man's coffee

The above pairs mean the same thing. In order to make these types of pairs with **papani helukahi**, you must learn special contractions with **o/a**. Note that the special contractions below are the same as those with **ko/kā** without the **k-**.

o'u/a'u	of me	not **o au** or **a au**
ou/āu	of you	not **o 'oe** or **a 'oe**
ona/āna	of him/her	not **o ia** or **a ia**

In Hawaiian the following pairs mean the same thing.

ka inoa ou	= **kou inoa**	the name of you	=	your name
ke 'eke a'u	= **ka'u 'eke**	the bag of me	=	my bag
ka mu'umu'u ona	= **kona mu'umu'u**	the **mu'umu'u** of her	=	her **mu'umu'u**

Ha'awina 5:

Make three of your own ka/ke plus o/a structures and give their ko/kā structure equivalent, then translate.

Ha'awina 6:

Change the following ka/ke plus o/a structures to ko/kā structures and translate both of them.

1. *ke pā a Nani*
2. *ka hoaaloha o kou makuahine*
3. *kā 'olua hoe*
4. *ka lio o mākou*
5. *ka ihu ona*
6. *ke poho a kēlā haumāna*
7. *ka 'ano'ano a Kalei*
8. *ke kaula o kēnā lei*
9. *ke kumulā'au a lākou*
10. *ka pū'olo a kekahi kanaka*

Ha'awina 7:

Change the following ko/kā structures to ka/ke plus o/a structures and translate both of them.

1. *ko U'i paikikala*
2. *ko ka halekula inoa*
3. *kā 'olua hoe*
4. *ko kēia lā ua*
5. *kou mākeke*
6. *kā kekahi keiki 'ukulele*
7. *ko Nohili one*
8. *kā ko'u 'anakala imu*
9. *ko kēnā kini waiho'olu'u*
10. *kāna leka*

Ha'awina 8:

Change the following ko/kā structures to ka/ke plus o/a structures and vice versa. Translate your answers.

1. *ke kumukula a Kekai*
2. *kona lumikuke*
3. *ko ka lumi papahele*
4. *ke kīwī a māua*
5. *kā kēia kaikamahine 'ilio*
6. *kou lānai*
7. *ka hana a 'olua*
8. *ko Hawai'i one*
9. *kā kēlā pēpē 'ōmole*
10. *ka'u haumāna*

To make the **helunui** of a **ka'i nono'a** add **mau** before the **meme'a** that is possessed as shown below.

ko Kimo hale	**Kimo**'s house	**ko Kimo mau hale**	**Kimo**'s houses
ko ke kanaka hale	the man's house	**ko ke kanaka mau hale**	the man's houses
ko lāua hale	their house	**ko lāua mau hale**	their houses
ko kekahi keiki hale	one boy's house	**ko kekahi keiki mau hale**	one boy's houses

Ha'awina 9:

Change the following structures including ka'i nono'a to helunui forms.

1. *ko lākou hui*
2. *kā ke kāpena kumupuamēlia*
3. *ko lāua wa'a*
4. *ko ko'u makuakāne ka'a*
5. *kā kēia kumu papa'ele'ele*
6. *kā Kalākaua uaki*

NĀ & O/A = KO/KĀ & MAU

In the **helunui**, **ko/kā** plus **mau** can be replaced with **nā** plus **o/a** as shown below.

ko Nālei mau pāpale Nālei's hats	**nā pāpale o Nālei** the hats of **Nālei**
ko ka wahine mau hoaaloha the woman's friends	**nā hoaaloha o ka wahine** the friends of the woman
ka'u mau manakō my mangos	**nā manakō a'u** the mangos of me

Ha'awina 10:

Make three of your own nā plus o/a structures and give their ko/kā plus mau structure equivalent and translate.

Ha'awina 11:

Give another way of saying the following. Translate both the original and your answer.

Example: kā Keoki mau puke — *nā puke a Keoki*
Keoki's books — *the books of Keoki*

1. *nā pepa a lāua*
2. *ka'u mau keikikāne*
3. *ko Pua mau lima*
4. *nā māka'i o Honolulu*
5. *nā pākaukau a ka makuakāne*
6. *nā pā'ina āna*
7. *ka'u mau kumukuawa*
8. *nā mea'ai o kēia pō*
9. *ko kēlā 'āina mau pua*
10. *kou mau 'āina*

PAHUHOPU 3. PEPEKE HENUA ME KA HUAHELU

Huahelu (numerals) are used to tell how many of something exists.

Po'o	Piko	'Awe	
Aia	he 'ewalu mokupuni.		There are eight islands.
Aia	he 'ehā 'īlio	me Keoni.	There are four dogs with Keoni.
Aia	he 'ewalu lei	ma ke pākaukau.	There are eight lei on the table.

With most ka'i, mau placed before the meme'a indicates more than one. This is also true with huahelu, however, since the amount is already clear the mau is often dropped as shown below.

Aia he 'elima mau pua'a ma ka pā.	There are five pigs in the yard.
Aia he 'elima pua'a ma ka pā.	There are five pigs in the yard.
Aia he 'eono mau i'a ma ke pola.	There are six fish in the bowl.
Aia he 'eono i'a ma ke pola.	There are six fish in the bowl.
Aia he 'umi keiki ma 'ō.	There are ten boys over there.
Aia he kanakolu moa ma ka hale.	There are thirty chickens at the house.
Aia he kanahākūmālua i'a ma ke one.	There are forty-two fish on the sand.

Ha'awina 12:

Make three of your own pepeke huahelu and translate them.

Ha'awina 13:

The English translations of the pepeke above always start off with "there are/there is," while the Hawaiian versions always start off with a huahelu used as a ka'i. See if you can express the following English "there are/there is" ideas in Hawaiian using a huahelu in Hawaiian.

1. *There are seven letters on the chair.*
2. *There is one mail deliverer on this street.*
3. *There are eighty-seven fruit on the mango tree.*
4. *There are two babies with my grandmother.*
5. *There is one bottle of beer in the ice box.*
6. *There are two televisions in the parlor.*
7. *There are eleven overripe guavas on the lānai.*
8. *There are twenty-three towels in the package.*

Nā ʻŌlelo Hoʻākāka

1. The rules for choosing **kinoʻō** and **kinoʻā** are merely guidelines. There are, of course, exceptions and cases which are difficult to decide. The following is a list of **kinoʻō** and **kinoʻā** usage with some of these difficult cases.

Kinoʻō		Kinoʻā	
akua	god	**imu**	**imu**
alanui	street	**uaki**	watch
aliʻi	**aliʻi**	**haumāna**	student
halepule	church	**kukui**	light fixture
hoaaloha	friend (but **ʻaikāne** best friend is **kinoʻā**)	**kumu**	teacher
		kumulāʻau	tree
kaona	town	**makana**	gift
kūkae	feces	**moʻopuna**	grandchild
kula	school	**pākaukau**	table
manawa	time	**papaʻeleʻele**	blackboard
paia	house wall	**pukaaniani**	window
puka	doorway	**ʻeke**	bag
all **ʻaʻano** words		all **hehele** words	
all emotions (**aloha** [love], **makaʻi** [fear], etc.)		all **hamani** (except emotions and senses)	
all senses (**ʻike** [sight], **lohe** [hearing], etc.)			

2. Under different circumstances words change from **kinoʻō** to **kinoʻā** and vice versa.

kona hale	his house	(He lives in it.)
kāna hale	his house	(He is the carpenter who built it.)
kona lūʻau	his **lūʻau**	(He is the baby for whom the **lūʻau** has been made.)
kāna lūʻau	his **lūʻau**	(He is the person putting on the **lūʻau**.)
kona kukū	his thorn	(It is in his foot.)
kāna kukū	his thorn	(He is holding it as a weapon.)
kona ʻōpū	his stomach	(It is part of his body.)
kāna ʻōpū	his tripe	(This stomach is food that he will eat.)
kona ʻulaʻula	his redness	(He is red.)
kāna ʻulaʻula	his redness	(He was a special shade of red he uses to paint.)
kona kumulāʻau	its tree	(We are talking about a yard or field here.)
kāna kumulāʻau	his tree	(We are talking about a person here.)
kona hua	its fruit	(We are talking about a plant or tree here.)
kāna hua	his fruit	(We are talking about a person here.)
kona kiʻi	his picture	(He is in the picture.)
kāna kiʻi	his picture	(He owns this picture of someone.)

There are many complications in choosing **kinoʻō** and **kinoʻā** that we will discuss in future **mokuna**.

3. Note that the Hawaiian concept of 'tree' includes bushes and even upright plants.

kumukiawe	**kiawe** tree
kumukiele	gardenia bush
kumupōpolo	**pōpolo** plant

4. Note that **ka'i nono'a** starting with **ko** or **kā** are really acting as a single **ka'i** (even when they are very long and contain other **ka'i** within them.) Compare the examples below.

ua 'ike au i ke ka'a	I saw the car
ua 'ike au i kona ka'a	I saw his car
ua 'ike au i ko Kimo ka'a	I saw Kimo's car
ua 'ike au i ko ke kanaka ka'a	I saw the man's car
ua 'ike au i ko kona makuahine ka'a	I saw his/her mother's car

6. It is common to use the **pepeke henua** with **he** to give these meanings.

Aia he hale ma Waipi'o.	There is a house in **Waipi'o**.
Aia he mau pua ma ke kumulā'au.	There are flowers on the tree.

Ha'awina Hui Pū 'Ia

1. There are two iceboxes at **Kanani**'s house.
2. One is in the garage and one is in the kitchen.
3. **Kanani** is in the garage and her grandmother is in the kitchen.
4. How many fish are in that icebox, **Kanani**?
5. There are only eight, but I am going to cook one of these packages of meat of **Kaipo**'s.
6. Good! Are you going to go get the baby's chair?
7. Yes, and I'm going to get his glass and his napkins.
8. Our bowl of **poi** is ready.
9. I mixed it and I'm taking it to the table now.

Ha'awina Ho'omana'o

1. What did you folks (2) do at the post office last night?
2. What kind of seeds are these pink seeds?
3. What bottles are the yellow **'awapuhi** petals in?
4. Your student is my friend.
5. What day of the week is the baby's party on?
6. I forgot what the name of this kind of chili pepper is.
7. I forgot the name of this kind of chili pepper.
8. The big lights are out.
9. **Kanani** them are going to bring your bracelet in another bag.
10. The baby on the floor is crying.