MOKUNA 'UMIKŪMĀONO

'iā Pahuhopu. 1 like a me e like me 2 ka hō'ole 'ana i ka pepeke henua
3 ka hō'ole 'ana i ka pepeke 'alike 4 nā hune'a'au

KA PAPA'ŌLELO

Nā Meme'a

Kikino

ke ahi	fire
ka 'ili'ili	pōhaku li'ili'i
ka iwi	bone, shell
ka hā'ulelau	fall (season)
ka ho'oilo	winter
ka holoholona	animal
ka honu	turtle
ke kauwela	summer
ke kūkaepele	sulphur, match
ke kupulau	spring (season)
ka lole'au'au	swimming clothes
ka lua	hole, pit
ka moena	mat
ka nānahu	charcoal
ka puaaloalo	hibiscus
ka Pukikī	Portuguese
ka pūpū	shell, mollusk
ka pikiniki	to picnic

Hamani

ka 'eli	dig, dig up
ka hāli'i	spread out (mat, blanket)

'A'ano

ke 'ano 'ē	strange (funny kind)
ka ikīki	hot and humid
ka 'oko'a	different
ka hinuhinu	shiny
ka le'ale'a	amusement, pleasure
ka like	same, similar
ka mālie	calm, windless, sunny
ka poepoe	round
ka pouli	dark (as sky)

Hehele

ka 'au	swim (toward something)
ka 'ōlala	bask in the sun
ke kolo	crawl
ka pipipi	**he 'ano pūpū**
ka huli	search, look for
ka māka'ika'i	sight see, tour

Nā 'Ōlelo 'E A'e

Ua like 'oe me ka manu. — You are like a bird.

Hiamoe 'o ia e like me ka pōpoki. — (same with the bird)
'A'ole 'o ia ma 'ane'i. — He sleeps like a cat.
'A'ole kēia he pūpū. — He is not here.
'A'ole au 'o kona hoaaloha. — This is not a shell.
I am not his friend.

'O ia kā!	You don't say!
'O ia ho'i!	I should say! That's for sure!
'O ia paha.	Yeah, I think so. That's probably it.
'A'ole paha!	Nah, I don't think so! Not!
Pēlā paha.	Maybe so. Could be.
Pehea lā?	Well who knows? Well, I don't know.
Mai hana 'oe me kēlā!	Don't do that! (No make like that!)
Ua like pū!	It's the same! The same! They're the same!, etc.

Ka Pūpū

He Po'ano kēia a 'a'ole ka 'ohana Kahoe ma ka hale. Ua hele lākou i kahakai no ka pikiniki 'ana. Ke huli nei nā kamali'i i nā pūpū ma ke one. Ke kolo nei lākou ma luna o ke one e like me nā honu li'ili'i, a ua piha ko lākou 'ili i ke one.

Māmā: Maopopo iā 'oe he aha kēia? Ua lawe 'ia mai e 'Aulani.

Tūtū: He 'ano pūpū nō. Ua 'ano like me ka pipipi.

Māmā: 'Ae. 'A'ole na'e ia he pipipi. 'Oko'a ka iwi.

Tūtū: Pololei. 'A'ole au i 'ike i kekahi pūpū e like me kēia ma mua. He mea hou paha kēia.

Māmā: Pēlā paha.

Pahuhopu 1: E Like Me

The words e like me can be viewed as acting as a single 'ami. Note how e like me acts like the 'ami: ma in the following examples:

Po'o	Piko	'Awe	
Ke moe nei	'o ia	ma ka pōhaku.	He is lying on a rock.
Ke moe nei	'o ia	e like me ka pōhaku.	He is lying like a rock.

'Awe,	Po'o	Piko	'Awe	
Ma Waimea,	ua 'ai	au	i ka pipi.	In Waimea, I ate meat.
E like me 'oe,	ua 'ai	au	i ka pipi.	Like you, I ate meat.

Paneke me ke kāhulu i loko
He aha kēlā pua ma ke pākaukau?

He aha kēlā pua e like me ka pīkake?

What is that flower on the table?
What is that flower like a pīkake?

Ha'awina 1: E unuhi i kēia mau hopuna'ōlelo me ka 'ōlelo e like me.

1. She worked like her mother.
2. Like you folks (3), I didn't go.
3. The shell like a pipipi is under his chair.
4. I have an orchid like yours.
5. I don't like foods like watercress.
6. They (2) are going to be famous like Kahanamoku.
7. E haku i kekahi hopuna'ōlelo me e like me i loko.

Like

The word like can be used in the po'o position like any other 'a'ano. The 'ami: me occurs in the 'awe position.

Po'o	Piko	'Awe
Ua like	lākou	me nā kamali'i.

They were like children.

E like ana	'o ia	me ke kaikua'ana.

He is going to be like his big brother.

Like	ka 'ohana a pau	me kēlā.

The whole family is like that.

'Ano like	ka'u i'a	me kāu.

My fish is sort of like yours.

Ha'awina 2: **E unuhi i kēia mau hopuna'ōlelo Pelekania me ka 'ōlelo like.**

1. Lettuce is like cabbage
2. His hair was like coconut husk.
3. **Koleka**'s car is like her mother's car
4. You are going to be like me
5. The smell of **laua'e** is like **maile**.
6. **Kau'i** is going to be like **Keanu**
7. I was not like the first girl
8. **E haku 'oe i kekahi hopuna'ōlelo me ka 'ōlelo like ma ke po'o.**

Ha'awina 3: See if you can tell the difference in when to use **like** and when to use **e like me**. A good hint is that **like** in the **po'o** position is usually translated with 'is like' etc. (some form of the word 'is' before 'like') in English.
E unuhi i kēia mau hopuna'ōlelo.

1. You (2) talk like my aunty.
2. We (you and I) are like a family.
3. **Nu'uhiwa** is going to be like **Hawai'i nei**.
4. Her baby is like **Pua**'s daughter.
5. I like people like him.
6. They (3) bought all the good things like the t.v. and the pots.
7. **Limu** is kind of like grass.
8. **Loke**'s **mu'umu'u** is like **Lei**'s.
9. His sister is like him.

Pahuhopu 2: Ka Hō'ole 'Ana i Ka Pepeke Henua

In order to negate a **pepeke henua**, simply replace **aia** with **'a'ole**.

Aia 'o ia ma ka hale.	He is at home.
'A'ole 'o ia ma ka hale.	He is not at home.

Ha'awina 4: **E unuhi i kēia mau hopuna'ōlelo.**

1. **Nani** is not at the beach.
2. Your (2) uncle is not with me.
3. His birthday is not on Thursday.
4. Their (2) bicycles are not in the garage.
5. **Kalei**'s comb is not with his razor.
6. The net is not on the pebbles.
7. **Kaimukī** is not between **Nānākuli** and **Mākaha**.
8. **E haku 'oe i ho'okahi hō'ole 'ana i ka pepeke henua.**

Pahuhopu 3: Ka Hō'ole 'Ana i Ka Pepeke 'Aike

The **kino hō'ole** (negative form) of the **pepeke 'aike** fits the following pattern.

'A'ole	**Piko**	**Po'o**	
'A'ole	**au**	**he kahunapule.**	I am not a minister.
'A'ole	**kona inoa**	**'o Kala'i.**	Her name is not **Kala'i**.
'A'ole	**kēlā wahine**	**'o ko'u makuahine.**	That woman is not my mother.
'A'ole	**'o Lani**	**he haumāna.**	**Lani** is not a student.
'A'ole	**kēia**	**he waiūpaka.**	This is not butter.
'A'ole	**'o** Mrs. Hamada	**'o ka'u kumu.**	Mrs. Hamada is not my teacher.
'A'ole	**'o ia**	**'o ka lawe leka.**	He is not the mailman.

Note how the **po'o** always begins with **'o** unless the **ka'i** is **he**.
Note also that the **piko** only contains **'o** if it is an **i'oa** or **ia** 'he/she'.

Ha'awina 5: **E unuhi i kēia mau hopuna'ōlelo ma ka 'ōlelo Hawai'i.**

1. That (by you) is not a turtle.
2. The **pipipi** is not a shiny shell.
3. This **hala lei** is not my **lei**.
4. **Wāwae'iole** is not a red **limu**.

5 That (already mentioned) is not the delicious chili pepper water.
6. **Waiʻanae** is not **Kekupa**'s mother
7. **Haliʻaka** folks are not my cousins.
8. The doctors are not old men.
9. This is not **Kaleo**'s tooth.
10-11 **E hana i ʻelua hōʻoleʻana i ka pepeke ʻaʻike; hoʻokahi me he ma ke poʻo, a hoʻokahi me ʻo ma ke poʻo.**

Pahuhopu 4: Huneʻaʻau

There are a number of little words that are used to indicate the feeling of a speaker or his "mood" when he is speaking. These words never are used by themselves. They always come out at the end of a **poke** after another word. **Huneʻaʻau** can be left out of a sentence without destroying its meaning of correctness. However, Hawaiian without **huneʻaʻau** sounds expressionless and flat. Pay close attention to the use of these **huneʻaʻau** in dialogues and stories to get a "feel" for them.

Nō indicates assurance. **Nō** is used to translate words of emphasis of English such as "still", "just", "even", and "itself". Often times **nō** is used in Hawaiian where nothing is used in English.

Aia nō ʻo ia i Hilo.	He's still in **Hilo**.
Makemake nō au i kēlā.	Boy do I ever like that.
ʻAe, ua hele nō au.	Yes, I did. (go)
ʻAʻole nō ʻo ia i kōkua mai.	He didn't even help me.
Naʻu nō i hana i kēnā ʻupena.	I made that net myself.
I nehinei nō, ʻike au iā ia.	Just yesterday I saw him.

Hoʻi indicates a feeling that two things are connected. **Hoʻi** is often used to translate 'too, 'also', and 'either'. **Hoʻi** is often used in Hawaiian where nothing is used in English. (Note that **hoʻi** is often used together with **nō**)

A i nehinei hoʻi, ua ʻike au iā Manu.	And yesterday, I saw **Manu**.
Ua hele au i Kona a i Hilo hoʻi.	I went to **Kona** and to **Hilo** too.
ʻAʻole hoʻi au i lohe.	I didn't hear either.

'Eha ho'i ka ihu.
My nose is sore. (said after someone notices that you are rubbing your nose.)

Akamai nō ho'i kēlā keiki.
Well I'll tell you that kid sure is smart.

Kā indicates shock or surprise. Kā has no real English equivalent.

'O 'oe kā kāna mo'opuna!
He 'ono kā!
So, you're his grandson!
But it was good after all, imagine!

Paha indicates a feeling of uncertainty. Paha is often used to translate 'maybe', 'could have', 'might', and 'I think'. (Paha is often used with nō in which case it usually translates as 'probably'.)

Ua hele paha 'o ia i Kekaha.
Aia paha lākou ma loko o ka hale.
Maybe he went to Kekaha.
They might be inside of the house.

Ua pau paha i kēia manawa.
I think it's pau now.

'A'ole paha 'o ia i hele.
I don't think he went.

He poi nō paha kāna.
He probably has poi.

Na'e indicates a feeling of contradiction. Na'e is often used to translate 'however' and 'but'.

'A'ole na'e au i hele.
However I didn't go.

He wela na'e kēia pā.
This plate is hot but.

'O Kimo na'e kona pāpā.
But Kimo is her daddy.

Lā adds force. Lā is almost entirely used with question words such as wai, aha, pehea, hea, etc. Although it can be used with other words. Lā is often used to translate 'the heck'.

'O wai lā kēlā?
Who the heck is that?

Aia i hea lā 'o Kalani?
Where the dickens is Kalani?

'A'ole lā!
No way! No sir-ee-

Anei indicates a yes-no question. (Note that these sentences have no question words like wai, aha, āhea, etc.) Anei has no English equivalent. Anei may be left out of a sentence without changing it from a question

because the intonation of a yes-no question is distinctive. Including **anei** in a sentence makes it sound more polite and "full".

Ua 'ike anei 'oe iā Mahina?	Have you seen **Mahina**?
E hele ana anei 'oe i Waimea?	Are you going to go to **Waimea**?
Ke 'ai nei anei 'o Nāpua?	Is **Nāpua** eating?

It is not unusual to use more than one particle of mood at a single time. However there is a set order for their use. For instance, when **nō** and **paha** are both used, **nō** always comes first. The order is given below:

NŌ KĀ LĀ NA'E HO'I ANEI PAHA

There is a tendency on the part of students to want to use particles of mood by themselves as exclamations. This is not done in Hawaiian. Particles of mood do occur however in combination with other words to form several exclamations, some of which are given under **Nā 'Ōlelo 'Ē A'e** in this **mokuna**.

Nō 'Ōlelo Ho'ākāka

1. Note the difference in emphasis in the following **pepeke 'aike**.

'O wau kāna haumāna.	I am her student.
'O kāna haumāna au.	I'm her student.

In the **kino hō'ole** the emphasis changes.

'A'ole kāna haumāna 'o wau.	Her student isn't me.
'A'ole au 'o kāna haumāna.	I am not her student.

2. Note the difference between English and Hawaiian thinking in the following examples.

Hawaiian	Hawaiian thinking	English
Mai 'ōlelo 'oe me kēlā.	Don't say like that.	Don't say that.
Mai hana 'oe me kēlā.	Don't make like that.	Don't do that.
Mai mana'o 'oe me kēlā.	Don't think like that.	Don't think that.

It is poor Hawaiian to say **'ōlelo i kēlā** and **mana'o i kēlā**. **Hana i kēlā** means 'make that thing' as in the following example.

A. **Na wai e hana i ka laiki?** Who'll make the rice?
B. **Na'u e hana i kēlā.** I'll make that.

Contrast the following:
Mai hana 'oe me kēlā. Don't do that.
Mai hana 'oe i kēlā. Don't make that.

Me kēlā is a shorter way of saying **e like me kēlā**. **Pēlā** is a more formal way of saying 'like that'. All three are correct.

Mai mana'o 'oe me kēlā. Don't think that.
Mai mana'o 'oe e like me kēlā. Don't think that.
Mai mana'o 'oe pēlā. Don't think that.

When **pēlā** means 'and so on', 'etc.' it is not replacable with **me kēlā** or **e like me** or **e like me kēlā**.

Ua 'ike au i ka manini, ka lā'īpala, ke āholehole, a pēlā aku.
I saw **manini**, **lā'īpala**, **āholehole** and so on (like that).

Ho'owina Ho'omana'o

E unuhi i kēia mau hopuna'ōlelo ma ka 'ōlelo Hawai'i.

1. She was the one who made the fire.
2. This tripe stew was boiled with onions by **Manu** and me.
3. The children did not dig that hole where the mat was.
4. Your (2 people) skin is shiny with oil.
5. Salt is being sprinkled on the food now.
6. They are going to search for shells after they clean the plate.
7. How weird!
8. Please ask **Momi** and **Pua** to help.
9. **Limu** etc. could be gathered here before.
10. We are going to tour that (aforesaid) place next week.