KA MOKUNA 'EIWA

Nā Pahuhopu:

1. *Ka 'ohana Hawai'i*
2. *Ka pepeke nono'a me "he"*
3. *Ka pepeke nono'a me ka huahelu*
4. *Ka pepeke painu me "nui"*

KA PAPA'ŌLELO

Nā Meme'a Kikino

ke awakea	noon time
ka ipuhao	pot
ka hale ki'i'oni'oni	movie theater
ka hānai	**hānai** child
ka hiapo	first born child
ka hoahānau	cousin (also sibling)
ke kaikua'ana	boy's older brother, girl's older sister
ke kaikuahine	boy's sister
ke kaikunāne	girl's brother
ke kāne	husband
ke Kepanī	Japanese
ke ki'i'oni'oni	movie
ke kinipōpō	ball
ke kūkū	**kupuna**
ke kūkūkāne	grampa
ke kūkūwahine	gramma
ke kūpunakāna	grandfather
ka lauoho	hair on a person's head
ka lēkiō	radio
ka mahina	month
ka makahiki	year
ka māmā	momma, mommy
ka moe	bed
ka mo'opunakāne	grandson
ka mo'opunawahine	graddaughter
ka muli loa	last born child
ka nui	amount
ka pāka	park
ka pāpā	daddy
ka po'e	people
ka pū'alikoa	army, military
ka tūtū	**kupuna**
ke tūtūkāne	grampa
ke tūtūwahine	gramma
ka wahine	wife
ka 'aina awakea	lunch

Hamani

ka hakakā	fight
ka ho'āla	awake or arouse someone from sleep

'A'ano

ke ala	awake
ka hilahila	shy, embarrassed, ashamed
ka momona	fat, sweet tasting
ka pa'akikī	hard, stubborn, difficult
ka palupalu	soft
ka poupou	short & husky
ka wīwī	skinny

Nā ʻŌlelo Pōkole

a laila	then, and then
no laila	so, therefore
ʻEhia ko ʻoukou nui?	How many of you are there? (How many is your amount?)
He ʻewalu mākou.	There are eight of us. (We are eight.)
ʻEhia keikikāne a kou mau mākua?	How many sons do your parents have?
He ʻeono a lāua keikikāne.	They have six sons.
Ua nui nā keikikāne a lāua.	They have/had a lot of sons.
He kaikamahine hānai kā lāua.	They have a **hānai** daughter.
He ʻumikūmākahi ona makahiki.	He/She is eleven years old. (His/She has eleven years.)
Ua nui ko lākou hilahila.	They are/were very shy. (Their shyness is/was great.)
Ua nui nā kukū.	There are/were many thorns.
Ua nui ka poʻe.	There are/were a lot of people. (The people are many.)
ʻAʻole au makemake.	I don't like it. I don't want to.
No ke aha?	Why?
ʻAʻohe oʻu lei.	I don't have a **lei**. I don't have any **lei**.
ʻaʻohe	none, not any
i ka hola ʻeono	at six (at the hour six)

Ka Pāpāʻōlelo: Ka Iakopa ʻOhana

Haʻakei: **A no laila, ʻo Charlotte kou kaikuahine.**

Iakopa: **ʻAe. He ʻehiku keiki a koʻu mau mākua. He kaikuaʻana koʻu i loko o ka pūʻalikoa. ʻO ia ka hiapo. A laila ʻo Charlotte. Aia wau ma hope o Charlotte. A laila, he ʻehā oʻu kaikaina ma hope oʻu.**

Haʻakei: **Ua nui nā keikikāne a kou mau mākua.**

Iakopa: **ʻAe. He ʻeono mākou. A he keiki hānai kā lāua. ʻO Moke kona inoa. He ʻumikūmāhā ona makahiki.**

PAHUHOPU 1. KA 'OHANA HAWAI'I

The English way of naming family members is different from the Hawaiian way. In Hawaiian men and women call brothers and sisters by different terms. Try to keep the Hawaiian way of thinking in mind when discussing people in your own family.

A MAN HAS		A WOMAN HAS	
kaikua'ana	older brother	**kaikua'ana**	older sister
kaikaina	younger brother	**kaikaina**	younger sister
kaikuahine	sister (any age)	**kaikunāne**	brother (any age)

THEY BOTH HAVE			
makuahine	mother	**māmā**	mama, mommy
makuakāne	father	**pāpā**	papa, daddy
kupuna	grandparent	**kūkū**	gramma, grampa
kupunakāne	grandfather	**tūtū**	gramma, grampa
'anakala	uncle	**kupunawahine**	grandmother
kūkūkāne	grampa	**'anakē**	aunty
tūtūkāne	grampa	**kūkūwahine**	gramma
tūtūwahine	gramma		

PARENTS HAVE			
kāne	husband	**wahine**	wife
keiki	child	**keikikāne**	boy, son
kaikamahine	girl, dauther	**hiapo**	first born child
muli loa	last born child	**mo'opuna**	grandchild
mo'opunakāne	grandson	**mo'opunawahine**	granddaugther

Ha'awina 1:

Describe your own family and a friend's family in English using Hawaiian terms.

PAHUHOPU 2. KA PEPEKE NONO'A ME "HE"

The idea expressed in English sentences containing have a or has a fits a special pattern in Hawaiian. (Note the contractions in the **papani helukahi**.)

He	Thing	Ko/Kā	Possessor	
He	**'īlio**	**kā**	**Keoni.**	Keoni has a dog.
He	**hale**	**ko**	**lākou.**	They have a house.
He	**pāpale**	**ko**	**ka wahine.**	The woman has a hat.
He	**pipi**	**kā**	**nā keikikāne.**	The boys have a cow.
He	**ka'a**	**kona.**		He has a car.
He	**puke**	**kāu.**		You have a book.
He	**ka'a**	**ko**	**ko'u hoaaloha.**	My friend has a car.
He	**poi**	**kā**	**kākou.**	We have **poi.**
He	**lumi**	**ko'u.**		I have a room.

To mark **helunui** add **mau** after **he**. Compare the examples above with the following sentences.

He	Mau Thing	Ko/Kā	Possessor	
He	**mau 'īlio**	**kā**	**Keoni.**	Keoni has dogs.
He	**mau hale**	**ko**	**lākou.**	They have houses.
He	**mau puke**	**kāu.**		You have books.

Ha'awina 2:

Make up two pepeke nono'a me "he" in the helukahi and two in the helunui and translate them.

Ha'awina 3:

How would you say the following in Hawaiian using the pepeke nono'a me "he"?

1. *They (2) have a girl.*
2. *Pupuka has a knife.*
3. *My grandmother has tables.*
4. *He has a red hat.*
5. *This baby has a big bottle.*
6. *The store has a television. (There's a television in the store.)*
7. *I have a new mu'umu'u.*
8. *We (you guys and me) have (cow) meat.*
9. *She has beautiful children.*
10. *You (3 or more) have a huge parlor.*
11. *The yard has a mango tree. (There's a mango tree in the yard.)*
12. *The teacher has books.*
13. *Honolulu has nice churches. (There are nice churches in Honolulu.)*

PAHUHOPU 3. KA PEPEKE NONO'A ME KA HUAHELU

Besides telling that you have dogs, books, cans, etc... you can tell the exact amount you have. The amount can be any number or even none. You already know the Hawaiian **huahelu** from **ho'okahi** to **kanaiwakūmāiwa haneli me kanaiwakūmāiwa.** "None" is **'a'ohe.** "How many" is **'ehia.**

There are two patterns for telling the amount of things someone has. One is used if the possesser is a **papani** as shown below. (Note especially the contractions with the **papani helukahi**.)

Huahelu	O/A	Papani	Possessed Thing	
He ho'okahi	a	mākou	i'a.	We have one fish.
He 'elua	o	lāua	ka'a.	They have two cars.
He 'umi	a	kākou	pā.	We have ten plates.
'Ehia	o	'olua	kuka?	How many coats do you have?
'A'ohe	a	māua	kālā.	We have no money. We don't have any money.
He kanakolu	a'u		haumāna.	I have thirty students.
Ho'okahi	o'u		paikikala.	I have one bicycle.
He 'ehā	āu		makana.	You have four presents.
'A'ohe	ou		pāpale.	You have no hat. You don't have a hat.
He 'eiwa	āna		kāwele.	He/She has nine towels.
'A'ohe	ona		kalipa.	He/She has no slippers. He/She doesn't have any slippers.
'A'ohe	ō	lākou	lio.	They have no horses. They don't have horses.

The second pattern is used when the possessor is not a **papani.** (Note that the only difference between the two patterns is the order in which things are said.)

Huahelu	Possessed Thing	O/A	Possessor	
'A'ohe	noho	o	Lani.	(**Lani** doesn't have a chair.)
He 'ehā	'īlio	a	Keoki.	(**Keoki** has four dogs.)
He iwakālua	leka	a	nā haumāna.	(The students have twenty letters.)
He ho'okahi	halekū'ai	o	Wainiha.	(**Wainiha** has one store.)
He 'ekolu	mu'umu'u	o	ko'u kupunawahine.	(My grandmother has three **mu'umu'u**.)
He kanahā	'eke	a	kēia mau keiki.	(These children have forty bags.)
'A'ohe	inoa	o	kēlā mau 'āina.	(Those areas have no name.)
He 'ekolu	wāwae	o	kāna pākaukau.	(Her table has three legs.)
'Ehia	i'a	a	kāu kāne?	(How many fish does your husband have?)

Ha'awina 4:

Make up three of your own ***pepeke nono'a me ka huehelu*** *containing a* ***papani*** *and translate.*

Ha'awina 5:

How would you express the following ideas using the have an amount pattern containing a ***papani****?*

1. *They (2) have two stores.*
2. *He has seven packages.*
3. *We (you and I) don't have an* ***imu.***
4. *How many canoes do you folks (3) have?*
5. *I don't have any wire.*
6. *They (3) have one bed.*
7. *We (he and I) have three babies.*
8. *You (1) have twelve cows.*
9. *We (they and I) have forty-seven guavas.*
10. *She doesn't have a radio.*

Ha'awina 6:

Make up three ***pepeke nono'a me ka huahelu*** *without a* ***papani*** *and translate.*

Ha'awina 7:

Express the following thoughts using the ***pepeke nono'a me ka huahelu*** *that does not contain* ***papani****.*

1. *The man has two picking poles.*
2. *Hawai'i has eight islands. (There are eight islands in* ***Hawai'i****.)*
3. *The students have three sponges.*
4. *There aren't any fruit on my mango tree. (My mango tree doesn't have any fruit.)*
5. *His children don't have any aunties.*
6. *These houses have ten rooms. (There are ten rooms in these houses.)*
7. *Kimo doesn't have a sister.*
8. *There are two hundred flowers in that lei. (That lei has two hundred flowers.)*
9. *Lei'ala has thirty-eight green forks.*
10. *My mother doesn't have any salt.*

PAHUHOPU 4. KA PEPEKE PAINU ME "NUI"

In Hawaiian instead of saying someone has a lot of something, you say that something of his is plentiful.

English Thinking	Hawaiian Thinking	Hawaiian Sentence
Kamaka has a lot of dogs.	**Kamaka**'s dogs are plentiful.	**Ua nui nā 'īlio a Kamaka.**
		Ua nui kā Kamaka mau 'īlio.
I have a lot of water.	My water is plentiful.	**Ua nui ka'u wai.**
		Ua nui ka wai a'u.
They (2) have a lot of cars.	Their cars are plentiful.	**Ua nui ko lāua mau ka'a.**
		Ua nui nā ka'a o lāua.

This same pattern is often used to give the English idea of "very."

English Thinking	Hawaiian Thinking	Hawaiian Sentence
I am very hot.	My hotness is great.	**Nui ko'u wela.**
		Nui ka wela o'u.
This land is very nice.	The niceness of this land is great.	**Nui ka 'olu'olu o kēia 'āina.**
		Nui ko kēia 'āina'olu'olu.
She is very tired.	Her tiredness is great.	**Nui kona māluhiluhi.**
		Nui ka māluhiluhi ona.
It's very delicious.	The deliciousness is great.	**Nui ka 'ono.**

Ha'awina 8:

Make up three pepeke nono'a me "nui" and translate them both into Hawaiian and English thinking.

Ha'awina 9:

How would you say the following, first in Hawaiian thinking, then in Hawaiian?

1. *She has a lot of **mu'umu'u**.*
2. *Kanoe is very smart.*
3. *This flower is very famous.*
4. *They (2) have a lot of friends.*
5. *This island has a lot of guava trees.*
6. *I am very hungry.*
7. *My aunty has a lot of children.*

Ha'awina 10:

See if you can tell the difference between a ***pepeke nono'a*** *and a normal use of a* ***nono'a*** *word (**ko/kā** or **o/a**). Translate the following and place an "X" in front of those sentences that include a normal use of a* ***nono'a*** *word, and an "O" in front of those sentences which are* ***pepeke nono'a.***

Example: *The house of **Pua.**,* ***X Ka hale o Pua.;***
Pua** has a house.,* ***O He hale ko Pua.

1. *His older brothers.*
2. *I have twelve guava trees.*
3. ***Lāna'i** has trees.*
4. *The movies of that (not by you) theatre.*
5. ***Keola** doesn't have a glass.*
6. ***U'i** has a lot of **'awapuhi.***
7. *My old clothes.*
8. *Their (2) tables.*
9. *The name of the island.*
10. *The dog has a ball.*
11. *The woman has three big pots.*
12. *He has a lot of spoons.*
13. *That (by you) bird has a piece of bread.*
14. *The park's chairs.*
15. *This bowl of his.*
16. *The yards don't have any grass.*
17. *The time (hour) of the party.*

Nā ʻŌlelo Hoʻākāka

1. Note the following colloquial pronunciations:

Formal	Colloquial
kaikaina	**keikeina**
kaikuahine	**keikuahine**
kaikuaʻana	**keikuaʻana, keikuʻana**
kaikunāne	**keikunāne**
ʻaʻohe	**ʻaʻahe,** also **ʻahe** but only before another word
ʻaʻole	**ʻaʻale,** also **ʻale** but only before another word
kēlā	**kela** only before a **memeʻa** (e.g. **kēlā mea** pronounced **kela mea**)
kēia	**keia** or **keʻia** only before a **memeʻa**

2. Note that the **pepeke nonoʻa me "he"** sometimes translate into English without the word a.

He poi kā kākou.	We have **poi.** (Not we have a **poi.**)
He mau hale kona.	He has houses. He has some houses.

3. Note how Hawaiian often uses a **pepeke nonoʻa** where English commonly expresses the same idea with the words "there is" or "there are."

English	Hawaiian Thinking	Hawaiian
There are fish in the icebox.	The icebox has fish.	**He iʻa ko ka pahuhau.**
There are two cars on the street.	The street has two cars.	**ʻElua kaʻa o ke alanui.**
There isn't any money in the jacket.	The jacket doesn't have any money.	**ʻAʻohe kālā o ka lakeke.**
There are a lot of people in **Honolulu.**	**Honolulu** has a lot of people.	**Nui ka poʻe o Honolulu.**

4. It is possible to add **mau** into the **pepeke nonoʻa me ka huahelu** unless it starts with **hoʻokahi.** In practice, however, this is not done very often because the **huahelu** is sufficient to tell that there is more than one.

ʻElua oʻu mau hale.	**ʻElua oʻu hale.**	I have two houses.
ʻAʻohe āna mau kini.	**ʻAʻohe āna kini.**	He doesn't have any cans.
He ʻumikūmālua mau pua a Lani.	**He ʻumikūmālua pua a Lani.**	Lani has twelve flowers.

5. Note that in the **pepeke nonoʻa me "nui"** with **ʻaʻano, hehele,** and **hamani, ka** is used in place of **nā.**

Lahaina is very hot.	**Nui ka wela o Lahaina.**	not	**Nui nā wela o Lahaina.**
They are very angry.	**Nui ka huhū o lākou.**	not	**Nui nā huhū o lākou.**
They do a lot of work.	**Nui ka hana a kākou.**	not	**Nui nā hana a lākou.**

Even with **kikino** it is not unusual to use **ka** in place of **nā** since the word **nui** already indicates **helunui**. Compare the following examples.

Nui nā pālule o kēia keiki.	This boy has a lot of shirts.
Nui ka pālule o kēia keiki.	This boy has a lot of shirts.

Sometimes the use of **nā** sounds strange with **kikino** referring to things without a clear shape of their own.

Nui nā pa'akai a Lani.	**Lani** has a lot of salt. (sounds strange.)
Nui ka pa'aka'i a Lani.	**Lani** has a lot of salt. (normal)

Ha'awina Hui Pū 'Ia

1.	**Nāhale:**	How many of you are there?
2.	**Palani:**	There are four of us.
3.		I am the first boy but my sister is the oldest.
4.		I have a brother and I have two sisters.
5.		How many children do your parents have?
6.	**Nāhale:**	There are two of us.
7.		My parents have a daughter.
8.		She is twenty and I am their **hānai**.
9.		Do your parents have any **hānai** children?
10.	**Palani:**	No. My parents don't have any **hānai** children but my grandmother has two **hānai** children.
11.		They are my uncle's older brothers.
12.		My grandmother has a lot of children.
13.	**Nāhale:**	Mine too. The people before had a lot of children.

Ha'awina Ho'omana'o

1. Turn off the radio after lunch, **Maka**.
2. He wanted to know what you want.
3. The dog is barking because one of his legs is paralyzed.
4. These green vines are my mother's **maile**.
5. Don't tie the wire below the bag of the picking pole, children.
6. The overripe mango is above you (1) and the ripe one is on your right.
7. Simeona ordered him to run to **Nani**'s house again.
8. Lady, your towel is beyond him on the clean sand.
9. I am the one in the movie with the fork.