

Hawaiian Language Workshop Handouts – October 19, 2017

Nā ‘Ami a me ka Poke

An **‘ami**, literally a “joint” or “hinge” in Hawaiian, is a kind of word that is used to connect what precedes it with what follows it, creating a **poke**, or phrase. We will begin with using the following **‘ami**: **i** (*to, in, on, at, by*); **ma**, (*in, on, at, by*); **me** (*with*).

Here are some examples of **‘ami** with **ka‘i** + **meme‘a**.

i ka hale *IN the house (also ‘to,’ ‘on,’ ‘at,’ or ‘by’ the house)*

ma ke pākaukau *ON the table (also ‘in,’ ‘at,’ or ‘by’ the table)*

me ke kumu *WITH the teacher*

You can also use the **‘ami** “**i**” or “**ma**” with place names (Maui, Hilo...), which are **i‘oa**. But with **i‘oa**, no **ka‘i** is needed.

i Honolulu *IN Honolulu (also ‘to,’ ‘on,’ ‘at,’ or ‘by’ Honolulu)*

ma Kaua‘i *ON Kaua‘i (also ‘in,’ ‘at,’ or ‘by’ Kaua‘i)*

You can use the **‘ami** “**me**” with names of people (Kaleo, Pua...). These are also **i‘oa**, so no **ka‘i** is needed.

me Kalani *WITH Kalani*

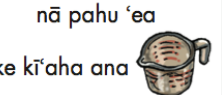
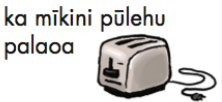
me Ku‘uipo *WITH Ku‘uipo*

Ka Pepeke Henua “Aia”

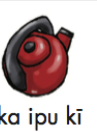
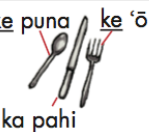
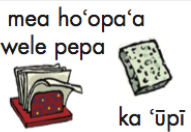
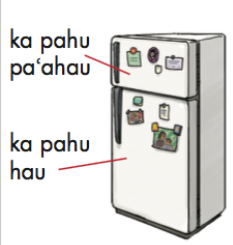
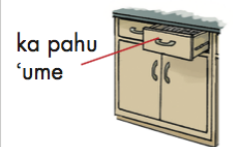
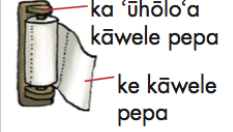
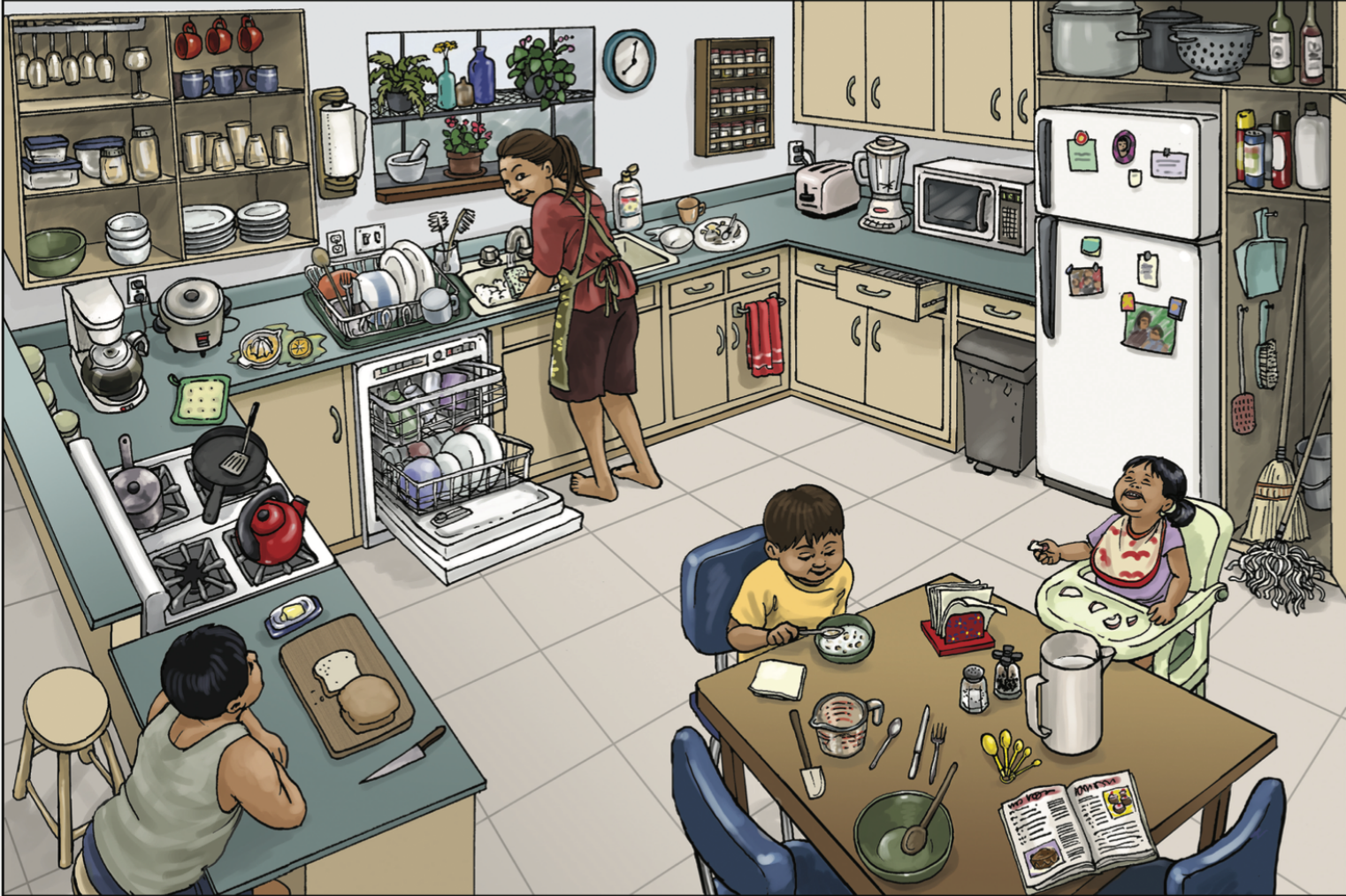
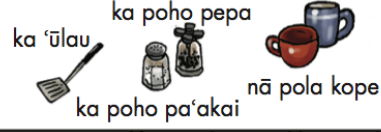
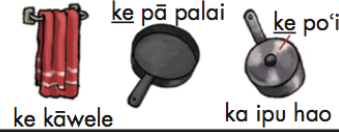
The **pepeke henua** “**aia**” is the sentence pattern used to tell where or when something is. When using the **pepeke henua**, you are saying that something is located someplace in space or time.

Aia | ka peni | ma ke pākaukau. *The pen is on the table.*

Aia | ka pāisi hā‘awe | i ka hakakau. *The backpack is on the shelf.*



Ka Lumi Kuke



Pepeke Henua me ka I'oa ma ka Piko

Locational Sentences with I'oa as the Subject

I'oa are proper nouns (names or inoa):

- **Ikaika**
- **Kanani**
- **Wai'anae**
- **Hōkūle'a**
- **Hale'ōlelo**
- **Maunakea**
- **Hilo**
- **Aotearoa** (New Zealand)

'O (the 'ami piko or subject marker) precedes an i'oa to indicate the i'oa being talked about. So, when the subject in a pepeke henua (locational sentence) is an i'oa, the 'ami piko ('o) precedes the i'oa as follows:

Aia i hea 'o Kalani? *Where is Kalani?*

Aia 'o Kalani ma ka moena. *Kalani is on the mat/rug.*

Aia i hea 'o Nālei? *Where is Nālei?*

Aia 'o Nālei ma ka lumi moe. *Nālei is in the bedroom.*

Aia i hea 'o Hōkūle'a? *Where is Hōkūle'a?*

Aia 'o Hōkūle'a ma Wai'anae. *Hōkūle'a is in Wai'anae.*

Aia i hea 'o Keōmailani? *Where is Keōmailani?*

Aia 'o Keōmailani ma Hilo. *Keōmailani is in Hilo.*

Aia i hea 'o Keola? *Where is Keola?*

Aia 'o Keola ma Aotearoa. *Keola is in New Zealand.*

Ke Kahua Pā'ani



ka uapo



ka noho lō'ihī



ka papa huila



ka papa pahe'e



ka 'u'upekupeku lio



ka hao pīnana



ke ka'apēpē



ka paiō



ka hao pīnana



ke pākaukau pikiniki



ka papa hulei



ke konela kolo

Aia i hea 'o _____? Aia 'o _____ ma ke/ka _____.

Ha'awina Pilihome: Ho'oma'ama'a Pepeke Henua

Homework: Pepeke Henua practice

Translate the following English sentences into Hawaiian using the **pepeke henua** pattern.

1. The laulau is in the microwave.
2. The teacher is at school.
3. The poke is in the refrigerator.
4. The plates are in the dishwasher.
5. Where are the measuring spoons?
6. The fork is not in the dish rack.
7. Where is Kapua?
8. Kapua is with Nani.
9. Kekumu is in Kula.
10. The child is with Kalani in Honolulu.
11. Where is the black trash can?