

## Hawaiian Language Workshop Handouts – November 2, 2017

### No ka Pepeke Painu me ke Ka'i-Meme'a

*Simple Verb Sentences with Meme'a as the Subject*

We previously learned to use ka'i-meme'a followed by kāhulu to make descriptive phrases:

<b>ke keiki <u>hau'oli</u></b>	the <u>happy</u> child
<b>ka wahine <u>holo</u></b>	the woman <u>who runs</u>
<b>ka po'e <u>heluhelu</u></b>	the people <u>who read</u>

By reversing this order, and moving the verb to the front, we can create a full sentence, called a **pepeke painu**. The pepeke painu is a sentence pattern that uses each of the three types of verbs in Hawaiian.

With **'a'ano** (or stative verbs – vs or nvs in the dictionary), the pepeke painu is used to describe a condition or a state of being.

<b><u>Hau'oli</u> ke keiki.</b>	The child is <u>happy</u> .
<b><u>Anuanu</u> ka hale.</b>	The house is <u>cold</u> .
<b><u>Pū'iwa</u> ka manu!</b>	The bird is <u>surprised!</u>

With **hamani** (or transitive verbs – vt or nvt in the dictionary), the pepeke painu is used to show actions done by the actor in which the action can be transferred to an object.

<b><u>Peku</u> ke keiki.</b>	The child <u>kicks</u> .
<b><u>Heluhelu</u> ka po'e.</b>	The people <u>read</u> .
<b><u>Ōlelo</u> ke kupuna.</b>	The elder <u>speaks</u> .

With **hehele** (or intransitive verbs – vi or nvi in the dictionary), the pepeke painu is used to describe actions that are done by the actor him- or herself without transferring the action to an object.

<b><u>Pe'e</u> ke keiki.</b>	The child <u>hides</u> .
<b><u>Holo</u> ka wahine.</b>	The woman <u>runs</u> .
<b><u>Lele</u> ke koholā!</b>	The whale <u>jumps!</u>

# Nā Hua'ōlelo 'A'ano (Stative Verbs)

## Nā Waiho'olu'u



ke kai

ka uliuli/ka polū



ka 'uala

ka poni



ka hau

ke ke'oke'o



ka 'ula'ula

ka 'awapuhi

ka pua



ka 'ākala

ke kalo



ka 'ōma'oma'o



ka 'ili'ili

ka 'āhinahina



ka 'alani

ka 'ālani



ka melemele

ka mai'a



ka 'umeke

ka māku'e/ka palaunu



ka pua'a

ka 'ele'ele

ka hau'oli ke kaumaha



ke keiki kāne

ke kaikamahine



ka pōpoki

ka momona

ka wīwī

## Nā Hoa 'Ēko'a



ka malo'o

ka pulu

ke kaikamahine

ke kāne



ka pōkole

ka lō'ihī

## No ka Pepeke Painu me ka I'oa ma ka piko

*Simple Verb Sentences with I'oa as the Subject*

Pepeke painu may also be used with i'oa (proper nouns). To do so, remember to use the 'ami piko (subject marker, 'o) before the subject of the sentence:

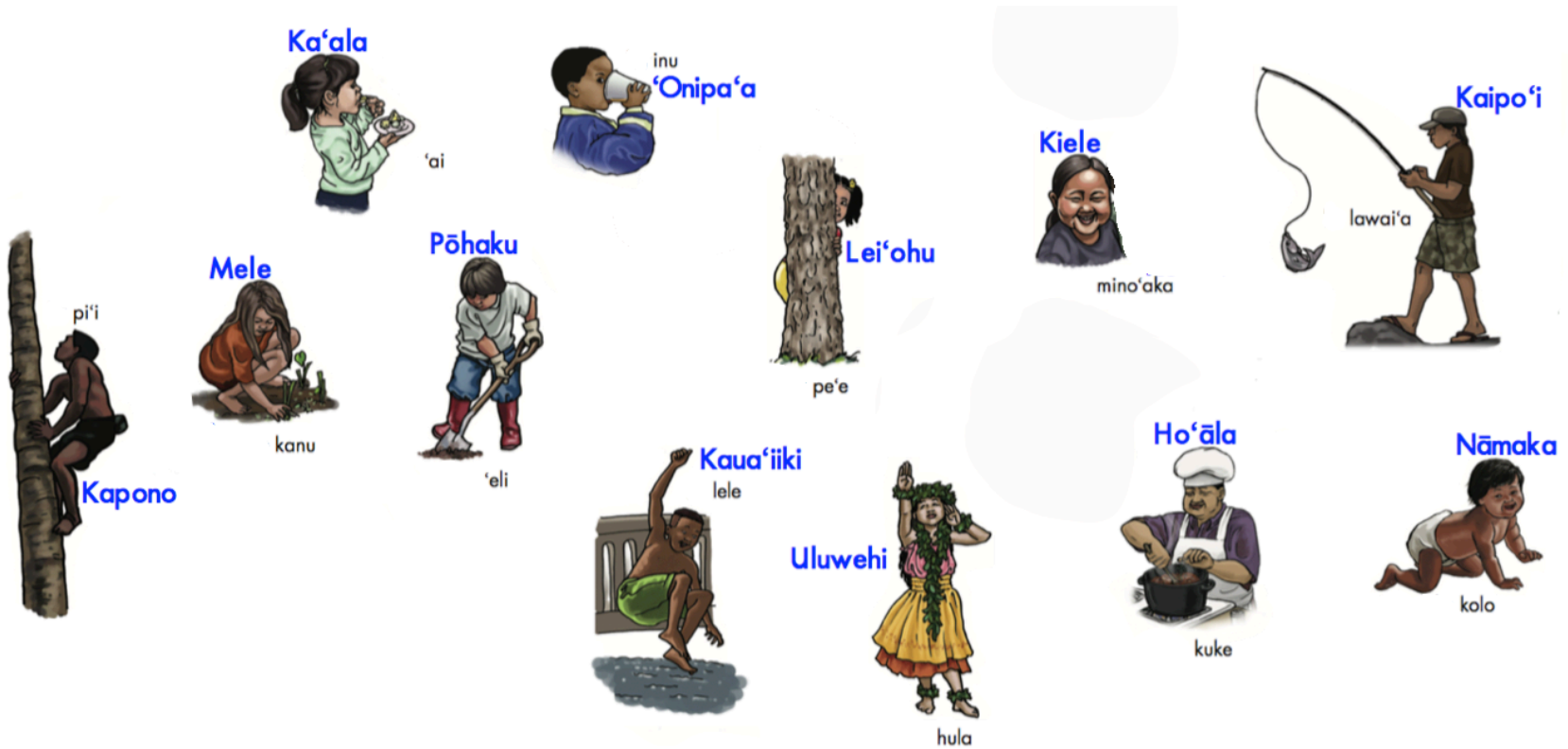
<u>Anuanu</u> 'o Maikalani.	Maikalani <u>is cold</u> .
<u>Lawai'a</u> 'o Kamalani.	Kamalani <u>fishes</u> .
<u>Lele</u> 'o Kimo.	Kimo <u>jumps</u> .

To turn a pepeke painu into a question, voice inflection (and context) are the keys. The inflection is the same as in 'ōlelo pa'i 'ai (pidgin) – a slight rise is followed by a descent of the voice at the end of the sentence.

<u>Anuanu</u> 'o Maikalani?	Is Maikalani <u>cold</u> ?
<u>Lawai'a</u> 'o Kamalani?	Does Kamalani <u>fish</u> ?
<u>Holo</u> 'o Kimo?	Does Kimo <u>run</u> ?
<u>Wela</u> ka pōhaku?	Is the rock <u>hot</u> ?
<u>Heluhelu</u> ke keiki?	Does the child <u>read</u> ?
<u>Lele</u> ka i'a?	Does the fish <u>jump</u> ?

# Nā Hamani a me nā Hehele – Ho‘oma‘ama‘a Pepeke Painu

## Hamani and Hehele – Pepeke Painu Practice



\_\_\_\_\_ 'o \_\_\_\_\_?   
 ↙ 'Ae, \_\_\_\_\_ 'o \_\_\_\_\_ .   
 ↘ 'A'ole, \_\_\_\_\_ 'o \_\_\_\_\_ .

For example:

- Kanu 'o Mele? 'Ae, kanu 'o Mele.
- Pi'i 'o Mele? 'A'ole, kanu 'o Mele.

## Nā‘ana Meme‘a a me ka Wae ‘Ano Painu

### *Meme‘a Review and Verb Categories*

So far we have learned that meme‘a consist of **kikino** (common nouns) and **painu** (verbs). Meme‘a are preceded by **ka‘i**. The ka‘i we learned are **ka**, **ke**, and **nā** (ka pua, ke ola, nā lei). We also briefly learned the ka‘i “**ko‘u**” (my) as in, “‘O \_\_\_\_\_ ko‘u inoa” or “My name is \_\_\_\_\_.” We will be learning more ka‘i.

In Hawaiian, there are three categories of **painu**: **‘a‘ano**, **hamani**, and **hehele**. When learning new painu words, it is helpful to know the category of each (especially the difference between ‘a‘ano and hamani/hehele) in order to know how they will be used in verb sentences, or **pepeke painu**. The chart below is modified from a handout prepared for someone in this class by a recent graduate of Ka Haka ‘Ula o Ke‘elikōlani. He nani maoli nō kēia ‘ano a‘o kaiaulu ‘ana – *This type of community-based learning-teaching is truly nani!* In fact, this is one of the goals of this workshop series – to build a community of language learners.

PAINU TYPE	USE	EXAMPLES	DICTIONARY ABBREVIATIONS
<b>‘a‘ano</b>	Describes a state of being, a feeling, or the characteristics of something.	ka <b>nani</b> – pretty, beautiful ka <b>māku‘e</b> – brown ke <b>akahai</b> – modest ke <b>kaumaha</b> – sad	<b>stative verb</b> <b>vs</b> (verb stative) <b>nvs</b> (noun verb stative)
<b>hamani</b>	Actions that are transferred from an actor to an object.	ke <b>kiloi</b> – throw (the ball) ka <b>‘ai</b> – eat (the fish) ka <b>heluhelu</b> – read (the book)	<b>transitive verb</b> <b>vt</b> (verb transitive) <b>nvt</b> (noun verb transitive)
<b>hehele</b>	Actions done by an actor that are not transferred to an object.	ka <b>hele</b> – walk, go, come ka <b>pe‘e</b> – hide ka <b>holoholo</b> – go for a walk, ride, or sail	<b>intransitive verb</b> <b>vi</b> (verb intransitive) <b>nvi</b> (noun verb intransitive)

## Ha'awina Pilihome: Ho'oma'ama'a Pepeke Painu

*Homework: Pepeke Painu practice*

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

1. The ball is blue.
2. The boy is happy.
3. The rug is wet.
4. The chicken is skinny.
5. Kōnane listens.
6. Kalamakū reads.
7. John paints.
8. Theresa catches.
9. Kamuela hides.
10. Juan talks.