

Hawaiian Language Workshop Handouts – November 16, 2017

“Kēia,” “Kēnā,” a me “Kēlā”

In previous lessons, we covered a few words known as **ka‘i** (*ke, ka, nā, kou, ko‘u*). We have learned how to use **ka‘i** with **kikino** words (woman, teacher, rain, flower, name).

<u>ke</u> kumu	<i>the teacher</i>
<u>ka</u> wahine	<i>the woman</i>
<u>nā</u> pua	<i>the flowers</i>
<u>kou</u> inoa	<i>your name</i>
<u>ko‘u</u> inoa	<i>my name</i>

In this lesson, we will learn three new **ka‘i**:

kēia	<i>this</i>
kēnā	<i>that (by you, the one I’m addressing)</i>
kēlā	<i>that (not by you)</i>

Below are some examples of these three new **ka‘i** with **kikino** words:

<u>kēia</u> haumāna	<i>this student</i>
<u>kēnā</u> lei	<i>that lei (on your neck)</i>
<u>kēlā</u> keiki	<i>that child (playing in the park)</i>

Because there is only one word in English for “that,” it may take some time to get used to choosing the correct word for “that” in Hawaiian (*kēnā* or *kēlā*).

Here are examples of the three **ka‘i** with the same **kikino**, “*pua*”:

<u>kēia</u> pua	<i>this flower (in my hair)</i>
<u>kēnā</u> pua	<i>that flower (in your hair)</i>
<u>kēlā</u> pua	<i>that flower (on the tree)</i>

Ha'awina Ka'i (kēia, kēnā, kēlā)

Translate the following **ka'i** and **kikino**. Make sure to use the correct **ka'i** (*kēia, kēnā, kēlā*). Also, keep in mind that you are translating as the speaker.

keiki *child*

1. this child (*that I'm holding*) _____
2. that child (*that you are holding*) _____
3. that child (*up in the tree*) _____

'ilio *dog*

4. that dog (*running across the street*) _____
5. this dog (*in this picture in my hand*) _____
6. that dog (*in your lap*) _____

puke *book*

7. that book (*that is in front of you*) _____
8. that book (*that the teacher read to us*) _____
9. this book (*that I have in my hand*) _____

Identifying objects using Pepeke ‘Aike ‘He’

In this lesson, we will be learning how to identify objects using the pepeke ‘aike “he” sentence pattern. The pepeke ‘aike “he” is used to say, “this is a _____” or “that is a _____.”

I. He pua kēia.

This is a flower.

Literal translation:

He pua | kēia.

A flower | this.

II. He ‘āpala kēnā.

That is an apple.

Literal translation:

He ‘āpala | kēnā.

An apple | that (by you).

III. He hale kēlā.

That is a house.

Literal translation:

He hale | kēlā.

A house | that (not by you).

In the examples above, “he” translates to “a/an.” “He” is followed by the object being identified (pua, ‘āpala, hale, etc.). The final word in the sentence is either “kēia – this,” “kēnā – that (by you),” or “kēlā – that (not by you).”

The pepeke ‘aike “he” can also be used with ka‘i-meme‘a such as “kēlā keiki”:

He haumāna kēlā keiki.

That child is a student.

Literal translation:

He haumāna | kēlā keiki.

A student | that (not by you) child.

And finally, the pepeke ‘aike “he” is also useful in asking questions about what something is. This is very useful language for children and new language learners. By inserting “aha” in the first part of the sentence, we get “He aha” or “What?”

He aha kēia?

What is this?

He aha kēnā?

What is that (by you)?

He aha kēlā?

What is that (not by you)?

Ha‘awina Pepeke ‘Aike “He”

Work with your partner to translate the following Pepeke ‘Aike “He” sentences. The translation for the object being identified is in italics.

kēia – this

kēnā – that (by you)

kēlā – that (not by you)

1. This is a book. (*puke*) _____
2. That (by you) is a fish. (*i‘a*) _____
3. That (not by you) is a student. (*haumāna*) _____
4. This is a picture. (*ki‘i*) _____
5. That (not by you) is a tree. (*kumulā‘au*) _____
6. That (by you) is a chair. (*noho*) _____
7. He kalipa kēia. (*slipper*) _____
8. He kīwi kēlā. (*t.v.*) _____
9. He pahu kēnā. (*box*) _____
10. He kukui kēia. (*light*) _____
11. He puka kēnā. (*door*) _____
12. He mokulele kēlā. (*airplane*) _____

No ka Pepeke ‘Aike “O”

The **pepeke ‘aike “O”** is a sentence pattern used to tell who someone is. We’ve already learned a couple of useful **pepeke ‘aike “O”** sentences:

‘O wai kou inoa?	<i>What is your name?</i>
‘O _____ ko‘u inoa.	<i>My name is _____.</i>

This pattern is also used to express that two things are equal, but does not include the concept of ‘a/an.’ For example, in English, the **pepeke ‘aike “o”** is expressed as “is my friend,” “is the student,” “is your house,” but it is not expressed as “is a friend,” or “is a student.” **Pepeke ‘aike “o”** sentences always begin with “O”. Below are more examples of **pepeke ‘aike “o”**.

‘O Pua / ke kumu.	<i>Pua / is the teacher.</i>
‘O kēlā kāne / ko‘u hoaaloa.	<i>That man / is my friend.</i>
‘O Kaliko / kēlā.	<i>That (over there) / is Kaliko.</i>
‘O wai / kēnā?	<i>Who / is that (by you)?</i>
‘O Kanani / kēia.	<i>This / is Kanani.</i>

Pepeke ‘Aike “He” and Pepeke ‘Aike “O” with I‘oa

When an **i‘oa** (Kapua, Hawai‘i...) is in the **piko** (subject) position, “o” is used:

He mokupuni / ‘o Hawai‘i.	<i>Hawai‘i / is an island.</i>
He haumāna / ‘o Lei‘ohu.	<i>Lei‘ohu is a student.</i>
‘O kēia / ‘o Mailani.	<i>This is Mailani.</i>
‘O kēlā / ‘o Kūkona.	<i>That (over there) is Kūkona.</i>
‘O kēnā ‘ilio / ‘o ‘Ohu?	<i>Is that (by you) dog ‘Ohu?</i>

Ha'awina Pepeke 'Aike "O"

Translate the following pepeke 'aike "o" sentences.

1. That (not by you) is my grandmother. _____
2. That (by you) is my lei. _____
3. This is the child. _____
4. I am the student. _____
5. Kekoa is the teacher. _____
6. Kapua is my cousin. _____
7. My name is Kalani. _____
8. This is Nāpualei. _____

kēia – this

kēnā – that (by you)

kēlā – that (not by you)

kupuna wahine – grandmother

keiki – child

au – I, me

haumāna – student

kumu – teacher

hoahānau – cousin

ko'u – my

Pā'ani 'Imi 'Ike: Nā 'Oihana Pā'ani I – Hoa A



'O wai kēia?
He aha kāna 'oihana?

Pā'ani 'Imi 'Ike: Nā 'Oihana

Pā'ani II – Hoa A

Kaho'owahaokalani



kamanā

Kūpa'a

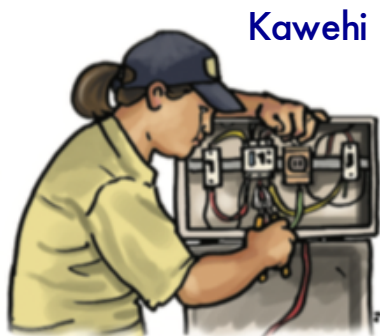


Kamalei

paniolo pipi



ke kahu mālama puke



Kawehi

kanaka hana uila

Kalani



kauka niho



Keōmailani

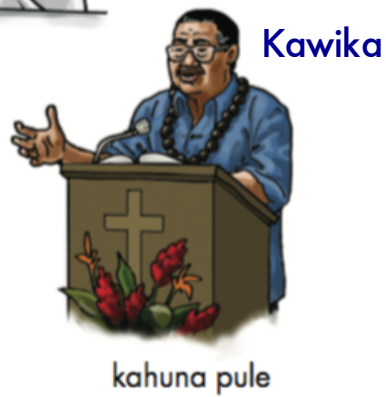
mea
'ako lauoho

'O _____ kēnā.

He _____ 'o _____.

Pā'ani 'Imi 'Ike: Nā 'Oihana

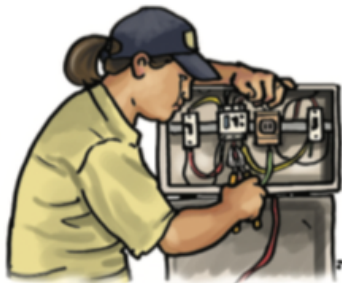
Pā'ani I – Hoa E



'O _____ kēnā.
He _____ 'o _____.

Pā'ani 'Imi 'Ike: Nā 'Oihana

Pā'ani II – Hoa E



'O wai kēia?
He aha kāna 'oihana?

Ha‘awina Pilihome – Pepeke ‘Aike (“He” and “O”)

Translate the following **pepeke ‘aike** sentences.

1. That (by you) is an akule. _____
2. My name is John. _____
3. Malia is my aunty. _____
4. Kapali is a doctor. _____
5. Ni‘ihau is an island. _____
6. That man (not by you) is my uncle. _____
7. Mana is a friend. _____
8. Kaipo is your friend. _____
9. Kama is your father. _____
10. Kama is a father. _____
11. This is a lei. _____
12. This is Lei. _____

kēnā – that (by you)

kēlā – that (not by you)

kēia – this

‘anakē – aunty

ko‘u – my

kauka – doctor

mokupuni – island

kāne – man

‘anakala – uncle

hoalooha – friend

makua kāne – father

kou – your