

No ka Pepeke Painu

The **pepeke painu** is a sentence pattern that describes the condition or state of someone or something. We've already learned a very simple **pepeke painu** sentence:

Maika'i au. I'm fine.

The word "maika'i" can be substituted with a variety of different words that describe a condition or a state of being. These words are called 'a'ano.

Hau'oli au. I'm happy.
Anuanu au. I'm cold.
Pū'iwa au! I'm surprised!

Pepeke Painu with Papani

In the examples above, the subject (the **piko**) of the sentence is the **papani** (pronoun) "**au**." Another papani we have learned is "**oe**" (you), as in "Pehea 'oe?" (How are you?). The papani "**oe**" can also take the place of "**au**" in the sentences above:

Hau'oli 'oe. You're happy.
Anuanu 'oe. You're cold.
Pū'iwa 'oe! You're surprised!

There are several other papani that can be used. We will be learning more about these papani in our next lesson.

Pepeke Painu with I'oa

I'oa are names of people or places (proper nouns). Just like in English, i'oa are usually capitalized. Some examples of i'oa are: Waiākea, Kūhiō, and Hawai'i. In the pepeke painu, i'oa are preceded by "'o" when in the **piko** (subject) position:

'o Waiākea
'o Kūhiō
'o Hawai'i

I'oa can be used instead of papani in the Pepeke Painu:

Hau'oli 'o Kalei. Kalei is happy.
Anuanu 'o Waimea. Waimea is cold.

Pepeke Painu with Kikino

Kikino is the term for things that have shapes or bodies (common nouns). Some examples of kikino are:

keiki	child
‘ilio	dog
limahana	employee, worker

In this lesson, we’ll be learning how to use kikino with the words **ka/ke** (the–singular) and **nā** (the–plural). For example:

<u>ke</u> keiki	the child
<u>ka</u> ‘ilio	the dog
<u>nā</u> limahana	the employees

In the pepeke painu, kikino can be used in the piko position place of the papani or i‘oa:

Hau‘oli <u>ke</u> keiki.	<u>The child</u> is happy.
Anuanu <u>ka</u> ‘ilio.	<u>The dog</u> is cold.
Pū‘iwa <u>nā</u> limahana!	<u>The employees</u> are surprised!

KEAO: When to use “ke” or “ka”

In the examples above, we see that there are two ways to translate the singular version of the word “the,” **ke** and **ka**.

Ke is used before all words starting with **k, e, a, and o**:

ke kula	the school
ke ēwe	the egg white
ke alanui	the street
ke ola	the life

Ka is used for all remaining letters. A simple way to know when to use **ke** or **ka** is to memorize the word **KE AO** (*the cloud*). That is, all words that start with **k, e, a, or o** use “**ke**,” and all other words use “**ka**.”

ka iwi	the bone	ka nūpepa	the newspaper
ka ua	the rain	ka pua	the flower
ka haumāna	the student	ka waiho‘olu‘u	the color
ka luapele	the volcano	ka ‘ao‘ao	the page
ka mai‘a	the banana		

Nā Kū'ēlula

There are some exceptions to the KE AO rule. For example, the word for “table” is “**pākaukau;**” even though this word starts with a “p,” it uses “**ke**”— **ke pākaukau**. These exceptions to the rule are called **kū'ēlula** (**kū'e** means *to defy*, and **lula** means *rule*). Other examples of **kū'ēlula** are the words for eating utensils: **puna** (spoon), and **'ō** (fork). The word “**mele**” also uses “**ke**”— **ke mele** (the song). In the *Pukui* and *Māmaka Kaiāo* dictionaries, words that are kū'ēlula include the phrase “preceded by ke” in their definitions.