

Ma‘alahi

Welcome and Aloha! Ma‘alahi is Hawaiian with a simplified grammar. The name “Ma‘alahi” means “simple” in Hawaiian. Ma‘alahi is easier to learn than Hawaiian.

If you know Ma‘alahi you won’t really be able to speak Hawaiian (‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i), unfortunately. The grammar of Hawaiian is rather complex. Many simplifications have been made and only the most common (or most distinctive) alternants retained. However, since the lexicon is the same as Hawaiian, (except that “t” is used instead of “k” for loanwords from English which contain “t”), you should be able to recognize many of the words and understand simple Hawaiian sentences.

This is a reference grammar, not a primer. Lessons in Ma‘alahi are not available yet, but there are some example sentences at the end of this document, which should help clarify the usage of the language.

1. Phonology and Orthography

Written	a	ā	e	ē	i	ī	o	ō	u	ū	h	k	l	m	n	p	t	w	‘
Pronounced (IPA)	a	a:	e	e:	i	i:	o	o:	u	u:	h	k	l	m	n	p	t	v	ʔ

Notes:

- The ‘ character is called the ‘okina. The sound it makes is a glottal stop. This is the sound between the two syllables “uh-oh” in English.
- /v/ is a “labiodental approximant.” It is a sound halfway between /w/ and /v/.
- Letters are capitalized if they are the first letter of a sentence or of a proper name. There is no capital for the ‘okina. The following letter is capitalized instead.

There are fifteen diphthongs in Ma‘alahi. They are:

ae, ai, ao, au, ei, eu, iu, oi, ou, āe, āi, āo, āu, ēi, ōu

All syllables have the form “(C)V”.

“(C)” represents any consonant, including the ‘okina, or possibly nothing at all.

“V” represents any short or long vowel or diphthong.

This implies that there are never two consonants together, and that no word ends with a consonant.

Stress: For words of four or fewer syllables, if all vowels are short, then the stress is on the penultimate syllable, otherwise the stress is on the first long vowel. Longer words are compounded from shorter ones, each of which receives syllabic stress as a unit.

Alphabetization: Words are alphabetized according to the English alphabet, ignoring the difference between short and long vowels, and the presence of the ‘okina. If two different words alphabetize the same, then they are ordered as in this example: e, ē, ‘e, ‘ē.

2. Grammatical Categories

2.1. Verbs

2.1.1. Types of Verbs

There are three types of verbs in Ma‘alahi: transitive, intransitive, and stative. Transitive verbs take an object, as in “John kicked the ball.” Intransitive verbs do not, as in “John walked.”

Stative verbs refer to states or attributes of the subject. Either the subject is in a state, was in a state, or will be in that state; or the subject has a particular attribute, had that attribute, or will have that attribute. As an example, consider the word “ripe.” In Ma‘alahi, this is a stative verb, not an adjective, and the subject of the sentence, “fruit,” can be described as being ripe (already), or in the process of ripening. (Ua **pala** ‘o ka hua ‘ai – the fruit is **ripe**) When used in an adjectival sense, the stative verb follows the noun it modifies. (ka hua ‘ai **pala** – the **ripe** fruit)

There are no adjectives or “regular” adverbs in Ma‘alahi. This function is handled by using stative verbs. (By “regular” adverb is meant an adverb formed by adding “-ly” to an adjective, such as “slowly.” There are adverbs in Ma‘alahi such as “perhaps,” “only,” “very,” etc.)

There is no verb “to be” in Ma‘alahi. See §3.4 on how to form equational sentences (such as: “You are the teacher”).

2.1.2. Tense/Aspect/Mood

Verbs are always marked for tense, aspect, and mood, as follows:

<i>Main Clause</i> (see §3.2 for usage)		<i>Relative Clause</i> (see §8.2 for usage)		<i>Tense/Aspect/Mood</i>
<i>Preposed Particle</i>	<i>Postposed Particle</i>	<i>Preposed Particle</i>	<i>Postposed Particle</i>	
ua	∅	i	ai	Perfective
e	ana	e	ai	Imperfective
ke	nei	e	nei	Present
e	∅			Infinitive

ō	∅			Imperative
mai	∅			Negative Imperative

(∅ indicates that there is no postposed particle.)

The perfective indicates that the action of the verb is completed, without reference to whether it is just now completed, or was completed in the past. The imperfective indicates that the action of the verb is not complete; the action may be ongoing, or it may not yet have started. The present is best represented in English with the present progressive (“He is eating”).

There are no other verbal tenses/aspects/moods beyond what is shown in the table above. Tenses or modalities, such as future or conditional, are expressed periphrastically, by using words such as “tomorrow” or “perhaps.”

2.1.3. Passive Voice

Transitive and intransitive verbs can be put into the passive with the particle, **‘ia**, which follows the verb (see §3.2).

The passive voice of intransitive verbs is not used in standard English. In Ma'alahi, this usage emphasizes the agent:

Kekipi walked. – Ua hele wāwae ‘o Kekipi.
(active intransitive)

[It was] walked by Kekipi. – E Kekipi ua hele wāwae ‘ia.
(passive intransitive)

Stative verbs never take the passive voice.

2.1.4. Intensification

A special intensifier particle, **nō**, can follow a verb (see §3.2). It means “very,” or “really,” or “a lot,” depending on context.

2.1.5. Nominalization

Verbs can be nominalized. A verb followed by the particle, **‘ana**, becomes a verbal noun or gerund. (In English, this process happens also: the verb “cook” becomes the noun “cooking,” as in “He loves cooking”.)

2.2. Nouns

Nouns in Ma‘alahi do not change form because of gender, case or number. A nominal phrase is marked for its function in a sentence (such as, subject, object, agent). See §3.3.

2.3. Pronouns

Pronouns can be singular, dual (exactly two people), or plural (three or more). They can be first, second or third person. Additionally, pronouns in dual and plural first person can be inclusive (“we” including you) or exclusive (“we” excluding you). Finally, pronouns take case:

- (1) Nominative for subjects (“I”, “they”);
- (2) Genitive/Dative for possession (“my”, “their”), or for benefit (“for me” or “mine”, “for them” or “theirs”);
- (3) Accusative for objects (“me”, “them”) and for all other purposes.

		<i>Nominative</i>	<i>Accusative</i>	<i>Genitive/Dative</i>
Singular	<i>1st</i>	au	‘u	
	<i>2nd</i>	‘oe		‘ou
	<i>3rd</i>	ia	na	
Dual	<i>1st inclusive</i>	kāua		
	<i>1st exclusive</i>	māua		
	<i>2nd</i>	‘olua		
	<i>3rd</i>	lāua		
Plural	<i>1st inclusive</i>	kākou		
	<i>1st exclusive</i>	mākou		
	<i>2nd</i>	‘oukou		
	<i>3rd</i>	lākou		

2.4. Directionals

In Ma‘alahi, verbs of movement are always followed by a special class of words called “directionals,” which describe the direction of the action as it relates to the speaker.

mai	towards the speaker
aku	away from the speaker
iho	downward
a‘e	upward, sideways, back and forth

As an example, “hele mai” means “come” and “hele aku” means “go.” Some verbs are always followed by the same directional: “‘ai iho” and “‘inu iho” mean “eat” and “drink”, “‘imi a‘e” means “search for.” The directionals associated with particular verbs are shown in the lexicon.

2.5. Prepositions

o	of (<i>in front of nouns</i>)
kō	of (<i>in front of pronouns</i>)
iā	to, towards
no	for
e	by
me	with
mai	from
ma	at, on, in

Spatial/temporal prepositions are preceded by “ma”:

ma luna	above
ma lalo	under
ma mua	in front of, before
ma hope	behind, after
ma loko	inside
ma waho	outside
ma waena	between
ma kai	seaward
ma uka	inland

Also compare §3.3.

2.6. Determiners and Demonstratives

Nouns can be singular (“book”) or plural (two or more “books”). (Nouns do not have a dual like pronouns.) Nouns can be definite (“the book”) or indefinite (“a book”). This is indicated by particles (determiners or demonstratives) preceding the noun.

The determiners are:

ka puke	the book	nā puke	the books
he puke	a book	he mau puke	books (or, some books)

There are three demonstratives: proximal, medial, and distal. These can act either as adjectives or as nouns.

kēia	this	kēia mau	these
kēnā	that (near)	kēnā mau	those (near)
kēlā	that (far)	kēlā mau	those (far)

Demonstratives (when acting as adjectives) take the place of the determiners:

kēia puke	this book
kēia mau puke	these books

Nouns (except for proper names) cannot be “bare.” They must be preceded by a determiner or a demonstrative or a genitive/dative pronoun (see §2.3) or by ‘a‘ohe (see §4):

kō lākou puke – their book	kō ‘ou puke – your [singular] book
kō lākou mau puke – their books	kō ‘ou mau puke – your books
no lākou mau puke – books for them	no ‘ou mau puke – books for you
‘a‘ohe puke – no books	

Where English has a noun not preceded by an article, Ma‘alahi usually has a definite determiner (He puts on shoes – E komo ana ‘o ia i nā kāma‘a). Whether to use a definite or indefinite determiner is based on the semantic definiteness of the referent.

2.7. Conjunctions

ā / ā me	and
akā	but
ā i ‘ole	or
no	in order to
o	in order not to / lest
nani	because
no laila	therefore
‘oiai	while
inā ... a laila	if ... then

3. Word Order

3.1. Sentence

The word order in Ma‘alahi is Verb-Subject-Object (VSO). If the verb also takes an indirect object, then the word order is Verb-Subject-Object-Indirect object (VSOI). For passive verbs, the word order is Verb-Subject-Agent (VSA).

For intransitive verbs, the word order is Verb-Subject, or Verb-Agent in the passive.

The foregoing specifies the usual order of the constituents of a sentence, however, because nominal phrases are marked for case (§3.3), a different part of the sentence can be moved to the front, for emphasis, without ambiguity.

3.2. Verbal Phrase

This is the order:

<i>Preposed Particle</i>	<i>Verb</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>Passive Marker</i>	<i>Directional</i>	<i>Postposed Particle</i>	<i>Intensifier</i>
			‘ia			nō
see §2.1.2			see §2.1.3	see §2.4	see §2.1.2	see §2.1.4

Only the tense/aspect/mood particles from §2.1.2 (and the verb) are required.

Example:

Ke ‘ai mau ‘ia iho nei nō ‘o ka ‘ulu e ka wahine.

The breadfruit is indeed being eaten still by the woman.

3.3. Nominal Phrase

Nouns phrases are usually marked for case (see §3.4 and §3.5 and §10 for exceptions). The case markings precede determiners and demonstratives.

‘o	Subject
i	Direct Object
iā	Indirect Object
o	Possessive (“of”)
no	Benefactive (“for”)
e	Agentive (“by”)
me	Comitative (“with”)
mai	Ablative (“from”)
ma	Locative (“at”, “on”, “in”)
ē	Vocative (“O”)

From comparison with §2.5 it can be seen that the nominal case markings mirror the prepositions. Whether these particles are categorized as markers or prepositions is not relevant. They are simply words that introduce noun phrases.

3.4. Equational Sentences

There is no verb “to be” in Ma‘alahi. In equational sentences (such as: She is the teacher), it is implied. There are two parts of an equational sentence: the subject and the predicate. The subject is marked with ‘o (like all subjects). The predicate is unmarked (it is not an object of the implied verb). The normal word order is Subject-Predicate.

‘O ‘oe ka kumu

You [are] the teacher

Proper names and pronouns referring to people are always subjects. Demonstratives (when acting as nouns) are always predicates. If neither one is in the equational sentence, then whichever part the speaker considers more important is the subject.

‘O Lani he kumu
Lani [is] a teacher

‘O he puke kēia
This [is] a book

There are no equational sentences which have adjectival predicates, because there are no adjectives in Ma'alahi. Instead, stative verbs are used.

E lō‘ihi ana ‘o Kekipi
Kekipi is tall
(lit: Is-tall Kekipi)

3.5. Existential Sentences

The existential particles are:

eia	here is / here are
aia	there is / there are

The predicates for these sentences are not marked for case. Example:

Eia nā pōpoki
Here are the cats

4. Negation

A sentence is negated by placing the word, ‘a‘ole, at the beginning of the sentence. (A relative clause is negated by placing ‘a‘ole before the verb phrase at the beginning of the relative clause.) A noun can be negated by placing the word, ‘a‘ohe, before the noun. (‘A‘ole also means “no” and ‘a‘ohe also means “none”.)

5. Interrogatives

“Yes/no questions” are indicated only with voice tone. There is no change in word order nor an interrogative particle.

The answers to those questions are:

‘ae	yes
‘a‘ole	no

For “informational questions,” the following are used:

wai	who
aha	what

pehea	how
'ehia	how many / how much
hea	where
ināhea	when (<i>past</i>)
āhea	when (<i>future</i>)
no ke aha	why

Interrogatives (what, who, when, where, etc) simply take the place of the word that represents the question. Examples:

'O 'Auli'i kō 'u inoa.

'Auli'i [is] my name.

'O wai kō 'ou inoa?

Who [is] your name?

'O he puka kēlā.

That [is] a book.

'O he aha kēlā?

What is that?

6. Comparisons

Since there no adjectives in Ma'alahi, there are no comparatives or superlatives. But it is possible to compare two object within a sentence by using a stative verb. Example:

E 'oi aku ana 'o ka nui o Ika'aka ma mua o 'Auli'i.

Ika'aka is bigger than 'Auli'i.

(lit: Is-more the bigness of Ika'aka in front of 'Auli'i)

7. Modal Verbs and Complements

Modal verbs are those which express necessity, obligation, permission, desire, hope, etc. and which take a subordinate clause as a complement. Examples: The professor *hopes* that the student passes the course – The professor *wants* to eat pizza. In Ma'alahi, the complement of a modal verb is always an infinitive (which may take objects).

The complement of a modal verb is an infinitive:

E makemake ana 'o ia e 'ai iho.

He wants to eat.

Those infinitive verbs can take objects:

E makemake ana 'o ia e 'ai iho i ka i'a.

He wants to eat the fish.

8. Subordinate Clauses

Subordinate clauses are uncommon in Ma'alahi, as the verb of the subordinate clause is usually nominalized with **'ana**. Instead of saying, "I saw the dog that chased the cat," one would say, "I saw the dog's chasing of the cat" → Ua 'ike 'o au i ka alualu 'ana o ka 'īlio i ka pōpoki.

8.1. Adjunctive

Adjunctive clauses are those that describe time, place, or manner (when, where, how, etc). These are handled by nominalizing the verb in the adjunctive phrase.

Ua hele mai 'o ia iā kō 'u hale ma ka ho'opau 'ana i ka hana.

He came to my house when he finished the work.

(lit: He came to my house at the finishing [of] the work.)

E ho'ihō'i ana 'o ia i ka puka ma mua ka ho'omaka 'ana o ka papa.

She will return the book before the class begins.

(lit: She returns the book before the beginning of the class.)

Ke lawai'a nei 'o ia ma ka kahi o kō na 'au'au 'ana.

He is fishing where he swims.

(lit: He is fishing at the place of his swimming.)

8.2. Relative

The relative clause closely (but not always immediately) follows the noun to which it pertains, and this clause, as for the main sentence, starts with a verb phrase. However, the tense/aspect markers of the verb for a relative clause are different than those of the main clause. Refer to §2.1.2.

8.2.1. Same Subject

Example:

Ke huhū nei 'o au iā ka kanaka i 'aihue ai i kō 'u i'a.

I am angry at the man [who] stole my fish.

8.2.2. Different Subject

Example:

E 'ono ana 'o ka mea 'ai i kuke ai 'o 'oe i ia.

The food that you cooked is delicious.

(lit: Is-delicious the food – you cooked it.)

Note the use of the anaphor, **ia**, at the end of the sentence. It is a pronoun that refers, in the relative clause, to the aforementioned noun (“food”) in the main clause. The use of anaphors in relative clauses whose subject differs from that of the main clause is required, unless the aforementioned noun is repeated.

9. Numerals

1	‘ekahi	11	‘umi kahi	100	hanele
2	‘elua	12	‘umi lua	101	hanele kahi
3	‘ekolu	13	‘umi kolu	110	hanele ‘umi
4	‘ehā	20	iwakālua	123	hanele iwakālua kolu
5	‘elima	21	iwakālua kahi	200	‘elua hanele
6	‘eono	22	iwakālua lua	300	‘ekolu hanele
7	‘ehiku	30	kanakolu	1,000	taukani
8	‘ewalu	31	kanakolu kahi	1,000,000	miliona
9	‘eiwa	40	kanahā	½	hapalua
10	‘umi	50	kanalima	¼	hapahā

The pattern in the above table should be easy to see. Numerals follow the objects they count: nā i‘a ‘elua – the two fish.

10. Ellipsis

If clear and unambiguous from the context, the subject marker, ‘o, and/or the direct object marker, i, can be omitted preceding common nouns. Proper names and pronouns, however, are always marked. All other nominal (as well as verbal) markers are obligatory in all circumstances. Examples:

‘O he puke kēia
He puke kēia
This [is] a book

Ua nui ‘o ka ka‘a
Ua nui ka ka‘a
The car is big

Ke ‘ai iho nei ‘o Pua i nā hua moa ‘ekolu
Ke ‘ai iho nei ‘o Pua nā hua moa ‘ekolu
Pua is eating three eggs

Deviating from the usual word order (§3.1) while omitting a subject and/or a direct object marker can be done, but it should be avoided as it can lead to ambiguity.

11. Lexicon

The lexicon of Ma‘alahi is the same as Hawaiian, except for changes to grammatical particles as described in this document, and for the fact that “t” replaces “k” for evident loanwords containing “t.”

A short lexicon is attached to this reference grammar. For a larger lexicon, there are two good online dictionaries:

Glosbe Dictionary:

<http://glosbe.com/haw/en> (Hawaiian → English)

<http://glosbe.com/en/haw> (English → Hawaiian)

Ulukau, the Hawaiian Electronic Library: <http://www.wehewehe.org/>

(sponsored by Hale Kuamo‘o, the University of Hawai‘i at Hilo, and other organizations)

For a complete dictionary, one may obtain Pukui and Elbert’s *Hawaiian Dictionary* (which contains over 30,000 entries), and, if desired, the authors’ complete *Hawaiian Grammar*.

12. A Few Unusual Words

Since the lexicon of Ma‘alahi is the same as Hawaiian, there are a few common words that English speakers may find confusing.

- 12.1. Hiki means “to be possible.” The subject (“it”) is implied. The one to whom the action is possible is an indirect object, and the action that is possible is an infinitive.

E hiki ana iā Lani e hana

Lani can work

(lit: [It] is-possible to Lani to work)

- 12.2. Pono means “should” or “ought to.” The one who ought to do the action is the subject, and the action is an infinitive.

E pono ana ‘o Lani e hana

Lani should work

- 12.3. Maopopo means “to be known.” The thing that is known is the subject, and the knower is the indirect object.

E maopopo ana ‘o Ma‘alahi iā Lani

Lani knows Ma‘alahi

(lit: Ma‘alahi is-known to Lani)

- 12.4. Loa‘a means “to be gotten”, “to be received”, or “to be found.” The thing that is gotten/received/found is the subject, and the receiver/finder is an indirect object.

Ua loa‘a ‘o ka ‘īlio iā Lani

Lani got [or found] the dog

(lit: The dog was-gotten [or was-found] to Lani)

- 12.5. Lilo means “to be taken” or “to be lost” (concretely or figuratively). The thing that is taken or lost is the subject, and the one who takes it (or the cause of the loss) is an indirect object.

Ua lilo ‘o ka ka‘a iā Lani

Lani took the car

(lit: The car was-taken to Lani)

E lilo ana ‘o Lani iā ka heluhelu ‘ana i kō na puke

Lani is lost in her book

(lit: Lani is-lost to the reading [of] her book)

Lilo also means “become” in a transitive sense. The thing that the subject becomes is a direct object.

Ua lilo ‘o Lani i he kumu

Lani became a teacher

13. Differences from Hawaiian

13.1. Phonology and Orthography

In some dialects of Hawaiian, /v/ and /w/ and /v/ are in “complementary distribution” (different phonemes are used in different phonetic contexts). Ma‘alahi specifies only the normative /v/.

There is no written “t” in Hawaiian. The letter “k” can be pronounced either as /k/ or /t/, depending on the dialect and the preceding consonant and the source language of the word. Since Hawaiian (and Ma‘alahi) have many loanwords from English, the rule is that if the loanword uses a “t”, then Ma‘alahi uses a “t”.

13.2. Obligatory Markings

In Hawaiian, verbs often are unmarked. Usually this indicates a perfective or an infinitive. Tense/aspect/mood markings are always required in Ma‘alahi.

Similarly, nominal phrase markings (subject, object, etc) are often omitted in Hawaiian. These are obligatory in Ma‘alahi, except for equational and existential sentences, as

described, and the discretionary ellipsis of the subject and direct object markers preceding common nouns.

13.3. Pronouns

The entire pronoun structure of Hawaiian had been reworked and simplified to a large extent, reducing the inventory of pronouns to only 14, by regularizing the differences between pronominal case.

13.4. Possessives

In Hawaiian, there are two classes of possessives, which represent “volitional” and “non-volitional” possession. Some nouns can take either type of possessive depending on the context, and other nouns always belong to one class or the other. This is based either on how the object was acquired, or how it was usually acquired in the traditional culture. There is no obvious way to determine how to treat a particular noun. For simplicity, the two classes of possession have been coalesced for Ma‘alahi.

The so-called “k-less” possessives do not exist in Ma‘alahi, except for the particles *o* and *kō* (“of”).

13.5. Determiners

A few nouns in Hawaiian, such as “*kahi*,” meaning “place,” do not take a determiner. In Ma‘alahi, all nouns require a determiner or a demonstrative.

In Hawaiian, the definite determiner, “*ka*,” becomes “*ke*” before *a*, *e*, *o*, and *k*. This does not happen in Ma‘alahi.

13.6. Word Order and Fronting

In Hawaiian, when different parts of the sentence are moved to the front for emphasis, concomitant changes to the sentence structure are required. Fronting is also possible in Ma‘alahi, but because of the marking of nominal phrases, no other changes to the sentence structure are performed.

13.7. Relative Clauses

The marking of the verbs of relative clauses has been simplified, and the syntax of relative clauses whose subject differs from the subject of the main clause has been regularized. The use of a pronoun anaphor, for those clauses, is obligatory in Ma‘alahi.

13.8. Numerals

The system of numerals has been simplified.

13.9. Idioms and Expressions

Hawaiian, like every natural language, is filled with idioms, set expressions, sayings and proverbs. Ma'alahi, as a simplified language, has an uneasy relationship with those. On the one hand, some of those expressions contain grammatical elements which have been removed from Ma'alahi's grammar. On the other hand, it would be a pity to exclude the color and cultural vibrancy embodied by them. As is said in Hawaiian: "A'a i ka hula" – "Dare to dance" (Don't be afraid to try new things).

14. Sample Sentences

- 1) Ua nui 'o ka wa'a.
The canoe is big.
- 2) 'A'ole ua nui 'o ka wa'a.
The canoe is not big.
- 3) 'O he pua kēia.
This is a flower.
- 4) 'O he hē'ī kēna.
That [near] is a papaya.
- 5) He mau manu kēlā mau.
Those [far] are birds.
- 6) I nā moa 'ehia e pono'i ana 'o oe?
How many chickens do you have?
- 7) E wela loa ana kēia lā.
It is very hot today.
- 8) E hoe mai ana 'o Lea i ka wa'a.
Lea paddles the canoe here.
- 9) Ua hoe aku 'o Lea i ka wa'a.
Lea paddled the canoe away.
- 10) Ke 'au'au a'e nei 'o Pua ma ka kai.
Pua is swimming around in the sea.

- 11) Ua hele aku 'o Kekipi iā ka lū'au ā ua inu iho nō.
Kekipi went to the luau and drank a lot.
- 12) Ua hā'awi aku 'o Ika'aka i ka makana iā 'Auli'i.
Ika'aka gave the gift to 'Auli'i.
- 13) Ua nahu 'ia 'o ka kanaka e ka 'īlio.
The man was bitten by the dog.
- 14) Ua ho'omake 'o ka 'īlio i ia.
The dog killed him.
- 15) Ua make 'ia e ka 'īlio. Kaumaha nō!
Died by the dog. Very sad!
- 16) Inā e pā ana 'o ka makani, a laila e hele paha mai ana 'o ka ua.
If it were windy, the rain might come.
- 17) E 'olu'olu 'oe, ē Pua, ō noho iho ā ō 'ai iho i kēia moa 'ono.
Please, Pua, sit down and eat this delicious chicken.
- 18) Ke makemake nei 'o 'oe i ka waiū ā i 'ole ka wai?
Do you want milk or water?
- 19) Ē Pua, no ke aha ke kaumaha nei 'o 'oe?
Pua, why are you sad?
- 20) Nani 'a'ole e aloha mai ana 'o Kekipi i 'u.
Because Kekipi does not love me.
- 21) No ke aha ke mana'o nei 'o 'oe?
Why do you think [so]?
- 22) Ua ha'i 'o Lea iā 'u, ua 'ike 'o ia i ia me Lani.
Lea told me [that] she saw him with Lani.
- 23) Ua komo 'o 'Auli'i i ka lole wāwae 'ele'ele ā me ka pālule 'ula'ula.
'Auli'i put on black pants and a red shirt.
- 24) Mai hele aku! Ō hā'awi i ka pālule 'ula'ula iā no 'u!
Don't leave! Give me the red shirt!
- 25) 'A'ole ua lawe aku nō 'o Ika'aka i nā i'a 'a'ole i hāhāmau 'ia ai e ia.
Ika'aka really did not take the fish that were not caught by him.

- 26) E hiki ana iā lākou e 'aihue i kō kāua tālā, akā no kāua mau loa 'o kō kāua aloha.
They can steal our money, but our love is ours forever.
- 27) Aia nā wahine i hā'awi ai 'o kāua i ka 'eke mai lāua.
There are the women from whom we [two] stole the purse.
- 28) Ke hō'ike nei 'o Ika'aka i ka pahi iā 'u e poke ai 'o Lani i pua'a me ia.
Ika'aka is showing me the knife with which Lani cuts up the pork.
- 29) Ua ho'opau 'o au i ka puke o Ma'alahi.
I have finished the book of Ma'alahi.