

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

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

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

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

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

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