



Te wāhanga tuawhā

Te mahi 36

He whakamārama

On pages 41 and 42 of *Te Kākano* you were introduced to some uses of **ki** and **i**. Verbs which express or imply some kind of movement are often accompanied by phrases that give the place from which the movement started and/or the goal of the action. With these verbs, **i** designates the source of the action and **ki** shows direction towards the goal. In other words, what comes after **i** in the sentence is where the action started while what comes after **ki** is where the action will end, e.g. **I haere atu a Pita mā i Whakatū ki Te Waiharakeke.** (Pita and the others went from Nelson to Blenheim.)

Note that placenames and the small group of location words, such as **runga** (the top, on) and **uta** (the shore, land, inland) come straight after **i** and **ki**, e.g. **Kua hoki mai rātou i tātahi.** (They have returned from the beach.)

If the word following **i** and **ki** is a person's name or one of the personal pronouns like **rātou** (they/them) the word **a** needs to be used in front of these. For example:

Ka hoatu te whakakai ki a ia āpōpō.

The personal ornament will be given to her tomorrow.

Pātai atu ki a Rewi!

Ask Dave!

The following exercise gives you practice using **ki** and **i** with words which express or imply some kind of movement.

Tuhia he rerenga kōrero mō ngā whakaahua nei.

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