

J) GIVING ORDERS, WARNINGS, ADVICE

1. To tell people to do something that affects them only –
- use the **active verb** (preceded by ‘e’ if it has only 1 or 2 syllables).

Hei tauira:

<i>Stand up, boy!</i>	E tū, e tama!
<i>Run, girl!</i>	E oma, e kō!
<i>Go away!</i>	Haere atu!
<i>Listen here!</i>	Whakarongo mai!

To say don't do something, use “kaua e.”

Hei tauira:

<i>Don't stand up, boy!</i>	Kaua e tū, e tama!
<i>Don't listen to them!</i>	Kaua e whakarongo ki a rātou!

2. To tell people to use a part of the body – also use the **active verb**.

Hei tauira:

<i>Stretch out your hand!</i>	Torotoro tō ringa!
<i>Don't close your eyes!</i>	Kaua e moe ō karu!

3. To tell people to do something that affects someone else or something –
- use the **passive verb** (ie. it puts the emphasis on the person or thing affected).

Hei tauira:

<i>Shut the door!</i>	Katia te kūaha! (“Be shut the door.”)
<i>Call Rewi!</i>	Karangatia a Rewi!
<i>Open that window there by you.</i>	Huakina te wini nā!
<i>Fetch some water!</i>	Tikina he wai!
<i>Tie up the dog!</i>	Herea te kurī!

To say, don't do it, (ie. that you want whatever it is to not be affected) use ‘**kaua e.**’

Hei tauira:

<i>Don't shut the door!</i>	Kaua e katia te kūaha!
<i>Don't fetch water!</i>	Kaua e tikina he wai!
<i>Fetch some milk <u>instead!</u></i>	Tikina <u>kētia</u> he miraka!

(NB “**Kē**” meaning “instead” or “otherwise” takes the passive ending when used with a verb in the passive.)

4. To suggest (or very politely order) to people that they do something, whether it affects themselves only or someone else or something –

- use **“me” with the active verb** (always)

Hei taurira:

<i>You had better go (I think).</i>	Me haere koe.
<i>Please be seated.</i>	Me noho.
<i>The dog should be tied up, eh?</i>	Me here te kurī, nē?
<i>Rewi, you should speak (I suggest).</i>	E Rewi, me kōrero koe.

To suggest something should not be done –

- use **“kaua e” and reverse the order of verb and subject.**

Hei taurira:

<i>You had better not go (I think).</i>	Kaua koe e haere.
<i>The dogs shouldn't be tied up (I suggest).</i>	Kaua ngā kurī e here.
<i>Rewi, you shouldn't speak (I think).</i>	E Rewi, kaua koe e korero.

5. On the other hand, to make any order very strong, emphatic –

- use **“kia” (with active or passive verb as circumstances dictate).**

Hei taurira:

<i>Stand up!</i>	Kia tū!
<i>Shut your mouth!</i>	Kia kati tō waha!
<i>Open the window!</i>	Kia huakina te wini!
<i>Hit it (hard)!</i>	Kia patua!

6. Strongly advising or ordering people to behave in a certain way or act in a certain way – **always use “kia”.**

Hei taurira:

<i>Be strong, be brave!</i>	Kia kaha, kia toa!
<i>Be careful, children!</i>	Kia tūpato, tamariki mā!
<i>Speak clearly, Rewi!</i>	Kia mārama te kōrero, e Rewi!
<i>Sit nicely, girls!</i>	Kia pai te noho, e kōtiro mā !

To say, don't behave or act in a certain way – use **“kaua e” or kaua kia”**

Hei taurira:

<i>Don't be lazy!</i>	Kaua e māngere!
<i>Don't be silly!</i>	Kaua kia porangi!
<i>Don't talk fast!</i>	Kaua kia tere te kōrero!

7. When you mean “don't” as a warning - use **“kei”**

Hei taurira:

<i>Don't be sad, friend.</i>	Kei pouri, e hoa.
<i>Don't fall over!</i>	Kei hinga!
<i>Be careful, you might fall!</i>	Kia tūpato, kei hinga koe!
<i>Don't run, in case you fall!</i>	Kaua e oma, kei hinga koe!