

Njerwa	brick	-umba	mould, make (bricks)
Dothi	soil, earth	-fewa	be soft
Thope	mud	-uma	be hard, dry up
Mwala	stone	-sweka	be broken into pieces
Mchenga	sand	-ponda	tread, trample
Dzenje	hole, pit maenje	-kumba	dig in the ground
Chulu	ant-hill	-lambula	clean by hoeing
Mmisiri	skilled worker	-tsiriza	finish : -maliza

VERBAL ADJECTIVES are formed by adding the Qualifying prefix to the Infinitive, if the verb is monosyllabic:

Munthu wakuba a thief	Galu wakufa a dead dog
Ndalama zakuba stolen money	Ndiwo zakupsa
Madzi akumwa; Mpeni wakuthwa sharp;	Zobvala zakuthaitha worn out.

If the verb has more than one syllable, the contracted form with O sound is preferable: waku- becomes wo-; caku- cc- etc.

1	Wo-	O-	Mtsikana wokwatiwa	Anthu odwala
2	Wo-	Yo-	Mtengo wouma	Milandu yovuta
3	Cho-	Zo-	Chimanga chokazinga	Zinthu zebwerekka
4	Yo-	Zo-	Nyama yootcha	Mbale zosweka
5	Lo-	O-	Tsiku lomaliza	Mazira ophika
6	Wo-	O-	Uta wothyoka	Maulendo ochuluka
D	Ko-	To-	Kanyama koluma	Timiyala tochepa
I	Ko-		Kuphuzira chinyanja ndi kovuta.	Kuwala kwache ndi kochepa.
	Po-		Pakhomo ndi potseka.	Tidzasowa polima.
	Ko-		Kudambo ndi kozizira cold.	Akusowa kopita.
	Mo-		Munyumba umo ndi mozizira.	Mu mphika umo ndi mosatsuka.

The negation is expressed by the infix -sa- for all verbs:

Mnyamata wosakwatira unmarried	Meyo wosatha everlasting
Munthu wosalankhula dumb	Naima yecapsya.

--PANDA In adjectives made out of nouns, the negation is expressed by the verb -panda "be without" used as a verbal adjective:

Mwana wopanda nzeru	Garu wopanda mantha
Mfumu wopanda chifundo	Anyamata opanda ulemu
Nyumba yopanda chitseko	Kamwana kopanda mphamvu
Khasu lopanda ntchito useless	Dengu lopanda kanthu empty
Mnyamata wopanda pake good-for-nothing... wachabe	
Ku mapiri uko ndi kopanda midzi.	Pa dziko pano ndi popanda anthu.

Popanda without (adverb): Popanda moto simungathe kuphika nsima.
Popanda ife kukuthandizani, simungathe kuchita kanthu.

ORDINALS are formed by inserting the infix -chi- between the Qualifying prefix and the number. p. 37

- 1st wachimodzi er woyamba: Mkazi wake woyamba anamwalira.
2nd wachiwiri: Nyumba yachiwiri ndi ya mng'ono wanga.
3rd wachitatu: Adalemba makalata atatu koma yachitatu inasochera.
6th wachisanu ndi chimodzi: Lamulo lachisanu ndi chimodzi likutani?
10th wakhumi: 11th wakhumi ndi chimodzi...etc.

Kachimodzi the first time. Kachiwiri second time. etc.
Poyamba at the beginning, first: Poyamba anali munthu wabwino.
Pambuyo pake afterwards, then: Pambuyo pake anayamba ulesi.
Potsiriza at the end, finally: Potsiriza anasiya ntchito.

-TANI? As a verb, it means "do what?" or "say what?":

Ana inu, mukutani m'nyumba umo? (: mukuchita chiyani)
Keyankha kwache anatani? (: anayankha chiyani?). Munatani dzulo?

As an adjective, it means "of what sort?" (quality):

Anakwatira mtsikana wotani, wamtali kapena wamfupi?
Mumakonda nyama yotani, yophika, yotcha kapena yokazinga?

1. My companion is angry because I did not give him any money.
2. Her brother is a boy good-for-nothing; but she is a good girl.
3. I threw away your old plate because it was broken.
4. Be obedient children, and your teacher will be very happy.
5. It is a difficult job; without your help I cannot finish it to-day.
6. The soil is soft because it rained last night.
7. You must pour some water into the hole, because the soil is hard.
8. Follow God's commandments and you will have everlasting life.
9. You have not written your name well. Write it again a second time!
10. Our first child is a boy; but the second one is a girl.
11. The path going to the marsh has not been repaired (cleaned).
12. Count the kwachas first, and then the tambalas!
13. Write down, first your Christian name, then your father's name.
14. And finally the name of your village. What are (they) doing outside?
15. What sort of relish do you prefer -konda, with or without salt?

Proverb: Ndadziwa kale adamanga nyumba yopanda khomo.