

Nkhuni	firewood	-tola	pick up
Mtolo	bundle	-yaka	be lit, burn
Nyale	lamp	-yatsa	light
Mdima	darkness	-zima	be extinguished, quenched
Utsj	smoke	-zimitsa	extinguish, quench
Mphepo	wind, cold	-zizira	be cool, cold
Chisanu	cold	-tentha	be hot
Mthunzi	shade	-opa	fear

MOTION Whenever we find the idea of motion, the verb takes the infix -ka- "go" or -dza- "come". We may have 2 constructions.

-KA- infix means "go and do something"; it is probably related to the verb -mka "go": Mfumu anamka kuti? (: Mfumu anapita kuti?)
 Ndipita kumsika kukagula nyama : Ndikagula nyama kumsika.
 Adapita ku Dedza kukafuna ntchito : Adakafuna ntchito ku Dedza.
 Amayi akupita ku dambo kukasamba : Amayi akukasamba ku dambo.
 Tiyeni tikasewere pamchenga : Musaiwale kukatola nkhuini!

-DZA- infix means "come and do something" (it may also express Future).
 There is a verb -dza "come": Idzani pafupi! : Bwerani pafupi!

Tabwera kudzacheza ndi amayi anu	:	Tadzacheza ndi amayi anu
Anabwera kudzabwereka njinga	:	Anadzabwereka njinga.
Ndabwera kudzakulawirani	:	Ndadzakulawirani.
Anadzatithandiza dzulo.	:	Sanadzandipatse moni.

In the Imperative, the last vowel changes into -e:

Ana inu, kasewereni kutali!	Zikomo, katikeni bwino!
Dzapumuleni pamthunzi pano!	Kayatseni moto m'nyumba umo!
Musaima pakhome, dzaloweni!	Anzathu, tiyeni, tikagone!
Kodj ndikabwerenso maŵa?	Dzaperekeni moni kwa alendo!

Chi- prefix, zi-, joined to a noun, means "big, great"; the opposite of the diminutive ka-. But its use is limited to a few nouns.

It follows the 3rd class of nouns.

Anamanga chinyumba chanjerwa. Kunagwa chimvula usiku.
 Chimtolo chankhuni big bundle. Pazakhala chimsonkhano maŵa.
 Ndani mwa inu angathe kunyamula chimwala chimene chili pakhome?

VERBAL adjectives are sometimes used as nouns. They also take the place of the Relative pronouns.

Wophunzira student, disciple	Wodwala sick person
Chovuta difficulty (: vuto)	Chovala dress, clothes
Chakudya food	Choona truth
Ndilibe chonena (: Ndilibe mawu)	Anasoŵa choyankha
Zochita zake zinali zotani?	Palibe chochita
Mulibe chofunsa? (: funso)	M'nyumba umo muli zoluma.

Anyamata osadziŵa kulemba akwanira angati? Anachoka osalaŵira.
 Tsiku laMulungu ndi tsiku losagwira ntchito. Lero ndi tsiku lopumula.
 Anatsekula chitseko osadziŵa kuti m'nyumba munali anthu.
 Ndalembe anyamata antchito khumi koma mmisiri woumba njerwa wasoŵa.
 Tinatsiriza ntchito msanga chifukwa tinapeza anthu ambiri odzathandiza.

Tsono well, by the way: Muli bwanji tsono? (: Muli bwanji nanga?)
 therefore, then: Tsono musavutike! Tsono titani?

Basi! It is enough! That is all! Basi, zatha! Basi, lekani!

Kwaya! Kwayani! Take it! (Use both hands when giving or receiving)

Eti! Ati! Isn't it? Don't you? Muli okondwa, eti!

- The girl went to pick up some firewood in the bush.
- The sun is very hot. Come and sit in the shade here!
- Come along, let us go and play with our companions at the marsh!
- He is leaving to-morrow; he has come to say good-bye to us.
- What sort of water do you want, hot or cool?
- The wind has blown out the light. Go and close the door!
- He came to pour some oil in the lamp; but it does not give any light.
- These days, it is very hot at noon; but in the evening it is cool.
- There was much smoke in the house and I could not sleep.
- The girls of Chimutu village came to sell 2 large bundles of firewood.
- Stop playing and go to bed! Don't forget to blow out the light!
- Don't run away! Come and greet the visitors! Are you afraid?
- Don't come to annoy me anymore! Go and complain to the chief.
- I have found many difficulties and I have come to ask for advice.
- It was dark, and we got lost. It was a difficult journey.