

Nthenda	disease	-hemoka	faint
Chimfine	cold in the head	-tsokemola	cough
Litsipa	headache	njenjemera	shiver, tremble
Nthomba	small pox	-temera	vaccinate, make incision
Chikuku	measles	-baya	pierce
Matumbo	bowels	-dzoza	anoint
Nyamakazi	rheumatism	-lumala	be lame
Khate	leprosy	-pola	heal (wound)

-DWA (-edwa or -idwa) according to the second last vowel of the stem p. 78
This suffix can be considered as a Passive form:

Anihu atatu anaphedwa ...were killed. Munatumidwa ndi yani? By whom...
muuso mwaitanidwa. Ananyengedwa ndi mazake.

It may also have a reflexive meaning, but it supposes that the action has occurred by accident, not intentionally (p. 76 -dzi-).

Anaphedwa. He killed himself accidentally. Anadzipha (suicide).

Anatamedwa. chala ndi ukhwangwa. He cut his finger with an axe.

The Passive form -dwa has become quite common nowadays, probably through the influence of schools. However it sounds like a corrupted Chicheŵa. It seems preferable to avoid it by using the Active form whenever it is possible.

Kodi anakumenyani? instead of Kodi munamenyedwa?
Ndinakana kunditama. Ndinakana kutumidwa.
Mnzanga anandithandiza. Ndinathandizidwa ndi muzanga.

Mwanayu sayenera kumpatsa kanthu. ...sayenera kupatsidwa kanthu.
Anthu sakonda kuwanyoza pa maso pa anzao. ...kunyozedwa...

There are some abstract nouns made out of the Passive form of a few verbs, with the suffix -dwe and the prefix ka- or ma-. They express the way or manner of doing something.

Kakonzedwe preparation, reparation
Kaphikidwe way of cooking
Kabvinidwe way of dancing
Kaimbidwe melody
Maonekedwe appearance
Malimidwe agriculture, cultivation
Machitidwe manners, behaviour
Mavalidwo fashion

Khalidwe, Makhaliidwe, Chikhalidwe quality, disposition, character.
Musayende naye mnyamata ameneyo, ngati alibe makhaliidwe abwino.
Kwathunso timaimba nyimbo yomweyo, koma kaimbidwe kache ndi kosiyanu.
Ndimakonda kwambiri ndiwo zimenezi, koma sindidziwa kaphikidwe kache.

Verbal adjectives are always used in the Active form. Examples where we may find the Passive form -dwa are quite few. Sometimes the stem is reduplicated, to express intensity or perfection.

Zinthu zakuba	Nyama yootcha	Dzira lophika p. 42
Nsaru zochapa	Mbatata zokazinga	Mtambo wakuda
Nkhope yokongola	Mvula yowaza	Nyimbo yotukwana
Zobvala zosachapa	Mnyamata wolumala	Tsitsi losapesa
Madzi otentha	Mphepo yozizira	Zipatso zakupsya
Nyumba yosesasesa	Nsapato zakuthaita worn out	
Ndiwo zophikaphika	Nyama yohekacheka cut into pieces	

Ntchito yololedwa permitted Cule woletsedwa forbidden.
Ntchito zolamulidwa Anthu ofedwa mourning.
Kalata yolembedwa ndi pensulo written in a pencil.
Panali mnyamata wina wotchedwa Chimwaza Called Chimwaza (tcha call).
Oitanidwa ndi ambiri koma osankhidwa ndi ochepa.

Anatengedwa ndi mnyamata wa ku Dedza. Katundu yense anabedwa.
Pakali pano sangafunsidwe mbeta. Mnyamata uja watsutsidwa.
Dengu langa lija ladiyewa ndi chiswe. Nkhani yake sinakambidwe.
Mfumu anagwidwa ndi nthenda yoopsa. Analumidwa ndi njoka dzana.
Kufuna kwa Mulungu kuchitidwe! Ana awa sanayesedwe mayeso.

NOUNS Verbal Adjectives are sometimes used as nouns p. 45 with the prefix wo- for persons : Wolumala uja ali bwanji?
prefix cho- for things (reference to chinthu) :

Ndinamva zotukwana. Zokamba zake zikuchititsa manyazi.
Ndinaona zodabwitsa. Mutikhululukire zochimwa zathu.
Anachita zopusa. Ndinapeza zobvuta zambiri.

Many nouns are made out of verbs, but the last vowel -a often changes into -i for persons (prefix m-), or into -o (or -i) for things (sometimes prefix chi- or u-) :

Mlonda watchman	Mbusa shepherd	Mtolankhani reporter
Mphunzitsi teacher	Mlembi secretary	Mi'mi farmer
Mkwati bridegroom	Gonthi deaf person	Mpulumutsi saviour
Dandaulo complaint	Bvuto difficulty	Phunziro lesson
Chilonjezo promise	Chilolezo permission	Chipulumutso salvation
Chikondi Chikwati	Chidani Chibwenzi	Chibale Chinansi
Uphunzitsi Umisiri	Usilikali Ubwenzi	Udani Ulimi Ukwati.

Proverb : Choipa chitsata mwini