

LESSON 46

REDUPLICATION

The repetition of the stem in Adjectives generally corresponds to a superlative and expresses intensity : p. 55, 83

Antku ambirimбири very numerous	Milandu yankhaninkhani numerous
Nyumba yaikulukulu	Chingwe chachitalitali
Kamwana kakang'onong'ono	Zobvala zazifupifupi
Nyumba yosesasesa well swept	Nyimbo zosiyanasiyana various
Nsaru yakuthaitha worn out	Mpeni wakuthwaithwa very sharp
Njinga yakufaifa	Nyama yophikaphika.

With verbs, it expresses frequency or continuity :

Tinabvinabvina mpaka usiku.	Mwanayu amangoliralira.
Anawerengaawerenga kalata ija.	Ndikufunafuna kalata yake.
Amadzapemphapempha ndalama.	Amangolongololalongolola.
Nditakhalakhala pa khomo, mfunu anandiitana.	
Munali kuti? — Timadyaidya mtedza pakhomo apo.	

With Adverbs, it indicates intensity :

Konzani msangamsanga! quickly	Anachita daladala intentionally
Pang'onopang'ono very little	Pang'onopang'ono little by little
Msika uli pafupifupi very near	Ntchito yapatalitali very difficult
Kalekale long ago : Anamwalira kalekale, inu musanabadwe.	
Kalekale soon : Anathamanga kwambiri, kalekale wafika.	
Muziyendetsa njinga bwinobwino gently p. 69	Mwapolepole slowly
Anafotokoza nkhan mwa tsatanetsatane point by point	

With nouns : Akuluakulu elders, important persons

Anabzala mitengo ya mitundumitundu. of various kinds	
Chithunzithunzi picture	Mamvaimva rumours
Chimasomaso seduction	Munthu wa magwiragwira thief
Ndipatseni matambala okhaokha. only pennies p. 60	
Amagona wina pa yekha, wina pa yekha. separately p. 60	
Alliyense akhale ndi bukhu lakelake. his own book p. 34	
Tiuzeni chenicheni! something clear. p. 57	
Pakati penipeni right in the middle. Kwenikweni akufuna chiyani?	
Ponseponse : Konsekonse : Monsemonse everywhere p. 59	
Uku ndi uku here and there. Kwina ndi kwina in the differnt places	
Kambirimbiri often (: kawirikawiri). Tsiku ndi tsiku day by day	
Kale mazira mtengo wake unali khobidikhobidi (: limodzi khobidi)	
Ndinamva zakutizakuti p. 91	Mungathe kuyenda kwakutikwakuti.
Phokoso linanka likulirakulira p. 81	Madzi ananka nacheperachepera.
Reduplication is also found in Ideophones p. 98 Chetechete!	

INTERROGATIONS Here are a few words which are sometimes included in interrogations or exclamations :

Kodi...?	just introduces a question : Kodi mwabwera ndi mawu? It can also be an interjection of surprise Kodi! p. 15
Bwanji...?	"Why?" Bwanji simulankhula mawu? How is it that you do not. "How" Muli bwanji? Mlandu wake unatha bwanji?
Nanga...?	"And what about...? Iwo adya kale; nanga inu? (: kaya inu?) Njinga iyi ndi ya mphunzitsi; nanga iyo? "by the way", "well" Muli bwanji nanga (:tsono) Mukupita kuti nanga? Choncho! Titani nanga? "naturally, of course" Inunso mukupita nawo?—Nanga! Ifenso tiyenera kuphunzira chizungu. Nanga! Why not?
Kani...?	shows surprise in presence of something unexpected: "Is that so?" Kani anakhoza mayeso!...Really? he did succeed. Kani amatero! Muli pano kani! Ine ndimati munachoka.
	Monga ntamfunsira mbeta, mungalole kodi? (:...nditamfunsira) that..." the answer is expected to be positive; but in fact it may be negative. Monga mvula ibwera lero? Monga mwakhoza mayeso? Monga mupitadi kuulendo? Sometimes with the infix -ta-, it indicates a supposition: Monga ntamfunsira mbeta, mungalore kodi? (:...nditamfunsira)
Ngati?	expresses a doubt "Do you think that...?; it suggests that the answers will be negative: answer will be negative. Mwanayu amapita kusukulu ngati? Iyayi, amangokhala. Akupita kuti, kuntchito ngati? Iyayi koma ku mowa. Analankhula mawu ngati? Iyayi, anangoti chete.
Eti! (: Atil!)	"Isn't it?" "Don't you?" p. 45; 90
Mwakongwa eti!	Mukabwerenso mawa eti!
Nanji !	"so much the more" "a fortiori": Nyumba iyi njabwino; nanji iyo! Amabvuta mkazi wake masiku onse. Nanji atakhuta mowa!
Malinga	can be considered as a conjunction; it has two meanings : "provided; if" Ungathe kulowa nawo malinga ndiwe mkhristu. Ndigula njinga chaka chino malinga ndikapeza ndalama. Adziwa Chichewa msanga malinga akamachita khama. "according to", "in proportion to" malinga ndi m'mene. Ndidzakulipirani malinga ndi m'mene mwagwirira ntchito. Malinga ndi m'mene amasimbira alendowa, kwao kulibe nvula.
Cholinga	"aim intention" Anabwera ndi cholinga choti atenge mwanayo.

Proverb : Mutu umodzi susenza denga.

In conversation and particularly in narration, we find separate words called "Ideophones". Most of them convey a notion of sound or movement and they make the speech extremely vivid. Here are some examples: it looks like a succession of pictures.

Inetekumudzi mbwe, m'nyumba loŵu, sambeni, pampano khaleni, nkulemba kalata.

Mwana nja mphale bwundu, tsukotsukeni, phu! Muni ti ti ti, mpaka anatsiriza zuzuŵa lili tswi.

Njinga ŵali pa ŵiŵi; adangeza kuti terereku, ndiye phofo pansu khu!

Zi wakomola. nani nyamu ulendo wa kuchipatala; monsemo ali chikomokere.

Note the great variety of forms: some are monosyllabic; others are reduplicated; many of them correspond to a verb and suggest an attitude, a gesture or sound (onomatopoeia).

Mbwe! arrive at: Adayenda msanga; kungoti mbwe wafika.

Phu! be finished: Nsima yatha phu! (Fsi!) nothing left

Tswi! setting down: Dz. ŵa lili tswi! at sunset

Gwa! firm, strong: Ndiri gwa! in excellent condition

Phe! still, motionless: Kkhalani phe! Don't move!

Dzi speechless, silent: Anangoti dzi, kusoŵa choyantha.

Chete! quiet, silent: Ine chete, ludabwa. Chetechete santisa nyama.

Se! level, flat: Dziko lingoti se, lopanda mapiri.

Fwa! full: Tili nacho chimanga chambiri; nkhekwe ili fwa.

Mya! smooth, soft: Ubweya weti mya. Marwa a mya.

Zi! nobody in sight: Kujira kuli zi! Alendo aja sabwera.

insipid: Ndiwo za zi. Nkhani ya zi. without interest

Bi! black, dark: Kwada bi! M'nyumba muno muli bi; tsegulani chitseko!

multitude: Anthu anasonkhana ambiri, kungoti bi kubwalo.

Mbe! white, bright: Kwacha mbe! Maso ake ali mbe, kukondwa.

Mbu! white: Ufa uli mbu! Onse anabwala zoyera, kungoti mbu!

Psyu! red; Magazi ali psyu! Maso ake ali psyu kuyang'ana kunjira.

Firiwiri red; Nsara ya piriwiri. Biriwiri green, blue

(cha) chikasu yellow; (cha) mtambo blue; (cha) msipu green

Dzidzidzi suddenly: Unali ulendo wadzidzidzi. Anafika mwadzidzidzi.

Nda nda nda in a row: Nyumba zili nda nda nda m'nyumbete mwa msewu.

Waliwali shining: Ng'anang'ani glittering: Chzichezi shining.

Balabalalala scatter, disperse: Yayamba mvu'a, anthu angoti balabalalala.

Piringupiringu move to and from; Zwezwe round and round.

—**KHALA** stay, live: Mumakhala kuti? Wakhala pansu zaka zambiri.
sit: Khalani pa mpandopa! Khalani pansu!
be (future) : Mwanayu adzakhala mnyamata wamphamvu. p. 23
subjunctive) : Ambuye akhale nanu!
have future) : Tidzakhala ndi chimanga chambiri chaka chino.
(subjunctive) : Mwana ali yense akhale ndi bukhu lakelake.
not to go, stay away from : Anakhala kusukulu dzulo.
Munakhalliranj kumsonkhano?
Khalani bwino! (: Tsalani bwino!)

-khalala or -khalira in the negative and followed by the Infinitive indicates that the action takes without delay:
Ndiwozi sizikhala kupsya. ...does not take much time to be cooked.
Amana anga sakhala kupsya mtima. ...gets angry easily.
Mitengoyi sikhallira kukula ndi kubereka zipatso.

Pokhala "a place where to stay" : Akusoŵa pokhala. p. 42, 80
"since" (also Poti, Popeza kuti, M'malo moti) p. 93
Simuyenera kutenga njingayo, pokhala mwini wake palibe.
Pokhala kuti ndiliba njinga, sindipita ku msonkhano.

Akhala expresses a supposition (conditional) p. 73
Akhala mwalemba kalata, bwenzi nditakuyankhani msanga.
also Kuchikhala kuti mwalemba kalata, bwenzi nditakuyankhani.

Ngakhale or -ngakhale "even if, although" p. 74
"either... or" : Onse ali okondwa, ngakhale amuna ngakhale akazi.

Mphunzitsi sanabwere lero, kapena nkukhala chifukwa cha matenda.
Chipewachi chikandikhala bwino. fits me
Ndinampeza ali khale. just staying

INVERSIONS are quite common in Chicheŵa; here are some more examples.
Munthu wamkulu thupi (: Munthu wa thupi lalikulu) a stout person
Mnyamata wochepa msinkhu (: wa msinkhu wochepa) a short boy
Mtsikana wopunduka miyendo. a lame girl: wolumala
Nyumba yanga khomo lake lopanda chitseko (Khomo lanyumba yanga...)
Mwanayo khalidwe lake si labwino (: Khalidwe la mwanayo.....)
Nkhani imenayo sindidziŵa kutha kwake, inatha bwanji? Kaya!
Kuyenda amayenda, koma pang'ene pang'ene. He does walk, but slowly.
Kumva ndamva. I have understood what has been said but it does not
mean that I agree. We expect something else: Koma
Ndamva. Here no limitation: "agree".

Proverb : Atambwali sametana