

Mulungu, Chauta	God	-konda	love, like
Tchalitchi	5 church	-thandiza	help
Mphunzitsi	teacher	-pemphera	pray
Mnyamata	boy, young man	-itana	call, invite
Mtsikana	girl	-patsa	give
Mfumu 1, 4	chief 5	-landira	receive
Msonkhan	meeting	-samala	take care of
Bani'a	family	-mvera	obey, believe, listen to

OBJECT PRONOUNS: There are infixes inserted between the pronoun prefix (or any other infix) and the stem of the verb.

1 -ndi-	me	Mphunzitsi aku-ndi-itana.	The teacher is calling me.
2 -ku-	you	Mphunzitsi aku-ku-itana	
3 -mu-	him	Mphunzitsi aku-mu-itana	
1 -ti-	us	Mphunzitsi aku-ti-itana	
2 -ka- -ni-	you	Mphunzitsi aku-ku-itana-ni	Note the suffix -ni
3 -wa-	them	Mphunzitsi aku-wa-itana	

In the third person singular, the **u** in **-mu-** is often dropped in front of a consonant: **-m- Pepani sindimdziwa**

Muyenera kumdikira.	Pepani, sindikupatsani kanthu.
Kodi sirundidziwa?	Ali ndi ana, koma sawasamala.
Sindingathe kukuthandiza.	Chifukwa chiyani simutipatsa moni? greet

HABIT When an action takes place regularly, we use the infix **-MA-**. This is a third form of the present tense, it expresses a habit. Note the difference between the three following sentences:

Kodi upita kusukulu? Are you going to school? Will you go...? future.
 Kodi ukupita kusukulu? Are you going to school? meaning "now."
 Kodi amapita kusukulu? Do you go to school? a habit.

Muphika chiyani?	Mumaphika chiyani?	Mukuphika chiyani?
Ndikuthandizani.	Ndikukuthandizani	Ndimakuthandizani

For a habit, in the negative form, the infix **-ma-** is dropped.
 But monosyllabic verbs often take the infix **-ku-**:

Pamudzi pano ana sapita kusukulu. — Kodi!
 Iye amamwa moŵa: koma ine sindikumwa. Nsomba sakudya, koma nyama.
 Kamodzikamodzi rarely: Ndimapita kumudzi kamodzikamodzi.
 Kawirikawiri often: Amandithandiza kawirikaŵiri.

Greetings: The plural of majesty is quite common, particularly in greetings: prefix **a-**

Meni abambo! — Zikomo amayi! — Kodi aphunzitsi alipo? the teacher
 Moni a Phiri! a Banda, a Mbeŵe, a Mwale... clan names for men.
 Zikomo a Naphiri! a Nabanda, a Nambewe,... clan names for women.

-NSO Suffix has various meanings according to the context:

"again"	:	Chitaninso! Ndikupitanso kuulendo.
"also"	:	Inunso bwerani! Ndimalima chimanga ndinso fodya.
"no more"	:	Safunanso kundithandiza. Sangathenso kuyenda. Musapitanso ku moŵa! Dengu lilibenso ntehitto.

Pemphani, ndipo mulandira. Funani, ndipo mupeza.

Alendo akubwera; muyenera kuŵapatsa moni.

Kodi mphunzitsi ali ndi banja? — Iyayi, alibe.

Mkazi amapita ku tchalitchi, koma mwamuna sapita.

1. I love her very much; but she does not want me.
2. Have you a family? — Yes, but (my) wife is at home (at the village).
3. What are you doing on the road here? — I am waiting for the chief.
4. I cannot help you, because I have no money. Sorry!
5. Some visitors are coming; we must receive them well.
6. He likes beer very much. Don't give him money any more.
7. Is there a chief in this village? — Yes, there is.
8. I love father and mother, because they take care of me.
9. Why does she not go to school any more? — Because she likes to play.
10. The chief wants (to see) you. Why don't you obey him?
11. We like to pray, because God loves us and takes care of us.
12. The chiefs want to hold -panga a meeting in this village.
13. The boys who go to school are plenty, but the girls are few.
14. Does the chief invite you to the meeting very often?
15. You (wil) not receive anything, because you don't obey us.