

Thupi	body	-uza	tell
Mzimu	soul, spirit	-nena	say
Mutu	head	-mva	hear, listen, feel
Mtima	heart	-gonā	lie down, sleep
Chifuwa	chest, a cold	-dzuka	get up
Mwendo	leg	miyendo -khala	sit, stay, stand, live
Dzanja	hand	mania -samba	wash oneself
Diso	eye	maso -ti	say

SUBJUNCTIVE Instead of the Imperative, we may use the Subjunctive form (Note the last -e). It makes the order less peremptory:

Medikire pang'ono! (: Dikirani...). **Ubwere pafupi!** (:Bwera pafupi!).

This Subjunctive form becomes necessary whenever we have an object pronoun infix:

Muwalandire bwino! **Mwana ali kugwa. Mumwire msanga!**
Mundigulitse nsomba! **Ichi nehiyani? Mundiuze!**
Mutipatse ndalama pang'ono! **Mumthandize kukonza chakudya!**

The Subjunctive usually expresses either an order, or a wish, an invitation to do something:

Tiyeni titsegule chitseko! Let us open the door!
Ndichite chiyani? What shall I do? Tipite kuti? Where shall we go?
Zikemo, ndikuthandizeni! Let me help you! **Ndikupatseni moni!**
Abwere msanga! Let him come quickly! (not a permission, but an order)
Anyamata achoke! Let the boys go away! they must leave.

In the negative form, we always find the infix -sa-:

Ana asagone munyumba umo! **Akazi asamwenso moŵa!**

KUTI is a verb which means "to say"

Makuti chiyani? (:Mukumena chiyani?). Mfumu akuti moni.

Pamuzi pano anthu amati muyenera kuchoka.

The infinitive **kuti** is also found after many verbs, such as:

-uza, -nena, -mva, -dziwa, -ona...; then it can be considered as a conjunction meaning "...that...": It generally introduces a declaration or statement.

Ine ndikuuzani kuti msonkhano ulipo. Timamva kuti simupemphera.
Kodi simudzwa kuti iye ali kuulendo? Mayi akunena kuti madzi ali kutha.
Musaiŵale kuti iŵe timamva moŵa. Ndimaena kuti nsomba simukudya.

KUTI There are verbs such as -funa, -pempha, -uza... which may express an order or a wish; and then **kuti** is followed by the Subjunctive:

Safana kuti ndichoke. He does not want me to go away.
Ndikupemphani kuti muŵathandize. Mumuuzē kuti abwere msanga.

Another meaning of **kuti** with the Subjunctive: "so that, in order that":
Tsekani pathomo kuti anthu asaike katundu m'nyumba so that they may not...
Mundipatse chingwe kuti ndimange katundu msanga!
Amayi amaphika moŵa kuti apeze ndalama.

-gonā : **Usagone pakhomo pano, pita kunyumba!**
-gonā tulo : **Sindigona tulo, chifukwa ndikudikira alendo. sleep**
-li m'tulo : **Sali kumva kanthu; ali m'tulo. be asleep**
-li maso : **Kodi mwana ali m'tulo? — Iyayi, ali maso. be awake**

-samba m'maso: **Mumpatse madzi kuti asambe m'maso. wash one's face**
-mva mutā have a headache; **-mva chifuwa** have a cold, bronchitis;
mva diso have a sore eye; **-mva n'ala** feel hungry;
Imvani! Listen! **Sakumva** He does not hear; he is deaf.
Mumakhala kuti? Where do you live? **stay. Khalani pamando! Sit...**
Khalani pans! Sit down! **-yenda pans** go on foot, walk.
Pansi on the ground, on the floor: Ikani dengu pans!
underneath, below: Pansi pathebulo pali dengu.

1. Ask him for some money and he will give you some.
2. Look, we have no food! What shall we give him? (subj.)
3. She cannot walk because she feels (pain in her) legs.
4. Tell her not to cook fish but meat! Because I don't eat fish.
5. God exists. But we don't see him, because He has no body.
6. I am going. Good-bye! **Khalani bwino!** May God help you!
7. The basket should not stay on the floor, but on the chair.
8. (Where) do you feel (pain) **chiyani**, in the head or in the chest?
9. I don't want you to help him any more. Let him go home (village)!
10. Please visitors, sit on the chair! I will sit on the floor.
11. Are you listening? The visitors shall sleep in that house. (subj.)
12. Is the teacher present? Tell him that I want (to see) him!
13. Shall I invite him to the meeting? — No, because he likes beer.
14. Don't forget to wash m' (your) hands! Are you hungry.
15. What shall I give them, beer or water? — They don't drink beer.

Proverb: Kanthu ndi khama.