LESSON 40 — SUFFIX -KA

Maliseche	nakedness	**-nenepa**	be fat : -nona (animal)
Mkono	arm	**-onda**	be lean
Chala	finger, toe	**-fooka**	be weak
(m') chiuno	waist	**-limba**	be strong, firm, hard
Phewa : Phuzi	shoulder	**-gwada**	kneel
Phazi	foot	**-imirira**	stand up
Pfupa	bone	**-kwawa**	crawl, creep
Ndodo	stick	**-tsimphina**	limp

—KA (-eka or -ika) according to the second last vowel of the stem p. 78
This suffix is another Passive form. It can have two meanings :
Potential meaning : "can break, will break; is breakable" :
with the Present tense, more particularly with a negation.

Chingwe chimenecho chiduka.
Ndalama zija zipezeka.
Chitsekochi sichitsekeka.
Ukwati wachikhristu sumasulika.
Chitheka it is possible

Kodi phiri likuoneka? is visible
Mbale imeneyi sisweka.
Mwanayu saŵeruzika.
Mnzanuyo satsutsika.
Ndi chosatheka, it is impossible.

Descriptive meaning : with the Perfect tense. It expresses a situation resulting from an action which has happened recently.

Chingwe chija chaduka is broken
Nsara yake yang'ambika.
Dzira limodzi lasweka.
Chitseko chatsekeka (chokha) but

Bukhu lanu laoneka (: lapezeka)
Mpando wa mfumu wathyoka. p. 30
Nkhope yake yasinthika.
Chitseko chatsekedwa.. by somebody

There are a few verbal adjectives which take the suffix -ka

Uyu ndi mwana wanga wokondeka.
Anali munthu wotchuka famous
Ana oŵerengeka few
Munthu wokhulupirika reliable
Zinthu zofunika necessary

Mfumu wolemekezeka honourable
Uyu ndi munthu wodziŵika well known
Anthu osaŵerengeka innumerable
Zobvala zong'ambika torn
Kumudzi kwao ndi kosadziŵika.

In a few verbs the suffix -ka has a causative meaning :

-goneka lay down : **Gonekani mwana pamphasa!**
imika put upright : **Imikani mtolo wansungwi!**
-dzoka rub oneself with oil: **Mtsikana wadzoka nkhope ndi mafuta.**
-bveka or bvaka clothe somebody : **Anabveka mwana malaya ofiira.**

There are many other verbs ending with -ka which are transitive.

-pweteka, -bwereka, -bereka, -lalika, -pereka; -seteka...

Saŵeruzika adamanga nyumba pamwala Prov.
Mbalame ikakhala pa uta silasika.
Khoswe akakhala pa mkhate sapheka.
Madzi akatayika saoleka.
Bvinabvina sabvinika. : Chitachita sachitika.

-**gundika** be in full swing: **Ntchito yagundika. Nyimbo yagundika.**
-**kanika** be a failure: **Fodya wakanika. Mvula yakanika.**
Mwambi umenewu sutanthauzika bwino pa chizungu,
Nyumba imeneyo simangika; mwini wake adapita kuulendo.
Munthu uja dzina lake laiŵalika.

—ULA suffix sometimes reverses the meaning of the verb; but the examples are few. In many other verbs, the meaning remains substantially the same.

tseka	close	: **-tsegula**	open	**-bvala** put on : **-bvula** take off
mata	glue	: **-matula**	take off	**-funya** fold : **-funyulula** unfold
tola	pick up:	**-tula**	put down	**-bvundikira** cover **-bundukula** uncover
sankha	choose :	**-sankhula**	choose	**-puma** rest, breathe **-pumula** rest
-yankha	answer:	**-yankhula**	speak	**(: -lankhula)**

SUFFIXES Out of the same stem, we can make many new verbs, by using the various suffixes **na-, -tsa, -ra, -dwa, -ka, -ula.**
Sometimes we find two suffixes joined together :

-ona see	**-bwera** come
-onana see one another	**-bweretsa** cause
-onetsa show	**-bwereza** repeat
-onetsera show for	**-bwerera** come back; **bwererana**
-oneka be visible	**-bwereka** borrow, lend; **bwerekana** one another
-onekera appear	**-bweza** give back; **-bwezera** give back to

The specific value of each suffix helps us to discover the meaning of the derivatives.
However, as a conclusion, it is good to remember that cometimes the suffix changes completely the meaning of the verb, so much so that we do not see any more the connection with the original verb.

-yenda	**-dya**	**-bvuta**	**-gwira**
-yendetsa	**-dyetsa**	**-bvutitsa**	**-gwirana**
-yendetsera	**-dyetsera**	**-bvutana**	**-gwiriza**
-yendera	**-dyera**	**-bvutika**	**-gwirizana**
-yenderana	**-dyerera**	**-bvutikira**	**-gwiritsa**

Proverb : Garu wamkota sakandira pachabe.