

Buthu	young girl	-lera	care for, nurse
Namwali	grown up girl	-mana	refuse to give
Bere	breast	-patula	separate
Nchembere	woman with children	-tanganidwa	be busy
Nkhalamba	old person	-khwima	be mature, firm, old
Imvi	grey hair	-sanduka	change into sth. else
imfa	death	-tembenuka	turn round, change
Manda	grave	-gaŵa	divide

NDI as a conjunction means "and": *Afate ndi amayi. Usana ndi usiku.*
 When two verbs follow one another, the second one sometimes takes the Infinitive: *Tinaimba ndi kubvina mpaka usiku.*
Mulungu amatikonda ndi kutisamala masiku onse.

Sometimes with the Past tense in the third person, the infix *na-* is dropped in the second verb, and the conjunction *ndi* changes into *n-*:

Anapifa kumunda nayamba kulima (: ndipo anayamba...)
Anagwa panjinga natlyoka mwendo.
Njoka inadutsa msewu nilowa m'dzenje.

We have met a similar construction in "more and more" p. 81 :
Mabvuto apa ananka nakulirakulira.

NDI as a preposition means "with": *Ana ali kuseŵera ndi mpira.*
 Followed by a pronoun, we often find a contraction of vowels p. 48 :

Nane	Nawe	Naye	Nafe	Nanu	Nawo	Ndikufuna	kucheza	nanu.
Naye	Nawo	Nacho	Nayo	Nalo	Nawo	Nako	Njinga	ndili nayo.
Pl. Nawo	Nayo	Nazo	Nazo	Nawo	Nawo	Nato	Ndabwera	nazo izi.

NDI as a verb means "is, are": *Ichi ndi chiyani? (:Ichi n'chiani?) p. 38*
 It is often joined to the Personal pronoun in a contracted form:

Ndine Ndiwce Ndiye Ndife Ndinu Ndiwo Mfumu pano ndine p. 38

It can also be joined to the Demonstratives: "Behold...!" "Here is..."

Nayu	Nawu	Nachi	Nayi	Nali	Nawu	Naka	Naku
Pl. Naŵa	Nayi	Nazi	Nazi	Naŵa	Naŵa	Nati	
Nayo	Nawo	Nacho	Nayo	Nalo	Nawo	Nako	Nako
Pl. Nawo	Nayo	Nazo	Nazo	Nawo	Nawo	Nato	

Nayu katundu wanu! Here is your luggage!: Katundu wanu nayu!
Nali funso langa! : Funso langa nali! Naku kudandaula kwanga!
Nawo munda wao! Nayi keyala yanga! Here is my address!

NDI as a verb can also be joined to Adjectives: contraction.

	ngwa-	ngwa-	ncha-	nja-	nla-	ngwa-	nka-	nkwa-
Pl.	nga-	nja-	nza-	nza-	nga-	nga-	nta-	
	ngwo-	ngwo-	ncho-	njo-	nlo-	ngwo-	nko-	nkwo-
Pl.	ngo-	njo-	nzo-	nzo-	ngo-	ngo-	nto-	

Mwanayu ngwaulesi (: ndi waulesi). Garuyo ngwopusa.

Khasuli nla yani? Dziko lino nlokoma.

Pa : Pamudzi pano mpa yani? Pakhomo mpotseka.

Pamthunzi apa mpabwino. Pakhosi panga mpotupa.

Ku : Kumudzi kwanu nkuti? Kuno nkwabwino; uko nkoipa.

Kumudzi kwao nkwa yani? Kudziko kwao akosadziwika.

Mu : M'nyumba muno mmwabwino. M'nyumba umu mmosasesa.

Kunja kokha nkoyera; koma m'kati mmosatsuka.

SI as a verb means "is not, are not" (the opposite of *ndi*) p. 38
Nthochi zabwino si izi koma izo. Kodi si zoonza?

Si bwino kuti apite yekha kumsika; koma atenge mtsikana mnzake.

Ndinaleka sukulu zoonza; koma si kale kwenikweni.

With a demonstrative, it can be an exclamation "Here it is!"

with reference to an object which has already been mentioned :

Siyi mvula ikubwera! Here is the rain coming (as I told you).

Mumafuna mperi; siwu! You were looking for a knife; here it is!

Nyumba yao sili kutali; siyo! There it is! Silzo!

Suja...is the equivalent of "Don't you remember?" :

Kodi simundizindikira? Suja tinakomana dzulo kumsika?

Kodi mwaiwala dzina lake? Suja ndinakuuzani dzana?

Lero simufuna kuimba chifukwa chiyani? Suja mumakonda kuimba?

SI sometimes expresses intensity, an exclamation "you cannot imagine how much", "extremely": followed by the infinitive and Possessive.

Anthu amene anasonkhana kumaliro si kuchuluka kwake!

Mwanayu akakwera njinga, si kunyada kwake!

Si ulesi wake mwanayo! Amangokhala ndipo saweruzika.

We find a similar construction with the same meaning: *SI* followed by the preposition *pa* and a noun, or the prefix *po-* and a verb :

Anthu aulesi si pochuluka! Si pa mantha kalulu!

Dzuŵa likaŵala, maluŵaŵa si pakukoma! (: si pokoma)

Atsikanawa si pakukoma nyimbo zao akabvina pachikwati!