

Galu 1	dog	-luma	bite
Ng'ombe	cattle, cow	-pirikiitsa	chase away
Tambala 1	cock	-londa	watch
Mbuzi	goat	-thawa	run away
Nkhumba	pig	-yesa	try, guess, measure
Nkhuku	fowl, hen	-leptera	fail
Dzira pl. mazira	egg	-fulumira	hurry, hasten
Mehira	tail	cheawa	be late

ADJECTIVES Mwana waulesi "a lazy child", a child of laziness. This example shows how the formation of adjectives follows the same rule as the notion of possession.

1	Wa	A	Mtsikana wamphamvu.	Mpando wachitsulo.
2	Wa	Ya	Nthawi yamvula.	Nyama yankhumba.
3	Cha	Za	Chaka chamaawa.	Munthu wandewu.
4	Ya	Za	Madzi amoto hot.	Dzani lamanzere left
5	La	A	Dzani lamanja right.	Madzi amchere.
6	Wa	A	Tifa wachimanga.	Kambuzi pamalonda for sale.
D	Ka	Ta	Kamwana kanzeru.	Ninga yamoto motorcycle.

As a rule, the Qualifying particle is joined to the following noun or adverb as a prefix, unless it expresses the idea of possession or "concerning":

-mbiri	many	: Anaitana anthu ambiri.	Ndaononga ndalama zambiri.
-kale	old	: Nyumba yakale inagwa.	Mundibwereke bukhu lakale!
-tsopano	new	: Tsatani msen watsopano.	Anapanga lamulo latsopano.
-bwino	good	: Anamanga nyumba yabwino.	Mfumu anali munthu wabwino.

chabe worthless Anaphika ndiwo zachabe. Anagula niinga yachabe.

Whenever we have the idea of origin, direction or location, the preposition pa ku or mu follows the Qualifying particle.

Anthu a ku Malaŵi.	Nyama za kutchire.	Chakudya cha paulendo.
Ulendo wa pandenge.	Njira ya kudambo.	Chitseko cha pakhomo.

—**ANJI?** Suffix: Joined to a verb, it is a pronoun meaning "what...?"
Akufunanji? (:Akufuna chiyani?). Munadyanji dzulo?

Joined to the Qualifying prefix, it is an Adjective meaning "What...?" with reference to the nature, not the quality:

Munafika nthawi yanji kumudzi? Amagwira ntebite yanji ku Lilongwe?
Mwagula nyama yanji, yang'ombe kapena yankhumba?

Za "about" The particle refers to the noun Zinthu:

Ife tikufuna kudziwa za msonkhano wanu: Kodi unayenda bwino?
Mfumu anafunsa za ngozi imene idaoneka kwa Chimutu dzulo.
Tsiku ndi tsiku amatiphunzitsa za Mulungu.

Chi- Prefix: sometimes indicates the characteristics of a tribe or community (manners, customs or language):

Chicheŵa	language of the Acheŵa; Chingoni etc.
Chizungu	language or manners of Europeans. Chingerezi English.
Chikhristu	Christian way of life. Chinasala Islam.

If we add the Qualifying prefix, it becomes an adjective:

Mankhwalā achimwenye.	Munthu wachilendo	Nzeru zachikhristu.
Zobvala zachikazi.	Mawu achikunja.	Galu wachizungu.

We find the same construction wachi- in the Ordinals.

Mlungu wachimodzi first	Mwana wachiwiri second
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THE WEEK: Lolemba Monday	(this is the first day of the week)
Lachiwiri Tuesday	Lachisanu Friday
Lachitatu Wednesday	Loweruka Saturday
Lachinal Thursday	Lamulungu Sunday

- In war time the soldiers walk with guns. One gun is missing.
- Many people don't send their children to school; do you know why?
- He had two wives formerly; but the second one died 2 years ago.
- The teacher's feast will take place next week on Saturday.
- I have heard that you have bought a new car. How much did it cost?
- Let me give you a good remedy! You won't feel fever any more.
- There are often quarrels in the village because of beer.
- What meat do you prefer -konda, chicken or beef? Please, tell me!
- I tried to repair the old bicycle, but I failed.
- You children, don't run away! My dog does not bite.
- Sorry, you are (too) late. Our meeting is over. Where were you?
- He was a boy good-for-nothing; I chased him away on Wednesday.
- These days, at the market, there are many things for sale.
- We work every day; but on Sunday we have a rest. We go to church.
- What is the price of the eggs? — 5t. each. — Are they good?

Proverb: Tsobola wakale sawawa.

LESSON 17

TO BE: -li and ndi

Ukwati	wedding, marriage	-kwatira	marry
Bwenzi 5	friend 5	-kwatiwa	be married to ndi-
Mbale 1	brother, sister (same sex)	-bala	give birth; produce
Mlongo	sister, brother (opposite sex)	-badwa	be born
Mkulu	elder (brother)	-kula	grow up, be big
Mng'ono	younger brother	-kalamba	be old, grow old
Dzina	name pl. Maina	-tchula	pronounce, call
Mwini	owner pl. Eni	-lemekeza	honour, respect

TO BE: The verb -ji is used to show the position of an object or to attribute a quality: Ali kuti? Ali mtsikana wanzeru.

NDI But when we want to identify a person or an object, or to express the idea of possession, we must use the word ndi "is; are". It can also be found in the attribution of a quality.

Munthu amene waima pamseu ndi mfumu wathu.
Bulu limene liri patebulo ndi langa.
Katundu ndi wanga, koma njinga ndi ya mphunzitsi.
Kodi mfuti imene ili m'umbamu ndi yanu?
Chigayo changa ndi chatsopano (: chili chatsopano).

SI "is not; are not" is the corresponding form expressing a negation:

Amene wakuitanani ku msonkhano si mphunzitsi koma mfumu.
Galimoto limene laonongeka si langa; ndi la bwenzi langa.
Njinga yanga si yatsopano, ndi yakale. (: ...sili yatsopano...).

Ndine	It is I	Mfumu pano ndine! Ndine amene ndakuitanani.
Ndiwe	It is you	Kodi ndiwe unaba buku langa? — Iai, si ine.
Ndiye	It is he	Mwana wa mfumu ndiye adapha galu wathu.
Ndife	It is we	Chigayo chimene chili mumseu eni ake ndife.
Ndinu	It is you	Ndapeza katundu panjira; kodi mwini wake ndinu?
Ndiwo	It is they	Amuna anga ndiwo (amene) adayamba ndewu.

Dzina lanu ndizu yani? What is your name? : Dzina lanu ndani?
Dzina langa ndine Jemusi. Bambo wanga dzina lake ndi Semu.
Kodi phiri liri uko dzina lake ndi chiyani? for objects...
Mtengo umene uli pakhomu, dzina lake mumati chiyani?

Uje, Ujeni so-and-so Mai wanga dzina lake ndi Ujeni...ndaiwala pang'ono.
Nsomba imene ntagula lero dzina lake ndi ujeni...
Muitane aUje ndi aUje; ndikuwafuna. Call X...andY...

Mwini pl. Eni "owner": the Concordial particle is often dropped:
Mwini (wa) sitoro ndani? Kodi sitoro mwini wake ndani?
Katundu ali m'nyumba umo mwini wake ndine. Note inversion.
Ngati mumafuna kudziwa, funsani mwini wake the person concerned.
Za mwini things belonging to others: Waononga zinthu za mwini.
Aratenga mkazi wa mwini. Musatenge kanthu ngati mwini wake palibe.

Whose Relative pronoun -mene: Note the special construction:
Mfumu anaitana anthu amene ana a sapita kusukulu.
Mnyamata amene njinga yake ili pakhomu ndi mng'ono wanga.
Anthu amene munkhokwe mwao mulibe chimanga adzamva njala.

Whose? Interrogative pronoun yani follows the Qualifying particle:

Mkulu wanu anakwatira mwana wa yani? Mwabwerekka njinga ya yani?
Munakwera galimoto la yani? Khasu limene liri pano ndi la yani?
(Kamudzi) kwana ndi kwa yani? What is the name of your village?
Anakwatira pamudzi pa yani? Pamudzi pano ndi pa yani?

Chabe "just": Mukupita kuti? — Kuyenda chabe.
"only": Ndikufuna kumwa pang'ono kulawa chabe.
"nothing": Musataye nthawi pachabe.

- The wedding-feast will be on Saturday; I have invited many people.
- I had 3 workers; but two ran away last night. I don't know why.
- You have a foreign name; how do you pronounce it?
- The chief's wife was sick for two weeks and died on Thursday.
- My sister's child was born last month; his name is Jimu.
- If you want a school here, ask the chief, the owner of the land.
- Take care of the books; they are not yours, they belong to me.
- The hens belong to my elder brother, but the cock is mine.
- What is the name of your (girl) friend? In what village does she live?
- There was a burial in my village on Tuesday, but I was absent.
- In whose car did you travel when you went to the lake last week?
- I have one brother and two sisters; I was born eight years ago.
- What is the name of the animal which you killed? — It is...
- The new plate which is on the table is not mine; is it yours?
- Our teacher is a good man; but his wife is lazy.

Proverb: Pano ndi pathu anagona ndi njala.

Chifundo	kindness, mercy, pity	-seka	laugh, laugh at
Chipongwe	insolence	-lira	cry; weep...misozi tears
Ulemu	honour, respect	-kondwa	be happy
Chisoni	sorrow, sadness	-kwiya	be angry
Manyazi	shame, shyness	-dandaula	complain
Mantha	fear	-thokoza	thank
Mphongo	male	-kumbukira	remember
Mnzanga	my companion	-bvutika	worry; be annoyed; sick

Possessives always follow the noun and have priority on any other adjective:

Mundibwereke njinga yanu yakale!

Mwaika kuti zovala zanu zatsopano? Ana ake awiri anafa.

Mnzanga	is a special noun made of the stem mnz- and the possessive.
Mnzako	"your companion". It can also be used as an adjective:
Mnzake	"his companion", Ndinali kucheza ndi anyamata anzanga.
Mnzathu	"our..." Speaking of a pair of objects, it means "the other":
Mnzanu	"your..." Ndapeza mbale imodzi; koma inzake yasowa.
Mnzao	"their..." Diso limodzi latupa, koma lizake lili bwino.

SPECIAL ADJECTIVES There are six adjectives which require a double prefix: Qualifying **wa-** and Concordial **m-**:

1	Wa- m- (A) A-	-kazi female	Munthu wamkazi; Anthu aakazi.
2	Wa- u- Ya- i-	-wisi green; fresh	Mtengo wauwisi; Udzu wauwisi.
3	Cha- chi- Za- zi-	-tali tall, long	Chingwe chachitali; Mwana wamtali.
4	Ya- i- Za- zi-	-fupi short, small	Munthu wamfupi; Mchira waufupi.
5	La- li- (A) A-	-kulu big, great	Nyumba yaikulu; Mlandu waukulu.
6	Wa- u- (A) A-	-ng'ono small	Mbale yaing'ono; Dzira laling'ono.
D	Ka- ka- Ta- ti-		Kamwana kakang'ono; Tinsomba tating'ono
	Kwa- ku-		Anadwala kwakukulu; Ndinammenya kwakukulu.

Mwana wanga wamkazi my daughter. **Ndinakwatira mwana wa mfumu.**
Ali ndi ana asanu; amphongo anayi, wamkazi mmodzi. (: aamuna anayi)
Kodi mwana wake ndi wamkazi kapena wamwamuna (: wamphongo)?
Mwana wake wachimodzi anali wammuna (: wamwamuna : wamphongo).
Galu wamphongo; Galu wamkazi. Ng'ombe yamphongo; ng'ombe yakazi.

-chita mantha be afraid **-chita manyazi** be shy, ashamed
-chita chipongwe be insolent **-chita ulemu** be polite, show respect
-chita chifundo be kind, charitable, have pity, mercy.

Until **Mpaka : Ndinacheza ndi mfumu mpaka usiku.**
Ndinafika kutali mpaka kunyanja.

Kufikira : Ndikuthandizani kufikira tsiku lachisanu.
Tidzakhala limodzi kufikira kufa.

Kuchokera... mpaka from... till (distance): Kuchokera... kufikira...
Yendetsani galimoto kuchokera pano mpaka uko!

Kuyambira... mpaka from... till (period): Kuyambira... kufikira...
Timagwira ntchito kuyambira lolemba mpaka loweruka.
Amatiphunzitsa kuyambira m'mawa kufikira madzulo.

Time **Pa nthawi ya nkondo munali kuti? During the war...**
Anadwala nthawi yaikulu (: yaitali) bwanji? How long...?

Sabata week: **Sabata yatha; sabata ino; sabata yamawa.**

Kwapita sabata zingati? Anamwalira patapita sabata ziwiri.
Tsiku lasabata Sunday; Tsiku lachiweru Saturday.

Dzuwa lili bwanji? : Dzuwa lili pati? : Nthawi ili bwanji?

Dzana day before yesterday. **Usiku walero** last night.

Mkucha day after to-morrow. **Mlungu wamkucha**

Mtondo day after mkucha. **M'mawa mwake** the next day.

1. My friend is a short boy; but his father was tall.
2. There will be a great feast on the day of our wedding.
3. His sister had a child yesterday. — Is it a boy or a girl?
4. He is a kind person; he likes to help his companions very often.
5. Her sister does not speak; she is shy or afraid.
6. Our new teacher's name is... Sorry, I have forgotten.
7. In the big plate there is porridge, and in the small one relish.
8. Formerly our chief was a strong man; but now he is old.
9. My elder brother is complaining because his wife went home.
10. She came with a large basket; but there was nothing in it.
11. Do you remember the name of the child whose father died last week?
12. If I fail, don't laugh at me! Why are you afraid?
13. I have been waiting a long time, from noon till the evening.
14. Her brother married the chief's daughter two months ago.
15. Don't worry if your goat is missing! Why are you crying?

Proverb: Chaona mnzako chapita, mawa chiona iwe.

Njerwa	brick	-umba	mould, make (bricks)
Dothi	soil, earth	-fewa	be soft
Thope	mud	-uma	be hard, dry up
Mwala	stone	-sweka	be broken into pieces
Mchenga	sand	-ponda	tread, trample
Dzenje	hole, pit maenje	-kumba	dig in the ground
Chulu	ant-hill	-lambula	clean by hoeing
Mmisiri	skilled worker	-tsiriza	finish: -maliza

VERBAL ADJECTIVES are formed by adding the Qualifying prefix to the Infinitive, if the verb is monosyllabic:

Munthu wakuba a thief	Galu wakufa a dead dog
Ndalama zakuba stolen money	Ndiwo zakupsa
Madzi akumwa; Mpeni wakuthwa sharp;	Zobvala zakuthaitha worn out.

If the verb has more than one syllable, the contracted form with O sound is preferable: waku- becomes wo-; caku- cc- etc.

1	Wo-	O-	Mtsikana wokwatiwa	Anthu odwala
2	Wo-	Yo-	Mtengo wouma	Milandu yovuta
3	Cho-	Zo-	Chimanga chokazinga	Zinthu zebwerekka
4	Yo-	Zo-	Nyama yootcha	Mbale zosweka
5	Lo-	O-	Tsiku lomaliza	Mazira ophika
6	Wo-	O-	Uta wothyoka	Maulendo ochuluka
D	Ko-	To-	Kanyama koluma	Timiyala tochepa
I	Ko-		Kuphuzira chinyanja ndi kovuta. Kuwala kwache ndi kochepa.	
	Po-		Pakhomo ndi potseka.	Tidzasowa polima.
	Ko-		Kudambo ndi kozizira cold.	Akusowa kopita.
	Mo-		Munyumba umo ndi mozizira. Mu mphika umo ndi mosatsuka.	

The negation is expressed by the infix -sa- for all verbs:

Mnyamata wosakwatira unmarried	Meyo wosatha everlasting
Munthu wosalankhula dumb	Naima yecapsya.

--PANDA In adjectives made out of nouns, the negation is expressed by the verb -panda "be without" used as a verbal adjective:

Mwana wopanda nzeru	Garu wopanda mantha
Mfumu wopanda chifundo	Anyamata opanda ulemu
Nyumba yopanda chitseko	Kamwana kopanda mphamvu
Khasu lopanda ntchito useless	Dengu lopanda kanthu empty
Mnyamata wopanda pake good-for-nothing... wachabe	
Ku mapiri uko ndi kopanda midzi.	Pa dziko pano ndi popanda anthu.

Popanda without (adverb): Popanda moto simungathe kuphika nsima.
Popanda ife kukuthandizani, simungathe kuchita kanthu.

ORDINALS are formed by inserting the infix -chi- between the Qualifying prefix and the number. p. 37

- 1st wachimodzi er woyamba: Mkazi wake woyamba anamwalira.
2nd wachiwiri: Nyumba yachiwiri ndi ya mng'ono wanga.
3rd wachitatu: Adalemba makalata atatu koma yachitatu inasochera.
6th wachisanu ndi chimodzi: Lamulo lachisanu ndi chimodzi likutani?
10th wakhumi: 11th wakhumi ndi chimodzi...etc.

Kachimodzi the first time. Kachiwiri second time. etc.
Poyamba at the beginning, first: Poyamba anali munthu wabwino.
Pambuyo pake afterwards, then: Pambuyo pake anayamba ulesi.
Potsiriza at the end, finally: Potsiriza anasiya ntchito.

-TANI? As a verb, it means "do what?" or "say what?":

Ana inu, mukutani m'nyumba umo? (: mukuchita chiyani)
Keyankha kwache anatani? (: anayankha chiyani?). Munatani dzulo?

As an adjective, it means "of what sort?" (quality):

Anakwatira mtsikana wotani, wamtali kapena wamfupi?
Mumakonda nyama yotani, yophika, yotcha kapena yokazinga?

- My companion is angry because I did not give him any money.
- Her brother is a boy good-for-nothing; but she is a good girl.
- I threw away your old plate because it was broken.
- Be obedient children, and your teacher will be very happy.
- It is a difficult job; without your help I cannot finish it to-day.
- The soil is soft because it rained last night.
- You must pour some water into the hole, because the soil is hard.
- Follow God's commandments and you will have everlasting life.
- You have not written your name well. Write it again a second time!
- Our first child is a boy; but the second one is a girl.
- The path going to the marsh has not been repaired (cleaned).
- Count the kwachas first, and then the tambalas!
- Write down, first your Christian name, then your father's name.
- And finally the name of your village. What are (they) doing outside?
- What sort of relish do you prefer -konda, with or without salt?

Proverb: Ndadziwa kale adamanga nyumba yopanda khomo.

Nkhuni	firewood	-tola	pick up
Mtolo	bundle	-yaka	be lit, burn
Nyale	lamp	-yatsa	light
Mdima	darkness	-zima	be extinguished, quenched
Utsj	smoke	-zimitsa	extinguish, quench
Mphepo	wind, cold	-zizira	be cool, cold
Chisanu	cold	-tentha	be hot
Mthunzi	shade	-opa	fear

MOTION Whenever we find the idea of motion, the verb takes the infix -ka- "go" or -dza- "come". We may have 2 constructions.

-KA- infix means "go and do something"; it is probably related to the verb -mka "go": Mfumu anamka kuti? (: Mfumu anapita kuti?)
 Ndipita kumsika kukagula nyama : Ndikagula nyama kumsika.
 Adapita ku Dedza kukafuna ntchito : Adakafuna ntchito ku Dedza.
 Amayi akupita ku dambo kukasamba : Amayi akukasamba ku dambo.
 Tiyeni tikasewere pamchenga : Musaiwale kukatola nkhuini!

-DZA- infix means "come and do something" (it may also express Future).
 There is a verb -dza "come": Idzani pafupi! : Bwerani pafupi!

Tabwera kudzacheza ndi amayi anu	:	Tadzacheza ndi amayi anu
Anabwera kudzabwereka njinga	:	Anadzabwereka njinga.
Ndabwera kudzakulawirani	:	Ndadzakulawirani.
Anadzatithandiza dzulo.	:	Sanadzandipatse moni.

In the Imperative, the last vowel changes into -e:

Ana inu, kasewereni kutali!	Zikomo, katikeni bwino!
Dzapumuleni pamthunzi pano!	Kayatseni moto m'nyumba umo!
Musaima pakhome, dzaloweni!	Anzathu, tiyeni, tikagone!
Kodj ndikabwerenso mawa?	Dzaperekeni moni kwa alendo!

Chi- prefix, zi-, joined to a noun, means "big, great"; the opposite of the diminutive ka-. But its use is limited to a few nouns.

It follows the 3rd class of nouns.

Anamanga chinyumba chanjerwa. Kunagwa chimvula usiku.
 Chimtolo chankhuni big bundle. Pazakhala chimsonkhano mawa.
 Ndani mwa inu angathe kunyamula chimwala chimene chili pakhome?

VERBAL adjectives are sometimes used as nouns. They also take the place of the Relative pronouns.

Wophunzira student, disciple	Wodwala sick person
Chovuta difficulty (: vuto)	Chovala dress, clothes
Chakudya food	Choona truth
Ndilibe chonena (: Ndilibe mawu)	Anasowa choyankha
Zochita zake zinali zotani?	Palibe chochita
Mulibe chofunsa? (: funso)	M'nyumba umo muli zoluma.

Anyamata osadziwa kulemba akwanira angati? Anachoka osalawira.
 Tsiku laMulungu ndi tsiku losagwira ntchito. Lero ndi tsiku lopumula.
 Anatsekula chitseko osadziwa kuti mnyumba munali anthu.
 Ndalembe anyamata antchito khumi koma mmisiri wumba njerwa wasowa.
 Tinatsiriza ntchito msanga chifukwa tinapeza anthu ambiri odzathandiza.

Tsono well, by the way: Muli bwanji tsono? (: Muli bwanji nanga?)
 therefore, then: Tsono musavutike! Tsono titani?

Basi! It is enough! That is all! Basi, zatha! Basi, lekani!

Kwaya! Kwayani! Take it! (Use both hands when giving or receiving)

Eti! Ati! Isn't it? Don't you? Muli okondwa, eti!

- The girl went to pick up some firewood in the bush.
- The sun is very hot. Come and sit in the shade here!
- Come along, let us go and play with our companions at the marsh!
- He is leaving to-morrow; he has come to say good-bye to us.
- What sort of water do you want, hot or cool?
- The wind has blown out the light. Go and close the door!
- He came to pour some oil in the lamp; but it does not give any light.
- These days, it is very hot at noon; but in the evening it is cool.
- There was much smoke in the house and I could not sleep.
- The girls of Chimutu village came to sell 2 large bundles of firewood.
- Stop playing and go to bed! Don't forget to blow out the light!
- Don't run away! Come and greet the visitors! Are you afraid?
- Don't come to annoy me anymore! Go and complain to the chief.
- I have found many difficulties and I have come to ask for advice.
- It was dark, and we got lost. It was a difficult journey.