

Nkhope	face	-kongola	be beautiful; borrow money
Mfuno	nose	-nun'kha	smell bad, stink
Khungu	skin, blindness	-nunkhira	smell good
Litsiro	dirt	-mina	blow one's nose
Khutu	ear	-gont'ha	be deaf
(pa) khosi	neck	-penya	see, look
Tsitsi	hair	-pesa	comb
Ndebvu	beard	-meta	shave; cut hair

LOCATIVES Here is an exhaustive list of Locatives (see p. 52); it shows the additional note expressed by -mene and -mwe.

WHERE	HERE	THERE	
PA..... Pati?	Pano.....	APA.....	Apo..... Paja
Pamene		Pamenepa	Panepapo
Pomwe	Pomwepano	Pomwepa	Pomwepo Pomwepaja
contraction:	Pompano	Pompa	Pompo Pompaja
KU..... Kuti?	Kuno.....	Uku.....	Umo..... Kuja
Kumene		Kumeneku	Kumeneko
Komwe	Komwekuno	Komweku	Komweko Komwekuja
contraction:	Konkuno	Konku	Konko Konkujaja
MU..... Muti?	Muno.....	Umu.....	Uko..... Muja
Mmene		Momwemu	Mimenemo
Momwe	Momwemunu	Mimenemu	Momwemo Momwemuja
contraction:	Mommuno	Mommu	Mommo Mommuja

PATI? on which spot? Ndikhale pati? Kalata ili pati?

Pamene on the spot where.. Kodi mwaona pamene adamanga nyumba yake?

Pomwe on the same spot where.. Khalani pomwe pali anzanu!

Fano on this spot where I am.. Ine pamudzi pathu ndi pano.

Pompano on this same spot.. Mkazi wanganso pao ndi pompano.

Apa on this spot near Pamene mukufuna kumanga nyumba ndi apa?

Pamenepa (2nd mention) — Inde, ndi pamenepa.

Pomwepa on the same spot Nkhokwe yanganso idzakhala pomwepa.

Apo on that spot there Ndipo khola langa lidzakhala apo.

Panepapo (2nd mention) Kale panepapo panali nkhalango.

Pomwepo on that same spot Mfumunso khola lao lidzakhala pomwepo.

Paja on "the" spot, you know which Pepani, niasiya buku pampano paja.

Leronso paga marilo pamudzi pompaja.

KUTI? at, in, to which place? Mumakhala kuti? Akupita kuti?

Kumene at, in, to place where.. Sakudziwa kumene mnrake wapita.

Komwe at, in, to the same place where.. Kaswereni komwe kuli anzanu.

Kuno at, in, to this place where I am Bwerani kuno! Kuno kali njala.

Konkuno at, in, to this place... Iyenso adzakwatira konkuno.

Uku at, in, to this place near Anzanu ali kucheza kumpanda uku.

Kumeneku (2nd mention) Kumeneku kuli malo abwino, zooka.

Komweku at, in, to this place Inenso ndikacheza nawo komweku.

Uko at, in, to that place there Ku mudzi uko ndi kwa Chimutu.

Kumeneko (2nd mention) Ndinapita kumeneko dzulo; kunali maliro.

Kuja at, in, to "the" place, you know which Kumudzi kwao kuja ndi kuti?

Konkuja at, in, to "the" same place Leronso akupita kumudzi konkujaja.

MUTI? in which room? Nditsire muti chimangachi, umu kapena umu?

M'mene in the room where... Mnyumba m'mene muli makoswe ambiri ndi umu.

Momwe in the same room where... Kalata ili m'dengu momwe muli mabuku.

Muno in this room where I am Ine ndimagona mnyumba muno.

Mommuno in this same room... Mng'ono wanga iyenso amagona mommuno.

Umu in this room near Mkulu wanga amagona umu; amagona pa yekha.

M'menemu (2nd mention) Chabwino; mungathe kuika katundu wanu m'menemu.

Momwemu in this same room Njinga yanunso ikhale momwemu!

Umo in that room there Umo simugona anthu; chifukwa muli katundu wambiri.

M'menemo (2nd mention) Mphasa, madengu, makasu, zonse zili m'menemo.

Momwemo in that same room Ng'omanso imakhala momwemo.

Muja in "the" room; you know which Ndaiwala chipewa mnyumba muja.

Mommuja in "the" same room Leronso tigona m'nyumba mommuja.

Some words may have still another meaning according to context:

Pamenepa : Mnamenya mkazi wanu. Pamenepa mwalakwa? On this point. Alendo aja sabwera. Pamenepa titani? In this case...

Pompo : Mminatola mwala; pompo garu anathawa. (:nthawi yomweyo) Ngati wana adwala, pitani naye pompo ku chipatala! at once

Momwemo ! Mscnkhanu wakanika chifukwa cha mvula. Momwemo! (:Choncho) Ngati male palibe, momwemo, ndikagona kwina. Such is life!

Mommuja : Matenda aja ali bwanji? — Mommuja. as before, no change. Kodi adakonza njinga yanu? — Ai, ili mommuja.

Proverb: Fodya ndi yemwe ali pamfuno.

(pa) Kamwa	mouth	-yasama	open mouth; yamn
(m') Mero	throat	-meza	swallow
Mlomo	lip	-yamwa	suck breast
Lilime	tongue	-seteka	lick
Dzino (pl. Mano)	tooth	-tafuna	chew
Malobvu	spittle	-ledzera	be drunk
Magazi	blood	-labvula	spit
Mimba 4	belly	-sanza	vomit

KUTERE is a verb related to **Kuti**, it means "say this"; "do like this".
Ife timatere (: **timachita chonchi**). **Mutere!** (: **Chitani chonchi**).
Gule ameneyu kubvina kwake timatere.
Mawu anga nditere (: **Mawu anga ndi aŵa**).

KUTERO is a similar verb meaning "say that", "do like that".
Teroni! (: **Chitan, choncho!**) **Musatero!**
Anatero kulankhula kwake (: **Kuyankha kwake ndi kumene'ko**).
Kutero'ko ndi kulakwa. It is wrong to say that, or do like that.
 Both are also used as verbal adjectives "like this", "like that":
Anagula njinga yotere (: **yonga iyi** or also **yoti chonchi**)
Ndinali ndi nkaku yotero (: **yonga iyi** or **yoti choncho**).

Locatives The demonstratives "here", "there" **apa apo**; **uku uko**; **umu umo** are often joined as suffixes to other words such as:

Penapa	Penapo : Kwinako	Kwinaku : Mwinamu	Mwinamo
Ponsepa	Pensepo : Konseku	Konseko : Monsemu	Monsemo
Pokhapa	Pokhapo : Kokhaku	Kokhako : Mokhamu	Mokhamo

They can be joined also to various adverbs such as: p. 25

Pamwambapaja	Pamwambapo.	Kumwambaku	Kumwambako.	Mmwambamu.
Pansipa	Pansipo.	Kunsiku	Kunsiko.	Munsimu.

Joined to a verb, it is always the form **-po -ko -mo** p. 53

Ndipo : **Apa ndipo** (pamene) **pali dothi labwino.** It is here that...
Pa February ndipo (pamene) **pamagwa mvula yambiri.** It is... that
Ndiko : **Kuchipatala ndiko** (kumene) **timapeza mankhwala abwino.**
Kwa Chimutu ndiko (kumene) **tidzapanga msonkhano wathu.**
Ndimu : **M'sitiro umo ndimo** (mmene) **muli zinthu zambiri zamalonda.**
Madzulo ano ndimo (mmene) **tidzacheza nawo alendo aja.**
Umu ndimo (m'mene) **timachitira.** This is how we do.

Pa Ku Mu There are some nouns which usually take a preposition; for instance certain parts of the body:

Tsekani pakamwa! Close your mouth! **Pa khesi panga patupa.**
M'mero mwanga mwauma. **M'maso mwanga mwada.**

MANNER Most of the adverbs of manner are found with nouns and the preposition **mwa** or with verbs and the prefix **mo-**:

Mwaulesi lazily : ndi ulesi.	Mwamphamvu vigorously : kwa...
Mwamsanga quickly : msanga	Mwachipongwe insolently
Mwaulemu politely	Mwaululu freely, generously
Mwamwayi fortunately	Mwatsoka unfortunately
Mwangozi by accident	Mwachitsanzo for example
Mothamanga speedily	Mosafulumira without any haste
Monyada proudly	Mopeneka doubtfully

Anandiyankha mopanda ulemu, impolitely
Anafotokoza nkhani yake modandaula ndithu.
Dikirani pang'ono; abwera posachedwa, soon
Mvula ibwera madzulo posapeneka, without any doubt

There are also adverbs expressing motion, position or direction; they take the prefix **cha-** or **cho-** (verbs):

-Yenda chambali sideways	-gona cham'mbali on the side
-yenda cham'mbuyo backwards	-penya cham'mwaraba upwards
-yenda chowerama stooping	-yenda chokwawa crawling: mokwawa
-khala chogwada kneeling	khala choimirira standing: chiriri

Some other adverbs:

chagada on the back; **fufumimba** on the belly **-gona...**
daia purposely, intentionally; **Dere** (: **chonchi**) **Dero** (: **choncho**)
Bwino well; **Ali bwino masiku ano.** **Amadziwa bwino Chicheŵa.**
 carefully: **Mangani bwino katunda!** **Tsekani bwino chirona!**
 gently: **Yendetsani njinga bwinobwino!** duplicated
 be careful! **Bwino, apa pali dzenje!** (: **Cheujerani!** **Basopo!**)
Bwinotu, garuyo amaluma. (p. 94)
 later, another time: **Kapumuleni pang'ono; tidzacheza bwino.**
Siyani katundu wanu pompano! **Mudzatenga bwino.**
Bwinopo rather well: **Anadwala matenda akulu; koma tsopano ali bwinopo.**
 The suffix **-po** here means **pang'ono**; **Ali wamkulupo** rather p. 95

Proverb: **Tsoka silinunkha**

Nyengo	season	-otha moto	warm oneself near fire
Nyenyezi	star	-othera dzuŵa	" " in the sun
Mtambo	cloud	kongwa	be seized with cold
Dontho	drop	-bvumbwa	be wet with the rain
Mphezi	lighting	-dontha	leak, drip
Lume	dew	-waza	sprinkle, drizzle
Utawaleza	rainbow	-nyowa	be wet, soaked
Liŵiro	speed	-thamanga	run

INFIXES Up to now we have seen the following verbal Infixes:

-ku-	present continuous (contraction) p. 9 Akuceza ndi yani! habit (monosyllabic verb and negation) p. 18 Moŵa sakumwa.
-an-	past p. 22 Mnzanga uja anapita kwao dzana.
-da-	past p. 22 Ndili ndekha; mkazi wanga adapita kwao.
-dza-	future p. 22 Musavutike! Tidzakuitanani... motion "come and do" p. 44 Tadzakuonani. Dzasonkheni moto!
-ka-	motion "go and do" p. 44 Akukasamba kudambo. Katoleni nkhuini!
-ma-	habit p. 18 Ndimakomana naye nthawi zina kumsika.
-a-	perfect p. 30 Pepani, mwasochera. Mvula yakanika.
-ngo-	just p. 49 Uyu amangokhala, safuna kuthandiza anzake.

WHEN? Considering the relation of priority (time) between two facts we find three possibilities: one fact may take place "before" the other, or at the same time "during", or "after" the other.

-SANA- infix (sa negation; na past) indicates that the fact took place "before" another, the other was "not yet" performed;
Mwana anamwalira dzuŵa lisanalowe... before sunset. (Note -E)
Tinafika kwathu dzuŵa lisanatuluke... before sunrise.

-LIKU- This is the Present Continuous "at the same time, during" relation or simultaneity; concomitance. (Note the present)
Timaweruka ntchito dzuŵa lili kuloŵa... at sunset.
Adanyamuka dzulo dzuŵa lili kutuluka... at sunrise.

-TA- infix indicates that the fact took place "after" another, the other having "already" taken place.
Anamwalira madzulo dzuŵa litaloŵa... after sunset.
Tinapita ku sukulu dzuŵa litatuluka... after sunrise.
Ndidzakulipirani mutamaliza ntchito yanu.
Alendo a'a asanafike muyenera kusesa bwino m'nyumba umu.

Kwacha it is dawn : Kusanache before dawn : Kutacha after dawn.
Kwada it is dark : Kusanade before dark : Kutada it was already dark.
Tambala woyamba at first cockcrow. Tambala asanalire. ...atalira.

Ndinafika kwathu anthu asanagone. ...atagona.
Anadzaloŵa m'nyumba mwathu, ife tili m'tulo, osazindikira kanthu.
Ndinapeza mzunga ali kuotha moto. ...ali kusoka mphasa.
Ndinapeza mphunzitsi palibe absent. Ndinampeza atachoka.
Ndinampeza ali moyo alive. ...atafa dead. ...ali gone. ...ali tsonga.

...AGO : Kwapita zaka zingati? : Papita zaka zingati? see p. 30
Mwana wake anatha msinkhu kwapita zaka ziŵiri.
Kalekale long ago. Kwapita nthawi yaitali.

AFTER : Itapita miyezi itatu: Patapita miyezi itatu after 3 months.
Anabadwa loweruka ndipo atapita masiku anayi anamwalira. p. 30
Tidzapanga wina msonkhano patapita milungu iŵiri.

FIRST : Note the construction -yamba followed by the Perfect tense:
Muyambe mwakonza njinga! First repair the bicycle.
Sindinyamuka msanga; ndiyamba ndadya nsima. (: Poyamba ndidya)
Tiyambe tawerenga ndalama! : Tiwerenge ndalama choyamba!

PO- prefix (pa ku-) in front of a verb is the equivalent of a preposition "on, in by doing something" or "when...": present participle.
It supposes that the subject is the same in the two clauses.

Tidzaimanso pompano pobwera on our way back.
Timayenda limodzi popita kusukulu. Kodi umapemphera pogona?
Anapweteka dzanja pokonza njinga. Timatola nzeru pakutani?
Pobwera kuulendo anadzapeza mkazi wake ali ndi mwamuna wina.
Munalakwa posaitana mafumu kumsonkhano; adzayesa chipongwe.

1. On my way to the market I met many women going to the burial.
2. After the death of my father, my mother married another man.
3. Before sweeping, you must sprinkle some water on the floor.
4. If you want me to help you; first do what I have told you!
5. Go and pick up some firewood before the rain starts!
6. We like to warm ourselves in the sun before starting our work.
7. What did you answer when the chief asked you your name?

Proverb: Tambala akabvumbwa alibe malonda.

Boma	Government	-weruza	judge, admonish
Msonkho	tax	-lola	allow, permit
Ufulu	freedom, generosity	-letsa	forbid, hinder
Ukapolo	slavery	-umiriza	urge, compel
Khelo	ancestor	-simba	report, narrate
Mpingo	assembly, Church	-landa	seize, take, snatch, steal
Ndende	prison, jail	-langa	punish, admonish, instruct
Mbiri	report, fame	-pulumutsa	save, deliver

CONDITIONAL The word ngati "if" expresses a present condition; it is the only construction possible with -li "be, have":

Asapite kumsonkhano ngati sali bwino! Sindidziwa ngati alipo.
Pitani kwanu ngati mulibe mawu! Musaiowe ngati mulibe anthu!

-KA- infix expresses a future condition or possibility "if" or "when":
Akabwera alendo, mudzandiuze. Ukavutanso galu adzakuluma.
Mukapita kuchipatala msanga, mwina mudzachira.
Ndizabweza ndalama zija ndikadzagulitsa mtedza. when I have sold

Negation: instead of the prefix si-, we use the verb -panda followed by the Infinitive. Sometimes also the verb -leka.

Alendo aja akapanda kubwera, mudzandiuze.
Mukapanda kupita kuchipatala, mwina simudzachira.
Ndikapanda kumuitana, sadzabwera.

-KADA- infix expresses either a supposition or a conditional, or an unfulfilled wish, a regret. The infix is repeated twice:

Mukadapita kuchipatala, mukadachira msanga. ...you would have...
Ndikadamuitana, akadabwera. If I had called him, he would have...
Alendo aja akadabwera, ndikadakuuzani.

Negation: instead of the prefix si- we use the verb -panda.

Mudakapanda kupita kuchipatala simudakachira. If you had not gone...
Ndikadapanda kumuitana, sakadabwera.

Mukadandiura msanga! If only you had told me immediately!
Ndikadakhocha mayeso! unexpressed ndikadachita mwayi.
Ndikadapita kumaliro, koma mfumu anandituma kwina kwake.

Pang'ono ndikadagunda mtengo. I nearly bumped into a tree.
Muchenjere naye galuyo! Pang'ono akadandluma.

Here are other various constructions equivalent to -kada-:

-kana- infix: Ndikanapita kutchalitchi, koma ndinali ndi usiwa.
Akanayesanso kachiwiri, kapena akanakhoza.

-daka- infix: Adakalima fodya, adakapeza ndalama zambiri.
However -daka- infix may have two other meanings: see context.
motion: Adakalima fodya. He went to cultivate... p. 44
"still" Adakalima fodya. He still cultivates tobacco. p. 75

bwenzi is a word which just introduces the second part of the sentence, it expresses a consequence and can be translated by "well...":
Mukadapita kuchipatala, bwenzi mukadachira msanga.

-ta- infix can be used instead of -kada- after the word bwenzi:
Mukadapita kuchipatala, bwenzi mutachira msanga.
Alendo aja akadabwera, bwenzi nditakuuzani.

-chi- infix can be used instead of the first -kada-:
Muchihipita kuchipatala msanga, bwenzi muli bwino lero.
Ndichidziwa dzina lake la munthu'yo ndikadakuuzani.
Other constructions: Akhala...: Kuchikhala kuti...: -kada-

Akhala mwapita kuchipatala, bwenzi mukadachira posachedwa.
Kuchikhala kuti mkaziyo ali wosakwatiwa, bwenzi nditamkwatira kale.

Mukadapanda kupita kuchipatala, si bwenzi muli moyo lero.
Ndikadapanda kumuitana, si bwenzi atabwera kuno.
Pakadapanda bambo ndi mayi wanu, simukadabadwa.
Mayi wako akadzamwalira, adzakusamala ndani?

Nyumba ya Malamulo Legislative House. Akupita ku Boma (offices)
Kapolo slave. Makolo ancestors, parents. -Shoma msonkho pay tax.
Akulu a Boma officials. Akulu a mpingo Church elders.
Alibe mbiri yabwino good reputation. Mbiri yakale Old Testament.
Mbiri ya Achewa history. Timamva mbiri yomweyo posepense rumour.
Mwina makolo amaletsa ana kuti asapite kusu'kulu. (note infix -sa-)
Makolo anga salola kuti ndikwatiwe naye manyamatayo.
Mulungu achileka kutisamala, si bwenzi tili moyo anthufe.
Mukapanda kuiweruza nkhaniyo, tipita nayo kubwalo.
Kumudzi kalikonse kumene ndimafika ndiramva mbiri yokhayokhayo.
Ndikapanda kuma ntha'wi yomweyo, ndikadagwa mudzenie.
Adakapanda kumiriza mwana waoyo, si bwenzi iye akadakwatiwa.
Anandilanda munda, ndipo tsopano ndikusowa pelima.

Proverb: Patsepate nkulanda; mwana wa mfulu apatsa yekha.

Chibwenzi	friendship	-lonjeza	promise
Chipangano	agreement, contract	-pangana	agree, make contract
Mbeta	unmarried woman; free	-funsira	ask in marriage
Chiwongo	dowry	-tula	put down a load
Nkhoswe	tutor, advocate	-yendera	visit
Mpongozi	mother-in-law	-lekana	separate
Mkamwini	son-in-law	-sudzula	divorce
Mtsibweni	uncle (maternal)	-senza	carry on the head

-NGA- infix is a Subjunctive form (last vowel is always **-e**). It expresses a permission, a possibility or supposition.

"may" permission: **Ndingakuthandizeni? May I help you?**
Tingalowe? Ndingabwereke njinga yanu?

"can" possibility: **Kodi mungandithandize pang'ono? (interrogation)**
Sanganame. Simungadziwe dzina lake. (negation)

"not yet" with a negation: **Sangabwere: Sanabwerebe** see p. 75
So we may have two different meanings according to context and intonation: **Sangabwere** He cannot come. He won't come: **Sabwera.**

"lest, in case": to prevent some occurrence: (**kuti** is often dropped)
Thawani msanga (kuti) garu angakulumeni.
Musasewere ndi mpeni, mungapweteke mzanu.
Yendetsani bwino njinga, mungagunde mtengo.

"even if, though" supposition: **Nyumba ingagwe, palibe kanthu.**
Angandiitane kumsonkhano, sindipita.

-ngakhale has the same meaning "even if, although": various constructions:
Ndingakhale ndidwale, palibe kanthu. Even if... (supposition).
Ndingakhale ndili kudwala, sindidandaula. Though I am... (a fact).
Ngakhale ndili kudwala sindidandaula. **Ngakhale** as a conjunction.
Ngakhale... ngakhale... whether... or... either... or...:
Onse ali okondwa, angakhale abambo, angakhale amai.

-ngathe "can" subjunctive form is more common than the present form **-tha** which expresses more a physical ability:

Ngati mulibe mawu ena, chabwino, mungathe kupita kwanu. also **khoza**
Mungathe kudandaula: Mukhoza kudandaula.
Sinditha kuyenda, ndatupa miyendo. Kodi muitha ntchito imeneyo?
-tha also means "finish" or "be finished":
Kodi mwatha? (mwatsiriza: mwamaliza), Msonkhano watha.

Other constructions with the infix **-nga** and **chotani** or **bwanji?**

Atendo angachuluke chotani, onse adzapeza malo. However numerous...
Ndingasauke chotani, sindidandaula. However much I may suffer...
Ndingadandaula bwanji, safuna kundithandiza. also **chotani** or **motani**
Kungatanikungatani, ndikwatira mtsikana ameneyo. Whatever may happen

STILL is translated by the suffix **-be** or the infix **-daka-** or both; we cannot use the suffix **-be** with the verb **-li** because it would mean "have not" **-libe.**

-be **Mwana ali kulirabe (: akulirabe)** is still crying.
Kodi mumapitabe kusukulu? Muyenera kuphunzirabe.

-daka- **Adakadandaula** She still complains. **-daka-** has also other meanings:
Adakadandaula (past conditional) If she had complained... p. 73
Adakadandaula kwa mfumu (motion past) She went to complain
Adakali wamng'ono He is still small. **Adakali mnyamatabe.** p. 44
But **Alibe mwana** she has no child. **Adakalibe mwana** no child yet.

-daka—be **Adakadandaulabe** she still complains. **Adakalirabe.**
Adakali wamng'onobe, Adakali mnyamatabe.

-ka- infix with the verb **-li** can also mean "still", usually it expresses a past "when I was...":

Mukali mnyamata (: Mukadali mnyamata) you are still young.
Pakali pano sukulu ikuyenda bwino. Up to now... (...**idakayenda**)
Mayi wanga anamwalira ndikali wamng'ono (: ...ndili wamng'ono**)**
Ndikali mnyamata, ndinkapita ku sukulu masiku onse.

NOT YET is also translated by the suffix **-be;** or the infix **-nga-:**
Sanafikebe he has not yet arrived. (: **Sangafike** p. 74)
Sanadzukebe (: Sangadzuke). **Sangakwatiwe (: sanakwatiwebe).**
Mwana adakalibe mano (: sangamere mano) has no teeth yet.

chi—re is another construction meaning "still", for a few verbs:
Mai ali chigonere (: adakagonabe) is still in bed.
Mfumu ali chidwalire (: adakadwalabe) is still sick.

-pala ubwenzi: -panga chibwenzi: -palana chibwenzi make friendship
-funsira mbeta ask in marriage. **Mbeta** unmarried girl or woman, free
Mbeta yakanika the tractations between the two family groups have failed.
Mbeta yatha both parties have come to an agreement; the girl is promised.
-tula mbeta introduction of the boy to the girl's village.

Proverb: **Mkamwini asamakule mwendo.**