

| | | | |
|-----------|----------------|--------------|------------------|
| Chikondi | love | -dana | hate one another |
| Chidani | hatred | -yanjana | be reconciled |
| Mnansi | neighbour | -nyenga | cheat, deceive |
| Mbala | thief | -chimwa | sin; do wrong |
| Chigololo | adultery | -sinjirira | calumniate |
| Mitala | bigamy | -tsutsa | argue, refute |
| Umboni | testimony | -pepesa | apologize |
| Tambwali | unreliable man | -khululukira | forgive |

-DZI- infix is a reflexive "oneself"; it supposes that the action is done intentionally. The pronoun *yekha* is sometimes added. p. 60
Anadzipha (*yekha*) He killed himself (suicide).

Anadzimanga pa mtengo; Anadzipachika pa mtengo.
Amadzitchula mphunzitsi, koma sanaphunzire konse.

-NKA- (also **-KA-**) "used to": equivalent of **-MA-** is the past tense.
Chaka chatha ankapita kusukulu, koma chaka chimo amangokhala.
Kale anakonda kukasaka nyama, koma tsopano wakalamba.
Kodi kale ku Malaŵi kuno anthu ankavala zotani?

-BA- "meanwhile": invitation to carry on an action while another is in progress: Mphunzitsi sangafike. Tibakaseŵera.
Badikirani pang'ono! Ndiŵera tsopano apa.
Bapumulani m'nyumba umu! Ine ndiyamba ndasamba m'maso.
Zikomo akulu, bagwirani ntchitoyo! Ine ndapita.

-ZI- "must": express a strong obligation equivalent to an order.
Munthuyo azipita kwao. (:...apite kwao!)
Anthufe tisangokhala; tizigwira ntchito kuti dziko likwere.
It also expresses a consequence (future), or a possibility (in questions):
Njinga yanga yafa. Momwemo; tizingoyenda pansi.
Anthuŵa gule wao wakanika. Tiyeni, tizipita kwathu.
Ndiziyankha chiyani? Kodi ndizitero masiku onse?
After *kuti* it can also be used instead of the Subjunctive:
Mumuze kuti azipita kwao (: *kuti apite kwao*).
Muŵapatse mpira anaŵa kuti aziseŵera nawo. (: *kuti aseŵere nawo*).

-MA- expresses a habit p. 18; or, sometimes, a recent past (intonation):
Munali kuti? — Timacheza m'nyumbamo (: *tinali kucheza*).
Wachoka tsopano apa. Amasoka mphasa pa bwalopo (anali kusoka).

-TA- means "after" p. 70; or is the equivalent of **-kada-** p. 73; or also expresses a wish: Nditaona! Let me see! Nditayesapo ine!
Nditakufunsani chinthu chimodzi! Ita'khala yanga njinga imeneyo!

ORDERS are expressed by the Imperative or the Subjunctive:
Pita! **Pitani!** **Idya!** **Idyani!** prefix *i-* in monosyllabics
Upite! **Mupite!** **Udye!** **Mudye!** subjunct. (wish, command)
Usapite! **Musapite!** **Usadye!** **Musadye!** infix *-sa* negation.

Another negative form: **Osadya!** **Osapita!** more colloquial; it is an invitation to stop an action which has started:

Usalankhula! Don't start speaking! **Osalankhula!** Stop speaking!
Musadye nthochizo! **Osadya nthochizo!**

With an object-pronoun infix, we always find the Subjunctive; there are three forms: the subject prefix and object infix can be dropped:

Mundipatse mpeni! **Ndipatseni mpeni!** **Patseni mpeni!** Give me the knife.
Mumpatse mpeni! **Mpatseni mpeni!** **Patseni mpeni!** Give him...

Note the difference between **Patseni!** "to me"; **Patsani!** "to him".

To soften an order, in some areas we find the suffix **-ko**:

Patseniko! or **Patsenkoni!** Give me some please! (a portion)
Patsaniko! or **Patsankeni!** Give him some! **Lawaniko!** Taste it!
Kwezeniko! or **Kwezenkoni!** Give me a lift! (car, bicycle...)
Gwireniko! or **Gwirenkoni!** ndingagwe. Hold me, lest I fall.
-in suffix is sometimes postponed: **Nyale iri apo; bweera nayoni!**

The command or wish can be re-inforced, soften or modified by the various infixes mentioned in the previous lessons:

Ka- motion "go and do" p. 44: **Kaitane mu-ako!** **Kapaleni moto!**
sometimes a future: **Mukabwerenso maŵa!**

Dza- motion "go and do" p. 44: **Dzasonkhe moto!** **Dzatsukoni mbale!**
sometimes a future negative: **Musadzauza anthu ena!**

Ma- habit, negation: **Musamaugokhala!** **Usamachite zopasa!**
Osamalankhula m'nyumba muno!

Ta- re-inforces, invitation to do what is expected to be done:
Tayesani! Have a try (since you wanted to try).
Tapita! **Tamverani!** **Tayankhani!** **Talankhulani!**

Ba- "meanwhile" p. 76 : **Dzuŵa libalipo; mubakap'nyama mpira pakhomo!**
Baatherani dzuŵa pompano! Ine ndikaitana mphunzitsi.

Ngo- "just" p. 49: **Ingobwerani!** **Tangobwerani!**

Zi- obligation p. 76: **Ziŵerengani!** **Kaziŵerengani!**

Mpongori akundida ...hate me: ...adana naye. **Udani; Chidani.**

Mdani enemy. **-chita mitala** take a second wife: **-tenga chiŵiri.**

Proverb: **Fisi adalira nsampha utaning'a**

| | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Mthenga | message | -kamba | tell, narrate |
| Phokoso | noise, tumult | -sokosa | make noise, disturb |
| Chilankhulo | language | -tonthola | be silent |
| Chinsinsi | a secret | -ulula | disclose, reveal |
| Fanizo | parable, comparison | -lalika | proclaim |
| Mwambi | proverb | -tanthauza | mean, signify |
| Mwambo | custom, rite | -tamanda | praise |
| Nthano | tale, fable | -tukwana | insult |

SUFFIXES We have already met one verbal suffix **-NA** p. 49; it expresses reciprocity: **-kondana** love one another; **-komana** meet

-TSA is another suffix which has a causative meaning: to make someone do something, or to get something done:

-cnetisa: Mundionetse chithunzi! Let me see, show me...

-zimitisa: Zimitisani nyale! Blow out the lamp!

There are two forms **-etsa** or **-itsa**: the last vowel **-a** of the stem changes into **-e** (**-etsa**) or **-i** (**-itsa**) according to the second last vowel. If it is

A I U we must use the form **-itsa**

| | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| -thawa: | -thawitsa. | -wala | -walitsa | -dabwa: | -dabwitsa |
| -funsu: | -funsitsa. | -imba | -imbitsa. | -chira: | -chiritsa. |
| -dziwa: | -dziwitsa. | -zula: | -zulitsa. | -sunga: | -sungitsa. |

O E and monosyllabic verbs: we must use the form **-etsa**:

| | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|
| -konza: | -konzetsa. | -topa: | -topetsa. | -soka: | -soketsa |
| -penya: | -penyetsa. | -seka: | -seketsa. | -yera: | -yeretsa. |
| -gwa: | -gwetsa. | -dya: | -dyetsa. | -tha: | -thetsa. |

With that suffix we can make new verbs:

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|------------------|-------------|
| -chulukitsa | multiply . | -chepetsa | diminish . | -yamwitsa | breast-feed |
| -talikitsa | lengthen . | -fupikitsa | shorten . | -kullitsa | enlarge |
| -kondwetsa | rejoice . | -lekanitsa | separate . | -fewetsa | soften |

Some verbs have a contracted form (many verbs ending with **-ka**) :

| | | | | | |
|---------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| -choka | : -chotsa | (instead of -choketsa) | -tuluka | : -tulutsa | |
| -tsika | : -tsitsa | -leka | : -letsa | -sauka | : -sautsa |

Some verbs have a soft form **-za** instead of **-tsa**; or both :

| | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| -kwera | : -kweza | -tuma | : -tumiza | pereka | : -perekeza |
| -lowa | : -lowetsa | -loweza | -chira | : -chiritsa | : -chiza |
| -bwera | : -bweretsa | -bweza | -chenjera | : -chenjeretsa | : -chenjezo |

The two forms **-tsa** and **-za** may have different meanings.

--Tsa suffix sometimes conveys a notion of intensity in the action, or superlative "much", "too much"; according to the context and intonation: see the difference between the following examples.

Gwiritsani chingwe! Hold the string firmly **Muwagwiritse ntchito!**
Mwanayu wadyetsa... has eaten much, too much. **Mayi akudyetsa mwana** feed.
Tiyeni anyamata, imbitsani! ...vigorously! **Imbitsani anyamata!**
Munthu woseketsa a man who likes to laugh. **Anatiseketsa.**

Some verbs can take a reduplicated suffix to express intensity:

| | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| -penya | : -penyetsa | : -penyetsetsa | look carefully, attentively. |
| -yang'ana | : -yang'anitsa | : -yang'anitsitsa | look carefully. |
| -ona | : -cnetisa | : -onetsetsa | look carefully. |
| -funa | : -funitsa | : -funitsitsa | desire ardently. |
| -mva | : -mvetsa | : -mvetsetsa | understand well. |

Kadziwitzeni mphunzitsi kuti mwana wake akudwala. inform
Anyamatawa sayenera kumangokhala; chifukwa chiyani simuwagwiritsa ntchito?
Ana inu, fulamirani! Mukundichedwetsa. Taonani, dzuwa liri kulwa.
Inu, kaphitani nsima! Ie tibachezetsa alendowa, keep company
ineno ndimafunitsitsa kuphunzira nao chizungu; koma sindipeza nthawi.
Mi nali kuti? — Ndimacheza naye mnzanga uja. Nkhani zake zinali zoseketsa.
Zikomo, nawachita bwino kundikumbutsa nkhan'yo. Ndikadawala, remind
Musachulikitse mawu pokamba nkhan'i. Inali ntchito yotopetsa, tiring
Anadzamangitsa ukwati wao ku tchalitshi konkuno, dzanal.
Ndinaitantsa mabuku ku Blantyre order. Inali nkhan'i yochititsa manyazi.
Ndikufuna kuikiza ndalama kuti (: sung'za) ... in deposit.
Mukundichititsa mantha frighten. Zinali zomvetsa chisoni cause pity.
Adakonzetsa njinga yake ku Lilongwe. Imbitsani galimoto! stop
Mvula inagwa yambiri usiku ndipo tsopano madzi alekeza umu, reach
Kaphitseni madzi! boil (tr.). Bwinota, mungagwetse mwana!
Pepani, sindikhalitsa stay long; ndinayamukanso posachedwa.
Mwanayu sali bwino iyayi; dzamdrutseni ndipo mupite naye ku chipatala.
Mnzanu uja akubisa mawu. Muyenere kumfunsitsa ndithu, mpaka aulule.
Fasi, tafika. Muyambe mwatsitsa katundu! Mundiperekeze kwa mfumu!
Ndinaona chinthu chedabwitsa surprising. Anatinamiza badda tell lie.

| | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| -Chiritsa | munthu cure a man | : -chiza | n'henda cure a disease |
| -lowetsa | mbuzi m'khola | : loweza | mawu memorize, study |
| Ulesi | umabweretsa umphawi | : -bwereza | repeat; -bweza give back |

Proverb: **Mapanga awiri abvumbwitsa.**

-RA (-era or -ira) according to the second last vowel of the stem p. 78
This suffix called the "Applied form" adds a particular note to the meaning of the verb; it generally corresponds to a preposition, such as "to, from, for...":

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Munditsekulire chitseko! for me. | Anambara katundu usiku from him. |
| Timaŵalemba kalata. to them. | Mukuphikira yani nsima? for whom |
| Ndinadzera ku Lilongwe. through | Anathaŵira kutchire. to the bush. |
| Tikufunirani chaka chabwino. wish you | Ananditumizira ndalama. |

If we add the suffix -nji? (What? p. 36) to the applied form, the meaning is "Why", "For what reason?": (Negat. -lekeranji ku...?)

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Munalemberanji kalata? | Mwadzeranji? — Ndadzera ntchito. |
| Mwachitiranji zimenezo? | Mwana akuliriranji? |
| Mwatiitaniranji? | Akudandauliranji? |

Mlekeranji kulankhula? Why don't you speak?

Some verbs take a reduplicated suffix:

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| -seka laugh | : -sekera be glad | : -sekerera rejoice (because of) |
| -kondwa be glad | : -kondwera | : -kondwerera |

It is difficult to give a general rule about the suffix -ra:

There are verbs which take preposition, and not the suffix -ra:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Pereka moni kwa alendoŵa! to | Mukufuna kucheza ndi yani? with |
| Ndakongola ndalama kwa u'eni from | Tsikani mu mtengo! from |

Other verbs take neither a preposition nor the suffix -ra:

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Ndikubwerekani njinga. to | Musandiseke. at |
| Anamlanda katundu yense. from | Chabwino, ndikuthawani. from |

Sometimes the suffix -ra changes completely the meaning of the verb:

| | | | |
|---------|---|------------|-----------------------------|
| -nunkha | : -nunkhira. | -otha moto | : -othera dzuŵa. |
| -laŵa | : -laŵira take leave; | -laŵirira | leave early in the morning. |
| -cheza | : -chezera (moŵa, kubvina ...) spend the night doing something. | | |
| -landa | : -landira. | -samba | : -sambira swim |

In Verbal adjectives, the suffix -ra shows the particular aim or use of an object or a building. However, there are exceptions.

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ndalama zogulira mabuku. | Njerwa zomangira tchalitchi. |
| Chingwe chomangira katundu. | Khasu lolambulira msewu. |
| Nkhwangwa yotemera nkhuŵi. | Misomali yokhomera nsungwi. |
| Madzi otsukira mbale. | but Madzi akumwa: Madzi osamba. |

Nyumba yophikira (Mophikira) kitchen. but Nyumba yogona (Mogona). p. 42

Nyumba yochezera (Mochezera; ...yodyera (Modyera); ...yosambira etc. ... but Malo ogona (Pogona); Mphasa yogona (Chogona)

HOW (relative): m'mene, momwe, umo: The verb which follows takes the suffix -ra p. 62.

Mundiuze m'mene mumaphikira ndiwozi! Tell me how you cook this relish.
Tabwera kudzaona umo mukumangira nkhekwe.
Dzulo anali bwino pang'ono. Sindidziŵa m'mene aliri lero.
Umu ndimo m'mene timachitira. This is how we do it.

monga m'mene: monga momwe "as, like, in the same way as": the verb which follows takes the suffix -ra. p. 65

Lembani monga m'mene ndalemba ine! Chitani monga momwe mufunira!
Aliyense achite monga m'mene aganzira iye mwini!
Aliyense apeske monga momwe angathere! ...according to his means.

more and more: a special construction with -mka or -pita; the verb which follows takes the suffix -ra and is duplicated:

Odziŵa chizungu akumka nachulukirachulukira. more and more numerous.
Mudzi wao unamka nukulirakulira. grew bigger and bigger. p. 88
Mbiri yake idzamba nimvekeramvekera ponse ponse. will spread everywhere.
Ngongole zake zikupitabe m'tsogolo zichulukirachulukira.

Chi—re First meaning: "still" p. 75 Ali chigonere (: Adatagonabe)
Second meaning: "since" Chiyambire since the beginning.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Anthu amasonkhana bwino chiyambire. | Chikhalire since it is there. |
| Sanapite kuchipatala chibadwire. | Chibadwire since (one's) birth. |

Bwalo lao linali pamenepa chikhalire has always been here.
Sindinamve nkhanu yotere chikhalire. I have never heard such a story.
Chifikire caake ku Malaŵi kuno, sanapitense kudziko kwao.

Kuchokera pano mpaka ku Salima tinayenda pagalimoto. From... till: p. 41
Timagwira ntchito kuyambira lolamba kufikira loweruka.

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Mpeni wohekera nyama. | Tambala logulira moŵa. |
| Tsekera lomangira mpanda. | Zitsulo zokonzera njinga. |
| Anadzafunsira mbeta pompano. | Anakusimbirani zotani? |
| Anakubisirani mawu. | Kanditolereni nkhuŵi! |
| Mundiululire dzina lake! | Musavutike za mawa! |

Kumudzi kumene munabadwira ndi kwa yani? Ntchito zandichulukira.
Mnzanu akakulakwirani, muyenera kumkhuŵulukira; musamkwiye!
Ndadzakubwezerani nkhwangwa ija munandibwereka dzana.
Mukupseranji mtima? Kodi mawu anga akupitani?
Mutaona mnzani ali kusauka, musamumire mtima, mumchitire chifundo!

Proverb: Posambira mfulu kapolo asambira pomwepo.

| | | | |
|-----------|------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| Nthenda | disease | -hemoka | faint |
| Chimfine | cold in the head | -tsokemola | cough |
| Litsipa | headache | njenjemera | shiver, tremble |
| Nthomba | small pox | -temera | vaccinate, make incision |
| Chikuku | measles | -baya | pierce |
| Matumbo | bowels | -dzoza | anoint |
| Nyamakazi | rheumatism | -lumala | be lame |
| Khate | leprosy | -pola | heal (wound) |

-DWA (-edwa or -idwa) according to the second last vowel of the stem p. 78
This suffix can be considered as a Passive form:

Anihu atatu anaphedwa ...were killed. Munatumidwa ndi yani? By whom...
muuso mwaitanidwa. Ananyengedwa ndi mazake.

It may also have a reflexive meaning, but it supposes that the action has occurred by accident, not intentionally (p. 76 -dzi-).

Anaphedwa. He killed himself accidentally. Anadzipha (suicide).

Anatamedwa. chala ndi ukhwangwa. He cut his finger with an axe.

The Passive form **-dwa** has become quite common nowadays, probably through the influence of schools. However it sounds like a corrupted Chicheŵa. It seems preferable to avoid it by using the Active form whenever it is possible.

Kodi anakumenyani? instead of Kodi munamenyedwa?
Ndinakana kunditama. Ndinakana kutumidwa.
Mnzanga anandithandiza. Ndinathandizidwa ndi muzanga.

Mwanayu sayenera kumpatsa kanthu. ...sayenera kupatsidwa kanthu.
Anthu sakonda kuwanyoza pa maso pa anzao. ...kunyozedwa...

There are some abstract nouns made out of the Passive form of a few verbs, with the suffix **-dwe** and the prefix **ka-** or **ma-**. They express the way or manner of doing something.

Kakonzedwe preparation, reparation
Kaphikidwe way of cooking
Kabvinidwe way of dancing
Kaimbidwe melody
Maonekedwe appearance
Malimidwe agriculture, cultivation
Machitidwe manners, behaviour
Mavalidwo fashion

Khalidwe, Makhaliidwe, Chikhalidwe quality, disposition, character.
Musayende naye mnyamata ameneyo, ngati alibe makhaliidwe abwino.
Kwathunso timaimba nyimbo yomweyo, koma kaimbidwe kache ndi kosiyanu.
Ndimakonda kwambiri ndiwo zimenezi, koma sindidziwa kaphikidwe kache.

Verbal adjectives are always used in the Active form. Examples where we may find the Passive form **-dwa** are quite few. Sometimes the stem is reduplicated, to express intensity or perfection.

| | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Zinthu zakuba | Nyama yootcha | Dzira lophika p. 42 |
| Nsaru zochapa | Mbatata zokazinga | Mtambo wakuda |
| Nkhope yokongola | Mvula yowaza | Nyimbo yotukwana |
| Zobvala zosachapa | Mnyamata wolumala | Tsitsi losapesa |
| Madzi otentha | Mphepo yozizira | Zipatso zakupsya |
| Nyumba yosesasesa | Nsapato zakuthaita worn out | |
| Ndiwo zophikaphika | Nyama yohekacheka cut into pieces | |

Ntchito yoleledwa permitted Cule woletsedwa forbidden.
Ntchito zolamulidwa Anthu ofedwa mourning.
Kalata yolembedwa ndi pensulo written in a pencil.
Panali mnyamata wina wotchedwa Chimwaza Called Chimwaza (tcha call).
Oitanidwa ndi ambiri koma osankhidwa ndi ochepa.

Anatengedwa ndi mnyamata wa ku Dedza. Katundu yense anabedwa.
Pakali pano sangafunsidwe mbeta. Mnyamata uja watsutsidwa.
Dengu langa lija ladiyewa ndi chiswe. Nkhani yake sinakambidwe.
Mfumu anagwidwa ndi nthenda yoopsa. Analumidwa ndi njoka dzana.
Kufuna kwa Mulungu kuchitidwe! Ana awa sanayesedwe mayeso.

NOUNS Verbal Adjectives are sometimes used as nouns p. 45 with the prefix **wo-** for persons : Wolumala uja ali bwanji?
prefix **cho-** for things (reference to chinthu) :

Ndinamva zotukwana. Zokamba zake zikuchititsa manyazi.
Ndinaona zodabwitsa. Mutikhululukire zochimwa zathu.
Anachita zopusa. Ndinapeza zobvuta zambiri.

Many nouns are made out of verbs, but the last vowel **-a** often changes into **-i** for persons (prefix **m-**), or into **-o** (or **-i**) for things (sometimes prefix **chi-** or **u-**) :

| | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Mlonda watchman | Mbusa shepherd | Mtolankhani reporter |
| Mphunzitsi teacher | Mlembi secretary | Mi'mi farmer |
| Mkwati bridegroom | Gonthi deaf person | Mpulumutsi saviour |
| Dandaulo complaint | Bvuto difficulty | Phunziro lesson |
| Chilonjezo promise | Chilolezo permission | Chipulumutso salvation |
| Chikondi Chikwati | Chidani Chibwenzi | Chibale Chinansi |
| Uphunzitsi Umisiri | Usilikali Ubwenzi | Udani Ulimi Ukwati. |

Proverb : Choipa chitsata mwini

| | | | |
|---------------|-------------|------------|-------------------------|
| Maliseche | nakedness | -nenepa | be fat : -nona (animal) |
| Mkono | arm | -onda | be lean |
| Chala | finger, toe | -tsoka | be weak |
| (m') chiuno | waist | -liimba | be strong, firm, hard |
| Phewa : Phuza | shoulder | -gwada | kneel |
| Phazi | foot | -imirira | stand up |
| Pfupa | bone | -kwaŵa | crawl, creep |
| Ndedo | 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. | Kodi phiri likuoneka? is visible |
| Ndalama zija zipezeka. | Mbale imeneyi sisweka. |
| Chitsekochi sichitsekeka. | Niwanaya saweruzika. |
| Ukwati wachikhristu sumasulika. | Mnzanyo satsutsika. |
| Chitheka it is possible | 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 | Bukhu lanu laoneka (: lapezeka) |
| Nsara yake yang'ambika. | Mpando wa mfumu wathyoka. p. 30 |
| Dzira limedzi lasweka. | Nkhope yake yasinthika. |
| Chitseko chatsekeka (chokha) but | Chitseko chatsekedwa.. by somebody |

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

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Uyu ndi mwana wanga wokondeka. | Mfumu wolemekezeka honourable |
| Uyu munthu wotchuka famous | Uyu ndi munthu wodziwika well known |
| Ana owerengeka few | Anthu esawerengeka innumerable |
| Munthu wokhulupirika reliable | Zobvata zong'ambika torn |
| Zinthu zofunika necessary | Kumudzi kwao ndi kosadziwika. |

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 ofira. |

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

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

Saweruzika 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.
Nwambi umenewu sutanthauzika bwino pa chizungu,
Nyumba imeneyo simangika; mwini wate adapita kuulendo.
Munthu uja dzina lake laifalika.

—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 | -bandukula uncover |
| sankha choose | : -sankhula | choose | -pum? 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 | -bwerera 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 sometimes 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 | -gwiritza |

Proverb : Garu wankota sakandira pachabe.