

Ulendo	journey, trip	-yenda	walk, travel
Mlendo	traveller, visitor	-lma	stop, stay
Msewu	road	-choka	go-away, leave
Mudzj	village	-bwera	come, come back
Nyanja	lake, sea	-fika	arrive
Phiri	hill, mountain	-dikira	wait, wait for
Dambo	marsh, swamp, river	-gwa	fall, collapse
Mkazi	woman, wife	-oneka	be visible

CONCORDIAL PREFIXES: To become familiar with the Concordial prefixes, let us make some more sentences:

1 A-	A-	Mlendo ali munyumba umo.	Mkazi ayenera kuchoka.
2 U-	I-	Msewu uli bwino.	Mudzj uli paphiri.
3 Chi-	ZI-	Nyanja ili kuti? Kaya!	Chinthu chili kugwa.
4 I-	ZI-	Chovala chili pachingwe.	Ndalama zili pampano.
5 Li-	A-	Phiri liknoneka.	Dambo lili uko.
6 U-	A-	Ufa uli mudengu.	Uta uli pakhomo.

Now put the sentences in the negative form, remembering the general rule: prefix *si-* in front of a consonant; prefix *s-* in front of a vowel.

Mudzj suoneka chifukwa chamitengo. Mkazi safuna kudikira.
 Ndalama sizili pathebulo. Msewu supita kunyanja.
 Akazi sadziwa kumanga nkhoekwe. Alendo safuna kutima.

Kutali far :Kodi mukupita kutali? Nyanja ili kutali pang'ono.
 far from... ndi: Kodi sitoro ili kutali ndi msewu?

pafupi near: Ana inu, bwerani pafupi! Ikani dengi pafupi!
 near, close to... ndi: Sukulu ili pafupi ndi msewu.
 nearly, about to... ku-: Mtengo uli pafupi kugwa (:ufuna kugwa)
 Gwirani dengi msanga! Likufuna kugwa (:lili pafupi kugwa)

RELATIVE PRONOUN "who" or "which": -MENE. It takes the concordial prefix corresponding to the class of the noun:

Musaiwale kugulitsa chimanga chimene chili mudengu!
 Muyenera kukonza mpando umene uli pakhomo.
 Nyumba imene ili pafupi ndi msewu ilibe chitseko.
 Mungathe kutenga zovala zimene zili pachingwe.
 Musataye zinthu zimene zili mudengu umo!

Greetings — Kodi muli bwino?
 —Inde, ndili bwino ndithu. Kaya innu?
 —Ine ayi sindili bwino.
 —Kedi! intonation (Koodi) "Really? Is that so?"
 exclamation showing surprise.

Expressions

Kodi mpeni agula bwanji? How much does the knife cost?
 Tiye! pl. Tiye! Come along! Let us go! Mwana iwe, tiye kunyumba!

Mukufuna kupita kusitoro? Chabwino, tiye!

-li ndi ntchito be of some use: Usataye chingwe! Chili ndi ntchito!
 -libe ntchito be of no use: Masu'ani chingwe chifukwa chilibe ntchito.
 -bwera ndi come with, bring: Bwerani ndi mpando!
 Dikirani pang'ono! a moment.

Mwana alibe chovala nothing to put on (-vala wear, put on)

-pita kuulendo go on a journey:

-panga ulendo.

Tili paulendo be on a journey:

Ali kuulendo means "he is not here"

Tili pantchito

Ali kuntchito " " " "

Ali pasukulu

Ali kusukulu " " " "

Usaime kutali! Bwera pafupi!

Ndani ali kuyenda pamsewu?

Pepani, muyenera kudikira.

Ana inu, chokani, pitani uko!

- The visitors are about to arrive. Prepare the house quickly!
- The road does not go to the hill but to the swamp.
- Let us go to the lake! — All-right, I am coming, wait a moment!
- The lake is not far, but it is not visible because of (cha) the hill.
- The village is close to the road, but the stores are far away.
- Don't leave the maize in the garner; because it is going to fall.
- You children, don't play on the road! Go quickly to the village!
- He will not arrive quickly at the lake because he walks slowly.
- The village is not visible because of (chifukwa cha) the trees.
- We have a house near the road, but it has no door.
- Are the clothes on the string? — No, they are in the basket.
- The men are building a school near the road. Where are the women?
- Leave the knife on the table; it is of no use.
- All-right, I will wait for the children. What are they doing?
- Why does the child not go to school? — He cannot walk. — Really?

Proverb: Mlendo ndi mame.