

<b>Chakudya</b>	food	<b>-dya</b>	eat
<b>Madzi</b> 5 Pl.	water	<b>-mwa</b>	drink
<b>Nyama</b>	meat, game	<b>-phika</b>	cook
<b>Nsomba</b>	fish	<b>-pempha</b>	beg, ask for
<b>Msika</b>	market	<b>-chufuka</b>	be numerous, plenty
<b>Mowa</b>	beer	<b>-chepa</b>	be few, little
<b>Njala</b>	hunger, famine	<b>-tha</b>	be finished, be able; finish
<b>Ludzu</b>	thirst	<b>-kwanira</b>	be enough, sufficient amount to

THERE IS: **Pathebulo pali mpeni.** "There is a knife on the table."

**Pali** means "there is." It shows how a prepositions can also become the prefix of a verb. Inversion: **Pali mpeni pathebulo.**

**Kodi pali anthu pakhomu?**  
**Pamudzi pano pali njala.**

**Pampando pali chiyani?**  
**Pafupi ndi nyumba pali nkhekwe.**

**PALI** Whenever the prepositions **ku** or **mu** are found in the sentence or **KULI** suggested by the context, we must use the similar forms  
**MULI** **kuli** or **muli**:

**Ku** Lilongwe **kuli** msika.

**Mudengu muli** ufa.

**Kuli** madzi kudambo.

**Muli** chakudya mudengu umo.

**Kumunda uko** kuli chimanga.

**M'madzi umo muli** nsomba.

**PALIBE** In the negative form, the word takes the suffix **-be** which expresses

**KULIBE** negation. Here again the choice between the forms **palibe**, **kulibe**.

**MULIBE** **mulibe** depends on the context:

**Palibe** chakudya pathebulo.

**Palibe** sukulu pamudzi pano.

**Kumsika kulibe** anthu.

**Kumapiri kulibe** midzi.

**Munyumba umo mulibe** anthu.

**Mulibe** chimanga munkhekwe umo.

—**LIFO** This is a second construction for "there is"; it is used more particularly

—**LIKO** in answering a question and whenever the place has already been

—**LIMO** mentioned. But the prefix must agree with the class of the noun subject:

**Kodi pali** sitoro pamudzi pano?

— **Inde, ilipo.**

**Kodi kuli** midzi kumapiri uko?

— **Inde, iliko.**

**Kodi muli** anthu munyumba umo?

— **Inde, alimo.**

**Nyumba ilipo, koma ilibe** chitseko.

**Madzi alimo** koma ali pafupi kutha.

**Dengu ilipo, koma muli** ufa.

**Mowa ulipo, koma sukwanira.**

**Nkhokwe ilipo** koma mulibe chimanga.

**Ndalama zilipo, koma zichepa.**

—**LIFO** is the most common form; it can have different meanings

"there is": **Chakudya chilipo koma sichikwanira.**

"exist" **Kodi Mulungu alipo? Does God exist? Inde, alipo.**

"be present". **Kodi bambo alipo? — Iyayi, palibe.** be absent.

"be alive, in good health": **Muli bwanji? — Ndilipo.**

**Falibe kanthu!** It does not matter!

**li ndi njala** be hungry: **Pepani, ife tili ndi njala.**

**li ndi ludzu** be thirsty: **Mwana ali ndi ludzu. Kodi madzi alipo?**

**Chakudya** something to eat, food: **Tilibe chakudya.**

**Pamudzi pano** in "this" village. **Munyumba umo** in "that" house.

**IMPERATIVE:** Monosyllabic verbs take the prefix **i-** in the Imperative

**(-dya! I-dyani! Ana inu musasewere, idyani msanga!**

**(-mwa! I-mwani! Zikomo bambo, imwani madzi pang'ono, mowa ayi!**

**Msika ulipo, koma uli kutali. Musitoto umo muli chiyani?**

— **Pepani alendo, mukuchoka ndi njala — Iyayi, palibe kanthu!**

**Nyama ziliko, koma zili kutali kumapiri.**

**Munyumba umo muli alendo, koma ali pafupi kuchoka.**

**Kodi amayi alipo? — Iyayi, palibe. Ali kumunda.**

**Pepani, chakudya sichikwanira, chifukwa alendo achuluka.**

1. Is there any store on the road? — Yes, but it is far away.
2. There is a table in the house, but there are no chairs.
3. There is a tree in front of the house, but it is about to fall.
4. The table is (too) small; but the chairs are plenty.
5. What are you eating, meat or fish? Please don't drink any beer!
6. Sorry, you (will) not find any meat at the market.
7. Is there a basket outside? — Yes, but there is maize (in it).
8. She is really hungry, but she does not want to eat anything.
9. There is some water, but it is not enough. Go quickly to the marsh!
10. Look in that basket! Perhaps there is a little flour (in it).
11. There is nobody in this village. Men and women are in gardens.
12. I have something to eat, but I have nothing to put on.
13. You are thirsty? Come along, there is beer over there.
14. We are going to a beer (party). Wait! We (will) come back quickly.
15. The father and mother are at beer; but the children are hungry.

**Proverb: Madzi saiwala khwawa.**