

Moto	fire	-sonkha moto	make a fire
Mphika 2	cooking-pot	-tsira = -thira	pour
Nsima	porridge	-tsuka	clean, wash
Mbale	plate, dish	-pysa (= -psa)	be cooked, ripe, burnt
Ndiwo	relish	-otcha	roast, burn
Mafuta	oil fat	-kazinga	fry
Mchere	salt	-laŵa	taste
Phala	soft porridge or beer	-khuta	be satisfied

DIMINUTIVE The prefix **Ka-** (pl. **Ti-**) joined to a noun means that the object is small. It can be considered as a new class of nouns; all the words (verb or adjectives) which follow take a prefix which corresponds to this new class.

Kamwana small child	Pl. Tiana	Kansomba Pl.	Tinsomba
Kamtengo	Timitengo	Kabukhu	Timabuku
Kachirenda	Tizironda	Kauta	Timauta

Kamtsikana kakupita kusukulu.	Kampando kathyoka.
Tinsomba timakhala m'madzi.	Timitengo taonongeka ndi moto
Ndagula kabukhu kamodzi.	Mphunziŵi ali ndi tiana tiŵiri.
Kambale kamodzi kali pathebulo.	Ndalemba timakalata tiŵiri.

INFINITIVE It is sometimes used as a noun and can be considered as another class with the prefix **Ku-**:

Kulima chimanga kamapweteka msana. Kodi mukumva kupweteka?
 Kuŵerenga mabuku kamatipatsa nzeru. Kuphunzira sikukwanira.
 Kumakhuta moŵa maŵa onse kumaononga mabanja.

PREPOSITIONS Giving the translation of "there is" p. 16 we have discovered that the preposition **Fa Ku Mu** can become the prefix of the verb which follows; not only the verb **-ii**, but even others; and adjectives as well.

Fa : Pamudzi pano padaoneka ngozi papita masiku asanu.
 Pamsewu pano pamapita magalimoto tsiku ndi tsiku.
Ku : Kwa Chimutu kudagwa maliro katatu kwapita masiku anayi.
 Kuchigayo sikupita anthu masiku ano chifukwa kulibe chimanga.
Mu : Munyumba umo mumagona anthu angati? — Ayi, simugona anthu.
 M'galimoto mwalowa anyamata angati?

So, from now on, we will mention these five additional classes.

Dimin.	Ka-	pl.	Ti-	Infin.	Ku-	Locatives	Fa-	Ku-	Mu-
Perfect	Ka-		Ta-		kwa-		Fa-	Kwa-	Mwa-

Greetings To show more respect, they sometimes use the third person plural pronoun instead of the second:

- Zikomo amfumu, akhale pa mpando! (: Mukhale pa mpando!)
- Wa ŵa! (: Zikomo!) or clapping of hands.
- Moni! It is only when the guest is seated that greetings start.
- Zikomo! When shaking hands, Moni is not necessary.
- Ali bwanji nanga? (: Muli bwanji?) "Nanga" well, by the way
- Ine ndili gwa! Kaya iwo? (: Kaya inu?) "gwa" firm, strong
- Inenso ndili nawo (: ndili moyo)

...Yani? Whom? This object pronoun always follows the verb:

Mukudikira yani?	Akufuna yani?
Mumakhala kwa yani?	Munali kuyenda ndi yani pamseu?

Kodi mwakhuta? (: mwakwana) Have you had enough?

Mfumu wakhuta moŵa. is drunk

-psya be cooked, ready **Ndiwo zapsya.** **Ulendo wapsya!** (also **-psa**)
 be ripe **Zipatso sizinapsye** the fruits are not ripe.
 burn **Nkhokwe ili kupsya** is in flame. **Katundu anapsya.**
Anagwa pamoto ndipo anapsya mwendo burned his leg.

-otcha roast **Tikuotcha nyama.** **-tcha nyumba, tchire, udzu** burn, put fire to
-psya mtima be angry; **-taya mtima** lose heart, be discouraged.

1. Wash the wound every day and you will be all-right next week.
2. We eat meat from time to time, but we don't eat fish.
3. I like to read books in the evening; I don't find time at noon.
4. Have you poured any salt in the relish? — Sorry, I have forgotten.
5. Pour some water in the plate so that I may wash (my) hands!
6. Nobody will sleep in that house because there is no fire in (it).
7. Is the relish finished? — No, there is some left.
8. Take the small plate which is in that basket!
9. Have you washed the dishes? Where are they? How many are they?
10. How is the sick man matenda? — He is a bit better.
11. I am hungry to-day. — Wait a moment! The relish is not ready.
12. There is some oil left; I will fry the meat. Have you made a fire?
13. The chief got drunk yesterday; he slept in the bush.
14. When the mother was at the river, the children played with the fire.
15. One child burned (his) leg; and after three days he died.

Proverb: **Pepani sapoletsa chironda.**