## Vocabulary about injuries in one table

* see also grammar notes on next page

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **VERBS** | | **ADJECTIVES** | **NOUNS** |
| ***Typicaly used in past tense (it happened).***  *Zlomil jsem* ***si*** *nohu. = I broke* ***my*** *leg*  *Vykloubil jsem* ***si*** *rameno. = I dislocated* ***my*** *shoulder.* | **Past tense forms**  (iregular forms = highlighted) | **Typicaly used in accusative (after verb *mít:* to have) together with a noun**  *Máte zlomenou nohu. = You have your leg broken.*  *Mám vykloubené rameno. = I have my shoulder dislocated.* | Not all the verbs make/have nouns. Usualy a noun works as a subject (nominative form) or object (accusative form) |
| narazit **si** (to bruise) | narazil | naražený loket (bruised) |  |
| naštíp**nout** **si** (to fracture/crack partially) | naštíp**nul** | naštípnutá kost (partially fractured, cracked) |  |
| natáh**nout** **si** (to strain) | natáh**nul** | natažený sval (strained) |  |
| odřít **si** (to scrape, graze) | odř**el** | odřené koleno (grazed) | odřenina |
| omrz**nout** (become frostbitten) | omrz**nul** | omrzlá končetina (frostbitten) | omrzlina (sg.), omrzlina (pl.) |
| opařit **si** (to scald) | opařil | opařená ruka (scalded) | opařenina |
| popálit **si** (tu burn) | popálil | popálená kůže (burnt) | popálenina (sg.), popáleniny (pl.) |
| poranit **si** (tu hurt one’s…, damage) | poranil | poraněná lebka (damaged) | poranění (zranění) |
| přerazit **si** (to break into two parts, usualy with blunt force) | přerazil | přeražená paže (broken, in two) |  |
| rozbít **si** (to break, smash) | rozbil | rozbitá hlava (broken) |  |
| vykloubit **si** (to disclocate) | vykloubil | vykloubené rameno (dislocated) |  |
| vymk**nout** **si** (to sprain) | vykm**nul** | vymknutý kotník (sprained) |  |
| vyrazit **si** (to knock out) | vyrazil | vyražený zub (knocked) |  |
| zlomit **si** (to break, to fracture) | zlomil | zlomená ruka (broken arm) | zlomenina |
| zranit **se** (to injure) | zranil | zraněný člověk (injured person) | zranění |

***Grammar notes***

***Verbs***

* verbs emphasize **the action** aspect of the injury and are typically used to answer the question *Co se (ti) stalo?* (what happened (to you?)
* all the verbs in the list are perfective
* however, they are rarely used in future tense (present form), mostly in warnings, such as: „Nedělej to, zlomíš si ruku!“ (do not do it, you will break your arm)
* most of these verbs take **SI** (meaning „to oneself“); the reason is: in Czech language, the injuries are not happening to our body parts (*I broke my leg, I scalded my hand*), but to the subject who was injured (*Zlomil jsem SI nohu, opařil jsem SI ruku*).
* this **SI** remains SI in all persons if the injury happened to the subject, see
  + *Zlomil jsem* ***si*** *nohu*. I broke my leg, lit. I broke a leg to myself.
  + *Zlomil* ***si****s nohu*. You broke your leg, lit. You broke a leg to yourself.
  + *Petr* ***si*** *zlomil nohu*. Petr broke his leg, lit. Petr broke a leg to himself.
  + *Eva* ***si*** *zlomila nohu*. Eva broke her leg, lit. Eva broke a leg to herself.
  + etc.
* this **SI** is omitted when the grammatical subject (the one responsible for the injury) is different from the grammatical object (the one who suffers from the injury), compare:
  + *Opařil jsem* ***SI*** *ruku*. (I scalded **my** hand, lit. I scalded a hand **to myself**)
  + *Matka opařila* ***dítě****.* (Mother scalded her **child**.)
  + *Spadl jsem a přerazil jsem* ***SI*** *nos*. (I felt and I broke MY nose)
  + *Boxovali jsme a Petr* ***mi*** *přerazil nos*. (Petr broke **my** nose, lit. Petr broke a nose **to me**).

***Adjectives***

* adjectives describe the result of the injury and its character
* they are combined with a noun, they cannot stay alone
  + *Petr má* ***zlomenou*** *nohu.* Petr has his leg broken.
  + *Ta noha je* ***zlomená****.* This leg is broken.
* they are typically used after the verb *mít* (to have) when the injury is the grammar object of that sentence, the same grammar subject as in structures like:
  + Mám velký byt. I have a big apartment.
  + Mám mladší sestru. I have a younger sister.
  + Mám **zlomenou** nohu. I have a broken leg.
* as a grammar object, they must be declined according to usual accusative rules

***Nouns***

* not used that much in common conversation, typically used by doctors or to describe pictures
* typically stay in subject or object position
  + ***Opařeniny*** *jsou moc bolestivé.* **Scalds** are very painful.
  + *Na rentgenu vidíte* ***zlomeninu*** *pažní kosti.* You can see the humerus **fracture** on this x-ray image.