IMPERFECTIVE x PERFECTIVE VERBS

**FUTURE TENSE in Czech (4 types)**

1. být: budu, budeš....
2. imperfective verbs: budu + infinitive: BUDU PSÁT
3. perfective verbs: one-word future: NAPÍŠU
4. verbs of motion : půjdu, pojedu, poletím

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|  | **INFINITIVE** | **PAST** | **PRESENT** | **FUTURE** | *CONTEXT* |
| **IMPERFECTIVE** | **psát**  **kupovat**  **brát** | **psal** | **Píše**  **Kupuje**  **bere** | **bude psát** | *každý den*  *často*  *vždycky*  *obvykle*  *Co rád děláš?* |
| **PERFECTIVE** | **napsat**  **koupit**  **vzít** | **napsal**  **koupil** | **---** | **napíše**  **koupí**  **vezme** | *už*  *za týden* |

The two verbs have (in most instances) identical lexical meaning.

* The imperfective verb views the action or a state as progressing. **Imperfective** verbs refer to actions in progress: *Uklízela celý byt. Uklízí celý byt. Bude uklízet celý byt.*
* The perfective verb views the action or a state as “global“, “complex“, “without duration“. **Perfective** verbs refer to completed actions, to the result of the action in the past or intended result of the action in the future: *Uklidila celý byt a pak šla do kina. Uklidí celý byt a potom půjde do kina.*

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| It is only the imperfective verb that has all the three tenses.  • For “topical present“ (i.e. states and events that refer to the “point now“)  the only possible form is the imperfective verb!  • The perfective verb has no present tense. Its “present form“ refers to the future.  • Don´t confuse the terminology:  • **Never use the auxiliary “budu…“ in connection with a perfective verb !!!** |

Compare the following examples in past tense:

imperfective

Co jsi **dělal** včera? *What did you do yesterday? What were you doing yesterday?*

(i.e.: How did you spend your time?)

perfective

Co jsi **udělal** včera? *What did you do yesterday?*

(i.e.: What did you finish?)

imperfective

Včera jsem **psal** jeden článek. *I wrote a paper yesterday.*

*I was writing a paper yesterday.*

i.e.: (only the activities are mentioned, not the result)

perfective

Včera jsem **napsal** jeden článek. Už jsi **napsal** ten článek?

*I wrote a paper yesterday. Have you already written the article?*

(i.e.: the paper is finished)

Analogically, in the future:

imperfective

Zítra **budu psát** ten článek. *I am going to write the paper tomorrow.*

(i.e.: information about my intended actvities, about the way I am going to spend the time)

perfective

Zítra **napíšu** ten článek. *I will write the paper tomorrow.*

(i.e.: I intend to write the whole paper.)

A perfective verb does not contain the connotation of any duration.

The question “how long?“ can only be answered by an imperfective verb, e.g.:

Jak dlouho **jsi psal** ten článek? *How long were you writing the paper?*

*(How much time did it take you to write the paper?)*

**Psal jsem** ten článek čtyři dny. *I was writing the paper for four days.*

*(It took me four days to write the paper.)*

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| [Nalezený obrázek pro malíř maluje obraz](https://www.bing.com/images/search?view=detailV2&ccid=6BrKIOKW&id=D81C557CF65756ECB34F4C1F0764324CDA0FE363&thid=OIP.6BrKIOKWwXCWjyrHAtyFqQD5D5&q=mal%c3%ad%c5%99+maluje+obraz&simid=608022875418395675&selectedIndex=16)  **Malovala jsem obraz.** | [Nalezený obrázek pro monet](https://www.bing.com/images/search?view=detailV2&ccid=3jBSrL1X&id=CECC9045669E97FD286F299374B8980E73D426A8&thid=OIP.3jBSrL1XwpbZortu8v0TmQDwEs&q=monet&simid=608021101552534189&selectedIndex=22)  **Malíř Claude Monet namaloval obraz. Můžeme ho vidět v Národní galerii v Londýně.** |

PERFECTIVE x IMPERFECTIVE VERBS IN MEDICINE

**brát/vzít** (lék, krev)

**vyšetřovat/vyšetřit**

pomáhat/pomoct

**dělat/udělat**

**mýt/umýt**

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| **IMPERFECTIVE** | | | **PERFECTIVE** |
| **VYŠETŘOVAT**  Co dělá pan doktor teď? Nemá čas*, vyšetřuje* pacienta.  [Související obrázek](https://www.google.cz/url?sa=i&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=images&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0ahUKEwjj1KHFs4_XAhXExRQKHXU9DZEQjRwIBw&url=https://videohive.net/item/child-patient-visiting-doctors-office/12154098&psig=AOvVaw1VzIBZ4_tf_tDSBMYBcODy&ust=1509145514478401) | | | **VYŠETŘIT**  *Vyšetřím* vás**.**  [Výsledek obrázku pro lékař se připravuje na vyšetření](https://www.google.cz/url?sa=i&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=images&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0ahUKEwiL_fevs4_XAhWBMhQKHXBmB3wQjRwIBw&url=https://cz.depositphotos.com/132562434/stock-video-patient-examination-room-at-the.html&psig=AOvVaw1VzIBZ4_tf_tDSBMYBcODy&ust=1509145514478401) |
| **BRÁT (lék, krev...)**  *Berete* nějaké léky?  *Budete brát* sirup na kašel dvakrát denně. | | | **VZÍT**  Ráno mě bolela hlava, proto *jsem si vzal* Paralen. |
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| **POMÁHAT**  Lékaři a fyzioterapeuti *pomáhají* pacientům. *(typical activity, repeated action)* | | | **POMOCT**  Jak vám můžu *pomoct*? (How can I help you)?  Děkuji vám, pane fyzioterapuete. Cítím se mnohem lépe, moc jste mi pomohl. |
|  | | | Excited Smiley Face - Clipart Girl Face, HD Png Download - kindpng |
| **PÍT**  Co dělá ta žena? Pije vodu. | | | **VYPÍT**  **Co udělala žena? Vypila víno.** |
| Muž pil měsíc každý den skoro 4 litry vody: Co to s ním udělalo? – eXtra.cz | | | Kam pro kvalitní Svatomartinské víno? I vinotéky mají svá okénka | Pardubice |

## Aspect: imperfective/perfective verbs

* Class book, p. 100 + IS this explanation
* 101/8: Who has finished his work?
* Workbook: 139/17: Answer using the perfective verb (from the box)
* Workbook: 139/19: What is the most suitable verb here?
* Workbook: 139/20: Which verb would you use?