Wiederholung: Dativ und Präpositionen

Time 00:14

Instructor: guten Tag. **[guten Tag]** wie geht's Ihnen heute? Sehr gut, es geht, nicht gut. Es geht, es geht mir, es geht mir ok, so so, also nicht ganz gut aber nicht schlecht. Jetzt ein bisschen auf Englisch.

I said yesterday that we will begin with any difficulties that you might have had in the last semester which, from the last semester which you're carrying. If something are not clear, etc., so if any of you have any questions, anything to be clarified about whatever you covered in the last semester we can begin from that.

Yes, wie, wie heissen Sie?

[student: ich bin … {student's name, ok} **the dative form]**

Instructor: Dativ, ok, wir machen, wir machen vielleicht notizen, wir notieren was alles wir wiederholen können, wierderholen? To repeat yeah, to revise.

Also, Dative einmal ok, gibt es, gibt es andere, gibt es andere Probleme, andere Schwierigkeiten, Schwierigkeiten? Difficulties, yeah.

[student: when to use am, an der, in, im and bei {noch einmal} **when and where should we use am, an der, im, in and bei]**

Instructor: am, an der, in, im, bei. Vielleicht beginnen wir mit diesen zwei Fragen.

Zuerst, am, an der, im, in, bei. "Am ist nichts anders als "an dem" yeah, "an dem". Im ist "in dem". Bitte geben Sie, wie heissen Sie? **[...]** {student's name} bitte geben Sie uns ein Beispiel. Beispiel? **[example]** yeah, **[I'm at the market, so how does…]** auf Deutsch bitte **[like "in der Stadt"]** yeah, was ist in der Stadt?

[ich bin in der Stadt] ok, oder an der? Am, an der Beispiele? Yeah, ich studiere am IIT Madras. Ok, nehmen wir ganz schnell diese zwei Beispiele. Das hat zu tun mit dem Dativ.

Ok so I'll quickly explain this in English. So the first question that came was to explain the dative, and the second question is connected because what [student's name] has highlighted is basically the use of the dative form with "an" and "in". Ok, now I have to improvise a little bit so…
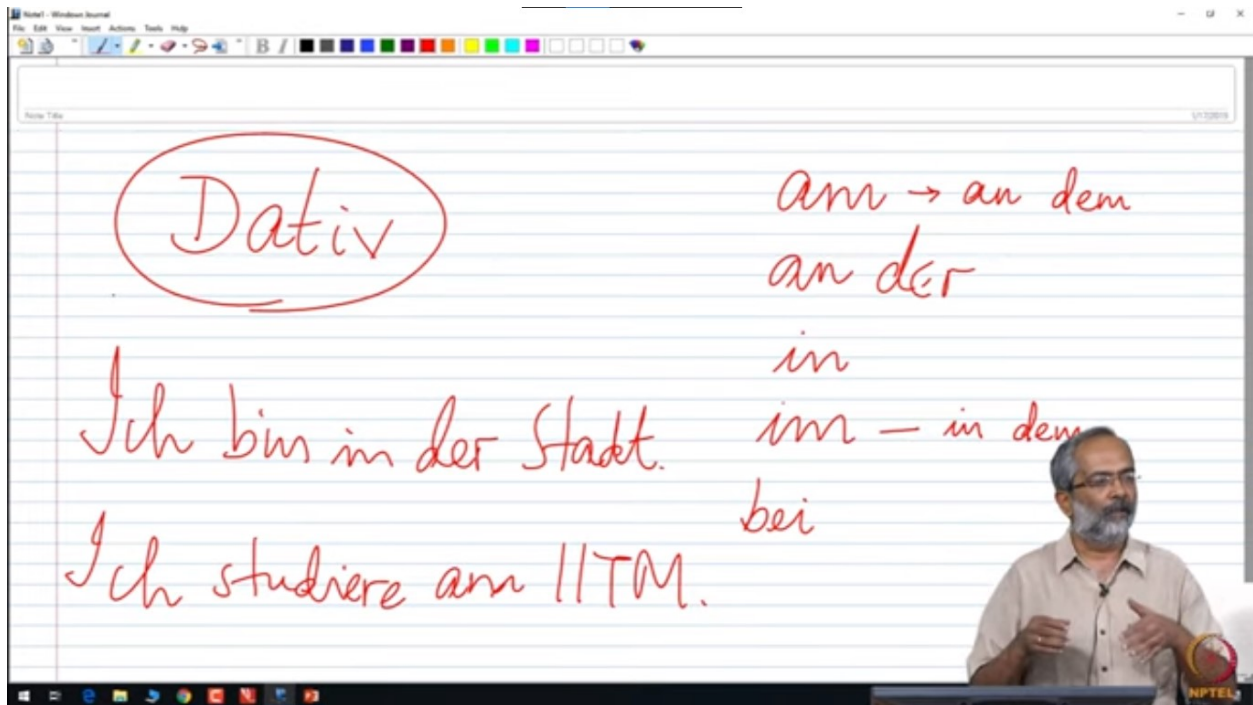
Time 04:20

Instructor: how many of you are clear about the nominative, accusative? Say in a few words what you understand by nominative, accusative. Yeah, yeah right now since we are all at different levels lets come down to a common level which is English. Yeah, wie heissen Sie?

[student: the nominative is used to refer to the direct object of the subject, the person that does an action. And the accusative case is used to refer to the indirect object, the person or thing up on which something is done.]

Instructor: so, is that clear to everybody? I mean, if I teach you, I teach German, I teach German. A very simple sentence. "I" am the subject, I'm the nominative, "teaching" is the action going on and what is being taught? German, that is the direct object. Clear?

Or I play cricket. I read a book, My friends, or the student learns a new poem. Whatever it is so you have a subject that is performing the action, you have an action that is being performed and you have an object on which the action is performed. Ok, that's the standard subject, verb, direct object. Now the subject can be a person or a thing, anything, ok, and the object similarly, can be a person or thing anything.

Instructor: For example, I call my friend ok, if I call my friend, then the object of my calling is my friend. So the person becomes the direct object. So grammatically speaking the subject as well as the objects can be anything, can be a person a thing, a concept even.

The idea appeals to me, if I say "the idea appeals to me" then the idea is the subject. It's neither a thing, it's, it's a, it's a concept. Ok, it's an "idea" ok.

So, then the, the dative case that you were asking about, the dative case which some of you have done and some of you have not done, which [TA's name] you introduced maybe a little bit in the, in the group, that is when one more entity comes into the sentence, as an indirect object.

For example if I, if I buy a new pen, then I'm still within the subject-object dichotomy. I'm buying a new pen. But if I buy my daughter a new pen, then there is still, there is still something going on, I mean the same action is going on, I'm buying a pen but there is a third entity involved now, there is my daughter that's come into the sentence and she's going to be affected by my action of buying a pen because she's going to gain something or whatever, ok.

Or, I, I write a letter. I write an email, I don't write a letter anymore. I write an email, I write my father an email. You see the difference between… what am I writing? An email. To whom? Indirect object, that is your dative object.

Is that, I mean conceptually speaking there is nothing more to it. Is that ok? That is the indirect object, there's nothing more to it. If I, if I give you a glass of water -- I am giving, subject; I'm giving what, glass of water direct object; whom, you, you are the dative object, indirect object ok.

So, we, let us, let us make a pause here. Here, till here are there any issues with… now we have for example speaking in grammatical terms now we have Nominativ, subject, Akkusativ, direct object und Dativ, indirect object. At the level of idea is that clear? Yes, no? Ok.

So, then we come to the forms of the Nominativ, the Akkusativ and the Dativ. Ok, we have, we have already seen a contrast since our language of instruction till now has been English, I think we can all assume English to be a fairly common language that we know to some extent. And then we can see that in English there is hardly any difference between the different genders, forms, cases etc., by the way what we are discussing right now are cases. Ok, they are the nominative case, the accusative case and the dative case and there's one more case later on which is the genitive case or the possessive case, that we'll do later, ok.

Instructor: so, these are, these are cases, so, the boy writes the father a letter. No problem. The mother gives the daughter rice, or a glass of water or some tea, whatever. There is no, there is no. there's no inflexion anywhere. It is quite, it is quite simple in that sense. But, we, I mean you have done very well in your German 1 course and so you know that gender distinction for example, is very arbitrary in German. So there are certain markers that you have in German which tell you the gender, which tell you … so these markers will also be influenced by the cases, ok.

So you have different forms, for example, if a masculine noun is the subject, then which is the article that we use? Der. If a masculine noun is the direct object then? Den.

So we'll, we'll just make a small "n", "a", "d". What does it stand for? Nominative, accusative, dative. And then we'll just put here "m", "f", "n". Masculine, feminine, neuter. So if you have a case of masculine-nominative, what is the article that we use? Der.

If you have a feminine-nominative? Die. Neuter-nominative? Das.

Masculine-accusative? Den. Feminine-accusative, die. Neutrum-akkusativ, das.

Maskulin-dativ, dem. Feminin-dativ, der. Neutrum-dativ, dem.

Which means what? Which means that if there are masculine nouns, that are appearing in the dative form, then you have to use this. Just like you have learnt that masculine nouns appearing in the are den, we've to learn that in the dative form it's dem. Is that ok?

Yeah, similarly, feminine nouns appearing in the dative case will be der, and neuter nouns appearing in the dative would be, again like masculine dem.

Now these are the forms that we have to learn, because these forms don't exist in the English language but they exist in German so we have to learn, we have to know that masculine dative is dem, feminine dative is der, and neuter dative is dem. We have to learn that, ok.

Now here also we'll pause, at this point also we'll take a pause to see whether there are any grey areas, anything not clear? I'm coming to that, that is the next step. Ok, then can we proceed from here?

Instructor: What have you, now these are called the definite articles right? Der, die das are the definite articles, what are the indefinite articles? Ein, ein. So we, you have already seen that ein also if it is masculine accusative becomes einen, yeah clear to everybody? Feminine accusative remains eine and neuter accusative remains ein. Which corresponds to this table as well. Only masculine accusative is changing, the other two are the same.

Similarly ein also, what is the negative article? Kein. Functions the same way, no difference. What are possessive articles? Mein, dein, sein, unser etc., they also work in the same way, ok.

So, this is the next step, ok up to here? Then we come to, one of the things about the plural is that, or one of the things about gender distinction is that gender distinction exists only in the singular, it doesn't exist in the plural. Ok, so what happens to the definite article? All of them are "die". All of them are "die".

So quite like the feminine die, die they will remain the same in nominative and accusative. They will remain the same ok, no change. So I'm not writing them here because we don't have space on this sheet but is that clear to everybody, that in the plural all the three genders definite article is die, nominative die, accusative die, no change. Ok, only in the dative, dative and this is plural, it is den plus "n".

Dative Plural ist den plus "n". What does this mean? This means that the article that we use for a dative plural noun, I'll give you an example right away is den and there's a plus "n" there. Which means if the noun does not have an "n" at the end, then you add an "n". Ok, so if the noun does not have an "n" at the end then you add an "n". That is what it means. There are very few exceptions to this rule where you don't change anything, just leave it like that, but the... by and large well 99% of the cases you add an "n", is that? We'll do an example right away.

Time 16:24

Instructor: das Kind. wie heisst der Plural von "das Kind"? **[die Kinder]** yeah.

Mann fügt noch "er" dazu. Die Kinder, ok. Wir nehmen das als Beispiel. Wir nehmen "das Kind" als Beispiel. Einmal Nominativ, einmal Akkusativ, einmal Dativ, und einmal Plural. Yeah, ok.

Yeah geben Sie mir ein Beispiel.

Was kann das Kind trinken? Wasser? Milch, besser. Saft auch ja, aber Milch. Das Kind trinkt Milch.

Das Kind ist hier Nominativ, ja. Ok, how can you have an example where das Kind is the direct object? In English now, let's say, give us an example where the child is a direct object. **[the book was given to the child, the child was crying]** no, subject. Who is crying, child is crying -- subject.

[the mother scolds the child] where, who, we can change the verb? Loves the child? I mean, *chumma,* just for the sake of convenience, it might not be true but… yeah what is "to love". **[the child]** no no, auf Deutsch bitte. **[lieben]** lieben, lieben, yeah bitte bilden Sie den Satz.

Instructor: The mother loves the child. **[die Mutter liebt]** wie heißen Sie? **[...]** yeah, moment, die Mutter liebt **[das Kind]** das Kind.

Das Kind trinkt Milch. Die Mutter liebt das Kind. We are at one level till here? No problem?

Now we can make a sentence where "das Kind" becomes the indirect object. Now let's combine the two no, the mother is loving the child, the child has to be drinking milk, so let us, we can make the mother give the yeah, the child milk. Bitte, bilden Sie den Satz.

Die Mutter gibt, sehr gut, gibt Milch, gibt dem Kind Milch.

Das ist Nominativ, das ist Akkusativ, und hier haben wir den Dativ.

If you don't mind, I'll give you time to write. So I would like to know whether this is clear from you.

So we have here, wir haben hier drei Beispiele mit einem Nomen -- das Kind -- einmal Nominativ, einmal Nominativ, einmal Akkusativ, und einmal Dativ. Das, das, dem. If you look back to the table then you'll find under neuter das, das, dem. That is the meaning of das, das, dem.

Ok, we can, we can do one more example with this, or two more examples.

Das Kind is neuter. A male child is what? Der Sohn. And a female child is? Die Tochter. How would you read the same sentences with die Tochter let's see. Yeah, wie heissen Sie? **[...]**

[die Tochter trinkt Milch] die Tochter trinkt Milch, yeah dann?
[die Mutter liebt die Tochter] die Mutter liebt die Tochter, no change. Die Tochter trinkt Milch, die Mutter liebt die Tochter. Ja, dann …
**[die Mutter gibt der Tochter]** yeah, die Mutter gibt der Tochter Milch. When "Tochter" appears as indirect object, the "die" will change to "der". That is the meaning of feminine "die, die, der".

And we need not do another example, but with der what will happen? Ok, yeah next wie heissen Sie? [...] yeah der Sohn. The same sentences with der Sohn.

[der Sohn trinkt Milch]
[die Mutter liebt der Sohn] die Mutter liebt? **[den]** den, den Sohn. **[den Sohn]**
[die Mutter gibt dem Sohn Milch] yeah "dem" it's not "dem".
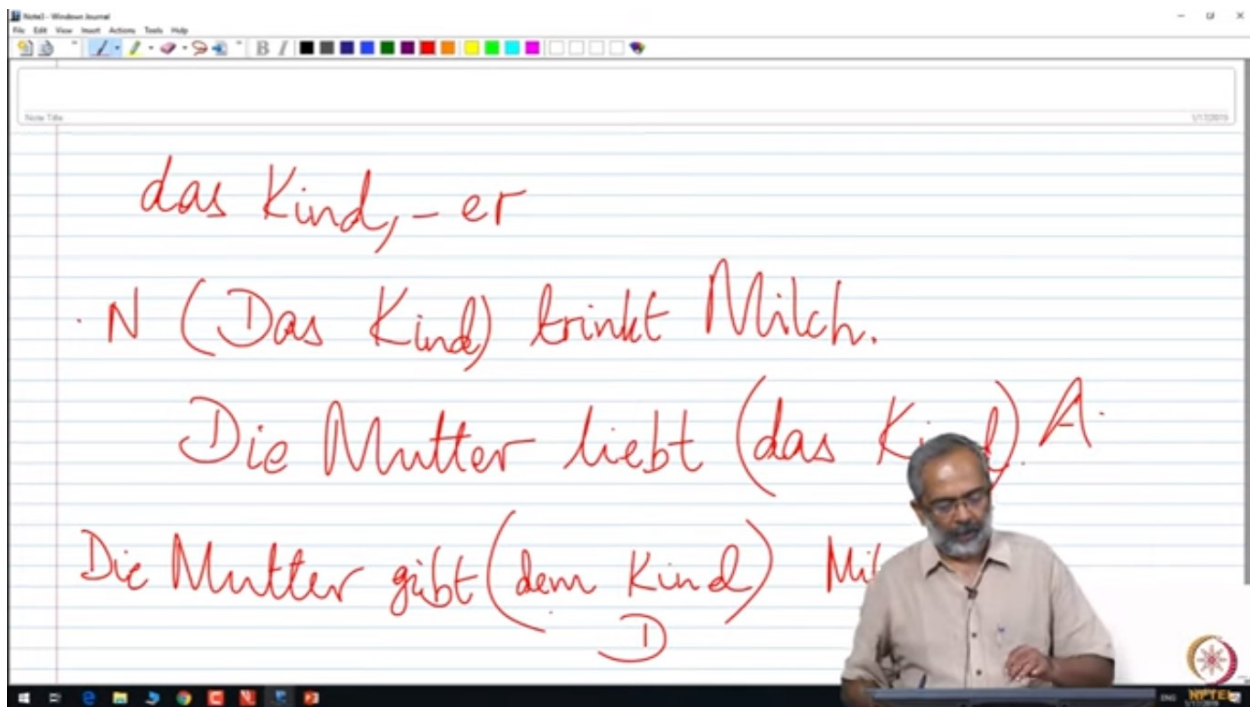
Time 22:42

Instructor: "Dem", die Mutter gibt dem Sohn Milch. Ok so that is, you asked about the dative case right? Is it conceptually clear what the dative case is? Ok.

Then, now let us take the plural of Kind as our example. The plural of "das Kind", "die Kinder".

Yeah, die Kinder, was essen die Kinder gern? Was essen Kinder gern? Schokolade, Schokolade, ok.

Sagen wir mal, die Kinder essen Schokolade, ist ok? Die Kinder essen Schokolade. Das Kind trinkt Milch. Die Kinder essen Schokolade. Strukturell ist, sind die Beiden Sätze gleich. Gleich? Same, similar ok.

Die Kinder essen Schokolade. Die Kinder, Plural, which case? Nominativ.

How could we, we could take parents loving their children, just for an example, I mean again for the sake of convenience. Yeah, parents? **[Eltern]** Eltern, yeah. Dann bilden Sie einen Satz. Wie heissen Sie? Yeah.

[die Eltern] moment, die, die Eltern **[die Eltern liebt]** die Eltern **[lieben die Kinder]** die Kinder.

Instructor: hier haben wir Plural, die Kinder, als Akkusativ, ja. Die, die no change.

Yeah now let us make the parents buy the children some chocolate. **[...]**

[die Eltern kaufen] moment, moment, die Eltern kaufen Schokolade hier, Schokolade am ende, kaufen den Plus "n" also, den Kinder, die normale Plural form ist "Kinder", aber hier ist Kinder Dativ. Also, den Kindern. Wir brauchen, wir nehmen ein extra "n" dazu, ja.

Die Eltern kaufen den Kindern Schokolade. Hier haben wir Dativ.

This is the meaning of that "den plus 'n'" which we have noted in the earlier, "den plus 'n'"
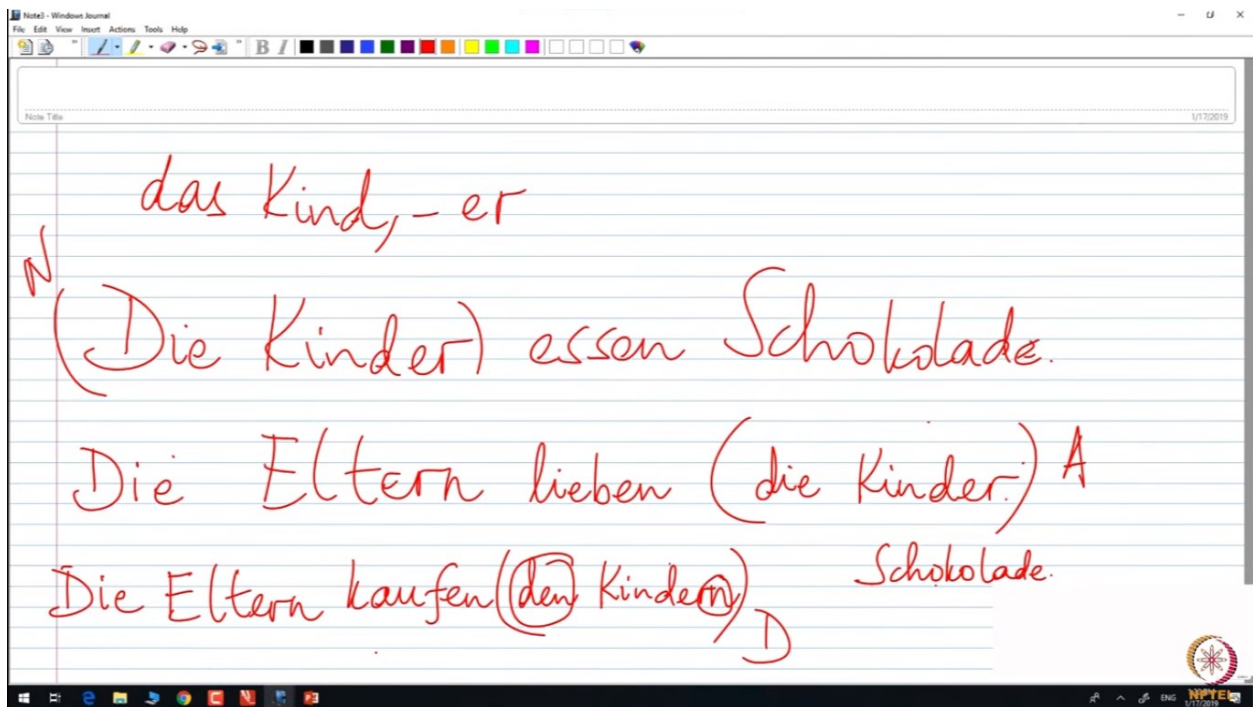
[student: again the meaning of "den plus 'n'" (are again) I couldn't get it]

Instructor: so den plus "n" we have to use when a plural noun appears in the dative case. Ok, so for example if you look at this, die Eltern, you look at all the three examples here, can you see them?

Instructor: Die Kinder essen Schokolade. Here we have taken a plural noun, "die Kinder", in the first sentence, they are the subject. They are eating chocolate, so they are in the N that is nominative case. They are "die Kinder".

In the second sentence we say "die Eltern lieben die Kinder", the parents are loving, the parents are loving who? The children. Now the children are object of parents' love, so they are in the accusative case. It remains "die Kinder".

But in the third sentence "die Eltern kaufen Schokolade", the parents are buying chocolate, correct? So chocolate is direct object. But they're buying chocolate for whom? **[children]** they are the dative object. Children. When "die Kinder" is now appearing as the dative object, right, in that situation you use not "die" but "den". And "Kinder" the plural form, it does not have an "n" at the end so you add an "n". Kindern. Ok.

If it already has an "n", no need to add. But if it doesn't have an "n" you add an "n". That is the meaning of "den plus 'n'". Dative plural -- den plus "n".

I'll give you another example. What is the word for "student, what is the word for "student"? Male student is "Student". Let's take a male student as an example. Der Student. Die Studenten. Already there is a "n" at the end ok, so.

We will take one example student, ok.

Der Student, Plural Studenten. Die Studenten, ok. Yeah what do you want to make the student do -- study? That is highly improbable. **[sleep]** was ist "to sleep" auf Deutsch? Schlafen. Und to sleep for a long time? Lange Schlafen.

Der Student schlaft order schlaeft? Schlaeft. Schlaeft lange. Schlafen lange, ja, ok.

How to make the students direct object, let's say, how would you make the students direct object of something? The teacher? It can get a little complicated, "the teachers like the students". Let's for just, again hypothetically speaking. The teachers like the students. How do you?

Die Lehrer -- moment, moment, moment -- die, now if you're using die Lehrer it means plural. Der Lehre, die Lehrer.

Die Lehrer "magen?" [points to his stomach] das ist mein "magen"? **[moegen]** moegen. Yeah, moegen die Studenten, yeah.

Instructor: wir haben hier eine Pluralform, die Studenten, als Nominativ, dann die Pluralform, die Studenten als Akkusativ -- die Lehrer mögen die Studenten.

Und jetzt, da die Lehrer die Studenten mögen, since the teachers like the students, let us make the teachers give the students a lot of homework, ok, so… how would you make the teachers give the students a lot of homework?

[die Lehrer] die Lehrer, Plural, **[geben]** geben, geben, what is, how do we say lot of homework? Viel Hausaufgabe, ok, Hausaufgabe. Now "Hausaufgabe" -- homework -- is it something you can count or not count? **[not count]** not count so, not "viele" but "viel".

Geben, viel, Hausaufgabe. Ja, Dativ Plural? Den, not "denn", den Studenten. Wir haben schon am ende ein "n", in the case of "Studenten" -- Plural -- already the "n" is there, no need to add. Ok, we have the den plus "n". In such a case, don't add an "n".

Yeah now you can take a minute to write it down if you want.
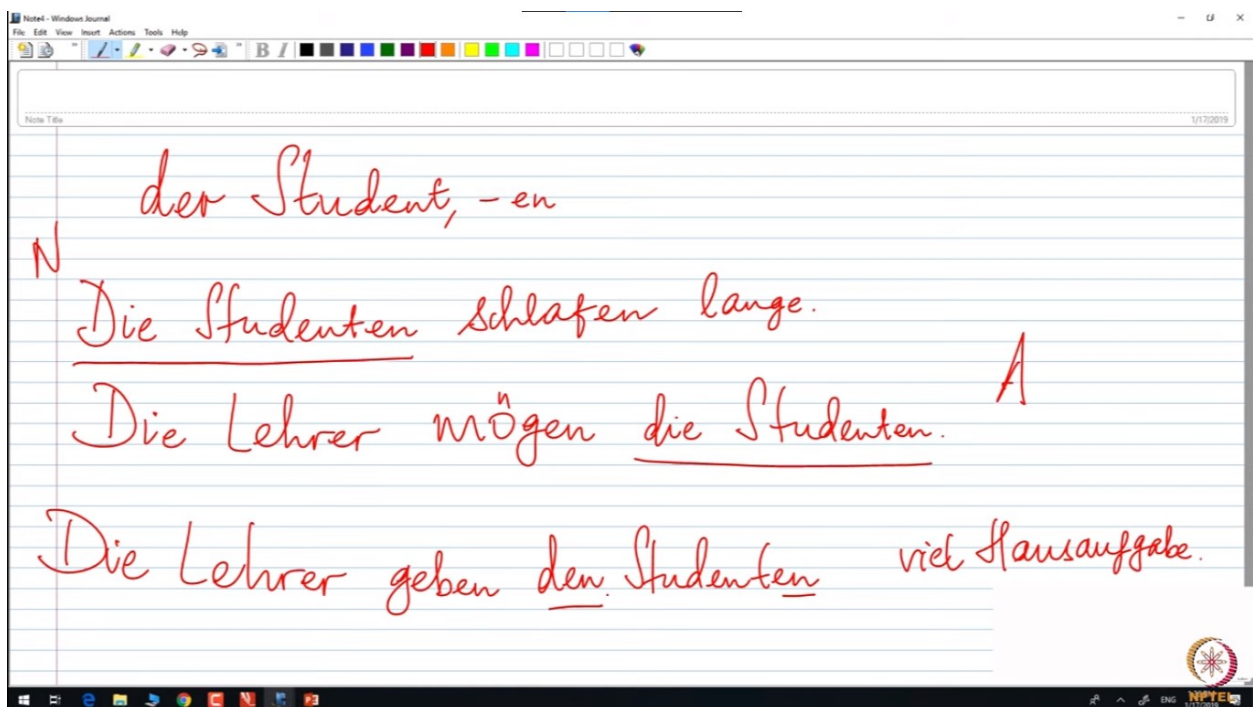
I'm taking a one minute pause for you guys to think back on nominative, accusative, dative. If you, if there is anything that is not clear, any grey areas still, you can ask now so that we have systematically covered the three cases in that case ok.

Instructor: you have to, of course we have already pointed out that once you have for example, once you have this table, we have already pointed out that with "ein" -- how it will function with "ein", how it functions with "kein", how it functions with "mein", "dein" and so on and so forth. Ok, that is clear.

We have to also remember that ein, eine, ein cannot have a plural. Ok, "a pen", the plural is without an article. Just "pens". Ok, "the student", "the students". But "a student", "students" -- no article, so that you have to remember. It is not the case with "mein" and "kein".

"Mein" and "kein", both, can be singular, can be plural. Ok, for example, "ich habe kein Wasser", ok, "ich habe kein Wasser" or "ich habe keinen Bleistift", what is a "Bleistift"? What is a "Bleistift"? What is a "Stift"? Pen, yeah "ich habe keinen Stift". "Blei", "Blei" is actually, "Blei" is the German word for Lead. The metal Lead. So "Bleistift" is of course a pencil. It is "der Bleistift", "die Bleistifte". Ok, it's a pencil. Ok, anyway…

So, ich habe keinen Stift, ich habe keinen Bleistift -- single.

I have no friends. Ich habe keine Freunde. I can use "keine" for one, I can use "keine" for several.

Similarly, "mein", das ist mein? Das ist mein… Gesundheit, Gesundheit. If you, what is the meaning of Gesundheit? Yeah, good health or whatever, if somebody sneezes in German you say to the person Gesundheit. And the person has to say "Danke".

Ok, was ist das? Key, key? Das ist, nein. Das ist mein Schlüssel. Das ist mein Schlüssel. Der Schluessel. Der Schluessel. Das ist mein Schluessel. Das sind meine Stifte. Mein Schluessel, meine Stifte.

So to make a long point short, with "a" with "ein", no plural, with "kein" and "mein" you can have plural. Ok, so the plural will work exactly like "die, die, den plus 'n'". So meine, meine, meinen plus "n". Keine, keine keinen plus "n". Same way as the "die, die, den plus 'n'" functions in the three cases ok.

So I will wrap up today by going back to the second difficulty that was there, which is "am, an der, in, im, bei, in der" and so on and so forth.

Let's take the first example, "ich bin in der Stadt."

Instructor: don't write right now. Ich bin in der Stadt. "Stadt" ist das maskulin, feminin, neutrum? Die Stadt. Die Stadt ist hier "der Stadt". Welche form ist das? Die, die, es ist Dativ form. Dativ Form "in der Stadt".

This dative form is being influenced by "in". What kind of a word is "in"? In terms of grammar what would you call "in"? A "proposition"? Don't propose to anybody with "in" ok? It's not a "proposition", it's a "preposition". It's a "pre-position". It's something that shows a position. A preposition ok.

So, "ich bin in der Stadt", so "in" is a preposition and "in" as a German preposition has certain attributes by virtue of which it can render the noun to which it is attached either in the accusative or the dative case. Ok, it's not that complicated if you try and understand that when we say "I walk into the room", "I walk into the room" and "I sleep in the room", I don't sleep "into" the room, "I slip", I can slip into the room, but I don't sleep no, I sleep "in" the room. But I walk "into" the room. You understand?

There's a difference in the way, because in the first sentence there's a movement, that's why you're saying "into", in the second sentence there is no movement, you're in the room, that's why we're not saying "into" or anything like that ok.

So this difference in German, this difference in German is made apparent through accusative and dative. You understand? I walk "into" the room, or let's say "I drive into the city". You can also drive into the city no? You don't have to be in the city. So what is to drive in German? "Fahren". How would you make the sentence? "We drive into the city". Wir fahren in… are we driving "into" the city or are we "in" the city? Into the city, accusative. Wir fahren in **[die Stadt]**

Ich fahre in die Stadt. And ich bin in der Stadt. That is how it is, that difference is made apparent in German through accusative and dative.

So, "I'm driving into the city" -- ich fahre in die Stadt -- Akkusativ.
"I am in the city", "I eat in the city", "I drink in the city", "I sleep in the city", "I" whatever it is "in" the city -- in der Stadt.

Ok, the first sentence is movement, the second sentence is… we will come back to this when we do prepositions in detail we will come back to this, there will be more examples, but I just wanted to tell you that now that we know the dative forms, what we see here is the use of a dative form. "Der Stadt" and it is happening because of "in".

Instructor: because as the example, if you have understood, "I walk 'into' the room" and "I sleep 'in' the room", there's a different sense -- one is moving into that space, one is already in that space.

This difference is shown in the G erman language through the use of accusative and dative.

So, "ich fahre in die Stadt", there is a movement, "ich bin in der Stadt", no movement. Ok, I might be running around in the city no problem, I might be dancing my way around the road of the city everything is fine, but I'm in the city. With respect to the city I'm not moving from point A to point B. That is shown by the use of "in der Stadt". If there is a movement it will be shown with the use of "in die Stadt", ok.

Similarly, it's the same case with "am" -- "an dem". For example, one of the sentences that we've learnt is "ich studiere am IIT Madras", "ich studiere an dem IIT Madras". "Dem", dem is a dative form. IIT Madras ist ein Institut, das Institut, dem Institut. Ok, you're using the "dem" form because it is position. I'm studying here. I'm not diving into IIT Madras, or I'm not flying into IIT Madras, I'm not running into IIT Madras -- I'm studying here. It is showing a position.

Ok, so I can be running away from IIT Madras, that will not show position that will show movement again, it's different, but "am" IIT Madras is "an dem", which is position.

That is why you have "das, das, dem". It is shown by the use of dative.

Similarly the "in dem"-- "im", we'll have the examples of …

Bei is something that, that we, that you have to clarify what you want to know about "bei". Techniker, Technikerin.

[student: bei Volkswagen]

Instructor: bei Volkswagen, yeah. The, the use of "bei" here is because to the German mind usually, you are working "with", "at the place of", "with, at the place of" Volkswagen. Or Siemens or whatever it is, that is why you're using "bei".

You also use "bei" if you're living with your parents. Ich wohne bei meinen Eltern, Eltern.

Ok, so there also you're using "bei". So you've to understand the sense in which "bei" is used in the German language. You can't go with a one-to-one correspondence.

Instructor: if it is "I work at TCS", then it should be "am"or "an" or whatever, you can't have that kind of one-to-one correspondence. Because to work "for" a company or "at" a factory or whatever it is, to the German mind it is not exactly the same preposition that comes to the German mind, it is a different preposition that comes to the mind. That's why, it's a idiomatic difference between German and English.

So, which again is an important thing, and we'll wrap it up with this that, and especially in prepositions, you have to remember that there is very little one-to-one correspondence between prepositions. So everytime we say "in" in German, doesn't always mean "in" ok, in English.

It could mean "to", it could mean "into", it could mean a couple of other things. So we will not have a one-to-one correspondence as far as the meaning of the prepositions is concerned.

So we have to try and illustrate to ourselves, visually, what the preposition means.

Ok, and we'll try and do that when we do prepositions in detail. But that is the explanation for "am" and "in der", "in die" etc etc.

Ich glaube das ist genug für heute. Vielen Dank, für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit. Have you learnt this expression? No? Normally at the end of, if you're giving somebody a lecture what do you say at the end of it? Thank you for your? Precious time, I mean if I'm not doing anything my time is not precious so **[attention]** attention. Thank you for your attention.

Vielen Dank, für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit. Vielen Dank, für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit. Ein schönes Deutsches Wort. Auf-merk-sam-keit. Vielen Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit.

Auf Wiedersehen, auf Wiedersehen bis Montag. Wir, wir treffen uns wieder am Montag, um elf uhr? Elf uhr hier. Im Studio, yeah.

Vielen Dank und Auf Wiedersehen.

KEY WORDS: cases, dative, dativ, accusative, akkusativ, nominative, nominativ, plural, im, in, an, am, prepositions, Praepositionen, German grammar