

Herzlich willkommen!

Time: 0.14

Instructor: Guten tag, I just wanted to confirm that we have done orientation through the book, how the lessons are structured what all the sections we sections are there in each lesson. Those things we have done.

Das ist der Inhalt. Whatever is held inside that is the Inhalt; that is the contents, whatever is held inside, "der Inhalt". Das ist der Inhalt für dem Buch. And then, you can just take one minute and go through the contents right now and if you don't understand any terms which are there in the contents terms for the first two lessons please ask because this presentation with this begin lesson 3. So just go through the contents page of the first 2 lessons.

Student: Über

Instructor: Über, What is the context?

Student: Über sich und anderen sprechen

Instructor: Über sich und anderen sprechen – Speak about self and others. About. But not one to one.

Student: Ok sir

Instructor: In this context, sprechen über is to speak about. You cannot say über is about, you have to take in the context. sprechen über is to speak about

Student: verabschieden, is it a split verb?

Instructor: No, it is not a split verb. Are there any doubts about any of these elements in lesson 1 and 2

Student: Page 13, I don't understand the contents given in the box

Instructor: Page 13, Seite dreizehn. What is the problem

Student: The purple box

Instructor: Gut gesagt – well said – standard german phrase for well said. What are the good expressions in german to ask or say something. Gut gesagt. wie bitte. I told you the meaning of wie bitte

Student: Sorry, what

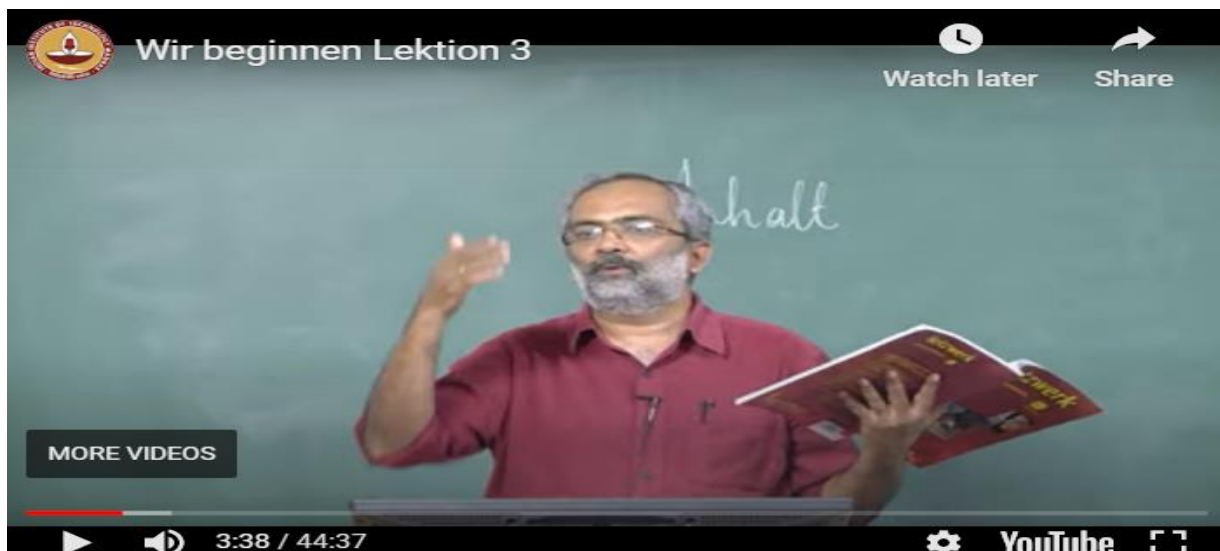
Instructor: I beg your pardon. wie bitte means I beg your pardon. Please once again repeat. That's simply wie bitte. So, what is the context in which wie bitte is said?

Student: When you don't understand something that is said.

Instructor: : When you don't understand something that is someone has spoken and you ask and you want them to repeat so you say wie bitte, SO there are other expressions in the semantic field that has been given in this purple box. For example, Entschuldigung noch einmal bitte. Entschuldigung?

Student: Excuse me

Instructor: Standard expression for excuse me. Noch einmal bitte



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Student: One again please

Instructor: One more time please. Noch einmal bitte. Bitte ein bisschen langsamer. schnell x langsam. [slow]. Yeah, langsam is slow, schnell is fast/quick. This word is schneller x langsamer. The comparison of that faster x slower. Bitte ein bisschen langsamer. “ein bisschen” – again a standard expression for “a bit”. “Das verstehe ich nicht” (understand). Verstehen is to understand. “That I don’t understand”.

So, this is also one element of the book that if there are such options given to you vocabulary options, then they would be in this kind of box. And, if you have been through the lessons and understand the most of it. The one last instruction is the the last page of every lesson. For example, Seite siebzehn on Lektion eins Seite siebzehn. Here all the elements that have been handled in the lesson are summarised. Ok, every lesson last page we will have something like this. And this is again for you to once again go through and check that you have understood the ones that are given or not

Does somebody has a workbook? Arbeitsbuch. (Yes). I forgot to bring mine. Sorry. Similarly Arbeitsbuch, if you open the workbook and look at the last 2, 3 pages of every lesson, there will be an R for a revision which will again recap whatever there in the lesson. Two/three summary exercises and you will have the last two pages or three pages if it is a longer lesson which will have all the new vocabulary and other information that has been introduced in the lesson. These pages in the workbook is also important. You also have, something small space which says “wichtig für mich”. wichtig is important. Whatever you feel important you can also make note of it. It is quite helpful to get used to the structure of the workbook also. The sooner you do it the better. Thank you

Student: There is a statement Horen sie

Instructor: Horen die erst den Buchstaben ab.

Student: When is den used?

Instructor: That will come in next lesson. Just as the other doubt I have deleted about verabschieden as a separable verb or not. So that will come in subsequent lessons. So if you understand the instructions, that is sufficient for now. The point is right now you don’t have to understand every word, if the critical matter is clear to you. what you have the tasks and you can do that then that is

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what is expected right now. It is not expected of you to understand why the den is used over there. By the time we are in lesson 4, that will be done. Anything else with these two? Gut

Dann kommen wir zu Lektion drei. Lektion drei "In der Stadt". Stadt is a city. Here also, you can see that the title of the city is "in der Stadt". The title of the presentation is die Stadt. So why is it die Stadt and der Stadt there, We will come to that in due time. So, this we have already done in the first couple of slides last time. Just go through that again.

Was finden wir in der Stadt? zum Beispiel, I wrote it on the board last time. I said a few important expressions in [for example]. For example, yeah. And page number: (Seite) Seite, yeah.

zum Beispiel, Was finden wir in der Stadt? finden? [find]. Was finden wir in der Stadt? "typisch" typically. Was finden wir in der Stadt? Wir finden die Ampel or die Straße. Der Platz? [a square]. Yeah, is a square. Shall we read one by one the words? If you are loud enough then you don't need to use a mic. Yeah

Student: die Ampel

die Straße

der Platz

der Zebrastreifen

der Bürgersteig

der Park

Instructor: If any word is not clear, you can raise your hand then we will stop.

Der Park. "Bürgersteig"[sidewalk]. Yeah

Student: der Bahnhof

das Café

das Geschäft [oder] der Laden

Instructor: das Geschäft "oder" [or]. I might also use this word frequently "oder" if I wanted to give an alternative, So or. das Geschäft oder [der Laden].

Instructor: der Supermarkt

Das Kino

Instructor: What is das Kino? [cinema]. Cinema, yeah

Student: die Bank

Instructor: die? Why do you want, banks are dying anyway. Why do you want them in the German class also? "die Bank" [die Bank] Yeah. German has a wonderful, other languages also have it but there is for example Bank in German the same word die Bank has 2 distinct meanings. The one which is shown over here [Bank] the Bank. It is also "die Bank" the bench also. Also, im Park. Der Park finden wir auch eine Bank. In Park also there are benches. That is also die Bank. Also, there is a wonderful

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word called See [Sea, Lake]. Someone said Sea, someone said Lake. It is both. So die, if it is feminine die See, it is the Sea. Die Arabische See. An der Westküste Indiens haben wir das Arabische See. Yeah? Arabische See. But, if its masculine, same word, it is a lake. For example. An der grenze zwischen ; zwischen is between; Deutschland und Schweiz haben wir [den] den Bodensee. If you look at the map in the book, on the inside cover between south west of Germany and north of Switzerland, Nord Schweiz, you will find Bodensee. “Der Bodensee”. In english, it is called Lake Constance. Yeah, it is a very beautiful region. So, if it is der See, it is the lake. If it is die See, it is the Sea. And then, there is one of my favourites is the word Band. It can be der Band, das Band or die Band. die Band actually. Die Band is a giveaway. What would die Band be? [music band]. Because it is a direct adopting from English, die Band is a music band. For example, die Beatles sind eine Band. or Pink Floyd? These are my time music bands. But the other two are das Band or der Band. So das Band is for example rubber is Gummi. Gummiband. Gummiband could be a [rubberband] yeah, so any kind of band or anything that you can stretch or even not only stretch also [you can wear]. You can wear it also, it is some kind of a rubber band and there is a “der Band” which is a bound volume. That’s a book. The bound volume of a book is “der Band”. So, there are several words which have different meanings sometimes it also has different genders will usually have a different meaning.

Can you imagine? Yesterday or day before yesterday I discovered as mundane a word as “Butter”. This is one of the first words I have learnt in German which means I have learnt it in 1982. Butter it is so part of my German vocabulary. Brot und Butter – Bread and Butter. And yesterday, I have discovered, butter can also be masculine. I have always learnt it and always known it as die Butter. But I discovered yesterday and I was quite sapt to see that the alternative given for die Butter was der Butter and actually I have to read about it.

Because there is discussion in the discussion forum. I have told you about the portal leo.org right? I have given you the link. Please download the app in your smartphone. If you don’t have smartphone it is fine, But it is leo.org. Leo is short for link everything online. It is a wonderful portal for language learning and it has several bilingual multilingual dictionaries which can be accessed through the app which is free of charge. And you can even join their discussion forum they have discussions on certain grammar issues, translation issues. Many professional translators are part of this fora when they can’t find suitable translations they go on this forum and discuss and get suggestions. Leo.org is a good app and a website as well. I found a discussion on the forum that on certain sections of Germany especially the South Germany. In south Germany, there is a saying that they have always known it as der Butter, This was completely new to be yesterday. It can happen it only further enriches your knowledge. The moment you find out that you are wrong, that is the best moment in life that mean one mistake less for next time onwards. Die Bank. Then we have, continue after that.

Wie heißen Sie?

Student: Ich heiße Swati.

Instructor: Swati, yeah

Student: die Post

die Schule

das Hotel

Instructor: here it is ta, hard sound. das Hotel

Time: 20.30



Student: das Krankenhaus

Instructor: Krankenhaus. Just the word, “krank” means “sick” in German. Okay

Student: der Flughafen

das Stadion

das Restaurant

Instructor: das Restaurant. It is a French word.

Student: das Restaurant.

der Parkplatz

Instructor: der Parkplatz. It is just to get used to the vocabulary. die Verkehrsmittel. Also we have done. What is Verkehrsmittel? [Transport] Means of Transport basically. Mittel is means. Can you see it. I have learnt a new trick. [das Flugzeug] Flugzeug Europa Deutsch zeug. Noch einmal bitte. Noch einmal bitte [das Flugzeug] das Flugzeug

Student: das Auto

Der Zug

Instructor: zug, ga at the end. I want to hear that.

Student: der Zug

der Bus [der Bus, yeah]

die U-Bahn [Gut]

die Straßenbahn

das Fahrrad

Instructor: That h you don't need worry about it much. Das Fahrrad

Time: 23.05

Student: das Farrhad

das Moped

Instructor: Continue, in the reverse order

Student: das Motorrad

Der Reisebus

Instructor: der Reisebus. It is also important for us why I am making you pronounce them again. Yeah, can you see what I am marking. I am splitting longer words. Where are we

Der Lastwagen

Der Hubschrauber

Das Wohnmobil

Das Taxi

Instructor: Bus, Taxi. We have to get used to the different sounds of these similar words. They are the same words in English as well. But we get used to a different sound [Taxi]. das Taxi

Student: das Boot

Instructor: das Boot. It is between u and o. It is not exactly u. okay. das Boot

Student: die Fähre

Instructor: die Fähre. 'a' in umlaut. We have learnt what happens to a, it becomes ä. You remember that? [Yes]. So die Fähre. [die Fähre] und,

Student: das Schiff

Instructor: Just a moment, we can see for example, Wir haben hier Bus und hier Reisebus. Reisebus ist auch ein Bus. Yes, what is other bus you can have? [Schulbus] Schulbus. Yeah, Gut. ist auch ein Bus.

So, to similarly Wir haben hier die U-Bahn, die Straßenbahn und noch eine Bahn? Nein. die U-Bahn und die Straßenbahn. So die U-Bahn ist eine Bahn und die Straßenbahn ist auch eine Bahn. Okay. Farrhad und Motorrad. "Das Rad" in German is a wheel. "Fahren" is to travel. The wheel which you travel is a cycle. Das Farrhad. And if the wheel has motor attached to it, then it is das Motorrad. We have here der Lastwagen. Der Krankenwagen is an Ambulance. Wohnmobil, that is very clear. Wohnen is to stay/live. Das Taxi/Boot/Auto. Somebody has doubt?

Student: Difference between ä and e again?

Instructor: Very simple. "a" Bitte, sagen Sie das. a, ä and e. Schnell, Boden. Whereas Fähre is slightly longer "ä". There is a fairly a subtle difference between e and ä. However, you will come across, in fact I did the exact thing in German 2 class this morning. Are you familiar with the word "Diphthong"? Diphthong is a [combination of vowels] combination of vowels. So we have seen typical diphthongs in German. For example, ie is e and ei is [ei]. au is [au], eu is [eu]. So, if you have äu, that diphthong will be almost same as eu. Which was the word I, we will find words, not a problem. So, I don't know, you have to get used to saying these. There is a very small difference just that it is slightly longer and less flat than e

Time: 29.57:

Student: Mäuse

Instructor: Mäuse, we have not done the word as such. Die Maus, have you done die Maus? Ok, no. So, die Maus, die Mäuse. Why not?

So, we have in all senses of the term die Maus. Das ist eine Maus and what runs around is also a Maus - die Maus. And its plural is die Mäuse that äü is almost like our Europa or Deutsch. So the same thing happens with ä. This is also a good example to clarify, if you have something like this it means it is feminine Maus is the word and the 'e is the plural form, Now you have two vowels here, which can take the ' . So e and i, these two vowels can't take the ' , so it is okay. So the diphthong either e or i, e and i can't take the ' , so the other takes it. So, here you have diphthong with a&u which both can take ' . So how do you decide? In such a case, practically always it will be the first vowel which takes the ' . The first one which can take, takes the ' . For example, another word like this is also "das Haus" Mine Haus ist hier auf dem Campus. But its plural is "die Häuser" Since we have au, the ' will come on to the "a".

Just one more very quick note that you can make, I have marked here words like Straßenbahn, Motorrad, Fahrrad, Reisebus. Take Straßenbahn for example. But it is not a good example, but it is ok. Reisebus. reisen, have we done that word? [travel] As hobby - to travel. It is die Reise, it is a journey. And der Bus is the bus. We are combining these two words into Reisebus. So, which gender will this new word take, of the Reise or the Bus? [Bus] Why? Because it is a bus and not a journey. So, when you combine words in German and German you can combine words like nobody's business. It is a wonderful language in terms of. So why don't you google the longest German word. I mean although it shouldn't exist because you can go on adding words/ nouns one out of the other and create long words but it is something like the Captain of the Ship. The captain employed by the company which owned a ship which travelled on the Danube or something like that there is a one word for that in German. I can't remember that. You can understand that why you can't remember that.

There is something wonderful to read. Now that you have dived into the pool, have you heard of an American writer called Mark Twain. [Yes] Yes, so Mark Twain made the same mistake that you are making now but that was 200 years ago and 50 years ago, he was making the same mistake again that you are making now when he began to learn German. And then he had to write a wonderful autobiographical essay called "The Horrible German Language". So you can google Mark Twain's "The Horrible German Language" and it is quite a funny. Now that you and as you go on making progress in German grammar by leaps and bounds, you will understand Mark Twain better and better. So he begins by saying that there must have been something in my stars about learning German because as soon as I began learning German within first two months or whatever it is, three of my teachers died. So that's the way he begins the essay. It is available free online, you can just download it and read it. Reisebus. So please make a note of this, if you have a combination of two or more nouns which becomes a new noun, then it is the last consecuting element of that new compound which will be the determining element for the gender because usually it will be that in terms of thing that it is.

Dan kommen wir. These are actually texts from this is the lesson. So you can open your books now. Seite achtundzwanzig zum Beispiel and you will find these pictures and descriptions on page 28 of the book or the thereabouts. So what we will do is we will read through these texts and I think you can an exercise in listening and understanding as you read through the text. If you have the textbook, you can follow it there as well. Ya, das ist erst Lektion drei in der Stadt. Der Markt ist über 220 Jahre alt. Hier kann man fast alles kaufen, nicht nur Fisch. Pro Jahr kommen fünf Millionen Besucher.

Time: 37:47:

Instructor: Der Markt ist über zweihundertzwanzig Jahre alt. It is making sense? [A Market which is] It is a market [about 220 years] There you have your about. [over and above]. It is over and above, that also is über. It is over 220 years old. Hier kann man fast alles kaufen. “kaufen” kaufen is a very important verb. “kaufen” is to buy. One can buy fast alles; almost everything/ all. “fast” in German means almost. fast alles kaufen. nicht nur Fisch – not only fish. Pro Jahr kommen fünf Millionen Besucher. [per year, there are five million] per year come five million who? [tourists, guests] visitors. Besucher is the standard word for visitors. Because, German language also has the word tourists, same word for tourists as in English same pronunciation. Pro Jahr kommen fünf Millionen Besucher.

Student: We can't identify the subject for kommen.

Instructor: Ha, good question. Can you or can't you?

Student: we can understand 5 millionen Besucher, but the structure is a bit..

Instructor: What is the verb? [kommen] Who comes? [Besucher] Subject you can identify easily. So, what is the problem? [is it in passive voice?] No. [The ordering of the sentence is different like per year] 5 million tourists come every year. Every year 5 million tourists come. Is there a problem? [every year come 5 million tourists] That is English.

Student: Rearranging the sentence in this way is fine? Reordering the sentence?

Instructor: How would you reorder the sentence? [funf millionen Besucher kommen pro Jahr] Fine. Perfectly fine. But funf millionen Besucher pro Jahr kommen is not acceptable. ‘kommen’ will stay where it is. You can play around with other elements in the sentence. But, that's why I said, it is a good question to ask. The verb that we are conjugating for the sentence will occupy the second place among all the elements in the sentence. And elements meaning, it is not a single word sometimes. For example, here in this sentence, the subject “funf millionen Besucher” three words go into the phrase that is the subject of our sentence. “funf millionen Besucher” that is one element and the second element has to the verb “kommen” and then “pro Jahr” is an adverbial phrase of time/frequency which says per year which is also a phrase with two words. If you put pro Jahr first and “Pro Jahr kommen fünf Millionen Besucher” kommen is the third word in the sentence but the second element. “Pro Jahr/kommen/fünf Millionen Besucher”.

So, very important rule for a standard sentence in German is that the conjugated verb has to occupy the second position among the various elements of the sentence. If you go through the book, you will realise what this market is about

Student: What is millionen instead of million?

Instructor: funf. Die Million, die Millionen. Eine Million. Funf Millionen [hundred, you say funf hundert] When we did numbers, I told you with million you hit the first number that is actually a noun. Till there, all of them were not nouns.

Das Rathaus in Hamburg, now you know which city it is, besuchen jedes Jahr mehr als hundert tausend Menschen aus aller Welt. Here you have the verb besuchen, there you had the noun Besuchen. jedes Jahr, there you had pro Jahr. Per year x every year. Menschen – people. Das Rathaus – the townhall

Es ist über 110 Jahr alt. Das Rathaus ist hundert und elf Meter breit und der Turm in der Mitte ist hundert und zwölf Meter hoch. Breit – [broad, wide], hoch – [high].

Time: 44:06:

Instructor: Let us try and finish these texts by tomorrow that you have to learn in Lesson 3 is to give directions. So, go through that part, I hope you will understand the most part.