

## WEEK 4, LECTURE 3

### **Guten Appetit !**

*Time : 00:15*

**Instructor** : Guten Tag !

Heute beginnen wir Lektion vier. Heute ?

[ **Students : Today** ]

**Instructor** : Ja ! Today. Heute beginnen wir Lektion vier. Lektion vier, wie heisst der Titel ?

[ **Students : ... (buzz) ...** ]

**Instructor** : Guten Appetit, Ja, Guten Appetit ! Standard wish when you sit with someone to eat or even you can say mahlzeit (2). Die Mahlzeiten. Zeit ? das Mahl ? Meal, mealtime, das Mahl, die Mahlzeiten.

One thing I would like to tell you that if you are going to write meanings in the text books, you will never open your Glossar. So please get used to using the glossar. It is very important, because certain phrases are also explained in the glossar properly. You can of course write down in your textbooks, make whatever notes you want. But, it usually means that we don't open the Glossar and that's not a very nice thing.

So the first thing that we will do is try and get used to some vocabulary, in and around this entire theme of 'Guten Appetit !' Or what do you say in English ? Bon Appetit ? ... (laughs) ... Aber was sagen Sie auf Ihre Sprache ? Welche Sprache sprechen Sie ?

[ **Student : Hindi** ]

**Instructor** : Hindi. Was sagen sie im Hindi ? Guten Appetit !

Who all are Hindi speakers here ? Don't be afraid to put up your hand. I mean it's Ok. So what does one say, in Hindi, before a meal, what does one wish the other person ?

On the days when there used to be a special meal in the Hostel mess, when I was a student, we used to say, 'dabake khao'. But I don't think we can use that as a normal equivalent for guten Appetit. But, is there something that you say in Hindi to a person, before a meal ?

[ **Student : 'Bharpet khao'** ]

**Instructor** : 'Bharpet khao', Ja ! But 'Guten Appetit !' is eat with a good appetite.

[ **Student : 'Bhook mitao'** ]

**Instructor** : 'Bhook mitao' that sounds more like a Government programme. ...(laughter)... Das 'Guten Appetit program !' you can have. But, there need not be an equivalent, I mean, what are the other languages represented over here ? Marathi. Yes, I am a Marathi speaker, but I am not going to say. I would ask Pranav, what would you say to somebody in Marathi?

[ Student : 'Potbhar Jeva' ]

*Time : 04:16*

**Instructor** : 'Bharpet khao', 'Potbhar jev'. But there is something that you actually say, especially if you go for a wedding, when you are sitting for a wedding lunch, I have heard this being said in Marathi very often, and that is, 'Savkash hou dya'. That is take your time, Ok. 'Tasalli se khao'. That is what it would mean in Hindi. That is something you could say, I mean, take your time means also, taste the food get the taste, enjoy the taste, it's not very different in what it implies from Bon Appetit or Guten appetit. So, any other, how many are Tamil speakers ?

What would you say to somebody, is there a mealtime greeting in Tamil ?

Guten Appetit ! is a standard mealtime greeting, or even Mahlzeit is a mealtime greeting. Is there a mealtime greeting in Tamil ? No ? Telugu ? How many of you are Telugu speakers ? Something that you might have heard, your mom say to people or whenever food is served at home or at a function. Is there anything that you can say ? ... (louder) ...

[ Student : ... Mala... ]

**Instructor** : So, there is something commonly said whenever you have food. So, Malayalam ? Any 'Mallus' here ? So, any other languages represented here ? Kannada ? No Kannadiga here ? So, what do we have now ? Gujarat ? You go further north, Rajasthan is Hindi. Punjab ? Punjabi Can't remember ? Punjabis do have an evening, whenever they meet, in the evening if two guys meet in Punjab then the usual question is 'Ki chadheya?' What does 'Ki chadheya' mean ?

[ Student : Kya Chadha hai ? ]

**Instructor** : Kya pak raha hai ? Kya chadh raha hai ? So, after the recording stops, you can ask me .... (laughter) ... So, basically, any other languages here, Bengal ? Odiya, Assam ? ... (student raises hand) ... Woher kommen Sie ?

[ Student : Assam ]

**Instructor** : Wo, in Assam ? ( ) , Ok. So in Assamese, do you have a 'mealtime' greeting?

[ Student : 'Per bharer khao' ]

**Instructor** : It means 'Pet bhar ke khao'. Are you just making it up, or is it normally said?

[ Student : It is said normally ]

**Instructor** : Ok, so Guten Appetit! Ist Deutsch, die Mahlzeiten: Die drei normalen Mahlzeiten (2) sind das Fruehstueck, das Mittagessen, das Abendessen. Fruehstueck ?

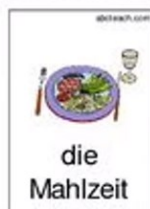
[ Students : ... (buzz) ... ]

**Instructor** : Mittagessen, Mit - Tag, essen, Abend ? Guten Abend ! Abend - essen. Das Essen, das Getraenk, trinken, was wir trinken, ist ein Getraenk. Zum Beispiel Limonade, Limonade ist

ein Getraenk, ... (writes on the white board) ... die Limonade, die Cola, die Cola ist ein Getraenk, der Wein, das Bier, das Wasser, Juice ?

Time : 10:20

[ Student : Saft ]



**Guten Appetit!**

## Die Mahlzeiten

- e Mahlzeit
- s Frühstück
- s Mittagessen
- s Abendessen



**Instructor** : Der Saft, we can combine Saft with any other fruit in the beginning. So you have Apfelsaft, Orangensaft, Mangosaft, Traubensaft, Traube ? Anybody guess ?

Grape, Traube, die Traube, die Trauben, So you can also have Traubensaft, with an 'n' added, Traubensaft. Also wir haben Mangosaft, Orangensaft, Apfelsaft, Traubensaft.

Das sind alle Getraenke. (2) Drinks, something that you drink. Die Mahlzeit, das Fleisch, (2) Fleisch ? It's almost the same word as flesh, but, don't say the word in English that we eat flesh, we eat meat. Das Fleisch, Das Gemuese(2), Das ist ein Kollektiv-nomen, a collective noun, das Gemuese. It means ? Ja ! Vegetables, das Gemuese. Das Obst, Ja ! Fruit, again collective noun. Fruits that we know, Apfel, der Apfel, masculine, Orange, die Orange, Traube, die Traube, Mango, die Mango. Then, Birne, die Birne ? You can see it on the slide.

[ Student : Pear ]

**Instructor** : Yes, Pear. Birne, die Birne, die Banane, So I think, most of them apart from Apfel are feminine. Dann haben wir noch, die Speise, (2) what you would call any kind of an item or dish. Die Speise. Die Nachspeise, (2)

[ Students : Dessert ]

**Instructor** : Dessert, something that comes after the main. Die Nachspeise, dessert. Das Brot. Das Fruehstueck, Brot mit Butter, Marmelade / Honig, Wurst / Kaese(2), Wurst ? Sausage.

Kaese ? [**cheese**] Honig, das Ei. In case something is not clear, you can ask, let's not translate everything into English.

Ja ! Brot und Broetchen, Broetchen is a bun. A basic sandwich can also be a Broetchen. Butter, Marmelade, Honig, Wurst, Kaese, Ei, Jogurt, Quark, Obst, Muesli, Kaffee, Milch, Tee. ... (writes the article for each item) ... Muesli, do you get Muesli for breakfast in the Hostel ? Common, cornflakes ? Oh, so you don't get elite cornflakes? Ok. What is Muesli ? It is a cereal, not Saas bhi kabhi Bahu thi not that serial, cereal. Its beaten, flattened, like for example, have you heard 'Poha'? What is it ?

[ Student : flattened Rice ]

**Instructor** : Flattened rice, so it is not something that is cooked, but something that is processed and eaten. How it is processed, I don't know. But it has several things, it has dry fruits, it has cereals, it is supposed to be a healthy breakfast. Usually you have Muesli with what ?

[ Students : Milk ]

**Instructor** : Cold milk, buttermilk ? Ok, but yogurt also, Muesli and dahi is a very common combination. Ja ! Obst, das Ei, das Jogurt, it is der Quark, Quark ? Jogurt und Quark, its almost like, cottage cheese, you will have to check. So it's just curd, curd cheese also curd cheese or quark, it something like Jogurt but a little more denser. Das Obst, Muesli, der, die, das, we will have to find out. Der Kaffee, die Milch, der Tee. Wir haben here auch Cornflakes. Any word that is unclear now ?



[ Student : What is gekocht ? ]

**Instructor** : gekochtes Ei, ja. Kochen, kochen is to cook. I think we did the word kochen under Hobbies, Kochen is to cook, it's a regular verb, kochen, but it also means to boil. Kochen also

means 'to boil' in German. So, zum Beispiel, for example, das Wasser kocht, the water is boiling. and also: Ich koche, ich koche Tee, Reis, das Essen, that is also kochen. Both have the same word. And gekocht is boiled, So gekochte Eier. As you can see you have das Ei, plural is die Eier, gekochte Eier. Jogurt, Quark, Obst, Muesli, Cornflakes. Das Fruhestueck.

**[Student: something about yogurt...]**

*Time : 19:50*

Das Mittagessen. Fleisch, Fisch, Salat, Kartoffeln, Reis, Nudeln, Brot, Pudding, Quark. I think ... (points to Kartoffeln) ... this is the only new word. Kartoffeln.

**[ Student : Potatoes ]**

**Instructor** : Yes, potatoes. Die Kartoffel, die Kartoffeln, potatoes. Salat ? So wir haben hier das Fleisch, der Fisch, der Salat, die Kartoffeln, der Reis, die Nudeln, das Brot, der Pudding, and der Quark. Nudeln, Ja ! Our idea of noodles is 'chow mein', But it is not just that, but other kinds of, a pasta can also be called a Nudeln. Any problem till here ?

Das Abendessen. Wurstaufschnitt, (2) ... (circles one item)... What do you see there ?

**[ Students : ... Salami ... ]**

**Instructor** : But what of Salami ? Slices, it comes from schneiden, is to cut, Schnitt is the noun form of a cut. And Aufschnitt is the Salami that is cut. Schwarzbrot, Schwarz - brot. Schwarz, Weiss und Schwarz. Weissbrot, schwarzbrot, Ja ! Brown bread, actually Schwarz means the colour is black. A pair of opposites here we have, weiss x schwarz.

Und dann haben wir noch mal, Saft, Wein, Bier, Mineralwasser, Tee, Limonade. Das sind alle Getraenke. They are all Getraenke.

**Instructor** : Ja ! Wir haben hier die drei normalen Mahlzeiten. Please try and listen to what I am saying and if something is not clear, you can either make a note or stop and ask. So, wir haben hier die drei normalen Mahlzeiten, das Fruhestueck, das Mittagessen, das Abendessen. Was essen wir zum Fruhestueck ? (2) ... (writes on the slide) ...

Wir essen zum Fruhestueck, Brot oder Broetchen, mit Butter, mit Marmelade oder Honig, vielleicht auch Wurst, vielleicht ? ... maybe, perhaps. Wir essen zum Fruhestueck, Brot oder Broetchen, mit Butter, mit Marmelade oder Honig, vielleicht eine Wurst, und Kaese oder ein Ei, ein gekochtes Ei, oder ein Spiegelei, would be a fried egg, sunny side up, half - fry, with the yellow still intact. Ok, Spiegelei, vielleicht Jogurt oder Quark, Obst, eine Banane oder ein Apfel, wir essen Muesli. Was trinken wir ? Was trinken wir zum Fruhestueck ? (2)

Kaffee, oder Tee oder Milch, oder Saft Ja, Saft auch. Oder ? **[Bier]** Wir trinken kein Bier zum Fruhestueck. Ja ! So, was essen wir zum Fruhestueck ? Standard expression for what do we eat for breakfast ? Was essen wir zum Fruhestueck ? Was essen Sie zum Fruhestueck ?

**[ Student : Obst ]**

**Instructor** : Nur Obst ? nur - only.

**[ Student : Brot ]**

**Instructor :** Bot, ein Bot ?

**[ Student : Brot und gekochte Ei ]**

*Time : 26:26*

**Instructor :** Ein oder zwei ?

**[ Student : Ein ]**

**Instructor :** Ein, then gekochtes Ei, das Ei, Ok, gekochtes Ei. Ja ! Die Eier, gekochte Eier. Das Ei gekochtes Ei. Ok, noch einmal, was essen sie zum Fruehstueck ?

**[ Student : Brot und gekochtes Ei ]**

**Instructor :** Ok, Brot und gekochtes Ei, Brot mit butter ?

**[ Student : Ja ! Mit butter ]**

**Instructor :** Mit Marmelade ? mit Honig ? mit Wurst ?

**[ Student : Nein ]**

**Instructor :** (To another student) ... Was essen Sie zum Fruehstueck ? Ich esse zum Fruehstueck, but, I mean we can also have Idli and Dosa, we can say, or Upma. What is breakfast in the Hostel ? In the mess ? ... Dosa, Sambar, Was essen Sie zum Fruehstueck ? Bitte geben Sie, Ashwin, Akash, das Mikrofon. What is mess ? We did the word in German for mess.

**[ Student : Mensa ... ]**

**Instructor :** Mensa, Ja ! Was essen Sie in der Mensa zum Fruehstueck ?

**[ Student : In der Mensa, ich esse Dosa und Sambar und Milch, und ich trinke Milch ]**

**Instructor :** So, primarily, we can use whatever it is that we have, Paratha or Puri or whatever, but the idea is to get the expression, Ich esse zum Fruehstueck and then whatever it is. ... (changes the slide) ...

Zum Mittagessen, (2) zum Fruehstueck, zum Mittagessen. Was essen wir zum Mittagessen ? Zum Beispiel, Ich esse normalerweise,(2) zum Mittagessen, Reis mit dal, also mit Linsensuppe, a lentil soup. Reis mit dal oder mit Sambar, und etwas Gemuese, gekochtes Gemuese, not boiled but cooked. Das ist mein Mittagessen. Ja ! Was essen Sie zum Mittagessen ?

**[ Student : Es esse, ... Ich esse Dosa und chutney ... ]**

**Instructor :** Auch zum Mittagessen, und zum Fruehstueck ?

**[ Student : Brot und Ei ]**

**Instructor** : Brot und Ei, und zum Mittagessen Dosa. Can you pass the mic further ? Was essen Sie zum Mittagessen ?

[ **Student** : ... **Kartoffeln, Reis, dal** ]

**Instructor** : You can say, you can use words ... Was essen Sie zum Mittagessen ?

*Time : 30:30*

[ **Student** : **Ich esse das Fleisch zum Mittagessen** ]

**Instructor** : Das Fleisch, which Fleisch ? No no, is there any particular meat that you have for Mittagessen or just meat.

[ **Student** : **Ich esse Fleisch zum Mittagessen** ]

**Instructor** : Dann similarly, zum Abendessen (2). Ja ! Was essen Sie zum Abendessen ?

[ **Student** : **Ich esse gekochte Gemuese, (correction) gekochtes Gemuese und Reis, und dal und Roti ?** ]

**Instructor** : Ja ! Roti oder Chapati. Und dann was trinken Sie zum Abendessen ?

[ **Student** : **Ich trinke Limonade und Wasser** ]

**Instructor** : Ja ! Was essen Sie zum Abendessen ?

[ **Student** : **Ich esse dal und Reis** ]

**Instructor** : Chapati auch, Gemuese ? Nein, kein Gemuese ? sehr gut. Das ist sehr gesund, gesund ? ... (writes on the white board) ... gesund = healthy. ...(changes to next slide) ...

Ja ! Das sind jetzt Bilder aus dem Buch, Fruehstueck, was haben wir alles zum Fruehstueck. Die Banane, der Tee, das Muesli, der oder das Jogurt, die Butter, das Salz, das Broetchen, der Orangensaft, die Marmelade, der Kaese, das Ei, die Milch. Ok. Wir gehen zurueck und sagen Muesli ist das Muesli, der oder das Jogurt. Mittagessen, was haben wir zum Mittagessen ? Das Wasser, die oder das Cola, der Apfelsaft, das Fleisch, der Salat, die Kartoffeln und das Gemuese.

Potatoes have a very significant role in the German diet, you know that. It is a staple, what is a staple ? What is our staple, normally ?

[ **Students** : **Rice and Chapatis** ]

**Instructor** : Rice and Chapatis, so its like everything goes around it. Potatoes is a staple in German, well, cuisine. So, das Gemuese. ... (changes to next slide) ...

Kaffee und Kuchen (2), um vier Uhr, am Nachmittag oder um fuenf Uhr, trinken wir Kaffee oder Tee, und wir essen vielleicht Kuchen, oder Keks, oder eine Samosa, oder eine Wada, etc. Samosa is very very common in Germany nowadays, I mean you actually have 'Chai dhabas' in

Berlin. You can go to one and sit there on a bench and have a Samosa and Chai. Of course, you pay five Euros, then it suddenly starts multiplying by eighty.

But otherwise, der Zucker, der Kaffee, die Sahne, Kaffee mit Sahne, cream, die Sahne, die Schokolade und die Kekes, Kekes are Biscuits in German. Kuchen is cake.

Abendessen and then we will stop.

Abendessen, die Tomate, das Brot, die Wurst, der Schinken (2), die Gurke, der Schinken, what is that ? Schinkenbrot. Der Salat, die Suppe, das Wasser. Schinken ?

Ham (2), what is ham ? Pig meat, pork, Ja ! The cut in a particular way for a particular part. Ham ! So actually the original Ham-burger, its not from Hamburg, and in German a very common carry along snack or lunch used to be ein Schinkenbrot. (2) Brot und mit Schinken und vielleicht mit Kaese, that's the very basic Ham - sandwich. From which emerged what we now call the 'Maharaja Burger' or whatever it is.

Abendessen, ... (circles the cucumber in the slide) ... das ist die Gurke.

[ **Students : ... (buzz) ...** ]

**Instructor** : Because it was what ? Zucchini is zucchini, same word die Gurke (is cucumber or gherkin). ...(changes slide)

Was moechtest du zum Mittagessen ? Was moechtest du zum Abendessen ? Moechtest, what would you like ? Ja ! we'll stop with this, Was moechtest du zum Mittagessen ? Was moechtest du zum Abendessen ?

Reis, Obst, Wuerstchen, Wurst - Wuerstchen is a smaller version of that. Sausages, basically. Huhn (2), Fleisch, Spaghetti, Fisch, (fish is wrongly spelt) Salat, Suppe, Gemuese. Ok. ...(puts up next slide) ...

Bitte, machen Sie das fuer morgen, Eine Umfrage (A Survey). Was esse ich zum Fruehstueck, was trinke ich zum Fruehstueck, und dann vormittags, mittags, abends.

It's all there in the book. Tomorrow, we will have a look at that and keep the rest of the class for clearing doubts. Day after tomorrow, is the quiz, lessons 1, 2, and 3. Basically you don't have to get intimidated, you can imagine what the quiz will be like. There will be 'fill in the blanks' where you will have to put in the correct verb in the correct conjugation, or, please learn your vocab. Vocab meaning gender and plural. Then there will be 'match the following', like for example if I put Wein in one place, then you can't match it with breakfast. Or Bier in one place you can't match it with breakfast, that would be a mismatch and you won't get the marks for mismatches. That kind of a thing. I mean there is only so much 'creativity' that teachers also have. How creative can we get in setting question papers !

So, we've learnt to introduce ourselves, we've learnt to tell a little bit about a particular city. Talk a little bit about our Hobbies, etc. So those things you've to just make sure that you know the basics and the questions will be all based around that. Like you have to write answers or match the followings or you have to introduce yourselves, or fill in the blanks with the correct



word. But I would say that get your verb conjugations right, and get your vocabulary right, the gender and plural of nouns. That basically should be there and everything else you can derive.

What was the question ? You wanted ? No.

Time : 41:30

... (Tributes and titles) ...

**Keywords:**

Guten Appetit!, die Mahlzeiten, Fruehstueck, Mittagessen, Abendessen; Essen und trinken; Speisen und Getraenke, Gemuese und Obst