

WEEK 4 LECTURE 4

Das Essen; Some revision

Time : 00:14

Instructor : Some of the expressions that you will find in Lesson 4 are ... Ja ! Wir haben das. We have already done this, zum Fruehstueck, zum Mittagessen, zum Abendessen. Zum Fruehstueck esse ich, or Morgens esse ich ... whatever. Mittags, Abends. Guten Morgen !

[**Students** : ...]

Instructor : Good Morning. ... (writes on the white board) ... der Morgen is the morning. It's a noun so its der Morgen. 'morgen' is ? gestern, heute, morgen, Ja ! tomorrow, this morgen with a small 'm' is tomorrow. Heute, today, morgen, tomorrow and morgens, mit einem 's' morgens with an s, and a small 'm' would mean 'every morning'. In the morning, as a routine. Zum Beispiel, morgens trinke ich immer, ein Liter Wasser. Oder morgens trinke ich Kaffee. Morgens trinke ich Tee, morgens would mean every morning. ... (writes on the white board) ...

Similarly you have der Mittag, der Abend. Similarly mittags with a small 'm' and abends with a small 'a'. Die Nacht, nachts. morgens, mittags, abends, nachts.

So, quickly recap, Morgen as a noun is the morning, der Morgen. morgen as an adverb, actually it is an adverb of time, is tomorrow, with a small 'm'. And morgens with an s at the end and a small m means every morning. For example, have we done the word for 'to go for a walk'? We have not done ? What is 'to go'? ... (writes on the white board) ...

[**Students** : gehen]

Instructor : Wir gehen and then just add the word 'spazieren'. Mein Freund geht allein spazieren. Gehen, normal construction with gehen, and add the word spazieren at the end, which means 'to go for a walk'. In general the way you go for a walk in the mornings or evenings. So you can have for example, ... (writes on the white board) ... Ich gehe abends spazieren. The sentence means ?

[**Students** : I go for an evening walk.]

Instructor : Ja ! Or you can have, Meine Freundin geht morgens, or you can also add frueh morgens spazieren. Frueh ? Early, opposite ? Spaat, frueh und spaet, early and late, frueh x spaet So, come back, ...(goes to the initial slide)... Morgens esse ich, Mittags esse ich, Abends esse ich, nothing but every morning I eat, for lunch Mittags esse ich meaning for lunch, it may not exactly be noon, but it is basically Mittagessen and Abends means Abendessen.

We have already learnt the word gern, so trinken Sie Wasser gern ? Trinken Sie Tee gern, oder Kaffee ? Ja ! Ich trinke das; trinkst du gern Saft, trinkst du gern Bier, Wein, etc. Was essen Sie oder isst du (nicht) gern, was essen Sie nicht gern ? What is the meaning of the question ? Anybody has strong dislikes ? Bittergourd, Karela ? How many people like Karela ? Three only in the class, so we have a clear winner as to was essen Sie nicht gern. But we have to find the word for "karela". I don't have the word for "karela" in German.

Time : 07:50

Instructor : Ja ! Sehr gern / nicht so gern, Ich esse gern das und das. Ich esse gern Pizza. Ich esse nicht gern Brot. Ich esse gern Dosa, aber ich esse nicht gern Idli, zum Beispiel.

Ich mag ... gern. Ich mag ... keinen/kein/keine.

Guten Appetit ! Moechtest du noch ... ? Mag and moechtest, these are the two things I will quickly do and we can go on to your revision. Guten Appetit ! - Danke, gleichfalls ! Schmecken? Wie schmeckt, (2) ... (goes to white board) ... Wie schmeckt der Kuchen ? Kuchen ? Ja ! Cake. What is wie ?

[**Students : How**]

Instructor : How, what ... the Cake ? How does the cake taste ? Schmecken - 'to taste'. It's not I go and taste something, schmecken means how does something taste ? It's in a passive sense the verb is used. Wie schmeckt der Kuchen ? ... (writes on the white board) ... Der schmeckt sehr gut. (2) What have I done in the reply ? Skipped Kuchen, because it's a very direct reference, the 'der' is directly referring to 'der Kuchen' so I don't need to repeat the word 'Kuchen'. Der schmeckt sehr gut.

Because the immediate reference is there in the preceding question, then I can skip the noun and use only the article.

[**Student : can you say 'Er'**]

Instructor : We can say 'er' also, you can say the cake, he tastes very good, er also you can use that is the pronoun for 'der Kuchen' but you can use only the article and drop the word 'kuchen'. If there is this kind of an immediate reference only. So that was 'Schmecken'.

'sehr lecker' schmecken sehr gut, lecker, 'yummy', lecker.

über Essen sprechen

Zum Frühstück / Morgens esse ich ...
Zum Mittagessen / Mittag esse ich ...
Zum Abendessen / Abends esse ich ...

über Vorlieben beim Essen sprechen

Essen/Trinken Sie gern ...? Isst/Trinkst du gern ...?
Was essen Sie / isst du (nicht) gern?

- Ja, sehr gern. / Nein, nicht so gern.

- Ich esse (nicht) gern ...

Ich mag ... (sehr/nicht) gern.

Ich mag keinen/kein/keine ...

Gespräche beim Essen führen

Guten Appetit!

Möchtest du noch ...

Reis?

- Danke, gleichfalls!

- Ja, bitte. ... schmeckt/schmecken sehr gut.

- Ja, gerne. ... ist/sind sehr lecker.

- Nein, danke. Ich bin satt.

- Nein, danke. Ich mag keinen/kein/keine ...

Time : 10:50

Möchtest du noch Reis ? (2) Möchtest is would you like ? I think yesterday, we briefly had möchtest. ... Nein, danke. Ich bin satt. Ich bin satt ? You know, in English there is a word 'satiated' means what ? ... Satisfied, satiated, satt has the same etymological root as satisfied or satiated. So, Ich bin satt means I am full. I am done. But satiated and satisfied in English don't have the connotation of, as they say in Chennai - vover, doesn't mean slightly over the top. But in German, you can have, ... (writes on the white board) ... Ich bin satt - I am full (+). Ich habe es satt. To have enough of something, what do you say ? What is the word for that ?

No, not in that sense, to have had enough, I've had enough, of this German teaching.

[Student : ... I am fed up ?]

Instructor : Fed up. Not just to be well fed, but to be fed up. Thank you. That is also, Ich habe es satt would mean I am fed up. (-) So, Ich bin satt, is a positive sentence. Ich habe es satt, I've had enough, I am fed up with this. So satt can be used both in positive as well as negative sense. Actually that is a very good equivalent for satt, to be well fed is also satt, and to be fed up is also satt. Only the verb is changing, for well fed, we are using sein, Ich bin satt. Nein danke, Ich bin satt. For fed up we are saying, Ich habe es satt. 'es' usually refers to what it is that you are sick of, Ok.

So, just a pointer that satt can have both the connotations. And then Ich mag, so we have to just do möchtest and mag. ... (changes the slide) ...

Standard questions, hast du Hunger ? Habt ihr Durst ? (2) Hunger und Durst. Are you thirsty, are you hungry ? Möchtest du etwas essen ? Möchtet ihr etwas trinken ? Möchte - would you like to. Möchte means would like to, Ok. Whatever, Salat mit / ohne Oel, Kaffee mit / ohne Milch. Pizza mit / ohne Zwiebeln. Zwiebeln ? (2) No, no, Onions - zwiebeln. Fleisch mit / ohne

Kartoffeln, Reis, ... mit / ohne, whatever. Mineralwasser mit / ohne Kohlensäure. Kohlensäure (2), what can mineral water contain ? Kohl is what ? Carbon, so.

[Student : Carbonated]

Instructor : Carbonated, so Kohlensäure meaning, it's basically Carbon Dioxide, Kohlensäure Mineralwasser mit Kohlensäure is, what do we call it ? Sparkling water, In India we don't call it sparkling water, we call it Soda. So Wasser mit oder ohne Kohlensäure. So there are three kinds of mineral water that you can get. And one is ohne, means ohne Kohlensäure, one is mild, that is mild, which means slightly carbonated and third is mit Kohlensäure.

Eis mit / ohne Sahne. Eis, ice-cream Ja ! Eis. But Eis in the sense with or without extra Cream. mit oder ohne Sahne.

Ja, gern. Nein, danke. Lieber... In this case, rather, I would rather have, instead of this I'd rather have. Ok, lieber. ...(changes the slide) ...

Ja ! This is the slide that I would like to do, before we do our revision.

	<i>to like</i> mögen	<i>would like</i> <u>möchten</u>	<i>to eat</i> essen
ich	mag	möchte	esse
du	magst	möchtest	isst
er/es/sie	mag	möchte	isst
wir	mögen	möchten	essen
ihr	mögt	möchtet	esst
sie/Sie	mögen	möchten	essen

Instructor : Moegen, moechten and essen, these are the three important verbs, trinken is very regular. Trinken we know and the verb is quite regular. But, moegen, moegen is to like, moechten is would like, and of course essen is to eat. These are quite irregular verbs. And just learn the conjugations, any difficulty about understanding these verbs, when to use moegen, when to use moechte and when to use essen ? ... (mic please) ...

[Student : What is the difference between moegen and moechten, both are verb to like]

Instructor : No, no, are both to like ?

[Student : That is would like and this is to like]

Instructor : So ?

[**Student** : When do you use ? Instead of moechten you can also use gern ?]

Instructor : No, no, instead of... I pointed out the difference between moegen and moechte. That's the question. Moechten you can use ten different words in German. That is fine. Those alternatives you always have in every language. But, the point is you said you cannot differentiate between moegen and moechten, correct ? Let's not go to instead of. What is it that is not understandable ? What is the difference between 'to like' and 'would like' ?

[**Student** : Would like is like asking for something, I would like ..., to like as in I like having this.]

Instructor : It is a general statement. That's the difference. Would like refers to ich moechte, Ich habe Durst, ich moechte jetzt eine Limonade trinken. Oder ich moechte eine Limonade. I would like to have a lemonade. Ich mag Limonade. Ich trinke Limonade jeden Tag, taeglich. That is mag. But Ich habe Durst, ich moechte jetzt ein Glas Limonade. That is the difference between moegen and moechten.

Of course you can say, but gern is usually said in response to a question. In the sense of, was trinkst du gern ? Ich trinke gern ... whatever. Or if you go to a restaurant for example, and the

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waiter comes and asks you, was moechten Sie ? or was essen Sie ? or was trinken Sie ? Then you can say, Ich esse gern, you can also say ich moechte of course, but if you go to a restaurant and sit down. Or you go to some place, moechte is not only for asking for drinking, like you can go to a supermarket and say, Ich moechte ein neues Hemd, Hemd is a shirt. I would like a new shirt and whatever. So, moechte is used but you can't replace it with gern. You can't always replace moechte with gern. In some contexts, yes, if you are asked what you would like, then you can say, ich trinke gern. You can also use a very important verb in this regard, a verb we have not yet done, but might as well do the verb, because it is going to come very often, very soon. ... (writes on the white board) ... 'nehmen' = to take, and er nimmt (this is the change that happens to nehmen with er). So the conjugation, anyone of nehmen ? If you have the clue 'er nimmt' can you derive the entire conjugation of nehmen ? Ja !

[**Student** : Ich nehme, du nimmst, er nimmt, wir nehmen, ihr nehmt, Sie nehmen.]

Instructor : To take, very often, used in this context of food and drink. Ich nehme gern, I'll take this, I'll take that, ich nehme gern, whatever it is. You can write down this verb, nehmen = to take and er nimmt.

And essen, ... (circles isst) ... this is the change that happens to essen. And as you can see, the du and er forms are the same because there's no need to add a third 's' to the 'du' form isst. Already enough 's's are there. And I think we have done the conjugation of 'lesen' right ? And you will see that the du and er forms are the same in lesen, because the root itself ends in an 's' so your don't need to add another 's' for the du form. Would you like to do this or twenty

minutes remaining, we can do your doubts and questions for tomorrow ? I think it is simple, zum Fruehstueck esse ich, so it's fine. Ja ! Then I will stop here for today.

What we have not done as yet is this particular construction which was there which is, 'keinen'. But that we can do after the first quiz.

Ja ! So now it is your turn to ask whatever difficulties that you might have in Lessons 1, 2 and 3 which is the portion for tomorrow's quiz.

I mean, I would like to answer non-logistical questions than logistical questions. I mean you find out the venue Ja, I don't know where the venue is. I don't decide the venue, it is centrally decided and put up on the notice board. I also will have to go and find out. It is not here definitely. It is somewhere in HSB. But, you go and find out from the department notice board.

[... talk about venue of the quiz the next day]

If you don't have any difficulties, we will finish. You can finish early today and study for your test tomorrow.

[Student: Can we revise how to use eine and einen and Ihnen and dir... and den, because I am a little confused]

Instructor : Which page are you on ? Lesson ? About ?

[Student : Seventeen, Lesson 1, its just use of formal form, because I am confused about ein and Ihnen.]

Time : 26:24

Isnstructor : So, read the sentence.



[Student : Wie geht es Ihnen ? and wie geht es dir ? So can you just use in sentences ?]

Instructor : What are the corresponding pronouns to Ihnen and dir ? **[du and ...]** Ja !

... (writes on the white board) ... 2nd person in German, Informal is du as a singular, and plural? ihr is the plural. Formal is Sie as a singular and Sie as a plural. So the dir and the Ihnen, with wie geht es ..? The context will decide whether you are going to use 'dir' or 'Ihnen'. And what will be that context ? Whether the situation is formal or informal, or whether you are addressing somebody formally or informally is the situation. When you are talking to a friend, we always use 'dir'. When you are talking to a person you are meeting for the first time, actually in many instances nowadays what happens is, there is more informality than formality. If you go and see the work culture in many private companies in many places, in the University for example, the work culture is such that there are very few situations where you actually talk formally to somebody. It's a very informal situation in most instances. So, Wie geht es Ihnen ? comes into play almost rarely today. Wie geht es dir ? more often.

Of course in a formal situation, when you are introducing somebody as a, you go abroad and you are introduced to your professor for the first time, don't like, put your arm around him and say, Wie geht es dir ? That might not endear you to the person, but, more and more it is wie geht es dir ? rather than Wie geht es Ihnen ? But the simple difference is if you are going to talk to somebody in a formal way, it is Ihnen, if it is informal, it is dir.

[Student : If you translate from English, why it is not Wie geht es Ihnen ? Why it is not ... wie geht es du ?]

Instructor : How are you. ... Ok, It is actually saying how goes it with you ? That is why it is not just you, but with you. **[So 'dir' means 'with you' ?]** To you, by you, of you, several forms of you. But there is one very general rule of thumb that I would like to say, while learning a new language, it is not very productive to ask why ? You can remember that, it is not very productive to ask, why is it like this ? Simply because the language has had a different evolution, than your mother tongue, or

Time : 31:12

English, which is our 'motherland' tongue. So, it has had a different evolution. That's why I said, who said confusing yesterday ? And I said what ? So instead of saying why is it like this, Ah ! It is like this, how lovely ! And then carry on learning it by-heart. There is no other option. Otherwise you would have to start a class in comparative linguistics over here and we are not doing comparative linguistics here.

We are learning German as a foreign language. And there is a very important word in the name of the course itself, German as a what ? 'Foreign' language. So one of the primary objectives of this course is that we get used to the German sentence structure, the sound of the German language, it has its own rhythm, its own melody. People might not believe that German has a melody, people think only Spanish and Italian and French have a melody. But, German language also has its own melody. Usually the cliché is that German is a very 'hard' language. In some instances, it has some very hard sounds, but it also has its own rhythm and melody.

So, we have to get used to that, we have to get used to the 'foreignness' of that. It is very important to make that foreignness part of our habit. Then later on if you get so interested in German that you want to do comparative linguistics and German, then you can very well do it.

But, getting used to the foreignness is very important and accepting that foreignness. So, the rule of thumb is learning a foreign language is primarily an exercise in 'humility'. To accept what is there as given.

And I am elaborating this because this is not a 'one time occurrence'. You will realize that a lot of time is spent because your mind keeps asking you, why is it like this ? And it is pretty futile to keep asking that question, and to each one of us, it happens. Any other doubts ? Ja !

[Student : Sir, when you taught us sentence construction, you taught us the verb usually comes second. So is there anything else that is possible? Because I was looking at the sentences, and I know that learning sentence construction is difficult, but is it ?]

Instructor : No, no. its not all that difficult, but again, as I said, as a grammar rule, yes, the verb occupies the second position in the sentence. Not the second word in the sentence, but the second meaningful unit in the sentence is the verb. So, do you have sentences where you have problem in identifying that ?

[Student : No the verb part I usually, that's the only thing I am able to identify. But the rest of the construction is a little difficult.]

Instructor : You read the sentence.

[Student : No, this is just when we were doing the architecture part right, but is there a pattern, I don't know.]

Instructor : No, no, it makes sense in the sense, I can understand, for example, we had it in this, Oh ! have I closed the ppt ? It would be really helpful if you cite an example of a sentence where it is difficult. ... (points to Morgens esse ich, mittags esse ich, abends esse ich) ... If you look at this set of examples, you can see that the sentence is not beginning with the subject, 'ich'. You can say, Zum Fruehstueck esse ich. To our notes ... (goes to the white board) ... Ich esse ein Ei zum Fruehstueck. Is that Ok ?

Here you have the first meaningful unit as a Subject, the second is the Verb, the ein Ei, what is it, I eat what ? an egg, so what is that - an Object. And zum Fruehstueck is when I eat it, its an Adverbial phrase of time. So we just put it as Adverb over here, Ok ? ... (writes)...

Ein Ei esse ich zum Fruehstueck. Zum Fruehstueck esse ich ein Ei. Ich esse zum Fruehstueck ein Ei. ... You can take any of the sentences, and you will find that the Verb is always the second meaningful unit. We have separated four units in the first sentence, Ich, esse, ein Ei, and zum Fruehstueck. I keep the 'esse' in the second place, the other three I have a lot of flexibility in placing them. Ein Ei esse ich zum Fruehstueck. Zum Fruehstueck esse ich ein Ei. Ich esse zum Fruehstueck ein Ei. Is your difficulty related to this kind of a thing ?

[Student : All of these are correct ?]

Instructor : All of these are correct. ... (to another student) ... what is your question ?

[Student : Is Zum Fruehstueck, ich esse ein Ei correct ?]

Instructor : No, then it violates the rule that the verb has to be the second meaningful unit of the sentence. Zum Fruehstueck is first, ich is second and verb becomes third. That is not a correct construction. You can do tricks ... Zum Fruehstueck ! Ich esse ein Ei. That is possible.

[**Student** : ...]

Instructor : No, no, while speaking, of course you would normally pause. For breakfast, ... pause. If you want to ask me whether that construction is correct, it is not correct. Whether you ask me if people always use the correct construction, no. People are all over the place when they speak. So tomorrow if you say to a person, Zum Fruehstueck, ich esse ein Ei. There should be a pause there, then it is fine, there's a reflection pause there. You are thinking and then you start a new sentence, it is fine.

[**Student** : In all these sentences 'ich' is never at the end...]

Instructor : Ah, that's a good observation because then the verb and the subject have to be as close as possible.

[**Student** : ...]

Instructor : There can be instances where a word or two might come in between, but otherwise, they have to be as adjacent as possible.

[**Student** : ...]

Instructor : Look, how beautiful it is. There are two sentences there. Look, You look ! It's an imperative sentence, so one word as a sentence. And how beautiful it is, is another sentence. So what is the question ? ... Look, how confusing it is. ... (laughs) ... But, we also have instances where the verb was coming first, no ? Where was the verb coming first ?

[**Student** : Questions that are... and also imperative sentences.]

Time : 42:08

Instructor : Ja ! Questions, Trinken Sie Kaffee ? Trinken Sie Tee ?

[**Students** : Instructions...Yes - No questions]

Instructor : Yes - No questions, verb is coming first. And instructions, when you tell people to do something, then of course, the verb is first. But, those are other kinds of sentences, Yes - No questions and Imperatives, orders and commands, Ok.

[**Student** : Instruction sentences like 'Lesen Sie den Dialog,' What is 'Sie' in that ?...]

Instructor : Lesen Sie den Dialog. It's an instruction to you. Ja ! You read. Ja ! In English, by the way, an important distinction, when we use the imperative in English, the word 'you' is never there. Please go and do this at home, Please eat this every day. The you is never there. In German, what we are learning right now, is Sie. Sie is always there, Lesen Sie, So it's the same as English imperative, Please read.

[**Student** : In the sentence about drinking coffee – ‘Trinken Sie Kaffee.’ Should ‘Sie’ be there?...]

Instructor : Trinken Sie Kaffee. ... Yes, if it is an imperative sentence, Sie has to be there. Trinken Sie Kaffee. That is Drink coffee. Which is obviously telling someone, You drink coffee.

Time : 44:15

... (Tributes and Titles) ...

Keywords:

Essen, moegen, moechte und gern; du und Sie / dir und Ihnen / Wie geht es dir? Wie geht es Ihnen?; What it means to learn a foreign language...; Some basic variations in the German sentence structure