

Mag oder Möchte

Time: 00:10

Instructor: Guten Tag. I think this is where we stopped. Was essen Sie, was isst du? Zum Frühstück, zum Mittagessen, zum Abendessen, etc. Ich esse gern Pizza, ich esse nicht gern, Reis. Whatever it is. To talk about what you like and don't like..... I think we have done one entire round of exercise with this. Was essen Sie zum Frühstück, zum Mittagessen, etc. Then, hast du hunger, hast du durst? Möchtest etwas essen, möchtet ihr etwas trinken. Möchte. Möchte? Would you like to. Ja, gern. Nein, danke. Lieber.

For example, [writes] Möchtest du Cola trinken? Nein, danke. Lieber Wasser. Lieber we said was what? It means, more than that I would rather have something else. Actually later on we will learn 'gern'. Gern expresses a like. Ich trinke gern Cola.

Student: Möchtest du cola trinken?....I was wondering if it should be 'trinkt.'

Instructor: Good you asked. I was just coming to that. We can end the sentence here. Would you like Cola? Would you like water, would you like coffee? Möchtest du Cola, Möchtest du Wasser, Möchtest du Kaffee? That's also fine, but if you go back to the English also, would you like Cola..... if I were to add a verb here, what would I add? Would you like to 'drink'. As it is. I won't conjugate 'to drink'. Would you like to eat some pizza? My friend drinks cola. But if I say 'would like', then..... my friend would like *to drink* Cola. When the 'would like' comes in I don't conjugate to drink. The exact same is happening here, I don't conjugate 'trinken' because I already conjugated 'möchtest'. It is actually a good question because we will come to that right away.

What I was trying to say was we have learnt the word 'gern' as a word that helps us express like anything you do...you can like to play, eat or do something. All these if you add the 'gern' it means you like to do them. Now, the comparative of gern is actually 'Lieber'. So, zum Beispiel, 'ich spiele gern Federball'. Federball? What is the feather ball? Badminton. Ich spiele gern federball, aber, ich spiele noch Lieber basketball. Ja? So, I like to play badminton but I prefer basketball That is, if given a choice I would rather play basketball. The word Lieber it is actually comparative of gern. The comparative superlative will come later. Actually, it comes only in German 2, but to know that gern and Lieber are connected in that way.

Then, we also saw the conjugation of Mögen and Möchten. What is the difference between Mögen and Möchten? Where is the mic? Yeah

Student: Mögen means to like.

Instructor: One second, [Writes] Ich mag Cola, ich Möchte Cola. Both are complete sentences. What is the difference?

Student: The first sentence means that I like cola. The second one is I would like to have some Cola.

Instructor: The second one is a wish right now. This is a general like and dislike. And this is a wish. Okay? Ich mag Cola, ich mag Fußball. Aber, ich spiele Fußball nicht. Ich möchte heute Federball spielen. So mag and Möchte...mag is like and dislike and Möchte is wish.

Time: 7:45

If you want to express something you want right now, use *möchte*...if you want to express that you generally like something, you can use *mag*. Also to notice is the *ich* and the *er/es/sie* are the same in these verbs. We will come to that in the course of this lesson, or at the most tomorrow's lesson. But also to be noted is that *ich mag*, *du magst*, we are following a pattern but not *er magt*..it is *er mag*. Similarly, *ich möchte* *du möchtest* pattern is there but *er* is *möchte*. Otherwise the other things are the same as you can see:

	mögen	möchten	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

can see. *Wir Mögen er mögt sie/Sie mögen*...it's the same...only the first and third person singular. *Ich* and *er* are the same conjugation. *Essen* is of course an irregular verb and by now we have already done a list of irregular verbs right?

Treffen, sprechen, lesen, sehen, sein, haben, fahren, there's an umlaut...*du fährst du fährt*. Umlaut. *Geben, nehmen*. *Geben* is to...writes *Geben* on board *geben*. To give. *Er gibt*. This is the change in *geben*. That means *du* will be *du* with an *s* *giebst*. I think we have done *Nehmen* - To take. [writes] *Er nimmt, du nimmst*. PPT on *Mögen* and *Möchte*, *Ja. Der Papagai sagt, ich mag Salat. Und der mann sagt ich mochte pompfretts. French fries. What is the difference between the two? The parrot already has the salad and is saying I like salad and the man is saying, 'I would like French Fries'.*

Student: Why is there no article after *Möchte*? We should have an *ein* or *eine* after *Möchte* right?

Instructor: Do you normally count *Pommes frites*?

Student: Like I would like some water or a glass of water.

Instructor: That's okay, I would like water. Is that correct or...*ich möchte Wasser. Ich möchte ein glass Wasser. Ich möchte Pommes frites. I want French fries. One plate two plates five plates, I don't know. I want French fries. In case you want say one plate of you can say eine Portion But I mean if I am fantasizing about French fries am I going to fantasize about one plate of French fries? It is like the universe will be filled with French Fries and I am dunked in all the fat there. So, it is not necessary to have an article before the noun. Why didn't you ask about this.....ich mag salat?*

Time: 12:00

Student: Because we never said I like a salad...we always say I like salad, vegetables, fruits.

Instructor: That is not correct. Suppose, I make a salad for you. I give it to you to eat, and then I use an imperative 'essen Sie den salat!'...so if I make it imperative and you don't like the salad, then what do you say? If you don't like it, what will you say? Okay, we have an interesting case here because I am enforcing my will on somebody [Laughs].

[Writes]

Ich mache Salat. Now I made salad...Und ich sage zu Saurav, 'Essen Sie den Salat!'

If you don't like it then what do you say?

Student: I don't like the salad.

Instructor: Now our old man is fantasizing about French fries...if he had some specific French fries in mind he would say ich möchte die Pommes frites. But he just wants French fries. Similarly, the parrot is saying in general I like salad and so he is freaking out. It is not as if he likes only this salad. It is not like he likes this salad only. If it were ich mag den salat...then it could have that meaning.

[Displays page from textbook]

Mögen oder Möchte? Was passt zum mögen und was passt zu möchte? Schreib Sätze.

So, for example, Moderne Musik. Ich mag oder ich möchte. Can we do this quickly?

Student: Ich mag moderne Musik. Student.

Instructor: Einen ball

Student: Ich Möchte einen Ball.

Instructor: Nudeln.

Student: Er mag Nudeln.

Instructor: Oder?

Student: Du magst Nudeln.

Instructor: [Laughs] Nudeln you can have both....ich mag Nudeln, or ich möchte Nudeln.

Instructor: Einen Film!

Student: Ich möchte einen Film sehen.

Student: Eine Pizza

Wasser?

Ich möchte Wasser or ich mag wasser

Fußball.

Student: Ich möchte Fußball spielen.

Otherwise, Ich mag fußball.

Time: 16:30

Instructor: Ich möchte ein Glas Wasser. Fleisch. We will finish this line and then... Fleisch. What is Fleisch? Meat. Do you like meat? Do you like non veg? or is it a breach of your privacy to ask that question? [Laughs] Or is it mentioned in your Aadhaar card whether you are vegetarian or nonvegetarian? [Laughs.] Fleisch is meat, so what question would you ask? Would you ask do you like meat or do you want some meat...what would you ask, in English!

Student: Do you like meat?

Instructor: So, what is the corresponding German question?

Student: Ich möchte Fleisch.

Instructor: Yes, I would like some meat now. Again, with Fleisch like with water and noodle you can have both. I generally like meat, ich mag Fleisch, or I would like meat now...Ich möchte Fleisch.

Dann klassische Musik.

Ich mag...

Instructor: Noch einmal?

Student: Ich mag klassische music

Instructor: einen Hamburger.

Student: Ich Mochte einen Hamburger.

Instructor: Eine CD von Madonna.

Student: Ich mag eine CD von Madonna.

Instructor: Möchte. [Sounds like 'myochte'.] CD, not 'ceedee'....[Sounds like Say Day]

Instructor: Do you know who is Madonna? No? How many people don't know Madonna? Okay. Generational shift. Ja, Eine Teller Spaghetti.

Student: Ich möchte eine Teller Spaghetti.

Student: Sir so, ich mag Fußball and ich mochte Fußball spielen. So like-wise we should have ich mag Cola, ich mochte Cola trinken? So why did we say ich Mochte Cola...why not ich Mochte Cola trinken?

Instructor: With Footballs, there are different activities that you can do. You can buy it you can use it.... football either can be the football itself or the game. Okay? So, if I say I ich mag Fußball...It's the game. But if I say ich möchte Fußball spielen...Cola it is not...all the eating and drinking things...that's not a question at all....

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Ich möchte Nudeln and obviously essen. Okay? If you would go to a shop and buy a football, what would you say to the shopkeeper in English?

Student: A football. I would like to buy a football.

There would be an article there no? So that is why if I have einen fußball here, a football, then, it would be möchte. Ich möchte einen Fußball. Then it is obvious that you would like to buy or take or whatever. But since we don't have the article here, then it is usually referring to the game. And then if you would like to play you will have to say ich möchte Fußball spielen. Is that clear? Because I'm confused now, if it is clear to you I'm fine with that.

Student: Sir what is the difference between einen and ein

Instructor: That's today's lesson.

Student: Sir suppose you want to say like we said ich mochte eine CD von Madonna. Can we say like that ich mag der CD von Madonna/ I want to say I like this cd of Madonna's...

Instructor: Once you have bought the CD and you want to say I liked the CD.... yes, that's correct.

Student: So can you say that for I liked the pizza, etc.

Instructor: Then the eine will change then no?

Student: Yeah it won't be eine then. So if you want to say I liked the CD then you will say ich mag der CD von Madonna.

Instructor: Ich mag die CD von Madonna.

Student: Die? Alright

Instructor: For example, you can say ich mag die neue CD von Madonna. That's fine, I like the new CD Madonna has come out with.

Student: Sir what is a Teller?

Instructor: Teller! Plate.

Student: Sir what's the difference between Teller and Portion?

Instructor: Ja, what is the difference in English between a plate and a plate of Pommes frites? [Laughs]. The plate refers to the object the plate whereas the plate of Pommes frites refers to the French fries. So that is eine Portion Pommes frites. Here Teller also means a physical object. Portion is not a physical object. Portion is a measure, it is an abstract noun.

Student: You wrote the sentence ich mache salat. So that sentence means I'm making salat, and we also saw a sentence was machst du? So in that, it is doing...what do you like doing? So what does machen exactly mean?

Instructor: Both. To make and to do. Machen is used for both. [Refers to the textbook],

Time: 24: 43

Instructor: Vorliebe means preference. Is Mögen, and wunch is obviously wish. Wish...so like and dislike is mögen and wish is möchten. Ich mag die Musik von Xavier Naidoo. Du magst dieses essen nicht? Er mag seine Oma. Wir mögen käse kuchen. Ihr mogt spiele im

Unterricht. Games during the class. Yeah learning is better when you play games. Like I said already that we have the worst kind of classroom where everybody is facing the teacher and hoping to be enlightened and there is no Bodhi tree over the teacher's heads. Or sie mögen die Nachbarn nicht. Neighbours. They don't like the neighbours.

Möchte, ich möchte keinen kafee trinken. Möchte. Du möchte pizza essen. Is there any doubt about möchten and mögen? Can we go ahead then? Can we go and finish this ppt also? 'Lebensmittel' is a verb we have done, and in the book in the buch auf zeite neunundvierzig, in lehrbuch, finden sie, eine Mind-map. Lebensmittel. In the centre, Lebensmittel we said was what? What are 'means of life'? Groceries. Und what all are the associations with the word groceries, or lebensmittel. For example, you have four possible word fields that come up. Geschäfte- shops, essen - food, Getränke- drinks, Mahlzeiten-meals. You can have other meaningful bubbles coming out of groceries and those we will lead to other associations. For example, under Geschäfte we have Bäckerei. What else could we have? Bäckerei macht Metzgerei? What is being sold there? Meat. A butcher's shop. Der Metzger is a butcher, Der Bäcker. So under Geschäfte you can have Bäckerei, Metzgerei, Malls, Laden, der Kiosk. Kiosk? What is a kiosk?

Student: A small shop, a newspaper stand is a kiosk.

Instructor: So, you could have a kiosk. The mind-map is very useful because from one, say 'Lebensmittel' you can go in four directions. Geschäfte, Essen, Trinken or Getränke and Mahlzeiten. From Geschäfte you can go to kiosk zum Beispiel, Bäckerei, Metzgerei, Mart. From Bäckerei you can go to Brot. Kuchen. Torte. Torte? Tart. So, you can go there. Tart is a baked sweet. Then from kiosk.....kiosk you said was what? Newspaper-stand. From kiosk you can go to, what is newspaper? 'Zeitung' or Magazin. Typically what else can you buy from a kiosk. If you see a newspaper stands near the bus-stand what can you buy from there? Magazine, newspaper, calendars, small sweets and groceries soft drinks, tobacco products. All these things...you can go to kiosk and what all do they have. So Mind-maps are kinds of chain reactions. So, it is useful to do these for yourself, it is on page 49 of the Textbook.

Wo kann man Lebensmittel kaufen? Bäckerei, Mart, Metzgerei, Super-mart, Kiosk, etc. Lebensmittel, Zwiebeln. Zwiebeln? Onions. Milch. Karotten. Tomaton. Pilze. Pilze? Mushrooms. Brot, Bananen Kartoffeln, (potatoes). Apfel. And I think we have done how to read the price no? 219. Zwei – Euro – neunzehn. Karotten? Drei Kilo Karotten kosten drei Euro neunundneunzig. You always split the euros and cents with the word Euros. 3 euro neunund...Brot. Kostet 2 Euro siebzig. Fünf kilo Bananen kosten vier euro neunundachtzig etc.

Ergänzen sie der das die ode ein eine einen or a dash if you don't need an article. Can you try this? Guten Tag kann ich helfen, Ja, ich möchte gern Eir und Apfels. Eier? Egg. Do you need

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articles for that? No, Eier und Apfel. Ja, sehen see Mal. Eier sind ganz Frisch. So, the shopkeeper is pointing to some particular eggs that are quite fresh. Very fresh, ganz fresh.

Und, die Apfel hier, sind von Bodensee. Bodensee? Geography.... Bodensee? The Lake Constance, in the Swiss German border... Die Apfel hier sind von Bodensee. Machen Sie

kuchen? das sind dash Apfel gut. Was brauchen Sie noch? Machen Sie Kuchen? Nothing, Are you making cake? Das sind Apfel gut. Now is this a particular apple or any apple? Da sind die Äpfel gut. These particular apples that I am giving you they are good for baking cakes. 35 25. Was brauchen Sie noch? Brauchen? To need. Haben Sie auch wurschen? Wurschen is sausages, do you have a sausages, the sausages or just sausages?

Students: Just sausages.

Instructor: [Writes a dash]

Wir grillen. Natürlich, hier sind Wurschen...is she giving him the sausages, a sausages, or the sausages? She is just giving him sausages. [Writes a dash] Wie viele brauchen Sie? Acht Paar bitte. Paar? Das Paar, die Paare is a pair. When you order in German its acht paar bitte. Using the unit without a this thing, Like you say to our class a five-hour class or five hours class. Its that kind of a use. Ich mochte acht paar Wurschen.

Student: Sir, won't it be here are the sausages? Not, here are sausages.

Instructor: Hier sind die Wurschen. Hier sind die Wurschen, wie viele brauchen Sie? That's okay, you can have some ambivalence.

The other question was what is the diff between ein and einen and der and den. That we have in lesson four. Zeite einundfunzig. Da haben wir den akkusative. Ja? Can you see that on page 51 in your book? Verben mit Akkusativ. The very basic thing is with this we come to the subject-object dualism. Or subject-object binary. For example, we have 'wir'.... brauchen, haben, machen, kochen, essen, kaufen, nehmen. So 'wir' is the subject. We are doing, we need, we have, we make, we ook, we eat, we buy, we take. All these verbs all these actions are being done by us. We. So, we is the subject and all these are verbs. Action words no? Verbs. Wir brauchen. Wir brauchen was? We need what? Ein Gurke. Wir haben what? Keinen Käse. No cheese. Wir machen einen salat. A salad so, what are all these things? Objects. Wir kochen keine Zucker. Wir essen das Fleisch. Wir kaufen ein Brot. Sir nehmen den schincken. The subject we, we buy what? The object. We eat what? The object. We need what? Object. We have what? Even if it is negative, it is still object. Okay? We have no cheese. Okay. So, is this okay? In your sentence usually some action happens. That action word is the verb. The entity that is doing the action is the subject and the entity on which the action is being done is the object.

You've done active passive voice no?

So we need a Cucumber. Passive voice? Cucumber is needed by us. That what is needed is the object. Is that okay? Basic subject object distinction is this. So objects.... these are the Akkusative case. The subject is the nominative case. These are cases. Cases are basically certain forms in which nouns and pronouns appear. So, the subject in grammatical terms is the nominative case and objects here are the accusative case. That's what we mean by Akkusative in German. Käse, Salat, Schincken. What is common to all of them? Der. They're all masculine. Gurke, is? Die Gurke, feminine. Brot is? Das Brot. Fleisch? Of-course das Fleisch. Kase is der, salat is der, schinken is der, Gurke is die, Suppe is die.

There is obviously no change in these. There's only a change in masculine ones. Käse, you don't say ein Käse but you can say kein kase. Kein case is becoming keinen case when it is appearing as an object. Ein salat is becoming einen salat when it appears as an object. Der

schincken is becoming den schinken appearing as object. That is what is the ein/einen der/den. It is the Akkusative case which is the direct object of the verb. If it is nominative then der Käse. If it is Akkusative den Käse. Or ein Käse or kein Käse keinen käse. Nominative das Brot, akkusative no change. Die Gurke, no change. Die Tomaten, no change. The only change in the Akkusative is for the masculine singular. Das Brot ist Frisch. Here, Das Brot is the subject, nominative. Wir kaufen das Brot. Hier Das Brot is Akkusative. Wir kaufen das Brot. Here what is the nominative? Here Wir is the subject and Brot is the object, but it has not changed. Das Brot, Das Brot. Der Salat ist lecker. Lecker?

Student: Tasty. Yummy.

Der Papagei isst den Salat.

Papagei? Der Papagei isst den Salat. Here, der salat is nominative but here Papagei is coming in who is eating the salad, and Papagei is nominative while Salat becomes Akkusative. So, Der Salat becomes Den Salat. Only for masculine singular. Ein will change to einen, der will change to den and kein changes to keinen. There are several exercises for this in the book and you can look at them. Die Gurke ist Frisch. Wir essen die Gurke. Die Tomaten ist billig. Wir kaufen die Tomaten. So, all the others there will be no change. Only masculine singular changes with the position of subject and object. We can stop here.