

Wie ist dein Name?

Time 00:00

Instructor: Guten Morgen, wir lernen Deutsch. Mein Name, mein Name ist Milind Brahme. Mein Name ist Milind Brahme. Ich komme, ich komme aus Pune. Ich komme aus Pune.

Mein Name ist Milind Brahme, ich komme aus Pune. Ich wohne, ich wohne in Chennai. Ich wohne in Chennai.

Mein Name is Milind Brahme, ich komme aus Pune, ich wohne in Chennai. Ich arbeite in Chennai.

[slide: Guten Tag!

Mein Name ist]

Instructor: is it clear to everybody at the back? Is it big enough, the font?

Guten Tag! Guten Morgen, guten Morgen. Guten Tag. Mein Name ist Milind Brahme. Wie ist dein Name?

Mein Name ist Milind Brahme, wie ist dein Name?

[TA: mein Name ist Sashirekha Mannava, wie ist dein Name?]

[student: mein Name ist ... wie ist dein Name? Mein Name ist ... wie ist dein Name?]

Instructor: ok, mein Name ist. Mein Name ist Milind Brahme, wie ist dein Name? Noch einmal (once again).

[TA: mein Name ist ...]

Instructor: mein Name ist. Name, not Nam, Name. ok, mein Name ist. Wie ist dein Name? Wie ist dein Name? Yeah, mein Name ist Milind Brahme, wie its dein Name?

[student: mein Name ist ...]

Instructor: wie ist dein Name?

[student: mein Name ist ... wie ist dein Name? Mein Name ist ... wie ist dein Name? Mein Name ist ... wie ist dein Name? Mein Name ist ... wie ist dein Name?]

Time 03:05

Instructor: wie ist. Wie ist dein Name?

[student: wie ist dein Name? Mein Name ist ... wie ist dein Name? Mein Name ist ... wie ist dein Name? Mein Name ist ... wie ist dein Name? Mein Name ist ... wie ist dein Name? Mein Name ist ...]

Instructor: little louder, everybody ok. One brief instruction, when you are learning a foreign language, when you are learning a foreign language you are also speaking in a particular language, your jaws, your tongue, your mouth, your teeth, the entire speech apparatus that you have, your vocal chords. They are used to a particular sound, they are used to particular movements, you understand?

When you start learning another language, then those things also have to get used to another scenario, for want of a better word I'm saying that. But you understand what I mean, when I speak English, when we speak English or when I speak Marathi or Hindi, there's a certain way the mouth has to move.

The jaw bones, the tongue etc. so when you're learning a new language, your anatomy also has to learn the new language. So that is why it is important, if you notice when I speak right now, I'm actually speaking in an exaggeratedly clear manner. Trying to speak...

Mein. Name. Ist. and so on and so on. I'm trying to exaggerate the movements of my mouth, etc. so that you also can see it. That's why I'm saying, when you speak, don't try to speak quickly, don't try to swallow words, I would like to hear every word as clearly as possible ok. So speak slowly, speak loudly, try and follow the pronunciation as much as you can.

So once again, wie ist dein Name?

[student: mein Name ist ... wie ist dein Name? Mein Name ist ... wie ist dein Name? Mein Name ist ... wie ist dein Name? Mein Name ist ... wie ist dein Name? Mein Name ist ... wie ist dein Name?] (x11)

Instructor: mein Name ist Milind. Danke (thank you), yeah so, guten Tag, guten Morgen, mein Name ist Milind, wie ist dein Name?

Ich komme aus Pune. Ich komme aus Pune. Woher kommst du?

Ich komme aus Pune, woher kommst du?

Guten Tag!

Mein Name ist

Wie ist dein Name?

Ich komme aus

Woher kommst du?



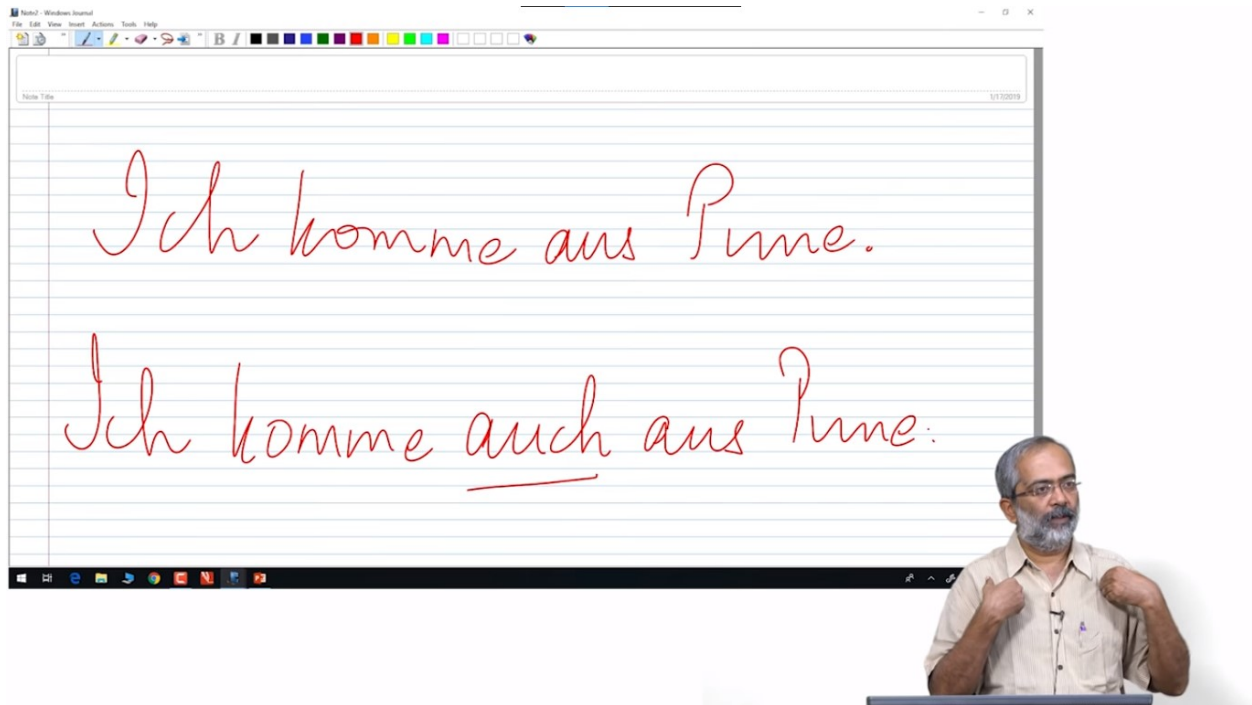
Time 06:58

Instructor: woher kommst du? Ich komme aus Pune ... [yells at class for taking notes]

Guten Tag, mein Name ist Milind, ich komme aus Pune. Ich komme aus Pune, woher kommst du?

[student: ich komme aus ... woher kommst du?] (x 23)

Instructor: ich komme aus Pune, woher kommst du? [**ich komme aus Pune.**] ich komme “auch” (also) aus Pune. Auch aus Pune. [**ich komme auch aus Pune**]



[all repeating “auch”]

Instructor: so, woher kommst du? [**ich komme aus Pune**] ah, ich komme auch aus Pune.

Woher kommst du? [**ich komme aus Pune**] ich komme auch aus Pune.

[student’s name] woher kommst du?

[**student: ich komme aus Chennai. Ich komme auch aus Chennai**]

Instructor: while learning German everyone will become native of Pune, I think. By the way, that is where the study of German language in India began. Pune is the home of German studies in India. And it was more than 100 years ago that the Pune University actually began offering courses in German. I think the German Language and Literature BA and MA programmes in Pune are among the oldest or the oldest in India. And it has been a major centre of German learning always for, as I said more than a 100 years.

I think 2013 or 2014 was when we celebrated the centenary of German language teaching in Pune, or in India as such.

I also went to a school where German has been taught since, I don't know, 1886 or something like that ok. Anyway so there's always been tradition in Pune. So it's not that much of a problem if everybody starts saying "ich komme auch aus Pune" while learning German, that's fine.

So basically, if you want to use the word "oh, also", I also come from Pune, "ich komme auch aus Pune" ok.

Guten Tag!

Time 11:55

Instructor: mein Name ist Milind.

Wie ist dein Name?

Ich komme aus Pune.

Woher kommst du? Woher kommst du?

Ich wohne in Chennai.

Wo wohnst du? Wo wohnst du?

Ich wohne in Chennai, wo wohnst du?

Wo wohnst du [TA's name]

[TA: ich wohne auch in Chennai]

Instructor: ich wohne auch in Chennai. Wo wohnst du?

[student: ich wohne auch in Chennai, wo wohnst du?] (x 2)

Instructor: yeah, that's okay, we will come to that later. Wo wohnst du? Ich wohne in Chennai.

Wo studierst du? Wo studierst du? Ich studiere in Chennai.

Wo wohnst du? Wo studierst du? "Studierst", "studieren" (to study), wo studierst du? Wo arbeitest du? "Arbeitest", "arbeiten" (to work). Ok.

"Studieren" ist klar, "studieren"? Wo studierst du? Ich studiere in Chennai, ich studiere in Chennai. Ich studiere am IIT.

Ich wohne in Chennai, ich studiere in Chennai, ich arbeite in Chennai.

"Arbeiten"?

“Wohnen” what do you think “wohnen” is? To live, to stay, to live.

“Studieren”? To study.

“Arbeiten”? To work, arbeiten.

So, ich wohne in Chennai, ich studiere in Chennai, ich arbeite in Chennai.

Guten Tag!

Mein Name ist

Wie ist dein Name?

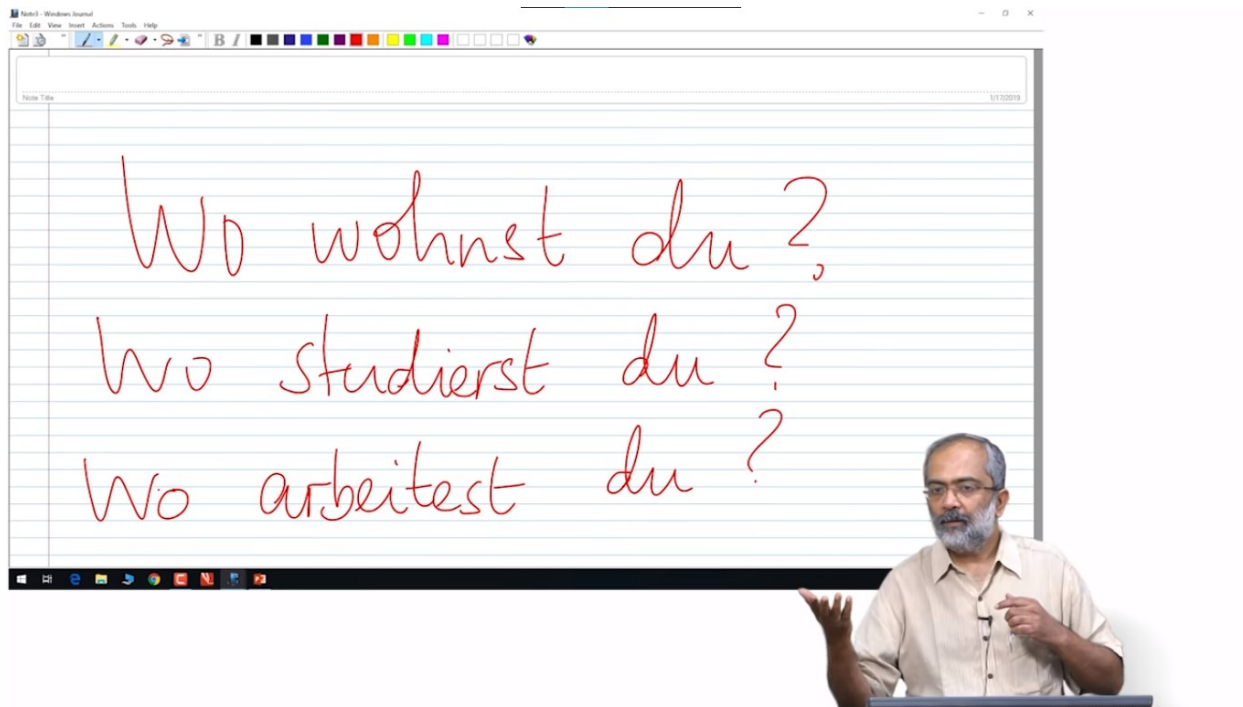
Ich komme aus

Woher kommst du?

Ich wohne / arbeite / studiere in Chennai.

Wo wohnst du?





Time 14:40

Instructor: wo wohnst du? Wo studierst du? Wo arbeitest du? (x2)

Make note of it and after that we're going to go through the entire dialogue ok. That is the basic introduction of oneself.

What is your name? My name is so and so, what is your name.

I come from so and so, where do you come from?

And I stay, I live, I study, I work in this place, where do you study or work? Ok. That's the basic introduction.

[slide from 15:44 to 16:44]

So for studieren you could say "I study *in* Chennai" or "I study *at* IIT Madras"

So depending on that, "ich studiere *in* Chennai" or "ich studiere *am* IIT Madras"

Similarly for arbeiten, which is "to work", "ich arbeite *in* Chennai" or "ich arbeite *am* IIT Madras".

Ich arbeite am IIT Madras. Du studierst am IIT Madras. Is it clear?

So we can have the reply "at IIT Madras" or we can have "in Chennai", depending on that you can use whichever phrase.

[introductions and playing out of dialogues with in the class]

When you say “guten Tag” of course you can also have “hi”, “hello” etc. all these greetings are possible, and “guten Tag” you can also wait for the other person to say “guten Tag”.

[introductions and playing out of dialogues with in the class]

One small point to note is “du” “studierst”, “ich” “studiere”. Please note the differences in ending ok.

Ich “komme”, du “kommst”, ich “wohne”, du “wohnst”, ich “studiere”, du “studierst”, ich “komme”, du “kommst”, ich “wohne”, du “wohnst”.

Ok. note the difference that’s all. Let me finish this, I’ve heard your question, we’ll come back to that.

Guten Tag!

Mein Name ist

Wie ist dein Name?

~~Ich komme aus~~


~~Woher kommst du?~~

~~Ich wohne / arbeite / studiere in Chennai.~~

~~Wo wohnst du?~~

Wo studierst du? → Ich studiere am IIT Madras.
in Chennai

Wo arbeitest du? Ich arbeite in Chennai.



Time 21:01

Introduction: so can anybody tell me what is happening here?

I pointed out that when we're using "ich" the verb is ending with an "e", when we're using "du" the verb is ending with an "st". What is happening here?

[student: "e" in "komme" is first person, "kommst" is second person]

Introduction: yeah, yeah, so what is "kommen", what kind of a word is "kommen"? "To come", "to work", "to live", [verbs] verbs, ok.

So what we're doing is, see verbs get conjugated. Verbs get conjugated, when verbs are used for different persons, verbs can have different forms. Ok, so, typically in English verbs have only two forms. There is one form for first and second person, and one form for third person.

If I say "I live in Chennai" and "you live in Chennai", "my friend lives in Chennai". That's the only one that strays from, "to live", "lives", third person becomes "lives".

But German verbs have more forms, quite like several Indian languages. I mean, for example, the same thing ...

Everybody follows basic Hindi? Basic Hindi is ok?

So, "*main Chennai mein rehta hun*", "*tum rehte ho*", "*mera dost rehta hai*", "*hum rehte hain*" with an *anuswar* on "*hain*", "*hum rehte hain*", "*Aap rehte ho*", "*mere saare dost rehte hain*".

So you see for each person "*rehta*" is being conjugated differently. This is something similar that happens in German and we have to ...

There are very basic patterns of conjugation which we have to learn. And I'm just pointing it out here because you can make a note of it, that when we use verbs, verbs have to be conjugated and one of the first topics in grammar that we will do is also verb conjugation because we need to know how to use a verb. Because a verb is the heart of the sentence, I mean, the verb describes what is happening. Ok, without the verb you can have, but rarely have a full sentence.

So "ich komme", but "du kommst".

Yeah, your question?

Time 24:00

[student: why do you use “woher” for “kommst” and “wo” for “studierst”?]

Instructor: so what are we asking in the two questions? “Wo wohnst du?” or “wo studierst du?” And “woher kommst du?”, what is the question that we are asking?

[student: “woher” is “from where” and “wo” is “where”]

Instructor: that’s exactly it. So, when I ask you the question “where do you come from?” actually I’m asking “where from are you”. I need the “from” to ask that question.

“Where are you” and “where are you from”, there’s a difference no? Ok, so that is the difference between “wo” and “woher”. “Wo” is simply where and, I mean you can combine “where from” in German into “woher”. Ok, understood that?

So, but I’m trying to say that basically you go to the meaning of the question. “Wo” what is it asking for? It’s asking for a particular location and position. And “woher” is asking for a particular direction from which you’re coming or a particular side from which you’re coming.

Ok, so there is a sense of movement involved in “woher”, whereas there is no sense of movement involved in “wo”, it is a stationary position.

Ok so, any other doubts you have about what we have done till now? Can we have one more dialogue between people from this end and people from that end?

[student: how do you say “where are you”?]

Instructor: no, we haven’t yet done the word for “are” so I’m just holding back, ok. But the word for “where” is “wo”. “Wo” is the word for “where”.

Yeah can we have one more?

[student: guten Tag. Guten Tag. Mein Name ist ... wie ist dein Name? Mein Name ist .. Ich komme aus ... woher kommst du? Ich komme aus ... ich studiere in Chennai, wo studierst du? Ich studiere auch in Chennai.]

Instructor: yeah, ich studiere auch in Chennai. Little bit we’ll do the dialogue again, guten Tag. Mein Name ist Milind, wie ist dein Name? **[Mein Name ist...]** that “eh” has to come at the end.

Time 27:53

Instructor: so for example if you notice, “guten Tag”, “mein”, “guten”, “Tag”, “mein”, here, all these three words the last sound is not being extended. It is cut.

“Guten”, “n”; “Tag”, “g”; “mein”, “n”.

“Name”, but “Name”, the “me” is being extended into “muh”. Mein Name. That is the function of the “e” at the end. And it’s very important to pronounce that “e” at the end.

Ok, so “guten Tag.” you can see “guten Tag.” both the words are cut short, “guten Tag”, “mein” again cut short, “mein Name” but “Name” is little prolonged. “Mein Name ist”.

So can we do it once again?

Guten Tag.

[guten Tag.]

Mein Name ist Milind.

[mein Name ist ...]

Ich komme, again “komme” that’s with an “e” at the end, so the “m” sound has to extended into an “uh” sound. Ich komme aus Pune. Woher kommst du?

[ich komme aus ... ich studiere in Chennai, wo wohnst du?]

Ich wohne in Chennai und ich arbeite in Chennai.

Ok so, I notice that there is a tendency to not pronounce the “e” at the end, it’s a very important marker in German, that “e” at the end and the sound needs to be prolonged a little.

It also sometimes tells you the difference between different forms, singular, plural all these things. So it is important, that “e” at the end is very important, ok.

So yesterday we had a very brief discussion on, generally where, what are the, what is the location of Germany, what are the neighbouring countries, and how many people speak German and where is German spoken.

So I think [TA’s name] has found out that German is the official language in 6 countries. Can you just give that information?

Time 30:24

[TA: German is the official language in 6 countries, and around 9 to 12 million people in the world speak German, and as he said yesterday, in three countries, that is Germany, Switzerland and Austria it's like mother tongue for most of the people.

And 1/10th of the books published in the entire world are published in the German language, and as some of the students said yesterday, research work, research books, and literature and also philosophy, philosophical books are published mostly in German. That is, 1/10th is a big number in the entire world, so that is one of the reasons why people learn and value German language. And also, many of the multinational companies have their origins in Germany. As we discussed yesterday, cars and pharmaceuticals and electronics.

So that is the reason why professionals prefer to learn this language. And the world famous research institutes like Max-Planck and Fraunhofer which have invented many modern gadgets are in Germany. So many people interested in research are also learning German because of that reason.

So globalization of course and increased business ties between India and Germany, and now Germany is inviting more students from India for higher studies.

Germany has some of the oldest universities, and very well equipped universities in Europe and also in the world. There are 500 year old and 400 year old universities which are functioning fully with lots of study opportunities, so there are many students who are moving to Germany for higher studies.

Before it was only America, but now in the last 10 years the trend has changed.]

Instructor: you know one of the most important aspects also is higher education in Germany is free of cost. If you get admission to a German university to a German university programme, you do not have to pay fees. No tuition fees. There are some exceptions now, there are certain programmes which have been basically designed to attract foreign students.

You know they're offered in English or something like that, special programmes, those do charge tuition fee, it is nowhere compared to what you pay in the UK and the US, it is still very much less.

But as a principle, higher education at the public universities in Germany, public universities meaning something like IIT Madras or something like our universities which are basically government institutions.

Time 33:46

Instructor: at any public university in principle, you do not pay tuition fee, ok. So none of the Germans themselves pay tuition fees ever when they study.

So, all you have to pay is, of course you have to take care of your hostel, you have to take care of other expenses like your food and all that -- your mess bills, those you pay. But you do not pay tuition fees. Tuition is entirely taken care of by the state. Ok, and yes I hope one day we wake up to that.

Yeah, so, of course we have the map of Europe here. There is a small text alongside the map, I'm going to read that text aloud and you can listen and make a note of it and then we finish.

Was ist das? Was ist das? Das ist eine Karte. Das ist eine Karte. Das ist eine Karte. Das ist eine Landkarte von Europa. Das ist eine Landkarte von Europa.

Was ist das? Das ist eine Karte. Das ist eine Landkarte von Europa. Hier, hier liegt Deutschland, hier liegt Deutschland, hier liegt Deutschland, und dort liegt Frankreich. Und dort liegt Frankreich. Hier liegt Deutschland, und dort liegt Frankreich.

Hier ist Berlin, hier ist Berlin, und dort ist Paris, und dort ist Paris.

Deutschland liegt nicht in Südeuropa. Deutschland liegt in Mitteleuropa. Deutschland liegt in Mitteleuropa.

Wo liegt Indien? Indien liegt in Suedasia, Indien liegt in Suedasia.

Europa, Asien, Amerika, Australien, Afrika und Antarktis.

Berlin ist die Hauptstadt von Deutschland. Berlin ist die Hauptstadt von Deutschland.

Was ist die Hauptstadt von Indien? Neu Delhi ist die Hauptstadt von Indien.

We will come back to this tomorrow and continue with this. But you can understand what I'm trying to say here, in general?

Meaning of "Karte"? **[map]** actually "Karte" is the same as "chart" or "card". "Card", "chart", "Karte", these are all etymologically connected words, so their roots are similar or same. And "Karte" is a "chart" and "Landkarte" is a "chart which charts the land", which is a map. So it's a map of Europe. So "Karte" is a chart or a "card" and when you say "Landkarte" it becomes a map.



Was ist das?
Das ist eine Karte.
Das ist eine Landkarte von Europa.
Hier liegt Deutschland, und dort liegt Frankreich.
Hier ist Berlin, und dort ist Paris.
Deutschland liegt in Südeuropa.
Wo liegt Indien? – In Südasien.
Deutschland liegt in
Europa, Asien, Amerika, Australis, Afrika und Antarktis.
Berlin ist die Hauptstadt von Deutschland.
Mitteleuropa:
Was ist die Hauptstadt von Indien? – Neu Delhi.



KEY WORDS: introductions, basic questions, work, study, live, pronunciation, learn about germany, continents, geography in german, maps, verb conjugation,