

Familie Und Possessive

Time 00:10

Instructor: Timings, what are timings called? What is the word for Zeite? Word for time? Die Zeit. What is the word for clock? Die Uhr. So timing is die Uhrzeit, singular. Plural ist Uhrzeiten. Die Uhrzeit, that is you are talking about when does the class start it is timing of the class, then it is Uhrzeit. What is the time in the clock? When you give information about that then it is Uhrzeiten. What is the question you ask regarding time? What are the questions you have learnt?

Student: Wann beginnt der Film?

Instructor: Wann beginnt der Film, sehr gut! [Writes] Wann beginnt der Film? So, for this 'beginnt' word you have learnt a separable word too no? 'Anfangen' – the separable word is 'Anfangen', meaning is same but two different ways of saying the same thing. So how do you rephrase that question with this verb? Wann fängt. So that is an irregular verb so, Wann fängt der Film an? The prefix here and the verb as usual in the second position. So, the meaning depends on the prefix. So, you have to be careful about it isn't it? There are call on someone, call in, somebody to repair something or call up someone when it is on a telephone isn't it? We haven't just categorized them as separable verbs but we do have them in English also you want to say the class begins at 11 o'clock? What is the word for class? Der Unterricht. The class begins at 11 o'clock. How would you say that?

Instructor: Der Unterricht beginnt um! Sehr gut! Um is the.... Der Unterricht beginnt um 11 Uhr. So, you want to say on Wednesday, on Thursday on Wednesday, how would we say that?

Sehr Gut! What is Wednesday in German? Mittwoch. So, der Unterricht beginnt am Mittwoch um 11 Uhr. So, this is what we should remember on um and am... am for day um for exact time. If it is exact time it is um....Today we will learn how to talk about family members.

[Student: How do you say the class starts around sometime?]

So, when you say um das ist genaue Zeit. Exact time. Exact time is um if you say gegen, das ist zehn minute vor oder zehn minute nach. What is vor? Vor is before, what is nach? After.

[Students repeat]

Das kann vorzehn minute gegen. If you are not sure what time you will be arriving... 'ich komme gegen 11 uhr.' If you say ich komme um 11 Uhr. You are expected to be there at 11 uhr. If you aren't sure you say gegen. So, 10 minutes, 5 min, 3, 7, vor oder nach. Then you say gegen. Gegen is around that time. Vor oder nach. Yeah? And if it is from till how would you say? From this point of time...

[Student: Von bis]

Instructor: Sehr Gut! So dann was ist von bis.... Der Unterricht ist von 11uhr bis 12 uhr. Von, bis. Der Unterricht is von 11 Uhr bis 11 Uhr fünfzig. Von und bis. Yeah? If there is something which starts at some point of time that we don't know when it ends, yeah? Zum Biespiel eine Party oder...eine Programme, we know the starting point but there is no fixed ending point, then we say 'ab.' Die Party, then you say die Party Die Party ist ab fünf Uhr. Wie wir wissen nicht wann die Party endet. We don't know when the party ends. Aber the party beginnt um 5 Uhr Abends, aber wir wissen nicht wann die Party endet...das ist nicht.....keine genauezeit. Das kann Um 11uhr enden or 2 Uhr morgens. Dann die Party ist ab. Ab fünf Uhr. So, say the words...

Um

Gegen

Gegen

Time: 8:20

Von, bis

Von bis.

Ab.

Die Familie von Bart. Abraham der Opa oder der Großvater.....Grandpa. Oder Großmutter.....grandmother. So, you can call him Großvater or Opa, we don't call them grandfather when talking to them no? So, you would call them Opa. Und Großmutter, Oma. Yeah? That's how you call them. Großvater, Großmutter, und Opa und Oma. So, what is 'Vater' then? Father. Yeah? Der Vater. Die Mutter. And what is the Tante? Aunt. And Onkel? Der Onkel. And then you have Die Schwester. What is Schwester? Sister. So, we will just say the words once.... So, both the maternal and Paternal uncles are called Uncle? Grandfathers, mothers, uncles and aunts, doesn't matter to which side they belong to. Cousins both the sides. So just say the words:

Der Vater

Die Mutter

Die Tante

Der Onkel

Der Großvater

Der Opa

Die Großmutter

Die Oma

Die Schwester

Der Bruder

So, Der Vater, Die Mutter, Die Eltern. What is die Eltern?.....Der Vater die Mutter zusammen die Eltern. The Parents. Sehr Gut! Und Die großmutter and der Großvater....die Großeltern. So Großeltern? Grandparents: Die Eltern, Die Großeltern. Why is Die? Plural! And, you have die Geschwister. Bruder, Schwester...Geschwister.....siblings. Der Bruder, die Schwester...siblings. Und andere Verwandte. Other relatives. So 'Verwandte' is relatives. Cousine, Cousin und alles.

Repeat

Die eltern

Der Vater, die Mutter

Die Großeltern

Der Großvater, Die Großmutter

Die geschwister. Die schwester. Der Bruder.

Andere Verwandte.

Time: 12:38

Die Tante

Der Onkel.

Die Cousine

Der Cousin. [Sounds like Kusaan].

So, we will just try to read a small text and try to understand. Say the sentences. Das ist meine Familie. Das ist mein Bruder. Er ist vierundzwanzig Jahre alt. Sein Name ist Uwe. Der Hund von Uwe heist Bello. Yeah? So das ist mein Bruder. What is that mein? What is this mein?

Possessive.

And Sein Name...what is this sein? Ich mein, er, sein. You want to say his dog is Bello, how would you say that? Sein Hund heißt. Instead of Der Hund von Huwe. You can say sein Hund heißt Bello. Wir lesen weiter. Das ist meine Mutter, Sie wohnt in Berlin. Ihr auto ist vierzehn Jahr alt. So, das ist meine Mutter. What is meine Mutter, so where do you see the difference? Mein Bruder, meine Mutter. E ending. Why do you think this is mein Bruder and this is meine Mutter?

Masculine and Feminine. So, it follows the indefinite article however indefinite articles end, for example, when we have der what the indefinite article? Ein. And for die? Eine. For Das? Ein. For Die plural? [Laughs] we cannot have plural for indefinite. But if we have any other article... indefinite article - singular...we cannot have for the plural. But otherwise 'keine', it is -e ending isn't it? Here, these two have no endings this has e and this has e, isn't it? So, this is no ending. Der Bruder, mein Bruder. If it is your brother what would you say? Deine Bruder if it is his brother, sein Bruder. If it is her brother, ihr Bruder. So, it is like Hindi, how many of you speak Hindi? Most of you. Does it depend on if I am talking, I have a brother, yeah? So, how would you say you brother? 'Mera bhai'. If for he is saying his brother? How would he say? If its man who is talking...my brother? How would he say? Mera Bhai. So, it depends on what the noun's gender is. The ending depends on what the noun's gender is, not on the person to whom he or they belong to or related to. Isn't it? Meri Behen, meri Behen, mera naam, uska naam, or unka naam. 'Naam' will be always preceded by a. Because it is masculine. Meri behen, unki gadi, uski gadi, meri gadi. So here also the noun which is followed after the possessive article, that decide what ending it has. Ein Auto, say that Ein Auto. Mein Auto. Dein Auto, sein auto ihr Auto, unser Auto. Everything will be mein, dein, sein, unser. But, Mutter...die Mutter. Meine Mutter. Deine Mutter, unsere Mutter. Seine Mutter, ihre Mutter. Because it is 'die Mutter' whatever it is to whomever she is the mother to, 'e' ending is the thing. So, sein Name, meine Mutter. Yeah? His mother is seine Mutter. Okay? So, what is this ihr Auto here? Ihr Auto? What is this ihr? Her Auto. If it is her mother how would we have written it? Ihre mutter. Here, it is capital because it is the beginning of the sentence. Ihre Mutter, because Die Mutter. Okay?

So, let's read further.

Das sind meine Großeltern. Mein Großvater heißt Kurt. Und ist zweiundsiebzig Jahre alt. meine Großmutter ist achtundsechzig und heißt Anna. Explain the endings to me...why ist meine Großeeltern? Because it is plural. Die Großeltern, meine Großeltern. Deine Großeeltern, seine Großeltern, unsere etc. And why is this 'mein' here? Because it is masculine. And why is it meine? Because it is feminine. Sehr einfach. Okay, wir lesen weiter.

Meine schwester spielt Klaveir sie heist Emma, ihre Tochter ist zwei Jahre alt. Ihre Tochter, so what is Tochter? Daughter. Son is Sohn. Ja? Der Sohn. So, if it is her son, how will it be? ihr Sohn. It would be 'ihr Sohn ist zwei Jahre alt' ...we will say the words quickly..

"Bruder, mann, Sohn, Vater".

[Students repeat]

Time: 21:29

Instructor: What does 'mann' mean? Husband. And Kind? Child. Das Kind. Article is Das. Ja? Das Kind. All these are Bruder, Mann, Sohn, Vater. What is the article? Der. So these words also, frau, Mutter, Schwester, Tochter, Familie. So, Ja. Frau is? Wife. It has other meanings as well, but in the context of family Frau means wife. Otherwise, it is a woman or a lady. Woman also depends on the context. Eltern, what is Eltern? Eltern, kinder, das sind alles Plural. So, Großeltern, if it plural you would say 'meine'. Feminine, plural- meine. And masculine, Mein. Ja? And, yeah? And Neuter – again, mein. Because they both are ein and ein. Geschwister? Siblings. It is always plural. In spoken German Geschwister is always plural. In Switzerland they have singular also, but in Germany it is always plural. Meine Geschwister. You either say ich habe eine Schwester. Unless you have more than one sibling you don't say ein Geshwister..you say eine Schwester, if you have a brother you would say ich habe einen Bruder oder eine Schwester. Eine schwester, einen ruder. Otherwise ich habe zwei Geschwister, drei Geschwister.

Each of you tell your neighbour at least three sentences about your family. For example, we say three examples. Mein Bruder, ist zehn Jahr alt. Oder meine Schwester heißt Paula. Anything, about any of the family members. Meine Großeltern wohnen in Madurai or whatever. So, three sentences out of this to whoever is sitting next to you. You are paying attention to the endings. Mein Vater. Use all three, choose one of the family members and tell each other. Meine Großeltern wohnen in Kerala. Meine Eltern wohnen in Chennai. Meine Mutter heißt, Mein Vater trinkt gern Kaffee. Unless you speak there is no point in learning a language. We will look at that textbook thing, das ist Kurzbuch Zeite sechsfundfzig. So, Kurzbuch. That is a blog here ist ein Blog, Das sind wir..what is Das sind wir?

[Student: These are us.]

Das sind wir. On the blog she has put the photos, and described her Familie. Hannes at work. Maras Bilder. Florian Lena. Unser Urlaub. What is unser Urlaub? This one, this picture? Unser Urlaub und Unser auto. What is it? Our. What is wir? Wir is we. So, unser our, isn't it? Ich, mein, ending can be different. What is the possessive of du? Dein. What is the possessive of Sie? The formal one? What is the first question we learnt....when we ask name or telephone number? ...

[Student: Ihre.]

Instructor: Isn't it? Capital I, remember that. Wie ist Ihr Name? Wie ist Ihre Telefonnummer? Whether it is singular or plural, Ihr or Ihre depends, ending depends on what comes after. So Sie ist Ihr. And er...what is the possessive of er? Sein. What is the possessive of sie? For sie it is capital or small? Small, ihr. This is easy to remember because this Sie form and this sie form is the same, the different is small and big. In the context we will understand. For es also it is sein. For his and its, in German it's the same.

Is that Sie they, is it they? Is it she? The capital one, Wie heißen Sie? When you are asking there? How are you called? Woher kommen Sie, what is that Sie there? You, formal. Woher kommst du is informal. This capital Sie, what is it in Hindi? *Aap*. What is it in Tamil? *Neengal*. So, aap in Hindi if you are speaking Hindi, and what is du? Tum! So, these two, both Du and Sie both are...du is what? Informal you. Sie is what? Formal you.

[Student: So, both Sie, sie as in she and they have their possessive pronoun as ihr, right?]

Instructor: Of course. This capital Sie is you, this capital Sie is you all, also same, okay? And this small sie, what is this small sie, singular? She. Isn't it? That is she. The small sie, the third one, what is it plural, in English? They. In verb conjugation, what is the ending for this? -en. -T. -en. But all these forms are the same and their possessives are also the same. So, this one it will be Ihr, you're. This will be ihr, her. And this is their, ihr. And you all, Ihr. If I am talking to one person, 'wie ist

Time: 31:28

ihre Telefonnummer?’ I’m asking one. If I’m asking more than one person, all of you together, or two of you or ten of you, then also I would say ‘wie sind ihre Telefonnummer?’ It will still be ‘ihre’ because there is no difference between singular and plural when it is formal form. When it is in the formal form, ‘wie ist ihre Telefonnummer, wie sind ihre Telefonnummer? So, her, and there is also same. But, in the context we know, yeah? Um, das ist mein Freundin. Ihr Bruder ist auch mein Freund. Then you know das ist meine Freundin, Ihre Bruder is auch.... but das sind meine Studenten. Ihre Bucher sind here. Das sind meine Studenten, I’m talking about many people. Hier sind ihre Bucher. Then what does it mean in this context? What is that ihre Bucher? Their books. So, it is always, language can never be one sentence. It will be followed by something, sentences, or preceded, there is always a context. So, though they are the same, you will automatically understand, I’m talking about one person, mein Lehrerin heißt Lalitha, ihre Bucher sind interessant.

I’m talking about one person, you will automatically think it is her. Das sind meine Kollegen. They are my colleagues. Their appointments are full, or whatever it is. So, it is easy to remember also because all these are same, the possessive form is also same, and this form for first itself we have learnt it. We have learnt in the first lesson itself. Wie ist ihre Telefonnummer? If you remember that, you know how to say ‘her’, you know how to say ‘their’. Because they are the same format, only small and big difference in writing but when we are talking there is always a context so we know while talking to someone. When you are asking directly to someone, wo ist ihr Auto? What would you think that ‘ihr’ is? Wo ist ihr Auto? Auto is a car no? Wo ist ihr Auto? Where is your car, I am talking to someone directly, he will not think I am asking where is her car. Without any context that cannot be a question. Wo ist ihr Auto I am asking somebody, that means he understands that I am asking, where is your car? So, the context explains itself so we don’t have to worry that we won’t understand it. Ich – mein. Du – dein. Sie – Ihr. Er – sein. Es-sein. Sie is – Ihr. Since these two forms are same the possessives are also the same. Plurals also. Ich, wir. Our is unser. Ending again depends on the noun that follows. Wir and unser. If it is our car, what would we say? Unser Auto. If it is our friends, Freunde, then unsere Freunde. What is the plural of du, ihr. So, it is euer.

That is if it is an informal situation, I’m asking my students I can say wie sind eure Telefonnummer. If I am asking my colleagues because Sie plural is Ihre, I would say ‘wie sind Ihre Telefonnummer?’ If it is a formal situation. Informal you are asking your friends, ‘wo sind deine Bucher?’ If you are asking one friend, ‘wo sind deine Bucher’, where are your books? If you are asking more than one friend, ‘wo sind euer Bucher?’ Informal situation, it is euer. If it is formal situation, it is Ihre. Formal, there is no difference in singular and plural like in Indian languages. Whether it is Tamil or Hindi, formal singular and plural is same. But informal singular and plural will be a little different. So, the change is only in the informal form. You’re talking to your friends, ‘wo sind euer Bucher, wo ist euer Unterricht?’ You are asking all of them, ‘wo ist euer Lehrer?’ If the teacher is a man, if the teacher is a woman, ‘wo ist euer Lehrerin?’ You are asking your friends or classmates, then it is informal. ‘Wo ist euer Lehrerin?’ Formal situation, singular plural same, it will still be ihre. Okay? So, what is the plural of ‘er es sie’?

Ich plural, wir.

Du, ihr.

Sie, sie.

What is the plural of er/es/sie? Sie. They. So, what is their? You want to ask where are their books... What is ‘their’? Ihr.

Capital or small? Small.

Time: 40: 47

Ihr, ihre

ich	mein/meine
du	dein/deins
er	sein/seine
es	sein/seine
sie	ihr/ihre
wir	unser/unsere
ihr	euer/eure
sie	ihr/ihre
Sie	Ihr/Ihre

Instructor: We will try to fill it in. Gästebuch. So, if it is a blog, there is always a Gästebuch where you can write your comment. So is sechundsiebzig is just a username. Hallo Florian, he is writing to Florian. Deine Homepage ist spitze. Spitze means top. If there is a pen, the top tip is spitze. Or if it's a mountain, the top is also spitze. So deine Homepage ist spitze. Und, Hund auto ist total cool. So, what should come in the blank? Dein. Very good.

Helga Falke schreibt:

Liebe Mara. So, Bilder. Bilde ist one photo, Bilder is many photos. Bilder sind schon. What do you say? Liebe Mara? Deine. Because it is plural. Deine Bilder sind schon. Sie gefallen mir sehr gut. What is this sie here? Deine photos sind schon. This sie is they. That's why gefallen, plural. Sie gefallen mir, sehr gut. And, Foto beim walking ist auch sehr nett. That is Mara's photo. So your photo during the walking is also sehr nett. So, what will be in the blank? Dein. Because it's the beginning of the sentence we write capital letter. Das Foto so dein Foto.

Angele 11 schreibt:

Hallo Mara und Hannes. How many he is addressing? Two people. So kinder sind schon sooo groß! So, what will come in the blank? He is addressing the two of them Mara und Hannes, they are the first names, so is it formal address or informal? Informal. So, Mara and Hannes, what should come here? Euere Kinder. Capital because it is the beginning of the sentence. More than one person, it is euere. If it is just Mara, deine Kinder, just Hannes, deine Kinder. Mara und Hannes, euere Kinder. Wisst ihr schon? Tochter Nadine spielt jetzt auch Saxophon. So, my daughter also spielt saxophone. So, what is our daughter? Our daughter, what is the ending?

Unser, it will be capital because the beginning of the sentence, what will the word be? Unsere. Because it is die Tochter. Unsere Tochter Nadine spielt jetzt schon Saxophon. Ich it can be mein meine, you will learn more endings later on. Ich, mein, du, dein, er, sein, es, sein, sie, ihr, wir, unser, ihr, euer, sie, ihr, Sie, Ihr. So all the sies, it is ihr, Ihr.

[Student: For the ihr, it should be, the feminine one should be euer and euere?] Which one you are saying?

[Ihr. It should be euere right?]

Instructor: Oh, the spelling, yes yes. Both spellings are accepted. You can write it like eure or like euere. Both the spellings are accepted. With 'e', or ohne 'e'. Both are accepted. So, lets quickly read one more exercise.

Time: 46:45

Wie ist dein Familienname, Magdalena?

Mein Familienname ist Kowalska.

Wie ist Ihre E-Mail Adresse?

What will be the answer?

Meine, isn't it?

And, wie heist euere Lehrerin, Monica und Michael?

What is this euere here? Your, singular or plural? Plural, you are asking two people. So what will be the answer?

Students: Unsere

Unsere Lehrerin heist.

Was ist Muttersprache Olga?

What will it be? Deine! Sehr gut! Deine Muttersprache. So, what will the answer be? Meine Muttersprache.

Kasimir sind das, deine, sehr gut! You are talking only to one person. Kasimir ist nur eine Person. Sind das deine Bucher? Nein, das sind nicht meine Bucher. This meine deine is because Bucher is plural. Wie ist....

Capital letter or small netter?

Wie ist Ihr Vorname Herr Böhme

Mein Vorname ist Holger.

Beate und Maria, wie heißt euer Lehrer? So, what is the answer? Unser. Unser Lehrer heißt Gerhard Schmidt.

Yeah? So, any questions?

End.