

WEEK 7; LECTURE 1

Lektion 6 : Freizeitprogramm

Time : 00:14

Instructor : Ok, Guten Morgen !

[**Students : Guten Morgen !**]

Instructor : Das letzte Mal, letzte Woche, waren wir auch Seite achtundsechzig (2). Heute beginnen wir mit Seite neunundsechzig, Aufgabe sechzehn. Freizeitprogramm. (2) Lesen Sie die Anzeigen. Anzeigen ? Have we done the verb Zeigen ? ... (writes on the white board) ... It's a regular verb Zeigen - to show. 'Anzeigen', Anzeigen has several meanings, one of them is to display, to advertise, but also to report to the police, to report somebody to the police is also, Anzeigen. Ja ! Anzeigen, what do you see there, Anzeigen ? Lesen Sie die Anzeigen. Die Anzeige, die Anzeigen.

Lesen Sie die Anzeigen, Welche Angaben. (2) Angabe, if you look at the blanks, what would 'Angabe' be ? Information, Angaben, information. Fehlen, fehlen is to miss, to be missing, actually, and to miss, both. Welche Angaben fehlen. Lesen Sie die Anzeigen, Welche Angaben fehlen ? Preis, Ort, Uhrzeit, Datum. Preis ? Ort ?

[**Students : Place**]

Instructor : Ort - place, Uhrzeit, Datum. Welche Angaben fehlen ? Also bitte lesen Sie die Anzeigen, und schreiben Sie welche, oder Sagen Sie welche Angaben fehlen. Just take couple of minutes and go through the advertisements, read the text. What are the advertisements about ? Worum geht es ? (2) ... (writes on the white board) ... Worum geht es bei diesen Anzeigen ? 'Worum geht es', is standard expression for What is it about, in or with these advertisements. Bei diesen Anzeigen.

We have not yet come across the word diese, I think, have we come across the word diese ? What would it mean ? This or these, Ok, This, that, these, those, diese. And it works exactly like die, or der or das. So we have dieser, dieses, diese and diesen, etc. So Worum geht es bei diesen Anzeigen ? Ja ! Anzeige eins, first advertisement, worum geht es ? Es geht um ?

[**Student : Konzert**]

Instructor : Es geht um ein Konzert. (2) Und, das zweite Bild, what is it about ?

Stadtmarathon, Es geht um Stadtmarathon, im welcher Stadt ?

[**Students : Hamburg**]

Instructor: Hamburg, Hamburg Stadtmarathon. Und dann, going clockwise, die naechste Anzeige?

[**Student : Es geht um ein Open - Air - Kino.**]

Time : 05:33

Instructor : Um ein Open - Air - Kino, gut, Es geht um ein Open - Air - Kino. Wo ? Wo ist das Kino ?

. VERANSTALTUNGSTIPPS IM RADIO VERSTEHEN

6

Freizeitprogramm

16 a Lesen Sie die Anzeigen. Welche Angaben fehlen? Preis, Ort, Uhrzeit, Datum?

Extra-Konzert
Die Tollen Hoson

Am _____ In Düsseldorf

ISS-Dome
Tickets ab _____
Konzertbeginn 20 Uhr

Stadtmarathon Hamburg
am _____

Laufen Sie durch das Zentrum von Hamburg, vorbei am Michel und am Fischmarkt, an der Alster entlang! Anmeldung jetzt!
Halbmarathon 40,- Euro
Stadtmarathon _____

Hören: wichtige Informationen verstehen
Sie müssen nicht alles verstehen! Achten Sie auf wichtige Wörter.
Beispiel: Sie wollen den Preis wissen? - Wichtige Wörter sind Preis, Ticket, Karte, Kosten, Euro.
Sie hören das Wort! - Passen Sie auf!

Lange Museumsnacht

am 28.8. in _____

Die lange Kultur-Nacht beginnt um _____ und endet um _____ früh.
Alle Museen in der Stadt sind geöffnet und haben ein Extra-Programm.
Das Ticket kostet _____

Fußball
Champions League

am _____
Bayern München : FC Basel

Allianz Arena München
Beginn 20.30 Uhr
Karten für _____ bei uns!
Ticketbox München

Open-Air-Kino
am Zürichsee

Bei gutem Wetter an jedem Abend im August um _____ Uhr.
Am _____ und 22.08.
Double-Feature mit zwei Kultfilmen
Eintritt ab 20 Uhr.
Tickets für _____ Franken,
Double Feature für 10,- Franken.

b Hören Sie und ergänzen Sie die Preise, Termine und Orte.

c Was wollen Sie gern machen? Sprechen Sie mit den anderen Kursteilnehmern und finden Sie für alle Aktivitäten Partner.

Konzert	Kino	Fußballspiel	Museumsnacht	Marathon
			Sylvia	

Kommst du mit ins Kino?
Möchten Sie zum Konzert?

Nein, ich habe keine Lust. Ich möchte ...
Ja, warum nicht?

Gute Idee!
Ja, gern.

d Was kann man in Ihrer Stadt machen? Berichten Sie.

neunundsechzig 69

[Student : am Zuerich. (2)]

Instructor : Not 'am', in Zuerich.

[Student : in Zuerich.]

Instructor : Das ist in Zuerich. Und die naechste Anzeige ?

[Student : Es geht um Champions League ...]

Instructor : Um ein ?

[**Student** : Um ein Fussball spielen.]

Instructor : Es geht um ein Fussballspiel.

[**Student** : mit Bayern Muenchen und FC Basel.]

Instructor : Es geht um ein Fussballspiel, das Spiel, das Konzert. spielen is to play, das Spiel is a game, Ok. Es geht um ein Fussballspiel, Wo ?

[**Student** : In Muenchen.]

Instructor : In Muenchen, und wer spielt gegen wen ?

[**Student** : Bayern Muenchen spielt FC Basel]

Instructor : Bayern gegen FC Basel. Gegen ?

[**Students** : Against]

Instructor : Ja ! Das Fussballspiel ist in Muenchen, Wo in Muenchen ?

[**Students** : Allianz Arena]

Instructor : Allianz Arena in Muenchen. Und Bayern spielt gegen FC Basel. Ja ! Und dann ? Die naechste Anzeige ?

[**Student** : How do you begin the sentence ? ... Es geht um eine lange Museumsnacht.]

Instructor : Gut ! Es geht um eine lange Museumsnacht.(2) Was ist eine lange, und Wo ist das ? In welcher Stadt ?

[**Student** : Sir, it's not given there.]

Instructor : So, you have the expression in the question, in the question of the task, welche Angaben fehlen ? So, how would you say ? If I ask you in welcher Stadt ? But, this information is missing, so, how would you say that ?

[**Student** : das fehlt]

Instructor : Das fehlt, Gut ! Diese Angabe fehlt. Welche Stadt ? Wir wissen nicht. Wissen ? Have we learnt the word 'wissen' ? Ich weiss nicht, oder wir wissen nicht, welche Stadt diese Angabe fehlt. Diese Information fehlt. 'Information' same spelling as Information, but pronounced 'Informatzion'. Diese Information fehlt, diese Angabe fehlt.

Was ist eine lange Museumsnacht ? (2) Ja ! I don't want the English translation of lange Museumsnacht, lange is long, Museum is Museum and Nacht is night, so, a long Museums night. I am trying to get you to formulate a simple sentence, based on the information given in the text. Was ist eine lange Museumsnacht?

[**Student** : Das ist eine Kulturnacht.]

Instructor : Gut ! Das ist eine Kuturnacht. Ja ! Noch ein Satz, eine Kuturnacht ?

Time : 09:40

Instructor : I think we've done the word 'Passieren'. Was passiert ? ... (writes on the white board) ... 'passieren' is also in some instances 'to pass', but basically in a very normal day to day parlance is 'come to a pass', 'to happen', Ok. So, was ist passiert ? ... (writes on the white board) ... Standard question, Was passiert ? What happens ? Was passiert ? And Was ist passiert? What's happened ? Something you see, maybe some accident or something, then you can go and ask, Was ist passiert ? What's happened ? Or Was passiert ? Also.

Lange Museumsnacht, (2) was passiert in dieser Nacht ? Das ist eine Kulturnacht. (2) Was passiert ? What is the question, was passiert, meaning ? What happens ? Was sagt die Anzeige ?

[**Student : Alle Museen sind geoeffnet.]**

Instructor : sind geoeffnet, Alle Museen sind geoeffnet. Und ?

[**Student : Und haben ein extra Programm.]**

Instructor : Und haben ein extra Programm. Alle Museen sind geoeffnet, und haben ein extra Programm.

[**Student : What is Museen ?]**

Instructor : Museen, what could it be ? Lange Museumsnacht, Alle Museen in der Stadt sind geoeffnet. Museen, plural. Das Museum, die Museen.

We will take a one minute detour here. How many of you, I don't know which cities you guys are from. But, are there Museums in the cities that you are from ? Ja ! Ashwin, woher kommen Sie ?

[**Student : Ich komme aus Pune.]**

Instructor : Sie komme aus Pune. Und gibt es ein Museum in Pune ?

[**Student : Keine Ahnung.]**

Instructor : Keine Ahnung, sehr gut. Wer kommt, Pranav du kommst auch aus Pune. Ja ! Gibt es ein Museum in Pune ?

[**Student : Ja, es gibt ein Museum in Pune.]**

Instructor : Welches Museum ? Wie heisst das Museum in Pune ? Es gibt ein paar Museen, aber ein Museum ist bekannt. Bekannt ?

[**Student : famous]**

Instructor : Famous, bekannt. ... (writes on white board) ... Das Museum in Pune also ist bekannt. Bekannt is famous. Heisst Raja Kelkar Museum. (2) Und eine Person, ein Mann, der

heisst Raja Kelkar, er hat alle Sachen im Museum, hat er allein eingesammelt, hat er allein gesammelt. Das ist Raja Kelkar Museum. We have done the word einsammeln?

Time : 13:22

What is einsammeln ?

[**Students : To collect.]**

Instructor : To collect. So die Sammlung, - en. Was ist ein Museum. Ein Museum ist eine Sammlung von Artefakten. Ein Museum ist eine Sammlung von Kunst Objekten. Oder von historischen Objekten. Von Kultur Objekten. All the words are familiar ? Kunst, what is Kunst ? Art, Kunst is Art die Kunst. Oder, Ja ! Ein Museum ist eine Sammlung. Sammlung would be ?

[**Students : a collection]**

Instructor : A collection, eine Sammlung, und das Museum in Pune, das ist eine Sammlung von einem Mann. Und das ist besonders. Besonders, it is special. Bei diesem Museum. Aber woher kommen ander, woher kommt Sie ?

[**Student : Ich komme aus Vizag.]**

Instructor : Aus Vizag, gibt es ein Museum in Vizag ? Keine Ahnung ?

Woher kommen Sie ?

[**Student : Ich komme aus Moradabad.]**

Instructor : Gibt es ein Museum in Moradabad ? Keine Ahnung ?

[**Student : Ich komme aus Neyveli. Keine Ahnung Ahnung.]**

Instructor : Sie wissen nicht. Keine Ahnung. Shantam, woher kommen Sie ?

[**Student : Ich komme aus Kota, Rajasthan.]**

Instructor : Ja ! Gibt es ein Museum in Kota ? Vielliecht. Kota hat aber auch ein Palast ?

[**Student : The Jagmandir Palace.]**

Instructor : Kota hat ein Palast, in dem Palast, Palast ? Palace, In dem Palast, gibt es ein Museum ? Ok. Woher kommen Sie ?

[**Student : Ich komme aus Chennai. Egmore Museum]**

Instructor : Ja ! Chennai hat das Egmore Museum. Haben Sie das gesehen ? Have you been there ? Ja ! Wie oft ?

[**Student : Wie oft is ?]**

Instructor : Wie oft, einmal, zweimal, dreimal, ... ?

[**Student : Dreimal.]**

Instructor : Dreimal, Ok . Anybody else ?

Time : 15:55

[**Student** : Ich komme aus Pune, und wir haben also ‘Joshi Train Museum’]

Instructor : Es gibt auch, ein ‘Joshi Train Museum’ auch in Pune. Das habe ich nicht gesehen. Any other city is represented here ?

[**Student** : Ich komme aus Banglore, wir haben Vishweshwaraiya Science Museum.]

Instructor : Vishweshwaraiya Science Museum in Banglore, Ja ! Noch jemand ? Kommt jemand aus Hyderabad ?

[**Student** : Wir haben Salarjung Museum.]

Instructor : Salarjung Museum in Hyderabad. Ja ! Haben Sie das gesehen ? Have you seen it ?

[**Student** : I have not gone.]

Instructor : No ? Ok. Ja ! Salarjung Museum ist auch ein sehr schoenes Museum und ein sehr grosses Museum. Ist groesser als Egmores Museum zum Beispiel. Ist auch groesser als Raja Kelkar Museum. Aber Mumbai ?

[**Student** : Keine Ahnung.]

Instructor : Keine Ahnung ? Prince of Wales Museum ? Nein, Ok. So, the point of this round, anybody else wants to tell us where they are from and whether there is a museum in that place ? So the point of this round was basically to get an idea of, or let’s say to draw a contrast that we are not a ‘museal’ people, in some senses. Our awareness of museums, of art, have you ever been to an art gallery ? How many people have never been to an Art gallery ? Specifically to an art gallery ? How many of you have never been to an art gallery ?

So, whereas going to an Art gallery or a Museum is a kind of a ritual, a kind of a standard “Cultural practice” especially in Germany. In the German context, and so you have lange Museumsnacht, I don’t think we could have such an event. What do we have as comparable Cultural programmes ? Like eine lange Museumsnacht is that all the museums are open through the night and they have, as the advertisement says, extra programmes. They might have some film shows, special, what are they called, special ‘walks’ through the Museum, guided tours etc.

What comparable things can you think of in the Indian context ? Have you been to any all-night Cultural event ? How many of you have never been to an all-night cultural event ? ... (Almost all of the Students raise their hands) ... This is ridiculous, I mean you are what in your twenties, all of you ? Too many of ‘hand shows’ in this class. But, no music festivals ? Film festivals, music festivals, I mean Music festivals are standard, music festivals there are in so many cities, all-night music festivals.

We had in 2014, you were not here in 2014 right ? In 2014, have you heard of ‘Spic Macay’? There is a Spic Macay group in IIT Madras as well. So, I was associated with ‘Spic Macay’ ever

since I joined IIT, Madras, and in 2014, we conducted an International, Spic Macay, every year conducts an International convention, and this time it was in IIT, Delhi, if I am not mistaken.

Time : 20:00

Spic Macay is an India wide association, stands for the “Society for Promotion of Indian Classical Music and Culture Amongst Youth.” It was started by an IIT, Delhi alumnus, called Kiran Seth in 1977. Why did he start it, because he got an IIT education and went to the U.S. What else? And then he discovered that he had no clue, because we don’t have such ‘Cultural rituals’, such daily cultural practices. Our cultural practices are completely stuck up in religion.

Going to a temple and coming back, that’s a cultural practice, but going to an all-night Music Festival, no. So he, Kiran Seth also happens to be a good friend by now, because I was associated with Spic Macay, all through my student days, in Pune and in Delhi and then also as Faculty co-ordinator here till 2015.

So he discovered that people could talk about their “Cultural Heritage”. They had some sort of an orientation about when they went to a Museum, when they went to an Art show, or when they went to a music programme. But he didn’t have any kind of a clue, any kind of an orientation, let’s say in Hindustani Classical Music. He did not know what Taal was being used, which Raag was being sung, he had no clue about what the Gharanas were and so on and so forth. And I think his ‘Satori’ moment came when he heard a Dhrupad recital, ‘Satori’ you understand ?

Satori is a term from Zen Buddhism, it means that moment in which Aha ! Everything falls into place. So that happened when he heard a Dhrupad recital. Dhrupad is a style of classical music, one of the oldest styles of classical music. And then he himself learns, he himself is an exponent of Dhrupad music. And he also began this movement, this Society Spic Macay. He discovered that our college education in terms of ‘Cultural awareness’ has gone to the dogs and is still there. And I think last year or year before last, 2017 was the 40th year of this movement. And there are chapters in I don’t know how many Colleges and Universities across India, is one of the largest youth movements. And also to a large extent supported by the Ministry of Culture. Although the Ministry of Culture, I have to say, since this government took over, has cut the budget more than half, of this particular society.

So, if you noticed, the ‘Kumbh’ was going on right ? The ‘Kumbh - Mela’ in Varanasi is going on right now, is it over ? I think it’s over. At the ‘Kumbh’ every day, there were live concerts of leading Artists from India, which were put up by the ‘Spic Macay’. Organised by the youth and put up in Varanasi, live from the Kumbh, in one section of the entire Mela grounds, there were live Indian classical Music and Dance concerts going on. So, why did I come to the Spic Macay? Is because you said you have never been to an all-night Music festival also.

The Finale always of a Spic Macay convention is an all-night concert. And in SAC, we had an all-night concert, which began at 7’O clock in the evening, and there were some 6 Artists who either sang or danced. It began with a Dhrupad concert and ended with a Karnatik concert, by one of Chennai’s leading singers, T.M. Krishna. T.M. Krishna ended the concert and T.M. Krishna began singing at 6’O clock in the morning and ended at 8. And people who were with bowl in SAC, people had come with durries, of course we had organized some chairs and durries

over there. But that's the way of, I don't know if people from Pune have heard of 'Savai Gandharva' ? The 'Savai Gandharva' is a music festival in Pune. Unlike in Chennai, I hope you know, that Chennai is on the world map of Classical Music. I mean the Music season in Chennai

Time : 25:03

there is nothing comparable anywhere in the world, through November and December, or end October through December, the number of Concerts that Chennai has, the Chennai season is the biggest Musical Festival in the world right now. There is nothing comparable to it.

And I don't know whether you've kind of partaken of that, you have experienced that, but you should not miss it since, Chennai is going to be your home for at least four years, if a dual degree, then five years. If you stay on for PhD or working, then more than that. So, don't miss that. The Festival in Pune is not through the month, it is a four day affair. But again, four days in the sense, it's not a day, but it's a four night affair. Because the concerts begin in the evenings and go through the night and end around 6 or 7'O clock in the morning, and there are people who, working people who go there, sit through the concerts, in the morning have a chai at the local dhaba, take the bus, go to work. Again in the evening, come back early home, have a bath, whatever it is, come and sit for the concerts.

These are things that have to be, the lange Museumsnacht actually, kind of draws this contrast to the fore. And one of the things that we discover, I always believe that more we learn a foreign language, or a foreign culture, the more we discover ourselves. So, because the contrast helps us to see ourselves more clearly, than we have been aware of. So, I don't think we ever have had a lange Museumsnacht, because there aren't so many Museums first of all, in our cities. But we do have lange Musiknacht for example very often, this happens in India very often. Or, I don't know how many of you are from Kerala ? How many people from Kerala over here ?

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



Instructor : Kathakali, or even an older form of Kathakali is, anyway, I'm not getting it right now, but Kerala has so many, what do you call them ? "Temple Festivals". And at the Temple Festival, actually you have these 'Cultural' programmes, which go on through the night.

Anzeige eins (2), welche Angabe fehlt ? (2) ... (puts up the first slide) ...

Time : 27:52

Preis, Termin, Ort, Zeit, welche Angabe fehlt ?

[**Student : Ort und Preis.**]

Instructor : Ort und Preis ? Nein, Ort ist da. Duesseldorf, ISS Dome, Duesseldorf, Ort ist da.

[**Student : City.**]

Instructor : City, Stadt, Stadt ist Duesseldorf.

[**Student : Datum und Preis.**]

Instructor : Datum und Preis. Am ... what follows am is usually the date, or the day, am Montag, am Dienstag, am Mittwoch, am or the date. The day or date, in Duesseldorf, ISS Dome, Tickets ab ___ Preis, Preis fehlt und Datum fehlt. Ok, die naechste Anzeige, Marathon ?

[**Student : Datum und ..**]

Instructor : Datum und ?

[**Student : Uhrzeit**]

Instructor : Uhrzeit fehlt, Datum fehlt und ? Noch etwas. Halbmarathon vierzig Euro, Stadtmarathon, Preis fehlt auch. Ja ! Registrierungspreis fehlt auch. Also the Datum, Uhrzeit und Preis. Und dann Open-Air-Kino ?

[**Student : Uhrzeit, Datum, Preis.**]

Instructor : Uhrzeit, Datum und Preis fehlen. Fussballspiel ?

[**Student : Datum, Preis.**]

Instructor : Ja ! Datum und Preis fehlen. Und lange Museumsnacht ? Are you understanding the text, or you are not understanding the text ? Then you pass the mike on. Ja ! Lange Museumsnacht, welche Angaben fehlen ?

[**Student : Ort, Uhrzeit, Preis.**]

Instructor : Ort, Uhrzeit und Preis.

I will take the five minutes to introduce one new case which we will encounter in the next lesson. Actually, I wanted to begin with lesson 7 today, but I thought we should do some sort of an exercise to get back, the gap of four or five days, to get back into the distance. ...(shows slide)...

Very quickly, I think if you look at the first two rows, that is, Der, Den, Die, Die, Das, Das, Die, Die. I think we know what that means, Ok. This is Akkusativ, we have learnt is Object. ... (writes on the white board) ... And Nominativ is Subject.

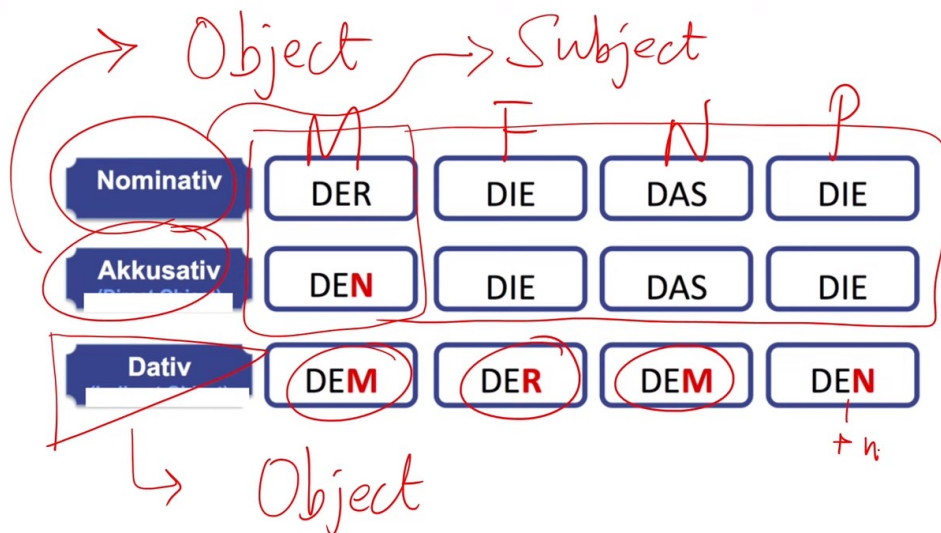
Now comes Dativ, it is also object, there is one more ... All these are called cases. I'll use the word case. In grammar the word case means either the Noun or the Pronoun whatever that is there is either the Subject or the Object. So cases.

So, Nominativ case means Subject, Akkusativ case means Object, and Dativ case also, ... (why are you writing ? Please don't write, it is all there in the textbook) ... I've taken the last – now only 2 minutes left – to basically clarify what is the difference between the Akkusativ and the Dativ. So both are Objects and the Akkusativ case which we have learnt by now, henceforth you shall call it the 'Direct' Object. Which means the Dativ would be what ? The 'Indirect' Object. So, direct Object and indirect Object.

Actually, 'to sleep' and especially to sleep in class is an intransitive verb. So it doesn't carry an Object, neither direct nor indirect. Only the Subject sleeps. But, jokes apart, Akkusativ would be 'direct' Object, that means Dativ would be 'indirect' Object. So, anybody knows this from School grammar? Ja ! Can you take the mike and describe ?

[Student : So, for example, I give him a gift. So here, I am the Subject, 'the Gift' is the direct object, and He is the indirect Object because the action is being done on to him.]

Instructor : The action is being done on the Gift, the gift is being given, but there is an indirect beneficiary, an indirectly affected party by the action, which is 'him'. Which is indirect Object. So, this is a model example, 'model example' is tautology, but this is a good example of an indirect Object, because 'I give my friend a gift.' So 'I' am giving, Subject, giving is the action that's happening is the Verb. I am giving what ? 'Gift', direct Object, I am giving whom a gift ? My friend, Dativ object. So, the Dativ Object is that. "I write my Parents an SMS or an e-mail." So, we use the Dativ Object actually very often in day to day parlance. And we often use Dativ Objects, for example, "I buy a birthday card for my friend." So I am having an indirect object here, but it is with 'for'. So very often, we also attach the indirect Object to a preposition. Is that clear ? Like 'for'. "I write a letter to my Father or to my Parents." You attach 'to'. You can say, "I write my Parents a letter." But very often we also attach that indirect object to a preposition, like to or for etc. Is that clear ?



So, the indirect Object form in the German language, or the 'Dativ' form, Dativ forms are these, Dem, Der, Dem, Den. Obviously this is Masculine, this is Feminine, this is Neuter and this Plural. And for the Plural, you can say Den + n, we will discuss the Den + n later. But, that is something will come up in lesson 7. The Dativ form, and as I said, it will either appear as a Dativ 'Object' as in that object, or it will appear attached to a preposition. Actually we already have, when we say, Am Montag, on Monday what is 'Am' ? Am is actually An - dem, An - dem combines to form Am. So actually what we are saying is on the Monday, that the is 'dem', this is the An dem Montag.

So, we've already come across, "Ich gehe zum Bahnhof." Zu - dem Bahnhof, Zum Bahnhof, already we have come across this 'Dem.' That will appear in lesson 7. If you can go through the first few exercises of Lesson 7, it will be good. But, we will begin with Lesson 7 tomorrow.

Time : 36:04

.... (Titles and Tributes) ...

Key Words : Freizeitprogramm, small advertisements - Anzeigen lesen und verstehen, fehlende Informationen / Angaben – missing information, Museums and some cultural practices – Indian-German contrast, Introducing the dative case