

WEEK 8; LECTURE 1

Wir Lernen die Praepositionen

Time : 00:14

Instructor : So, Guten Tag ! Wir haben gestern Das Lied von Suchen gehoert. (2) Haben Sie den Text gelesen ? Have you read, did you read the Text of the Song ? So we will play the Song once and then you will identify the Prepositions in the Song. Ok!

Time : 00:42

[Textbook audio is played] till Time : 03:10

Instructor : Ja ! Verstehen Sie das Lied jetzt ? Verstehen Sie was passiert ? I think, we did the review of the song yesterday, right ? Almost all the sentence by sentence we did till the end. We can start with the Title, have you identified the prepositions ?

[**Student : Ja ! Das Lied vom Suchen.**]

Instructor : Vom suchen, vom Suchen ist ... (writes on the notepad) ... Das Lied vom Suchen. (Circles the word 'vom') von dem - vom, von dem Suchen - vom. Dann ? You can carry on with the next couple of lines ...

[**Student : second line ...der Postporter klingelt, was bringt er mir... I don't see any Prepositions there. Er bringt mir einen Brief von dir.**]

Instructor : Ja ! Er bringt mir einen Brief von dir. Ok, so again you have von.

[**Student : Das Steht kommt bitte mit dem naechsten Zug. Ich habe den Zug jetzt habe Ich genug.**]

Instructor : Ja ! Did we do the meaning of this ? Did you try to find the meaning of the song ? Der Postborter klingelt, where is der Postborter ? How can the Post-box ring the bell ?

[**Student : Maybe the Post-man.**]

Instructor : Ja ! The Post-man, der Post boater, der Boater is a messenger. Der Postboater klingelt. Was bringt er mir ? Er bringt mir einen Brief von dir. Das Steht in dem Brief, Steht it's written in the letter ... komm bitte mit dem naechsten Zug, Ich habe seusche Sensugt Zug, jetzt habe Ich genug. Was steht im Brief ? Komm bitte mit dem naechsten Zug.

Ich habe seusche Sensugt, jetzt habe Ich genug. Sensugt, is longing or desire. Komm bitte mit dem naechsten Zug, Come with the next Train, I am missing you, I am longing for you...jetzt habe Ich genug. Enough of this... whatever... living apart, etc.

[**Student : He is trying to say can you come in the next Train, or something like that ?**]

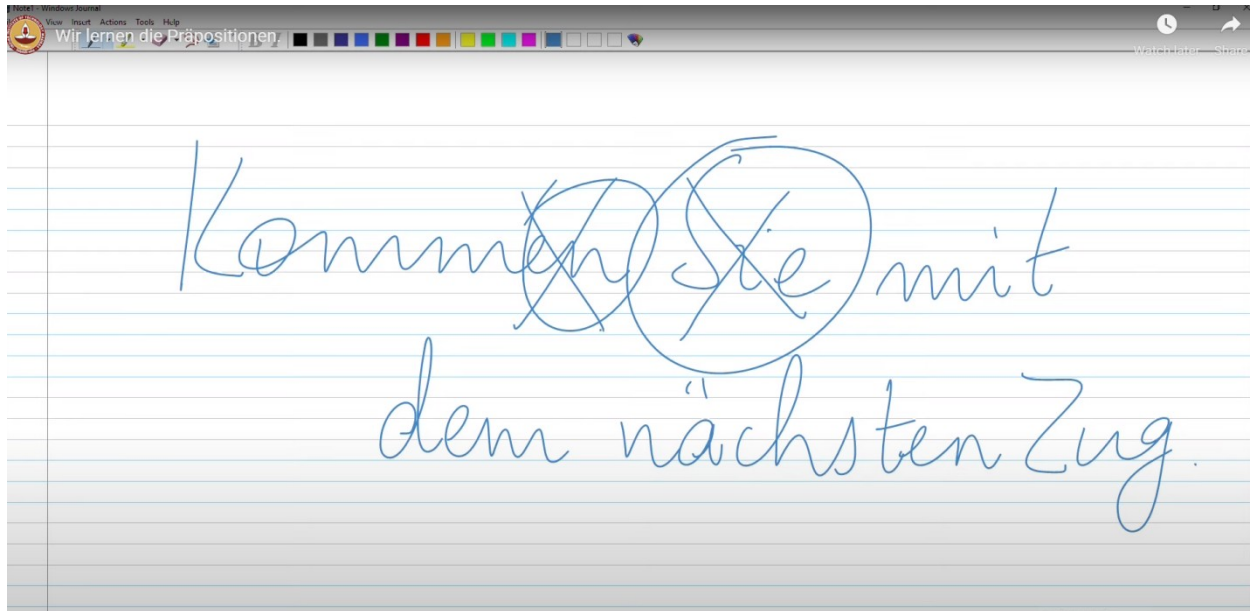
Instructor : He is not trying to say, its written in the letter... das steht...

[**Student : Like generally he will say kommen Sie...**]

Time : 05:54

Instructor : Ja ! This is the informal.

[**Student :** Like would you say **kommst du** or...]



Instructor : No, ...(writes on the notepad)... Kommen Sie mit dem naechsten Zug. Das ist klar, this is something that we have learnt, which is imperative, Ok ! Please come with the next Train. But here it is ... Komm bitte mit dem naechsten Zug, there is no 'Sie', there is no 'en', Komm mit dem naechsten Zug. ...(underlines 'Komm')... This is the same imperative form in the sense you require someone to do something, but with 'du'. With the informal 'you'. That's the form that is here, we will do it, I think it's there in probably the next lesson, or the lesson after that. Ja! In der nuenten oder zehnten Lektion, in the ninth or tenth Lesson, it will come.

But this basically is ...(brackets the word 'Komm')... taking just the root of the Verb, and not adding a 'du' or a 'Sie'. That is the imperative with the informal form. Is that Ok ?

We will first identify all the..., we are coming to that only. The purpose of identifying all the Prepositions is what you are asking. "Komm bitte mit dem naechsten Zug." Haben wir hier eine Praeposition ?

[**Student :** ...mit...]

Instructor : 'mit', Ja, mit. Ich habe suete zensugt jetzt habe ich genug, that's, da gibt es keine Praeposition. "Ich packe sofort meine sachen ein. Doch Ich finde meinen koche nicht, wo keinen nur sein." ... Keine Praeposition... "Liegt er unter dem Bett, hinter der Bank, neben der Treppe, oder liegt er auch dem Schrank ?" - auf, unter, hinter, neben, alle hier.

Just like Neeraj asked, why is it mit dem Zug, mit dem naechsten Zug ? Similarly, please note that it is also "Er bringt mir einen Brief von dir," not von du, not von dich, but von dir. What form is 'dir'? The Dativ form. Mit dem naechsten Zug. "Liegt er unter dem Bett, hinter der

Bank,” it’s actually ‘die Bank’ but it’s hinter der Bank, neben der Treppe, ‘die Treppe’, aber neben der Treppe. ...oder liegt er auch dem Schrank? der Schrank, - dem Schrank.

Time : 09:00

“Ich laufe zum Bahnhof, habe Ich noch zeit.” Ich laufe zum Bahnhof - zum, zu dem Bahnhof, noch einmal, “Mit dem naechsten Zug, zu dem Bahnhof.” “Noch nie war diese weg so wiet,” kiene Praeposition. “Kein Bus, kein Taxi, keine Bahn,” und keine Praeposition.

“Ich renne wie der Blitz, und komme pfeuntlich an.” Noch einmal, haben wir keine Praeposition, und da... “Durch die Halle, auf das Gleis, in den Zug henien.”(2) Ja ! - in, auf, und ... durch. So - durch, auf, in, alle drei sind Praepositionen.

“Doch wo ist meine Fahrkarte, wo kann Sie nur sein ?” Liegt Sie under dem Pass, der Pass, unter dem Pass. In einem Buch, das Buch, in einem Buch. Zwischen dem Hemden, das Hemd, die Hemde, zwichen dem Hemden. dem Hemden, Do you remember Dativ plural ? den plus em (some nod or...) Ja, so it is den plus em dem Hemden. Dativ plural zwischen dem Hemden. In einem Taschentuch, folded inside a Handkerchief, das Tuch, in einem Taschentuch.

[**Student : Unter, in, ...what is zwischen... ?**]

Instructor : Zwischen - between. And noch einmal in. “Der Schaftner pfeift dann steigt er ein.” Einsteigen, seperable verb, I think we have done that - to climb in, einsteigen. Jemand winked noch, (2) winken - to jesture. Aber Ich stehe allein. “Ich gehe in die nacht Inhaus.” (2) - in, “Ich laufe durch den Regen.” Praeposition - durch. der Regen becoming den Regen, which case is that?

[**Student : Akkusativ.**]

Instructor : “Ich will nicht nach Haus.”

[**Student : ...nach...**]

Instructor : nach Haus. “Ich will ueberlegen, wir pfelt nichts ein, Ich habe meine Kopf verloden wo keine nur Sien.” Ok ! Wir haben jetzt viele Praepostionen markiert, viele Praepositionen markiert, Ja ? Can you make a list of the Prepositions ? Tell me from the beginning what Prepositions you have come across. ...(writes on the notepad)...

[**Student : von dem, mit, auf, unter, hinter, neben, in, durch, nach, dem** (dem is not a preposition, dem is the article) **...zwischen, zu...**]

Instructor : Haben wir noch mehr Praeposition ? Nehmen wir zuerst die Praepostion ‘durch’, bitte finden Sie die Saetze mit durch.

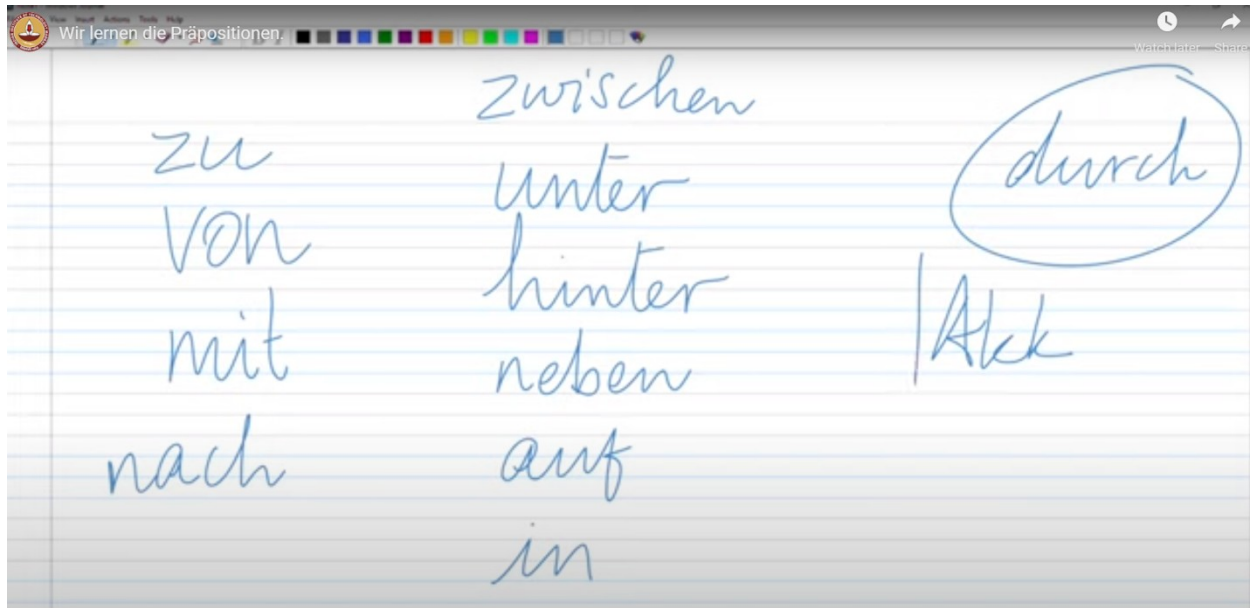
[**Student : So we have durch die Halle auf das Gleis in den Zug henien.**]

Instructor : Durch die Halle, Halle ist die Halle. Welche kausen ist das ?

[**Student : Akkusativ.**]

Time : 13:47

Instructor : die Bliibt, die.. We are coming to that, Neeraj. So durch ist eine Praeposition mit ... (writes on the notepad)... Akkusativ.



I'll come to that, I made three columns for a specific reason. Dann nehmen wir vielleicht die Praepositionen - zu, von, mit, nach. von ist Dativ, Das Lied von dem Suchen. von dir, ist Dativ. zu - wo finden wir zu ?

[**Student : zum Bahnhof... in der...**]

Instructor : Ich laufe zum Bahnhof, zu dem Bahnhof. Ja, Bahnhof, wo haben wir - mit ?

[**Student : Komm bitte mit dem naechsten Zug.**]

Instructor : (repeats the sentence)... mit dem naechsten Zug. und - nach ? wo haben wir nach?

[**Student : Ich will nicht nach Haus.**]

Instructor : (Repeats the sentence) Ok, zu, von, mit, nach, das sind Praepositionen immer mit Dativ. There is a case distinction in English, but the case distinction in English is not required in the sense, because the gender distinction is so obvious, I think I explained this to you. In English it would be - "The people give the votes to the Politicians." There is no difference between "Die Leute geben den Politikern die Stimmen." Ok, it's not like that.

Which means whenever we are using Prepositions in English, such as in, of, from, to, next to, between, through, around, etc. we are not aware of the fact that these Prepositions will actually render, the preposition will always be coupled, or will always bring with it, a noun or a pronoun. If I am saying, I am going in, or into, there has to be some ending, into the Room, the House, whatever it is. There has to be some ending, Ok. I am going into the room, house, there has to be some ending. Or, I am talking about, if I stop there, the sentence is not complete. I am talking about, whatever it is... The garden is next to, it has to bring that object, which it is next to. Ok!

Time : 16:22

So, every Preposition will drag with it something or some person. And that thing or person in the sentence can either be a noun or a pronoun, is that clear ? In English, we are not aware of what exactly prepositions are doing to these nouns or pronouns, but in German it becomes very apparent because all the nouns or pronouns have different case forms. Ok, by now we should be clear about - Nominativ, Akkusativ, Dativ, atleast three.

So, what it means is, whenever you have a preposition like you have 'zu' which we want to use in a sentence, for example zu is used when ? Which are the examples with 'zu'? Moment genau. ... (writes on the notepad)... zum Beispiel, it is das Beispiel, zu dem Beispiel, to the example. In English you say for example, but in German you say - to the example, zum Beispiel. Other expressions with zu ? Sentence... Moment.

[**Student : Ich gehe ...**]

Instructor : ... (writes on the notepad)... Ich gehe zur Schule, die Schule, der Schule, zu der Schule-zur Schule, zur basically means zu plus der. Like zum is zu plus dem, zur is zu plus der. So, Ja other expressions like this ? We already have zum Bahnhof, zum Vreuhstueck, zum Mittagessen. Ich gehe zu meinen Eltern. Eltern - Parents. So actually Ich gehe, I go, go the verb is intransitive. Which means, intransitive means ?

[**Student : It doesn't require an object.**]

Instructor : Doesn't take an object, not require, maybe it requires, but it can't take an object. Intransitive means it can't take an object. So there is no object in the sentence as such. There is only subject, I go. And then there's a predicate which tells you where I go, or for what I go. Ok, but I go what, or I go who, those are absurd questions, Ok. ... (goes to the notepad)...

But you have all these nouns, Schule, Bahnhof, Mittagessen, Eltern with the Dativ. So the Dativ form here or the Dativ case is here because all these nouns are attached to zu. So zu as a preposition has the property, that it will render anything that comes with it into the Dativ form. Actually it probably is the property of the preposition to in English as well. For example I say, I go to him. I give this to him. It is actually the Dativ case if you look at it logically, but in English we can't make it out so clearly, because also there is no difference between him and him. I see him and I give him one whatever. So that him and him we can't distinguish in English, direct and indirect Object.

But here we can. So, the point is, to come back to the first question, why is it mit dem naechsten Zug ? Because mit belongs to this category of prepositions which will render whatever comes with it into the Dativ form. So, der Zug becomes dem Zug. So, mit dem naechsten Zug. With the next train. So, we have durch, there are other important prepositions in this list, ... (writes on the notepad)... um, fuer, ohne, very important, gegen, I think that's enough. So, ohne ... ?

[**Student : without**]

Instructor : So, again you have a lovely little difference with mit - with is Dativ, but without is Akkusativ. Ok, always.

Time : 21:38

Ich gehe mit meinem Freund, Dativ, mit dem Freund. Oder Ich gehe ohne meinen Freund, den Freund. So, mit is Dativ, Ohne is Akkusativ, durch is through, So, If we go through the Park or through the Garden, what is the Garden ? Ja, Garten... masculine/feminine/neuter ? Der Garten, So we go through the Garden. durch den Garten, Wir gehen durch den Garten.

Fuer - always whatever it is coming with fuer should be in the Akkusativ form. um - um means around basically, and gegen is against. So we have one list here on your left also, which is Dativ, one list on the right which is Akkusativ, and you have one list in the center. (makes a box around the prepositions in the center) Where do you find 'in' in the Text ?

[Student : In einem Taschentuch.]

Instructor : (repeats the sentence). So, which case is 'in' bringing with it ? einem, Dativ 'em' is Dativ, very clear. So in einem Taschentuch is Dativ. Where else do you find 'in'?

[Student : In einem Buch.]

Instructor : (repeats the sentence). In einem Taschentuch. Ja... Pranav...

[Student : In den Zug.]

Instructor : (repeats the sentence). Durch die Halle, aug das Gleis, in den Zug henien. Now here we had in einem Buch, in einem Taschentuch, which is Dativ, but in den Zug henien - Akkusativ. And one more place, somebody said that, In die nacht hinaus, Ich gehe in die nacht hinaus. Die nacht bleibt - stays die nacht, Akkusativ. So what, if we infer an observation, what is the observation ?

[Student : It can take either...]

Instructor : It can take either Dativ or Akkusativ. Now, we need some guidelines you know, when can it take Akkusativ, or when can it take Dativ. So, can you look at the examples and derive a well, not a rule, but you can say a 'rule' also. There are two instances where 'in' is Dativ, in einem Buch, in einem Taschentuch. There are two instances where 'in' is Akkusativ, in den Zug henien, oder in die nacht hinaus.

[Student : Maybe if we have a transitive verb like 'gehe' we have Akkusativ. And if we have a verb that requires an object, both indirect and direct, so for the direct object we have...]

Instructor : Not really, that's also a good try, but actually if you see, where does 'in' occur as Dativ ? Which is the verb in those sentences ?

[Student : liegt...]

Instructor : Liegen, intransitive. Liegen, sein, gehen, blieben, intransitive, stehen, intransitive.

Dehli liegt in Indien. Dehli liegt was ? No answer... you need a preposition for the object, 'in Indien' for liegen so it's intransitive, so that's not the reason. So, it's not because of the

Time : 25:38

definite - indefinite, not because of transitive - intransitive. Here also along with in (circles auf and in) Two instances where it is Dativ, two instances where it is Akkusativ. What can you see as a difference between... but I think the focus from the article to the verb is correct. Shift of focus in order to derive the rule, shifting the focus from the article to the verb is the correct move.

Now we've to go a little further into that. (Student says something)... No. I said the shift towards the verb is the correct move. Look at the verbs, which is the verb with Dativ - Liegen, which is the verb with Akkusativ - Gehen, or laufen, or whatever it is. What is the difference in terms of ... (Student says something) ... Not really, gehen and liegen are both regular, in present tense. Liegen - Gehen (2) what is the difference, or laufen I am saying, gehen or laufen. How else could you ask the question, Liegt Sie, Meine Fahrkarte ? Instead of liegen, what could you take ? Wo liegt meine Fahrkarte oder Wo ist ...

[Student : Laufen has movement, gehen and laufen have movement, what's the other verb?]

Instructor : Liegen, that's the rule, I mean if these 'guys' here, the column in the center, if these prepositions, when we are using them, if what the sentence signifies - through the verb, If what the sentence signifies is a movement, then they behave like Akkusativ prepositions. If what the sentence signifies is a Stationary position, then they behave like Dativ prepositions.

So, in die nacht hinaus, Ich gehe in die nacht hinaus. I am going into the night, it's a movement. Ich laufe, you know, Ich laufe zum Bahnhof, habe Ich noch zeit, Ich renne wie der Blitz, Ich renne - I run like lightning und komme vuenflich an, Ich renne durch die Halle auch das Glies, in den zug henien. No, the verb is actually in the line above that, Ich renne, it's continuing, Ich renne wie der Blitz und komme veunflicht an, Ich renne wie der Blitz - continues, I am running like lightning through the concourse, to the platform into the Train. It's all movement. That is why auf das Glies, das Glies has remained das Glies, because it is still signifying that he is running, from wherever he was coming from, he is running, through the Hall, on to the Platform, into the Train. That's why it has remained auf, you see auf in the same category as 'in'.

[Student : If there is something like Ich esse, would that signify movement ?]

Instructor : No, movement in the sense not this (Moves his hand up and down), movement in the sense (moves on the stage from one position to the other). I can't move here, I am stuck in a Dativ case, before this camera. Ja, I can't move, So, movement from point A to point B, a very, a wonderful example that came about in class once, because we were talking about this earlier What is to dance ? Tanzen, is dance movement or not ? Very simple, it is movement, otherwise there is no dance. So you can have dancing eyes and all but, that's too romantic.

So dance is movement. But Disco is die Disco, Ok, die Discotheque, like die Bibliotheque, die Discotheque. So now Ich tanze, if I am dancing in the Disco, is it in die Disco oder der Disco ? What is your take on that ?

Time : 30:28

[**Student : der Disco ? Sorry den Disco ...**]

Instructor : Sentence ? Der Disco is correct, I want the sentence.

[**Student : Ich tanze in der Disco.**]

Instructor : That's correct. Because even if tanzen means a lot of movement, with respect to your location, there is no movement. Unless of course you are dancing in and out of the Disco. "Ich tanze in die Disco." Is also possible, Which means I am so drunk that I dance my way to the Disco itself. That's also possible. Ich tanze in die Disco - is Akkusativ, but that means that you are dancing your way into the Disco. And inside there you might fall unconscious or whatever it is. So, Ich tanze in der Disco, it is Dativ because with respect to your location, there is no change.

So, you can sit in a Restaurant and eat as much as you want, with as much movement of your hands as you want, doesn't make a difference to the prepositions. The prepositions are chilled out, they don't care about these things. Ja ?

[**Student : I can't understand why it is der Disco.**]

Instructor : Why is it in einem Buch or in einem Taschentuch, what did we say ? We said that in, the preposition, is occurring four times in the Song. In two cases, it is Dativ, in two cases, it is Akkusativ. What was the reason that was pointed out ?

[**Student : movement, that is fine, movement and stationary position. But tanzen is obviously movement.**]

Instructor : Yes, that's what I am saying, movement in the sense of change of location. In tanzen, where are you dancing ? In our example, In the Disco, now is your location changing ? Are you dancing from the Disco in to the Restaurant ? You can, I mean... but are you doing that? That is why, I mean you have to take a 'birds eye view' of the Disco, that you are in that one place, that is your point A, and the Restaurant, or the road or whatever it is, can be a point B. If there is change in location, then of course it will become Akkusativ.

[**Student : Something like, I sing my way to Stardom.**]

Instructor : Ja, Ja ! You want to sing your way to Stardom, for example, what is the preposition in that ?

[**Student : Sing... preposition, Ja, 'to' - zu**]

Instructor : Dativ, the moment there is zu, you don't need to ask a question.

[**Student : Is there one of these ...**]

Instructor : Actually there is, for example, we have Ich gehe in die nacht hinaus. It's clear ? I go out into the night, it's clearly movement and that's why it's clearly Akkusativ case. Can you give me in English an example of "into the night"? Sentences with the phrase into the night.

Time : 34:00

[Student : ...shouting, something verbal...]

Instructor : You said dogs howl into the night? Ok, but still howling is not yet conveying any movement. He disappeared into the night. Disappearing into the night is very clearly an implied movement actually. Because you are visible - appearing, going invisible, disappearing. Especially into the night, is probably when you are in the visible range, of light, and going out.

But, something that you constantly do before exams. Sit in your rooms and constantly... late into the night. Yes ! We work late into the night, study late into the night, so there obviously, I am studying, sitting in my room and studying late into the night.

In this case, what you are asking, wir arbeiten bis spaet in die nacht. Although we are sitting in one place, but the idea is that the work is going into the night. That kind of implied movement is there, and so it is not noch bis spaet in der nacht, it is spaet in die nacht.

[Student : I don't know where, we can exactly differentiate ?]

No, no, do you see that 'in' doesn't apply to the place actually, it is applied to time. I am working into the night... in English also in and into are two forms of 'in' actually. One implies movement, another doesn't. I go into the room. But, I sit in the room. Ok, in and into are different. So, when in English also I say, I work into the night, my into is not applicable to my room, it is applicable to the night, Ok. And with reference to night, there is an implied movement, that the work is going into the night.

So, I think that's all we have time for. But, basically whatever is there in the three columns, you have a column of Dativ prepositions, a column of Akkusativ prepositions, and you have a column of prepositions that can take either. And when they take either, we have found out. Is it clear?

One more additional rule is that, for example, I am sitting in the room, I will come to your room in an hour. I am sitting in the room - Location. I will come to your room in an hour, temporal, Time. So, 'in' as a preposition can be either local or temporal, is it clear ? Spatial or temporal, It can signify space - location or time. Many such prepositions can do that, in German as well. I am at the table, or I will come at this hour, at - the table, at - this hour.

'On'. On Monday, I will stand on the table and teach, on Monday - time, on the table - location. (Laughs) So, the point is if it is to do with time, in most cases, if I am putting "out into the night", as an exception right now. But most cases, if these prepositions have to do with time, - Dativ. The movement and position rule applies to prepositions when they have to do with Space. When they have to do with Time, except for a few exceptions, which we will do separately, all of them will be Dativ. All of them meaning, (circles the prepositions in the center) - these guys.

The other two columns are always this / always that.

[Student : I work as a spy under your watch...]

Time : 38:58

Instructor : “Under your watch” can be a pun, in the sense I have a watch and you are under my watch, or I work as a spy under your watch. So, what is the problem here?

[**Student : I don’t know what ‘work’ is ...**]

Instructor : But, where is your preposition ? There is a preposition in the sentence, find it out. I work as a spy under your watch.

[**Student : ... under ...**]

Instructor : “Under your watch” Ja, so in this sentence, I work as a spy, are you implying, is there in the sentence any movement happening? Are you running from Dehli to Patna or somewhere to spy on something?

(Student says something)

No, those are all different activities that a spy can do, a spy can actually just put her feet up and take rest, chill out and do nothing. You can be a spy, you can be in one place, and with the telephone, you can have ten people killed. James Bond can do that, for example.

In your example, there is only one preposition that is ‘under’ and “under my watch”, it’s clearly a position, and it would be Dativ.

(Student says something)

No, no, but watch, under my watch, you can be anywhere, but my job is under your supervision, that’s what you are saying. That is clearly - Dativ.

But, before that, I am going to skip in Class, Aufgabe zweolf, Lektion sieben, zeite zweiundachtzig. Page 82, which are small texts about social networks, I am sure you can read them and understand them, and if there are any questions, please bring those questions to Class.

Tomorrow, what I wanted to do today actually was to cover these prepositions quickly and then do the Audio of number fourteen, and finish Lesson 7. But, this we will do tomorrow the Audio of fourteen and begin with Lesson 8, Ok.

Time : 41:12

.... (Titles & Tributes)

Key words :