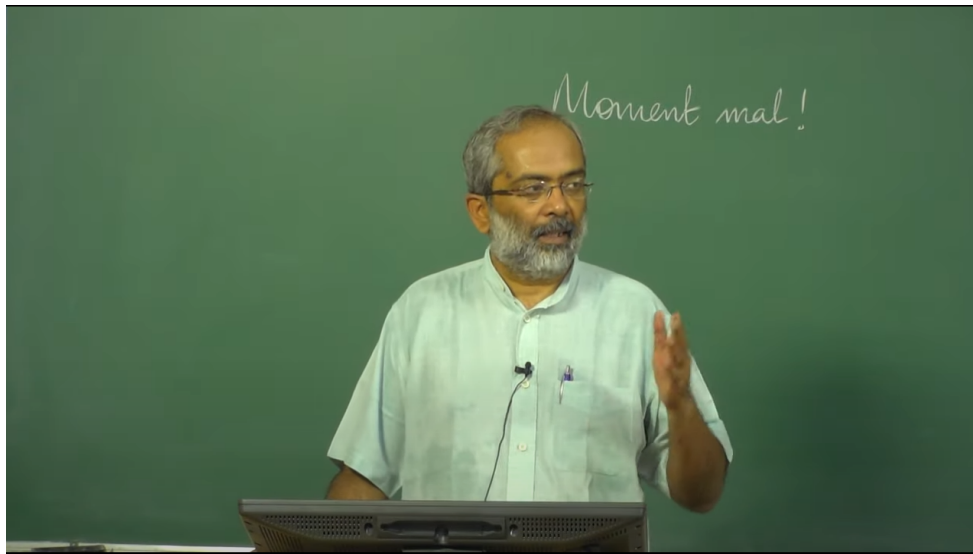


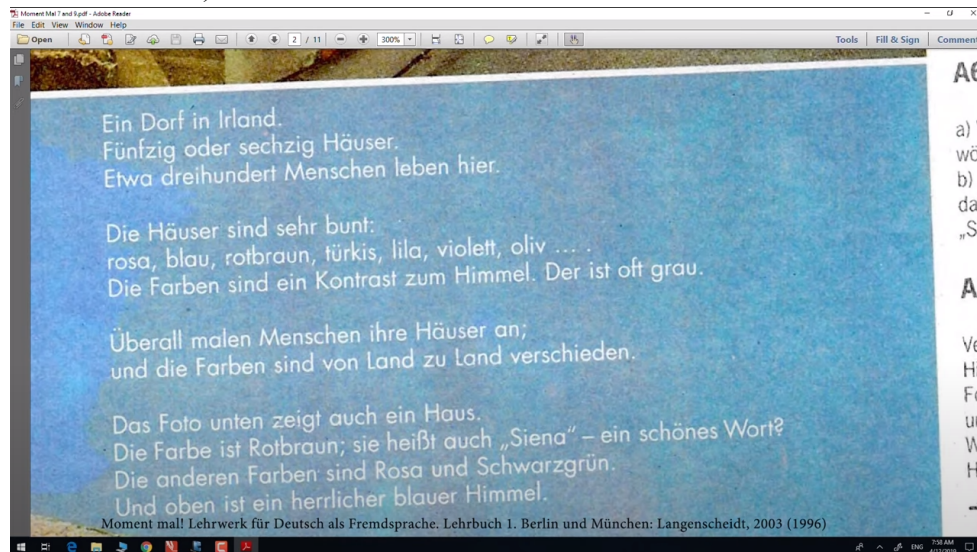
Gefallen, gehören, passen, schmecken

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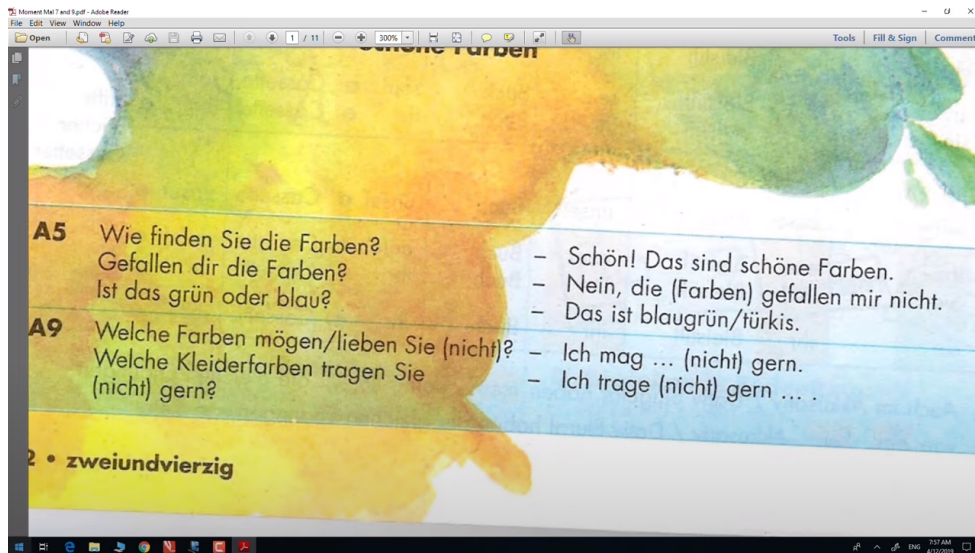
Instructor : Guten Morgen. Before we begin with lesson 9, we'll just go through this lesson from the other book. The other book's name, do you remember what I told you? This lesson is from a book called "Moment Mal!", just to... It has some interesting lessons, and slightly older book, so.

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Yeah but we saw that it introduces colours and we got to know a few of the colours in the text that we read such as rosa, blau, rotbraun, türkis, lila, violett, oliv etc. Gelb, orange. Gelb? Gelb. Welche Farbe ist das? No no no, which is this colour? No, simple. This is blue? Okay.

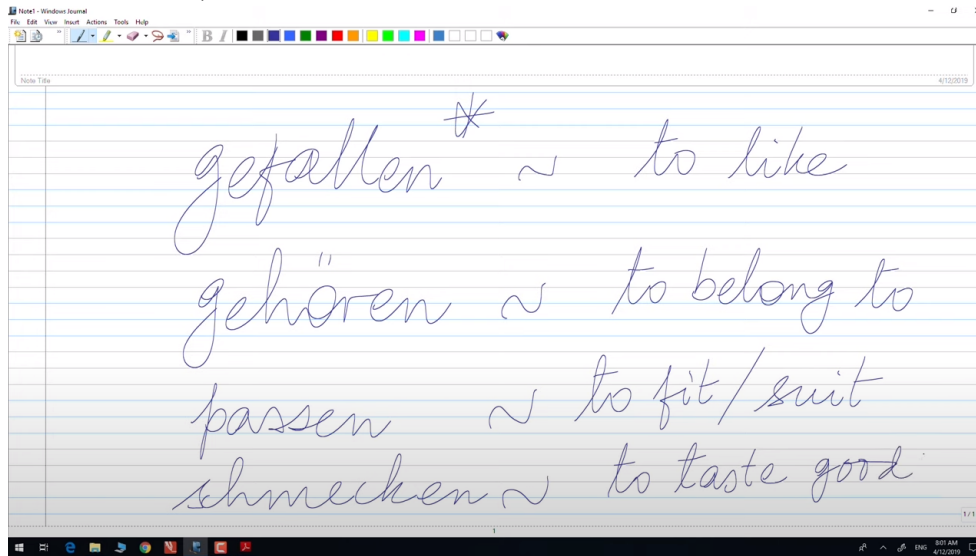
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There are a few questions at the, expressions at the end of this. At the end of every page actually in this book there are questions that you can... Wie finden Sie die Farben? Schön. Das sind schöne Farben. Ist klar? Schön! Das sind schöne Farben. Ich finde die Farben schön. Ich finde die Farben schön. Okay? Simple construction. Wie finden Sie die Farben? Gefallen dir die Farben? Gefallen? Have we done gefallen, passen, schmecken, gehören. Do you remember these or no? No no, you can say. I mean, I am teaching two courses at a time, so if we have not done it in this course, you can say that we have not done it. Have we done these verbs – gehören, gefallen? No? Okay.

Gefallen, gehören, passen, schmecken. Okay? Four verbs. There are other verbs like this but four we'll begin with. Standard meaning is – to like. Okay? To like, to belong to, to fit or to suit and to taste good. That's gefallen, gehören, passen, schmecken.

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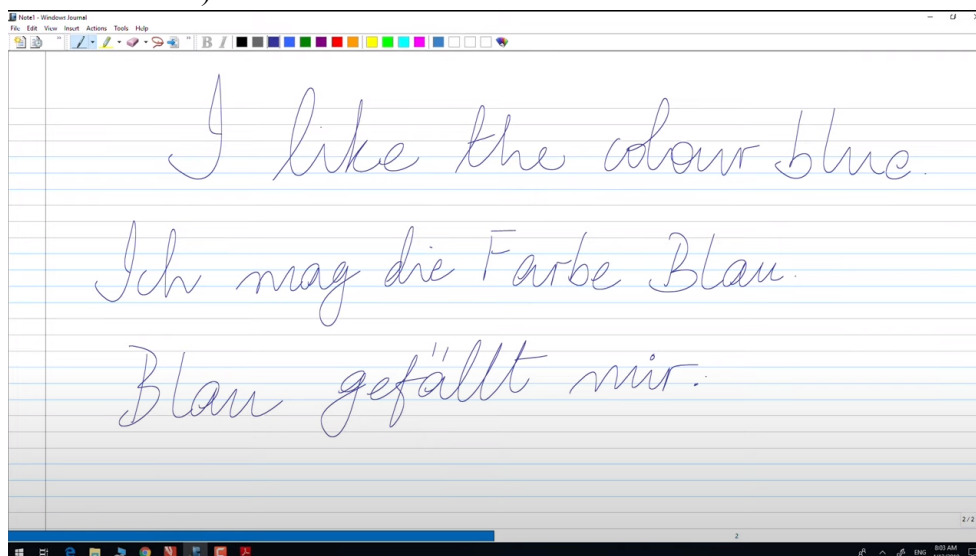


Gefallen ist stark. Gefallen ist unregelmäßig, like fahren. What happens to fahren when you conjugate? Fährt. So gefallen would become? Gefällt, with an umlaut. Okay? Gefällt. But we use these verbs in a reverse sense. In the sense that, if I like the colour blue. Yeah? I like the colour blue. Which is the verb we could use which we know? [Mag?] Mag. Sentence?

Student : Ich mag colour Blau.

Instructor : Uhm? Ich mag die Farbe Blau. Ich mag die Farbe Blau. It's a slight... you have to be a little careful when to use the capital for the colour and when not to use the capital for the colours. The colour blue, I am using it as a noun. The colour blue. Okay? But the blue shirt, would be as an? Adjective. Then it would be small. Okay? So. Ich mag die Farbe Blau. You can also say this using gefallen. Blau gefällt mir.

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What is mir? Dativ form of ich. Okay? So you can say Blau gefällt mir. That is, blue pleases me. I mean, roughly that is what you are saying. Okay? I like blue. But you are basically constructing a reverse sentence. Blau gefällt mir. Grün gefällt mir auch. Grün. Die Farbe

Grün gefällt mir auch. Yeah, I can't think of a colour I don't like so. Anyway I'm not going to make a negative sentence. But is it clear? Gefällt mir. Then the next one is very simple. Let's say that book, that book belongs to me. With gehören. Simple. Where's the mic? Can you try? With gehö... What is das, that book, the book? Das Buch. The book belongs to me. One second. The book belongs to me. Yeah?

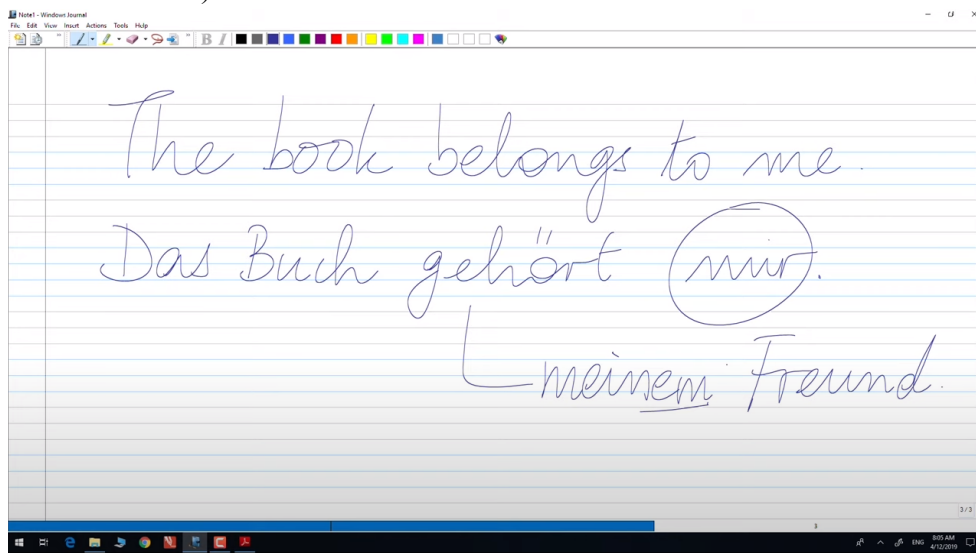
[Das Buch...] Little Louder. **[Das book.]** Das Buch **[gehört]** gehört. **[mich?]** Dative. **[mir.]**

Mir. Das Buch gehört mir. Or how would you say das, the book belongs to my, my friend. Gehört? My friend will become in what, will come in what case? Dative case. So? How would you replace? Suppose the book belongs to my friend. Then? Das Buch gehört?

Student : Mich Freundin?

Instructor : Mein... Mein Freund in the dative case will be? Meinem. Der Freund becomes dem Freund, meinem Freund. Das Buch gehört meinem Freund. Das Buch gehört mir. Okay?

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So gefallen. Blau gefällt mir. Gehören. Das Buch gehört mir. Passen. What is passen? To fit or to suit. Let's say we have to say something like red suits you. Or the shirt fits you or suits you well. With passen.

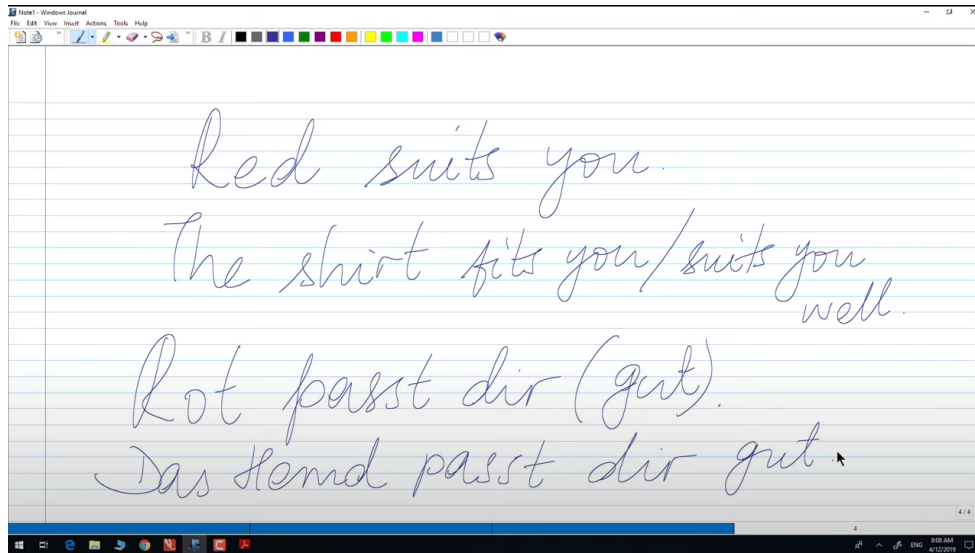
Student : Rot passt dich? Dir.

Instructor : All, all datives. All. That's why I'm doing this as a, as a group. All datives here. Rot? **[Passt dir.]** Rot passt dir. Rot passt dir. With those verbs which express some sort of a like or inclination etc. like gefallen or passen or even the next one schmecken, we can also add a gut. Okay? It suits you or it suits you well. Basically both mean the same thing. So Rot passt dir oder Rot passt dir gut. Okay? We can add a gut over here. Yeah, then the shirt fits you, suits you well?

Student : Das Hemd passt dir...

Instructor : Das Hemd passt dir gut. Okay. This is the way. So gefallen. Blau gefällt mir. Gehören. Das Buch gehört mir. Passen. Rot passt mir oder Rot passt mir nicht. Okay? Red suits you, or yeah okay. Or the shirt fits me. Das Hemd passt mir.

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And the last one. What is it when the coffee is strong. I like it. Strong? Stark, yeah stark, strong. Yeah. [student's name], do you want to try? Now with schmecken. Schmecken. The verb is schmecken. This – I like it – you have to do with schmecken the way we did with gefallen. Okay, yeah.

Student : Das Kaffee...

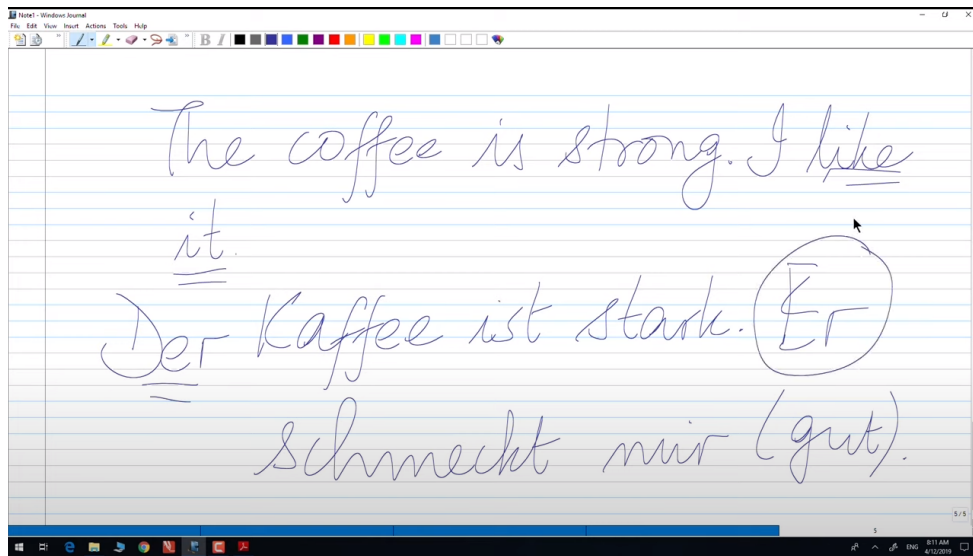
Instructor: German always trips you. First thing in the morning if you are learning German, you will get out of bed and trip and fall. Okay, der die das. And then you can brush your teeth, okay? **[Der Kaffee ist, what is the word for strong?] Der Kaffee ist stark. [Ich schmeckt...]**

No no no, ich schmeckt means the coffee likes me. The coffee is drinking me and it likes me. Not happening. No no, gefallen. Look at the sentence with gefallen. What is the sentence with gefallen? We wrote, no? You didn't write? Sorry. That's why you should always wake up in the morning and say der-die-das first.

I like the colour blue is Blau gefällt mir. Blau gefällt mir. So the colour blue which I like becomes the subject. And it pleases me, something like that we are saying, okay? So, same technique. Same method you have to use with schmecken also. Okay? If I say I like the coffee, then actually what we are saying is the coffee tastes good to me. That's what we have to, that's the way we have to construct it, okay? The coffee is strong, I like it. Der Kaffee ist stark, **[Es schmeckt mir...]** Yes but this 'it', for der Kaffee would be? **[Sie?]** No, der. **[Er?]**

Er. Er schmeckt mir. Again you can add a gut if you want. Or sehr gut. Or whatever it is. Depending on how much you like the coffee. Der Kaffee ist stark. Er schmeckt mir. Er schmeckt mir. Okay? Anybody is unclear about why it is er?

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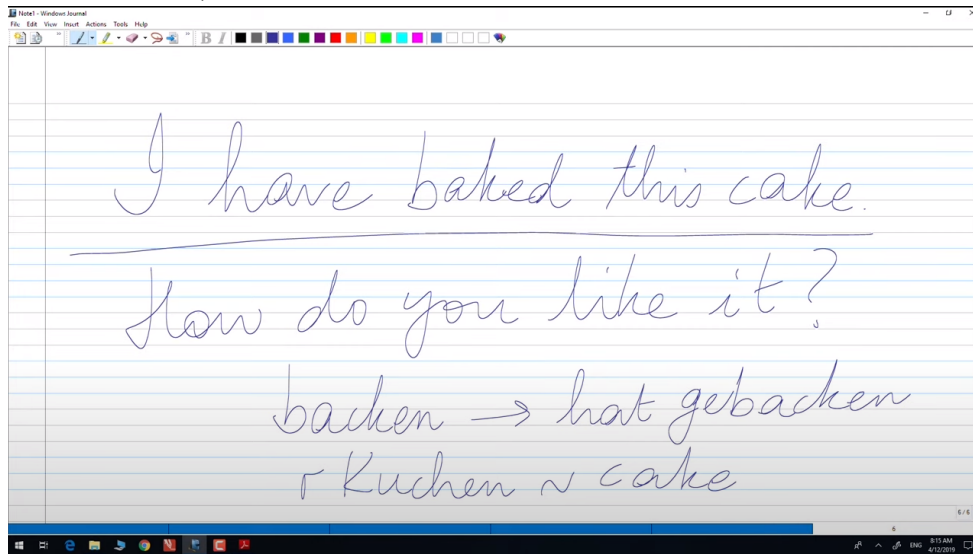


Student : That is fine but why do we have a mir again? Like, er schmeckt gut means it tastes good.

Instructor : Ah, okay. I'm saying I like it. Maybe you don't, maybe you don't want a strong coffee. It might. See. Tastes good – das schmeckt gut – is a sufficient statement but it is a personal statement also. Okay? If I say, if both of us go to IRCTC and order fried rice over there, my daughter says Schmeckt sehr gut, I say Okay, I don't know. So then she would say, Schmeckt mir gut, okay? So that is the... But you are quite right. Der Kaffee schmeckt gut is actually a sufficient statement, okay? But if you use, if you want to use a personal like and dislike with this, then the ME has to come in the dative form.

Let's say – I have baked this cake. How do you like it? Baked? To bake? Have we? Backen, backen. Backen is to bake. Backen, habe gebacken. It's a strong verb. Habe gebacken. Okay? So how would you say whether... [student's name]? I have baked this cake. Cake? Kuchen. Gender? Der Kuchen, okay. So we have backen, the vocabulary we need is backen, hat gebacken and Kuchen, is der Kuchen, is cake. Are you getting the sentence? I have baked this cake? Otherwise listen, then we can go, but maybe come back to it later. Go to [student's name].

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[Even this is the opposite way right?] Sorry? **[Like, er schmeckt mir, so...]** No no no, but first the first sentence? I have baked this cake.

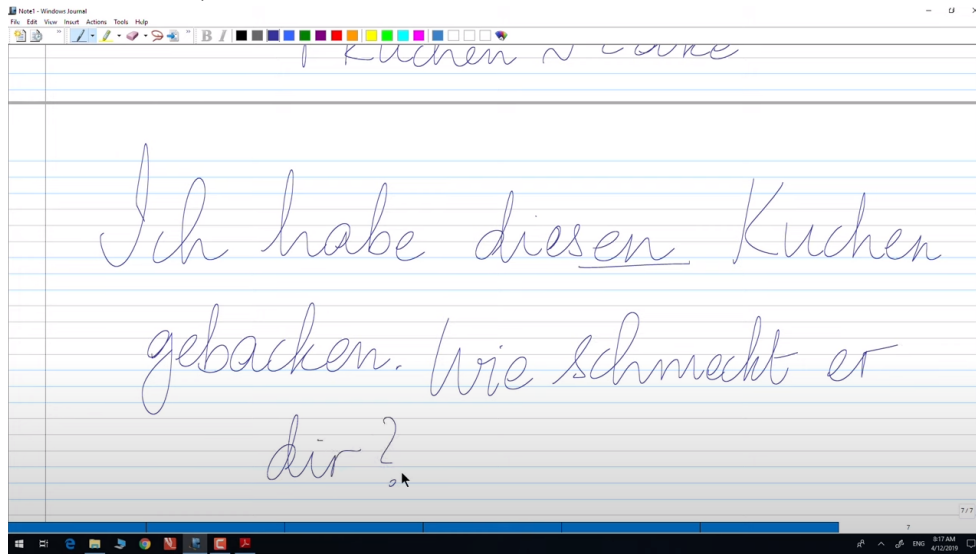
[Der Kuchen hat...] No no no. This sentence is normal. It doesn't have anything to do with. We don't have verb for baking over there, no? That is all gefallen, gehören, passen, schmecken. The baking is happening normally, so it's not part, yeah? Ich habe?

Ich habe. This? What is the word for this? **[Dies.]** Kuchen is der Kuchen. So ending would be? Ich habe? Der Kuchen would become den Kuchen, so diesen Kuchen gebacken. This is the first sentence. Ich habe diesen Kuchen gebacken. How do you like it? This is schmecken. This is the reverse construction. How do you like it? No, how do you like it? Yeah. I have baked this cake. What is the?

Oh. Sorry, I'm uh... That is the perfect tense. I have baked this cake. Yeah, that is the problem. It is actually part of the lesson nine which I have to introduce today. Okay, so my bad. I have baked this cake is something we have not done the construction. Ich habe diesen Kuchen gebacken, but anyway now we know it is the, it is actually the perfect tense which is used more often than the past tense in German to express something that has happened already. Something we have done. Actions in the past.

So, but, how do you like it? Wie schmeckt er dir? Wie schmeckt er dir? How do you like the cake? How do you like it? Wie schmeckt er dir? Okay. Gefallen, gehören, passen, schmecken. Blau gefällt mir. Das Buch gehört mir. Rot passt dir gut oder das Hemd passt dir gut. Der Kaffee schmeckt mir. And wie schmeckt er dir? Wie schmeckt der Kuchen dir? Okay? Wie schmeckt er dir?

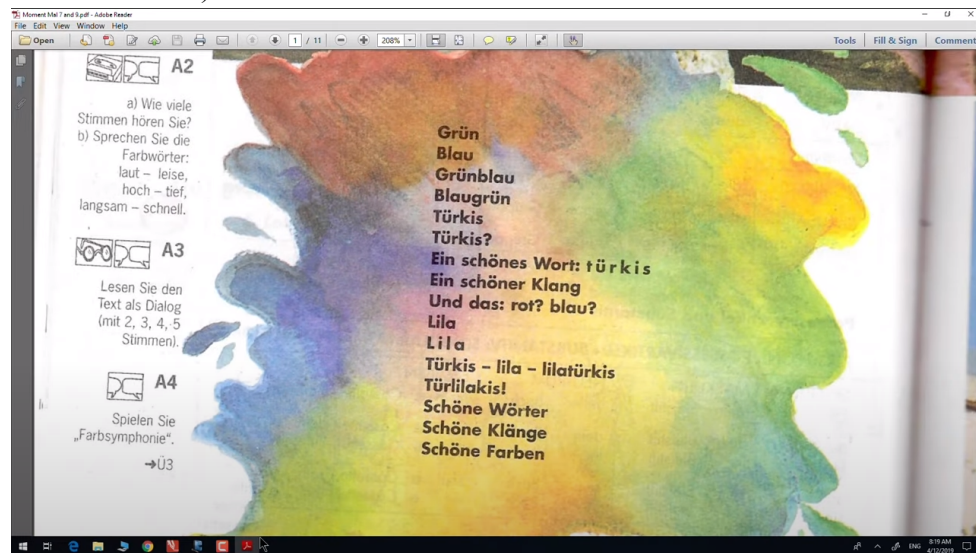
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That is the, that was prompted by Gefallen dir die Farben? And, nein, die Farben gefallen mir nicht, oder? The positive response to this would be? Yeah, [student's name]? Gefallen dir die Farben? Nein, die Farben gefallen mir nicht. Or a positive response?

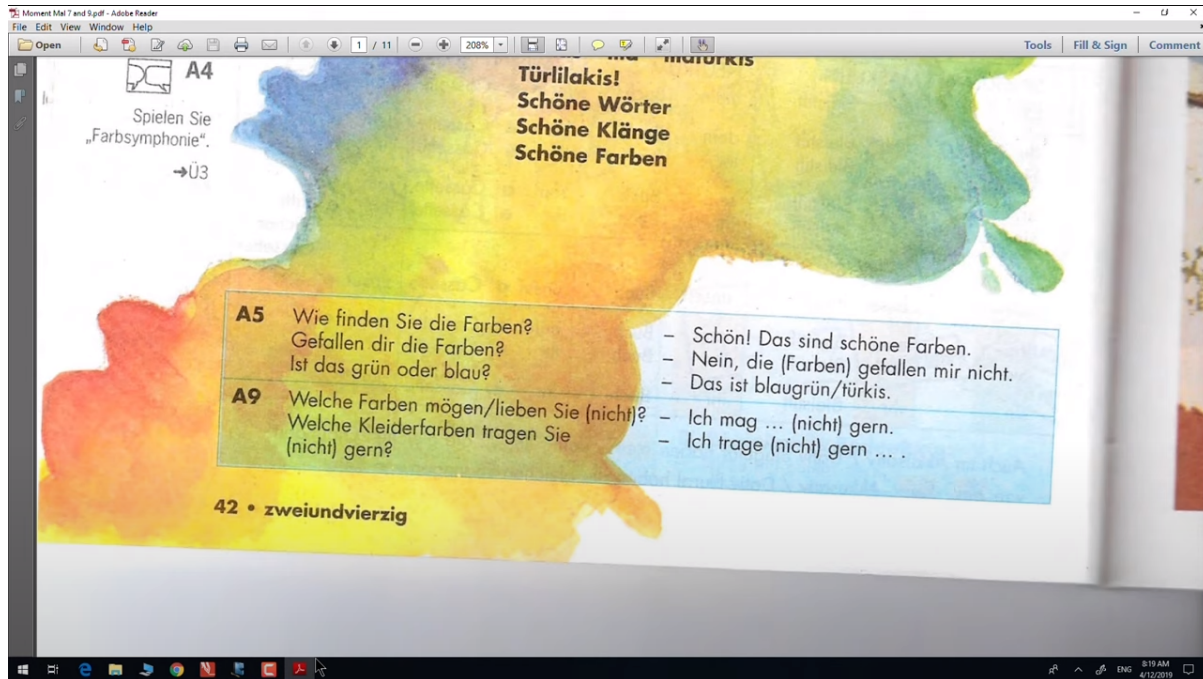
[Ich mag die Farben.] Ich mag die Farben. Ja, ich mag die Farben. Or with gefallen? Yeah? **[Die Farbe gefällt mir.]** Die Farben? **[Die Farben gefällt mir.]** No that's plural. Die Farben is plural, so? **[Die Farbe.]**

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No, die Farben? Die Farben. Alle diese Farben. Grün, Blau, Grünblau, Blaugrün, Türkis, Lila, Violett. Diese Farben. Gefallen dir die Farben? No basically the conjugation will not change, no? Because we are still talking about the colours. Okay, we are talking about the colours. So, nein, die Farben gefallen mir nicht. Can you see that? Nein, die Farben gefallen mir nicht. So the conjugation will not change. Even if we were to give a positive response, the Nein will change to? Ja. It's a yes-no question. Yeah. Ja, and in fact in the next part of the sentence only the nicht will go. So?

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[Ja, die Farben, gefallen mir.] Gefallen. [Gefallen mir.]

Ja. Ja, die Farben gefallen mir. But what you said in the beginning is also correct. Ich mag die Farben. Ja, ich mag die Farben is also correct. Ist das Grün oder Blau? Das ist Blaugrün. Türkis. You had a question yesterday. What is Türkis, right? Turquoise. Ja, welche Farben mögen oder lieben Sie? Oder welche Farben mögen Sie nicht? Oder lieben Sie nicht? Clear? Yeah.

Student : Sir what is pink?

Instructor : Rosa.

Student : Rosa. Ich mag Rosa nicht gern und ich mag Blau gern.

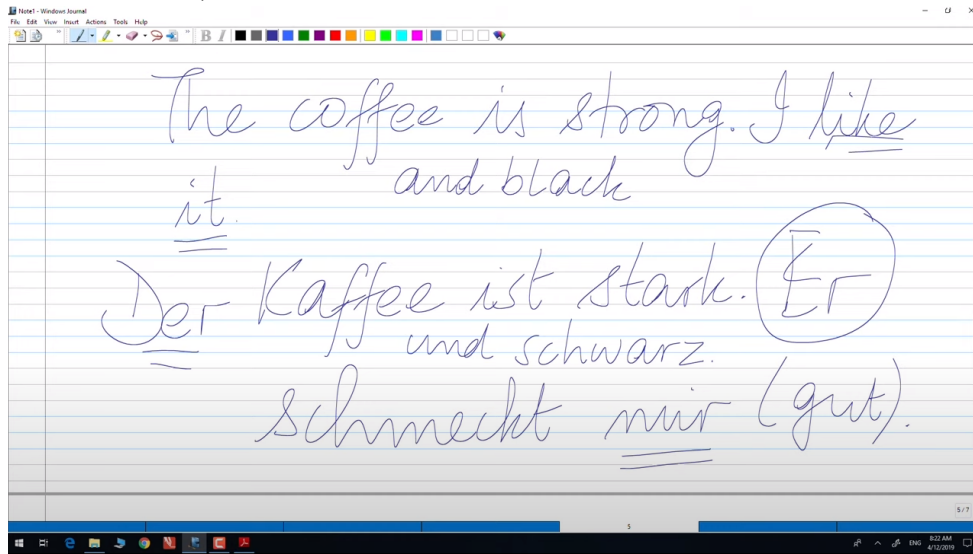
Instructor : Okay. Also, er mag Blau und er mag Rosa nicht. Ja? Can you ask [student's name] the question?

[Welche Farben...] With du? [Yeah. Mögst du [student's name]?) Magst, magst. [magst du [student's name]?)]

[Ich mag Gelb gern. Gelb.] Gelb gern, okay. [Ich mag weiß nicht gern.] Okay, du magst weiß nicht gern. Ask. Let's do the round to the remaining...

[Welche Farben Magst du, oder magst du nicht?] [Iche mage blau nicht gern.] Blau nicht gern, okay? [Ich mage... what is black?] Schwarz. Schwarz. The coffee is strong and black. Der Kaffee ist stark und schwarz. Schwarz.

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Thomas Schwarz. Schwarz is black, okay? **[Ich mag]** Ich mag. **[Ich mag.]** You have to get used to whether there is an e at the end or not, of a word. Because that distinction is very critical for German, okay, because your verb conjugations depend on that. Okay? Gender depends on that So, ich mag.

[Ich mag Schwarz gern.] Gern. Ja, ich mag Schwarz gern, okay. Welche Farben magst du? **[Ich mag Blau gern, und ich mag... what's white? Like weiß?] Weiß. [Weiß nicht gern.]** Nicht gern, okay. **[Welche Farben mögen Sie?]**

[Ich mag Rosa gern. Ich mag Lila nicht gern.] Okay. **[Welche, welche Farben mögst du?]** Magst du.

[Ich mag türkisch gern. Ich mag türkisch...] Türkis. **[Türkis gern. Und ich mag Weiß nicht gern.]** Weiß nicht gern, okay. **[Welche Farben magst du?]**

[Ich mag Blau, Weiß und Schwarz.] Okay, und was magst du nicht? **[Uh, what?]** Welche Farbe magst du nicht? **[Nothing. Like I don't have any dislike for any colour.]** Okay. **[Welche Farben magst du?]**

[Ich mag Blau und Schwarz gern, gern.] Little louder, I can barely hear you. **[Ich mag Blau gern. Ich mag Lila nicht gern.]** Lila nicht gern, okay. **[Welche Farben magst du?]**

[Ich mag Blau und Schwarz gern, und ich nicht so...] Ich mag **[Ich mag Weiß nicht so gern.]** Nicht so gern. **[Welche Farbe, gern. Welche Farbe magst du?]**

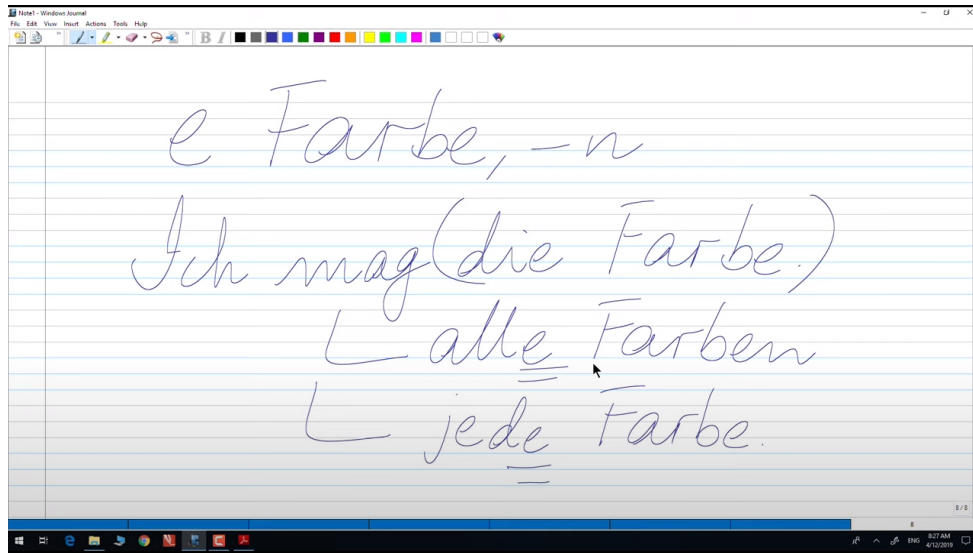
[Ich mag Türkis und Schwarz gern. Ich mag, mag Rosa nicht gern.] Okay. **[Welche Farben magst du?]**

[Ich mag Weißt, Weiß gern. Ich mag Grün nicht gern.] Grün nicht gern, okay. **[Welche Farben magst du?]**

[Ich mag Gelb gern, ich mag Schwarz nicht gern.] Okay. **[Welche, welche Farben magst du?]**

[Ich mag jeden? Jeden. Every.] Jede. **[Jeden]** Jede. E. Die Farbe, no? Feminine, so die Farbe will remain die Farbe. Jede Farbe. Yeah, yeah, say it. **[Ich mag jede Farbe.]** Why you should say *mage*. I just told [student's name] that if there is no E at the end. **[ich mag]**.

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Ich mag. Die Farbe, die Farben. Ich mag die Farbe. Ich mag alle Farben, right? Alle Farben? Ich mag jede Farbe. All possibilities, okay? I mean this is just an example, just to, just to point out that it is feminine, so it is jede Farbe. Or if it's plural, it's die Farben, so alle Farben. It's okay?

Yeah, so, I like all colours. **[Ich mag jede Farbe.]** Jede Farbe. Ich mag jede Farbe, or ich mag alle Farben. Yeah, come to [student's name] and then we'll go back. **[Welche Farben magst du.]** Yeah, welche Farben magst du?

[Ich mag Rose Farben.] Ich mag? **[Ich mag Rose gern.]** Rosa? **[Rosa, rosa gern. Und ich mag Blau nicht gern.]** Okay. **[Welche Farben magst du.]**

[Student's name]. **[Ich mag Blau gern. Ich mag Grün nicht gern, nicht so gern.]** Grün nicht so gern. **[Nicht so gern. Welche Farben magst du?] Ja.**

[Ich mag Schwarz, Schwarz gern.] Gern. **[Und ich mag Rot nicht so gern.]** Rot. **[Rot. Rot nicht so..]** Rot nicht gern, ja? **[Welche Farben magst du?]**

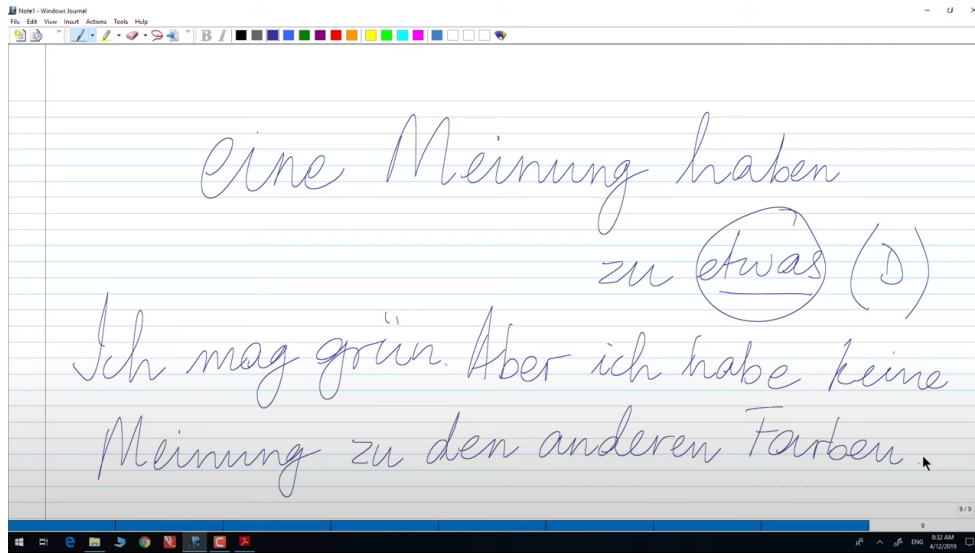
[Ich mag Grün gern, und ich mag keine Farben nicht so gern. Nicht gern.] Ich mag keine Farben nicht gern? Why a double negative? You say what [student's name] said, no? Ich... **[But I don't like...]** There is no colour I don't like.

[It's not as if I like all the colours. I don't like any colour. Getting confused.] No no, I am, yeah I am confused. **[There is no colour that I don't like.]** That means what? **[That also doesn't mean that I like all the colours.]** There is no colour that I don't like. **[I don't have an opinion on the other colours, but I do like green.]**

Now I have to really find a way of expressing this within the... I mean I don't want to do that perfect tense wala faux pas again. So, there is no colour that I don't like, but come on. I mean

there is no colour that I don't like means that you like all colours. Or eine Meinung haben. You asked for it okay, so you have to learn it now. Eine Meinung haben, would be what? Meinung? Opinion, to have an opinion, okay?

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Zu etwas. Now because of zu, the etwas will be in which case? Zu is what kind of a preposition? Dativ preposition. So this etwas, whatever it is you have an opinion on, will always be Dativ, okay? So about the other. You said you like green, right? Yeah. So you should be able to make the sentence now. I like green. About the other colours, I have no opinion.

[Ich mag grün.] Ich mag grün. **[Aber habe ich...]** No no no, aber. Aber is always position zero. Aber habe ich is a very frequently encountered mistake. **[Okay, aber ich habe...]** Aber ich habe. **[keine Meinung.]** Moment moment, ich habe. Aber ich habe keine ja, keine Meinung zu... The other colours. Zu plus dative plural now. **[Zu den]** Den. **[Den Farben.]** Den Anderen Farben. That's what you wanted to say now. Ich mag grün, aber ich habe keine Meinung zu den anderen Farben. Okay?

Student : But is what I said. Is what I said earlier completely wrong, or? **[No no, what is.]** I said ich mag keine Farben nicht gern.

Instructor : Yeah, I mean, that would be. **[It's not common enough?]** It's not the way the double negative works in German. So it is, the sentence doesn't make sense. If you wanted to use it, you can of course use the double negative that there is no colour that I don't like. That's what you're saying. Basically. So you would have to say... what is there is? The expression for there is? Es gibt, okay?

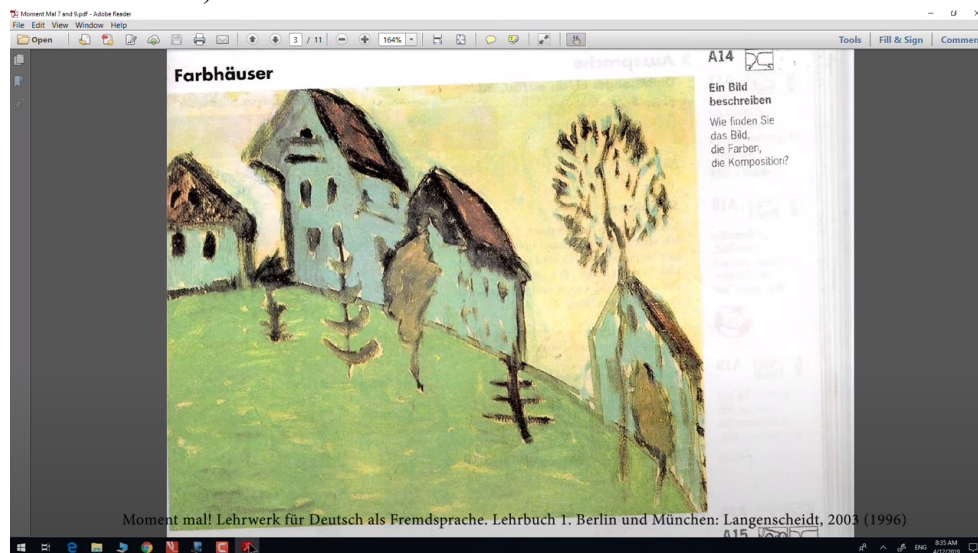
So, and if you notice, there is no colour that I don't like. It's a compound sentence. So that I don't like, is a relative clause. Or which I don't like. It's a relative clause. Okay? Relative to what? It's relating to which object in the first sentence? **[Green?]** There is no colour, which I don't like? Which I don't like I said is a relative clause. It's related to which entity in the first sentence? **[Colour.]** Colour. So it is a clause that expands upon colour. It's a relative clause.

So it would, we have not yet done relative clauses but it's not very difficult actually. Es gibt keine Farbe. There is no colour. Es gibt keine Farbe, die ich nicht mag. Which I don't like. That is what you would have to say. Es gibt keine Farbe die ich nicht mag. Okay? Or you would have to go round the city and say aber ich habe keine Meinung zu den anderen Farben, okay?

[Welche Farben magst du?] [Ich mag Rosa und Blau sehr gern.] Ja, und? Welche Farbe magst du nicht? **[Keine Farbe. Ich mag alle Farbe.]** Ich mag. **[Ich mag alle Farbe.]** Ich mag alle Farben, okay? **[Welche Farben magst du?] [Ich mag Schwarz und Blau.]** Schwarz und Blau. **[Ich mag Grün nicht.]** Nicht so gern. Okay. Du magst grün nicht so gern.

Similarly the next question. Welche Kleider Farben tragen Sie gern? Kleider Farben? Yeah clothes with which colour? Which colour clothes do you like to wear? Tragen. I think we have done the verb tragen, right? Tragen has two meanings. To wear, as in ein Hemd tragen. But also to carry. In the sense einen Rucksack tragen. That is also tragen, okay?

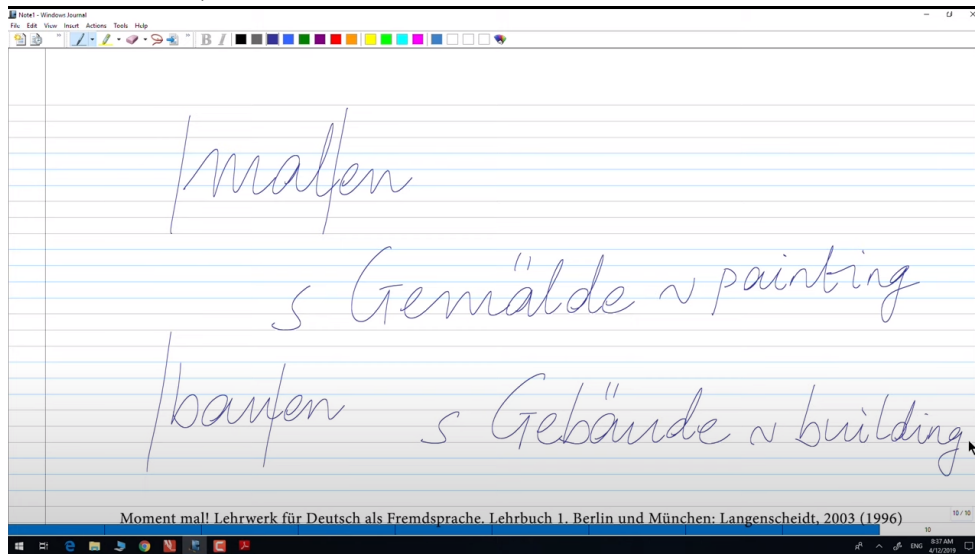
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And it's irregular, it is trägt. Like fahren, fährt. Tragen trägt. Okay? Yeah actually I like... this is one of my favourite lessons from the other book. Because it has a few things that are Farbhäuser. Farbhäuser, ja? Farbhäuser. Was ist das? What is this? Or, yeah.

[Das ist ein Bild.] Das ist ein Bild. Ist das ein Foto? **[Nein.]** Nein. Was ist das? Ein... Malen? We did that, no, the other day? Bauen? What is the verb for building? No? Okay. Malen. Mal. Das Gemälde. Das Gemälde. A painting. Das Gemälde. It comes from malen, okay? Similarly, bauen. What is bauen? Bauen? To build. Bautechnik is civil engineering. Bautechnik. Bauen is to build. Bauen. Das Gebäude would be a? Building. Building.

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Yeah so das ist ein? Das ist ein Gemälde. Das ist ein, das ist kein Foto. Ein Gemälde, ja? Ja, wie finden Sie das Bild? Sprechen Sie frei. Nur nehmen Sie bitten das Mikrophon. Sprechen Sie frei. Wie finden Sie das Bild?

[Das Bild hat schön Farben.] Hat? **[Schön Farben.]** Die Farben, so ending would be? Plural is die Farben, so? **[Mmm, yeah. So.]** Same ending for schön also. **[Schöne Farben.]** Schöne Farben, ja. Ja das Bild hat schöne Farben.

Was ist, was meinen Sie? Meinung? Was meinen Sie? Hat das Bild schöne Farben? Gefällt Ihnen das Bild? Gefallen? Gefällt. Mögen Sie das Bild? Gefällt Ihnen das Bild? Ja? I mean, I am just pointing out because nobody is saying anything. So just... I said sprechen Sie frei. But everybody is.

Sprechen actually, there is a wonderful word in German for keeping quiet. You don't need two words for that. In English always keep quiet, shut up, whatever it is. But in German you can simply say schweigen. Schweigen is to be silent, not to say anything. Okay? And yeah, it just reminded me that there is a nice little joke about politicians and schweigen which we will do at the end of the lesson. Ja, wie finden Sie das Bild?

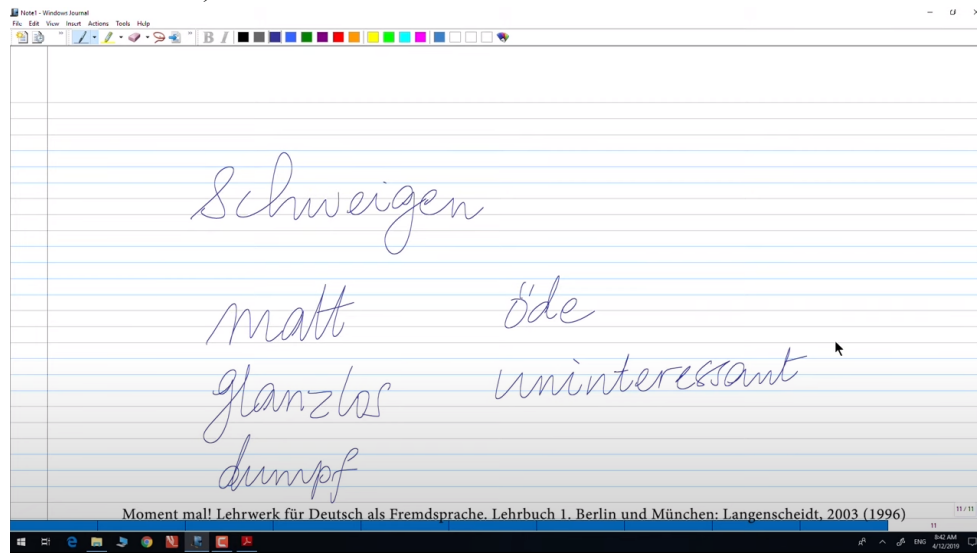
[Das Bild hat nur Blau und Grün.] Das Bild hat nur Blau und Grün? Stimmt das? **[Und Braun.]** Und? Und Gelb. Und Schwarz. Also, ich sehe. Ich sehe zum Beispiel. Ich sehe Schwarz, Gelb, Grün, Blau, Braun. Ja? Okay. Wie finden Sie die Farben? In English, [student's name].

[Ich finde die Farbe... no. Die Farbe sind dunkel.] Die Farben? **[Die Farben sind dunkel.]** Sind dunkel? Gelb? Das ist dunkel. What is the opposite of dunkel, we have done that. **[Hell.]** Hell. Das ist, ist das dunkel? Gelb, hier? Ist das dunkel oder hell? **[Dunkel is dull, right?]** No no, dunkel is dark. Dunkel is dark. **[I thought it was dull and bright.]** No, dunkel is not dull.

Die Farben sind dull.. matt. Yeah matt basically, matt finish we have. Matt. Yeah, so dull actually it's not... the words that are given in the context of colour for dull are matt, glanzlos.

Glanz, glanz is shine. Glanzlos is shineless. Without any shine. Glanzlos, matt, dumpf. But dumpf is also not only with colours. Dumpf is more in the sense of sound, a dull sound. It's dumpf. Öde, uninteressant. Öde or uninteressant.

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Okay, ja, die Farben sind? **[Die Farben sind]** Öde. Öde. Ö-d-e. Ja, okay. Und die Komposition? Die Komposition? **[Die Komposition sind...]** Die Farbe, die Komposition. How do you describe the composition of this picture? Can you describe the composition of this picture? In English, I'm not asking in German.

Student : Sir, what is composition? Like, I'm not a connoisseur of art.

Instructor : There is no need to be a connoisseur of art. Composition of the picture in the sense what are we asking about. What is composition?

Student : Like is it about the subjects?

Instructor : No, what is the meaning of to compose? What do you normally compose? **[Music?]** Music, you compose music. Or your compose? Or your compose? Poems. What are you doing when you compose a poem? What are you doing actually? Putting words together in a particular way. Structuring the words in a particular way, so how is the painting structured? What's its composition? In English. Ja, it's very simple. That's a good beginning. Why do you say it's very simple? Because it's not very complex. I mean you can simply say it's not very complex. So?

Student : Like the way the trees are painted. **[Yes.]** Doesn't require much skill to ...

Instructor : That's quite a statement, when you know who it is by. Ja, so. But the forms are simple. I mean, the forms are simple, in the sense the trees. The way the trees are drawn it's just one stroke vertical and four strokes horizontal. Is a tree. For example, what else?

Student : And, maybe like. He wants us to focus more on ...

Instructor : Why is it a he?

Student : He or she may would have wanted us to focus more on the colours, that's why he has tried to keep the form simple.

Instructor : Maybe, yeah. That's also a possibility. Yeah, so maybe we will start with a discussion on this painting in the next class. Will you please go through lesson nine. I have already done by mistake the perfect tense today. Ich habe diesen Kuchen gebacken. But the perfect is introduced in lesson nine. And you will find, for the perfect tense, we need in English, very simply, we need an extra verb. Which is I have. I have done this. That is an, that is a helping verb. Hilfsverb. And in German you can have have or sein, haben oder sein? Okay? That is one thing to be explained. The other thing is, we need I have done this. We need... what is done? **[Participle.]** The participle. We need the participle. So how to make the participle of verbs, that is the other thing we need. So you saw, backen became gebacken. Okay? So there are a few ways of making participles. So just go through that and hopefully we can discuss this. I am not going to reveal who this picture is by. But maybe we can discuss this in the next class, and then go on to lesson nine, and see how much we can cover.