

Wir konjugieren die Verben

Time 00:13

Instructor: guten Morgen, when we say “guten Morgen” when we meet in the morning, yeah. Now it is after 4 o’clock, so we can say “guten Abend”. What, what can we say? “Guten Abend.” yeah, guten Abend. Guten Abend [**guten Abend**]

And we have learnt to say, we have learnt, how to introduce ourselves. Yeah, “mein Name ist” yeah. What are we doing there? We are introducing ourselves, that is “mein Name ist”, “ich komme aus” yeah, “ich komme aus”

And then, yeah, “ich wohne”. So here when our, when we are saying “mein Name ist”, “ich komme aus”, “ich wohne”, “ich” is the subject in the sentence. So this subject in the grammar language, what do we say, which person is that? First person. First person singular. Yeah, first person singular.

And when we are saying “wie ist dein Name?” yeah, “wie ist dein Name?”, “woher kommst du?”, yeah, “wo wohnst du?” what is that “du”? “You”. that is again subject in the sentence. And which person is that? Second person singular. Second person singular.

“Woher kommst du”, “wo wohnst du”, second person singular. So when the subject is changing, “ich” to “du” what is happening to the verb? What is verb in the sentence “ich komme aus”? “Komme”, no “e” ending we have to always say “eh”, yeah.

“Komme”, “heisse”, “arbeite”, “eh”, so when the subject is “ich” what is happening to the verb? Ends with it, so the ending is “ich komme” and “ich, ich wohne”. What is the ending? “Eh” yeah?

And then “ich arbeite” and “ich studiere” so it is “e” Endung, whenever the subject is “ich” the Endung is “e”.

So “ich” first person singular and the verb ends with “e”.

And when it is “du” what is the verb ending? [**s-t**] “s-t” no, “s-t” is the Endung.

Yeah, so “wo wohnst du”. If you want to ask where the person is working what would you say? “Wo, wo arbeitest”, here we have one extra “e” because “arbeit” then we cannot say “arbeitst” so when there is a “t” ending then the “e” comes for the easy pronunciation. “Arbeitest”, “wo arbeitest du”?

Time 04:11

Instructor: “studieren”, “where are you studying” how would you say? “Wo, wo studierst, wo studierst”, “s-t” we have to add.

“Wo studierst du”, so if it is “du”, we’re adding “s-t” to the verb.

So the verbs the root form is “komm” and then if it is “ich” you say “ich komme” and if it is “du” you say “du kommst”.

So the root form and then you’re adding the ending depending on the subject. Yeah, verb has to comply with the subject as in other languages, isn’t it? Whether it is English or our mother ... regional mother tongues and regional languages, verb has to always comply with the subject.

The image shows handwritten German notes. On the left, there are several phrases: "Guten Morgen!", "Mein Name ist", "Wie ist dein Name?", "Ich komme aus", "Woher kommst du?", "Ich wohne / arbeite / studiere in Chennai.", and "Wo wohnst du?". On the right, there are more phrases: "Guten Abend!", "ich — ...e", "ich — komme", and "du — kommst". At the bottom, there is a large handwritten phrase: "Wo arbeitest / studierst du". Red circles and arrows highlight the subject-verb relationship in the examples.

Instructor: yeah, “he comes”, “I come”, in Hindi, any language verb has to comply with the subject. So that is, that also applies to German language.

Yeah, so then we have learnt “ich spreche”, “welche Sprachen sprichst du”(x2)

Then, “ich trinke”, then “was trinkst du”, “ich trinke”, “du ...”, “ich trinke”, “du trinkst”. Isn’t it? is “gern” a verb? No, no? “Was trinkst du”? “What do you drink” or “what are you drinking”, “was trinkst du gern?” what do you drink as a preference or with pleasure. So that “gern” says you prefer to drink it. But if you’re just asking a simple question, “what are you drinking now”, “was trinkst du”. Yeah? So “gern” is just a particle word. Yeah, was trinkst du?

Time 06:33

Instructor: so “ich trinke”, “du trinkst”, yeah, “ich spreche”, “du sprichst”.

Ich spreche Marathi, Hindi, Englisch und Deutsch.

Welche Sprachen sprichst du?

Ich trinke gern Tee. (Kaffee, Wasser, Milch, Orangensaft, Apfelsaft,...)

Was trinkst du gern?

And then that is for first person and for second person. And last class we have learnt “das ist [student’s name]” und “das ist [student’s name]”.

Er, so what does “er” mean? [**he**] he. What does “sie” mean? [**she**] she. So what is “he” and “she”, which person? [**third person**] third person.

So we have first person singular, second person singular and “er” and “sie” what is it? Third person singular. Yeah. today we are doing all singular forms -- first person singular, second person singular, third person singular.

So what is happening to the verb when we have third person singular? “T” endung. Er... you tell me the verbs, er? Kommt. Sie, wohnt. Und er, spricht. Sie, trinkt.

So when we have third person singular, it is, what is the endung? “T” endung, we have “t” endung. So “er, sie” “es” is “it”. Yeah, er, sie, how do we pronounce it, you say once, “ich, du, er, sie, es”. Yeah, first person singular, second person singular and third person singular.

Das ist Ashwin / Lalitha.

Er / Sie kommt aus.....

Er / Sie wohnt in

Er / Sie spricht

Er / Sie trinkt gern

ich
du
er/sie/es

Time 08:27

Instructor: ok, so then we have learnt to ask about the third person also no? Second person, “wie heisst du”, if it is third person “wie heisst er”. So [student’s name] wie heisst er? [**er heisst ...**] sehr gut (very good). Er heisst ... yeah. Wie heisst sie? [**sie heisst ...**] sehr gut, yeah, sie heisst [student’s name], er heißt [student’s name].

[student’s name] woher kommst du? [**ich komme aus ...**] aus ... so woher kommt [student’s name]? Er kommt aus ...

Und wo wohnst du [student’s name]? [**ich wohne in ...**] yeah, wo wohnt [student’s name]? Sie wohnt in ... yeah, sie wohnt in ...

Yeah, wie heissen Sie, wie heisst du? Wie ist dein Name? [**mein Name ist ...**] yeah.

Welche Sprachen sprichst du [student’s name] [**ich spreche Hindi, Englisch und Spanisch**] sehr gut. Yeah, so welche Sprachen spricht [student’s name]. Er spricht Hindi, Englisch und Spanisch. Und auch ein bisschen (a little) Deutsch.

Er spricht, yeah, Sprachen, what is “Sprachen”? [**language**] Languages, “Sprache” singular, yeah, “Sprache” singular, und “Sprachen” plural. “Sprachen”, yeah. Und why have we written a capital letter here? [**noun**] all the nouns have to be written in capital letter yeah? Ok.

Time 10:57

Instructor: so, was trinken sie gern? Wie heisst, wie heisst du? [**ich heisse ...**]

[student's name]. Was trinkst du gern [student's name]?

[**ich trinke Wasser**] ich trinke, "trinke", "eh" no? Wasser, yeah. Ok.

So was trinkt [student's name] gern? Er trinkt Wasser gern. Yeah, "ich trinke", "was trinkst du", "er trinkt". Yeah, "was trinkst du", "ich trinke" und "er trinkt".

Wie heißt er / sie? (Wie ist dein Name? = Wie heißt du?)

(Mein Name ist= Ich heiße)

Er / Sie heißt

Sprache, -n

Woher kommt er / sie?

Er / Sie kommt aus

Wo wohnt er / sie?

Er / Sie wohnt in....

Welche Sprachen spricht er / sie?

Was trinkt er / sie gerne?

Instructor: ok, so, first person singular; "ich" "e" Endung. "Ich komme", "ich wohne", "ich", say the words once,

Ich komme [**ich komme**]

Ich wohne [**ich wohne**]

Ich studiere [**ich studiere**]

Ich arbeite [**ich arbeite**]

Ich trinke [**ich trinke**]

Second person singular, du;

Du kommst [**du kommst**]

Du wohnst [**du wohnst**]

Du studierst [**du studierst**]

Time 12:10

Instructor: du arbeitest [**du arbeitest**]

Du trinkst [**du trinkst**]

Third person singular;

Er, “t” Endung.

Er heisst [**er heisst**]

Er kommt [**er kommt**]

Er wohnt [**er wohnt**]

Sie studiert [**sie studiert**]

Sie arbeitet [**sie arbeitet**]

Sie trinkt [**sie trinkt**]

When it is “arbeitet” we have this extra “e”, arbeitet. Yeah, du “arbeitest”, er “arbeitet”, sie “arbeitet”, yeah.

Press **Esc** to exit full screen

Verbkonjugation:

1. Person singular: ich**e** Endung (komme**e**, wohne**e**, studiere**e**, arbeite**e**, trinke**e**)

2. Person singular: du**st** Endung (komm**st**, wohn**st**, studier**st**, arbeitest**st**, trink**st**)

3. Person singular : er / sie ...**t** Endung (heiß**t**, komm**t**, woh**t**, studier**t**, arbeit**e****t**, trink**t**)

Instructor: ok, so in Indian languages, yeah, how many of you speak hindi? Most of you, you know, even if you don't speak you have learnt in school? So when we have second person, ok first person singular, how many words are there for first person singular? Two? What is two, which ones?

[masculine and feminine]

Time 13:18

Instructor: do we have difference? Masculine when it is “ich” in German, “I” in English, what is it in Hindi? [**mein**] is there a difference between genders? No. so gender difference doesn't come when it is first person. Yeah, when it is first person, no gender difference. So only one form.

And second person, singular, how many forms are there? What is the first one? “Du” that is in German yeah. So in Hindi what is the second person singular? [**tum**] yeah, is that the only form? [**aap**] aap, yeah. You have *tum* and *aap* so you have two forms, what is the difference? [**formal, informal**] one is, yeah, so you have a *tum* and *aap* so that is an important point to remember.

In India, in Indian languages, Indian regional languages, in Tamil and all other languages also we have second person singular -- two forms. One is with respect. The other one is not disrespect, a closeness or the age difference, yeah, that.

So in German also we have two forms for second person -- one is ‘informell’, what we have learnt that is “du”. Another one which is a ‘formell’ form which is “Sie”

But in German the difference is not whether you have respect for the other person or not, it is whether you have a personal relationship or a professional relationship.

So even if it is your grandfather you will say “du”, it doesn't mean you don't respect him, it means you have a personal relationship with him, yeah. So, grandmother, grandfather or father, mother, you would say “du”. If it is a person you have professional relationship with or not close friendship, if it's a neighbour you've just come to know, or a colleague or somebody who comes to work for you or you go for work to someone, work with, for someone, or somebody who serves you at a restaurant -- it is a professional relationship so you would say “Sie”, unless it is children.

So “du” is for Familie, yeah Familie? Family. Und, Freunde. What is “Freunde”? Friends. And Kinder. Kinder? Children. What is KG full form? Kindergarten that's a German word, “garden of children”, so Kinder is children.

So “du” you would use in German for Familie, Freunde und Kinder. And “Sie” other than, yeah, Kollegen -- who are not in these three groups, yeah, formell. Du ist, sorry Sie, entschuldigung (sorry). Sie is for formell. Doesn't mean, when you say “du” doesn't mean you don't respect, it means you have close friendship with them or they belong to your family or they're much much younger to you or you are students.

Time 17:31

Instructor: You go to a college, even if it is a new student you all belong to the same group so there is no formality there, so you would say “du” even if you have met another student like you for the first time also you could say “du”.

So when we have subject difference what changes? Verb Endung has to change. Yeah, so, wie and another thing with “Sie” we have to remember this is the only personal pronoun which has to be written in capital letter wherever it comes in the sentence. In English what do we write everywhere capital? I, but in German “ich” is small letter if it is not coming in the beginning. Yeah, beginning of a sentence, all letters capital letters. Beginning of a sentence and the nouns, all nouns capital letters, beginning of a sentence capital letters and then this “Sie”, formell form of “du”, that has to be written in capital letter, wherever it comes.

What is the other sie we learnt? She, yeah. So that will be written with small, if it not in the beginning of a sentence and it will have “t” Endung. It will have “t” Endung.

And this Sie what Endung? “En” yeah, “en” Endung. So that’s how we can differentiate, if you see a written script you know it’s capital letter, but even if you don’t see the written thing, if you are talking, “wie heissen Sie” und “wie heisst sie”, what is “wie heisst sie”? Yeah, how is she called?

Woher kommt sie? But if you say “woher kommen Sie” then you know the question is directed at you.

[student: Sie can mean they also right?]

Instructor: yes but today we’re doing only singular, yeah. We’ll go to plural in the coming classes. They is plural no? Das lernen wir später (we’ll learn that later).

So wie heissen Sie?

Woher kommen Sie? Say the questions with me.

Wie heissen Sie? [**wie heissen Sie**]

Woher kommen Sie? [**woher kommen Sie**]

Wo wohnen Sie? [**wo wohnen Sie**]

Wo arbeiten Sie? [**wo arbeiten Sie**]

Wo studieren Sie? [**wo studieren Sie**]

Welche Sprachen sprechen Sie? [**welche Sprache sprechen Sie**]

Was trinken Sie gern? [**was trinken Sie gern**]

Time 20:36

Instructor: yeah so, what is to be noted here is that all the verbs are ending with “e-n”. Yeah, “studieren”, “trinken”, yeah, all the verbs are ending with “e-n”. So that is the, this is called root form of verbs. We always take this form as the root form and then “komm” is the root of that root for.

This is the infinitive form, this is called infinitive form, and then this is the root -- komm. And then “ich komme”, “du kommst” yeah, und “Sie kommen” and then, this is second person, and then “er kommt”, third person.

First person, this is for second person, this is for third person. Yeah, all the verbs.

Ok so, it is called “verbkonjugation” how do we conjugate the verb when the subject changes. Verb conjugation depends on the subject of the sentence.

2. Person informell : du
2. Person formell : Sie

Wie heißen Sie?

Woher kommen Sie?

Wo wohnen/ arbeiten/ studieren Sie?

Welche Sprachen sprechen Sie?

Was trinken Sie gerne?

Verbkonjugation : en Endung. (heißen, kommen, wohnen, studieren, arbeiten, sprechen, trinken)

du — Familie
— Freunde
— Kinder
Sie — formell —
ie — (t) ie (1)
 ist (2)
 kommen (2)
 t (3)

🔍📄🔍📄🔍📄

Instructor: we’ll go to the numbers. Yeah, we’ll learn numbers how to say in German. So numbers are called die Zahlen. Say the word, Zahlen. [**Zahlen**] numbers yeah.

Die Zahl, singular ist die Zahl. Zahl is singular, the number. Zahlen, numbers, yeah, Zahlen, numbers. Die Zahlen.

Say the numbers after me.

Time 22:43

Instructor: null [**null**]

Eins [**eins**]

Zwei [**zwei**]

Drei [**drei**]

Vier [**vier**]

Fuenf [**fuenf**]

Sechs [**sechs**]

Sieben [**sieben**]

Acht [**acht**]

Neun [**neun**]

Zehn [**zehn**] (x2)

So if you have this letter the pronunciation has to be like this. Yeah, like we say “tsunami” no, tsunami. How do we say that, yeah like that.

Zehn [**zehn**]

And elf [**elf**]

Zwölf [**zwölf**] (x2)

elf [**elf**]

Zehn [**zehn**]

Neun [**neun**]

Acht [**acht**]

Sieben [**sieben**]

Sechs [**sechs**]

Fuenf [**fuenf**]

Vier [**vier**]

Drei [**drei**]

Eins [**eins**]

null [**null**]

Yeah so “s” how are we pronouncing “s”? “Zz” no? We’re pronouncing like Sie, wie heissen Sie, isn’t it? Woher kommt sie? So it is “sechs” and “sieben” when it is in the beginning. But if it is at the end of a word then it is soft, “eins”. Yeah, if it is at the end, then it is soft, “eins”. But if it is at the beginning, “sie”, “sechs”, “sieben”

Yeah ok, so when we learn numbers we should know where we could use it isn’t it? So say the question.

Time 24:27

Instructor: wie ist deine Telefonnummer? [**wie ist deine Telefonnummer**]

Meine telefonnummer ist [**meine Telefonnummer ist**]

Yeah, so “Telefonnummer” is a noun, so of course we’ll write it with a capital letter. Deine Telefonnummer, meine Telefonnummer. Deine.

Du is what? You. “Deine”? Your.

Ich is? I, “meine”? Mine.

Yeah, so anywhere you see this “e” and “i” it is always “eye” like “eye”. “E, i” combination, you see that? It is always “eins” no? This is “eins”, this is “zwei”, this is “drei” but this one “i,e” no? So “vier”, yeah?

This one is, the letter is “fau” we say it as “fuh” in most of the places. So, this one, “e,i” is “eye”, say that;

Eins [**eins**]

Zwei [**zwei**]

Drei [**drei**]

But when we have this one, Sie, wie heissen Sie? Wie heisst, woher kommt sie? Sieben.

So “i, e” when we have “i, e” it is langes “e” no? Long “e”. “Ee” Sieben, woher kommt sie, wie heissen Sie.

Ok, so sehr gut! So ask each other, you have the questions, ask each other and write the numbers and see. Ok, ask each other “wie ist deine Telefonnummer” and write it down, yeah, what is the question? Say the question once, wie ist deine Telefonnummer? Meine Telefonnummer ist, yeah then look at the numbers and so quickly ask each other and write down, only in German.

[student: how to pronounce 4]

Instructor: vier. So when he says the number you write it down, then let him have a look and see whether the numbers are correct yeah? Ask each other.

[student: why is it “meine” here and “mein” there]

Time 27:16

Instructor: ok, that's a good question, but yeah it depends on the noun which is coming after, that is, in Hindi if you say "naam" you say "mera naam" but if you say "behen" some feminine thing, you'll say "meri behen" whether you are a boy or a girl, you would say "meri behen" because "behen" is feminine but "naam" is masculine. So whether it's a girl or a boy, because "naam" is masculine, you're saying "mera naam". Yeah, so it depends on the noun, the ending, that we will learn the genders of the nouns in the coming classes.

Die Zahlen 0-12	
0 null	
1 <u>e</u> ins	7 <u>s</u> ieben
2 <u>z</u> wei	8 acht
3 <u>d</u> rei	9 neun
4 <u>v</u> ier	10 z <u>eh</u> n
5 <u>f</u> ünf	11 elf
6 <u>s</u> echs	12 <u>z</u> wölf

die Zahl, -en

z = ts

s = ð

ei = eye

v = fau

ie = ē

Wie ist deine Telefonnummer ?
Meine Telefonnummer ist

KEY WORDS: verb konjugation, guten Abend, first person singular, second person singular, third person singular, verb ending, er, sie, Sie, formal, informal, personal pronouns, numbers, Zahlen, Telefonnummer, gender of nouns