

A bit of history and ZAHLEN

Time 00:15

Instructor: so, in fact on German Reunification day, which is, the question was, Germany is reunited, which means it was divided, when and when did that happen?

[student: 1989 - 1990, around that time]

Instructor: yes. So what happened in '89?

[student: Berlin wall was broken down]

Instructor: yeah Berlin wall was broken down in '89 and then? **[and then I think West Germany and East Germany got reunited]** yeah 11 months later or roughly a year later, Germany, or the two Germanies reunited into one. What were the two Germanies? West and east, yeah.

West Germany and East Germany, ok. What was peculiar about them? When did they get separated, when did they get partitioned? **[just after World War 2]** yes, just after World War 2 which was when? **['47 or something, no '45, I don't know]**

World War 2 happened during which years? '39 to '45 yeah. So 1945, after 1945 they were partitioned. Yeah, why were they partitioned?

[student: war atrocities so they wanted to you know, punish them so embargos and partition]

Instructor: no, not really. Yeah you can venture, if it is not correct we'll edit out, it won't go online, don't worry. Anyway, 1945 who fought the war against Germany? The Allies. Who fought the war against Germany? The Allies. The Allies were who? US, UK, Russia, France. Primarily these four, ok, US, UK, India? **[UK, yeah with the UK]** yeah so India also, I mean Indian soldiers also fought both the world wars for the UK.

Ok so, when Germany was defeated, when finally, when actually the Russians took Berlin, the Russians were the ones who took Berlin. And once Germany was defeated then the four Allied Powers were the ones who occupied Germany. And then there was a, there was a conference or several conferences in which they decided, the fate of Germany was decided. And there of course at that time, what was the difference between the Western Allies and Russia? France, UK, US and Russia what was the major political difference between them?

Time 03:09

Instructor: Russia was a communist country yes, Russia was a communist country whereas the other three; Britain was still a colonial power and so was France and the US was of course a free market economy or whatever else you want to call it.

So, then, each of these countries basically split up Germany into zones. Ok, and then, of course the Russians were the major fighting force, in the, on the ground. And the Russians also had occupied a very large area that became the eastern sector, the Russian sector, became the German Democratic Republic. The GDR, the German Democratic Republic. Or in German, die Deutsche Demokratische Republik or “DDR” ok, in German it’s the DDR in English it’s the GDR -- German Democratic Republic. And the French, the American and the British occupied zones, they merged into what became ... what is Germany’s official name? No no, official name in English. It is the Federal Republic of Germany or the FRG in English. And in German it is die Bundesrepublik Deutschland or, Bundesrepublik Deutschland it’s the BRD. The BRD in German ok?

Yeah fine, fine, so this is just a small detour into history. Yeah so in 1989, you’re quite right, in 1989 November, the wall came down. It was popular pressure, it was people on the streets who brought the wall down. What did not happen is that the East German forces who were guarding the wall, the wall of course did, yeah, why was the wall there? Sorry, why was the wall there in Berlin first of all?

Berlin had a special status, of course Berlin was one of the biggest cities in the world and it had a special status, Berlin also was split up into four zones. Like the country itself was split up, so Berlin also I mean if you consider this as Germany and Berlin somewhere here, then as Germany was split up into four zones, so was Berlin.

Ok, so this is a very, a bad graphic representation, but so was Berlin. And the same thing happened, in the sense that the three sectors of Berlin which were administered by the three Western Allies that were France and the UK and the United States, they became what is called, what was called West Berlin, and the sector that was administered by Russia, that became East Berlin.

East Berlin became then the capital of the GDR of East Germany, of the Deutsche Demokratische Republik, East Berlin or Berlin. And West Berlin then, so you see what happened? That Berlin was then an island within East Germany. So people living in these sectors were actually West German citizens, living geographically in East Germany, cut off from the West. So there were corridors connecting the West to the East, there were corridors which could also be blocked off by East Germany.

Time 07:47

Instructor: So there was a Berlin Blockade at some point of time, maybe you can just google the Berlin Blockade and see what happened. Then the Allies airlifted supplies into West Berlin and so on and so forth, very quite an exciting history actually Germany has.

Pre-war it is, it is quite excruciating, the pre-war history, the Nazi period and the world war itself. Post war actually in how, how a democratic country comes about it's a very interesting history that Germany has.

So, this border, which was the border between the western and the eastern sectors of Berlin, was, till 1961 it was porous. So for example, Eastern citizens could go across into the West and so on and so forth, it was a porous border. But then in 1961, the East Germans discovered that they were losing a lot of so called "human resource" to the West because the West had more money, offered more money.

And, so, a wall came up in Berlin, I mean a fence came up overnight actually, and then it was converted into a very elaborate structure, with several layers to protect the eastern population from going over, from being seduced by the West and going over to the West so to say.

Ok so, and then this was wall which came up, which separated East and West Berlin also then became known as the "Iron Curtain". Ok, that was the curtain that separated the West from the East. And if you go a little bit into the history of the second half of the 20th century, you will find that the history of the world is dominated by the Cold War.

The Cold War between the USSR -- the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics -- and the USA, so the West and the Eastern Block, then you had the NATO, what is the NATO? What is the NATO?

[North American Treaty Organisation] North? Atlantic. North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, that's a military gathering of the former Western Allies and you had then in the Eastern sector also something called the Warsaw Pact came up.

Ok, the Warsaw Pact, which, so the entire history of the 20th century second half was dominated by the Cold War. And there was so to say an impregnable, impenetrable curtain between the West and the East, and that was symbolized globally by the Berlin Wall.

Ok, so as a city, Berlin was, is still I mean it is a most beautiful and a most lively city. I mean it was a very very lively, important cultural centre definitely in the Western world, but I would say even in the world as such for quite a long time.

Time 11:08

Instructor: So, the division of Berlin into, two sectors which could not then, I mean which separated, I mean there are still sights in Berlin where you know the houses got separated, families got separated and things like that. So, it is, Germany also has history of partition. Like India has a history of partition, a very traumatic history of partition. The loss of life in the German partition not as heavy, nowhere near as heavy, as the Indian partition. But it is also a certain traumatic history that Germany has which got, in a sense healed, in 1990. 1989 of course and then there was a there was, that came also in the wake of the fact that the USSR, Soviet Russia, which was the binding force of the Eastern Block itself disintegrated and Russia became a separate country and all the other Soviets, they became independent countries.

So, in the wake of that a lot of changes took place in Europe, one of the most important fallouts of which was that the Berlin Wall fell, and once the Berlin Wall fell, once there was no longer this separation, there was also a fence by the way, running from north to south, which also separated the two Germanies. And, whenever you went by train, if you wanted to go from here to West Berlin, you would be checked at two points by the East German guards -- border guards. Ok, so every train would stop at a station and the guards would check the whole train and then it would go nonstop up to West Berlin. Or if it stopped then there would be very very controlled getting in and getting out of the train, ok. So, point is then the wall fell and then the two Germanies, within 11 months of that, the two Germanies became one, 3rd October is the German Reunification day, 3rd of October, just one day after Gandhi Jayanti is the reunification day.

{talking about internal things only relevant to the class}

Time 14:00

Instructor: you have already done the basics of verb conjugation yesterday with [TA's name] and we'll also I think revise that a little bit.

Die Zahlen null bis zwölf, this also is clear? Wie ist deine Telefonnummer? Wie ist deine Telefonnummer is ... wie ist dein Name? Wie ist deine Adresse? Wie ist deine Telefonnummer? Is it clear what it means, yeah? And could you now say your telephone number?

Wie ist deine Handynummer (cell phone number)? Das ist ein Handy, das ist ein Handy. Wie ist deine Handynummer?

From one to twelve each number has kind of a unique name, from one to twelve. And then there is a pattern. Thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen then there is a unique number -- twenty. Then again there is a pattern. Twenty-one, twenty-two, up to thirty; thirty-one, thirty-two up to forty and so on and so forth.

Time 15:27

Instructor: so after twelve usually there are patterns in numbers which is also the case in German as we see. Drei plus zehn dreizehn yeah.

Eins, zwei, drei, vier, fuenf, sechs, sieben, acht, neun, zehn, dreizehn. Vierzehn, fünfzehn, not “sechszehn”, the “s” gets dropped out, “sechzehn”, sechzehn. Not “siebenzehn” again the “en” gets dropped out, “siebzehn”. Achtzehn, neunzehn, zwanzig, twenty, zwanzig yeah.

Dreizehn, vierzehn, funfzehn, you can say it softly with me.

Dreizehn [**dreizehn**]

Vierzehn [**vierzehn**]

Fünfzehn [**fünfzehn**]

Sechzehn [**sechzehn**]

Siebzehn [**siebzehn**]

Achtzehn [**achtzehn**]

Neunzehn [**neunzehn**]

Zwanzig [**zwanzig**]

There is nothing to explain in this you have to just learn the numbers ok. And there are lots of resources available online where you can check your pronunciation etc. you can also come back to class, come back to either me or [TA] and check your pronunciation.

So after zwanzig, you have twenty-one, the tens comes first and the units comes afterwards. In German you have the reverse; einundzwanzig. Ein not “eins”, ein-und-zwanzig. Zweiundzwanzig, dreiundzwanzig, vierundzwanzig, we’re here, yeah. Fünfundzwanzig, sechsundzwanzig -- the whole word comes back ok, the “s” doesn’t get dropped. Sechsunzwanzig, sieben, again the whole word comes back, siebenundzwanzig, achtundzwanzig, neunundzwanzig, dreissig. Dreissig, ok.

0	null	10	zehn	20	zwanzig
1	eins	11	elf	21	einundzwanzig
2	zwei	12	zwölf	22	zweiundzwanzig
3	drei	13	dreizehn	23	dreiundzwanzig
4	vier	14	vierzehn	24	vierundzwanzig
5	fünf	15	fünfzehn	25	fünfundzwanzig
6	sechs	16	sechzehn	26	sechszwanzig
7	sieben	17	siebzehn	27	siebenundzwanzig
8	acht	18	achtzehn	28	achtundzwanzig
9	neun	19	neunzehn	29	neunundzwanzig

Time 17:38

Instructor: einundzwanzig, zweiundzwanzig, dreiundzwanzig, vierundzwanzig, fünfundzwanzig, sechszwanzig, siebenundzwanzig, achtundzwanzig, neunundzwanzig, dreißig. Again the same pattern will repeat, einunddreissig, zweiunddreissig, up to ... up to neununddreissig, vierzig.

Vierzig, fünfzig, sechzig, again that poor “s” is getting dropped I’m sorry about it but it gets dropped. Then again not “siebenzig” but siebzig. So the point to be noted is that only sixteen, seventeen, and sixty, seventy, the “s” and “en” are dropped. Ok, otherwise the six and seven will come as whole words, “sechs” and “sieben”.

Ok, sechzig, siebzig, achtzig, neunzig, einhundert or hundert. Just like we say either hundred or one hundred, hundert or einhundert. Yeah. so you can just take a minute to go through in your mind all the numbers that we have done. So which means numbers 1 to 100 should not be a problem, ok, please write down for yourselves any random number and see how to say it or what its spelling would be etc.

Die Zahlen 10-100

10 = zehn

60 = ~~sech~~zig

20 = zwanzig

70 = ~~sieben~~zig

30 = dreißig

80 = achtzig

40 = vierzig

90 = neunzig

50 = fünfzig

100 = (ein)hundert

Time 19:19

Instructor: we have a number 66, ok, that would be sech~~s~~undsechzig. In the sixty part the “s” is dropped but here the “s” is not dropped.

Similarly, this [67] would be? Siebenundsechzig.

76? Sech~~s~~undsiebzig. Siebenundsiebzig. Same thing will happen for 76 and 77.

Ok, yeah I have to let you, we have just two or three minutes left in which, yeah.

One new element to introduce apart from everything that has been covered is; guten Tag, guten Tag. Wie geht es dir? Wie geht es dir? Es geht mir gut, danke!

[TA's name] guten Tag. Wie geht es dir?

[TA: mir geht es gut, danke!]

Instructor: yeah, “es geht mir gut” oder (or) “mir geht es gut” or simply, “danke, gut.”

What does the question mean? **[how are you]** yeah basic question for “how are you”. And it basically also, the literal translation is “how is it going”, but this is the standard question for “how are you”. And standard answer is “danke, gut”. “I’m fine”, “thanks, fine” or “es geht mir gut, danke” “it goes with me good, thanks”. Ok, es geht mir gut Danke.

Time 21:51

Instructor: so these are standard phrases, you can't, no point in translating them literally, we just have to learn them.

Guten Tag. Wie geht es dir? Or we can simply say "guten Tag or Hallo. Wie geht's?" wie geht's? Danke, gut. Ok, danke, gut.

Wie geht es dir?

Wie geht's?

Es geht mir gut, danke.

Mir geht es gut, danke.
Danke, gut.

Instructor: guten Tag, Herr Mueller! Guten Tag, Herr Arhonen! Wie geht es Ihnen? Gut, danke. Und Ihnen? Auch gut.

You've done the formal "Sie" no? The big "Sie" yesterday? So this is the, one form of that, that's why it's capital.

Guten Tag, Herr Müller. Guten Tag, Herr Arhonen! Wie geht es Ihnen? Gut, danke. Und Ihnen? Auch gut. Auch gut. Ok, what is the difference between this dialogue and this dialogue? Yeah this is informal and this is formal.

So you have the word "Herr" coming in over here "Herr", mister. So you address in a formal context you address somebody as Herr plus family name. In the German context. Of course it leads to confusion in India because ...

Hallo, Corinna. Hallo, Timo. Na, wie geht es dir? Danke, sehr gut. Und dir? Super.

Time 23:36

Instructor: Hallo, Corinna. Hallo, Timo. Na, wie geht es dir? “Na”, so, how's life? I mean “na” doesn't mean “so” but it's just a particle which in English if you want to, if you want to say the same mood, you would say “so, how's life?” ok, that kind of a thing. Na, wie geht es dir?

Danke, sehr gut. “Sehr gut”? Very good, I'm fine, I'm very fine. Danke, sehr gut. Und dir? “Und dir” means? Und wie geht es dir? But we don't have to repeat the whole thing. Und dir? Super. Ok.



- ▲ Hallo, Corinna.
- ◆ Hallo, Timo.
Na, wie geht es dir?
- ▲ Danke, sehr gut.
Und dir?
- ◆ Super.

Und wie geht es dir?



Instructor: wie geht's? Super. Danke, sehr gut. Gut, danke. Na ja, es geht. If you're not really all that chilled out then, “ok it's ok”, “fine”, “*chalta hai*” kind, types. Na ja, es geht. Ach nicht so gut. I'm pretty much down in the dumps. I'm nicht so gut, ok. So these are the possible responses to “wie geht's” or “wie geht es dir”.

Wie geht es dir? Danke, gut. Und dir? Auch gut. Or “super”, “danke sehr gut”, “gut danke”, “na ja, es geht”, or “ach nicht so gut”.

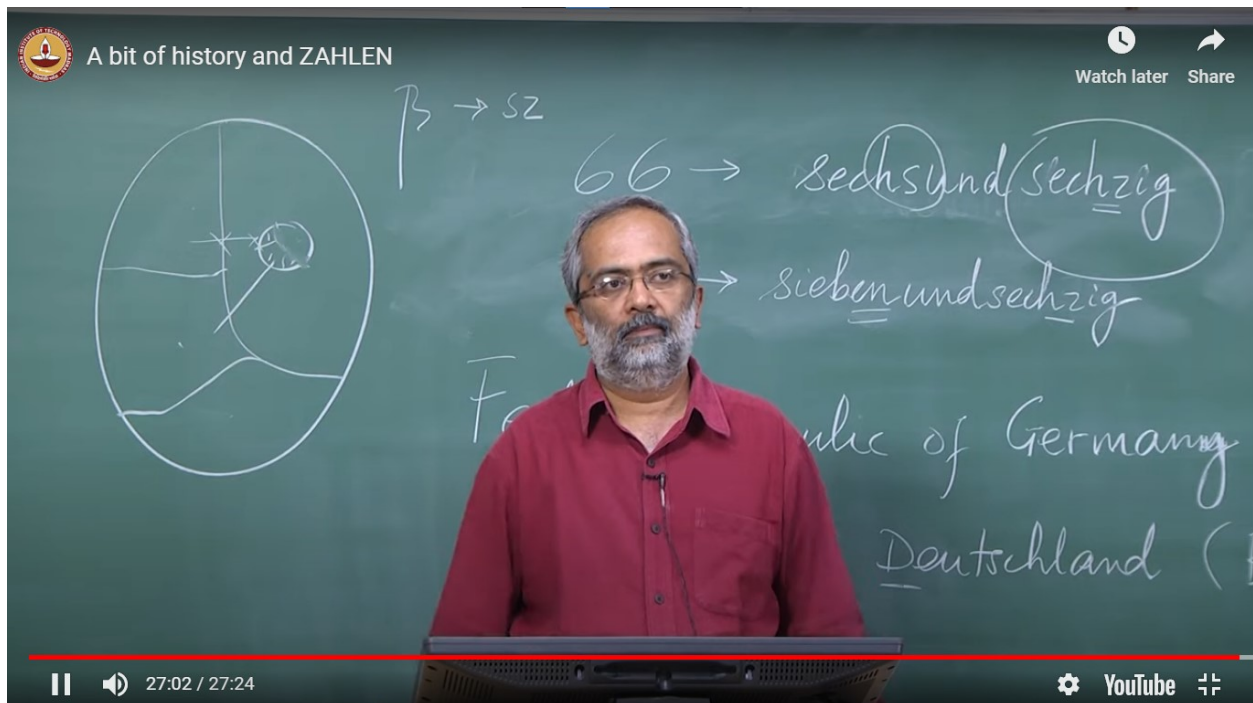
Ok, so, yeah I think with that the only thing that we have not yet done is the alphabet. And the alphabet in German is basically the same 26 letters plus one extra letter, which we had in, which number has that letter? Dreissig. Thirty has that letter. Which is a beta, which is in German called an “s-z”, ok, it's a sharp “s” sound. It's a sharp “s” sound, that's the only thing.

Time 26:10

Instructor: mostly not very, sometimes not distinguishable from the “s” sound in some ways. In some ways clearly distinguishable, but in some ways not.

And there are of course three “a”, “o” and “u” can get these two small kind of, they’re not dots actually, they’re small lines on top which are called the umlaut, which means the change of sound and that is the only additional thing in German apart from the 26 letters of the alphabet, this additional thing and we will do that, in the next class we’ll cover the alphabet.

Ok, so otherwise, anything that we did today which you have questions you can ask, other wise we ...



KEY WORDS: history, Germany, West Germany, East Germany, World War 2, Allied Powers, Russia, USSR, Berlin Wall, German Reunification, numbers, Zahlen, one to hundred, how are you, wie geht's