

Mein Lehrbuch | Meine persönlichen Daten

Time: 00:14

Instructor: Guten Morgen! For this course, German 1, HS1090 - Netzwerk Deutsch, als Fremdsprache A1 - is the prescribed text. This book has twelve lessons, and our attempt shall be to finish the twelve lessons and finish this book by the end of this course. Which means you should be in a position to write the standardized A1 level exam and get a certification if you so want from the Goethe Institute. The Goethe Institute is the Max Mueller Bhavan - the primary German teaching institution outside of Germany. So, we have we have a centre, a very good centre in Chennai, In Nungambakkam. There you will be able to write an exam and get a certification if you want. And of-course if you have cleared the course it will be added to your grade sheet.

The textbook comes with a workbook. And for every lesson that is introduced in the textbook, there are a number of exercises, and different kinds of exercises, which it is imperative that you do! We cannot do it in class because in class, we will have to deal with the elements that are introduced in the textbook. And we'll deal with some vocabulary in class, but this is for your practice. And it is a nine-credit course, right? Which means that there should be minimum nine working hours to the week. Okay, which means we have three hours or three lessons of contact classes... (right now it is four but basically three), which means that you have to put in six hours of work, at least. Okay, I think it's more, but these technical details I'm not very sure of.

So please remember to work with the workbook. And of course, you can bring it back if there are any doubts about how to do certain exercises, or something that we have not covered pops up in some exercises. You can bring those back to the class. And, as I was saying, once we get streamlined and get on course, with the textbook, then we might make the Tuesday class as an optional class where one of us will be available. Shashi Rekha or I will be available for solving doubts, and those who have doubts that come to you want to practice them, we can make it voluntary. Okay. And, but right now we are doing that class also as a class.

So, the red one is the textbook the blue one is the workbook. And along with it, there will be a glossary, which will contain all the words in German and in English, are all the expressions that are explained in German in English. At the back of the textbook you'll find two audio CDs. Those are meant for the textbook lessons. At the back of the workbook also there are two audio CDs, those are meant for the workbook exercises. And for every exercise and for every sub section of a lesson, you'll find a certain number indicated with a CD symbol, so that that particular audio file goes with that particular exercise or section. Netzwerk, as the name suggests, what could Netzwerk mean? Network.

So it is a fairly comprehensive package of what is being offered. And that is why we stuck with it for the last two years, we've changed, we have used several other textbooks, earlier. But there is a web portal. Once you have once you buy a Netzwerk book, every book that is bought will have near the copyright on the copyright page, there will be a code given, which is a password for your access to the web portal. And then you can of course use all the

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resources available on the web portal. There is a film that goes with twelve episodes. Okay, it's not very long about five minutes or 10 minutes of film per lesson. And all those resources

will be accessible to you with a code given here with which you login, create your own login and access the... some exercises, given here and in the workbook will also have a computer symbol next to it, which means that there are resources available online. In the web portal for that exercise. Okay, so all in all it's a fairly comprehensive package and that's why we're stuck with this book for, I think, the third year running now that we have used this textbook.

So please make sure that you have it tomorrow, so we can go through it. Today we will actually complete the last exercise or the last element of lesson two in the textbook. so we had two weeks of class. And by tomorrow we will have covered 2 lessons, it is your go back next week and go to the lessons, get the hang of the vocabulary situations instructions very important to understand the instructions in a textbook workbook. Okay, what is the exercise asking me ask me to do? Several things like...Bitte lesen sie. Lesen Sie? Read. Or schreiben Sie. (Writes) Or ergänzen Sie. 'Ergänzen' is a standard German word for fill in the blanks. So, these kinds of instructions are important for us, we will do all that tomorrow but make sure that the book is there.

Ja, dann machen wir jetzt weiter mit unseren Formular, ja? Formular ausfüllen.

We have basically filled out the form for Jana Pifkova. I have seen what is the information available in the text about her and put it in the correct boxes. Can you do a small exercise in let's say five mins and write down small thing about yourself like this? Vorname, Nachname, weiblich männlich, Geburstdatum, Schule, Arbeit bei, (Working with, if you are not working you can leave this blank.) Interessen, Lieblingsmusik, Lieblingsfilm.

Are you done with this? Can we start reading from the last bench? Wie ist deine Name?

Student: Vorname, Nachname: (Says Name). Weiblich / Männlich – mannlich.

Instructor: Weiblich, Männlich.... [Writes on the Board] Weiblich.

A very important distinction while speaking is the combination of vowels...ie and ei okay? There is a very distinct difference in German. 'Ie', like 'ween' points to Wien. 'Wien ist die Hauptstadt von Östereich'. Is it clear what the sentence means? New Delhi is the Hauptstadt of India.... Berlin is the Hauptstadt of Deutschland. Wien is the Hauptstadt von Österreich. "Dee" not Die. Österreich. Ei...Weibelich. Ei. Eins. Zwei. Drei. E I – I. Vier. Ie, e... Sieben....okay? So, for example Zwei, drei, but Sieben. So, when we learn this, in German or you can say Wien und der Wein. Wein und Wein. Wien is the stadt and Wein is das was mann trinkt in wien. Wein is the German word for wine. Der Wein. Wein is masculine, okay? Wien und der Wein. Weiblich. This you can make note of as a standard pronunciation. This is

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called a dipthong..... a combination of two vowels. There are others in this which may be good to point out. You have, Hauptstadt. Any other word you know with 'au'?

Students: Auto, Hauptstadt, Auch.

Ich komme auch aus Chennai. "Au", always. What is the language we are learning? Wir lernen...?

Students: German

Instructor: Wie buchstabieren wir Deutsch auf Deutsch? D, E, U, T, S, C, H.

Da haben wir noch einer kombination. What is the sound of this? Eu. Deutsch! Deutschland ist in Europe... “oy rope a”. Au- ow, Eu – Oi. Ei- I Ie- e. Okay? There are also other combinations but these are four very common ones.

Student: When do you put an e after Deutsch?

Instructor: Yeah, you give me an example.

Student: I’ve just seen it in a sentence I’m not sure why and how

Instructor: Yeah there are several occasions when you can put an e. In fact, we will do this in detail later on, because we have not yet reached that. Anything on the board that is not clear? The difference...I am trying to answer your doubt as best as I can without giving an informational overload...So, the difference between German cars are expensive. And, wir lernen German. Two sentences in which the word German has been used. What is the difference? Mic please

Student: I don’t know...

Student: In German cars, German is sort of an adjective right? You are sort of describing it... And when you are learning German it’s a noun.



Instructor: Yes, it is what you’re learning. If you are using Deutsch as an adjective there are occasions on which it will have an e ending. What would these occasions be? If it as adjective for a feminine noun then it may have an ending e. For example, what is the word we

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have used for language? Sprache. And what is the question we ask? Welche sprache sprichst du or welche sprache lernen Sie? Welche Sprache...e ending. That means Sprache is feminine. E ending means it is usually a plural or feminine. So, if you were to say German, we are learning German, we are using German as a noun. But say we are learning to use the German Language...If I said the German language then I’m using German as an adjective. So, wir lernen Deutsch. Ist Klar? Or, Deutsch ist die Offizielle Sprache in Deutschland, Österreich, und in der Schweiz. Is that clear? The use of the word Deutsch here as is as a noun. If I say Ich verstehen... Verstehen? Understand. Ich Verstehe die deutsche Sprache. Here because I’m

using Deutsch as an adjective for Sprache, it will have an e ending and if you notice the d will become small. It doesn't happen in English. India, Indian. American, American. Whether it is an adjective or whether it a noun it is written in a capital letter. Whereas in German if you change it to an adjective, the D is small.

So, that kind of answers your question. But it is not the end of it by the way. You have invoked the grammar poltergeist of adjective endings which is a topic in itself in German Grammar. Which isn't very different from Indian languages by the way. If you go through Marathi and Hindi you can easily see that every adjective I use in Marathi or Hindi for example, it will have an inflection at the end depending on the gender of the noun, the case of the noun, the number, and so on and so forth. In Hindi also, one basic example is...Accha is an adjective.

Accha ladka and acchii Ladki. But acche Bacche. And, humne acche acchon ki chutti kardi.

So, all these endings of adjectives English doesn't have it at all. English there is no inflection of adjective at the end. If you go thru in your mind...English sentences you can construct. But many Indian languages have it. I can speak fairly certainly for Hindi and Marathi, but I am sure that other languages also have it. And they will come back to haunt us in German or for us to live with in German. So that is what is happening here.

Instructor: Wie ist dein Name?

Student: Name

So that is what is happening Deutsch and Deutsche. There can be many other endings after the e also but right now it is because of the difference between adjective and noun.

Instructor: When I wrote that sentence, I knew that that question will come at some point in time. Most of the countries in German most of the countries are neuter Gender. There are however some countries which have a gender. Neuter, masculine and feminine. The most common ones among them are in the German context are Switzerland and Turkey because they share a lot of cultural ties with Switzerland and Turkey so both are actually feminine. Die Schweiz and Die turkey. Don't ask me why it is Der Schweiz here, that will come in the eighth week of the course. So, In der Schweiz. The point is that when we speak of these countries or speak their names in German it will always come with the article. For example if I say India...New Delhi is the Hauptstadt von Indien. I don't need to say for dem Indien. Dem

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or Der or whatever here it is I don't need because it is understood. Or Berlin is the Hauptstadt for Deutschland. Paris is the Hauptstadt of Frankreich. No article is required. Copenhagen is the capital of Denmark. But if I say, Ankara is the hauptstadt for Der Türkei. But I need that die der dads dem or whatever it is before Türkei. Or what is the capital of Switzerland? Bern ist the Hauptstadt von Der Schweiz. Okay? And so on and so forth. There are countries which require an article, because actually I don't know whether you know what even the word Punjab for example, Punjab actually...

Students: Five rivers

Instructor: The land between 5 rivers. In many old documents it is called The Punjab and not just Punjab. Now of course it is the name of the state, you cannot say The Punjab. Punjab as a Geographical business, The Punjab. Similarly, there are masculine countries. The most

prominent are Iraq, Iran and Sudan. In the German language they are all Der. Der Iraq, Der Iraq and Der Sudan. We always refer to them with the article. Die Schweiz and Die Türkei. We will come to that a little later as to why this is der is a different question. But the point is that uh Österreich and Deutschland don't need an article but Schweiz does. So, there is Turkey which is Türkei, "Die Türkei", and then Iraq, Iran and Sudan. Ja! Finally. Finished the thing. [Gestures to page in textbook]

Vorname?

Student: Vorname, Nachname. (Name) Weiblich/Männlich – Männlich Geburstdatum: Zweiundzwanzig. Februar, Tausend-Neunhundert-neunundneunzig.

Instructor: Ja, how do you say the year in English? Do you say thousand nine ninety-nine? Or ...Nineteen ninety-nine? Neunzehnhundert-neunundneunzig.

Student: Telefonnummer: Number

Wohnort: Chennai. Interessanten: Sprachen lernen und Musik Hören.

Instructor: Lieblingsmusik?

Student: Latin.

Instructor: Latin? Latin is a music? Okay [laughs]. And Lieblingsfilm? Don't know? Okay.

Student: Vorname, Nachname. (Name) Weiblich/Männlich, Männlich

Instructor: Männlich. Haan, there is a double n no? After a umlaut. Whenever there is a double consonant, this is also a fairly universal rule of pro in German. Then the vowel will be shortened. So, it is not männlich (sounds like man-lich), but männlich (sounds like menlich).

Student: Geburstdatum.

Instructor: Geburstdatum. (stresses on the Da – sounds like Darjeeling.)

Geburstdatum: Sechs, April, neunzehnhundert-achtundneunzig

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Telefonnummer: Number

Instructor: Wohnort, Chennai. Hometown, Pune. That you can say. Wohnort you can have...what will be place of birth? Geburstort. Or you can have, Heimatstadt. Heimat is? Home. Heimat. And Heimatstadt is hometown in that sense. So Wohnort is where you are currently staying. If you are asked for your wohnort is has to be a place of residence. If you are asked for your place of birth, that's fine, if you are asked for your Heimatstadt that can also be different, but Wohnort has to be place of residence.

Student: Sir, what is the article for Ort

Instructor: Der ort, die Orte. Ja, Wohnort Chennai.

Student: Interessen: Musik hören, und rad fahren. Lieblingsmusik: rock und pop. Lieblingsfilm: Matrix.

Instructor: Okay.

Student: Vorname, Nachname. Weiblich/Männlich, Männlich. Geburtsdatum: Sechs und zwanzig April neunzehn hundert achtund neunzig. Telefonnummer: neun, sechs, drei, Sieben, fünf, null, fünf, vier, eins eins. Wohnort, Chennai. Schule: New India School. Interessen: Fußball spielen. Lieblingsmusik: Retro. Lieblingsfilm: Wolf of Wall Street.

Instructor: Last one more and then we will go on to the next.

Student: Vorname, Nachname. Weiblich/Männlich - Männlich. Geburtsdatum: fünfzehn Oktober, neunzehnhundert achtundneunzig. Telefonnummer: sieben sieben zwei null null drei drei zwei vier null.

Wohnort Chennai. Interessen: Fußball Spielen. Lieblings Music: Pop music. Lieblings Film: I don't have one....

Instructor: It is possible to fill a form like this here I think probably the most difficult word is Staatsangehörigkeit...which we know now. Last thing before we finish for today and we begin with the book tomorrow. Verben und Personal Pronomen. What we have here is a standard conjugation table for different verbs. You have already done that, you've seen how to conjugate a verb, give different endings for different persons. So, this is all put together over here as spielen as a regular verb.

Ich spiele

du spielst

er/es/sie spielt

wir spielen

ihr spielt

sie/Sie spielen.

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So, then you have arbeiten. The root of which ends with a t then you add an extra e. *Ich arbeite, du arbeitest, er arbeitet*, and so on and so forth. Is this clear? Again, it is kind of a revision of what you have done before.

Student: So, the personal pronouns they are referenced by spielen, arbeiten, which is basically the wir or sie form. But for 'sein', it is not 'seine'.

Instructor: *Arbeiten arbeitest and arbeitet.* Where the roots end with t, take an extra e. Lesen. Lesen is our first irregular verb. Lesen. And, the irregularity occurs only for du and er where the vowel changes. Lesen becomes liest, e. Okay. Otherwise there is no change as such. Sein is the verb for to be. It is the most irregular verb. Even in English...be and am. Where is the connection? You are, he she it is. There seems to be some problem with human existence. 'To be' is an irregular verb in most languages. Also some of the terms very quickly. So Sein is the infinitive...when a verb exists without being conjugated, it is in its infinitive form. It is not finite, it has not been used yet. So, infinitive verbs usually end with an n in German. Infinitive in English is a word with to in front of it. To be, to run, to write. In German there is no to form as such but it is. But the original unused full form with an n or an en at the end is the infinitive. So sein as the infinitive and when we use it is it totally different.

Ich bin

du bist

er/es/sie ist

wir sind

ihr seid

sie sind

So the fact that wir and sind is sind and not seine is not so odd. Laughs. Yes, it is a very irregular verb and that's the way it is. Haben. Haben is also actually not regular because it drops the b ich habe du hast er hat. Wir- haben, ihr-hat. That's the irregularity it is not the vowel but the b that is dropped. But this is an exception all other verbs that are irregular with change in vowel. Haben, hat, haben. Is it clear to everyone what exactly is happening? What is word conjugation? Or do we need to go back to it? Please say if we need to go back to it. When we use verbs in different languages, we need to change verb forms depending on who is speaking and about whom we are speaking. For instance:

Mein kaam karthahoon. Thum kaam katheho. Weher kaam kartha hei weher kaam karthi hai. We kaam karthehein.

What we are doing is conjugating according to different persons. That's what is happening here. You need to know these forms in order to use these words. So, word conjugation is something you have to practice and learn. This of course we have. Was sind sie von Beruf ...we have done yesterday. Beruf is profession. Wann arbeiten sie wann arbeitest du...ich arbeite am Montag und Dienstag. Wann haben sie frei? Ich habe am Mittwoch frei. Or ich habe am Samstag und Sonntag frei. Very simple questions. Just wanted to use on Monday or on Tuesday as am Montag and Dienstag.

Writes on board: Wir arbeiten von Montag bis Freitag.

Am wochenende haben wir frei. Is okay? Von Montag bis Freitag. Am Wochenende haben wir frei.

Time: 40:02