

Lektion 9 | Wir lernen das Perfekt

Instructor : Guten Tag. Wir beginnen, wir beginnen heute Lektion 9. Lektion 9. Und wir gehen direkt zu Seite 98. Wir gehen direkt zu Seite 98. Seite 98, ja? Aufgabe 3, mein Tag. Ja? In the last class I had very briefly mentioned the perfect tense. If you remember. I mean actually, I have almost constructed a sentence. I have in fact now constructed a sentence in the perfect tense. I have constructed a sentence in the perfect tense. That is the perfect tense. Is that okay? We have heard about it. Perfect Tense. I hear about it, I heard about it. I have heard about it, okay? Simple present, simple past, present perfect. Or perfect tense. I have heard about it. Okay? So the lesson, Lektion 9, the lesson introduces the perfect tense. And usually the perfect tense in German is used more often than the simple past. Like for example, what did you do yesterday? Let's start with [student's name]. What did you do yesterday? Give us one or two sentences, respectable activities that you did, sentences which we can work with in class. And simple sentences. Don't say that while I was... simple sentences.

Student : I had my practical exam yesterday.

Instructor : I had my practical exam yesterday. What tense is it? [**Past.**] Okay, simple past. Okay? Simple past. Yeah. Any one sentence. Or two sentences.

Student : I had lunch yesterday.

Instructor : That was the happening of the year or what? Again had. Take a different verb. I ate lunch yesterday.

Student : I have participated... I had participated in my first group discussion yesterday.

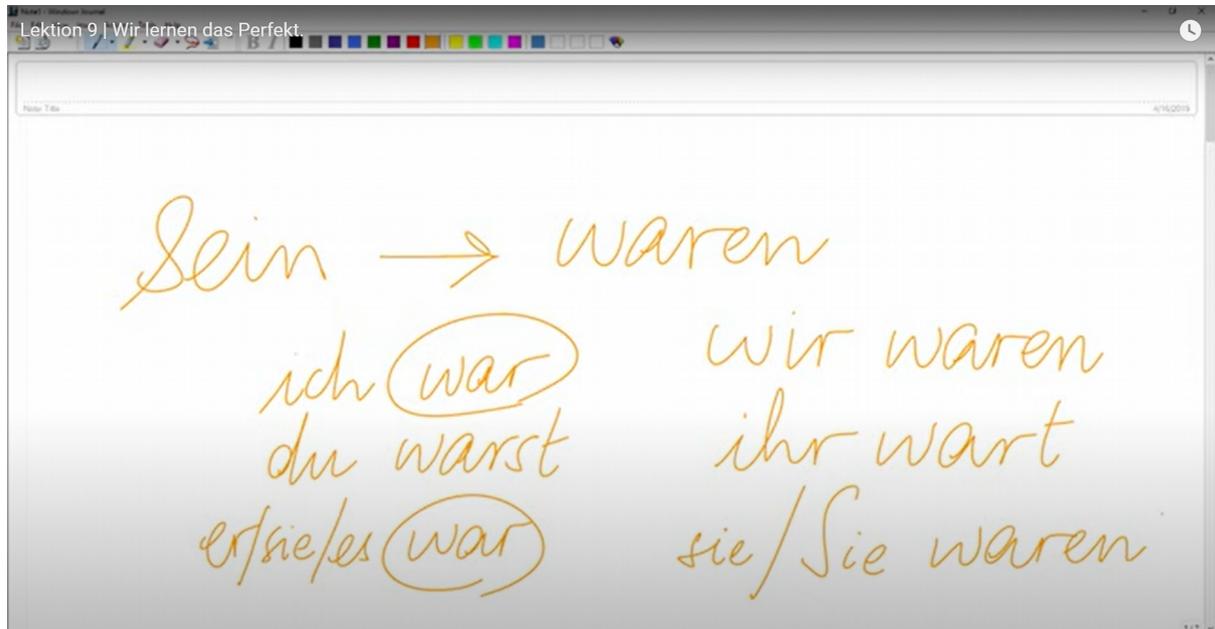
Instructor : No, not have participated. That is very... that's why I am saying don't make complicated sentences. Just, like for example I had my practical exam. I ate lunch. Okay? Or? [**I slept in the afternoon.**] I slept in the afternoon. Okay? I went for a walk. Not happening with me. I went for a jog. Not even in the next life. So, I mean, normally all these sentences we are constructing when we speak about regular activities that we have done in the past. We are using in English the simple past tense.

You know? Yesterday my friend and I, we went to the beach. And we had sundal. Or we had... whatever, burger at... Do you know the best burger place in Chennai? It's on Besant Nagar beach. Not Burgerman. No no no, Burgerman is a chain. Pupil. Correct. Yeah, so if you have not had... if you have been in Chennai for more than a year and have not had Pupil burger you are not fit to be in Chennai. Okay? So please go. 5 days off. Go to the Besant Nagar Beach, go to Pupil and have their... what is it called? Their Tower Burger or something like that, yeah I mean it's... So, anyway. So we went to the beach and then we ate a burger, and then we took the bus and then we came back to the cam... every sentence in a normal narration atleast. Every sentence is in past tense, in simple past.

Whereas in German if you were to start telling people about what you did yesterday, or how was your day etc. etc., most often, most often you would use the simple perfect. Simple in the sense present perfect tense. Like for example, I have... what was your sentence? I have participated in a group discussion yesterday. I have eaten. I have gone to the restaurant with my friend. I have gone to the beach, then we have eaten. All these will come with have eaten, have gone and all such. So that is the... since it occurs more frequently in day to day

conversation, the perfect tense is introduced before the past tense. I mean that's the, that's the basic logic behind it.

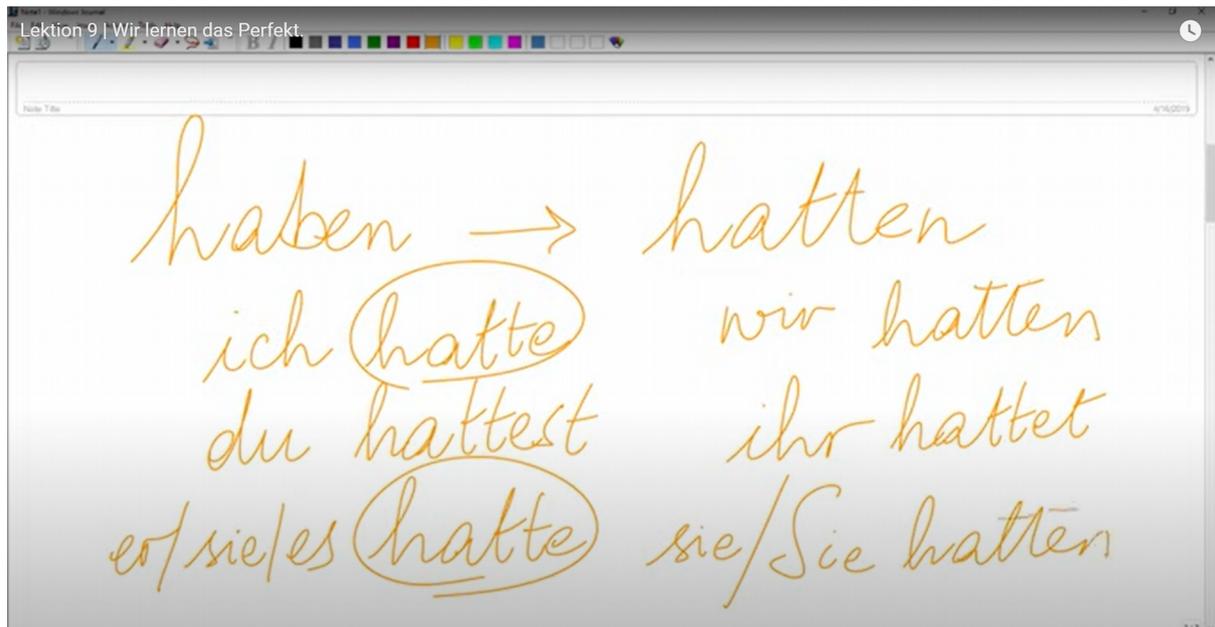
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Just one quick question. Have we done the past tense of sein and haben? Yes? What is the past tense of sein? War. Sein is... and conjugation? Anybody remembers the conjugation? No? Okay. Sein becomes waren. And just. Ich war. Du warst. Er, sie, es war. That's something that you have to remember in the past tense. That ich and er will always be like? Which other kind of verbs ich and er are the same? Modalverben. Like Modalverben, ich and er will be the same conjugation. But otherwise not much to get confused. Wir waren, ihr wart and sie oder Sie waren. Okay? That's the basic conjugation of waren. Which means was. Sein waren.

Then haben? Hatten. And it is also reg... regular in the sense as regular as can be. So ich hatte, ich hatte. Du hattest. Like arbeitest. Du hattest. Er, sie, es hatte. No t. Hatte, hatte. Wir hatten. ihr hattet, and sie, big Sie hatten. Okay?

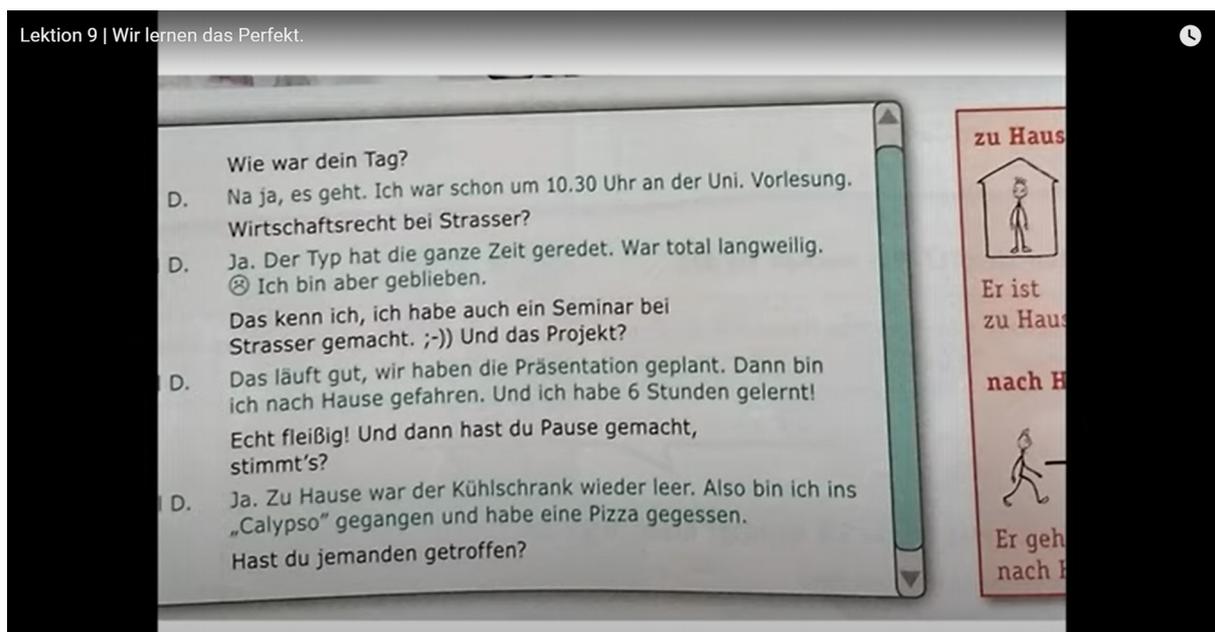
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These two verbs we need the past tense. Even in day to day conversation usually we need the past tense. So just remember ich war and ich hatte. These two we need. Okay? Apart from that, as I said we... All the sentences that we said in English were in simple past tense, and the same things if I have to say in German, I would mostly use the perfect tense. Okay? That is why we have to learn the perfect tense.

And that is what is introduced in lesson 9, Lektion 9. Und wir lesen, wir machen jetzt Aufgabe 3. Aufgabe 3 auf Seite 98. Wir machen jetzt Aufgabe 3 auf Seite 98. Mein Tag. Ja? Mein Tag. 3a. Sehen Sie die Bilder. Sehen Sie die Bilder an und lesen Sie den Chat. Sehen Sie die Bilder an und lesen Sie den Chat. Chat is below. Okay? Chat ist... das ist der Chat.

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Ja? Ordnen Sie die Bilder. Ordnen Sie die Bilder. Bild eins ist C. Yeah. One minute to just read through the speech bubbles in the pictures. Bitte, bitte markieren Sie auch. Bitte, bitte markieren Sie auch neue Verbformen. Neue Verbformen. Bitte markieren Sie auch neue Verbformen. Whichever verb forms you find are new, please mark them. C ist eins. Musst du gehen? Ja ich habe um elf eine Vorlesung. Vorlesung? Vorlesung? Lecture. Ja, ich habe um elf eine Vorlesung. Ist klar?

(Refer slide time: 10:24)

Lektion 9 | Wir lernen das Perfekt.

Mein Tag

3 a Sehen Sie die Bilder an und lesen Sie den Chat. Ordnen Sie die Bilder.

A Genug gelernt! Ich muss was essen.

B Okay, planen wir mal die Präsentation.

C Musst du gehen? Ja, ich habe um halb elf eine Vorlesung.

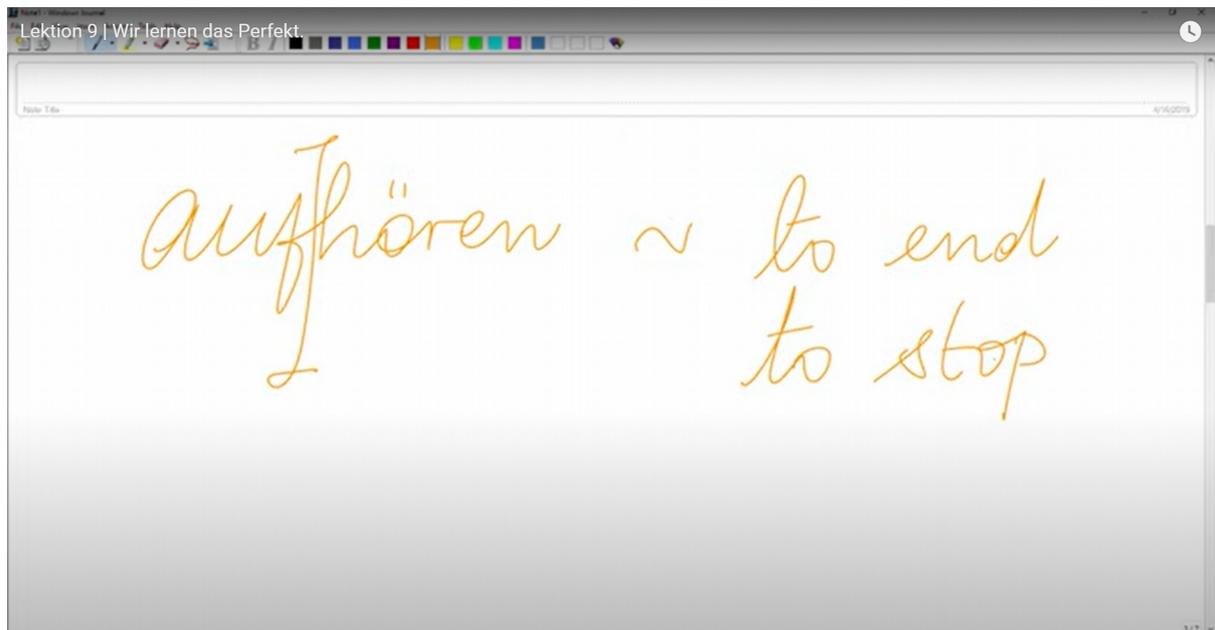
D Wann ist es endlich vorbei?! Der redet und redet. Hört das nie auf?

E Und, was hast du heute gemacht?

F Jetzt lerne ich schon sechs Stunden.

Yeah. Then Bild zwei would be what? Which should be Bild zwei? So what is the, what is the keyword in the first picture Bild 1c? Lecture. So where can you see a lecture? D, yeah, Bild D. Das ist zwei. Bild D ist zwei. Wann ist es endlich vorbei?! Der redet und redet. Hört das nie auf? Wann ist es endlich vorbei. Yeah what is the meaning of the... do you get the sense of what the student is thinking? **[When this lecture will end?]** Yes. It's a self-reflexive activity, no? When this lecture will end. Yes? **[Redet.]** Reden. **[Redet.]** What is the meaning of reden? Reden is the same as sprechen. Sprechen? Yeah, reden. To talk and to talk and to talk. Yeah, der, der Professor. Der means der Professor, redet und redet. Okay? He's talking and talking. Hört das nie auf? Aufhören. We've done the verb aufhören. Aufhören is a separable verb. Aufhören. Hört das nie auf? To end, to stop. So is it never going to end? Hört das nie auf? Okay. That's the, that's picture number...

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Ja, also, der Student hat eine Vorlesung. Und dann? What would come after that? Ja, bitte. Kannst du das lesen?

Student : Okay, planen wir mal die Präsentation.

Instructor : Ja. Okay, planen wir mal die Präsentation. Das ist noch... Also, das ist noch an der Universität mit Kollegen, und sie planen eine Präsentation. Okay? Also, B ist dann drei. Und dann kommt? Ja? F? [Student's name]?

Student : Jetzt lerne ich schon sechs Stunden.

Instructor : Jetzt lerne ich. [**Jetzt lerne ich.**] Schon sechs Stunden. Ja, also der Student kommt dann nach Hause. Und er lernt und er lernt. Sechs Stunden. Ja, und dann? [**Genush gelernt.**] Genug. Genug gelernt, ja? [**Ich muss was essen.**] Ich muss was essen. Genug gelernt! What do you think the, the this thing means? Those sentences mean? Genug.

[**Enough of studying.**] Enough. Enough of studying. Genug gelernt. I must? [**I must eat something.**] I must eat something. Ja und dann? Last one would be? E. Und was hast du heute gemacht? Und was hast du heute gemacht? Ja, also wir haben gelernt und gemacht. Was hast du heute gemacht, und genug gelernt. Okay? This is the perfect forms of machen and lernen.

(Refer slide time: 13:43)

Lektion 9 | Wir lernen das Perfekt.

Mein Tag

3 a Sehen Sie die Bilder an und lesen Sie den Chat. Ordnen Sie die Bilder.

A 5 Genug gelernt! Ich muss was essen.

B 3 Okay, planen wir mal die Präsentation.

C 1 Musst du gehen? Ja, ich habe um halb elf eine Vorlesung.

D 2 Wann ist es endlich vorbei?! Der redet und redet. Hört das nie auf?

E 6 Und, was hast du heute gemacht?

F 4 Jetzt lerne ich schon sechs Stunden.

Dann haben wir einen Dialog zwischen Tina und Daniel. Tina fragt wie war dein Tag? It's there in the book. So, wie war dein Tag? Na ja, es geht. Ich war schon um halb elf oder zehn Uhr dritzig an der Uni. Vorlesung. Wirtschaftsrecht bei Strasser? Wirtschaftsrecht. Wirtschaft? Wirtschaft? Recht? Wirtschaftsrecht. Okay. Wirtschaft is economy. Wirtschaft is economy. And das Recht is law. So Wirtschaftsrecht would be economic law. Wirtschaftsrecht. That was the lecture, no wonder he was tired of it. Okay? Wirtschaftsrecht bei Strasser? Strasser would be what? The name of the? Professor, ja. So did you have economic law with Strasser? Wirtschaftsrecht bei Strasser? Ja, der Typ hat die ganze Zeit geredet. Der Typ hat die ganze Zeit geredet. Ja, der Typ hat die ganze Zeit geredet.

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Lektion 9 | Wir lernen das Perfekt.

e Wirtschaft ~ economy

s Recht ~ law

Reden, geredet. Hat geredet. Lernen, hat gelernt. Machen, hat gemacht. Ja? Der Typ hat die ganze Zeit geredet. War total langweilig. War nicht interessant. War langweilig. Langweilig? Boring. War total langweilig. Ich bin aber geblieben. Ich bin aber geblieben. What is the verb? For geblieben what do you think will be the verb? Lieben? No. Bleiben. Bleiben is what? To? Bleiben? Bleiben is to stay, to remain. Ja? Bleiben is to stay, to remain. So, ich bin geblieben means but I stayed. Totally boring, but I stayed. I stayed for the lecture, I didn't...

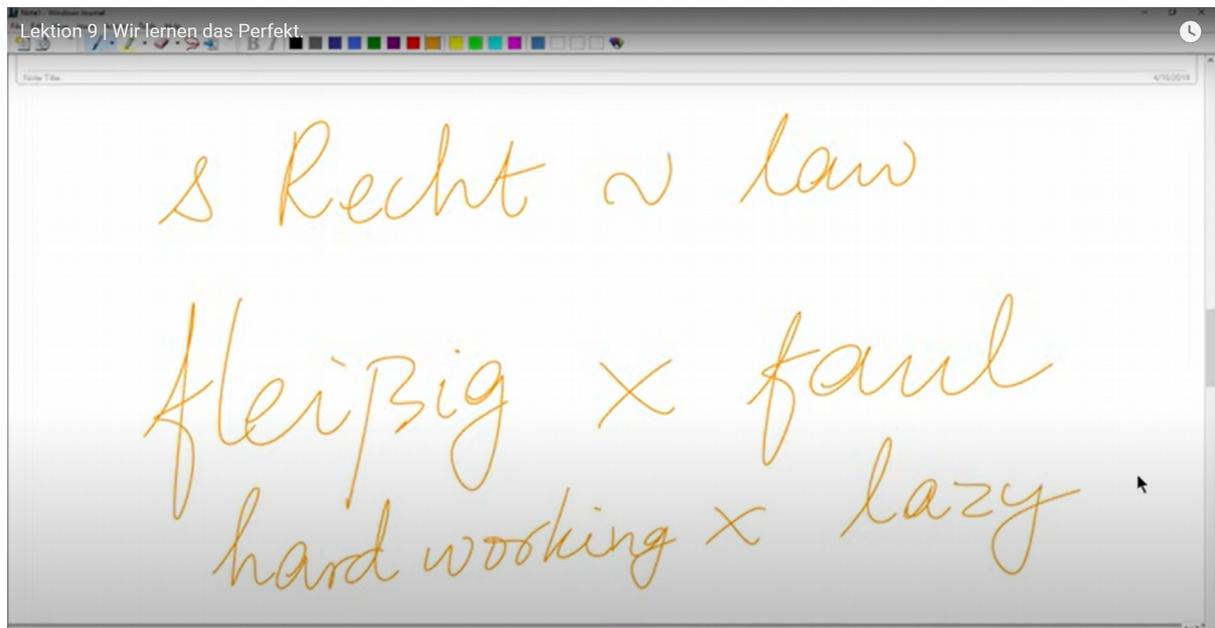
Und dann schreibt Tina das kenne ich. Ich habe auch ein Seminar bei Strasser gemacht. Ich habe auch ein Seminar bei Strasser gemacht. Ist klar? Ich habe auch ein Seminar bei Strasser gemacht. Und das Projekt? Das läuft gut. And what about the project? Das läuft gut, wir haben die Präsentation geplant. Planen, geplant. Wir haben die Präsentation geplant. Okay?

To be giving this kind of information in English, you would say yeah the project is going well. We planned. We planned the presentation. But in German you would say we have planned the presentation. Yeah? That's the difference. Wir haben die Präsentation geplant. Dann bin ich nach Hause gefahren. Und ich habe sechs Stunden gelernt. Und ich habe sechs Stunden gelernt. Ist klar? And I studied for six hours. Und ich habe sechs Stunden gelernt. I think he's living on Mars or something like that. He studied for six hours.

Yeah gefahren? What do you think gefahren is? The perfect of which verb? Fahren. Fahren. I travelled back home. Okay? What is the, what is the other verb here? We have habe gelernt, habe gemacht, habe geplant. Here it is? There is another verb in the sentence. What is it? Ich bin. Dann bin ich nach Hause gefahren. Okay? Also, bitte merken Sie sich das. Just make a note.

Und ich habe sechs Stunden gelernt. Echt fleißig! Und dann hast du Pause gemacht. Stimmt's? Fleißig. Fleißig? We have done, even a limerick we have done. Du bist Peter, ich bin Paul. Du bist fleißig, ich bin faul. No? Fleißig? Also Daniel, Daniel hat sechs Stunden gelernt. Daniel hat sechs Stunden gelernt. Das ist, das bedeutet, it means Daniel hat viel gearbeitet. Arbeiten? Gearbeiten. Viel gearbeitet. Das bedeutet, that means Daniel ist fleißig. Fleißig? Busy, no not busy. Not tired. Not busy. Fleißig. Hardworking. Hardworking. Industrious. Hardworking. Fleißig. Faul? Faul is basically about natural condition of human beings. Okay? So fleißig is hardworking. Fleißig hardworking into lazy.

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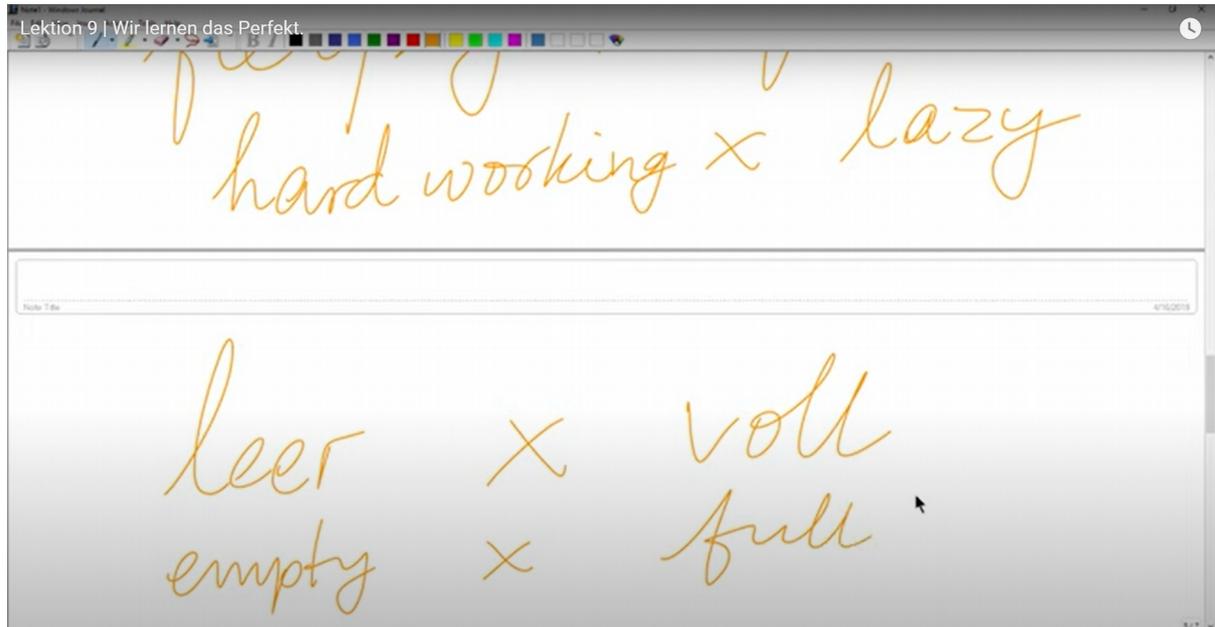
So there is a small limerick in German. Ich bin Peter, du bist Paul. Ich bin fleißig, du bist faul. Fleißig ist [hardworking]. Und dann hast du Pause gemacht. Stimmt's? Stimmt's? Stimmt es? Stimmt's? Is that right? Am I right? Stimmt's? Ja, zu Hause war der Kühlschrank wieder leer. Zu Hause war der Kühlschrank... Kühlschrank? **[Refrigerator.]** Leer. Leer? We can go back to... der Kühlschrank war wieder leer. Leer? War nicht voll. Empty, leer. War nicht voll.

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The page is titled "Mein Tag" and contains an exercise labeled "3 a". The exercise asks the student to look at six illustrations (A-F) and order them based on a chat conversation. The illustrations and their text are as follows:

- A 5**: A person looking into an empty refrigerator. Text: "Genug gelernt! Ich muss was essen." (Circled in red)
- B 3**: A group of people sitting around a table, talking. Text: "Okay, planen wir mal die Präsentation." (Circled in red)
- C 1**: A person at a desk with a clock. Text: "Musst du gehen?" and "Ja, ich habe um halb elf eine Vorlesung." (Circled in red)
- D 2**: A person sitting at a desk, looking frustrated. Text: "Wann ist es endlich vorbei?! Der redet und redet. Hört das nie auf?"
- E 6**: A group of people at a table. Text: "Und, was hast du heute gemacht?" (Circled in red)
- F 4**: A person at a desk with a computer. Text: "Jetzt lerne ich schon sechs Stunden."

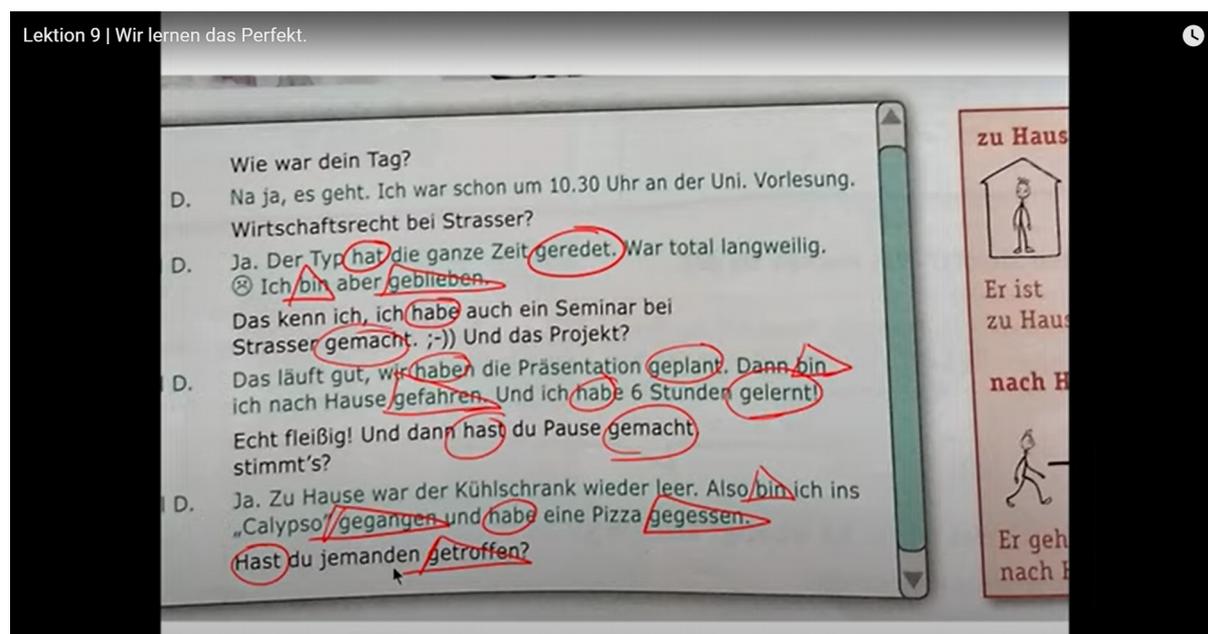
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Zu Hause war der Kühlschrank wieder leer. Also bin ich ins Calypso gegangen und habe eine Pizza gegessen. Also bin ich ins Calypso gegangen und habe eine Pizza gegessen. Gegangen would be what? Which verb do you think gegangen? Bin ich ins Calypso. What is Calypso? Would be a? Ins Calypso gegangen und eine Pizza gegessen. Gegessen would be what? Essen. Essen. Gegessen. Eine Pizza gegessen. So Calypso would be a? Where you would eat a pizza. Would be restaurant probably. Or a small cafe. Whatever. Calypso. Und habe eine Pizza gegessen. Hast du jemanden getroffen? Getroffen would be? Treffen. Treffen is to? Meet, yeah getroffen. Did you meet anyone? Did you meet anyone? Hast du jemanden getroffen? Ja.

Wie war dein Tag? Na ja, es geht. Ich war schon um zehn Uhr dreißig an der Uni. Vorlesung. Wirtschaftsrecht bei Strasser? Ja, der Typ hat die ganze Zeit geredet. Ja, der Typ hat die, hat die ganze Zeit geredet. War total langweilig. Ich bin aber geblieben. Das kenn ich. Ich habe auch ein Seminar bei Strasser gemacht. Und das Projekt? Das läuft gut, wir haben die Präsentation geplant. Dann bin ich nach Hause gefahren. Dann bin ich nach Hause gefahren. Und ich habe sechs Stunden gelernt. Echt fleißig! Und dann hast du Pause gemacht, stimmt's? Ja, zu Hause war der Kühlschrank wieder leer. Also bin ich ins Calypso gegangen und habe eine Pizza gegessen. Hast du. Sorry. Hast du jemanden getroffen?

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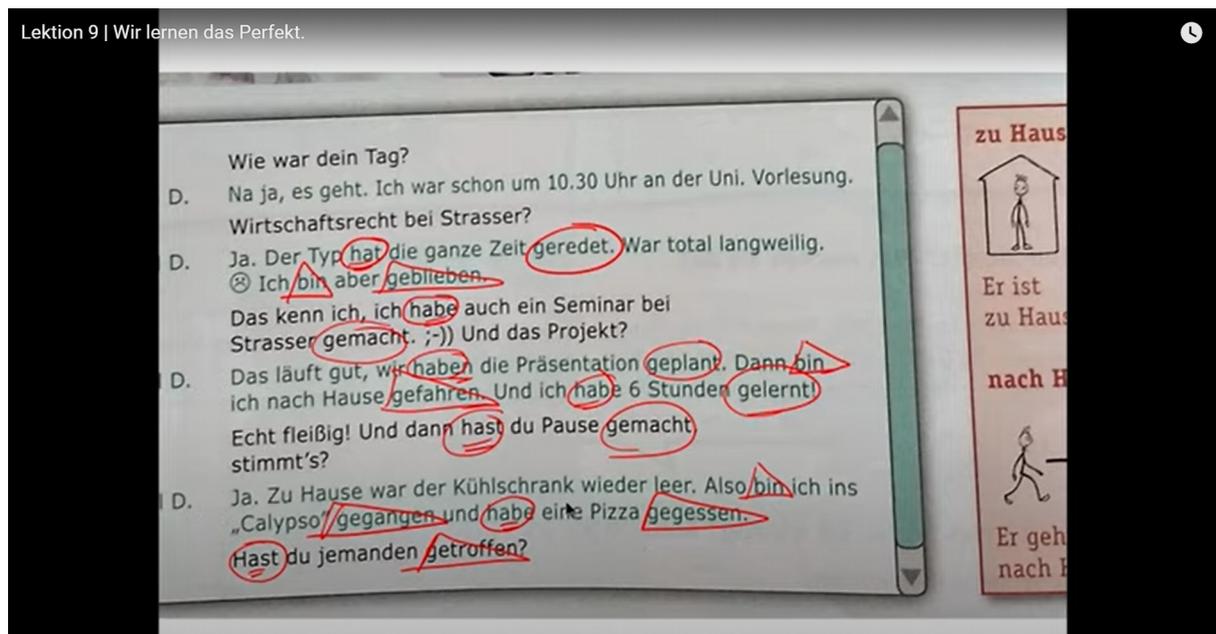


All these are forms of, are perfect forms of verbs. And I think we can identify them? Okay? And how is it working? In English how does it work when you make the perfect tense? Now you can make a sentence in perfect tense. Where is the mic? Ja, [student's name] can make a sentence with perfect tense. In English.

[I had gone to the cinema yesterday.] No, that is past perfect. Let's not go to past perfect, the we'll have to... so just, I have. [I have been to the museum.] I have been to the museum. I have been to the museum. Yeah? So, what are the, what are the verb elements in the sentence? [Have, been.] Have been. And what about your friend? Has he also been to the museum? [Yeah, he has.] He? [Has.] My friend? [My friend has been to the museum.] Yeah, so, when you talk about yourself it was I [Have.] have been. My friend? [Has been.] Has been. Been is constant. [Yes.] Conjugated is have. Has. Clear? And since English to have has only two forms. I have, you have. He, she it has. That's all. Otherwise we have, you have, they have. Everything is have. Only two forms.

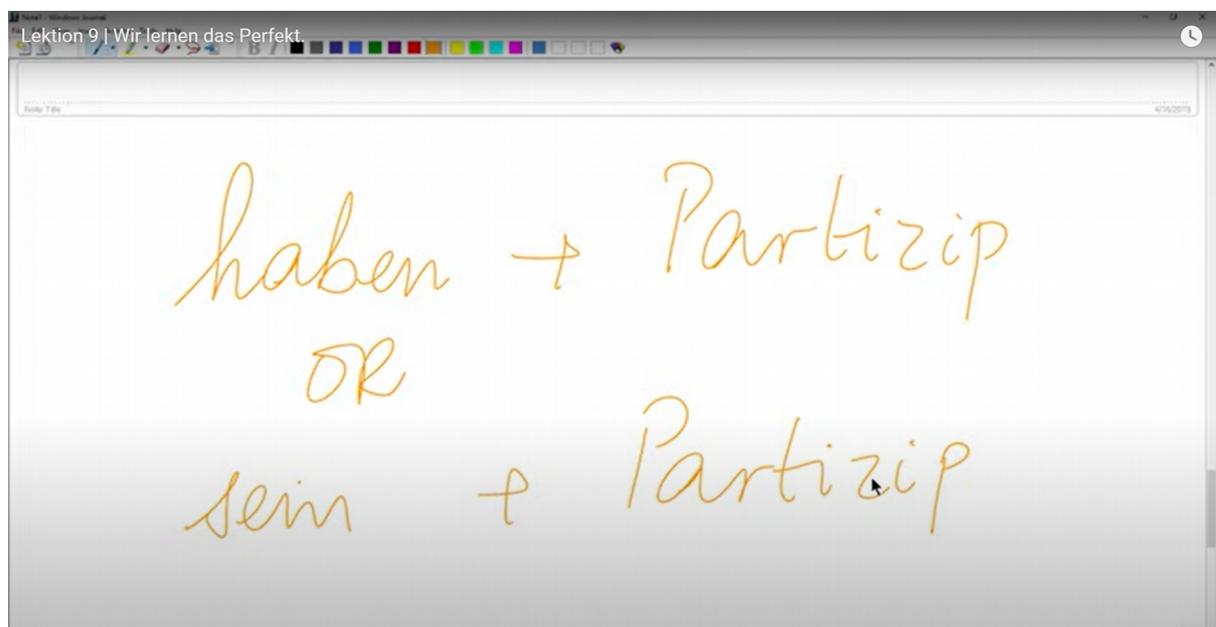
And when we make sentences in perfect tense, we... So what, what do you call the verb have in this sentence? [Student's name] has been to the museum. What is the main verb here? What is the action? Been. That is, he was there in the museum. He has been to the museum. And what kind of verb is has? A helping verb, it is a helping verb. It is an auxiliary verb or a helping verb. So we need a... So for the perfect tense we need a helping verb and what is been called? [Participle.] Participle, and you need a participle. And with these two, we make the perfect tense in English. In German also we need a helping verb and we need the participle. And with these two make the perfect tense. So we can see here that we have hat geredet, habe gemacht, haben geplant, habe gelernt, hast gemacht, hast getroffen, habe gegessen. All these verbs, hat geredet – has, has talked, have done, have learnt. All these we have haben and we have the past participle. Like geredet and gemacht and gelernt and getroffen etc.

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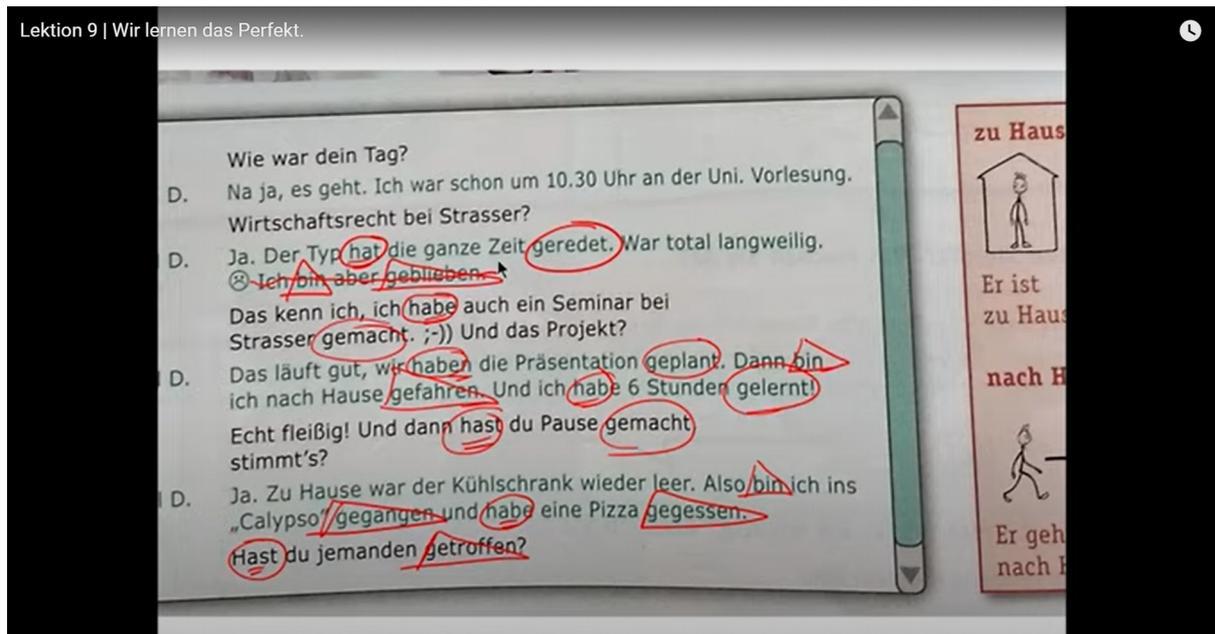
But we also notice that ich bin geblieben, ich bin nach Hause gefahren, ich bin ins Calypso gegangen. So there are, there is a second kind of perfect or second type of verbs where the helping verb is bin, which is sein. So what we get is that when we make the perfect tense in German, haben plus Partizip or sein plus Partizip. Okay? Haben plus Partizip or sein plus Partizip. Partizip means participle.

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Okay. Let us cut out this sentence ich bin aber geblieben. Now we have two verbs where the verb sein is the helping verb which is gegangen and gefahren. Gefahren, gegangen. And all the other verbs - geredet, gemacht, geplant, gelernt, gegessen, getroffen – all the other verbs have haben. Anything you can notice as a typological difference between these verbs?

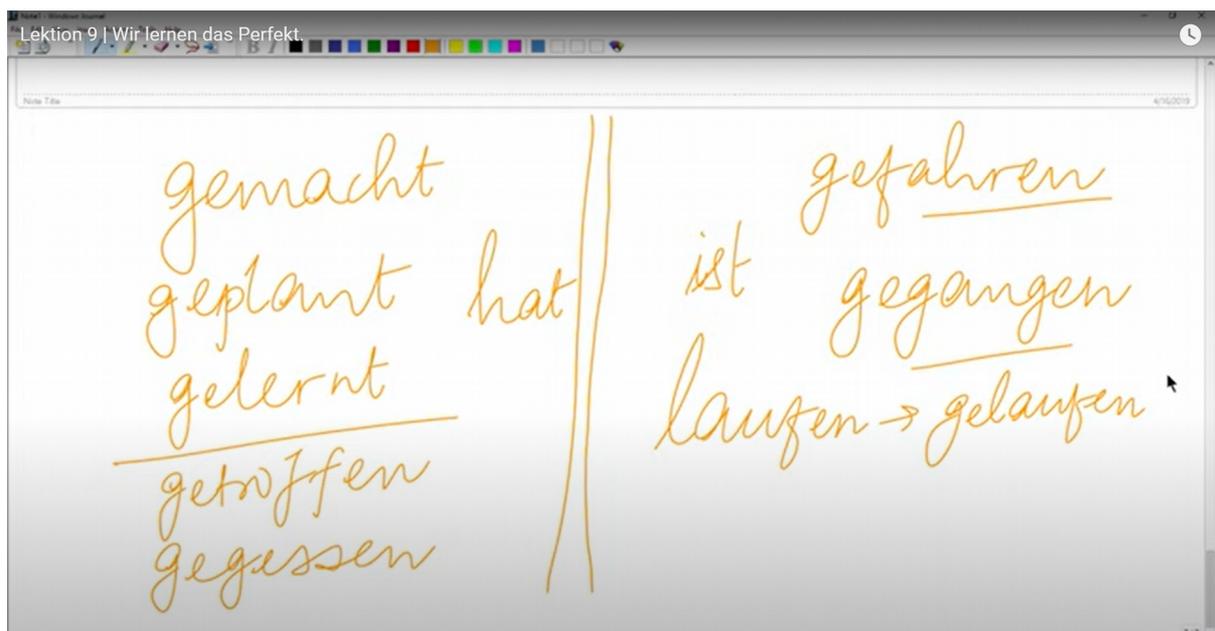
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So we have for example, we have gemacht, geplant, gelernt. Then we have getroffen, gegessen. And we have gefahren and gegangen. Hat and ist. Can we make, can we have a distinction? Yeah. Fahren, gehen, gegangen are both verbs that indicate movement. From point A to point B, okay?

Just one second. I have to articulate the rule before I come to the exception. Simple thing, okay? So other verbs that you know which indicate movement. Verbs that indicate movement. We have fahren and gehen. Other verbs? I am not asking for the participles. I am just asking for verbs that you know which indicate movement.

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Laufen. A little louder, then it will be recorded also. Ja, laufen is gelaufen. The participle is gelaufen. Ja, laufen, then? No no, I was trying to show an action. Okay I'll show it like this. Yeah yeah, [student's name].

Student : Sir is tanzen movement?

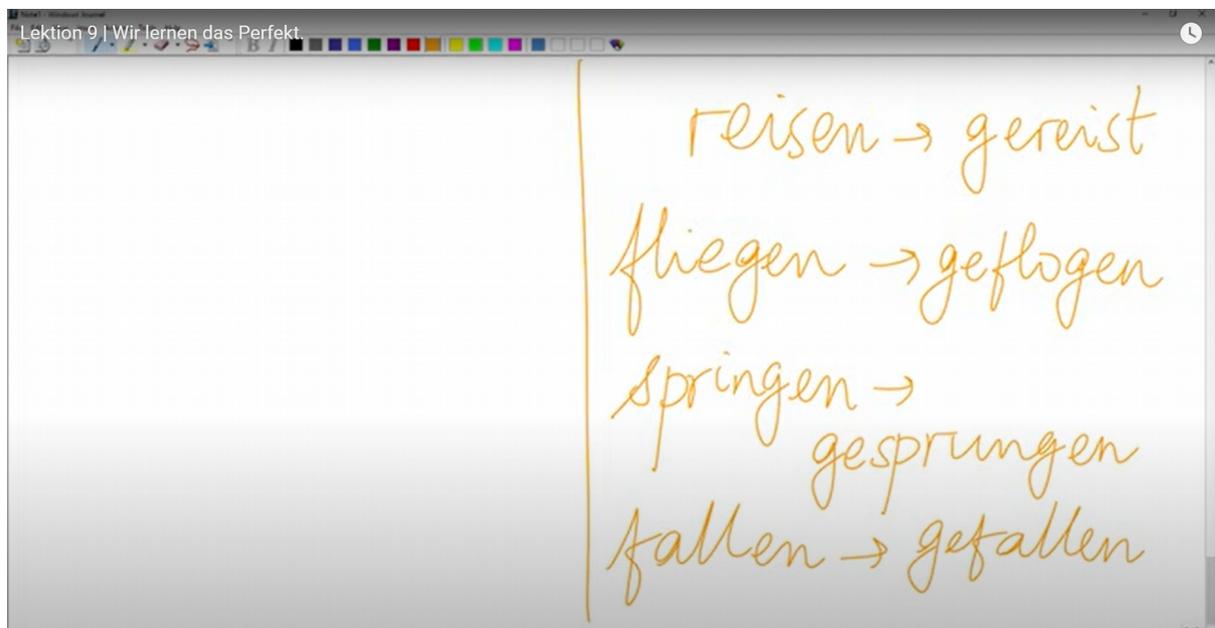
Instructor : Ah no no, that we already had... yeah I mean tanzen, movement in this sense that can be only if you dance your way into the disco. Okay? Otherwise tanzen doesn't belong to this category. This is movement from point A to point B. And I mean there is a distance between point A and point B. Any other?

Schwimmen, yeah schwimmen. Schwimmen it is geschwommen. Geschwommen. Sorry? Spielen? Ich kann Karten spielen. Ich kann Carrom spielen. Ich kann Schach spielen. Schach? Schach spielen. Chess. Schach. Spielen doesn't necessarily involve movement. Yeah but. No spazieren is not the word actually. What is the verb? Spazieren? Gehen, gehen would be the verb there. Gehen we already have, gegangen.

No, besuchen is to visit. It's not indicating movement as such. Reisen, yeah reisen. Reisen? To **[travel]**, yeah. Reisen. So we have in this list, to go further we have reisen, gereist. We don't remember what, what to fly? You don't remember to fly? Okay. Fliegen is geflogen. Geflogen. Fahren, gehen, laufen, reisen, fliegen, schwimmen. Any other?

[Sir springen?] Springen. Gesprungen. Springen is to jump. Springen is to jump. And even if you jump in one place it is movement. Okay? But not tanzen, sorry. **[Fallen.]** Fallen. To fall. I think it's enough. Fallen, gefallen. Okay?

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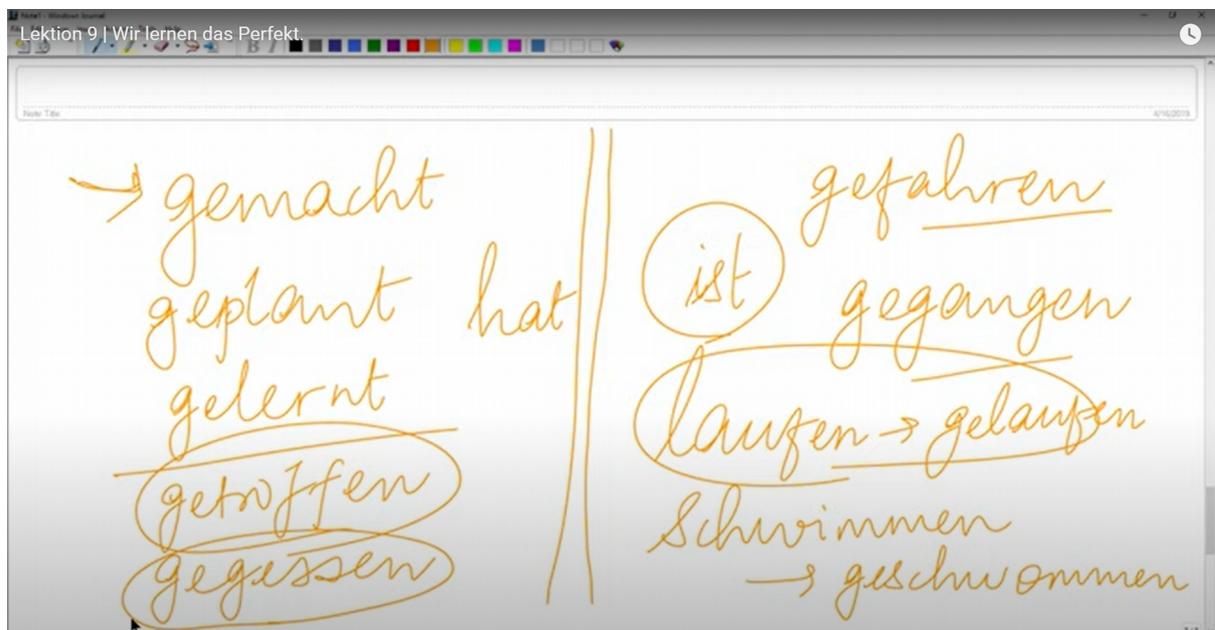
Thank you very much. In fact fallen we won't take. Because fallen leads to complications. People keep tripping and falling over fallen. No no no, I am saying it is tricky because then there is a verb called gefallen also. We just learnt the verb gefallen, no? Es gefällt mir. Just learnt gefallen. So keep fallen aside. We'll take kommen of course. Kommen we forgot

totally. Kommen, gekommen. Kommen, gekommen. So all these verbs indicate movement from point A to point B. And all these verbs will take their helping verb as sein.

So ich bin gefahren. Ich bin gestern... gestern? Gester? Yesterday. Nicht heute, gestern. Ich bin gestern nach Pondicherry gefahren. Okay? Bin gefahren. In Pondicherry bin ich in ein gutes Restaurant gegangen. Mein Freund ist auch nach Pondicherry gekommen. Ist gekommen etc, okay?

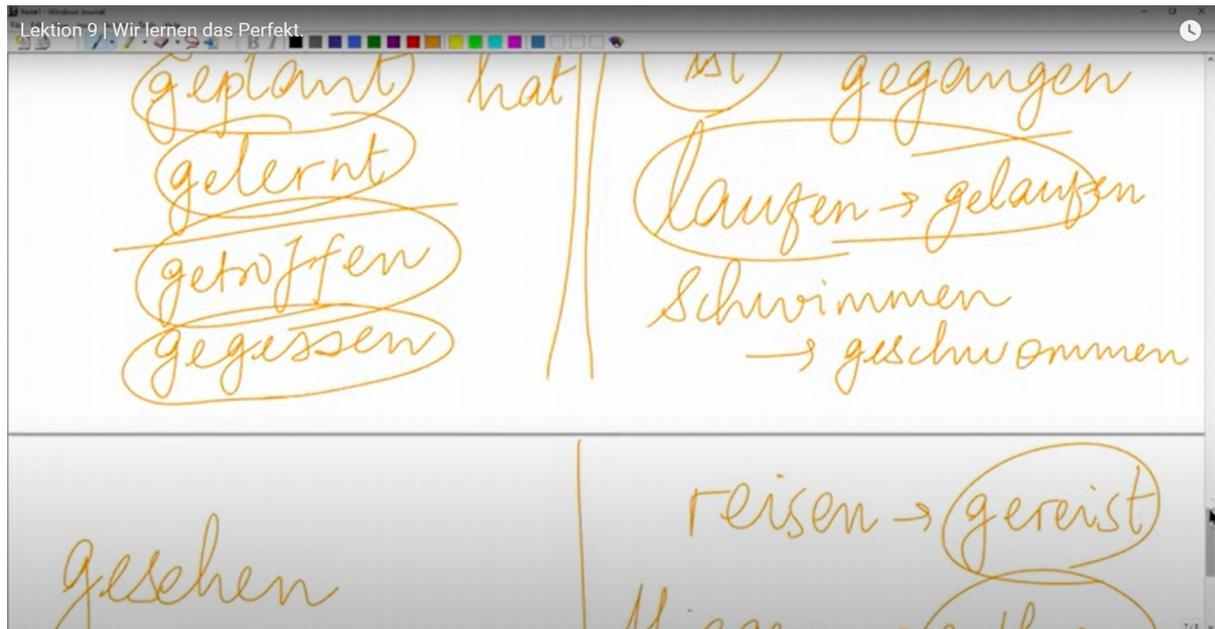
Wir sind, wir sind ein bisschen am Strand gelaufen. Laufen is not only to run, laufen also means to walk. It can also mean to walk. So we walked along the beach a little. Wir sind ein bisschen... ein bisschen? A bit. Ein bisschen am Strand gelaufen. Okay? So all these - wir sind gelaufen, ich bin gefahren, mein Freund ist gekommen, all perfect tense with different forms of, or different conjugations of sein. Depending on the person. Okay?

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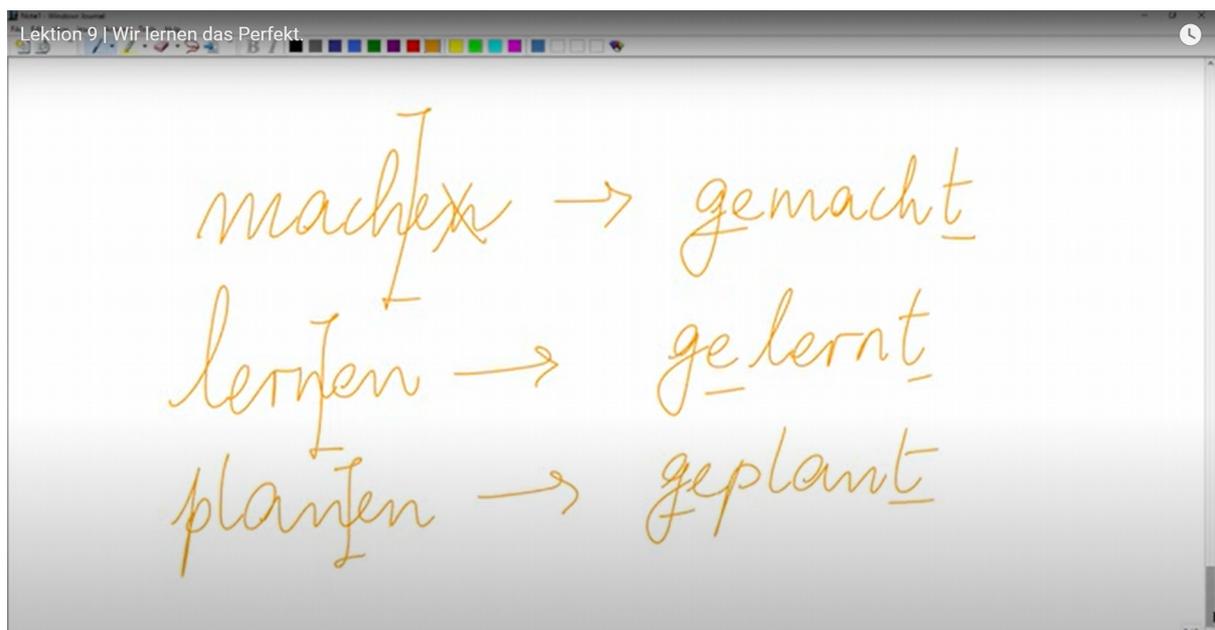
In Pondicherry, in Pondicherry haben wir, haben wir andere Freunde getroffen. In Pondicherry haben wir andere Freunde getroffen. We met other friends in Pondicherry. Wir haben gut gegessen. Gut gegessen? We ate well. Wir haben gut gegessen. Ja? Wir haben... anything else you want to do in Pondicherry? Wir haben das Museum... there's no museum in Pondy but anyway we can put one there. Wir haben das Museum gesehen. Gesehen. Gesehen would be? To see, okay?

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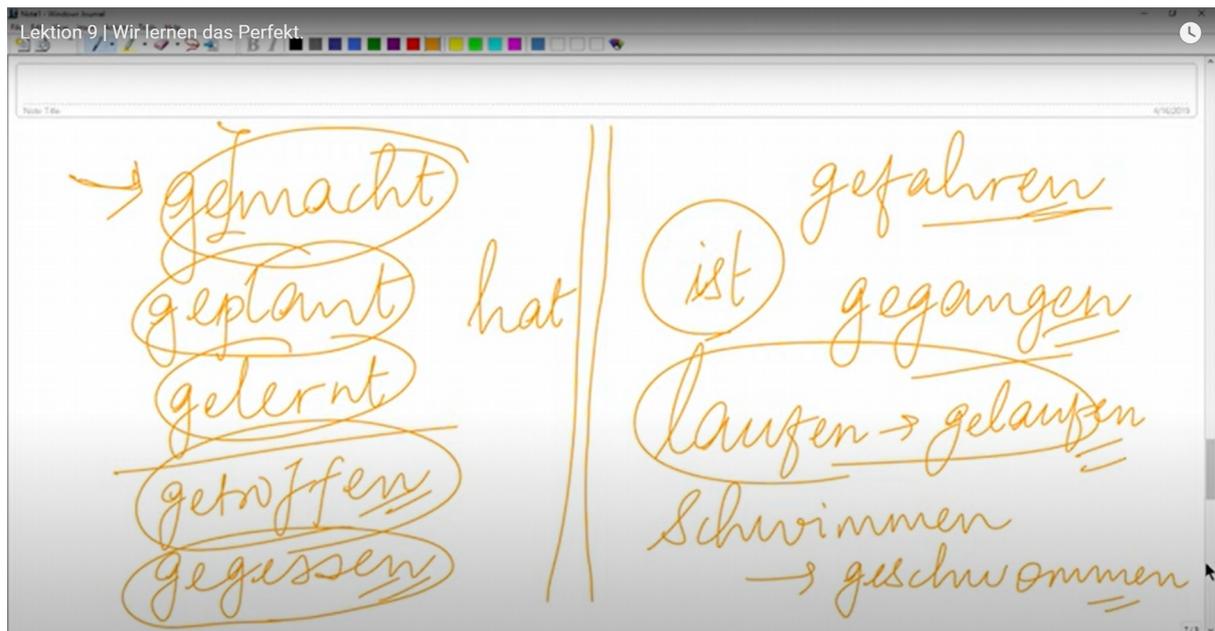
So very simple distinction. All the other verbs with haben. Words indicating movement with sein. Okay? First exception to that rule as you pointed out is bleiben. Bleiben is exactly not movement. It is to stay, to remain in one place. But it's the exception to the rule. Its perfect will also be with sein. Don't ask me why. Okay? Bin geblieben. That's the first this thing. What do you, what else do you notice about the participles? Gereist, gemacht, geplant, gelernt. What do you understand about the participles? And gereist. **[They have to be conjugated?]** No no, they don't have to be conjugated at all. They are, they are inert. They don't get conjugated at all. I am asking about the making of the participle. I'll just do this and then we'll stop.

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Machen, gemacht. Lernen, gelernt. Planen, geplant. This is the regular participle formation. Okay? Planen, geplant. Machen, gemacht. Lernen, gelernt. Getroffen, gegessen, gefahren, gegangen, gelaufen, geschwommen. These are all irregular participles. So which means that there are two things that in the beginning we have to remember of the perfect tense. Is that movement, perfect tense with sein. Except bleiben. All other verbs perfect tense with haben. Conjugate only either sein or haben. Don't conjugate the other verb. The other verb, use the participle. Participles – regular participles take the root of the verb. Ge and t. Gemacht, gelernt, geplant. This is the regular way of making the participle.

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But there are as many irregular participles as there are regular participles. This is German after all, okay? So the last point for today is please learn 25 irregular verbs, 25 participles, by heart. You should be able to wake up in the middle of the night and say fahren gefahren, fahren gefahren, laufen gelaufen, laufen gelaufen, schwimmen geschwommen, schwimmen geschwommen. And so on. No, you have to be able to do that, I'm sorry. You have to be able to do that. So, or gehen gegangen, and so on and so forth, okay? So there is a list. Usually every textbook will have a list of irregular verbs which is there in the Arbeitsbuch. Okay it is not there in the, in this book. But the workbook has a list of irregular verbs and the first 25 verbs we have to learnt by heart. After that it becomes a... you get the hang of it. Which verb is regular and which is not regular. There is a... so please start doing that.