



Unit 1: Time expressions

00:00-00:19

Hello everyone and welcome to the first week of our seminar!
My name is Richard. I am so happy to see you here! Today is a special day!
We're gonna learn how to use Grand Line phrases in a real conversation.

00:21-00:58

Part 1: We're gonna talk about 時間表現 which means "Time expressions".
"What is a time expression?" It's about the parts of a day.
Morning / Noon / Evening / Night. E.x.: IN THE MORNING

01:02-02:20

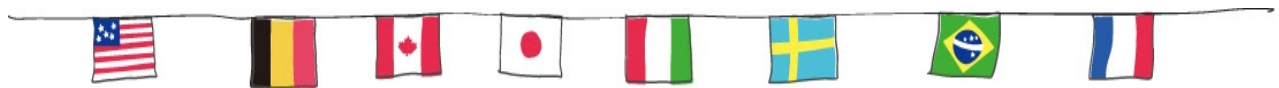
I wake up every day at 6 AM in the morning
I eat my breakfast with my family in the morning.
I get on the train at 8 AM in the morning
I go on a lunch break at noon.
Noon means 12 PM (お昼 : 12時) It's the middle of the day.

Please be careful about prepositions (前置詞)
If we speak about HOURS like "twelve" 12:00 or 1 PM (13:00) or 5 (17:00),
We use "at". Only for HOURS.

02:26-04:43

I'll meet you at noon. It means 12 PM.
I'll meet you at 7 PM. It means 19:00
Afternoon begins AFTER THE NOON
NOON is 12 o'clock. (お昼)





12:01 is already AFTERNOON

For example, 1 PM (13:00) 1 PM is afternoon.

I go back home in the afternoon.

I go back home at 5 PM (17:00)

If we say: "In the morning" we also say "in the afternoon"

I wake up IN the morning.

I go back home in the afternoon.

I go on a lunch break at noon.

We say "at" because noon is only one time a day!

It's the middle of a day, and it's also "an hour".

Twelve o'clock (12:00 お昼)

04:43 So, we say "at noon" NOT "in the noon".

04:50-08:53

Evening comes after afternoon.

Evening could be 7 PM (19:00) or 9 PM (21:00)

What are you gonna do after this? I think I'll go get some food.

When we want to ask about someone's plans "What are you gonna do after this?"

"This". It means this seminar! Or something that we're doing right now.

"What" - we ask for someone's plans. What are you gonna do after this?

After". It means the "next" thing. What are you gonna do after this?

We use "gotta" because this word - "gotta". It's a short form of "got to"

I got to - It means "I have to". 06:30 Very often you can hear used by native speakers.

I gotta go which is: "I got to go". I have to go.

It's time. I must go now! So 'gotta' means しなければならない。

I gotta go to the grocery store.

What are you gonna do after this?

GONNA means "going to" and it's just a short form of "going to"

But "going" here doesn't mean 行く. Going to = plan of intention to do something.

I am going to do this. I am going to = I'm gonna.

For example: We talk about things that we have already decided to do.

We already made a plan and made a decision.

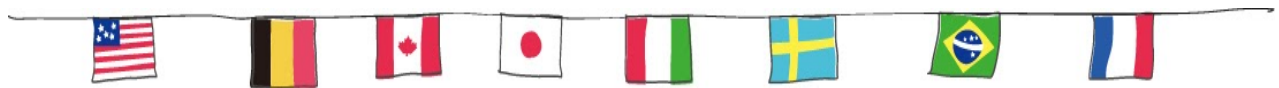
- I'm gonna go to the park this evening.

- I already made a plan that I will go to the park.

- I'm gonna go to the grocery store.

- I need to buy some groceries.





08:54-15:39

Why do native speakers use “gonna” instead of “going to”?
The answer is simple - It's just a lot faster and easier to pronounce and say.

Instead of: “I am going to go to the grocery store.”
Native speakers just say: “I'm gonna go to the grocery store.”
GONNA = very short and very simple.

I'm gonna go to work.
What are you gonna do? It means: “What are you going to do after this?”
“This” is this seminar, right? “This” could be something that you're doing right now.

For example:
I woke up in the morning.
I ate my breakfast. And then, I'm gonna go to work.
Then, we can ask “Where are you gonna go?”

Where are you gonna go? I'm gonna go for a walk.
Where are you gonna go? I think I'm gonna go to get some groceries.

Where are you gonna go Richard?
-I'm going to go to the beach.
-I really like going to the beach. Every day.

Richard, where are you gonna go in the evening?
-Oh, I think I'll go to the convenience store. I need to buy some stamps.

Where are you gonna go tomorrow?
-Tomorrow, I'm gonna go to the shrine.

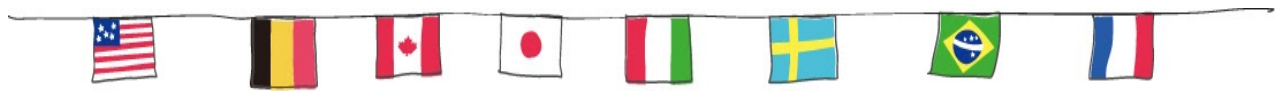
We ask about someone's plans for the next day which is “tomorrow”.
We can ask somebody about plans for next week or even next year!
But, plans for the next year are usually not decided. We use this phrase for a short time.
Like “tomorrow”, next hour or next week. Short-term plans.
In the morning / at noon / in the afternoon / in the evening / at night

‘at noon’ and ‘at night’ are exceptions because ‘at night’ is just night.
Unless, we want to specify an hour. For example “at 2 AM”.
Or, for example, If we have some plans or we're working at night

You would say:
- Oh, What are you gonna do tonight?
- What are you gonna do tonight?

And then, you would answer:
- Oh, tonight I'll be working.





- Tonight, I'm going to work. I'm gonna go to work.

And once you memorize how to use very short and very natural answers

Someone would say: "Wow, your English is really great! You speak like a native!"

This is a difference between beginners and more advanced students.

If you can use short phrases that are useful during daily conversations.

For example,

- Where are you gonna go tonight?

- Oh, I'm gonna go to work. / I'll be working.

15:46-17:43

We had this phrase: "It's already 2PM, huh?"

If we speak about a specific hour, like 2PM, 2AM, 3AM, we use "it" which is a pronoun (代名詞) and a "be" verb (Be動詞). IT IS already 2 PM.

"Already" means that we say that it's "already"

Oh, もう 2 時だ! Already means もう

If we want to really emphasize that it's ALREADY 2 PM and not "just" it's 2 PM.

If we say "It's already 2 PM!" It means that we just realized that we don't have much more time or that "Oh gosh! It's so late! It's already 2 PM, huh?"

It's already 2 PM! Oh gosh, I gotta go. See you!

17:48-20:02

"I gotta" is a short form of "got to". "got to" means "must".

18:03 GOTTA is different from GONNA because GONNA means "going to" which means that I have a plan. I decided to do something. It's "I'm gonna".

- Oh, hi mom!

- What time will you come back?

- Oh, at 7 PM, huh.

- Oh gosh, I gotta go to school!

- See you later!

20:05-24:02

I'll be back by 7 PM, I think.

I see. Alright, see you later!

We just simply say that we will be back BY some time.

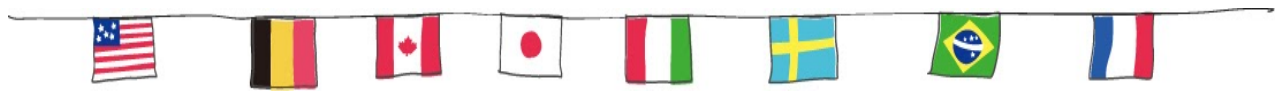
"By 7 PM" means UNTIL 7 PM.

UNTIL means OO時まで、OO時前に

I'll be back by 7 PM = BEFORE 7 PM. BY = UNTIL = BEFORE

I'll be back by 7 PM = Until 18:59 (6:59PM)





- Hi mom. I'll be back by 4.
- Okay, see you later.

- Hi Richard!
- Oh, hi.
- What are you gonna do after this?
- I think I'll go get some food.
- I'm gonna go to the grocery store
- Oh, that's nice. See you later!
- See ya!

- Hi Richard.
- Oh, hi.
- Where are you gonna go?
- I think I'm gonna go to the park.
- It's a nice day for a walk.
- Yes, sure, it's a nice day.
- Alright, see you later.
- Oh gosh! Look at the time! It's already 2 PM, huh?
- I gotta go!
- Oh, okay. See you!

Please try using those very useful phrases from now on during daily conversations.

24:03-24:55

If you want to get better at English, grammar is important. Vocabulary, words are important. But, I think the most important part of studying English is learning those useful phrases, short phrases. 24:24 I'm gonna go to the grocery store. Oh, I gotta go.

Instead of those long sentences,
You'll sound much more natural and much more like a native speaker
If you memorize and you will start using those short useful phrases!

