

LESSON PREPARED BY



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| TITLE | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Translation | Forbidden Game |
| Japanese | 禁じられた 遊戯 |
| Romanization | kinjirareta yuugi |
| English definition | (was) forbidden / prohibited game(s) / play(ing) |
| Grammar role | VERB conjugated to passive past tense and serving as an adjective for the following→ NOUN |
| Form to reference in dictionary | PASSIVE FORM 禁じられる kinjirareru forbidden / prohibited |
| | PRESENT TENSE 禁じる kinjiru forbid / prohibit |

| ARTIST | |
|--------------|-----------|
| Romanization | SCAPEGOAT |

| LYRICS | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---------|----------|---|------------|---|
| Translation | So that you guys will not forget about me | | | | | | | | | |
| Japanese | 大嫌い | な | お前 | たち | が | 私 | の | こと | 忘れない | ように |
| Romanization | dai-kirai | na | omae | tachi | ga | watashi | no | koto | wasurenai | you ni |
| English definition | hate / detest / loathe | ←marks the previously stated quasi-noun as an adjective | you (masculine way of speaking to refer to an equal or inferior in social status) | ←pluralizes the previously stated pronoun | ←marks the previously stated as the subject of the following verb | I | 's | ←"about / the whole of / the case of / what encompasses" what was previously stated | not forget | ←in order to ~ / so that ~ (about the previously stated verb) |
| Grammar role | QUASI-NOUN | PARTICLE | PRONOUN | PRONOUN | PARTICLE | PRONOUN | PARTICLE | NOUN | VERB | PARTICLE |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|--|--|--------|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| | the stem of a na-adjective being used as a noun | ←the previously stated quasi-noun becomes an adjective when paired with this "na" particle | | suffix | | | | | conjugated to negative present tense and serving as an adjective for the following→ | |
| Form to reference in dictionary | | | | | | | | | PRESENT TENSE 忘れる wasureru forget | |

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|----------|--|--|---|
| Translation | Now, shall we play with a razor | | | | |
| Japanese | さあ | カミソリ | で | 遊び | ましょう |
| Romanization | saa | KAMISORI | de | asobi | mashou |
| English definition | come (now) / well / c'mon / all right / come along / so (used to urge or invite listener) | razor | ← "with / by" the previously stated noun | play | ← proposal of "let us / shall we" do the previously stated verb |
| Grammar role | INTERJECTION | NOUN | PARTICLE | VERB conjugated to continuative pre-masu form (sounds formal) used to connect this action to the next → | VERB ← helping verb that adds politeness to the previous verb (indicating respect for listener) and conjugated to its volitional form to suggest doing something with the listener |
| Form to reference in dictionary | | | | PRESENT TENSE 遊ぶ asobu play | PRESENT TENSE ます masu ← helping verb that turns the previous verb into its polite form (indicating respect for listener) |

| | | | |
|--------------|---|-----|----------------|
| Translation | Unpleasant, unpleasant, escape from reality | | |
| Japanese | 嫌 | 嫌 | 現実逃避 |
| Romanization | iya | iya | genjitsu touhi |

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| English definition | disliked / intolerable / unpleasant |
| Grammar role | QUASI-NOUN the stem of a na-adjective being used as a noun |

| |
|---|
| disliked / intolerable / unpleasant |
| QUASI-NOUN the stem of a na-adjective being used as a noun |

| |
|---------------------|
| escape from reality |
| NOUN |

| | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Translation | Gaze at the razor | |
| Japanese | カミソリ | 眺める |
| Romanization | KAMISORI | nagameru |
| English definition | razor | look at / gaze at / watch |
| Grammar role | NOUN | VERB conjugated to present tense |

| | | | | |
|--------------------|---|---|---|--------------------------------|
| Translation | Nice clothing, nice clothing, collapse of youth | | | |
| Japanese | 綺羅 | 綺羅 | 青春 | 崩壊 |
| Romanization | kira | kira | seishun | houkai |
| English definition | fine clothes (beautiful garments worn when dressing up) | fine clothes (beautiful garments worn when dressing up) | youth / adolescence (the prime of youth / the springtime of life) | collapse / breakdown / cave-in |
| Grammar role | NOUN | NOUN | NOUN | NOUN |

| | | | |
|--------------------|---|--|--|
| Translation | Temporary insincere smiles | | |
| Japanese | カリソメ | な | 愛想笑い |
| Romanization | KARISOME | na | aiso warai |
| English definition | temporary / transient / passing | ←marks the previously stated quasi-noun as an adjective | insincere smile(s) / forced smile(s) (out of politeness or flattery) |
| Grammar role | QUASI-NOUN the stem of a na-adjective being used as a noun | PARTICLE ←the previously stated quasi-noun becomes an adjective when paired with this "na" particle | NOUN |

| | | | | |
|--------------|--|----------|----|-----------|
| Translation | Disconnection, the veins and relationships | | | |
| Japanese | 切断 | 静脈 | と | 関係性 |
| Romanization | setsudan | joumyaku | to | kankeisei |

| | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|----------------------|----------------|
| English definition | cut off / severance / disconnection | vein(s) | and | relation(ship) |
| Grammar role | NOUN | NOUN | PARTICLE conjunction | NOUN |

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| Translation | If I cut deep, deep[...] | | | |
| Japanese | 深く | 深く | 切り | 刻めば |
| Romanization | fukaku | fukaku | kiri | kizameba |
| English definition | deep / dense / thick | deep / dense / thick | cut | if chop (fine) / if mince / if dice (cut into small pieces or cut many times) |
| Grammar role | <u>ADVERB</u> conjugated from i-adjective ending into ~ku adverb ending | <u>ADVERB</u> conjugated from i-adjective ending into ~ku adverb ending | <u>VERB</u> conjugated to continuative pre-masu form (sounds formal) used to connect this action to the next → | <u>VERB</u> conjugated to conditional ~ba form to mean "if" |
| Form to reference in dictionary | <u>I-ADJECTIVE</u> 深い fukai deep / dense / thick | <u>I-ADJECTIVE</u> 深い fukai deep / dense / thick | <u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 切る kiru cut | <u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 刻む kizamu chop (fine) / mince / dice (cut into small pieces or cut many times) |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| Translation | Unpleasant, unpleasant, you are unpleasant | | | | | |
| Japanese | 嫌 | 嫌 | お前 | が | 嫌 | |
| Romanization | iya | iya | omae | ga | iya | |
| English definition | disliked / intolerable / unpleasant | disliked / intolerable / unpleasant | you (masculine way of speaking to refer to an equal or inferior in social status) | ← marks the previously stated as the subject of the following verb | disliked / intolerable / unpleasant | |
| Grammar role | <u>QUASI-NOUN</u> the stem of a na-adjective being used as a noun | <u>QUASI-NOUN</u> the stem of a na-adjective being used as a noun | PRONOUN | PARTICLE | <u>QUASI-NOUN</u> the stem of a na-adjective being used as a noun | |

| | | | | |
|--------------|--|---------|----|-------|
| Translation | If only everyone dies it would be good | | | |
| Japanese | みんな | 死ねば | いい | のに |
| Romanization | minna | shineba | ii | no ni |

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------|---|--|---|
| English definition | everyone | if die | ←by itself, "ii" means "good / fine", but "ii" followed by "~ba verbs" means "should ~ / can ~" (literal: it is good if ~) | ←"if only ~ / it would have been better if ~" (" <i>~ba ii no ni</i> " expresses regret that ~ won't happen in reality) |
| Grammar role | NOUN | VERB conjugated to conditional ~ba form to mean "if" | ADJECTIVE i-adjective type | PARTICLE |
| Form to reference in dictionary | | <u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 死ぬ shinu die | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|--|---|--|---|--|
| Translation | Nice clothing, nice clothing, celebration of youth | | | | | |
| Japanese | 綺羅 | | 綺羅 | | 青春 | 謳歌 |
| Romanization | kira | | kira | | seishun | ouka |
| English definition | fine clothes (beautiful garments worn when dressing up) | | fine clothes (beautiful garments worn when dressing up) | | youth / adolescence (the prime of youth / the springtime of life) | rejoicing (singing collectively) / singing celebration and praise with many people |
| Grammar role | NOUN | | NOUN | | NOUN | NOUN |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|---|--|---|-------------------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------|
| Translation | I dislike people like you guys (who celebrate youth) to the extent of dying | | | | | | | |
| Japanese | そんな | お前 | ら | が | 死ぬ | ほど | 嫌い | だ |
| Romanization | sonna | omae | ra | ga | shinu | hodo | kirai | da |
| English definition | that kind of ~ / that sort of ~ / ~ like that (expresses that the following thing/person is understood to a degree by the listener)→ | you (masculine way of speaking to refer to an equal or inferior in social status) | ←pluralizes the previously stated pronoun (expresses either esteem for or looking down on the party) | ←marks the previously stated as the subject of the following verb | die | ←"to the extent of" what was previously said | dislike | is |
| Grammar role | NOUN adjectival noun | PRONOUN | <u>PRONOUN</u> suffix | PARTICLE | VERB conjugated to present tense | NOUN | <u>QUASI-NOUN</u> the stem of a na-adjective being used as a noun | COPULA |
| Form to reference in | | | | | | | | <u>POLITE EQUIVALENT</u> です |

dictionary

desu
is

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|--|-------|-------------------------|----------------|
| Translation | Disconnection, hopes and relationships | | | | |
| Japanese | 切断 | | 希望 | と | 関係性 |
| Romanization | setsudan | | kibou | to | kankeisei |
| English definition | cut off / severance / disconnecting | | hope | and | relation(ship) |
| Grammar role | NOUN | | NOUN | PARTICLE conjunction | NOUN |

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|--|--|--|---|
| Translation | Let's bathe in "this" that overflowed | | | | |
| Japanese | 溢れた | これ | を | 浴びせ | ましょう |
| Romanization | afureta | kore | o | abise | mashou |
| English definition | overflowed / ran over / brimmed over | this (something in close proximity to speaker) | ← marks the previously stated noun as the object used by the following verb (which might be artistically unstated) | bathe in / bask in | ← proposal of "let us / shall we" do the previously stated verb |
| Grammar role | VERB conjugated to past tense and serving as an adjective for the following→ | PRONOUN | PARTICLE | VERB conjugated to continuative pre-masu form (sounds formal) used to connect this action to the next → | VERB ← helping verb that adds politeness to the previous verb (indicating respect for listener) and conjugated to its volitional form to suggest doing something with the listener |
| Form to reference in dictionary | PRESENT TENSE 溢れる afureru overflow / run over / brim over | | | PRESENT TENSE 浴びる abiru bathe in / bask in | PRESENT TENSE ます masu ← helping verb that turns the previous verb into its polite form (indicating respect for listener) |

| | | |
|-------------|----------------------|----|
| Translation | Dizzily painful[...] | |
| Japanese | クラクラ | 痛い |

| | | |
|--------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Romanization | KURAKURA | itai |
| English definition | dizzily / spinningly / reelingly | hurting / painful / aching / sore |
| Grammar role | ADVERB onomatopoeic adverb that can optionally be followed by the "と / to" particle (which sounds formal and emphasizes the adverb) | ADJECTIVE i-adjective type |

| | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|----------|--|--|
| Translation | [...]wrist, dance with the razor | | | |
| Japanese | 手首 | カミソリ | と | 踊る |
| Romanization | te-kubi | KAMISORI | to | odoru |
| English definition | wrist | razor | ←"with" (<i>the previously stated</i>) | dance |
| Grammar role | NOUN | NOUN | PARTICLE | VERB conjugated to present tense |

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---|--------------------------------|--|
| Translation | The pain received and the wounds[...] | | | |
| Japanese | 受けた | 痛み | と | 傷 |
| Romanization | uketa | itami | to | kizu |
| English definition | received / got | pain / an ache | and | wound(s) / injury / injuries (a cut, scratch, scar, puncture...) |
| Grammar role | VERB conjugated to past tense and serving as an adjective for the following→ | NOUN noun created from the continuative pre-masu form of a verb | PARTICLE conjunction | NOUN |
| Form to reference in dictionary | PRESENT TENSE 受ける ukeru receive / get | PRESENT TENSE VERB 痛む itamu hurt / feel pain / ache | | |

| | | | |
|--------------------|--|--|------------|
| Translation | [...]I will not forget for my whole life | | |
| Japanese | 私 | 一生 | 忘れない |
| Romanization | watashi | isshou | wasurenai |
| English definition | I | whole life / a lifetime / all through life | not forget |

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| Grammar role | PRONOUN |
| Form to reference in dictionary | |

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <u>NOUN</u> adverbial noun | <u>VERB</u> conjugated to negative present tense and serving as an adjective for the following→ |
| | <u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 忘れる wasureru forget |

| | | |
|--------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Translation | Dizzily painful[...] | |
| Japanese | クラクラ | 痛い |
| Romanization | KURAKURA | itai |
| English definition | dizzily / spinningly / reelingly | hurting / painful / aching / sore |
| Grammar role | <u>ADVERB</u> onomatopoeic adverb that can optionally be followed by the "と / to" particle (which sounds formal and emphasizes the adverb) | <u>ADJECTIVE</u> i-adjective type |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|---|
| Translation | [...]wrist, a forbidden game | | |
| Japanese | 手首 | 禁じられた | 遊び |
| Romanization | te-kubi | kinjirareta | asobi |
| English definition | wrist | (was) forbidden / prohibited | game / play |
| Grammar role | NOUN | <u>VERB</u> conjugated to passive past tense and serving as an adjective for the following→ | <u>NOUN</u> noun created from the continuative pre-masu form of a verb |
| Form to reference in dictionary | | <u>PASSIVE FORM</u> 禁じられる kinjirareru forbidden / prohibited | <u>PRESENT TENSE</u> <u>VERB</u> 遊ぶ asobu play |
| | | <u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 禁じる kinjiru forbid / prohibit | |

| Translation | The pain received and the wounds[...] | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---|--------------------------------|--|
| Japanese | 受けた | 痛み | と | 傷 |
| Romanization | uketa | itami | to | kizu |
| English definition | received / got | pain / an ache | and | wound(s) / injury / injuries (a cut, scratch, scar, puncture...) |
| Grammar role | <u>VERB</u> conjugated to past tense and serving as an adjective for the following→ | <u>NOUN</u> noun created from the continuative pre-masu form of a verb | <u>PARTICLE</u> conjunction | <u>NOUN</u> |
| Form to reference in dictionary | <u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 受ける ukeru receive / get | <u>PRESENT TENSE</u> <u>VERB</u> 痛む itamu hurt / feel pain / ache | | |

| Translation | [...]I will not forgive for my whole life | | |
|---------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Japanese | 私 | 一生 | 許さない |
| Romanization | watashi | isshou | yurusanai |
| English definition | I | whole life / a lifetime / all through life | not forgive |
| Grammar role | <u>PRONOUN</u> | <u>NOUN</u> adverbial noun | <u>VERB</u> conjugated to present tense |
| Form to reference in dictionary | | | <u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 許す yurusu forgive |

| Translation | In front of the eyes of you guys laughing from the shadows[...] | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|---|-------------|---|--|--|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|---|
| Japanese | 陰 | で | 笑って | る | お前 | ら | の | 目 | の | 前 | で |
| Romanization | kage | de | waratte | ru | omae | ra | no | me | no | mae | de |
| English definition | shadow(s) | ← "at / in" <i>the previously stated noun</i> | laugh | ← "~ing" <i>the previously stated verb (done by animate object)</i> | you (<i>masculine way of speaking to refer to an equal or inferior in social status</i>) | ← <i>pluralizes the previously stated pronoun (expresses either esteem for or looking down on the party)</i> | 's | eye(s) | 's | before | ← "at / in" <i>the previously stated noun</i> |
| Grammar role | <u>NOUN</u> | <u>PARTICLE</u> | <u>VERB</u> | <u>VERB</u> | <u>PRONOUN</u> | <u>PRONOUN</u> | <u>PARTICLE</u> | <u>NOUN</u> | <u>PARTICLE</u> | <u>NOUN</u> | <u>PARTICLE</u> |

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|---------------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|--------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | conjugated to continuative ~te form used to connect this action to the next → | conjugated to present tense | | suffix | | | | | |
| Form to reference in dictionary | | | <u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 笑う warau laugh | <u>PRESENT TENSE</u> いる iru ←"~ing" the previously stated verb (done by animate object) | | | | | | | |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|-------------|---|
| Translation | [...]I will die and give [you] trauma | | |
| Japanese | 死んで | トラウマ | あげる |
| Romanization | shinde | TORAUUMA | ageru |
| English definition | die | trauma | ←"give" the previously stated (from speaker to an equal in social status) |
| Grammar role | <u>VERB</u> conjugated to continuative ~te form used to connect this action to the next → | <u>NOUN</u> | <u>VERB</u> conjugated to present tense |
| Form to reference in dictionary | <u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 死ぬ shinu die | | |

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|--------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---------------|---|-----------------|
| Translation | Unpleasant, unpleasant, as planned (literally: plan~ic~ly / scheme~al~ly)[...] | | | | |
| Japanese | 嫌 | 嫌 | 計画 | 的 | に |
| Romanization | iya | iya | keikaku | teki | ni |
| English definition | disliked / intolerable / unpleasant | disliked / intolerable / unpleasant | plan / scheme | ← like ~ / characteristic of ~ (the previously stated noun) (equivalent to English ~al/~ic suffix that turns nouns into adjectives) | ~ly |
| Grammar role | <u>QUASI-NOUN</u> | <u>QUASI-NOUN</u> | <u>NOUN</u> | <u>QUASI-NOUN</u> | <u>PARTICLE</u> |

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| | the stem of a na-adjective being used as a noun |
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|---|
| the stem of a na-adjective being used as a noun |
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| | suffix that turns the previous noun into an adjective | ←the previously stated quasi-noun becomes an adverb when paired with this "ni" destination particle |
|--|---|---|

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| Translation | [...]if I don't corner [you], it is boring | | |
| Japanese | 追い詰め | なきゃ | つまらない |
| Romanization | oi-tsume | nakya | tsumaranai |
| English definition | corner / track down (someone so they can't escape) | ←if don't ~ (<i>the previously stated verb</i>) | dull / boring |
| Grammar role | <u>VERB</u> conjugated to continuative pre-masu form (sounds formal) used to connect this action to the next → | <u>ADJECTIVE</u> suffix | <u>ADJECTIVE</u> i-adjective type |
| Form to reference in dictionary | <u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 追い詰める oi-tsumeru corner / track down (<i>someone so they can't escape</i>) | <u>POLITE EQUIVALENT</u> なければ nakereba ←if don't ~ (<i>the previously stated verb</i>) | |

| | | | | |
|--------------------|---|--------------------|--|-----------------|
| Translation | Gradually, crazily (literally: insanity~al~ly / madness~ic~ly)[...] | | | |
| Japanese | じわじわ | 狂気 | 的 | に |
| Romanization | jiwa jiwa | kyouki | teki | ni |
| English definition | gradually / slowly (but steadily) / bit by bit | insanity / madness | ←like ~ / characteristic of ~ (<i>the previously stated noun</i>) (<i>equivalent to English ~al/~ic suffix that turns nouns into adjectives</i>) | ~ly |
| Grammar role | <u>ADVERB</u> | <u>NOUN</u> | <u>QUASI-NOUN</u> | <u>PARTICLE</u> |

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|--|
| onomatopoeic adverb that can optionally be followed by the "と / to" particle (which sounds formal and emphasizes the adverb) |
|--|

| | |
|---|--|
| suffix that turns the previous noun into an adjective | ← the previously stated quasi-noun becomes an adverb when paired with this "ni" destination particle |
|---|--|

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|----------|---|--|---|--|
| Translation | [...]suffer and die twice as much as me | | | | | |
| Japanese | 私 | の | 倍 | | 苦しんで | 死ね |
| Romanization | watashi | no | bai | | kurushinde | shine |
| English definition | I | 's | double (the amount) / twice (as many) / two times (as much) | | suffer / be in pain / agonize | die |
| Grammar role | PRONOUN | PARTICLE | NOUN | | <u>VERB</u> conjugated to continuative ~te form used to connect this action to the next → | <u>VERB</u> conjugated to imperative command form |
| Form to reference in dictionary | | | | | <u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 苦しむ kurushimu suffer / be in pain / agonize | <u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 死ぬ shinu die |

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Translation | Despair, I will not stop laughing | | | |
| Japanese | 絶望 | | 笑い | 止まらない |
| Romanization | zetsubou | | warai | tomaranai |
| English definition | despair | | laugh(ing) | not stop |
| Grammar role | NOUN | | <u>NOUN</u> noun created from the continuative pre-masu form of a verb | <u>VERB</u> conjugated to negative present tense |
| Form to reference in dictionary | | | <u>PRESENT TENSE</u> <u>VERB</u> 笑う warau laugh | <u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 止まる tomaru stop |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------|--|------|--------|---|-------|--------|
| Translation | Let's bask in agony greater than dying | | | | | |
| Japanese | 死ぬ | より | 苦痛 | を | 浴びせ | ましょう |
| Romanization | shinu | yori | kutsuu | o | abise | mashou |

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|----------------------------|--|--|---|
| English definition | die | ←"more than" what was previously stated | suffering / pain /agony | ← marks the previously stated noun as the object used by the following verb (which might be artistically unstated) | bathe in / bask in | ← proposal of "let us / shall we" do the previously stated verb |
| Grammar role | VERB conjugated to present tense | PARTICLE | NOUN | PARTICLE | VERB conjugated to continuative pre- masu form (sounds formal) used to connect this action to the next → | VERB ← helping verb that adds politeness to the previous verb (indicating respect for listener) and conjugated to its volitional form to suggest doing something with the listener |
| Form to reference in dictionary | | | | | PRESENT TENSE 浴びる abiru bathe in / bask in | PRESENT TENSE ます masu ← helping verb that turns the previous verb into its polite form (indicating respect for listener) |

| | | |
|--------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Translation | Dizzilyngly painful[...] | |
| Japanese | クラクラ | 痛い |
| Romanization | KURAKURA | itai |
| English definition | dizzilyngly / spinningly / reelingly | hurting / painful / aching / sore |
| Grammar role | ADVERB onomatopoeic adverb that can optionally be followed by the "と / to" particle (which sounds formal and emphasizes the adverb) | ADJECTIVE i-adjective type |

| Translation | [...]wrist, dance with the razor | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|--|----------|--|--|
| Japanese | 手首 | | カミソリ | と | 踊る |
| Romanization | te-kubi | | KAMISORI | to | odoru |
| English definition | wrist | | razor | ←"with" (<i>the previously stated</i>) | dance |
| Grammar role | NOUN | | NOUN | PARTICLE | <u>VERB</u> conjugated to present tense |

| Translation | The pain received and the wounds[...] | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---|--------------------------------|--|
| Japanese | 受けた | 痛み | と | 傷 |
| Romanization | uketa | itami | to | kizu |
| English definition | received / got | pain / an ache | and | wound(s) / injury / injuries (a cut, scratch, scar, puncture...) |
| Grammar role | <u>VERB</u> conjugated to past tense and serving as an adjective for the following→ | <u>NOUN</u> noun created from the continuative pre-masu form of a verb | <u>PARTICLE</u> conjunction | <u>NOUN</u> |
| Form to reference in dictionary | <u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 受ける ukeru receive / get | <u>PRESENT TENSE</u> <u>VERB</u> 痛む itamu hurt / feel pain / ache | | |

| Translation | [...]I will not forget for a long time | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|--|-----------------|---|
| Japanese | 私 | | ずっと | 忘れない |
| Romanization | watashi | | zutto | wasurenai |
| English definition | I | | for a long time | not forget |
| Grammar role | PRONOUN | | ADVERB | <u>VERB</u> conjugated to negative present tense |
| Form to reference in dictionary | | | | <u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 忘れる wasureru forget |

| Translation | Dizzily painful[...] | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Japanese | クラクラ | 痛い |
| Romanization | KURAKURA | itai |
| English definition | dizzily / spinningly / reelingly | hurting / painful / aching / sore |
| Grammar role | ADVERB | ADJECTIVE |

| | | |
|--|--|------------------|
| | onomatopoeic adverb that can optionally be followed by the "と / to" particle (which sounds formal and emphasizes the adverb) | i-adjective type |
|--|--|------------------|

| Translation | [...]wrist, a forbidden game | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Japanese | 手首 | | 禁じられた | 遊び |
| Romanization | te-kubi | | kinjirareta | asobi |
| English definition | wrist | | (was) forbidden / prohibited | game / play |
| Grammar role | NOUN | | <u>VERB</u> conjugated to passive past tense and serving as an adjective for the following→ | <u>NOUN</u> noun created from the continuative pre-masu form of a verb |
| Form to reference in dictionary | | | <u>PASSIVE FORM</u> 禁じられる kinjirareru forbidden / prohibited | <u>PRESENT TENSE</u> <u>VERB</u> 遊ぶ asobu play |
| | | | <u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 禁じる kinjiru forbid / prohibit | |

| Translation | The pain received and the wounds[...] | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---|--------------------------------|--|
| Japanese | 受けた | 痛み | と | 傷 |
| Romanization | uketa | itami | to | kizu |
| English definition | received / got | pain / an ache | and | wound(s) / injury / injuries (a cut, scratch, scar, puncture...) |
| Grammar role | <u>VERB</u> conjugated to past tense and serving as an adjective for the following→ | <u>NOUN</u> noun created from the continuative pre-masu form of a verb | <u>PARTICLE</u> conjunction | <u>NOUN</u> |
| Form to reference in dictionary | <u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 受ける ukeru | <u>PRESENT TENSE</u> <u>VERB</u> 痛む itamu | | |

| | | |
|--|---------------|-------------------------|
| | receive / get | hurt / feel pain / ache |
|--|---------------|-------------------------|

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|-----------------|--|--|
| Translation | [...] <u>I</u> will not forgive for a long time | | | |
| Japanese | 私 | ずっと | 許さない | |
| Romanization | watashi | zutto | yurusanai | |
| English definition | I | for a long time | not forgive | |
| Grammar role | PRONOUN | ADVERB | VERB conjugated to present tense | |
| Form to reference in dictionary | | | PRESENT TENSE 許す yurusu forgive | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---|----------|---|--|--|--|
| Translation | I will present you with a curse that will not disappear/die | | | | | | |
| Japanese | 消える | こと | の | ない | 呪い | を | 贈ろう |
| Romanization | kieru | koto | no | nai | noroi | o | okurou |
| English definition | disappear / vanish / euphemism for "pass away" | ← turns the previous verb into a noun to mean (~ing / to ~) | 's | ← "not ~" the previously stated | a curse | ← marks the previously stated noun as the object used by the following verb (which might be artistically unstated) | I will present (something to someone) |
| Grammar role | VERB conjugated to present tense and serving as an adjective for the following→ | PARTICLE nominalizer (changes a verb into a noun) | PARTICLE | ADJECTIVE sentence ending in adjective type (that has "is" built in) | NOUN noun created from the continuative pre-masu form of a verb | PARTICLE | VERB conjugated to VOLITIONAL FORM used to either 1) express the speaker making a decision (I will ~) OR 2) suggest doing something with the listener (let's ~ / shall we~) (have to use context to decide which is being used) |
| Form to reference in dictionary | | | | | PRESENT TENSE VERB 呪う norou | | PRESENT TENSE 贈る okuru |



(put a) curse (on someone)

present (something to someone)

| Translation | A red trauma | |
|--------------------|---|-------------|
| Japanese | 赤い | トラウマ |
| Romanization | akai | TORAUUMA |
| English definition | red | trauma |
| Grammar role | ADJECTIVE i-adjective type that modifies the following→ | NOUN |

| Translation | Dizzily painful[...] | |
|--------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Japanese | クラクラ | 痛い |
| Romanization | KURAKURA | itai |
| English definition | dizzily / spinningly / reelingly | hurting / painful / aching / sore |
| Grammar role | ADVERB onomatopoeic adverb that can optionally be followed by the "と / to" particle (which sounds formal and emphasizes the adverb) | ADJECTIVE i-adjective type |

| Translation | [...]wrist, dance with the razor | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|--|--|
| Japanese | 手首 | カミソリ | と | 踊る |
| Romanization | te-kubi | KAMISORI | to | odoru |
| English definition | wrist | razor | ←"with" (<i>the previously stated</i>) | dance |
| Grammar role | NOUN | NOUN | PARTICLE | VERB conjugated to present tense |

| Translation | The pain received and the wounds[...] | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--|
| Japanese | 受けた | 痛み | と | 傷 |
| Romanization | uketa | itami | to | kizu |
| English definition | received / got | pain / an ache | and | wound(s) / injury / injuries (a cut, scratch, scar, puncture...) |
| Grammar role | VERB | NOUN | PARTICLE | NOUN |

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|--|-------------|--|
| | conjugated to past tense and serving as an adjective for the following→ | noun created from the continuative pre-masu form of a verb | conjunction | |
| Form to | <u>PRESENT TENSE</u> | <u>PRESENT TENSE</u> | | |
| reference in dictionary | 受ける ukeru receive / get | <u>VERB</u> 痛む itamu hurt / feel pain / ache | | |

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Translation | [...] <u>I</u> will not forget for my whole life | | | |
| Japanese | 私 | | 一生 | 忘れない |
| Romanization | watashi | | isshou | wasurenai |
| English definition | I | | whole life / a lifetime / all through life | not forget |
| Grammar role | <u>PRONOUN</u> | | <u>NOUN</u> adverbial noun | <u>VERB</u> conjugated to negative present tense and serving as an adjective for the following→ |
| Form to reference in dictionary | | | | <u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 忘れる wasureru forget |

| | | |
|--------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Translation | Dizzily painful[...] | |
| Japanese | クラクラ | 痛い |
| Romanization | KURAKURA | itai |
| English definition | dizzily / spinningly / reelingly | hurting / painful / aching / sore |
| Grammar role | <u>ADVERB</u> onomatopoeic adverb that can optionally be followed by the "と / to" particle (which sounds formal and emphasizes the adverb) | <u>ADJECTIVE</u> i-adjective type |

| | | | | |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|--|-------------|-------|
| Translation | [...] <u>wrist</u> , a forbidden game | | | |
| Japanese | 手首 | | 禁じられた | 遊び |
| Romanization | te-kubi | | kinjirareta | asobi |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|--|---|
| English definition | wrist | (was) forbidden / prohibited | game / play |
| Grammar role | NOUN | <u>VERB</u> conjugated to passive past tense and serving as an adjective for the following→ | <u>NOUN</u> noun created from the continuative pre-masu form of a verb |
| Form to reference in dictionary | | <u>PASSIVE FORM</u> 禁じられる kinjirareru forbidden / prohibited | <u>PRESENT TENSE</u> <u>VERB</u> 遊ぶ asobu play |
| | | <u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 禁じる kinjiru forbid / prohibit | |

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---|--------------------------------|--|
| Translation | The pain received and the wounds[...] | | | |
| Japanese | 受けた | 痛み | と | 傷 |
| Romanization | uketa | itami | to | kizu |
| English definition | received / got | pain / an ache | and | wound(s) / injury / injuries (a cut, scratch, scar, puncture...) |
| Grammar role | <u>VERB</u> conjugated to past tense and serving as an adjective for the following→ | <u>NOUN</u> noun created from the continuative pre-masu form of a verb | <u>PARTICLE</u> conjunction | <u>NOUN</u> |
| Form to reference in dictionary | <u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 受ける ukeru receive / get | <u>PRESENT TENSE</u> <u>VERB</u> 痛む itamu hurt / feel pain / ache | | |

| | | | |
|----------------------|---|--|--|
| Translation | [...I] will not forgive for my whole life | | |
| Japanese | 私 | 一生 | 許さない |
| Romanization | watashi | isshou | yurusanai |
| English definition | I | whole life / a lifetime / all through life | not forgive |
| Grammar role | PRONOUN | <u>NOUN</u> adverbial noun | <u>VERB</u> conjugated to present tense |
| Form to reference in | | | <u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 許す |

dictionary

yurusu
 forgive

| Translation | Let's meet again in a dream, I will whisper at your bedside | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|--|--------|---|--|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Japanese | 夢 | で | また | 会い | ましょう | 枕元 | で | 囁く | わ | |
| Romanization | yume | de | mata | ai | mashou | makura moto | de | sasayaku | wa | |
| English definition | dream(s) | ← "at / in" the previously stated noun | again | meet / see | ← proposal of "let us / shall we" do the previously stated verb | bedside (literally: next to pillow) | ← "at / in" the previously stated noun | whisper / murmur | ← expresses emotion for the previously stated (surprise, excitement, assertion) (mainly used by women (increasingly in fiction rather than real life) or both men and women from Kansai) | |
| Grammar role | NOUN | PARTICLE | ADVERB | <u>VERB</u> conjugated to continuative pre-masu form (sounds formal) used to connect this action to the next → | <u>VERB</u> ← helping verb that adds politeness to the previous verb (indicating respect for listener) and conjugated to its volitional form to suggest doing something with the listener | NOUN | PARTICLE | <u>VERB</u> conjugated to present tense | <u>PARTICLE</u> sentence ending | |
| Form to reference in dictionary | | | | <u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 会う au meet / see | <u>PRESENT TENSE</u> ます masu ← helping verb that turns the previous verb into its polite form (indicating respect for listener) | | | | | |

| Translation | Consume the sins that [you] committed | | | |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|-------|---|-------------|
| Japanese | 犯した | 罪 | を | 召し上げ |
| Romanization | okashita | tsumi | o | meshi-agare |

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|--------|--|--|
| English definition | committed | sin(s) | ← marks the previously stated noun as the object used by the following verb (which might be artistically unstated) | eat / drink (consume) (respectful way to speak about superiors (used sarcastically in this song)) |
| Grammar role | <u>VERB</u> conjugated to present tense and serving as an adjective for the following→ | NOUN | PARTICLE | <u>VERB</u> conjugated to imperative command form |
| Form to reference in dictionary | <u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 犯す okasu commit | | | <u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 召し上がる meshi-agaru eat / drink (consume) (respectful way to speak about superiors (used sarcastically in this song)) |