



## TITLE

Romanization	Sphere
--------------	--------

## ARTIST

Romanization	Nocturnal Bloodlust
--------------	---------------------

## LYRICS

Translation	In faint memories while not forgetting the moon								
Japanese	淡い	記憶	の	中	に	月	を	忘れない	まま
Romanization	awai	kioku	no	naka	ni	tsuki	o	wasurenai	mama
English definition	faint / fleeting / light	memory / memories	←(A) 's (B)→ / (B)→ of ←(A) / ←(A) (B)→ (connects the proceeding and following nouns)	inside	← marks the previously stated as the destination of the following verb (which might be artistically unstated)	moon	← marks the previously stated noun as the object used by the following verb (which might be artistically unstated)	not forget	←while ~ing / remain ~ / stay ~ / leave it ~ (modifies the previous noun, pronoun, adjective, or verb)
Grammar role	<b>ADJECTIVE</b> i/i-adjective type that modifies the following→	<b>NOUN</b>	<b>PARTICLE</b>	<b>NOUN</b>	<b>PARTICLE</b>	<b>NOUN</b>	<b>PARTICLE</b>	<b>VERB</b> conjugated to negative present tense and serving as an adjective for the following→	<b>NOUN</b> adverbial noun
Form to reference in dictionary								<b>PRESENT TENSE</b> 忘れる wasureru forget	

Translation	The wind stops blowing and					
Japanese	風	は	吹く	こと	を	止め
Romanization	kaze	wa	fuku	koto	o	yame

English definition	wind	← marks what was previously stated as the primary topic	blow	← turns the previous verb into a noun to mean (~ing / to ~)	← marks the previously stated noun as the object used by the following verb (which might be artistically unstated)	stop
Grammar role	NOUN	PARTICLE	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to present tense and serving as an adjective for the following→	<u>PARTICLE</u> nominalizer (changes a verb into a noun)	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to continuative pre-masu form (sounds formal) used to connect this action to the next →
Form to reference in dictionary						<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 止める yameru stop

Translation	The young life asked[...]			
Japanese	蒼き	命	が	聞いた
Romanization	aoki	inochi	ga	toita
English definition	inexperienced (young) (refers to the color "blue" in modern times, but "green" in archaic times / in both English and Japanese "green" also refers to inexperience) (kanji used is archaic in addition to the archaic ki-adjective form)	life	← marks the previously stated as the subject of the following verb	asked (someone something) / inquired (about something)
Grammar role	<u>ADJECTIVE</u> ki-adjective type that always precedes / modifies a noun (predecessor to the modern i-adjective type)→	NOUN	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to past tense
Form to	<u>MODERN I-ADJECTIVE</u>			<u>VERB</u>

reference in dictionary	蒼い / 青い aoi (archaic kanji) / aoi (modern kanji) inexperienced (young)
-------------------------	---

問う tou
ask (someone something) / inquire (about something)

Translation	[...]The past that continued to break towards the end of the end[...]				終わり	の	結末	へ	と
Japanese	壊し	続けた	過去	に	owari	no	ketsumatsu	e	to
Romanization	"kowashi	tsudzuketa	kako	ni	end	no	conclusion / end	e	to
English definition	break	continued	the past	← marks the previously stated as the destination of the following verb (which might be artistically unstated)	end	←(A) 's (B)→ / (B)→ of ←(A) / ←(A) (B)→ (connects the proceeding and following nouns)	conclusion / end	←"to / toward" (marks the previously stated noun as the destination of the following verb (which might be artistically unstated))	← the previously stated destination marked with "へ / e" is emphasized by "と / to" to add a poetic feeling of being far away and taking effort to reach
Grammar role	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to continuative pre-masu form (sounds formal) used to connect this action to the next →	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to past tense and serving as an adjective for the following→	NOUN	PARTICLE	<u>NOUN</u> noun created from the continuative pre-masu form of a verb	PARTICLE	NOUN	PARTICLE	PARTICLE
Form to reference in dictionary	<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 壊す kowasu break	<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 続く tsudzuku continue			<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> <u>VERB</u> 終わる owaru end				

Translation	[...]the future desiring rebirth, your choice (between the past and future) is[...]"				お前	の	選択	は?"
Japanese	再生	望む	未来		omae	no	sentaku	wa
Romanization	saisei	nozomu	mirai		omae	no	sentaku	wa
English definition	restoration / regeneration / rebirth	desire / want / wish for	the future		you (masculine way of speaking to refer to an equal or inferior in social status)	←(A) 's (B)→ / (B)→ of ←(A) / ←(A) (B)→ (connects the proceeding and following nouns)	choice / selection	← marks what was previously stated as the primary topic
Grammar role	NOUN	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to present tense and serving as an adjective for the following→	NOUN		PRONOUN	PARTICLE	NOUN	PARTICLE

Translation	This revolving, revolving world's[...]				
Japanese	廻る	廻る	この	世界	の
Romanization	mawaru	mawaru	kono	sekai	no
English definition	revolve	revolve	"this" ( <i>something in close proximity to speaker</i> ) / "my"	world	←(A) 's (B)→ / (B)→ of ←(A) / ←(A) (B)→ ( <i>connects the proceeding and following nouns</i> )
Grammar role	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to present tense and serving as an adjective for the following→	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to present tense and serving as an adjective for the following→	<u>PRONOUN</u> possessive	<u>NOUN</u>	<u>PARTICLE</u>

Translation	[...]fallen out sins [unstated verb implied as "become"] ashes					
Japanese	降り	出した	罪	は	灰	に
Romanization	furi	dashita	tsumi	wa	hai	ni
English definition	fall / come down ( <i>of rain, snow, ash, etc.</i> )	let out / produced	sin(s)	← marks what was previously stated as the primary topic	ash(es)	← marks the previously stated as the destination of the following verb ( <i>which might be artistically unstated</i> )
Grammar role	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to continuative pre-masu form (sounds formal) used to connect this action to the next →	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to past tense and serving as an adjective for the following→	<u>NOUN</u>	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>NOUN</u>	<u>PARTICLE</u>
Form to reference in dictionary	<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 降り furu fall / come down ( <i>of rain, snow, ash, etc.</i> )	<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 出す dasu let out / produce				

Romanization Dying... dying... It's suffering this planet will be decayed one by one.

Translation	The earth is dry and the flowers scatter dead and (The earth is dry and the flowers are scattering and)						
Japanese	大地	は	枯れて	花	は	散り	逝き
Romanization	daichi	wa	karete	hana	wa	chiri	yuki

English definition	the ground / the earth	← marks what was previously stated as the primary topic	wither / dry up	flower(s)	← marks what was previously stated as the primary topic	scatter / disperse	written as "die / pass away", but sounds like "←going to (will happen)" the previously stated verb ("yuku" instead of "iku" pronunciation sounds archaic)"
Grammar role	NOUN	PARTICLE	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to continuative ~te form used to connect this action to the next →	NOUN	PARTICLE	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to continuative pre-masu form (sounds formal) used to connect this action to the next →	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to continuative pre-masu form (sounds formal) used to connect this action to the next →
Form to reference in dictionary			<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 枯れる kareru wither / dry up			<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 散る chiru scatter / disperse	<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 逝く / 行く yuku / yuku written as "die / pass away", sounds like "go"

Translation	With dirtied hands I let out a loud voice and made a scream						
Japanese	汚れた	手	で	叫んで	悲鳴	を	あげた
Romanization	yogoreta	te	de	sakende	himei	o	ageta
English definition	dirtied / sullied	hand(s)	← "with / by" the previously stated noun	yell / shout (let out a loud voice)	shriek / scream (raise voice out of fear, pain, etc.)	← marks the previously stated noun as the object used by the following verb (which might be artistically unstated)	raised / let out / made
Grammar role	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to passive past tense and serving as an adjective for the following→	NOUN	PARTICLE	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to continuative ~te form used to connect this action to the next →	NOUN	PARTICLE	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to past tense
Form to reference in dictionary	<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 汚れる yogoreru be dirty			<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 叫ぶ sakebu yell / shout			<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> あげる ageru raise / let out / make

Translation	Unseen wounds! Please forgive [me], life is going to be able to be whittled down								
Japanese	見えない	傷	よ	どうか	許して	命	は	削れ	行く

Romanization	mienai	kizu	yo
English definition	not see	wound(s) / injury / injuries (a cut, scratch, scar, puncture...)	← <i>authoritatively emphasises what was previously stated</i>
Grammar role	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to negative present tense and serving as an adjective for the following→	NOUN	<u>PARTICLE</u> sentence ending
Form to reference in dictionary	<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 見る miru see		

douka	yurushite
please / if you would	forgive
ADVERB	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to ~te form used for soft commands
	<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 許す yurusu forgive

inochi	wa	kezure	yuku
life	← <i>marks what was previously stated as the primary topic</i>	can erode / able to whittle down	← "going to (will happen)" <i>the previously stated verb ("yuku" instead of "iku" pronunciation sounds archiac)</i>
NOUN	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to potential form and continuative pre-masu form (sounds formal) used to connect this action to the next →	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to present tense
		<u>POTENTIAL FORM</u> 削れる kezureru can erode / able to whittle down	<u>PLAIN FORM</u> 行く iku ← "going to (will happen)" <i>the previously stated verb</i>
		<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 削る kezuru erode / whittle down	

Translation	Here is still living, "Let's die together" (Here is still living, "Let's go together")							
Japanese	此处	は	まだ	生きて	いる	"共	に	逝こう"
Romanization	koko	wa	mada	ikite	iru	"tomo	ni	yukou
English definition	here	← <i>marks what was previously stated as the primary topic</i>	still	live / exist	← <i>"~ing" the previously stated verb (done by animate object)</i>	with / both / together	← <i>marks the destination of the following verb (which might be artistically unstated)</i>	written as "let us die / shall we pass away", <i>but sounds like</i> "let us go / shall we go"
Grammar role	NOUN	<u>PARTICLE</u>	ADVERB	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to continuative ~te form used to connect this action to the next →	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to present tense	NOUN	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to volitional form to suggest doing something with the listener
Form to reference in dictionary				<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 生きる ikiru				<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 逝く / 行く yuku / yuku

live / exist

written as "die / pass away", sounds like "go"

Translation	Now, let's join hands, the destination is "pure"							
Japanese	さあ	手	を	繋ごう		行き先	は	『透明』
Romanization	saa	te	o	tsunagou		yuki-saki	wa	"toumei"
English definition	come (now) / well / c'mon / all right / come along / so (used to urge or invite listener)	hand(s)	← marks the previously stated noun as the object used by the following verb (which might be artistically unstated)	let us join / let us connect / shall we link (together)		destination / endpoint of journey	← marks what was previously stated as the primary topic	transparent / clear / pure / unsullied
Grammar role	INTERJECTION	NOUN	PARTICLE	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to volitional form to suggest doing something with the listener		NOUN	PARTICLE	<u>NOUN</u> adjectival noun
Form to reference in dictionary				<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 繋ぐ tsunagu join / connect / link (together)				

Translation	The other side of the illusion which wealth, desire is enchanting that overflowed from the palms of (someone's) hands is[...]										
Japanese	掌	から	溢れた	富、	欲望	が	魅せる	幻	の	先	は
Romanization	te no hira	kara	afureta	tomi,	yokubou	ga	bakaseru	maboroshi	no	saki	wa
English definition	palm(s) (of hand)	←from (the previously stated noun)	overflowed / ran over / brimmed over	wealth / fortune / rich(es)	desire / lust / crave	← marks the previously stated as the subject of the following verb	can bewitch / able to enchant / can deceive / able to trick	illusion / fantasy	←(A) 's (B)→ / (B)→ of ←(A) / ←(A) (B)→ (connects the proceeding and following nouns)	ahead / the other side	← marks what was previously stated as the primary topic
Grammar role	NOUN	PARTICLE	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to past tense and serving as an adjective for the following→	NOUN	NOUN	PARTICLE	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to potential form to mean "can / able to" and serving as an adjective for the following→	NOUN	PARTICLE	<u>NOUN</u> adjectival noun	PARTICLE
Form to reference in dictionary			<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 溢れる afureru overflow / run over / brim over				<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 魅かす bakasu bewitch / enchant / deceive / trick				

Romanization	Demise, demise... Destined indication will disappear into blaze is burning the vice,
--------------	--

Romanization	This planet will be decayed one by one.
--------------	---

Romanization	Blaze is burning the virtue.
--------------	------------------------------

Romanization	This planet will be decayed one by one.
--------------	---

Romanization	Justice by the judgment will no longer stop this sacrifice.
--------------	---

Romanization	Justice by the judgment will no longer expose evil lie.
--------------	---

Translation	The earth is dry and the flowers scatter dead and (The earth is dry and the flowers are scattering and)						
Japanese	大地	は	枯れて	花	は	散り	逝き
Romanization	daichi	wa	karete	hana	wa	chiri	yuki
English definition	the ground / the earth	← marks what was previously stated as the primary topic	wither / dry up	flower(s)	← marks what was previously stated as the primary topic	scatter / disperse	written as "die / pass away", but sounds like "← going to (will happen)" the previously stated verb ("yuku" instead of "iku" pronunciation sounds archiac)"
Grammar role	NOUN	PARTICLE	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to continuative ~te form used to connect this action to the next →	NOUN	PARTICLE	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to continuative pre-masu form (sounds formal) used to connect this action to the next →	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to continuative pre-masu form (sounds formal) used to connect this action to the next →
Form to reference in dictionary			<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 枯れる kareru wither / dry up			<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 散る chiru scatter / disperse	<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 逝く / 行く yuku / yuku written as "die / pass away", sounds like "go"

Translation	With dirtied hands I let out a loud voice and made a scream						
Japanese	汚れた	手	で	叫んで	悲鳴	を	あげた
Romanization	yogoreta	te	de	sakende	himei	o	ageta



English definition	dirtied / sullied	hand(s)	← "with / by" <i>the previously stated noun</i>	yell / shout (let out a loud voice)	shriek / scream (raise voice out of fear, pain, etc.)	← <i>marks the previously stated noun as the object used by the following verb (which might be artistically unstated)</i>	raised / let out / made
Grammar role	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to passive past tense and serving as an adjective for the following→	<u>NOUN</u>	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to continuative ~te form used to connect this action to the next →	<u>NOUN</u>	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to past tense
Form to reference in dictionary	<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 汚れる yogoreru be dirty			<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 叫ぶ sakebu yell / shout			<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> あげる ageru raise / let out / make

Translation	Unseen wounds! Please forgive [me], life is going to be able to be whittled down											
Japanese	見えない	傷	よ		どうか	許して		命	は	削れ	行く	
Romanization	mienai	kizu	yo		douka	yurushite		inochi	wa	kezure	yuku	
English definition	not see	wound / injury (a cut, scratch, scar, puncture...)	← <i>authoritatively emphasises what was previously stated</i>		please / if you would	forgive		life	← <i>marks what was previously stated as the primary topic</i>	can erode / able to whittle down	← "going to (will happen)" <i>the previously stated verb ("yuku" instead of "iku" pronunciation sounds archaic)</i>	
Grammar role	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to negative present tense and serving as an adjective for the following→	<u>NOUN</u>	<u>PARTICLE</u> sentence ending		<u>ADVERB</u>	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to ~te form used for soft commands		<u>NOUN</u>	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to potential form and continuative pre-masu form (sounds formal) used to connect this action to the next →	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to present tense	
Form to reference in dictionary	<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 見る miru see					<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 許す yurusu forgive				<u>POTENTIAL FORM</u> 削れる kezureru can erode / able to whittle down	<u>PLAIN FORM</u> 行く iku ← "going to (will happen)" <i>the previously stated verb</i>	
										<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 削る kezuru		

Translation	Here is still living, "Let's die together" (Here is still living, "Let's go together")							
Japanese	此处	は	まだ	生きて	いる	"共	に	逝こう"
Romanization	koko	wa	mada	ikite	iru	"tomo	ni	yukou
English definition	here	← marks what was previously stated as the primary topic	still	live / exist	← "~ing" the previously stated verb (done by animate object)	with / both / together	← marks the destination of the following verb (which might be artistically unstated)	written as "let us die / shall we pass away", but sounds like "let us go / shall we go"
Grammar role	NOUN	PARTICLE	ADVERB	VERB conjugated to continuative ~te form used to connect this action to the next →	VERB conjugated to present tense	NOUN	PARTICLE	VERB conjugated to volitional form to suggest doing something with the listener
Form to reference in dictionary				PRESENT TENSE 生きる ikiru live / exist				PRESENT TENSE 逝く / 行く yuku / yuku written as "die / pass away", sounds like "go"

Romanization Just standing over there will never change infliction. Asking yourself if it's right or what to do.

Romanization A little hand is going to be a hope to save us.

Romanization Save us all. Nobody hopes this sky. Nobody helps. It's too late. Nobody knows this scar is yours.

Romanization The sphere is...

Romanization Blaze is burning the vice... You're fucking lying to me

Romanization Blaze is burning the virtue... You're lying to me

Translation	Resound the voice of the soul, know the weight of pain								
Japanese	響け	魂	の	声、	痛み	の	重さ	を	知れ
Romanization	hibike	tamashii	no	koe,	itami	no	omosa	o	shire
English definition	POTENTIAL: can resound / able to resound OR IMPERATIVE: resound	soul / spirit	← (A) 's (B) → / (B) → of ← (A) / ← (A) (B) → (connects the preceding and following nouns)	voice	pain / an ache	← (A) 's (B) → / (B) → of ← (A) / ← (A) (B) → (connects the preceding and following nouns)	weight	← marks the previously stated noun as the object used by the following verb (which might be artistically unstated)	know

Grammar role	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to potential form to mean "can / able to" or imperative command form <i>(conjugation is the same, have to use context to decide which is being used)</i>	NOUN	PARTICLE	NOUN	<u>NOUN</u> noun created from the continuative pre-masu form of a verb	PARTICLE	<u>NOUN</u> conjugated from い/i-adjective ending into ~さ/~sa noun ending <i>(used to measure degree of ~ness objectively (not influenced by feelings))</i>	PARTICLE	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to imperative command form
Form to reference in dictionary	<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 響く hibiku resound				<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> <u>VERB</u> 痛む itamu hurt / feel pain / ache		<u>い/I-ADJECTIVE</u> 重い omoi heavy		<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 知る shiru know