

TITLE

Romanization hypocrite

ARTIST

Romanization Black Gene For the Next Scene

LYRICS										
Translation	Act as a good pers	on, tired out is you	r consequence							
Japanese	善き	人	を	演じる		疲れた	Ø	は	その	所為
Romanization	yoki	hito	0	enjiru		tsukareta	no	wa	sono	sei
<b>English definition</b>	good	people / person	←[Marks the	act as ~ / be the		tired out / worn-	← "to ~ / (the act	←[Marks what	that / your	consequence
			previously stated	~ / play (a part)		out / fatigued	of) ~ing"	was previously		/ outcome
	[Kanji used is		noun as the	/ act (a part)		/ wearied		stated as the	[Referring to	/ result
	archaic and		object used by a	/ perform			[Turns the	primary topic	something in	
	carries the		verb]				previous verb	being discussed]	close proximity to	
	meaning of						into a noun]		the listener as	
	"virtuous"]		[Verb might be					[Sometimes	opposed to the	
			artistically					translated to "As	speaker]	
			unstated]					for ~ (as		
								opposed to other		
								things		
								/ people)"]		
Grammar role	<u>ADJECTIVE</u>	NOUN	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>VERB</u>		<u>VERB</u>	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>PRONOUN</u>	NOUN
	~き/~ki-adjective		Case marker	Conjugated to		Conjugated to	Nominalizer	Case marker	Posessive	
	type that always			the infinitive		past tense				
	precedes		[Marks the	form (a.k.a.			[Changes a verb	[Marks the		
	/ modifies a		grammatical	dictionary form)			into a noun]	grammatical		
	noun→		function of the	that means "to ~"				function of the		
			proceeding word]					proceeding word]		
	[Predecessor to			Could be either:						
	the modern い/i-			1) Present tense						
	adjective type.			to mean "~s" or						
	Sounds archaic			2) Future tense to						
	/ poetic]			mean "will ~"						

	MODERN い/I-
	ADJECTIVE
Form to	<u>EQUIVALENT</u>
reference in	良い
dictionary	yoi / ii
	good

DICTIONARY	POLITE
<u>FORM</u>	<u>EQUIVALENT</u>
疲れる	こと
tsukareru	koto
tire (out) / wear	← "to ~ / (the act
out / fatigue	of) ~ing"
/ weary	
	[Turns the
	previous verb
	into a noun]

Translation	Think about reality that runs away and hides, and suffer							
Japanese	逃げ隠れる	現実	を	考えて	苦悩	する		
Romanization	nige-kakureru	genjitsu	o	kangaete	kunou	suru		
<b>English definition</b>	run away and	reality	←[Marks the	think	agony / anguish /	←do ~		
	hide		previously stated	(about/of/over) /	suffering			
			noun as the	consider	/ distress	[Turns the		
	<u>LITERALLY</u>		object used by a	/ contemplate		previously stated		
	escape and hide		verb]		[Mental, spiritual,	noun into a verb]		
					or emotional]			
			[Verb might be			[Used with nouns		
			artistically			made from kanji		
			unstated]			compounds and		
						read with Chinese		
						pronunciation		
						(音読み /		
						on'yomi) rather		
						than Japanese		
						pronunciation		
						(訓読み /		
						kun'yomi)]		
Grammar role	VERB	NOUN	PARTICLE	<u>VERB</u>	NOUN	<u>VERB</u>		
	Conjugated to		Case marker	Conjugated to		Conjugated to		
	the infinitive			continuative		the infinitive		
	form (a.k.a.			~て/~te form		form (a.k.a.		
	dictionary form)			used to connect		dictionary form)		
	that means "to ~"			this action to the		that means "to ~"		
				next →				
	Could be either:							
	1) Present tense							
	to mean "~s" or							
	2) Future tense to							
	mean "will ~"							

	Serving as an adjective for the following noun→	[Marks the grammatical function of the proceeding word]	[Takes the same tense as the last verb in the sentence]	Could be either:  1) Present tense to mean "~s" or 2) Future tense to mean "will ~"
Form to reference in dictionary			DICTIONARY FORM 考える kangaeru think (about/of/over) / conside / contemplate	mean win *

Translation	Pretend to not kno	ow and avoid, prete	end to not see and f	orget				
Japanese	知らない	振り	して	避ける	見えない	振り	して	忘れる
Romanization	shiranai	furi	shite	sakeru	mienai	furi	shite	wasureru
<b>English definition</b>	not know	pretend(ing to)	←do ~	avoid <i>(physical</i>	not see	pretend(ing to)	←do ~	forget
				contact with/a				
			[Turns the	<i>situation) /</i> keep			[Turns the	
			previously stated	away from			previously stated	
			noun into a verb]	(something)			noun into a verb]	
				/ get out of the				
			[Used with nouns	way <i>(of</i>			[Used with nouns	
			made from kanji	something)			made from kanji	
			compounds and				compounds and	
			read with Chinese				read with Chinese	
			pronunciation				pronunciation	
			(音読み /				(音読み /	
			on'yomi) rather				on'yomi) rather	
			than Japanese				than Japanese	
			pronunciation				pronunciation	
			(訓読み /				(訓読み /	
			kun'yomi)]				kun'yomi)]	
Grammar role	VERB	NOUN	<u>VERB</u>	<u>VERB</u>	<u>VERB</u>	NOUN	<u>VERB</u>	<u>VERB</u>
	Conjugated to		Conjugated to	Conjugated to	Conjugated to		Conjugated to	Conjugated to
	negative infinitive		continuative	continuative	negative infinitive		continuative	the infinitive
	form (a.k.a.		~て/~te form	~て/~te form	form (a.k.a.		~て/~te form	form (a.k.a.
	negative		used to connect	used to connect	negative		used to connect	dictionary form)
	dictionary form)		this action to the	this action to the	dictionary form)			that means "to ~"
	that means "to		next →	next →	that means "to		next →	
	not ~"				not ~"			

	Could be either: 1) Present tense to mean "not ~" or 2) Future tense to mean "will not ~"	[Takes the same tense as the last verb in the sentence]	[Takes the same tense as the last verb in the sentence]
	DICTIONARY	DICTIONARY	
Form to	<u>FORM</u>	<u>FORM</u>	
reference in	知る	する	
dictionary	shiru	suru	
	know	←do ~	

Could be either: 1) Present tense to mean "not ~" or 2) Future tense to mean "will not ~"	[Takes the same tense as the last verb in the sentence]	Could be either: 1) Present tense to mean "~s" or 2) Future tense to mean "will ~"
DICTIONARY <u>FORM</u> 見る miru	DICTIONARY <u>FORM</u> する suru	
see	←do ~	

Translation	Suffer a tragedy by lying[]							
Japanese	偽る	事	で	被る	悲劇			
Romanization	itsuwaru	koto	de	koumuru	higeki			
<b>English definition</b>	lie / falsify	← "to ~ / (the act	←with / by	receive / get /	(a) tragedy			
	/ misrepresent	of) ~ing"		undergo / suffer /	(either a			
	/ pretend		[Marks the	sustain / be	drama/play or in			
		[Turns the	previously stated	subjected to <i>(a</i>	real life) / (a)			
		previous verb	noun as the	catastrophic	catastrophy			
		into a noun]	means of	event or injury)	/ calamity			
			executing the					
			following verb]					
Grammar role	<u>VERB</u>	NOUN	PARTICLE	<u>VERB</u>	NOUN			
	Conjugated to		Case marker	Conjugated to				
	the infinitive			the infinitive				
	form (a.k.a.		[Marks the	form (a.k.a.				
	dictionary form)		grammatical	dictionary form)				
	that means "to ~"		function of the	that means "to ~"				
			proceeding word]					
	Could be either:			Could be either:				
	1) Present tense			1) Present tense				
	to mean "~s" or			to mean "~s" or				
	2) Future tense to			2) Future tense to				
	mean "will ~"			mean "will ~"				
	Serving as an			Serving as an				
	adjective for the			adjective for the				
	following noun→			following noun→				