



TITLE

Romanization	MY SWEET BLACK
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ARTIST

Romanization	BORN
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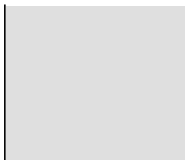
LYRICS

Romanization	I WANT YOU TO LISTEN TO BLACK MUSIC
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Romanization	DIRTY MY SMELL... THE IDEAL WHICH HAS DIED...
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Romanization	A TEAR HAS SPILLED... CRY TO THE MOON...
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Translation	Your face is awfully, awfully haggard							
Japanese	君	の	顔	が	酷く	酷く	凄れて	る
Romanization	kimi	no	kao	ga	hidoku	hidoku	yatsurete	ru
English definition	you [Informal. Used affectionately, but sounds rude when used for social superiors]	←(A)'s (B)→ / (B)→ of ←(A) / ←(A) (B)→ [Connects the proceeding (A) and following (B) pronouns / nouns]	face	← marks the previously stated as the subject of the following verb	awfully / terribly / horribly / severely	awfully / terribly / horribly / severely	gaunt / emaciated / exhausted / haggard (from illness or worry)	←"~ing" the previously stated verb [Done by animate object]
Grammar role	<u>PRONOUN</u> second person pronoun (used by speaker to address someone directly)	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>NOUN</u>	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>ADVERB</u> conjugated from い/i-adjective ending into ~く/~ku adverb ending	<u>ADVERB</u> conjugated from い/i-adjective ending into ~く/~ku adverb ending	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to continuative ~te form used to connect this action to the next →	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to present tense
Form to reference in dictionary					<u>い/I-ADJECTIVE</u> 酷い hidoi	<u>い/I-ADJECTIVE</u> 酷い hidoi	<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 凄れる yatsureru	<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> いる iru



awful / terrible / horrible / severe	awful / terrible / horrible / severe	gaunt / emaciated / exhausted / haggard (from illness or worry)	←"~ing" the previously stated verb (done by animate object)
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Translation	Shall I play a sound that has warped black to you?						
Japanese	黒く	歪んだ	音	を	君	に	奏しよう
Romanization	kuroku	hizunda	oto	o	kimi	ni	kanadeyou
English definition	black(ly)	warped / distorted / skewed [The normal reading, "歪む / yugamu", refers to shape changing, but "歪む / hizumu" refers to sound changing (ex: through a guitar effects pedal)]	sound	← marks the previously stated noun as the object used by the following verb (which might be artistically unstated)	you [Informal. Used affectionately, but sounds rude when used for social superiors]	← marks the previously stated as the destination of the following verb (which might be artistically unstated)	let's play (an instrument) / shall we play (an instrument)
Grammar role	<u>ADVERB</u> conjugated from い/i-adjective ending into ~く/~ku adverb ending	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to past tense and serving as an adjective for the following→	<u>NOUN</u>	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>PRONOUN</u> second person pronoun (used by speaker to address someone directly)	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to VOLITIONAL FORM used to either 1) express the speaker making a decision OR 2) suggest doing something with the listener (have to use context to decide which is being used)
Form to reference in dictionary	<u>い/I-ADJECTIVE</u> 黒い kuroi black	<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 歪む hizumu warp / distort / skew					<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 奏でる kanaderu play (an instrument)

Translation	Stop breathing and cover (your) eyes and watch!								
Japanese	呼吸	を	止めて		目	を	塞いで	みろ	よ
Romanization	kokyuu	o	tomete		me	o	fusaide	mi na	yo

English definition	breathing	← marks the previously stated noun as the object used by the following verb (which might be artistically unstated)	stop
Grammar role	NOUN	PARTICLE	VERB conjugated to continuative ~te form used to connect this action to the next →
Form to reference in dictionary			<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 止まる tomaru stop

eye(s)	← marks the previously stated noun as the object used by the following verb (which might be artistically unstated)	cover ((eyes, mouth, ears, nose) with hand so it doesn't function)	"see / look / watch" (it's written as the commonly used, blunt imperative command"みる / miro", but pronounced as "みな / mi na"; using "な / na" (a short version of なさい / nasai" that sounds somewhere between a polite command and fairly forceful request) after the continuative pre-masu form turns the verb into an informal command)	← authoritatively emphasises what was previously stated
NOUN	PARTICLE	VERB conjugated to continuative ~te form used to connect this action to the next →	VERB conjugated to imperative command form	PARTICLE sentence ending
		<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 塞ぐ fusagu cover ((eyes, mouth, ears, nose) with hand so it doesn't function)	<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 見る miru see / look / watch	

Translation	(Your) body rises to the surface / Don't be afraid		
Japanese	浮かび上がる	身体	怖がらないで
Romanization	ukabi-agaru	karada	kowagaranaide

English definition	rise to the surface / float (up) to the surface / come up to the surface / emerge <u>LITERALLY</u> float and rise	body / bodies (<i>身体 refers to fleshy human / animal bodies, when the pronunciation is "shintai" = scientific, "karada" = lyrical; 体 is the usual way to write "karada" (can be used for bodies, health, or non-human bodies like car bodies)</i>)
Grammar role	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to present tense and serving as an adjective for the following→	<u>NOUN</u>
Form to reference in dictionary	<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 浮かぶ ukabu float (be suspended) / rise to the surface	
	<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 上がる agaru rise / come up / go up / ascend	

not be afraid (of) / not fear
<u>VERB</u> conjugated to negative ~te form used for soft commands
<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 怖がる kowagaru be afraid (of) / fear

Translation	Without resisting / Hey, show (me your) smile							
Japanese	爪	を	立てず	に		ほら	笑顔	見せて
Romanization	tsume	o	tatezu	ni		hora	egao	misete

English definition	nail(s) (fingernail, toenail) / claw / talon	← marks the previously stated noun as the object used by the following verb (which might be artistically unstated)	("tsume o tateru" is an expression that literally means "raise claws" (like a cat scratching to defend itself), but carries the meaning of "resist (someone)"; "tsume o tatezu ni" = "without scratching / resisting")	← "without doing" the previously stated ~zu verb
Grammar role	NOUN	PARTICLE	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to ~zu form (sounds formal) to mean "without doing ~"	PARTICLE
Form to reference in dictionary			<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 立てる tateru raise	

hey / look / (you) see [Used to attract listener's attention to something]	smile	show / display
INTERJECTION	NOUN	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to ~te form used for soft commands
		<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 見せる miseru show / display

Translation	A parting with horrible reality / bye bye bye						
Japanese	最悪	な	現実	に	お	別れ	bye bye bye bye
Romanization	sai-aku	na	genjitsu	ni	o	wakare	bye bye bye bye
English definition	worst / horrible / awful / terrible (literally: most bad)	← marks the previously stated quasi-noun as an adjective	reality	← marks the previously stated as the destination of the following verb (which might be artistically unstated)	honorific prefix added before a noun that makes the speaker seem polite / humble and makes the noun sound more beautiful →	parting / separation / farewell	
Grammar role	<u>QUASI-NOUN</u> the stem of a na-adjective being used as a noun	<u>PARTICLE</u> ← the previously stated quasi-noun becomes an adjective when paired with this "na" particle	NOUN	PARTICLE	<u>NOUN</u> prefix	<u>NOUN</u> noun created from the continuative pre-masu form of a verb	

Form to
reference in
dictionary

PRESENT TENSE
VERB
別れる
wakareru
to part / separate

Romanization MY SWEET BLACK

Translation	Let's dance all night / Let's bend our hips (euphemism for fornication) and sing of love							
Japanese	踊り明かそう	ぜ	腰	を	くねらせて	愛	を	歌おう
Romanization	odori-akasou	ze	koshi	o	kunerasete	ai	o	utaou
English definition	let's dance all night / shall we dance until dawn (literally: dance and pass the night)	← emphasizes what was previously stated informally, masculinely, and authoratatively (can be used with volitional verbs, but not imperative command verbs)	hips / waist / lower back (waist area where the pelvis is)	← marks the previously stated noun as the object used by the following verb (which might be artistically unstated)	bend / be crooked / bend back and forth	love / affection [Love that is giving, not selfish, and infatuation. It can be for family or a partner]	← marks the previously stated noun as the object used by the following verb (which might be artistically unstated)	let's sing / shall we sing
Grammar role	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to VOLITIONAL FORM used to either 1) express the speaker making a decision OR 2) suggest doing something with the listener (have to use context to decide which is being used)	<u>PARTICLE</u> sentence ending	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 VOLITIONAL FORM used to either 1) express the speaker making a decision OR 2) suggest doing something with the listener (have to use context to decide which is being used)
Form to reference in dictionary	<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 踊り明かす odori-akasu dance all night / dance until dawn (literally: dance and pass the night)				<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> くねる kuneru bend / be crooked / bend back and forth			<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 歌う utau sing

Translation	If (when) you laugh, I recommend you yell "How many times is (it)?!"									
Japanese	君	が	笑う	なら		何度	だ	って	叫ぶ	よ
Romanization	kimi	ga	warau	nara		nando	da	tte	sakebu	yo
English definition	you [Informal. Used affectionately, but sounds rude when used for social superiors]	← marks the previously stated as the subject of the following verb	laugh	← if / if it is true that / supposing (about the previously stated) [←verb + nara + noun→ = used to give a suggestion / recommending something: "if (verb), I recommend (noun)"]		how many times / how often	be / is / am / are	← particle that quotes what was previously said ["と / to" is normally used to quote, "って / te" is casual]	yell / shout	← authoritatively emphasises what was previously stated
Grammar role	<u>PRONOUN</u> second person pronoun (used by speaker to address someone directly)	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to present tense	<u>COPULA</u> conjugated to HYPOTHETICAL FORM to mean "if (the previously stated applies)"		<u>NOUN</u>	<u>COPULA</u> conjugated to PLAIN FORM (sounds informal when at the end of a sentence; but when "sandwiched" between other grammar building blocks in the same sentence, it becomes a neutral and necessary way to say "is")	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to present tense	<u>PARTICLE</u> sentence ending
Form to reference in dictionary				<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> だ da be / is / am / are						

Translation	Hey, hey, hey, hold out (your) hand					
Japanese	ほら	ほら	ほら	手	を	伸ばして
Romanization	hora	hora	hora	te	o	nobashite

English definition	hey / look / (you) see [Used to attract listener's attention to something]	hey / look / (you) see [Used to attract listener's attention to something]	hey / look / (you) see [Used to attract listener's attention to something]	hand(s)	← marks the previously stated noun as the object used by the following verb (which might be artistically unstated)	reach out / hold out / extend (stretch out)
Grammar role	INTERJECTION	INTERJECTION	INTERJECTION	NOUN	PARTICLE	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to ~te form used for soft commands
Form to reference in dictionary						<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 伸ばす nobasu reach out / hold out / extend (stretch out)

Translation	Now for sure, c'mon, let's start / ah					
Japanese	今	こそ	さあ	始めよう		
Romanization	ima	koso	saa	hajimeyou	ah	
English definition	now / (the/at) present	←"for sure / precisely the thing" (emphasizes the previously stated word)	come (now) / well / c'mon / all right / come along / so [Used to urge or invite listener]	let's start / shall we begin / let's commence	ah	
Grammar role	<u>NOUN</u> adverbial noun	PARTICLE	INTERJECTION	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to VOLITIONAL FORM used to either 1) express the speaker making a decision OR 2) suggest doing something with the listener (have to use context to decide which is being used)		
Form to reference in				<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 始める		

dictionary

hajimeru
start / begin /
commence

Romanization I WANT YOU TO LISTEN TO BLACK MUSIC

Translation Without holding (hugging) knees (to chest) in the white hazy days[...]								
Japanese	白く	霞む	日々	に		膝	を	抱えず
Romanization	shiroku	kasumu	hi-bi	ni		hiza	o	kakaezu
English definition	white(ly)	be hazy / be misty [Mist is hanging or can't see clearly]	days / day to day / every day / daily / day after day	← marks the previously stated as the destination of the following verb (which might be artistically unstated)		knee(s)	← marks the previously stated noun as the object used by the following verb (which might be artistically unstated)	without holding in the arms / without carrying under the arms
Grammar role	<u>ADVERB</u> conjugated from い/i-adjective ending into ~く/~ku adverb ending	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to present tense and serving as an adjective for the following→	<u>NOUN</u> adverbial noun	<u>PARTICLE</u>		<u>NOUN</u>	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to negative ~zu form (sounds formal) to mean "without doing ~"
Form to reference in dictionary	<u>い/I-ADJECTIVE</u> 白い shiroi white							<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 抱える kakaeru hold in the arms / carry under the arms

Translation Let's chop up the bodies that have the urge to shine radiantly[...]						
Japanese	眩しく	光る	衝動	身体	に	刻めよ
Romanization	mabayuku	hikaru	shoudou	karada	ni	kizameyo

English definition	dazzlingly / radiantly / blindingly [Normally, "眩しく" is read "mabushiku", but it's taking the pronunciation from "眩く / mabayuku"]	shine / be bright [Emit or reflect light]	impulse / urge	body / bodies (<i>身体 refers to fleshy human / animal bodies, when the pronunciation is "shintai" = scientific, "karada" = lyrical; 体 is the usual way to write "karada" (can be used for bodies, health, or non-human bodies like car bodies)</i>)	← marks the previously stated as the destination of the following verb (which might be artistically unstated)	let's chop (fine) / let's mince / dice [Cut into small pieces or cut many times]
Grammar role	<u>ADVERB</u> conjugated from い/i-adjective ending into 〜く/~ku adverb ending	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to present tense and serving as an adjective for the following→	NOUN	NOUN	PARTICLE	<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>)
Form to reference in dictionary	<u>い/I-ADJECTIVE</u> 眩しい / 眩い mabushii / mabayui dazzling / radiant / blinding					<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 刻む kizamu chop (fine) / mince / dice [Cut into small pieces or cut many times]

Translation	[...]I wonder if it (cutting bodies) will become a habit to the extent that it's crazy?							
Japanese	狂おしい	ほど	に		クセ	に	なる	だろう？
Romanization	kuruoshii	hodo	ni		KUSE	ni	naruru	darou?

English definition	crazy / wild / mad (with love, grief, etc.)	←"to the extent that / to the extent of" what was previously said	← marks the previously stated as the destination of the following verb (which might be artistically unstated)
Grammar role	<u>ADJECTIVE</u> sentence ending い/i-adjective type (that has "is" built in)	NOUN	PARTICLE
Form to reference in dictionary			

habit (often bad, a.k.a. a vice) / tendency	← marks the previously stated as the destination of the following verb (which might be artistically unstated)	←"to become / to grow / to get" the previously stated	I wonder / (will/is) probably / I think / I guess (masculine version of でしょう / deshō)
NOUN	PARTICLE	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to present tense	<u>COPULA</u> conjugated to guess / conjecture form (to mean "can / will / may / must / should")
			PLAIN PRESENT TENSE だ da be / is / am / are

Translation	A parting with horrible reality / bye bye bye bye						
Japanese	最悪	な	現実	に	お	別れ	bye bye bye bye
Romanization	sai-aku	na	genjitsu	ni	o	wakare	bye bye bye bye
English definition	worst / horrible / awful / terrible <u>LITERALLY</u> most bad	← marks the previously stated quasi-noun as an adjective	reality	← marks the previously stated as the destination of the following verb (which might be artistically unstated)	honorific prefix added before a noun that makes the speaker seem polite / humble and makes the noun sound more beautiful→	parting / separation / farewell	
Grammar role	<u>QUASI-NOUN</u> the stem of a na-adjective being used as a noun	<u>PARTICLE</u> ← the previously stated quasi-noun becomes an adjective when paired with this "na" particle	NOUN	PARTICLE	<u>NOUN</u> prefix	<u>NOUN</u> noun created from the continuative pre-masu form of a verb	
Form to reference in dictionary						PRESENT TENSE VERB 別れる wakareru to part / separate	

Romanization MY SWEET BLACK

Translation	Yes, flapping! Throwing off the naivety that was worn									
Japanese	そうさ	羽ばたく	の	さ		纏った	純情	は	脱ぎ捨て	て
Romanization	sou sa	habataku	no	sa		matotta	junjou	wa (ah)	nugi-sute	te
English definition	yes / yep / that's right / sure thing [Expresses affirmation]	flap (wings) / beat (wings)	← turns the previous verb into a noun to mean (~ing / to ~)	← indicates (typically) masculine assertion of what was previously stated		put on / wore / was dressed in / was clad in / was wrapped in	naivety / innocent / pure (and simple) heart and mind (sincere, honest, not wicked, doesn't know of the world)	← marks what was previously stated as the primary topic	throw off (clothes) / kick off (boots) / fling (literally: take off (clothes) and throw away)	← "~ing" the previously stated verb (done by animate object)
Grammar role	INTERJECTION	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to present tense	<u>PARTICLE</u> nominalizer (changes a verb into a noun)	<u>PARTICLE</u> sentence ending		<u>VERB</u> conjugated to 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 →	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to ~te form used for soft commands
Form to reference in dictionary	<u>PLAIN FORM</u> そう sou so / yes / right / really [Expresses affirmation]		<u>POLITE EQUIVALENT</u> こと koto ← turns the previous verb into a noun to mean (~ing / to ~)			<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 纏う matou put on / wear / be dressed in / be clad in / be wrapped in			<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 脱ぎ捨てる nugi-suteru throw off (clothes) / kick off (boots) / fling (literally: take off (clothes) and throw away)	<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> いる iru ← "~ing" the previously stated verb (done by animate object)

Romanization MY SWEET BLACK

Translation	Without staining anyone / Speed up and let's face HEAVEN... HEAVEN... HEAVEN...									
Japanese	誰にも	染まらず		加速	して	向かおう		HEAVEN...	HEAVEN...	HEAVEN...
Romanization	dare ni mo	somarazu		kasoku	shite	mukaou		HEAVEN...	HEAVEN...	HEAVEN...
English definition	followed by a positive verb = "anyone" / followed by a negative verb = "nobody" (literally: even someone / even anyone)	without dying / without staining		acceleration / speeding up	← do (turns the previously stated noun into a verb)	let's face (towards) / shall we head towards / let's go towards				

Grammar role	<u>PRONOUN + PARTICLE</u> pronoun followed by a particle	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to negative ~zu form (sounds formal) to mean "without doing ~"
Form to reference in dictionary	<u>PRONOUN</u> 誰 dare who / someone / anyone	<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 染まる somaru be dyed / be stained
	<u>PARTICLE</u> にも ni mo ←even / too / also / as well	

<u>NOUN</u>	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to continuative ~te form used to connect this action to the next →	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to VOLITIONAL FORM used to either 1) express the speaker making a decision OR 2) suggest doing something with the listener (<i>have to use context to decide which is being used</i>)
	<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> する suru ←do (<i>turns the previously stated noun into a verb</i>)	<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 向かう mukau face (towards) / head towards / go towards

Translation	Don't lose (your) way
Japanese	迷わないで
Romanization	mayowanaide
English definition	do not lose one's way / do not get lost / do not go astray
Grammar role	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to NEGATIVE PRESENT TENSE (to mean "not ~") and the ~TE FORM used for soft commands
Form to reference in	<u>NEGATIVE PRESENT TENSE</u> 迷わない

dictionary	mayowanai not lose one's way / not get lost / not go astray
	<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 迷う mayou lose one's way / get lost / go astray

Translation	Brains of corrupt thought! I will strongly, strongly guide, so[...]									
Japanese	退廃	思想	脳	たち	よ		強く	強く	導く	から
Romanization	taihai	shisou	nou	tachi	yo		tsuyoku	tsuyoku	michibiku	kara
English definition	decline / degeneracy / deterioration / corruption <i>(corruption of morals, standards, faith, society, etc.)</i>	thought (ideology / viewpoint)	brain	← pluralizes the previously stated pronoun / noun (sounds informal) (when pluralizing inanimate objects, it makes the noun seem "alive" in a slightly cute way)	← authoratively emphasises what was previously stated		strongly	strongly	guide / lead / show the way	because / since / so
Grammar role	NOUN	NOUN	NOUN	<u>PRONOUN</u> suffix	<u>PARTICLE</u> sentence ending		<u>ADVERB</u> conjugated from い/i-adjective ending into ~く/~ku adverb ending	<u>ADVERB</u> conjugated from い/i-adjective ending into ~く/~ku adverb ending	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to present tense	<u>PARTICLE</u> conjunction
Form to reference in dictionary							<u>い/I-ADJECTIVE</u> 強い tsuyoi strong	<u>い/I-ADJECTIVE</u> 強い tsuyoi strong		

Translation	[...]don't be scared, hold out (your) hand / I will guide you									
Japanese	怯えないで	手	を	伸ばして		僕	が	君	を	導く
Romanization	obienaide	te	o	nobashite		boku	ga	kimi	o	michibiku

English definition	do not be frightened / do not be scared	hand(s)	← marks the previously stated noun as the object used by the following verb (which might be artistically unstated)	reach out / hold out / extend (stretch out)
Grammar role	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to <u>NEGATIVE PRESENT TENSE</u> (to mean "not ~") and the ~TE FORM used for soft commands	<u>NOUN</u>	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to ~te form used for soft commands
Form to reference in dictionary	<u>NEGATIVE PRESENT TENSE</u> 怯えない obienai be frightened / be scared			<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 伸ばす nobasu reach out / hold out / extend (stretch out)
	<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 怯える obieru be frightened / be scared			

I (mostly used by males of all ages for both formal and informal situations (sounds humble and young), but is frequently used by females in songs and pop culture)	← marks the previously stated as the subject of the following verb	you [Informal. Used affectionately, but sounds rude when used for social superiors]	← marks the previously stated noun as the object used by the following verb (which might be artistically unstated)	guide / lead / show the way
<u>PRONOUN</u> first person pronoun (refers to speaker)	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>PRONOUN</u> second person pronoun (used by speaker to address someone directly)	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to present tense