

TITLE

Romanization MY SWEET BLACK

ARTIST

Romanization BORN

LYRICS	
Romanization	I WANT YOU TO LISTEN TO BLACK MUSIC

Romanization DIRTY MY SMELL... THE IDEAL WHICH HAS DIED...

Romanization A TEAR HAS SPILLED... CRY TO THE MOON...

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

awful / terrible	awful / terrible	gaunt /	←"~ing" <i>the</i>
/ horrible / severe	/ horrible / severe	emaciated /	previously stated
		exhausted /	verb (done by
		haggard (from	animate object)
		illness or worry)	

Translation	Shall I play a sound	nall I play a sound that has warped black to you?						
Japanese	黒く	歪んだ	音	を	君	Œ	奏でよう	
Romanization	kuroku	hizunda	oto	o	kimi	ni	kanadeyou	
English definition	black(ly)	warped /	sound	←marks the	you	←marks the	let's play (an	
		distorted /		previously stated		previously stated	instrument) /	
		skewed		noun as the	[Informal. Used	as the	shall we play (an	
				object used by	affectionately,	destination of	instrument)	
		[The normal		the following	but sounds rude	the following		
		reading, "歪む /		verb (which	when used for	verb (which		
		yugamu", refers		might be	social superiors]	might be		
		to shape		artistically		artistically		
		changing, but		unstated)		unstated)		
		"歪む / hizumu"						
		refers to sound						
		changing (ex:						
		through a guitar						
		effects pedal)]						
Grammar role	<u>ADVERB</u>	<u>VERB</u>	NOUN	PARTICLE	<u>PRONOUN</u>	PARTICLE	<u>VERB</u>	
	conjugated from	conjugated to			second person		conjugated to	
	い/i-adjective	past tense and			pronoun (used by		VOLITIONAL	
	ending into	serving as an			speaker to		FORM used to	
	~ ~ku adverb</td <td>adjective for the</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>address someone</td> <td></td> <td>either 1) express</td>	adjective for the			address someone		either 1) express	
	ending	following→			directly)		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	い/I-ADJECTIVE	PRESENT TENSE					PRESENT TENSE	
reference in	黒い	<u></u> 歪む					奏でる	
dictionary	kuroi	hizumu					kanaderu	
Ť	black	warp / distort /					play (an	
		skew					instrument)	

Translation	Translation Stop breathing and cover (your) eyes and watch!								
Japanese	呼吸	を	止めて		目	を	塞いで	みろ	ょ
Romanization	kokyuu	0	tomete		me	0	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			PRESENT TENSE 止まる tomaru stop

eye(s)	← marks the	cover <i>((eyes,</i>	"see / look /	<i>← authoratively</i>
	previously stated	mouth, ears,	watch" <i>(it's</i>	emphasises what
	noun as the	nose) with hand	written as the	was previously
	object used by	so it doesn't	commonly used,	stated
	the following	function)	blunt imperative	
	verb (which		command"みろ/	
	might be		miro", but	
	artistically		pronounced as	
	unstated)		"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)	
NOUN	PARTICLE	<u>VERB</u>	<u>VERB</u>	PARTICLE
		conjugated to	conjugated to	sentence ending
		continuative ~te	imperative	
		form used to	command form	
		connect this		
		action to the next		
		\rightarrow		
		PRESENT TENSE	PRESENT TENSE	
		塞ぐ	見る	
		fusagu	miru	
		cover <i>((eyes,</i>	see / look / watch	
		mouth, ears,		
		nose) with hand		
		so it doesn't		
		function)		

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

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

not be afraid (of)

Translation	Without resisting / Hey, show (me your) smile							
Japanese	Т	を	立てず	Œ		ほら	笑顔	見せて
Romanization	tsume	0	tatezu	ni		hora	egao	misete

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

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
		PRESENT TENSE 見せる
		miseru
		show / display

Translation	A parting with hor	rible reality / bye b	ye bye bye			
Japanese	最悪	な	現実	に	お	別れ
Romanization	sai-aku	na	genjitsu	ni	0	wakare
English definition	worst / horrible /	←marks the	reality	← marks the	honorific prefix	parting /
	awful / terrible	previously stated		previously stated	added before a	separation /
	(literally: most	quasi-noun as an		as the	noun that makes	farewell
	bad)	adjective		destination of	the speaker seem	
				the following	polite / humble	
				verb (which	and makes the	
				might be	noun sound	
				artistically	more beautiful→	
				unstated)		
Grammar role	QUASI-NOUN	<u>PARTICLE</u>	NOUN	PARTICLE	<u>NOUN</u>	<u>NOUN</u>
	the stem of a na-	←the previously			prefix	noun created
	adjective being	stated quasi-				from the
	used as a noun	noun becomes an				continuative pre-
		adjective when				masu form of a
		paired with this				verb
		"na" particle				

bye bye bye bye

Form to reference in dictionary PRESENT TENSE VERB 別れる wakareru to part / separate

Romanization MY SWEET BLACK

Translation	Let's dance all nigl	ht / Let's bend our h	ips (euphemism for forni	cation) and s	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	0	kunerasete	ai	0	utaou
English definition	let's dance all	<i>←emphasizes</i>	hips	/ waist /	<i>←marks the</i>	bend / be	love / affection	<i>←marks the</i>	let's sing / sha
	night / shall we	what was	lower	back <i>(waist</i>	previously stated	crooked / bend		previously stated	we sing
	dance until dawn	previously stated	area	where the	noun as the	back and forth	[Love that is	noun as the	
	(literally: dance	informally,	pe	elvis is)	object used by		giving, not	object used by	
	and pass the	masculinely, and			the following		selfish, and	the following	
	night)	authoratatively			verb (which		infatuation. It can	verb (which	
		(can be used with			might be		be for family or a	might be	
		volitional verbs,			artistically		partner]	artistically	
		but not			unstated)			unstated)	
		imperative							
		command verbs)							
Grammar role	<u>VERB</u>	PARTICLE	1	NOON	PARTICLE	<u>VERB</u>	NOUN	PARTICLE	<u>VERB</u>
	conjugated to	sentence ending				conjugated to			conjugated to
	VOLITIONAL					continuative ~te			VOLITIONAL
	FORM used to					form used to			FORM used to
	either 1) express					connect this			either 1) expres
	the speaker					action to the next			the speaker
	making a					\rightarrow			making a
	decision OR 2)								decision OR 2
	suggest doing								suggest doing
	something with								something wit
	the listener (have								the listener (ha
	to use context to								to use context
	decide which is								decide which i
	being used)								being used)
Form to	PRESENT TENSE					PRESENT TENSE			PRESENT TENS
reference in	踊り明かす					<u>- 1125211 - 121152</u> くねる			<u>・ </u>
dictionary	odori-akasu					kuneru			utau
	dance all night /					bend / be			sing
	dance until dawn					crooked / bend			, g
	(literally: dance					back and forth			
	and pass the								
	night)								

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

Translation	Hey, hey, hold out (your) hand							
Japanese	ほら	ほら ほら ほら 手 を 伸ばして						
Romanization	hora	hora	hora	te	0	nobashite		

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

Translation	Now for sure, c'mo	on, let's start / ah			
Japanese	今	こそ	さぁ	始めよう	ah
Romanization	ima	koso	saa	hajimeyou	ah
English definition	now / (the/at)	←"for sure /	come (now)	let's start / shall	
	present	precisely the	/ well / c'mon	we begin / let's	
		thing"	/ all right / come	commence	
		(emphasizes the	along / so		
		previously stated			
		word)	[Used to urge or		
			invite listener]		
Grammar role	<u>NOUN</u>	PARTICLE	INTERJECTION	<u>VERB</u>	
	adverbial noun			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				PRESENT TENSE	
reference in				始める	

hajimeru start / begin / commence

Romanization | I WANT YOU TO LISTEN TO BLACK MUSIC

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

English definition	dazzlingly / radiantly / blindingly [Normally, "眩しく" is read "mabushiku", but it's taking the proununciation from "眩く / mabayuku"]	shine / be bright [Emit or reflect light]	impulse / urge	body / bodies (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)	← 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	ADVERB conjugated from い/i-adjective ending into ~く/~ku adverb ending	VERB conjugated to present tense and serving as an adjective for the following→	NOUN	NOUN	PARTICLE	VERB conjugated to potential form to mean "can / able to" or imperative command form (conjugation is the same, have to use context to decide which is being used)
Form to reference in dictionary	い/I-ADJECTIVE 眩しい / 眩い mabushii / mabayui dazzling / radiant / blinding					PRESENT TENSE 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	狂おしい ほど に クセ に なる だろう?						
Romanization	kuruoshii	hodo	ni		KUSE	ni	naru	darou?

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

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

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

Romanization MY SWEET BLACK

Translation	, 11 3 3 7									
Japanese	そうさ	羽ばたく	Ø	さ		纏った	純情	は	脱ぎ捨て	τ
Romanization	sou sa	habataku	no	sa		matotta	junjou	wa (ah)	nugi-sute	te
English definition	yes / yep / that's	flap (wings) /	← turns the	<i>←indicates</i>		put on / wore /	naivety /	<i>←marks what</i>	throw off	←"~ing" <i>the</i>
	right / sure thing	beat (wings)	previous verb	(typically)		was dressed in /	innocent / pure	was previously	(clothes) / kick	previously stated
			into a noun to	masculine		was clad in / was	(and simple)	stated as the	off (boots) / fling	verb (done by
	[Expresses		mean (~ing / to	assertion of what		wrapped in	heart and mind	primary topic	(literally: take off	animate object)
	affirmation]		~)	was previously			(sincere, honest,		(clothes) and	
				stated			not wicked,		throw away)	
							doesn't know of			
							the world)			
Grammar role	INTERJECTION	<u>VERB</u>	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>PARTICLE</u>		<u>VERB</u>	NOUN	PARTICLE	<u>VERB</u>	<u>VERB</u>
		conjugated to	nominalizer	sentence ending		conjugated to			conjugated to	conjugated to
		present tense	(changes a verb			past tense and			continuative ~te	~te form used for
			into a noun)			serving as an			form used to	soft commands
						adjective for the			connect this	
						following→			action to the next	
									\rightarrow	
			POLITE							
Form to	PLAIN FORM		EQUIVALENT			PRESENT TENSE			PRESENT TENSE	PRESENT TENSE
reference in	そう		25			纏う			脱ぎ捨てる	いる
dictionary	sou		koto			matou			nugi-suteru	iru
	so / yes / right /		<i>←turns the</i>			put on / wear /			throw off	←"~ing" <i>the</i>
	really		previous verb			be dressed in / be			(clothes) / kick	previously stated
			into a noun to			clad in / be			off (boots) / fling	verb (done by
	[Expresses		mean (~ing / to			wrapped in			(literally: take off	animate object)
	affirmation]		~)						(clothes) and	
									throw away)	

Romanization MY SWEET BLACK

Translation	Nithout 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	HEAVE
Romanization	dare ni mo	somarazu		kasoku	shite	mukaou		HEAVEN	HEAVEN	HEAVEN
English definition	followed by a	without dying /		acceleration /	←do <i>(turns the</i>	let's face				
	positive verb =	without staining		speeding up	previously stated	(towards) / shall				
	"anyone" /				noun into a verb)	we head towards				
	followed by a					/ let's go towards				
	negative verb =									
	"nobody"									
	(literally: even									
	someone / even									
	anyone)									

		1/55
Grammar role	PROUNOUN +	<u>VERB</u>
	<u>PARTICLE</u>	
	pronoun followed	conjugated to
	by a particle	negative ~zu
		form (sounds
		formal) to mean
		"without doing
		~"
Form to	PRONOUN	PRESENT TENSE
reference in	誰	
dictionary	dare	somaru
	who / someone /	be dyed / be
	anyone	stained
	,	
	PARTICLE	
	にも	
	ni mo	
	←even / too /	
	also / as well	
		ı

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	NEGATIVE
	PRESENT TENSE
reference in	迷わない

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

dictionary	mayowanai not lose one's way / not get lost / not go astray
	PRESENT TENSE 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	ょ		強く	強く	導く	から
Romanization	taihai	shisou	nou	tachi	yo		tsuyoku	tsuyoku	michibiku	kara
English definition	decline /	thought	brain	←pluralizes the	<i>←authoratively</i>		strongly	strongly	guide / lead /	because / since /
	degeneracy /	(ideology /		previously stated	emphasises what				show the way	so
	deterioration /	viewpoint)		pronoun / noun	was previously					
	corruption			(sounds	stated					
	(corruption of			informal) (when						
	morals,			pluralizing						
	standards, faith,			inanimate						
	society, etc.)			objects, it makes						
				the noun seem						
				"alive" in a						
				slightly cute way)						
Grammar role	NOUN	NOUN	NOUN	<u>PRONOUN</u>	PARTICLE		<u>ADVERB</u>	<u>ADVERB</u>	<u>VERB</u>	<u>PARTICLE</u>
				suffix	sentence ending		conjugated from	conjugated from	conjugated to	conjunction
							い/i-adjective	い/i-adjective	present tense	
							ending into	ending into		
							~ ~ku adverb</td <td>~<!--~ku adverb</td--><td></td><td></td></td>	~ ~ku adverb</td <td></td> <td></td>		
							ending	ending		
Form to							い/I-ADJECTIVE	い/I-ADJECTIVE		
reference in							強い	強い		
dictionary							tsuyoi	tsuyoi		
							strong	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	0	nobashite		boku	ga	kimi	o	michibiku		

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

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