

TITLE			
Translation	Dreaming Night		
Japanese	夢	見る	夜
Romanization	yume	miru	yoru
English definition	dream(s)	["夢(を)見る	night(s)
		/ yume (o) miru"	
		means "dream /	
		have a dream".	
		<del>                                    </del>	
		"見る / miru"	
		means "see", so it	
		literally means	
		"see a dream"]	
Grammar role	NOUN	<u>VERB</u>	NOUN
		conjugated to	
		present tense and	
		serving as an	
		adjective for the	
		following→	

ARTIST						
Translation	Clean Tears and H	ISUIRIKA ft. Lapis A	oki			
Japanese	Clean Tears	and	ヒスイリカ	ft.	蒼姫	ラピス
Romanization	Clean Tears	and	HISUIRIKA	ft.	Aoki	RAPISU
<b>English definition</b>					Aoki	Lapis
Grammar role					<u>NOUN</u>	NOUN
					Proper noun	Proper noun
					[Indicates a	[Indicates a
					specific person]	specific person]
					[Last name]	[First name]

LYRICS										
Translation	ation A jewel which is only mine that twinklingly sparkles									
Japanese	きらきら		輝く	私	だけ	Ø	宝石			
Romanization	kira-kira		kagayaku	watashi	dake	no	houseki			

sparkling / glittering / twinkling / glimmering / shimmering / glistening
<u>ADVERB</u>
Onomatopoeic
adverb
[Can optionally
be followed by
the "と / to"
particle (which
sounds formal
and emphasizes
the adverb)]

shine / sparkle /	I	just / only	← <b>(A)</b> 's <b>(B)</b> →	jewel / gem
glitter			/ ®→ of ←®	
	[Gender neutral		/ ←(A) (B)→	
	in formal / polite			
	conversation; but		[Connects the	
	it's mainly used in		proceeding (A)	
	casual speech by		and following	
	women (makes		(B)]	
	men sound			
	feminine or stiff			
	in casual			
	conversations)]			
<u>VERB</u>	<u>PRONOUN</u>	PARTICLE	PARTICLE	NOUN
conjugated to	first person		Possessive marker	
present tense and	l •		marker	
serving as an adjective for the	to speaker)		[Connects a	
following→			pronoun + noun	
Tollowing			or noun + noun]	
			or noun + noung	

Translation	Shut in both hand	s because I will kee	p it secret					
Japanese	両手	Ø	中	閉じ込めて	秘密	lc lc	する	から
Romanization	ryoute	no	naka	toji-komete	himitsu	ni	suru	kara
<b>English definition</b>	both hands	← <b>(B's (B)</b> →	inside	lock up / shut in /	secret	← marks the	←do	because / since /
	/ both arms	/ ®→ of ←®		confine		previously stated		so
		/ ←(A) (B) →				as the		
				<u>LITERALLY</u>		destination of		
		[Connects the		close and put in		the following		
		proceeding (A)				verb (which		
		and following				might be		
		(B)]				artistically		
						unstated)		
Grammar role	NOUN	PARTICLE	NOUN	<u>VERB</u>	NOUN	PARTICLE	<u>VERB</u>	<u>PARTICLE</u>
		Possessive		Conjugated to		Case marker	conjugated to	conjunction
		marker		the continuative			present tense	
				~て/~te form		[Marks the		
		[Connects a		used to connect		grammatical		
		pronoun + noun		this action to the		function of the		
		or noun + noun]		next →		proceeding word]		
Form to				PRESENT TENSE				
reference in				閉じ込める				
dictionary				toji-komeru				

lock up / shut in / confine

LITERALLY close and put in

Translation		my proof I'm alive					
Japanese	ようやく	出逢えた		私	Ø	生きる	標
Romanization	youyaku	de-aeta		watashi	no	ikiru	shirushi
English definition	finally / at last	met (by chance) /		I I	← <b>(</b> A)'s (B)→	live / exist	proof / eviden
		came across			/ B→ of ←A		
		/ ran across		[Gender neutral	/ ←(A) (B) →		
		/ encountered		in formal / polite			
		LITEDALLY		conversation; but	[Connects the		
		LITERALLY		it's mainly used in	proceeding (A)		
		leave and meet		casual speech by	and following		
		[The kenii is		women (makes men sound	(B)]		
		[The kanji is usually "会う/au		feminine or stiff			
		/ meet". "逢う/		in casual			
		au" implies		conversations)]			
		meeting someone		conversations)]			
		close like a lover					
		crose like a lovery					
Grammar role	ADVERB	<u>VERB</u>		PRONOUN	PARTICLE	<u>VERB</u>	NOUN
		conjugated to		first person	Possessive	conjugated to	
		past tense		pronoun (refers	marker	present tense and	
				to speaker)		serving as an	
					[Connects a	adjective for the	
					pronoun + noun	following→	
			Į l		or noun + noun]		
Form to		PRESENT TENSE					
reference in		出会う・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・					
dictionary		de-au					
		meet (by chance)					
		/ come across / run across					
		/ run across / encounter					
		/ encounter					
		LITERALLY					
		leave and meet					
		.cuve una meet					
		[The kanji is					
		usually "会う/au					
		/ meet". "逢う /					
		au" implies					
		meeting someone					
		close like a lover]					

Translation	nslation You have become my place to return to[]										
Japanese	貴女 が 私 の 還る 場所 に なる わ										
"Y Romanization."	" Clear anata; and HISUIRIK gat. Aoki Lapis watashi no kaeru basho ni naru wa										

<b>English definition</b>	you (for female	← marks the	I	←(A)'s (B)→	return / go home	place / location /	← marks the	←"to become /	<i>←expresses</i>
	"you"s only)	previously stated		/ ®→ of ← ®	/ go back	spot	previously stated	to grow / to get"	emotion for the
		as the subject of	[Gender neutral	/ ←(A) (B) →			as the	the previously	previously stated
	[The kanji	the following	in formal / polite		[帰る is the		destination of	stated	(surprise,
	normally used is	verb	conversation; but	[Connects the	normally used		the following		excitement,
	貴方, which can		it's mainly used in	proceeding (A)	kanji. 還る is more		verb (which		assertion)
	be used for		casual speech by	and following	personal (such as		might be		(mainly used by
	female or male		women (makes	(B)]	returning to a		artistically		women
	"you"s]		men sound		homeland rather		unstated)		(increasingly in
			feminine or stiff		than just going				fiction rather
	[Used to address		in casual		back to your				than real life) or
	a lover mainly by		conversations)]		house)]				both men and
	women, but is								women from
	also resorted to								Kansai)
	when a prefered								
	pronoun (such as								
	name or job title)								
	is unknown]								
Grammar role	PRONOUN	PARTICLE	PRONOUN	PARTICLE	<u>VERB</u>	NOUN	PARTICLE	<u>VERB</u>	PARTICLE
	Second person		first person	Possessive	conjugated to		Case marker	conjugated to	sentence ending
	pronoun		pronoun (refers	marker	present tense and			present tense	
			to speaker)		serving as an		[Marks the		
	[Used by speaker			[Connects a	adjective for the		grammatical		
	to address			pronoun + noun	following→		function of the		
	someone directly]			or noun + noun]			proceeding word]		
Form to									

Translation	[]Yes! Definitely		
Japanese	そう	よ	必ず
Romanization	sou	yo	kanarazu
<b>English definition</b>	so / yes / right /	<i>← authoratively</i>	certainly
	really	emphasises what	/ without fail
		was previously	/ always
	[Expresses	stated	
	affirmation]		
Grammar role	INTERJECTION	PARTICLE	ADVERB
		sentence ending	

Translation	nslation The moon grows bright / Even the night is giving its blessing											
Japanese	月	<i>ከ</i> ነ	明るく	なる		夜	ŧ	祝福	して	いる		
Romanization	tsuki	ga	akaruku	naru		yoru	mo	shukufuku	shite	iru		
<b>English definition</b>	moon	← marks the	brightly / light(ly)	←"to become /		night(s)	←"also / too /	blessing(s)	←do <i>(turns the</i>	←"~ing" <i>the</i>		
		previously stated		to grow / to get"			even" <i>the</i>		previously stated	previously stated		
		as the subject of	[Can imply	the previously			previously stated	[To wish for	noun into a verb)	verb (done by		
		the following	cheerfulness	stated				someone's		animate object)		
		verb	/ hopefulness]					happiness in the				
								future]				
"Y Grammar role."	ClearNOUN and H	IISUIRABTICLEoki I	apis ADVERB	<u>VERB</u>		NOUN	PARTICLE	NOUN	<u>VERB</u>	<u>VERB</u>		

reference in dictionary

		conjugated from い/i-adjective ending into ~く/~ku adverb ending	conjugated to present tense			conjugated to continuative ~te form used to connect this action to the next →	conjugated to present tense
Form to		い/I-ADJECTIVE		-		PRESENT TENSE	
reference in		明るい				する	
dictionary		akarui				suru	
		bright / light				←do <i>(turns the</i>	
						previously stated	
		[Can imply				noun into a verb)	
		cheerfulness					
		/ hopefulness]					

Translation	Having begun to r	move from deep ins	side (my) chest, the	feelings that dance	e are what?					
Japanese	胸	Ø	奥	で	動き始めた		踊る	気持ち	は	なあに?
Romanization	mune	no	oku	de	ugoki-hajimeta		odoru	kimochi	wa	naani?
nglish definition	chest	← <b>(B</b> 's <b>(B</b> )→	deep inside /	← "at / in" <i>the</i>	started to move /		dance	feeling(s) /	←marks what	what
		/ ®→ of ←(A)	(the) depths / the	previously stated	had begun to			sensation / mood	was previously	
		/ ←(A) (B) →	heart	noun	move				stated as the	[Normally wri
									primary topic	as "何 / なに
		[Connects the			<u>LITERALLY</u>					nani", but is
		proceeding (A)			move and begun					stretched fo
		and following								emphasis and
		(B)]								match the beat
										the music]
Grammar role	NOUN	PARTICLE	NOUN	PARTICLE	<u>VERB</u>		<u>VERB</u>	NOUN	PARTICLE	PRONOUN
		Possessive		Case marker	conjugated to		conjugated to			
		marker		55.4 . 1 d	past tense		present tense and			
				[Marks the			serving as an			
		[Connects a		grammatical function of the			adjective for the following→			
		pronoun + noun or noun + noun]		proceeding word]			ioliowing→			
		or noun + noun		proceeding word						
Form to					PRESENT TENSE	L				
reference in					動き始める					
dictionary					ugoki-hajimeru					
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,					start to move /					
					begin to move					
					<u>LITERALLY</u>					
					move and begin					

Translation	Everything is a first, happy things, fun things										
Japanese	全部										
Romanization	zenbu		hajimete	da	wa		ureshii	koto	tanoshii	koto	

		1			
English definition	all / (the) whole / entire / altogether		(the) first	be / is / am / are	←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 adverbial noun		ADVERB When "hajimete" modifies a noun like an adjective, it is followed by the "Ø / no" particle.  When modifying a verb, "hajimete" and the verb are stuck together.	COPULA 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")	PARTICLE sentence ending
Form to reference in dictionary		•		POLITE EQUIVALENT です desu be / is / am / are	

[Adjective used for short term happiness that	/ circumstance(s) / matter(s)
for short term	/ matter(s)
isn't deep (ex:	
getting a gift).	
Long term	
happiness that is	
deep is described	
through the quasi-	
adjective "幸世 /	
shiawase".]	
ADJECTIVE NOUN ADJECTIVE	NOUN
い/i-adjective い/i-adjective	
type that	
modifies the modifies the	
following→ following→	

Translation	I count my fingers	count my fingers and fall asleep[]									
Japanese	指										
Romanization	yubi	0	kazoete	nemuri	ni	tsuku					

English definition	finger(s)	← marks the previously stated noun as the object used by the following verb (which might be artistically unstated)	count  ["Yubi o kazoeru" refers to finger-counting.  In the West, they count 1 unit per finger.  In Asia, they can count up to 12 on one hand (by using the thumb to point, each finger is divided into 3 at the joints).]	sleep(ing)	← marks the previously stated as the destination of the following verb (which might be artistically unstated)	start / commence (an action) ["Nemuri ni tsuku" means "fall asleep"]
Grammar role	NOUN	PARTICLE	VERB conjugated to continuative ~te form used to connect this action to the next  →	NOUN noun created from the continuative pre- masu form of a verb	PARTICLE Case marker  [Marks the grammatical function of the proceeding word]	VERB conjugated to present tense
Form to reference in dictionary			PRESENT TENSE 数える kazoeru count	PRESENT TENSE <u>VERB</u> 眠る nemuru sleep		

Translation	[]until the day I	can go to meet you			
Japanese	会い	Œ	行ける	日	まで
Romanization	ai	ni	ikeru	hi	made
<b>English definition</b>	meet / see	← marks the	can go	day(s)	←"until / up to"
		previously stated			the previously
		as the	[A verb in the		stated
		destination of	continuative pre-		
		the following	masu form		
		verb (which	followed by		
		might be	"~に行く / ~ ni		
		artistically	iku" means "go		
		unstated)	to ~"]		
Grammar role	<u>VERB</u>	PARTICLE	<u>VERB</u>	NOUN	<u>PARTICLE</u>
	conjugated to	Case marker	conjugated to		preposition
	continuative pre-		potential form to		
	masu form	[Marks the	mean "can / able		
	(sounds formal)	grammatical	to" and serving		
	used to connect	function of the	as an adjective		
	this action to the	proceeding word]	for the		
	next →		following→		
Form to	PRESENT TENSE		PRESENT TENSE		
"Yureference/in <sub>tu</sub> "	- Clean 含ゔrs and H	IISUIRIKA ft. Aoki L	apis 行く		

dictionary	au	iku
	meet / see	go

Translation	A fluffy, light carar	mel colored sweet[.	]					
Japanese	ふわふわ		柔らか	な	飴色	Ø	菓子	を
Romanization	fuwa-fuwa		yawaraka	na	ame-iro	no	kashi	0
<b>English definition</b>	soft / fluffy		soft / gentle /	←[Marks the	amber (colored) /	← <b>(B</b> )'s <b>(B</b> )→	sweet(s)	← marks the
	/ spongy		subdued / light	previously stated	yellowish-brown	/ (B)→ of ←(A)		previously stated
				quasi-noun as an	(colored) /	/ ←(A) (B)→	[Could be any	noun as the
			[Of soft items like	adjective]	caramel (colored)		confection such	object used by
			cloth or skin,			[Connects the	as chocolate,	the following
			sunlight, shades			proceeding (A)	hard candy,	verb (which
			of color]			and following	pastries, cookies,	might be
						(B)]	etc.]	artistically
			[Not strong]					unstated)
Grammar role	<u>ADVERB</u>		QUASI-NOUN	<u>PARTICLE</u>	NOUN	<u>PARTICLE</u>	NOUN	PARTICLE
	Onomatopoeic		The stem of a	←The previously		Possessive		
	adverb		な/na-adjective	stated quasi-		marker		
			being used as a	noun becomes an				
	[Can optionally		noun	adjective when		[Connects a		
	be followed by			paired with this		pronoun + noun		
	the "と / to"			"な/na" particle		or noun + noun]		
	particle (which							
	sounds formal							
	and emphasizes							
	the adverb)]							

Translation	[]I put in my mo	uth and it melts, rig	jht, with a sweet sm	nile					
Japanese	П	Œ	入れて		溶かして	ね	甘い	微笑み	で
Romanization	kuchi	ni	irete		tokashite	ne	amai	hohoemi	de
<b>English definition</b>	mouth	← marks the	put in		dissolve / melt	<i>← marks speaker</i>	sweet	smile	← "with / by" <i>the</i>
		previously stated				expecting			previously stated
		as the				agreement on			noun
		destination of				what was			
		the following				previously stated			
		verb (which							
		might be							
		artistically							
		unstated)							
Grammar role	NOUN	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>VERB</u>		<u>VERB</u>	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>ADJECTIVE</u>	NOUN	<u>PARTICLE</u>
		Case marker	conjugated to		conjugated to	sentence ending	۱۱/i-adjective		Case marker
			continuative ~te		~te form used for		type that		
		[Marks the	form used to		soft commands		modifies the		[Marks the
		grammatical	connect this				following→		grammatical
		function of the	action to the next						function of the
		proceeding word]	$\rightarrow$						proceeding word]
Form to			PRESENT TENSE		PRESENT TENSE				
reference in			入れる		溶かす				
dictionary			ireru		tokasu				
			put in		dissolve / melt				

Translation	Us two who were s	Us two who were separated's distance is unbearably painful									
"YumJapanese <sub>oru"</sub>	Clear 離れた and F	IISUIRIK <del>A</del> A. Aoki L	apis Ø	距離	が	堪らなく	辛い				

Romanization	hanareta	futari	no	kyori	ga	tamaranaku	tsurai
<b>English definition</b>	was separated /	us two / the both	← <b>(B</b> 's <b>(B</b> )→	distance / range	← marks the	unbearably	painful / difficult
	was apart / was	of us	/ ®→ of ← ®		previously stated		/ hard
	distant		/ ←(A) (B) →		as the subject of		(emotionally)
		<u>LITERALLY</u>			the following		
		two people	[Connects the		verb		
			proceeding (A)				
			and following				
			(B)]				
Grammar role	<u>VERB</u>	NUMERAL	<u>PARTICLE</u>	NOUN	PARTICLE	<u>ADVERB</u>	<u>ADJECTIVE</u>
	conjugated to	Used as a	Possessive			Conjugated from	sentence ending
	past tense and	cardinal noun	marker			~い/~i-adjective	い/i-adjective
	serving as an					ending into	type (that has "is"
	adjective for the	["Cardinal" tells	[Connects a			~ ~ku adverb</td <td>built in)</td>	built in)
	following→	how many]	pronoun + noun			ending	
			or noun + noun]				
Form to	PRESENT TENSE					い/I-ADJECTIVE	
reference in	離れる					堪らない	
dictionary	hanareru					tamaranai	
	separated / apart					unbearable	
	/ distant						

Translation	l can't go back alo	ne to a room witho	ut light[]					
Japanese	光	Ø	ない	部屋		ひとり	で	帰れない
Romanization	hikari	no	nai	heya		hitori	de	kaerenai
<b>English definition</b>	light	← <b>(B</b> )'s <b>(B</b> )→	~ not being	room(s)		alone	← "with / by" <i>the</i>	can not return
		/ ®→ of ←®	(there) / lacking				previously stated	/ unable to go
		/ ←(A) (B) →	~ / without ~			[Could either be:	noun	home / can't go
						1) 一人, whose		back
		[Connects the	["~のない / ~ no			kanji literally		
		proceeding (A)	nai" means an			means "one		
		and following	inanimate object			person" and		
		(B)]	doesn't have ~.			focuses on the		
						number, or		
			""~がない / ~ ga			2) 独り, whose		
			nai" means an			kanji focuses on		
			animate object			solitude]		
			doesn't have ~.]					
Grammar role	NOUN	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>ADJECTIVE</u>	NOUN		NUMERAL	PARTICLE	<u>VERB</u>
		Possessive	い/i-adjective			Used as a	Case marker	Conjugated to
		marker	type that			cardinal noun		potential form to
			modifies the				[Marks the	mean "can ~ /
		[Connects a	following→			["Cardinal" tells	grammatical	able to ~"
		pronoun + noun				how many]	function of the	
		or noun + noun]					proceeding word]	And conjugated
								to negative form
								to mean "can not
								~ / unable to ~"
Form to					ı			PRESENT TENSE
reference in								帰る
dictionary								kaeru
,								return / go home
"Yume Miru Yoru"	- Clean Tears and H	HISUIRIKA ft. Aoki L	.apis					/ go back
D06-24	•							

Translation	[]So please		
Japanese	だから	お	願い
Romanization	dakara	0	negai
English definition	so / therefore /	[Honorific prefix	desire(s) /
	for that reason	added before a	wish(es) / hope(s)
		noun that makes	/ (a) longing /
		the speaker seem	dream(s)
		polite / humble	
		and makes the	["お願い / o-
		noun sound more	negai" said alone
		beautiful] →	is an abbreviation
			for "お願いします /
			o-negai shimasu",
			which is the
			polite version of
			"お願いする / o-
			negai suru / I
			wish"
Grammar role	PARTICLE	NOUN	NOUN
	Conjunction	Prefix	noun created
	,		from the
	[Connects at least	[A prefix is placed	continuative pre-
	two words or two	before the root of	masu form of a
	sentences]	a word to add	verb
		meaning]	
Form to			PRESENT TENSE
			<u>VERB</u>
reference in			願う
dictionary			negau
			wish / desire /
			hope (for)

Translation	The moon grows r	The moon grows round / Even the night is going to further grow deeper							
Japanese	月	が	丸く	なる					
Romanization	tsuki	ga	maruku	naru					
<b>English definition</b>	moon	← marks the	round(ly) /	←"to become /					
		previously stated	circular(ly) /	to grow / to get"					
		as the subject of	spherical(ly)	the previously					
		the following		stated					
		verb							
Grammar role	NOUN	PARTICLE	<u>ADVERB</u>	<u>VERB</u>					
			conjugated from	conjugated to					
			い/i-adjective	present tense					
			ending into						
			~ ~ku adverb</td <td></td>						
			ending						
Form to			<u>い/I-ADJECTIVE</u>						
reference in			丸い						
"Yundictionaryoru"	- Clean Tears and H	HISUIRIKA ft. Aoki L	apis <b>marui</b>						
D 10 -6 24									

夜	ŧ	深く	進んで	いく
yoru	mo	fukaku	susunde	iku
night(s)	←"also / too /	deep(ly)	advance /	←"going to (will
	even" <i>the</i>	/ dense(ly)	progress	happen)" <i>the</i>
	previously stated	/ thick(ly)		previously stated
			[Move toward /	verb
			head for a goal]	
NOUN	PARTICLE	<u>ADVERB</u>	<u>VERB</u>	<u>VERB</u>
		conjugated from	conjugated to	conjugated to
		い/i-adjective	continuative ~te	present tense
		ending into	form used to	
		~ ~ku adverb</th <th>connect this</th> <th></th>	connect this	
		ending	action to the next	
			$\rightarrow$	
		<u>い/I-ADJECTIVE</u>	PRESENT TENSE	
		深い	進む	
		fukai	susumu	

round / circular	deep / dense	advance /
/ spherical	/ thick	progress
		[Move toward

Translation Japanese	私	は	22	ning "Being unable で	しか	生きられない	O	そんな	存在
Romanization	watashi	wa	koko	de	shika	ikirarenai	no	sonna	sonzai
	I (gender neutral	← marks what	here	← "at / in" <i>the</i>	only / simply	can't live	← "to ~ / (the act	that kind of ~ /	existence
<b>3</b>	in formal / polite	was previously		previously stated	/ merely		of) ~ing"	that sort of ~ / ~	
	conversation; but	stated as the		noun	,		,9	like that	[Existing / bein
	it is mainly used	primary topic		,,our	[Has to be used		[Turns the	(expresses that	(present)]
	in casual speech	primary topic			with a negative		previous verb	the the following	(present)
	by women				verb]		into a noun]	thing/person is	
	(makes men				10.51		into a nounj	understood to a	
	sound feminine				["だけ / dake",			degree by the	
	or stiff in casual				which also means			listener) →	
	conversations))				"only", is used			iisteriei)	
	CONVERSACIONS				with positive				
					verbs, and				
					doesn't involve				
					the speaker's				
					feelings.				
					"1 45 / 1 · 1 · 1				
					"しか / shika"				
					contains the				
					speaker's feelings				
					about the				
					exclusiveness.]				
	DDONOUN	DADTICLE	NOUN	DARTICIE	DARTICIE	VEDD	DARTICIE	NOUN	NOUN
Grammar role	PRONOUN G	PARTICLE	NOUN	PARTICLE	PARTICLE	<u>VERB</u>	PARTICLE	NOUN I	NOUN
	first person			Case marker		conjugated to	Nominalizer	adjectivial noun	
	pronoun (refers			The state		potential form to			
	to speaker)			[Marks the		mean "can / able			
				grammatical		to"	into a noun]		
				function of the					
				proceeding word]		and conjugated			
						to negative form			
						to mean "can't ~"			
							POLITE		
Form to						PRESENT TENSE	<u>EQUIVALENT</u>		
reference in						生きる	<u>EQUIVALEINI</u> 25		
						ikiru	koto		
dictionary						live / exist	κοιο ←Turns the		
						live / exist			
							previous verb into a noun to		
							mean		
							"to ~ / (the act		
						DOTENTIA:	of) ~ing"		
	I					POTENTIAL			
	- Clean Tears and H					<u>FORM</u>			

生きられる ikirareru can live / can exist

Romanization soba ni re be hoshi no rompounts. 伊 is mornally compounts. 伊 is mornally compounts. 伊 is more artistic and not used in kanji compounts. 伊 is grammatical function of the proceeding word of effection to the proceeding word of effection to the proceeding word of effection to the proceeding word of effection and the proceeding word of effective and the proceeding word of effection and the proceeding word of effective and the proceeding word	Translation	I want (you) to be	by (me) / If I obtai	n (you), I can not le	t (you) get away					
English definition   Dy / near / beside   means the previously stated   (fill is the kanji)   that is normally used (it comes from Chinese, so in its used in kanji compounts). (fill is use	Japanese	傍	la la	いて	欲しい	Ø	手	C	入れたら	逃せない
Commounts   Comm	Romanization	soba	ni	ite	hoshii	no	te	ni	iretara	nogasenai
Come by animate   Comes that is normally used (it comes from Chinese, so it is used in Compounts). (It is used in the following verb (which might be artistically unstated). (It is used to the following verb (which might be artistically unstated). (It is used by the speaker to sate ment with some one to the previous verb for them). (It is used by used to the following verb (which might be artistically unstated). (It is used by the speaker to sate ment with some one to the previous verb for them). (It is used by the speaker to sate ment with some one to the following verb (which might be artistically unstated). (It is used by the fedical provious verb for the following verb (which might be artistically unstated). (It is used by the fedical provious verb for the following verb (which might be artistically unstated). (It is used by the fedical provious verb for the following verb (which might be artistically unstated). (It is used by the fedical provious verb for the following verb (which might be artistically unstated). (It is used by the fedical provious verb for the following verb (which might be artistically unstated). (It is used by the fedical provious verb for the following verb (which might be artistically unstated). (It is used by the f	<b>English definition</b>	by / near / beside	← marks the	be	want	←[Emotionally	hand(s)	←marks the	["手に入れる / te	can not let
## destination of used (it comes from Chinese, so it's used in kanji compounts, if some artistic and not used in kanji compounds.]  ## ONUN PARTICLE Case marker (Marks the grammatical function of the proceeding word) word word (which might be artistically unstated)  ## ONUN PARTICLE Case marker (Narks the grammatical function of the proceeding word) word (which might be artistically unstated)  ## ONUN PARTICLE Case marker (Narks the grammatical function of the proceeding word)  ## PRESENT TENSE Living and the proceeding word (Done by animate (			previously stated			emphasizes what		previously stated	ni ireru" means	something get
the speaker to say they want someone to the provious verb (which might be artistically unstated) not used in kanji compounts]. 學 is more artistic and not used in kanji compounds,]  Grammar role  NOUN  PARTICLE Case marker [Marks the grammatical function of the proceeding word]  Form to reference in dictionary  Port to reference in dictionary  The speaker to say they want state with someone to the previous verb for them]  the speaker to say they want state with someone to the previous verb for them]  the speaker to say they want state with someone to the previous verb for them]  The speaker to say they want state with someone to the previous verb for them]  The speaker to say they want state with someone to the previous verb for them]  The speaker to say they want state with someone to the previous verb for them]  The speaker to say they want state with someone to the previous verb for them]  The speaker to say they want state with someone to the previous verb for them]  The speaker to say they want state with someone to the previous verb for them]  The speaker to say they want state with someone to the previous verb for them]  The speaker to say they want state with someone to the previous verb for them]  The speaker to say they want state with someone to the previous verb for them]  The speaker to say they want state with someone to the previous verb for them]  The speaker to say they want state with someone to the previous verb for them]  The speaker to say they want state with statement with someone to the previous verb for them]  The speaker to say they want state with statement with someone to the previous verb for them]  The speaker to statement with statement with someone to the previous verb for them]  The speaker to statement with state		-		[Done by animate	-	was previously				
From Chinese, so it's used in kanji compounds, was a state of them of		-		object]	,	stated]			•	
State and In Ranji compounts),		•			•					
Compounts]					, ,	-		•	hand".)]	
Mount   Mo		•	_							opportunity slip
Crammar role   NOUN   PARTICLE   Case marker   (Marks the grammatical function of the proceeding word)   Proceeding word   Form to reference in dictionary   Done by animate   Done by animat			-		•				- ·	
Grammar role   NOUN			unstated)		them]	feminine]		unstated)		
Form to reference in dictionary  PARTICLE Case marker  Case marker  Case marker  (Marks the grammatical function of the proceeding word)  PRESENT TENSE reference in dictionary  Done by animate  ADJECTIVE sentence ending U/i-adjective to continuative ~te form used to connect this action to the next of the proceeding word)  PRESENT TENSE Lia irru  Done by animate  ADJECTIVE sentence ending U/i-adjective to continuative ~te form used to connect this action to the next built in)  PRESENT TENSE Lia irru  Done by animate  ADJECTIVE sentence ending U/i-adjective to (Ten)"  Lia irru  Done by animate  ADJECTIVE sentence ending U/i-adjective to (Ten)"  Lia irru  Done by animate  ADJECTIVE sentence ending U/i-adjective to (Ten)"  Lia irru  Done by animate  ADJECTIVE sentence ending U/i-adjective to (Ten)"  Lia irru  Done by animate  ADJECTIVE sentence ending U/i-adjective to (Ten)"  Lia irru  Done by animate  ADJECTIVE sentence ending U/i-adjective to (Ten)"  Lia irru  Done by animate  ADJECTIVE sentence ending U/i-adjective to (Ten)"  Lia irru  Done by animate  And conjugated to contenting form to mean "can not "when ~" or "after ~". But remember it has to have a condition fulfilled.]  PRESENT TENSE  Alt a irru  Done by animate  And conjugated to contenting to the proceeding word.  PRESENT TENSE  Alt a irru  Done by animate  And conjugated to contenting to the proceeding word.  PRESENT TENSE  Alt a irru  Done by animate  And conjugated to contenting to the proceeding word.  PRESENT TENSE  Alt a irru  Done by animate  And conjugated to contenting to the proceeding word.  The contenting the proceeding									"if obtain"]	
Case marker   Conjugated to continuative ~te form used to grammatical function of the proceeding word   Form to reference in dictionary   Description of the proceeding word   Description of the proceeding word   Description of the proceeding word   PRESENT TENSE in a click of the proceeding word   Description of the proceeding word   Desc		compounds.]								
Case marker   Conjugated to continuative ~te form used to grammatical function of the proceeding word   Form to reference in dictionary   Description of the proceeding word   Description of the proceeding word   Description of the proceeding word   PRESENT TENSE in a click of the proceeding word   Description of the proceeding word   Desc										
Case marker   Conjugated to continuative ~te form used to grammatical function of the proceeding word   Form to reference in dictionary   Description of the proceeding word   Description of the proceeding word   Description of the proceeding word   PRESENT TENSE in a click of the proceeding word   Description of the proceeding word   Desc										
Marks the grammatical function of the proceeding word   Form to reference in dictionary   Done by animate   Done by	Grammar role	NOUN			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		NOUN			
Marks the grammatical function of the proceeding word   form used to connect this action to the next proceeding word   form to the proceeding word   function of the proceed			Case marker	, ,	_	sentence ending		Case marker		, ,
Form to reference in dictionary   Done by animate   Done by an			DA. L. d.		-			The desired to		•
function of the proceeding word]  Form to reference in dictionary  Form to proceeding word in the proceeding wor			-		, ,			-		
proceeding word] proc			_		built in)			-	~ (tnen)	able to ~
translated to "when ~" or "after ~". But remember it has to have a condition fulfilled.]  Form to reference in dictionary  DRESENT TENSE iru be  [Done by animate]  To negative form to mean "can not ~ / unable to ~"  PRESENT TENSE  Nる iru be  [Done by animate]									[Comotimos	And conjugated
PRESENT TENSE   PRESENT TENSE   To dictionary   Done by animate   Done by animat			proceeding words					proceeding word	_	
### Tender of the condition of the con										
remember it has to have a condition fulfilled.]  Form to reference in dictionary iru be  [Done by animate]  [Done by animate]  [Done by animate]  Fremember it has to have a condition fulfilled.]  PRESENT TENSE  Nる iru nogasu let something get away / miss / lose / let an										
To have a condition fulfilled.]  Form to reference in dictionary iru be  [Done by animate]  to have a condition fulfilled.]  PRESENT TENSE  Nる iru nogasu let something get away / miss / lose / let an										~ / unable to ~
Form to reference in dictionary be [Done by animate]    Condition fulfilled.]   PRESENT TENSE   PRESENT TENSE   水る   迷す   nogasu   let something get away / miss / lose   / let an										
Form to reference in dictionary be [Done by animate] [Done by an										
Form to reference in dictionary iru be [Done by animate]    PRESENT TENSE										
reference in dictionary iru iru be let something get away / miss / lose [Done by animate]	Form to			PRESENT TENSE					-	PRESENT TENSE
dictionary iru nogasu let something get away / miss / lose [Done by animate]										
be let something get away / miss / lose [Done by animate] / let an										
away / miss / lose [Done by animate / let an	,									_
[Done by animate / let an										
				[Done by animate						-
object] opportunity slip				object]						opportunity slip

Transla	ition	It's not monochro	t's not monochrome that had turned color							
Japan	ese	色	色 が 付いた モノクロ じゃ ない							
Romani	zation	iro	ga	tsuita	MONOKURO	ja	nai			

English definition	color(s)	← marks the	turned / changed	monochrome	←[Slang form of	
		previously stated			"では / de wa",	previously stated
		as the subject of	[When the color		which combines	
		the following	of things like fruit		the meanings of	
		verb	or leaves		"で / is" with	
			changes]		"は / wa" "marks	
					what was	
					previously stated	
					as the primary	
					topic")]	
Grammar role	NOUN	PARTICLE	<u>VERB</u>	NOUN	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>ADJECTIVE</u>
			conjugated to		slang form	sentence ending
			past tense and			い/i-adjective
			serving as an			type (that has "is"
			adjective for the			built in)
			following→			
Form to			PRESENT TENSE	FULL NAME	POLITE	
					<u>EQUIVALENT</u>	
reference in			付く	モノクローム	では	
dictionary			tsuku	MONOKUROOM	de wa	
				U		
			turn / change	monochrome	で / de = is ("です	
					/ desu" in	
			[When the color		continuous ~te	
			of things like fruit		form)	
			or leaves		は / wa =	
			changes]		←[Marks what	
					was previously	
					stated as the	
					primary topic]	
	1					•

Translation	A world you are in			
Japanese	貴女	が	いる	世界
Romanization	anata	ga	iru	sekai
English definition	you (for female "you"s only)  [The kanji normally used is 貴方, which can be used for female or male "you"s]  [Used to address a lover mainly by women, but is also resorted to when a prefered pronoun (such as name or job title) is unknown]	← marks the previously stated as the subject of the following verb	be / is / am / are (done by animate object)	world
"y Grammar role."	- CI <b>PRONQUN</b> nd H	IISUI <b>RABTICL</b> Eoki L	apis <u>VERB</u>	NOUN

	Second person pronoun [Used by speaker to address someone directly]	conjugated to present tense and serving as an adjective for the following→	
Form to reference in dictionary			

Translation	A turn of fate that	had shut in (my) h			
Japanese	心	を	閉ざして	いた	巡り合わせ
Romanization	kokoro	О	tozashite	ita	meguri-awase
<b>English definition</b>	heart (theoretical	← marks the	shut / close	←~"ed" <i>the</i>	fate / chance
	heart relating to	previously stated		previously stated	/ turn of fate
	feelings, not	noun as the	[A door, path, or	verb (done by	
	anatomy)	object used by	country]	animate object)	
		the following			
		verb (which			
		might be			
		artistically			
		unstated)			
Grammar role	NOUN	PARTICLE	<u>VERB</u>	<u>VERB</u>	<u>NOUN</u>
			conjugated to	conjugated to	noun created
			continuative ~te	past tense and	from the
			form used to	serving as an	continuative pre-
			connect this	adjective for the	masu form of a
			action to the next	following→	verb
			<b>→</b>		
					CAUSATIVE
Form to			PRESENT TENSE	PRESENT TENSE	FORM VERB
reference in			閉ざす	いる	めぐり合わせる
dictionary			tozasu	iru	meguri-awaseru
			shut / close	←"~ing" <i>the</i>	make meet
				previously stated	fortuitously / let
			[A door, path, or	verb (done by	meet by change /
			country]	animate object)	have happen
					across
					PRESENT TENSE
					<u>VERB</u>
					巡り合う
					meguri-au
					meet fortuitously
					/ meet by chance
					/ happen across

Translation	I kept thinking I lost the locked key[]												
Japanese	掛けた												
"Y Romanization."	Clearkaketa and F	ISUIRIK <mark>AGİ</mark> . Aoki L	apis 0	nakushita	to	omotte	ita	no					

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English definition	secured / locked	key ["鍵を掛ける / kagi o kakeru / lock (the key)" and "鍵を開ける / kagi o akeru / unlock (the key)" are phrases where "key" is usually not translated]	← marks the previously stated noun as the object used by the following verb (which might be artistically unstated)	「無くす / nakusu" is normally used to mean an object is lost.]  ["失くす" is more artistic and means something was lost due to uncontrollable factors (ex: a person dying).]	← particle that quotes what was previously said	think / feel	←~"ed" <i>the</i> previously stated  verb (done by  animate object)	←[Emotionally emphasizes what was previously stated]  [Ending a statement with "Ø / no" sounds feminine]
Grammar role	VERB	NOUN	PARTICLE	VERB	PARTICLE	VERB	VERB	PARTICLE
Grammar role	conjugated to past tense and serving as an adjective for the following	NOUN	PARTICLE	conjugated to past tense		conjugated to continuative ~te form used to connect this action to the next	conjugated to past tense	sentence ending
Form to reference in dictionary	PRESENT TENSE 掛ける kakeru secure / lock			PRESENT TENSE 失くす nakusu lose		PRESENT TENSE 思う omou think / feel	PRESENT TENSE  \lambda\text{l\gamma}  iru  ←"~ing" the  previously stated  verb (done by  animate object)	

Translation	[]The words of the	hat person who is li							
Japanese	神	様	Ø	よう	な	あの	人	Ø	言葉
Romanization	kami	sama	no	you	na	ano	hito	no	kotoba
English definition	God	←[Honorific /	←( <b>A</b> )'s ( <b>B</b> )→	similar to / like	←makes the	that (something	people / person	← <b>(A</b> )'s <b>(B</b> )→	word(s) / phrase
		very respectful	/ (B)→ of ←(A)		previously stated	distant from		/ ®→ of ←(A)	
		suffix that goes	/ ←(A) (B)→		noun into an	speaker)		/ ←(A) (B)→	
		after someone's			adjective				
		name or title to	[Connects the					[Connects the	
		show they are a	proceeding (A)					proceeding (A)	
		social superior	and following					and following	
		(ex: a customer or	(B)]					(B)]	
		someone							
		idolized)]							
Grammar role	NOUN	<u>NOUN</u>	<u>PARTICLE</u>	NOUN	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>PRONOUN</u>	NOUN	<u>PARTICLE</u>	NOUN
		Suffix	Possessive		←the previously	posessive		Possessive	
			marker		stated noun	pronoun		marker	
		[A suffix is placed			becomes an	(indicates			
		after the root of a	[Connects a		adjective when			[Connects a	
		word to add	pronoun + noun		paired with this			pronoun + noun	
		meaning]	or noun + noun]		"na" particle			or noun + noun]	
Form to		COMMON							
		<u>EQUIVALENT</u>							
"Yureference/in <sub>"</sub> u"	- Clean Tears and I	IISUIRIK <b>č</b> ∕vt. Aoki L	apis						

san ←[Honorific / respectful suffix that goes after someone's name or title or title to show they are a social equal] [Used after someone's name to mean "Mr. / Mrs. / Miss" and after a shop name to refer to a worker (ex: 本屋(さん)/ hon'ya(san) / book store (keeper))]

dictionary

Translation	[]knocked on my	door and thrust in			
Japanese	私	Ø		叩き	挿し込まれた
Romanization	watashi	no	tobira	tataki	sashi-komareta
English definition	I (gender neutral	← <b>(A)</b> 's <b>(B)</b> →	door	knock	was inserted
J	in formal / polite	/ (B)→ of ←(A)			
	conversation; but	/ ←(A) (B)→			LITERALLY
	it is mainly used				insert and have
	in casual speech	[Connects the			plunged in
	by women	proceeding (A)			
	(makes men	and following			["差す / sasu" is
	sound feminine	(B)]			normally used to
	or stiff in casual				mean "insert",
	conversations))				but "挿す" means
					it was "thrust in".]
Grammar role	<u>PRONOUN</u>	PARTICLE	NOUN	<u>VERB</u>	<u>VERB</u>
	first person	Possessive		conjugated to	conjugated to
	pronoun (refers	marker		continuative pre-	passive past tense
	to speaker)			masu form	and serving as an
		[Connects a		(sounds formal)	adjective for the
		pronoun + noun		used to connect	following→
		or noun + noun]		this action to the	
				next →	
Form to				PRESENT TENSE	PASSIVE TENSE
reference in				叩く	挿し込まれる
dictionary				tataku	sashi-komareru
				knock	be insert
					LITERALLY
					insert and be
					plunged in
					PRESENT TENSE
"Yume Miru Yoru"	- Clean Tears and F	ISUIRIKA ft. Aoki L	.apis		挿し込む

sashi-komu insert <u>LITERALLY</u> insert and plunge in

Translation	The moon is castir	ng light / Even the r	night is silently wate	ching over					
Japanese	月	が	照らして	いる	夜	ŧ	黙り	見守って	いる
Romanization	tsuki	ga	terashite	iru	yoru	mo	damari	mi-mamotte	iru
<b>English definition</b>	moon	← marks the	shed light	←"~ing" <i>the</i>	night(s)	←"also / too /	become silent	watch over	←"~ing" <i>the</i>
		previously stated	/ shine / cast	previously stated		even" <i>the</i>	/ stop speaking		previously stated
		as the subject of	light	verb (done by		previously stated	/ say nothing		verb (done by
		the following		animate object)			/ keep silent		animate object)
		verb	[Shed light and						
			illuminate						
			something]						
Grammar role	NOUN	PARTICLE	<u>VERB</u>	<u>VERB</u>	NOUN	PARTICLE	<u>VERB</u>	<u>VERB</u>	<u>VERB</u>
			conjugated to	conjugated to			conjugated to	conjugated to	conjugated to
			continuative ~te	present tense			continuative pre-	continuative ~te	present tense
			form used to				masu form	form used to	
			connect this				(sounds formal)	connect this	
			action to the next					action to the next	
			$\rightarrow$				this action to the	$\rightarrow$	
							next →		
Form to			PRESENT TENSE				PRESENT TENSE	PRESENT TENSE	
reference in			照らす				黙る	見守る	
dictionary			terasu				damaru	mi-mamoru	
			shed light				become silent	watch over	
			/ shine / cast				/ stop speaking		
			light				/ say nothing		
							/ keep silent		
			[Shed light and						
			illuminate						
			something]						

Translation	Translation (You) cast a good luck charm for me / An incantation that became happiness													
Japanese	お	お まじない を 掛けて くれる の 幸せ に なる 呪文												
Romanization	o majinai o kakete kureru no shiawase ni naru jumon										jumon			

<b>English definition</b>	[Honorific prefix	[As "o-majinai", it	← marks the	cast (a spell)	←give	←[Emotionally
	added before a	means "good	previously stated			emphasizes what
	noun that makes	luck charm"]	noun as the		[The previously	was previously
	the speaker seem		object used by		stated ∼て/~te	stated]
	polite / humble	[Simply as	the following		verb to the	
	and makes the	"majinai", it	verb (which		speaker]	[Ending a
	noun sound more	means "charm /	might be			statement with
	beautiful] →	spell /	artistically			"の / no" sounds
	-	incantation"]	unstated)			feminine]
			,			
		[Borrowing the				
		power of				
		Japanese gods or				
		spirits to ward				
		away bad				
		incidents]				
		incidentsj				
Grammar role	NOUN	NOUN	PARTICLE	VERB	VERB	PARTICLE
Grammar role	Prefix	noun created	171111022	conjugated to	conjugated to	sentence ending
	TTCIIX	from the		continuative ~te	present tense	Sentence chang
	[A prefix is placed			form used to	present tense	
	before the root of	masu form of a		connect this		
	a word to add	verb		action to the next		
		verb		action to the next		
	meaning]					
		PRESENT TENSE				
Form to		VERB		PRESENT TENSE		
reference in		<u>- エ・ミー</u> 呪う		かける		
dictionary		majinau		kakeru		
dictionary		(use a) charm /		cast (a spell)		
		cast a spell		cust (u spen)		
		cast a spen				
		[Can also be read				
		"norou", which is				
		more sinister and				
		means "(put a)				
	I	means (put a)				
		curso (on				
		curse (on someone)"]				

happiness				
Implies not only being happy (long term, deep happiness), but also having good fortune / good luck.   Short term, not deep happiness (ex: getting a gift) is described through the adjective "嬉しい / ureshii".]   OUASI-NOUN The stem of a な/na-adjective being used as a noun   Gammatical function of the   Implies the previously stated   Implies the following verb (which might be artistically unstated)   Implies the following verb (which might be artistically unstated)   Implies the following verb (which might be artistically unstated)   Implies the following verb (which might be artistically unstated)   Implies the following verb (which might be artistically unstated)   Implies the following verb (which might be artistically unstated)   Implies the following verb (which might be artistically unstated)   Implies the following verb (which might be artistically unstated)   Implies the following verb (which might be artistically unstated)   Implies the following verb (which might be artistically unstated)   Implies the following verb (which might be artistically unstated)   Implies the following verb (which might be artistically unstated)   Implies the following verb (which might be artistically unsta	happiness	← marks the	←"to become /	(magic) spell /
being happy (long term, deep happiness), but also having good fortune / good luck.  [Short term, not deep happiness (ex: getting a gift) is described through the adjective "嬉しい / ureshii".]  QUASI-NOUN The stem of a な/na-adjective being used as a noun  [Marks the grammatical function of the stated the following verb (which might be artistically unstated)  [The words to a magic spell or curse]  [The words to a magic spell or curse]  [VERB Curse]  NOUN  NOUN  NOUN  NOUN  NOUN		previously stated	to grow / to get"	incantation
(long term, deep happiness), but also having good fortune / good luck.  [Short term, not deep happiness (ex: getting a gift) is described through the adjective "嬉しい / ureshii".]  QUASI-NOUN The stem of a な/na-adjective being used as a noun grammatical function of the	[Implies not only	as the	the previously	
happiness), but also having good fortune / good luck.  [Short term, not deep happiness (ex: getting a gift) is described through the adjective "嬉しい / ureshii".]  QUASI-NOUN The stem of a な/na-adjective being used as a noun grammatical function of the	being happy	destination of	stated	[The words to a
also having good fortune / good luck.  [Short term, not deep happiness (ex: getting a gift) is described through the adjective "嬉しい / ureshii".]  QUASI-NOUN The stem of a な/na-adjective being used as a noun grammatical function of the	(long term, deep	the following		magic spell or
fortune / good luck. artistically unstated)  [Short term, not deep happiness (ex: getting a gift) is described through the adjective "嬉しい / ureshii".]  QUASI-NOUN The stem of a な/na-adjective being used as a noun grammatical function of the	happiness), but	verb (which		curse]
luck.   unstated   unstated	also having good	might be		
[Short term, not deep happiness (ex: getting a gift) is described through the adjective "嬉しい / ureshii".]  QUASI-NOUN The stem of a な/na-adjective being used as a noun grammatical function of the	fortune / good	artistically		
deep happiness (ex: getting a gift) is described through the adjective "嬉しい / ureshii".]  QUASI-NOUN The stem of a な/na-adjective being used as a noun  「Marks the grammatical function of the	luck.	unstated)		
deep happiness (ex: getting a gift) is described through the adjective "嬉しい / ureshii".]  QUASI-NOUN The stem of a な/na-adjective being used as a noun  「Marks the grammatical function of the				
(ex: getting a gift) is described through the adjective "嬉しい / ureshii".]  QUASI-NOUN The stem of a な/na-adjective being used as a noun  「Marks the grammatical function of the	[Short term, not			
is described through the adjective "嬉しい / ureshii".]  QUASI-NOUN The stem of a な/na-adjective being used as a noun grammatical function of the	deep happiness			
through the adjective "嬉しい / ureshii".]  QUASI-NOUN The stem of a な/na-adjective being used as a noun grammatical function of the	(ex: getting a gift)			
adjective "嬉しい / ureshii".]  QUASI-NOUN The stem of a な/na-adjective being used as a noun grammatical function of the	is described			
ureshii".]  QUASI-NOUN The stem of a な/na-adjective being used as a noun grammatical function of the	through the			
QUASI-NOUN The stem of a な/na-adjective being used as a noun grammatical function of the Service Serv	adjective "嬉しい /			
The stem of a な/na-adjective being used as a noun grammatical function of the Case marker conjugated to present tense	ureshii".]			
な/na-adjective being used as a noun grammatical function of the	QUASI-NOUN	PARTICLE	<u>VERB</u>	NOUN
being used as a [Marks the grammatical function of the	The stem of a	Case marker	conjugated to	
noun grammatical function of the	な/na-adjective		present tense	
function of the	being used as a	[Marks the		
	noun	grammatical		
proceeding word]		function of the		
		proceeding word]		

Translation	The moon grows li	ght / Even the nigh	nt is giving its bless	ing					
Japanese	月	が	明るく	なる	夜	ŧ	祝福	して	เงอ
Romanization	tsuki	ga	akaruku	naru	yoru	mo	shukufuku	shite	iru
<b>English definition</b>	moon	← marks the	brightly / light(ly)	←"to become /	night(s)	←"also / too /	blessing(s)	←do <i>(turns the</i>	←"~ing" <i>the</i>
		previously stated		to grow / to get"		even" <i>the</i>		previously stated	previously stated
		as the subject of	[Can imply	the previously		previously stated	[To wish for	noun into a verb)	verb (done by
		the following	cheerfulness	stated			someone's		animate object)
		verb	/ hopefulness]				happiness in the		
							future]		
Grammar role	NOUN	PARTICLE	<u>ADVERB</u>	<u>VERB</u>	NOUN	PARTICLE	NOUN	<u>VERB</u>	<u>VERB</u>

		conjugated from  UVi-adjective  ending into /~ku adverb  ending</th <th>conjugated to present tense</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>conjugated to continuative ~te form used to connect this action to the next</th>	conjugated to present tense				conjugated to continuative ~te form used to connect this action to the next
Form to	<u></u>	い/I-ADJECTIVE		•	•	•	PRESENT TENSE
reference in		明るい					する
dictionary		akarui					suru
		bright / light					←do (turns the
							previously stated
		[Can imply					noun into a verb)
		cheerfulness					
		/ hopefulness]					

Translation	Having begun to r	nove from deep ins	side (my) chest, the	feelings that dance	e are what?					
Japanese	胸	Ø	奥	で	動き始めた		踊る	気持ち	は	なあに?
Romanization	mune	no	oku	de	ugoki-hajimeta		odoru	kimochi	wa	naani?
English definition	chest	← <b>(B</b> )'s <b>(B</b> )→	deep inside /	← "at / in" <i>the</i>	started to move /		dance	feeling(s) /	←marks what	what
		/ ®→ of ←(A)	(the) depths / the	previously stated	had begun to			sensation / mood	was previously	
		/ ←(A) (B) →	heart	noun	move				stated as the	[Normally write
									primary topic	as "何 / なに /
		[Connects the			<u>LITERALLY</u>					nani", but is
		proceeding (A)			move and begun					stretched for
		and following								emphasis and
		(B)]								match the beat
										the music]
Grammar role	NOUN	PARTICLE	NOUN	PARTICLE	<u>VERB</u>		<u>VERB</u>	NOUN	PARTICLE	PRONOUN
		Possessive		Case marker	conjugated to		conjugated to			
		marker			past tense		present tense and			
				[Marks the			serving as an			
		[Connects a		grammatical			adjective for the			
		pronoun + noun		function of the			following→			
		or noun + noun]		proceeding word]						
Form to					PRESENT TENSE	L				
reference in					動き始める					
dictionary					ugoki-hajimeru					
arctionary					start to move /					
					begin to move					
					3 32310					
					LITERALLY					
					move and begin					

Translation	Translation The moon grows round / Even the night is going to further grow deeper												
Japanese	月	が	丸く	なる		夜	ŧ	深く	進んで	いく			
Romanization	tsuki	ga	maruku	naru		yoru	mo	fukaku	susunde	iku			
<b>English definition</b>	moon	← marks the	round(ly) /	←"to become /		night(s)	←"also / too /	deep(ly)	advance /	←"going to (will			
		previously stated	circular(ly) /	to grow / to get"			even" <i>the</i>	/ dense(ly)	progress	happen)" <i>the</i>			
		as the subject of	spherical(ly)	the previously			previously stated	/ thick(ly)		previously stated			
		the following		stated					[Move toward /	verb			
		verb							head for a goal]				
Grammar role	NOUN	PARTICLE	<u>ADVERB</u>	<u>VERB</u>		NOUN	PARTICLE	<u>ADVERB</u>	<u>VERB</u>	<u>VERB</u>			

conjugated to present tense

		conjugated from	conjugated to				conjugated from	conjugated to	conjugated to
		い/i-adjective	present tense				い/i-adjective	continuative ~te	present tense
		ending into					ending into	form used to	
		~ ~ku adverb</td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>~<!--~ku adverb</td--><td>connect this</td><td></td></td>					~ ~ku adverb</td <td>connect this</td> <td></td>	connect this	
		ending					ending	action to the next	
								$\rightarrow$	
Form to		い/I-ADJECTIVE					い/I-ADJECTIVE	PRESENT TENSE	
reference in		丸い					深い	進む	
dictionary		marui					fukai	susumu	
		round / circular				deep / dense	advance /		
		/ spherical					/ thick	progress	
								[Move toward /	
								head for a goal]	

Japanese	貴女	ŧ	22	で	しか	生きられない	Ø		そんな	存在
Romanization	anata	mo	koko	de	shika	ikirarenai	no		sonna	sonzai
		mo  ←"also / too / even" the previously stated						the (6 th ur	sonna nat kind of ~ / at sort of ~ / ~ like that expresses that e the following hing/person is nderstood to a degree by the listener) →	
Grammar role	PRONOUN Second person pronoun [Used by speaker to address someone directly]	PARTICLE	NOUN	PARTICLE Case marker  [Marks the grammatical function of the proceeding word]	PARTICLE	VERB conjugated to potential form to mean "can / able to"  and conjugated to negative form to mean "can't ~"	PARTICLE sentence ending	ac	NOUN djectivial noun	NOUN
Form to	· Clean Tears and I	HISUIRIKA ft. Aoki L	anis			PRESENT TENSE 生きる	POLITE EQUIVALENT こと			

dictionary	ikiru	koto
	live / exist	←Turns the
		previous verb
		into a noun to
		mean
		"to ~ / (the act
		of) ~ing"
	POTENTIAL	
	<u>FORM</u>	
	生きられる	
	ikirareru	
	can live / can	
	exist	

Translation	Because I can be n	ear (you), I'm not a	lone				
Japanese	傍	lc lc	いられる	から	独り	じゃ	ない
Romanization	soba	ni	irareru	kara	hitori	ja	nai
<b>English definition</b>	by / near / beside	← marks the	<u>POTENTIAL</u>	because / since /	alone	←[Slang form of	←"not ~" <i>the</i>
		previously stated	can be / can exist	so		"では / de wa",	previously stated
	[側 is the kanji	as the			[Usually written	which combines	
	that is normally	destination of	<u>PASSIVE</u>		as 一人, whose	the meanings of	
	used (it comes	the following	have been		kanji literally	"で / is" with	
	from Chinese, so	verb (which			means "one	"は / wa" "marks	
	it's used in kanji	might be			person" and	what was	
	compounts). 傍 is	artistically			focuses on the	previously stated	
	more artistic and	unstated)			number. 独り's	as the primary	
	not used in kanji				kanji focuses on	topic")]	
	compounds.]				solitude]		
Grammar role	NOUN	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>VERB</u>	<u>PARTICLE</u>	NUMERAL	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>ADJECTIVE</u>
		Case marker	Conjugated to	conjunction	Used as a	slang form	sentence ending
			potential form (to		cardinal noun		い/i-adjective
		[Marks the	mean "can / able				type (that has "is"
		grammatical	to" or passive		["Cardinal" tells		built in)
		function of the	form		how many]		
		proceeding word]					
			[Conjugation is				
			the same, have to				
			use context to				
			decide which is				
			being used]				
Form to			PRESENT TENSE			POLITE	
						<u>EQUIVALENT</u>	
reference in			いる			では	
dictionary			iru			de wa	

be / is / am / are (indicates being present) (done by animate object) 

Translation	(It's) okay!	
Japanese	大丈夫	よ
Romanization	daijoubu	yo
<b>English definition</b>	okay / all right	<i>← authoratively</i>
		emphasises what
	[Safe from	was previously
	danger and	stated
	without injury]	
Grammar role	QUASI-NOUN	PARTICLE
	The stem of a	sentence ending
	な/na-adjective	
	being used as a	
	noun	

Translation	It's not monochro	me that had turned	color			
Japanese	色	が	付いた	モノクロ	じゃ	ない
Romanization	iro	ga	tsuita	MONOKURO	ja	nai
<b>English definition</b>	color(s)	← marks the	turned / changed	monochrome	←[Slang form of	←"not ~" <i>the</i>
		previously stated			"では / de wa",	previously stated
		as the subject of	[When the color		which combines	
		the following	of things like fruit		the meanings of	
		verb	or leaves		"で / is" with	
			changes]		"は / wa" "marks	
					what was	
					previously stated	
					as the primary	
					topic")]	
Grammar role	NOUN	PARTICLE	<u>VERB</u>	NOUN	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>ADJECTIVE</u>
			conjugated to		slang form	sentence ending
			past tense and			い/i-adjective
			serving as an			type (that has "is"
			adjective for the			built in)
			following→			
Form to			PRESENT TENSE	FULL NAME	POLITE	
					<u>EQUIVALENT</u>	
reference in			付く	モノクローム	では	
dictionary			tsuku	MONOKUROOM	de wa	
				U		

monochrome	で / de = is ("です
	/ desu" in
	continuous ~te
	form)
	は / wa =
	←[Marks what
	was previously
	stated as the
	primary topic]

Translation	Just the two of us'	s world				
Japanese	二人	<i>1</i> 21 <i>)</i>	U)	世介		
Romanization	futari	dake	no	sekai		
<b>English definition</b>	us two / the both	only / just	← <b>(B</b> )'s <b>(B</b> )→	world		
	of us	/ merely / simply	/ (B)→ of ←(A)			
			/ ←(A) (B) →			
	<u>LITERALLY</u>					
	two people		[Connects the			
			proceeding (A)			
			and following			
			(B)]			
Grammar role	NUMERAL	ADVERB	PARTICLE	NOUN		
	Used as a		Possessive			
	cardinal noun		marker			
	["Cardinal" tells		[Connects a			
	how many]		pronoun + noun			
			or noun + noun]			

Translation Turn around and around and Japanese くるくる Romanization kuru-kuru English definition around and around	dance!  廻って mawatte turn / revolve	踊る odoru dance	よ yo
Romanization kuru-kuru English definition around and	mawatte	odoru	0.
English definition around and			yo
	turn / revolve	dance	
around			<i>← authoratively</i>
			emphasises what
			was previously
			stated
Grammar role <u>ADVERB</u>	<u>VERB</u>	<u>VERB</u>	<u>PARTICLE</u>
Onomatopoeic	conjugated to	conjugated to	sentence ending
adverb	continuative ~te	present tense	
	form used to		
[Can optionally	connect this		
be followed by	action to the next		
the "と / to"	$\rightarrow$		
particle (which			
sounds formal			
and emphasizes			
the adverb)]			
Form to	PRESENT TENSE		-
reference in	廻る		
dictionary	mawaru		
	turn / revolve		

"YurTranslation <sub>ru"</sub>	Turn around	l and around	Land (it)	comes true!
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Japanese	<b>ረ</b> るረる
Romanization	kuru-kuru
English definition	around and
	around
Grammar role	<u>ADVERB</u>
	Onomatopoeic
	adverb
	[Can optionally
	be followed by
	the "と / to"
	particle (which
	sounds formal
	and emphasizes
	the adverb)]
Form to	
reference in	
dictionary	
	I

廻って
mawatte
turn / revolve
<u>VERB</u>
conjugated to
continuative ~te
form used to
connect this
action to the next
$\rightarrow$
DDECENIT TENICE
PRESENT TENSE
廻る
mawaru
turn / revolve

叶う	ょ
kanau	yo
come true / be	<i>← authoratively</i>
granted / be	emphasises what
fulfilled / be	was previously
realized	stated
[Of hopes,	
dreams, wishes]	
<u>VERB</u>	PARTICLE
conjugated to	sentence ending
present tense	