



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

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

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

English definition	sparkling / glittering / twinkling / glimmering / shimmering / glistening	shine / sparkle / glitter	I  [Gender neutral in formal / polite conversation; but it's mainly used in casual speech by women (makes men sound feminine or stiff in casual conversations)]	just / only	←(A)'s (B)→ / (B)→ of ←(A) / ←(A) (B)→  [Connects the proceeding ((A)) and following ((B))]	jewel / gem
Grammar role	<b>ADVERB</b> Onomatopoeic adverb  [Can optionally be followed by the "と / to" particle (which sounds formal and emphasizes the adverb)]	<b>VERB</b> conjugated to present tense and serving as an adjective for the following→	<b>PRONOUN</b> first person pronoun (refers to speaker)	<b>PARTICLE</b>	<b>PARTICLE</b> Possessive marker  [Connects a pronoun + noun or noun + noun]	<b>NOUN</b>
Form to reference in dictionary						

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

lock up / shut in /  
confine

LITERALLY  
close and put in

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

Translation		You have become my place to return to[...]							
Japanese	貴女	が	私	の	還る	場所	に	なる	わ
Romanization	anata	ga	watashi	no	kaeru	basho	ni	naru	wa

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 preferred pronoun (such as name or job title) is unknown]	← marks the previously stated as the subject of the following verb	I  [Gender neutral in formal / polite conversation; but it's mainly used in casual speech by women (makes men sound feminine or stiff in casual conversations)]	←(A)'s (B)→ / (B)→ of ←(A) / ←(A) (B)→  [Connects the proceeding (A) and following (B)]	return / go home / go back  [帰る is the normally used kanji. 還る is more personal (such as returning to a homeland rather than just going back to your house)]	place / location / spot	← 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	←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	<u>PRONOUN</u> Second person pronoun  [Used by speaker to address someone directly]	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>PRONOUN</u> first person pronoun (refers to speaker)	<u>PARTICLE</u> Possessive marker  [Connects a pronoun + noun or noun + noun]	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to present tense and serving as an adjective for the following→	<u>NOUN</u>	<u>PARTICLE</u> Case marker  [Marks the grammatical function of the proceeding word]	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to present tense	<u>PARTICLE</u> sentence ending
Form to reference in dictionary									

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

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

			conjugated from い/i-adjective ending into 〜く/〜ku adverb ending	conjugated to present tense
Form to reference in dictionary			<u>い/I-ADJECTIVE</u> 明るい akarui bright / light  [Can imply cheerfulness / hopefulness]	

			conjugated to continuative ~te form used to connect this action to the next →	conjugated to present tense
			<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> する suru ← do (turns the previously stated noun into a verb)	

Translation	Having begun to move from deep inside (my) chest, the feelings that dance are what?									
Japanese	胸	の	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	←(A)'s (B)→ / (B)→ of ←(A) / ←(A) (B)→  [Connects the proceeding (A) and following (B)]	deep inside / (the) depths / the heart	← "at / in" the previously stated noun	started to move / had begun to move  <u>LITERALLY</u> move and begun		dance	feeling(s) / sensation / mood	← marks what was previously stated as the primary topic	what  [Normally written as "何 / なに / nani", but is stretched for emphasis and to match the beat of the music]
Grammar role	NOUN	<u>PARTICLE</u> Possessive marker  [Connects a pronoun + noun or noun + noun]	NOUN	<u>PARTICLE</u> Case marker  [Marks the grammatical function of the proceeding word]	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to past tense		<u>VERB</u> conjugated to present tense and serving as an adjective for the following→	NOUN	PARTICLE	PRONOUN
Form to reference in dictionary					<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 動き始める 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		初めて	だ	わ		嬉しい	こと	楽しい	こと
Romanization	zenbu		hajimete	da	wa		ureshii	koto	tanoshii	koto

English definition	all / (the) whole / entire / altogether
Grammar role	<b>NOUN</b> adverbial noun
Form to reference in dictionary	

(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)
<b>ADVERB</b> When "hajimete" modifies a noun like an adjective, it is followed by the "の / no" particle.  When modifying a verb, "hajimete" and the verb are stuck together.	<b>COPULA</b> 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")	<b>PARTICLE</b> sentence ending
	<b>POLITE EQUIVALENT</b> です desu be / is / am / are	

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

Translation	I count my fingers and fall asleep[...]					
Japanese	指	を	数えて	眠り	に	就く
Romanization	yubi	o	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	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to continuative ~te form used to connect this action to the next →	<u>NOUN</u> noun created from the continuative pre-masu form of a verb	<u>PARTICLE</u> Case marker  [Marks the grammatical function of the proceeding word]	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to present tense
Form to reference in dictionary			<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 数える kazoeru count	<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> <u>VERB</u> 眠る nemuru sleep		

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

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

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

Translation	Us two who were separated's distance is unbearably painful					
Japanese	離れた	二人	の	距離	が	堪らなく辛い



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

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

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

Translation	The moon grows round / Even the night is going to further grow deeper									
Japanese	月	が	丸く	なる	夜	も	深く	進んで	いく	
Romanization	tsuki	ga	maruku	naru	yoru	mo	fukaku	susunde	iku	
English definition	moon	← marks the previously stated as the subject of the following verb	round(ly) / circular(ly) / spherical(ly)	← "to become / to grow / to get" the previously stated	night(s)	← "also / too / even" the previously stated	deep(ly) / dense(ly) / thick(ly)	advance / progress  [Move toward / head for a goal]	← "going to (will happen)" the previously stated verb	
Grammar role	<b>NOUN</b>	<b>PARTICLE</b>	<b>ADVERB</b> conjugated from い/i-adjective ending into ~く/~ku adverb ending	<b>VERB</b> conjugated to present tense	<b>NOUN</b>	<b>PARTICLE</b>	<b>ADVERB</b> conjugated from い/i-adjective ending into ~く/~ku adverb ending	<b>VERB</b> conjugated to continuative ~te form used to connect this action to the next →	<b>VERB</b> conjugated to present tense	
Form to reference in dictionary			<b>い/I-ADJECTIVE</b> 丸い marui				<b>い/I-ADJECTIVE</b> 深い fukai	<b>PRESENT TENSE</b> 進む susumu		

round / circular  
/ spherical

deep / dense  
/ thick

advance /  
progress  
  
[Move toward /  
head for a goal]

Translation	I simply can't live here / That kind of existence[...] (Meaning "Being unable to live without you is how I'm living now")									
Japanese	私	は	ここ	で	しか	生きられない	の		そんな	存在
Romanization	watashi	wa	koko	de	shika	ikirarenai	no		sonna	sonzai
English definition	I (gender neutral in formal / polite conversation; but it is mainly used in casual speech by women (makes men sound feminine or stiff in casual conversations))	← marks what was previously stated as the primary topic	here	← "at / in" the previously stated noun	only / simply / merely  [Has to be used with a negative verb]  ["だけ / dake", which also means "only", is used with positive verbs, and doesn't involve the speaker's feelings.  "しか / shika" contains the speaker's feelings about the exclusiveness.]	can't live	← "to ~ / (the act of) ~ing"  [Turns the previous verb into a noun]		that kind of ~ / that sort of ~ / ~ like that (expresses that the the following thing/person is understood to a degree by the listener)→	existence  [Existing / being (present)]
Grammar role	<u>PRONOUN</u> first person pronoun (refers to speaker)	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>NOUN</u>	<u>PARTICLE</u> Case marker  [Marks the grammatical function of the proceeding word]	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to potential form to mean "can / able to"  and conjugated to negative form to mean "can't ~"	<u>PARTICLE</u> Nominalizer  [Changes a verb into a noun]		<u>NOUN</u> adjectival noun	<u>NOUN</u>
Form to reference in dictionary						<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 生きる ikiru live / exist	<u>POLITE EQUIVALENT</u> こと koto ← Turns the previous verb into a noun to mean "to ~ / (the act of) ~ing"			
						<u>POTENTIAL FORM</u>				

生きられる  
ikirareru  
can live / can  
exist

Translation	I want (you) to be by (me) / If I obtain (you), I can not let (you) get away									
Japanese	傍	に	いて	欲しい	の		手	に	入れたら	逃せない
Romanization	soba	ni	ite	hoshii	no		te	ni	iretara	nogasenai
English definition	by / near / beside  [側 is the kanji that is normally used (it comes from Chinese, so it's used in kanji compounds). 傍 is more artistic and not used in kanji compounds.]	← marks the previously stated as the destination of the following verb (which might be artistically unstated)	be  [Done by animate object]	want  ["〜て欲しい / ~te hoshii" is used by the speaker to say they want someone to the previous verb for them]	← [Emotionally emphasizes what was previously stated]  [Ending a statement with "の / no" sounds feminine]		hand(s)	← marks the previously stated as the destination of the following verb (which might be artistically unstated)	["手に入れる / te ni ireru" means "obtain". (Literally means "take / put in hand".)]  ["手に入れたら / te ni iretara" means "if obtain"]	can not let something get away / unable to miss / can not lose / unable to let an opportunity slip
Grammar role	NOUN	<u>PARTICLE</u> Case marker  [Marks the grammatical function of the proceeding word]	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to continuative ~te form used to connect this action to the next →	<u>ADJECTIVE</u> sentence ending い/i-adjective type (that has "is" built in)	<u>PARTICLE</u> sentence ending		NOUN	<u>PARTICLE</u> Case marker  [Marks the grammatical function of the proceeding word]	<u>VERB</u> Conditional "〜たら / ~tara" form to mean "if ~ (then...)"  [Sometimes translated to "when ~" or "after ~". But remember it has to have a condition fulfilled.]	<u>VERB</u> Conjugated to potential form to mean "can ~ / able to ~"  And conjugated to negative form to mean "can not ~ / unable to ~"
Form to reference in dictionary			<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> いる iru be  [Done by animate object]						<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 入れる ireru take in	<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 逃す nogasu let something get away / miss / lose / let an opportunity slip

Translation	It's not monochrome 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

English definition	color(s)	← marks the previously stated as the subject of the following verb	turned / changed [When the color of things like fruit or leaves changes]	monochrome	← [Slang form of "では / de wa", which combines the meanings of "で / is" with "は / wa" "marks what was previously stated as the primary topic"]]	← "not ~" the previously stated
Grammar role	NOUN	PARTICLE	VERB conjugated to past tense and serving as an adjective for the following→	NOUN	PARTICLE slang form	ADJECTIVE sentence ending い/i-adjective type (that has "is" built in)
Form to reference in dictionary			<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 付く tsuku  turn / change  [When the color of things like fruit or leaves changes]	<u>FULL NAME</u> モノクローム MONOKUROOM U monochrome	<u>POLITE EQUIVALENT</u> では de wa  で / de = is ("です / desu" in continuous ~te form) は / wa = ← [Marks what was previously stated as the primary topic]	

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 preferred 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
Grammar role	PRONOUN	PARTICLE	VERB	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) heart				
Japanese	心	を	閉ざして	いた	巡り合わせ
Romanization	kokoro	o	tozashite	ita	meguri-awase
English definition	heart ( <i>theoretical heart relating to feelings, not anatomy</i> )	← marks the previously stated noun as the object used by the following verb (which might be artistically unstated)	shut / close [A door, path, or country]	←~"ed" the previously stated verb (done by animate object)	fate / chance / turn of fate
Grammar role	NOUN	PARTICLE	VERB conjugated to continuative ~te form used to connect this action to the next →	VERB conjugated to past tense and serving as an adjective for the following→	NOUN noun created from the continuative pre-masu form of a verb
Form to reference in dictionary			PRESENT TENSE 閉ざす tozasu shut / close [A door, path, or country]	PRESENT TENSE いる iru ←"-ing" the previously stated verb (done by animate object)	CAUSATIVE FORM VERB めぐり合わせる meguri-awaseru make meet fortuitously / let meet by change / have happen across  PRESENT TENSE VERB 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	鍵	を	失くした	と	思って	いた	の
Romanization	kaketa	key	o	nakushita	to	omotte	ita	no

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)	lost ["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" the previously stated verb (done by animate object)	← [Emotionally emphasizes what was previously stated]  [Ending a statement with "の / no" sounds feminine]
Grammar role	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to past tense and serving as an adjective for the following→	<u>NOUN</u>	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to past tense	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to continuative ~te form used to connect this action to the next →	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to past tense	<u>PARTICLE</u> sentence ending
Form to reference in dictionary	<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 掛ける kakeru secure / lock			<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 失くす nakusu lose		<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 思う omou think / feel	<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> いる iru ← ~"ing" the previously stated verb (done by animate object)	

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

dictionary	<p>san ←[Honorific / respectful suffix that goes after someone's name or title or title to show they are a social equal]</p> <p>[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))]</p>
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Translation	[...] <b>knocked on my door and thrust in</b>				
Japanese	私	の	扉	叩き	挿し込まれた
Romanization	watashi	no	tobira	tataki	sashi-komareta
English definition	I ( <i>gender neutral in formal / polite conversation; but it is mainly used in casual speech by women (makes men sound feminine or stiff in casual conversations)</i> )	←(A)'s (B)→ / (B)→ of ←(A) / ←(A) (B)→  [Connects the preceding (A) and following (B)]	door	knock	was inserted  <b>LITERALLY</b> insert and have plunged in  ["差す / sasu" is normally used to mean "insert", but "挿す" means it was "thrust in".]
Grammar role	<b>PRONOUN</b> first person pronoun (refers to speaker)	<b>PARTICLE</b> Possessive marker  [Connects a pronoun + noun or noun + noun]	<b>NOUN</b>	<b>VERB</b> conjugated to continuative pre-masu form (sounds formal) used to connect this action to the next →	<b>VERB</b> conjugated to passive past tense and serving as an adjective for the following→
Form to reference in dictionary				<b>PRESENT TENSE</b> 叩く tataku knock	<b>PASSIVE TENSE</b> 挿し込まれる sashi-komareru be insert  <b>LITERALLY</b> insert and be plunged in  <b>PRESENT TENSE</b> 挿し込む



sashi-komu  
insert

LITERALLY  
insert and plunge  
in

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

Translation	(You) cast a good luck charm for me / An incantation that became happiness										
Japanese	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		shiiawase	ni	naru	jumon

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

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".]	← <i>marks the previously stated as the destination of the following verb (which might be artistically unstated)</i>	←"to become / to grow / to get" the previously stated	(magic) spell / incantation  [The words to a magic spell or curse]
<u>QUASI-NOUN</u> The stem of a な/na-adjective being used as a noun	<u>PARTICLE</u> Case marker  [Marks the grammatical function of the preceding word]	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to present tense	<u>NOUN</u>

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

			conjugated from い/i-adjective ending into 〜く/〜ku adverb ending	conjugated to present tense
Form to reference in dictionary			<u>い/I-ADJECTIVE</u> 明るい akarui bright / light  [Can imply cheerfulness / hopefulness]	

			conjugated to continuative ~te form used to connect this action to the next →	conjugated to present tense
			<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> する suru ← do (turns the previously stated noun into a verb)	

Translation	Having begun to move from deep inside (my) chest, the feelings that dance are what?									
Japanese	胸	の	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	←(A)'s (B)→ / (B)→ of ←(A) / ←(A) (B)→  [Connects the proceeding (A) and following (B)]	deep inside / (the) depths / the heart	← "at / in" the previously stated noun	started to move / had begun to move  <u>LITERALLY</u> move and begun		dance	feeling(s) / sensation / mood	← marks what was previously stated as the primary topic	what  [Normally written as "何 / なに / nani", but is stretched for emphasis and to match the beat of the music]
Grammar role	NOUN	<u>PARTICLE</u> Possessive marker  [Connects a pronoun + noun or noun + noun]	NOUN	<u>PARTICLE</u> Case marker  [Marks the grammatical function of the proceeding word]	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to past tense		<u>VERB</u> conjugated to present tense and serving as an adjective for the following→	NOUN	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>PRONOUN</u>
Form to reference in dictionary					<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 動き始める ugoki-hajimeru start to move / begin to move  <u>LITERALLY</u> move and begin					

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

			conjugated from い/i-adjective ending into 〜く/〜ku adverb ending	conjugated to present tense
Form to reference in dictionary			<u>い/I-ADJECTIVE</u> 丸い marui round / circular / spherical	

			conjugated from い/i-adjective ending into 〜く/〜ku adverb ending	conjugated to continuative ~te form used to connect this action to the next →	conjugated to present tense
			<u>い/I-ADJECTIVE</u> 深い fukai deep / dense / thick	<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 進む susumu advance / progress  [Move toward / head for a goal]	

Translation	I simply can't live without you here, too / That kind of existence (Meaning "Being unable to live without you is how I'm living now")									
Japanese	貴女	も	ここ	で	しか	生きられない	の		そんな	存在
Romanization	anata	mo	koko	de	shika	ikirarenai	no		sonna	sonzai
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 preferred pronoun (such as name or job title) is unknown]	←"also / too / even" <i>the previously stated</i>	here	← "at / in" <i>the previously stated noun</i>	only / simply / merely  [Has to be used with a negative verb]  ["だけ / dake", which also means "only", is used with positive verbs, and doesn't involve the speaker's feelings.  "しか / shika" contains the speaker's feelings about the exclusiveness.]	can't live	←[Emotionally emphasizes what was previously stated]  [Ending a statement with "の / no" sounds feminine]		that kind of ~ / that sort of ~ / ~ like that <i>(expresses that the the following thing/person is understood to a degree by the listener)</i> →	existence  [Existing / being (present)]
Grammar role	<u>PRONOUN</u> Second person pronoun  [Used by speaker to address someone directly]	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>NOUN</u>	<u>PARTICLE</u> Case marker  [Marks the grammatical function of the proceeding word]	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>VERB</u> conjugated to potential form to mean "can / able to"  and conjugated to negative form to mean "can't ~"	<u>PARTICLE</u> sentence ending		<u>NOUN</u> adjectival noun	<u>NOUN</u>
Form to reference in						<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 生きる	<u>POLITE EQUIVALENT</u> こと			

dictionary

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

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

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

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

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

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

	turn / change  [When the color of things like fruit or leaves changes]	monochrome	で / de = is ("です / desu" in continuous ~te form) は / wa = ←[Marks what was previously stated as the primary topic]
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Translation				
Just the two of us's world				
Japanese	二人	だけ	の	世界
Romanization	futari	dake	no	sekai
English definition	us two / the both of us  <u>LITERALLY</u> two people	only / just / merely / simply	←(A)'s (B)→ / (B)→ of ←(A) / ←(A) (B)→  [Connects the proceeding (A) and following (B)]	world
Grammar role	<u>NUMERAL</u> Used as a cardinal noun  ["Cardinal" tells how many]	ADVERB	<u>PARTICLE</u> Possessive marker  [Connects a pronoun + noun or noun + noun]	NOUN

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

Yui Translation "Turn around and around and (it) comes true!"

Japanese	くるくる
Romanization	kuru-kuru
English definition	around and around
Grammar role	<p><u>ADVERB</u> Onomatopoeic adverb</p> <p>[Can optionally be followed by the "と / to" particle (which sounds formal and emphasizes the adverb)]</p>
Form to reference in dictionary	

廻って
mawatte
turn / revolve
<p><u>VERB</u> conjugated to continuative ~te form used to connect this action to the next →</p>
<p><u>PRESENT TENSE</u> 廻る mawaru turn / revolve</p>

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