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Title of the paper

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Abstract: Abstract of the paper (about 100–150 words). [Note: Citations to sources are not permitted in the abstract.]

Keywords: 3–4 words/phrases [Note: Alphabetical order, separated by commas.]

1 Introduction

In Japanese the English-style subject is divided into two categories: the topic and the syntactic subject. A form that embraces these two categories exists in Japanese, namely, the topic that is identical with the syntactic subject, and this can be regarded as a prototypical subject in Japanese (Shibatani 1976a, 1976b, and 1990). The non-topic nominative subject is syntactically subject, but it lacks a property of the prototype, namely, that it expresses the object of an experiential judgment (Jacobsen 1992; Shibatani 1990). [Notes: Works by different authors should be listed in alphabetical order. For several works by one author, the name should not be repeated. Separate the citations of different authors by semicolons. Arrange two or more works by the same author(s) by the year of publication.] ... This article addresses ...

2 Section title

There is also a syntactic subject that lacks the important property of nominative marking, namely, the subject marked by the dative *ni*. This type of “dative subject” [Use rounded quotation marks] finds analogs in many other languages in which predicates expressing the notions of liking/disliking, existence/possession, necessity and ability mark the experiencer subject with the dative case. Finally, there is a class of nominal elements that is marked by the nominative *ga*, but systematically lacks other syntactic subject properties. Some of these alternate with the particle *o*, which indicates their object status, as in *Boku wa biiru ga/o nomi-tai* ‘I want to drink beer’.

2nd paragraph

3rd paragraph

- (1) *Kono kurai noni sanpo desu ka.*¹
this dark in spite of walk COP Q

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¹ Abbreviations used are as follows: NOM (Nominative), ACC (Accusative), GEN (Genitive), QUO (Quotation), NMLZ (Nominalizer), Q (Question), IP (Interactional Particle), VOL (Volitional), HON (Honorific), TOP (Topic), PASS (Passive), EMPH (Emphatic) and COP (Copula).

‘You are taking a walk even though it’s so dark!’
[Originally from Nakamizo (2002: 21)]²

[Note: As seen above, the Kunrei Romanization system should be employed to show examples.]

「地震」	zisin	×jishin	
「小さい」	tiisai	×chiisai	×chīsai
「ちょっと」	tyotto	×choto	×chotto
「風呂」	huro	×furo	
「女性」	zyosei	×josei	

Notes: *Italics* should be used for:

- Words, phrases, and sentences treated as linguistic examples
- Foreign (non-English) words or expressions or when special emphasis is intended
- Titles of books, published documents, newspapers, and journals
- For probability (P), binominals
- Emphasizing a word or phrase in a quotation indicating [emphasis mine]

Insert Table 1 about here.

Table 1: Inter-topic correlations: Correlations between the total number of words, the total number of different words, and the total number of clauses across the two topics

[Note: For tables, figures, and illustrations, use sentence case for table and figure captions, as well as for column heads.]

	Total number of words	Injury-related stories Total number of different words	Total number of clauses
Early childhood memories			
Total number of words	.74****	.77****	.82****
Total number of different words	.75****	.80****	.82****
Total number of clauses	.62***	.67****	.72****

*** $p < .001$. ** $p < .0001$.

Insert Figure 1 about here.

² English translations of examples and quotes from Japanese sources are provided by the author.

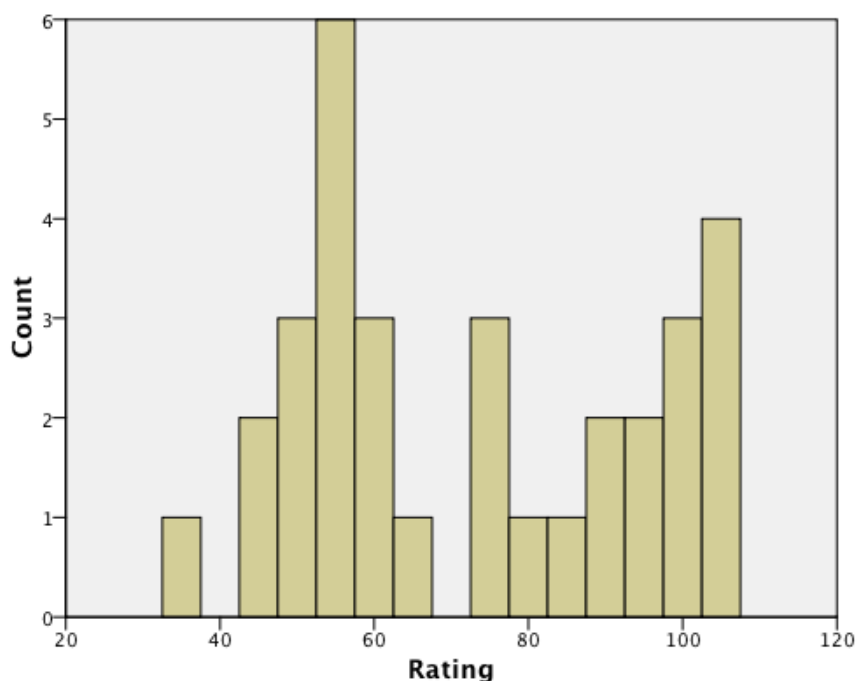


Figure 1: Distribution of evaluations of JFL learners by native Japanese speakers

Acknowledgments: Article note: This paper was presented atacknowledgment.

Appendices: [Note: Appendices should be placed before the references.]

References

[Notes:

- Give the full first names of authors and editors.
- Initials require periods and should be spaced, e.g., Ronald W. Langacker.

Consult with the Mouton stylesheet (e.g., the use of en dashes on page 5). The Hepburn Romanization system should be employed to represent Japanese words in the References section. Use a macron, a mark placed over a vowel in order to indicate that the vowel is long, ā, ē, ī, ō, ū. References should follow the examples below:]

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