Title of the paper*

Your name
Affiliation

Abstract of the paper (about 100–150 words).

Keywords: 3–4 words/phrases

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. 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 1976a and Shibatani 1976b) [List two or more works by different authors who are cited within the same parentheses in alphabetical order by the first author’s surname. 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
‘You are taking a walk even though it’s so dark!’
[Originally from Nakamizo (2002: 21)]2

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

|「地震」   | zisin  |
|「小さく」 | tiisai |
|「ちょっと」 | tyotto |

* This paper was presented at ……acknowledgment.
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).
2 English translations of examples and quotes from Japanese sources are provided by the author.
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Injury-related stories</th>
<th>Early childhood memories</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total number of words</td>
<td>Total number of different words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of words</td>
<td>.74***</td>
<td>.77***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of different words</td>
<td>.75****</td>
<td>.80****</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of clauses</td>
<td>.62***</td>
<td>.67****</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Figure 1. Distribution of evaluations of JFL learners by native Japanese speakers
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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[For further information, see De Gruyter Mouton Journal Style Sheet: https://www.degruyter.com/staticfiles/pdfs/mouton_journal_stylesheet.pdf]