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Received: 1-10-2025; Revised: 20-10-2025; Accepted: 25-10-2025; Available Online: 28-10-2025 Published: 31-10-2025

## **Abstract**

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DOI: https://doi.org/10.14710/kiryoku.v9i1.%p

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This Section is for research-based articles, 10-15% of the total length. Methods should be described with sufficient details to allow others to replicate and build on published results. New methods and protocols should be described in detail, while well-established methods can be briefly described and appropriately cited.

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## 3.1.1 Subsubsection

Divide your article into clearly defined and numbered sections. Subsections should be numbered 1.1 (then 1.1.1, 1.1.2, ...), 1.2, etc. (the abstract is not included in section numbering). Use this numbering also for internal cross-referencing: do not just refer to 'the text'. Any subsection may be given a brief heading. Each heading should appear on its separate line.

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## 3.2 Tables, figures, and charts

Tables are sequentially numbered with the table title and number above the table (11pt). Tables should be centred in the column OR on the page. A line space should follow tables. Elements of a table should be single-spaced (10pt). However, double spacing can be used to show data groupings or separate parts within the table. Table headings should be horizontal in 10pt. Tables are referred to in the text by the table number. Do not show the vertical line in the table. Only a horizontal line should be shown in the table and the table heading (see Table 1). Figures or charts are also sequentially numbered with the title and number below the figures or charts (11pt). Figures, tables, and charts must be placed at the bottom of the page, not between the descriptive text.

Table 1. This is a table. Tables should be placed in the main text near to the first time they are cited.

10 pt, <b>Title 1</b>	Title 2	Title 3
entry 1	data	data
entry 2	data	data <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Tables may have a footer



Figure 1. Description of what is contained in the first panel

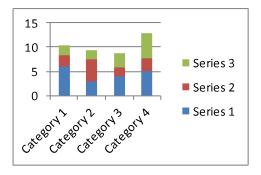


Chart 1. Example of the chart

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## 3.3 Transliteration of Japanese (Romanization Guidelines)

When using Japanese terms or names in the article, please follow the MS Mincho font style, which is the most widely accepted method in academic writing. Here are the key points:

1. Use MS Mincho font style (ヘボン式ローマ字).

Example: 東京  $\rightarrow T\bar{o}ky\bar{o}$ , 学生  $\rightarrow gakusei$ , 日本語  $\rightarrow Nihongo$ 

2. Use double vowels to indicate long sounds:

Exception: Words commonly known without macrons may omit them (e.g., Tokyo, Kyoto)

3. Do not capitalize Japanese words unless they are proper nouns.

Example: The term *sensei* refers to a teacher.

4. Italicize Japanese terms if not translated or defined in-text.

Example: The concept of wa (harmony) is central to Japanese culture.

5. Kanji/kana must be provided in parentheses at first mention.

Example: The term (おもてなし) *omotenashi* refers to Japanese hospitality.

## 4. Conclusions (¬ 12pt, Times New Roman bold)

(5-10% of the total article length). This section is mandatory and added to the manuscript if the discussion is unusually long or complex.

## Acknowledgments (← 12pt, Times New Roman bold)

You should thank those who have supported you and your work, **especially an institution** that provided the financial support, including the contract number (**if any**).

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6