Article title (Max. 12 words, 16 pts., Times New Roman, Plain text)

ABSTRACT

Between 150-170 words, 10 pts., Times New Roman, Plain text, Alignment: Left. The ABSTRACT should explain the critical information related to the paper's aim, method, findings, results and conclusions

Keywords: Three - five key words should also be given after the abstract. Keywords should be given in order according to their initials A to Z.

Makale adı (Türkçe) (It is not mandatory for non-Turkish authors.)

ÖZ

Türkiye adresli her çalışmanın başında ÖZ içermelidir. ÖZ, Times New Roman karekteriyle 10 punto büyüklüğünde, 150-170 kelime arası olmalıdır.ÖZ ikinci sayfaya taşmamalıdır. ÖZ, araştırmanın amacını, kullanılan yöntemi ve araştırmanın bulguları, öne çıkan sonuçları ile bazı öneriler sunmalıdır.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Her çalışmada 3-5 anahtar sözcük bulunmalıdır. Anahtar sözcükler baş harflarine göre A’dan Z’ye sıralı olarak verilmelidir.

# GENERAL RULES

Prepare your manuscript and illustrations in an appropriate format, according to the instructions given below. Please also be sure that your paper conforms to the scientific and style instructions of Turkish Journal of Education, given below here.

The manuscript should be prepared in MS Word (6.0 or latest versions), A4 (21x29.7 cm.) paper size, Times New Roman (Font), and 11 pts., single-spaced with 2.5 cm margins on all sides and justified. Figure 1.

Figure 1

Paragraph Settings



*Note.* A note describing content in the figure would appear here. Notes should be double spaced.

## Headings

There are 5 **heading levels** in APA. Regardless of the number of levels, always use the headings in order, beginning with level 1. The format of each level is illustrated below:

# HEADING 1 (Centered, Boldface, Title Case Heading)

Text starts a new paragraph.

## Heading 2 (Flush Left, Boldface, Title Case Heading)

Text **starts** a new paragraph.

### Heading 3 (Flush Left, Boldface, Italic, Title Case Heading)

Text starts a new paragraph.

Heading 4 Indented, Boldface, Title Case Heading Ending With a Period: Paragraph text continues on the same line as the same paragraph.

Heading 5 Indented, Boldface Italic, Title Case Heading Ending With a Period:Paragraph text continues on the same line as the same paragraph.

## Figures

All figures should be numbered with Arabic numerals sequentially. The figure names should be given above the figure and the name “figure” should be boldened. An example is presentedin Figure 2.

Figure 2

The Model Fit of Abortion Dimension



## Tables

All tables should be numbered with Arabic numerals sequentially**.** The table names should be placed above the table. In the first line, there should be the word “Table”. In second line, the titles as to the brief explanation of the table should be written in italicized title case.

Table 1 ---------------------🡪First Line (Regular and Bold)

The Name of Table---------🡪Second line (Italic and Title Case)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Item no | Item Description | Percentage |
| SD | D | U | A | SA |
| 1 | Item 1 | 15.9 | 35.9 | 15.4 | 24.4 | 8.5 |
| 2 | Item 2 | 40.2 | 46.0 | 7.6 | 4.6 | 1.6 |
| 3 | Item 3 | 31.7 | 43.0 | 14.3 | 8.3 | 2.8 |

*Note.* SD = strongly disagree; D = disagree; U = undecided; A = agree; SA = strongly agree

The tables should be prepared in Times New Roman font, in 10 pts. and should not have background colors.

## Correct Use of Hyphenation

The most important principle for writing temporary compounds, such as non-vulnerable, best-selling, is to use hyphens to prevent misreading.

Words with prefixes and suffixes are written without hyphens according to APA rules. (ex. covariate, preexisting)

## Correct Use of Numbers

When using numbers from 0-9 in your manuscript, spell these numbers out in letters. If you are using numbers 10 or higher, use digits to write them on your manuscript, but there are some exceptions:

Do not use numerals at the beginning of the sentence.

Common fractions, such as ¼ or ½ should be spelled out.

For other fractions, functions, percentages, etc., use numerals in your manuscript.

## Important Punctuation Rules

If you use decimals, use full stop.

Do not use any bulletpoints on your manuscript.

## Abbreviations

Unless the abbreviations that you aim to use are common, such as, e.g., AIDS or IQ, theabbreviations should be written with their full definitions right next to them in the first use.

Here are some common abbreviations:

c.f.; compare

e.g.; for example

etc.; and so forth

i.e.; that is

viz.; namely

vs.; versus or against

et al.; and others

Note; ibid. (idibem, the same place) cannot be used in APA.

# METHODOLOGY

This section of your manuscript should be about the techniques and methods you used in your study. Here are some questions that can help you form your methodology.

How did you collect the data, or how did you generate the data?

Which research methods did you use?

Why did you choose these methods and techniques?

How did you use these methods for analyzing the research question or problem?

In addition to these, add details of the ethics committee in the methodology.

# CITATION RULES

Please use APA 7th edition (American Psychological Association, 2020) for in-text and end-text citations.This section of the document aims to explain and remind the authors of some of the rules of APA style citation. For more information, you can check the website provided below;

<https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines>

## In-text Citations

There are two types of in-text citation: paraphrasing and quoting.

When you paraphrase some other researchers’ studies, use the styles below:

According to Jones (1998), APA style is a difficult citation format for first-time learners. APA style is a difficult citation format for first-time learners (Jones, 1998).

If there is more than one author to cite, use the format below:

Research by Cebesoy and Yeniterzi (2016) supports...

Research findings indicated that … (Cebesoy & Yeniterzi, 2016)

If the citation has 3 or more authors, write the first author’s last name followed by “et al.” in the first mention in signal phrase or in parentheses.;

Study by Aykutlu et al. (2021) shows that...

(Aykutlu et al., 2021)

There are some rules you must follow when citing using paraphrasing.

If there are two studies in your paper, both of which abbreviate to the same et al. form, add as many surnames as needed to disambiguate.

If there are multiple references in your paper with the same author(s) and publication dates, append letters to the years.

If there are multiple studies in your paper with the first authors with the same name but have different initials, add initials next to the authors’ name in the in-text citations.

Direct quotation is used when duplicating an exact definition, when the author has said something memorable, or when you want to respond to the exact wording. The quotation should be a maximum of 40 words.

“The decline of American marriage has been a favorite theme of social commentators, politicians, and academics over the past few decades” (Cherlin, 2005, p. 34).

If the quotation has 40 words or more, it is written in block quotation format. Here’s what you need to know about block quotation;

Block quotations start with a new line.

Quotation marks do not surround them.

The entire quotation, just like in a new paragraph, should be indented 1.27 cm (0.5 inch) and the spacing must be 1.5.

The text after the quotation starts with new line, separated from the quotation.

The example of block quotation with a parenthetical citation:

Researchers have studied how people talk to themselves:

Inner speech is a paradoxical phenomenon. It is an experience that is central to many people’s everyday lives, and yet it presents considerable challenges to any effort to study it scientifically. Nevertheless, a wide range of methodologies and approaches have combined to shed light on the subjective experience of inner speech and its cognitive and neural underpinnings. (Alderson-Day & Fernyhough, 2015, p. 957)

The example of block quotation with narrative citation:

Flores et al. (2018) described how they addressed potential researcher bias when working with an intersectional community of transgender people of color:

Everyone on the research team belonged to a stigmatized group but also held privileged identities. Throughout the research process, we attended to the ways in which our privileged and oppressed identities may have influenced the research process, findings, and presentation of results. (p. 311)

Note; When citing a picture or a figure, write its citation under or on the top of the cited material. If that is not possible, then make sure you have written the citation in the next page.

## End-Text Citations

Every reference on the reference list must be cited in the text, and every cited reference should appear on the reference list.

Each research material has a different way of writing an end-text reference. Here are some examples of how to write each research material.

### Journal Articles

Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (Year). Title of article.*Title of Periodical, volume number* (issue number), pages. http://dx.doi.org/xx.xxx/yyyyy

Akbana, Y. E., Rathert, S., & Ağçam, R.. (2021). Emergency remote education in foreign and second language teaching. *Turkish Journal of Education, 10*(2), 97-124. <https://doi.org/10.19128/turje.865344>

### Books

Author, A. A. (Year of publication).*Title of work: Capital letter also for subtitle*. Publisher.

Kaufman, K. A., Glass, C. R., & Pineau, T. R. (2018). *Mindful sport performance enhancement: Mental training for athletes and coaches*. American Psychological Association.

### Chapter in a Book

Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Year of publication).Title of chapter. In A. A. Editor & B. B. Editor (Eds.), *Title of book* (pages of chapter). Publisher.

O'Neil, J. M., & Egan, J. (1992). Men's and women's gender role journeys: A metaphor for healing, transition, and transformation. In B. R. Wainrib (Ed.), *Gender issues across the life cycle* (pp. 107-123). Springer.

### For Thesis/Dissertation

Surname, F. N. (Year). *Title of dissertation* (Unpublished doctoral dissertation).Name of Institution.

Tortop, T. (2011). *7th-Grade students’ typical errors and possible misconceptions in graphs concept before and after the regular mathematics instruction*. (Unpublished master’s thesis). Middle East Technical University.

### Thesis/Dissertation from a Database

Horvath-Plyman, M. (2018).*Social media and the college student journey: An examination of how social media use impacts social capital and affects college choice, access, and transition* (Publication No. 10937367) [Doctoral dissertation, New York University]. ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global.

### Electronic Sources

Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Date of publication).Title of article.*Title of Online Periodical, volume number* (issue number if available).<http://www.someaddress.com/full/url/>

Bernstein, M. (2002).10 tips on writing the living Web.*A List Apart: For People Who Make Websites, 149*. http://www.alistapart.com/articles/writeliving

### Proceedings- Published

Contributor, A. (Year).Title of contribution.*Proceedings of the Conference Name,* (pp. xxx-xxx). Publisher

Werner, M., Schwanewedel, J., & Mayer, J. (2014). Does the context make a difference? Students’ ability in decision-making and the influence of contexts. In C. P. Constantinou, N. Papadouris& A. Hadjigeorgiou (Eds.), *Proceedings of the ESERA 2013 Conference: Science Education Research for Evidence-based Teaching and Coherence in Learning.* (pp. 81-90). Nicosia, Cyprus: European Science Education Research Association.

### Proceedings- Unpublished

Contributor, A. (Year, Month).*Title of contribution.*Contribution, Conference Name, Location.

Fowler, S. R., Zedler, D. L., (2010, March).*College students’ use of science content during socio-scientific issues negotiation: Evaluation as a prevailing concept.* Paper presented at the National Association of Research in Science Teaching (NARST), Philadelphia, PA.

### Posters

Contributor, A. (Year, Month).*Title of the poster.*Poster, Conference Name, Location.

Cebesoy, Ü. B., & Tekkaya, C. (2012, September).*Are in-service science teachers genetically literate? Some preliminary findings.* Poster presented at Applied Education Congress (APPED), Ankara, Turkey.

### Government Publications

Author, A. A. (Or Government Name).Name of Government Agency.(Year).*Title: Subtitle* (Report No. xxx [if available]). Place of Publication: Publisher.

Pillsbury, M. (2000). *China Debates the Future Security Environment.* Report prepared for U. S. Department of Defense. Institute for National Strategic Studies. Washington: National Defense University Press.

### Published with missing information

There may be some materials with missing information. Here are what you should do in these situations.

*If the name of the author is missing,* first write the title,then the date and sources.

*If the publication date of the material is missing,*first write the author name, then write “n.d.” for “no date” in the place of the date.

*If there is no title provided*, first write the author name and date, then describe the material in square brackets in the place of the title.

*If the DOI number is not available,*, omit this information from the reference.

### Citation of Sources of Data

If there are more than 50 sources of data, these references should be written at the end of the references list . If the number of sources are lesser than 50, add the citation of sources to the refernces list in alphabetical order, add asterisks at the beginning of every sources of data citation and write the note “References marked with an asterisk indicate studies included in the meta-analysis” at the beginning of the list.

### Citing Non-English Sources

When you quote from a non English text, you MUST write both the translation and the original, or just the translation of the text.

When writing an end-text reference of the text written in a different language, write the English title of the text, if there is an English title and abstract. If there isn’t one, write the original title first, then write the English translation of the non-English title in square brackets.

# APPENDICES

If the manuscript has APPENDICES, they should be given after the reference list

# **TÜRKÇE GENİŞLETİLMİŞ ÖZET** (It is not mandatory for non-Turkish authors.)

Çalışmanın sonunda, en az 750 sözcükten oluşan Türkçe Genişletilmiş Özet bulunmalıdır.

Türkçe genişletilmiş özette metin, 11 punto büyüklüğünde, “Times New Roman” karakteri kullanılarak hazırlanmış olmalıdır. Türkçe Genişletilmiş Özet alt başlıklar içermemeli ve genel olarak;

Çalışmanın kapsamını,

Problem durumunu,

Hipotezleri (varsa) ve amacını verebilmeli,

Yöntemini açıklamalı,

Öne çıkan bulgular ve sonuçları hakkında tatmin edici bilgiler sunabilmelidir.

TÜRKÇE GENİŞLETİLMİŞ ÖZET Türkiye adresli çalışmalarda zorunludur.