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There are 14 articles in the July 2020 issue of TOJDE. 27 authors from 10 different countries contributed to the issue. These countries are Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Mexico, Phillipines, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey and Ukraine.

FROM ROBO-SAPIENS TO ROBO-LUDENS: RE-THINKING FUTURE LEARNING WITH SMART PERSONAL DIGITAL PLAYMATES authored by Sezan SEZGIN is the first article. This systematic review investigates the ongoing status of smart personal digital assistants in educational contexts and the possible relationship between smart personal digital assistants and gamification elements. This relationship is expressed in almost two new figurative terms, namely, robo-sapiens and robo-ludens and the present study lays on the foundations of these terms by presenting a holistic approach for the review and synthesis of the previous literature. The research findings revealed the most significant fields for the use of smart personal digital assistants are dominantly e-learning and special education. The research also discusses game-related components in smart personal digital assistant use in edu-centric purposes.

The 2nd article TEACHING AND LEARNING SUPPORT FOR STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES: ISSUES AND PERSPECTIVES IN OPEN DISTANCE E-LEARNING is written by Sithabile NTOMBELA. This paper seeks to initiate discussion about the teaching and learning support needs of students with disabilities, particularly in an Open Distance e-Learning context and to propose strategies that can be employed to increase the quality of their participation and improve their academic outcomes.

INTERNATIONALIZATION PERSPECTIVE OF PANGASINAN STATE UNIVERSITY: OPEN UNIVERSITY SYSTEMS is the title of 3rd article, and the author is Phillip QUERODA. This study was administered to determine the perspective of Pangasinan State University – Open University Systems (PSU-OUS) towards internationalization as perceived by the academic unit's professors as the initial step for its implementation and realization. The results of the study indicate that the level of readiness of PSU-OUS in internationalization as perceived by faculty members is moderately ready. The faculty members' level of understanding towards internationalization is also moderate in extent. Further, faculty members perceived a high extent of opportunity in relation to internationalization. Finally, faculty members discern the internationalization challenges as less serious in PSU-OUS.

Huseyin KAFES and Mustafa CANER are the authors of the 4th article titled IMPACT OF PODCASTING ON PRONUNCIATION SKILLS OF PRE-SERVICE EFL TEACHERS. This explorative qualitative study investigates EFL freshmen's perception of the impact of creating pronunciation podcasts on their pronunciation skills. The results have shown that the participants have positive views of creating pronunciation podcasts and that podcasting freed them to a great extent from the spatio-temporal limitations of the classroom, allowing them to study and practice pronunciation at their own convenience. The findings are discussed with reference to pronunciation, recommendations for EFL freshmen are made, and implications are offered.

The title of the 5th article is TRANSACTIONAL DISTANCE AND STUDENT SATISFACTION IN A POSTGRADUATE DISTANCE LEARNING PROGRAM. Vagelis GAVRILIS, Ilias MAVROIDIS, Yiannis GIOSSOS are the authors. The study examines the three dimensions of the transactional distance theory of Moore and their correlation with student satisfaction, through a quantitative survey with data collected from 115 postgraduate students of the Hellenic Open University (H.O.U). The results indicate that students perceived low levels of teacher-student transactional distance and slightly higher, but still low, levels of student-student and student-content transactional distance. Moreover, they seem to be satisfied by their distant learning studies. Male students perceived lower levels of teacher-student and student-content transactional distance than female ones, while students with previous experience in distance learning perceived lower levels of student-student transactional distance than those without such experience. Statistically significant correlations exist between the three dimensions of transactional distance and satisfaction, with

the strongest, negative correlation, observed between satisfaction and student-content transactional distance. Finally, statistically significant and, moderate to low, positive correlations were observed between the three types of transactional distance, indicating their interlinkages.

INSIGHTS FROM THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A FLIPPED CLASSROOM APPROACH WITH THE USE OF A COMMERCIAL LEARNING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM is the 6th article. Onuma LAKARNCHUA, Sean BALME and Andrew MATTHEWS are the authors. The aims of the study are to determine students' perceptions of first-year English as a foreign language course designed using flipped classroom approach at a large Thai public university and how it affected their second language writing anxiety, in order to improve later versions of the course. The results of quantitative and qualitative analyses show that participants' second language writing anxiety is not significantly affected by the modified course. Their perceptions of the course appear to be impacted by technological difficulties. The results seem to indicate that frustration with technology should be of greater concern when attempting to utilize an LMS or similar platform.

The authors of the 7th article are Ricardo-Adan SALAS-RUEDA, Erika-Patricia SALAS-RUEDA and Rodrigo-David SALAS-RUEDA. The title is IMPACT OF THE WEB APPLICATION FOR THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS ON THE COMPOUND INTEREST CONSIDERING DATA SCIENCE. This quantitative research analyzes the impact of the Web Application for the Educational Process on Compound Interest (WAEPCI) considering the machine learning and data science. The results of the machine learning (linear regression) indicate that WAEPCI positively influences the assimilation of knowledge and development of mathematical skills on the Compound Interest and Compound Amount. Data science establishes 4 predictive models on the use of WAEPCI in the educational process by means of the decision tree technique. The construction of web applications facilitates the active role of students, improves the assimilation of knowledge and allows the development of skills. Finally, WAEPCI improves the teaching-learning conditions on Financial Mathematics through the data simulation.

Carina DOLCH is the author of the 8th article. The title of this article is TOYS FOR THE BOYS, TOOLS FOR THE GIRLS? GENDER AND MEDIA USAGE PATTERNS IN HIGHER EDUCATION. The study which is conducted at German higher education institutions investigates the use of digital media by male and female higher education students to find out if gender differences still exist in the virtual world and, if they do, what form they take this paper. The study indicates that male students show higher acceptance values for more general web tools than female students, but when it comes to e-learning related tools women show higher acceptance values for a lot more different tools and services than men. The findings indicate that differences in media usage patterns between male and female students are not a question of having access, but of the attitude toward and the reasons for using digital media, and that the fear of women being left out of virtual worlds is not validated.

The 9th article which is authored by Sultan Hammad ALSHAMMARI is titled THE INFLUENCE OF TECHNICAL SUPPORT, PERCEIVED SELF-EFFICACY, AND INSTRUCTIONAL DESIGN ON STUDENTS' USE OF LEARNING MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS. This research aims at examining the influence of Technical Support, Instructional Design and Self-Efficacy on students' use of LMS based on extending Technology Acceptance Model (TAM). The results show that the three proposed external factors have a significant influence on students' use of LMS. These factors have significant direct effects on both perceived ease of use and perceived usefulness of LMS. The results confirm the validity of the extended TAM model in determining users' usage of LMS.

THE INVESTIGATION OF NOVICE PROGRAMMERS' DEBUGGING BEHAVIORS TO INFORM INTELLIGENT E-LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS: A CASE STUDY is the 10th article authored by Gamze TURKMEN and Sonay CANER. This study aims to provide a comprehensive and in-depth investigation of the debugging process in programming teaching in terms of cognitive and metacognitive aspects, based on programming students who demonstrate low, medium, and high programming performance and to propose instructional strategies for scaffolding novice learners in an effective way. The results reveal that while error detection and correction are significantly high in low difficulty level questions, error detection and error correction attempts for logic errors were substantially higher compared to syntax errors. Further analysis conducted for paper-based markings that were used by students throughout their error detection, correction, and completion attempts also reveal significant relationships between marking availability and error types, as well as difficulty levels.

The 11th article is written by Umut Birkan OZKAN, Harun CIGDEM and Tolga ERDOGAN. The title is ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK APPROACH TO PREDICT LMS ACCEPTANCE OF VOCATIONAL SCHOOL STUDENTS. The aim of this study is to explore predictors of students' acceptance of Course Portal at a postsecondary vocational school level. The authors utilised a framework suggested by Sezer and Yilmaz (2019) for understanding students' acceptance of LMS. Artificial Neural Network (ANN) analyses in the study reveal that performance expectancy, effort expectancy, social influence and facilitating conditions are important predictors of students' behavioral intention to use LMS. Performance expectancy is found to be the most influencing predictor of LMS use. The analyses of this research provides evidence on the utilization of ANN to predict the determining factors of LMS acceptance.

Seyhmus AYDOGDU is the author of the 12th article titled EDUCATIONAL DATA MINING STUDIES IN TURKEY: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW. The purpose of this research is a comprehensive review of studies towards educational data mining (EDM) in Turkey. For the purpose of this study, graduate theses and articles conducted in Turkey were examined in detail. The results reveal that EDM studies were mostly aimed at prediction from data mining tasks; artificial neural networks are the most commonly used technique in EDM studies; and studies predominantly aimed at predicting student achievement. It is seen that university students are preferred as the sample in EDM studies, achievement scores are used as data source and SPSS application is used more as an analysis tool.

The 13th article titled TEACHERS' ICT LITERACY AND ICT INTEGRATION IN ELT IN THE INDONESIAN HIGHER EDUCATION SETTING is authored by Gusti Nur HAFIFAH and Gunadi Harry SULISTYO. This is a correlational study that investigates teachers' knowledge, experiences, ICT literacy levels, and to what extent they integrate ICTs in ELT. The result shows that more than 60 % of the respondents' ICT literacy levels are above average and they frequently use ICT in their daily teaching, although they still face problems in internet facility and lack of ICT training. The study also reveals that there is a significant correlation among teachers' ICT literacy levels with their training experiences, internet frequency usage, and ICTs integration in language teaching.

The last article, FUTURE TEACHERS RESOURCE-BASED LEARNING SYSTEM: EXPERIENCE OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN POLTAVA CITY, UKRAINE, is authored by Natalia KONONETS, Olena ILCHENKO, Volodymyr MOKLIAK. The article explores the problem of introducing resource-based learning (RBL) in higher education institutions as a holistic dynamic process of organizing and stimulating the independent cognitive activity of students for mastering the skills of the active transformation of the information environment, which involves the optimal use of the triad "student-teacher-librarian" of the consolidated personnel, logistical, methodological, financial and information resources. The effectiveness of the RBL system in Poltava region is investigated in period of 1.4 years. The study is conducted in two stages: the first (2018) – at the beginning of the experiment, before the introduction of the RBL system; the second (2019) – at the end of the experiment, after the implementation of the RBL system.

Hope to meet again in the next issue of TOJDE.

Cordially,

Dr. T. Volkan YUZER

Editor in Chief