**Title of the Article in English Title Case, Verdana 14 font, Bold and Centered[[1]](#footnote-1)**

**First Name LAST NAME1,First Name LAST NAME2**

1 University/Institution, Faculty/School, Country, Email, http://orcid.org/XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXX

2 University/Institution, Faculty/School, Country, Email, http://orcid.org/XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXX

Received : xx.xx.202x Accepted : xx.xx.202x

Doi:

*Abstract* – Abstract of the article should be written here in English, Times New Roman, 10 font, not exceeding 250 words, in single column. Abstract of the article should be written here in English, Times New Roman, 10 font, not exceeding 250 words, justified, in single column. Abstract of the article should be written here in English, Times New Roman, 10 font, not exceeding 250 words, justified, in single column. Abstract of the article should be written here in English, Times New Roman, 10 font, not exceeding 250 words, in single column. Abstract of the article should be written here in English, Times New Roman, 10 font, not exceeding 250 words, in single column.

*Keywords*: 4 to 7 words, the first one starts with a capital, others lowercase, comas between the key words.

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Corresponding author: First Name LAST NAME, e-mail

Introduction (Centered, Boldface, Title Case Heading) (Level 1)

Text begins as a new paragraph.

Manuscripts should be typed on in 12-point font, 1,5 spaced throughout (including the reference section). Writing should be clear and concise, with objectives stated and terms defined. Arguments should be substantiated with well-reasoned supportive evidence. Relevant articles in the area being addressed should be reviewed. Such articles must be referenced accurately.

The format of the author element of the in-text citation changes depending on the number of authors and is abbreviated in some cases. For a work with one or two authors, include the author name(s) in every citation. For a work with three or more authors, include the name of only the first author plus “et al.” in every citation (even the first citation). The following table shows the basic in-text citation styles:

**Table 1** Table’s name Times New Roman 11 pt, Initials Capital, Centered

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Author type | Parenthetical citation | Narrative citation |
| One author | (Luna, 2020) | Luna (2020) |
| Two authors | (Salas & D’Agostino, 2020) | Salas and D’Agostino (2020) |
| Three or more authors | (Martin et al., 2020) | Martin et al. (2020) |
| Group author with abbreviation  -First citation a  -Subsequent citations | (National Institute of Mental Health [NIMH], 2020)  (NIMH, 2020) | National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH, 2020)  NIMH (2020) |
| Group author without abbreviation | (Stanford University, 2020) | Stanford University (2020) |

a Define the abbreviation for a group author only once in the text, choosing either the parenthetical or the narrative format. Thereafter, use the abbreviation for all mentions of the group in the text.

Sub Title 1 (Flush left, Boldface, Title Case Heading) (Level 2)

Text begins as a new paragraph.

UK or USA spelling are used i.e. colour or color; behaviour or behavior; [he] practises or practices; centre or center; analyse or analyze, etc.

Sub Title 2 ****(****Flush Left, Boldface Italic, Title Case Heading) (Level 3)

Text begins as a new paragraph.

All acronyms for national agencies, examinations, etc. should be spelled out the first time they are introduced in text or references. Thereafter the acronym can be used if appropriate, e.g. ‘The work of the Assessment of Performance Unit (APU) in the early 1980s ...’. Subsequently, ‘The APU studies of achievement ...’, in a reference ... (Department of Education and Science [DES] 1989a).

Sub Title 3 (Indented, Boldface Title Case Heading Ending With a Period. (Level 4).Paragraph text continues on the same line and continues as a regular paragraph.

Sub Title 3 (Indented, Boldface Title Case Heading Ending With a Period. (Level 5).Paragraph text continues on the same line and continues as a regular paragraph.

For example, in a scientific report following APA style, a report contains three sections: Method, Results, and Discussion. Each of these sections start with level 1 headings.

Method (Level 1)

If necessary, subheadings should be used.

Research Design (Level 2)

Text begins as a new paragraph.

Participants (Level 2)

Text begins as a new paragraph.

Teachers (Level 3)

Text begins as a new paragraph.

Students (Level 3)

Text begins as a new paragraph.

Data collection (Level 2)

Text begins as a new paragraph.

Data Analysis (Level 2)

Text begins as a new paragraph.

Validity and reliability (Level 2)

Text begins as a new paragraph.

Results or Findings and Discussions (Level 1)

In this section, research findings should be explained by benefiting from related literature.

**Tables and Figures**:

Tables and figures should be valuable, relevant, and visually attractive. Tables and figures must be referred to in the text and numbered in order of their appearance. Each table and figure should have a complete, descriptive title; and each table column an appropriate heading.

Tables and figures should be referred to in text as follows: Figure 1, Table 1 “As seen in Table [or Figure] 1 ...” (not Tab., fig. or Fig). Each table and/or figure must have a title that explains its purpose without reference to the text.

**Table 2** Table’s name Times New Roman 11 pt, Initials Capital, Centered

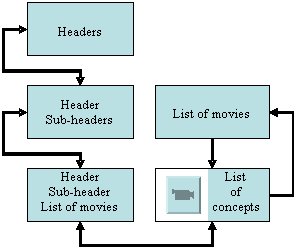
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**Figure 1** Figure’s name Times New Roman 11 pt, Initials Capital, Centered

A single-spaced space should be left before the figure, and a single line-spaced space should be left after the Figure. All text and expressions in all figures must be written in English.

Conclusions and Suggestions

Briefly summarize the research, present findings, and provide suggestions for future research directions.

**Compliance with Ethical Standards**

*Disclosure of potential conflicts of interest*

Authors are requested to disclose interests that are directly or indirectly related to the work submitted for publication.

*Funding*

Research grants from funding agencies (please give the research funder and the grant number) and/or research support (including salaries, equipment, supplies, reimbursement for attending symposia, and other expenses) by organizations that may gain or lose financially through publication of this manuscript.

*CRediT author statement*

CRediT (Contributor Roles Taxonomy) was introduced with the intention of recognizing individual author contributions.

*Research involving Human Participants and/or Animals*

When reporting studies that involve human participants, authors should include a statement that the studies have been approved by the appropriate institutional and/or national research ethics committee and have been performed in accordance with the ethical standards. This section will be filled if the article is accepted.

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| **Title in Turkish** |
| **Özet:**  Abstract of the article should be written here in Turkish, Times New Roman, 10 font, not exceeding 200 words, in single column. Abstract of the article should be written here in Turkish, Times New Roman, 10 font, not exceeding 250 words, justified, in single column. Abstract of the article should be written here in Turkish, Times New Roman, 10 font, not exceeding 250 words, justified, in single column. Abstract of the article should be written here in Turkish, Times New Roman, 10 font, not exceeding 250 words, in single column. Abstract of the article should be written here in Turkish, Times New Roman, 10 font, not exceeding 200 words, in single column.  *Anahtar kelimeler*: 4 to 7 words, the first one starts with a capital, others lowercase, comas between the keywords. |
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References

**This section has to be written in according to APA 7 style** [**https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples**](https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples)

The reference has to be arranged in alphabetical order of authors' surnames.

**A. Book Reference Examples**

**1. Whole authored book**

Jackson, L. M. (2019). *The psychology of prejudice: From attitudes to social action* (2nd ed.). American Psychological Association. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0000168-000>

Sapolsky, R. M. (2017). *Behave: The biology of humans at our best and worst*. Penguin Books.

Svendsen, S., & Løber, L. (2020). *The big picture/Academic writing: The one-hour guide* (3rd digital ed.). Hans Reitzel Forlag. <https://thebigpicture-academicwriting.digi.hansreitzel.dk/>

* Provide the author, year of publication, title, and publisher of the book. Use the same format for both print books and ebooks.
* Use the copyright date shown on the book’s copyright page as the year of publication in the reference, even if the copyright date is different than the release date.
* Include any edition information in parentheses after the title, without italics.
* If the book includes a DOI, include the DOI in the reference after the publisher name.
* Do not include the publisher location.
* If the ebook without a DOI has a stable URL that will resolve for readers, include the URL of the book in the reference (as in the Svendsen and Løber example, which is from the iBog database, where ebooks are referred to as “internetbooks”). Do not include the name of the database in the reference.
* If the ebook is from an academic research database and has no DOI or stable URL, end the book reference after the publisher name. Do not include the name of the database in the reference. The reference in this case is the same as for a print book.

**2. Whole edited book**

Hygum, E., & Pedersen, P. M. (Eds.). (2010). *Early childhood education: Values and practices in Denmark*. Hans Reitzels Forlag. <https://earlychildhoodeducation.digi.hansreitzel.dk/>

Kesharwani, P. (Ed.). (2020). *Nanotechnology based approaches for tuberculosis treatment*. Academic Press.

Torino, G. C., Rivera, D. P., Capodilupo, C. M., Nadal, K. L., & Sue, D. W. (Eds.). (2019). *Microaggression theory: Influence and implications*. John Wiley & Sons. <https://doi.org/10.1002/9781119466642>

* Use the abbreviation “(Ed.)” for one editor and the abbreviation “(Eds.)” for multiple editors after the editor names, followed by a period. In the case of multiple editors, include the role once, after all the names.
* Include any edition information in parentheses after the title, without italics.
* If the book includes a DOI, include the DOI in the reference after the publisher name.
* Do not include the publisher location.
* If the ebook without a DOI has a stable URL that will resolve for readers, include the URL of the book in the reference (as in the Hygum and Pedersen example, which is from the iBog database). Do not include the name of the database in the reference.
* If the ebook is from an academic research database and has no DOI or stable URL, end the book reference after the publisher name. Do not include the name of the database in the reference. The reference in this case is the same as for a print book.

**3. Chapter in an edited book**

Aron, L., Botella, M., & Lubart, T. (2019). Culinary arts: Talent and their development. In R. F. Subotnik, P. Olszewski-Kubilius, & F. C. Worrell (Eds.), *The psychology of high performance: Developing human potential into domain-specific talent* (pp. 345–359). American Psychological Association. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0000120-016>

Dillard, J. P. (2020). Currents in the study of persuasion. In M. B. Oliver, A. A. Raney, & J. Bryant (Eds.), *Media effects: Advances in theory and research* (4th ed., pp. 115–129). Routledge.

Thestrup, K. (2010). To transform, to communicate, to play—The experimenting community in action. In E. Hygum & P. M. Pedersen (Eds.), *Early childhood education: Values and practices in Denmark*. Hans Reitzels Forlag. <https://earlychildhoodeducation.digi.hansreitzel.dk/?id=192>

* Use this format for both print and ebook edited book chapters, including edited book chapters from academic research databases.
* If the chapter has a DOI, include the chapter DOI in the reference after the publisher name.
* Do not include the publisher location.
* If a chapter without a DOI has a stable URL that will resolve for readers, include the URL of the chapter in the reference (as in the Thestrup example, which is from the iBog database). Do not include the name of the database in the reference.
* If the chapter is from an academic research database and has no DOI or stable URL, end the book reference after the publisher name. Do not include the name of the database in the reference. The reference in this case is the same as for a print book chapter.
* Include any edition information in the same parentheses as the page range of the chapter, separated with a comma.
* For ebook chapters without pagination, omit the page range from the reference (as in the Thestrup example).

**B. Journal Article Reference Examples**

**1. Journal article**

Grady, J. S., Her, M., Moreno, G., Perez, C., & Yelinek, J. (2019). Emotions in storybooks: A comparison of storybooks that represent ethnic and racial groups in the United States. *Psychology of Popular Media Culture, 8*(3), 207–217. <https://doi.org/10.1037/ppm0000185>

Kırtak Ad, V. N., & Er, K. O. (2011). The comparision of physics curricula in Turkey and Malaysia. *Necatibey Faculty of Education Electronic Journal of Science and Mathematics Education*, *5*(2), 312-336. <https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/pub/balikesirnef/issue/3373/46563>

* If a journal article has a DOI, include the DOI in the reference.
* Always include the issue number for a journal article.
* If the journal article does not have a DOI and is from an academic research database, end the reference after the page range (for an explanation of why, see the database information page). The reference in this case is the same as for a print journal article.
* Do not include database information in the reference unless the journal article comes from a database that publishes works of limited circulation or original, proprietary content, such as UpToDate.
* If the journal article does not have a DOI but does have a URL that will resolve for readers (e.g., it is from an online journal that is not part of a database), include the URL of the article at the end of the reference.

**2. Journal article with an article number**

Jerrentrup, A., Mueller, T., Glowalla, U., Herder, M., Henrichs, N., Neubauer, A., & Schaefer, J. R. (2018). Teaching medicine with the help of “Dr. House.” *PLoS ONE, 13*(3), Article e0193972. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0193972>

* If the journal article has an article number instead of a page range, include the word “Article” and then the article number instead of the page range.

**3. Journal article with missing information**

**3.1 Missing volume number**

Lipscomb, A. Y. (2021, Winter). Addressing trauma in the college essay writing process. *The Journal of College Admission*, (249), 30–33. <https://www.catholiccollegesonline.org/pdf/national_ccaa_in_the_news_-_nacac_journal_of_college_admission_winter_2021.pdf>

Şen, A. Z. (2023). Chemistry teaching departments current situation from the perspective of prospective chemistry teachers a case study. *The Journal of Buca Faculty of Education*, (58), 3000–3027. <https://doi.org/10.53444/deubefd.1343282>

**3.2 Missing issue number**

Sanchiz, M., Chevalier, A., & Amadieu, F. (2017). How do older and young adults start searching for information? Impact of age, domain knowledge and problem complexity on the different steps of information searching. *Computers in Human Behavior, 72*, 67–78. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2017.02.038

**3.3 Missing page or article number**

Butler, J. (2017). Where access meets multimodality: The case of ASL music videos. Kairos: A Journal of Rhetoric, *Technology, and Pedagogy, 21*(1). <http://technorhetoric.net/21.1/topoi/butler/index.html>

* If the journal does not use volume, issue, and/or article or page numbers, omit the missing element(s) from the reference.
* If the journal is published quarterly and the month or season (Fall, Winter, Spring, Summer) is noted, include that with the date element; see the Lipscomb example.
* If the volume, issue, and/or article or page numbers have simply not yet been assigned, use the format for an advance online publication (see Example 7 in the Publication Manual) or an in-press article (see Example 8 in the Publication Manual).

**C. Conference Presentation Reference Examples**

**1. Conference presentation**

Evans, A. C., Jr., Garbarino, J., Bocanegra, E., Kinscherff, R. T., & Márquez-Greene, N. (2019, August 8–11). *Gun violence: An event on the power of community* [Conference presentation]. APA 2019 Convention, Chicago, IL, United States. <https://convention.apa.org/2019-video>

* Provide the names of the presenters in the author element of the reference.
* Provide the full dates of the conference in the date element of the reference.
* Describe the presentation in square brackets after the title. The description is flexible (e.g., “[Conference session],” “[Paper presentation],” “[Poster session],” “[Keynote address]”).
* Provide the name of the conference or meeting and its location in the source element of the reference.
* If video of the conference presentation is available, include a link at the end of the reference.

**2. Abstract of a conference presentation**

Cacioppo, S. (2019, April 25–28). *Evolutionary theory of social connections: Past, present, and future* [Conference presentation abstract]. Ninety-ninth annual convention of the Western Psychological Association, Pasadena, CA, United States. <https://westernpsych.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/WPA-Program-2019-Final-2.pdf>

* To cite only the abstract of a conference presentation, include the word “abstract” as part of the bracketed description (e.g., “[Conference presentation abstract]”).

**3. Conference proceedings published in a journal**

Duckworth, A. L., Quirk, A., Gallop, R., Hoyle, R. H., Kelly, D. R., & Matthews, M. D. (2019). Cognitive and noncognitive predictors of success. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, USA, 116*(47), 23499–23504. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1910510116>

* Conference proceedings published in a journal follow the same format as journal articles.

**4. Conference proceedings published as a whole book**

Kushilevitz, E., & Malkin, T. (Eds.). (2016*). Lecture notes in computer science: Vol. 9562. Theory of cryptography*. Springer. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-662-49096-9>

* Conference proceedings published as a whole book follow the same reference format as whole edited books.

**5. Conference proceedings published as a book chapter**

Bedenel, A.-L., Jourdan, L., & Biernacki, C. (2019). Probability estimation by an adapted genetic algorithm in web insurance. In R. Battiti, M. Brunato, I. Kotsireas, & P. Pardalos (Eds.), *Lecture notes in computer science: Vol. 11353. Learning and intelligent optimization* (pp. 225–240). Springer. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-05348-2_21>

* The format for conference proceedings published as an edited book chapter is the same as for edited book chapters.

**D. Dissertation or Thesis Reference Examples**

**1. Published Dissertation or Thesis References**

Çoramık, M. (2012). *The effect of teaching magnetism unit with computer-aided and experiment-aided activities on 11th grade students’ self-efficacy, metacognition, attitude, motivation and conceptual understanding* (Publication No. 312965) [Master’s thesis, Balıkesir University]. Council of Higher Education Thesis Center.

Kabir, J. M. (2016*). Factors influencing customer satisfaction at a fast food hamburger chain: The relationship between customer satisfaction and customer loyalty* (Publication No. 10169573) [Doctoral dissertation, Wilmington University]. ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global.

Miranda, C. (2019). *Exploring the lived experiences of foster youth who obtained graduate level degrees: Self-efficacy, resilience, and the impact on identity development* (Publication No. 27542827) [Doctoral dissertation, Pepperdine University]. PQDT Open. <https://pqdtopen.proquest.com/doc/2309521814.html?FMT=AI>

Zambrano-Vazquez, L. (2016). *The interaction of state and trait worry on response monitoring in those with worry and obsessive-compulsive symptoms* [Doctoral dissertation, University of Arizona]. UA Campus Repository. <https://repository.arizona.edu/handle/10150/620615>

* A dissertation or thesis is considered published when it is available from a database such as ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global or PDQT Open, an institutional repository, or an archive.
* If the database assigns publication numbers to dissertations and theses, include the publication number in parentheses after the title of the dissertation or thesis without italics.
* Include the description “Doctoral dissertation” or “Master’s thesis” followed by a comma and the name of the institution that awarded the degree. Place this information in square brackets after the dissertation or thesis title and any publication number.
* In the source element of the reference, provide the name of the database, repository, or archive.
* The same format can be adapted for other published theses, including undergraduate theses, by changing the wording of the bracketed description as appropriate (e.g., “Undergraduate honors thesis”).
* Include a URL for the dissertation or thesis if the URL will resolve for readers (as shown in the Miranda and Zambrano-Vazquez examples).
* If the database or archive requires users to log in before they can view the dissertation or thesis, meaning the URL will not work for readers, end the reference with the database name (as in the Kabir example).

**2. Unpublished Dissertation or Thesis References**

Harris, L. (2014). *Instructional leadership perceptions and practices of elementary school leaders* [Unpublished doctoral dissertation]. University of Virginia.

* When a dissertation or thesis is unpublished, include the description “[Unpublished doctoral dissertation]” or “[Unpublished master’s thesis]” in square brackets after the dissertation or thesis title.
* In the source element of the reference, provide the name of the institution that awarded the degree.
* The same format can be adapted for other unpublished theses, including undergraduate theses, by changing the wording of the bracketed description as appropriate.
* If you find the dissertation or thesis in a database or in a repository or archive, follow the published dissertation or thesis reference examples.

1. If the manuscript is from a dissertation study or a project, or presented at a conference, the author should put an explanation here. For example, this paper is formed in line with the author’s thesis titled “……” (If any) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)