

ANKARA UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF EDUCATIONAL SCIENCES JOURNAL OF SPECIAL EDUCATION PUBLICATION RULES

Ankara Üniversitesi Eğitim Bilimleri Fakültesi Özel Eğitim Dergisi [Ankara University Faculty of Educational Sciences Journal of Special Education], is a peer-reviewed scientific journal which is published quadrennially. In the journal; review articles, research studies in which quantitative, qualitative, and mix methods are used in the field of special education are published. The journal is open to access online for free.

Reviewer Reports:

In the journal three reviewer forms namely research, review, and single-subject designs reviewer forms are used. Reviewers are expected to make an evaluation regarding the sections of *Title and Abstract, Introduction, Method, Results, Discussion and Suggestions, English/Turkish Extended Summary* using these forms as well as to make a *General Evaluation* of the manuscript regarding characteristics of *Format and Expression*. Reviewers base their evaluations on the manuscripts' originality, the method used, the appropriateness to ethical rules, coherent presentation of findings and results as well as an examination of manuscripts regarding the literature.

The process of publication of the journal is as follows:

1) The authors send manuscripts in Word format at the following web address: <https://dergipark.org.tr/ozelegitimdergisi>

2) Editorial Board of Ankara University Faculty of Educational Sciences Journal of Special Education pre-review the manuscripts which authors send for the review process and during this pre-review editorial board conducts the following;

Firstly whether there is the Copyright Notice Form or not is checked. Then, for the research studies that require an Ethics Committee Approval, whether information regarding Ethics Committee Approval (title of the ethics committee, date, and number) takes place in the methods section as well as in the first/last page of the manuscript is checked. For case studies, information regarding whether the informed consent form was signed is also checked (for detailed information please [see](#)). If there is a lack of information, related information and documents are required from the author. For the studies which align with these criteria are checked for appropriateness regarding journal's sample template and publication rules.

The manuscripts which do not comply with the format in the Article Template, do not include “**Extended English Summary**” for the Turkish written manuscripts or “**Extended Turkish Summary**” for the manuscripts written in English will not be further evaluated. **For the authors from abroad and whose native language is not Turkish, the authors(s) will send an English extended summary to the editorial board and this summary will be translated into Turkish by the board at the end of the review process for the articles that are accepted to be published.** Extended abstracts must have **3000 to 4000** words. In this regard, the authors should examine the **instructions for authors** and use the [sample template](#) to prepare their manuscripts coherent with the publication rules of the journal. The manuscripts which do not comply with the rules of publication and format will not be further evaluated for publication and re-organization of the manuscripts will be required by the editorial board.

Manuscripts which comply with the publication rules and format will be reviewed for plagiarism. For the detection of plagiarism, Ankara University Faculty of Educational Sciences Journal of Special Education uses iThenticate package program. **The maximum similarity rate for the journal is 10%, all of which must not be from one or two sources. For manuscripts with a similarity rate of 10-15% will be sent back to its author(s) for a revision. Manuscripts with a similarity rate more than 15% will be rejected.** In this process, the editorial board thoroughly examines the similarities shown by the software, and the references and citations which are accurate are sorted out. The editorial board examines the similarities left out, and the mistakes are located and reported to the Editorial Board. In the light of the plagiarism detection report, the Editorial Board makes the final decision on the manuscript and shares the report and the decision with the author(s). The Editorial Board might require the correction of the mistakes or reject and return the manuscript to the author(s).

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For the manuscripts which have an appropriate similarity rate an “**editorial pre-review**” is conducted. In this process the manuscript is pre-reviewed by the editorial board in terms of the manuscript’s introduction, method, results and discussion sections considering the scope and aims of the journal, as well as a thorough examination is conducted regarding appropriateness to research reporting processes. At the end of editorial pre-review process, the manuscript which does not comply with the scope of the journal, has serious mistakes, or is not original is not further sent to peer-review but can be rejected instead.

3) The pre-reviewed manuscripts by the Editorial Board, are forwarded to three domain expert reviewers to be evaluated regarding the content. If reviewers require corrections or rearrangements, the authors must do the corrections due in **15 days** and send their revised manuscripts through the same online system. If necessary, the reviewers, who have required corrections or re-arrangements, re-evaluate the revised manuscripts. The Editorial Board makes the final decision to publish the manuscripts in the direction of reviewer opinions. When there is a conflict between the reviewers, Editorial Board might decide to send the manuscript to one more different reviewer.

4) The manuscripts to be published are put in order of acceptance date by the Secretary of Editorial Board, and the Editorial Board initiates “Editorial Post-Reading.” In this process, the manuscripts to be published are examined in terms of reviewer suggestions and publication rules.

5) When the Editorial Post-Reading is completed, the manuscripts are sent back to its author(s) for them to conduct the necessary changes in their manuscripts. After this page-setting process is initiated.

6) When page-setting is completed for the manuscripts, they are sent to the author for proofreading. The author(s) revise their manuscripts for the requirements of the page-setting due in 15 days. During this time if the authors do not revise their manuscripts accordingly in due time these manuscripts are sent back to their authors.

7) The authors do not pay any price for the manuscripts to be published.

8) The author(s) are responsible for the opinions they defend and the accuracy of the references they use in their manuscripts.

9) The enumeration of the journal continues by adding a new one each year.

Main requirements for the articles published in the journal are as follows:

1) The authors must send manuscripts not published elsewhere or not simultaneously send for review to any other journals.

2) The authors must write their manuscripts in accordance with the publication rules/instructions for authors and [sample template](#).

3) As a result of the iThenticate package program for plagiarism detection, the similarity rates must be below 10%.

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Manuscript Format Guide

Page Format	The text must be prepared on A4 paper leaving 2.5 cm <i>from the top, bottom, and each side, with justified alignment</i> and in a <i>single column</i> .
Font	All the text must be written in <i>10-point Times New Roman</i> . For the title, authorship and affiliation, tables and figures see the related sections.
Paragraph Structure	Indent section on the paragraph tab; <i>on the first line</i> 1.25 cm (one tab) space (except English and Turkish abstracts), on the spacing segment, you should choose 6 nk <i>before</i> and 0 nk <i>after</i> , in text one line spacing must be chosen.
Page Limit	The manuscripts should not exceed <i>6000-8000 words</i> including the references. The Turkish extended abstract for the English manuscripts/English extended abstract for the Turkish manuscripts are not included in this page limit.

Manuscript Sections

Title	<p>The title of the manuscript should not exceed 12 words. The title must be written in <i>bold 16-point Times New Roman</i> with line spacing being <i>one</i> and it must be <i>centered</i>.</p> <p>If the manuscript has been presented somewhere else or it has been produced from a project or a thesis/dissertation, it must be stated with an annotation mark (*) at the end of the title, and necessary explanations should be provided (See JSE Template).</p>
Author Names	<p>The first letters of the author's names and surnames should be capitalized in 12-point Times New Roman. Names and surnames should be given the names of the institutions in Times New Roman font of 10-point.</p> <p>Names and surnames of the authors, their e-mails, ORCID ids in both English and Turkish Abstracts as an annotation. Annotations must be <i>9-point Times New Roman</i> and <i>corresponding author</i> must be indicated (See JSE Template).</p>
English and Turkish Abstracts	<p>At the beginning of every manuscript, there must be an abstract in Turkish or any other language which it is written and in English also. The abstract must be <i>10-point, centered and it must contain 100 to 150 words</i>. The abstracts must not contain <i>citations</i>. Similar rules apply to Turkish abstracts of English written manuscripts and vice versa.</p> <p><i>For the research articles</i> following content must be covered in the English or Turkish abstracts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Problem statement,➤ Participants of the study, information related to their demographics such as age, gender, nationality, etc.,➤ The method/design of the study (if any provide especially the methodological authenticity),➤ Basic findings including statistical significance degree, effect size(s), and confidence interval(s),➤ Results, possible effects, or reflections in the application. <p><i>For the literature review or meta-analysis</i> following content must be covered in the English and Turkish abstracts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Identification of the problem of the study or the relationships among the variables reviewed,➤ The criteria for selection of the studies reviewed (for meta-analysis),➤ Characteristics of the participants in the basic studies examined,

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- The results (the most significant statistical effect sizes and the factors mediating it for meta-analytic studies).

For the theoretical studies following content must be covered in the English and Turkish abstracts:

- Explanation of the foundation for the theory/model and the processes of the theory/model,
- The situation/condition that the theory/model explains having being associated with the empirical findings.

For the methodological studies following content must be covered in the English and Turkish abstracts:

- The place of the method at hand in the general classification,
- Basic characteristics of the proposed method,
- Field of application of the proposed method,
- Basic characteristics and statistical significance of the statistical procedures if any.

For the case studies following content must be covered in the English and Turkish abstracts:

- Characteristics and introduction of the individual, group, community, or the institution examined,
- Explanation of the solution being revealed by the case study,
- Topics which can shed light on the theoretical explanations and future research.

Keywords

Capitalize only the first keyword and write them in *lower case letters* with a comma in between and include *five to seven words*. Please make all these arrangements for the Turkish abstract as well of the English written manuscripts and vice versa.

Main Text

Quantitative and qualitative studies must include the sections of *Method, Results, Discussion and Conclusion*.

Introduction (There is no title is needed in this section)

This section must include the following:

- Explanation of the importance of the problem,
- Identification of the related literature and findings,
- Expression of the purpose of the study or hypotheses and association of them with the method of the study.

Method

This section must include the following:

- The design of the study,
- Sufficient identification of the basic demographical characteristics of the participant(s)-sample or the subjects; explanation of the sampling method and the procedure, the sample size, how the sample size has been identified, and the power to represent the population, etc.
- Measurement tools, if any provide the studies related to the development, adaptation, validity, reliability, and standardization,
- If it is an experimental study, include the experimental procedures.

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The content to be covered under the method should be written under appropriate headings. By the type of research, the headings can change. However, the most basic three headings expected to be covered are as follows:

- A heading which defines the research design and the procedure of the research,
- A heading which defines the population and sample, subjects, or participants,
- A heading which defines data collection tools.

Results

In the results section, data collection should be briefly introduced, firstly analyses which have been conducted on data should be provided. Findings which reflect the results of the study must be written in sufficient detail. The authors should report all the related results –whether supporting the hypotheses or not– i.e., whether statistically significant or not. The researchers must not avoid reporting results which are unexpected. Instead, they should discuss the unexpected results in the discussion.

Discussion and Conclusion

Having provided the results, the authors should discuss the consequences of these results in the light of the research hypotheses. Moreover, they should interpret and summarize the results, and based on the results they should make some inferences as well.

In this section, the *limitations of the study* can be provided in a separate paragraph or under a separate heading.

In review studies, state the problem; analyze the related literature competently; elaborate on the limitations in the literature, gaps, and discrepancies; and state what can be done for a solution.

In other studies, in accordance with the topic, some changes can be made. However, headings including details which may complicate the readers' utilization of the text must be avoided.

References

References section should start on a new page. Both in the main text and the references the authors should adhere to the publication rules in the Publication Manual of American Psychological Association (APA) (6th edition).

Please see the section of *Main Reference Elements* for the main elements used in references.

Summary (Turkish Summary for the English Written Manuscripts or Vice Versa)

There must be a Turkish summary after the references section of an English written manuscript. There must be also an extended English summary at the end of every Turkish manuscript. For authors whose native language is not Turkish, authors should send an extended English summary to our Editorial Board by the and we will translate this English summary into Turkish. Turkish summary of an English written manuscript must be 3000 to 4000 words and include sections of Method,” “Results,” and “Discussion and Conclusion.” If needed, a section of “Limitedness” can be added. Organize the content of these sections by the rules indicated in “Main Text” section of this guide. If possible please include all the references you have used in the main text in the summary if this is not possible please provide the most critical ones here.

In citations in English summaries between the authors *and* must be written instead of & (e.g., Yoder and Warren, 2001). Citations which include more than two authors must be stated with “et al.” (e.g., Corn et al., 2002).

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Tables, Figures, and Appendices

- Place the tables, figures, pictures, and graphics must in the text. They *must not be* at the end of the manuscript.
- The author(s) should carefully decide how many visual elements (tables, graphics, and figures, etc.) must be in the manuscript. The most important point is to deliver the information in the manuscript to the readers in the clearest way; long tables filled with numbers, complex figures and graphics sometimes might make the information given more incomprehensible. Therefore, if you can express the results in the text in an understandable way, do not represent them in tables. For example, usually statistical significance tests can be easily expressed in the text: “According to the one-way analysis of variance results, there is a significant difference regarding socioeconomic status, $F(1,136) = 4.86, p = .029, \eta^2 = .03.$ ” etc.
- If you give the statistical findings in the text, do not give them in tables again. Statistics which are given in tables should not be written in the text again; the readers should be referred to the related table instead.
- Enumerate the tables and figures in the order of their appearance in the manuscript (e.g., Table 1, Table 2, Table 3, Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3, etc.).
- The author(s) must refer to the tables in the text. While referring to the tables, use the table numbers; the authors should not use statements such as “the table below, the table above.” (They should use for example “when the Table 5 is examined....” etc.)
- You can give explanatory notes under the table, if you take a table from other sources give proper referencing (For more information on table notes, please see [JSE Template](#)).

Style

In general, while giving tables, figures, pictures, and graphics in the text, the authors should consider the following style characteristics related to the format.

Tables and Figures

- In tables and figures, different than the general template, use *9-point Times New Roman*. In the paragraph tab for space section; *before* and *after* space must be 0, line spacing must be *single*.
- For more information on how to write titles of tables and figures see the section of *Heading System*.
- Omit the horizontal and vertical lines which separate the columns and lines in the tables; only underlines on the beginning and at the end of the table, and underlines of the column title lines must be apparent.
- For the titles/headings in the table, only the initials of the first words or the proper names should be capital.
- The information in the first column of the table should be flush left, other columns should be centered.

Appendices

- The materials which are not appropriate to be given in the text must be given after the references as an appendix, and *each of the appendices must be given on a separate page*.
- If there is only one appendix give a heading of “Appendix” and cite it in the text likewise (i.e., see Appendix A). If there is more than one appendix rank them as “Appendix A, Appendix B, etc.” and cite them likewise in the text (i.e., see Appendix A, Appendix B, etc.).
- The appendices which are not cited in the text must not be provided as an appendix. Appendices must be titled and if needed, formulas, numbers, tables, figures, or drawings should be provided.

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- Other**
- *p*-value must be provided in the text or with a new column on the table it can be given, with two to three decimal places (e.g., not $p < .05$ but $p = .023$) only out of the table.
 - Write the statistical statements in the text (e.g., *F*, *p*, *N*, *sd*, *R*, *R*², *t*, *U*, *df*, *f* etc.) in *italic*. After the comma, use only two digits. Moreover, while giving statistical statements, please leave a blank before and after the “=, +, -, x, :, >, <” (e.g., $F(1,40) = 6.78$).
 - -If a table contains point estimates such as averages, correlation or regression curves, confidence intervals should also be given. Confidence intervals should be given either in text or in a new column in the table, with the upper and lower limits specified in square brackets.

Heading System

In the heading system, the authors should consider the following levels. Moreover, in all headings “and, with, of, in, by, or” conjunctions and “the” should always be written in lowercase letters.

The First Level Heading	The First Level of Headings is Centered, and Bolded, and the First Letter of Each Word in the Heading is Capitalized The title of the manuscript and the main headings (Method, Results, Discussion, and Conclusion) are first level headings.
The second level heading	Left-aligned, Boldface, the First Letter of Each Word is Capitalized
The third level heading	Left-aligned, the first line is indented, boldface, lowercase heading with a period. Begin body text after the period. The first paragraph following this heading should be typed on the same line as the heading.
The fourth level heading	<i>Left-aligned, the first line is indented, boldface, italicized, lowercase heading with a period.</i> Begin body text after the period. The first paragraph following this heading should be typed on the same line as the heading.
The fifth level heading	<i>Left-aligned, the first line is indented, italicized, lowercase heading with a period.</i> Begin body text after the period. The first paragraph following this heading should be typed on the same line as the heading. More than five headings are not recommended.
Table and figure headings	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Table numbers (e.g., Table 1, Table 2, etc.) must be <i>left-aligned</i>, and <i>the first letter is capitalized</i>. The table headings, however, must be written under the table numbers (on the line spacing tab before and after must be set to 3 nk), <i>left-aligned, italicized, and capitalized with lower case letters</i>.➤ Figure numbers (e.g., Figure 1, Figure 2, etc.) must be <i>left-aligned, capitalized with lower case letters, and italicized</i>, whereas Figure headings must be written right after the figure numbers capitalized with lower case letters and end with a period (See JSE Template).➤ In the headings and content of the tables bold characters should be avoided.
Other	Abstract, References, and Appendices should be accepted as an etiquette rather than a heading, and they must start on a new page, must be centered, capitalized with lower case letters and must not be bold (See JSE Template).

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Citations and References

For all the information, data, opinions of others than the authors, authors must provide proper citations in the manuscripts. Moreover, if the authors need to include information or opinion of theirs that has been published somewhere else, the previous study should be cited as well. Each of the citations in the text must be placed in the reference list.

- In-text Citations** Between the authors *and* should be written rather than using &
Example,
Saraç and Çolak's (2012) study... (Do not put the apostrophe with the parenthesized statement)
(Synder, & Carnahan, 2014), (Connell, Carta, & Baer, 1993)
For details, please see *Main Citation Styles* table.
- List of Citations in Parentheses** In the parenthesis, give the citations in alphabetic order.
Example,
(Akçamete & Kargın, 1996; Ayer, 1984; Mert, 1996; Özen, Çolak, & Acar, 2002; Sağıroğlu, 2006; Sucuoğlu, 2001)
- Citing Indirect Sources** *In text*
Seidenberg's study (1993) (as cited in Coltheart, 1996)...
In Bacanlı's (1992) (as cited in Yüksel, 1996) study...
In references
Give only the author who cited the quote in the references.
Coltheart, M. (1993). Models of...
Yüksel, G. (1996). Social skills...
- Authors with the Same Last Name** When there are two authors with the same last name, use first initials with the last names to prevent confusion.
Example,
In works of N. Özdemir (1985) and M. Özdemir (1990)...
In their studies R. D. Luce (1959) and P. A. Luce (1986)...
- Two or More Works by the Same Author in the Same Year** If you have two sources by the same author in the same year, use lower-case letters (a, b, c) with the year to order the entries in the reference list. Use the lower-case letters with the year in the in-text citation *in the order of in-text citations*.
Example:
(Demir, 1990a, 1990b, 1990c; Yılmaz, 1992 in-press-a, 1992 in-press-b)
Baheti, (2001a), Baheti (2001b)
- Two or More Works by the Same Author** If you have two sources by the same author in different years, give the citations *by the year*.
Example,
(Myers, 1998, 2003)

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Personal Communication These include personal letters, interviews, e-mails, person-to-person communication. Only include this reference in text do not include personal communications in the references section. If possible, indicate the exact date of communication.

(H. J. Killian, personal communication, November 16, 2015)

Other If you have to cite two sources which start with the same last name order with the same year, to prevent confusion give the last names and add “et al.” at the end.

Example; For Kosslyn, Koenig, Barret, Cave, Tang, and Gabrieli (1996); and

Kosslyn, Koenig, Gabrieli, Tang, Marsolek, and Daly (1996)

Cite as Kosslyn, Koenig, Barret, et al. (1996) and Kosslyn, Koenig, Gabrieli, et al. (1996)

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Basic Citation Styles				
Citation Type	First Citation in Text	Other Citations in-Text	First Citation in the Parenthesis	Other Citations in the Parentheses
Work by One Author	Bakkaloğlu (2004) Williams (2003)	Bakkaloğlu (2004) Williams (2003)	(Bakkaloğlu, 2004) (Williams, 2003)	(Bakkaloğlu, 2004) (Williams, 2003)
Work by Two Authors	Çakaloz and Kurul (2005) Yoder and Warren (2002)	Çakaloz and Kurul (2005) Yoder and Warren (2002)	(Çakaloz & Kurul, 2005) (Yoder & Warren, 2002)	(Çakaloz & Kurul, 2005) (Yoder & Warren, 2002)
Work by three authors	Sucuoğlu, Kanık, and Küçüker (1994) Tamis-LeMonda, Shannon, and Cabrera (2004)	Sucuoğlu et al. (1994) Tamis-LeMonda et al. (2004)	(Sucuoğlu, Kanık, & Küçüker, 1994) (Tamis-LeMonda, Shannon, & Cabrera, 2004)	(Sucuoğlu et al., 1994) (Tamis-LeMonda et al., 2004)
Work by Four Authors	Uğuz, Toros, Yazgan İnanç, and Çolakkadioğlu (2004) Wetherby, Cain, Yonclas, and Walker (1998)	Uğuz et al. (2004) Wetherby et al. (1998)	(Uğuz, Toros, Yazgan İnanç, & Çolakkadioğlu, 2004) (Wetherby, Cain, Yonclas, & Walker, 1998)	(Uğuz et al., 2004) (Wetherby et al., 1998)
Work by Five Authors	Volkmar, Lord, Bailey, Schultz, and Klin (2004)	Volkmar et al. (2004)	(Volkmar, Lord, Bailey, Schultz, & Klin, 2004)	(Volkmar et al., 2004)
Work by Six or More Than Six Authors	Vaughan et al. (2003)	Vaughan et al. (2003)	(Vaughan et al., 2003)	(Vaughan et al., 2003)
Organization as an Author (Common Abbreviation)	Ministry of National Education (MNE, 2003)	MNE (2003)	(Ministry of National Education [MNE], 2003)	(MNE, 2003)

Other Considerations

Emphasis	The words or statements which you would like to put an emphasis, only <i>italicize</i> the necessary parts. Do not use boldface, bigger type size, or underlined text, or do not use capital letters.
Order of Bullets	In order of bullets in text use numbers one under the other (1, 2, 3, etc.) or letters (a, b, c, etc.)
Paragraph	All the paragraphs should have more than three sentences.
Direct Quotations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ When you need to quote a statement less than 40 words directly, give it in quotation marks and indicate the exact page number of your quotation. For example, the concept of organizational culture is defined as “everything we do in an organization.” (Demir, 1997, p. 117).➤ For quotations more than 40 words, justify the paragraph from the left indent and leave 1.25 (1 tab) from the left and give the page number.➤ For participant opinions to be given in qualitative studies give them as in direct quotations leave 1.25 (1 tab) from the left.
Punctuation Marks	After every word and every punctuation mark (comma, semicolon, colon, etc.) <i>leave a blank</i> . Only the dots for the abbreviations are against this rule (etc., i.e., e.g., etc.)
Use of Numbers	If the number you use is smaller than 10, write the numbers in words (nine, eight, etc.). Exceptions are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ If not at the beginning of a sentence, for numbers bigger than 10, use numerals (For example; In total 350 students participated..., etc.)➤ For all numbers in the abstracts use numerals whether they are smaller than 10 or not.➤ If you indicate a measure, use numerals for all numbers (For example; 5 mg. dosage..., etc. or more than 10 cm. ..., etc.).➤ If you give numbers related to the statistical or mathematical functions, fractions, decimals, percentages, ratios, and quarters, even if they are less than 10, write them in numerals. (For example: More than 3 times..., 5% of the sample..., in the sample in the 1st quarter... etc.).➤ Give numbers related to date, age, population, and sample, participants, scale scores, and units used in scoring scales, and monetary values in numerals (e.g., in 3 years’ time, at the age of 2, the experimental group of 9 people were evaluated as 4 on a 7-point scale, each subject was paid 20 liras, etc.). The only exception for this is when you give approximate values (For example; in approximately three years..., etc.)➤ Give the numbers in the headings of tables, figures, and graphics in numerals even they are smaller than 10.➤ For the fractional numbers put a dot between the whole number and the fraction (For example; 1.235). If you are reporting statistics and the coefficient which is whether statistical significance test or a correlation coefficient which cannot be bigger than 1, write the value without “0” at the beginning (For example; .05). If the value can take a value bigger than 1 as in F test, and t test, if it is smaller than 1 leave the “0” at the beginning, separate the fraction with a dot (For example; $F(1.136) = 0.76$).➤ For the fractional numbers, except in special cases, round up the fraction to two digits.➤ If you begin a sentence, a heading, or a sub-heading with a number, write them in words. If possible, do not begin a sentence with a number (For example; rather than “A hundred and eighty-two participants...” use “In total 182 participants...” to avoid using numbers at the beginning of a sentence.

Main Reference Elements

Likewise in-text citations, each of the citations used in the references must take place in the text as well. In the references section, the references must be in alphabetic order. If the last names are identical, take into account the initials of the authors' first names. In the paragraph tab arrange *before and after* as 0; arrange special section as *hanging* and *1.25 (1 tab) cm*; in the space section set *before* as *6 nk* and *after* as *0 nk*; line spacing must be set to *single*. **For the books/articles/presentations in Turkish and languages other than English, the title of the study should be translated into English with brackets. For the references with a doi, doi numbers must also be provided.**

Turkish article

Sucuoğlu, N. B., & Demir, Ş. (2018). Yeterlik İndeksi: Özel gereksinimli küçük çocukların gelişimsel işlevlerinin değerlendirilmesi [Abilities Index: A means to evaluate developmental functions of young children with disabilities]. *İlköğretim Online*, 17(1). doi: 10.17051/ilkonline.2018.413759

English Article

Adamson, L. B., McArthur, D., Markov, Y., Dunbar, B., & Bakeman, R. (2001). Autism and joint attention: Young children's responses to maternal bids. *Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology*, 22(4), 439-453. doi: 10.1016/S0193-3973(01)00089-2

Article with More Than Seven Authors

Aker, T., Sorgun, E., Mestçioğlu, Ö., Karakaya, I., Kalender, D., Acar, G., ... Acicbe, Ö. (2008). İstanbul'daki bombalama eylemlerinin erişkin ve ergenlerdeki travmatik stres etkileri [Traumatic stress effects of bombing events in Istanbul on adults and adolescents]. *Türk Psikoloji Dergisi*, 23(61), 63-74. doi: 10.5222/otd.2017.112

Dawson, G., Rogers, S., Munson, J., Smith, M., Winter, J., Greenon, J., ... & Varley, J. (2010). Randomized, controlled trial of an intervention for toddlers with autism: the Early Start Denver Model. *Pediatrics*, 125(1), e17-e23. doi:10.1542/peds.2009-0958

Online First Article

Article

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