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| **……………. Article** | **The Title of the Article Should not Exceed 15 Words and the First Letter of the Words Should be Capitalized**  ***Makale Başlığı En Fazla 15 Sözcük Olmalı ve Sözcüklerin İlk Harfleri Büyük Olarak Yazılmalıdır***  **Author N. and Surname (Will Be Written After the Article is Accepted)[[1]](#footnote-1)** |
| ***Submission Date***  00 / 00 / 20XX  ***Admission Date***  00 / 00 / 20XX |
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**ABSTRACT**:

The first language of the article will be written in the upper heading. The abstract should be between 200-300 words. The abstract consists of a concise explanation of the article's problem, theory, purpose, material and method, findings, and conclusions. The fact that the article is research or compilation does not change the number of words. The abstract is written in a single paragraph. The abstract is the part where the reader will want to have general information about the article. Therefore, it is important that the abstract is concise and encouraging for the reader to read the rest of the article. Since the abstracts of the articles reveal the strong connection of the interests of the author/authors with the work, the inclusivity of the abstracts and the core of the content should be applied sensitively. Besides the referees and the editors who review the article consider the abstract first, the abstracts make a connection of an article with the external world. In this respect, it is also important that the abstracts are written in simple and plain language. The citation should not be made in the abstracts; however, it can be made in the extended abstract. The extended abstract of the article should be written only for Turkish articles. The extended abstract should be added to the last page of the article. The extended abstract application in our journal will start from our 2022/2 issue.

**KEYWORDS:** *Keywords: Keyword, Keyword, Keyword, Keyword, Keyword* **(**Max 5 words)

**ÖZ**:

Makalenin yayın dilindeki başlığı birinci başlık kısmına yazılmalıdır. Öz 200-300 sözcük arasında olmalıdır. Öz; makalenin problem, kuram, amaç, materyal ve yöntem, bulgu ve sonuçların özlü bir şekilde açıklanmasından ibarettir. Makalenin araştırma veya derleme olması sözcük sayısını değiştirmemektedir. Öz kısmı tek paragraf halinde yazılmalıdır. Öz, okurun makale hakkındaki ilk genel bilgiye sahip olmak isteyeceği kısımdır. Bu nedenle okurun makalenin geri kalanını okuması için özün nitelikli ve teşvik edici olması önemlidir. Makale özleri yazarın/ yazarların ilgi alanlarının eser ile olan güçlü bağlantısını ortaya koyduğundan, özlerin kapsayıcılığı ve içeriğin öz kısmına çekilmesi hassasiyetle uygulanmalıdır. Makale özleri, makaleyi değerlendirecek hakemlerin ve editörlerin öncelikle dikkate aldıkları kısım olması yanında, makalenin dış dünya ile ilişkisini de kurar. Özlerin basit ve yalın dille yazılması da bu açıdan önemlidir. Makale özlerinde başka eserlere atıf yapılmamalıdır ancak genişletilmiş özet kısmında atıf yapılabilir. Makalenin İngilizce genişletilmiş özeti sadece Türkçe makaleler için yazılmalıdır. Genişletilmiş özet, makalenin en son sayfasına eklenmelidir. Dergimizde genişletilmiş özet uygulaması 2022/2 sayımızdan itibaren başlayacaktır.

***Anahtar Kelimeler:*** *Anahtar Kelime, Anahtar Kelime, Anahtar Kelime, Anahtar Kelime, Anahtar Kelime (en çok 5 anahtar kelime)*

**INTRODUCTION**

The purpose of the introduction section is to immerse the reader into the context of the study, explain its importance, and convey the rationale behind the research. This section should include the following key elements:

**Problem Statement and Research Question:**

* **Presentation of the Research Question:** Demonstrate how the problem or hypotheses emerged and why they are significant.
* **Provide Background Information:** Explain the historical or theoretical context of the problem. For example, summarize previous studies conducted in a specific scientific field or on a related topic.
* **Relate to Literature:** Highlight how your research fills a gap in the existing literature or contributes to ongoing discussions.

**Aim and Focus of the Research:**

* **Clearly Define Goals and Objectives:** Concisely state what the study aims to achieve.
* **Introduce the Thesis or Hypothesis:** Present the core argument or hypothesis of your research.

**Logical Flow of Ideas:**

* **Organize Primary Ideas:** In the introduction, prioritize ideas based on their importance rather than presenting them in chronological order. Avoid a purely historical sequence. Instead of listing studies, adopt a thematic approach to help the reader better understand the literature.
* **Avoid Clichéd Statements:** Avoid generic phrases such as "Previous research has shown that..." and start with striking information, statistics, or examples to capture the reader's attention.
* **Support with a Concrete Example:** Use specific examples to help readers understand complex ideas more easily.

**Present the General Plan of the Article:**

* **Outline the Discussion:** At the end of the introduction, provide an overview of how the study will proceed. This helps the reader follow your paper more effectively.

**1. Literature Review**

The literature review connects your study with existing knowledge and research, providing readers with a theoretical and empirical framework. This section should include:

**1.1 Examination of Existing Research:**

* **Key Studies Related to the Topic:** Identify and summarize notable studies in the relevant literature.
* **Clarification of Key Concepts and Definitions:** Define commonly used terms and concepts in literature.
* **Comparison of Methods and Findings:** Critically analyze the methods and results of prior studies.

**1.2 Identification of Gaps in the Literature**

* **Highlighting Deficiencies in Existing Research:** Identify shortcomings or inadequately addressed topics in prominent studies.
* **Importance of the Problems:** Explain why these gaps are significant and how your research addresses them.

**1.3 Contribution of Your Study to the Literature**

* **Emphasis on Originality:** Demonstrate how your study contributes novel insights to the existing body of knowledge.
* **Connection to the Literature:** Indicate which approaches or theories in the literature align with your research.

**1.4 Critical Use of Sources**

* **Critically Evaluate Sources:** Do not merely summarize studies in the literature. Critically examine their methods and findings. The literature review should go beyond summarizing and include a critical assessment.

**1.5 Ethical and Accurate Use of Sources**

* **Correct Citation:** Use a citation style like APA and ensure all sources referenced in the text match those in the reference list.
* **Paraphrasing Instead of Quoting:** Strive to rewrite sources in your own words rather than quoting them directly.

**2. Methodology**  
The methodology section details how the study was conducted, allowing readers to understand and replicate it if needed. This section typically includes subheadings such as Participants, Materials/Data Collection Tools, and Procedure. If the study design is complex (e.g., a factorial experiment with multiple independent variables), a separate Design subheading or a combined Design and Procedure subheading may be necessary. For some studies (e.g., surveys with numerous measures but brief procedures), presenting the Procedure section before the Materials section may be more suitable.

**2.1 Participants**

* **Demographic Information:** Include the total number of participants, gender distribution (e.g., number of males and females), age range, average age, standard deviation, racial/ethnic distribution (if applicable), and the type of population (e.g., university students). Numbers at the start of sentences should be written out as words.
* **Selection Process:** Explain how participants were chosen (e.g., based on voluntary participation or specific criteria).
* **Incentives for Participants:** Mention if any rewards were offered, such as payment or extra credit.
* **Writing Style:** Describe the participant group specifically (e.g., "Third-year psychology students at X University" instead of just "psychology students").
* **Fluency:** Avoid short, fragmented sentences and ensure a smooth flow of information while avoiding unnecessary length.

**2.2 Materials and Data Collection Tools**

* **Tools Used:** Provide detailed descriptions of stimuli, questionnaires, or other materials used. Avoid unnecessary details (e.g., the color of a pen).
* **Surveys and Scales:**
  + Specify the number of questions, response format (e.g., Likert scale), reverse-coded items, and sub-dimensions if applicable.
  + Provide a few sample questions to give readers an idea.
  + For newly developed tools, include details in the Appendices section.
* **Special Equipment:** Describe any specialized equipment used (e.g., eye-tracking devices) and its specifications.
* **Control Variables:** Identify and explain why certain variables were controlled.

**2.3 Procedure**

* **Study Participation Process:** Describe how participants were included in the study, what they did, and the sequence of activities.
* **Instructions to Participants:** Specify the instructions provided (either briefly or verbatim) and summarize the informed consent and debriefing processes.
* **Conciseness:** Write this section succinctly, avoiding repetition.

**3. Findings**  
This section systematically presents how the research data were analyzed and the results obtained. The way you present your findings depends on the type and topic of your research. The data can be quantitative (numerical) or qualitative (descriptive).

**3.1 Quantitative Data**

Quantitative data are measurable and typically presented systematically and orderly using tables, graphs, and diagrams. They include numerical quantities and comparisons between datasets. This section explains how the data were analyzed and what was discovered. If the data analysis is complex, you may divide this section into subsections, for example, one subsection for each hypothesis.

The section should include the following:

* **Descriptive Statistics:** Present descriptive statistics (e.g., means, standard deviations, frequencies) before beginning the analysis.
* **Hypothesis Tests:** Clearly state which analyses or statistical tests were used for each hypothesis. For example:
  + **t-test:** t(18) = 3.57, p < .001 (where 18 represents the degrees of freedom).
  + **Correlation:** r(32) = -.52, p < .001 (where 32 is the degrees of freedom for the correlation).
  + **One-way ANOVA:** F(2, 18) = 7.00, p < .001 (where 2 represents "between" and 18 represents "within" degrees of freedom).
  + If a p-value is greater than .05, describe the finding as "not significant" rather than "insignificant." It is recommended to report exact p-values for non-significant results.
* **Effect Size:** Report r² values for correlations, as they indicate the proportion of variance shared between two variables. For t-tests and ANOVAs, report eta² values. Write exact p-values to two or three decimal places (e.g., p = .042). For p < .001, use this expression rather than providing an exact value.
* **Verbal Expression of Results:** After presenting all statistical results, summarize your findings in a few sentences and state whether they support your hypothesis. Use phrases like "As predicted..." or "The results did not support the hypothesis..." Such explanations can appear in the same paragraph as the statistics. Additionally, provide relevant means and standard deviations.

**3.2 Use of Tables and Figures**

* Ensure that you reference these visuals in the text (e.g., "As shown in Figure 1...").
* Tables and figures can be used to summarize results, but avoid presenting the same information in both a table and a figure. It may be helpful to use tables or figures to visually represent results. However, if you present averages and standard deviations in a table, do not repeat them in the text. If you use figures, include these values in the text as figures may not convey precise details. Always explain trends shown in figures.

**3.3 Avoiding Interpretation**

This section should not include interpretations of the results. Interpretation and evaluation belong in the Discussion section.

**3.4 Qualitative Data**

Qualitative data include brief explanations, descriptions, or instructions and can be presented in text or lists. These descriptive details are often written in essay form or as lists. Arrange the explanations to help the reader understand the findings effectively.

**4. Discussion**  
The Discussion section should provide a general presentation of what was learned from your research. To offer a generalization, explain the implications or meaning of your findings, then revisit the points mentioned in the Introduction to support your arguments. This section should be directly linked to your thesis and should avoid introducing new ideas or engaging in discussions unrelated to your thesis.

In this section, consider the following:

* Begin with a brief summary of your main findings. Express this summary in words rather than numbers.
* Did your findings support your hypothesis? If not, explain why you think this is the case.
* Discuss the theoretical and/or practical implications of your findings.
* Provide a broader perspective for readers by addressing the question, "Why are these findings important?"
* Were there any unexpected or interesting results? If so, reference other theories to explain these findings.
* Explain how your findings relate to existing literature or expand upon previous studies. Return to the literature discussed in the Introduction and clarify how your findings fit (or do not fit) into this context.

**Results and Recommendations**

The Results section connects your research to your thesis, bringing together your arguments and the main ideas of your paper. By presenting your research and ideas logically, this section provides readers with answers to your research questions. The conclusions should directly link back to the ideas introduced in the Introduction and should not present new concepts.

Include the following in your conclusion:

**Limitations of the Study:**

* State the limitations of your research. If your findings differ from those of other researchers or if you did not achieve statistically significant results, suggest what might have been lacking in your study. Keep these explanations concise and integrate them with your recommendations for future research.

**Future Research:**

* What additional research questions arose from your study? What new research should be conducted on this topic?

***The following section must be included in the article before the References section:*** ***Any personally identifying information that could lead to a violation of blind refereeing should be blinded or anonymized.***

***Compliance with Ethical Standards***

**Conflict of Interest Declaration**

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest between themselves and/or any third parties or institutions regarding this work. If conflicts exist, they should be disclosed in a statement detailing the nature of the conflict and how it will be resolved. All authors are required to complete and sign individual conflict of interest forms as part of the submission process. These signed forms should be included with the manuscript submission.

**How to Use This Section**

When submitting an article, the conflict-of-interest form should be completed. Conflicts of interest may arise not only between the authors themselves but also between the authors and third parties. Therefore, each author must fill out and sign the conflict of interest declaration form individually.

**Ethics Committee Approval**

* For studies requiring ethics approval, include a statement such as:  
  *"This study was approved by the [Name of Ethics Committee], under reference number [Approval Number], on [Approval Date]."*  
  Attach the ethics approval document as a PDF during submission.
* If ethics approval is not required, include the following statement:  
  *"This study does not require ethics committee approval. A signed declaration confirming this has been submitted with the manuscript."*

**Funding Statement**Indicate whether the study received financial support. For example:  
*"This research was funded by [Funding Organization or Grant Provider], under grant number [Grant Number]."*  
  
If no funding was received, simply state:  
*"The authors received no financial support for this research."*

***Acknowledgments***Include acknowledgments for any individuals or organizations that contributed to the study. For example: *“The authors thank [Name/Organization] for their support in [specific contribution, e.g., providing data, resources, or feedback]."*  
  
If there are no contributions to acknowledge, use a simple statement such as:  
*"The authors have no acknowledgments to report."*

**REFERENCES**The references should be formatted according to **APA 7th Edition** guidelines. They must be listed in alphabetical order based on the authors' surnames, regardless of the type of source (e.g., books, articles, theses, websites).

Each entry should use a hanging indent, with the second and subsequent lines of the citation indented by 1.5 cm.

Articles using citation styles other than APA (e.g., footnote citation styles like Harvard) will be rejected during the preliminary review stage.

**In-Text Citation Requirement:** Every reference included in the reference list must be cited within the text. Sources not cited in the text should be listed separately under a section titled **"Additional Required References"** and formatted accordingly.

**No Subcategories in the Reference List:** The reference list should not include subheadings or categories such as Books, Articles, Theses, or Web Sources. All references should be listed together in a single section in alphabetical order.

**APPENDICES: (IF APPLICABLE)**

**Formatting Guidelines**

The manuscript should be formatted with single line spacing, and a 10 pt space should be left between paragraphs. No paragraph indentation is required. The provided template adheres to these formatting requirements.

The manuscript should be written in clear, concise, and academic language. Foreign terms should be used only when necessary and should be clearly integrated into the context to maintain semantic clarity.

Headings should begin with a capital letter, with the remainder in lowercase, and should be in bold type. A maximum of three heading levels should be used in the manuscript.

Except in cases where categorization is essential, the number of heading levels should be limited to three.

Figures, tables, and illustrations must be numbered consecutively. Any images or visuals included should be of a resolution that ensures clarity and readability.

If figures or tables do not fit within the column width, pages with such figures may be formatted in a single-column layout.

Figures, tables, and illustrations should not exceed the column width. If the visuals are small enough to lose detail, the page should be reformatted to single-column layout for better presentation.

**SUBMISSION GUIDELINES**

You must ensure Conflict of Interest Declaration; Ethics Committee Approval: Funding Statement and Acknowledgments sections are included in the article before the References section:

Page numbers will be assigned once the publication list is finalized. Authors should not alter the page number section.

This journal follows the COPE (Committee on Publication Ethics) guidelines for manuscript preparation and all editorial processes.

The iThenticate similarity report for manuscripts should not exceed 20% overall, and no individual reference should have a similarity rate higher than 1%. Manuscripts exceeding these thresholds will be rejected during the initial screening process. When conducting the similarity check, please ensure that the abstract and reference list are excluded. You can enable this feature by selecting the "exclude abstract, exclude bibliography" option in your plagiarism detection software.

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**We wish our authors all the best**

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