**THE TITLE MUST BE LIMITED TO THE CONTENT OF THE ARTICLE** (Times New Roman, All Capital Letters, Bold, 12 font size, Centered, 12 Pt Before The Headline And 6 Pt After The Title, Multiple Line Spacing, 1.15 As The Value)

Name SURNAME[[1]](#footnote-1)

Name SURNAME [[2]](#footnote-2)

Name SURNAME [[3]](#footnote-3)

The name will be written after by the editors after the acceptance process, Author information should not be written in the article uploaded to the journal.11 font size, centered The first letter of the name is capitalized. The last letter will be written in all capital letters,

***Recieved (First): Accepted: (****It will be added by the Editorial Board)*

**Citation/©:**Surname, First Letter of Name. (2020). *……………………………….., Journal of Management Theory and Practices Research,* *2*(1), Number of Pages.

**Abstract**

The abstract should be viewed as a miniversion of the paper. The abstract should provide a brief summary of each of main sections of the paper: ıntroduction, material and methods, results, and discussion. The others word, the abstract should (i) state the principal objectives and scope of the investigation, (ii) describe the methods employed, (iii) summarize the results, and (iv) state the principal conclusions. The abstract should be written in a single line spacing, 9 font size, justified, between 100-300 words and as a single structured paragraph.

**Keywords:** Keywords, Keywords, Keywords, Keywords, Keywords (9 point, justified, 3-5 Keywords)

**JEL Code:** The JEL code(s) of the study (more than one Gel code can be determined depending on the nature of the study) should be written in this field. You can use https://ideas.repec.org/JEL/ to find the relevant Gel Codes.

**1. INTRODUCTION (FIRST LEVEL HEADINGS SHOULD BE WRITTEN IN CAPITAL, TIMES NEW ROMAN 11 POINT, BOLD, JUSTIFIED, NO INCLINES, BEFORE “12” AND AFTER THE HEADING VALUES OF "6".**

The article should be arranged in IMRAD format (introduction-introduction, Methods-method, Results-result and discussion-discussion).The logic of IMRAD can be defined in question form. What question/problem was studied? The answer is the introduction. How was the problem studied? The answer is the methods. What were the findings? The answer is the results. What do these findings mean? The answer is the discussion.

The purpose of the introduction should be to supply sufficient background information to allow the reader to understand and evaluate the present study without needing to refer to previous publication on the topic. The introduction should also provide the rationale for the present study.

Suggest rules for a good introduction are as follows: (i) the introduction should present first, with all possible clarity, the nature and scope of the problem investigated (ii) it should review the pertinent literature to orient the reader (iii) it should state the method of the investigation. If deemed necessary, the reasons for the choice of a particular method should be stated (iv) it should state the principal results of the investigation.

All text should be formatted as Times New Roman, 11 font size, 0 and 6 pt space before and after, special=none, line spacing=multiple, value= 1.15. Empty lines should not be created with enter in the entire text. In-text citations must be in APA 6 format. You can find detailed information about APA 6 from the examples given in the bibliography.

**2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK (FIRST LEVEL HEADINGS SHOULD BE WRITTEN IN CAPITAL, TIMES NEW ROMAN 11 FONT SIZE, BOLD, JUSTIFIED, NO INCLINES, BEFORE “12” AND AFTER THE HEADING VALUES OF "6". IT SHOULD NOT GO TO THE OTHER HEADİNG WITHOUT ANY EXPLANATION UNDER THE HEADİNG)**

The theoretical framework is the part where the theoretical background and support of the study are presented. In the theoretical framework, it should be explained according to which theory/model, on what grounds and with what approach. Theories, concepts and ideas that support or explain the main idea of the article should be included.

In-text citations must be in APA 6 format. You can find detailed information about APA 6 from the examples given in the bibliography.

**2.1. 2.1. Second-Level Subheadings (Only First Letters of Second-Level Headings Should Be Capitalized, Times New Roman, 11 font size, bold, justified, Justified, No Indent, Before “12” and after the Heading Values of "6".)**

In-text citations must be in APA 6 format. You can find detailed information about APA 6 from the examples given in the bibliography.

**2.1.1. Third-Level Subheadings (Only First Letters of Second-Level Headings Should Be Capitalized, Times New Roman, 11 font size, bold, justified, Justified, No Indent, Before “12” and after the Heading Values of "6")**

In-text citations must be in APA 6 format. You can find detailed information about APA 6 from the examples given in the bibliography.

**3. LITERATURE REVIEW**

In this section, information should be given about the national and international sources (from old-dated studies to new-dated studies) reached as a result of literature scanning. It is left to the discretion of the author to prepare the literature summary in plain text or in a table.

**4. RESEARCH**

Under this title, the subject and purpose of the research, its universe and sample, assumptions and method should be explained.

**4.1. Purpose and Importance of the Research**

Although the purpose of the research depends on a well-defined problem statement, it should be given in this section in a clear way to avoid any misunderstanding. The purpose of research is to answer “what?”, “how?” and “why?” to your questions. Thus, it helps to embody the problem to be clarified.

The importance of the research is explained with the reasons why this topic was chosen rather than another topic. Explains how the collected data can be used to solve a problem.

**4.2. Population and Sample of the Research**

The research universe is the large group in which the research findings are generalized and the research sample is selected from. The sample, on the other hand, is the set that is accepted to represent the universe that is systematically selected from among the units in a particular universe. The universe of the research should be chosen in accordance with the purpose of the study. It should be clearly explained which technique was used in the selection of the sample (easy, intentional, quota, snowball, outlier, random, systematic, stratified or clustered) and how the sample size was determined.

**4.3. Research Method**

Issues such as which research design was used in the study, sample selection, data collection and analysis method should be stated under this heading. The method of the research should be suitable for the purpose of the study. Then, the research model and hypotheses created to test the research purpose should be explained. In addition, the results of the reliability test of the data obtained as a result of the research and the research findings should be included. Equations to be written in the text should be written side by side with the equation command in the “word” program. In-text citations must be in APA 6 format.

**4.4. Findings and Discussion**

The findings obtained as a result of the research should be included in this section. Findings should be presented in accordance with the purpose of the research and in a systematic way (supported by adequate and relevant citations, examples, statistics, if any, tables and figures).

Tables should be cited in the text. When referring to tables in the text, expressions such as… According to Table 2… in Table 1 should be used, and expressions such as… in the table below/above should not be used. The shape requirements for the table layout are shown in Table-1. The text in the table is 10 points and can be reduced to 7 points if necessary. Leading should be set to single, 0 pt first, then 0 pt, no indentation.

**Table 1. Titles Should Be Written above the Table and Only the First Letters Should Be Capitalized**

**(Bold, 11 Font Size, centered, before “12” And After the Heading Values of "6", Multiple Line Spacing, 1.15 As The Value)**

| **Variable** | **Groups** | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Aaaaa Aaaaaa** | Aaaa | 25 | 25,0 |
| Aaaa | 50 | 50,0 |
| Aaaa | 25 | 25,0 |
| **Bbbbb Bbbbb** | Bbbbb | 120 | 16,5 |
| Bbbbb | 94 | 12,9 |
| Bbbbb | 106 | 14,5 |
| Bbbbb | 105 | 14,4 |
| Bbbbb | 91 | 12,5 |
| Bbbbb | 98 | 13,4 |
| Bbbbb | 91 | 12,5 |
| Bbbbb | 24 | 3,3 |
| **Ccccc Cccccc** | Ccccc | 222 | 30,5 |
| Ccccc | 216 | 29,6 |
| Ccccc | 119 | 16,3 |
| Ccccc | 172 | 23,6 |

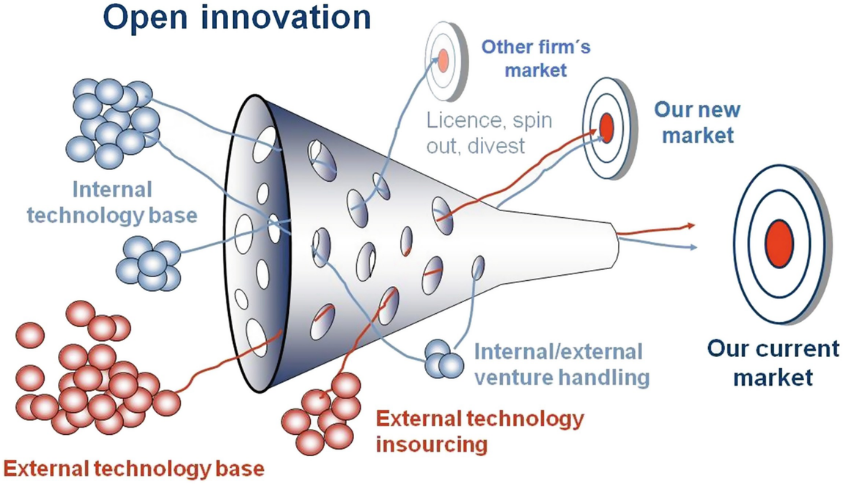
**Source:** According to APA 6, it will be written in figures/tables in accordance with the references.

The tables in the study will be prepared in the “word” program. In the tables, only the first row and, if necessary, the first column and the numbers that need attention will be bold. Numbers and frequencies will be centered on the page. A comma will be used as a decimal separator. If the whole part of the decimal numbers is 0 (zero), it will not be left blank and 0 will be written in the full part.

Tables must match the page margins. For this process, the entire table can be selected, right-clicked with the mouse, the auto-fit option is selected, and finally the auto-fit to window option can be used. Border lines (vertical lines) should not be used on the right and left sides of the tables.

Information about the figures is given in Figure-1. The figure caption is placed above the figure and serves as a description of the figure. References should be written below the figure and centered on the page. Figures in the work should be in jpeg format.

**Figure 1: Titles should be written above the Figure and Only the First Letters Should Be Capitalized (Bold, 11 Font Size, Centered, Before “12” and after the Heading Values of "6", Multiple Line Spacing, 1.15 as the Value)**



Source: According to APA 6, it will be written in figures/tables in accordance with the references.

**RESULTS**

Numerical results should not be repeated. The main results should be briefly explained and their similarities and differences with previous studies should be given. It should be stated how the research contributed to the field. Suggestions for future studies, if any, can be added.

**REFERENCES**

**(EXAMPLE: REFERENCES LAYOUT SHOULD BE AS FOLLOWS, FORMAT APA 6)**

At the end of the article, references should be given according to APA 6 writing style before any appendices. All references should be written by using Times New Roman style, 10 font size, before “0” and after the paragraph values of "6", justified, line spacing: multiple, value=1.15, first line= no indentation, other lines should be indented 1 cm. It should be ensured that each reference in the references part is referred from the text and that every reference used in the text is also included in the reference part. If the article has a doi number, it must be added.

**Examples of in-text citations:**

All references cited in the text should be in parentheses. Reference in parentheses should be in the following order: Surname(s) of Author(s), Publication Year and Page Number(s).

Examples are as follows:

.......is stated (Wilson, 2011).

.......is indicated (Wilson, 2011: 210-215).

According to Dollery (2008a: 15-20)………

......(Wollmann et.al., 2012: 126-153).

......(Watson, Hassett, 2003: 399-432; Wollmann, Marcou, 2013: 15-23).

**REFERENCES**

Baker, J. S., & Jones, M. A. (1996, Spring). The Poison Grapevine: How Destructive Are Gossip and Rumor in the Workplace. *Human Resource Development Quarterly, 7*(1), s. 75-88.

Beersma, B., & Kleef, A. V. (2011). How the Grapevine Keeps You in Line: Gossip Increases Contributions to the Group. *Social Psychological and Personality Science, 2*(6), s. 642-649. doi:10.1177/1948550611405073

Bhasin, S. (2013). Rumours Galore... to Gossiping No More !!! *Human Capital*, 18-24.

Davis, K. (1953, September-October). Management Communication and the Grapevine. *Harvard Business Review, 31*(5), s. 43-49.

Davis, K. (1969). Grapevine Communication Among Lower and Middle Managers. *Personel Journal*.

Davis, K. (1973, October). The Care and Cultivation of the Corporate Grapevine. *Management Review, 62*(10), s. 53-56.

Deepa, S., & Seth, M. (2016, April). Can Organizational Grapevine be Beneficial? An Exploratory Study in Indian Context. *English for Specisific Purposes World, 19*(49).

Dingfelder, S. F. (2006, April). *Learned it through the Grapevine.* 02 19, 2018, Retrieved on APA Monitor on Psychology: http://www.apa.org/monitor/apr06/grapevine.aspx

Dodig-Crnkovic, G., & Anokhina, M. (2008). Workplace Gossip and Rumor: The Information Ethics Perspective. *In Proceeding of the Tenth International Conference ETHICOMP.*

Dunbar, R. (1997). *Grooming, Gossip, and the Evolutaion of Language.* USA, London: Harvard University Press.

Elder, D., & Enke, J. L. (1991, August). The Structure of Gossip: Opportunities and Constraints on Collective Expression among Adolescents. *American Sociological Review, 56*(4), p. 494-508.

Eroğlu, E. (2005). Yöneticilerin Dedikodu ve Söylentiye Yönelik Davranış Biçimlerinin Belirlenmesi: Arfor Taşıma Hizmetleri A.Ş.'de Bir Uygulama. *Kırgızistan-Türkiye Manas Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi, 7*(13), p. 203-219.

Erol, Y., & Akyüz, M. (2015). Dünyanın En Eski Medyası: Dedikodunun Örgüt Düzeylerindeki İşlevleri ve Algılanışı: Sağlık Örgütlerinde Bir Alan Araştırması. *Journal of World of Turks, 7*(2), p. 149-168.

Feinberg, M., Willer, R., & Schultz, M. (2014). Gossip and Ostracism Promote Cooperation in Groups. *Psychological Science, 25*(3), s. 656-664.

Gholipout, A., Kozekanan, S. F., & Zehtabi, M. (2011). Utilizing Gossip as a Strategy to Construct Organizational Reality. *Business Strategies Series, 12*(2), p. 56-62. doi:10.1108/17515631111114859

Gouveia, C. D., Vuuren, L. V., & Crafford, A. (2005). Towards a Typology of Gossip in the Workplace. *SA Journal of Human Resource Management, 3*(2), p. 56-68. doi: https://doi.org/10.4102/sajhrm.v3i2.68

1. Title, Institution, e-mail and Orcid number [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Corresponding Author information [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. All footnote information will be written after the evaluation process. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)