# Title 13 font size Times New Roman left aligned and bold

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# 1. Introduction (10 pt, bold, left aligned, 12 pt before and 0 pt after paragraph spacing; single line spacing)

Main manuscripts text should be single column by giving 6 pt after paragraph with 2cm margins on all sides of the page, in Times New Roman font (font size 10, 1.15 line spacing).

The article should begin with an introduction section, which includes the ideas and the basic objectives and approaches of the article, combining scientific knowledge, evidence-based information and logical discussions in different disciplines. This section should be written considering all readers. Technical terms, symbols and abbreviations should be defined when first used in the article.

The main sections of the manuscript are “introduction”, “materials and methods” “results” “discussion” and “conclusion” and they should be written in 10 font size (Times New Roman), left aligned, bold and capital letters.

This template explains how to design the manuscript. If the author(s) uses this template file, no settings change will be required since settings such as font and size, color, line spacing, spaces before paragraphs, indents, etc. are made in styles. The article should be saved in MS Office Word as either .doc or .docx.

Manuscripts should be written in English.

# 2. Materials and Methods

Articles should be divided into logically ordered and numbered sections. Principal sections should be numbered consecutively with Arabic numerals (1. Introduction, 2. Formulation of problem, etc.) and subsections should be numbered 1.1., 1.2., etc. Do not number the Acknowledgements or References sections. The text of articles should be, if possible, divided into the following sections: Introduction, Materials and Methods (or Experimental), Results, Discussion, and Conclusion. Provide sufficient information to allow someone to repeat your work. The motivation or purpose of your research should appear in the “Introduction”, where you state the questions you sought to answer, and then provide some of the historical basis for those questions. A clear description of your experimental design, sampling procedures, and statistical procedures is especially important in papers describing field studies, simulations, or experiments in Materials and Methods section. If you list a product (e.g., animal food, analytical device), supply the name and location of the manufacturer. Give the model number for equipment used. Results should be stated concisely and without interpretation. Focus on the rigorously supported aspects of your study. Carefully differentiate the results of your study from data obtained from other sources. Interpret your results, relate them to the results of previous research, and discuss the implications of your results or interpretations.

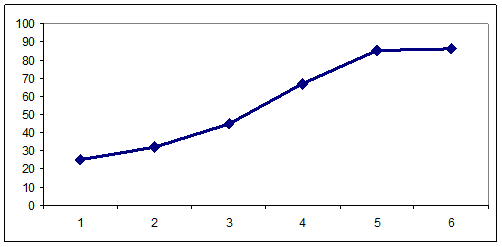
Conclusion section should state clearly the main conclusions of the research and give a clear explanation of their importance and relevance.

# 3. Results

This section may be divided into subheadings. It should provide a concise and precise description of the experimental results, their interpretation, as well as the experimental conclusions that can be drawn.

## **3.1. Tables and Figures (Capitalize Each Word)**

Figures should be centered and numbered. Figure caption should be written 10 font size, Times New Roman, first letter of first word capital. It should not be written as bold or italic. A dot should be placed after the figure number. Figure caption should be located under the figure. Figures should be cited in the text as “Fig. 1”.



**Figure 1**. Example Figure (10 pt, left aligned; zero pt before and after paragraph spacing, single line spacing)

Tables must be cited in the text together with the table number as “Table 1”.

Table 1. Example Table (10 pt, left aligned; zero pt before and after paragraph spacing, single line spacing)

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Title1**a | **Title2** | **Title3** | **Title4** |
| entry1 | Data | Data | data |
| entry2 | Data | data1 | data |
| entry3 | Data | Data | data |

aTables may have a footer.

Tables should be numbered and the title of the table should be written in 10 pt. Table title should not be bold or italic. The table number should be followed by a dot and the table name should be written. No dot should be placed after the table name is written. Please do not use vertical lines in Tables.

In-table values / inscriptions should be 10 pt. No spaces should be left between the table title and the table. Tables should be specified in the text with the number of tables. Tables should be used in the text or on the following page. The space between the text and the table before and after the table must be 1 row.

### **3.1.1 Mathematical expressions**

This is an example of equation:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | (1) |

# 4. Discussion

Citation numbers are numbered consecutively in the order in which they appear in the text. The citation number can either appear within round brackets, e.g.; One citation [1], Consecutive citations [1-5], Non-Consecutive citations [2, 5]

Non-consecutive Three or more citations [1, 3, 6-11].

Bibliography should be prepared in accordance with the APA 6 Publication Manual publication guidelines. For more information; See <http://www.apa.org>. References should be written with 10 pt including title. Thesis should be written as Master’s Thesis or Doctoral Thesis in the reference list.

# 5. Conclusion

## **5.1. Journal Articles**

Surname N., Surname N., **(Year)**. *The italic full title of the article*, Abbreviated Journal Name, Volume and Issue: first and last page. DOI Number

## **5.2. Books and Books Chapters**

Surname N., Surname N., (**Year)**. *Italic* *title of the book or proceeding*. Publisher, City, Volume, first and last page.

Surname N., Surname N., (**Year)**. Chapter title. Editor(s) of book, *Italic Book title*. Publisher, place of publication, pages.

## **5.3. Thesis**

Surname N. **(Year)**. *Italic Title of the thesis*. MSc or PhD thesis, University, Faculty or Institute, City.

## **5.4. Proceeding Papers**

Surname N., Surname N., **(Year)**. *Italic Paper title*. Proceedings title, pages.

# Acknonlements

# References (zero pt before and after paragraph spacing, single line spacing, one space line between each references)

**[1]** V. Reiner, *Descents and one-dimensional characters for classical Weyl groups*, Discrete Math. 140 **(1995)** 129-140. DOI: [10.1016/0012-365X(93)E0179-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/0012-365X(93)E0179-8)

**[2]** J. E. Humphreys, *Reflection Groups and Coxeter Groups*, Cambridge Studies in Advenced Math., vol. 29, Cambridge University Press. **(1990)**.

**[3]** R. Mantaci, C. Reutenauer, *A generalization of Solomon’s algebra for hyperoctahedral groups and other wreath products*, Comm. in Algebra. 23(1) **(1995)** 27–56. DOI: [10.1080/00927879508825205](https://doi.org/10.1080/00927879508825205)

**[4]** H. Arslan, H. Can, **(2020)**. *Generalized Burnside algebra of type *. Commun. Fac. Sci. Univ. Ank. Ser. A1 Math. Stat., 69(1), 252-265. DOI: 10.31801/cfsuasmas.599246

**[5] C.** Hohlweg, **(2007)**. *Generalized Descent Algebras*. Canadian Mathematical Bulletin, 50(4), 535-546. DOI: 10.4153/CMB-2007-052-4

**[6]** L. Solomon, *A Mackey formula in the group ring of a Coxeter group*, J. Algebra. 41(2) **(1976)** 255-264. DOI: 10.1016/0021-8693(76)90182-4

**[7]** G. James, M. Liebeck, *Representations and Characters of Groups*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. **(2001)**.

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