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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON NEW HORIZONS IN EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT BOOK

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Dear Guests…

Welcome to IETC, INTE & IWSC 2021 at Rauf Denktas University, Nicosia, TRNC.

IETC, INTE & IWSC 2021 Conferences are now well-known international academic events and the number of paper submissions and attendees are increasing every year. The Conferences Academic Advisory Board has accepted 113 papers to be presented.

We would like to thank Rauf Denktas University for hosting us here during two days. Also, we would like to thank to our distinguished guests, keynote speakers for their collaborations and contributions to the success of these conferences. And we would like to thank all of you for coming, presenting, and joining in these academic activities.

We would like to wish you all a successful conference, pleasant stay in this prestigious university and good time in beautiful city of Nicosia, TRNC.

September 02, 2021

Thank you...

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KEYNOTES

Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Elmas
President, Higher Education Quality Council, Turkey
Speech Title: Quality In Higher Education

Prof. Dr. Douglas Franklin
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Speech Title: Flexible Learning: A Tool To Meet Evolving Needs Or A Temporary Fix To Address Emergency Need

Prof. Dr. Badrul KHAN
President, McWeadon Education, United States
Speech Title: Microlearning in the Digital World

Prof. Dr. Teresa Franklin
Ohio University, United States
Speech Title: Fostering Knowledge: How Education Needs to Change itsUnderstanding of Technology

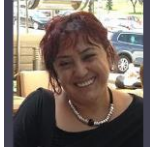**Prof. Dr. Jozef Colpaert**
Universiteit Antwerpen, Belgium
Speech Title: Multimodality s A Transdisciplinary Concept: From Technology To Psychology

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ágnes N. TOTH
Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary
Speech Title: Meeting The Challenges Of Diversity And Students With Special Needs In Effective Education

Prof. Dr. Buket Akkoyunlu
Cankaya University, Turkey *Speach Title: The Future of Learning is Blended*

Dr. Leonora Anyango-Kivuva
Community College of Allegheny County, United States
Speech Title: Sustainability of TVET through an Industry-based Currculum

WORKSHOPS (ATÖLYELER)

Prof. Dr. Meltem Huri Baturay
Atılım University, Turkey
Başlık: Uzaktan Eğitimde Etkileşimi Artırma Yöntemleri

Prof. Dr. Dinçay Köksal
Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Turkey
Başlık: Kültürlerarası Yetinin Kazandırılmasında Program Boyutu

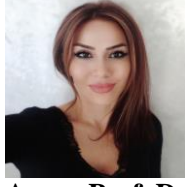**Prof. Dr. Gonca Yangın Ekşi**
Gazi University, Turkey
Başlık: Öğretmenler için Sürekli Mesleki Gelişim

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Veysel Demirer
Suleyman Demirel University, Turkey
Başlık: Uzaktan Eğitim: Yöntem, Model ve Yaklaşımlar

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Elif Sezgin
Uludag üniversitesi, Turkey
Başlık: Öğretmenler Sınıf Ortamına ve Günlük Planlarına Yaşam Becerilerini Nasıl Entegre Edebilirler ve Destekleyebilirler?

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Leyla Ulus
İstanbul Universitesi, Turkey
Başlık: Çocukluk Döneminde Aile Eğitimi ve Katılımı

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A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF NEW WORD EMBEDDING MODELS

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, significant progress has been made in solving challenging problems in across various domains using Natural Language Processing (NLP). The aim of NLP is to build computational algorithms to automatically analyze and represent human language with high performance. NLP applications are common in every field of life such as language translation, web search engines, customer service, text classification, speech recognition, auto-correct, etc. Word embedding is an NLP technique that converts words into corresponding vectors and maps them into a vector space. It gathers the words that are used in similar ways and results accordingly.

In this project, main word embedding models, such as Word2vec, FastText, GloVe, and the latest ones like Elmo, and BERT were compared and analyzed for both languages English and Turkish. After understanding the operation of the methods, the models were compared and analyzed on a large Turkish dataset by using High Performance Computer Cluster (HPCC) with benchmarking. Finally, which word representation method is more suitable for Turkish was decided.

Since the word representation methods mentioned above are new and constantly evolving, the number of studies in which all of them are compared together are insufficient. Beyond that, studies for the Turkish language are even fewer. Another important dimension of the project is to give direction to the future studies on this subject with the conference paper to be published.

Keywords: NLP, Word embedding, Word2vec, FastText, GloVe, ELMo, BERT, Turkish, English, Comparison, Analysi

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF STUDENTS' LISTENING COMPREHENSION TAUGHT THROUGH CAPTIONED VIDEO AND AUDIO

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to investigate whether there is a significant difference in students' listening comprehension performance of a foreign language when using two types of modalities (video or audio). for the purpose of this study, 54 male students of different public schools, who studied 7th grade of junior high school in Shahreza, Isfahan, were randomly selected and divided into two groups. While the control group listened to the audio files, the experimental group watched the video file of the same topics. the results were analyzed by SPSS24. The results show that there is no significant difference between using videos and audios in terms of listening comprehension, so the researchers discuss the reason behind the effectiveness of audio formats.

A CONVERGENT PARALLEL MIXED-METHOD RESEARCH INTO BLENDED LEARNING VIA VIDEO STREAMING WEBSITES IN TEACHER EDUCATION: CLASSROOM ENGAGEMENT LEVELS AND OPINIONS OF PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the study was to analyze the use of blended learning via video streaming websites in teacher education.The research examined the classroom engagement levels in and the opinions of prospective teachers about blended learning via video streaming websites. Thus, the study was designed as a convergent parallel mixed-method research in which both quantitative and qualitative methods were used simultaneously. Blended learning was conducted at activity level during spring semester in 2020-2021 academic year, and the application lasted for 7 weeks, 14 hours. YouTube was preferred among other video streaming websites by the researcher/instructor because it is one of the most popular video streaming websites and contains numerous educational videos. 27 volunteer prospective teachers taking curriculum development in education course at a faculty of education at a state university in Turkey constituted the study group in quantitative part of the research while 10 volunteer prospective teachers participated in the qualitative part of the research.Classroom engagement level of prospective teachers was determined via "Classroom Engagement Inventory" developed by Wang, Bergin, and Bergin (2014) and adapted to Turkish by Sever (2014).The data about opinions of prospective teachers were collected via unstructured and conversational focus group interview. Descriptive analyses such as mean and standard deviation scores were used to determine the classroom engagement levels in quantitative part of the research, and content analysis was used to analyze the opinions of the prospective teachers in the qualitative part of the research. The findings of quantitative data revealed that prospective teachers were often engaged affectively, they were always engaged behaviorally and compliant, they were often engaged behaviorally and effortful, they were often engaged cognitively, and they were never disengaged in the classroom. The findings of qualitative data showed that the application had both positive and negative aspects. Positive aspects included being prepared for the classes beforehand, reinforcing the topics, active participation, studying regularly and systematically, and the opportunity to use the notes in the future. On the other hand, negative aspects included being time-consuming, being bored, inability to identify key points, and problems about the Internet. Based on the conclusions of the study, teacher educators are also recommended to create and use their own short videos each of which covers one single learning objective as a pre-lecture activity to enable prospective teachers have a firm understanding of the materials.

A MODERN-DAY DIARY: NOTES FOR FUTURE HUMANS

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ABSTRACT

Time and being can be seen as a space. A modern-day diary is a way of exploring that space or state of being. Outlining and shaping it requires word, image and imagination. The question is framed cultural-philosophically, and the mode of writing is poetic essayism. Otherwise, the creative untangling and differentiation of the poetics of lived space is not possible. After all, the goal is to combine science and art and weave them into the same reflective fabric.

The essential aspects include thoughts about the fullness and filling of something, about its fulfilment. Then the present moment is not seen as marking a boundary in just one direction: it is not just an endpoint of the past. Nor is it exclusively the starting point of the future. The present must be seen as a boundary in two directions. The researcher's gaze can simultaneously focus on both the bygone and the future. Consciousness meanders backwards down memory lane and journeys forwards on a trip of anticipation. A moment of insight means the fulfilment of time. Time is right for a deepening of self-understanding. Simultaneously, it also means fulfilling the ideal of self-reflection: an overall picture, clear and enlightened, of the the self's place in time and being.

When humans long for the past or dream of the future, they are living in the impasse of a now-moment. It is not a boundary in any direction. It is, in fact, a dimensionless photographic moment. Its spatial self-containedness results in no more than semi-fulfilment. The present becomes irrelevant. In fulfilment, humans themselves are the boundary facing in all directions. The overall perception of the enlightened subject reveals a reality that includes freedom, space, and human existence. Then it is easy for each and every person to exist as their own self.

Keywords: Future humans

A PRELIMINARY STUDY ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF USING STUDY STREAM

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ABSTRACT

Study Stream is a new online platform where students can join its focus room to study simultaneously with students worldwide. Study Stream claims that they use evidence-based methods to help boost productivity and help people stay focused on study.

During the pandemic, many students may not be able to hang out with their peers to study together due to the closure of places and the restrictions on social gatherings. Study Stream would definitely be handy under such circumstances. However, at this juncture, it is hard to gauge if this is more effective than physical learning in general.

When it comes to staying focused on studying, some would prefer a study group, but there are people who would prefer doing it all by themselves, alone in their quiet rooms. Studies also show that some could focus better with ambient sound, but some would have issues focusing if they don't cancel those background noise.

I have conducted a preliminary study on Study Stream recently. Most of the participants, who are my students taking a Communication course with me, admitted that they felt the "strong urge to check out the other cute faces in the Study Stream focus room."

The fact that many users list their Instagram (IG) account there makes it even more likely that my students will check out others' IG accounts (and even try to connect). One student's remark could sum up the limitation of this platform: "I find the guy who is serious about his study extremely attractive. This is something that I can't see from other social media platforms."

If this is the case, it would kind of defeat the purpose of helping students to stay focused on their studies. It may turn out to be a distraction instead if users' main purpose is to check out others' IG accounts.

A REVIEW OF BARRIERS AND CHALLENGES FOR ICT-BASED EDUCATION IN CONFLICTED AREAS OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

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ABSTRACT

The state of education in Kashmir is an intractable situation, especially given the reality that the region has largely existed as a conflict zone for decades. Historically, however, schools and education has rarely been a targeted. Despite the recent arsonist attacks and the more subtle effects of the conflict on schooling and education, education in Kashmir has much to celebrate in terms of resilience, long-term development and as a glimmer of hope in the tragic conflict. This study utilized review method to examine the various barriers and challenges that hinder optimization of ICT-based education in conflicted areas of Jammu and Kashmir. The Investigator used collection of documentary data for the present investigation. The constraints which hamper the successful implementation of ICT- based education have been identified as:Physical attacks on schools, Occupation of school facilities, Financial costs of conflict on education and the Internet shutdown both in terms of frequency and duration.

A STUDY OF REFLECTIONS ON A SOCIAL SITES MEDIATED COURSE FOR IT (INSTRUCTIONAL TECHNOLOGY): A CASE FROM A WOMEN UNIVERSITY

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ABSTRACT

In social sites, the Facebook is used for discussion and peer learning/assessment, content development, content delivery, sharing resources, and support self-organized learning. Facebook is adventitious in terms of increased teacher-student and student-student interaction, improved performance, convenience of learning and higher engagement. The purpose of the study is to find out the Reflections on a Social Sites mediated course for IT (Instructional Technology) at a Women University, Lahore and to explore the effectiveness of Online IT course. For data collection, course comments and students' reflections of 45 students, taught by a three months course of 'instructional technology' through Face Book were recorded. The study found that students remained engaged during their course and learned about instructional tools and computer applications as per their convenience and interest and that face book provided them ample opportunity to interact with friends and discuss course content without anxiety and pressure. Almost all of the female students strongly suggested that Facebook should be used as a medium for online teaching learning because they could openly discuss and post their concerns while learning 'instructional technology'. It was recommended that female universities need to take such initiatives at all levels to ensure inclusion of those female students who are away from the campus.

Key words: reflections, social networking, instructional technology, female students, graduate and post-graduate level.

ACADEMIC PROCRASTINATION AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS: EXPLORING THE ROLE OF SMARTPHONE ADDICTION. A MIXED METHOD APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

Objective: The study aimed to investigate the gender difference on academic procrastination and smart-phone addiction among the secondary school students. Further the study also aimed to examine the effects of smart-phone addiction on academic procrastination.

Method: The current study adopted the mixed method research design, Such a method amalgamates the strengths of diverse research methods to proliferate data accuracy, allows for creating more holistic picture of new phenomenon (Creswell, 2014). The present study was conducted on secondary school student of South Kashmir (N = 200). Statistical techniques like S.D. and t-test were used to analyse the data.

Instrumentation /Psychometric Measures: The following standardised tools were used to collect the required data. I. Academic Procrastination Scale by A. K. Kalia and Manju Yadav II. Smart phone Addiction Scale by Vijayshri and Masaud Ansari. III. Semi-structured and in-depth interview.

Results: The results of the study revealed thatthere is a significant mean difference between boys and girls on academic procrastination and smartphone addiction. Male students are found to procrastinate their academics more and also have more smart-phone addiction as compared to female students. Furthermore factors like cyber-loafing, anxiety & depression and poor time management are found to facilitate academic procrastination among the students.

ADOPTION OF FACEBOOK FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES BY BUSINESS STUDENTS: EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS THROUGH STRUCTURAL EQUATION MODELING APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

Facebook is one of the widely used social media sites for several purposes including general and educational use. Now-a-days, virtual connection can be developed between teachers and students, which not only eliminate the physical distance barriers but also strengthen the transformation of information, material, and other resources. This study has highlighted various factors that influence the use of Facebook by business students especially for educational purposes. For this study, a total of 611 business students from various universities of Lahore participated in survey. The data collected, thus, has been analyzed using R Language. The structural equation model (SEM) was employed to identify the relationship between latent and observed variables. Path analysis was used to determine the relationship among latent variables. The results showed that the social influence on business students could lead to the adoption of Facebook. Finally, the adoption of Facebook has significantly explained the educational use of Facebook other than its use as a social media site.

ADVERGAMELERİN SATIN ALMA DAVRANIŞI ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ: LİPTON HER ŞEYİ BİLEN KADIN OYUNU

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ÖZET

Oyun çağlar boyunca insanların hayatında önemli bir yere sahip olmuş; kişileri, kişilikleri hatta kültürleri etkilemiştir. Dünyaya geliş serüveninin başlangıcında bireylerin hayatına giren oyun kişilikleri şekillendirmiş, toplumun kültürünün oluşmasında önemli bir yer edinmiştir. Yeni yüzyılın önemli kavramlarından olan pazarlama, teknolojinin gelişmesiyle hayatımızda yer tutan oyun algısının içine bir pazarlama stratejisi olan reklamı yerleştirmeyi başarmıştır. Böylece tüketicilerin dikkatini dağıtmadan ve reklam izlemenin verdiği rahatsızlığa sürüklemeden pazarlama faaliyetinde bulunulmuştur.

Markalar, farkındalık yaratmak, algı oluşturmak ve en önemlisi müşteri sadakati kazanmak için farklı pazarlama strateji denemektedirler. Bunlardan yola çıkarak bu çalışma, pazarlama aracı olarak reklamoyun projelerinin tüketicilerde satın alma davranışına etkileri üzerine odaklanmaktadır. Konu hakkında literatür taraması yapılarak advergame, Homo Ludens kavramları açıklanacaktır. Homo Ludens kavramı üzerinden reklamoyunların kullanıcılar için satın alma davranışı oluşturup oluşturmadığı tespit edilecektir. Bu bağlamda rastgele seçilecek olan 23-35 yaş aralığındaki gençlerle anket çalışması yapılacak ve Lipton Akıllı Çay Bardağı'nın advergamesinin Homo Ludensler üzerindeki etkisi araştırılacaktır. Çalışmanın saha araştırması bölümünde kullanılan ölçeğin kapsam ve görünüş geçerliliğinin sağlanabilmesi için de uzman görüşlerinden yararlanılmıştır. Cronbach Alpha güvenirlik değeri ,93'tür.

Markaların son yıllarda ortaya çıkan bilgisayar ve mobil oyunların içerisinde yer alan advergameler tüketicilerin dikkatini çekmekte ve algıyı merak unsuru üzerine yönlendirmektedir. Advergameler tüketicilerde marka algısı oluşturmaktadır. Bir diğer adıyla reklamoyunlar markayı rekabet algısı yaratarak eğlenceli bir şekilde tüketiciyle buluşturmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Reklamoyun, Advergame, Satın Alma Davranışı, Homo Ludens

AN ATTITUDE OF TEACHER TRAINEES TOWARDS INTERNSHIP

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ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study was to examine the attitude of teacher trainees towards Internship. The participants of the study were 70 students of Faculty of Education of Gujarat Vidyapith. Self-constructed Five Point Likert type scale was used for data collection. In this study, random sampling method was adopted. The main objective of this research was to examine an attitude of Teacher Trainees towards Internship Programme in the context of their gender, area of residence, social category and parents' education level. The findings of the study revealed that Teacher Trainees had positive attitude towards Internship Programme. There was no significant difference in Teacher Trainees attitude towards Internship Programme in the context of their gender, area of residence, social category mother and father's education level

ANTRENÖRLERİN MESLEKİ ETİK İLKELERİ VE ÖZ YETERLİK DÜZEYLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

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ÖZET

Etik, bilimsel çalışmalarda olduğu gibi yaşamın her alanında bir davranıştır. Sporcularında uyması gereken bu durum, rol model olan antrenörler içinde geçerlidir. Bu amacı da; Kocaeli bölgesinde, Gençlik Spor İl ve İlçe Müdürlüğü, İzmit HEM, Belediye, Üniversite ve özel kulüplerde görev yapan antrenörlerin etik ilkelerine uyma durumları ile öz yeterlik düzeylerini belirleyerek, aralarındaki ilişkiyi araştırmaktır.

Çalışmanın örneklemini farklı branşlarda görev yapan, 20 kadın, 30 erkek olmak toplam 50 antrenör oluşturmuştur. Google biçimli Üzerinden Çevrimiçi Üzerinden toplanmis OLUP, veri toplama aracı olarak, Gösterilen araştırıcı Tarafından hazırlanmış personal bilgiler formu, Dolaşır Büyüköztürk ettik Koçak (2020) ettik Antrenör Meslek Etik İlkeleri Ölçeği (AMEİÖ) Tarafından (2009) Tarafından Yapılan Antrenör Öz Yeterlik Ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Ölçeklerden elde edilen veriler SPSS 25 paket programı ile analiz edilmiştir. Analizlerde anlamlılık düzeyi p <0,05 olarak kabul edilmiştir.

Araştırma oluşturma; geliştirme eğitimörlerin mesleki ilkelere uyma ve öz yeterlik düzeylerinin yüksek olduğu kopyası. AMEİÖ düzeylerini cinsiyet boyutlarında, sorumluluk kategorisinde kadınlar lehine istatistiki olarak anlamlı farkında. Öz yeterlilik düzeyleri cinsiyetler arası bilgi yükleme ve boyutunda; yaş ile doğum, toplam ve acil boyutunda; eğitim iletilerinde, iletme ve boyutlarda iletilen. Diğer boyutlarda fark tespit edilmemiştir. Ayrıca etik mesleki ilkelere uyma ve öz yeterlilik arasında pozitif anlamlı ilişki bulunmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Antrenör, Etik, Öz yeterlik

APPRAISING THE LEARNING PROTOCOL OF LINGUISTIC ENGLISH WRITING AS A PROPER SKILL OF ENGLISH FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES

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ABSTRACT

Objective: The aims of this study was to appraise:the participant' feelings on teacher approach to educating in academic writing process, the weak and strong points of the model applied during the teaching academic writing in EMP and, andthe participants' ideas and impressions at applying new ways, for material delivery of EMP.

Finding: Data were released based on chosen variables: their occupation, year of education, and knowledge with writing techniques discovered that there were no importantstatistical differences at ($a = 0.05$) in the use of educational techniques. There are statistically important differences in using educational techniques units because of the year of teaching adaptable, in favors of, the third and fourth year academics. The findings also, disclosed that there are statistically significant differences in using technique units due to the practice with other variable, in favors of academics with no techniques use practice.

Conclusion: The linguistic techniques can thus assist higher education programmers to identify, track, monitor, and treat at the university to educate, for teaching and learning medicine to strive in educating specialized writing. Given the benefits, it seems indispensable to apply the advantages of the survey, because studying hard to develop the technique, and implementing them in academic writing education is a theory.

ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF E-LEARNING SYSTEMS ON LEARNERS

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ABSTRACT

This research paper/study gives the idea or clarifies the impact of using e-learning method in colleges and Universities. In Colleges or Universities, the issue of using modern information and communication technologies (ITC) for teaching and learning purposes is very important. To know about the impact of lockdown during COVID-19 on Colleges or Universities students (PG and UG). An Online survey form was conducted to collect information. A questionnaire sample link using 'Google form' was sent to students through WhatsApp, E-mail or other social media. A total number of 110 students provided complete information regarding the survey. Some students are facing problem through online classes and some are enjoying this kind of classes as this method saves their time in different manner. It looks at the meaning or in the definitions of e-learning as given by different researchers that e-learning plays an important role in higher educational institutions in the form of teaching and learning processes.

BEST PRACTICES FOR ONLINE LEARNING

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ABSTRACT

As more and more higher education institutions transitioned to online/virtual learning in the past year, instructional delivery and learning dynamics changed. This past year, the majority of college students were enrolled in at least one course online. This paper addresses the successes and challenges online/virtual learning students face. College students responded to questions on a survey where they were asked to respond to how they best learn online, challenges they have faced, and technology issues that had to be addressed.

BİREYLERİN GÜNLÜK BOŞ ZAMAN KULLANIM SÜRELERİNİN TÜRKİYE-OECD ÜLKELERİNDE KÜMELEME ANALİZİ İLE İNCELENMESİ

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ÖZET

Yoğun çalışma hayatında fiziksel, psikolojik ve duygusal yönden bireylerin kendilerini daha iyi hissetmeleri için günlük zaman kullanımlarından boş zaman aktivitelerine ayırdıkları süre önemli bir yer tutmaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı; bireylerin günlük zaman yönetimlerinde boş zaman kullanımlarına ayırdıkları süreye göre OECD ülkelerini sınıflandırmak ve Türkiye'nin benzerlik gösterdiği OECD ülkeleri arasındaki yerini incelemektir. Çalışmanın verileri; OECD istatistik veri tabanında yer alan ve aralarında Türkiye'nin de bulunduğu otuz OECD ülkesinde, 15-64 yaş arası bireylerin günlük zaman kullanımı göstergelerinden elde edilmiştir. Zaman kullanımına ilişkin göstergeler; "iş ve çalışmaya ayrılan süre", "ücretsiz çalışmaya ayrılan süre", "kişisel öz-bakım için ayrılan süre", "boş zaman için ayrılan süre" ve "diğer" olmak üzere beş değişken altında düzenlenmiştir. Çalışmada, çok değişkenli istatistiksel analiz yöntemlerinden hiyerarşik kümeleme analizi kullanılmıştır. "Boş zaman için ayrılan süre" değişkeninin dâhil edildiği analizde, "Ward's" yönteminden ve "Kare Öklit Uzaklık" yaklaşımından yararlanılmıştır. Çalışma sonucunda otuz OECD ülkesinin, günlük zaman kullanımında bireylerin boş zamana ayırdıkları süreye göre 6 küme altında toplandığı tespit edilmiştir. Norveç'in daha yüksek, Meksika'nın ise daha düşük bir boş zaman kullanım oran ile diğer OECD ülkelerinden ayrılarak tek başlarına birer kümeyi, Türkiye'nin; Avustralya, Macaristan, Kanada, Japonya, Luxemburg, ABD, Polonya, Avusturya ve Fransa ile birlikte OECD ortalamasına yakın bir kümeyi, Litvanya, Portekiz, Kore ve Latviya'nın OECD ortalamasının altında bir kümeyi, Yeni Zelanda, Birleşik Krallık, Hollanda, İspanya, Estonya, Slovenya, İrlanda, Belçika, Yunanistan, İtalya, İsveç, Finlandiya, Almanya ve Danimarka'nın ise OECD ortalamasının üstünde iki ayrı kümeyi oluşturdukları görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Boş zaman, OECD, Türkiye

BRINGING THE WORLD TO YOUR ENGLISH LANGUAGE CLASSROOM

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ABSTRACT

The phrase "Global community" is thrown around a lot but is experienced by few students studying EFL. The International Virtual Exchange Project is changing that. Over the last 5 years more than 24,000 students from 20 countries interacted with each other online via this project. These students now have a better idea of what it means to communicate with people around the world - this experience puts them in good stead to feeling more confident in future international interactions. Students have authentic communication with non-native speakers and, because of this, have access to non-native use of English. Students often have to negotiate meaning because of this and acquiring this skill is essential to developing better communication. Employers will appreciate students with a better understanding of non-native English writing and speaking as these will be the people that most people will be communicating in English with in the coming century. The project will be outlined and some results from research done on participating students presented. The research shows students with low levels of English ability increase their interactional confidence, intercultural sensitivity, knowledge of their own culture, gain motivation to learn English, and are more interested in other cultures after participating in simple virtual exchange. The project is sponsored by the Japanese government and is therefore free-of-charge to participate. Teachers will also learn how they can have their students participate.

Keywords: Virtual Exchange, English language learning, Intercultural learning

CA2JU: AN ALTERNATIVE COMMUNICATION SYSTEM DEVELOPED IN BRAZIL FOR CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

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ABSTRACT

Education is a fundamental right of all, guaranteed in the Brazilian constitution and in the legislation of several countries in the world. In Brazil, Special Education targets people with disabilities and global developmental disorders. A disabled person needs certain supports, the demands for which are varied. One such demand relates to people with disabilities who have complex communication needs. The CA2JU software, an augmentative and alternative communication tool that helps children with complex communication needs, was developed to tackle this problem. Its sophisticated computerised devices can form phrases and sentences for its users and are made available in two access modes: Illustrated and Pro-Expanded. This work aimed to investigate the effectiveness of the CA2JU system in terms of implementing alternative communication among children with disabilities. The research analysed the software test with 39 participants between 5 and 12 years of age. The software test showed an average efficiency of 38% in grammatical expansion and ease of access. In both access modes, greater efficiency and grammatical expansion were used in the software than in the communication boards. The lack of ways to communicate will negatively impact students' educational experiences. Thus, the CA2JU software is a daily communication alternative for people with disabilities that can not only realise but also accommodate the most varied demands and social contexts, thereby contributing to the development of inclusive schools.

CHALLENGES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGY MODEL BASED ON THE BRAIN NATURAL LEARNING SYSTEMS FOR INCLUSIVE CLASSROOM

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to explore general teacher (GT) opinions on the challenges in implementing instructional strategies based on the natural brain learning systems for inclusive classrooms in elementary schools. Data were collected through classroom observations and semi-structured interviews with seven GTs who have implemented instructional strategies based on the natural brain learning system in an inclusive classroom. Data were analyzed using thematic analysis. The data analysis resulted in four main themes: modification of teaching materials, modification of instructional methods, modification of instructional media, and time. The challenge in implementing instructional strategies based on the natural learning system of the brain lies in the readiness of GTs in facing all changes in the instructional process that GTs has implemented. This challenge will expect to be the experience of GTs in designing more effective learning that must fully support all parties to provide meaningful learning for all students.

Keywords: Instructional strategy; brain`s natural learning systems; inclusive classroom

COVID - 19 EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE PANDEMIC ERA

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ABSTRACT

In a globalized world, an advanced point is reached by arguing about the production and consumption of information. Information technologies used in the production of information are also increasingly diversified. Information technologies have a serious role in the formation of today's conditions. The expansion of these technologies helps to improve many jobs, vital changes. In this way, it is seen that many business processes are getting better in speed, time, and even spatial situations.

On the other hand, a new type of corona virus (COVID-19), which originated in Wuhan, Hubey Province, China, has been declared a global epidemic, spreading rapidly all over the world. The pandemic process which began in December 2019 and is still ongoing today has brought with it many disadvantages. As the world grapples with an epidemic of corona virus, the rate of increase in cases in China has come to a standstill and the process of normalization has begun. There is no doubt that information technologies have contributed to this situation. The effects of the outbreak have also profoundly affected educational institutions. In our country, Primary School, Secondary School, Secondary Education and higher education institutions are working on the implementation of distance learning methods.

In addition, educational technology according to the situations that arise during the course of the pandemic; globalizing world, educational policy, educational technology, and the concept of remote education, the importance of educational technology, distance education distance education and emergency, concrete and abstract learning technologies, teachers and educational technology, the situation in the world of educational technology research, distance education, technology, events, relationships, the process of universities in the overall assessment of the pandemic discussion and conclusion with recommendations in higher education, the economic dimension in the context of the evaluations reviewed.

The main goal of the research is to determine what higher education institutions should do by revealing the differences in risk management, the reactions they will give, and methods they will use. It is of great importance, especially in terms of directing the work to be done after the pandemic outbreak.

Keywords: Covid-19 Pandemic, Educational Technologies, Current Trends in Educational Technology, Distance Education, 21th Century Learning Teaching Skills

COVID 19 PROCESS, ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS' INTEGRATION INTO TECHNOLOGY, AND THE PROBLEMS FACED BY THEM IN ONLINE TEACHING: THE CASE OF RIZE PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

The experience of compulsory distance education during the Covid-19 process reveals that elementary school teachers should be equipped with technology in order to raise children who can cope with the changing problems of the 21st century in our country.All stakeholders, including the Ministry of National Education (MEB), education administrators, school administrators, teachers, parents and students, were caught unprepared for this unexpected process. First of all, it was seen that teachers who were in the key position in the compulsory distance education process did not have the infrastructure to manage this process.The studies conducted in the literature on the Covid-19 process indicated that the main factors in the problems in the compulsory distance education process are elementary school teachers' inadequate use of technology, inadequacy of technology integration and lack of technology integration.For this reason, there is a need to examine the problems elementary school teachers face in technology integration and online teaching so that they can better manage the Covid 19 process and be technologically empowered.In this context, the aim of the research is to reveal the technology integration status of elementary school teachers working in the Covid 19 process in Rize and to examine the problems they encounter in online teaching.This research was planned in the descriptive survey model, which is one of the quantitative research methods. The research was conducted with 200 elementary school teachers working in Rize in the 2020-2021 academic year. Data were collected quantitatively using two different measurement tools named "Scale for Measuring ICT Integration Approaches for Teachers" and "Technology Integration Self-Efficacy Perception Scale". The Scale for Measuring ICT Integration Approaches for Teachers (SMIAT) was developed based on Maddux and Johnson's (2005) TYPE I, TYPE II and Yuen's (2000) Cultural Integration theory in order to determine teachers' approaches to technology integration in the classroom. The scale was adapted to Turkish by Tezci (2016). The scale consists of 20 items and 3 sub-dimensions: traditional integration, cognitive constructivist integration, and socio-cultural integration. The Technology Integration Self-Efficacy Perception Scale (TISEPS) was developed by Wang, Ertmer, and Newby (2004) and adapted into Turkish by Ünal (2013). The scale consists of 19 items in total.

The data obtained from the multiple-choice questions in the scales were analyzed using the IBM 24 SPSS program.In this process, the average scores and standard deviation values of teachers' opinions were calculated. In the analysis of the collected data, descriptive statistics, independent sample t-test to determine the differences between paired groups, and one-way analysis of variance (One-Way ANOVA) to determine the differences among groups more than two were used.

Keywords: Covid 19, technology integration, online education, elementary school teacher

COVİD-19 DÖNEMİNDE BEDEN EĞİTİMİ ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ ÇEVRİMİÇİ ÖĞRENME ORTAMLARINDAKİ SINIF TOPLULUĞU HİSSİNİN ÇEŞİTLİ DEĞİŞKENLER AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı; Covid-19 döneminde beden eğitimi öğretmen adaylarının çevrimiçi öğrenme ortamlarındaki sınıf topluluğu hissinin çeşitli değişkenler açısından incelenmesidir. Araştırma betimsel nitelikte tarama modelinde desenlenmiştir. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu, 2020-2021 eğitim öğretim yılı bahar döneminde üç devlet üniversitesinin beden eğitimi ve spor yüksekokullarının beden eğitimi ve spor öğretmenliği programında öğrenim gören ve araştırmaya gönüllü katılan 296 öğretmen adayı oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmanın verileri; "Kişisel Bilgi Formu" ve öğrencilerin çevrimiçi öğrenme ortamlarındaki sınıf topluluğu hissini belirlemek için "Sınıf Topluluğu Ölçeği-(STÖ)" ile Google Docs Form aracılığıyla çevrimiçi ortamda toplanmıştır. Araştırmada; beden öğretmeni adaylarının genel olarak çevrimiçi öğrenme ortamlarındaki sınıf topluluğu hissinin olumlu olduğu, sınıf topluluğu hissinin "Bağlılık" alt boyutunda yüksek, "Öğrenme" alt boyutunda ise düşük düzeyde kaldığı görülmüştür. Kişisel özelliklerine göre ise öğretmen adaylarının; cinsiyet değişkenine göre bağlılık ve öğrenme alt boyutlarında, sınıf değişkenine göre sadece bağlılık alt boyutunda, milli sporcu olup olmama değişkenine göre; bağlılık ve öğrenme alt boyutlarında, kalınan yer değişkenine göre ise sadece bağlılık alt boyutunda çevrimiçi öğrenme ortamlarındaki sınıf topluğu hissi anlamlı olarak değiştiği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Beden eğitimi, öğretmen adayı, çevrimiçi öğrenme ortamı, sınıf topluluk hissi.

COVİD–19 İLE İLGİLİ REKLAMLARIN GÖSTERGEBİLİMSEL AÇIDAN İNCELENMESİ: PEGASUS, KOÇ HOLDİNG, PETROL OFİSİ REKLAMLARI

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ÖZET

2019 yılı Aralık ayında başlayan ilk olarak Çin'in Vuhan eyaletinde görülen ve tüm dünyaya yayılan koronavirüs hastalığı (COVID- 19), hayatın her alanını etkileyerek kendini göstermiştir. Bu süreçte etkilenmeyen kişi, kurum ve sektör bulunmamaktadır. Kurumlar da tüm insanların istediği gibi pandemi sürecinin bitmesini, normal hayata dönüşü beklemektedir. Reklam kampanyaları düzenleyen kurumların yayınladıkları reklamların ve sürece yönelik verdikleri mesajların değerlendirilmesi araştırmanın konusunu oluşturmuştur. Bu doğrultuda Pegasus, Koç Holding (Fiat Türkiye) ve Petrol Ofisi kuruluşlarının oluşturdukları reklamlar, pandemi sürecine ve koronavirüs hastalığına dair çeşitli mesajlar içermesi ve güncelliğini koruması sebebiyle araştırmaya konu olmuştur.

Birçok reklam kampanyası, koronavirüs ortaya çıktığından bu yana pandemi sürecine ilişkin olmuştur. Araştırmada Pegasus, Koç Holding ve Petrol Ofisi reklam kampanyalarının hedef kitleye ulaştırdığı anlam, nitel analiz yöntemlerinden göstergebilimsel ile ele alınmıştır. Verilerin analizinde, senaryosu, reklamların sloganı, oyuncuları, müziği, ahengi, renkleri, düz anlam, yan anlam ve karşıtlıkları incelenerek reklamların hedef kitleye vermek istediği mesaj ortaya çıkarılmıştır. Reklamlar, anlatı içeriği dâhilinde gösterge, gösteren ve gösterilen unsurların dilsel ve görsel olarak çözümlenmesi temelinde ele alınmıştır.

Araştırma sonucunda ortaya çıkarılan bulgular incelenip pandemi sürecinin, kuruluşların reklam yönetimlerini nasıl değiştirdiği, hedef kitlelerine birlik ve beraberliği, sevgiyi, umudu göstergelerle yansıttığı görülmüştür. İncelenen reklamlarda kurumların pandemi sürecinin neresinde yer aldıkları ve insanlara verdikleri olumlu mesajlar ön plana çıkmıştır. Reklamlarda verilmek istenen mesajların etkililiği açısından anlatının ve hikâyenin önemi ortaya çıkarılmıştır. Ayrıca sözü konusu reklamların aslında ne anlatmak istediği de görsel ve dilsel analizler sonucu tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: COVID-19, Reklam, Göstergebilim, Anlatı Kuramı

COVID-19 PANDEMİ SÜRECİNDE BEDEN EĞİTİMİ VE SPOR YÜKSEKOKULU ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN EŞ ZAMANLI SANAL SINIF ORTAMLARINI KULLANIM NİYETLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı; Covid-19 pandemi sürecinde beden eğitimi ve spor yüksekokulu öğrencilerinin eş zamanlı sanal sınıf ortamlarını kullanım niyetlerinin incelenmesidir. Araştırma nicel yaklaşımla betimsel nitelikte tarama modelinde desenlenmiştir. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu, 2020-2021 eğitim öğretim yılı bahar döneminde bir Devlet Üniversitesinin Beden Eğitimi ve Spor Yüksekokulunda öğrenim gören ve araştırmaya gönüllü olarak katılan 193 öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmanın verileri; "Kişisel Bilgi Formu" ve öğrencilerin eş zamanlı sanal sınıf ortamlarını kullanım niyetlerini tespit etmek amacıyla "Eş Zamanlı Sanal Sınıf Kabul Ölçeği" ile toplanmıştır. Çalışma sonucunda; öğrencilerin eş zamanlı sanal sınıf ortamlarını kullanım niyetlerinin genel olarak olumlu olduğu ve bu niyetlerinin "Öznel Norm" ve "Öz-yeterlilik" alt boyutlarında daha yüksek, "Kullanım Kolaylığı Algısı" alt boyutunda ise daha düşük çıktığı görülmüştür. Öğrencilerin cinsiyet ve öğrenim gördükleri bölüm değişkenlerine göre eş zamanlı sanal sınıf ortamlarını kullanım niyetlerinin anlamlı olarak değişmediği, öğrenim gördükleri sınıf değişkenine göre anlamlı olarak değiştiği; birinci sınıfta öğrenim gören öğrencilerin diğer sınıflarda öğrenim gören öğrencelere göre eş zamanlı sanal sınıf ortamlarını kullanım niyetleri daha olumlu çıkmıştır. Ayrıca kişisel bilgisayarı ve internet bağlantılı akıllı telefonu olan öğrenciler ile dizüstü bilgisayarla derslere evinden erişen öğrencilerin eş zamanlı sanal sınıf ortamlarını kullanım niyetlerinin diğer gruplara göre daha olumlu düzeyde olduğu sonucuna varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Beden eğitimi ve spor, öğrenci, eş zamanlı sanal sınıf, kullanım niyeti.

CREATIVITY AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN HIGHER EDUCATION: DEVELOPING ASSESSMENT SCALES

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ABSTRACT

The aim of our study is focused on devising reliable instruments for assessing creativity and entrepreneurship. We start to approach the conceptual problematic for attaining a framework on both concepts, that prove to be "intrinsically contestable concepts", prone to controversy while demanding some effort to obtain a consensual understanding. Regarding creativity, we found four kinds of approaches: process (focusing on the creativity processes or skills associated with creativity); person (personality traits or creative achievements); product (creative products are evaluated); and press (the environment incentivising or hindering creativity). As to students' creativity assessment, although the "Inventory of Creative Activities and Achievements" (Diedrich, Jauk, Silva, Gredelein, Neubaur and Bebedek, 2018) appears as the most reliable instrument, its extension encumbers the possibilities of the appliance. All things considered, we thus decided to opt for the "Development of the Kaufman Domains of Creativity Scale (K-DOCS)" (Kaufman, 2012), which is precisely the basis of the ICAA. On the side of teachers' creativity assessment, we choose the reliable KEYS (2013), an environmental approach. Concerning entrepreneurship, we encounter in the Robinson (1999) report, along with the Budapest Agenda and the "EntreComp: The Entrepreneurship Competence Framework" (Bacigalupo, Kampylis, Punie &Van den Brande, 2016), to develop instruments for assessing students' (ECQS) and teachers' (TEEQ) entrepreneurship mindset and competences. All the instruments were submitted to translation and back-translation by fluent English speakers. Moreover, a Preliminary Study of the scales/instruments (ICAA, KEYS, TEEQ, ECQS) with 20 students/teachers from different courses and study levels to assess the items comprehensibility and to estimate response time. Finally, a Pilot Study with 150 subjects, was conducted to obtain indicators of ECQS construct validity, using the PANAS-X (Watson & Clark, 1994).), SWLS (Diener, Emmons, Larsen, & Griffin, 1985) and Rosenberg Self-esteem Scale(1989).

Keywords: Creativity, Entrepreneurship, Assessment, Higher Education

ÇEVRİM İÇİ UZAKTAN EĞİTİMDE ÖĞRETMENLERİN ROL YETERLİKLERİNİN AKADEMİK İYİMSERLİKLERİNİ YORDAMA ÇALIŞMASI

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ÖZET

COVID-19 pandemisinde, yüz yüze eğitimin yerini uzaktan eğitime bırakması ile öğretmenlerin çevrim içi uzaktan eğitimdeki rol yeterlikleri daha da önem kazanmıştır. Bu nedenle öğretmen görüşlerinin incelenmesi; yeni bir uygulama olan çevrim içi uzaktan eğitimin geleceğinin tartışılması ve öğretmen akademik iyimserliğine etkisi adına yararlı olacaktır.

Çalışmanın temel amacı; Kuzey Kıbrıs'ta çevrim içi uzaktan eğitimde görevi ve sorumluluğu üstlenmek durumunda olan ilkokul öğretmenlerinin rol yeterliklerinin, akademik iyimserliklerini ne düzeyde yordadığını ortaya koymaktır.

Çalışmada; nicel araştırma desenlerinden, çok faktörlü yordayıcı korelasyonel desen kullanılmıştır. Araştırma evrenini, Kuzey Kıbrıs'ta 2020 - 2021 eğitim ve öğretim yılında ilkokullarda görev yapan öğretmenler oluşturmaktadır. Araştırma örneklemini ise, evren arasından seçilen 400 öğretmen oluşturmaktadır. Örneklemin belirlenmesinde, basit rastlantısal örnekleme yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Çalışmanın verileri üç bölümden meydana gelen bir ölçekle toplanmıştır. Veri toplama aracı; demografik değişkenler, çevrim içi uzaktan eğitimde öğretmenlerin rol yeterliklerini belirleme ölçeği ve öğretmen akademik iyimserlik ölçeğinden oluşmaktadır.

Araştırmada nicel verilerin istatistiksel çözümlemesini gerçekleştirebilmek amacıyla, Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) 21.0 programı kullanılmıştır. Araştırma verileri; tek örneklemli t-testi, bağımsız örneklemler t-testi, tek yönlü ANOVA, pearson çarpım-moment korelasyon katsayısı ve aşamalı regresyon analizi ile çözümlenmiştir.

İlkokul öğretmenlerinin çevrim içi uzaktan eğitimdeki rol yeterlik algılarının ve akademik iyimserliklerinin pozitif yönde, anlamlı derecede ortalamanın üzerinde olduğu saptanmıştır. Öğretmenlerin çevrim içi uzaktan eğitimdeki rol yeterliklerinin, akademik iyimserliklerinin anlamlı bir yordayıcısı olduğu saptanmıştır. Öğretmenlerin çevrim içi uzaktan eğitimdeki rol yeterliklerinin alt boyutlarından olan pedagojik rol yeterliği ve iletişimci rol yeterliği ile akademik iyimserlikleri arasında; pozitif yönde, orta şiddette bir ilişki olduğu görülmüştür. İncelenen öğretmen demografik değişkenlerinden de cinsiyet faktörünün, öğretmen akademik iyimserliğinin anlamlı bir yordayıcısı olduğu saptanmıştır. Bu üç değişkenin, öğretmen akademik iyimserliğine ilişkin toplam varyansın %36'sını açıkladığı görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Uzaktan eğitim, Rol yeterliliği, KKTC

DİJİTAL OYUNLARIN BİREYLERİN SOSYALLEŞMESİNE ETKİSİ: MMORPG TÜRÜ ÖRNEĞİ

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ÖZET

Geçmişten bugüne oyunlar insanların hayatında fazlasıyla yer edinmiştir. Teknolojik gelişmelerle birlikte dijitalleşen oyunlar, bilgisayarlarımızda, konsollarda ve telefonlar ile cebimizdedir. Dijital oyunlar ilk çıkış yıllarına kıyasla günümüzde neredeyse her bireyin hayatına girmiş durumdadır. Özellikle genç nüfusun gündelik hayatının vazgeçilmez bir parçası olan dijital oyunlar, bireylerin bolca vakit harcadığı, gerçek hayattan uzaklaştığı, eğlendiği ve sosyalleşebildiği bir mecra haline gelmiştir. Bireyler okul, iş vb. dışındaki boş zamanlarının çoğunu oyun oynayarak geçirmeye başlamıştır. Bunun en önemli etkenlerinden biri de dijital oyunlarda artan çevrimiçi sosyalleşebilme olanağı olmuştur. Teknolojinin gelişip imkânların artmasıyla ve internet kullanımının yaygınlaşıp kolaylaşmasıyla birlikte insanların arkadaşlarıyla birlikte eğlenceli vakit geçirebildiği bir mecra haline gelen özellikle MMORPG türündeki dijital oyunların bireylerin sosyalleşmesinde ne kadar etkili olduğu düşünülmektedir. Kullanımlar ve Doyumlar yaklaşımı bağlamında yapılacak araştırmada M. Munusturlar ve S. Munusturlar (2018) tarafından geliştirilen ve Cronbach Alfa Güvenilirlik katsayısının 0.949 olduğu; dolayısıyla iç tutarlılığının yüksek olduğu "Bilgisayar Oyunları Motivasyon Ölçeği" araştırma anketi kullanılacaktır.

Çalışmada bireylerin hangi gereksinimlerle dijital oyunlar oynadığını, hangi doyumlara ulaştığını ve MMORPG türünde dijital oyun oynayan bireylerin sosyalleşmesindeki etkisinin hangi boyutta ve nasıl olduğuna dair sonuçların ortaya konulması hedeflenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dijital Oyunlar, Yeni Medya, Çevrimiçi, Sosyalleşme, Kullanımlar ve Doyumlar, MMORPG

DİJİTAL REKLAMCILIĞIN POPÜLER KÜLTÜRE ETKİSİ

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ÖZET

Son on yıl içinde teknolojinin dijital reklam dünyasına girmesiyle dijital reklamcılığın daha hızlı gelişmesi sağlanmıştır. Dijital reklamcılığın temel faydalarından biri, yeni ürün ve hizmetleri olabildiğince çabuk tanıtmaktır. Bu, gerçek dünyadaki tüketiciler için alternatif bir ortam yaratmaktadır. Bu aynı zamanda, satın alma kararları alma sürecinde çevrenin toplumun alışkanlıklarını etkilediği için toplumda var olan popüler kültürle de ilgilidir. Nerede olursa olsun, insanlar internet üzerinden veya cep telefonları üzerinden bilgiye kolayca erişebilmektedir. Böylece dijital dünyaya katılan insan sayısı çok hızlı bir şekilde artmaktadır. Bu internet bağlantısı sayesinde dijital reklamlar gadget kullanıcılarını kolayca takip etmektedir. Bu çalışma, dijital reklamcılığın toplumdaki popüler kültür üzerindeki etkisine odaklanmaktadır. Dijital medyadaki reklam örnekleri analiz edilerek insanlar üzerindeki etkilerinin neler olduğu araştırılacaktır. Dijital reklamcılığın dönüşümünü, interaktif reklamcılık, sanal gerçeklik reklamları, sosyal medya reklamları ve artırılmış gerçeklik ile toplumdaki popüler kültür aracılığıyla açıklamaktadır. Çalışmanın bir sonraki kısmında ise bulgular ve analiz sonuçlarına değinilecektir. Bu analiz sonucu dijital reklamcılığın en çok hangi mecrada kullanıldığı ve en çok toplumun hangi yapısını etkiliyor olduğu incelenecektir. Bu araştırma, dijital reklamcılık ve bunun popüler kültür üzerindeki etkisi ile ilgili sonuçlarla tamamlanmaktadır. Video, metin veya resim gibi dijital reklamların her platformdaki toplumu değiştirmedeki etkilerini anlamak önemlidir. Bu çalışmanın amacı ise dijital reklamcılığın popüler kültür üzerindeki etkilerini ve biçimlerini araştırmaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dijital Reklamcılık, Popüler Kültür, Sosyal Medya, İnteraktif Reklamcılık, Sanal Gerçeklik Reklamları.

DOĞAL AFETLERE HAZIRLIK VE AFET YÖNETİMİ İÇİN ARTIRILMIŞ GERÇEKLİK UYGULAMALARINA DAYALI EĞİTİM PROGRAMI ÖNERİSİ

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ÖZET

Son yıllarda ve özellikle son günlerde yaşadığımız doğal afetler göstermiştir ki, afetlere hazırlıksızlığımız hem bireysel hem de örgütsel düzlemde sürmektedir. Öyle ki, çıkartılması gereken derslere rağmen aynı nedenlere ve benzer ihmallere dayalı doğal afet kaynaklı can ve mal kayıpları sürmektedir. Bu bağlamda, bireysel düzlemde doğal afetlere hazırlıklı olma, doğal afet esnasında ve sonrasında doğru ve donanımlı olarak eyleme geçebilme gereksinimleri karşımıza çıkar. Örgütsel düzlemde ise, hem özel işletmeler hem de kamu kurumları açısından doğal afetlere hazırlıklı olma, halkı (tüm sivil halk, işletme personeli veya müşteriler) doğal afetlere karşı bilinçlendirme, donatma ve koruma ile doğal afetlere doğru müdahale edebilmek için etkili bir afet yönetim sistemi kurabilme eksenleri vazgeçilmezdir. Dolayısıyla, doğru bilgileri kullanabilmek, doğru kararlar alabilmek, en etkili yöntemleri ve politikaları belirleyebilmek ve can-mal kaybını en aza indirgeyen veya engelleyen doğru eylemleri uygulayabilmek için kritik önem taşıyan etkinlikler, her zaman olduğu gibi öğrenme ve öğretme süreçleri odağında gerçekleştirilecek çalışmalardır.

Sistem yaklaşımı çerçevesinde incelenmesi, tartışılması ve çözüm önerileri geliştirilmesi zorunlu olan bu konuda bütünlüğü bozabilen parçacıl öneriler ve tartışmalar yerine, ekonomi, politika, mühendislik ve hukuk odaklı temel politikaları ve yöntemleri ele almak yararlı olabilecektir. Örneğin, kent kurma anlayışı ve kentleşme politikalarından imar uygulamalarına, toprak ve su yönetimine uzanan tüm süreçlerde yapılan yanlışlar ve rant odaklı ihmallerle mücadele için bireylerin bilinçlendirilmesi kilit önem taşır. Bu amaçla, yetişkin eğitimi anlayışı çerçevesinde esnek zamanlı ve kısa süreli eğitim programları bu konuda ciddi bilgi eksikliği olan bürokrat, müteahhit, belediye personeli gibi kritik rolleri oynayan gruplar için etkili ve işlevsel olabilir. Bu bağlamda, son yıllarda öğrenme ve öğretme etkinliklerinde etkili kullanımı gözlemlenmiş olan artırılmış gerçeklik uygulamaları da bu tür kısa süreli özel eğitim programları için önerilebilir. Bu çalışmada deprem, sel, fırtına, orman yangını,...vb. afetler öncesinde, esnasında ve sonrasında yapılması gerekli bireysel ve örgütsel eylemlerin, bilgi ve becerilerin bireylere kazandırılması amacıyla bir eğitim programı önerisinin sergilenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu kapsamda, öncelikle doğal afetlere hazırlık ve afet yönetimi süreçleri tanıtılmış olup, artırılmış gerçeklik uygulamalarının kalıcı öğrenmelerdeki rolü vurgulanmıştır. Son bölümde ise, toplam 60 saatlik ve bir ay süren bir eğitim programı taslağı sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Doğal Afetlere Hazırlık, Arttırılmış gerçeklik, Eğitim

E-ASSESSMENT APPLICATONS AND MANAGEMENT OF EXAMINATION MISCONDUCT AMONG DISTANCE LEARNING STUDENTS IN ENUGU STATE, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

This study investigated the relationship between e-assessment applications and management of examination misconduct among distant learning students in Enugu State. Descriptive survey research design was adopted for the study and the population consisted of all the 200 level students of Business Administration in the National Open University of Nigeria (NOUN) Enugu Study Centre. 101 students randomly selected formed the sample for the study. The instrument used was E-Tools and Examination Misconduct Questionnaire (E-TEMQ) which was validated and the reliability co-efficient of 0.72 for e-mail, 0.80 for internet browser, 0.88 for file transfer protocol, 0.84 worldwide -web and 0.79 for examination misconduct were obtained. Pearson's Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) was used for answering the research questions for testing the hypotheses at .05 level of significance. The result obtained showed that there is a significant relationship between e-mail, internet browser, file transfer protocol, world-wide-web and management of examination misconduct by distant learning students in Enugu State. Appropriate recommendations were made based on the findings of the study such as stakeholders must join hands to ensure that this absurdity is nipped in the bud. Equally important is the consideration of outright ban by government on mobile phones into any exam hall. Industry regulators like the Nigerian Communications Commission (NCC) and academic institutions among others, team-up, the better for the two sectors and the nation at large.

EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS OF INTERNATIONAL UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

International students are the students who spend all or part of their higher education life outside their country of citizenship or in another country in order to complete their higher education or pursue an academic career. It is known that international students have difficulties in the adaptation process and experience problems at different levels, since the real life space of international students studying in the host country is still their own country. Literature review show that international students encounter different problems such as communication, economic problems, social cohesion problems, academic problems, educational problems, nutrition and shelter problems, and socio-cultural problems. Among the causes of these problems are the language problem, the inability of the students to find an addressee when they have problems, the inability to get along with the scholarships they receive, and the homesickness. Recep Tayyip Erdogan University started accepting international students for the first time in 2010 and the number of international students has increased every academic year. It is seen that international students at Recep Tayyip Erdogan University also encounter these problems mentioned in the literature. In order to reduce these problems experienced by international students, education needs should be determined, and the academic services should be provided in a more qualified way. In this study, it was aimed to determine the educational needs of international undergraduate students studying at Recep Tayyip Erdogan University.

This research was planned in the descriptive survey model, which is one of the quantitative research methods. The sampling group is 181 international students studying Recep Tayyip Erdogan University in 2019-2020 academic year. The data were collected through the 'Recep Tayyip Erdogan University International Undergraduate Students' Educational Requirements Determination Inventory' developed by Karabacak (2019). The inventory was developed through literature review and semi-structured interviews with international undergraduate students. The inventory consists of demographic characteristics, family characteristics, school belonging, life problems and learning outcomes. Since the data collection tool was prepared in Turkish, the data were collected through face-to-face interviews with international students. For the participants to give sincere answers to the data collection tools, the purpose and importance of the research were explained to them by the first researcher. The first researcher contributed to the correct answers to the questions in the data collection tool by communicating in Russian and English with the participants who continued language education in TÖMER or did not speak Turkish at a sufficient level.

The findings of the study reveal that international student studying at Recep Tayyip Erdogan University experience accommodation and nutrition problems because Rize is a small city. The findings also reveal that international students experience socio-cultural problems due to ethnic origin and belief differences, and problems of belonging, service problems and educational problems due to not being able to see themselves as a part of the university. It is thought that the findings obtained from this study will contribute to the adaptation of international undergraduate students to Rize more easily and to reduce the problems they encounter. In addition, it is predicted that it will contribute to the preference of international students at universities in Turkey and to have a more positive attitude towards Turkish universities.

Keywords: Higher Education, international student, educational requirement

EFFECTS OF THE CORONA VIRUS (COVID 19) LOCKDOWN IN SECONDARY EDUCATION IN ENUGU STATE

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ABSTRACT

The paper seeks to survey the extent to which virus pandemic affected secondary education in Enugu State. Most African countries became afraid during the outbreak of the corona virus disease which became a pandemic in April 2020. The pandemic seems to have affected secondary school in Nigeria in a number of ways. Before the pandemic for example, schools practiced face to face teaching method. Students in public secondary school, were forbidden from attending school with phones. Because of the complete lookdown of schools for several months during the pandemic, poor attitude to learning and other distractions set in. Again other uncommon/unnatural life style, use of face masks, physical/social distancing among others. The question is how far has these lockdown, affected secondary education in Enugu State; hence the researcher's interest in this study.

Key words: Effects Of The Corona Vırus (Covıd 19) Lockdown In Secondary Educatıon In Enugu State

ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING FOR DEAF STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to undertake a literature review to identify potential issues in the process teaching English to deaf students. English is the world language now and knowing it provides many opportunities to its users ranging from following academic issues to trading internationally. There are so many different methods and applications for learning English. Thanks to the technology, learning English has become easier via the widespread use of the internet, smart phones, and applications. However, there are few studies specifically discussing how to teach English to the deaf students. Hence, they cannot make use of this great opportunity sufficiently. The results will be discussed, and some suggestions will be made regarding how to teach English to deaf students.

Keywords: English language learning, deaf students, special education

ENHANCE STUDENT ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION SKILLS THROUGH MOBILE APP – A CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Mobile apps are available and are part of the daily culture of almost every child. The recent development of mobile apps in education provides an opportunity to redefine the conception of learning. From the tradition way, learning is defined as an interaction between teachers and learners in a classroom. At present, mobile apps have more impact on education. Mobiles and smartphones provide a best and more attractive way of imparting knowledge in the education sector. Case study is deep study of a particular situation and problem rather than a statistical survey. Case study must include background information on the specific topic or problem, an analysis of the case under student showing problems or effective strategies. The study designed the experimental approach to check whether the mobile app has an effect on student performance in basic math skills. The researcher aim was enhance the child performance in addition and subtraction. So the researcher used a simple game name as "ADDITION & SUBTRACTION". The student got 45% in pretest and 80% in posttest, then the difference is 35%. So the student performance was increased in posttest. Therefore there is exist difference between pre & post and also learning through mobile apps enhanced basic maths skills. Many researcher (Chandran, 2010; Elfeky & Masadeh, 2016; Macaluso & Hughes, 2016; Naji, & Jasim, 2016; Sella et al, 2016; Ali et al, 2017; Ariffin, Halim & Aziz, 2017; Rajkumar & Hema, 2018) suggested that teaching/learning through mobile apps, mobile technology and software enhance the students numerical skills. Therefore this article also one of the evidence and support of teaching through mobile apps.

ERGENLERİN KİMLİK OLUŞUMUNDA INSTAGRAM FENOMENLERİNİN ETKİSİ: REYNMEN VE DANLA BİLİÇ ÖRNEĞİ

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ÖZET

Ergenlik döneminde kişiler, bilişsel, bedensel, sosyal ve duygusal alanda yaşadıkları değişimlerle ve bu değişimlerin oluşturduğu etkilerle birlikte bir kimlik biçimlendirmesi sürecine girerler. İnsan yaşamı boyunca tüm bu değişimlerin yoğun olarak yaşandığı ergenlik döneminde, ergenlerin yaşamla ilgili temel görevlerinden biri bu kimlik gelişimidir. Günümüz gelişen teknolojisinin getirdiği etkilerden birisi, ergenlerin sosyal medya platformlarını yoğun bir şekilde kullanmalarıdır. Ergenlik, bireyin çocukluk döneminden sonra başlayan ve yetişkinlik dönemine kadar süren, bireyin yetişkin olmaya hazırlandığı ve kimliğini biçimlendirmeye başladığı dönemdir. Günümüzde çocukların, ergenlerin ve gençlerin sosyal hayatına doğrudan etki ettiği düşünülen sosyal medya kanalları bu kimlik oluşumu sürecini etkilemektedir. Yoğun olarak kullanılan sosyal medya kanallarından biri olan Instagram'ın, Instagram fenomenleri üzerinden ergenlerin kimlik oluşumunda nasıl bir etkisi olduğu bu araştırmanın konusudur.

Günümüzde bağımlılık düzeyinde kullanılan Instagram, özellikle bu platformda fenomen olmuş kişiler aracılığı ile popüler kültür ögelerini adeta dayatarak, ergenleri çeşitli yollardan etkilemektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı ergenlerin kimlik oluşumu sürecinde Instagram fenomenlerinin bu etkilerinin belirlenmesidir. Çalışmanın yöntemi nitel araştırma olarak belirlenmiştir.

Çalışmada veri toplama aracı olarak derinlemesine görüşme tekniği kullanılmıştır. Örneklem seçimi olasılığa dayalı olmayan örneklem çeşidi olan ölçüt örnekleme ile belirlenmiştir. Örneklem seçimindeki kriterler; en az bir yıldır Instagram kullananlar, haftada en az beş gün Instagram kullananlar, belirtilen en az bir Instagram fenomenini takip edenler ve 16-17 yaş arasında olan gençler olarak belirlenmiştir. Araştırma verileri içerik analizi yöntem ile incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ergenlik, Sosyal medya, Instagram, Fenomen, Kimlik, Kimlik oluşumu

ESP ENGLISH ORAL COMMUNICATION SKILLS FOR OTOP AND HOMESTAY OPERATORS

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to discuss the findings of the use of an ESP course to deliver English oral communication skills to the Thai local business owners to promote the homestay services and OTOP products. The objectives were initially to assess the uptake of English oral communication skills of local business owners who were adult learners with limited background in the target language. Also, the paper analyzes factors that were considered as opportunities, and challenges in the task arrangement within this teaching context. The study involved 26 OTOP and Homestay business owners in Sila Homestay, Khon Kaen Thailand. In assessing the uptake of English communication skill, all participants undertook a pretest in using English communication skills in daily life and in selling products and offering services. A-60 -hour English oral communication skills course was then offered accordingly. At the project completion, learners took the posttest. In addition, the group interview was arranged to obtain their reflections on challenges, and opportunities they had experienced during the project. The pre and posttests were analyzed with t-test. The positive results showed that the participants' English oral communication scores were statistically significantly improved. The interview data was analyzed with theme development for qualitative descriptive data analysis to ensure meaningful, credible and practical results. The findings advocate challenges in teaching strategies that could overcome both the personal and academic problems in applying English communication skills in reality.

Keywords : ESP, OTOP, Homestay, Tourism, oral communication

ETHICAL ISSUES IN USE OF ICT AT HIGHER EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

Ethics or good thinking include arranging, shielding, and suggesting excellent and lousy lead ideas. The investigation's primary focal point was to see the ethical issues of using ICT in Higher Education. For this reason, scientists built a poll comprised of 20 items. A sample of 200 students (100 each from Research Scholars and M.A. final year students) was gathered from various Departments of Social Science Faculty of Aligarh Muslim University through a convenient sampling technique. A survey research technique was utilized for this examination. The investigators did the item-wise analysis and percentage analysis for interpretation results of obtained data. The specialists found that the understudies of advanced education have a decent comprehension of ethics and ethics issues of ICT. They have the possibility of ethics, counterfeiting, virtues. The examination additionally demonstrated that they have an absence of mindfulness in a viable life.

EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVES ON TEACHERS 'RESPONSIBILITY FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORT

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we aim to analyze the European perspectives and not only, on the role and responsibilities of the physical education teacher in pre-university education, in order to understand correctly how we should positively influence his training activity at university level and at the same time to contribute, through our conclusions, to the re-evaluation of the status of the teacher within the teaching staff and the society and last but not least of the discipline.

The physical education teacher can offer, through the correctly oriented didactic activity, solutions to the problems that young people face today - sedentarism, various addictions - alcohol, tobacco, drugs, verbal and physical violence, depression, marginalization, the phenomenon of booling, etc. Some specialists, referring to the objectives of academic training of future physical education teachers, speak of mastery, others of pedagogical talent (Brophy, 1984), others of personal qualities of the teacher, which facilitates his communication with students (Özkara et al., 2017; Leifa, Zheleznyak, 2017). The teacher is, through playful activities (Dismore, Bailey, 2011), the closest to young people, who can participate in pleasure physical education lessons, without stressful constraints, motivated and encouraged to adopt the values promoted by sports: fair play / respect for the opponent, honor, courage, honor, discipline, teamwork, emotional balance, etc. Students' motivations are culturally conditioned, because they are based on the values of the society in which they live and are educated, by models promoted by the education system, and their knowledge is important, because they can positively influence the adaptation of school curricula, by adapting and enriching contents,increasing the attractiveness of physical education and sports lessons (Liuşnea, 2007).

EVALUATION OF UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAM CURRICULUM IN TOURISM MANAGEMENT BETWEEN INDIA AND AUSTRALIA

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ABSTRACT

The primary purpose of any tourism curriculum is to cultivate the talents and skills of students to make them fit as per the needs of the industry. This helps to maintain tourism offerings as per the international standards for both domestic and international tourists. Tourism is an industry of expanding economic significance to both India and Australia. This study aims to compare the undergraduate tourism curriculum content in India with those offered in Australia in order to show up differences in approach, outcomes and design. As a sample 18 Indians and 7 Australian universities undergraduate curriculum content were selected. Content analysis is used to examine the curriculum content. The study result indicates that Australian universities have more specialization in tourism management/theory subjects as compared to Indian universities however digital competency skills are lesser in the curriculum structure as post covid-19 pandemic era would be requiring more digital competency skills. The study provided valuable information in the form of cross-country curriculum content comparison and shows that under which components differences occur further it can be helpful for tourism curriculum planners to know the difference and to adapt well with the current industry requirement

EXAMINATION OF THE OPINIONS OF TURKISH TEACHER CANDIDATES ON LISTENING EDUCATION COURSES CONDUCTED THROUGH DISTANCE EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, face-to-face education practices at all levels of formal education institutions in Turkey were suspended for precautionary purposes, and distance education was started urgently. Many studies have been conducted on this form of education, which has been implemented for a long time and will be replaced by face-to-face education in the 2021-2022 academic year. Among these, there are also those who examine the effectiveness of courses through distance education in listening skill training but it is seen that the said studies mostly focus on the views of the instructors and neglect the views of the students. Based on the idea that the process should also be addressed from the perspectives of the students who are the addresses of the teaching, this research examines the views of teacher candidates on the "listening education" course in the Turkish Teaching Undergraduate Program and conducted with distance education in the spring semester of the 2020-2021 academic year. For this purpose, a focus group interview was conducted through a semi-structured form with 17 teacher candidates who were studying at Mersin University Faculty of Education Turkish Teaching Undergraduate Program in the 2020-2021 academic year and selected by criterion sampling method. When the interview data were analyzed, it was determined that the courses were watched by most of the teacher candidates because they were seen as important, participation in the course was mainly hindered by problems with the Internet connection, although not as much as face-to-face courses, these courses were seen beneficial in some degree, course recordings to be seen beneficial were watched infrequently and to make up for missed synchronous courses, teacher candidates were of the opinion that more emphasis should be placed on practices. Some suggestions were presented to program developers, distance education platform designers and course instructors at the end of the study.

EXAMINING MIDDLE SCHOOL 8TH GRADE STUDENTS' PROBLEM SOLVING ATTITUDES IN TERMS OF VARIOUS VARIABLES

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ABSTRACT

Mathematics is a body of knowledge that provides tools for the process of solving mathematical problems (Kaur, 1997). Mathematical problem solving is a complex activity that involves many cognitive actions and relies on a wide variety of knowledge and skills. This study was conducted to determine the problem solving attitudes of 8th grade middle school students in mathematics and to examine whether they differ according to the variables of gender, socio-economic status, achievement in mathematics course and the status of associating mathematics with daily life. In addition, the status of the variables associated with the problem solving attitude was also determined. The study was carried out with 177 (96 Female 81 Male) 8th grade students selected by simple random sampling method in a state secondary school in a province located in the southeast Anatolian region of Turkey. Personal information form and math problem solving attitude scale were used to collect data. In the analysis of the data, descriptive statistics, independent sample t-test, one-way analysis of variance and Schfee test from multiple comparison methods were used. In addition, the relationship between the variables was calculated with the Pearson Product Moments Correlation Coefficient. As a result of the research, it was found that students' mathematical problem solving attitudes were positive. It was found that there was a significant difference in mathematics achievement and the status of associating mathematics with daily life, but there was no difference in terms of gender and family income. In addition, a moderate level of positive correlation was found between students' problem-solving attitude and the "teaching" sub-dimension, and a high-level positive correlation between the "enjoyment" sub-dimension. The findings of this study can help reveal students' attitude profiles towards problem solving. In addition, the results obtained from the study were compared with the existing researches in the related literature and were discussed and suggestions were made to the researchers interested in the subject.

EXAMINING OF THE PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS' MOTIVATION LEVELS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to investigate the primary-school teachers' motivation levels towards the profession during the COVID-19 pandemic. In accordance with this purpose, the professional motivations of primary school teachers were examined according to the variables of gender, years of professional seniority, grade level taught and the number of students attending the course in the distance education. The study group of the research consists of 258 primary-school teachers working in Erdemli district of Mersin province. The study was carried out by using the survey method one of which is a quantitative research methods and the data were collected through the Personral Information Form developed by the researchers amd the "Primary School Teacher Motivation Scale" developed by Ozturk&Uzunkol (2013). The results of the research demonstrated the professional motivation level of the primary-school teachers to be moderate during the Covid-19 Pandemic. The gender showed a significant difference on primary-school teachers' professional motivation levels and female teachers' general avarege of professional motivaton levels were found to be higher than the male teachers' professional motivatonal levels during Covid-19 Pandemic. Another significant difference in professional motivation levels was observed in the the seniority levels in which it was determined to be between 21 and above and 5-10, 11-15, 16-20 and between 16-20 and 11-15, 16-20 years of professional seniority groups. The professional motivation levels of the primary-school teachers did not show a significant difference according to the class level and the number of students participating in distance education. The data obtained from the scale were interpreted, using the same scale, by comparing them with the studies carried out with teachers before the pandemic. Compared to pre-pandemic period, the professional motivation levels of the primary-school teachers are found to decrease.

Keywords: Primary school teachers, Covid-19, Motivation

EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN 4TH GRADE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS' HOMEWORK MOTIVATION AND PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT: AN EXAMPLE OF RIZE PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

Parental involvement is a multi-faceted cooperation process between the parental and the school in the work they do at home and at school, supporting the education and development of the child in a holistic way. Studies in the literature reveal that parental involvement practices, which are carried out effectively in the elementary school process, support students' academic achievement longitudinally and increase their tendency to exhibit desired behaviors. Parental involvement especially in the elementary school period has a critical importance. Parental involvement in homework is one of the main extracurricular activities used by teachers. Homework is the work given to be done by students outside of school in order to repeat and reinforce the work done by the teacher in the classroom. Previous studies show that homework is beneficial for students and increases the time allocated for academic studies when they are arranged according to the age and individual needs of the students. One of the most important functions of homework done with families or with the guidance of the parental is to provide communication between the parental and the school. It can be said that there is a relationship between elementary school students' homework motivation and parental involvement. In this context, the aim of the research is to examine the relationship between 4th grade elementary school students' homework motivation and parental participation in Rize.

This research was planned in the descriptive survey model, which is one of the quantitative research methods. The sample group of the research consisted of the students determined by cluster sampling technique among the 4th grade elementary school students coming from families with different socio-economic status in Rize province and its central districts. The research was conducted with 690 students in the 2020-2021 academic year. Data were collected quantitatively using two different measurement tools named "School and Parental Cooperation in Elemantary Education-Parent Form" and "The Scale of Determining Homework Motivation and Homework Style". "School and Parental Cooperation in Elemantary Education-Parent Form" developed by Sheldon and Epstein (2007) and adapted into Turkish by Ahioğlu-Lindberg and Oğuz (2016) consists of 11 dimensions and 95 items. The 7th dimension includes all sub-questions in the 8th, 9th and 11th dimensions. In the parent form, parents' attitudes towards school-parent communication, school climate, parental involvement, parental responsibilities, parental support and communication between families are evaluated. In the original form, item reliability ranges from .96 to .64. The Scale of Determining Homework Motivation and Homework Style was developed by Hong and Milgram (1996, 1998, 2001) and adapted by İflazoğlu (2005). At the end of the adaptation studies, the scale consists of 4 basic and 9 sub-dimensions.

The data obtained from the multiple choice questions in the Scale of Determining Homework Motivation and Homework Style and the School and Parental Cooperation in Elemantary Education-Parent Form were analyzed through the IBM 24 SPSS program. At this stage, the average scores and standard deviation values regarding the opinions of the families were calculated. Independent t-test was used to determine whether the mean scores showed a significant difference in terms of the gender of the children of the participants. ANOVA test was used to determine whether the views of students and parents differed according to the socio-economic level of the parents.

Keywords: Elementary school, 4th grade, student, homework, motivation, parental involvement

FARKLI EĞİTİM PAYDAŞLARINA GÖRE KKTC'DE OKUL METAFORLARI

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma; KKTC'de günlük hayatlarında kullandıkları mecazlar (metafor) yardımı ile, okul yöneticilerinin; "öğretmen" ve "öğrencilerin" "okullarını" nasıl kavramsallaştıklarını anlamlı kılmayı amaçlamaktadır. Bu kavrayışı derinleştirmek için okul yöneticilerinin, öğretmen ve öğrencilerin "okul" mecazları (metafor) da analiz edilmiştir. Bu araştırmanın temel amacı; KKTC'de bulunan 4 ilkokuldaki okul yöneticilerinin, öğretmen ve öğrencilerin; okul kavramları ile ilgili metaforlarını bulup, bu metaforlar arasındaki ilişkileri saptamaktır. Ayrıca araştırmanın amacı; eğitimin en önemli bileşenlerinden olan okul yöneticilerinin, öğretmen ve öğrencilerin günümüz şartlarında, metaforlar yoluyla "okul"u nasıl algıladıkları ve günlük hayatlarında nasıl kullandıklarını anlamaktır Bu çalışmaya, Lefkoşa'da bulunan 4 ilkokuldaki 9 okul yöneticisi katılmıştır. Veri toplama aracı olarak hem görüşme hem de anketler kullanılmıştır. Veriler niteliksel bir yöntem izlenerek analiz edilmiştir.
Genel sonuçlar örneklemdeki ilkokulların temel işlevlerinin; bakım evi, bilgi veren ve aydınlatan yer, olduğunu ortaya çıkarmıştır. Ayrıca okulların, displin ve otoriteye dayalı bir atmosfere sahip yerler olduğu da bulunmuştur. Ortaya çıkan sonuçlar günlük hayatımızda okullarla ilgili gözlemlerimizi doğrular özellikler taşımaktadır. Kullanılan mecazlar ve bu mecazların oluşturduğu ana kategoriler ise KKTC eğitim sisteminin gerçeklerinin yansıtıldığı bir resim gibidir. Bu resim bize okullarımızda değişim ve gelişime ihtiyaç duyulduğunu göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mecazlar (Metafor), Okul Algıları, Yorumlayıcı/Sembolik Yaklaşım, Eğitim Sosyolojisi, Okul Yönetimi, Nitel Araştırma

FİLMSEL ANLATIDA YAPAY ZEKÂ DİSTOPYASININ GÖSTERGEBİLİMSEL ÇÖZÜMLEMESİ: I'M MOTHER (BEN ANNEYİM) FİLMİ ÖRNEĞİ

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ÖZET

İnsan var olduğu andan itibaren düşünme kapasitesiyle geleceğe dair öngörüler oluşturarak tasarımlar yapmıştır ve uygarlığını her zaman ileriye taşıyacak buluşlara imza atmıştır. Bunu yaparken de kolektif çalışmanın itici gücünü kullanmıştır. Günümüz postmodern çağı ise bireyselleşen, yalnızlaşan, dijitalleşen teknoloji ile yaratılan sanal dünyaların çağıdır. Yapay zekanın gelişimi ile paralel robotların da insan yaşamının olağan bir parçası olması, yapay zekanın kestirilemez gelişimi gibi durumlar gelecek hakkında distopik düşünceleri de beraberinde getirmektedir. Bu hızlı ve kökten değişimin insanlık üzerine oluşturduğu tehlikeler tartışılırken insanlığa dair tüm konuların işlendiği sinema alanına da bu endişelerin yansıması kaçınılmaz olmuştur.

Bu araştırmada, insan- makine- yapay zeka arasındaki etkileşimin ortaya çıkaracağı sonuçları işleyen "I'm Mother" filmi, film anlatısınauygun olarak, uzam, zaman ve kişi bağlamında filmsel anlatı çözümlemesinin yanı sıra; hegemonya, otoriteye karşı insan davranışları, süperpanoptik gözetleme, öjeni kavramları, anlamların, gösterge ve kodların distopyan filmlerde ortayakonuş biçimleri ise Barthes'ın göstergebilimsel çözümleme yöntemleri kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Filmde yer alan distopik öğelerin aktarımında kullanılan sembollerin, mekanların, çağrışımların hem görüntüsel hem de sözel göstergeler aracılığıyla çözümlenmesi tercih edilmiştir.

Bu araştırma ile birlikte, göstergebilim yöntemiyle analiz edilen I'm Mother filminde yer alan göstergelerin nasıl bir distopya dünyası çizdiği ortaya konulmuştur. Ortaya konan bu göstergeler ışığında dijital çağın ulaşabileceği uç noktalar ile insanlık arasında çıkabilecek sorunların sinemada işleniş biçimi saptanmıştır. Geleceğe dair oluşturulan insan- android yapay zeka arasındaki güç ve iktidar ilişkilerinin çerçevesi çizilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Filmsel anlatı, Distopya, Dijital çağ, Hegemonya, Gözetleme, Süperpanoptikon, Göstergebilim.

FLEXIBLE SEATING IMPACT ON THE CLASSROOM ENVIRONMENT

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ABSTRACT

As schools strive to instill college and career readiness within students, the academic success of students continues to be a priority of educators and administrators alike. The classroom learning environment utilized by students was examined throughout this research study. Specifically, this study was to examine how the spaces within the classroom are utilized by students and how classroom spaces impact interactions between students and teachers. This qualitative study employed classroom maps and recording logs to gather data from students in the specified second and fifth grade classrooms. With the data collected, the relationship between classroom environment and student engagement was examined. From the research, many common trends emerged. Common themes included that students prefer a specific seating choice in the classroom, flexible seating options were selected more than traditional seating options, and some students needed teacher directed instruction on modifications needed with seating choice or reminders how to sit in a specific choice. With these findings, it promoted a more collaborative work environment in the classroom.

FOSTERING STUDENTS' ENGAGEMENT IN REMOTE LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS

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ABSTRACT

As the number of coronavirus cases increased throughout the world, most higher educational institutions rapidly shifted their face-to-face classes to remote learning without providing sufficient training for instructors. One of the challenges they faced during this period was enhancing students' motivation and engagement in their learning. Many scholars believe that students' academic engagement is an important criterion in assessing the quality and effectiveness of teaching and learning in educational institutions. An examination of previous studies on student engagement indicated that many factors could affect studnets' behavioral, cognitive, and emotional engagement in a remote learning environment. Some of these factors are related to students, and some of them are associated with instructors. Moreover, studies indicated strong interpersonal relationships, interaction, and close communication between student-instructor and student-student could create a positive learning environment and enhance students' engagement.

GENERIC COMPETENCES AT UNIVERSITY. AN INNOVATIVE CURRICULAR SUBJECT PROPOSAL FOR THEIR DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

This research proposes a curricular subject on personal competences valid for any university study plan. Its objective is to develop the most demanded generic or transversal competences both in the personal-social and academic-professional spheres. In this sense, it can be said that this subject contributes to respond to the mission of the university and the European Higher Education Area, since the development of transversal competences favors the integral formation of the university student. Training that puts students at the center and makes them protagonist of their own learning. The aim of this study is to demonstrate how students who take this subject make more progress in the development of generic competences than students who do not take it. To this end, we work with a total sample of 610 undergraduate students, of whom those who take the subject form the experimental group and those who do not take it form the control group. All the students answered, at the beginning and end of the course, the same questionnaire about generic competences, which was sufficiently valid and reliable. The contrast of hypotheses confirms that those students who have taken the course improve significantly more in the development of generic competences than those who have not taken the course. In this sense, it confirms the validity of this type of subject as suitable for the development of transversal competences; competences that are in great demand both in higher education and in the business world. For this reason, universities should think about incorporating this type of subjects in their curricula.

Keywords: competences, generic competences, subject, questionnaire, higher education,

HOW PERSONALIZED DIGITAL STORYBOOKS SUPPORT YOUNG CHILDREN'S STORY COMPREHENSION

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ABSTRACT

In the study, 48 children (mean age : 60 months, range : 48–72) listened to personalized stories in four conditions. Written text was present on the screen in all conditions (similar to the typical storybook experience) but combined with other sources of information: (a) only oral personalized narration, (b) oral narration and a personalized digital storybook, (c) oral narration and non-personalized storybook, and (d) only a personalized digital storybook but no oral narration. Eye movements of the children were recorded while digital storybook sessions with an eye-tracker. Personalized digital storybook with narration facilitated the most when it is compared to the other two conditions. a congruent picture contributed substantially to children's story retellings, more so than a picture that was incongruent with the narration. The eye-tracking data illustrated that children spent more time while analyzing the personalized digital storybooks.

HUKUK ÇEVİRİSİ EĞİTİMİNDE VE SINAVLARINDA SÖZLÜK KULLANIMI: AVANTAJ MI, DEZAVANTAJ MI?

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ÖZET

Çevirmenlik mesleği kuşkusuz sözlük kullanımının en yaygın olduğu meslek grubudur. Alanında iyi olan, iyi olmak ve doğru çeviri yapmak isteyen her çevirmenden sözlük kullanması beklenir. Sözlükler bildiğimiz gibi 2 çeşittir, geleneksek sözlükler ve günümüz teknolojisinde hızla gelişen çevrimiçi-online sözlükler.

Çevirmenlerin sözlük kullanımının zaman içinde, gelişen teknoloji ile birlikte, değişiklik göstermesi olağandır. Eskiden geleneksel sözlüklerden daha fazla faydalanma eğilimi gösteren çevirmenler günümüzde çevrimiçi sözlükleri tercih etmektedir.

Günümüzde çeviri eğitimi alan öğrenciler, geleneksel olarak kullandığımız kitap şeklindeki sözlükleri kullanmayı zaman kaybı olarak görmektedir çünkü çevrimiçi sözlükte bir kelimenin karşılığını bulmak çok daha kolay ve hızlıdır. Ancak geleneksel sözlüklerde aranılan kelime ile ilgili açıklayıcı bilgileri, yan anlamlarını, farklı kullanımlarını, farklı alanlara ait anlamlarını da bulmak mümkündür. Çevrimiçi sözlüklerde ise bu seçenekler kısıtlıdır. Geleneksel sözlükler sık sık yenilenmezken çevrimiçi sözlükler sürekli yenilenebilir.

Hangi sözlük türü olursa olsun, çeviri eğitimi, özellikle hukuk metinleri çevirisi eğitimi alan öğrencilerin ve çevirmenlerin bu kaynakları her zaman doğru kullanamadıkları bir gerçektir. Hatta bazı durumlarda sözlükler çeviri bölümleri öğrencileri için veya acemi çevirmenler için birer tuzaktır. Bu da hukuk metinlerinin dilinden kaynaklanmaktadır. İngilizce ve Türkçe hukuk dillerinin ortak özelliklerinden olan

1-SÖZCÜKLERİN BİLİNEN-GÜNDELİK ANLAMLARININ DIŞINDA KULLANILMASI ve
2-BELİRSİZ DİL KULLANIMI (ambiguity), çevirmenlerin veya çeviri bölümü öğrencilerinin sadece sözlük kullanarak üstesinden gelemeyeceği zorluklar yaratır.

Hukuk metinlerinde kullanılan birçok sözcük çoğu zaman gündelik anlamında kullanılmaz. Bu özellik hukuk dilinin bir özel alan dili olması ve özel terimlere sahip olmasından kaynaklanır. Sözlüklerde buldukları ilk karşılıkları kullanma eğiliminde olan öğrencilerin bu durumda hata yapma oranları yüksektir.

İkinci olarak hukuk dilinde "belirsizlik" kavramı çok önemli bir yer tutmaktadır ve hem İngilizce hem Türkçe hukuk metinlerinde anlamsal belirsizliğin ötesinde, sözcüksel belirsizlik bu metinlerin çevrilmesinde çevirmenler ve çeviri bölümü öğrencileri için adeta bir tuzaktır.

Bu bildiride çeviri bölümleri öğrencilerinin sözlük kullanmalarının kendileri için nasıl bir dezavantaja dönüşebildiği konusu, hukuk metinlerinde kullanılan sözcükleri "belirsizlik" ana başlığı altında "çok anlamlılık" (polysemy) ve "eş anlamlılık" (synonyms) alt başlıklarıyla, ve "gündelik dilden farklı kullanımlar" başlıkları altında, hem Türkçe hem de İngilizce hukuk metinlerinden örnekler verilerek incelenecek ve öğrencilerin nasıl çeviri hataları yaptıkları örneklerle irdelenecektir. Sonuç olarak çeviri eğitimi alan öğrencilerin sınavlarda sözlük kullanırken mi yoksa kullanmadan mı daha başarılı oldukları araştırılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: hukuk çevirisi eğitimi, sözlük kullanımı, hukuk metinlerinde belirsizlik, çok anlamlılık, eş anlamlılık

INCLUSIVE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL EXPECTATIONS UNIVERSITY ENGAGEMENT: INCLUSIVE EDUCATION PRACTICES IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Theinvolvement of universities in inclusive education in inclusive primary schools is still not maximal, and the real impact can be felt for improving the quality of inclusive primary schools. So far, the problems that occur in inclusive schools have only been resolved by the school, and there is rarely any direct involvement of universities that can contribute as solvers. This study aims to explore the opinion of general teachers (GT) on the expectations of university involvement in inclusive education practices. in Indonesia. Data were collected using semi-structured interviews of forty GTs in two provinces in Indonesia. Data were analyzed using thematic analysis. The research resulted in three main themes: inclusive school mentoring, majors relevant to inclusive education in universities, and students' understanding in an inclusive classroom. GTs hopes that university involvement in the practice of inclusive education in Indonesia is expected to meet and solve the problems often faced by inclusive primary schools. Universities must meet the needs of primary school teacher graduates who will teach inclusive classes based on the problems faced by GTs so far, including in academic and non-academic aspects. The results of this research are significant for universities to design courses that are relevant and in line with the needs of inclusive primary schools. For this reason, all decision-makers at the university must be able to make and establish rules following the analysis of the needs of inclusive education practices.

Keywords: Inclusive elementary school; university; inclusive education; Indonesia

INCONSISTENCY BETWEEN WOMEN RIGHTS IN IRAN AND UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

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ABSTRACT

The focus of this study is on women rights. Women rights is based on human rights. This study analyzed whether there is any inconsistency between Iran's Islamic constitution and Universal declaration of Human Rights. After 1979 revolution sharia rules were added to Iran's Islamic constitution. Iran's constitution and family law attachment (Iran's constitution; https://www.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/en/ir/ir001en.pdf) which were approved after 1979 revolution redefine men and women relationship is compared with Universal Declaration of Human Rights which is a common standard for rights and freedoms for all people and nations.

Qualitative research methodology are used for comparison of Iran's constitution and Universal declaration of Human rights. These contrastive analysis are conducted at the following domains; first, equal recognition of women in front of law. Second, The right to work and employment. Third, the right to work in political arena. Fourth, the right for education. Fifth, the right for free movement and dressing. By means of qualitative content analysis, the inconsistency between Iran's constitution and universal declaration of human rights are studied. Moreover, how these inconsistencies have affected women's real life conditions are more elaborated in this essay.

Keywords: Women Rights, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Women's political rights, Equality in front of law

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY TEACHERS 'VIEWS ON THE USE OF TINKERCAD

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to determine the views of Information Technologies teachers who teach Tinkercad about the program. The research is a qualitative case study. The working group consists of 11 Information Technologies teachers. The research data were collected by using the Teacher Interview Form for the Use of Tinkercad Software. The data were analyzed by content analysis method. According to the research findings, teachers focused on using Tinkercad's 3D Design menu.Training activities are carried out individually and in groups. In individual studies, it contributes to the development of creativity skills of students, while in group work, peer learning, cooperative learning and respect for different ideas come to the fore.While Tinkercad's interface and ease of use as an advantage,It is seen as a disadvantage that its browser-based and does not work offline.Tinkercad is an effective program for students to acquire many cognitive, affective and psychomotor acquisitions. Tinkercad activities can be used as a tool to affect the creativity, algorithmic thinking, collaboration, critical thinking, and problem solving sub-dimensions of students' computational thinking skills, but this process did not proceed in a planned way because the teachers did not have enough information about computational thinking skills

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY TEACHERS, EVALUATION OF THE TREND AND FREQUENCY OF CODING ACTIVITIES IN COURSE, ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT PARAMETERS

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ABSTRACT

This study was carried out in order to determine which coding applications are used by information technology teachers and how often they opt to use them while arranging the learning environment. The data collected throughout the research was gathered from information technology teachers reached through social media and online settings in 2019. Questionnaires have been applied to 100 randomly chosen teachers within the context of the study group. Statistical tests have been utilized while determining whether the teachers prefer coding as a problem-solving tool and their frequency of the use of coding tools in their lessons. On assessing the teacher qualifications, descriptive statistical methods (average, standard deviation, frequency, t-test as well as parametric and nonparametric tests) have been used. The content validity of the research has been ensured by consulting the experts. The analysis of the data has been compiled on SPSS 23 and the following findings have been obtained.

According to the collected data, 63% of the teachers feel confident about writing an algorithm for a given problem while 62% can come up with logically correct coding and 60% can write correct code blocks for any given problem. On the other hand, it has been found out that the teachers, out of the 10 suggested coding tools, use Small Basic (53%), Scratch (49%), Mblock (49%) and EV3 Lego Mindstorm (49%) on a regular basis. The rate of IT teachers not really using the java-based software, Alice, is indicated as 69% and that of HTML as 50%. The fact that MIT App Inventor application is rarely or occasionally used with a rate of 78% is another outstanding figure. The IT teachers that don't feel the need to use any coding activities in their lessons have answered as 'sometimes' at a rate of 57%.

 The sense of self-efficacy and application frequency of IT teachers have been examined, in general, based on certain variables and significant differences have been observed. Regarding the variable of gender, significant differences have been observed in the use of Scratch and EV3. On the other hand, significant differences have been found in the tendencies of coding related to the teachers aged between 21 and 30. A significant difference related to the frequency of using MIT App Inventor application has been observed among the majority of teachers with an experience of 1 to 10 years. While there is a significant difference in utilizing coding activities in writing algorithms and problem-solving among teachers working in public schools, the rate of enriching the activities with real life examples and the use of Mblock mostly by teachers with a bachelor's degree is also significantly different.

On the other hand, teachers taking part in in-service trainings related to their field of study, feel themselves better in this area and significant differences have been observed in many items. These items are as follows; "I write an algorithm for a given problem situation; I create a suitable flowchart for a given problem situation; I write logical code blocks; I code suitably for a given problem situation; I enrich coding activities through examples from real life; I collaborate with my students in order to develop various coding projects; I try to improve the skills of my students by using Mblock platform, which is a tool that helps learning; I try to improve the skills of my students by using EV3 Lego Mindstorm, which is a tool that helps learning; I try to improve the skills of my students by using MIT App Inventor, which is a tool that helps learning; I try to improve the skills of my students by using Alice, which is a tool that helps learning. I try to improve the skills of my students by using HTML, which is a tool that helps learning; I feel the need for a coding tool in my lessons."

Upon examining significant differences, the fact that some programs aren't really preferred stands out. This situation may indicate that teachers have second thoughts. Therefore, in-service trainings, peer education, distance education portals may be used to contribute positively to the self-improvement of the teachers in their field. Via distance education, presentations that will inspire the teachers in terms of content and some examples can be shared and the curriculum of the departments at universities can be

updated based on the needs. Examples can be introduced through activities organized for teachers, namely, conferences, seminars and symposiums. The content may be enriched with workshops within the context of these activities. The findings of this research will not only be a guide for Information Technology teachers, but also will be a resource in the curriculum of CEIT (Computer Education and Instructional Technology) Department.

INNOVATIVE TEACHING LEARNING METHODOLOGY FOR UPGRADING SKILLS IN BASIC ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING

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ABSTRACT

This teaching learning activity describes the importance of innovative teaching learning methodology for engineering fundamental subject such as Basic Electronics Engineering. This course is the basic building block of the Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering, but now the entire world is not just limited to particular stream such as Civil, Mechanical, Electrical etc. now everything is interdisciplinary or Multidisciplinary. Each existing system is designed and programmed with the support of electronics. Keeping this in view this course is added at the first year level of Engineering.

The teaching learning methodology used for this subject includes various activities to improve the academic grades, to upgrade the knowledge and make the subject interesting. The lectures are conducted using traditional way as well as by implementing innovative session. Due to pandemic situation use of Interactive e-learning platform plays an important role in education system. Learning can be made easy and interesting by using various software tools such as TinkarCad, Congnifront, Virtual lab etc. Today's generation is more conversant with and happy to use e-resources. Locally designed software by Cognifront is tailor-made for the first year university syllabus.

This software consists of various modules such as Animation Video, Interactive Sessions Module, and PPT. With the help of these innovative techniques students can easily visualize, understand the concepts and can solve the numerical.

For example numerical based on transformer. With the help of this module student can change the number of turns of secondary winding and accordingly the voltage across the secondary winding can be verified. The activity will be implemented in three steps.

Step 1- Solve the pre-learning test,
Step 2- Study the interactive session's module
Step 3- Solve the post-learning test so that we can analyze the student's performance.

Keywords: Animation, video, Cognifront

INSTRUCTORS' VIEWS ON DISTANCE EDUCATION DURING THE PANDEMIC PERIOD

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ABSTRACT

In this study, it is aimed to determine the views of instructors on distance education and the reflection of the Covid 19 epidemic on their views. For this purpose, the opinions of the instructors who had not taught with distance education before the pandemic were examined both before the experience and after teaching during the pandemic process. Case study, one of the qualitative research methods, was used. Data were collected with the 20 instructors who participated in the study, with an interview form containing semi-structured questions before and after the experience. At the end of the study, it was seen that positive expressions were expressed more in general thoughts and evaluations made in terms of students and instructors before the experience, but there were more teachers who thought their success would be negatively affected. It is considered that distance education is not suitable for practical courses. After the experience, most of the instructors had change of thought. It is seen that this change is both positive and negative. It is possible to say that there are nearly half of the positive changes in the changing thoughts of the instructor and student. More than half of the instructors felt themselves productive in this environment. It is seen that interaction problems before and after experience cause concern. For this reason, it is recommended to apply methods that will increase interaction in the trainings provided.

INVESTIGATION OF PRESERVICE SCIENCE TEACHERS' MATERIAL DESIGN SKILLS, ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE COURSE AND VIEWS

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ABSTRACT

This study was aimed to examine the effect of visual and digital materials designed within the scope of Instructional Technologies and Material Design course on pre-service science teachers' attitudes towards the course and to determine their views on material design skills and material design. The case study was adopted in the study and the participant group was composed of 48 pre-service science teachers studying at a state university. In the research, the Attitude Scale towards Instructional Technologies and Material Design Course, material design assessment rubrics, and semi-structured interview were used as data collection tools. The data are currently in the analysis phase and the dependent groups t-test, descriptive statistics, and content analysis are used in the analysis. The application continued online for eight weeks as part of the course. In this process, pre service teachers were asked to work cooperatively in groups of three and they were provided to work together by the learning technique. At the beginning of the process, the science course curriculum, material design, and design evaluation forms were shared with the prospective teachers. Pre-service teachers came together on a platform of their choice that enables them to work together in a digital environment for material designs. The follow-up of the group work was provided by participating in certain parts of the group work from time to time and by examining the records that the pre-service teachers took while working together. The pre-service teachers worked together and designed one visual, 3D, or educational game material and one digital material to use in the teaching of a unit or topic they wanted at the secondary school level. The designed materials were presented by the group who prepared them in live lessons where the whole class participated at the same time. The materials were evaluated by the researchers using the evaluation forms prepared. At the same time, other pre-service teachers made evaluations using these forms and shared their criticism and contributions about the material at the end of the presentation with the group that prepared it. Findings obtained from the research are still at the analysis stage.

INVESTIGATION OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS` ATTITUDES TOWARDS EDUCATIONAL GAME ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT VARIABLES

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ABSTRACT

Educational games are included in student-centered practices in the contemporary education system, which are suitable for the purpose of raising students who know themselves and love to research and learn. Educational games enable children to develop their cognitive, social and psycho-motor skills by being inspired by activities that are different from traditional learning environments and that they love to do in their daily lives. As well as being instructive, it is important that the learning activities to be developed are interesting and entertaining. Teachers who design and implement the activities also play an important role at this point. The aim of this study is to examine the attitudes of Primary School Teachers towards educational game according to the variables of gender, place of work, professional year, and the grade they teach.For this purpose, the research was carried out according to the descriptive survey model, which is one of the quantitative research methods. The study group consists of 307 Primary School Teachers working in Erdemli district of Mersin province in the spring term of the 2020-2021 academic year. The Personal Information Form developed by the researchers and the "Attitude Scale of Basic Education Teachers towards Educational Games" designed by Altuner-Çoban, Bozkurt and Kan (2019) were used in order to determine the attitudes of the participants towards educational games, Statistical analysis package program was used in the analysis of the data and data analysis was carried out by using the appropriate techniques for the data set.As a result of the research, it was determined that Primary School Teachers generally have a positive attitude towards educational games. While there was no difference in the variables of gender, professional year and working region, there was a difference in the grade level variable. It has been concluded that teachers who teach lower class groups have a more positive attitude towards educational games.

Keywords: Educational Game, Attitude, Primary School Teacher

INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS COMPUTATIONAL THINKING SKILLS AND CREATIVE PROBLEM SOLVING SKILLS

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ABSTRACT

The main motivation of this study is to examine the relationship between the computational thinking skills and creative problem solving skills of secondary school students (5th, 6th, 7th and 8th grades) in the 2018-2019 academic year. The sample collection of the research consists of 1098 secondary school students. T-test, one-way analysis of variance and multiple linear regression analysis were used for the analysis of the data collected within the scope of the research. As it can be understood from the achievements obtained in the research, it was seen that the students' numerical thinking skills and creative problem solving skills average scores were high in terms of total scores and sub-dimensions. It was determined that the mean scores of students' numerical thinking skills and creative problem solving skills differed significantly in favor of girls according to gender. As the grade level increased, statistically significant differences emerged in the students' computational thinking skills scores. Another important finding obtained in the study is that there is a significant relationship between students' thinking skills, creative problem-solving skills and their ability to follow developments in technology. In addition, a moderately positive and significant relationship was found between students' computational thinking skills and creative problem solving skills. According to the results of multiple linear regression analysis, the sub-dimensions of creative problem solving skills significantly predicted computational thinking skills.

INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS' VIEWS ON EDUCATION INFORMATION NETWORK (EBA) AND THEIR DEMOGRAPHIC PROPERTIES

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ABSTRACT

The EBA (Information Network in Education) Project, which was developed with the aim of meeting the material needs of interactive boards and tablet-pcs implemented in order to take advantage of the opportunities of technology, has signed an important development in our schools in order to lift the boundaries in education and increase the quality and quality. The aim of this study is to examine the opinions of vocational high school teachers regarding the use of EBA with demographic information. The dependent variable of the study is the level of teachers using EBA. It is the EBA platform used in the Fatih Project content, the effect of which depends on the dependent variable. Independent variables are gender, age, professional experience, educational status. In the research, the screening model, which includes comparison between groups, was used. The sample of the research consists of 90 teachers working in vocational high schools. A questionnaire was used to determine EBA usage levels as a data collection tool. Descriptive analysis, T-test and One-Way ANOVA and Correlation analysis were performed in the analysis of the data obtained. In line with the findings, it was found that the EBA usage levels of vocational high school teachers did not differ significantly according to gender, age, professional experience and educational background. As a result of the research, it was concluded that teachers frequently use EBA. It was determined that teachers mostly use multiple choice questions to use visual and audio materials. Suggestions were made for adding e-courses and designing awards to increase the frequency of use in EBA.

KADIN VE ERKEK CİNSİYET ROLLERİNİN TELEVİZYON REKLAMLARINA YANSIMALARI

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ÖZET

Kadın ve erkek cinsiyet rollerinin televizyon reklamlarına yansımasını incelemeyi amaçlayan bu çalışma ile reklamların cinsiyet eşitliği ve eşitsizliğine yönelik uygulamaları ve cinsiyet eşitsizliğine çağrı yapan söylemleri araştırılmaya çalışılmıştır.

Araştırma nitel teknikler kullanılarak yürütülmüştür. Bu çalışma üç bölümden oluşmaktadır: İlk olarak; televizyon yayın kuşakları arasında reklamların cinsiyetçi bir dağılım gösterip göstermediği ve televizyon kanallarının izleyici kitlesine göre reklamların içeriğinde herhangi bir değişim görülüp görülmediği belirlenmeye çalışılmıştır. İkinci olarak; izlenen reklamlarda kadın imgesi kullanımı, cinsiyetçi söylem içeriği gibi kodlamalar yapılarak temalar oluşturulmuştur. Son olarak seçilen reklamlar anlatı analizi ve göstergebilim ile çözümlenmeye çalışılmış ve psikolojik ve hukuksal boyutları tartışılmıştır. Sonuç olarak reklamların tarihçesi bağlamında elde edilen bulgular değerlendirilmeye çalışılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Cinsiyet rolleri, Medya, Televizyon, Reklam, İmge.

KADINLARIN EĞİTİMLE GÜÇLENDİRİLMESİ: KUZEY KIBRIS ÖRNEĞİ

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ÖZET

Kadınların eğitimle desteklendiği uluslar kalkınır ve gelişir sloganı ile yola çıkan bu çalışmanın amacı Kuzey Kıbrıs Türk Cumhuriyeti'nde yaşayan kadınların eğitim ihtiyaçlarını belirlemektir. Araştırmaya Lefkoşa ve Gazimağusa şehirlerinde yaşayan ve tesadüfi örneklem tekniği görüşülen 500 gönüllü kadın katılmıştır.Araştırma verilerinin elde edilmesinde,araştırmacılar tarafından hazırlanan anket kullanılmıştır. Anketin birinci bölümünde katılımcıların demografik verilerini, ikinci bölümünde almak istedikleri eğitimleri, 3. bölümünde almak istedikleri eğitimleri hangi ortamda, hangi zaman diliminde almak istediklerini belirleyen ve tercih ettikleri online eğitim çeşidini ve eğitimlerin finanasal yönü konusundaki görüşlerini belirleyen maddeler bulunmaktadır. Elde edilen veriler SPSS 23.0 programı ile analiz edilmistir. Toplanan veriler normal bir dağılım gösterdiğinden, parametrik testler analizde kullanılmıştır. Demografik verilerin çözümlenmesinde yüzde ve frekans gibi betimsel istatistikler yapimistir. Araştırma bulgularına göre katılımcıların almak istedikleri eğitim çeşitleri: bir üst düzey eğitim (85.2%), bir yabancı dil (100%), internet kullanımı (25.2%), sosyal medya kullanımı (74.6%),bebek bakimi ve çocuk gelişimi (100%), temizlik, hijyen, gıda ve sağlıklı beslenme (32.8%), cinsel yolla bulaşan hastalıklar ve korunma yolları (15.4%), kanser sebepleri, korunma yolları, erken teşhis ve tedavisi (24%), gebelik ve korunma yöntemleri (17%), menapoz (10.8%), resim (43.8%),seramik (52.4%), ses eğitimi (koro) (98%), spor eğitimi (56.4%) dir. Katımlımcıların % 50.4'ü eğitimlerini üniversite ortamında, 45.2 % si ise halk eğitim merkezlerinde almak istemektedir. Pandemi döneminde ise katılımcıların 69.0%sı online eş zamanlı çift yönlü etkileşimli , 22.4%si online eş zamanlı tek yönlü pasif olarak eğitim almayı tercih etmiştir. Katılımcıların 88.6% sı eğitimlerini hafta içi öğleden önce almak istemektedir. Arastırmaya katılan 500 katılımcıdan %55.6 sı eğitimlerin ücretsiz olmasını, %42.2'si her dersin ücretini ödeyebileceklerini, %2.2 ise her ders icin cüzi miktarda ücret ödeyebilecekleri yönünde bilgi vermişlerdir. Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı, YÖDAK ve üniversiteler işbirliği ile bu çalışmanın her şehirde uygulanması ve elde ediler bilgiler ışığında planlamalar yapılarak kadınlarımızın eğitimle güçlendirilmesi önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kadin, Egitim, Egitim Ihtiyaci, Online,

KUZEY KIBRIS'TAKİ SINIF ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN KAYNAŞTIRMA EĞİTİMİNE İLİŞKİN TUTUMLARINI BELİRLEMEYE YÖNELİK BİR ÖLÇEK GELİŞTİRME ÇALIŞMASI

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ÖZET

Kaynaştırma eğitimi; özel gereksinimleri olan öğrencilerin, özel eğitim gereksinimleri olmayan öğrencilerle birlikte, normal sınıf ortamında aldıkları eğitimdir. Bu çalışmanın amacı; Kuzey Kıbrıs'ta kaynaştırma eğitimi uygulamalarında görevi ve sorumluluğu üstlenmek durumunda olan sınıf öğretmenlerinin, kaynaştırma eğitimine ilişkin tutumlarını belirleyecek geçerli ve güvenilir bir ölçek geliştirmektir. Ölçeğin geliştirilme aşamasında, konu ile ilgili literatür taraması yapılmış ve çeşitli ölçekler incelenmiştir. Bunun sonucunda; toplam 24 madde içeren, 5 dereceli Likert tipi ölçek oluşturulmuştur. 2019-2020 eğitim öğretim yılında, Kuzey Kıbrıs ilkokullarında görev yapan 108 sınıf öğretmenine pilot uygulama yapılmıştır. Açımlayıcı faktör analizi sonucunda ölçeğin 3 faktörlü olduğu saptanmış ve ölçeğin iç tutarlık katsayısının da 0,831 olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kaynaştırma eğitimi, Tutum, KKTC

LANGUAGE DETECTIVES AT WORK: DDL EVIDENCE FROM EFL CONTEXTS

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ABSTRACT

The research to date on Data Driven Learning (DDL) across various contexts has reported promising results related to the implementation of corpus-based instruction. Specifically, DDL provides learners with a valuable linguistic resource that facilitates their access to authentic target language use. However, it is language learners' effective exploitation of DDL resources as well as their positive learning experiences that would enable them to become "language detectives" (Johns, 1997, p. 101) in their lifelong learning. Given the fact that EFL contexts are generally deprived of authentic L2 exposure, the current study attempted to explore EFL learners' engagement in the DDL work of the targeted lexico-grammar as well as their related experiences and perceptions from several perspectives. The research was designed as a quasi-experimental study employing multiple research procedures for data collection and analysis. It involved 169 (N = 169) EFL learners enrolled in English Language Institutes in Iran. The study collected comprehensive quantitative and qualitative data, subsequently employing triangulation strategy in order to provide a detailed account of the EFL learners' DDL work. Overall, triangulation of the statistical, attested, and perceptual data indicated that the EFL learners' active engagement in the exploratory and discovery DDL work enabled them to become language detectives. The paper discusses implications of the study for DDL teaching and materials development and makes suggestions for further research in EFL contexts.

LEARNER AUTONOMY IN AN ASYNCHRONOUS DISTANCE EDUCATION ENVIRONMENT IMPLEMENTED THROUGH FREQUENT INSTRUCTOR-INVOLVEMENT

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ABSTRACT

The current study aims to clarify the autonomy levels of the students taught English Composition through asynchronous distance education (ADE) which refers to the separation of learners and instructors both in terms of place and time. The data collection process was conducted at a state university in the U.S.A. 40 students taking online English Composition Course as a core class were included in this study. In order to collect data, two different online surveys were used; one of them was implemented to the instructors and the other one to the students. The aim of the survey implemented to the instructors was to clarify their profile and the details of their teaching through asynchronous distance education. On the other hand, the student survey was to reveal students' autonomy levels in an asynchronous distance education process provided through frequent instructor and student involvement. The results obtained from the student surveys revealed that most of the students were able to run their learning process in an effective way.

LONG TERM EFFECTS ON THE SELF-PERCEPTION OF BIOLOGY TEACHERS ABOUT THEIR PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGICAL CONTENT KNOWLEDGE (TPACK) PRODUCED BY AN ONLINE TEACHER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this study was to verify the immediate and long-term effects on the perception of 38 Biology teachers about their Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge (TPACK) bases after their participation on an Online Teacher Development Program (TEP). These teachers answered the TPACK Questionnaire, which was applied as a data collection instrument inside the online course program. The comparison tests between the average scores obtained before and immediately after participation on the program showed that there are statistically significant differences in all post-tests obtained, with higher average scores than the respective pre-tests. The results of the average scores obtained in the post-test carried out immediately at the end of the course do not differ statistically from those obtained in the second post-test carried out one year after the end of the course. Taken together, the results indicate that foster a teacher training through online programs who focused on equipping the teacher to deal with the specific contents he has to teach in the classroom, coupled with the elaboration of action plans and subsequent reflection on the teaching practice, produced positive and lasting effects on their confidence in their TPACK knowledge bases..

MAINTAINING THE CONTINUOS FOCUS ON ENGINEERING SKILLS THROUGHOUT THE LIFE CYCLE OF ENGINEERING STUDY AT UNIVERSITIES

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ABSTRACT

This paper aimed to improve engineering learning process in the international universities. By reviewing a lot of researches, there is a weakness in the engineer's preservation of basic engineering skills and the continuity in following up   recent developments. This study relied on the description of the attributes required by the engineer and the adaptive education systems to provide a viable model to raise the level of competence of the engineer and to maintain his cumulative possession of skills. The study determined the adaptive educational capabilities available in some educational systems that serve the desired goal, and then   expand some of those capabilities to raise the level of education. In addition to add some unavailable components whose importance appeared during the study.

MARKALARIN KURUMSAL KOKULARININ 18-25 YAŞ ARALIĞINDAKİ TÜKETİCİ SATIN ALMA DAVRANIŞINA ETKİSİ: KOKUSAL PAZARLAMA

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ÖZET

Onar (2018a)'a göre; satın alma sürecinde satın almaya giden yol deneyimden, deneyime giden yol ise duyulara hitap etmekten geçmektedir. Beş duyudan herhangi birini veya birden fazla duyuyu kullanarak tüketicinin satın alma kararını etkilemeye yönelik çalışmaların tümü duyusal pazarlama olarak yorumlanmaktadır (Onar, 2018b, s. 2).Duyusal pazarlama yaklaşımı dahilinde, beş duyuya hitap ederek kimlik oluşturmak ve markayı tadı, kokusu, sesi gibi görsellik dışı diğer duyusal unsurlarla tanımlamak, her geçen gün önemi artan bir strateji haline gelmektedir (Çakır, 2010, s. 40).Bu bağlamda markaların, tüketicileri etkileyebilmek için kaynak ayırdığı ve kullandığı duyulardan bir tanesi de koku duyusu olmuştur ve markalar kendi kurumsal kokularını oluşturmaya başlamışlar hatta bazı kurumsal markalar, kurumsal kokularını oluşturmak için, kurumsal kokulandırma hizmeti veren şirketlerle çalışmaya başlamıştır. Markaların koku duyusuna yönelmelerinin sebeplerinden birkaç tanesi ise kokunun duyguları canlandırıcı ve rahatlatıcı etkisi olması, anıları canlandırması, stresi azaltması ve tüketicilerin algılarını istenilen yönde oluşmasını sağlayarak ikna edilmesini kolaylaştırmaktır (Solomon, 2004; aktaran Güzeloğlu, 2010).

Sosyo-psikolojik yaklaşım bağlamında yapılacak çalışmada Gürdin (2019)'in makale çalışmasına ait araştırma anketi kullanılacaktır. Kullanılacak ölçekte güvenilirlik katsayısı olan Cronbach's Alpha katsayısı 0,888'dir ve test ölçeğinin 0,95'lik bir güvenilirlikle uygulanabilir olduğu belirtilmiştir.

Bu çalışmada; markaların kurumsal kokularının tüketici davranışına düşünülen etkiyi oluşturup oluşturmadığı 18-25 yaş aralığı için belirlenecek olup söz konusu etki, cinsiyet ve gelir bazında olmak üzere iki farklı değişken bağlamında ele alınmaktadır (Gürdin, 2019).

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mağaza Atmosferi, Koku, Kurumsal Koku, Kokusal Pazarlama, Tüketici Davranışı.

MATHEMATICS TEACHERS' OPINIONS ON DISTANCE EDUCATION USING THE EDUCATIONAL INFORMATICS NETWORK (EBA)

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to put forth the opinions of mathematics teachers about distance education carried out using the Educational Informatics Network known as EBA (Egitim Bilisim Agi) which is a new practice in Turkey. In accordance with this objective, 10 Mathematics teachers who work in institutions affiliated to Ministry of National Education in Giresun Province form the sample group of the study. The data were collected using a semi-structured interview technique consisting of eight open-ended questions developed by the researcher in this study where the special case method was used. Themes were created based on the data and the frequencies of the themes were determined and presented in tables. In line with the data obtained, it is seen that distance education using EBA prevents students from losing their ties with the school while they stay at home and provides them the experience that education can continue under all circumstances. That being said, students who did not have internet or computer at home were not able to benefit from the education since they could not attend the classes. Additionally, since the live courses held in EBA are not being recorded, students cannot find the opportunity to watch the lessons later on if they cannot attend them. For these reasons, it is suggested that live courses be recorded and made accessible to students and every student should be provided with free internet service in order to ensure equal opportunities in education.

MATHEMATICS TEACHING KNOWLEDGE IN DIGITAL LESSON STUDY PLATFORM

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ABSTRACT

In the literature, it is stated that teachers should have comprehensive mathematics teaching knowledge for mathematics achievement, but they have deficiencies in this field. From this point of view, the lesson study professional development model has been moved to a digital platform in order to make it easier in terms of application and follow-up and to create a richer setting for supporting the professional development of preservice mathematics teachers in terms of mathematics teaching knowledge and skills. The purpose of the current study was to investigate preservice mathematics teachers' mathematics teaching knowledge within the context of digital lesson study platform. Case study method was used to gain an in-depth understanding of the process. Two lesson study groups that each included four senior preservice middle school mathematics teachers, one classroom teacher and one lecturer were formed. The steps of lesson study model -planning, teaching and reflecting- were conducted through digital platform as a component of field experience course. The data were obtained through video recordings from digital lesson study platform and analyzed through content analysis method. The findings showed that preservice mathematics teachers had lack of knowledge about content, students' prior knowledge and thinking ways, mathematics teaching program, assessment and evaluation in mathematics education and technology. It is believed that digital lesson study platform is useful to foster preservice teachers' knowledge and access to learning and teaching resources and finally lead to instructional improvement.

MEDYA SEKTÖRÜNDE ÇALIŞAN KADINLARIN KONUMU VE YAŞADIKLARI ZORLUKLAR

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ÖZET

Var olduğu ee dönemde ataerkil yapının ikincisi konumunda olan kadın, toplumsal cinsiyet ile ilgili rol ayrımları nedeniyle uzun süre anne ve eş kimliği özel alana hapsolmuştur. Tarihin ilk dönemlerinden bu yana üretime aktif olarak katılan ancak emeği görmezden gelinen kadın, Sanayi Devrimi ile birlikte çalışma hayatında görünür olmaya başlamıştır. Fakat bu durum onların erkekler ile eşit statüde çalışmasının ve eşit ücret almasının önünü açmamış ayrıca bulundukları pozisyonun üstüne çıkmalarına yal da Cam tavan ве кам duvar sendromu olarak adlandırılan бy durum çoğu sektörde olduğu gibi medya sektöründe de halen varlığını sürdürmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Toplumsal cinsiyet, medyada çalışan kadınlar, cam tavan sendromu

OKUL ETKİLİLİĞİ VE ÖĞRETMENLERİN BİREYSEL YENİLİKÇİLİK DAVRANIŞLARI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ

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ÖZET

Son altmış yıldan bu yana okulda öğrenci başarısının arttırılması gündemini korumaktadır. Özellikle Coleman raporundan sonra okulların etkili olmadığına ilişkin bilgiler alanda tartışmayla karşılanmıştır. Diğer taraftan 1980 yıllarından sonra etkili okul hareketi araştırmaları hız kazanmıştır. Özellikle yoksul kesimlerde başarılı okulların saptanması bu çalışmalara öncülük etmiştir. Bu bağlamda uzun süredir etkili okul çalışmalarının yapıldığı görülmektedir. Okul etkililiği aslında okul genelinde yapılan okul kültürünü yansıtan, okul iklimini yansıtan bir örgütsel değişken olarak nitelendirilebilir. Okul kültürünün, ikliminin, kısaca okulun örgütsel durumunun bireysel açıdan öğretmenlerin davranışlarını etkilediği düşünülmektedir. Bu bağlamda öğretmenlerin bireysel yenilikçilik davranışlarının bu davranışlar içerisinde yer alabileceği varsayılmaktadır. Bu noktadan hareketle bu araştırmanın amacı, okul etkililiğinin öğretmenlerin bireysel yenilikçilik davranışlarına etkisini incelemektir. Araştırma ilişkisel tarama modelinde betimsel bir çalışmadır. Araştırmanın çalışma gurubunu 2020-2021 eğitim-öğretim yılında Zonguldak ilindeki resmi ortaöğretim kurumlarında görev yapan öğretmenler oluşturmaktadır. Araştırma kapsamında veriler ''okul etkililiği'' ve '' bireysel yenilikçilik ''ölçekleriyle toplanmıştır. Öğretmenlerin bireysel yenilikçilik davranışları ile okul etkililiği düzeyinin çeşitli değişkenlere göre farklılaşıp farklılaşmama durumu t-testi ve tek yönlü ANOVA ile çözümlenmiştir. Değişkenler arasında birlikte değişimin incelenmesinde korelasyon katsayısı, okul etkililiğinin bireysel yenilikçiliğinin yordayıcısı olup olmadığı ise basit doğrusal regrasyon analizi ile incelenmiştir. Araştırma kapsamında elde edilen bulgulara göre, öğretmenlerin algılarına dayalı olarak okul etkililiği ile öğretmenlerin bireysel yenilikçilik davranışları arasında pozitif yönlü anlamlı bir ilişki olduğu sonucuna varılmıştır. Araştırma bulguları ayrıca okul etkililiğinin öğretmenlerin bireysel davranışlarının anlamlı bir yordayıcısı olduğunu göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Okul, Yenilikçilik

ON THE INFLUENCE OF NODDINGS'S TC IN MORAL EDUCATION: 2003-2013

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ABSTRACT

The moral education concept, an introduction to the Journal of Moral Education (henceforth JME), and the selection of the articles used as data in this paper are presented. This paper's main focus is the authors' ideas' analysis, which are the themes' main sources, present in the published articles of JME as related to Noddings's Theory of Care (hereafter TC) and a discussion of how the selected articles' authors viewed and used TC within the years of 2003 and 2013. There are 20 articles that fit the criteria selected in this study, and the results of their analysis under five different themes are discussed. The word "theme" only refers to the idea groups found in these journal articles.

Keywords: Moral Education, Theory of Care

OYUN TEMELLİ SOSYAL BİLGİLER ÖĞRETİMİNİN ÖĞRENCİLERİN AKADEMİK BAŞARISINA ETKİSİ

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ÖZET

Bu araştırma ortaokul 5. sınıf sosyal bilgiler dersinde kullanılan oyun temelli öğretim yönteminin öğrencilerin akademik başarıları üzerine etkisini incelemek amacıyla yapılmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu, 2020-2021 eğitim-öğretim yılında Zonguldak ili Ereğli ilçesinde MEB'e bağlı bir ortaokulun 5. sınıfının iki şubesinde öğrenim görmekte olan toplam 60 öğrenciden oluşmaktadır. Bu şubelerden seçkisiz şekilde oyun temelli öğretim yönteminin uygulandığı deney grubu (n=30), mevcut sosyal bilgiler öğretim programının uygulandığı kontrol grubu (n=30) olarak belirlenmiştir. Bu araştırmada deneysel araştırma modelleri içerisinde yer alan öntest-sontest-kontrol gruplu yarı deneysel desen kullanılmıştır. Veri toplama aracı olarak çoktan seçmeli akademik başarı testi kullanılmıştır. Kullanılan başarı testi daha önce uygulanmamış olup, geçerliliği ve güvenirliliği araştırılıp test edilmiştir. Etkinlik öncesi her iki gruba da ön test uygulanarak daha sonra sadece deney grubuna etkinlik uygulanmıştır.6 hafta süren uygulamadan 1 hafta sonra aynı testler son test olarak uygulanmıştır. Son testten 2 ay sonra kalıcılık testi yapılmıştır. Araştırmadan elde edilen verilere ilişkisiz örneklem t testi, ilişkili örneklem t testi ve kovaryans analizi yapılmıştır. İstatistikî işlemlerde SPSS 26.1 paket programı kullanılmıştır. Araştırma sonucuna göre, sosyal bilgiler dersinde oyun temelli öğretim yöntemi kullanımının, mevcut programa göre öğrencilerin akademik başarı ve öğrenilen bilginin kalıcılığını arttırmada daha etkili olduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Oyun, Sosyal Bilgiler, Akademik Başarı

ÖZEL EĞİTİM BÖLÜMÜ ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN COVİD-19 PANDEMİ SÜRECİNDE UZAKTAN EĞİTİM HAKKINDAKİ GÖRÜŞLERİ

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ÖZET

Özel gereksinimli bireylerin bağımsız yaşama hazırlanmaları ve toplumla bütünleşmeleri için gerekli olan bilgi ve becerileri kazanmaları özel eğitimin en önemli amaçları arasında yer almaktadır. Bu doğrultuda günümüzde özel gereksinimli bireylere eğitim sunacak öğretmenlerin yetiştirilmesinin önemi gittikçe artmakta ve kaliteli eğitime yönelik çeşitli çalışmalar yapılmaktadır. Ancak tüm dünyada olduğu gibi Türkiye'de de COVİD-19 pandemisi nedeniyle okul kademelerinin tamamında ve Yüksek Öğretim Kurulunda alınan karar ile lisans eğitimlerinde uzaktan eğitime geçilmiştir. Uzaktan eğitim sürecinde özel gereksinimli bireylere eğitim sunan özel eğitim öğretmenlerini yetiştirmek ve aynı zamanda yüksek oranda verim sağlayarak süreci sağlıklı bir şekilde yürütmek esas alınmıştır. Bu süreçte öğrenciler ve eğitimcilerin sağlığının korunmasıyla beraber eğitimin kalitesinin sürdürülmesine yönelik teknolojik araçlar ve bu araçların kullanımını önemli bir unsur olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Özellikle pandemi sürecinde uzaktan eğitime geçilmesi ile beraber eğitim uygulamalarında aktif bir şekilde teknoloji kullanımının yaygınlaştığı görülmektedir. Bu araştırmada özel eğitim bölümünde öğrenim gören öğretmen adaylarının uzaktan eğitim uygulamaları ve derslerinde teknolojik araç kullanımı ile ilgili görüşlerinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden Fenomenolojik yaklaşımının kullanıldığı çalışmada özel bir üniversitede öğrenim gören özel eğitim öğretmenliği bölümünde okuyan öğretmen adaylarının görüşlerine başvurulmuştur. Yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formunun uygulandığı araştırmada öğretmen adaylarının uzaktan eğitim sürecinde derslere katılım, ödev hazırlama, sınav uygulamaları, uygulamalı derslerin işlenme süreci ve uzaktan eğitimde devamlılığa yönelik önerileri üzerinde durulmuştur. Gittikçe dijitalleşen çağımızda özel eğitim bölümlerinde okuyan öğrencilere, akademisyenlere, eğitim alacak olan özel gereksinimli çocuklar ve ailelerine yönelik öneriler oluşturulmaya çalışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Covid 19, Fenomenolojik, Uzaktan eğitim

PERSPECTIVES AND PERFORMANCE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION TRAINING STUDENTS IN ONLINE LEARNING

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ABSTRACT

Context: Technology continues to change throughout the world, and higher education is not absent from the adjustment. physical education teachers should adapt to online learning opportunities that enhance the curriculum for their students.

Objective: To explore physical education training students' thoughts and knowledge when learning through a distance education platform.

Design: Cross-sectional, mixed-methods survey.

Participants: A total of 55 second-year physical education students.

Intervention(s): One-week asynchronous eLearning module focused on the background and use of telemedicine in health care.

Main Outcome Measure(s): Participants completed the technology acceptance model tool before and after the module to gather their perspectives about online learning. During the eLearning module, knowledge acquisition was assessed with quizzes. Finally, a transactional distance theory tool including 2 open-ended response items was delivered at the end of the eLearning module.

Results: We identified that participants had a low acceptance for technology at the onset of the study that improved after the eLearning intervention for the constructs of self-efficacy (P .010) and perceived ease of use (P .001) of eLearning technologies. The transactional distance tool highlighted that the facilitator and readings were helpful, which was also indicative of the scores on the module quizzes. We also identified benefits to eLearning from the student perspective, which included previous experiences, learning on their own time, and feelings that the module was productive to their growth as students. Some participants stated that the eLearning module presented too much work and was missing interaction, whereas others were neutral relative to the comparison between traditional and online learning.

Conclusions: Overall, the results of this study identified that technology acceptance and transactional distance are important components of online learning. physical education educators should teach learners about the differences in online education requirements.

POWERFUL HECUBA: A HEROINE IN ACTION

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ABSTRACT

Hecuba, who despite being old, a woman and a war prize, actively participates in the dramatic action alongside the chorus of Trojan women in the face of the Greek overlord Agamemnon's inability to implement the just atonement for the impiety they have received. The old woman and her slave companions end up carrying out a feat that appears to be a repetition of the destruction of Troy, where this time it is the women who, leaving behind the passivity proper of war victims, take the position of the victors. In her vengeance on Polymestor, Hecuba's driving force is anger or rage (χόλος, v. 1118). But this passion is insufficient. Once the heroine and women are certain that Polydorus has been murdered and that the Thracian has committed an impious act, his punishment will fall within realm of justice. The playwright, in his tragedy Hecuba, not only gives voice to the women, but also gives them the possibility, as true protagonists, to be endowed with the ability to actively carry out the just punishment for the treachery they have received. Hecuba, as are Phaedra and Medea, is a clear example of modernity in the treatment of women by Euripides.

Keywords: Tragedy, Euripides, Hecuba, Female Chorus

PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHER CANDIDATES PERSPECTIVES OF ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION PRACTICES

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ABSTRACT

Alternative education implementations are education models that offer alternatives to schools and education systems that are currently being implemented and focus on solving the problems encountered in the education system. Waldorf, Montessori, Reggio Emilia, Summerhill and Home Schooling are the most well-known among these models in the world, while the most common alternative education applications in our country are; multigrade classes, mobile teaching and regional boarding schools. In Turkey, primary school teachers' first places of assignment are generally rural areas and they often start working there in village schools with multigrade classes, mobile teaching and regional boarding schools. This situation requires primary school teacher candidates' to have knowledge about these alternative education practices. In this context, "Alternative Education Practices in Primary School" course is included in the classroom education undergraduate program. In this course, "Geographical, social and economic factors affecting education in Turkey, ways of meeting the educational needs of children in rural and scattered settlements; mobile teaching, advantages and disadvantages of mobile teaching; regional primary boarding schools, advantages and disadvantages of boarding primary schools; teaching in multigrade classrooms, the causes of multigrade classrooms, the basic foundations of teaching in multigrade classrooms and the way of teaching, planning of teaching in multigrade classrooms, classroom management and assessment activities, and teacher's duties and responsibilities in multigrade classrooms, teaching practices in multigrade classrooms around the world." It is expected that primary school teacher candidates taking this course will learn about alternative practices in our country and have knowledge about alternative education practices that are being applied in the world. In this context, in this study, it was aimed that the primary school teacher candidates create their own alternative education models within the scope of the "Alternative Education Practices in Primary School" course. The study group of the research, which was designed with the qualitative research method, consisted of 80 primary school teacher candidates studying at Kastamonu University, Faculty of Education, Department of Primary School Education. "Alternative Education Model Form" was used as a data collection tool in the research. The data of the research were analyzed by descriptive analysis method. The results of the research were discussed in line with the findings and suggestions were made.

PROMOTING IP VALORISATION THROUGH THE IP PLATFORM – KNOWLEDGE SHARE RUN BY THE NATIONAL NETWORK NETVAL

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ABSTRACT

Technology transfer champions collaboration across various sectors of our society to bring together persons or organization to share skills, knowledge, technology, and facilities among participants, with the end goal of creating solutions to support the development of society. Recent years have seen the movement of in-person events being replaced by virtual ones; with the pandemic expediting this transition, the number of online workshops and events has increased exponentially. This is true for the world of technology transfer (TT) as well, where networking and collaborations are more increasingly done through social media channels, such as LinkedIn, at university-industry events and via TT platforms, alongside more personal introduction and recommendations. This new reality, is going to stay and it is vital for the TT industry to be up-to-date and evolve with the coming times, without forgetting about the human aspect of interactions; pivotal in building trust and also a key factor in establishing successful collaborations. Some may view this shift as a hinderance to university-industry TT collaborations sectors: however, the Knowledge Share IP Platform can address these concerns and provide means of bringing extremities of the world event closer together, by liaising with experts across the globe.

The Knowledge Share (KS) is run and managed by Netval, in partnership with the Italian Patent and Trademark Office (UIBM), an office of the Ministry of Economic Development, and Politecnico di Torino. Netval is an Association that today brings together 63 universities and thirteen Public Research Bodies (EPR), eleven Scientific Hospitalization and Care Institutes (IRCCS), four foundations, three agencies. A network that represents over 60% of Italian universities and 97.2% of the total number of spin-off companies in public research. It is a bridge that connects the worlds of academia and industry; by introducing experts to one another, and vouching for the integrity of its University and Public Research network, whilst providing reassurances with regards to integrity and professionalism of said inventors. KS' aim is to facilitate the interaction between university TTOs, academic researchers and industry partners. A great example of the freemium TT model, it is a free access multisided platform aimed at Italian and International companies looking for new technologies, research discoveries to be translated into practical applications. A portal that enables users to easily access information related to patents and technologies that represent the excellence of the scientific know-how in Italy. KS can also be used to expedite and forge collaborations with the TTOs which are part of the ecosystem. The platform is aimed at those who are looking to catalyse university-industry collaboration, such as: Technology Managers, Scouting Teams, Innovation Teams, External and Academic Collaborations Liaisons, Head of R&D Departments, Business Development Managers, and Angel and Venture Capital Investors.

In our oral presentation at the INTE 2021 conference, we would like to present an overview of Knowledge Share project and how it helps the TTOs in its network, 'bring value' to their 1,500 patents, showcased on the IP portal, by means of content curation, quality control, communication, international networking and dedicated events. These efforts have helped Knowledge Share grow its patent portfolio, and become "The" Italian IP marketplace where international scouting teams can with ease tap into break-through research results ready for development and commercialization opportunities, and navigate an ecosystem that accelerates the generation of start-ups and innovative technology development projects.

Keywords: technology transfer, collaboration, university, industry, commercialisation, patent, intellectual property, platform

READING ALOUD TO TEACH ENGLISH TO YOUNG LEARNERS: WHAT DO PRE-SERVICE ELT TEACHERS PERCEIVE?

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ABSTRACT

A "Read Aloud" (RA) is an activity in which one person reads a book or any other text orally to another person or a group of people.During classroom RAs pupils are read high-interest books with rich language, absorbing plots, lively characters, and multiple layers of meaning. They are also read books in different genres such as fiction (e.g., short stories, poetry, picture books) and non-fiction (e.g., informational texts, biographies, autobiographies, historical documents etc.). RAs are especially beneficial for young language learners because RAs serve as a vehicle for building oral language and early literacy skills. RAs can also provide the effective modeling in reading and comprehension, explicit teaching and interactive discussion that will enable language learners to make gains in vocabulary, comprehension and reading comprehension strategies.

However, while working with young language learners, RAs have to be carefully planned and taught in order to be effective, informative, and enjoyable. Therefore, preservice ELT teachers need to attain the necessary skills and experience to conduct such edutaining RA sessions in their teacher education programs. In this presentation, findings of a phenomenological study from a course on RA offered to senior ELT preservice teachers will be shared. The purpose of the study was to understand participants' experiences and opinions about the course through the sociocultural theoretical framework. In-depth interviews with 10 participants were conducted and data were analyzed through open coding. Results indicate that the preparation and implementation of interactive RAs helped participants enhance their overall understanding of the many issues related to the instruction of students who are in the process of acquiring English. They also realized how children's books could be a rich source, out of which various language aspects- ranging from vocabulary to comprehension strategies, could be taught. They further reported that they realized how language could be taught in a low-stress and entertaining context to young language learners. Participants even suggested taking the course as an obligatory ELT course rather than an elective course. Implications for ELT teacher educators and teacher education programs will be further discussed with the audience.

PROFESSIONAL BIO
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REQUIREMENTS AND SATISFACTION LEVELS OF TURKISH MIGRANTS FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE BAP PROGRAM: EXAMPLE OF GERMANY

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ABSTRACT

Turkish immigrants who have been to Germany since 1961 have experienced many problems due to different reasons such as not recognizing the destination country, not knowing the mother tongue of the country, and xenophobia during the process of their integration into the region. One of the problems experienced by immigrants is that they cannot get the desired or sufficient education. It is seen that the rigid and selective structure of the German education system plays a role in the integration of Turkish youth into social life and educational processes in Germany rather than their individual or group characteristics. In addition, although the young population of Germany does not increase, the rapid increase of the Turkish population in Germany plays an important role and determines the policies regarding the education system applied to the Turks. In this context, it bears any reason or unfinished education programs for people who want to get more qualified educational development and implementation of Turkey's importance in countries such as Germany. Republic of Turkey, Anadolu University, carried out in cooperation with the Ministry of National Education Curriculum in Western Europe is one of these applications. In this study, it was tried to determine the reasons and satisfaction levels of Turkish students who benefit from this program in Germany to participate in the BAP program. In this context, a questionnaire was applied to the students and a meeting was held with the BAP managers. The survey was applied to a group of 100 BAP students studying in Germany, and the working group consisting of administrators consisted of 10 people who actively communicate with BAP students. In the study, qualitative and quantitative data analysis methods were used together, and the reasons for the participation of the students in the BAP program were grouped personally and socially.

RESULTS OF GOVERNMENT SPENDING ON EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT DURING COVID-19 IN MEXICO

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ABSTRACT

In the current COVID-19 pandemic, global effects were generated, for that reason the redistribution of wealth its mores relevant, due to the fact that many citizens lost their jobs, increasing the poverty gap. Therefore, it is important to study the social welfare and the redistribution of wealth achieved in a nation through the implementation of inclusive public policies of citizens in government programs aimed the improvement of their quality of life. Education allows citizens to be trained by increasing their skills for work, in this way, their opportunities to find jobs with higher wages are increased. The objective of this document is to evaluate the performance of government spending on education in Mexico and its relationship with employment during the COVID-19 pandemic. The methodology used a quantitative analysis with a descriptive scope of the statistical information of employment and the budget for education in Mexico. The results show that economic activities with low levels of education had slight drops in employment, however, jobs with high levels of education had large drops in employment levels. Likewise, the education budget for the year 2020 increased very little compared to the previous year due to the COVID-19 situation, however, it is necessary to consider future increases of education budget to generate a greater redistribution of wealth in society. It concludes by considering the analysis of the professions that are offered in Mexico because depends on the area they were promoted or affected mostly from the COVID-19 pandemic, it is being necessary to focus the current educational programs with a technological orientation because it is needed by today's world.

Keywords: educational policy, wages, employment, public spending, wealth redistribution

SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS' AND STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE USE OF THE INTERACTIVE WHITEBOARD IN EFL CLASSROOMS

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ABSTRACT

The use of technology in education has been playing an important role in teaching and learning process over the past decades. It has positive and enormous effects on the field of education and helps students being much more creative and active. As part of the educational technology, the use of Interactive whiteboards (IWB) has increased a lot in schools giving access to the Internet, videos, and other tools in the classroom environment. This study focuses on the attitudes of teachers and students towards the use of Interactive Whiteboards in teaching English as a foreign language. The study is conducted on secondary schools' EFL teachers and students. Two questionnaires are used to collect data quantitatively from 116 EFL teachers and 122 students in different secondary schools in Turkey. Quantitative data results are supported by qualitative data gathered from a small number of teachers through open-ended questions. The results show that both teachers and students have positive attitudes towards the use of IWBs.

SELF-REGULATION IN OBLIGATORY ONLINE EDUCATION: A DISCUSSION FROM SOCIAL INTERACTION PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to identify whether students are aware of self-regulation skills required for online learning and can apply them in their online learning process. The results indicated that they are able to apply them in their learning process; they control their learning processes, manage their abilities, and regulate their emotions and motivation by using various strategies. However, they reported that spending more effort to control their learning behaviors in a virtual environment alone rather than in traditional classroom environment caused too much pressure on them resulting in demotivation problems in time. Moreover, as they were accustomed to social interactions in traditional classroom mediated by the teacher, they felt frustrated during their online learning experience. Therefore, they evaluated their online learning experience as ineffective compared to traditional learning experience. The students reported that education should be in a social environment; thus, they felt the need to form small groups to cooperate. This supports the fact that perceived learning is significantly associated with creating sense of community. This study suggests and supports (Rovai, 2002; Shea, Li, & Pickett, 2006). the fact that social interactions and self-regulation are closely linked, and social interactions are likely to influence the development of self-regulation.

SOSYAL BİLGİLER ÖĞRETİMİNDE OYUN KULLANIMINA YÖNELİK ÖĞRETMEN GÖRÜŞLERİ

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ÖZET

Eğitim öğretim faaliyetleri sürecinde kullanılan eğitsel oyunlar öğrenciler tarafından eğlenerek öğrenmeyi sağlayan öğretim etkinliklerinden biridir. Eğitsel oyunlar öğrencilerin bilişsel, duyuşsal, psiko-motor ve psiko-sosyal gelişimine katkı sağladığı bilinmektedir. Öğrencilerin gelişimine katkı sağlayan eğitsel oyunların derslerde kullanımına yönelik öğretmenlerin bakış açılarının ortaya çıkarılmasının önemli olduğu düşünülmektedir. Bundan dolayı bu araştırmada sosyal bilgiler öğretmenlerinin öğretim sürecinde eğitsel oyun kullanımına yönelik görüşlerinin ortaya çıkarılması amaçlanmaktadır. Bu amaç kapsamında araştırmanın yönteminde temel nitel araştırma yaklaşımı benimsenmiştir. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu 2020-2021 eğitim-öğretim döneminde Millî Eğitim Bakanlığına bağlı devlet okullarında görev yapmakta olan 15 sosyal bilgiler öğretmeni oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak araştırmacılar tarafından geliştirilen 5 adet sorudan oluşan yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu kullanılmıştır. Veriler öğretmenler ile yüz yüze görüşmeler yapılarak toplanmış ve veri kaybı oluşmasını engellemek amacıyla ses kayıt cihazı ile kaydedilmiştir. Araştırmadan elde edilen veriler içerik analizi tekniği kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Araştırma sonucuna göre eğitsel oyun kullanan öğretmenlerin çoğunluğu var olan hazır eğitsel oyun kullanımını tercih etmekte fakat yeni oyunlar tasarlamamaktadır. Öğretmenler eğitsel oyun kullanımını dersi daha eğlenceli hale getiren daha kalıcı öğrenmeler gerçekleştirmeye yardımcı olan etkinlikler olarak görmektedir. Öğretmenlerin oyun seçiminde öğrenci seviyesi ve kazanımlara uygunluk gibi kriterlere dikkat edilmesini belirttikleri görülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Oyun, Sosyal Bilgiler, Öğretmen

SOSYAL BILGILER ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ SOSYO-BILIMSEL KONULARDAKI KARAR VERME SÜREÇLERINI ETKILEYEN FAKTÖRLERIN DEĞERLENDIRILMESI

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı sosyal bilgiler öğretmen adaylarının sosyo bilimsel konulardaki karar verme süreçlerini etkileyen faktörleri değerlendirmektir. Araştırmada nitel araştırma desenlerinden durum çalışması kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu 2020-2021 eğitim-öğretim yılı bahar döneminde bir devlet üniversitesinde Sosyal Bilgiler Eğitimi Anabilim Dalı'nda 4. sınıfta öğrenim gören 50 (34 kız ve 16 erkek) öğretmen adayı oluşturmaktadır. Uygulamada ilk hafta, öğretmen adaylarına, sosyo-bilimsel konular, bu konuların önemi ve öğretim programındaki yeri, bilimsel okuryazarlık ve SBK arasındaki ilişki, güncel SBK ve SBK ile ilgili teorik sunumlar yapılmıştır. İkinci hafta ise, araştırmacı, öğretmen adaylarını uygulama sürecine hazırlamak amacıyla, İnternetin etkileri konusuyla ilgili ders gerçekleştirilmiş ve adayların katılımını sağlayacak şekilde tartışma ortamını yürütmüşlerdir. Öğretmen adayları sosyo bilimsel konuyla ilgili görüşler ortaya koymuşlardır. Uygulama sonunda öğretmen adaylarına yarı yapılandırılmış görüş formu verilmiş. Sosyo bilimsel konuda karar verme süreçleri ile ilgili görüşleri alınmıştır. Yarı yapılandırılmış görüş formunda " Siz olsaydınız internetin sağladığı avantajlar ve dezavantajlarla ile ilgili nasıl bir karar alırdınız? Bu kararı neden ve nasıl aldığınızı açıklayabilir misiniz?" gibi sorular yer almaktadır. Öğretmen adaylarına örnek olması maksadı ile araştırmacının süreçte aktif rol aldığı bu uygulama sonunda, daha sonraki haftalarda öğretmen adaylarının farklı sosyo-bilimsel konuları (baz istasyonları, ilaçlara erişim, genetik hastalıklar, balina avcılığı) sırası ile ele aldıkları benzer bir süreç izlenmiştir. Araştırmada yapılandırılmış görüşme formundan elde edilen veriler içerik analizi ile analiz edilmiştir. Araştırma sonuçları öğretmen adaylarının sosyo bilimsel konulardaki karar verme süreçlerinde toplumsal, kişisel ve çevresel etkilerin önemli olduğunu belirtmiştir Öğretmen adaylarının sosyo bilimsel konulardaki kararlarının kişisel boyutta sağlık, diğer insanlarla ilişkiler, mülkiyet, mahremiyet/özel hayatın gizliliği ile, toplumsal boyutta kültür ve eşitlik ile, çevresel boyutta ise çevreye duyarlılık kavramlarıyla ilişkilendirdikleri görülür. Araştırmanın uygulama sürecinde sosyo bilimsel konulardaki uygulamaların öğretmen adayların sosyo bilimsel konularla ile ilgili bilgi sahibi olmaları, karar vermeleri, toplumu ilgilendiren günlük yaşam sorunlarına çözüm bulabilmeleri gibi birçok durumda önemli etkisinin olduğu gözlenmiştir. Bu bağlamda, sosyo bilimsel konuların öğretiminde, gerek öğretmen adaylarının lisans eğitim sürecinde gerekse de öğretmen olduklarında sınıflarda öğretim materyali olarak kullanılması, öğrencilere birçok konuda bilgilerini geliştirme ve karar verme sürecini etkin bir şekilde kullanma şansı verecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sosyal Bilgiler, Öğretmen, Karar verme

EVALUATİON OF FACTORS AFFECTİNG DECİSİON-MAKİNG PROCESSES ON SOCİO-SCİENTİFİC ISSUES OF SOCİAL STUDİES TEACHER CANDİDATES

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to evaluate the factors affecting the decision-making processes of social studies teacher candidates in socio-scientific issues. The case study, from one of the qualitative research designs, was used in the study. The study group consists of 50 (34 female and 16 male) teacher candidates from Year 4 in the Social Studies Education Department at a public university in the spring term of the 2020-2021 academic year. In the first week, theoretical presentations were conducted for the teacher candidates about socio-scientific issues, the importance of these topics and their places in the curriculum, the relationship between scientific literacy and socio-scientific issues, and current socio-scientific issues. In the second week, a lesson on the effects of the Internet was conducted in order to prepare the teacher candidates for the practice process and a discussion environment was created in a way that would ensure the participation of all the candidates. The teacher candidates have expressed views on socio-scientific issues. At the end of the practice, teacher candidates were given a semi-structured questionnaire form.

Their opinions about decision-making processes on socio-scientific issues were obtained. The semi-structured questionnaire form had questions as such: "What kind of decision would you take about the advantages and disadvantages of the internet? Can you explain why and how you take this decision?" At the end of this practice, in which the researcher took an active role in the process in order to set an example for teacher candidates, a similar process was followed in which the teacher candidates discussed different socio-scientific issues (base stations, access to medications, genetic diseases, whaling) in order in the following weeks. Data obtained from the structured interview form in the study were analyzed by content analysis. The results of the study revealed that social, personal and environmental factors are important in the decision-making processes of teacher candidates on socio-scientific issues. It is seen that teacher candidates' decisions on socio-scientific issues are associated with health, relations with other people, property, privacy/privacy of private life in the personal dimension, culture and equality in the social dimension and concepts of environmental sensitivity in the environmental dimension. During the study, the practices on socio-scientific issues were observed to have a significant impact in many cases such as pre-service teachers' knowledge about socio-scientific issues, their decision-making, and ability to find solutions to daily life problems concerning society. In this context, using it as teaching material in the teaching of socio-scientific subjects, both during the undergraduate education of teacher candidates and in the classrooms after becoming teachers, will give students the chance to develop their knowledge in many subjects and use the decision-making process effectively.

Keywords: Socio-scientific issues, decision-making processes, social studies teacher candidates

SOSYAL BİLGİLER ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN DİJİTAL VATANDAŞLIK HAKKINDAKİ GÖRÜŞLERİNİN İNCELENMESI

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ÖZET

Türk Dil Kurumu sözlükte "verilerin üzerinde elektronik olarak gösterilen" şeklinde dijital modellemenin kullanımı insanoğlunun doğrudan ya da en çok etkilendiği bir alan olarak mümkündür. Özellikle dijitalleşme sistemleri yapıdaki devletlerin en güzel şekilde gösterilebilir. Bu amaç için gelen teknoloji, iletişim ve kullanımdan gelen gibi, manada vatandaşlık algısının da tekrar ele alınmasını planlanmış. Dijital çağda vatandaşlığın dijitalleşmesini de insanoğlunun ekonomik, sosyal ve doğrulamayı tekrar değerlendirmesini sağlıyor. Hızlı ve nasıl bir tasarım içinde olan insanoğlunun bu bölümünde bir şekilde belirlenmeye çalışılmaktadır. Bu dünyada bir dünyadan olan hem içinde yaşanacağı bir yerde hem de evrensel manada ile ilgili olmasında geçmişinden olduğu gibi bir eğitim olayının çok daha fazla artacağı dalebililebilir. Türkiye özelinde sizin için küçük çaplı bir uygulama bu sıkılaştırma ve ayrıntılı olarak gösterilecek dersler olarak sosyal bilgilerde incelenebilir. Sosyal bilgilerden oluşan bir inceleme, gelecek ve gelecek olan küreselleşen vatandaşlık eğitimini bu süreçten geçecek olan gelecek de bahsedecek olanlardır. Çocuklarda sosyal eğitimde verilen öğretimin dijital eğitimlik eğitimin içinde bulunulan ve bunlara yönelik çıkarımlarının da gösteri yasınadına.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dijital Vatandaşlık, Sosyal Bilgiler, Görüş, Durum Çalışması

SOSYAL BİLGİLER ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN ÖZEL ÖĞRENME GÜÇLÜĞÜ OLAN ÖĞRENCİLERİN EĞİTİMİ HAKKINDAKİ GÖRÜŞLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

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ÖZET

Sosyal bir varlık olan insanoğlunun bir arada yaşama isteği ve çabası dikkate alındığında, toplumu oluşturan her bir birey ayrı önem taşımaktadır. Nicelik ve nitelik bağlamında birbirinden farklı insanlardan oluşan toplumda uyumlu ve sağlıklı bireylerin bir arada yaşama arzusu farklı enstrümanlarla desteklenmesinin gerekliliğini de ortaya çıkarmaktadır. İletişim, ekonomi, hukuk, teoloji, psikoloji, siyaset, demografi vb. alanların dışında çoklu disiplin anlayışı içinde farklı değişkenlerin bireyler tarafından sistematik olarak öğrenilmesi ve özümsenmesi gerekliliği de ortaya çıkmaktadır. Bu kapsamda karşımıza çıkan alan şüphesiz eğitim-öğretim faaliyetleridir. Toplum içinde özel öğrenme güçlüğü çeken bireylerin eğitimi de farklı şekillerde yapılabilmektedir. Türkiye özelinde sistematik olarak özel öğrenme güçlüğü çeken bireylere yönelik olarak birçok eğitim-öğretim faaliyetleri resmi ya da özel kurumlar vasıtasıyla yapılabilmektedir. Özellikle okulların belirtilen nitelikteki öğrencilerin eğitiminde yapmış olduğu uygulamalardan biri de kaynaştırma eğitimleridir. Öğrencilerin içinde yaşadıkları toplumda sosyalleşmesini sağlayan en önemli derslerden biri de şüphesiz sosyal bilgiler dersi olduğu söylenebilir. Bu kapsamda özel öğrenme güçlüğü çeken bireylerin topluma entegre olmalarında sosyal bilgiler dersi öğretmenlerine de önemli görevler düşmektedir. Özel öğrenme güçlüğü çeken öğrencilerin kaynaştırma eğitimi çerçevesinde eğitim-öğretim faaliyetlerine katılabilmeleri fırsatı tanınmaktadır. Bu eğitimlerin durumu, kapsamı, amacı ve nasıl bir uygulama yapıldığı konusunun belirlenmesi ve sunulan önerilerin tespitinin yapılması da son derece önemli olduğu söylenebilir. Belirtilen hususlar çerçevesinde sosyal bilgiler öğretmenlerinin kaynaştırma eğitimi uygulamalarının nasıl olduğunun belirlenmesine yönelik olarak yapılan bu çalışma durum çalışması deseninde şekillendirilmiş ve elde edilen sonuçlar çerçevesinde öneriler sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Öğrenme Güçlüğü, Sosyal Bilgiler, Kaynaştırma Eğitimi, Görüş, Durum Çalışması

SOSYAL MEDYA KULLANIM AMAÇLARI: 18-25 YAŞ ARASI GENÇLERİN İNSTAGRAM KULLANIM ÖRNEĞİ

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ÖZET

Sosyal medya en genel şekliyle tanımlandığında bireylere zaman ve mekan sınırlamalarına tabi olmaksızın paylaşımda ve tartışmada bulunabilecekleri imkanlar sunan internet tabanlı iletişim şekli olarak tanımlanabilir (Vural ve Bat, 2010 akt. Küçükgöncü, 2018).). Sosyal medya ortamlarında kullanıcılar oluşturdukları kişisel profillerinde herhangi bir konu hakkında görüş ve düşence belirtebilir veya ilgi alanları hakkında video, fotoğraf ve konum bilgisi paylaşabilirler (Biliciler, 2018). Günümüzde kültür ve yaşam biçimi gözetmeksizin her insanın ilgisini çekebilecek özellikleri içeren sosyal medya platformları dünyada yaygın bir biçimde kullanılmaya başlandığı söylenebilir (Acar, 2019).

Bu makale çalışması Kullanımlar ve Doyumlar Yaklaşımından hareketle 18-25 yaş arasındaki gençlerin sosyal medya kullanım amaçlarını tespit etmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Çalışmada verileri elde etmek için nicel araştırma yöntemlerinden biri olan anket tekniği kullanılacaktır. Buradan hareketle araştırmada Çömlekçi ve Başol (2019)'un makale çalışmasına ait, Solmaz ve diğerleri (2013) tarafından geliştirilen "Sosyal Medya Kullanım Amaçları" ölçeği kullanılacaktır. Kullanılacak ölçeğin güvenilirlik katsayısının Cronbach Alpha katsayısı 0.819'lik bir güvenilirlikle uygulanabilir olduğuna kanaat getirilmiştir.

Sosyal medya insanlara kolayca bilgiye ulaşabilme olanağı sağlamasının yanı sıra sohbet ortamı sunarken ve bir yandan da boş vakitlerini de değerlendirmeleri için vazgeçilmez bir araçtır (Demir ve Kumcağız, 2019). Bu araştırma çalışması gençlerin sosyal medyayı hangi amaçlar için kullandıklarına ve Kullanımlar ve Doyumlar Yaklaşımından hareketle nasıl doyum elde ettikleri sorunsalına odaklanmaktadır. Sosyal medya kullanıcılarının kendi gereksinimlerine uygun bilgiyi seçtikleri ve kullandıkları düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İnternet, Gençler, Sosyal Medya, Sosyal Medya Kullanım Amaçları, Kullanımlar Ve Doyumlar Yaklaşımı

SPIRITUAL INTELLIGENCE AMONG ELDERLY ACROSS DIFFERENT AGE GROUP

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ABSTRACT

Conventionally , "elderly" has been defined as a chronological age of 65 years old or older , while those from 65 thoughts 74 years old or referred to as "early elderly "and those over 75 years old as " let elderly " however the evidence on which this definition is based is unknown. The present study intends to identify spiritual intelligence among elderly across different age group. Sample for the study comprised of 133 elderly (97 male and 36 female) between 60 to above of 75 years of age group. The 29-item spiritual intelligence questionnaire by Abdollahzadap1 et al. (2009) was used to assess the level of spiritual intelligence. The questionnaire measure the spiritual in term of who are and what a particular person is and what constitute person's spirituality. The test indicated no significant in spiritual wellbeing difference age group, in addition, there was no significant different age group in terms of different components of spiritual intelligence .

STUDENTS' EVALUATING ART EDUCATION THROUGHT DISTANCE EDUCATION DURING THE PANDEMIC PERIOD

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to identify the difficulties in art education at the university due to the transition from face-to-face education to distance education due to the Covid-19 outbreak. The universe of the research is the Faculty of Education Fine Arts Education Department, Conservatoire and the Faculty of Fine Arts undergraduate and graduate students in the spring term of 2020-2021. The sample consists of 715 students from this population who answered the online questionnaire.

In the research, "distance education problems" question list was used. The questionnaire consists of 13 personal information questions, and the scale consists of 68 questions in 7 sub-problem areas. The data were collected on the internet using the survey google academic. An announcement was made to the students by contacting the academicians of the relevant department. Frequency and percentages were determined in order to determine the level of the problems in the analysis of the data. t test statistical analysis was used for comparisons

According to the opinions of art education students: 1) Distance education is not successful in art teaching. 2) Face-to-face training is more effective. 3) Teachers and students have not received training for distance education; they had to adapt to this new situation in the process and by living. 4) During the distance art education, it was concluded that the students' participation in the lesson and the situation of coming to the lesson prepared are not sufficient.

Keywords: Distance Education, Art Education, Pandemic, Covid-19

SYNCHRONOUS OR ASYNCHRONOUS?: PREFERENCES AND BARRIERS OF LANGUAGE LEARNERS DURING EMERGENCY REMOTE EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

As a quick solution to the closures of educational institutions owing to the Covid-19 outbreak, different distance education practices have been put into effect as a result of the emergency remote education policies implemented in our country, Turkey. This required an intensive adaptation process not only for the institutions and instructors but also for the students. Especially the college students who were in their first year of higher education were introduced to both a new institution and a new system regarding learning and teaching processes. It is thought that exploring the experiences and views of these students, one of the stakeholders who underwent the greatest challenges in adapting the changes, in terms of the emergency distance education applications will provide an insight for educators and decision-makers to improve their practices in the near future. To this end, the aim of this research is to determine whether freshmen prefer synchronous or asynchronous classes, the reasons for their preferences and the barriers they encountered during their distance learning experiences.

In this descriptive study, a survey research design was implemented to explore the research questions. The data were obtained in the spring semester of 2020-21 academic year from the students of the School of Foreign Languages at a higher education institution in the Aegean Region in Turkey. Data were collected through a questionnaire consisting of two parts; demographics and 15 questions 11 of which are open-ended and they were analyzed using content analysis technique. Results reveal that half of the students believe that they should get college education face to face while nearly the rest of them think hybrid/blended learning could be a better option after the pandemic is over. In addition, what the majority of the students like most about emergency remote learning is the flexibility it offers. Students generally find synchronous (live lessons) lessons more effective than asynchronous lessons. Accordingly, they prefer this type of participation especially because they could interact with the instructors and their peers, ask instant questions and get immediate feedback, feel themselves as if they were in a real classroom environment, and think that this mode of participation is better for language learning and practice. Students find asynchronous (asynchronous) participation useful in terms of rewinding and re-watching the parts that are not fully understood, being able to watch and learn the subjects at the desired place, time, and pace, and providing the flexibility to work in a job while continuing their college education.

TECHNOLOGY IN HONG KONG EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

Technology can be seen perpetually in our everyday lives and can be used to improve and expand our current methods of learning. The integration of technology and digitization of the traditional classroom will provide an effective setting to create an interactive and all-inclusive learning style to connect students and teachers.This talk aims to evaluate and analyse IT in Hong Kong education through evidence of the Hong Kong strategic papers and past policies that were implemented since. It will further provide insight into infrastructure of the system as well as how the ideal movement from a teacher-centered to a learner-centered approach can be further assisted through the usage of IT. Additionally providing comparison to other countries to better perceive solutions that could ameliorate Hong Kong's current position with IT in education.

THE ADAPTATION OF THE INSTAGRAM ADDICTION SCALE (TIAS) INTO TURKISH: VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY STUDIES

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ABSTRACT

In this study, the aim was to conduct Turkish linguistic equivalence, validity and reliability studies of The Instagram Addiction Scale (TIAS) developed by Sholeh and Rusdi (2019) so that it can be used in the Turkish sample. This measuring instrument consists of two scales namely Instagram Feed Addiction and Instagram Story Addiction compiled based on addiction components 1) Salience; 2) Mood modification; 3) Tolerance; 4) Withdrawal; 5) Conflict; and 6) Relapse. In this study, TIAS was applied to a sample of 587 people across Turkey. Positive and significant values were obtained as a result of the Pearson correlation coefficients made to examine the compatibility between the English and Turkish forms of both scales. As a result of the explanatory and confirmatory factor analysis, the 20-item Instagram Feed Addiction Scale, originally consisting of 6 factors, consisted of 4 factors in Turkish scale form. It was revealed that 3 factors were formed just as in the original scale, while the other 3 factors were combined. It was observed that 1 item was included in a different factor and showed a significant distribution. Accordingly, the newly emerged factors are as "Salience", "Tolerance", "Mood Modification", "Relapse / Withdrawal / Conflict".

It was revealed that Instagram Story Addiction, consisted of 6 factors in the original scale and 3 factors in the Turkish scale. 1 item in the original 22-item scale was eliminated from the Turkish scale due to its low factor load, and as a result of the EFA and CFA, a 21-item and 3-factor Turkish ISA was obtained. 1 factor in the scale was formed in the same structure as the original scale, while the other 2 factors were formed by the combination of some factors in the original scale. Accordingly, the emerged factors are as "Salience / Tolerance", "Mood Modification", "Relapse / Withdrawal / Conflict".

As a result, the factor structure of both scales was modeled and confirmed by confirmatory factor analysis, and the goodness of fit values was found acceptable. The internal consistency coefficients of both scales ranged between .60 and .93. The scales are in 5-point Likert type, graded between "Strongly disagree" and "Strongly agree". As a result of the studies, it was understood that the Turkish version of the TIAS was valid and reliable. Thus, two scales in TIAS have been included in the scientific literature so that they can be used to measure Instagram Addiction of social media users of various ages.

THE CONTINUITY OF EDUCATION IN K12 IN COVID-19 PANDEMIC TIMES: IMPRESSIONS ON EMERGENCY REMOTE LEARNING IN TURKEY

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ABSTRACT

Well-planned remote learning is not same when it is compared with the emergency remote learning which was started after COVID-19 pandemy. All around the world, all educators have worked on preserving instruction throughout the COVID-19 pandemic. This study was conducted to evaluate k-12 educators' level of preparedness to use online information and communication technologies for their emergency remote teachings and their experiences from the field. Based on the open-ended questions in the online form, the participants were recruited online via convenience and accidental sampling, and the data were analyzed by using thematic analysis. In this study, well-being of the educators need to be considered. It is possible to state that k-12 teachers need to take training by the latest evidence on learning and post-COVID-19 teacher professional programs have to concern blended synchronous (real-time) and asynchronous (self-paced) lessons.

THE DIFFICULTIES FACED BY BEGINNER RESEARCHERS WITH THEIR RESEARCH DURING COVID-19. CASE STUDY: SECOND YEAR MASTER STUDENTS IN APPLIED LANGUAGES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ORAN 2

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ABSTRACT

There is a range of modern technological devices available to face the challenge of distance learning imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic . Using these devices, the modification of the programmes that were previously taught face-to-face is achieved gradually assuring a continuity in studies and research via e-learning.

The objective of this paper is to analyze the effects of the pandemic on the process of research among the second year master students, as beginner researchers, while preparing their memoirs, mainly the difficulties they are facing at the university of Oran 2. This issue has been discussed with Applied Languages students who have voluntarily shared their experiences about how to overcome these difficulties and realize their memoirs during COVID-19 via distant learning. The analysis of the results has allowed the classification of the limitations in research over three levels, the personal, academic and the environmental ones. The young researchers have also provided pieces of advice to the other beginner researchers about the use of all the available technological means to carry on studies, not give up, get graduated in order to get a job and help their families survive throughout the confinement period. A few students could not possibly bear the difficult situation they were facing, especially the e-learning requirement, but the majority have managed with all the possible means to produce their works and share their survival experiences on how to overcome the pandemic limitations.

Keywords: Reasearch, e-learning, master students, hechnology, difficulties, distance learning, experiences, survival.

THE EFFECT OF THE FLIPPED CLASSROOM MODEL ON UNDERSTANDING AND ACCESS TO THE NATURE OF SCIENCE BY STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to examine the effect of the flipped learning model (Staker&Horn, 2012), which is one of thetypes of rotation models in thesub-level of blended learning models, on students' understanding of the nature of science, academic achievement, and class participation. In the study, the mixed research method, which allows th equantitative and qualitative research methods to complemente achother with the combined use of these methods, and the pretest-post test contro lgroup design were used. The sample required for the application consists of a total of 45 7th grade students, 22 in the experimental groupand 23 in the control group, studying in a state school in the Kepez district of Antalya province. The application was carried out for seven weeks with the experi mental group students in line with the flipped classroom model and the prescribed methods in the science program, while with the control group students in line with the prescribed methods in the science program. In order to obtain quantitative data, the VNOS-C (BDHGA) Scale developed by Lederman (2002), graded scoringkey (DPA) developed by Özcan (2013) and the Access to Test prepared by the researc her were applied to the students; where as to obtain qualitative data, the semi-structured interview form prepared by there searcher was applied to the student sand the observation form was applied to therese archexecutive. The data in BDHGA used in the study was analyzed by contentanalys is method and converted to quantitative data under DPA guidance. The converted data were analyzed by using then on-parametric Mann Whitney-U test and the data obtained from the Reach Test were analyzed by using the in dependent sample t-test. The data obtained from the Semi-Structured Interview Form and Observation Form were analyzed by contentanalys is. In line with the quantitative finding sobtained from the study, it was determined that the application of the flipped classroom model positively affected the understanding of the nature of science and academic achievement of the students. In line with the qualitative data obtained from the study, it was determined that the application of the flipped classroom model positively affected the attitudes of the students to wards the course and the research executive also had a positive opinion about the model and it was determined that the application of the model would be more effective by improving some technical in frast ructure.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF USING BLENDED LEARNING IN DEVELOPING STUDENTS' ACHIEVEMENT AT SULTAN QABOOS UNIVERSITY

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to investigate the effectiveness of using Blended learning in developing students' Achievement. The research methodology was based on a pre-post control group experimental research design. The sample consisted of 31 students in the control group and 30 in the experimental group, who were enrolled in an introductory educational technology course (TECH3007) at Sultan Qaboos University. Achievement test was used to collect data and the results revealed a statistically significant difference at the level of 0.05 between the mean scores of the experimental group students in the post application of the achievement test in favor of the post application. In addition, there were statistically significant differences at the level of 0.05 between the mean scores of the students in the experimental and control groups in the post application of the achievement test in favor of the experimental group. The research recommended to pay attention to dessiminate blended learning among both students and faculty members at Sultan Qaboos University, prepare the infrastructure, and raise awareness towards the using of blended learning in all university courses.

THE EVALUATION OF HONG KONG STUDENTS' PERCEPTION OF ONLINE TEACHING PRACTICE IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

During the coronavirus pandemic, online learning practice has been adopted by universities in Hong Kong. It becomes the major teaching and learning method throughout these years. At the beginning of the epidemic, all stakeholders such as colleges, students, professors are not familiar with the online learning platform. The teaching quality and learning experience are being doubted, which would affect the public confidence in higher education. Therefore, universities have started to develop online learning practice in a systematic way. It is aimed at helping students to overcome the challenges, which could help to improve the learning experience. During the online learning and teaching period, online lectures or tutorial with live streaming through ZOOM or other online learning platforms such as Microsoft Teams, Blackboard Collaborate, and Panopto have been implemented. It may probably become a practice to replace face-to-face classes in the future. As the students' needs should always be the first priority of a university, the learning outcomes to students should be maximized. So, students' perceptions on the Online Teaching Practice should be considered.

The students' perceptions on the Online Teaching Practice could be influenced by different factors. In this project, the factors that have an impact on students' perceptions on the online teaching practice would be surveyed and discussed to investigate the effectiveness of online learning. By using different methods to analyze the survey data, the main factors that affected students' perceptions of online teaching practice could be shown. The findings of this project would provide valuable insight to academic units of universities in providing effective distance education.

THE FEMME FATALE: FROM THE PITS OF MISOGNY TO THE SUPRIMACY OF DOMINANCE

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ABSTRACT

From time immemorial, women were marginalized and regarded as biologically and intellectually inferior. They fought patriarchy to gain their own fixity in art, and the world of cinema was no exception. Known as the femme fatale, a title lead by a female actress and regarded as an archetype welded to danger, intimidation, deception, and sprinkled with mystery. This figure occupies a quite visible space in cinema. It held a vexed position in the history of film criticism. The femme fatale, a precarious role, that portrays high importance to the feminist understanding of any popular culture. This figure is associated with the complex narrative and the backlash characterization in Noir and Neo-Noir erotic thrillers. However, in the last twenty years, cinema has completely altered this definition and portrayed its real potential by withdrawing the misogynistic inadequacy. This study highlights these changes and shows how the femme fatale appears in contemporary cinema through several distinguished forms. I attempt to reread the stereotypical figure within the Contemporary science fiction film. This paper aims to discredit the inherited contradictions regarding this role that falsifies its true nature and projects it as being merely a generic limitation.

Keywords: Femme fatale, contemporary cinema, science fiction, feminist representation, noir film.

Biography: Ghizlane BENABDERRAHMANE is a doctoral student at Abou Bekr Belkaïd University of Tlemcen majoring in English Literature. She holds a master degree in Literature and Civilization. She currently works as an ESP teacher.

THE INTERRELATIONSHIP OF EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY: AN ANALYSIS OF 2020 NEP OF INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Globally, education is positioned as a socially progressive phenomenon, one that enhances economic growth and productivity, promotes social, political and personal development, and reduces poverty. So advanced and clearly defined education policy is important for any country both at school and college levels to attain goal four of the 2030 agenda for sustainable development by ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all in the next decade.. Recently Government of India announced its New Education Policy 2020 which is based on the recommendations by an expert committee headed by Dr. Kasturirangan, Former chairman of the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO). This article analyses one of the key areas that the NEP 2020 focuses on is the use and integration of technology into education, and emphasizes that the relationship between technology and education is bi-directional. Educational Policy 2020 highlights indicate appropriate integration of technology into all levels of Indian school education with the idea to better classroom processes and help the professional development of the educator.

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT ON STUDENTS' ENGAGEMENT: SHIFT TO ONLINE LEARNING DURING COVID-19 IN ALGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Under the shade of the COVID-19 pandemic crisis, e-learning is deliberately conceived as a crucial transition in all academic institutions such as schools, colleges and universities. Both teachers and students are expected to cope with the online learning strategy to assure it is executed as natural albeit, they encounter several difficulties. Some of them go through depressions and anxiety. This paper scrutinizes the psychological impact on EFL students' online learning during Covid-19 in Mohammed Benahmed university of Algeria. Previous studies depicted students are affected psychologically and reveal symptoms of depression and anxiety. Nonetheless, lots of studies provided opposite results. This study puts forward decision makers to take enterprise in aiding students with low access to the internet and digital devices which are the major prerequisites enabling students to partake in online classes, and concurrently boost their motivation and engagement in virtual learning during the COVID 19 pandemic.

Keywords: Anxiety, COVID 19,depression, motivation, online learning, psychological impacts.

THE VARIOUS TECHNIQUES USED TO COUNTER COVID-19: THE CASE STUDY OF NOVICE

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ABSTRACT

Taking into account the major changes brought about by the pandemic on the academic arena, the novice researchers had to face a sequence of challenges in addition to their lack of experience in the field of research. Having that said, this lack of experience coalesced into the turbulences occasioned by the pandemic. Consequently, the novice researchers found themselves coping with a multitude of hindrances in connection with out-of-sight factors.

With that said, there is a need to investigate and depict in which manner novice researchers got affected by COVID-19, and which techniques they used to counter it. On that note, the researcher opted for a triangulation of data relying on literature, a questionnaire and interviews. In this spirit, the objective and the significance of this study strive towards identifying the novice researchers' coping techniques, understanding them and providing recommendations in order to take the edge off the pressure of doctorate.

Keywords: challenges; novice researchers; pandemic; triangulation.

THE WINTER SCHOOL, INDUSTRY 4.0" AT UNIVERSIDAD DE ORIENTE /CUBA: A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE

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ABSTRACT

In the framework of the international partnership of the Universidad de Oriente (UO) / Cuba and the Duesseldorf University of Applied Sciences (HSD) / Germany, winter schools for one or two weeks on the topic "Industry 4.0" were offered by HSD professors from 2016 to 2020. The participants in- cluded students of the UO (under- and postgraduates) as well as experienced engineers of the local industry. The aim was to teach the latest technologies in automation. While the theory was briefly outlined, special attention was paid to exercises and applications to teach the professional competence "Application".
Unfortunately, due to the lack of laboratory facilities, only simulations were available, which means that higher levels of competence could not be achieved.
In the last two courses (2019/2020) the participants were able to work together in teams to develop the solution of project tasks by working on real systems.
Thus, the next level of competence "Implementation" could be achieved. The real systems were donated to the UO as part of a DAAD consultancy project by the HSD. Evaluations of the winter schools show that the participants are very satisfied with what they have learned and they would like to recommend the winter school.

Keywords: competence oriented learning, Industry 4.0, winter school.

TIME TO ATTITUDINAL CHANGE AND CRITICAL THINKING: IMPLEMENTING BLENDED LEARNING ROUTINE IN AN INDIAN ELEMENTARY CLASSROOM

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ABSTRACT

The study proposed to investigate the effect of blended learning on students' attitudes towards math and literacy blended learning course, on their critical thinking (henceforth CT) faculties, to study teachers' perceptions of working in the unconventional blended atmosphere, and finally to infer its potential in underprivileged elementary classrooms. The study was conducted in an unconventional setup with researchers acting as agents of change and hence, the design-based research (DBR) method was used with 50 children from a fifth standard class in an Indian elementary school. These methods included gathering and analyzing data in two cycles- pre-blended implantation stage and post blended stage. A mixed-method approach was followed for data collection. Quantitative data were collected through a math and literacy attitude scale and the California Critical Thinking Disposition Inventory. The qualitative data were gathered from interviews with the teachers. The data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. Findings revealed that there was a significant difference in attitude towards the designed courses between the two cycles, in favor of the post blended implantation stage, and this difference was found gender-neutral. The blended learning model contributed more to student critical thinking faculties when compared to the traditional learning model, and there was a positive correlation between student attitudes toward blended course and their levels of CT, and these effects emerged during ten weeks even in a school with poor technological infrastructure and underprepared yet willing teachers. Interviews with three teachers revealed their interest when supported with necessary policies and proficiencies.

TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT IN EDUCATION MANAGEMENT (TRNC CASE)

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ABSTRACT

In the understanding of total local government, as in the whole public, there has been some habituation and practice in the National Education System. The change of education programs and the implementation of student-centered education programs are also a positive development in the implementation of Total Quality Management (Pirgayip, 2000). It is not possible for Total Quality Management practices not to be successful with a study in which there are leading managers who have adopted the philosophy of Total Quality Management, where continuous improvement is aimed, small but continuous steps are taken, and full participation is ensured (Sarıkaya, 2001). The aim of this research is to examine the level of adoption and application of Total Quality Management studies of the managers and representatives of Total Quality Management institutions of schools and institutions affiliated to the Ministry of National Education. In the research, questionnaires were applied to reveal the perspectives of education administrators and teachers who are representatives of schools/institutions about Total Quality Management practices. The sample of the research consists of Educational Administrators and Total Quality Management School/Institution Representative teachers in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. The administrator survey consisted of 20 questions and the teacher survey consisted of 15 questions. The questionnaires were evaluated in SPSS 13.00 Statistics Program. The findings obtained as a result of the research were supported by tables consisting of percentages and frequencies. Some of the findings obtained as a result of the evaluations are as follows: 48% of the school/institution administrators participating in the research think that their institutions do not have the necessary infrastructure for Total Quality Management practices in any way. Likewise, 41.2% of the teachers are of the opinion that the infrastructure of the schools is not ready for Total Quality practices in any way. School/Institution administrators find the trainings on Total Quality Management insufficient with a high rate of 88.6%. Although they see deficiencies in education and infrastructure, 60% of the managers find Total Quality Management studies important. If we add those who find it very important with 37.2%, managers are aware of the importance of this job at a rate of 97.2%. In the research, 45.6% of the administrators and 34.1% of the teachers always feel obliged to work on Total Quality Management. Managers and teachers think that those who participate in Total Quality Management studies should be rewarded (93.4%). In addition, the rate of teachers who stated that those who participated in the studies were rewarded is 5.9%. 21.6% of the teachers representing the Total Quality Management institution, that is, one out of every five teachers, have never felt the benefits of their work. While 55% saw the occasional benefit, 23.4% always saw the benefit of the work done. In the light of the findings, various suggestions were made and the research was concluded.

TRANSCULTURAL ELEMENTS IN CONNECTIVIST MASSIVE OPEN ONLINE COURSES

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ABSTRACT

Culture is a loaded word and it is in every part of our lives. Especially in educational settings, thanks to the internet and communication technologies, it is much easier for learners with diverse cultural characteristics to come together and learn from each other. And if certain prerequisites such as structure, sense of community, interaction and social, cognitive and teaching presences (Sen-Ersoy, 2021) are fulfilled, formation of transculture is highly possible. In the simplest terms, transculture can be defined as a new hybrid culture that is formed owing to the interactions between people from different cultures. During these cultural exchanges, some cultural features change, some disappears and some stays the same which results in a new, hybrid culture (Welsch, 1999; Murray, 2010). Especially in online learning environments, the interactions between different learners and different cultures have greater tendency to create a transculture. To this end, this study is conducted to explore the transcultural elements in connectivist massive open online courses (cMOOC). It is designed as a holistic single-case study that consists of a cMOOC which took place in summer term of 2016 and it was the 4th cycle of the course up to that year. It was completely online utilizing solely open and distributed environments such as course website, Twitter, Google+, Blogs, and Facebook.

Data of the study were obtained from various sources such as observation, semi-structured interview, open-ended questionnaire and document analysis. Three of the course tutors/facilitators and 10 of the active learners were the primary participants of the study. Data were analyzed using content analysis technique by means of Nvivo qualitative analysis software. Results reveal that there is transculture formed in this cMOOC to a certain extent. Accordingly, there is an authentic community with a participatory culture based on acceptance, sharing, openness, collaboration, kindness and trust. However, the course itself lacks structure and in turn didn't support cognitive and teaching presences well enough. It was also hard and confusing for the learners who were not self-regulated and didn't have enough digital competency to follow the course since it adopted and encouraged a distributed learning approach.

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Sen-Ersoy, N. (2021). Çevrimiçi ve kitlesel açık çevrimiçi derslerde transkültürel unsurlar: Bir çoklu durum çalışması. Yayımlanmamış Doktora Tezi, Anadolu Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, Eskişehir.

TÜRK EĞİTİM SİSTEMİNDE KULLANILAN ELEKTRONİK UYGULAMALARIN OKUL YÖNETİMİ BAĞLAMINDA DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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ÖZET

Hayatın her alanında teknoloji etkisini artırmaktadır. Teknoloji, çok boyutlu bir kavram olmasından dolayı farklı şekillerde tanımlanabilmektedir. Kavramı Şimşek & Akın (2013), insanın çevresiyle etkileşiminde kullandığı tekniklerin bütünü olarak tanımlamaktadır. Teknolojinin diğer alanlara olduğu gibi eğitime etkisi söz konusudur. Filho, Manolas & Pace (2008), eğitimde teknolojinin kullanılmasının sürdürülüebilir gelişme için gerekli olduğunu belirtmektedir. Eğitimde istenen gelişme için okulu yönetmekle sorumlu olan okul yönetcilerinin görevlerini yaparken teknolojiden yararlanması beklenmektedir. Okul yöneticileri teknolojiden çeşitli amaçlar için yararlanabilmektedir. Bu amaçlar arasında yönetim işleri, eğitim-öğretim yani öğrenci merkezli işler, plan ve programların yapılması (Makewa, Meremo, Role & Role, 2013; Page-Jones, 2008; Xiong & Lim, 2015); öğretmenlerin teknolojik uygulamalardan faydalanmasına fırsat sağlaması (Kızıltepe-Ayhan, 2017); gelişim ve değerlendirme, destek, teşvik etme, planlama ve denetim, etik ve güvenlik konularına dikkat etmesi gösterilebilir (Baykara, 2018; Gökoğlu, 2014).

Konuya ilişkin alanyazın tarandığında, teknolojinin ağırlıklı olarak liderlik ve öğrenci başarısı bağlamında değerlendirildiği görülmektedir (Aktaş, 2018; Baykara, 2018; Engür, 2014; Gökoğlu, 2014; Gürkan, 2017; Güven, 2015; Kızıltepe-Ayhan, 2017; Ölçek, 2014; Prokopiadou, 2011; Ulukaya, 2018; Weng, Tang, 2014; Yılmaz, 2018). Mevcut araştırmanın teknoloji- okul yönetimi ilişkisini çeşitli elektronik uygulamalar açısından incelemesinin alana katkı sunacağı düşünülmektedir. Bu araştırmada amaç, elektronik uygulamaların okul yönetimine ve yöneticisine etkisini anlamaktır.

Araştırma nitel araştırma yöntemi ve durum çalışması deseninde yapılmıştır. Araştırmaya 15 okul yöneticisi katılmıştır. Veriler, görüşmeler aracılığıyla toplanmıştır.

Araştırmada, Türk Eğitim Sistemi'nde özellikle 2007 yılından sonra kullanılmaya başlanan elektronik uygulamaların okul yöneticilerine bir çok katkısı olduğu görülmektedir. Bunlar arasında işlerin daha hızlı ve rahat yapılmasına katkı sağlaması, zamandan ve evraktan tasarruf sağlaması, bilgiye ulaşmayı ve bilgiyi arşivlemeyi kolaylaştırması, iletişimi hızlandırması belirtilebilir. Belirtlien faydalara ulaşılması için internet, bilgisayar, yöneticilerin teknolojiyi kullanma becerisi gibi alt yapının yeterli olduğu anlaşılmaktadır. Elektronik uygulamalar kullanılmakla beraber sınırlı da olsa önceki uygulamaların kullanılması gereken durumlar olduğu anlaşılmaktadır. Ancak uygulamaların zaman içinde eğitimlerin güncellenmemesi, motivasyonu düşürücü etkenlerin olması gibi eksiklikleri de söz konusudur.

Elektronik uygulamaların eğitim sistemiyle etkileşimi hem formal hem de informal açıdan kendisini hissettirmektedir. Özellikle evrak işleri, iş yükü ve iş yoğunluğuyla özdeşleştirilen bürokratik yapıyı iş görenleri memnun edecek nitelikte dönüştürdüğü anlaşılmaktadır. Bunun yanında her zaman istenen bilgiye rahatlıkla ulaşmayı sağlayarak örgütsel hafızaya katkı sunması olumlu yansımalar arasında gösterilmektedir. Tüm bu faydaların sağlanması sadece üst yönetimin belirlediği elektronik uygulamalarla olmamaktadır. Bunun yanında okul yöneticileri günlük hayatlarında yararlandıkları uygulamalardan görevlerini yaparken yararlanmaktadır. Bu şekilde zaman ve iletişim kaynaklı kazanımlar elde edebilmektedir.

Verilerden hareketle uygulayıcılar için şunlar önerilebilir: Elektronik uygulamalar güncellenebilir. Güncellemeye dayalı olarak okul yöneticilerinin hem bu uygulamaları kullanım becerisini artırmak hem de sistemin nasıl kullanılacağına yönelik bilgileri artırmak için periyodik olarak eğitimler verilebilir.

Araştırmacılar için ise şunlar önerilebilir: Elektronik uygulamaların gittikçe yoğun bir şekilde kullanımına bağlı olarak ortaya çıkabilecek yeni uygulamalardan hareketle daha kapsamlı araştırmalar yapılabilir. Araştırma öğretmenleri de içerecek şekilde yapılabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Türk Eğitim Sistemi, Okul Yönetimi

TÜRKİYE'DE KADININ İŞ HAYATINDAKİ KONUMU: GÖZ ARDI EDİLENLER

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ÖZET

Yüzyıllar boyunca kadınlar, üretimin her aşamasında yer almışlardır. Ülkenin ekonomik kalkınmasında önemli katkıları olan kadınlar, işgücü piyasasında günümüzdeki pozisyonlarını çetin uğraşlar sonucu elde etmişlerdir. Yapılan araştırmalar neticesinde, dereceleri aynı çıkmasa da kadınlar işgücü piyasasında, çeşitli problemlerle karşılaşmaktadırlar. Bu problemlerin başında mesleklerin "kadın işi" ve "erkek işi" şeklinde ikiye ayrılarak, ayrımcılık yapılması gelmektedir. Cinsiyete yönelik ayrımcılık ve sosyo-kültürel değer yargıları, kadının iş hayatındaki konumunu etkileyen durumlardan birkaçıdır. Piyasanın etkinleştirilmesi, kadına yönelik istihdam politikaları ve gelişimi ile ilişkilidir. Kadının iş hayatındaki pozisyonunun iyileşmesi, ülkelerin ekonomik kalkınma sürecine olumlu olarak yansır ve kadının toplum içindeki önemini daha da arttırır. Bu araştırmada, Türkiye'de kadınların iş hayatındaki konumu, göz ardı edilenler, cinsiyet eşitsizliği ile ilgili karşılaştıkları problemler belirlenmekte, sebepleri araştırılmakta ve sorunların çözümü kadınların bakış açısıyla irdelenmektedir. Araştırmanın amacı, ülkemizde çalışan kadınların iş hayatındaki konumlarını düzelterek, onları geliştirecek istihdam politikalarına yön vermektir.

Giriş bölümünde çalışan kadının konumu, amacı ve kavramsal çerçeve ele alınmaktadır. İkinci bölümde, kadının toplumsal yaşama ve çalışma yaşamına katılımı konusu anlatılmaktadır. Üçüncü bölümde, Türkiye'deki uygulamalara ilişkin bazı araştırmalar ile ilgili ülkemizin cinsiyet ayrımcılığında bulunduğu nokta ve sorunların nedenleri açıklanmaktadır. Dördüncü bölümde, çalışan kadınların iş yaşamında karşılaştıkları sorunlar analiz edilmektedir. Beşinci bölümde, kadınların çalışma hakkı ele alınıp, altıncı bölümde girişimciliğe değinilmektedir. Yedinci bölümde, toplumsal cinsiyet ve cinsiyet eşitliği üzerinde bilgi verilmektedir. Sekizinci bölümde, işgücü kavramının tanımı yapılıp, işsizlik ve kadın işsizliği üzerinde durulmaktadır. Dokuzuncu bölümde, istihdam çeşitleri ve kadın işgücünün alanlarına; onuncu bölümde, kadın istihdamını teşvik eden uygulamalara değinilmektedir. Son bölümde ise, değerlendirme ve önerilere yer verilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Türkiye'de Kadın, Kültürel ve Geleneksel Direnç, İşgücü Piyasası, Toplumsal Cinsiyet Rolleri, Kadınlara Yönelik İstihdam Politikaları

THE POSITION OF WOMEN IN BUSINESS LIFE IN TURKEY: WHAT IS IGNORED

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ABSTRACT

For centuries, women have been involved in every stage of production. Women who have made significant contributions to the economic development of the country, have achieved their current position in the labor market as a result of hard work. As a result of research, women face various problems in the labor market, although their degrees do not match. At the beginning of these problems, discrimination occurs by dividing professions into "women's work" and "men's work". Gender discrimination and socio-cultural value judgments are some of the situations that effect a woman's position in work life.

Market activation is associated with employment policies and development for women. Improving the position of women in business life is positively reflected in the economic development process of countries and further increases the importance of women in society. In this study, the position of women in business life in Turkey, what is ignored, the problems they face related to gender inequality are determined, their causes are investigated and the solution of the problems are examined from the point of view of women. The aim of the research is to correct the position of women working in our country in business life and to guide the employment policies that will improve them.

In the introduction section, the position, purpose and conceptual framework of the working woman are discussed. In the second chapter, the subject of women's participation in social life and working life is explained. In the third section, some research related to practices in Turkey explains the points and causes of gender discrimination in our country. In the fourth chapter, the problems that working women face in their work life are analyzed. In the fifth chapter, women's right to work is discussed, and in the sixth chapter, entrepreneurship is mentioned. Chapter seven provides information on gender and gender equality. In the eighth chapter, the definition of the concept of labor force is made and the focus is on unemployment and female unemployment. In the ninth chapter, the types of employment and areas of the female workforce; in the tenth chapter, the practices that promote female employment are addressed. In the last section, evaluation and recommendations are included.

Keywords: Women in Turkey, Cultural and Traditional Resistance, Labor Market, Social Gender Roles, Employment Policies for Women

USING INFOGRAPHICS IN TEACHING TURKISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

Infographics, which can present the message to be conveyed to the target person or audience by combining multiple coding systems such as text, line, picture, photograph, video, map, sound, enable the regular, effective and efficient transfer of large amounts of complex information, data or knowledge. They, which have become increasingly popular lately, are frequently encountered in areas such as the press, public transportation, marketing and advertising. It is thought that they can be used in educational activities. The facts that human brain's ability to analyze and interpret visuals in a shorter time than a written text and to store them for a longer period of time and today's students, who see living in the virtual world as much more than a hobby, need more concise and understandable content with the increasing interaction of digital screens compared to previous generations, makes the place of infographics in educational activities clear. Based on this information, it is aimed to present a perspective on the ways of using infographics in teaching Turkish as a foreign language with this research. In order to achieve this objective, scientific publications on infographics and their use in education, the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages, Turkish Maarif Foundation Teaching Turkish as a Foreign Language Program are scanned, and suggestions are offered on how the aforementioned material can be used in teaching Turkish as a foreign language.

UZAKTAN EĞITIM ÖĞRENCILERININ KITLESEL AÇIK ÇEVRIMIÇI DERSLER HAKKINDAKI GÖRÜŞLERI

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı, uzaktan eğitim öğrencilerinin Kitlesel Açık Çevrimiçi Dersler (KAÇD)'e yönelik görüşlerini belirlemektir. Bu amaç doğrultusunda nicel araştırma yöntemlerinden tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Öğrencilerden herhangi bir KAÇD'e kayıt olmaları istenmiştir. Veriler, araştırmacılar tarafından hazırlanan anket aracılığı ile toplanmıştır. Ankete toplam bir uzaktan öğretim önlisans programına kayıtlı 93 öğrenci katılım göstermiştir. Verilerin analizinde ve yorumlanmasında betimsel istatistik yöntemleri kullanılmıştır. Ayrıca ankette yer alan 2 açık uçlu soru araştırmacılar tarafından içerik analizi ile analiz edilerek veriler temalandırılmıştır. Çalışmanın sonuçları incelendiğinde öğrencilerin KAÇD ile elde ettikleri öğrenme deneyimlerine ait görüşlerinin olumlu olduğu görülmüştür. Aynı zamanda KAÇD öğrenciler tarafından mesleki ve kişisel gelişimlerine katkı sağlayacak önemli bir bilgi kaynağı olarak görüldüğü tespit edilmiştir. Ayrıca KAÇD ile ilgili eksikliklerin sorulduğu açık uçlu soruya verdikleri yanıtlardan öğrencilerin yarısından çoğunun bir eksiklik bulunmadığı yönünde olumlu görüş bildirdiği görülmüştür. Diğer öğrencilerin ise çoğunlukla ders içeriğinin ve ders sayılarının artırılması gerektiğini dile getirmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Uzaktan eğitim

YAHYA AKENGİN'İN OĞUZ DEDE ADLI ÇOCUK ROMANI ÜZERİNE İNCELEME

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ÖZET

Çocuk, bebeklik ile ergenlik dönemindeki gelişim süreci olarak anılmaktadır. Çocuk eğitim kitaplarından 2-14 yaşları. Çocuklara yönelik, eğitimli yüksek eserler veren bir yazar bulunmaktadır. Söz konusu yazarlardan biri de Yahya Akengin'dir. Bu incelemede yazılan eserlerle pedagog görevi üstlenen Yahya Akın'ın 2004 yılında yayımladığı Oğuz Dede'nin dış yapı elemanları ve içyapı unsurlarının ölçülmüştür. Eserin bir okuma yöntemi, yöntemi, izleği, zaman ve yönlendirme, kişilerle ilgili, anlatma yöntemi ve ögeleri örnek. Oğuz Dede'nin kullandığında çok fazla bir okuma tipi kullanılıyor. Oğuz Dede'nin şu anki görünümüne ve gençliğinde; Mahmut ve deneyimlenmekten dolayı her şeyi beğenilmekten faydalanmaktır. Yazar, konu olarak Almanya'da işçi olarak çalışan'ın oğlu'l Usta çocukları seçip annesine ve öğrencilerle karşı kötümserliği üzerine Oğuz Dede'nin seferberlik, savaş ve kıtlık yıllarını Mahmut'a deneyenna ve kıtlık yıllarını doğruyu Kahveci Hasan'a doğruyu çabasını anlatmaktadır. Akengin, eserini Oğuz Dede'yi eğittiğinde yanlışlara dikkat çekmek, ahlakî bakış açılarıyla gösteri ve onları incitmeyerek beğenilmek için herhangi bir yardımda bulunmayı düşünen birini sergilemek için yazamaz. . . . . Romanın olay örgüsü, düz bir çizgi halindeki olay örgüsünden oluşur. Serim'de, olay ve çözüm düzeninde yaşanacak bir olaysünde Akenginde Oğuz Dede'nin yerinde ve küçük bir çocukken nakledilirken zaman zaman planlamasından faydalanmıştır. Akengin, romanda geçmiş açıkı sezdirilmiştir. Oğuz çiziminde tasvirinde çizimde tasviri zaman tasvirinde tasvirinde gösterilmeyen şekilde tasvir edilen şekilde tasvir edilen de tasvir edilen zaman. Akengin, Oğuz Dede'yi de sözü dinen, kıymete verilen, iyi dürüst diş hekimi. Yazarın kullanışlılığı ile olması gerekene okul ve çocuk yapımı işi hasebiyle de tamamlanabilme yeteneğilerma. Eserde yansıtılan ailedeki model, işyerinde yaşanan olaydaki olumlu özellikler fedakâr öğretmen modelidir. Ayrıca eserde vatan, gibi milli ve manevi değerler de işlenmiştir. Oğuz Dede'nin Kurtuluş Savaşı yıllarına anlattıkları ile söz konusu değerler üzerinde durulmuştur. Bu özellik ile roman,

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çocuk, Eğitim, Kitap

YENİ HASTALIK COVİD 19 HABER METİNLERİNİN ELEŞTİREL SÖYLEM ÇÖZÜMLEMESİ BAĞLAMINDA İNCELENMESİ

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ÖZET

Çok sesliliğin en önemli temsilcileri olan medya kuruluşları, haberleri ele alış biçimleri, yayın politikalarıyla ve genel siyasi eğilimleri bakımından da farklılıklar göstermektedir. Haberlerin iletildiği hedef kitle çoğu zaman yanlı ya da bir ideolojiyi yansıtan haberleri okuduğunun bilincinde olmamaktadır. Bu doğrultuda medya metinlerinin içeriklerinin analiz edilmesi ve incelenmesi bir gereklilik olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır.

İnsanlık, küresel çapta Covid-19 virüs tehdidiyle karşı karşıya kalmış durumdadır. Türkiye'de medya gündemi ise Covid-19 virüsünün 11 Mart 2020 tarihinde ülke sınırları içerisinde ilk defa tespit edilmesiyle bu konuya yoğunlaşmıştır. Çin kaynaklı virüsün henüz ülkemizde görülmediği dönemde gündemde sık yer almayan pandemi haberleri, virüsün ülkeye gelişiyle büyük bir artış göstermiştir. COVİD-19 ile ilgili yaşanan siyasal tartışmalar, gelişmeler medya araçlarıyla topluma aktarılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, medyada Covid-19'un tedavisi için gerçekleştirilen aşı haberlerinin sunuş biçimleri Teun A. van Dijk'in eleştirel söylem analiz yönteminin makro düzeydeki şematik ve tematik boyutlarıyla incelenmiştir. Van Dijk söylemlerin ideolojilerin oluşumunda merkezi bir rol oynadığını ve söylemler altyapıdan bağımsız olduğunu ifade etmektedir.

Belirli konuların haber metni içerisinde ön plana çıkarılması, okurların haberi anlamlandırma süreçlerini biçimlendirmektedir. Öncelik olarak yayın kuruluşunun önemli olduğunu düşündüğü haberlere aktarım sırasında öncelik vermesi, haberin tüm içeriğini de etkilemektedir. Medyanın ideolojik yaklaşım biçimi tarafsızlık ilkesinden sapmada etkili olmakta mıdır? Toplumu ilgilendiren önemli konularda dahi tarafsızlık ilkesi ideolojik bakış açısına kurban edilmekte midir? gibi sorular bu çalışmanın temel problemini oluşturmaktadır.

Bu bağlamda Covid-19 pandemisi tedavisi için geliştirilen aşı çalışmaları farklı siyasal eksende birbirinden farklı olan Birgün, Sözcü, Türkiye ve Hürriyet gazetelerin web sayfalarından (20-27 Nisan 2020) tarihleri arasındaki haberleri incelenerek analiz edilmiştir. Gazetelerin haber içeriklerini kendi ideolojik bakış açılarıyla ele aldıkları ideolojik eksen üzerinden değerlendirdikleri görülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Medya, Haber Metni**,** İdeoloji, Eleştirel Söylem Analizi

SCALE OF SOCIAL VALUES IN TURKISH FOLKLORE

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Abstract

This research is modeled according to the descriptive survey model.Research collects data from existing properties of participants without any changes and try to get the views of participants about existing situation. Description method is aimed to describe research approach in existing situation or the past. The subject of the research, attempt to define their terms. There is no struggle for affecting or changing the situation. The most significant thing is observing the required object and identifying it. In this regard, the research model is based on the model of descriptive scan to determine social values in Turkish Folklore.

Key words: Turkish Folklore,Social Values

THE IMPORTANCE OF GASTRONOMY MARKETİNG İN CİTY BRANDİNG AND EXAMPLE OF VAN

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to emphasize Van's importance of gastronomy marketing and to reveal its existing potential in the process of city branding. In order to determine whether the local food culture has any attraction on tourism movement or not and to identify which are considered to be additive to ensure Van's branding.

In this study to review Van's existing potential during the city branding process and highlight the importance of local foods of Van in this process as an important gastronomy product, a questionnaire; which is a cross-sectional area research, conducted. The questionniare which was prepared by the surveyor conducted in the first section socio-demographic information form; gender, age, educational background, martial status, occupation and income state and in the second section Scale of Gastronomy Marketing in City Branding took part and carried out face to face method on the people who volunteered for the research. This study was modelled as descriptive survey model. The study was conducted without any change on the participants' attributes and tried to get opinions from the subjects only on the existing state. In this regard survey model was reasoned to descriptive survey model in order to reveal the city branding process with Van's present potential due to highlight the importance of Van gastronmy marketing. ''Scale of Gastronomy Marketing in City Branding'' that applied on the participants who attended the sample, SPSS 23.0 packaged sotware used and in the cocnlusion part pharapased and made suggestions.

Key Words : Gastronomy, Marketing, Branding

VIOLENCE PLACES TO WOMEN IN LOCAL NEWSPAPERS IN THE TRNC

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Figen YAMAN LESİNGER

ABSTRACT

Violence, a power rating of a movement, hardness, anti-minded ones, using brute force rather than persuasion or conciliation of emotion and behavior has come to mean in the extreme. Show the violence, coarse, hard to treat. Violent behavior, violent content into not only the physical, verbal and psychological abuse, including one with behavior disorders or deliberate physical harm to the are in effect today, increasing the presence of many social scientists feel the violence has been the subject of the investigation. Despite a wide range of research about violence in the world, so far not found a concrete solution to a complex problem due to the intense focus of interest is for researchers. Experts gather around the different causes of violence are the source. Some instinctive violence, while others accept violence as a social nature.In this study, it has been tried to find a comprehensive analysis of the discourses on the transformation of women into a vulnerable, desperate different object that has been subjected to violence by men, and the differences in the news of three newspapers with ideological views.

In terms of the result obtained after the examination, it has been noticed that according to the priorities in reference to the politicyof media economy the broadcasting policies, the connection to the government the newspapers have given shape to the news about the violence to the women. In consequence of the study, it has been confirmed that the news of the violence to the women have been perpetually based upon the prevalent ideology, the economic system and the gender, moreover the newspapers inclined liberal, opponent and conservative have been existed the differences from the point of the characteristics directed to the women, the language used and the photographs. On the other hand it has been noticed that the newspapers have been built the reasons and result of the violence to the women and positioning the women in front of the men in accordance with a patriarchal of view.

Keywords: The violence to the women, media, news, local print media

WAYS OF ESTABLISHING CONTACT WITH THE PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS AT THE PRIMARY SCHOOL: CYPRUS EXAMINATION

Azmiye YINAL

Figen YAMAN LESİNGER

Abstract

The purpose of this research; to determine the level of care and realization of the use of the means of communication with the parents of the branch teachers working in primary schools.

The universe of work consists of 6 primary schools in Nicosia in 2018 academic year and 68 branches (permanent and contracted) working in these schools. Since all of the study universe in the study has been reached, no sample has been taken. 68 people were evaluated.

The survey model was used in the study. Likert type 5 graded "Elementary School Teachers Ways to Communicate with Veles Scale Form" developed by (Coskun 2010). Was used as data collection tool. In this study, the scale consists of two parts. In the first part, personal information form consisting of variables of "age, gender, branch, type of duty, education status, vocational seniority and communication course" and in the second part there are 47 behaviors aiming to measure the degree of importance and realization of the way teachers use to communicate with their parents.

Key Words: Subject teachers, Parents, Communication ways