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TABLE OF CONTENT

A COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF COLLEGE STUDENTS' FOCUS ON CONSCIOUS AWARENESS AND AUDIT SUMMARY

Cem BİROL

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Abstract

This study was conducted with the intention of revealing the relationship between the college students, campus, age, department, gender, family income status, parental union status, parental education level, parental professions, measurement of success, number of siblings in the same household, location of residence, family attitude variables, life satisfaction and conscious awareness.

The aim of this research is to reveal the relationship between scale of control, life satisfaction and mindfulness levels of college students comparatively. For this purpose, the relationship between scale of control, level of life satisfaction and mindfulness, the school where the students study, age department they study, gender, income level of the family, parental union, parental education level, parental occupation, success status will be observed. The number of siblings in the family he or she resides with was also compared with the variables of residence and family attitude. In the research, the "Focus of Control Scale" developed by Rotter and adapted to Turkish by Öngen (2003), the "Conscious Awareness Scale" developed by Brown and Ryan and adapted to Turkish by Özyeşil, Arslan, Kesici and Deniz (2011) and Diener, Emmons, Larsen et al. "Satisfaction with Life Scale" developed by Griffin (1985) and adapted into Turkish by Dağ and Baysal (2016) and a personal information form developed by the researcher were used. The population of the research consisted of 360 students studying at the colleges in TRNC in the 2021- 2022 academic year. Percentage and frequency analysis of the data obtained in the study were performed. Arithmetic mean, standard deviation, skewness and kurtosis scores were examined, Kolmogorov-Smirnov values were checked, and skewness- kurtosis scores were also calculated. Independent sample t-test was used when comparing two independent variables, and one-way analysis of variance (Anova) was used when comparing according to three or more independent variables. As a result of the research, more than half of the students did not have a democratic structure within the family, the students had low levels of locus of control, the level of mindfulness of female students studying at colleges was lower than male students, there was a significant difference between the economic status of the families of the students together with their life satisfaction, and academic success

As a result, it has been revealed that there is a positive relationship between course success and mindfulness, scale of control and life satisfaction.

Keywords: Locus of Control, Life Satisfaction, Conscious Awareness, Education Faculty Students.

A CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF IMPLEMENTING AND ESTABLISHING A PROFESSIONAL LEARNING COMMUNITY USING AFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT

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Abstract

This research sought to examine the outcomes of the implementation of a professional learning community (PLC) at a large K-12 international school in the United Arab Emirates (School X). Professional Learning Communities (PLC) are seen as an innovation to harness teacher potential in order to increase instructional quality to result in greater student attainment. A case study is used to provide for nuance in PLC implementation. Rather than focusing on data driven metrics, affective management is utilized as the impacts of social factors on the success of implementation is often unexplored.

At School X, the implementing a PLC was desired to increase connections amongst the school community, given the transient teacher population, by allowing individuals to learn from each other. Working with and learning from each other would allow for innovation and change in the classroom, increase job satisfaction and contribute to teachers' professional development. An established PLC would help provide continuity in the face of constant change in a transient region like the UAE.

Affective management was chosen as the framework for examination of the PLC at School X as I believe that teachers are the most crucial element in this type of innovation and inclusion of the human/emotional element provides a more holistic understanding of outcomes. Affective management of change is important as emotion and reasoning capabilities are pivotal in teachers' ability to implement educational change. Teachers' identities are intricately connected to perceiving themselves as successful in the emotional labor and practicalities of teaching. The implementation of innovation which introduces changes to an established dynamic can have a large impact on teachers' self-esteem, role in the classroom and overall relationship with the school. However, vulnerability and discomfort produced by innovation can cause anxiety which leads to defensive behaviors. These behaviors undermine the effectiveness of individuals and groups, reducing the success of the innovation. Although these emotional responses are seemingly irrational, they are necessary to reasoned decision-making and vital in navigating the components of an innovation. Successful management and support for teachers during times of change is needed to realize positive outcomes. Distributed leadership can be an important tool in management as it aids in the creation of a culture of trust, respect and shared decision-making, thereby contributing to the success of innovations.

In the case of School X, the outcomes of PLC implementation did not meet expectations. This is the result of hasty implementation, poor supporting infrastructure and limited incorporation into the context of the school. Additionally, affective containment had not been instituted and was missing the elements that would have allowed for harnessing teachers' positive emotions to improve educational outcomes. In order for a PLC to be successful, teachers need to trust managers, goals should be agreed upon, and processes must be democratized to create an environment that fosters teacher engagement. Ultimately, affective management can play an important role in the success of change implementation.

Keywords: PLC, Professional Development, Teacher training, management, distributed leadership, democracy in education,

A MODEL PROPOSAL ON EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY INTEGRATION MANAGEMENT IN SCHOOLS IN TURKEY

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to present a model proposal for the management of educational technology integration processes. In this context, the experiences and practices in the last 20 years in Turkey have been compiled. This study aims to create a culturally appropriate process management model proposal for the management of educational technologies integration in Turkey regarding the stated problem situation. The process consists of four main stages. The first stage is aimed at presenting a philosophical perspective on the concept of technology. Because it has been seen that the perspectives of all stakeholders in education, especially education administrators, on technology completely shape the process. The second stage is the determination of technology integration standards in accordance with the selected philosophical perspective by researching what domestic and foreign technology standards are. The third stage is a model selection stage in accordance with the determined standards. When it comes to the fourth stage, which is the last stage, is aimed to carry out feasibility studies before the implementation of the selected model and putting it into practice. It was decided to use the mixed pattern research model for the construction of the mentioned model. For the first stage, both literature review and sampling were conducted with 5 school principals, 5 assistant principals, 4 information technology teachers, 5 teachers from different branches, and 1 District National Education Director in the primary and secondary education level in Istanbul, which was selected as a semi-structured interview form. data has been collected. It was decided to develop a scale for the departments where criteria, standards, and models were examined. Quantitative data were collected from 471 teachers and administrators from different branches and demographic characteristics. The results of the research show that a model suitable for our culture and needs is needed in order for the educational technology integration management process to be successful in schools. Otherwise, even if all other conditions are met, it has been seen that emerging technologies in educational environments are not accepted, differences of opinion occur, and technology integration is not realized in an effective and efficient way. Finally, in order to answer the question of how social, cultural, and technical feasibility studies should be in national or school-scale educational technology integration, the findings were examined and in the conclusion part of the research, a new model was proposed for educational technology integration process management in schools in Turkey by taking expert opinions. presented.

Keywords: Technology Integration, Educational Technology Management

A QUALITATIVE STUDY ON FOREIGN LANGUAGE SPEAKING CONCERNS OF PREPARATORY SCHOOL STUDENTS; NORTHERN CYPRUS EXAMPLE

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Abstract
Today, with the globalization and information age, the use of English as a foreign language in the world spreads to all areas of life and English teaching becomes even more important. English as a foreign language education in Turkey and the accompanying problems have been on the agenda for many years. Despite all the resources, labor and time allocated to foreign language education, it is considered that this process does not work efficiently. Although most university students study English for a long time and pass exams with high grades, they have difficulty communicating in English in real life. Foreign language anxiety is one of the individual factors affecting the inability to get results despite all the efforts in language teaching. Many foreign language learners state that they have a psychological barrier to language learning. For this reason, foreign language anxiety is an inevitable phenomenon in Northern Cyprus, where English is learned by most people in the classroom environment.

The aim of this study is to try to understand the causes of foreign language speaking anxiety in the classroom by benefiting from the opinions and experiences of the students and to reveal the reasons for the problems that the students experience while speaking a foreign language in this process. The participants of the study are Arucad University, Preparatory School (number) students. In the research, semi-structured interview technique, which is one of the qualitative data collection tools, was used. In this study, the data were analyzed with the content analysis technique. According to the results obtained from the research, it was determined that almost all of the students participating in the research experienced foreign language speaking anxiety in the classroom. In addition, the reasons why students experience foreign language speaking anxiety; communication anxiety, test anxiety, insufficient knowledge, shyness, fear of negative evaluation were determined and suggestions were made on this subject.

Keywords: Foreign language, speech anxiety, preparatory school students

AN EVALUATION ON THE INTERDISCIPLINARITY PROFILE OF ACADEMICIANS IN COMMUNICATION EDUCATION IN NORTHERN CYPRUS

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Abstract
Communication education and communication faculties, which have an important place in Northern Cyprus higher education institutions, have not been evaluated in terms of academician profile in the literature. The importance of communication faculties, which have existed since the establishment of various higher education institutions, offers an important field of study in terms of communication education on the academicians who teach in these institutions. From this point of view, this study focuses on faculty sociology in communication faculties. Starting from the pre-acknowledgment of the importance of the number of communication faculties and the presence of academicians operating within higher education institutions in Northern Cyprus, it is aimed to describe the composition of academicians in the field of communication sciences, which is assumed to be interdisciplinary. Content analysis method was used in the study in which 6 communication faculties continuing their education activities within private universities were the subject of research. In the study, answers are sought to questions such as whether the academic staff in the faculty has an interdisciplinary character. When the findings are evaluated, it has been determined that the communication faculties in private universities that provide communication education in Northern Cyprus have a faculty composition with academic formation from many social sciences and science disciplines.

Keywords: Interdisciplinarity, Communication, Communication Education, Communication Academics, Northern Cyprus

AN EXPLORATION OF STUDENT MOTHERS' COPING BEHAVIOR IN DEALING WITH STUDY STRESS: A PHENOMENOLOGY OF MASTER DEGREE STUDENTS AT INDONESIAN INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY (UIII)

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Abstract
This study will explore the coping behaviors employed by student-mothers pursuing master's degree-level studies at Indonesian International Islamic University (UIII). The study will involve five student-mothers with pre-school age children and below. Every student who decides to continue their studies to the Master's degree level comes from various backgrounds. Therefore, adjustments are needed to face the university environment because university programs are expected to have a positive impact on their students' development in order for them to achieve the Tridarma of Higher Education: Education and Teaching, Research and Development, and Community Service. This study applies the semi-structured interview to collect the data, which was subjected to thematic analysis to find answers from the existing phenomenon to the two broad categories of adjustment to the university and family environment using Problem Focused Coping (PFC) and/or Emotion Focused Coping (EFC). The significance of the study will empower student-mothers with professional life skills balance in managing study stress from their dual role activities. Finally, the university environment, family members, and friends are quite influential on students' ability to manage their study stress.

Keywords: coping behavior, study stress, self-adjustment, student-mothers.

AN INITIATIVE FOR IMPROVING PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS' PEDAGOGICAL CONTENT KNOWLEDGE IN MATHEMATICS

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Abstract
Mathematics anxiety has important consequence for teacher practices that influence students' attitudes and achievement. Elementary prospective teachers have the highest levels of mathematics anxiety in comparison with other college majors. In his teaching practice, the researcher developed a highly successful teaching model to reduce pre-service teachers' higher math anxiety, and simultaneously to improve their pedagogical math content knowledge. There were eighty one participants from 2015 to 2018 who took the Mathematics for Elementary Teachers I and II. As the analysis data indicated, elementary prospective teachers' math anxiety was greatly reduced with improving their math pedagogical knowledge.

U.S encounters a critical shortage of well qualified educators. To solve the issue, it is essential to engage students in a long-term commitment to shape better teachers, who will in turn produce k12 school students that are better-prepared for college students. It is imperative that new instructional strategies are implemented to improve student learning and address declining interest, poor preparedness, a lack of diverse representation, and low persistence of students in mathematics. Many four year college students take math courses from the math department in the College of Arts & Science, and then take methodology courses from the College of Education. Before taking pedagogy, many students struggle in learning mathematics and löse their confidence. Since the content course focus on college level math, instead of pre-service teachers' teaching area, per se elementary math, they do not have chance to improve their teaching skills on topics which eventually they teach. The research, a joint appointment of math and math education, has been involved in teaching content and pedagogy. As result indicated, participants were able to math content at the same time how to teach. In conclusion, new initiative to use several teaching strategies was able not only to increase elementary prospective teachers' mathematical skills and knowledge, but also to improve their attitude toward mathematics.

We need an innovative teaching strategy which implements evidence-based tactics in redesigning a education and math to improve pre service teachers' math skills, and which can improve students' attitude toward math and students' logical and reasoning skills Implementation of these best practices in the local school district is particularly important because K-8 teachers are not generally familiar with lab-based instruction. At the same time, local school teachers will learn a new way how to teach math. This study can be a vital teacher education model expanding throughout the State and nationwide.

In summary, this study yields invaluable information how to improve teacher education in the elementary level and eventually how to enhance K-8 students' math achievement.

Keywords: Pre-service teachers, pedagogical content knowledge, Mathematics

ATTITUDES OF GENERATION Z TOWARDS PLAYING DIGITAL GAMES AND HEALTHY EATING ACCORDING TO REGULAR EXERCISE STATUS

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Abstract
The study aimed to examine the relationship between digital game playing attitude and healthy eating attitude according to regular exercise status. Three hundred thirty-two students (171 girls, 161 boys) from the age group of 10-14 participated in the study. Digital Gaming Attitude Scale and Atitude Scale for Healthy Nutrition were used in the study. After it was determined that the data showed normal distribution, Pearson correlation analysis and t-test were used to analyze the data. In the study, a moderately significant difference was found in the negative direction between DGAS and ASHN. A moderately significant difference was found in the negative direction between the participants who did and did not exercise regularly. There was a moderately significant negative difference between DGAS and ASHN of the participants who do and do not do exercise regularly. It was determined that the DGAS score of the male participants who do and do not do exercise regularly is significantly higher than the scores of the girls. There was no significant difference in ASHN scores according to the gender of the participants who do and do not do exercise regularly. The study determined that the increase in the attitude of playing digital games decreases the attitude towards healthy eating, while doing regular exercise decreases the attitude of playing digital games. In addition, it was concluded that the attitudes of boys who do and do not do exercise regularly towards playing digital games are higher than that of girls.

Keywords: Regular exercise, digital gaming, healthy eating, attitude

CHALLENGES THAT LIBYAN PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHES FACED IN MANAGING VIRTUAL CLASSES

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Abstract
Managing classrooms remotely requires effort and the use of specific strategies. some teachers face difficulties in managing their virtual classes, especially those who had no experience before. Therefore, this study was conducted to investigate these difficulties, and find out what strategies teachers use to overcome these difficulties.The study employed a qualitative case study with the thematic analysis of the data obtained through Semi- structured interviews carried out with ten teachers giving online classes in November 2021 in Libyan primary school. The results of the study revealed the fact that the teachers experienced many challenges with management of their virtual classes, such as the students' reluctance to participate in the virtual classes, the noises surrounding the students, internet connection issues, student's lack motivation, some strict rules conducted by the school's principles that affect some teachers negatively in managing their virtual classes. The teachers used some strategies as solutions to overcome these challenges. For managing virtual classes, a prior education plan must be prepared that contains sufficient solutions to overcome all these difficulties.

Keywords: virtual classroom management, challenges.

CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS FACING EFL TEACHERS: A CASE OF LIBYAN EDUCATIONAL SCHOOL IN NORTH CYPRUS

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Abstract
One of the most important but difficult aspects of becoming a teacher is classroom management. EFL teachers may face particular classroom management difficulties while teaching in a language-learning environment where a foreign language is employed as both the medium and the subject matter (Linse& Nunan, 2005). In this context, Libyan educational school instructors in North Cyprus encounter classroom management problems as one of their most urgent issues. The study aims to explore the perception of teachers and classroom managers in regards to problems facing EFL Libyan teachers in school. The investigation involves an exploratory survey and sets to use interview questions adopted from (Sumaia & al., 2020) for data collection. The participants of the study are 6 teachers (4 Females and 2 Males) and 3 Managers of Libyan educational school in North Cyprus. This study comprises a qualitative theory of Creswell (2012) for the data organization, data editing, data coding and commonality of the participants.Finding indicates that teachers and managers are confronted with classroom challenges. Furthermore, the study intends to suggest some appropriate strategies to address the problems facing teachers and managers in school sectors.

Keywords: Classroom management, Language-learning environment, appropriate strategies. Teachers and classroom mangers.

CONCERNED CONDITIONS IN AFGHAN PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES AND LOW ACADEMIC OUTCOMES; AN OBSERVATION OF MANAGEMENT AND LECTURERS

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Abstract

The aim of the research was to find and point out the reasons for low academic outcomes and apprehensive conditions in Afghan public universities. This study has a qualitative research methodology. The participants of the study are 20 lecturers and 4 deans of different faculties. Data was collected through online interview questions and email. The collected data was analyzed throughout the project with the content analyzed method and divided into four sub-themes in the finding section. The result of the study figures out the causes and roots that have a strong influence on the phenomena of the concerned condition and low academic outcomes of Afghan public universities. These are the lack of professional development, lack of supervision and proper leadership, problems in work life, curriculum, and textbook issues.

Keywords: Afghan public universities, academic, management, lecturers, curriculum, leadership, supervision, and low outcome

CONVERSATIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE SHORT STORY "TA- NA -E -KA" FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE COOPERATIVE PRINCIPLE

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Abstract
This research aims to analyse examples of the cooperative principle used in the short story " Ta- Na- E- Ka", focusing on some ways of flouting and violating maxims of conversation.To analyze the data, a qualitative method was employed. The researcher applied a detailed textual analysis through frequent reading and analysis to find out profound and adequate data. The result shows that all four conversational maxims of conversation are followed in the story. Three conversational maxims are flouted, which are the maxim of quality, the maxim of quantity and the maxim of relation. The only violated maxim is the maxim of quality in this analysed story. Based on the analysis, the characters follow all four maxims to communicate successfully, which facilitates the comprehension of the dialogue and reduces misunderstandings. When the cooperative principle is flouted, the interlocutors are expected to work out the implied meaning hidden in language expressions. In the case of violating the maxims, speakers are not cooperative. Only two examples were found about the violation of the quality maxim.

Keywords: Cooperative principle, conversational maxim, flouting, violating, short story.

ÇALIŞAN VE ÇALIŞMAYAN ANNELERİN ÇOCUKLARINDA VAR OLAN TOPLUMSAL CİNSİYET ROLLERİNE DAİR ALGIYI ANLAMA ÇALIŞMASI

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Özet

İnsanların bir sınıflandırmaya tabii tutulması gerektiğinde yapılabilecek en basit yöntem cinsiyet farklarına göre sınıflandırılmasıdır. Cinsiyet kavramıyla karşılaşıldığında temelde iki farklı cinsiyet türünden söz edilmektedir. Biyolojik cinsiyet ve toplumsal cinsiyet. Biyolojik cinsiyet bireylerin biyolojik, genetik ve fizyolojik açıdan kadın ya da erkek cinsiyetine uyumlu olmasıdır. Kadın ve erkek cinsiyeti birbirinden farklı özellikler taşımaktadır. Ancak bu farklılıkların toplumda algılanış biçimleri, toplumun her iki cinsiyet için var olan ve kuşaktan kuşağa aktarılan beklentileri toplumsal cinsiyeti oluşturmaktadır. Kadından ve erkekten beklenilen davranışlar, kadın ve erkeğin yapması uygun bulunmayan davranışlar, hal, hareket ve tavırlar toplumun bireylerinden beklediği toplumsal cinsiyet rollerini oluşturmaktadır. Toplum kadın ve erkek bireylerinden beklentilerini ve istendik davranışlarını kabul etmesini ve bu kalıplara göre yaşamasını beklemektedir. Toplumun belirlediği bu davranış örüntülerini yerine getirememek toplumun buna tepki göstermesine sebep olacaktır. Böyle bakıldığında bireyin içine doğduğu topluma kabul edilmesi yani sosyal uyumu için toplumsal cinsiyet rollerini uygulaması beklenmektedir. Hemen hemen tüm toplumlarda cinsiyete yönelik bazı kalıpyargılar mevcuttur. Erkeğin kamusal alanda varlık gösterip akılcı ve analitik olması uygun bulunurken kadının duygusal ve zayıf olması, önceliğinin evi ve eşinin olması daha uygun bulunmaktadır. Cinsiyet rollerinin bu denli ayrışmasında ve farklılaşmasında biyolojik cinsiyetin küçük de olsa bir katkısı olduğu yadsınamamakta ancak; toplumsal cinsiyet kültürel, siyasi ve toplumsal etmenlerle oluşmakta, biçimlenmekte ve aktarılmaktadır. Toplumsal cinsiyetin oluşmasını aile tutumu, okul yaşantıları, kitle iletişim araçları, toplumun dini, toplumun kültürel yaşamı belirlemektedir. Bir çocuğun yaşamının ilk yıllarında ailenin katkısı yadsınamayacak derecede yüksektir. Çocuğun kişiliğinin gelişimi ailede başlar ve ailede şekillenir. Bu sebeple ailenin toplumsal cinsiyet rollerine ve toplumsal cinsiyet kalıpyargılarına ne denli bağlı olduğu, farklı cinsiyetteki çocuklarına nasıl davrandığı, onları ne şekilde yönlendirdiği, onlardan beklentilerinin ne çeşitte olduğu, ailedeki işbölümü çocukların da toplumsal cinsiyet rollerine yönelik bakış açılarını ve toplumsal cinsiyet kalıpyargılarına sahip olup olmayacaklarını belirlemektedir. Çocuğun temel bakım vereninin genellikle anne olarak belirlendiği toplumlarda annenin tutumlarının ve görüşlerinin cinsiyet eşitliği sağlanması yönünde oldukça önemli olduğu düşünüldüğünden bu araştırma annelerin çalışma ve çalışmama durumu değişkenlerine göre yapılmıştır. Annenin iş hayatında var olduğu durumlarda tüm ailenin daha fazla sorumluluk alacağı, aile içi işbölümünün artacağı, genel olarak toplumsal dinamiklerin toplumun en küçük yapı taşında değişime uğrayacağı öngörülmüştür. Erken çocukluk döneminden başlayarak bireyleri eşitlikçi cinsiyet anlayışına göre yetiştirmek sağlıklı ve güvenli bir toplum için oldukça gereklidir. Durum çalışması modeline uygun olarak yürütülen bu nitel araştırmanın örnekleminde üçüncü ve dördüncü sınıfa devam etmekte olan 13 öğrencinin görüşleri alınmıştır. Bu 13 öğrenci farklı cinsiyetlerde ve araştırma değişkenine göre annesi çalışan ya da annesi çalışmayan karma bir gruptur. Uzman görüşü alınarak oluşturulmuş yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme soruları hazırlanmıştır. Sorular her grubun özelliğine ve yaş seviyesine uygun olarak belirlenmiştir. Annesi çalışan grupta yer alan katılımcılara 6, annesi çalışmayan grupta yer alan katılımcılara 5 soru yöneltilmiştir. Bu soruların yanıtları katılımcılarla yapılan yüzyüze görüşme sırasında alınmıştır. Veri elde etmek için yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme soruları haricinde belirlenen örneklem grubundan metaforik çizim çalışmaları yapmaları istenmiştir. Katılımcı öğrenciler tüm aile bireylerinin evde birlikte olduğu bir zaman diliminde her bir aile bireyinin neler yaptıklarını resmetmişlerdir. Böylelikle öğrencileri aile yapıları ve toplumsal cinsiyet rollerine yönelik düşünceleri açısından daha detaylı tanıma olanağına erişilmiştir. Veri analizi halen devam etmekle birlikte çocuklarda eşitlikçi bir bakış açısı var olduğu ancak yaş gruplarının getirisi olarak duygusal anlamda

annelerine olan ihtiyaçlarından dolayı annelerini yanlarında istedikleri görülmektedir. Buna karşın annelerinin de ev dışı emeği kapsayan bir ortamda bulunmasını yanlışlamadıkları anlaşılmaktadır. Veri analiz süreci tamamlandığında katılımcıların yaş gruplarına göre annelerinin çalışması ya da çalışmaması durumunun toplumsal cinsiyet rolleri ve kalıpyargılarına etkisi olup olmadığı tamamen anlaşılacaktır. Ulaşılacak sonuçlar detaylı bir yorumlama sonrasında öneriler sunularak sonuçlandırılacaktır.

Keywords: Toplumsal cinsiyet rolleri, toplumsal cinsiyet kalıpyargıları, anne

DEVELOPMENT OF SIMULATION FLIPPED CLASSROOM TO ENHANCE ANALYTICAL THINKING ON THE TOPIC OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM FOR GRADE 11 STUDENTS

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Abstract
The purpose of this research was to study the development of a simulation flipped classroom to enhance analytical thinking on the topic of the nervous system. The target groups used in the research were 33 students of grade 11 students at Khon Kaen University Demonstration School. secondary (suksasart), Mueang Khon Kaen District, Khon Kaen Province. The research model in this study is pre-experimental research there is a development process, namely the synthesis of theoretical frameworks, and conceptual frameworks for the development of a simulation flipped classroom and evaluating the effectiveness of the development of a simulation flipped classroom. The research tools were 1) lesson plans, 2) a simulated learning environment, 3) an analytical thinking test, and 4) a satisfaction survey. The data were analyzed using basic statistics, mean, standard deviation, and percentage. The results revealed that the development of a simulation flipped classroom consisted of 4 stages of Out-of-class activity and 6 stages of In-class activity.

Keywords: Flipped classroom, Analytical Thinking

DEZENFORMASYON YASASININ FARKLI İDEOLOJİK GAZETELERDE ELE ALINIŞ BİÇİMİ: SABAH VE SÖZCÜ GAZETELERİ ÖRNEĞİ

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Özet

Geçtiğimiz son yirmi yılda sosyal medya platformları ve kavramları insan hayatına girmiş ve toplumlar için yeni bir enformasyon kaynağına dönüşmüştür. Farklı amaç ve kapsamlarla kullanılabilen, bireylerin ve toplulukların kendini ifade edebilmesine, düşüncelerin paylaşabilmesine imkan sağlayan sosyal medya,günlük hayatın vazgeçilmezleri arasına girmiştir. Sosyal medya mecralarının kullanımının yaygınlaşması ile bireyler arasında olan iletişim hiç olmadığı kadar artmış, toplumda bulunan farklı kesimler bu mecralarda birbirleriyle temas etmeye başlamıştır. Bilgi ve yayılımın sosyal medya mecralarında artması, aynı zamanda paylaşılan her türlü enformasyonun teyit edilememesi, doğrunun yanlıştan ayırt edilememesi sorununu gündeme getirmiştir. Teyit edilmeden tüketilen her bilgi sosyal medyada algı yönetimine, manipülasyona ve dezenformasyona uygun ortam hazırlamaktadır. Kamuoyunun Dezenformasyon Yasası olarak bildiği yasa siyaset kurumları tarafından da farklı şekillerde değerlendirilmiştir. İktidar ve muhalefet açısından farklı değerlendirilen yasa medya özgürlüğü ile ilgili yeni bir tartışmanın başlamasına neden olmuştur. Bu çalışmada siyaset kurumlarının medyaya yansıyan tartışmaları eleşrirel söylem analizi ile ele alınarak değerlendirilmektedir. Dezenformasyon yasası kapsamında, ele alınan konular farklı ideolojik eksende yayın yapan Sabah ve Sözcü gazetelerinin iktidar ve muhalefet söylemlerini nasıl ele aldığı konusuna odaklanmaktadır. Gazetelerin söylemleri farklı bir şekilde ele aldığı görülmektedir.

Keywords: Sosyal medya, Manipülasyon, Türkiye Dezenformasyon Yasası, İktidar, Muhalefet

DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED BY PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS IN CLASSROOMS: THE STUDY OF PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS IN ZINTAN CITY, LIBYA

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Abstract

Classroom management is among the most critical challenges that pre-service teachers encounter. This research utilised a qualitative research design to reveal problems associated with classroom management and coping strategies. Ten Libyan pre-service teachers from secondary schools in Zintan city took part in the research. Participants were picked randomly and asked to participate in online semi-structured interviews. The data analysis revealed some primary categories of classroom issues for teaching, including mixed-ability classes with high-class numbers and seating arrangements. In addition, the research revealed that all pre-service teachers agreed that behavioural issues might interfere with the teaching and learning process. Further, all pre-service teachers agreed that having a large class size influences their instruction effectiveness and assessment. In addition, the course book design needs revisiting and modifications to suit all levels of students in the classroom. Finally, various coping mechanisms were elicited to address each issue mentioned.

Keywords: Management, Pre-service teachers, Classroom, Challenges, Libya

DİJİTAL OYUNLARIN ERGENLER ÜZERİNDEKİ DİJİTAL BAĞIMLILIKLARINA ETKİSİ: 14-18 YAŞ ÖRNEĞİ

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Özet

Yeni iletişim teknolojilerinde yaşanan gelişim süreciyle birlikte artık bilgiye ulaşmanın internet üzerinden kolayca yapıldığı gerçeğinden yola çıkarak, en çok ergenlerin bilgisayar, cep telefonu ve tableti kullanarak internet başında daha fazla zaman geçirdikleri görülmektedir. Ayrıca dijital oyunlar, çağımızın ilerleyen dünyası içinde aileleri de içine katarak, ergenler üzerinde de dijital bağımlılığa neden olabilmektedir. Bu sebeple ergenlerde görülen dijital oyun bağımlılığının başarılarını olumsuz yönde etkilediği de bir gerçektir. Bunun yanında ergenlerde görülmektedir ki; dijital oyunları kendilerinin tasarlayabildiği, zeka gelişimleri açısından olumlu olabilmektedir.

Yapılacak çalışmada, 2020-2021 eğitim öğretim döneminde eğitim gören ortaöğretim öğrencilerinin dijital oyun bağımlılığı araştırılmaktadır. Araştırmada alınacak anket soru örnekleri (Köseliören, 2017) tarafınca alınmıştır. Araştırma Google anket üzerinden yaşları 14-18 arası değişen 105 öğrenciye yönelik niceliksel alan araştırması ve anket tekniği ile geçerlilik ve güvenilirliğine uygun yapılmıştır. Çalışmada Young'un (1998) bağımlılık ölçeği kullanılmış olup, amaçlı örneklem yoluyla birtakım bulgular elde edilmiştir. Bu bulgulara göre ergenlerin %41'nin oyun bağımlılıklarında psikolojik etkilerinin yüksek olduğu, %61'in ise arkadaşlık ilişkilerini oyuna tercih ettikleri görülmüştür.

Araştırmada görüleceği üzere, dijital oyunların verileri doğrultusunda katılımcıların oyun bağımlılığı belirtisi gösterenlerin oyun oynamadıkları zaman olumsuz yönde etkilendikleri ve ebeveynlerin katılımcıların verdiği cevaplar doğrultusunda dijital oyun oynamadaki olumsuz tutum ve davranışlar göstermeleri de dikkate alınmıştır. Bununla birlikte katılımcıların oyun oynamaya ayırdıkları sürenin yüksek olduğu halde arkadaşlık ilişkilerini etkilemediği yapılan bu çalışmada ortaya konulacaktır.

Keywords: Dijital oyunlar, dijital bağımlılık, dijital oyun bağımlılığı, bağımlılık, oyun

DISTANCE EDUCATION AND DIGITALIZATION IN COMMUNICATION EDUCATION: A STUDY ON NORTHERN CYPRUS

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Abstract
Communication education at university level in Northern Cyprus is carried out through both formal and distance education methods. The departments of the faculties providing communication education in private universities in Northern Cyprus aim to train the personnel needed by the sector. In this way, it is aimed to evaluate the general structure of the courses given by the distance education system in the institutions that provide communication education in Northern Cyprus. For this purpose, in this study, it has been revealed which of the distance education systems of the institutions providing communication education, how the program competencies learning environment and tools are applied. The prominent conclusion at the end of the study is that the relatively slow progress in the course of digital transformation in Northern Cyprus reveals a slow trend in the adaptation of university-level communication education institutions to distance education methods. In the evaluation made on the parallelism of communication education with digitalization, where it is crucial to know certain qualifications, it can be said that the institutions providing education at the university level in Northern Cyprus are not at a sufficient level in terms of program diversity and digital adaptation.

Keywords: Communication education, distance education, learning methods, digitalization, Northern Cyprus.

DOMAINS OF TEACHER KNOWLEDGE AND PEDAGOGICAL RESPONSES IN USING VIDEO TECHNOLOGY: A SEQUENTIAL EXPLANATORY MIXED METHODS STUDY OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS IN JORDAN

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Abstract
The proposed study will investigate any direct or indirect relationships between video technology processes (VTP) and teacher knowledge domains (TKD) among pre-, primary, and secondary school teachers in Amman, Jordan. The study will explore the following five pedagogical processes involved in selecting which video technologies to use:
· the selection process which involves the sourcing of videos from different platforms,
· theenvironment fit process which is the equipping of classrooms with appropriate technological resources,
· the role awareness process which focuses on the role teachers play in managing, controlling, and creating educational videos,
· thecreative processwhich explores alternative technological strategies in teaching practice, and the value attribution processwhich evaluates the use of video technology in teaching.
This study will examine how these five VTP's may transform or even hinder the different TKD's, including the following: pedagogical knowledge (PK), content knowledge (CK), technological knowledge (TK), pedagogical content knowledge (PCK), technological content knowledge (TCK), technological pedagogical knowledge (TPK), and technological pedagogical and content knowledge (TPACK). The primary research question is to what extent does video technology transform TKD across three school structures in Amman, Jordan.This primary research question will be addressed using both quantitative and qualitative analyses study assessing the possible relationships between TKD and VTP – including potential mediators and moderators that might explain this link. In the qualitative phase, the study will explore how the lived experience of teachers contributes to their understanding of VTP and TKD using thematic analysis of the teachers' gender influence in VTP and TKD, and the challenges faced by teachers that hinder these experiences.
A sequential explanatory mixed methods (SEMM) design will be employed to generate quantitative data by surveying 600 school teachers (gender: male = 300) in the first phase of the study. This will be followed by six focus-group discussions (two from each of the three school structures) with groups comprised of nine male and nine female teachers (N = 54) to obtain qualitative data. This mixed methods design will help to enrich the survey data so that any relationship between VTP and TKD should be evident. The method design will also help explain any other factors which affect VTP and TKD, such as demographic profile, religion, culture, technology, geography, educational background, and politics.
The findings will be carefully discussed in relation to the TPACK framework and how this theoretical perspective can help in advancing the use of video technology in teaching practice. Findings from this research will help identify some of the key issues that hinder the design of pedagogical strategies in educational technology. It will also provide context for future studies on some of the challenges or changes in teacher knowledge associated with successful teaching using VT. Answers to the main research question should help pave the way for increased engagement in the design of educational VT in developing teachers' TPACK.

Keywords: Video Technology Processes; Teacher Knowledge Domains; TPACK Framework; sequential explanatory mixed methods; School Teachers: Pre Schools; Primary Schools; Secondary Schools.

EDUCATION OF WOMEN IN OTTOMAN

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Abstract
Education has an important place in human life. Education of women also has an important role to cultural development in a society. Bringham Young says: "If you educate a man; you educate a man. If you educate a woman, you educate a generation". In this study, it will be discussed the education of women in Turkish educational system . In doing this, it will be mentioned educational system in Ottoman Empire and education of Turkish Cypriot women, after The Ottomans came to Cyprus in 1571. Between 1878 and 1960 the island of Cyprus was administered by United Kingdom and, in this period there were some regulations in education like all other areas. Therefore, the education of Turkish Cypriot women can be divided into two periods; Ottoman Empire and United Kingdom period.
Changes in the educational system have also led to a change of the status of women in society. After accepting Islam, the status of Turkish woman in society began to change and they began to lose their power and effectiveness in society. Until the establishment of Turkish Republic women were neglected in all areas included education . During the Ottoman, women could only attend primary schools (Sıbyan schools), there was no need another education. Formal education was began in Tanzimat Period for Turkish women. Although there was no article which was concerned directly education in the Tanzimat Firman, the reform movements began in the field of education. Because, the success of the reforms mentioned in Tanzimat Firman could only be possible by education.In 1869 General Education Law (Maarif-i Umumiye Nizamnamesi) was enacted. This law consists of 5 sections and 198 article. According to this law, general schools in Ottoman were divided into 5 classes: Sıbyan, Rushdies, İdadis, Sultanis and High schools. After this law, the first girls teacher school (Darülmuallimat) was opened. On the other hand, when the British take the control of the education in Cyprus they established the "Moslem Education Committee" which opened İdadis in 1896. Turkish women could not attend higher education until constitutional period. Although from the Tanzimat to the Republic there were some regulations in education and new schools were opened for women, Turkish women gained the right to education and place they deserve in society when the reforms were made by Atatürk who also established The Turkish Republic. Today, women access to education easier than previous generation.

Keywords: Education, Ottoman, women, Cyprus.

EFFECTIVE FOR LEARNING BASIC GEOMETRIC CONCEPTS FACTORS

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Abstract
While in traditional mathematics teaching methods, it is possible to prove concepts while teaching geometry and to reach generalizations that require more complex definitions by using concept findings, while in today's geometry teaching, learning that activates the student's discovery process gains importance. In this context, the aim of this study is to examine ten different studies on the factors affecting students' learning of basic geometric concepts. In this study, document analysis method was used. The main purpose of document review is not to reach new information, but to reveal the current situation in the light of different studies. During the data collection process of the research, ten different articles on the factors affecting learning basic geometric concepts in geometry teaching were examined by scanning Google Scholar. For the research, a keyword in the form of factors affecting geometry teaching was entered into the search engine at the scanning stage and ten different articles that were allowed to access full texts were examined. For the analysis of the data, 10 different studies made by the researchers were analyzed as a result of the document review. During the document analysis, descriptive analysis was carried out by looking at the sample, sample selection method, data analysis method, method and findings of the studies examined by the researcher, and the findings were presented in tables. As a result of the research, it was concluded that constructivist learning theories and methods are effective in teaching basic geometric concepts.

Keywords: Geogebra, mathematics teaching, academic success

EĞİTİM SİSTEMİNDE YENİLİK YÖNETİMİ/ INNOVATION MANAGEMENT IN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM

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Özet
Bu araştırmanın amacı KKTC de yer alan MEB Eğitim Sistemi içerisinde Yenilik Yönetin sisteminin uygulanırlığını belirlemektir. Bu amaç doğrultusunda aşağıdaki sorulara cevap aranacaktır. Okul yöneticilerinin yürütmekte olduğunuz görevlerinde, bağlı oldukları daire ve idari işleriyle ilgili iletişimi hangi sistemler üzerinden gerçekleştirdikleri. Kullandıkları ortak iletişim sistemlerin olumlu ve olumsuz yönlerin neler olduğu, Kullanmış oldukları iletişim sistemlerinden farklı bir sistem kullanacak olsaydılar neyi ve neden kullanırdılar. Kullandıkları sistemde olumsuzlukları giderebilmek için önerilerileri neler olduğu ile ilgili sorulara cevap aranmıştır. KKTC de yer alan eğitim sistemlerinde yenilik ile ilgili herhangi bir çalışma bulunmamaktadır. Bu sebepten dolayı bu araştırma yenilik yönetiminin KKTC de uygulanırlığı konusunda bilgi verecek, sistemin artıları ve eksileri hakkında mevcut sisteme ışık tutacağı düşünülmektedir. İlkokul yöneticileri (müdür, müdür yardımcısı, sorumlu öğretmen) görüşlerini almayı ve bu görüşleri araştırıp yorumlamayı hedeflemiş nitel bir çalışma olarak tasarlanmıştır. Nitel veriler gönüllü olarak araştırmaya katlı koyan katılımcılara sorulan sorulardan elde edilmiştir. Yapılan görüşmelerde sorulan sorularla okul yöneticilerin Yürütmekte oldukları görevlerinde, bağlı oldukları daire ve idari işlerinde ilgili iletişimi hangi sistemler üzerinden gerçekleştirdikleri. Kullandıkları ortak iletişim sistemlerin olumlu,olumsuz yönleri ve önerilerin yoneticilere göre neler olduğu tesbiti amaçlanmıştır. Bu bağlamda EB bağlı İlkokullarda görevli okul yönetici görüşlerini ortaya çıkarmak için görüşme anketi hazırlanmıştır. Verilerin analizinde okul yöneticilerinin kullandıkları iletişim sistemleri kullanışlı güvenbilir hızlı iletişim olanagı sunduğu ifade edilmektedir. İnternet altyapısından kaynaklanan olumsuzluklar iletişim olanaklarını yüz yüze veya internet gerektirmeyecek iletişim olanakları arayışı ortaya çıkmaktadır. İnternet alt yapısı iyileştirilmesi, internet sıkıntısını ortadan kaldıracağından alternatif iletişim arayışlarını da ortadan kaldırıp yaşanan sıkıntıların giderileceği sonucuna ulaşılmaktadır.

Summary
The purpose of this research is to determine the applicability of the Manage Innovation system within the MEB Education System in TRNC. For this purpose, answers to the following questions will be sought. The methods through which school administrators communicate about their duties, departments, and administrative affairs. What are the positive and negative aspects of the common communication systems they use, If they were to use a different system than the communication systems they used, what would they use and why? To eliminate the negativities in the system they use, answers were sought to the questions about their suggestions. There are no studies on innovation in the education systems in the TRNC.
For this reason, it is thought that this research will provide information on the application of innovation management in the TRNC and will shed light on the current system about pros and cons of the system. It was designed as a qualitative study that aimed to get the views of primary school administrators (principal, assistant principal, responsible teacher) and to investigate and interpret these views. Qualitative data were obtained from the questions asked to the participants who voluntarily participated in the research. With the questions asked in the interviews, the systems through which the school administrators carry out the relevant communication in their duties, departments, and administrative affairs. It is aimed to determine the positive and negative aspects of the common communication systems they use and what the suggestions are according to the managers. In this context, an interview questionnaire was prepared to reveal the opinions of school administrators working in primary schools affiliated with the Ministry of Education. It is stated that the school administrators' communication systems in analyzing the data offer a useful, reliable, and fast communication opportunity. The negativities arising from the internet infrastructure arise from the search for communication opportunities that do not require face-to-face communication or the internet. Since the improvement of the internet infrastructure will eliminate the internet problem, it is

concluded that the search for alternative communication will be eliminated and the problems experienced will be eliminated.

Keywords: eğitim yönetimi, yenilik

EĞİTİMDE POLİTİKA GELİŞTİRMEDE GÖZETİLECEK KONULAR

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Özet
Yapılmakta olan bu eğitim politikalarını geliştirmek için yapılmış olan, yapılmakta olan ve yapılması beklenen olayları uluslararası anlaşmalar ve beyannamelere göre değerlendirilecek ve eğitimcilere bir bakış açısı hedeflenmektedir. Eğitimde fırsattan yararlanma, üreme, engellilik, eğitim hakkı, eğitim özgürlüğü inançlarında politikalar devletlerin yasal düzenlemelerine ve yasal düzenlemelerin işleyişteki uygulanabilirliğine bakılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelime: Eğitim, politika, eşitlik, cinsiyet.

EVALUATION OF THE "SCHOOL CHANGE" PENALTY FOR SECONDARY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN THE TURKISH PENAL CODE

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Summary
It is stated that the "School Change" sanction should be applied to secondary school students if the acts listed in Article 55th of the Regulation on Pre-School and Primary Education Institutions of the Ministry of National Education are committed. Although the aforementioned Regulation states that the student behavior evaluation board should consider the student's age, developmental characteristics, and problems in implementing this sanction, it is known that the "School Change" sanction is applied in practice. The "School Change" sanction foreseen especially for students under the age of 12 in secondary schools may adversely affect the psychological, economic, and academic success of the child. However, in the TPC, it is stated that the child under the age of 12 does not have a criminal capacity and cannot be punished, as she cannot foresee the legal meaning and consequences of the act committed. On the other hand, there are differences in the evaluation and implementation of acts that require disciplinary punishment and those that constitute a crime. Even in terms of discipline, if a child under the age of 12 cannot perceive the meaning and consequences of an act, imposing a punishment that will negatively affect her future may cause irreparable consequences. For this reason, it is recommended to apply the "Condemnation" sanction instead of the "School Change" sanction for students younger than 12 years old.

Keywords: child, criminal liability, secondary school, "school change sanction"

FLIPPED LEARNING IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHER TRAINING CLASSES

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Abstract

Readiness for and use of technology has gained momentum after the post-Covid emergent education practices. As a technology-based approach to learning, flipped classrooms have lately stood out on various stages and fields of education. As opposed to the traditional delivery of education, a flipped classroom enables learners to watch the content videos presented by the course teacher in advance, and to come to the face-to-face classes with some preliminary work to engage in collaborative activities with peers, structures and guided by the teacher. The flipped classroom model is a globally recognised modern learning strategy to improve the learning opportunities of each learner in the education system. A majority of language-related studies of flipped learning adopted both quantitative and qualitative data to indicate the differences of conventional and flipped instructional treatments in EFL environments. These studies have generally been conducted in relation to specific language skills or language aspects such as speaking and grammar. Due to the scarcity of research in teacher training filed and the differing findings of effects from the previous studies, the present research aims to obtain further evidence of the influence of flipped learning and to extend the existing literature by delving into the field of language teacher training. The influence of a flipped model of course delivery in the field of foreign language teacher education is in the heart of this study which tries to understand whether the flipped classroom approach leads to improvements in the trainee teachers' course achievements. Additionally, the research will comprise the trainee teachers' views regarding their flipped learning experiences. The research questions formulated are; (1) Are learner scores in this flipped course significantly different from previous years' conventional course scores? (2) What are trainee teachers' perceptions on flipped learning and flipped classroom practices? The participants in the flipped classes were 105 voluntary English Language Teacher trainees as active learners in Linguistics and elective Teaching English Vocabulary courses in the education faculty of a state university. The two data collection instruments were an open-ended questionnaire and oral interviews, whose items were approved by two field experts. This pilot study, with its constructive and practical implications, yields significant insights into the nature and administration of teacher training in the flipped model, and will form the basis for a more detailed action research to be conducted in the following term.

Keywords: Blended learning, English as a foreign language, flipped learning, foreign language, learning, inverted classroom, language teacher education, reverse instruction

GÖÇMEN ÇOCUKLARA YABANCI DİL OLARAK TÜRKÇE ÖĞRETİMİNDE YAŞANAN SORUNLAR

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Özet

Bu araştırmanın amacı; Türkçe öğretiminde yaşanan sorunları tespit etmek, Bu amaç doğrultusunda sınıflarında yabancı göçmen öğrenci bulunan öğretmenlerin görüşleri açık uçlu sorular doğrultusunda incelenmiştir. Özellikle ülkemize gelmiş iran ve rus çocuklarının burada eğitime devam etmesi, Türkçenin yabancı dil olarak öğretilmesinde yeni bir alanın açılmasına neden olmuştur. Bu çalışmada yabancı dil öğretiminde yaşanan sorunlar ele alınmıştır.Nitel araştırma yaklaşımı çerçevesinde gerçekleştirilen gözlem,görüşme ve döküman analizi gibi nitel veri toplama yöntemleri kullanılmıştır

Keywords: Çocuklara Yabancı Dil, Türkçe Öğretiminde

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Özet

Hayat her geçen gün daha karmaşık hale geliyor. Bilim gelişiyor. Hayatta ayrıntı daha da önemli hale geliyor. Bu ayrıntıları yakalamak, hizmet alanını genişletmek için acilen tedbirlerin oluşması gerekmektedir. Bunun içinde insanlık neslinin daha donanımlı hale getirilmesi gerekiyor. Daha donanımlı hale getirmenin yolu ise özgür ve özgün düşünme kanallarının açık olmasında yatmaktadır. Durum bu olunca çocukların hayal kurmalarına, kurdukları hayallerde özgür olmalarına, soyut ve somut süreçlerinde prangalardan uzak kendilerini gerçekleştirmeye temel teşkil eder. Oyunlara daha da önem verilmesi gerekiyor.

Beyin egzersizleri görsel algı, bilişsel beceriler ve egzersizlerle beyin kapasitesinin artmasını sağlamaktadır. Egzersizlerde en önemli unsurlar, eğlence boyutunun çok etkin olması, bilimsel temellere dayalı olması, her kesimden ve her yaştan bireyler için uygun olmasıdır. Amacımız, günümüz koşullarında bireylerin refahını ve yaşam kalitesinin arttırarak, yenilikçi bir sistem ile sportif sosyal ve kültürel değişiklileri göze alıp, özel egzersizler yolu ile beyin gelişimini destekleyip kişisel gelişim ve başarıyı arttırmaktır.

Günümüzde egzersizler, eğitimler ve spor, kişisel ve toplumsal sağlığı koruyucu ve geliştirici nitelikler ile önemli bir hizmet sektörü olarak kabul görmektedir.

Son yıllarda görülen zihinsel antrenman ağırlıklı çalışmalar, duygusal olarak gevşeme ve rahatlamaya sebep olmakta, stres düzeyini aşağı çekilmesini sağlamakta, bireysel performansta artış sağlamaktadır. Tüm bu etkenler bilişsel antrenmanların ve önem kazanmasına neden olmuştur.

Yapılan araştırmalar kısa bir süre içerisinde, bilişsel antrenmanların toplumun her alanında kullanılacağını ve bireylerin sosyal yaşamlarında, kişiliklerinde, kariyerlerinde olmakla beraber, çocukların gelişiminde de önemli bir rol oynayacağını göstermiştir.

Keywords: eğitim beyin zeka

İLKOKUL ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN MÜZİK DERSİNE İLİŞKİN GÖRÜŞLERİ DOĞRULTUSUNDA METAFOR İNCELEMESİ

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Özet

Araştırmanın amacı ilkokul öğrencilerinin müzik dersine ilişkin görüşleri doğrultusunda oluşturdukları metafor örneklerini incelemek ve bu konuda öneri sunmak için yapılmıştır. Araştırmanın evreni; 2021-2022 eğitim öğretim yılında, KKTC MEB, İlköğretim Dairesine bağlı Lefkoşa ilçesinde bulunan Değirmenlik İlkokulunun 224 öğrencisi oluşturmaktadır. Örneklemi ise 215 öğrencidir. Araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak birinci bölümde; kişisel bilgilerin yer aldığı bilgi formu, ikinci bölümde ise, nitel bir çalışma olan metafor tekniğinin kullanıldığı, "Müzik dersi …… gibidir, çünkü; ……" cümlesinin tamamlanması istenmiştir. Öğrencilere, görüşme formu uygulanmasından önce, metaforun ne anlama geldiği örneklerle açıklanarak tam olarak kavramaları sağlanmıştır. Görüşme formları uzman görüşü alınarak değerlendirilmiştir. Verilerin analizinde ise metaforların belirlenmesi, metaforların sınıflandırılması, kategorilerin oluşturularak sayısallaştırılması yapılmıştır. Elde edilen bulgular sonucunda, öğrencilerin müzikle ne derece ilgili oldukları, müziğin onlarda uyandırdığı duygu durumunun neler olduğu tespit edilmeye çalışılmıştır. Müzik dersinin öğrencilerde olumlu duygular uyandırdığı, dolayısı ile müzik dersini sevdikleri ortaya çıkmıştır. Çalışma sonunda müzik dersinin verimliliğinin artırılması konusunda yöntem ve öneriler geliştirilmiştir. Bütün bunların yanında, müzik öğretmeninin sınıftaki etkin rolü, öğrencilere dersi sevdirmenin nasıl bir etki yarattığı ortaya çıkmıştır.

Keywords: müzik dersi, öğrenci, ilköğretim, metafor

İLKÖĞRETİM KURUMLARINDA BENİMSENEN OKUL İKLİMİNE YÖNELİK ÖĞRENCİ VE ÖĞRETMEN ALGILARININ BELİRLENMESİ

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Çağımızda okullar, yalnızca kişisel ve bilişsel yetenekleri geliştirdikleri için değil, aynı zamanda kişisel, sosyal, duygusal ve fiziksel gelişimi düzenledikleri için de ilgi odağı haline gelmiştir. Okulda çok sayıda öğrenci, sosyal, kültürel, sportif ve sanatsal faaliyetlere katılmaktadır. Öğrencilerin kendi arkadaş çevreleri de bu etkinliklere katıldığı için aralarındaki ilişkiler gelişmektedir. Sınıf dışındaki bu etkinlikler sayesinde öğretmenler de öğrencilerini daha iyi tanıma fırsatı bulmaktadır. Bütün bunlar okul iklimi ile ilişkilidir. Okul iklimi kavramı; okul topluluğu üyelerinin okula ilişkin genel duygularını ifade etmek için kullanılır. Okulun genel hissi, okulun genel atmosferini ve iklimini yansıtır.

Literatürde, öğrencilerin okula karşı tutumlarını ve akademik başarılarını okul iklimi ile ilişkili olduğunu gösteren birçok araştırmaya rastlamak mümkündür. Sadece bu durum bile okul ikliminin önemini ortaya koymaktadır. Bu önemden yola çıkarak araştırmada, ilköğretim kurumlarında benimsenen okul iklimine yönelik öğrenci ve öğretmen algılarının incelenmesi ve bunların farklı değişkenlere göre düzeylerinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaca bağlı olarak belirlenen problem cümlesi ve alt problemlere yanıt aranmıştır. Nicel araştırma yöntemi kullanılan araştırmada, Kuzey Kıbrıs Türk Cumhuriyeti Lefkoşa ve Girne ilçesi merkez ve bölgesinde bulunan okullardaki öğretmen ve öğrencilerin yeterliliklerini belirlemek amacıyla genel tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Veri toplama aracı olarak, ''demografik özelliklerin'' yanı sıra, öğretmenlerin algılarını belirlemek üzere Okul İklimi Ölçeği, öğrencilerin algılarını belirlemek için de "İlkokul Öğrencileri İçin Kısaltılmış Okul İklimi Ölçeği" kullanılmıştır. Verilerin analizinde SPSS 21.0 programı yardımıyla elde edilen bulgular yorumlanmıştır. Böylelikle araştırmanın sonuçlarına ulaşılmış, bu sonuçlara bağlı olarak öneriler ortaya konmuştur.

Keywords: Okul iklimi, okula karşı tutum, okula adanma, etkileşim.

İLKÖĞRETİM KURUMLARINDAKİ İDARECİ VE ÖĞRETMENLERİN DEMOKRATİK OKUL KÜLTÜRÜNÜN ALGILANMASINA YÖNELİK TUTUMLARININ İNCELENMESİ

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Özet

Bu araştırmanın en temel amacı, ilköğretim kurumlarında demokratik okul kültürü algılarını tespit etmek ve demokratik okul kültürü için kavramsal bir çerçeve sunmaktır. Araştırma evrenini KKTC Lefkoşa ve Girne ilçelerine bağlı ilköğretim okullarında görev yapan öğretmenler ve idareciler oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmaya randomize örneklem yöntemi ile seçilen 194 öğretmen ve 61 idareci olmak üzere toplam 255 kişi dahil edilmiştir. Çalışmada bireylerin yeterliliklerini belirlemek amacıyla genel tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Veri toplama aracı olarak, ''demografik özelliklerin'' yanı sıra, öğretmenlerin algılarını belirlemek üzere Okul Kültürü Ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Verilerin analizinde SPSS 21.0 programı kullanılmış ve katılımcı görüşlerinin çeşitli değişkenler (cinsiyet, yaş, eğitim kademesi, bulundukları okullardaki görev süreleri ve kıdem yılları) açısından farklılık gösterip göstermediği belirlenmiştir. Araştırma bulguları incelendiğinde; öğretmen ve idarecilerin demokratik okul kültürü algılarının benzer düzeylerde olduğu görülmektedir. Bununla birlikte bireylerin cinsiyet ve bulundukları okuldaki çalışma sürelerine göre okul kültürü algılarında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir farklılık olmadığı tespit edilmiştir. Çalışmada son olarak katılımcıların okul kültürü algılarının yaş, medeni durum, eğitim düzeyi ve mesleki kıdem değişkenlerine göre farklılık gösterdiği saptanmıştır. Öğretmenlerin ve idarecilerin görev yaptıkları okullarının kültürlerine uyum sağlayabilmeleri adına gerekli çalışmaların yapılması gerekliliği açıktır.

Keywords: Okul kültürü, demokrasi, öğretmen, yönetici, etkileşim.

İNSAN - MEKÂN ILETIŞIM MODELI BAĞLAMINDA, SAĞLIK YAPILARINDAKI RENK VE FORM ETKILERININ IRDELENMESI

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Özet

Bu çalışmada konu olarak semiyotik/göstergebilimsel okuma yöntemi ile, sağlık yapıları baz alınarak, sağlık yapıları tasarımlarındaki renk ve form bağlamında incelemeler yapılmıştır. Renk ve form, tasarımcıların eserlerini özgün kılıp, etki yaratan başlıca öğelerdendir. Bu çalışmada amaç, sağlık yapılarında renk ve formların kullanımı ile nasıl etkiler yarattığını incelemektir. Kültür ve inançların ortaya çıkardığı etkilerin tasarıma renk ve form olarak yansımaları incelenmiştir. Çalışma tarama modeli kapsamında betimsel bir araştırmadır ve sağlık yapıları ile sınırlandırılmıştır.

Keywords: Semiyotik, Gösterebilim, Renk, Form, Sağlık Yapıları

INVESTIGATING PARENTS' PERCEPTIONS TO THEIR CHILDREN'S EARLY ENGLISH LITERACY IN FAMILY AND COMMUNITY CONTEXT

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Abstract
This qualitative research explores the perception of early English literacy for young children among parents in low socioeconomic status (SES). It addresses three research questions: how parents perceive their children's early English literacy, how it influences to children's learning experiences, and the role of technology for English learning at home. It focuses on parents' interpretations of early English literacy in family and community context and how these influence their children's education. This research employed classical phenomenology study with purposive sampling method. Seven mothers registered their children to at-Ta'awun Learning Centre (ALC), Tangerang, were interviewed using five semi-structured questions and the data obtained were analysed through Colaizzi's method. The finding reveals that early English literacy is defined as an ability to mention simple vocabularies such as numbers and animals in English. The respondents have high expectation for their children to master the language for two reasons, namely a willingness of their children getting high-paid jobs in the future and a hope to change their family social status. In fulfilling them, parents are involved on it by registering their children to ALC, providing English vocabularies posters at home, and using YouTube channel for showing English songs.

Keywords: early English literacy; low socioeconomic status; parents' interpretations; technology role; young learners

INVESTIGATING THE POSITION OF INDEPENDENT MEDIA IN AFGHANISTAN FROM THE INTERIM ADMINISTRATION TO THE NATIONAL UNITY GOVERNMENT

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Abstract
In fact, element of progress and development of communities is considered the key emancipation of nations from domination and dependence, As well as the development of foundations of society is a tool for strengthening of constant peace and stability, which nations are always in need of it. The nations in one hand, do not develop until they can stand on their feet, and on the other hand until they don't stand up on their feet, they don't have significant look within themselves, and they will not develop.

Medias and Mass Communications play an essential role in the development of the country because it facilitate dealings and makes it possible to transfer information and knowledge. Years of war and conflict which is still going on, have inflicted severe damages for Afghanistan in various fields. After the collapse of Taliban regime and the attendance of United Nations, democracy, liberated media and uplifting them were the prime policy of government and United Nations, and these concerted efforts have resulted in establishment of the private Medias, party Medias and government Medias and had conspicuous development. Democracy and freedom of Media's activity were one of the important merits that not only United Nations, but also the Afghan governors confess.

Recently, in circumstance of democracy, composition and establishment of media in Afghanistan and the challenges that the media community had faced, many articles have published and all of them were focused about one big problems in Afghanistan (Media and Communication) The media plays an important role in the society and the effects of the press can be seen in all areas of social life.

Keywords: Interim Administration, Media and national unity government, Democracy, Freedom of Media's, United Nations, Development of media, Establishment of Media.

INVESTIGATION OF PROSPECTIVE TEACHER ATTITUDES TOWARDS DIGITAL GAME PLAYING AS A PREDICTOR OF DIGITAL EDUCATIONAL GAME DEVELOPMENT SELF-EFFICACY

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to investigate prospective teachers' attitudes towards digital game playing as a predictor of digital educational game development self-efficacy. The research was conducted with a quantitative research method and multiple regression analysis was performed. "The Digital Gaming Attitude Scale" developed by Tekkurşun Demir & Mutlu Bozkurt (2019) and "The Digital Educational Game Development Self-Efficacy Scale" developed by Kelleci & Kulaksız (2020) were used in the study. The participants of the study consisted of the students of Inonu University, Çukurova University Faculty of Education, Primary School Teaching Program, and CTE Program in the 2020-2021 academic year. The relationships between the dimensions that determine the scale levels of prospective teachers were examined through correlation and regression analyses. T-test, one-way analysis of variance (Anova) and post hoc (Tukey, LSD) analyses were used to examine the differences in scale levels according to the descriptive characteristics of prospective teachers. Reporting of the research is in progress and conclusions, discussions and recommendations will be included in the full text.

Keywords: Digital Educational Game Development, Digital Game Playing ,Prospective Teachers

KKTC VE SEÇİLMİŞ ÜLKELERDEKİ EĞİTİM YÖNETİCİSİ YETİŞTİRME, SEÇME VE ATAMA SÜRECİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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Özet

Eğitim örgütleri toplumların gelecekte ihtiyaç duyacakları her türlü bilgi, beceri ve kültür birikiminin yeni nesillere kazandırıldığı yapılardır. Küreselleşme ile birlikte bilgi ve becerinin önemi artmıştır. Bu nedenle eğitim örgütlerinin tüm seviyeleri, bilişim teknolojileriyle hızlanan değişim ve gelişimden en iyi şekilde yararlandırılmalıdır. Aileler, toplumlar ve ulus devletler günümüzün en güçlü yapılarıdır. Aileler kendi içinde oluşturdukları hiyerarşik sistemle yönetilir, toplumlar sahip oldukları gelenek ve değerlere bağlı zaman içinde değişimlere uğrayarak varlığını sürdürmeye devam ederken, ulus devletler ise tüm bu oluşumların güvenceye alındığı güçlü yapılar olmak zorundadır. Hiçbir hükümet, toplum ve aile geleceğe rastlantılara bağlı yürümek istemez. Bu noktada en genelden en özele güvenilir bir hazırlık aşamasına ihtiyaç vardır. Bu bağlamda hem aile ve toplum değerlerinin hem de devlet sisteminin beklentilerine uygun yeni nesillerin geliştirilerek donatılması iyi seçilmiş eğitim politikası ile şekillenebilir. Eğitim politikası ile birlikte eğitim stratjisi, planı ve içerikleri hazırlanarak nesiller yetiştirilebilir. Okulu bir örgüt olarak başarıya taşıyacak, beklendik ya da öngörülemeyen sorunlar karşısında eğitim örgütünü belirlenmiş hedefe mümkün olan en başarılı şekilde ulaştıracak olan eğitim yöneticisi diğer bir deyişle okul müdürüdür. Bu nedenle okul müdürlerinin efektif liderlik, karar alma, karşılaşılan sorunlara çözüm üretmek ve beklentileri karşılamak gibi başat özelliklere sahip olması beklenmektedir (Sezer & Engin, 2020).

Bu nitel araştırma KuzeyKıbrıs Türk Cumhuriyeti'ndeki ilköğretim ve ortaöğretim seviyesindeki eğitim yöneticilerinin nasıl yetiştirildiğini, değerlendirilip seçildiğini ve göreve atandığını tespit ederek içinde bulunduğumuz küresel ve neo-liberal yapıda bulunan sistemin bir sonucu olan OECD PISA sınavlarında başarı gösteren Çin Halk Cumhuriyeti, Singapur Cumhuriyeti, Finlandiya Cumhuriyeti, Japonya, Güney Kore Cumhuriyeti, Kanada, Amerika Birleşik Devletleri (ABD), İngiltere, Fransa Cumhuriyeti ve Almanya Federal Cumhuriyeti gibi ülkelerdeki eğitim yöneticilerinin yetiştirilme, seçilme ve atanmaları süreçlerini incelemektedir. Ayrıca, 17/1986 sayılı KKTC Milli Eğitim Yasasının emrettiği "Türkiye'deki özdeş eğitim kurumlarında uygulanmakta olan öğretim programları ile uyum" maddesi ve yakın ilişkileri bakımından Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'ndeki aynı süreci de incelemektedir.

Yapılan çalışma sonucunda sahip olduğumuz ve geleceğimizin yetiştirmekte başat faktör olan eğitim sistemimizin uygulandığı eğitim örgütlerinin yöneticileri, okullardaki öğretmen ve öğrencilerin dönemin şartlarına ve toplumumuzun ihtiyaçlarına göre şekillenmesinde büyük önem ve başarıya giden yolda birincil önem taşıdığını düşünmekteyiz. Bu bağlamda başarıya ulaşmışm sistemlerin yapılarını inceleyerek kendi sistemimizin de başarıya ulaşabilmesi için güçlendirilmesi, değiştirilmesi ya da eklenmesi gereken çözümler yine bu çalışmanın öneriler kısmında sunulmaktadır.

Keywords: KKTC, eğitim yöneticisi, okul müdürü, eğitim örgütü yöneticisi, yetiştirme, seçme, atama, PISA sınavı

KÜRESELLEŞMENİN EĞİTİM BOYUTU

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Özet

At üstünde avcı-toplayıcı toplulukların teknolojik gelişimler ve buluşlarla, tarım devrimini gerçekleştirerek yerleşik hayata ve yaşamını ticaret yaparak sağlamasının ardından, sanayi devrimi ile gelişim gösterip gücünü üretimden alarak çağ atlayan insan, günümüzde bilginin üretimi ile bilgi toplumu halini almıştır. Bilişim teknolojisinin yenilenme ve alanlara yayılma hızı her geçen gün artarak devam etmektedir. Bilişim teknolojisinin yanında ekonomik, ticari, teknolojik, politik ve kültürel küreselleşme hızı ve boyutları artmaktadır. Bu baş döndüren yayılımın bir sonucu olarak ulus devlet egemen yapının uluslararası örgüt ve organizasyonların egemenliğine evrildiği bu geçiş sürecinde beşeriyet çok önemli bir role sahip olmuştur. İnsanoğlu tarihi boyunca gelişimini ve gelişiminin nesillerden nesillere aktarımını eğitim faaliyetleri ile sağlamıştır. Ademoğlu çağdan çağa atlarken, eğitim de yetiştirilen nesillerin ihtiyaçlarına cevap verebilmek değişikliklere uğramıştır. Bu çalışma ile birlikte bilişim teknolojisiyle küreselleşen ve küçülen yeryüzünde değişimlere hızlı uyum sağlamak durumunda olan bireylerin yetiştirilmesini sağlayan eğitim yapısının maruz kaldığı değişiklikler incelenmiş ve yaşanan süreç anlatılmaya çalışılmıştır.

Keywords: Küreselleşme, globalizm, eğitim, uluslararası örgütler, eğitim reformu

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Özet

Küreselleşme kelime anlamı itibari ile globalleşme olarak da geçmektedir. Küreselleşmenin birçok boyutu vardır. Toplumsal boyut ise bu diğer boyutlardan sadece bir tanesidir. Ancak küreselleşmenin toplumsal boyutunu diğer boyutlardan ayırmak mümkün değildir. Bir toplumdaki ekonomiyi, eğitimi, kültürel farkları, toplumu oluşturan tarihi değerleri ve savaşları göz önünde bulundurmadan küreselleşmenin toplumsal boyutunu aydınlatmak ve ele almak pek mümkün gözükmemektedir.

Çok fazla dillenen yeni dünya düzeni ve dünya vatandaşlığı ibareleri toplumlarda fazlaca yer bulmaktadır. Yeni dünya düzenin merkezi ABD ve yine dünya vatandaşlığının koruyucu polisi yine ABD olarak görülmektedir. Her ne kadar bazı çalışmalarda 2030 yılına doğru ABD'nin bu misyonunu kaybedeceği, küresel sermayenin dünyada bazı diğer devletlerle birlikte ortak paylaşılmaya başlanacağı ve dünya vatandaşlığı tabirinin ABD'den başka ulusları da kapsayacağı konuşulsa da şu an için küresel sermayeyi elinde tutan ve yöneten güç ABD olarak görülmektedir.

Küreselleşme ulus devletlerin varlığını tehdit etmektedir. Çünkü dünyayı artık uluslar ve milletler değil küresel sermayeyi elinde bulunduran çok uluslu şirketler yönetmeye başlamıştır. Bu durumda ulus devletlerin yakın gelecekte yerlerini başka oluşumlara bırakacağı yadsınamaz bir gerçektir.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Küreselleşme, Toplum, Ulus

METAVERSE ENVIRONMENT AS A TOOL FOR TEACHING AND LEARNING

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Abstract
Augmented reality, lifelogging, mirror world, and virtual reality are the four important types of metaverse that are extensively integrated into the related literature. Based on the importance of the use of such technology in education, its advantages and disadvantages have become more important than ever. The aim of this review paper is to underline the advantages and disadvantages of such applications in the field of education. An example of the application of augmented reality in medical education, for example, would be an augmented reality T-shirt that allows students to examine the inside of the human body as an anatomy lab. Furthermore, a research team in a hospital in Seoul developed a spinal surgery platform that applied augmented reality technology. The review is based on answering questions on 'how metaverse will change environment for education in the future?'; what are the potentials of metaverse that will better enhance overall performances of students, especially in the sense of academic achievement?'; how students understand metaverse?' and 'how do metaverse help students develop projects and materials for education?' The review also included some application examples in different fields of education.

Keywords: Augmented reality; Communication; Educational personnel; Medical education; Virtual reality.

MUSIC TEACHING FOR INCLUSION/INTEGRATION STUDENTS AFFECTED BY INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY

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Abstract
Music education is a process of teaching and developing musical behavior in an individual. With music education, it is aimed to allow individuals to establish a healthy communication with their musical environment particularly. Most individuals with intellectual disabilities have moderate level intellectual disability. Because the learning goals of these individuals are similar to their peers showing normal development, they are subject to full-time inclusive education with their peers who have normal development in music education. In some cases, part-time inclusive education is also carried out. Part-time inclusive education students receive music education in their usual class. The main point in the music education of children with intellectual disabilities is to achieve the desired goal of the appropriate teaching method and effective classroom management in line with their individual characteristics and educational needs. Thus, there should be regulations in music education of children with intellectual disabilities.

Keywords: Intellectual disability, inclusion/integrative education, music education.

OKUL YÖNETİCİLERİNİN ÖĞRETİM SÜRECİNDEKİ FARKINDALIKLARINA YÖNELİK DEĞERLENDİRME: (KUZEY KIBRIS OKUL DENETMENLERİ ÖRNEĞI)

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Özet

21.yüzyılda tüm zamanlardan daha çok hissedilen gerçek değişimin hızıdır. Bugün değişimi takip edebilmek, değişim sonrasındaki gerçekliği analiz ederek, kararlar alabiliyor olmak, her zamankinden daha çok değer taşımaktadır. Ancak günümüzde, değişim kavramı da tek başına nitel bir değer artışını ifade etmemektedir. Bugün değişim ile beraber gelişimin de birlikte yaşandığı tasarımlara, yapılanmalara daha fazla değer yüklenmiştir. Dünyadaki değişim hızına karşı insanları hazırlayan kurumlar ise örgün eğitim kurumlarıdır. Örgün eğitim kurumları bir diğer ismi ile okullar, öğrencilerini değişime hazırlarken mevcut yapıyı geliştirebilecek, yaratıcı düşünceleri ön plana çıkartabilecek, gelişim yeterlilikleri yönünden de hazır olmalıdırlar. Bu noktada, bu çalışma okulların çağdaş yönetim yetisine ulaşmasında önemli bir boyut olan yöneticilerin farkındalıkları üzerine yapılanmış, araştırma, Milli Eğitim denetmenleri görüşlerince, okul yöneticilerinin okullardaki problemlere karşı, farkındalıklarını belirlemek amacı ile yapılmıştır. Araştırmada çalışma grubuna yönelik örneklem alınmamıştır. Nitel bir çalışma olarak tasarlanan araştırmada, uzman görüşlerince oluşturulan parametreler çerçevesinde, Kuzey Kıbrıs Milli Eğitim Bakanlığında görev yapan toplam 23 denetmenin tümüne ulaşılmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda okul yöneticilerinin öğretim sürecindeki farkındalıklarının heterojen bir durum gösterdiği ile ilgili bulgulara ulaşılmıştır. Okul yöneticilerinin farkındalıklarının artırılarak, halihazırda farklı okullar için farklılaşan, yönetici farkındalık durumlarının, daha yüksek bir farkındalık düzeyinde homojen bir yapıya kavuşturulması için öneriler geliştirilmiştir.

Keywords: Okul Yöneticileri, farkındalık

OKUL YÖNETİCİLERİNİN YETİŞTİRİLMESİNE YÖNELİK POLİTİKALAR

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Özet

Günümüz koşullarında eğitimin yönetim kademesinde yani eğitim yönetiminin işleyişinde ve uygulamasında yenilikler olabilmektedir. Bir eğitim yöneticisinin önceki yıllara göre teknik ve liderlik açısından daha fazla fonksiyona sahip olması ve bu becerilerde daha yetkin olması beklenebilir. Hal böyleyken kaleme alınan bu makalede geçmişten günümüze ve farklı ülkelerdeki okul yöneticilerinin işleyişine göre mevcut politikaların yeterliliği veya geliştirilmesi gereken yönleri derlenmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Eğitim, politika, yönetici, liderlik.

ONLINE ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES: RETHINKING ASSESSMENT DESIGN IN ONLINE/ HYBRID CURRICULUM DELIVERY

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Abstract

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic in winter 2020, universities switched to online mode and as the autumn 2021 approached, many universities opted for both online and face-to-face sessions. One significant optimistic result is that in post pandemic phase (not sure, as threat continues), both teachers and learners are experienced and trained on virtual learning. However, teacher-learner and learner-learner interactions are still a challenge. Secondly, achieving pragmatic balance between assessments' design to meet the CILOs (Course Intended Learning Outcomes) and its contribution to the students' learning is still pivotal.

For the academic year 2021-22, the assessments distribution of the course (programs under College of Art and Design and College of Law) was redesigned for hybrid arrangement for good. This paper explores active learning approach to design formative assessment. The framework encompasses splitting a formative assessment into numerous online engagement activities (4-5). The activities were indicated in the course specifications and were peer reviewed. During the sessions, students' feedback was taken to gauge the engagement. These activities are uniformly distributed in the semester long course, designed as short duration activities (30-45 minutes slot), conducted synchronously with learners in-class (instead of take-home), supported by reference resources provided asynchronous on LMS. These activities included case study, hands-on design and development, quiz and research. Each activity is then evaluated/ assessed as per the standard designed rubric, including the criteria as (a) thinking and enquiry (b) commitment (attendance) (c) presentation/ communication and (d) Participation (in class discussion).

With this approach, students were actively involved during the course (learning focused), with high level of inclusivity, enhanced peer interaction and more level of dialogue between teachers & learners. As a reflection, these numerous activities can be daunting for teachers and learners. Therefore, these should be planned in the beginning of the academic year, spread uniformly in the semester & time regulated.

Keywords: Assessment design, higher education, hybrid education, online education, pedagogy, student engagement

OPTIMIZATION OF ONILINE AND OFFLINE BLENDED TEACHING IN POST – EPIDEMIC ERA BASED ON INTERNET

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Abstract

In the era of "Internet +", technology-enabled online and offline hybrid teaching actively explores the reform and upgrading of teaching mode through the deep integration of modern education concepts and information technology. In the post-epidemic era, from the "new hot spot" of reform and innovation to the "new normal" of education and teaching, the implementation of online and offline mixed teaching also faces many difficulties and challenges. This paper analyzes the policy background from the theoretical source of online and offline blended teaching, focuses on the current situation of teaching implementation, focuses on the problems and difficulties, and combines teaching practice to reflect on the implementation of online and offline blended teaching and provide strategic optimization from the aspects of innovation of teaching design, creation of teaching environment, reconstruction of teaching evaluation, and improvement of teaching support.

Keywords: Blended Teachıng, Onlıne And Offlıne, Learnıng Strategıes

ORTAOKUL ÇOCUKLARI İÇİN DÜZENLENEN "OKUL DEĞİŞTİRME" YAPTIRIMININ, TÜRK CEZA KANUNU KAPSAMINDA DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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Özet

Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı Okul Öncesi ve İlköğretim Kurumları Yönetmeliği'nin 55. Maddesi'nde sayılan fiillerin işlenmesi halinde ortaokul öğrencilerine "Okul Değiştirme " yaptırımının uygulanması gerektiği belirtilmektedir. Adı geçen Yönetmelik, her ne kadar bu yaptırımın uygulanmasında, ' öğrenci davranışlarını değerlendirme kurulu' tarafından öğrencinin yaşı, gelişim özellikleri ve sorunlarının dikkate alınması gerektiği belirtilmekte ise de, uygulamada "Okul Değiştirme" yaptırımının uygulandığı bilinmektedir. Ortaokullarda özellikle 12 yaşın altındaki öğrenciler için öngörülen "Okul Değiştirme" yaptırımının, çocuğun psikolojik, ekonomik ve akademik başarısını olumsuz yönden etkilemesi muhtemeldir. Oysa TCK' da 12 yaş altındaki çocuğun işlediği fiilin hukuki anlam ve sonuçlarını öngöremediği için ceza ehliyetinin olmadığı ve ceza verilemeyeceği belirtilmektedir. Elbette disiplin cezasını gerektirecek fiillerle suç teşkil eden fiillerin değerlendirilmesi ve uygulanmasında farklılıklar vardır. Ancak disiplin yönünden bile olsa 12 yaşın altındaki bir çocuk, işlediği bir fiilin anlamını ve sonuçlarını algılayamıyorsa, geleceğini olumsuz yönde etkileyecek bir cezanın verilmesi, telafisi mümkün olmayan sonuçlara neden olabilir. Bu nedenle 12 yaşından küçük olan öğrenciler için "Okul Değiştirme" yaptırımı yerine "Kınama" yaptırımının uygulanması önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: "Okul değiştirme yaptırımı", ceza ehliyeti, çocuk, ortaokul

ÖZEL GEREKSİNİMLİ ÇOCUĞA SAHİP OLAN ANNE BABALARIN, EBEVEYNLİK BECERİLERİ İLE SOSYAL VE DUYGUSAL ZEKALARI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ

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Özet

Özel gereksinimi olan çocukların yaşama hazırlanmasında anne ve babanın oldukça önemli yeri bulunmaktadır. Ebeveynlerin kişilik özellikleri ve ebeveynlik becerileri de bu bağlamda önemli yere sahiptir. Kişilik özellikleri duruma bağlı olarak ortaya çıkan duygusal tepkilerdir. Başkasını anlayabilme, karsısındakinin ne hissettiğini düşünebilme, insanlar arasındaki iletişimin kuvvetlenip ilişkileri düzgün şekilde yürütebilmenin temelinde duygular ve en önemlisi de duyguları tanıma olgusu yer alır. Bu bağlamda araştırmanın amacı; özel gereksinimli çocuğa sahip olan anne babaların, ebeveynlik becerileri ile sosyal ve duygusal zekâları arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemektir. Araştırma, ilişkisel tarama modelinde tasarlanmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubu KKTC'nin Gazimağusa şehrinde ikamet eden özel eğitime gereksinim duyan çocukların ebeveynleri ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Veri toplama araçları; ebeveynlerin sosyodemografik özelliklerini belirlemeye yönelik Sosyodemografik Bilgi Formu, özel gereksinimli çocuğa sahip olan anne babaların ebeveynlik becerilerinin belirlenmesinde, Çocuk-Anababa İlişki Ölçeği (ÇABİÖ), duygusal zekâ düzeylerinin belirlenmesinde, Duygusal Zekâ Özelliği Ölçeği–Kısa Formu (DZÖÖ-KF) ve sosyal zekâ düzeylerinin belirlenmesinde ise Tromso Sosyal Zekâ Ölçeği (TSZÖ) kullanılmıştır. Elde edilen veriler uygun istatistiksel testler ile incelenmiş, farklı değişkenlere göre test edilmiştir. Araştırma soruları çerçevesinde ele alınan temel değişkenler olan duygusal zekâ ve sosyal zekâ ile anne babaların ebeveynlik becerilerinin birbirleri ile ilişkili olduğu belirlenmiştir. Yapılan analizler ilgili literatür ışığında tartışılmış ve elde edilen bulgular doğrultusunda öneriler sunulmuştur.

Keywords: Ebeveynlik becerileri, özel gereksinimli çocuk, sosyal zekâ, duygusal zekâ

PANDEMİDE DÜNDEN BUGÜNE: ÖĞRENME KAYIPLARINA İLİŞKİN LİSANSÜSTÜ ÖĞRETİME DEVAM EDEN ÖĞRETMENLERİN GÖZÜNDEN BİR DEĞERLENDİRME ÇALIŞMASI

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Özet

COVID-19 Pandemisi dünya genelinde tüm insanlığı derinden etkilemiş, sosyal ve ekonomik değişimlerin doğmasına neden olarak medeniyet tarihine geçmiştir. COVID 19 pandemisine ilişkin bilinmezlerin ve belirsizliğin yoğun olarak sürdüğü yakın gelecek içerisinde, sosyal ve ekonomik hayatın devamlılığının sağlanabilmesi için hayat sürdürülmeye çalışılmış, bilim insanlarının danışmanlığında belirlenen ilkelere göre sosyal hayat yeniden tasarlanmıştır. Hayatın devamlılığında sosyal hayat açısından önemli unsurlardan birisi de eğitim ve eğitimin sürdürülebilmesidir. Bu niteliği ile COVID 19 pandemisinin en çok etkilediği alanlardan birisi de eğitim alanıdır. Eğitimin pandemi koşullarında sürdürülebilmesi için bazı ülkelerde okulların kapatılarak uzaktan eğitim ilkelerine göre eğitimin sürdürülmesi çabası ilgili literatürde pek çok tartışmayı beraberinde getirmiştir. Özellikle dezavantajlı grupların eğitime olan erişiminin pandemi ile daha çok sınırlandığı ve tüm öğrencilerin uzaktan eğitime uyum sağlaması sürecinde öğrenme kayıpları yaşadığına ilişkin endişeler doğmuştur. Sosyal hayatta normalleşmeye çalıştığımız bu dönemde de öğrencilerin öğrenme kayıplarına ilişkin güncel çalışmalar gerçekleştirme ihtiyacı, okullarda yaptığımız gözlemler ve öğretmenler ile gerçekleştirmiş olduğumuz görüşmelerde ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu bağlamda bu araştırmanın amacı COVID-19 pandemisinin öğrenme ortamlarına etkisi kapsamında ortaya çıktığını düşündüğümüz öğrencilerin yaşadıkları öğrenme kayıplarına ilişkin, lisansüstü düzeyde öğrenimlerini sürdüren öğretmenlerin düşüncelerinin incelenmesidir. Araştırma, öğretmenlerin görüşlerinin alınabilmesi amacıyla nitel araştırma olarak tasarlanmıştır. Verilerin toplanması sürecinde araştırmacılar tarafından geliştirilen veri toplama aracı kullanılmıştır. Veri toplama aracının geliştirilmesi süreci madde havuzunun oluşturulması ile başlamıştır. Madde havuzunun oluşturulmasında aktif olarak Millî Eğitim Bakanlığına bağlı okullarda görev yapan öğretmenlerle yapılan görüşmeler ve ilgili literatür göz önünde bulundurularak, madde havuzu oluşturulmuştur. Oluşturulan madde havuzu uzman görüşü almak amacıyla uygun/uygun değil şeklinde değerlendirilmelerin sağlanabileceği şekilde form haline getirilmiş alan uzmanlarının onayına sunulmuştur. Eğitim programları ve öğretim, ölçme-değerlendirme, hayat boyu öğrenme ve yetişkin eğitimi, rehberlik ve psikolojik danışmanlık ve Türkçe alan uzmanları tarafından alınan geri bildirimler doğrultusunda veri toplama aracı deneme formu oluşturulmuştur. Oluşturulan deneme formu öğretmenlere gönderilerek soruları cevaplamaları ve soruların anlaşılabilirliğine dair değerlendirme yapmaları istenmiştir. Deneme formuna ilişkin öğretmenlerce verilen geri bildirim sonrasında da veri toplama formunu uygulamaya uygun son şekli verilmiştir. Kişisel bilgi formu ve açık uçlu sorulardan oluşan form, online olarak lisansüstü öğretimini sürdüren ve Millî Eğitim Bakanlığına bağlı okullarda öğretmenlik mesleğini sürdüren öğretmenlere gönderilmiştir. Araştırmanın veri toplama süreci devam etmektedir. Araştırma da elde edilen veriler, nitel araştırmanın doğasına uygun olacak şekilde çözümlenerek bulgular oluşturulacak, bulgular ilgili literatür ışığında tartışılarak öneriler sunulacaktır.

Keywords: COVID 19, Öğrenme Kayıpları, Öğretmen Görüşleri

PERCEPTIONS OF LIBYAN SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS AND MANAGERS ON PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE EFL CONTEXT

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Abstract

The school management needs to see to it that teachers acquire the right teaching skills and experience to improve their students' competence in sustainable environments. Hence, the professional development needs for EFL teachers must be considered paramount to the principles of teaching procedures to raise students' standards regarding the four language skills in English language teaching and learning. In this context, the study examines EFL teachers' perceptions of professional development amid school situations between school managers and teachers of Libyan Secondary Schools. The investigation involves an exploratory survey and intends to use interview questions adopted from (Sri Rachmajanti & al., 2020) for data collection. The participants in this study involved 15 teachers and three school managers from three different Secondary Schools ((Unit A, Unit B, and Unit C) in Libya. Each Unit comprises five (5) teacher respondents and one (1) manager or head teacher. The analysis comprises a qualitative theory of Creswell (2012) for the data organization, data editing, data coding and commonality of the participants. The finding reveals that school managers are not up-to-date in establishing sustainable environments for effective conflict resolution and teachers' professional development. The study suggests depicting effective professional development programmes in the EFL context. The suggestions are indispensable to be incorporated into the Educational management system. Thus it is important to overcome conflicts and challenges by establishing effective conflict resolution grounds for a sustainable environment in classroom settings.

Keywords: Sustainable environment, Teaching skills, Professional development, school managers and teachers, Libyan secondary schools, School management.

POSITIVE CARTOON ANIMATION TO CHANGE STUDENT BEHAVIORS IN ONLINE STUDY IN PANDEMIC #3- TRIED OUT RESEARCH IN SCIENCES CONTEXT #2.

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Abstract

Refer to our research of Positive cartoon animation to change student behaviors in online study in pandemic (International conference for Higher Education Research -CHER, Lingnan University, Hong Kong 2022), of which designed cartoon animations by taking the context of the science subject is applied in format of to the content of cartoons animation to deliver knowledge and context to students through online learning during the COVID19 pandemic.

To receive positive changes in students' learning behavior such as cognitive and understanding to encourage their mind with having in studying. Even the COVID-19 has still affected in Asian populations, and educators have to responsibility to continue teaching the online courses to fully committed to the benefits of children in communities. Together to in traditional classroom teaching the pedagogical approaches.

For this tried out research, the authors have applied the new subject in sciences, which is in-deep in soil biodiversity context which is the content for teaching the students. We conducted study by the experimental of 350 samples by qualitative and quantitative research methods were employed. We found the learning behavior changed into positive way such as the cognitive and understanding in scientific context for student in both target groups and out of target groups that the result has accepted the hypothesis levels with significance.

Reference issue : https://youtu.be/-wNttjOAYM8

Keywords: Positive cartoon animation to change student behaviors, Sciences Cartoon Education, Cartoon based-leaning for Sciences study, Sciences context for primary student, Sciences context for elementary student, E-learning of Sciences study in Covid-19 Pandemic.

PRACTICE OF TEACHING BY INTEGRATING ICT ACCORDING TO THE TPACK MODEL OF IN-SERVICE TEACHERS

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Abstract
The integration of information and communication technology (ICT), pedagogical and content knowledge, and cognitive development (TPACK) facilitate the acquisition of new skills, knowledge, and values among in-service teachers. This study aims to achieve three key goals. Firstly, it examines the extent to which ICT is related to pedagogical knowledge and the content of academic specializations. Secondly, it explores the components of the TPACK model that in-service teachers need to understand in order to provide effective learning experiences for their students in the classroom. Thirdly, it considers the implications of using ICT along with pedagogy, technology, and the content of academic majors in a compatible way n order to integrally support the learner. The study used a descriptive approach on a sample of (640) pre-service teachers of literature, science, basic education, and special education that constitute (8) A department for the third and fourth levels in the Faculty of Education. The researcher used the SPSS statistical analysis program to process the data and draw conclusions. The findings reveal positive integration between the components of the TPACK model but did not specify the type and nature of the content used. They revealed the importance of the implementation of the components of the model as a methodological process and also point to the need for future research to analyze the combined effect of the model's characteristics at the educational institution level, taking into account the characteristics of the novice teacher and their in-service experiences.

Keywords: TPACK model, Information and Communication Technology, educational knowledge, knowledge of the content

PROPAGANDA, PERSUASION, RHETORIC, AND DIALECTICS IN THE TURKISH CURRICULUM

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Özet

2019 Türkçe Öğretim Programı kazanımlarında ikna, retorik ve propaganda unsurlarına yer verilmesini incelemeyi amaçlayan bu çalışmada nitel araştırma desenlerinden doküman analizi tercih edilmiş ve Türkçe Dersi Öğretim Programı (2019) ikna açısından incelenmiştir. , retorik ve propaganda unsurları. Araştırmada doküman incelemesi yapılmıştır. Araştırmanın verileri toplanırken Türkçe Öğretim Programında yer alan kazanımlar incelenmiş, kazanımların ikna, retorik ve propaganda unsurlarını içerme durumları belirlenmiştir. Araştırmadan elde edilen verilerin analizinde betimsel analiz kullanılmıştır. Araştırma kapsamında öncelikle ikna, retorik ve propaganda teknikleri kullanılarak bir çerçeve oluşturulmuştur. Cialdini' s (2009)'in bir ikna tekniği sınıflandırması, propaganda tekniği olarak Propaganda Analizi Enstitüsü tarafından yayınlanan sınıflandırma ve retorik için Aristoteles'in sınıflandırması. Daha sonra belirlenen sınıflamalara göre Türkçe Öğretim Programı (2009) incelenmiştir. Verilerin güvenirliğini sağlamak için araştırmacı tarafından kodlanan veriler Türkçe eğitimi alanında eğitim almış, ikna, propaganda ve belagat konularında çalışmaları bulunan iki alan uzmanına aktarılmıştır. Araştırmacının verileri ile alan uzmanlarının kodlamaları arasındaki tutarlılık değerlendirilmiştir. Güvenilirlik için Miles & Huberman'ın (1994) formülü kullanılmıştır. Formül ile hesaplanan ortalama güvenilirlikte uyum %87 olarak hesaplanmıştır. Uyuşmazlık kodları ile ilgili olarak, araştırmacı ve alan uzmanları bir fikir birliğine varana kadar tartıştılar. Sonuç olarak Türkçe Öğretim Programındaki ikna edici ve ikna edici metinlerin durumuna bakıldığında ikna kavramı ile konuşma ve okuma becerisine ilişkin iki kazanımda karşılaşılırken, bazı kazanımlarla doğrudan karşılaşılmayan kazanımların olduğu değerlendirilmektedir. retorik ve diyalektik programı ve propaganda, retorik ve diyalektik ve propaganda ile ilişkilidir.

Keywords: Turkish Curriculum, persuasive and persuasive texts, rhetoric and dialectic, propaganda

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ACADEMICIANS IN THE FIELD OF SOCIAL SCIENCES TO INCREASE THE QUALITY OF ONLINE EDUCATION

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Abstract

This study aims is to determine the problems experienced by academicians and students studying in the field of social sciences at universities during online education and to obtain the suggestions of academicians to improve the quality of online education. The research was carried out in the phenomenology design, one of the qualitative research methods. In this study, a purposeful sampling method was used and semi-structured interviews were conducted with 35 academicians teaching in different universities in Northern Cyprus. A semi-structured interview form was developed by the researchers and this form consists of 3 parts. The first part consists of 3 questions about the demographic characteristics of the participants. The second part consists of 4 questions asked to identify the problems that students and academicians face during online courses and the suggestions of academicians for solving these problems. The third part consists of 6 questions asked to determine the opinions of academicians about future education, the best online teaching platforms, and teaching methods, the most effective online assessment and evaluation methods, and how academicians can motivate students and increase students' participation in online courses, and online resource sites that academics can use in the field of social sciences. The research data were collected between 03 June – 30 August 2022. The data were analyzed by content analysis technique. It has been determined that students have problems during online education such as insufficiency of suitable space, lack of technical equipment, internet problems, participation in classes and exams with android phones, lack of information about the use of online platforms, lack of motivation to attend the courses, academician-student, and student-student communication problems, long duration of some courses, overload of homework and quizzes. To solve these problems, academicians suggested creating rooms arranged for online education in universities and dormitories, increasing the support of technological tools and equipment to students by the state and non-governmental organizations, providing continuous education to students about the use of different online platforms, use of different teaching methods to increase student-student, teacher-student communication, students' participation in courses, and their motivation. In addition, they suggested the arrangement of online office hours, the arrangement of class hours in a way not to reduce the motivation of the students, and the online organization of different social activities. According to the results of the research, the general problems experienced by academicians in the online education process are limitation of academicians to use multiple online platforms by the universities, insufficient knowledge about the use of different online platforms, video conferencing applications, content development tools, online assessment, and evaluation tools, preparing online course content suitable for students, online lecture time management, lack of communication and sharing between academicians. Academicians believe that these problems can be solved by receiving in-service training and communication and sharing can be increased by creating virtual communities. Academicians emphasize that students should not completely disconnect from online education whether there is a pandemic or not. For this reason, they recommend face-to-face education supported by online education. In addition, academicians emphasized the need to use active learning techniques targeting multiple senses and different measurement and evaluation techniques. In addition, academicians have stated that the students' thoughts, expectations, and suggestions about the online courses can be taken regularly to develop online courses and to increase student participation and motivation in lectures.

Keywords: online education

RELYING ON PRIOR KNOWLEDGE IN READING COMPREHENSION :THE CASE OF MASTER STUDENTS AT THE DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY - UNIVERSITY OF ORAN2

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Abstract
The oral presentation will shed shed light on how to rely on the schematic knowledge in the comprehension of authentic texts in order to overcome the students' deficiencies. Schema guides the students to imaginative thinking that encourages them to be active in the process of reading, guessing, and interpreting the text . In the schema framework, students activate prior knowledge to connect and comprehend a text.In fact, comprehending a text is an interactive process between the reader' s background knowledge and the text. Indeed, full comprehension requires the ability to relate the textual material to one's own knowledge.As a matter of fact, we will demonstrate how the students utilize the prior knowledge as a strategy for full comprehension in ESP, and more particularly in English for biology. The study was conducted at the Department of Biology in Algeria relying on a semi structrured interview administered to a group of master students .

Keywords: authenticity, ESP, biology schema theory,Texts, reading

SANAT EĞİTİMİNİN GEREKLİLİĞİ

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Özet
Bu çalışmanın amacı yeni bir çağ ve melez bir toplumla heterojenleşen sanata; globalleşen dünyayla birlikte Kuzey Kıbrıs Türk Cumhuriyeti Liselerinde sanat eğitimine verilen önemi ortaya koymaktır. İletişim teknolojileri aracılığı ile birçok disiplin, birçok kültürün bir araya getirilmesi hedeflenmekte ve sanata yeni bir aidiyetlik duygusu yüklenmeye çalışılmaktadır. Araştırma, nitel bir araştırma türünde tasarlanmış bir çalışmadır. Araştırmanın örneklemi Magosa ilçesinde ve İskele ilçesinde bulunan 2 genel lise ile bu okullarda görev yapan 17 öğretmenden oluşmaktadır. Araştırma nitel araştırma örnekleme yönteminden amaçsal örnekleme yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu kullanılmıştır.

Keywords: Art Education

SINIF ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN BENİMSEDİKLERİ EĞİTİM FELSEFELERİ İLE UYGULADIKLARI SINIF YÖNETİMİ STİLLERİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

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Özet
Sınıf öğretmenleri, ilköğretimin birinci kademelerinde görev yapan eğitim tercihlerini tercih ederek onları kazanma ve geliştirmeden sorumlu eğitimcilerdir. Eğitimin temelinin atıldığı ilkokul kademelerinde sınıf öğretmenleri vizyonları ile çocuklar yetiştiren öğrenciler açısından son derece motive edici. Sınıf kitaplarının sahip oldukları eğitim felsefeleri ve eğitime bakış açıları onların sınıftaki eğitim işlemlerine yansır. Öyle ki ilkokul öğrencisi, sınıf öğretmenini rol modeli olarak görenler ve sınıf öğretmeninin davranışlarından alıyor. Sınıf bileşenlerinin benimsemiş oldukları eğitim felsefelerinin ne olduğu, eğitimin amacının ölçme açısından önem içermesi. Her ülkede gökdelen ve eğitimden yansıtılacak olan bir eğitim öğretimi vardır.Bu felsefeyi temel kademede uygulayacak kişiler sınıf öğretmenleridir. Bu bağlamda sınıf gruplarının sahip olduğu eğitim felsefelerinin düzenlemeleri, milli eğitimin geleceği açısından önem arz etmektedir. Eğitimcilerin sınıftaki boyutları, karakter yapıları, hayat felsefeleri ve değerleri ile doğrudan bağlantılıdır. Sınıf yönetme tarzları da eğitim görüşmelerinden etkilenebilir. Sınıf araştırmasının, eğitim inançlarına göre sınıf yönetimi stillerini araştırmak eğitim öğretim amacına hizmet etmektedir. Çünkü biriktirdikleri uygulamış oldukları sınıf yönetim alışkanlıklarını geleceğimizi oluşturacak olan düşüncelerini sorgulama, problem çözme, iletişim kurma, eleştirel düşünme gibi nihai gelişmede oldukça tartışmalı.Bu amaçla, sınıf öğrencilerinin benimsedikleri eğitim felsefeleri ile sınıflarında uyguladıkları sınıf yönetimi arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemektir. Bu doğrultuda, sınıf öğrencilerinin sahip oldukları eğitim inançlarını ve sınıf yönetimi stillerini belirleyerek bunların cinsiyet, tüketici kıdem yılı, okutulan sınıf düzeyi değişkenlerine göre değişken gösterip göstermediğini tespit etmek isteyenler. Ayrıca, sınıf topluluğunun benimsemiş oldukları eğitim felsefeleri ile sınıflarında uyguladıkları sınıf yönetim yapısı arasındaki çevre incelenerek kuşakn yordayıcısı olup olmamasının hedeflenenler. İlişkisel tarama modeline uygun olarak muhafazaan bu güzel örnek olarak İstanbul ili Esenyurt ilçesindeki sınıf öğretmenleri seçilmiştir.Öğretmenlerin hâlihazırda, Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı'na bağlı olarak sınıf öğretmeni olarak görev yapıyor olmaları aranmaktadır. Araştırmaya 103 sınıf öğretmeni katılmıştır. Sınıf deposunun benimsedikleri eğitim konuşmasını tespit etmek için Yılmaz, Altınkurt ve Çokluk (2011) tarafından istemek için "Eğitim İnançları Ölçeği" ile sınıf öğretmeninin sınıf yönetimi stillerini tespit etmek için Aktan ve Sezer (2018) tarafından Türkçe'ye uyarlanan "Sınıf Yönetimi Stilleri Ölçeği" kalmak. Yılmaz, Altınkurt ve Çokluk(2011) tarafından hizmet stratejisi; 'ilerlemecilik', 'varoluşçu eğitim', 'yeniden kurmacılık', 'daimicilik', 'esasicilik' olmak üzere 5 alt boyuttan oluşur. Ölçeğin cildisı;'Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum', 'Katılmıyorum', 'Orta Derecede Katılıyorum', 'Katılıyorum' ve 'Kesinlikle Katılıyorum' olmak üzere 5'li Likert seçenekleriyle elde ediliyor. Ölçekte ters puanlanan madde olası değildir. Ölçek, her bir eğitim öğretimini ne kadar benimsediklerini tespit etmektedir. Toplam bir puan elde etme amacı güdülememektedir. sınıf içinde uyguladıkları eğitim-öğretime yönelik geniş göz önünde bulunduklarında sınıf yönetim stillerini belirlemek için kullanılan bir ölçektir ve toplam 12 maddeden oluşur. Ölçeğin alt bakımları; 'otoriter', 'baskıcı', 'koruyucu', 'demokratik' ve 'ilgisiz' biçimlerindedir. ölçek 5' 'Katılıyorum', 'Kısmen Katılıyorum', 'Kararsızım', 'Kısmen Katılmıyorum' ,'Katılmıyorum'. Elektronik ortama aktarılan bu ölçekler aşınmasına doğrudan gönderilerek elektronik veri tabanı toplanmıştır. SPSS arşivi aktarılan verilerin analizleri devam etmektedir. Devam eden veri analizi süreci, sınıf ortamındaki demografik bilgilere göre eğitim sonuçlarının inançlarının ve sınıf yönetiminin gereksinimlerinin ne olduğu analiz edilecektir. Analizler sonucunda sınıf testlerinde eğitim inancı ve sınıf yönetimi stilleri arasında ulaşılacaktır. Ulaşılacak olan sonuçlar, ayrıntılıca yorumlanacak ve sonuçlardan beklentiler beklenmektedir.

Keywords: Sınıf öğretmenleri, eğitim felsefeleri, sınıf yönetimi stilleri

Keywords: Sınıf öğretmenleri, eğitim felsefeleri, sınıf yönetimi stilleri

SOCIAL ACTION OF MADIUN CITY IN REALIZING SMART CITY (CASE STUDY: ACADEMIC COMMUNTY SOCIAL ACTION IMPROVES PUBLIC SERVICES

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Abstract

Social facts show that the process of increasing the human resources of ASN and Madiun City government employees is needed in order to realize Smart City. The public service by the mayor should run properly and correctly in accordance with its purpose of improving. the quality of public services and the quality of services as a realization of promises in the elections. The misunderstanding of the community that smart City should have been the responsibility of the City government needs to be corrected, all components of the public along with the executive ranks should be held accountable. This research uses a qualitative research method, where the focus of the research is the type of case study research, because the case is interesting, it is the public concern of the citizens of Madiun City. A qualitative research approach is one of the research procedures that produces descriptive data in the form of speech, or writing, and the behavior of the people observed. A qualitative approach is expected to produce an in-depth description of smart City. The data collection techniques of this study were using techniques including in-depth interviews (observation), observation, documentation, with a snowball sampling mode sampling at City government officials, the community. To support the implementation of the research, researchers used the Weber Social Action Theory study. The results showed that Smart City can improve public services, so that citizens are well served. The City Government of Madiun, along with all executive officers, conducts smart cities with good public services from the City government.

Keywords: Mayor, Social Action, Smart City, Public services, SDM.

SOCIAL MEDIA HABITS OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AND THE EFFECTS OF MEDIA ON STUDENTS

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Abstract
With the effect of globalization and digitalization, remarkable progress has been made in internet and smart phone technology. Nowadays especially, with the increasing number of users, smartphones have become an important need for children and young individuals. In this sense, behavioral disorders in young individuals have become inevitable due to the increasing number of users and the diversity of social media applications. Therefore, the problem of internet abuse and risky social media use has emerged. While this affects the social habits of young individuals, it also leads to psychological disorders. In addition, while serious problems arise in the social lives of university-age students, there are also failures in their educational life. Therefore, the main aim of our research is aimed at examining the social media habits of university students and the effects of social media on students in terms of various variables. For the research, data was obtained by online survey method on 333 university students studying in Cyprus. Personal Information Form and Social Media Addiction Scales for adolescents and adults were used for the research. SPSS programs were used in the analysis of the data. In the analysis of research data, due to the increase in the time spent by university students on social media, a significant relationship was found in social media addiction tests in the context of both genders. Especially since the social media habits of the students at the university are in a controlled manner, negative results have been obtained in their social relations and academic achievements.

Keywords: Internet, smart phone, social media, social media addiction.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INTEGRATION IN ELT CLASSES

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Abstract

In a society where learning English is essential for boosting one's capacity for development in all areas of one's life, including personal, social, and professional, it makes sense that English is recognized as one of the life skills for students' holistic growth. English is taught as a stand-alone subject even though it needs to have the social responsibility that learning a language and utilizing it for communication involves. Learning English for young people is difficult due to the need for a relationship between language, social environment, and social responsiveness. But since they believe it will raise their children's social standing and give them a better chance at finding profitable jobs, parents opt to enrol their kids in English-medium schools. It is disregarded that a child can only move up the social and economic ladder when their environment is in lockstep with the rest of nature. What should English Language Teaching (ELT) courses accomplish for students to support preserving a healthy, peaceful, and joyful future for their and future generations? The importance of understanding English and its role in advancing society and the economy is almost beyond question nowadays.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, students, education, English

TEACHER EDUCATION MOOCS: ENGAGEMENT AND EXPERIENCES OF PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS

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Abstract

Massive open online courses (MOOCs) are a relatively new trend in the field of education. It is gaining popularity day by day all over the world. These online courses can contribute significantly to teachers' training and professional development. In line with this, the study aims to investigate pre-service teachers' engagement in MOOCs and their experiences with learning through MOOCs. The participants of this study included 200 pre-service teachers from different teacher education institutions in India who have participated in at least one teacher education MOOC. For this, the snowball sampling technique was used to collect data from pre-service teachers. A questionnaire was constructed by the researchers and was divided into 3 sections: demographic information, engagement in MOOCs, and challenges in learning through MOOCs. The obtained data were tabulated in Microsoft Excel. The frequency and percentage were calculated for each item of the questionnaire. Findings revealed that most pre-service teachers enrolled in MOOCs to complete the course and gain certification; however, some of the pre-service teachers indicated that they enrolled in MOOCs to gain access to the content they were interested in without having the intention of finishing the course. The pre-service teachers reported that some of the problems with learning through a MOOC were not having enough time because of other more important priorities and commitments, having trouble with the internet connection, and a lack of interaction with the course instructor.

Keywords: Massive Open Online Courses, MOOCs, teacher education, teacher professional development, online learning, pre-service teachers

TEACHERS' OPINIONS ON MEETING THE EXPECTATIONS IN COMMUNICATION WITH PARENTS

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Abstract
In teacher and parent communication, the expectations of the parties from each other are important. It is important for parents to participate in the education and training processes at school without interfering with the general functioning and teacher behaviors, and to support teachers and students with their positive, participatory and reinforcing roles in terms of healthy communication.In this study, teachers' views on their communication with parents and their evaluations about what can be done for parents to participate in the education process are included.This research, which examines the opinions of teachers about meeting their expectations in their communication with parents; The study was carried out with the typical case study model in qualitative research methods.When the research findings are examined, it is seen that the teachers stated that the parents attach great importance to the educational activities at the school, but when the frequency of their attendance to the school is considered, they only participate in certain activities when there is a demand from the school.

Keywords: Education, parent, family involvoment

TEACHERS' VIEWS ON THE MANAGEMENT OF THEIR LANGUAGE TEACHING

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Abstract

This study determined what classroom management techniques English teachers use and their difficulties when teaching English. The research was qualitative. The subject of the researcher's study was two English professors. Both observation and interviews were utilized to gather data. While English instructors were interviewed to learn about the difficulties they encountered in controlling the Classroom, the activities that English teachers used to teach English in the class that were relevant to classroom management were observed. This made it possible to gather precise data. The study's findings showed that classroom management consists of five distinct components. The arrangement of the seats, the procedures that the teachers followed, the interactions between the students and the teachers, the engaging and motivating instruction, and the degree of teacher discipline all contributed to the physical design of the classrooms. The student's lack of focus and enthusiasm challenged English educators. In order to improve student engagement, learning efficiency, and effectiveness in the Classroom, the instructor devised a plan of action. Observation and interview data revealed that classroom management was suitable.

The psychological climate in the Classroom was favorable for promoting student involvement in the learning process.

Keyword: Classroom Management: Physical Design, Rules and Routines, Relationships, Engaging and Motivation Instruction, Discipline, Teaching English

TEACHERS' OPINIONS OF HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN LIBYA

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Abstract

This study was carried out to examine teachers' opinions of human resources management functions in private schools in Libya. The study deployed a qualitative study approach. The instrument for data collection was a semi-structured interview schedule. The interviews were recorded and translated. Six teachers participated in the study. Content analysis was used to analyse the data. The findings showed that the functions of the HRM unit were identified as recruitment of staff, coordination of academic activities, encouragement of teachers and disciplining of erring ones; motivation of the staff, appraisal of teachers' performance, and teachers' support through the provision of necessary materials. It was also found that the teachers had positive perceptions towards these functions by the HRM unit. They all agreed that the unit has enhanced their professional development. It was also found that the HRM unit had a significant role to play in giving the school a competitive edge. However, a notable weakness identified is that the HRM unit finds faults more than they applaud the good performance.

Keywords: Human Resources Management (HRM), Functions, Private Schools,

TEACHING FUTURES THINKING TO ELEMENTARY IN SCHOOLS

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Abstract

The multidimensional Curriculum Model (MdCM) helps teachers to better prepare students for our changing world, acquiring much needed skills. It is influenced by general learning theory of constructivism, notions of preparing students for 21st century, and Teaching the Future Model, The Uniqueness of the proposed model is expressed in the three key dimensions or perspectives portraying how experts think. These key perspectives focus on the personal, global and time dimensions, inter-connected among themselves, and with basic content, process, and product dimensions. The model develops futures thinking literacy combining scientific thinking-inquiry, creative thinking, and futures thinking. Students investigate a selected phenomenon over time, looking for processes and connections between events. By creating a holistic view, the use of certain thinking tools enables them to better foresee the short-term and long-term future developments of the phenomenon. As part of developing future thinking literacy, students experience writing a collaborative future scenario, projecting themselves into the future, while addressing the accumulated knowledge about the past and present facts and conditions of the selected topic or phenomenon.

Keywords: Futures thinking literacy, the Multidimensional Curriculum Model, high order thinking skills

THE CONTRIBUTION OF FEMALE MANAGERS ON PERSONAL TRAINING IN ENTERPRISES

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Abstract
Managers serve a pivotal role as the connecting link between upper-level management and their subordinates, since they are tasked with overseeing the completion of critical tasks and guiding the growth of their teams. Similarly crucial to an organization's success is investing in its personnel' professional growth so that they can do their jobs to the best of their abilities. Investing in workers' education and growth as professionals is a smart move on the part of any company. Female managers are expected to collaborate with their employers in developing, implementing, and evaluating organizational policies, processes, plans, and training programs as part of their employment contracts. The managerial position is typically perceived from an administrative vantage point and lens inside a business. From a conventional administrative stance, managers are primarily responsible for spotting routine and occasional employee incompetence and reporting it to higher-ups and employers so that they may develop and implement training programs to address the issue.Both qualitative and quantitative research provide credence to the idea that female managers play an important role in helping their staff members internalize new skills and apply them on the job. This study provides a reasonable basis that training transfer was improved in firms where female managers were present because of their ability to employ communication openness regarding training programs.

Keywords: Female Managers, Personal Training, Enterprises, Employment

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SIMULATION LEARNING ENVIRONMENT TO ENHANCE SCIENTIFIC EXPLANATION ON THE TOPIC OF ACID-BASE FOR GRADE 11 STUDENTS

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Abstract
The purpose of this research was to to enhance scientific explanation on the topic of acid-base. The target group used in the research were grade 11 students at Fang Wittayayon School, Ban Fang District, Khon Kaen Province, 28 people. The research model in this study was pre-experimental research and there is a development process which includes the synthesis of theoretical frameworks, conceptual frameworks for designing a simulated learning environment and evaluating the effectiveness of a simulated learning environment. The research tools were 1) lesson plans, 2) simulated learning environment, 3) scientific explanation test, and 4) satisfaction survey. The data were analyzed using basic statistics, mean, standard deviation and percentage. The results revealed that the simulated learning environment consisted of 6 components: 1) Problem base, 2) Scientific explanation center, 3) PhET Interactive Simulation Center, 4) Collaboration, 5) Scaffolding Center and 6) Coaching

Keywords: Simulation learning Environment, Scientific Explanation

THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ADVERTISEMENT CONTENT ON CONSUMER BEHAVIOR

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Abstract
The aim of this research is to describe why,when and how social media has affected on consumer buying behavior. The birth of social media has created a new environment which opened a new variation of personal connection where this led businesses to see tremendous opportunities (Lee, 2013). Social media is used by people to share content like; their memories, reviews, experiences, information, advice, warnings, tips to their followers. Nowadays, consumer behavior and satisfaction has become a center point for any business to gain a position in the market and to increase their profitability. Companies had gain more power by using social media advertisement content a new way of dealing and changing the buying behavior of the consumers.

Moreover, marketers started to use social media for a guide make advertisement where this allows them to reach more customers with the help of marketing strategy. However, there are only few studies to analyze reasons to tap into social media and to help businesses to reach a better position in the transition. Oftentimes, consumers feel differently from what marketers think, for instance what "brand engagement" via social media looks like to consumers may not be quite what marketers think (Sniderman, 2012). The theorethical framework of this research rely on definition of the process of consumer decision making, social media and also previous studies related to social media marketing. As for research method, quantitative method adapted where data collected from 100 students in Cyprus International University, by giving them questionnaires.

The findings illustrated that, when it is compared with mass media, social media has effective role in information search for individuals.Furthermore,the empirical part of the research seek to provide businesses with intuition for to shift or to enter new marketing trend.

Keywords: mass media, brand engagement, social media, consumer decision, social media advertisement

THE EFFECTS OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY: FACEBOOK

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Abstract
Due to the emergence of the second generation of web pages, social media provides users with a virtual interactive structure. It is succeeding in attracting many age groups, occupying its users of a large area of time and attention, without regard to geographical, ethnic, political, or economic differences. Each user could participate and shape the environment and structure of others by themselves. This study seeks to identify the social responsibility impact of using social media, especially the Facebook platform, and to explore how Facebook is maneuvering by its users. This means a quantitative research method is going to be conducted.

The data will be collected by a questionnaire developed by Ferri, Grifoni & Guzzo (2012). There are 23 questions in the questionnaire. Specifically, the research is going to analyze: (1) How and why most social media users prefer Facebook as the leading platform, (2) Facebook users' attitude through the threat and privacy matters, (3) Measure the effectiveness of this platform in developing social responsibility among Facebook users.

Also, this research objects to use the theory of diffusion of innovation by Rogers to explain how social media spread the high-rise of social responsibility effects on Facebook users (i.e. news/content sharing, networking). Moreover, to demonstrate the positive uses of Facebook in supporting social responsibility among its users by clarifying the method of employing them and their mechanism of action to serve ideas that benefit society and achieve the concept of social responsibility.

Keywords: Social Media – Facebook – Responsibility - Social Responsibility

THE EVALUATION OF HONG KONG STUDENTS' PERCEPTION OF E-BOOKS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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Abstract
E-books have been predicted to have a high influence on higher education. However, the using rate of e-books adoption in higher education has been lower than expected in Hong Kong. The purpose of this study is to investigate how the students in higher education think of using e-books. In order to obtain a wide view of this survey, questionnaire survey will be conducted. Research on the perception of higher education students has been done to illustrate the reasons that might lead to a low using rate of e-books. Therefore, this study purpose to help scholar to notice about this issue and encourage students who are in higher education to use more e-books.

Keywords: e-books, higher education

THE IMPACT OF LEADERSHIP IN INSTITUTIONAL PERFORMANCE AT IMAM ABDUL RAHMAN BIN FAISAL UNIVERSITY

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Abstract

The importance of leadership is evident in the fact that it plays a fundamental role in all aspects of the administrative process, making the administration more effective and it acts as a driving tool for it to achieve its goals. Leadership has also become the standard on which the success of any administrative organization is determined in light of it.

The researchers believe that transformational leadership works to develop and enhance the skills of employees by giving them a positive role in solving non-routine work problems in order to achieve reform and emphasize setting goals and their realism.

The importance of the current research is evident in clarifying the effect of leaders responsible for work on the performance of employees and work performance systems within universities, and the effect of this on developing the mental health of workers and systems of work performance within universities.

The research aims to clarify the role and importance of transformational leadership on excellence in institutional performance and mental health for workers at Imam Abdul Rahman bin Faisal University.

Among the most important conclusions reached by the researchers:

Transformational leadership seeks to delegate important powers and empower individuals.

Transformational leadership develops workers 'skills, mental health, and confidence in themselves.

• Transformational leadership creates self-reliant groups and work teams.

Among the most important recommendations recommended by the researchers:

Creating a new long-term future vision, with the necessity to define the mission and goals and set strategies that contribute to achieving it.

• Show the difference between the management style and the leadership style that he adopts, in addition to the administrative tasks assigned to him, in order to better deal with the requirements of change.

Keywords: transformative leadership - discrimination -performance - Mental Health

THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA INFLUENCERS ON CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR

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Abstract

As influencer marketing continues to grow, consumers have been turning to their favorite Instagram, TikTok, Twitter, and YouTube influencers for recommendations and reviews before purchasing an item. Partnering with an influencer marketing firm can help companies increase sales and return on investment.

This phenomenon can be looked at from two sides: from the advertiser who uses the blogger as a tool to promote and sell his product and this just covers the answer to the question "how?": there are various tools and factors to take into account (reach, audience relevance, blogger credibility, etc.); from the buyer himself here we find the answer to the question "why?": why promotion through bloggers is so effective; why bloggers' opinions are trusted. Based on a comparison of information from the findings of global research studies and the quantitative online research study that the authors processed, this study represents the systematization of knowledge about the position and roles of influencers as opinion leaders in the social media space in order to identify their typology, influence factors, and the intensity of their impact on the consumer decision-making process. According to the Gupta and Chopra (2020) found that social media usage has an impact on consumer satisfaction throughout the process of purchasing a product or service, from the initial search for information to the evaluation of alternatives and the final decision to purchase. The research found that satisfaction increases as the consumer progresses through this process and continues to evaluate their purchase after the fact.

People still primarily rely on other considerations to make their purchases of food, jewelry, and technology, but it's possible that influencer marketing could have an impact on those decisions as well. Opinion leaders have a direct or indirect influence on consumers' opinions and decisions due to their unique abilities, specialized knowledge, or personalities. This position is now played by influencers in social media-based globalized marketing since they have a large impact on consumer trends in demand for certain items by influencing customers' views, attitudes, and behaviours

Keywords: intensity, promotion, investment, brand, influencer marketing, consumer decision, sales, opinion leaders, goods, blogger.

THE PERCEPTION OF TEACHERS ON LANGUAGE LEARNING BARRIERS OF EFL STUDENTS IN CIU, NORTH CYPRUS

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Abstract
This study aims to investigate the perception of preparatory department teachers at school of foreign languages at Cyprus International University on the language learning barriers faced by English as a foreign language (EFL) students. A qualitative research approach was adopted for this study. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 7 samples of teachers who have experience teaching EFL students. The data were analyzed using content analysis. The results of this study provide insight into the most common language learning barriers perceived by teachers of EFL students, the impact of these barriers have on the academic performance of EFL students, and the strategies that teachers use to overcome these barriers in their classrooms. The findings of this study contribute to the existing literature on language learning barriers and may provide guidance for teachers in addressing these barriers in their classrooms.

Keywords: Perception, Learning Difficulties, English as a Foreign Language (EFL)

THE PERSPECTIVE: SCIENCE AND/OR ART

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Abstract
The rational side of knowledge, which is related to the exact technical sciences, and the emotional side of creativity, which is related with art are and will be in a complex, dynamic equilibrium. The language of knowledge and the language of plastic art are not always in agreement, but when presenting a work they must always are in favor of communicating with the audience. Art is inspired by science. Examples of this are many and varied – from Leonardo da Vinci's "Vitruvian Man", inspired by Vitruvius' concept of the Canon of Proportions, "Albrecht Dürer's Melancholia I, familiar with Euclid's book Elements, to the Fibonacci numerical sequence, the optical illusions of Victor Vasarely, the posters and sculptures of the Japanese designer Shigeo Fukuda, the sculptures of Luc Jerram dedicated to the science of sound and the photographs of Sebastiao Salgado devoted to earth and climate science.

In order to clarify the concept, the object of our research, we need to look for and argue with examples the essential role of perspective in the creation of the artistic work. The complex interconnection of the two territories (knowledge, the rational – mathematics, optics, geometry... and the irrational, the spiritual - painting, graphics, sculpture, drawing...) in the perspective construction (reproduction) of natural objects and objects, the fruit of human activity, will define the dual characteristic of perspective as belonging to a single whole to two constituent parts.

Albert Flocon and André Barre in the book "La perspective curviligne: de l'espace visuel à l'image construite" for their part talk about manifestations of mutual hostility on the two sides - the side of art and the side of knowledge: the artists - rejecting everything that affects rational knowledge; the scientists – with condescending contempt for the artist's sensibilities… The artist, driven by the desire to look for new imagery in reality, new perspectives for new artistic expressiveness, in the process of creating his work practically shows that every life-like, mathematically accurately reproduced image is relative. On the one hand, it largely depends on the choice of perspective system, and on the other - on what he is ready to sacrifice, what he wants to keep or change in the rules for geometric construction of three-dimensional objects. Therefore, the artist is free in his choice, which he can only make if he is aware of the path and the idea of the desired end result.

As an example, we will share a detail from the theory of Albert Flocon and André Barre. To prove their new method, they chose for their experiment a curvilinear perspective with four vanishing points and an angle of the visible field up to 180o. They then assume that parallel lines can be transformed into bundles of curved lines. The advantage of their method is that by considering the capabilities of the eye, we can depict large objects adapted to our new, augmented reality. In fact, the knowledge that reality can be conveyed in images by a method different from the traditionally known and used methods is a guarantee of a good end result. The conclusion is: it is good for the artist to be a bit of a researcher... This is, of course, the author's point of view.

Perspective in art is a key concept that defines and distinguishes, above all, the various aesthetic pursuits of artists.

Keywords: perspective; science; geometry; art; work of art; new imagery; points of view; perspective construction; augmented reality; design methods

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL MEDIA EXPOSURE AND SOCIAL COMPARISON LEVEL: INSTAGRAM AS A MODEL

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Abstract
This research designed to discover the relationship between the exposure of social media and social comparison level, taking Instagram as a model based on age, social status, educational level, job, frequency of opening Instagram daily and numbers of hours spend on the app per day as study variables to discover if there are relationships between these variables and social comparison level among Palestinian females Instagram users.
This research is a descriptive study used the survey methodology that depended on pre- prepared questionnaire was developed by Sharmaa, et al. (2022). The internal consistency was checked by Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient. The values of the test were above 0.9, point out excellent (1.0–0.90) reliability for all the constructs (Sharma, et al., 2022). The sample included 140 Palestinian females who have an effective Instagram application and use it periodically. Frequencies tables and One Way ANOVA test were used by SPSS program to examine the hypothesis of the study.
Six statistical hypothesis were tested. Results from data analyzing found that there is no significant statistical relationship between the exposure to Instagram and social comparison level based on age, educational level, social status, job, frequency of opening the app per day and number of hours spend on the app per day.The research found that the sample's majority expressed that Others' Instagram posts inspire and motivate them. Also,half of the sample care about the way the others interact with their posts and think that people present themselves on Instagram in a different way compared to reality and that they don't make positive or negative judgments on others based on their number of likes and followers.

Keywords: social media, exposure, Instagram, social comparison level, relationship

UZAKTAN EĞİTİM ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN ÖZ-YETERLİK İNANÇLARININ ÇEVRİMİÇİ ÖĞRENMEYE YÖNELİK ALGILADIKLARI ENGELLERE ETKİSİNİN İNCELENMESİ

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Özet

Bu çalışma, uzaktan eğitim öğrencilerinin öz-yeterlik inançlarının çevrimiçi öğrenmeye yönelik algıladıkları engellere etkisini incelemek amacıyla yapılmıştır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda çalışmada, nicel araştırma yöntemlerinden ilişkisel tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Veri toplama aracı olarak "Çevrimiçi öğrenmede öğrenci engelleri ölçeği" ve "Uzaktan eğitim öz-yeterlik inanç ölçeği" kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubu, 2022-2023 eğitim-öğretim akademik yılında güz döneminde bir devlet üniversitesinde uzaktan öğretim yöntemiyle öğrenim gören önlisans öğrencilerinden oluşmaktadır. Çalışmaya toplam 144 öğrenci katılmıştır. Verilerin analizinde SPSS 23.0 programı kullanılarak betimsel istatistikler, bağımsız gruplar t-Testi, tek yönlü varyans analizi, pearson korelasyon analizi ve basit doğrusal regresyon analizi kullanılmıştır. Araştırma sonuçları, öğrencilerin çevrimiçi öğrenmeye yönelik algıladıkları engellerin düşük düzeyde olduğu ve uzaktan eğitim öz-yeterlik inançlarının ise yüksek düzeyde olduğu görülmüştür. Öğrencilerin demografik özelliklerine göre (cinsiyet, çalışma durumu, medeni durum, yaş ve program) engel algıları arasında anlamlı bir farklılık olmadığı görülmüştür. Öğrencilerin öz-yeterlik inançları ile algıladıkları engeller arasında negatif yönlü ve güçlü bir ilişkinin olduğu tespit edilmiştir ve öğrencilerin öz-yeterlik inançlarının algıladıkları engellere anlamlı bir etkisinin olduğu görülmüştür. Bu sonuçlar doğrultusunda özyeterlik inançları yüksek olan öğrencilerin, çevrimiçi öğrenmede daha az engelle karşılaştıkları söylenebilir.

Keywords: uzaktan eğitim, çevrimiçi öğrenme, engeller, öz-yeterlik

YÜKSEKÖĞRETİM ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN DİJİTAL AYAK İZİ FARKINDALIKLARI VE YAŞANTILARI ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA (SAKARYA ÜNİVERSİTESİ İLETİŞİM FAKÜLTESİ ÖRNEĞİ)

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Abstract
Since computer and internet technologies entered our lives, they have been continuously developing and becoming more complex day by day. The increase in technological opportunities and the fact that people all over the world could access these opportunities more easily than before, make it necessary to explain the field in detail and to examine the innovations introduced. The concept of digital footprint also gains importance at this point, and the question of whether internet users are aware of the traces they leave behind in the cyber environment emerges as a vital question. The transfer of many activities carried out in daily life to the virtual world should also give awareness that user responses and behaviors are recorded in this new technological environment. In this direction, since it is known that college students' use of technology is higher than other age groups, this study has been carried out with college students. The aim of this study is to determine the level of digital footprint awareness and life status of Sakarya University (SAU) students. The universe of the study consists of SAU Faculty of Communication students who continue their education in the 2022-2023 academic year. The sample group of the study consisted of 288 people, 140 men and 148 women, studying at SAU Faculty of Communication. As a data collection tool, the Questionnaire of Higher Education Students Use of Digital Media was used. The data was evaluated in IBM SPSS 29 program employing Frequency Distribution, Independent Sample t-Test, One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) and Tukey tests. As a result of this investigation, it was found that the digital footprint awareness of the participants is high, whereas the digital footprint experience status of the participants is low. The digital footprint awareness of female students was found to be higher than male students.

Keywords: Digital Footprint, Internet, Higher Education Students