



INTE
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
NEW HORIZONS IN EDUCATION



IETC
INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL
TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE



ITICAM
INTERNATIONAL TRENDS AND ISSUES IN
COMMUNICATION & MEDIA CONFERENCE

2024

August, 23-24, 2024

Harvard Faculty Club Boston/USA

ABSTRACT BOOK

ISSN-2146-7366



www.int-e.net | www.iet-c.net | www.iticam.net

Dear Colleagues,

INTE-IETC-ITICAM 2024 Conferences are now well-known international academic events and the number of paper submissions and attendees are increasing every year.

We have lots of participants from 23 different countries. These participants presented their papers during two days.

Also, we would like to thank to our distinguished guests, keynote speakers, reviewers for their collaborations and contributions to the success of these conferences. And we would like to thank all of you for coming, presenting, and joining in these academic activities.

Should you have any enquiries regarding conferences, please do not hesitate to contact with us for any additional information you may require.

October 09, 2024

Thank you...

Conference Organizing Committee

KEYNOTES



Prof. Dr. Badrul h. Khan

Leaders in Open and Distance Education in North America, Washington D.C.USA

Speech Title: SMART Learning



Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Elmas

Rector, Kocaeli Health and Technology University, Turkey

Speech Title: New Developments on Higher Education



Prof. Dr. Douglas Franklin

Ohio University, United States

Speech Title: New Trends in Quality Assurance & Accreditation



Assistant Professor Dr. Federica Incerti

Director of Technology for SoA & Cybersecurity for CVPA

George Mason University, College of Visual & Performing Arts

Speech Title: Unbridled GenAI in Higher Education



Prof. Dr. John H. Hitchcock

Associate Vice President,

WESTAT-1600 Research Boulevard, Rockville, MD 20850

Speech Title: Using Mixed Methods Approaches in Large Scale Studies



Prof. Dr. Teresa Franklin

Ohio University, United States

Speech Title: Higher Education Meet GenAI: Helping Educators Improve Learning

INTE & IETC & ITICAM 2024 CONFERENCES

Organizing Committee

General Coordinators

- ❖ Prof. Dr. Aytekin İŞMAN, Sakarya University, Turkey
- ❖ Prof. Dr. Carlos Francisco De Sousa REIS, University Of Coimbra, Portugal
- ❖ Prof. Dr. Ahmet ADALIER, Cyprus International University, TRNC
- ❖ Prof. Dr. Buket AKKOYUNLU, Çankaya University, Turkey
- ❖ Prof. Dr. Fatoş SİLMAN, Cyprus International University, TRNC
- ❖ Prof. Dr. Halil İbrahim KALIN, Cyprus International University, TRNC

Coordinators

- ❖ Prof. Dr. Aslı YAPAR GÖNENÇ
- ❖ Prof. Dr. Ceyda ILGAZ BÜYÜKBAYKAL
- ❖ Prof. Dr. Güven N. BÜYÜKBAYKAL
- ❖ Prof. Dr. Özgür GÖNENÇ
- ❖ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dilan ÇİFTÇİ
- ❖ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nesrin AKINCI ÇÖTOK
- ❖ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ayda SABUNCUOĞLU İNANÇ
- ❖ Assoc. Prof. Dr. İrfan ŞİMŞEK
- ❖ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tolgay KARANFİLLER
- ❖ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa ÖZTUNÇ
- ❖ Assist. Prof. Dr. Bahar TAŞELİ
- ❖ Assist. Prof. Dr. Eda HANÇER AKKOR
- ❖ Assist. Prof. Dr. Göral ERİNÇ YILMAZ
- ❖ Assist. Prof. Dr. Sevilay ÖREN
- ❖ Assist. Prof. Dr. Engin ALUÇ
- ❖ Assist. Prof. Dr. Ayşegül NACAK

Associate Coordinators

- ❖ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Azmiye YİNAL
- ❖ Assist. Prof. Dr. Sabriye TOPAL
- ❖ Dr. Dönay Nisa KARA

INTE & IETC & ITICAM 2024 CONFERENCES**Editorial Board**

Prof. Dr. Abdullah KUZU	Anadolu University	Turkey
Prof. Dr. Ahmet ESKİCUMALI	Sakarya University	Turkey
Prof. Dr. Akihiro Yamamura	Akita University	Japan
Prof. Dr. Alejandro Rodriguez Valle	Universidad Veracruzana	Mexico
Prof. Dr. Ana Andrade	Instituto Politécnico de Viseu, CI & DETS, ESSV	Portegual
Prof. Dr. Antoinette J. MUNTJEWERFF	University of Amsterdam	Netherlands
Prof. Dr. António Madureira	Instituto Politécnico de Viseu, CI&DETS, ESSV	
Prof. Dr. Arvind SINGHAL	University of Texas	United States
Prof. Dr. Asaf VAROL	Firat Univerity	Turkey
Prof. Dr. Aytekin İşman	Sakarya University	Turkey
Prof. Dr. Brent G. WILSON	University of Colorado at Denver	United States
Prof. Dr. Buket AKKOYUNLU	Cankaya University	Turkey
Prof. Dr. Carmencita L. Castolo	Open University System of the Polytechnic University of the Philippines	Phillipines
Prof. Dr. Cengiz Hakan AYDIN	Anadolu University	Turkey
Prof. Dr. Chih-Kai CHANG	National University of Taiwan	
Prof. Dr. D.P. MISHRA	Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur	India
Prof. Dr. Don M. FLOURNOY	Ohio University	United States
Prof. Dr. Douglas D. BURLEIGH	La Jolla Cove Consulting, San Diego CA 92117, USA	USA
Prof. Dr. Eralp ALTUN	Ege University	Turkey
Prof. Dr. Fahad AlShahrani	Jubal Industrial College	Saudi Arabia
Prof. Dr. Feng-Chiao CHUNG	National Pingtung University	Taiwan
Prof. Dr. Ferhan ODABAŞI	Anadolu University	Turkey
Prof. Dr. Feza ORHAN	Yıldız Technical University	Turkey
Prof. Dr. Finland CHENG	National Pingtung University	Taiwan
Prof. Dr. Francine Shuchat SHAW	New York University	United States
Prof. Dr. Frank S.C. TSENG	National Kaohsiung First University os Science and Technology	Taiwan
Prof. Dr. Gianni Viardo VERCELLI	University of Genova	Italy
Prof. Dr. Gilbert Mbotho MASITSA	Universirty of The Free State	South Africa
Prof. Dr. Giuseppe Visaggio	Università di Bari	Italy
Prof. Dr. Gregory ALEXANDER	University of The Free State	South Africa
Prof. Dr. Gwo-Dong CHEN	National Central University Chung-Li	Taiwan

Prof. Dr. Gwo-Jen HWANG	National Taiwan University of Science and Technology	Taiwan
Prof. Dr. Han XIBIN	Tsinghua University	China
Prof. Dr. Hao-Chiang LIN	National University of Tainan	Taiwan
Prof. Dr. Hao-Chiang LIN	National University of Tainan	Taiwan
Prof. Dr. Heli RUOKAMO	University of Lapland	Finland
Prof. Dr. Henry H.H. CHEN	National Pingtung University	TAIWAN
Prof. Dr. Hülya ÇALIŞKAN	Istanbul University	Turkey
Prof. Dr. Hüseyin YARATAN	Final International University	TRNC
Prof. Dr. Ing. Giovanni ADORNI	University of Lapland	Finland
Prof. Dr. J. Ana DONALDSON	AECT Former President	United States
Prof. Dr. J. Michael SPECTOR	University of North Texas	United States
Prof. Dr. Jaroslav Vesely	BRNO UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY	Czech Republic
Prof. Dr. Jerry WILLIS	Manhattanville College	United States
Prof. Dr. Jie-Chi YANG	National Central University	Taiwan
Prof. Dr. João Duarte	Instituto Politécnico de Viseu, CI&DETS, ESSV	Portugal
Prof. Dr. José Gijón Puerta	Faculty of Education, Granada University	Spain
Prof. Dr. Julia Bello	UIUC	United States
Prof. Dr. KAHIT Fatima Zahra	Université Badji Mokhtar Annaba	Algeria
Prof. Dr. Karel RYDL	Pardubice University	Czech Republic
Prof. Dr. Kay A. PERSICHITTE	Elected AECT President	United States
Prof. Dr. Kiyoshi NAKABAYASHI	Chiba Institute of Technology	Japan
Prof. Dr. Kumiko AOKI	The Open University of Japan	Japan
Prof. Dr. Kuo-En CHANG	National Taiwan Normal University	Taiwan
Prof. Dr. Kuo-Hung TSENG	Meiho Institute of Technology	Taiwan
Prof. Dr. Kuo-Robert LAI	Yuan-Ze University	Taiwan
Prof. Dr. Liu MEIFENG	Beijing Normal University	China
Prof. Dr. Luis Dourado	University of Minho	Portugal
Prof. Dr. Marina Stock MCISAAC	Arizona State University	United States
Prof. Dr. MAURIZIO RIJA	Università della Calabria	Italy
Prof. Dr. Mei-Mei CHANG	National Pingtung University	Taiwan
Prof. Dr. Min JOU	National Taiwan Normal University	Taiwan

Prof. Dr. Ming-Puu CHEN	National Taiwan Normal University	Taiwan
Prof. Dr. Mingchang WU	National Yunlin University of Science and Technology	Taiwan
Prof. Dr. Mohamed El Homrani	Faculty of Education, Granada University, Spain	Turkey
Prof. Dr. Mustafa S. DUNDAR	Sakarya University	Turkey
Prof. Dr. Nabi Bux JUMANI	International Islamic University	Pakistan
Prof. Dr. Nian-Shing CHEN	National Sun Yat-Sen University	Taiwan
Prof. Dr. Paolo Di Sia	University of Padova	Italy
Prof. Dr. Pi-Hsia HUNG	National University of Tainan	Taiwan
Prof. Dr. Prof. Dr. Manuel Fernández Cruz	Faculty of Education, Granada University, Spain	Turkey
Prof. Dr. Roger HARTLEY	University of Leeds	United Kingdom
Prof. Dr. Rozhan M. IDRUS	University Sains Malaysia	Malaysia
Prof. Dr. S. Sadi SEFEROĞLU	Hacettepe University	Turkey
Prof. Dr. Saedah SIRAJ	University of Malaya	Malaysia
Prof. Dr. Sandrina Teixeira	ISCAP/IPP	Portugal
Prof. Dr. Servet BAYRAM	Yeditepe University	Turkey
Prof. Dr. Shan-Ju Lin CHANG	National Taiwan University	Taiwan
Prof. Dr. Sharon SMALDINO	Northern Illinois University	United States
Prof. Dr. ShenQuan YU	Beijing Normal University	China
Prof. Dr. Shi-Jer LOU	National Pingtung University	Taiwan
Prof. Dr. Shu-Hsuan CHANG	National Changhua University of Education	Taiwan
Prof. Dr. Shu-Sheng LIAW	China Medical University	Taiwan
Prof. Dr. Stefan AUFENANGER	University of Mainz	Germany
Prof. Dr. Stephen J. H. YANG	National Central University	Taiwan
Prof. Dr. Steve HARMON	Georgia Institute of Technology	United States
Prof. Dr. Sun FUWAN	China Central Radio and TV University	China
Prof. Dr. Sunny S.J. LIN	National Chiao Tung University	Taiwan
Prof. Dr. Teresa FRANKLIN	Ohio University	United States
Prof. Dr. Terry ANDERSON	Athabasca University	Canada
Prof. Dr. Toh Seong CHONG	University of Sains Malaysia	Malaysia
Prof. Dr. Toshio OKAMOTO	University of Electro-Communications	Japan
Prof. Dr. Tzu-Chien LIU	National Central University	Taiwan
Prof. Dr. Xibin HAN	Tsinghua University	China
Prof. Dr. Yavuz AKPINAR	Boğaziçi University	Turkey

Prof. Dr. Yen-Hsyang CHU	National Central University	Taiwan
Prof. Dr. Yuan-Chen LIU	National Taipei University of Education	Taiwan
Prof. Dr. Yuan-Kuang GUU	National Pingtung University	Taiwan
Prof. Dr. Zhao XINGLONG	Beijing Normal University	China
Prof. Dr. A. Aşkim KURT	Anadolu University	Turkey
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Anthony Y. H. LIAO	Asia University	Taiwan
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Betül ÖZKAN	University of Arizona	United States
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Birova Jana	Pegas Journal	Slovakia
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Chen-Chung LIU	National Central University	Taiwan
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Chen-Huei LIAO	National Taichung University	Taiwan
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Cheng-Huang YEN	National Open University	Taiwan
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ching Hui Alice CHEN	Ming Chuan University	Taiwan
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ching-Fan CHEN	Tamkang University	Taiwan
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Chiung-Sui CHANG	Tamkang University	Taiwan
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Danguole RUTKAUSKIENE	Kauno Technology University	Lithuania
Assoc. Prof. Dr. David Tawei KU	Tamkang University	Taiwan
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dawood Al Hamdani	Sohar University	Oman
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Eric MENG	National Pingtung University	Taiwan
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Erkan TEKİNARSLAN	Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University	Turkey
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ezendu ARIWA	London Metropolitan University	Turkey
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hakan TÜZÜN	Hacettepe University	Turkey
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hsin-Chih LIN	National University of Tainan	Taiwan
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Huey-Ching JIH	National Hsinchu University of Education	Taiwan
Assoc. Prof. Dr. I-Wen HUANG	National University of Tainan	Taiwan
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ian SANDERS	University of the Witwatersrand	South Africa
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Iman OSTA	Lebanese American University	Lebanon
Assoc. Prof. Dr. İNANÇ İŞİL YILDIRIM	Beykent University	Turkey
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Işıl KABAKÇI	Anadolu University	Turkey
Assoc. Prof. Dr. John I-Tsun CHIANG	National Changhua University of Education	Taiwan
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ju-Ling SHIH	National University of Tainan	Taiwan
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kateřina Vitásková	Palacký University, Faculty of Education, Institute of Special Education Studies	Czech Republic
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kuo-Chang TING	Ming-hsin University of Science and Technology	Taiwan
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kuo-Liang OU	National Hsinchu University of Education	Taiwan
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Larysa M. MYTSYK	Gogol State University	Ukraine
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Levent Eraslan	Anadolu University	Turkey
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Li YAWAN	The Open University of China	China
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Li-An HO	Tamkang University	Taiwan

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mike JOY	University of Warwick	United Kingdom
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ming-Charng JENG	National Pingtung University	Taiwan
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Murat ATAİZİ	Anadolu University	Turkey
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Norazah Mohd SUKI	University Malaysia Sabah	Malaysia
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Partow IZADI	University of Lapland	Finland
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ping-Kuen CHEN	National Defense University	Taiwan
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Pramela KRISH	University Kebangsaan Malaysia	Malaysia
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Razvan-Lucian ANDRONIC	Spiru Haret University	Romania
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Selma KOÇ	Cleveland State University	United States
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tang Keow Ngang Tang	Khon Kaen University	Thailand
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tulen SANER	Neareast University	Turkey
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tzu-Hua WANG	National Hsinchu University of Education	Taiwan
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Wellington Didibhuku THWALA	University of Johannesburg	South Africa
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Wu-Yuin HWANG	National Central University	Taiwan
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ya-Ling WU	National Pingtung University	Taiwan
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Zhi-Feng LIU	National Central University	Taiwan
Assist. Prof. Dr. ALICIA GONZALEZ-PEREZ	UNIVERSIDAD DE EXTREMADURA	Spain
Assist. Prof. Dr. Andreja Istenic STARCIC	University of Primorska	Slovenia
Assist. Prof. Dr. Anita G. WELCH	North Dakota State University	United States
Assist. Prof. Dr. Antonis LIONARAKIS	Hellenic Open University	Greece
Assist. Prof. Dr. Cara Williams	Emirates College for Advanced Education	United Arab Emirates
Assist. Prof. Dr. Chiaki IWASAKI	Kansai University	Japan
Assist. Prof. Dr. Chiu-Pin LIN	National Hsinchu University of Education	Taiwan
Assist. Prof. Dr. Chun-Ping WU	Tamkang University	Taiwan
Assist. Prof. Dr. Chun-Yi SHEN	Tamkang University	Taiwan
Assist. Prof. Dr. Chung-Yuan HSU	National Pingtung University	Taiwan
Assist. Prof. Dr. Dararat KHampusaen	KKU	Thailand
Assist. Prof. Dr. Denis Mušić	Faculty of Information Technologies	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Assist. Prof. Dr. Fahme DABAJ	EMU	Turkey
Assist. Prof. Dr. Guan-Ze LIAO	National Hsinchu University of Education	Taiwan
Assist. Prof. Dr. Hsiang CHIN-HSIAO	Shih-Chien University	Taiwan
Assist. Prof. Dr. Hsieh PEI-HSUAN	National Cheng Kung University	Taiwan

Assist. Prof. Dr. Huei-Tse HOU	National Taiwan University of Science and Technology	Taiwan
Assist. Prof. Dr. Jagannath. K DANGE	Kuvempu University	India
Assist. Prof. Dr. K. B. PRAVEENA	University of Mysore	India
Assist. Prof. Dr. Kanvaria Vinod KUMAR	University of Delhi	India
Assist. Prof. Dr. Marko RADOVAN	University of Ljubljana	Slovenia
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mustafa ÖZTUNÇ	Sakarya University	Turkey
Assist. Prof. Dr. Özlem Atalan	Celal Bayar university	Turkey
Assist. Prof. Dr. Pavlina Částková	Palacky University in Olomouc	
Assist. Prof. Dr. Pey-Yan LIOU	National Central University	Taiwan
Assist. Prof. Dr. Phaik Kin. CHEAH	University Tunku Abdul Rahman	Malaysia
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ping-yeh TSAI	Tamkang University	Taiwan
Assist. Prof. Dr. S. ARULCHELVAN	Anna University	India
Assist. Prof. Dr. Shiful ISLAM	University of Dhaka	Bangladesh
Assist. Prof. Dr. Tsung-Yen CHUANG	National University of Tainan	Taiwan
Assist. Prof. Dr. Vahid MOTAMED I	Tarbiat Moallem University	Iran
Assist. Prof. Dr. WonJoon Chung	Carleton University	
Assist. Prof. Dr. Xiongyi Liu	Cleveland State University	United States
Assist. Prof. Dr. Yu-Ju LAN	National Taiwan Normal University	Taiwan
Assist. Prof. Dr. Zachary Walker	National Institute of Education, Singapore	Singapore
Assist. Prof. Dr. Zerrin AYVAZ REIS	Istanbul University	Turkey
Dr. Ahmad Mohammad AL-SHABATAT	Al-Baha University	Saudi Arabia
Dr. Aijaz Ahmed GUJJAR	Sindh Madressatul Islam University	Pakistan
Dr. Ali AL MAZARI	Alfaisal University	Saudi Arabia
Dr. Anwer Al-Zahrani	Royal Commission for Jubail and Yanbu	Saudi Arabia
Dr. Brendan TANGNEY	Trinity College	Ireland
Dr. Chan Shiau Wei	Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia	Malaysia
Dr. Chin-Yeh WANG	National Central University	Taiwan
Dr. Chun-Hsiang CHEN	National Central University	Taiwan
Dr. Elnaz ZAHED	University of Waterloo	United Arab Emirates
Dr. Farhan OBISAT	University of Bank. and Finan. Sci	Jordan
Dr. Farrah Dina YUSOP	University of Malaya	Malaysia
Dr. Fawaz AL-QARNI	Memorial University of Newfoundland	Canada
Dr. Han-Chieh CHAO	Natioanal Ilan University	Taiwan
Dr. HJ. Mohd Arif Hj. ISMAIL	National University of Malaysia	Malaysia
Dr. Ira Irawati	Padjadjaran University	Indonesia
Dr. Issham ISMAIL	University of Sains Malaysia	Malaysia
Dr. Jan Kubrický	Department of Technical education and Information technology	Czech Republic
Dr. Jarkko SUHONEN	University of Eastern Finland	Finland

Dr. Jialin YI	Indiana University at Bloomington	United States
Dr. JordanEa JordanEa	JordanEa	Chile
Dr. Li YING	China Central Radio and TV University	China
Dr. Maha Atallah Salman	Kuwait University	Kuwait
Dr. Marcela Göttlichová	Tomas Bata University in Zlín	Czech Republic
Dr. Milla Sepliana Setyowati	University of Indonesia	
Dr. Muhammad SAFDAR	International Islamic University	Pakistan
Dr. Nadeem SAQLAIN	Memorial University of Newfoundland	Canada
Dr. Norlidah ALIAS	University of Malaya	Malaysia
Dr. Paivi Perkkila	Kokkola University Consortium Chydenius	
Dr. Sheng-Yi WU	National Central University	Taiwan
Dr. SUKUMAR SENTHILKUMAR	Vellore Institute of Technology-University	India
Dr. Tam Shu SIM	University of Malaya	Malaysia
Dr. Tiong GOH	Victoria University of Wellington	Afghanistan
Dr. Tomas Moravec	University of Economics in Prague	
Dr. Velciu Magdalena	National Research Institute for Labour and Social Protection	
Dr. Yazid BEDOUH	BADJI Mokhtar University	Algeria

Table Of Contents

100. YILINDA TÜRKİYE'DE FELSEFE EĞİTİMİ

1

Tufan Çötök

A DEVELOPMENT OF PLATFORM FOR COMMUNITY LIFELONG LEARNING NETWORKING “VIRTUAL TOUR TO SEE AND VISIT: VTSV” TO TRANSFER WISDOM OF THE ELDERLY IN EASTERN THAILAND

2

Uthit Bamroongcheep, Pakwipar Phosri

A FIELD STUDY ON DIGITAL GAME ADDICTION: THE CASE OF SAKARYA

3

İlknur Çakar, Aytekin İşman

A SEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF HONOR KILLING CARICATURES IN ARAB COUNTRIES

4

Almuthana Deek

A STUDY OF E-BANKING IN INDIA: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO NEW PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS

5

Des Raj

A STUDY ON THE CHALLENGES FACING PRESS FREEDOM IN AFRICA: THE CASE OF CAMEROON

6

Carlson Nkongho Ojong, Aytekin İşman

A.I. INTEGRATED THEORETICAL/ORGANIC CHEMİSTRY IS SET TO REVOLUTIONIZE THE FUTURE OF EDUCATION AND DE NOVO DRUG DISCOVERY

7

İlgaz Tokay, Muzaffer Elmas

ABOVE, THE SKY OF VARKAUS

8

Matti İtkonen

ACADEMIC SUPPORT OF VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENTS PERCEIVED BY HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS DURING COVID-19

9

Edwin Osmil Coreas Flores, José De Jesús Romero Argueta

AFET DEVLET POLİTİKASI VE EĞİTİM: 6 ŞUBAT 2023 DEPREMLERİ SONRASINDA OKULA ERİŞİM VE OKUL SEÇİMLERİ

10

Özkan Aslan, Nermin Karabacak

AI IN TEACHING AND LEARNING

11

Janet Syed Ms.

AI-POWERED PRONUNCIATION IN LANGUAGE LEARNING	12
<i>Burcu Gokgoz Kurt</i>	
ALGÜL, MANUEL PSİKO-SEMİYOTİK DİL KULLANIMLARI AYRIŞTIRICILARIYLA GERÇEKLERİ ÇARPITMAK ÜZERE OLUŞTURULMUŞ SEMİYOTİK ALANIN PARÇALANMASI, DİJİTAL ETKİLEŞİM DERECELERİNDE DİL KULLANIMLARININ İMZA OLABİLME ÖZELL	13
<i>Nevin Algül</i>	
AN EDUCATIONAL PATH ON THE CONCEPT OF INFINITE	14
<i>Paolo Di Sia</i>	
AN EVALUATION OF THE END OF SEMESTER WEEK ACTIVITY: ACCORDING TO TEACHER AND STUDENT OPINIONS	15
<i>Kerim Karabacak, Ender Kahramanoğlu, Belgin Karabacak, Mehmet Üncü</i>	
AN EXPLORATION OF HOW TEACHER LEADERS PERCEIVE THEIR INFLUENCE ON STUDENT LEARNING: A TRANSCENDENTAL PHENOMENOLOGY OF THE EXPERIENCES OF TEACHER LEADERS	17
<i>Allison Crum</i>	
ANADOLU LİSESİ ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN EĞİTİMDE BİLİŞİM TEKNOLOJİLERİNİN KULLANIMINA YÖNELİK GÖRÜŞLERİ	18
<i>Sibel Demirer Yurdugül, Seyhun Yurdugül</i>	
ANALYSIS OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS' MATH SKILLS BASED ON VARIOUS VARIABLES	19
<i>Murat Gökalp, Sabit Menteşe</i>	
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ASSESSMENT: CLASSIFYING TRANSPARENT SYSTEM	20
<i>Francesco Schiavone</i>	
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE EDUCATION FOR THE MEDICAL STUDENTS: COMPETENCY-DRIVEN AI INSTRUCTION	22
<i>Terin Adali</i>	
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN EDUCATION: A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF OPPORTUNITIES, CHALLENGES AND IMPLICATIONS	23
<i>Hakan Emekci</i>	
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING	24
<i>Nil Göksel, Nazife Şen Ersoy</i>	

ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY	25
<i>Anna Douglas</i>	
BEDEN EĞİTİMİ İÇİN BAŞARI DUYGULARI ANKETİNİN TÜRKÇEYE UYARLANMASI: LİSE ÖĞRENCİLERİ İÇİN PSİKOMETRİK ÖZELLİKLERİ	26
<i>Mustafa Enes Işıkgöz</i>	
BEDEN EĞİTİMİ ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ UYGULAMA ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN YETERLİKLERİNE İLİŞKİN GÖRÜŞLERİ İLE MESLEKİ YETERLİK ALGILARI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ	27
<i>Mustafa Enes Işıkgöz</i>	
BI-COMMUNAL ORGANIZATIONAL COMMUNICATION: THE CASE OF A GENDER ADVISORY TEAM (GAT)	28
<i>Dilan Çiftçi, Filiz Soyer</i>	
BİR İLETİŞİM ARACI OLARAK MİMARİ: KIBRIS'TAN GEÇMİŞ, GÜNCEL VE GELECEĞE DOĞRU BİR YANSIMA	29
<i>Ece Apan, Metin Karadağ</i>	
CHALLENGES AND POSSIBILITIES	30
<i>Anna Douglas</i>	
CHALLENGES IN TEACHING LANGUAGE IN A MULTICULTURAL LANGUAGE CLASSROOM	31
<i>Ezgi Nur Bulut, Sena Kuyucu</i>	
CHANGING THE DISCOURSE: A LENS LOOK AT THE NARRATIVES AND PERCEPTION OF WOMEN IN KANNYWOOD FILMS	32
<i>Maryam Aliyu Erena</i>	
CHOOOL ADMINISTRATORS' 21ST CENTURY. EXAMINING THEIR ATTITUDES TOWARDS THEIR SKILLS	33
<i>Hayrullah Aytekin, Azmiye Yinal</i>	
CLICKBAIT-STYLE HEADLINES AND JOURNALISM CREDIBILITY IN SUBSAHARAN AFRICA: EXPLORING AUDIENCE PERCEPTIO	34
<i>Aman Arnold</i>	
CONFLICTS BETWEEN TEACHERS AT A LIBYAN SCHOOL: CAUSES AND ITS MANAGEMENT STRATEGİES (QUALITATIVE STUDY)	35
<i>Yousa Eldaik, Fatoş Silman</i>	

CYBERSPACE CONTENT LAYER REGULATION FOR CHILD AUDIENCE	36
<i>Abbas Niknafs, Morteza Moafi</i>	
DESIGNING INNOVATIVE AND NEW EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES AS OVERCOMING THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON HIGHER EDUCATION IN KAZAKHSTAN	37
<i>Diana Spulber, Gulzhana Kuzembayeva, Zhumagul Maydangalieva Maydangalieva</i>	
DETERMINATION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION TEACHERS' SELF-EFFICACY BELIEFS TOWARDS EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: DİYARBAKIR PROVINCE CASE*	38
<i>Elvan Bilal, Mustafa Enes Işıkgöz</i>	
DETERMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE READING UNDERSTANDING LEVELS OF PRIMARY SCHOOL 4TH GRADE STUDENTS AND THE SUCCESS OF MATHEMATICS COURSE	39
<i>Yeliz Çelen, Gülay Vay</i>	
DETERMINING THE SATISFACTION STATUS OF PATIENTS IN THE INTERNAL MEDICINE INTENSIVE CARE UNIT WITH NURSING CARE	40
<i>Evrin Sahan, Azmiye Yinal, Hüseyin Cenkler</i>	
DIFFUSION OF BITCOIN IN NIGERIA	41
<i>İzuchukwu Casmir Onuoha</i>	
DIFFUSION OF CITIZEN JOURNALISM IN PALESTINE AFTER THE GAZA WAR	42
<i>Jafar Owdh</i>	
DIFFUSION OF INSTAGRAM AS A PLATFORM FOR SATIRICAL POLITICAL CRITICISM IN PALESTINE	43
<i>Almuthana Deek, Aytekin İşman</i>	
DIFFUSION OF TELEGRAM AS A TOOL OF ALTERNATIVE MEDIA IN PALESTINE	44
<i>Almuthana Deek, Aytekin İşman</i>	
DIGITAL COMPETENCE AMONG ISLAMIC TEACHERS: A PILOT STUDY ON VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY	45
<i>Nor Alniza Binti Azman Mrs, Mohd İsa Hamzah Mr, Khadijah Abd Razak Mrs, Hafizhah Zulkifli Mrs</i>	
DIGITAL LEARNING OBJECTS AS POTENTIAL FOR TEACHING/LEARNING MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN RURAL AREAS	46
<i>Ercila Regina Da Silva Ferreira, Monica Mendes Pereira Alves</i>	
DIGITAL MEDIA AND MEDIA LITERACY IN ARAB WORLD- TRENDS AND VISIONS	47
<i>Hanan Youssef</i>	

DIGITAL PLAYGROUNDS: AN IN-DEPTH EXPLORATION OF CHILDREN'S PERSPECTIVES ON EDUCATIONAL GAMING IN ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	48
---	----

Saiedeh Hamidi Beheshti

DİJİTAL GİRİŞİMCİLİK ALANININ HARİTASI: BİBLİYOMETRİK BİR ANALİZ	49
--	----

Ayşegül Hancı, Mehmet Yıldız

DİJİTAL NEKROMANSİ BAĞLAMINDA TÜRKİYE'DEKİ REKLAM FİLMLERİNİN SEKTÖREL ANLAMDA İNCELENMESİ	50
--	----

Simge Ünlü, Ayda Sabuncuoglu İnanc

DİJİTAL REEL PSİKO-SEMİYOTİK DİL KULLANIMI TASARIMLARINDA GÖRSEL GÖSTERGELERİN DİLSEL GÖSTERGELERE OLAN ÜSTÜNLÜKLERİ NELERDİR? BU TASARIMLAR NASIL GERÇEKLEŞTİRİLİR? ÇOCUK YETİŞKİN TEORİSİ NEDİR?	51
--	----

Nevin Algül

DİJİTAL REEL PSİKO-SEMİYOTİK DİL KULLANIMLARI YAPILANDIRIRKEN VE YAPIMI SÖKERKEN KULLANILACAK OLAN TEKNİK VE YÖNTEMLER NELERDİR? TASARIMDA BAŞARIYI SAĞLAYAN TEMEL UNSUR NEDİR?	52
---	----

Nevin Algül

DİJİTAL REEL PSİKO-SEMİYOTİK DİL KULLANIMLARINI CANLI TUTMANIN YOLLARI NELERDİR?	53
--	----

Nevin Algül

DOCUMENTARY FILM AS AN INDIVIDUAL FIELD OF PRODUCTION: "STAYING WITHIN THE FRAME"	54
---	----

Cem Hakverdi, Kerim Karagöz

EARLY FOUNDATIONS, LASTING IMPACT: CULTIVATING EQUALITY IN PRESCHOOL THROUGH INCLUSIVE PEDAGOGY	55
---	----

Leyla Ulus

EFFECTS OF COVID-19 ON DEPOSIT BANKS IN THE TURKISH BANKING SECTOR	56
--	----

Selcan Erkan

EFFECTS OF IMMERSIVE VIRTUAL REALITY (IVR) ON STUDENTS' CREATIVITY SKILL AND ENGAGEMENT IN STREAM BASED LEARNING	57
--	----

Melese Astatike

ESP: CANCELLATION OF ACADEMIC AND OCCUPATIONAL PURPOSES?	58
--	----

Galna Gumovskaya

ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS IN INSTRUCTIONAL DESIGN ENHANCED BY ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW 59

Billy Malone

EXPERIENCES OF ASIAN AMERICAN STUDENTS IN NON-STEM FIELDS: A PHENOMENOLOGICAL STUDY 60

Diem Nguyen

EXPLORING IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES OF TASK BASED LANGUAGE TEACHING (TBLT) IN MULTICULTURAL PREPARATORY ENGLISH CLASSROOMS AT CYPRUS INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY 61

Ayesha Shahid

EXPLORING THE LIVED EXPERIENCES OF ELEMENTARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOL MATH TEACHERS AND THEIR BELIEF ABOUT SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL LEARNING AND MATH ACHIEVEMENT: A TRANSCENDENTAL PHENOMENOLOGICAL STUDY 62

Farina Sami

EXTENDED REALITY TECHNOLOGY & THE INTEGRATION OF THE PARAMEDIC ACADEMIC LEARNING DISABILITY STUDENT INTO INCLUSIVE LEARNING PLATFORMS: A HERMENEUTIC PHENOMENOLGICAL STUDY 63

Kathleen A Limber Doctoral Candidate

FACTORS AFFECTING OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY AWARENESS 64

Halil İbrahim Kurt, Azmiye Yinal

GAME-BASED LEARNING AND SUSTAINABILITY: AN ANALYSIS OF ECO: SAVE THE PLANET 65

Burçin Ünal, Halid Bilal Tanrıkulu

GENAI IN THE HANDS OF EXPERTS - OF GENAI MIND-SURFING, MINDMENDING, MIND-BENDING AND MIND-STRETCHING 66

Manish Malik

GENDER AND MEDIA: ETHICAL VIOLATIONS IN REPORTING ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN 67

Mustafa Öztunç, Edanur Şan

GLOBAL TRENDS IN NATION BRANDING: DYNAMICS, CHALLENGES AND INNOVATIONS 68

Mihriban Akyol Akın

GÜÇLÜ DİJİTAL REEL PSİKO-SEMIYOTİK DİL KULLANIMLARIYLA ESKİNİN PARÇALANMASI, YENİ BİR TOPLUMSAL BELLEK YARATIMI VE YENİ DÜNYA DÜZENİ İLİŞKİSİ 69

Nevin Algül

HARMANLANMIŞ ÖĞRENME VE TERS YÜZ EDİLMİŞ ÖĞRENME EKSENİNDE YABANCI DİL OLARAK TÜRKÇE ÖĞRETİM TASARISI	70
---	----

Ruhsan İskifoğlu

HOW CAN TECHNOLOGY BE EFFECTIVELY INTEGRATED INTO THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE CLASSROOM TO ENHANCE STUDENT ENGAGEMENT?	71
---	----

Coşku Begüm Oruç

İLERİ DÜZEY DİJİTAL REEL PSİKO-SEMİYOTİK DİL KULLANIMLARIYLA HEDEFE YÖNELİK, HESAPLANMIŞ TOPLU DİJİTAL REEL TACİZ MAŞALARININ ORTAK ÖZELLİKLERİ, POTANSİYEL EMSAL ÖRNEK DİJİTAL KÖLELİK VE KÖTÜCÜL OLUŞUMLARLA İLGİLERİ	72
---	----

Nevin Algül

IMPACT OF AI-DRIVEN ENGLISH GRADING PROGRAM ON TEACHERS AND STUDENTS IN THE MID-ATLANTIC U.S.: A QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL QUANTITATIVE STUDY	73
--	----

Traci Eshelman Ramey

IMPACT OF DICT ON IMPROVING TEACHING PRACTICE USING TPACK FOR PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS SCIENTIFIC MAJORS	74
--	----

Yousri Attia Mohamed Abouelenein

IMPACT OF THE COVID - 19 PANDEMIC ON REMOTE LEARNING AMONG WEST VIRGINIA HOMESCHOOLERS: A TRANSCENDENTAL PHENOMENOLOGY	75
--	----

Debra Brennan

IN SHAPING PUBLIC OPINION IN OPPOSITION TO THE PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY	76
--	----

Jafar Owdh

INEFFECTIVENESS OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING IN TURKEY: CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS	77
--	----

Aleyna Karadağlı

INSTRUCTIONAL DESIGNERS' PERCEPTIONS AND PREDICTIONS TOWARD ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND ITS IMPACT ON DESIGNING ONLINEBASED INSTRUCTION	78
---	----

Mohammed Alsuwailem

INTEGRATING AI TRANSLATION TOOLS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNING PROGRAMS; PERSPECTIVES FROM FOREIGN LANGUAGE LECTURERS	79
--	----

Nabil Al-Awawdeh

INTERACTIVE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT	80
----------------------------------	----

Zhala Bahramova

INVESTIGATING THE IMPACT OF MOBILE MICROLEARNING DESIGN ON STUDENTS' PERFORMANCE	81
--	----

Zafer Yuca, Fahme Dabaj

INVESTIGATING THE PERCEIVED EFFECTIVENESS OF CHATGPT IN FACILITATING LEARNING	82
---	----

Hon Keung Yau, Ka Fai Tung

INVESTIGATION OF CUSTOMER SERVICES AND SATISFACTION LEVELS OF GYMS	83
--	----

Mustafa Keleş, Azmiye Yinal

INVESTIGATION OF PRE-SCHOOL TEACHERS' SELF EFFICACY BELIEFS REGARDING SCIENCE EDUCATION	84
---	----

Yeliz Çelen, Gülpembe Yerlikaya

INVESTIGATION OF SMARTPHONE ADDICTION OF MIDDLE SCHOOL AND HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS	85
---	----

Servet Erkol, Sabit Menteşe, Murat Gökalp

INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF ENVIRONMENTAL STRESSORS PERCEIVED BY PATIENTS IN THE INTERNAL MEDICINE INTENSIVE CARE UNIT ON SLEEP QUALITY	86
--	----

Asena Aktaş, Hüseyin Cenkler, Azmiye Yinal

INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MOBBING APPLICATION AND WORK MOTIVATION IN NURSES	87
---	----

Gülzade Hayta, Azmiye Yinal

IS IT POSSIBLE TO USE AI TO IMPROVE EDUCATION AND CREATE A REVOLUTIONARY EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCE, AND HOW?	88
---	----

Betül Çakır

KAMUYA YÖNELİK KULLANILAN DİJİTAL REEL PSİKO-SEMİYOTİK DİL KULLANIMLARINA İDEAL ÖNERMELER	89
---	----

Nevin Algül

“KARTAL YUVASI” ADLI FİLMİN VAROLUŞ MÜCADELESİ’NDE KIBRIS TÜRK KADINI BAĞLAMINDA GÖSTERGEBİLİMSEL İNCELEMESİ	90
--	----

Müge Günay

KONTROLLÜ DÜŞÜNCE OLUŞUMU SÜRECİYLE TARAFSIZ, OBJEKTİF DÜŞÜNCE YARATIMI VE BU YARATIMIN, YARATICI ZEKÂyla İLİŞKİSİ: LEONARDO DA VINCI ÖRNEĞİ	91
--	----

Nevin Algül

KÖTÜCÜL DİJİTAL REEL PSİKO-SEMİYOTİK DİL KULLANIMLARI ÜZERİNDEN TOPLUMSAL BELLEK ARAŞTIRMALARI, İNŞÂNIN SÖKÜMÜ, YAPI BOZUCU İNCELEME MAKALELERİ II	92
--	----

Nevin Algül

LANGUAGE LEARNING DISABILITIES	93
--------------------------------	----

Anna Douglas

LEADERSHIP SKILLS OF NURSES IN THE FIELD OF HEALTH: THE EXAMPLE OF TRNC HOSPITALS	94
---	----

Gülşen Fırat, Azmiye Yinal

MAKING SENSE OF THE SOUNDS IN THE FILMS “SİVAS” AND “FRENZY”: CEVDET EREK’S ATMOSPHERES	95
---	----

Selvi Ece Dugan, Kerim Karagöz

MATEMATİK ÖĞRETMENLERİNE UYGULANAN MOBBİNGİN İNCELENMESİ	96
--	----

Arzu Nur Ortak, Fatma Parmaksız

NATIVE SPEAKERISM IN ELT	97
--------------------------	----

Nurten Sena Yılmaz

NOSTALJİ İÇERİKLİ REKLAMLARA YÖNELİK TÜKETİCİ TUTUMLARININ İNCELENMESİ	98
--	----

Seda Müftüoğlu, Kıvanç Nazlım Tüzel Uraltaş

OKUL ÖNCESİ VE İLKOKUL ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN ÖZ-YETERLİLİK ALGILARI İLE YAPAY ZEKAYA İLİŞKİN GENEL TUTUMLARI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ	99
---	----

Yarem Zeden, Fatoş Silman, Belgin Parlakyıldız

ONLINE LANGUAGE TEACHING SKILLS OF BACHELOR OF ARTS IN ENGLISH GRADUATES OF POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES	100
---	-----

Mary Grace Yebra

ONLINE NEWS CONSUMERS IN ZAMBIAN AND TANZANIAN	101
--	-----

Armani Arnold Aman

ÖRNEĞİ ÜZERİNDEN: DİJİTAL REEL PSİKO-SEMİYOTİK DİL KULLANIMLARIYLA (ETKİLEŞİMLE)'KUTUDA DİJİTAL REEL KÖLE' YARATIMI SÜRECİ NASIL İŞLER?	102
---	-----

Nevin Algül

PERSIAN PAINTINGS AND ITS CONTEXTUAL READING	103
--	-----

Elham Etemadi

PREDICTIVE DIAGNOSTIC ASSESSMENT: STRATEGY FOR STUDENT RETENTION IN BASIC EDUCATION	104
---	-----

Renato De Oliveira Brito, Gilvan Charles Cerqueira De Araújo, Maria Cristina Mesquita Da Silva, Alexandre Anselmo Guilherme

PROMOTING INNOVATION IN BRAZILIAN BASIC EDUCATION: THE EXPERIENCE OF THE INNOVATIVE SCHOOLS PROJECT IN BRASILIA – BRAZIL	106
--	-----

Renato De Oliveira Brito, José Ívaldo Araújo De Lucena, Claudia Chesini, Maria Cristina Mesquita Da Silva, Ercila Regina Da Silva Ferreira, Rita De Cassia De Almeida Rezende, Veruska Alves De Lima E Silva

PSİKO-SEMİYOTİK İLETİŞİM, ETKİLEŞİM NEDİR, NE DEĞİLDİR? GERÇEKLEŞTİRİLME SÜRECİNDE 'KARŞILIKLILIK İLKESİ', LEGAL GÖRÜNÜMLÜ, İLLEGAL DİJİTAL ALANLAR VE AI İLE OLAN İLİŞKİSİ	108
---	-----

Nevin Algül

PSİKO-SEMİYOTİK İLETİŞİME ALTERNATİF İLETİŞİM DİLİ TASARIMI: ŞEFFAF (AÇIK) İLETİŞİM MÜMKÜN OLABİLİR Mİ? MASKELİ BALONUN YIKIMI	109
--	-----

Nevin Algül

RESEARCH ON INNOVATION IN DIGITAL MEDIA ART IN THE AGE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE	110
---	-----

Yi-Fei Zhu

SEMBOLİK BİR TÜKETİM BİÇİMİ OLARAK TÜKETMEMEK: INSTAGRAM’DA BOYKOT HASHTAGLERİ ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME	111
---	-----

Nisa Dinç, Ayda Sabuncuoglu İnanc

SİYASİ İLETİŞİMDE, ORTAK HEDEFE YÖNELİK, KÜRESEL BOYUTTA DİJİTAL REEL PSİKO-SEMİYOTİK DİL KULLANIMI ÖRNEKLERİ: TÜRKİYE, USA, İTALYA, İNGİLTERE, ALMANYA, FİNLANDYA	112
--	-----

Nevin Algül

SOCIAL MEDIA EFFECT GEN-Z WRITTEN LANGUAGE?	113
---	-----

Oğulcan Çanta, Fidan Zeynalova

SOSYAL SINIFLARDA DIDEROT ETKİSİNİN SATIN ALMA NİYETİNE ETKİSİ	114
--	-----

Entes Kozallık, Emre Kozallık

TEACHER EXPERIENCE WITH ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN MIDDLE SCHOOL EDUCATION: A QUALITATIVE RESEARCH STUDY	115
--	-----

Aimee Lintner

TEACHER, LEARNER PROFILES AND THE CBLT IN ALGERIA: PROSPECTS AND PERSPECTIVES	116
---	-----

Farouk Bouhadiba, Zitouni Mimouna

TEACHERS; PERSPECTIVES ON TECHNOLOGY USE AT THE CIU ENGLISH PREPARATORY SCHOOL: A QUALITATIVE STUDY	117
<i>Bahaa Alarameen</i>	
TEACHING ENGLISH TO CHILDREN WITH DYSLEXIA: EFFECTIVE STRATEGIES	118
<i>Ceyda Nur Özger</i>	
TECHNOLOGY INTEGRATION: PROBLEM-BASED LEARNING PLAN	119
<i>Anna Douglas</i>	
THE 4 ANIMALS TRAINING PROGRAM: IMPROVING PERFORMANCE & MAXIMIZING PRODUCTIVITY	120
<i>Kendall Ficklin</i>	
THE DIFFUSION OF MOBILE BANKING FOR INTERNATIONAL PAYMENT IN NIGERIA	121
<i>Abdulraheem Damilare Shehu</i>	
THE EFFECT OF BANK IMAGE ON CUSTOMER PERCEPTION TRNC EXAMPLE	122
<i>Murat Aslan, Mehmet Çağlar, Azmiye Yinal</i>	
THE EFFECT OF LEADERSHIP STRUCTURE ON EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE	123
<i>Gülden Bozat, Azmiye Yinal</i>	
THE EFFECT OF MOBBING ON EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE: A RESEARCH ON BANK EMPLOYEES	124
<i>Hakan Aşık, Azmiye Yinal</i>	
THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ADVERTISEMENT ON PAKISTANI WOMEN	125
<i>Amna Abdul Qayyum</i>	
THE EFFECT OF TEACHERS' SCHOOL MINDFULNESS ON THEIR ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT	126
<i>Cevat Celep</i>	
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SCIENCE CONTENT FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS THROUGH AI IN EDUCATION-ITS	127
<i>Pathawit Chongsermsirisakul, Siripen İamurai</i>	
THE EFFECTS OF WORK STRESS ON THE PERFORMANCE OF PERSONNEL WORKING IN BANKS IN THE TURKISH REPUBLIC OF NORTHERN CYPRUS	128
<i>Zeynep Buruk, Azmiye Yinal</i>	

THE EVOLUTION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN EDUCATION: A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF ITS CURRENT STATE AND FUTURE PROSPECTS	129
---	-----

Mehmet Çağlar, Tubanur Çelik İskifoğlu

THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON STUDENTS' THINKING MECHANISMS WHEN USED IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION. HAS ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TAKEN AWAY PEOPLE'S ABILITY TO THINK? WHY?	131
--	-----

Emel Bilaloğlu, Cennet Nur İneç

THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TO CONTEMPORARY EDUCATION (THE CASE OF KAZAKHSTAN)	132
--	-----

Shakhrukh Batyrkhanov

THE IMPACT OF BIG DATA ANALYTICS ON ORGANIZATION PERFORMANCE	133
--	-----

Abdulraheem Damilare Shehu, Tunmise Ajeigbe

THE IMPACT OF FLIPPED CLASSROOM ON ENGAGEMENT AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF STUDENTS, BASED ON THEIR PERSONALITY TRAITS	134
---	-----

Tekin Dabaj, Ersun İşçioğlu

THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON BODY AND BEAUTY PERCEPTION	135
--	-----

Mustafa Öztunç, Nesrin Akinci Çötök

THE INFLUENCE OF DEPRESSION ON APPLYING MODERN EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY BY MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHERS	136
---	-----

Kaleab Ghebreslassie

THE INFLUENCE OF VIDEO LESSONS IN AN ONLINE INTRODUCTORY PROGRAMMING MODULE: COMPARING PASSING STUDENTS WITH THOSE THAT FAIL	138
--	-----

Dalize Van Heerden, Jeanne Kriek

THE LIVED EXPERIENCES OF EDUCATORS LEVERAGING EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY AND CONNECTIVISM FOR FOSTERING ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION: A TRANSCENDENTAL PHENOMENOLOGICAL STUDY	140
---	-----

Cynthia Plueger

THE MAGICAL ROLE OF PROPERTY MANAGERS IN POST-EMERGENCY SITUATIONS	141
--	-----

Hamza Qudah

THE PROCESS OF AGEING WISDOM EMPOWERMENT TOWARDS RECONCILIATION SOCIETY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	142
---	-----

Pakwipar Phosri, Uthit Bamroongcheep

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMPLOYEES' BURNOUT LEVELS AND THEIR PERCEPTIONS OF ORGANIZATIONAL JUSTICE	143
--	-----

Turgut Cenkçiler, Azmiye Yinal

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN JOB SATISFACTION AND BURNOUT IN PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS IN KKTC	144
--	-----

Neriman Soral

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN JOB SATISFACTION AND ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT OF EMPLOYEES IN TOURISM BUSINESSES	145
--	-----

Ferda Öztürk, Azmiye Yinal

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TEACHERS' PERCEPTIONS OF EDUCATIONAL INSPECTORS' SUPERVISION STYLES AND THEIR TRUST LEVELS	146
---	-----

Gülay Yahyaoğlu, Azmiye Yinal

THE ROLE OF JOURNALISTIC INVESTIGATIONS IN SHAPING PUBLIC OPINION IN OPPOSITION TO THE PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY. CASE STUDY THE HIDDEN IS MORE IMMENSE TV PROGRAM ON THE AL JAZEERA CHANNEL	147
--	-----

Jafar Owdh, Dilan Çiftçi

THE ROLE OF UNIVERSITY LECTURERS' TRAINING OF ICT UTILIZATION IN INSTRUCTION IN PAKISTAN	148
--	-----

Shahbaz Ahmad

THE SUBSTITUTED BAKERY, THE SUSTAINABLE FOOD IN CRISIS	149
--	-----

Pathawit Chongsermsirisakul, Siripen İamurai

TRANSFORMING EDUCATION: THE POWER OF AI IN CONTENT DELIVERY, ASSESSMENT, AND INTERVENTION	151
---	-----

Janet Syed Ms.

TRANSFORMING HIGHER EDUCATION IN AI AGE: ADOPTING AGILITY IN EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	152
--	-----

Alev Elçi

TURKEY IN TERMS OF LEGAL REGULATIONS ON INFORMATION DISORDER IN SOCIAL MEDIA	153
--	-----

Mine Demirtaş, Nevzer Sebla Yavaş

TÜKETİCİLERİN SOSYAL MEDYADA DÜZENLENEN YARIŞMA VE ÇEKİLİŞLERE KATILMA MOTİVASYONLARININ ÖZ-BELİRLEME KURAMI KAPSAMINDA DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ	154
---	-----

İlker Müftüoğlu, Betül Özkaya

UNDERSTANDING AND HELPING CHILDREN TO MANAGE THEIR ANGER DURING THE GRIEF PROCESS AFTER A NATURAL DISASTER	155
--	-----

Münevver Mertoğlu

UNDERSTANDING HOW TEACHERS MANAGE STRESS AND COPING STRATEGIES AT THE SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES, CYPRUS INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY	156
--	-----

Bahaa Arameen

USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FOR EDUCATION ON WATER POTABILIZATION AN INNOVATIVE WORKSHOP FOR THE YOUTH OF FATICK REGION, SENEGAL	157
---	-----

Coly Oumar, Coly Mohamar El Bachir, Diatta Mamaye Bassirou

USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TOOLS IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGE TO TOURISM SPECIALISTS'	158
--	-----

Gulnara Rizakhojayeve

USING DIGITAL TOOLS IN FORMING COMMUNICATIVE AND COGNITIVE COMPETENCE OF TOURISM SPECIALISTS	159
--	-----

Madina Akeshova

VERTITUDE: GREEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP, EDUCATION, TECHNOLOGY, AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FOR SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT IN SENEGAL	160
--	-----

Fatou Gnagna Dieng

WHAT IS THE BENEFITS OF TECHNOLOGY IN EDUCATION AND HOW AFFECT OUR EDUCATION	162
--	-----

Selinay Kumtepe, Sıla Kaya

YENİ BİR GÖRME BİÇİMİ OLARAK PSİKO-SEMİYOTİK İLETİŞİM BİLİNCİ NASIL YARATI(ALABI)LİR?	164
---	-----

Nevin Algül

BEYAZ PERDE VE PROPAGANDA: KİTLELERİ YÖNLENDİREN SANAT	165
--	-----

İbrahim Dalkılıç

SİNEMADAKİ ÖTEKİ: HOLLYWOOD FİMLERİNDE SİYAHİ STEREOTİPLEME	166
---	-----

İbrahim Dalkılıç

100. YILINDA TÜRKİYE'DE FELSEFE EĞİTİMİ

Tufan Çötök
tcotok@sakarya.edu.tr

ÖZET

Cumhuriyetin yüzüncü yılını idrak ederken düşünce dünyamızın zenginliği ve özgürlüğünü yansıtmak biçimde felsefi düşüncenin genel durumu felsefi akımlar, felsefe yapma biçimleri, felsefi gelenekler ve benzeri başlıklar altında ele almak mümkündür. Bu çerçevede sadece Batı felsefe geleneği ve bu gelenek içerisinde yer verilen felsefe akımları ile yetinmek yerine, tarihsel felsefe birikimimizi de göz önünde bulunduran bir perspektifle hareket edilmiştir.

Toplumumuzun tarihsel manada felsefi geçmişi, Batı dünyasının felsefi geçmişi ile bir kısım ortak tarihsel arka plana (uzak geçmişteki Helen ve Helenistik birikim) sahip olmakla birlikte bugüne doğru kendi özgül ve özgün düşünce örneklerini ve istikametini de geliştirmiş ve on dokuzuncu yüzyıl ile birlikte Batı düşünce ve bilimi ile ikinci bir düşünce hayatı oluşturularak yeni olan üzerinden mevcut geleneksel birikim de etkinleştirilmeye çalışılmıştır. Hiç şüphesiz bu süreç yeni ile gelenek arasında gerilimin baş göstermediği sancısız bir sürece karşılık gelmemektedir. Bununla birlikte yeni olanın geleneğin elverdiği nispette alımlanması ve başvuru olan yeni kaynaklar ışığıyla geleneksel olanın yenilenmesi suretiyle bir etkileşim ortamı da oluşmuştur.

Yüzyıllık dönemin özellikle son elli yıllık bölümünün -ülkenin dışa açık politikalar takip etmesinin sonucu olarak- ilk elli yılla kıyaslanamayacak derecede zenginlik ve çeşitlilik arz ettiği malumdur. (Son elli yıllık bölümün ikinci çeyreğinde kaleme alınan telif ve tercüme eserlerin çokluğunu ve çeşitliliğini hassaten vurgulamak gerekir.) Nitekim Cumhuriyetin ellinci yılı münasebeti ile kaleme alınmış felsefe değerlendirmelerinde de bu durum görülebilir. Bu nedenle felsefi düşünce örnekleri bir taraftan klasik İlkçağ ve Orta Çağ düşünce dünyasını yansıtırken diğer taraftan modern felsefe ile yeni felsefi yaklaşım biçimleri ve yeni sorunlar tartışılmaya başlanmıştır. Ayrıca 'İslam felsefesi' adlandırması ile Orta Çağ düşünce dünyasının bir örneği durumundaki felsefi çalışmalar da bu iki durumu içeren örneklerle sahiptir. Yani bir taraftan geleneksel bakış açısı ve yaklaşımların hâkim olduğu çalışmalar gerçekleştirilirken bir taraftan da geleneksel olanın kritik edilerek yenilenmesi durumu söz konusudur.

Belirtmek gerekir ki kimi felsefi çalışmaları, karşısında durulan bir geleneğe veya yaklaşıma ait diye göz ardı etmek, hangi bakış açısı benimsenirse benimsensin, felsefenin ve cumhuriyet fikrinin temelinde yer alan düşünce çeşitliliğine aykırı bir tavra karşılık gelir. Dolayısıyla Cumhuriyetin yüzüncü yılı vesilesiyle bir asırlık felsefe serüvenimize ilişkin olarak yürütülecek incelemenin, azami ölçüde farklı akım ve anlayışları ihtiva etmesinin gayet isabetli olduğu kanaatindeyiz.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Cumhuriyetin 100. Yılı, Felsefe, Felsefe eğitimi

A DEVELOPMENT OF PLATFORM FOR COMMUNITY LIFELONG LEARNING NETWORKING “VIRTUAL TOUR TO SEE AND VISIT: VTSV” TO TRANSFER WISDOM OF THE ELDERLY IN EASTERN THAILAND

Uthit Bamroongcheep
uthitb@go.buu.ac.th

Pakwipar Phosri
pakwipar@go.buu.ac.th

ABSTRACT

This research was conducted to develop a platform for community lifelong learning networking, “Virtual Tour to See and Visit: VTSV,” to transfer the wisdom of the elderly in eastern Thailand. The objectives of this study were to: 1) synthesize the components of the platform for community lifelong learning networking; 2) develop the platform for community lifelong learning networking “Virtual Tour to See and Visit: VTSV” to transfer wisdom of the elderly; and 3) evaluate the suitability of the VTSV. The research and development process consisted of three phases. The first phase involved the components of the platform studying and synthesizing existing documents and previous research findings. The second phase involved platforms created by experts. The third phase studied the satisfaction of Thai tourists towards “Virtual Tour to See and Visit: VTSV.” Data analysis includes percentages, averages, standard deviations, and content synthesis. The research findings are as follows: Innovative learning community network " Virtual Tour to See and Visit: VTSV" Wisdom of the Elderly in Eastern Thailand on the platform link <http://weenjoywisdom.com/travel> consists of a directory board with three components: learning about Eastern Wisdom Thailand; visiting the check-in point in the eastern region.; and visiting the Burapha community. The development results found that community network innovations were certified by experts at a very good level, and tourists who participated in the activities had the highest level of satisfaction.

Keywords: platform for community lifelong learning networking, Virtual Tour to See and Visit: VTSV, the wisdom of the elderly

A FIELD STUDY ON DIGITAL GAME ADDICTION: THE CASE OF SAKARYA

İlknur Çakar
ilknurcakar@subu.edu.tr

Aytekin İşman
aytekinisman@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

With technological advancements, digital games have become an integral part of life as a source of entertainment and pastime for nearly every age group. The widespread use of these games brings along some potential risks. Programs and games that can be easily accessed without any security measures in place make the examination of the emerging form of addiction, known as digital game addiction, valuable. Studying digital game addiction, which is becoming a serious issue day by day, is crucial to understand its causes, consequences, and impact. Efforts directed towards researching and addressing digital game addiction contribute significantly to addressing this growing problem.

Concerns about digital game addiction, which is assumed to have an impact on the academic and social lives of university students, are increasingly growing. In the context of a study conducted in Sakarya province, the aim is to examine the levels of addiction to digital games among students of Sakarya University and Sakarya Applied Sciences University. The research, which employs a quantitative descriptive method, has a sample group consisting of 261 individuals reached through convenience sampling.

The data were collected using the "Personal Information Form" prepared by the researcher and the "Digital Game Addiction Scale for University Students" developed by Hazar and Hazar (2019) for the purpose of measuring digital game addiction among university students. This scale underwent validity and reliability studies. According to the obtained results, it is observed that digital game addiction is concentrated at a rate of 73.3% within the age range of 18-23. The findings indicate that 48.7% of the participating students use the internet primarily for social media access, and 64.4% have a daily digital game playing duration of up to 1 hour. In the context of digital game addiction, it has been determined that 55.5% of the students have low-risk and 21.1% have risky addiction scores. Additionally, it has been observed that digital game addiction is higher in males compared to females.

Keywords: Digital Game, Digital Game Addiction, University Students

Keywords: Digital Game Addiction

A SEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF HONOR KILLING CARICATURES IN ARAB COUNTRIES

Almuthana Deek
mothana.ps@outlook.sa

ABSTRACT

Caricature drawing is an essential tool for expressing ideas and issues and criticizing personalities, events, and laws in a black comedy or satirical way. The caricature deals with political, social, and cultural criticism and daily issues that express people's concerns and problems. In this study, a sample of 10 caricatures from various sources in the Arab world has been selected that express an important social issue: honor killing.

This study aims to analyze the caricature's content related to honor killing cases and how it deals with the issue and criticizes the phenomenon. A semiological analysis of the drawings was done to reach the semantic messages that the caricature wanted to convey to the public and educate the followers of the seriousness of the phenomenon, with a focus on the clear masculine logic in dealing with the issue and claiming Honor being an inherent right for males only and the aspects that the patriarchal system focuses on in its domination of the lives of women, supported by the silence of society and the double legal standards that allow the tribal mentality to prevail over the law.

The caricatures studied were highly critical and directed against the commission of crimes on the grounds of honor, with intense mockery of the laws that go along with the crime or the prevailing social customs that make this crime heroic, dealing with criminals as social heroes and blaming the victims.

Keywords: Caricature, honor killing, shame killing, Caricature drawing, cartoons.

A STUDY OF E-BANKING IN INDIA: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO NEW PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS

Des Raj
drbajwa7@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The U.S. banking system is unusual in consisting not only of some very large banks but also a large number of relatively small community banks. This bifurcated banking structure resulted largely from a legal framework that, in the past, restricted banks' abilities to diversify geographically. This institutional structure, in turn, reflected a long-standing concern in the United States about the concentration of banking power in a few very large institutions located far away from many of the customers they serve. The bifurcated banking system in the United States has served the economy well. Over time, with regulatory change and financial innovation, large banks have become complex organizations engaged in a wide range of activities. They provide a variety of services to their customers, but often rely on hard financial information, computer models, and centralized decision-making as the basis for conducting business. In contrast, small banks have focused more on "relationship banking" basing decisions on personal knowledge of customers' creditworthiness and a keen understanding of business conditions in the communities they serve. In this way, the bifurcated banking system has served the needs of a diverse U.S. economy composed of businesses of all shapes and sizes and consumers with diverse needs and preferences. While community banks have a clear place in the U.S. banking system, some analysts have questioned whether they play a sufficiently important role in the economy to warrant public interest and oversight. With increased merger activity over the last 20 years, the number of community banks—while still quite large—has declined. In addition, small banks pose little systemic risk to the nation's financial system. And, if community banks were not there, other financial services providers might readily step in to take their place. This article examines the role of community banks in the U.S. economy. The first section of the article argues that, while community banks hold only a small share of the nation's banking assets, they provide important financial services—for which there are few, if any, substitutes—to some key sectors of the economy. The second section argues that community banks will continue to play an important role in the banking industry, even as technology and market conditions change. The paper concludes that the Federal Reserve therefore has a strong interest in understanding issues facing community banks.

Keywords: E-Banking

A STUDY ON THE CHALLENGES FACING PRESS FREEDOM IN AFRICA: THE CASE OF CAMEROON

Carlson Nkongho Ojong
ojongnkongho923@gmail.com

Aytekın İşman
aytekinisman@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The liberty of the press is highly precarious in numerous African nations, including those that have substantial press freedom rankings. Journalists continue to encounter mistreatment, persecution, detentions, and aggressions for their Professional activities. Hence, this present study was aimed to examine the challenges facing press freedom in Africa and Cameroon in particular. To gain insight on the challenges facing press freedom in Cameroon, the qualitative research method was used through an online video interview technique with media experts within the private sector in Cameroon. And, in defining the sample population which consists of journalists working in the private sector a purposive sampling method is adopted and a total of 15 journalists were chosen from 12 different media organizations in Cameroon. In effect, an online video interview was conducted and was deemed appropriate because of distance and the size of the country, and going for an online interview will enable us reach a representative sample. Then the data were analyzed with the help of Nvivo software. Moreover, the study helped in identifying the different challenges facing press freedom in Africa and Cameroon in particular as well as the role play by the government in the promotion of press freedom in the country. Again, the findings served as milestones proposing long-lasting solutions to the Government in the promotion of press freedom and democracy.

Keywords: Press, Freedom, Press freedom, Africa and Cameroon

A.I. INTEGRATED THEORETICAL/ORGANIC CHEMISTRY IS SET TO REVOLUTIONIZE THE FUTURE OF EDUCATION AND DE NOVO DRUG DISCOVERY

Ilgaz Tokay
itokay@stu.okan.edu.tr

Muzaffer Elmas
muzaffer.elmas@kocaelisaglik.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

This research argues that rapidly developing artificial intelligence tools combined with theoretical and organic chemistry software are revolutionizing education and research systems. Using these new software tools, students and academics in training and research centers can achieve great results by learning and applying longer-term and comprehensive techniques in less time. This new AI-powered teaching and research technique will play an important role in disease prevention for the future of humanity, especially in drug discovery. By replacing traditional chemistry methods with in silico studies with artificial intelligence, the capacity to stop diseases is increasing logarithmically. The future of drug discovery relies on the precise identification of target molecules, especially in areas such as oncological research. For example, oncological AI simulations now classify target molecules and structures rather than cancer type classification. Our ongoing studies have contributed to our organic pharmaceutical chemistry database by providing valuable data for understanding the role of functional groups. By examining the binding affinity, binding score, binding mode and nucleotide site selectivity of different functional groups in drugs, we are able to make meaningful comparisons. This comprehensive approach makes it possible to predict novel effects and reuse effects of de novo designed drugs. The goal is to create effective and durable drugs with reduced toxicity and focused on specific targets.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, A.I., Theoretical Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, De Novo Drug Design, University Education

ABOVE, THE SKY OF VARKAUS

Matti Itkonen
matti.tapani.itkonen@elisanet.fi

ABSTRACT

The figurative fabric of being can be embroidered with words, images, ideas and fantasies. After all, we find this embroidery in the reality of language. In English we see the idea in such words as ‘coloured’, ‘mottled’, ‘pied’, ‘diversity’, ‘multiplicity’, for example, all of which correspond to the Finnish word ‘kirjo’, used in describing, among others, a rainbow trout, a harbour seal and the magical artefact in the national epic Kalevala. Medicines described in English as ‘broad-spectrum’, i.e. effective against many things, micro-organisms, have a ‘broad embroidery’ in Finnish. What is the meaning of a time of ‘embroidered culture’, of cultural multiplicity, and what is it like? Multi-face man inhabits the age of cultural multiplicity. Just as one-look man does. They can also be different sides of the same person. In fact, to counteract or provide an inverse existential partner for multi-face man, one-look man must be created and brought into the world. Through these existential opposites, it is possible to achieve sufficient depth and dimensionality for examining things. Multi-face man is born from the sphere of inwardness; its starting point is always at the core of existential interiority. One-look man in contrast exists purely as an externality – a being guided and led by an external will. Multi-face man, on the other hand, contains elements beyond the reach and control of external will: his interiority makes him an existential mystery. One-look man has a rote-learned fashionableness. There is nothing surprising about him since the known past also makes the future known and predictable in advance. All that remains is the repetition of the once learned. In short, multi-face man is the independent subject of his own life. One-look man is the non-independent subject of his existence because his externality – devoid of self-illumination – reflects the will of an external interiority.

Keywords: Value reality; lived time; observation; history of ideas and culture; literary education; time travel; metaphorical sky.

ACADEMIC SUPPORT OF VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENTS PERCEIVED BY HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS DURING COVID-19

Edwin Osmil Coreas Flores
osmil@ugb.edu.sv

José De Jesús Romero Argueta
02329575-5@clases.edu.sv

ABSTRACT

It will be very useful for the E-Learning departments, dean's offices, and academic monitoring of the higher education institutions (HEI) of El Salvador to know the perception that students have regarding the academic support of the virtual learning environments (VLE) implemented or strengthened as a response to the events generated by the Covid-19 pandemic. Although this event is in the health area, it has had an impact on other areas, including education, leading HEIs to advance in the virtualization of content for the care of their students. This research allowed us to know the perception of students regarding virtual environments as facilitators of learning and guarantors of favorable social environments in the development of content. Opportunely, the topic is relevant during the social distancing due to the pandemic and, undoubtedly, provides new data to support other studies. In this descriptive study, with a quantitative approach, with a non-probabilistic sample, 279 students from several HEIs from El Salvador participated, to which an online survey was given to know their perception of VLE as learning facilitators. As a main result, it was obtained that such perception depends on your previous experience in VLE.

Keywords: Virtual Environments

AFET DEVLET POLİTİKASI VE EĞİTİM: 6 ŞUBAT 2023 DEPREMLERİ SONRASINDA OKULA ERİŞİM VE OKUL SEÇİMLERİ

Özkan Aslan

ozkanaslan0411@gmail.com

Nermin Karabacak

nerminkarabacak@gmail.com

ÖZET

Öngörülemeyen zamanlamada, kamu eğitiminde kesintiye uğraması, psikososyal refahın ücretlendirilmesi, doğal afetlerin eğitim hizmeti perspektifinden değerlendirilmesini gerektirir. Afet devlet politikasında, devlet desteğiyle 6 Şubat 2023 depremleri sonrasında dezavantajlı bir grup durumunda bulunan depremi yaşayanlar üzerinde eğitimde okula erişim ve okul seçimlerinin nasıl olması önemlidir. Bu bağlamda 6 Şubat 2023 depremleri sonrasında zorunlu eğitim gören çocukların okula erişimlerinin nasıl sağlandığı ve/veya okul seçimlerinin nasıl yapıldığına ilişkin veli, öğretmen ve okul kayıtlarının ayrıntılarının ortaya konulması amaçlanan bu araştırma, nitel araştırma deseninde ve durum çalışması modelinde yürütülmüştür. Araştırmanın çalışma grubu, ayrıntılı yöntem yöntemleri ölçüm tekniğiyle tesis edilmiş, (1)depremde yaşayan öğrenci velisi, (2)depremde yaşayan öğrenci velisi, (2)depremde yaşayan öğrenci öğretmeni ve (3)depremde yaşayan grubun okul bulunan üye olmak onun grubunda sekizer olmak Toplamda 24'ü ayaktaydı. Çalışma grubunda bulunan üç gruba yönelik görüşme formları hazırlanır. Araştırmanın verilerinin yarı zamanlı görüşme formlarıyla toplanmıştır. Veriler içerik analizi yöntemiyle analiz edilmiştir. Bu çalışmada, deprem sonrası göçe maruz kalan zorunlu eğitim alınan, çocukların yeni göç bölgelerindeki okula erişimleri ve/veya okul seçimlerini yakınların tavsiyesini alarak, yerleşim adresinin okula yakınlığı, yeni göç yerlerindeki yönlendirmeye resmi rahatlama sağlanarak yapılan tespit edilmiştir. Araştırmanın deprem sonrasındaki göç rotalarını belirlerken yakınlarının, arkadaşlarının veya akrabalık bağlarının olduğu yerde tercihler görülüyor. Bu tercihlerin sonucunda eğitim çocuklarına olan okul seçimleri sırasında desteklenmişler ve yakınlarının tavsiyelerine göre ulaşımını sağlamışlardır. Yaşayan deprem ailelerinin bir diğer okul seçim tercihi ise öğrenilmiş olan hedefe yönlendirmelerdir. Bunun yanı sıra deprem sonrası Türkiye'nin farklı illerine göç eden ailelerin zorunlu eğitim çalışmaları, illerde/ilçelerde düzenlenen komisyonlar tarafından, deprem nedeniyle göç eden zorunlu eğitime katılanların takip edilerek okullara yönlendirilmesi durduruldu. Sonuçlarında, bir devlet politikası olarak Milli Eğitim Bakanlığının depremde yaşayan bölgelere biran önce eğitime kazandırılması amacıyla “herhangi şart bir olmaksızın” istenilen kamu veya özel okula kayıt bölümünün önünü açması ile birlikte ailelerin okul tercihinin gerçekleştirilmesi ve çocukların kısa bir süre içerisinde okula erişim imkanına olanak sağlanması ortaya çıkmaktadır. Ayrıca 6 Şubat depremleri sonrasında uygulanan kayıt bölümünde tüm doğal afetlerden sonra yeterli ve okula erişimleri sağlanarak çocukların geri dönüşleri gözlenerek bu dinlenmenin sürekli olarak sürekli olarak kullanılmasında önerilerde bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Deprem, okula erişim, okul seçimi, zorunlu göç, zorunlu eğitim.

AI IN TEACHING AND LEARNING

Janet Syed Ms.
janet@iQeraSchools.com

ABSTRACT

Integrating Artificial Intelligence (AI) into education offers transformative potential across the three core stages of teaching and learning: content delivery, assessment, and intervention. Traditional educational methods often fail to meet the diverse needs of students, requiring innovative approaches to enhance learning outcomes. This presentation explores how AI can personalize content delivery by adapting educational materials to suit individual learning styles and needs, ensuring engagement and relevance. Through real-time formative and summative assessments, AI provides immediate feedback and identifies learning trends, enabling educators to adjust instruction dynamically. Furthermore, AI-powered intervention tools offer tailored support to students who require additional help, based on continuous monitoring and data analysis. By leveraging predictive and generative AI, educators can predict student performance, personalize learning pathways, and ensure every student receives the necessary support to succeed. This holistic approach to integrating AI in education makes learning more efficient, personalized, and impactful, ultimately setting a new standard in educational effectiveness and inclusivity.

Keywords: AI in Teaching and Learning

AI-POWERED PRONUNCIATION IN LANGUAGE LEARNING

Burcu Gokgoz Kurt
burcugokgoz@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies in language learning, especially pronunciation improvement, is transforming traditional teaching methods, offering innovative, personalized and scalable solutions. This paper examines how AI technologies empower pronunciation instruction through advanced speech recognition, automatic feedback systems and machine learning algorithms. These tools assess students' pronunciation in real-time and with precision, detect specific phonetic errors, and provide personalized feedback to ensure more effective practice. Moreover, AI provides a dynamic and adaptive learning environment that allows learners to develop connected speech and other important spoken language skills in natural speaking contexts. This study highlights the significant potential of AI in improving language learners' pronunciation and communication skills by specifically discussing the contributions of AI in the pronunciation development process, current applications in this field, benefits obtained, and challenges encountered.

Keywords: AI In Education

**ALGÜL, MANUEL PSİKO-SEMİYOTİK DİL KULLANIMLARI
AYRIŞTIRICILARIYLA GERÇEKLERİ ÇARPITMAK ÜZERE OLUŞTURULMUŞ
SEMİYOTİK ALANIN PARÇALANMASI, DİJİTAL ETKİLEŞİM
DERECELERİNDE DİL KULLANIMLARININ İMZA OLABİLME ÖZELL**

Nevin Algül
algulnevin@gmail.com

ÖZET

Karartılmış, çarpıtılmış, gerçeğinden kopmuş dil kullanımların ALGÜL Dijital Reel Psiko Semiyotik Dil Kullanımları Ayırıştırıcıları kullanılarak nasıl parçalanıp yok edilebileceklerine dayalı olan bu makalede henüz bir yazılım ve/veya aygıt olarak kullanıma sunulmamış projemin geleceğini yönlendirirken sadece bu bakış ve bilgelikle bile geniş kitlelerin güdünlenme yollarını öğrenebilecekleri üzerinde durulmaktadır. Bu bağlamda ALGÜL Dijital Reel Psiko-Semiyotik Dil Kullanımı Ayırıştırıcıları ve türleri nasıl çalışır aktarılırken gerçeğe ulaşmayı engelleyen, maniğülatif dil kullanımlarını ayırtırmaya yönelik bir görüş kazandırma tüm çalışmanın içeriğinde yer almaktadır. Dil kullanımların imza olabilmeye özellikleri üzerinde durulmuş, bu özellik üzerinden ALGÜL Dijital Reel Manuel Dil Kullanımı Ayırıştırıcılarının kişiye özgü dil kullanımlarını yakalama ve dijital etkileşim alanının yakın bir gelecekte dijital etkileşim hukukuna bağlanmasına aracı olabilmeye yeteneği AI üzerinden de aktarılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dijital Reel

AN EDUCATIONAL PATH ON THE CONCEPT OF INFINITE

Paolo Di Sia
paolo.disia@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This paper outlines an educational path on the concept of infinite, a fundamental concept in mathematics and in every scientific field of the human theoretical and applied knowledge. After a historical premise, the paper focuses on the definition of this basic concept, as well as on the difference between potential infinite and actual infinite. The concept of infinitesimal, linked to that of infinite, is underlined and some paradoxes of the infinite are considered. Information on the concept of transfinite follows. The rigorous, but non-technical treatment allows the use of this work as an interesting educational introduction to one of the most important concepts that the human being has always dealt with.

Keywords: Mathematics, Infinite, Infinitesimal, Transfinite, Education, Knowledge.

AN EVALUATION OF THE END OF SEMESTER WEEK ACTIVITY: ACCORDING TO TEACHER AND STUDENT OPINIONS

Kerim Karabacak
kerimk@iuc.edu.tr

Ender Kahramanoğlu
enderkah@gmail.com

Belgin Karabacak
belginkarabacak@hotmail.com

Mehmet Üncü
mehmet-66-54@hotmail.com

ABSTRACT

The last week of the first semester of the academic year of schools affiliated with the Ministry of National Education, between 15-19 January 2024, has been declared as the "End of Semester Activities Week". During the end of Semester activity week quiz shows, word games, share your favorite, talent sharing, visual arts, science and sports activities, oratory games, charity bazaars, social responsibility and book reading, experience sharing, comedy hour, game hour, shows and trips were requested to be held at the school. A guide has been published for this by MEB. In the guide, it is stated that these activities should be planned to cover the first four days of the week, and on Friday which is the last day of the week, report cards will be distributed and the semester break will begin. These activities have started to be carried out in private and public primary, secondary and high schools affiliated with the Ministry of National Education.

The purpose of this research is to evaluate the end of Semester activity week by taking the opinions of teachers and students about the End of Semester Activity Week. In order to achieve this goal, A problem sentence was created. The problem sentence is "What are the opinions of teachers and students about the End of Semester Activity Week Application?" Sub-problems are "What activities did teachers and students participate in?", "What are the advantages of the End of Semester Activity Week application according to teachers and students?", "What are the problems of the End of Semester Activity Week application?", What are the suggestions of teachers and students to make this application more efficient?

The research was carried out in the general case study pattern, one of the case study models among the qualitative research methods. The teachers included in the sample consist of 10 teachers according to the typical sampling method, one of the purposeful sampling methods, and the students consist of 20 students determined according to the criterion sampling method. The criterion is that students study in the 4th grade. A semi-structured interview form was used as a data collection tool to obtain teacher and student opinions. Researchers collected data by personally meeting with teachers and students and recorded it in the forms simultaneously. The data were analyzed using the content analysis method.

According to the findings, it was concluded that teachers and students actively participated in all activities, although the application brought an extra burden to teachers, the students were very satisfied with these applications, and especially their collaborative activities allowed students to work together. In addition, it was determined that the fact that the planning was carried out at the last moment caused the desired efficiency to not be obtained from the application. Among the conclusions reached was that teachers, in particular, tried to

coordinate very quickly within the school, which caused some issues to be overlooked during planning. As a result, it was concluded that it is a practice that will increase students' desire to come to school, especially in the last week, and therefore its continuity should be ensured.

Keywords: End of Semester, Last week of Semester, End of Semester Week Activities,

AN EXPLORATION OF HOW TEACHER LEADERS PERCEIVE THEIR INFLUENCE ON STUDENT LEARNING: A TRANSCENDENTAL PHENOMENOLOGY OF THE EXPERIENCES OF TEACHER LEADERS

Allison Crum
crumaa@bayhaven.org

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this transcendental phenomenology is to describe how teacher leaders perceive their influence on student learning at the primary and secondary levels at Charter Academy K-12. The theory guiding this study is social cognitive theory. The interpretive framework is social constructivism. The central research question is: How do teacher leaders describe how students learn under the leadership of teacher leaders? A qualitative transcendental phenomenology research design was employed, and the setting was the primary and secondary K-12 school levels. The sample size of 12-15 participants included elementary and middle school teacher leaders performing as grade-level team leaders in grades kindergarten through fifth and subject-area department chairs in grades sixth to eighth. Data was then triangulated through interviews, physical artifacts, and observations. The primary method of data analysis was a modified version of the Stevick-Colaizzi-Keen method.

Keywords: Transcendental Phenomenology Of The Experiences Of Teacher Leaders

ANADOLU LİSESİ ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN EĞİTİMDE BİLİŞİM TEKNOLOJİLERİNİN KULLANIMINA YÖNELİK GÖRÜŞLERİ

Sibel Demirer Yurdugül
sibelyurdugul14@gmail.com

Seyhun Yurdugül
yurdugulseyhun@gmail.com

ÖZET

Bu makale, öğrencilerin görüşlerine göre bilgi ve iletişim teknolojilerinin (BİT) eğitimde kullanılması ile ilgili gelişmeleri ana hatlarıyla özetlemekte ve bunların eğitimde olası uygulamalarını değerlendirmektedir. Bu öngörüler, öğrencilerin görüşlerine göre teknoloji tahminlerine dayanan bilgi ve iletişim teknolojilerinin gelişimi analiz edilerek, hem öğrenciler hem de öğretmenler için eğitim anlayışının değişimine kaynak oluşturacaktır. Öğrencilerin görüşlerine göre eğitimde bilgi iletişim teknolojilerinin kullanımı ve gelecekte toplumlara yön verecek eğitimi yeniden şekillendirmede bilgi iletişim teknolojilerinin rolü incelenmektedir. Nitel araştırma şeklindeki çalışmanın örneklemini 2023-2024 eğitim-öğretim yılı Anadolu lisesi öğrencilerinden seçilmiştir. Öğrencilere bilgi iletişim teknolojileri ile ilgili açık uçlu sorular yöneltilmiştir. 205 öğrenciden alınan cevaplar temalara ayrılmıştır. Teknoloji kullanımına yönelik arkadaşlarına destek olma konusunda öğrenci görüşleri sağlık ve eğitim olmak üzere iki temada toplanmıştır. VR gözlük veya AR gözlük kullanımına yönelik öğrenci görüşleri ders işleniş, sanal gerçeklik, etkileşim ve olumsuz görüşler olarak 4 temaya ayrılmıştır. Gelecekte derslerin nasıl işleneceğine dair öğrenci görüşleri online eğitim, eğitimde teknoloji kullanımı ve yapay zeka olmak üzere üç temada toplanmıştır. Ders işleniş temasında cevaplar veren 65 öğrenci ders anlatımında, tarihsel olayları öğrenmede, dersleri görsellerle desteklemekte, özellikle Coğrafya ve Biyoloji derslerinde kullanılabileceğini, zihinde canlandırmanın kolaylaşması, bilgilerin kalıcı olması ve yeni formüller için zihinde kalıcı kodlamalar üretmesi için kullanılabileceğini belirtmişlerdir. Öğrencilerin %69 ‘unun akıllı telefonu olduğu, toplam %52’sinin ayrıca bilgisayar, laptop veya tabletinin olduğu görülmektedir. Bu teknolojik cihazların eğitime dahil edilmesi önem taşımaktadır. Öğrenciler tarafından teknolojiyi eğitim alanında nasıl kullanabilecekleri ile ilgili online test çözümü, soru çözüm videoları izleme, yazılım, web tasarım, kodlama yapma gibi öneriler sunulmuştur. Sağlık alanında ise öğrenciler tarafından çok fazla kullanıyorlarsa azaltmaları, gerektiği kadar kullanılmalrı, gerçek hayatın daha önemli olduğu ve gereğinden fazla kullanmayıp sosyal aktivitelere yönelmeleri önerilmektedir. Öğrencilerin teknolojiyi eğitim amaçlı kullanması ve teknoloji ile geçen günlük zamanın eğitim gibi yararlı alanlarda değerlendirilmesi teşvik edilmelidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Eğitimde Bilişim Teknolojilerinin Kullanımı

ANALYSIS OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS' MATH SKILLS BASED ON VARIOUS VARIABLES

Murat Gökarp
mgokarp@agri.edu.tr

Sabit Menteşe
smentese@munzur.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to analyse the math skills of elementary school students based on various variables. This study aims to evaluate the success of students in elementary school math classes during the 2022-2023 academic year according to teacher opinions based on various variables. The data obtained may contribute to researchers working on the evaluation and development process of the elementary school math curriculum. The research will become more concrete and objective with the evaluations of our teachers.

The results of 48 classroom teachers working in the city centre of Ağrı were taken into account. The research results revealed that the math success of students is influenced by various factors according to classroom teachers. It was found that the most significant factor affecting students' math success is their success in other subjects, and that students' gender is not a significant variable in math success. Regarding the professions of parents, the responses of the interviewees were proportional. When looking at success according to families' income levels, a significant difference was observed in students' success. The research concluded that as income levels increase, access to resources becomes easier, leading to increased success. In the residential variable, it was found that students living in the city centre had higher success. According to the educational status of parents, it was found that having educated parents positively affects students' success.

Keywords: Success, Education, Gender, Math, Teacher Opinions

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ASSESSMENT: CLASSIFYING TRANSPARENT SYSTEM

Francesco Schiavone
franz.schiavone@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Artificial intelligence (AI) is “the ability of a digital computer or computer-controlled robot to perform tasks commonly associated with intelligent beings”. AI elevates human capabilities across various life domains. AI systems can analyze vast datasets, draw comparisons, derive conclusions, and make judgments even without explicit 'rules of the game.' Recognized as an essential technical framework, artificial intelligence (AI) significantly impacts multiple business functions such as sales, pricing, management, and consumer behaviour. Healthcare is currently transforming through the implementation of artificial intelligence (AI), offering cutting-edge solutions to improve patient care, treatment, diagnosis, and operational efficiency.

The healthcare sector generates extensive volumes of data. Ensuring patient data security is crucial to comply with legal requirements, protect individual privacy, and maintain trust. The necessity for precise guidelines in data protection has emerged. Regulating AI in healthcare necessitates addressing biases, ensuring ethical use, and maximizing benefits while minimizing risks. The AI Act aims to establish legal frameworks for controlling AI applications, fostering confidence, and safeguarding people's safety and rights across various industries, including healthcare. Indeed, as Ghassemi & Nsoesie (2022) “many papers and books have discussed how biased data and algorithms lead to biased interventions and policies, which disproportionately affect marginalized individuals and groups”. They also affirmed that “some algorithms will produce more accurate results for groups that are most represented in the data” which is a crucial problem of discrimination, exasperated by biased perspective on patients and the groups within they are classified, especially when they represent a minority. This configuration of data collection on which AI are built, reinforces the thesis by which interventions and policies are not always the right answer to what truly happens in the healthcare contexts, which are made of different individuals, each one with their own characteristics. This is a problem no longer avoidable especially when AI is aimed at supporting progress and research activities within the clinical trial processes, which are focused, for their nature, on patients and their well-being.

This research project aims to develop comprehensive risk management software tailored for healthcare organizations and developers (computer scientists, engineers, clinicians). The primary objective is to equip these stakeholders with a simulation tool designed specifically for creating an optimal dataset in clinical trials that involves the use of AI tools trained on it, ensuring zero risk bias. This solution specifically enables users to acquire samples that demonstrate high homogeneity, encompassing not only factors like gender, age, and race but also the various comorbidities present among the patients. Users have the flexibility to modify a variety of factors that shape the sample's configuration (ex. number of participants light skinned, number of women, number of participants diagnosed with diabetes type 2 etc.), tailoring it to their specific requirements and limitations. As users adjust these factors, the simulator provides details on the bias type and level linked to the updated combination. Furthermore, the software is envisioned as a valuable resource for enhancing and rectifying biases within existing AI tools. In general, algorithmic biases have the potential to pose significant threats to various facets of society, including privacy, safety, protection against discrimination, and overall social and environmental well-being. European regulatory

frameworks, particularly the AI Act, underscored the importance of addressing these concerns. This legislation serves as a pivotal framework upon which the software will be built, ensuring that healthcare AI tools align with European regulations and contribute to establishing equity in the field. For what concerns the healthcare context, several studies in the literature state that it is reasonable to think that learnable biases were born together with medical data, since the fact that the latter potentially have biased medical tools and interventions as main sources. Consequently, the information collected from clinical devices is not unbiased, and neither are the machine learning algorithms grounded and trained on these data; on the contrary, they can even exacerbate prejudices and discriminations. In particular, the goal of this proposal is to create equitable systems in the context of clinical trials, reducing the biases, so that every patient is analysed with consideration for their unique characteristics.

Using biased Artificial Intelligence algorithms within one or more stages of clinical trials leads to wrong decisions, interventions and policies, which is to the detriment of marginalized individual patients or groups of them and, in the extreme case, can affect their chance to live or die.

The software's functionality will extend beyond mere identification, delving into a nuanced analysis of AI algorithms. It will provide a detailed assessment of the level of bias risk associated with each algorithm, offering a granular understanding of potential shortcomings. Moreover, the software will categorize biases based on specific areas, allowing users to pinpoint the nature of the bias (e.g., a high risk of racial bias).

In essence, this research project aspires to pioneer a sophisticated solution that not only identifies and mitigates algorithmic biases but also actively contributes to the overarching goal of ensuring that healthcare AI tools adhere to European regulations, thereby fostering equity and inclusivity in the rapidly evolving landscape of artificial intelligence in healthcare. The research methodology comprises both qualitative and quantitative techniques. Once the machine learning algorithm (AI) is developed, incorporating elements of risk management analysis, performance measurement, and specific indicators for identified targets, it will be operationalized through a digital solution. The technological specifications of this solution will be defined later, enabling the processing and analysis of required information to mitigate biases. This contributes to the overarching goal of ensuring that healthcare AI tools comply with European regulations. The assessment of bias risk levels associated with each algorithm and the categorization of biases will be derived from an analysis integrating the AI Act with managerial, clinical, social, and behavioral literature and specific case studies.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence Assessment

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE EDUCATION FOR THE MEDICAL STUDENTS: COMPETENCY-DRIVEN AI INSTRUCTION

Terin Adali
terinadali@gau.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

The adoption of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in medicine education from decision support in diagnosis to workflow management have challenges in real world scenarios. This study includes proposals for innovatively integrating competency-driven AI instruction in the medical curriculum. The method applied is constructive and backwards design principles to develop online assignments that simulate the real-world work done in the healthcare industry. Student-centered education for AI was designed to teach critical divergent thinking and active learning. The instruction involves team projects, preparation, analysis, processing and implementing of data/medical information. This course was taken by ... students from faculty of Medicine. Multidisciplinary team with faculty from Engineering, medicine, and educational administration and supervision was formed addressing the challenge of finding ways to successfully include technical curricula to clinicians in training. All course materials were provided in an online learning management system. Institutional Review Board (IRB) approval was obtained to assess the outcomes of this educational program. Findings indicate that education regarding the incorporation of AI technologies in routine clinical care will free - up more time to patients and physicians to improve their provision of optimal care and completion of more mundane tasks.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Medicine Education,

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN EDUCATION: A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF OPPORTUNITIES, CHALLENGES AND IMPLICATIONS

Hakan Emekci
hakan.emekci@tedu.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

As Artificial Intelligence (AI) continues to permeate various sectors, its integration into education has become increasingly prominent during the digital era. This academic article provides a thorough examination of AI's adoption in learning and teaching, drawing insights from multiple review articles. Through narrative synthesis and systematic literature review methodologies, the study synthesizes findings from diverse sources, including books and research articles. The review underscores AI's pivotal role in educational development, serving as a strategic enabler and digital assistant for educators and learners alike. AI Technologies facilitate personalized learning experiences, catering to individual student needs and optimizing educational outcomes. However, alongside its transformative potential, the review also highlights associated risks and challenges, such as concerns regarding safety, security, and privacy. The article concludes with recommendations for future research, emphasizing the need for qualitative and quantitative approaches to further explore the implications of AI in education. These insights are invaluable for informing stakeholders and guiding the implementation of effective strategies to harness the full potential of AI for enhancing educational performance in the digital age.

Keywords: artificial intelligence (ai); education; digitalization; personalized learning; systematic literature review

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING

Nil Göksel
ngoksel@anadolu.edu.tr

Nazife Şen Ersoy
sen.nazife@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study aims to explore the potential of artificial intelligence (AI) in language education, offering concrete examples of AI tools and applications that can enhance language instruction. Artificial Intelligence (AI) is rapidly transforming foreign language education, offering personalized, engaging, and accessible learning experiences. AI enhances the effectiveness of language learning by customizing lesson plans to individual learning styles and speeds, providing real-time feedback, and employing gamification techniques to increase motivation and engagement. These innovations are not only making the learning process more enjoyable for students but also fundamentally changing the role of teachers, enabling them to focus on more creative and impactful tasks. AI-supported tools, such as chatbots and virtual teachers, provide students with opportunities to practice language skills, including daily conversations and grammar while integrating cultural content to offer a holistic learning experience. Moreover, AI is breaking down traditional barriers to language education, making it more accessible and inclusive for learners with disabilities and those in remote areas. By leveraging adaptive interfaces and democratizing learning resources, AI is contributing to educational equity. As AI continues to evolve, it holds the potential to further reshape the landscape of language education, ensuring that it is more efficient, equitable, and tailored to individual needs.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence

ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY

Anna Douglas
a.m.douglas@me.com

ABSTRACT

Assistive and Augmentative/alternative technology are two types of enhancements to learning that are available for students with disabilities. Both enhancements rely on technological advances to enable students with disabilities to have the same learning opportunities as their peers. A current issue in special education regarding assistive and augmentative/alternative technology is incorporating both advances into a student's Individual Education Plan (IEP).

Keywords: Assistive Technology

BEDEN EĞİTİMİ İÇİN BAŞARI DUYGULARI ANKETİNİN TÜRKÇEYE UYARLANMASI: LİSE ÖĞRENCİLERİ İÇİN PSİKOMETRİK ÖZELLİKLERİ

Mustafa Enes Işıkgöz
m.eneisikgoz@gmail.com

ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı, altı faktör altında toplam 24 madde olarak İngilizce geliştirilen “Beden Eğitimi için Başarı Duyguları Anketi” nin Türk lise öğrencileri örnekleminde geçerlik ve güvenirlik analizlerini yaparak Türkçe versiyonunu elde etmektir. İlk aşamada gelişmiş ters çeviri teknikleri kullanılarak anket Türkçeye çevrilmiş ve dilsel eşdeğerliği korelasyon analizi ile sağlanmıştır. Araştırmanın verileri farklı lise türlerinde öğrenim gören 739 öğrenciden toplanmıştır. Verilerin analizi Jamovi 2.5.6 ve Lisrel 8.80 programları ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Anketin yapı geçerliği doğrulayıcı faktör analizi, güvenirlik analizleri ise Cronbach alfa ve McDonald omega katsayıları ile incelenmiştir. Doğrulayıcı faktör analizi bulgularına göre ankette yer alan maddelerin standardize edilmiş faktör yük değerlerinin .52 ile .94 aralığında değiştiği, maddeler ile örtük değişkenler arasındaki korelasyonların anlamlı olduğu ($t > 1,96$) tespit edilmiştir. Doğrulayıcı faktör analizi ile elde edilen ölçüm modelinin ise iyi ve kabul edilebilir uyum indeks değerleri ($\chi^2/sd = 3.81$ $p < .000$, RMSEA= 0.069, SRMR= 0.037, GFI=0.90, AGFI= 0.87, CFI= 0.97, NNFI= 0.97, IFI= 0.97) göstermiştir. Anketin her bir faktörü ve geneli için hesaplanan Cronbach alfa iç tutarlık katsayıları .85’in McDonald Omega iç tutarlık katsayıları .86’nın üzerinde bulunmuştur. Sonuç olarak, altı faktörlü ve 24 maddelik “Beden Eğitimi İçin Başarı Duyguları Anketi” nin Türkçe versiyonu, lise öğrencilerinin beden eğitimi dersindeki başarı duygularını ölçmede geçerlik ve güvenirlik koşullarını sağlamıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Beden Eğitimi, Başarı Duyguları, Lise Öğrencileri

BEDEN EĞİTİMİ ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ UYGULAMA ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN YETERLİKLERİNE İLİŞKİN GÖRÜŞLERİ İLE MESLEKİ YETERLİK ALGILARI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ

Mustafa Enes Işıkgöz
m.enesisikgoz@gmail.com

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, beden eğitimi öğretmen adaylarının uygulama öğretmenlerinin yeterliklerine ilişkin görüşleri ile mesleki yeterlik algıları arasındaki ilişkinin incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmaya 2023-2024 eğitim öğretim yılı bahar döneminde öğretmenlik uygulaması-II dersi kapsamında ortaokul ve liselerde öğretmenlik uygulamasına katılan 673 beden eğitimi öğretmeni adayı katılmıştır. Araştırmanın verileri; “Kişisel Bilgi Formu”, dört boyut 20 maddeden oluşan “Uygulama Öğretmeni Yeterlilik Ölçeği” ve altı boyut 28 maddeden oluşan “Öğretmen Adayları için Mesleki Yeterlik Ölçeği” ile toplanmıştır. Çalışma, nicel araştırma paradigması temelinde ilişkisel tarama modelinde desenlenmiştir. Çalışmada betimsel istatistik tekniklerinin yanı sıra, korelasyon ve çoklu doğrusal regresyon analizinden yararlanılmıştır. Korelasyon analizi bulguları, beden eğitimi öğretmen adaylarının uygulama öğretmenlerinin yeterliklerine ilişkin görüşleri ile mesleki yeterlik algıları arasında pozitif yönlü güçlü düzeyde anlamlı ilişkilerin olduğunu göstermiştir. Çoklu doğrusal regresyon analizi ile elde edilen modelin anlamlı olduğu ($F(4, 668) = 109.89, p < .001$), beden eğitimi öğretmen adaylarının uygulama öğretmenlerinin yeterliklerine ilişkin görüşlerinin, mesleki yeterlik algılarındaki değişimin %39.3’ünü ($Adj. R^2 = .393$) açıkladığı görülmüştür. Yordama gücüne göre ise uygulama öğretmenlerinin sınıf yönetimi ($\beta = .37, p < .001, t = 6.22$) ve mesleki rehberlik ($\beta = .38, p < .001, t = 6.92$) boyutlarındaki yeterlikleri beden eğitimi öğretmen adaylarının mesleki yeterlik algılarını pozitif yönde anlamlı olarak yordamaktadır. Uygulama öğretmenlerinin gözlem ($\beta = -.08, p = 0.27, t = -1.10$) ve uygulamaya hazırlık ($\beta = .00, p = 0.96, t = .05$) boyutlarındaki yeterlikleri ise beden eğitimi öğretmen adaylarının mesleki yeterlik algılarını anlamlı olarak yordamamıştır. Sonuç olarak öğretmenlik uygulaması eğitimine katılan beden eğitimi öğretmen adaylarının, uygulama öğretmenlerinde sınıf yönetimi ve mesleki rehberlik alanında gözlemledikleri yeterlikler, mesleki yeterlik algılarını şekillendirmede önemli rol oynamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Beden Eğitimi, Öğretmen Adayı, Uygulama Öğretmeni, Mesleki Yeterlik.

BI-COMMUNAL ORGANIZATIONAL COMMUNICATION: THE CASE OF A GENDER ADVISORY TEAM (GAT)

Dilan Çiftçi
dciftci@ciu.edu.tr

Filiz Soyer
fsoyer@hotmail.com

ABSTRACT

Conflicts arise from many social events and social inequalities, such as war, revolution, poverty or discrimination. Cyprus, which has been a divided island geographically, ethnically, politically, and even psychologically since 1974, has initiated bi-communal studies following direct personal communications between the two communities after 2003, thus bringing about bi-communal organizational activities. The fact that women, who have found a place in decision-making mechanisms with the increasing momentum, still face difficulties at many levels in organizational structures maintains its importance both academically and practically. In addition to the intensity of the presence of male-dominated structures in organizational structures, the increase in the presence of women and moreover young people in bi-communal organizations shows the transformation of the organizational culture. In long-term social conflicting societies, especially women cannot take find her place in the solution and negotiation processes, as well as decision-making mechanisms (Azar; defines as protracted social conflict). In this context, the United Nations, which is accepted as the largest international organization that comes to mind in conflict resolution processing, has presented United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 after many efforts related to the inclusion of women in post-conflict processes and initiated studies on its implementation in conflicting societies. This work also shows that in the organizational communication of Gender Advisory Team (GAT), which was established in 2009 and which carries out studies for the implementation of the criteria for women, peace, and security in Cyprus, which constitute the content of UNSCR 1325. In the study where qualitative research method was applied, interviews were conducted with a total of 2 (two) people consisting of representatives of two communities with semi-structured interview technique and the organizational communication practices of bi-communal organizations in intra-organizational and international platforms were examined.

Keywords: Bi-Communal Organizational Communication

BİR İLETİŞİM ARACI OLARAK MİMARİ: KIBRIS'TAN GEÇMİŞ, GÜNCEL VE GELECEĞE DOĞRU BİR YANSIMA

Ece Apan
eceapan@gmail.com

Metin Karadağ
metin392@gmail.com

ÖZET

Kültür kavramı, bir halkın veya toplumun ürettiği biyolojik miras yoluyla değil, öğrenme yoluyla gelecek kuşaklara aktarılan bilgi, inanç, norm, maddi ve manevi yaşam biçimleri bütünü olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Mimari ve insanoğlu çok uzun yıllardır birbiriyle bağlantılıdır ve bu durum en açık şekilde bireylerden oluşan grupların kendilerini toplumlar halinde organize etmeleriyle ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu toplumların yapılarının siyasi yapıları, dünya görüşleri, ekonomileri, teknolojileri gibi bir dizi özellikleri analiz edilmeye değer konulardır. Bu arada, ondan yayılan kültür ve onun çeşitli tezahürleri aracılığıyla: resim, heykel, gastronomi, gelenekler, dil, metinler, mitoloji, müzik ve tabii ki bu araştırmada odak noktamız olan mimari odaklı iletişim önemli göstergelerdir. Mimari eserler biçimleri kültürel ortamla bağlantılı olarak, belirli bir toplumun kabul ettiği ya da koruduğu ve teşvik ettiği değerler hakkında bize sayısız veri aktarırlar ve aynı zamanda, inşa edilmeye başladıkları andan itibaren geçmişe ait olarak, doğdukları zamanı dondururlar. Antik döneme ait bazı kentsel mekânlardan geriye kalanlarda, bir zamanlar savunma amacıyla duvarlarla çevrilmiş çitleri, ticaret ya da dini ibadet mekânlarını, pazarları ve kütüphaneleri, tapınakları ya da az bir mesafeyle ayrılmış hamamları, su ve kanalizasyon sağlayan boruların altyapısını, ısınma amaçlı bacaları ya da yemek pişirmek için ocakları görmek mümkündür. Mimari iletişim; Amerika kıtasının Maya ya da İnka, antik Avrupa'nın ya da Orta Doğu'nun Fenike ya da Helenistik, Roma, Kıbrıs uygarlıklarına içkin dönemlerinin tanıyabilmesi ve ayırt edinebilmesi için bir yol, bir tarz göstermektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı Kuzey Kıbrıs Türk Cumhuriyeti'nde mimari eserler aracılığı ile kültür aktarımının ne boyutta olduğunu ortaya koymaktır. Kuzey Kıbrıs Türk Cumhuriyeti'nde hakimiyet süren uygarlıkların temel eserlerindeki etkileşimler ile yeni yerel kültür oluşumuna ne tür katkı sağladıkları çalışmanın ana problemini oluşturmaktadır. Çalışmada kültürel miras olarak aktarılan mimarinin en önemli kapasiteleri: Duygu, hatırlama, insan ruhuna ulaşma, gerçekliği aşma gibi katı işlevselliklerin yanı sıra iletişim boyutu içerik analizi yöntemiyle ele alınmaktadır. Çalışmada önemli bulgulara ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mimari iletişim, Kıbrıs, Kıbrıs'taki uygarlıklar

CHALLENGES AND POSSIBILITIES

Anna Douglas
a.m.douglas@me.com

ABSTRACT

The field of education has slowly embraced the advances in technology on a local and global level. The COVID-19 pandemic forced many schools to accept the integration of technology in the form of online learning and collaboration among educators; although short lived. However, the COVID-19 pandemic did enable educators to see the value in embracing technology. The future of technology holds artificial intelligence in classrooms, collaborative classrooms, personalized learning for educators, computational thinking, learning analytics, and streamlining of administrative tasks. Educators, parents, and students must work together to ensure appropriate safeguarding of their devices and infrastructure occur to protect their privacy and data as advances in technology continue to accelerate.

Keywords: Intelligence in classrooms

CHALLENGES IN TEACHING LANGUAGE IN A MULTICULTURAL LANGUAGE CLASSROOM

Ezgi Nur Bulut
20120430@std.eul.tr

Sena Kuyucu
21120726@std.eul.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

As we all know, today's language classes offer an education/training environment that brings together cultural differences for students. Of course, these cultural differences change and transform themselves as the age progresses and generations change. Of course, language classes provide students with a positive learning environment by bringing together their cultural differences (like this situation enriches; different perspectives, cultural competence, enhanced communication skills, global perspective, etc.). So does this always have a positive effect on students? Of course no. Teaching a language in a multicultural language classroom has positive as well as negative effects. When we look at its negative effects, we can give the following examples Language Barriers: Language barriers may occur in a multicultural language classroom, and this is one of the items that negatively affects language teaching and learning. The reason for this is that students from different cultures have different language backgrounds, different word pronunciations, and sometimes even the meaning of a Word varies from culture to culture. Cultural Differences : Another negative factor in language learning and teaching is cultural differences. The reason for this is that almost every individual in the language class has a different cultural background (norms, ideas, beliefs, etc.). This may sometimes cause students not to understand each other in the classroom or even to be unable to complete a task given as a group. Non – Verbal Teaching : Another important factor is non-verbal teaching. Each culture contains its own meanings of gestures and facial expressions (eye contact, hand raising, head nodding). Therefore, it is not possible for teachers and students in the classroom to know body language, which exists in every culture and may vary from culture to culture. However, this is important for students and teachers to communicate positively and is an issue that needs attention. Moreover, if I had to find a solution for these negative effects that exist in multicultural classes, I can say the following; For these students who come together in language classes and have different cultures, seminars should be given regularly and on determined dates by teachers who are knowledgeable about this subject (who have knowledge from different cultures) so that the students can have a better knowledge on this subject. In addition, activities that can bring different cultures together and introduce cultures while bringing them together should be organized frequently (Like; Traditionals Games, Cultural Camps). In this way, students will have the chance to learn about cultures on the seminar side, and to have fun with each other on the activities side, to learn about each other's cultures and facilitate language acquisition.

Keywords: Multicultural classroom, challenges of teaching English.

CHANGING THE DISCOURSE: A LENS LOOK AT THE NARRATIVES AND PERCEPTION OF WOMEN IN KANNYWOOD FILMS

Maryam Aliyu Erena
maryamerena2009@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Changing the deplorable narrative of women in films has long been a subject of scrutiny and debate under the lens. Female characters were often limited to one-dimensional roles, perpetuating harmful stereotypes and reinforcing societal norms. However, the landscape is gradually shifting, as filmmakers and audiences demand more diverse and empowering representations of women on screen. Kannywood, coined from the state, Kano, in the northern part of Nigeria is a vibrant film industry. The Study aims to discern the factors marginalizing narratives within the context of Kannywood Film industry been a significant moving force for decades in terms of its ability to restrain culture and tradition

The main objective of the study is to examine the need to change the narrative and drive a positive perception in the audience of women's representation in Kannywood films, with a specific focus on five selected Kannywood films. The study adopts a content analysis method of research: there was a thorough content analysis of these films. Data was presented using the frequency distribution tables and statistical tools. Findings show that filmmakers play a crucial part in shaping and manifesting a make belief public perception by consciously choosing to depict in nuanced ways, hence, the need to change the narrative.

The study advocates that perpetuating gender discourse within the Kannywood films industry is crucial to devise a much more pragmatic method since its perception of how women are viewed by audiences has declined in narrative acceptance and strategies scripting to magnify acceptability. Furthermore, it investigates the role of how Filmmakers play a crucial part in shaping and manifesting public perception by consciously choosing to depict women in nuanced ways that its perception of how women are viewed by audiences has slowly declined in narrative acceptance.

Keywords: Changing The Discourse

CHOOOL ADMINISTRATORS' 21ST CENTURY. EXAMINING THEIR ATTITUDES TOWARDS THEIR SKILLS

Hayrullah Aytekin
hayrullahaytekin40@gmail.com

Azmiye Yinal
azmiye.yinal@akun.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to understand and evaluate the attitudes of school administrators in TRNC towards 21st century skills. In the study, quantitative research method was adopted by using relational survey model and administrators working in schools in TRNC were determined as the population. The sample was selected by simple random sampling method and included 105 administrators. The data were collected using a personal information form and the "21st century skills scale for educational administrators". According to the results of the study, school administrators generally exhibit a high attitude towards 21st century skills. Especially in critical areas such as critical thinking, problem solving, communication, collaboration, learning and innovation skills, high scores were obtained. However, it was determined that the level of awareness should be increased in areas such as information literacy, media literacy and technology literacy. In the gender analysis, it was found that female administrators' attitudes towards life and professional skills were generally more positive. However, no significant difference was found between genders in other skill categories, indicating that school administrators' attitudes towards 21st century skills are similar in terms of gender. Although there was no significant difference between age groups in general, it was observed that younger managers scored higher in the categories of learning and innovation skills and self-management and initiative taking. This may suggest that young administrators have a positive attitude towards creativity, innovation and learning. These findings provide important information that can be used as a tool to assess school administrators' attitudes towards 21st century skills.

Keywords: School administrator, 21st century skills, Educational leadership, Technology leadership.

CLICKBAIT-STYLE HEADLINES AND JOURNALISM CREDIBILITY IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA: EXPLORING AUDIENCE PERCEPTION

Aman Arnold
amanarnoldish@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

In the proliferated age of technologies, the field of journalism has been faced with several challenges that have inevitably pushed journalism practice to unprecedented heights. Overtly, journalists have resorted to various strategies to compete with various media platforms such as social media and other citizen journalistic strategies. Journalists have also resorted to the use of advertising/strategic communication methods to spice up their news stories and attract a large following. Particularly, journalists now use clickbait styles to draw more readership of their own stories. While this has been perceived as a pitfall for journalism, others have argued in favor of these strategies suggesting that they have no effect on the credibility of the media and journalism at large. This experimental study, therefore, set out to understand how the audience perceives clickbait-style headlines in relations to media credibility. Particularly, the study examined whether the Zambian and Tanzanian online news consumers observe the same distinction in the credibility of news content alleged to exist between clickbait and traditional news reporting, and whether perceptions of clickbait headlines lead to lower credibility for news articles. The findings suggest strong statistical evidence that clickbait headlines pose negative effects on the perceptions of journalistic credibility in Zambia and Tanzania.

Keywords: Clickbait-style headlines

CONFLICTS BETWEEN TEACHERS AT A LIBYAN SCHOOL: CAUSES AND ITS MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES (QUALITATIVE STUDY)

Yousa Eldaik
yousaeldaik@gmail.com

Fatoş Silman
fsilman@ciu.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to investigate the reasons behind conflict and the techniques that teaching staff members and managers use to resolve it. This study used the descriptive case study method and qualitative research. The research involved eight Libyan primary school teachers and managers. Semi-interviews were used to collect the data, which was then analyzed by thematic analysis. The result reveals that task conflict is the most prominent type of conflict. After investigating the reasons behind the disputes between teachers and managers, the findings show misunderstanding, breaking the principles, work overload, individual differences, and poor communication are the primary causes of their disagreement. The finding also shows that the strategies that are used to handle these conflicts are dominating, avoidances, collaboration, effective communication, accommodation, and compromising. This study has crucial implications: while dominating and avoidance might be better not used or used wisely, collaboration, effective communication, accommodation, and compromising should be used widely for their effectiveness.

Keywords: Primary teachers, managers, conflict management strategies

CYBERSPACE CONTENT LAYER REGULATION FOR CHILD AUDIENCE

Abbas Niknafs
abbas.niknafs2@gmail.com

Morteza Moafi
mf.moafi@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The lack of specific data has led to inherent ambiguity in the realm of children and cyberspace in Iran, making it impossible to reach a practical solution for managing the content layer of the cyberspace for children. The main question addressed in this research is how a roadmap can ultimately lead us to effective management of this space for children. Setting this as the primary objective, players and institutions involved in the issue were identified and solutions implemented by other countries in this field were collected using the Delphi method to question the opinions of experts. To analyze all dimensions of the problem, semi-structured and explanatory questions were initially employed and the data were ultimately refined using methods such as the Likert spectrum. In the comparative study section of other countries, experiences of the United States, South Korea, Malaysia and the European Union, especially the United Kingdom, were reviewed, leading to a list of existing solutions. Following that, the network of stakeholders in this area was outlined and issues such as the absence of a centralized institution, lack of transparency in the matter for key players were identified. This groundwork led to a proposed package, including control tools and empowerment of families as a fundamental pillar in Iranian society.

Keywords: Cyberspace Content layer Regulation for Child Audience

DESIGNING INNOVATIVE AND NEW EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES AS OVERCOMING THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON HIGHER EDUCATION IN KAZAKHSTAN

Diana Spulber
22spulber@gmail.com

Gulzhana Kuzembayeva
kuzembayeva@mail.ru

Zhumagul Maydangalieva Maydangalieva
maydangalieva@mail.ru

ABSTRACT

With the spread of the pandemic of COVID-19 worldwide, every aspect of human life was drastically disrupted. As a result, education has been severely challenged, showing various obstacles and challenges in this area. Therefore, identifying the problems in the education system and proving that traditional methods and systems did not meet the needs is essential. This study aims to identify the appropriate responses in the era of the post-COVID-19 pandemic for managing its adverse effects on the education system and to assure inclusiveness and sustainability in Kazakhstani higher education. The research methodology consisted of a descriptive analysis of the practices of education leaders towards overcoming the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on higher education. The most of the lockdown period, students of higher education institutions were involved in e-learning. Among the challenges they faced were health and financial problems, psychological problems such as depression, and anxiety, technical issues such as poor internet connectivity and an unfavorable study environment at home. These educational challenges affected students' academic performance, progression, and motivation for study. In addition, the growing use of blended and online learning uncovered problems for academic staff, such as equipment and infrastructure deficiencies, the task of facilitating the educational process in new ways, and managerial and organisational skills obstacles. The statistical data obtained from the analysis of practices of designing new up-to-date diploma programmes with the inclusion of blended learning and some innovative educational programmes with a short time cycle of delivery and completion in the fields of business, management and law, engineering, processing and construction industries, and pedagogical sciences will be helpful for higher education authorities.

Keywords: Designing Innovative And New Educational Programmes

DETERMINATION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION TEACHERS' SELF-EFFICACY BELIEFS TOWARDS EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: DİYARBAKIR PROVINCE CASE*

Elvan Bilal
hevidarbilal@icloud.com

Mustafa Enes Işıkgöz
m.enesisikgoz@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The objective of this study is to examine the self-efficacy beliefs of physical education teachers employed in public secondary and high schools in the Diyarbakır province with regard to education for sustainable development. Additionally, the study seeks to ascertain whether these beliefs exhibit any discernible differences according to the teachers' demographic characteristics. The study group of the research consists of 291 physical education teachers from public secondary and high schools in Diyarbakır city center, enrolled in the spring semester of the 2022-2023 academic year. The research was designed using a descriptive survey model based on quantitative research methods. Data collection for the study was performed using the "Personal Information Form" and the "Education for Sustainable Development Self-Efficacy Belief Scale." The data were analyzed using the SPSS 27.0 package program. The findings of the study indicate that physical education teachers recognize the significance of education for sustainable development, yet they exhibit ambivalence in their self-efficacy beliefs. With regard to the demographic variables, no significant differences were observed in the self-efficacy beliefs of physical education teachers in education for sustainable development according to gender, school level, or knowledge level of education for sustainable development. However, significant differences were identified according to educational status and professional seniority. The findings revealed that teachers with postgraduate education and those with 6-10 and 11-15 years of seniority exhibited heightened self-efficacy beliefs in education for sustainable development. It is imperative that physical education teachers cultivate their self-efficacy beliefs in education for sustainable development and integrate these beliefs into their pedagogical practices with resolve. It is thus recommended that the professional development of physical education teachers should be provided at the point of education for sustainable development, with the development process being subject to continuous and systematic monitoring.

*This study is based on research conducted by the first author as part of their master's thesis.

Keywords: Physical Education Teachers, Sustainability, Education for Sustainable Development, Self-Efficacy

DETERMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE READING UNDERSTANDING LEVELS OF PRIMARY SCHOOL 4TH GRADE STUDENTS AND THE SUCCESS OF MATHEMATICS COURSE

Yeliz Çelen
yeliz.celen@amasya.edu.tr

Gülay Vay
gulay_vaay@outlook.com

ABSTRACT

In this study, it was aimed to determine the relationship between primary school 4th grade students' reading comprehension level and mathematics course success. The study group of the research consists of 80 students selected by purposive sampling method, studying in the 4th grade of official institutions in the Pazar district of Tokat province. The research was prepared using the relational survey model in the perspective of quantitative research methods. The research data were obtained through the Reading Comprehension Level Determination Test and the Mathematics Achievement Test. SPSS program was used in the analysis of the data obtained as a result of the research, Pearson Product-Moment Correlation Coefficient was used to determine the relationship between reading comprehension and mathematics achievement, and unrelated sample t-test was calculated to determine the significance between students' reading comprehension level and mathematics course success according to gender variable. In this context, in the study, a positive and significant high-level relationship was found between the reading comprehension level of 4th grade students and their success in mathematics courses. According to the gender variable, a significant difference was found in favor of female students when both the reading comprehension levels and mathematics course achievements of the students were compared.

Keywords : Reading, reading comprehension, mathematics achievement.

DETERMINING THE SATISFACTION STATUS OF PATIENTS IN THE INTERNAL MEDICINE INTENSIVE CARE UNIT WITH NURSING CARE

Evrin Sahan
evrimsahan97@gmail.com

Hüseyin Cenkler
hcenkler@yahoo.com

Azmiye Yinal
azmiye.yinal@akun.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

This study, which examines the satisfaction of patients hospitalized in the internal medicine intensive care unit with nursing care, was designed as a quantitative research. The population of the study consisted of patients hospitalized in the internal medicine intensive care unit in public/private hospitals in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC) between 01.01.2023 and 01.05.2023. The sample consisted of 278 patients who volunteered to participate in the study. The Newcastle Satisfaction with Nursing Care Scale was used to evaluate the quality of nursing care in the hospital. The data obtained were analyzed with SPSS for Windows 28.0 package program. At the end of the study; satisfaction levels were given according to nursing care parameters. It was determined that the majority of the patients were "satisfied and very satisfied" with the care they received. The highest mean level of "satisfaction" was found to be with "the nurses's respect for your privacy", whereas the lowest level of satisfaction was found to be with "the amount of freedom given to you in the ward". It was seen that the difference between the groups in the scores of the Satisfaction with Nursing Care Scale according to gender was significant. According to this, it can be said that the satisfaction status of female patients is higher than male patients. It was seen that the difference between the groups according to the age of the scale scores was not significant. It was seen that the difference between groups according to marital status of the scale scores was significant. Accordingly, it can be said that the satisfaction level of married patients is higher than single patients. It was seen that the difference between groups according to the educational level of the Satisfaction with Nursing Care Scale scores was significant. Accordingly, it can be said that the satisfaction level of patients with a master's degree is higher than that of patients with other education levels. It is seen that as the level of education increases, the level of satisfaction also increases. On the other hand, it was observed that the difference between the scale scores according to occupation was not significant. In addition, it was seen that the difference between the groups according to the previous hospitalization status of the scale scores was not significant.

Keywords: Internal medicine, Intensive care, Patient, Nurse, Satisfaction.

DIFFUSION OF BITCOIN IN NIGERIA

Ìzuchukwu Casmir Onuoha
onuohaizuchukwu87@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The primary purpose of this research study is to discuss the several benefits of the spread and adoption of bitcoin among users, businesses, and institutions in Nigeria. It involves the process of Bitcoin becoming more widely accepted as a form of currency, investment, or technology. This diffusion occurs through various means, including increased awareness, regulatory changes, technological advancements, and its integration into financial systems.

Utilizing a qualitative research methodology, this study undertook an exploration of knowledge acquisition by conducting in-depth interviews with a deliberately chosen group. My research method on this topic also consists of websites, internet sources, textbook and articles. Through comprehensive analysis, the data gathered was methodically analysed, leading to the discovery of valuable insights that will make a substantial contribution to the academic environment. These findings serve as awareness of the several benefits of Bitcoin in remittance, financial inclusion, hedge against inflation, entrepreneurship and investment, and economic empowerment.

In this research, I am expected to find how the diffusion of Bitcoin in Nigeria reflects a response to economic instability, with many seeking it as a hedge against currency devaluation and inflation. Its appeal is bolstered by limited access to traditional banking services, prompting individuals to turn to decentralized digital assets for financial transactions. The Nigeria's tech-savvy youth population drives the adoption, while social media platforms facilitate its dissemination. However, regulatory uncertainties pose challenges, as government policies can affect confidence and adoption rates. Concerns about scams and fraud also influence attitudes toward Bitcoin. Overall, Bitcoin diffusion in Nigeria reflects a complex interplay of economic, technological, regulatory, and social factors.

Keywords: diffusion, Bitcoin, Nigeria, inflation, innovation, cryptocurrency, economy.

DIFFUSION OF CITIZEN JOURNALISM IN PALESTINE AFTER THE GAZA WAR

Jafar Owdh
jafarowdh@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Citizen journalism played a vital role in recording and disseminating information throughout the Gaza war. Due to the proliferation of social media channels and the widespread use of smartphones, regular individuals could report on events as they happened, frequently offering immediate updates and eyewitness narratives of the fight. The utilisation of citizen journalism during the Gaza war proved to be a potent instrument for grassroots activity, the sharing of knowledge, and the questioning of prevailing narratives. However, it emphasised the intricacies and difficulties of reporting in areas of violence in the era of digital technology. Nevertheless, it is crucial to recognise the constraints of citizen journalism, including the absence of formal instruction and misleading information. Although citizen journalists can amplify marginalised voices, verifying their reports with additional sources is crucial to guaranteeing accuracy.

This study proposes to explain how citizen journalism has diffused as a truthful news source in the Gaza war. It also sheds light on the reasons that contributed to the spread and adoption of citizen journalism by the Palestinians and others. In addition, it will explain how citizen journalism helped spread the dissemination of news and the exchange of information and refute the Israeli narrative that claimed to respect international law and not kill civilians in Gaza. The study relies on qualitative research methods to analyse the data from in-depth purposive interviews with ten news agencies that depend on citizen journalism as a news source in Palestine.

The study expects that the reasons for adopting citizen journalism are due to the censorship imposed by governments on traditional media, in addition to the targeting and killing of many journalists in Palestine. The spread of social media also helped break the restrictions imposed on freedom of journalistic work in conflict areas and spread citizen journalism.

Keywords: Palestine, Gaza war, citizen journalism, social media, journalism, Diffusion.

DIFFUSION OF INSTAGRAM AS A PLATFORM FOR SATIRICAL POLITICAL CRITICISM IN PALESTINE.

Almuthana Deek
mothana.ps@outlook.sa

Aytekin İşman
aytekinisman@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

After the civil war in Palestine in 2007, the Palestinian Authority issued laws prohibiting criticism of the ruling political class in Palestine; because of that, the Palestinians created electronic pages with fake and non-fictitious names to criticise the political reality by publishing satirical comments and drawings. Instagram is one of the most important social platforms that the opposition in Palestine used to change the opinions and ideas of the Palestinian public. The wide spread of Instagram among the Palestinians also allowed journalists to create unique pages of ridicule and satire on the political reality. On the other hand, the ruling authority sought to create accounts on social platforms to refute and respond to ridicule and criticism of government policy.

The main objective of this study is to discover how Instagram has diffused as a platform for satirical political criticism in Palestine and examine the factors that prompted Palestinians to adopt and spread the invention of Instagram to promote political engagement and social change. After conducting interviews with ten participants, the study relies on the qualitative research method to analyse the data of a random sample of Instagram users in Palestine.

The study finds that the desire for Palestinians to change the political reality was the basis for the use and adoption of Instagram, and the freedom provided by Instagram users and the lack of restrictions on their content provided an opportunity to accelerate the spread of Instagram. In addition, Satirical content on Instagram often tackles issues related to race, gender, and social justice, making it a powerful platform for promoting inclusivity and social change. Accessibility and reach: Instagram's user base has grown significantly in recent years, making it a powerful tool for reaching large audiences with political satire.

Keywords: Diffusion, Instagram, Social media, platform, Political criticism, Palestine, Policy.

DIFFUSION OF TELEGRAM AS A TOOL OF ALTERNATIVE MEDIA IN PALESTINE

Almuthana Deek
mothana.ps@outlook.sa

Aytekin İşman
aytekinisman@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Telegram is important because of its ability to provide a secure, customizable, and versatile messaging platform that can be used for a variety of purposes. Its popularity has continued to grow as more people seek out messaging apps that prioritize privacy and security, and its potential as a tool for alternative media and activism continues to be explored. After social media platforms fought the Palestinian content and the management of Facebook and Instagram deleted many news pages, the Telegram application gained wide popularity among Palestinian journalists because of its privacy features, such as the ease of publishing news and exchanging information without restrictions.

This study aims to explain how telegram has diffused as a tool of alternative media for Palestinian journalists in Palestine. It will shed light on the reasons that contributed to the spread and adoption of the application of Telegram by the Palestinians, how Telegram helped spread the dissemination of news and the exchange of information, and why Telegram is considered the first news platform in Palestine. The study relies on the qualitative research method to analyze the data from in-depth purposive interviews with ten journalists who use telegram in Palestine.

The results indicate that the reasons for the spread of Telegram are the fight against Palestinian content on social media, the blocking of websites by the Palestinian Authority, the arresting of journalists because of Facebook posts, as well as the use of the armed factions in Palestine the Telegram platform to publish military statements. Furthermore, the desire of journalists in Palestine to shed light on the political reality and their attempt to cover press news periodically and continuously without restrictions was the reason for adopting and transforming the Telegram application as an alternative media.

Keywords: Diffusion, Telegram, Social media, Alternative media, Media, Palestine.

DIGITAL COMPETENCE AMONG ISLAMIC TEACHERS: A PILOT STUDY ON VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY

Nor Alniza Binti Azman Mrs
alnizaazmanphd@gmail.com

Mohd Isa Hamzah Mr
isa_hamzah@ukm.edu.my

Khadijah Abd Razak Mrs
khadijah.razak@ukm.edu.my

Hafizhah Zulkifli Mrs
hafizhah_zulkifli@ukm.edu.my

ABSTRACT

It is a necessity for a researcher to ensure that the validity and reliability of the study is met to prove a discovery. However, there are still qualitative researchers who are still reckless and do not emphasize the concept of validity and reliability when designing, collecting, and analysing the research findings. The quality of a qualitative study depends on the honesty, compliance, and thoroughness of the researcher in carrying out the study in a systematic and structured manner. Therefore, this study aims to analyse the qualitative validity and reliability strategy according to scholars' views as well as describing the validity and reliability strategy carried out in the pilot study. Through document analysis, the concept of validity and qualitative reliability can be explained through four concepts namely credibility, dependability, reliability, and confirmability. Among the strategies that can be used in pilot study to increase its validity and reliability is by peer review that takes place during the construction, review, and verification of the interview protocol. Reflective journal writing can also help increasing the reliability of the pilot study. It is hoped that this article can expand the reader's knowledge related to validity and reliability, especially in conducting pilot studies and at the same time, help qualitative researchers in carrying out their procedures properly to guarantee the quality of the research.

Keywords: Digital Competence

DIGITAL LEARNING OBJECTS AS POTENTIAL FOR TEACHING/LEARNING MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN RURAL AREAS

Ercila Regina Da Silva Ferreira
ercila.r@gmail.com

Monica Mendes Pereira Alves
bluejelbr@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

In the current educational scenario, marked by social and technological changes, Digital Learning Objects emerge as promising tools for teaching Modern Foreign Languages, especially in rural areas. This study, based on two cases of studies, explores the potential of Digital Learning Objects to overcome geographical and social barriers, contextualizing learning and promoting student autonomy.

Digital Learning Objects are innovative resources that transcend the limits of traditional teaching, offering a more engaging, interactive and personalized learning experience. Through autonomous, reusable and interactive digital tools, students take an active role in building their knowledge, exploring content relevant to their reality and developing linguistic, intercultural and citizenship skills.

Analysis of two schools in different rural contexts reveals the transformative impact of Digital Learning Objects. At the Japanese school in Brasília, the appropriate use of resources, combined with community engagement and appreciation of local and family culture, resulted in an inspiring educational experience. At the Gama school in Brasília too, the challenges of precarious teaching, with little connection to the students' reality, highlight the need for adequate infrastructure and contextualized pedagogical practices for the success of teaching Modern Foreign Languages.

Digital Learning Objects represent a crucial step towards building more equitable and effective education in rural areas. By promoting digital inclusion, student autonomy and contextualization of learning, these resources transform traditional education, making it more dynamic, accessible and inspiring. Through Digital Learning Objects, rural students are equipped for the future, with the tools of learning and motivation necessary to reach their full potential and build a promising future.

Keywords: Teaching/Learning Modern Foreign Language

DIGITAL MEDIA AND MEDIA LITERACY IN ARAB WORLD- TRENDS AND VISIONS

Prof. Hanan Youssef
hanan.youssef3@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This paper seeks to shed light on the visions and trends of media literacy in the Arab world in light of digital media technology by presenting a vision of the extent of media awareness in dealing with new media in Arab countries, especially among young people.

The study presents a number of observations about the danger of using digital media without adequate media awareness and education.

Through a number of analyzes to the Arab public, the study seeks to provide appropriate advice to enhance media awareness and teach media education courses in the best way by taking advantage of the current climate of freedom and openness with appropriate awareness and understanding to confront stereotypes and misunderstandings that may hinder societal peace and development

Keywords: Digital Media and Media Literacy

DIGITAL PLAYGROUNDS: AN IN-DEPTH EXPLORATION OF CHILDREN'S PERSPECTIVES ON EDUCATIONAL GAMING IN ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Saiedeh Hamidi Beheshti
shbeheshti80@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Technology and knowledge are advancing rapidly and this is vital for social life, especially for kids. We need to keep in mind that digital games can either distract from learning or help it. They can be a hindrance due to their focus on speed and excitement, or they can facilitate and accelerate learning. In the field of elementary education, the use of educational gaming has become a popular method to engage young students. "Digital Playgrounds: An In-Depth Exploration of Children's Perspectives on Educational Gaming in Elementary Education" is an article that explores the perspective of children towards this innovative approach. This study aims to investigate the role and impact of educational games on primary school students' participation, learning, and skill development by analyzing questionnaires completed by teachers.

To understand the benefits of games for student engagement, skill development, and overall learning experiences, 10 fifth-grade students (5 girls and 5 boys) were randomly selected from an elementary school in İskele, Northern Cyprus. The students were individually interviewed, and group discussions were held with girls and boys in separate 5-member groups to gather information about their perceptions and experiences with digital games. Additionally, the teachers completed a descriptive questionnaire about their teaching and educational experiences with the students.

The research explores the effectiveness of digital games as a learning tool and their potential to create positive educational experiences for young learners. Drawing upon these works, it is evident that incorporating digital gaming into education can have a significant impact on student engagement, skill development, and overall learning experiences. Moreover, digital games can provide an interactive and immersive learning environment that enhances critical thinking, problem-solving, communication skills, and collaboration among students.

Keywords: digital games, elementary education, children's perspectives, learning experience,

Keywords: digital games, elementary education, children's perspectives, learning experience,

DİJİTAL GİRİŞİMCİLİK ALANININ HARİTASI: BİBLİYOMETRİK BİR ANALİZ

Ayşegül Hancı
ahanci@subu.edu.tr

Mehmet Yıldız
myildiz@subu.edu.tr

ÖZET

İnternet, büyük veri, yapay zekâ gibi gelişen ve değişen teknolojiler birçok alanda olduğu gibi girişimciliği de önemli ölçüde etkilemiştir. Teknolojinin etkisiyle girişimcilik zaman içerisinde dijital girişimciliğe evrilmiştir. Son yıllarda dijital girişimcilik üzerine yapılan çalışmaların artması nedeniyle, ilgili alanyazında yer alan çalışmaları araştırmacılara sunmak amacıyla gerçekleştirilmiştir. Literatürde dijital girişimcilik üzerine yapılan çalışmalar sadece Web of Science veya Scopus veri tabanları ile sınırlı iken bu çalışmada her iki veri tabanındaki çalışmalar birlikte incelenmiştir. Dijital girişimcilik alanındaki makaleleri inceleyen bu çalışma, bibliyometrik analiz yoluyla Dijital Girişimciliğin nicel bir haritasını sunmaktadır. Bu amaçla Web of Science ve Scopus veri tabanlarından “dijital entrepreneur” ve benzeri terimlerle arama yapılarak toplam 743 makale analiz edilmiştir. Analiz için R bibliyometrik paketi kullanılmıştır. 1980 ile 2023 yılları arasına yayılan çalışmalara 1313 yazar katkıda bulunmuştur. Dijital girişimcilik alanındaki çalışmaların sayısı son yıllarda artış göstermiştir. Özellikle 2016 yılının kırılma noktası olarak görülebileceği ve en yüksek yayın sayısının 198 yayın ile 2023 yılında olduğu görülmüştür. Betimsel istatistikler, Cavallo, A ve Ghezzi, A.’nın en üretken yazar ve Polytechnic University of Milan’ın en üretken kuruluş; Technological Forecasting and Social Change’in en üretken dergi ve Amerika Birleşik Devletleri’nin en üretken ülke olduğunu göstermiştir. Yenilik (innovation), performans (performance), etki (impact), perspektif (perspective), iş (business), teknoloji (technology), dijital teknoloji (digital entrepreneurship), yönetim (management), ve girişimcilik (entrepreneurship) gibi terimlerin dijital girişimcilikle ilgili yayınlarda en sık kullanılan kelimeler olduğu sonucuna varılmıştır. Son olarak, anahtar kelime oluşum ağları en büyük düğümün “dijital girişimcilik (digital entrepreneurship)” olduğunu göstermiştir. Bu çalışmanın, girişimcilik bağlamında dijital girişimcilik üzerine gelecekte yapılacak araştırmalar için kilit noktalar açısından araştırmacılara yol göstermesi beklenmektedir. Bu çalışmanın sağladığı bilginin, araştırmacıların bu alana dâhil olmalarını ve/veya araştırmalarını daha etkin bir şekilde yürütmelerini sağlaması beklenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Girişimcilik, Dijital girişimcilik, Bibliyometrik analiz, Bibliyometrix

DİJİTAL NEKROMANSİ BAĞLAMINDA TÜRKİYE'DEKİ REKLAM FİLMLERİNİN SEKTÖREL ANLAMDA İNCELENMESİ

Simge Ünlü
simge.unlu2@ogr.sakarya.edu.tr

Ayda Sabuncuoglu İnanc
aydainanc@sakarya.edu.tr

ÖZET

Dünya çapında 10 milyon dolarlık bir ödül kazanan Avustralya'da, 10 milyon dolarlık bir ödül kazanan Avustralya'da Bu durum, ünlülerin kariyerlerinin iyileştirilmesine, başarılarının artırılmasına ve başarılarının artırılmasına yol açacak bir belirsizliğin ortaya çıkmasına neden olabilir. 'Dijital Nekromansi' olarak adlandırılabilen bu kavram, edebiyat içerisinde farklı terimlerle de görülebilir. Dijital Nekromansi reklamlarının özellikle son yıllarda Dünya'da ve Türkiye'de görülmeye başlanması düşünülüyor. Türkiye'de dijital çağın reklamlarının artış göstermesinin yanı sıra, dijital pazarlama çalışmaları kapsamında faaliyet gösteren kuruluşların da katılımıyla etkin bir çalışma ortamı oluşmaktadır. Bu kapsamda dijital nekromansi kavramı ve bu içerikle hazırlanan reklamların Türkiye'de hangi sektörlerde yaygın olarak kullanıldığını saptamak ve motivasyonunu belirlemek amaçlanmaktadır. Hazırlanan makalenin amacı, Türkiye'de dijital nekromansi reklamlarının, sektörel bazda olan kullanımı tespit geliştirmek. Bu amaç doğrultusunda Türkiye'deki dijital çağın reklamları incelenip planlanmıştır. Çalışma içerik, içerik analizi ve göstergebilim yöntemlerine başvuru, internet üzerinden çalışan internet sitesi. Çalışmanın sonucunda Türkiye'de dijital nekromansi reklamlarının toplam dört adet olduğu ve en fazla bankacılık alanında bu tekniğe başvurulduğu saptanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dijital Nekromansi

DİJİTAL REEL PSİKO-SEMİYOTİK DİL KULLANIMI TASARIMLARINDA GÖRSEL GÖSTERGELERİN DİLSEL GÖSTERGELERE OLAN ÜSTÜNLÜKLERİ NELERDİR? BU TASARIMLAR NASIL GERÇEKLEŞTİRİLİR? ÇOCUK YETİŞKİN TEORİSİ NEDİR?

Nevin Algül
algulnevin@gmail.com

ÖZET

Görmenin diğer duyu organlarına üstünlüğü ile 21. yüzyıl insanının kıyas ve karşılaştırılmasının da yapıldığı bu makalede tüm bu kriterlere dayanarak geçmişten günümüze aktarılan bilgi üzerinden sağlaması sorgulaması da yapılarak yetişkin çocuk teorim üzerinde durularak kaleme alınan bu makalede birinci tekil şahıs yine kullanıyorum çünkü teoriyi ortaya atan benim dolayısıyla yanında duracak olan ve her türlü eleştiriye açık olduğumu göstermek için bu dil kullanımının gerekli olduğunu düşünüyorum. Anlaşıldığı üzere, bu makale görsel göstergelerin hedefi vurmadaki başarısının dilsel göstergelerden çok daha fazla olduğu tezi üzerine kuruludur. Öyle ki, dilsel göstergelerin inşa ve inşa sökümündeki başarısının bile imgesel iz düşümlerinin görsel gösterge ön görünümünün hedefi vurmadaki yetkin dilsel gösterge seçimlerinden kaynaklanabileceği gerçeği işin uzmanına göz kırpmaktadır. Dilsel göstergelerin tasarımındaki başarıda zihne düşürülecek olan görsel imajların, imgelerin hedefi istendik biçimde vurmada öngörü, içgörüyü kullanma çok önemlidir; hatta bu alan zihne ilk düşmesi gereken imge, imaj ve sonrası (2., 3., 4.,) daha başlangıçta görülmesi gereken alandır. Zaten daha başlangıçta tüm öngörü, içgörü, dil kullanımındaki yeti ve yetenekleri, dil birikimi ve zekâsı olan uzmanlarca inşa ve inşa aşamaları aynı anda görülüyorsa tasarımlar etkin olacaktır. Genel çoğunluğa yönelik, tüketim, siyaset, politika ve her alandaki istendik güdümler, manipülasyon, satış etkisi ancak Çocuk Yetişkin Teorisi üzerinden kolayca yaratılabilir ve bu teorinin görsel gösterge kullanımıyla da yakından ilgisi vardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dijital Reel Psiko-Semiyotik Dil

DİJİTAL REEL PSİKO-SEMİYOTİK DİL KULLANIMLARI YAPILANDIRIRKEN VE YAPIMI SÖKERKEN KULLANILACAK OLAN TEKNİK VE YÖNTEMLER NELERDİR? TASARIMDA BAŞARIYI SAĞLAYAN TEMEL UNSUR NEDİR?

Nevin Algül
algulnevin@gmail.com

ÖZET

Dilsel ve görsel göstergelerin dijital reel psiko-semiyotik dil kullanımları olarak yapılandırırken bir başka söylemle henüz dilsel ve görsel göstergeler tasarım aşamasındayken hangi teknik ve yöntemler kullanılarak yapılandırılırlar? Göstergebilim içinde yer alan metodolojilerden hangilerinden faydalanır, yeni yöntem ve teknikleri nelerdir? Elbette bilim alanının yaratıcısı olarak tüm makalemin içeriği bilimsel tartışmalara açık svlarımaya dayandırılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dijital Reel Psiko-Semiyotik Dil

DİJİTAL REEL PSİKO-SEMİYOTİK DİL KULLANIMLARINI CANLI TUTMANIN YOLLARI NELERDİR?

Nevin Algül
algulnevin@gmail.com

ÖZET

Dijital Reel Psiko-Semiyotik Dil Kullanımları tüm doğal dillerin özelliklerini bünyelerinde taşırlar. Zaten onlardan doğmuşlardır. Dolayısıyla, zamanla anlam kaymaları, kaybolmaları, aşınmaları, anlamın yalama olması gibi ve daha fazlasını yaşayabilirler. Tüm doğal diller için var olan sanal devingen yaşam döngüsü dijital reel psiko-semiyotik dil kullanımlarına ait her küçük birim için de vardır, geçerlidir. Bu durumlarda var olan dijital reel psiko-semiyotik dil kullanımlarını canlandırmanın yolları kendi deneyimlerime de endeksli olarak gelişirken, tüm doğal diller için geçerli olabilecek yollar üzerinde de durulmuştur. Bazen dijital reel psiko-semiyotik dil kullanımlarına ait en küçük birimi, sözcük ya da sözcük öbeklerini, hatta basit ya da komplike bir cümleyi devingen yaşam döngüsünden çıkarmak da gerekebilir ve bu da bir yöntemdir. Çıkarılanların yerine yeni dil yapılarının sokulabilmesi gibi,....

Keywords: Dijital Reel Psiko-Semiyotik Dil

DOCUMENTARY FILM AS AN INDIVIDUAL FIELD OF PRODUCTION: “STAYING WITHIN THE FRAME”

Cem Hakverdi
email@cemhakverdi.com

Kerim Karagöz
kerim.karagoz.kou@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Unlike many other art forms, cinema is a collective production field. Starting from the idea development process until the screening, different areas of expertise such as producer, screenwriter, director, cinematographer, art director, sound technician, editor, distributor, etc. are needed. Sometimes, depending on preferences or the limitations of the production budget, one person may perform more than one task or some may be completely ignored. For this reason, some inadequacies that may arise from time to time may manifest themselves in the films. When it comes to documentaries, the situation may be different. Because documentary films differ from "fictional" narratives not only in terms of narrative features but also in terms of production features. Since documentary films are mostly shot in natural locations and with non-actors, specialised areas such as decor, make-up, costumes, set crew, etc. are often dispensable. However, although not as much as in "fictional" narratives, the fact that people from different fields of expertise come together in the documentary film production process can affect the quality of the resulting film. For example, in a narrative based on an interview, simple interview lighting by a lighting technician or a sound technician recording the voices can bring the film to an outstanding technical level. The need to contribute different fields of expertise in film production is not only due to technical requirements. Deficiencies in the areas needed can affect the technical quality of the film as well as its content.

Even though this is the case, documentary films in Turkey are mostly made with limited or no budget. For this reason, the documentary director may have to do a lot of work himself/herself, from developing the subject to be made into a film to providing the budget required for the production, from shooting to editing the film and even to the film's screening. Being involved in so many issues during the production process can damage the film's content. In his work on film editing, *In the Blink of an Eye*, editor Walter Murch explains the possible problems that directors who prefer - or are forced - to edit their films may encounter under the title of "seeing outside the frame". According to Murch, the director, who is involved in the whole process and edits the film with all his/her experiences, may go "outside the frame", and many related/unrelated things may be included or excluded from the film. In this case, the content of the film may be damaged.

This study focuses on the filmmaking practices of directors who prefer -or are forced to work alone in the production processes of their documentary films and aims to examine how making a film alone shapes the narrative. The documentary films included in the study were determined by purposive sampling method and semi-structured in-depth interviews were conducted with the directors of the determined films. As a result of the study, it was concluded that the practice of making documentary films alone provides some advantages and some limitations in the production process.

Keywords: Documentary Film As An Individual Field Of Production

EARLY FOUNDATIONS, LASTING IMPACT: CULTIVATING EQUALITY IN PRESCHOOL THROUGH INCLUSIVE PEDAGOGY

Leyla Ulus
leylaulus@iuc.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

In the formative years of early childhood, educational experiences lay the groundwork for lifelong learning and social development. Inclusive pedagogy in preschool settings plays a critical role in fostering equality among children from diverse backgrounds, abilities, and experiences. This paper explores the significance of implementing inclusive pedagogical practices in preschool classrooms to ensure that every child, regardless of their individual differences, has access to a high-quality education that meets their unique needs.

The early years are a critical period for cognitive, emotional, and social development. It is during this time that children begin to form their understanding of the world and their place within it. Inclusive pedagogy recognizes the importance of diversity in the classroom and emphasizes the need to create an environment where all children feel valued and supported. By adopting inclusive strategies, educators can address the various learning needs of children, promote a sense of belonging, and reduce the risk of exclusion.

This paper will discuss practical approaches to inclusive pedagogy, such as differentiated instruction, culturally responsive teaching, and collaborative learning. It will highlight the benefits of these practices, including improved academic outcomes, enhanced social skills, and greater self-esteem among children. Additionally, the paper will examine the challenges educators may face in implementing inclusive pedagogy and provide strategies for overcoming these obstacles.

Keywords: Inclusive Pedagogy, Equality, Diversity, Early Childhood.

EFFECTS OF COVID-19 ON DEPOSIT BANKS IN THE TURKISH BANKING SECTOR

Selcan Erkan
selcan.erkkan@kstu.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

The Covid-19 epidemic draws attention not only with the problems it has caused in the health sector, but also with its economic and financial effects. In this study, how the problems experienced during the pandemic by public, private and foreign capital deposit banks, which plays an active role in the economic and financial fields of the Turkish banking sector, were reflected in their financial statements are examined. During the pandemic period, the profitability, net interest margin, loan/deposit, liquidity ratios and operating income with using cash flow statements were analyzed in this sector. Compared to pre-pandemic period; the decreasing of profitability, decline in banking main activities and liquidity holding tendencies were determined. On the other hand, the legal regulations made for the banking sector to play an active role and in order to improve the negative economic conditions experienced and expected to be experienced in the markets and how these regulations are reflected in the financial statements were analyzed. According to this; it can be summarized as deposit banks provided loans to households and real sector against the negative effects of the pandemic, extended maturity of loan tracking, turned to government debt securities in order to reduce the impact of foreign currency on the markets and performed swap transactions. Although this is the three-quarter situation table of the pandemic, considering the fact that the epidemic still continues, we see the assessment of the measures taken in the financial statements so far. When the financial statements in the following periods are considered, it can be observed whether these measures fulfilled the requirements and how much the banking sector was affected despite all these measures.

Keywords : Covid-19, Pandemi Effects, Banking Sector, Financial Statements,

Jel Classification: M40, M41, M48, E44

EFFECTS OF IMMERSIVE VIRTUAL REALITY (IVR) ON STUDENTS' CREATIVITY SKILL AND ENGAGEMENT IN STREAM BASED LEARNING

Melese Astatike
meleseblen2563124@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Many countries are currently implementing a curriculum that incorporates Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts, and Mathematics (STEAM) education in K-12 schools. Now that Robotics/Reading/Religion/Recreation have been included into STEAM education, a new acronym STREAM has been created to expand the benefits of STEAM education. In our study “R” stands for religion. Students' knowledge and skills in science, technology, religion, engineering, arts, and mathematics (STREAM) are essential for them to enter the workforce in the twenty-first century. However, increasing the number of kids interested in STREAM educations remains a difficulty. Immersive technology like as immersive virtual reality (IVR) have become more widely available, giving students more opportunity to participate in a variety of educational areas, including STREAM. However, little research has been done on the impact of an IVR-based STREAM approach, and it is an open question of whether it can effectively promote student academic achievement, creativity skills, and engagement. To fill this gap, researchers created IVR-based STREAM approach to teach religious studies for middle-school students and investigated its effects on achievement, creativity, and engagement. A pretest and posttest were used to assess achievement and creativity skills, and questionnaires were used to assess engagement. The participants were 40 seventh-grade students. The participants were divided in to two: the experimental group used Head-Mounted Displays to interact with the lesson, whereas the control group used desktop-based VR to learn the identical material. The results showed that the experimental group outperformed the control group in terms of academic achievement, creativity skills, and engagement. Our research backs up the IVR-based STREAM strategy in religion education with actual proof. In addition, it also demonstrates how to create and implement an IVR-based STREAM classroom for formal educational purposes.

Keywords: Immersive Virtual Reality (IVR) , STREAM based learning

ESP: CANCELLATION OF ACADEMIC AND OCCUPATIONAL PURPOSES?

Galna Gumovskaya
ggumovskaya@hse.ru

ABSTRACT

Changes in education and the needs of the educational space lead to changes in the norms and methods of educational processes, and as a result it turns out that new methods cancel out the old ones. Thus, the concept and methodology of teaching languages for special (professional) purposes since 1978, has been recognized worldwide as innovative and relevant for specialized vocational training of schoolchildren and youth. Today, the idea of LSP has become irrelevant, according to the initiators themselves Tom Hutchinson and Alan Waters [, and should be displaced from school disciplines into the service industry to meet the needs of specialists of other profiles. But the case should be presented in its historical perspective. To get better understanding of the unpleasant aftertaste of the initiators' decision, we should refer to most prominent linguists of the world who contributed greatly to the development of the LSP idea in the world. An overview of the rise and fall of the idea and methods of languages for specific purposes is outlined in the book "LSP: English of Professional Communication" by Galina Gumovskaya.

Keywords: ESP

ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS IN INSTRUCTIONAL DESIGN ENHANCED BY ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

Billy Malone
bmalone8@liberty.edu

ABSTRACT

This systematic literature review examines the ethical considerations and challenges instructional designers encounter when attempting to incorporate artificial intelligence (AI) into the instructional design process for adult learners. The growing acceptance of AI in educational settings merits a thorough review of the ethical considerations and strategies used by instructional designers. The Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge (TPACK) framework guides this review as it provides a holistic perspective on how ethics, pedagogy, and technology interact in the instructional environment. This systematic literature review compiles information from various sources, including peer-reviewed articles, qualitative studies, and theoretical papers. The review covers different aspects of AI integration, such as the creation and use of AI-driven instructional tools, the ethical challenges faced by designers, and the influence of these technologies on adult learners' educational experiences. The literature highlights several key themes, including the balance between technological advancement and ethical standards, the responsibility of instructional designers in protecting learner privacy and data security, and the potential biases that may be present in AI algorithms. The review focuses on the importance of transparency in AI applications and the need for ongoing professional development for instructional designers to help navigate the evolving ethical environment associated with AI usage. The results of this evaluation of the literature highlight the need for ethical frameworks and standards that may help instructional designers make responsible decisions about the incorporation of AI into the instructional design process. Furthermore, the review highlights the importance of educators, technologists, and policymakers working together to address ethical challenges and encourage the responsible use of AI in education. This literature review aims to provide a comprehensive synthesis of current knowledge on AI in education. It seeks to contribute to academic discussion and offer practical insights for instructional designers. The review seeks to provide insights for future studies, highlighting areas that require further investigation and identifying gaps in the current literature. This systematic literature review is intended to promote a greater understanding of the ethical considerations of AI in instructional design, thus improving the quality and integrity of adult education in the digital age.

Keywords: Instructional Design Enhanced By Artificial Intelligence

EXPERIENCES OF ASIAN AMERICAN STUDENTS IN NON-STEM FIELDS: A PHENOMENOLOGICAL STUDY

Diem Nguyen
dnguyen23@liberty.edu

ABSTRACT

Experiences of Asian American Students in non-STEM Fields: A Phenomenological Study

The purpose of this transcendental phenomenological study will be to discover the lived experiences of Asian American students who have chosen non-STEM college majors. The theory guiding this study will be Bandura's social cognitive theory, as it provides a foundation for understanding how cultural and environmental factors interact with internal motivations and interests to shape people. The study will attempt to answer the central research question: What are the lived experiences of Asian American students who have chosen non-STEM college majors? This phenomenological study will use purposeful criterion sampling to select between 12 to 15 Asian American participants who have chosen non-STEM college majors. The data collection methods will be individual interviews, letter writing, and focus groups. The data analysis will follow the steps described by Moustakas in the modification of Van Kaam's data analysis method.

Keywords: non-STEM Fields

EXPLORING IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES OF TASK BASED LANGUAGE TEACHING (TBLT) IN MULTICULTURAL PREPARATORY ENGLISH CLASSROOMS AT CYPRUS INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Ayesha Shahid
aishashahid1214@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study investigates the implementation issues of Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT) in multicultural preparatory English courses at Cyprus International University (CIU). The research questions addressed include identifying the primary implementation challenges encountered by preparatory English language teachers at CIU when integrating TBLT methodologies, as well as investigating the strategies used by these teachers to overcome these challenges and promote effective TBLT practices. A qualitative technique was used to conduct semi-structured interviews with 8-10 preparatory English language instructors and students. The interviews, which were thematically examined, revealed consistent themes and patterns about the problems and methods for TBLT implementation. Key findings show that instructors confront substantial challenges owing to curriculum limits, a lack of administrative support, and a varied student population. However, teachers have used a variety of ways to address these problems, including collaborative planning, professional development, and adaptive teaching approaches. The study finds that, while TBLT has significant hurdles in a multicultural setting, strategic methods can increase its efficacy and lead to better language learning results. These findings are useful for educators and policymakers working to improve TBLT inclusion in comparable educational settings.

Keywords: Language Education

EXPLORING THE LIVED EXPERIENCES OF ELEMENTARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOL MATH TEACHERS AND THEIR BELIEF ABOUT SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL LEARNING AND MATH ACHIEVEMENT: A TRANSCENDENTAL PHENOMENOLOGICAL STUDY

Farina Sami
fsami@liberty.edu

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this transcendental phenomenological study will be to understand the lived experience of elementary math and middle school teachers' beliefs about social-emotional learning and math achievement for Midwestern and Western schools within urban and suburban areas. The theory guiding this study is based on Maslow's (1943) theory of the hierarchy of needs is based on the belief that learning cannot occur until the basic and fundamental psychological needs are met for people. The central research question is: What are the lived experiences of elementary and middle school math teachers and their beliefs about social-emotional learning increasing math achievement? The type of study is based on a transcendental phenomenology study using Moustaka's approach for design and analysis. Moustakas' approach emphasizes a deep, reflective engagement with participants' experiences. Moustaka's approach seeks to uncover the fundamental meanings and essences that underlie those experiences. The study will take place in an urban and suburban setting, and data will be collected using interviews, focus group, and writing prompt. Data will be analyzed by coding data collected and creating themes based on patterns that arise.

Keywords: Math education

EXTENDED REALITY TECHNOLOGY & THE INTEGRATION OF THE PARAMEDIC ACADEMIC LEARNING DISABILITY STUDENT INTO INCLUSIVE LEARNING PLATFORMS: A HERMENEUTIC PHENOMENOLOGICAL STUDY

Kathleen A Limber Doctoral Candidate
klimber@liberty.edu

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this phenomenological hermeneutic study is to discover the augmented reality or virtual reality extended reality (XR) technology learning experience of paramedic academic learning-disability students in a regional Mid-Atlantic paramedic program from Milky Way, North Star, and Big Dipper Community Colleges in a rural mountainous area. At this stage in the research, the XR technology of augmented reality (AR) and virtual reality (VR) learning experience will be defined generally as a pedagogical instructional learning experience that addresses the learning process's cognitive, social, and self-efficacy components. XR is a general term that covers augmented, virtual, and mixed reality (MR). The theories guiding this study will be Sweller's cognitive load theory and Bandura's social cognitive theory. The central research question is, What are the lived experiences of the paramedic academic learning disability (LD) student using XR (AR/VR) technology as a pedagogical learning tool? The sampling of research participants will be those academic LD students who self-identify as having a learning disability and are utilizing XR (AR/VR) technology in paramedic education. Using qualitative research inquiry methods of an open-ended survey questionnaire, one-on-one interviews, and expressive photo/image, research participants' experiences will go through an in-depth data analysis process using the hermeneutic circle as a framework. The hermeneutic loop will allow for an engaging dialogue between the researcher and research participants by providing a roadway for understanding the phenomena of the academic LD students' experience with XR technology.

Keywords: Integration Of The Paramedic Academic Learning Disability

FACTORS AFFECTING OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY AWARENESS

Halil İbrahim Kurt
halilkurt059555@gmail.com

Azmiye Yinal
azmiye.yinal@akun.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study is to determine the factors affecting occupational health and safety awareness in workplaces in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. The research was conducted on 305 randomly selected participants in an explanatory descriptive survey type. In the study, participants' Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) awareness levels were evaluated on four sub-dimensions: general OHS awareness, occupational health education- communication, occupational health risk perception and total OHS scale. In the general occupational health awareness sub-dimension, the average OHS awareness level of the participants was measured as 51.59 points. It was determined that receiving OHS training had significant effects on general occupational health awareness and occupational health risk perception. When OHS awareness levels were analyzed according to marital status, no significant differences were found between married and single participants in general. However, it was determined that OHS awareness levels of single participants were higher than married participants under occupational health risk perception and total OHS scale. When OHS awareness levels were analyzed according to the sectors of employment, significant differences were found between the sectors in general. It was observed that participants working in the food sector obtained higher scores under general occupational health awareness, occupational health training-communication and total OHS scale than those working in other sectors. When OHS awareness levels were analyzed according to position, no significant differences were found between participants with different positions. Although participants who received OHS training had lower scores under general occupational health awareness, this difference was not significant. However, it was determined that participants who received OHS training obtained higher scores under occupational health risk perception.

Keywords: Occupational health, occupational safety, Awareness.

GAME-BASED LEARNING AND SUSTAINABILITY: AN ANALYSIS OF ECO: SAVE THE PLANET

Burçin Ünal
burcinunal87@gmail.com

Halid Bilal Tanrikulu
halidbilal.tanrikulu@alanyauniversity.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

Especially emerged with the Industrial Revolution and established on solid foundations for over two and a half centuries, human activities that aim mass production are one of the determining factors in climate change. This factor is directly related to human behaviors. However, considering that these behaviors have a long history and have become significantly entrenched, it is possible to talk about the difficulty of changing behaviors that pose obstacles to sustainability. Gamification, which can be described as a strategy for adapting game design principles to non-game contexts, and game-based learning, which aims to make learning processes more effective and motivating, can be shown among the methods used to raise people's awareness of climate change and sustainability and to encourage more environmentally friendly behaviors. Gamification aims to benefit from game design principles such as goals, levels, rewards, agency, interaction, while the game-based learning system aims to reinforce and apply the knowledge acquired directly through games by learners. This study provides a general assessment of the position and potential of game-based learning in sustainability education. In addition, using the explanatory case study approach, the study focuses on the mobile game Eco: Save the Planet, produced in partnership with Webrazzi, Bahçeşehir College, Vodafone and Bucked Games in 2024, and examines how it uses game design principles on climate change and environmental problems education through focusing on basic elements such as game mechanics, narrative, level design, user interface and user experience, visual design. This study aims to explain the effectiveness of game-based learning in promoting sustainable behaviors and enhancing understanding of climate change among players by analyzing these elements. The research also examines the potential challenges and limitations of integrating game-based learning into sustainability education initiatives. As a result, the purpose of this study is to contribute to the growing literature on the intersection of games, education, and environmental sustainability by providing insights to educators, game developers, and other stakeholders in the field.

Keywords: Game-Based Learning and Sustainability

GENAI IN THE HANDS OF EXPERTS - OF GENAI MIND-SURFING, MIND-MENDING, MIND-BENDING AND MIND-STRETCHING.

Manish Malik

manish.malik@canterbury.ac.uk

ABSTRACT

An innovative prompting technique used to develop staff in the use of Generative Artificial Intelligence, for creation of courses, modules, teaching and learning activities and assessment resources has been developed. From GenAI mind-surfing, mind-mending, mind-bending to mind stretching, the technique used has helped 75 staff from science, engineering, Maths, social sciences and medical sciences so far. This work will describe findings from staff survey in the use of this technique as well as discuss the themes obtained from qualitative survey ran before and after the training itself. The findings suggest that staff greatly benefitted from the approach and were able to highlight the key benefits when asked how they will repeat the tasks covered in the training. We also find that many staff still are unsure of how to use GenAI and this is detrimental to the future of education as students graduating from such courses will need to be trained as well and this cannot happen unless staff themselves are up to date with the skills needed in using GenAI.

Keywords: GenAI

GENDER AND MEDIA: ETHICAL VIOLATIONS IN REPORTING ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Mustafa Öztunç
oztunc@sakarya.edu.tr

Edanur Şan
san.edanur00@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Violence against women stands out as a serious social issue not only in Turkey but also on a global scale. Women are often subjected to violence by their partners or spouses. The patriarchal system of gender inequality, which is one of the reasons for determining this situation, continues. Although gender stereotypes and discrimination have decreased compared to the past, they still continue today. As femicide becomes more common, news about femicide and violence also receives intense coverage. In these widespread news about women's roles and violence within gender codes, the principles of ethical principles are discussed. In order to analyze the presentation of violence against women, which has been declared as a social problem, in the media, the violence against women news of Sözcü, Hürriyet and Yeni Şafak newspapers, which have different ideological identities, were analyzed with Teun Van Dijk's detailed narrative analysis method, with macro-level schematic and thematic dimensions. It is seen that the newspapers examined include gender stereotypes.

Keywords: Gender and Media

GLOBAL TRENDS IN NATION BRANDING: DYNAMICS, CHALLENGES AND INNOVATIONS

Mihriban Akyol Akin
akyolmihriban@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

As nations increasingly recognize the importance of shaping their global image, the field of nation branding has witnessed dynamic and transformative trends. This abstract provides an insightful overview of the current global trends in nation branding, synthesizing information from academic literature, national strategies, and industry efforts.

The analysis explores the evolving dynamics of nation branding in the context of globalization, digitalization, and changing geopolitical landscapes. It investigates how nations are leveraging digital platforms, social media, and advanced communication technologies to construct and disseminate their brand narratives on a global scale. Additionally, the study delves into the impact of socio-cultural shifts, including the rising importance of diversity, sustainability, and innovation in shaping national identities.

Challenges inherent in the process of nation branding are scrutinized, such as the delicate balance between authenticity and aspiration, the influence of political factors, and the need for adaptive strategies in the face of unexpected global events. Moreover, the study aims to highlight innovative approaches and tools nations are employing to overcome these challenges, including the role of storytelling, public-private collaborations, and the integration of cultural diplomacy.

Drawing on contemporary case studies, this study identifies patterns and success stories that offer valuable insights for policymakers, academics, and practitioners engaged in nation branding. A forward-looking perspective is provided to anticipate potential future trends and the implications for nations seeking to navigate the complex and competitive landscape of global perceptions. Understanding and adapting to these global trends is imperative for nations striving to craft and maintain a compelling and resilient international brand.

Keywords: Global Trends in Nation Branding

GÜÇLÜ DİJİTAL REEL PSİKO-SEMİYOTİK DİL KULLANIMLARIYLA ESKİNİN PARÇALANMASI, YENİ BİR TOPLUMSAL BELLEK YARATIMI VE YENİ DÜNYA DÜZENİ İLİŞKİSİ

Nevin Algül
algulnevin@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Her toplumu birbirinden ayıran ortak kültürel özellikler nesilden nesile dilin özellikleri üzerinden taşınırlar. Beynin dil öğrenme merkezinin çalışma prensipleriyle dolaylı olsa da ilişkisi olabilir(en azından düşünce oluşumunun niteliğiyle ilişkisi olduğu kanısındayım) Tüm doğal dillerin özellikleri ve bu özelliklerin genetik kültürel kodla olan ilişkisi üzerinden ve bu alan çok sık değişime uğramaz, toplumlar yüz yılda bir değişmezler, köklü değişimler yaratabilecek güçte olaylar yaşamaları gerekir. Küresel boyutta yaşanan savaşlar, salgınlar bu köklü değişikliklere neden olabilir. bu alan hareketli bir alandır ve dijital reel psiko-semiyotik tasarım alanı olarak kullanılabilir. Bu çalışma, bu yıkımların gerçekleştirilmesinde dijital reel psiko-semiyotik dil kullanımlarının bu çok önemli rolü üzerinde durmuş olup, yeni toplumsal bellek yaratımındaki etkisini açıklama ve yeni dünyalar yaratımı üzerine kuruludur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dijital Reel Psiko-Semiyotik Dil

HARMANLANMIŞ ÖĞRENME VE TERS YÜZ EDİLMİŞ ÖĞRENME EKSENİNDE YABANCI DİL OLARAK TÜRKÇE ÖĞRETİM TASARISI

Ruhsan İskifoğlu
ruhsan.iskifoglu@emu.edu.tr

ÖZET

Günümüzde hızla değişen ve yenilenen bilgi çağı Covid 19 salgınından sonra eğitim ve öğretim sürecini daha çok etkilemiştir. Birçok araştırmacı, akademisyen, öğretmen öğrencileri aktif kılan üst düzey düşünme becerilerinin gelişmesine katkı koyan şimdinin ve geleceğin koşullarına uyum sağlayan yeni anlayışlara yönelmişlerdir (Chang,Yan ve Te Lu 2022). Harmanlanmış öğrenmeye ve iş birliğine dayalı öğrenme kapsamında öğrenci başarısının arttığı ve öğrenme çıktılarının olumlu anlamda değiştiği gözlemlendiğinden öğretme ve öğrenme sürecinde harmanlanmış öğrenmeye ve işbirliğine dayalı öğrenmeye olan yönelme artmıştır (Chang,Yan ,Te Lu 2022;Khalmatova2017). Teknolojinin ilerlemesi öğretim yöntemlerini etkilemiştir. Öğrenmede teknolojik donanımla büyük bir değişim ve gelişim yaşanmıştır. Bu gelişim dil öğretiminde de öğrenciyi merkeze alan öğrencinin daha özgür bir şekilde kendi kendini yöneterek öğrenmesini sağlamıştır. Whang ve Zhang (2022) tarafından yürütülmüş çalışmada geleneksel öğrenme yöntemlerinin öğrenciyi pasif konuma getirdiği özellikle yabancı dil öğrenirken öğrenme isteği uyandırmada güçlük yarattığı vurgulanmıştır. Bu bağlamda yüz yüze eğitim ile çevrimiçi eğitimin birleştirilerek öğrencinin bilgiye ulaşma ve bilgiyi edinme süreçlerinde öğrenme yeteneklerinin geliştiğini ortaya koymuşlardır. Bununla birlikte öğretme öğrenme sürecinde çevrimiçi eğitim ile yüz yüze öğrenmeyi birleştiren harmanlanmış öğrenme modelinin etkililiği öğretmenin etkili uygulamasına öğrenme sürecinde öğrenciyi her aşamada desteklemesine ve rehberlik etmesine dayanmaktadır (Minhas,White,Daleure,Solovieva ve Hanfy 2021). Yabancı dil öğretiminde kültürlerarası bilinç çerçevesinde teknoloji kullanımının öğrenciyi öğrenme sürecinde aktif hale getirirken; ters yüz edilmiş sınıf modeliyle birlikte öğrencilerin farklı kültürdeki öğrencilerle etkileşim ve iletişim içerisinde olması öğrenmeyi kalıcı hale getirirken kendi kültürü ile karşı kültürü karşılaştırma empati kurma fırsatı bulacaktır (Yetiş,Kurt 2019; Khalmatov 2017). Harmanlanmış öğrenme bu bağlamda teknolojinin öğrenmeyi kolaylaştırma ve geliştirme odağında sosyal etkileşiminde önemine vurgu yaparak hem çevrimiçi materyallerle donatılmış hem de yüz yüze sınıf ortamında tartışmaya olanak sağlayan bir yaklaşımdır (Yussof,S, Yusoff,R ve Noh,N 2017).

Anahtar Kelimeler: Harmanlanmış eğitim

HOW CAN TECHNOLOGY BE EFFECTIVELY INTEGRATED INTO THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE CLASSROOM TO ENHANCE STUDENT ENGAGEMENT?

Coşku Begüm Oruç
21120063@std.eul.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

There are a number of effective ways that technology can be used to enhance student engagement: One key approach is to use multimedia and interactive content. Things like educational videos, language learning apps, virtual reality experiences, and interactive simulations can help make lessons more dynamic and engaging for students. These types of technologies allow students to actively explore and practice the language in immersive, multimedia-rich environments. Another strategy is to leverage collaborative technologies that enable student-to-student and student-to-teacher interactions. Tools like video conferencing, online whiteboards, and shared document editors allow for real-time collaboration and communication, fostering engaged discussions and language practice. Formative assessment technologies can also boost engagement by providing students with immediate feedback and opportunities for self-directed learning. Classroom response systems, online quizzes, and adaptive learning platforms can help identify knowledge gaps and tailor instruction to individual student needs. Finally, having students use their own personal devices, like smartphones and tablets, can increase engagement by allowing them to use familiar, ubiquitous technologies for language learning activities. This “bring your own device” approach empowers students and makes lessons feel more contemporary and relevant. The key is to carefully select technologies that align with your learning objectives and create a classroom environment that encourages active participation, collaboration, and personalized learning experiences. With the right integration strategy, technology can be a powerful tool for enhancing student engagement in English language instruction.

Keywords: Collaboration, engagement, motivation, adaptive learning, student centred, bring your own device

İLERİ DÜZEY DİJİTAL REEL PSİKO-SEMİYOTİK DİL KULLANIMLARIYLA HEDEFE YÖNELİK, HESAPLANMIŞ TOPLU DİJİTAL REEL TACİZ MAŞALARININ ORTAK ÖZELLİKLERİ, POTANSİYEL EMSAL ÖRNEK DİJİTAL KÖLELİK VE KÖTÜCÜL OLUŞUMLARLA İLGİLERİ

Nevin Algül
algulnevin@gmail.com

ÖZET

Hedefe yönelik ileri düzey dijital reel psiko-semiyotik dil kullanımları için hedefin tüm dijital alanlarına, dijital ortamlarına, hatta yaşam ortamlarına hakim olunması gerekmektedir. bu hakimiyetin yüzdesi hedefin nasıl tutulması gerektiği kararına endeksli olarak değişiklik gösterebilir. Bu da hedefe yönelik toplu dijital reel gizli takip, organize markajlama teknikleri, amaca yönelik korkutup sindirme faaliyetlerinin rastgele değil, kasıtlı, bilinçli, ortak iletişim ve hareket mekânizmalarıyla bilinçli olarak kurgulandığı ve ivmesini buradan alan bir devinin kazandığının göstergeleri olabilir, olmalıdır. Bu makale tüm bunları yapabilenlerin kişilik özellikleri, ruhsal durumları nasıl hareket ettikleri üzerine kuruludur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İleri Düzey Dijital Reel Psiko-Semiyotik Dil

IMPACT OF AI-DRIVEN ENGLISH GRADING PROGRAM ON TEACHERS AND STUDENTS IN THE MID-ATLANTIC U.S.: A QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL QUANTITATIVE STUDY

Traci Eshelman Ramey
Teshelman@liberty.edu

ABSTRACT

This quasi-experimental design research paper investigates artificial intelligence's (AI) impact on grading and providing substantive feedback on student writing. The study was conducted across multiple K12 educational institutions in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States, involving a diverse cohort of students and instructors. Our findings revealed a significant decrease in grading time when AI tools were employed, compared to traditional manual grading methods. The study further revealed a substantial improvement in students' writing skills as measured by pre- and post-intervention assessments. The AI-generated feedback was detailed and consistent, focusing on micro and macro aspects of writing, facilitating students' better understanding and application of writing principles. In addition to quantitative improvements, student and teacher surveys and feedback forms revealed a positive reception towards AI-generated feedback. Students reported finding the feedback clearer, more objective, and more actionable than traditional feedback. The implications of these findings suggest that integrating AI into the grading process not only streamlines administrative tasks for educators but also contributes significantly to the development of student writing skills.

Keywords: AI-Driven English Grading Program

IMPACT OF DICT ON IMPROVING TEACHING PRACTICE USING TPACK FOR PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS SCIENTIFIC MAJORS

Yousri Attia Mohamed Abouelenein
dr.yousri@du.edu.eg

ABSTRACT

Scientific research has recently focused on the effects of digital information and communication technology (DICT). For the purpose of confirming the connection between the TPACK model's component elements and DICT for the scientific disciplines of chemistry, biology, math, and physics, the study intends to confirm this relationship. The researchers hypothesized that the TPACK model's integration of DICT has a significant influence on encouraging pre-service teachers to pursue further education in their area of scientific specialization. The sample consisted of 304 pre-service teachers (males and females) from four scientific departments: 88 from the Department of Chemistry of the Faculty of Education, 96 from the Department of Biology of the Faculty of Education, 85 from the Department of Mathematics of the Faculty of Education, and 35 from the Department of Physics of the Faculty of Education. Asynchronously, online Google Forms links were used to invite students. According to TPACK's model, analysis of the quantitative and qualitative data shows a rise in demand for the use of digital technology during teaching practice. According to the findings of the study, pre-service teachers have positive attitudes towards the use of DICT and its integration in teaching with academic and pedagogical knowledge accessible through its digital applications, as well as professional practice experience for classroom teaching.

Keywords: DICT on improving teaching practice using TPACK

IMPACT OF THE COVID - 19 PANDEMIC ON REMOTE LEARNING AMONG WEST VIRGINIA HOMESCHOOLERS: A TRANSCENDENTAL PHENOMENOLOGY

Debra Brennan
helpit3db@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this transcendental phenomenological study was to understand the lived experiences of second-choice homeschoolers in West Virginia with forced remote learning and homeschooling during the COVID-19 pandemic. The label second-choice homeschoolers in this research refers to homeschooling families in West Virginia who have first-hand experience with remote learning during the COVID-19 pandemic. The theory guiding this study was Bandura's social cognitive theory, as it aligned with understanding parental homeschooling experiences by focusing on the impact of environmental events on human behavioral patterns. The central research question guiding this study was: What were the lived experiences of second-choice homeschoolers in West Virginia with remote learning during the COVID-19 pandemic? This study had 14 participants recruited via criterion and snowball sampling. Data was collected through journal prompts, individual interviews, and a focus group. The data analysis process involved using first and second-cycle coding techniques described by Saldana to identify themes and categories aided by memoing. The study contributed to the empirical and theoretical framework. Five significant themes, homeschooling, shutdowns, forced remote learning, academic achievement, and work-life balance, were revealed through thematic analysis. Participants shared positive and negative experiences while using forced remote learning during the COVID-19 pandemic. The results support prior research about the disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic closures.

Keywords: Remote Learning

IN SHAPING PUBLIC OPINION IN OPPOSITION TO THE PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY

Jafar Owdh
jaffarowdh@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The journalistic investigations conducted by Al Jazeera on the Palestinian issue sparked controversy and divided the Palestinian street into supporters and opponents of the content of the investigations. As a result of the controversy in the Palestinian street, the Palestinian government sent a memorandum of objection to those in charge of Al Jazeera and threatened to close the channel's office in Palestine if Al Jazeera did not adhere to journalistic professional standards.

The study aimed to reveal the role of journalistic investigations in forming public opinion opposed to the Palestinian Authority through the "*What is Greater Hidden*" program broadcast on Al Jazeera News Channel. The study used a two-stage qualitative analysis procedure with semi-structured interviews and content analysis to answer the research questions.

The study found that Al Jazeera was able to exploit the weaknesses of the Palestinian Authority to form an opposing public opinion by comparing the role of the Palestinian Authority and the resistance in Gaza in protecting the Palestinian people, as well as by focusing on the joint role of the Palestinian Authority and Israel to fight the resistance and protect Israeli citizens. The study also found that the narrative style and various journalistic templates employed by Aljazeera TV in its program "*The Hidden is More Immense*" were a reason for increasing the credibility of the issues raised for the Palestinian people, and thus had a significant role in forming a public opinion opposed to the Palestinian Authority.

Keywords: Journalistic Investigation, Aljazeera Channel, Palestinian Authority, Public Opinion,

Keywords: The Role Of Journalistic Investigations

INEFFECTIVENESS OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING IN TURKEY: CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

Aleyna Karadağlı
21121053@eul.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

In the context of Turkey, the effectiveness of English language teaching (ELT) faces significant challenges despite the increasing global importance of English proficiency. This study investigates the core issues hindering successful English language acquisition among Turkish learners. The predominant reliance on traditional grammar-focused methods and rote memorization restricts practical language use and communicative competence. Additionally, limited exposure to conversational English and immersive learning environments hampers students' ability to use English in real-life situations. The shortage of qualified English teachers further exacerbates the problem, as does the cultural perception of English as a secondary necessity rather than a critical skill. Moreover, the lack of motivation among learners and insufficient opportunities for authentic language practice contribute to the overall ineffectiveness of ELT in Turkey. This paper suggests that to improve ELT outcomes, a comprehensive shift towards communicative teaching methodologies, enhanced teacher training programs, and increased opportunities for immersive language experiences are essential. By addressing these systemic issues, educational policymakers can enhance English proficiency and better equip Turkish students for global communication.

Keywords: English language teaching (ELT), Turkey, Challenges, Communicative teaching methodologies, Teacher training, Immersive language experiences, Language acquisition

INSTRUCTIONAL DESIGNERS' PERCEPTIONS AND PREDICTIONS TOWARD ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND ITS IMPACT ON DESIGNING ONLINE-BASED INSTRUCTION

Mohammed Alsuwailem
m.alsuwailem@qu.edu.sa

ABSTRACT

As Artificial Intelligence (AI) has been empowering different fields and disciplines including Instructional Design (ID) and online-based instruction, the aim of this study is to investigate how AI will reform ID on the matter of designing online-based instruction for e-learning platforms. Particularly, in the matter of online-based contents, this research will focus on three main angles: (a) the impact of AI on online-based instruction's accessibility, (b) the impact of AI on online-based instruction's quality, and (c) the impact of AI on online-based instruction's efficiency. The data of this quantitative-distractive study will be collected via distributing a survey to random selected of instructional designers who have professional experience in designing online-based instruction. The results of this study will help instructional designers to navigate their role in the future for designing accessible, qualified, and efficient online-based instruction taking in consideration the impact of AI. Several recommendations and implementations are expected to be provided by the findings of this study.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence and Its Impact on Designing Online-based Instruction

INTEGRATING AI TRANSLATION TOOLS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNING PROGRAMS; PERSPECTIVES FROM FOREIGN LANGUAGE LECTURERS

Nabil Al-Awawdeh
n.awawdeh@yu.edu.jo

ABSTRACT

Recently, the field of foreign language learning has been shaped by the advancement of technology. In a bid to consistently adjust and responds to current trends in the field, many technological tools; especially, artificial intelligence (AI) translation tools have been developed in order to help language learners in their learning journey. Nevertheless, this study investigates the incorporation of AI translation tools into foreign language learning programs and examines the perspectives of foreign language lecturers regarding their adoption. Furthermore, the current research utilizes a quantitative methodology, integrating the use of online questionnaire in order to collect valuable insights pertaining to the experiences, attitudes, and perceptions of the relevant stakeholders regarding artificial intelligence (AI) translation tools. The relevant stakeholders for the research consist of seventy-five (75) foreign language lecturers from diverse locations. Several insights generated from the opinions of the research participants which ranges from the advantages of integrating AI translation tools in foreign language learning programs to the challenges of integrating these tools. The results from the analysis indicate that integration of AI translation tools is greatly impacted by pedagogical strategies and instructional contexts. In order words, the effective incorporation of artificial intelligence (AI) translation systems in language education relies on the careful development of pedagogical approaches that are tailored to the unique teaching environments. The utilization of AI tools in foreign language education should be regarded as extra resources that augment conventional instruction. As such, language lecturers should exercise caution and deliberate thought when integrating these tools into their teaching practices, with the aim of enhancing language competency and achieving learning objectives. Optimizing the utilization of AI translation systems for foreign language learners necessitates careful consideration of teaching methodologies, contextual awareness, and cultural sensitivities.

Keywords: AI Translation Tools, Foreign language learning Program, Foreign Language Lecturers, Language Learners.

INTERACTIVE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT

Zhala Bahramova
jala.bahramova87@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Interactive learning environments (ILEs) are increasingly being recognized as essential components of modern education. These environments leverage technology and active learning strategies to engage students in the learning process, fostering deeper understanding and retention of information. By incorporating elements such as simulations, virtual reality, and collaborative online platforms, ILEs create immersive experiences that promote critical thinking, problem-solving, and creativity. Research indicates that interactive learning can enhance student motivation and participation by providing immediate feedback and opportunities for personalized learning paths. This approach contrasts with traditional, passive forms of education, offering dynamic, student-centered experiences that cater to diverse learning styles. The implementation of interactive learning environments in educational institutions is crucial for preparing students to navigate and excel in an increasingly complex and digital world. However, challenges such as resource allocation, technological infrastructure, and teacher training need to be addressed to maximize the potential of ILEs. This abstract explores the benefits, challenges, and future directions of interactive learning environments in enhancing educational outcomes.

Keywords: Interactive learning, education, information

INVESTIGATING THE IMPACT OF MOBILE MICROLEARNING DESIGN ON STUDENTS' PERFORMANCE

Zafer Yuca
zafer.yuca@emu.edu.tr

Fahme Dabaj
fahme.dabaj@emu.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

This study explored the impact of integrating microlearning principles into mobile learning to enhance learner performance. Five course design aspects “ease of use, coherence, appeal, difficulty, and focus” were assessed based on learner feedback. A programming course was transformed from a traditional mobile learning (ML) format to a mobile microlearning (MML) format using established design principles. Participants were randomly assigned to either format, with their programming knowledge and course perceptions evaluated before and after. Findings showed the MML format was more engaging, less demanding, and significantly more effective in improving performance. The appeal and difficulty levels were key factors explaining the effectiveness difference between ML and MML.

Keywords: Mobile Microlearning Design

INVESTIGATING THE PERCEIVED EFFECTIVENESS OF CHATGPT IN FACILITATING LEARNING

Hon Keung Yau
honkyau@cityu.edu.hk

Ka Fai Tung
kftung4-c@my.cityu.edu.hk

ABSTRACT

This study explores the development and evaluation of a chatbot model designed to facilitate learning within a department of a university. The project aims to enhance the learning experience by incorporating customized data into the chatbot's knowledge base, enabling personalized and context-aware interactions. The research investigates the effectiveness of the chatbot model in improving learning outcomes, enhancing user engagement, and providing tailored support to students in the department.

The development of the chatbot model is detailed, including technology selection, data acquisition, preprocessing, and model architecture. The study also demonstrates creating web applications by Streamlit, Vector Database by Supabase, and graphical user interface by Tkinter.

The chatbot model demonstrates its effectiveness in enhancing the learning experience within the department. By continuously refining the model and exploring advancements in technology, chatbots have the potential to become integral tools in future educational practices, providing personalized and engaging learning experiences.

Keywords: ChatGPT in Facilitating Learning

INVESTIGATION OF CUSTOMER SERVICES AND SATISFACTION LEVELS OF GYMS

Mustafa Keleş
azmiye.yinal5@akun.edu.tr

Azmiye Yinal
azmiye.yinal@akun.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the customer service and satisfaction levels of gyms in TRNC. The research was conducted using the relational survey technique, which is one of the quantitative research methods. While the population of the study consisted of the customers of the gyms in TRNC, a total of 360 customers were included in this study. The Sports Business Customer Satisfaction Scale (SIMMO) developed and accepted by Sevilmiş (2015) was used to assess customer satisfaction. The analysis of the data was examined at the reliability level using SPSS 26 program. According to the results of the research, when the sub-dimensions of the SIMMS were analyzed, it was observed that the quality of sports trainers dimension received the highest average score in customer satisfaction. On the other hand, the management sub-dimension of the sports center quality dimension received the lowest average score. There was no statistically significant difference between the sub-dimensions of SIMMS according to the gender variable. As a result of one-way variance analysis according to the age variable, no significant difference was found between the groups. As a result of the T-Test conducted according to the marital status variable, no significant difference was found between the groups. Significant differences were found in some dimensions according to the educational status variable. In the management and equipment sub-dimensions of the sports center quality dimension, the quality of the working environment and the commitment sub-dimension of the satisfaction dimension, the scores of high school graduates were higher than those of university graduates. As a result of one-way variance analysis according to the monthly income variable, no significant difference was found between the groups. Significant differences were also not found in the analyzes conducted according to the variables of duration of gym use and purpose of use.

Keywords: Gym, Customer Service, Satisfaction.

INVESTIGATION OF PRE-SCHOOL TEACHERS' SELF EFFICACY BELIEFS REGARDING SCIENCE EDUCATION

Yeliz Çelen
yelizcelen@hotmail.com

Gülpembe Yerlikaya
aytekinisman9@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Self-efficacy is a person's belief in his individual knowledge, experience and equipment and the inner dynamism to achieve this, even though the conditions may differ, in the process of achieving certain goals. Self-efficacy beliefs also affect teachers' attitudes towards lessons, the teaching methods and techniques they use in teaching processes, and their motivation to teach the lesson in accordance with its requirements. For this reason, this study was conducted to examine the self-efficacy beliefs of preschool teachers towards science education. The research was designed quantitatively and is in the screening model. The population of the research consists of 130 preschool teachers working in Amasya in the 2019-2020 academic year. The study group of the research was determined through easy operation, one of the probabilistic processing methods, and the data was obtained using the "Preschool Teachers Science Education Self-Efficacy Belief Scale". Descriptive combination analysis was used to analyze the data. In the analysis, independent groups t- test for gender and school type variables, ANOVA analyzes for Professional seniority and place of work variables were applied. As a result of the research, it was concluded that the self-efficacy beliefs of preschool teachers towards science education did not differ significantly according to the variables of gender, school type and place of work, but differed significantly according to the variable of professional seniority. In this context, it can be said that as teachers' professional seniority increases, their experiences and learning products in science teaching increase and, accordingly, their self-efficacy increases.

Keywords: Self Efficacy Beliefs

INVESTIGATION OF SMARTPHONE ADDICTION OF MIDDLE SCHOOL AND HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Servet Erkol
servet_erkol@hotmail.com

Sabit Menteşe
smentese@munzur.edu.tr

Murat Gökalp
mgokalp@agri.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

Addiction is the state of being addicted to any activity, substance, object or behavior in a way that excludes other activities of one's life or causes physical, mental or social harm to oneself and others. In addition to many and various types of addiction, it seems that an important type of addiction is technology addiction. Today, the dizzying development of technological developments and their inclusion in every aspect of our lives has made it necessary for us to rethink the concepts of far and near. With the rapid development in mobile phone technology, the standard mobile phones used in the past to call someone or send a message to someone have been replaced by state-of-the-art smartphones that make our daily lives much easier. However, on the other hand, it is seen that addiction to smartphones, which have become an integral part of life, is on the rise, and this goes back to pre-school periods. In this context, the aim of the research was determined to examine whether the smartphone usage level of students studying in secondary and high schools affiliated to the National Education Directorate of Tunceli province Hozat district in the 2022-2023 academic year varies significantly according to some demographic characteristics of the students. Within the scope of quantitative research, the data of the research designed in the general survey model were collected by applying the "Smartphone Addiction Scale Short Form (ATBÖ-SF)", developed by Kwon et al. and adapted to Turkish by Noyan et al., face to face between May and June 2023. The scale, for which validity and reliability studies were conducted, was found to be suitable for the use of parametric tests, and in addition to test analyzes such as frequency, percentage, arithmetic mean, T Test and One-Way Variance Analysis were used to determine the significance of the difference using statistical data analysis techniques. As a result of the analysis, the average smartphone addiction level being below 3 was interpreted as the students not having smartphone addiction, but the measurements being just below the average indicating a risk factor, while the difference between the dependent and independent variables was not significant ($p<.005$). According to the research findings, the smartphone addiction level of students at the lower limit of addiction carries a risk factor, in this respect the findings are warning, and it is recommended that parents, society, and especially schools and relevant institutions and organizations take precautions against the apparent danger.

Keywords: Smartphone, student, education, addiction, technology

INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF ENVIRONMENTAL STRESSORS PERCEIVED BY PATIENTS IN THE INTERNAL MEDICINE INTENSIVE CARE UNIT ON SLEEP QUALITY

Asena Aktaş
asenaaktas27@gmail.com

Hüseyin Cenkler
huseyincenkler@gau.edu.tr

Azmiye Yinal
azmiye.yinal@aku.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

In this study, the effect of environmental stressors perceived by patients hospitalized in the internal medicine intensive care unit on sleep quality was examined. The study is a quantitative research and was conducted with relational survey model. The population of the study consisted of 500 patients hospitalized in the internal medicine intensive care unit in private and public hospitals in TRNC. The sample consisted of 266 patients who volunteered to participate in the study. At the end of the study, it was seen that the highest sub-dimension score was the habitual sleep efficiency score in the PDQI sub-dimension scores of the patients, while the lowest PDQI sub-dimension score was determined as the subjective sleep quality sub-dimension score. A strong negative correlation was found between the total ICUOSQ scores of the patients and the total scores of the PDQI. According to this situation; it can be said that the total scores of PDQI also increased with the increase in the ICUWQ scores of the patients. A strong negative correlation was detected between the total ICUPSQ scores of the patients and the total scores of the sleep disturbance sub-dimension. According to this situation; as the ICUWSS scores of the patients increase, the total scores of the sleep disorder sub-dimension decreases. When the stressors perceived most by the patients were analyzed, it was observed that the factors “men and women staying in the same room” and “seeing family and friends for a few minutes a day” were higher than the other factors.

Keywords: Internal medicine, intensive care, patient, sleep quality, environmental factors.

INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MOBBING APPLICATION AND WORK MOTIVATION IN NURSES

Gülzade Hayta
200618005@std.akun.edu.tr

Azmiye Yinal
azmiye.yinal@akun.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the effects of mobbing practices on work motivation of nurses working in public hospitals in TRNC. The study is based on a population of 861 nurses determined according to the TRNC Ministry of Health data. With the quota sampling method used, 266 nurses were interviewed and the data were collected using a questionnaire form including a form containing the personal information of the participants, the Mobbing Perception Scale and the Work Motivation Scale. As a result of the analyses, it was determined that mobbing practices that nurses were exposed to had a negative effect on their work motivation, especially in the subscales of relationship with coworkers, threats-harassment, job and career-related obstacles, and interventions in private life. The positive correlation between work engagement and work motivation was a remarkable finding. The results of this study suggest that the negative situations that nurses are exposed to in the workplace may affect their work motivation and that work engagement may alleviate these effects.

Keywords: Mobbing, Psychological violence, Workplace violence, Work motivation.

IS IT POSSIBLE TO USE AI TO IMPROVE EDUCATION AND CREATE A REVOLUTIONARY EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCE, AND HOW?

Betül Çakır
21120046@std.eul.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

Artificial intelligence (AI) systems offer effective support for online learning and teaching by personalizing learning for students, automating instructors' routine tasks, and powering adaptive assessments. These progress have the potential to transform traditional learning paradigms, making education more efficient, accessible, and engaging. However, the impact of AI on the culture, norms, and expectations surrounding student-instructor interactions remains complex and not fully understood. This research aims to investigate how AI technologies can revolutionize education by boosting learning experiences and teaching efficiency while addressing the challenges posed by their integration. The study seeks to identify the benefits of AI in personalizing education, automating instructional tasks, and enabling adaptive learning, and to explore the cultural and normative shifts that AI introduces to educational environments. Drawing on academic journals, case studies of AI implementations in schools and universities, and industry reports from leading AI companies such as Google, IBM, and Microsoft, this research highlights both the opportunities and the challenges of AI in education. A significant concern is the potential disruption of traditional student-instructor relationships, as AI systems take on more teaching responsibilities, possibly reducing the quality of human interaction. Additionally, reliance on AI raises issues of data privacy, ethical considerations, and the digital divide. Proposed solutions include ensuring AI complements rather than replaces human instructors, developing ethical guidelines focusing on privacy and transparency, and implementing programs to provide equal access to AI-enhanced learning tools for all students. Examples of successful AI integration include personalized learning platforms like Khan Academy and Coursera, automated grading systems such as Gradescope, and adaptive assessment platforms like DreamBox Learning. The potential of AI to revolutionize education is enormous, but its success depends on thoughtful implementation that values human interaction and inclusivity. AI should enhance the educational experience, not replace the empathy, inspiration, and mentorship that human teachers provide. Moving forward, a collaborative approach involving educators, technologists, and policymakers is essential to shape an AI-enhanced future for education that is equitable accessible and enriching for all learners.

Keywords: AI

KAMUYA YÖNELİK KULLANILAN DİJİTAL REEL PSİKO-SEMİYOTİK DİL KULLANIMLARINA İDEAL ÖNERMELER

Nevin Algül
algulnevin@gmail.com

ÖZET

Geniş kitleler, halk tarafından sorgulanmadan kabullenilen, bu sorgulamama hâlinin de üzerinde durulan bu makalede, kanıksanılan özel ve tüzel kurum ve kuruluşların yazılı sözel kullandıkları dilden örnekler verilip, bu dil kullanımlarının muhatabı olan kişilere (halka) psikolojik etkisi üzerinde durulacaktır.

Kamuya, halka karşı kullanılan dilin dijital reel psiko-semiyotik etkisi onun fayda ve yararına olmalıdır. bu fayda ve yararın bir başka söylemle kullanılan dilin psiko etkisi iyileştiren örnek dil kullanımı tasarımları neden sonuç ilişkisi açıklamalarıyla örnek dil kullanımları yapılarıyla sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kamuya Yönelik Kullanılan Dijital Reel Psiko-Semiyotik Dil

“KARTAL YUVASI” ADLI FİLMİN VAROLUŞ MÜCADELESİ’NDE KIBRIS TÜRK KADINI BAĞLAMINDA GÖSTERGEBİLİMSEL İNCELEMESİ

Müge Günay
m.gunay@auc.edu.tr

ÖZET

Sinema, toplumsal bilinç kodlarının aktarıldığı önemli kitle iletişim araçlarından biridir. Tarihimiz boyunca filmlere konu olan Milli Mücadele, Türk kadınları için de savaşa katılmayı zaruri kılmıştır. Cephede yiğitçe savaşan Türk kadınlarından Nene Hatun, bunun örneklerindendir. Bu çalışmada analiz edilen ve yönetmenliğini Natuk Baytan’ın üstlendiği Kartal Yuvası adlı filmin kadın karakteri Makbule Hanım ile Nene Hatun’un kahramanlık öyküsü benzerlik göstermektedir. Göstergebilim kuramcılarında Algirdas Julien Greimas’ın yöntemiyle incelenen filmin çalışmada seçilmesinin sebebi, yalnızca bu filmde savaşta Kıbrıs Türk kadınının ön plana çıkartılmış olmasıdır. Çalışmada, toplumsal belleğin kodlarından olan dini öğeleri, birlik-beraberliği, Kıbrıs Türk kadınının vatana bağlılığı, bayrak sevgisini içeren sahnelerin analizleri yapılmıştır. Çalışmanın amacı, Kıbrıs Türk kadınının belirlenen öğelerle sinema arasındaki ilişkinin bağlantılılığına dikkat çekmektir. Bu çalışma, Kıbrıs Türk kadınının Varoluş Mücadelesi’ndeki yeri ve önemini sinema anlatısı üzerinden inceleyen ilk çalışma olduğu için önem arz etmektedir. Sonuç olarak çalışmada, birlik - beraberlik ve sinema arasındaki ilişkinin nasıl iç içe geçtiği üzerine çıkarımlar yapılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Milli Mücadele, Kıbrıs Türk Kadını, Göstergebilim

KONTROLLÜ DÜŞÜNCE OLUŞUMU SÜRECİYLE TARAFSIZ, OBJEKTİF DÜŞÜNCE YARATIMI VE BU YARATIMIN, YARATICI ZEKÂ YLA İLİŞKİSİ: LEONARDO DA VINCI ÖRNEĞİ

Nevin Algöl
algulnevin@gmail.com

ÖZET

İnsan evlâdı kendi düşünce oluşumunu takip eden bir süreci başlatabilir mi? Böyle bir süreç bir gereklilik olarak hangi türdeki düşünce yaklaşımlarını bünyesinde barındırmak zorundadır? Septik, sorgulayıcı, eleştirel, bakışlar, ... Böyle bir düşünce oluşumu tasarımı sonucundan çıktı olarak ne hesaplanabilir? Bu makale yaratıcı zekâ alanını kökünden, kaynağından açabilecek yaklaşımları bilimsel olarak yakalayıarak dijital alanları legal görünümlü, illegal talan alanından en azından büyük oranda kurtarmayı erek edinen bir çalışma niteliğindedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kontrollü Düşünce Oluşumu

KÖTÜCÜL DİJİTAL REEL PSİKO-SEMİYOTİK DİL KULLANIMLARI ÜZERİNDEN TOPLUMSAL BELLEK ARAŞTIRMALARI, İNŞÂNIN SÖKÜMÜ, YAPI BOZUCU İNCELEME MAKALELERİ II

Nevin Algül
algulnevin@gmail.com

ÖZET

Toplumsal bellekte var olan görsel ve dilsel göstergelerin dijital reel psiko semiyotik dil olarak kullanımlarını inceleyen makalemin devamı niteliğindeki bu çalışmanın içeriğinde dijital reel psiko semiyotik dil kullanımlarından örnekler sunulup, örnekler üzerinden; bu elliklerini sergileyen dilsel ve görsel göstergelerin katmanlarının soyulup, hedefi vurmadaki etkilerini ölçme ve değerlendirme çalışması da yer almaktadır. Bu anlamda iyicil ve kötücül örnekler üzerinde durulup, konuyla ilgili farkındalık yaratma yollarını da kapsamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kötücül Dijital Reel Psiko-Semiyotik Dil

LANGUAGE LEARNING DISABILITIES

Anna Douglas
a.m.douglas@me.com

ABSTRACT

At the core of every student's academic journey is their language and reading development. Language development begins as early as infancy and involves oral communication. As infants continue to grow, verbal communication expands to include the development of reading. Children who struggle with language and reading development can show signs in early childhood but are unlikely to receive a diagnosis before preschool. Language and learning disabilities affect 2.4 million children, and the proper interventions in place can attenuate over time. A variety of interventions are available to assist struggling children, even before children beginning formal schooling. Computerized interventions and tiered formal interventions in schools are the most popular approaches to aid struggling students with language and learning disabilities.

Keywords: language learning

LEADERSHIP SKILLS OF NURSES IN THE FIELD OF HEALTH: THE EXAMPLE OF TRNC HOSPITALS

Gülşen Fırat
azmiye.yinal4@akun.edu.tr

Azmiye Yinal
azmiye.yinal@akun.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to examine the leadership skills of nurses in the health field. The population of the study consisted of nurses working in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC) Nicosia Burhan Nalbantoğlu State Hospital , Famagusta state Hospital, Near East University Hospital oath Kyrenia Dr. white flower Hospital ; the samples It consisted of 280 nurses . The data were collected through Google Forms using a personal information form and the Leadership orientation Scale. The leadership orientation scale was developed by bolman oath Deal (1990), and its Turkish adaptation oath validity oath reliability was conducted by Dereli (2003). The results of the analysis show that the leadership orientations of the participant nurses did not deviate from the overall mean of the scale in general. However, when the sub-dimensions of the scale are examined, it is observed that higher scores are obtained in the symbolic leadership dimension, but lower scores are obtained in the structural leadership dimension. According to the gender variable, it was observed that female nurses scored higher than male nurses in structural leadership, symbolic leadership oath the total scale, but male nurses scored higher than female nurses in the people resource leadership dimension. These results show that there are significant differences between leadership dimensions oath gender. According to the Ibid. variable, it was determined that different Ibid. groups had different scores in structural, human resource, political oath symbolic leadership dimensions. For example, while participants between the ages of 22-30 scored higher in structural leadership, those between the ages of 41-50 scored higher in human resource oath politics leadership dimensions. According to the marital status variable, it was observed that singles nurses scored higher than married nurses in human resource oath politics leadership dimensions. This indicates that singles nurses have stronger leadership characteristics or tendencies in these two leadership dimensions. According to the professional seniority variable, it was found that nurses in different professional seniority range received different scores in different leadership dimensions. For example, nurses in the 1-5 year range scored higher in structural leadership, while those in the 6-10 years range scored higher in human resource leadership.

Keywords: Leader, Leadershi, Nurse.

MAKING SENSE OF THE SOUNDS IN THE FILMS “SİVAS” AND “FRENZY”: CEVDET EREK'S ATMOSPHERES

Selvi Ece Dugan
selviece.dugan@alanyauniversity.edu.tr

Kerim Karagöz
kerim.karagoz.kou@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Cinema is an audiovisual art that has not only visual but also auditory aspects. The experience offered by the art of cinema is not limited to spectacle but also creates intellectual and emotional interactions. While visual elements provide information at the point of creating these interactions, auditory elements emphasize the dramatic effect by highlighting emotion. In this context, as well as visual arrangements, the importance of sound design in films emerges. Sound design basically refers to the combination of filmic sound elements with a certain system and method in accordance with the purpose. Filmic sound elements consist of dialogues, music and effects. The reality of the sound directly affects the reality of the image by designing these elements both for the general aesthetic quality of the films as a whole and for the internal semantic dimension of each sequence. Sound design is used to create the overall atmosphere, environment and aesthetic quality of films and to support and strengthen film narratives.

This research looks at how sound is used in movies, how important it is, and how it affects the story. It also closely looks at the sound design work of Cevdet Erek and the atmospheres he generated for the movies "Sivas" and "Frenzy."

Cevdet Erek is a contemporary visual artist and musician with a background in architecture, sound engineering and design. Known for combining sound, rhythm and architecture to create site-specific installations, videos and performances, his work on sound and space has been exhibited in organizations such as Tate, dOCUMENTA, Stedelijk and Istanbul Biennial. His relationship with cinema began when he composed the music for the documentary “Eski Açık Sarı Desene”. Following the documentary, Erek was the sound and music director of Kaan Müjdecı's feature film “Sivas”, which won the Special Jury Prize at the 71st Venice Film Festival, and the music and sound designer of Emin Alper's feature film “Frenzy”, which won the Special Jury Prize at the 72nd Venice Film Festival.

The aim of the study is to reveal how the techniques and methods used in sound design affect the narratives of the films and how they turn into a narrative tool, based on the films in which Cevdet Erek creates atmospheres. In this direction, answers are sought to the questions of the techniques used by Erek in sound design, how the sounds are selected and used, and how the atmospheres of the films are nourished by sound design. The study was conducted through a literature review. The data obtained by examining the sound elements in the films “Sivas” and “Frenzy” and the data obtained from the interviews with Erek were handled together and processed by the content analysis method.

Keywords: Film

MATEMATİK ÖĞRETMENLERİNE UYGULANAN MOBBİNGİN İNCELENMESİ

Arzu Nur Ortak
arzuort01@gmail.com

Fatma Parmaksız
fatmaparmaksiz19@gmail.com

ÖZET

Bu makalede matematik öğretmenlerine uygulanan mobbingler hakkında araştırma yapılmıştır. Makalenin temel amacı; matematik öğretmenlerine uygulanan mobbing sebeplerini bulmak ve geleceğin matematik öğretmenlerine uygulanması olası olan psikolojik baskıyı en aza indirmek, mobbinge karşı farkındalık oluşturmaktır. Bugüne kadar yapılan çalışmalarda matematik öğretmenlerine uygulanan mobbinglerle ilgili çalışmaların az olduğu görülmüştür. Bu makalede matematik öğretmenlerine mobbing hakkında bilgilendirmeyi ve mobbinge kim veya kimler tarafından ne şekilde uğrayabilecekleri konusunda araştırma yapılmıştır. Araştırmada görüşme tekniği kullanılarak matematik öğretmenlerinin görüşlerine başvurulmuştur. Kuzey Kıbrıs Türk Cumhuriyeti içinde yer alan Lefke bölgesinde matematik öğretmenleriyle görüşme gerçekleştirilmiştir. Görüşmelerin sonunda ortaya çıkan sonuçlarda kadın matematik öğretmenlerine uygulanan mobbing ve psikolojik baskının erkek öğretmenlere göre daha fazla olduğu görülmüştür. Görüşme sonuçlarında görüldüğü üzere üst kademelerin alt kademelere psikolojik baskı uyguladığı görülmüştür. Mobbingin birey üzerindeki sosyal etkilerine bakıldığında ise, öncelikle sosyal imajının zedelendiği gözlenir. İşyerinde dışlanmış ve mesleki kimliğini yitirmiş birey, zamanla sosyal çevre ve aile çevresindeki yerini de yitirmektedir. Sonuç olarak konuyla ilgili herkes, işyerinde mobbingi durdurmak için bir şeyler yapmalı ve mücadele edilmesi oldukça önemli olduğu görülmüştür. Ancak bir şeyle mücadele etmek için, önce onun ne olduğunu öğrenmek gerekir. Bu noktada mobbingle ilgili olarak kamuoyunun bilinçlendirilmesi ve duyarlılığının artırılmasına önem verilmesi gerektiği görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Matematik öğretmenliği, Mobbing

NATIVE SPEAKERISM IN ELT

Nurten Sena Yılmaz
21120722@std.eul.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

In the field of English Language Teaching (ELT), there is this belief called native speakerism, is that native English teachers (NETs) are better English teachers than non-native English teachers (NNETs). This idea causes significant differences between NETs and NNETs in terms of employment processes, professional opportunities, and teacher perceptions of themselves. Native speakerism, which has its past in colonial and imperial settings, defends a language hierarchy that gives preference to native teachers while minimizing the variety of linguistic and pedagogical skills that non-native teachers can provide. This study addresses the origins and impacts of native speakerism in ELT. It particularly tries to investigate the competency, teaching approaches, and perceived efficacy of native English teachers (NETs) compared to non-native English teachers (NNETs). By investigating these differences, this study aims to get a better understanding of how native teacher status impact perceptions, including those of employers, students, and teachers themselves, as well as analyze the professional and psychological impacts for NNETs. This research adopts a mixed-methods approach, integrating an extensive review of existing literature with qualitative data obtained from interviews and surveys. Participants include NETs, NNETs, employers, and students from diverse educational contexts. The study focuses on key factors such as language competency, pedagogical skills, cultural empathy, and adaptability. The qualitative data provides insights into the lived experiences of teachers, while the literature review contextualizes these findings within broader ELT trends and debates. The findings show that although NETs are thought to have higher language skills, NNETs usually have better pedagogical abilities, cultural awareness, and adaptability. NNETs may connect with students from a variety of linguistic and cultural backgrounds better due to these qualities. According to the study's outcomes, native speakerism is a false mindset that minimizes NNETs' contributions and lowers the standard of ELT as a whole. In the teaching profession, NETs and NNETs both provide significant, complementary abilities. Recognizing and leveraging the diverse strengths of all teachers can enhance educational outcomes and foster a more inclusive and equitable ELT environment. The paper calls for professional development opportunities and hiring processes in ELT that are focused on real teaching competency and intercultural abilities rather than native speaker status, calling for a paradigm shift in the field. By addressing the simplistic native compared to non-native dichotomy, this study fosters a deeper understanding of teaching excellence. It emphasizes the importance of embracing linguistic variety and intercultural competency as crucial elements of effective language teaching. In doing so, it seeks to contribute to the ongoing efforts to create ELT a more inclusive and equitable field, where all educators are valued for their unique contributions to language education.

Keywords: Native speakerism, Linguistic variety, Teaching competency, Pedagogical skills.

NOSTALJİ İÇERİKLİ REKLAMLARA YÖNELİK TÜKETİCİ TUTUMLARININ İNCELENMESİ

Seda Müftüoğlu
sdmuratoglu@gmail.com

Kıvanç Nazlım Tüzel Uraltaş
ntuzel@marmara.edu.tr

ÖZET

Postmodernizmde ürünlerin gerçek özelliklerinden çok sembollerinin tüketilmesi ön plana çıkmaktadır. Tüketim artık yalnızca ürünün işlevselliğine göre değil bunun ötesinde tüketicilerin ürüne yükledikleri anlama göre yapılmaktadır. Bu dönemde tüketim kültürü bağlamında metalaşan soyut kavramlardan biri de nostaljidir. Nostalji bireylerin geçmiş zamanda yaşadığı şeylere duyduğu özlem duygusuna bağlı olarak oluşan duygusal tepkidir. Postmodern dönemde yaşanan yabancılaşma, bireyselleşme, doğallıktan uzak kalma, hızlı ve sürekli yaşanan değişim ortamında insanlar yaşadıkları güvensizlik neticesinde geçmişin güvenilir anlarına, samimiyetine, sıcak ilişkilerine özlem duymaktadırlar.

Nostaljinin günümüz tüketicisi için önemini farkedenden pazarlama çalışanları, sunacakları mal veya hizmetin pazarlama mesajlarında geçmiş ile bağ kurmakta ve insanların eskiye yönelik özlem duygularına hitap etmektedir. Geçmişe dair hissedilen bu duygu, nostaljinin pazarlama alanında kullanılması aracılığıyla tüketici davranışlarını etkili bir biçimde yönlendirebilmektedir. Yoğun rekabet ortamında tüketicilerin dikkatini çekmekte zorlandığı bir dönemden geçen markalar, pazarda ön plana çıkabilmek amacıyla reklamlarında nostaljik içeriklere yer vermektedirler.

Bu çalışma, tüketicilerin tanımlayıcı özelliklerinin nostaljik reklama karşı tutumu üzerindeki etkisini belirlemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Araştırmanın amacı kapsamında 385 kişiye anket uygulanmıştır. Yapılan analizler reklamlarda nostaljik öğelerin kullanımının, özellikle gençler ve kadınların reklama yönelik tutumları üzerinde olumlu etkiler yarattığını göstermektedir. Bu sonuç pazarlama uzmanlarının reklam kampanyalarında nostalji unsurunu kullanacakları zaman hedef kitlenin tanımlayıcı özelliklerini göz önünde bulundurarak tasarlaması gerektiğini ortaya çıkarmaktadır. Bu çalışmanın, reklamlardaki nostaljik unsurlara yönelik tutumları ile tüketicilerin tanımlayıcı özelliklerinin ilişkisi konusunda literatürde yapılan araştırmaların eksikliği göz önüne alındığında bu alanda çalışmak isteyen akademisyenlere kaynak oluşturması açısından ve nostaljiyi reklamlarında daha etkili biçimde kullanmak isteyen reklamcılık sektöründe çalışanlara yol gösterici ve yararlı olacaktır.

Bu çalışma Seda Müftüoğlu'nun, Marmara Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, Halkla İlişkiler ve Tanıtım Anabilim Dalı, Reklamcılık ve Tanıtım Bilim Dalı'nda Prof. Dr. Kıvanç Nazlım TÜZEL URALTAŞ danışmanlığında yürütülen "Tüketim Kültürü Bağlamında Endüstrileşen Nostalji: Nostaljinin Reklamlarda Kullanılması Üzerine Bir Araştırma" başlıklı doktora tez çalışmasından üretilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Nostalji Ve Reklamlar

OKUL ÖNCESİ VE İLKOKUL ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN ÖZ-YETERLİLİK ALGILARI İLE YAPAY ZEKAYA İLİŞKİN GENEL TUTUMLARI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ

Yarem Zeden
yarem_zeden@outlook.com

Fatoş Silman
fsilman@ciu.edu.tr

Belgin Parlakyıldız
bparlakyildiz@ciu.edu.tr

ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın genel amacı, okul öncesi ve ilkokul öğretmenlerinin öz yeterlilik algıları ile yapay zekaya ilişkin genel tutumları arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemektir. Böylelikle öğretmenlerin bu araştırma sayesinde öz yeterliliklerinin; günümüzde hızlıca gelişen ve eğitim ortamlarına da giriş yapan yapay zeka ile bağlantılı olup olmadığını ortaya koymak amaçlanmaktadır. Araştırma Kuzey Kıbrıs'ta bulunan Gazimağusa şehri ve Gazimağusa'ya bağlı köylerde bulunan okul öncesi eğitim kurumlarında ve ilkokullarda görev yapan öğretmenler ile gerçekleştirilecektir. Bu okullarda öğretim yapan öğretmenlere Kişisel Bilgi Formu, Öğretmen Öz-Yeterlilik Algısı Ölçeği ve Yapay Zekaya Yönelik Genel Tutum Ölçeği uygulanacaktır. Araştırmanın örneklemini gönüllü katılım sağlayacak öğretmenler oluşturacaktır. Araştırmanın öğretmenlere Google Forms aracılığıyla online olarak ulaştırılması ve ölçeklerin online olarak uygulanması hedeflenmektedir. Araştırma sonucunda; öncelikle öğretmenlerin öz-yeterlilik düzeyleri belirlenecektir. Ayrıca, öğretmenlerin yapay zeka bağlamındaki genel tutumlarının ne olduğu saptanacaktır. Ardından ise öğretmenlerin öz-yeterlilikleri ile yapay zekaya ilişkin genel tutumları arasındaki ilişki düzeyi tespit edilecektir. Bu araştırma bağlamında; öğretmenlerin cinsiyetleri, yaşları ve okul öncesi ya da ilkokul öğretmeni olmaları gibi faktörlerin etkileri de detaylı bir şekilde incelenecek ve karşılaştırmalar yapılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Öz-yeterlilik, yapay zeka, tutum, okul öncesi, ilkokul, öğretmen

ONLINE LANGUAGE TEACHING SKILLS OF BACHELOR OF ARTS IN ENGLISH GRADUATES OF POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES

Mary Grace Yebra
mglferreryebra@pup.edu.ph

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to identify the online language teaching skills of the Bachelor of Arts of English students who graduated from 2014 to 2016 and have worked in an online language center as teachers. Specifically, this study recognized the skills of the said graduates based on Lily Compton's framework of online language teaching skills. The framework is divided into three skills sets: technology, pedagogy, and evaluation. There were 74 respondents who are mostly female. Most of ABE graduates have worked in online language centers for 1-12 months. The ABE online language teachers' top skills per skills set are as follows: for technology, ability to use and adapt technology for online language learning tasks creatively and the ability to trouble shoot basic browser problems; for pedagogy, ability to identify strategies for online language assessment and ability to facilitate communicative competence and online interaction; and for evaluation, ability to understand basic task evaluation and ability to understand course evaluation. On the other hand, skills to be enhanced are: ability to choose suitable technology to match online language learning task, ability to construct interactive web pages, ability to apply curriculum design frameworks for online language learning, ability to choose suitable materials to match online language learning task, ability to evaluate online course based on one or more frameworks and to modify tasks accordingly, ability to use intuitive and integrated evaluation of online language learning tasks based on one or more frameworks. The most problem encountered by online language teachers is student's attitudes towards online language learning.

Keywords: Online Language Teaching Skills of Bachelor of Arts

ONLINE NEWS CONSUMERS IN ZAMBIAN AND TANZANIAN

Armani Arnold Aman
arnoldish@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

In the proliferated age of technologies, the field of journalism has been faced with several challenges that have inevitably pushed journalism practice to unpreceded heights. Overtly, journalist have resorted to various strategies to compete with various media platforms such as social media and other citizen journalistic strategies. Journalists have also resorted to the use of advertising/strategic communication methods to spice up their news stories and attract a large following. Particularly, journalists now use clickbait styles to draw more readership of their own stories. While this has been perceived as a pitfall for journalism, others have argued in favor of these strategies suggesting that they have no effect on the credibility of the media and journalism at large. This experimental study, therefore, set out to understand how the audience perceives clickbait-style headlines in relations to media credibility. Particularly, the study examined whether the Zambian and Tanzanian online news consumers observe the same distinction in the credibility of news content alleged to exist between clickbait and traditional news reporting, and whether perceptions of clickbait headlines lead to lower credibility for news articles. The findings suggest strong statistical evidence that clickbait headlines pose negatives effects on the perceptions of journalistic credibility in Zambia and Tanzania.

Keywords: Online news

ÖRNEĞİ ÜZERİNDEN: DİJİTAL REEL PSİKO-SEMİYOTİK DİL KULLANIMLARIYLA (ETKİLEŞİM)'KUTUDA DİJİTAL REEL KÖLE' YARATIMI SÜRECİ NASIL İŞLER?

Nevin Algül
algulnevin@gmail.com

ÖZET

Bilgi güçtür: paradır, namdır, şandır; yeniliklerin, icatların, hatta kamuya kendini sunma biçimlerinin, imajların seçiliş kaynağıdır. Durduk yerde yeni mucitler yaratma, halka etkileyici proje, hedeflenen kitleyi tam olarak vurabilecek söylem, slogan ve dil kullanımlarının yüzleri olarak sunulunabilecek kanaat liderleri(!), kanaat önderleri(!) yaratmadaki en önemli değer 'BİLGİ'dir. Hatta, bedava şarkı olabilecek eşsiz ticari değerdeki şiirler, tv programları, sinema filmleri, tv dizileri, yeni eğilimler yaratma, piyasayı canlandırma, yeni ticari ürün yaratımları ve daha ötesinin kaynağı hep bilgidir. Yepyeni bakışlar yepyeni ufuklar yaratır. Doğuşsal zekâ yeti ve yetenekleri eşsiz olan biriciklerin etkileşim değerleri de çok fazladır. Kutuplardan eliptik küreye sundukları tartışılmaz bir değerdedir. Bilginin, verinin, datanın dijital çağla birlikte paha biçilemez maden olduğu gerçeği, eliptik kürede analog devrin sona erişiyile, yeni dünya düzeni işlerinin işlevselliğinin ana kaynağı olarak, ortada kocaman ENIAC gibi durmaktadır. Dijital Reel Psiko- Semiyotik Dil Kullanımları bana ait bilimsel yaratım ve çağın en önemli sorunu, geniş kitleleri bu alanda aydınlatmak üzere olan, olası tüm yönleriyle çalışmalarına konu etmeye devam ediyorum. Bu makalemde dijital çağla beraber, etkileşim, ticari meta olarak değeri, eşsiz biricikliği üniversite yıllarında, henüz lisans için hazırlık okulunda 'yeterlilik için dil kazanımını güçlendirirken, ortaya çıkan, bu alanı kötücül kullananların ağına yakalanan (sırf reel yaşamda gördüğü belki arkadaş olmak istediği ve red edildiği için, bilgisayarına dadanan ve onun hedef haline gelmesine neden olan biri veya birileri bile olabilir) dijital alanları kötücül kullanan kişilerin hedefi haline gelen bireyin kutuda dijital reel köleleştirilme sürecinin nasıl başladığı, nasıl sürdürülebilir hâle getirildiği örneklerle sunulmaktadır.

Gelişen teknolojiyle orantılı şekilde tüm dijital alanlarına hakim olma, fiziksel çevresini donatma, dijital reel toplu gizli takip, organize dijital reel psiko-semiyotik dil kullanımlarıyla çevreleme, bulundukları makam ve mesleki saygınlığı çalınmanın kamuflajları olarak kullanma, kumpaslar ve karalama kampanyaları yaratarak çalınmanın üzerini örtme ve kutudaki dijital reel köleyi; dijital kölenin reel yaşamda da kutulanması kaçınılmaz, dijital reel psiko-semiyotik dil kullanımlarıyla paralize edip işlevsiz kılma süreci gözler önüne sürülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Potansiyel Emsal Vaka Tasarımı

PERSIAN PAINTINGS AND ITS CONTEXTUAL READING

Elham Etemadi

elham.etemadi@arucad.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

The present study began with questions about Persian art history, in general, and Persian paintings, in particular. I focused on a close reading of the visual text: the examination of an illustration would be directed by the details of the image and its composition. The current research develops a theoretical discussion of Persian art history and explores possible methods for analyzing the content of Persian paintings most adequately. In this paper I tried to display that an image is not transparent and the meanings that it conveys or the relationships that it presents transcend its visual appearance – or even contradict it. As far as the history of art in Iran is concerned, this could challenge the routine critical focus on the appearance of Persian paintings which, more often than not, assumes a stability of meaning. Iconography and semiotics are introduced as two proper methodologies for contextual studies of the content of paintings. These approaches have been developed with reference to European art history; therefore, they have their limits in application to pre-modern Persian paintings. As a result, an eclectic method based on a combination of the Iconographical and semiotic approaches is suggested. This method allows us to interpret a pre-modern Persian painting both diachronically and synchronically: an approximation of its original signification as well as a modern interpretation. This change of critical approach was important because I did not intend to treat an illustration as a social document but rather as a relatively autonomous field of expression, encoded by an artist for a particular form of communication. What the eclectic method meant in a detailed investigation of illustrations was that the visual text became the point of departure in analysis, directed by two specific methods for interpreting the details.

Keywords: Persian Paintings

PREDICTIVE DIAGNOSTIC ASSESSMENT: STRATEGY FOR STUDENT RETENTION IN BASIC EDUCATION

Renato De Oliveira Brito
renatoorios@gmail.com

Gilvan Charles Cerqueira De Araújo
gilvan.araujo@p.ucb.br

Maria Cristina Mesquita Da Silva
cristina.mesquitas@gmail.com

Alexandre Anselmo Guilherme
alexandre.guilherme@puhrs.br

ABSTRACT

The debate on student retention becomes crucial in all stages and modalities of Basic Education, the initial stage of school education, in which school failure and evasion emerge as obstacles to full educational development.

In view of this finding, this study brings reflections on the development of a predictive diagnostic strategy of evasion, with a view to guaranteeing student stay, contributing to success in the school trajectory. This is an ongoing initiative, entitled Diagnostic System on Student Permanence (SDPA) for the Final Years of Fundamental Education, under the auspices of the Catholic University of Brasília (UCB), the Foundation for Research Support of the Federal District (FAP/DF) and the State Department of Education (SEDF), selected and approved by Edital No. 10/2023, Called 03/2023 Gov Learning.

The work focuses on the landscape of Basic Education in Brazil and the Federal District, guided by national and district educational legislation, as well as census data, from reflections on the need to structure accurate and effective diagnostics for the persistent problem of school evasion and abandonment in Brazil, and to advocate the development of a predictive system of evasion, from the dimensions relating to the educational experience of the student, with the aim of promoting a meaningful education for the Brazilian childhood and youth.

Within the framework of the National Education Plan (NEP), discussions about measures aimed at staying in Basic Education are carried out through the devices directed at individualized follow-up, as well as targeted initiatives for the integration of the spheres of social assistance, health and protection of children and youth. This approach is reinforced by technical and academic studies that address the complexity of the causes of the phenomenon of school dropout, emphasizing the need for a holistic vision and multidimensional strategies. The study also aligns itself with innovative educational practices that can serve as a reference for the design of an effective public policy, aligned with the theme. It seeks to understand the factors that impact student stay and forge a possible way to equip managers and educators with viable tools, aiming at guaranteeing opportunities for the completion of the educational day, with the skills and knowledge necessary to face the challenges of the future.

The implementation of a predictive diagnostic evaluation system is in line with legally recommended strategies and emerges as a decisive step towards strengthening the youth support network, reducing the risk of abandonment and ensuring that each student can build a sustainable life project aligned with their dreams and potentialities.

In this scenario, the SDPA project responds to the call of Brazilian legislation and educational reality, but also positions itself as an agent of social transformation. The expected results can reverberate positively socially, contributing to the formation of citizens

empowered, aware and prepared to face contemporary and future challenges. Detailed data analysis and a critical-reflective approach are indispensable tools in this effort, since investing in studies that elucidate the causes and act on school evasion, providing inputs for its prevention is a collective responsibility. After all, education is the foundation of a just society, and ensuring student stay is one of its noblest missions.

Keywords: Retention in Basic Education

PROMOTING INNOVATION IN BRAZILIAN BASIC EDUCATION: THE EXPERIENCE OF THE INNOVATIVE SCHOOLS PROJECT IN BRASILIA – BRAZIL

Renato De Oliveira Brito
renatoorios@gmail.com

José Ívaldo Araújo De Lucena
joseivaldo@p.ucb.br

Claudia Chesini
claudia.chesini@gmail.com

Maria Cristina Mesquita Da Silva
cristina.mesquitas@gmail.com

Ercila Regina Da Silva Ferreira
ercila.r@gmail.com

Rita De Cassia De Almeida Rezende
ritinhademaria@gmail.com

Veruska Alves De Lima E Silva
veruskaalves@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This Innovative Schools Project is an initiative developed from the joint efforts of three institutions genuinely focused on Education: the Catholic University of Brasilia (UCB), the Federal District Research Support Foundation (FAP/DF) and the Federal District Department of Education (SEDF), with the aim of enhancing pedagogical actions with the final years of Primary Schools at the Elementary School Centre - CEF 11, in the administrative region of Taguatinga/DF.

This project, selected and approved through Call for Proposals/Support Agreement No. 04/2019 and based on Law No. 13,019 of 31 July 2014, aims to promote actions that raise the quality standards of basic education in the teaching unit in question, with a view to improving learning and educational development indices, such as the Basic Education Development Index (IDEB).

With the understanding that the integral development of the student is inherent to education, various activities have been planned and carried out with an innovative and up-to-date approach to improve the quality of educational practices, such as: developing socio-emotional skills, encouraging reading and writing, stimulating logical mathematical thinking, supporting environmental initiatives, among other actions. Of particular note is the personalised monitoring of learning carried out by teachers who actively participate in the ongoing training process, together with all the school's employees.

Given the importance of the school community's participation in the development of the collective and with the aim of the common good, improvements have been made to the school's physical space, including the library, canteen, toilets, laboratories and playgrounds. Healthy eating habits programmes, entrepreneurship programmes, sports and artistic practices and practical laboratory activities have also been developed. The results achieved are visible and measurable by analysing the data produced throughout the process of implementing the actions. One of the main results of the Innovative Schools Project is the possibility and

realisation of actions to transform the space and the players involved in the educational process in the second stage of Brazilian Primary Education.

Keywords: Innovative Schools Project

PSİKO-SEMIYOTİK İLETİŞİM, ETKİLEŞİM NEDİR, NE DEĞİLDİR? GERÇEKLEŞTİRİLME SÜRECİNDE 'KARŞILIKLILIK İLKESİ', LEGAL GÖRÜNÜMLÜ, İLLEGAL DİJİTAL ALANLAR VE AI İLE OLAN İLİŞKİSİ

Nevin Algül
algulnevin@gmail.com

ÖZET

Psiko-Se miyotik İletişim, Etkileşim, buluşum olan ALGÜL Dijital Reel Manuel Dil Kullanımı Ayrıştırıcıları ve başlı başına bir bilim dalı olması gereken Dijital Reel

Psiko-Semiyotik Dil Kullanımlarını topladığım üst başlıktır.

İnsanlar 'şeffaf İletişim' kararı almadıkça ve bu kararı 'şeffaf İletişim' ilkelerine bağlamadıkça, her iletişim 'psiko etkileşim' hedefini taşır mı? Evet, içinde bulunulan dijital çağda semiyotik dil kullanımlarının psikolojik hedefler doğrultusunda düzenlenmesi, tasarlanması, benim söylemimle psiko olması kaçınılmaz bir gerçeklik olarak ortaya çıkmaktadır.

Semantik, semiyolojik, kısaca semiyotik en küçük gösterge birimlerinin ya da en yoğun gösterge öbeklerinin tasarımında 'Karşılıklılık İlkesi' başattır. Makalede Psiko-Semiyotik İletişim, Etkileşimin ne olduğu en önemli yönleriyle ele alınırken; 'Karşılıklılık İlkesi!' açıklanmakta ve nasıl çalışabildiği bana ait bir sav olarak sunulmaktadır. İlkenin anlam ve önemi legal görünümlü dijital alanlar, illegal dijital alanlar ve onların bir devamı, yansıması niteliğinde olabilecek olan (sanal evrenlerle gerçek evrenlerin çarpıştırıldığı ve gerçeğin çarpıtıldığı en etkili ve en önemli alan olan reel yaşam alanları) reel alanlarla ilişkisi AI üzerinden ele alınıp, çalışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Psiko-Se miyotik İletişim

PSİKO-SEMİYOTİK İLETİŞİME ALTERNATİF İLETİŞİM DİLİ TASARIMI: ŞEFFAF (AÇIK) İLETİŞİM MÜMKÜN OLABİLİR Mİ? MASKELİ BALONUN YIKIMI

Nevin Algül
algulnevin@gmail.com

ÖZET

Dijital çağla beraber dijital reel psiko-semiyotik dil kullanımları, psiko-semiyotik, iletişim, covid 19 ve sonrası iletişim dünyası artık hiç olmadığı kadar karartılmış durumda. İnsanlıkla beraber hiçbir dil kullanımının masum olamayabileceği görüşünden yola çıkarak, gerçek olanla olmayanın birbirine karıştığı çokça gerçeğin yok edildiği tüm psiko-semiyotik dil kullanımlarının tam tersi bir iletişim dili tasarımını kapsayan bu makale, maskeli baloyu yıkıp, herkesin kazandığı insanca bir iletişim dili yaratmanın hayalini kurmaktadır. Sözün nüvesi ÇOK GÜÇLÜ bir hayalin üzerine kurulu makaledir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Psiko-Semiyotik İletişim

RESEARCH ON INNOVATION IN DIGITAL MEDIA ART IN THE AGE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Yi-Fei Zhu
zhuyifei@tm.hzc.edu.cn

ABSTRACT

This article provides a comprehensive examination of the application and profound impact of Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology in the field of digital media creative design. The introduction of AI has revolutionized the approach to creative design, enabling designers to work more efficiently and innovatively. Specifically, AI has achieved significant advancements in areas such as image processing, video editing, and audio production, enhancing both the quality and efficiency of design work. Through case studies, it is demonstrated that AI design not only surpasses traditional methods in boosting user engagement and customer satisfaction but also unlocks tremendous potential for innovation and personalized design. The influence of AI technology on digital media creative design will continue to expand, indicating its future significance and vast potential.

Keywords: digital media creative design, artificial intelligence, design quality and efficiency, innovation, personalized design

SEMBOİK BİR TÜKETİM BİÇİMİ OLARAK TÜKETMEMEK: INSTAGRAM'DA BOYKOT HASHTAGLERİ ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME

Nisa Dinç
nisadincc13@gmail.com

Ayda Sabuncuoglu İnanc
aydainanc@sakarya.edu.tr

ÖZET

Sembolik tüketim, bireylerin tüketim faaliyetleri aracılığıyla kimliklerini, sosyal statülerini, değerlerini ve aidiyetlerini ifade etmelerini ve bu yolla toplumsal anlamlar yaratmalarını ifade eder. Bireyler tükettikleri veya tüketmedikleri ürünler ile bir gruba dahil olmuş olurlar ve bu aidiyeti diğerleri ile paylaşırlar. Bu makale bu bağlamda tüketmeme eyleminin sembolik bir tüketim türü olarak nasıl ortaya çıktığını ve Instagram'daki boykot hashtagleri üzerinden bu eylemin nasıl ifade edildiğini incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Araştırmanın temel amacı, sosyal medya kullanıcılarının tüketmeme eylemlerini nasıl kurguladığını ve bu eylemlerin toplumsal etkilerini anlamaktır. Bu doğrultuda, çalışmada önce tüketmeme ve boykot kavramlarının teorik çerçevesi ele alınacak, ardından Instagram'daki seçilen boykot hashtaglerinin analizine yer verilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: instagram

SIYASİ İLETİŞİMDE, ORTAK HEDEFE YÖNELİK, KÜRESEL BOYUTTA DİJİTAL REEL PSİKO-SEMIYOTİK DİL KULLANIMI ÖRNEKLERİ: TÜRKİYE, USA, İTALYA, İNGİLTERE, ALMANYA, FİNLANDYA

Nevin Algül
algulnevin@gmail.com

ÖZET

Dijital çağ, değişen dönüşen, Covid 19 başlangıcı, sonraki gelişmeleriyle şekillenen ve daha da küçülen dünyadan siyasi alanda ortak hedefe yönelik, birbirinin özdeşi ya da benzeri dijital reel psiko-semiyotik dil kullanımlarının değişik ülkelerden örneklerle irdelendiği bu makale aynı zamanda küresel veri takibinin kullanım haritasını çizerken eş zamanlı olarak küresel veriden faydalanmanın şaşırtıcı taraflarını ve aynı konulu ortak siyasi hedeflerde kullanılan siyasi dilin, dijital reel psiko-semiyotik etkisinin vuruculuğu için kültürel kodların farklılığından kaynaklanan detaylarda farklılaşan kullanım tercihlerini sunmak üzerine kuruludur. Adetâ aynı, ortak (veri kaynağından) kaynaktan hareket eden ince detaylarla birbirinden ayrılan siyasi dijital reel psiko semiyotik dil kullanımları örnekleri yeni çözüm arayışlarının da şart olduğunun birer göstergeleri olarak sunulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Siyasi İletişim

SOCIAL MEDIA EFFECT GEN-Z WRITTEN LANGUAGE?

Oğulcan Çanta
21120070@std.eul.edu.tr

Fidan Zeynalova
21140014@std.eul.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

Big changes in a language usually happen when a group splits off or moves from where they started. English is a good example. It's changed a lot over the last 300 years as the British Empire spread out. Now, there are loads of different types of English, like General American English, Australian English, and Indian English (Crystal 2003). But now we have another factor that influences our language change rapidly. As someone who's spent a lot of time on social media, it's clear to me how platforms like TikTok, Snapchat, and Instagram have changed the way my generation communicates, especially in writing. We've developed our own language influenced by the internet, creating new words and phrases like "slay" and "it's giving." We also love to abbreviate words when we chat, like "omg" or "omw, "fr, "irl". It's fascinating to see how social media has shaped the way we express ourselves online, and I'm eager to explore this further in my research project.

Keywords: Social media, Gen Z, Written Language

SOSYAL SINIFLARDA DIDEROT ETKİSİNİN SATIN ALMA NİYETİNE ETKİSİ

Entes Kozallık
entes.kozallik@ogr.sakarya.edu.tr

Emre Kozallık
emre.kozallik@ogr.sakarya.edu.tr

ÖZET

Günümüzde tüketimin tüketici tarafından bilinçsiz ve haz odaklı kullanılmasının temeli kapitalist sisteme dayandığını söylemek mümkündür. Özellikle tüketimin bir çılgınlığa dönüşmesi kapitalizmin etkisi ile reklamların insanları etkilemeye başlamasıyla hız kazanmıştır. Bu doğrultuda bireylerin salt ihtiyaçları doğrultusunda değil hedonik tatmin amaçlı olarak da tüketim yapıldığı görülmektedir. Şirketlerin, insanların sadece bir ürünü değil, bir ürün dizisi satın almasını dolayısıyla bütünüyle "firmaya ait" bir yaşam tarzı oluşturmaya yönelik faaliyetlerde bulunmaktadır; çünkü bu döngüye giren insan, hem sıralı satın alma ve anında satın alma davranışlarını göstermektedir, hem de yeni bir tarz yaratma zorluğuna girmeden toplumun genelinde kabul gören yaşam tarzını arzulamaktadır. Tüketici olan birey yarım kalan işlerini sadece tamamlamak değil aynı zamanda uyumlu bir şekilde tamamlamak istemektedirler. Eski ve yeni parçalar arasında bir uyum sağlama konusunda baskı oluşturan Diderot Etkisi ile sürekli satın alma ve tüketime yönelme eğilimi ortaya çıkmaktadır. Tüketiciler reklamlarda, vitrinde, başkasında vs. gördüğü bir ürünü satın aldıklarında diğer parçalarla bütünlük sağlamak adına başka ihtiyaçlarının ortaya çıktığını fark etmekte ve bu yarım kalmışlığı uyumlu bir şekilde gidermek amacıyla tamamlayıcı yeni ürünlere yönelmektedirler. Bu sebeple çalışmada sosyal sınıfa ait bireylerin satın alma niyetlerinde diderot etkisi analiz edilecektir. Çalışma, tüketicilerin satın alma kararı verirken ne derece Diderot Etkisi ile karar aldıkları, bu kararlarının nasıl sonuçlandığı vs. gibi sorulara yanıt aramaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Diderot Etkisi

TEACHER EXPERIENCE WITH ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN MIDDLE SCHOOL EDUCATION: A QUALITATIVE RESEARCH STUDY

Aimee Lintner
aimeeprevo@hotmail.com

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the case study was to understand the use of technology, particularly artificial intelligence, for public middle school teachers in Michigan. The theory that guided this study is Albert Bandura's social cognitive theory. Self-efficacy is relevant in that it relates to self-achievement and the belief in the desired goal —Bandura's view of social cognition keys to self-efficacy, incorporating self-evaluation and focusing on goal orientation. Consistent with the case study, the focus was on teachers' structure for teaching, the potential to use artificial intelligence in the classroom, and the increased use of technology. The central question is to determine if artificial intelligence in the educational setting creates more significant resources for educators to meet the profession's demands and prepare students for the continuous technological change in the workforce and the future. The qualitative case collected data from middle school educators and gained insight into experiences with technology, particularly Artificial Intelligence. Data collection consisted of document collection, observations, and interviews. The analysis used triangulation to determine themes and reveal if Artificial Intelligence correlates with aiding teachers in the classroom to meet the daily demands and prepare students for their future. The results from the study included a minimal amount of artificial intelligence being utilized in the middle school setting and participants not comfortable with how to implement artificial intelligence into the educational setting.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence In Middle School Education

TEACHER, LEARNER PROFILES AND THE CBLT IN ALGERIA: PROSPECTS AND PERSPECTIVES

Farouk Bouhadiba
fbouhadiba@yahoo.fr

Zitouni Mimouna
mimouna.zitouni.oran2@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this presentation is to expose the teacher's and the learner's current entry and exit profiles and to see how they may be adapted to the new teaching methodology which has recently been implemented in Algeria, i.e., the Competency Based Approach to Language Teaching and the ICT's. We shall then try to project this profile on the basis of field observation and analysis. We shall mention some of the results in terms of school success or failure (prospects and perspectives) following the implementation of this 'new' approach (the Competency Based Approach to Language Teaching, henceforth CBLT) in Algeria.

A number of key issues may be raised in this vein:

- Is teaching in Algeria a profession as it were or is it a trade or an activity in the economic sector of the country?
- What is the current state of teaching in Algeria in terms of educational structures, human and material resources, the learning component (social groups, homogeneity, heterogeneity, social and regional disparities, ICT's, etc.)
- What would be the changes, amendments of the laws and others which should be brought in the Algerian Educational System at the tertiary level (University).
- Finally what should be the role of decision makers at the political, economic and social levels and what are the roles of evaluation experts, program and textbooks designers, inspections and institutions involved in this new architecture and the current ICT's facilities in Algéria. In a word, what should be the role of the various actors and institutions of this sector for a more performant teaching and a Quality Education in Algeria

Keywords: CBLT in Algeria

TEACHERS; PERSPECTIVES ON TECHNOLOGY USE AT THE CIU ENGLISH PREPARATORY SCHOOL: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

Bahaa Alarameen
bahaaar221114@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the perspectives of teachers on the use of technology at the English Preparatory School at Cyprus International University (CIU). Six teachers from CIU's English Preparatory School were interviewed. The data were obtained through qualitative research, and thematic analysis method was used to analyze the teachers' perspectives. The findings revealed that the participants generally hold a positive perspective towards integrating technology tools in their classrooms. The teachers mentioned some challenges and technical issues they face, such as the slowness of some tech devices and problems with the speed of the internet. They also mentioned things that could be improved. Regarding AI tools, the teachers said that it is possible to integrate AI tools into the teaching and learning process, with some limitations that do not give direct answers to the students. Additionally, this study discussed the role of robots in education, and the findings showed that the majority of the English Preparatory School teachers believe that robots will not take over their jobs in the future.

Keywords: Technology Integration, Teacher Perspectives, AI Tools in Education, Robotics in Education, Future of Education.

TEACHING ENGLISH TO CHILDREN WITH DYSLEXIA: EFFECTIVE STRATEGIES

Ceyda Nur Özger
21120041@std.eul.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

As teachers, we encounter many different students in every aspect of our professional lives. The most important students we will encounter are specially educated children. While teaching a foreign language requires words, sounds, memorization, pronunciation and remembering, this situation is even more difficult for children with special needs. Especially in children with dyslexia. Dyslexia is a learning disorder that occurs due to lack of understanding of the relationship between letters and words and sounds. Teaching English to such children is more difficult than learning the native language. The aim of the project is to learn how we, as teachers, should teach languages effectively to dyslexic children. The project emphasizes the use of multi-sensory techniques, personalized lessons, and assistive technology to improve their learning outcomes. The project draws on a comprehensive review of research papers, educational resources, and reports from dyslexia specialists. Early findings suggest that using multi-sensory techniques, such as the Lindamood-Bell Approach, Wilson Reading System, Orton Gillingham Approach, are highly beneficial. These methods involve using visual, auditory, and tactile senses to reinforce learning and make language concepts clearer. For instance; The Lindamood-Bell Approach focuses on developing sensory-cognitive processes like phonemic awareness and symbol imagery to improve reading and comprehension. The Wilson Reading System breaks down language into small, manageable parts and builds skills systematically, which helps dyslexic learners grasp the structure of English. The Orton-Gillingham Approach uses a structured, sequential, and multi-sensory way to teach reading, writing, and spelling by integrating visual, auditory, and kinesthetic learning. This project underscores the importance of adapting teaching strategies to support dyslexic children. Implementing evidence-based techniques like the Lindamood-Bell Approach, Wilson Reading System, and Orton-Gillingham Approach, and continuously refining these methods can create a more effective learning environment that enhances English language proficiency for dyslexic learners.

Keywords: Dyslexia, English Teaching, Multi-sensory Learning, Assistive Technology, Personalized Learning

TECHNOLOGY INTEGRATION: PROBLEM-BASED LEARNING PLAN

Anna Douglas
a.m.douglas@me.com

ABSTRACT

Problem-based learning enables students to learn through collaboration and critical thinking, whereas project-based learning focuses on exploring tasks and subtasks to complete a project. Integrating technology into a problem-based learning plan targeted at kindergarten students can aid learner's comprehension of the learning plans materials. Additionally, the ASSURE instructional design model enables educators to break down each phase of the ASSURE model that provides input in how students will be taught.

Keywords: Technology Integration: Problem-Based Learning Plan

THE 4 ANIMALS TRAINING PROGRAM: IMPROVING PERFORMANCE & MAXIMIZING PRODUCTIVITY

Kendall Ficklin
tony@grindation.com

ABSTRACT

The "4 Animals Training Program" is a fun, engaging workshop designed to boost leadership and team dynamics. It centers around 4 core components—Connection, Communication, Conflict Resolution, and Collaboration.

Through interactive exercises, participants discover how often they impose their style on others and how the simple shift to treating people how they need to be treated will strengthen relationships and increase effectiveness.

Finally, participants will learn how to utilize the four animals when communicating and listening to others, providing feedback, taking risks, coping with stress, dealing with change, managing time, working in teams, and more.

Participants will leave the experience with ideas for improved team cohesion and empathy, improved communication effectiveness, a more positive conflict management culture, and a collaborative mindset that drives innovation and productivity.

Objectives:

- Cultivate a supportive environment of trust and understanding among colleagues to facilitate effective collaboration.
- Strengthen communication skills to facilitate clear and meaningful interactions with students, parents, and fellow educators.
- Develop strategies for managing and resolving conflicts constructively.
- Promote a culture of inclusivity and collaboration, embracing diversity to enhance teaching and learning experiences.
- Provide tools and techniques to empower educators in adapting to and driving positive change within educational settings for continuous improvement and student success.

Keywords: 4 Animals Training Program

THE DIFFUSION OF MOBILE BANKING FOR INTERNATIONAL PAYMENT IN NIGERIA

Abdulraheem Damilare Shehu
22320600@student.ciu.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

The diffusion of mobile banking for international payment in Nigeria is influenced by various factors including technological infrastructure, regulatory environment, consumer behavior, and awareness. Initially, innovators and early adopters may embrace the technology, but its widespread adoption depends on addressing challenges such as security concerns, interoperability, and trust in the financial system. Additionally, targeted marketing, user-friendly interfaces, and collaborations between banks and mobile network operators can accelerate adoption across different segments of the population but in the case of Nigeria operating on largest economy in Africa..

This research adopts a comprehensive and multifaceted approach, incorporating qualitative research methods to delve deeply into the intricacies of adoption dynamics. This approach involves employing interviews and focus groups to gather insights from a diverse range of users, allowing for a nuanced understanding of the factors influencing adoption. The process research is to identify and examine key determinants of adoption, which span across socio-economic factors, technological infrastructure, and the regulatory environment. This methodological strategy facilitates a thorough exploration of the complexities inherent in the adoption process, enabling researchers to uncover valuable insights that can inform strategies for promoting the uptake of mobile banking services for international payments in Nigeria.

This study contributes to a deeper understanding of the adoption behavior of mobile payment systems, shedding light on the factors influencing their uptake and usage patterns. Additionally, it explores the opportunities and challenges associated with mobile payment services, offering insights into their potential to revolutionize financial transactions by providing faster and more convenient alternatives to traditional payment method, this research aims to contribute to the global discourse on financial technology adoption.

Keywords: Diffusion, Mobile Banking, International Payment, Nigeria

THE EFFECT OF BANK IMAGE ON CUSTOMER PERCEPTION TRNC EXAMPLE

Murat Aslan
220609464@std.akun.edu.tr

Mehmet Çağlar
mcaglar-lau@eul.edu.tr

Azmiye Yinal
azmiye.yinal@akun.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to determine the customer image of a bank operating in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. The study was conducted within the framework of a relational survey model using a quantitative approach and included 369 respondents from a population of 2000 bank customers. As a data collection tool, the scale developed by Kalyoncuoğlu and Faiz (2016) was used to measure service quality and corporate image. According to the findings of the study, customer evaluations show that service quality has a positive effect on corporate image, especially in the dimensions of Physical Assets, Reliability, Responsiveness, Assurance and Identification. In the Physical Assets dimension, customer evaluations are generally high and consistent. However, a wider variation was observed in the Reliability dimension. Customer evaluations in the dimensions of Responsiveness, Assurance and Identification show moderate consistency. Correlation analysis reveals that there are positive and significant relationships between the Physical Assets, Reliability, Responsiveness and Identification dimensions and Corporate Image. However, the relationship between the Assurance dimension and Corporate Image shows a weaker link. The regression analysis results show that each service quality dimension (Physical Assets, Reliability, Responsiveness, Assurance and Identification) has a positive effect on corporate image. This emphasizes the importance of focusing on service quality for banks to strengthen their corporate image by increasing customer satisfaction.

Keywords: Responsiveness, Physical assets, Reliability, Assurance, Corporate image, Self-relevance.

THE EFFECT OF LEADERSHIP STRUCTURE ON EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE

Gülden Bozat
azmiye.yinal3@akun.edu.tr

Azmiye Yinal
azmiye.yinal@akun.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to examine the effect of leadership structure on employee performance in banks. The study was conducted using the survey technique, which is one of the quantitative research methods. The population of the study consisted of employees working in banks in TRNC and the sample consisted of 247 employees. Data were collected through a scale. The scale used consists of 3 parts. In the first part, personal information form prepared by the researcher, in the second part, Perceived Leadership Style Scale developed by House and Dessler (1974) and in the last part, job performance scale developed by Darwish (2000) were used. According to the findings of the study, it was observed that men scored higher in the participative leadership dimension and individuals who worked longer in the directive leadership dimension. In addition, it was determined that certain age groups and married individuals obtained higher scores in participative leadership. A significant relationship was found between professional seniority and leadership style. In particular, it was observed that participants with less professional seniority achieved higher scores in certain leadership styles. In terms of job performance, it is noteworthy that certain demographic groups have higher scores. In addition, while participative leadership had a significant effect on job performance, directive leadership and perceived leadership style had no significant effect on job performance. As a result, it was determined that demographic factors and leadership styles, especially participative leadership and professional seniority have an effect on job performance. According to the results, there is a negative relationship between participative leadership and job performance. On the other hand, no relationship was found between perceived leadership style and job performance.

Keywords: Leader, Leadership, Business performance.

THE EFFECT OF MOBBING ON EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE: A RESEARCH ON BANK EMPLOYEES

Hakan Aşık
ashikhakan416@gmail.com

Azmiye Yinal
azmiye.yinal@akun.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to examine the effect of mobbing on employee performance. In this context, the study was conducted using the survey technique from quantitative research methods. The population of the study consisted of bank employees in TRNC and the sample consisted of 247 bank employees. The data were collected using the Psychological Violence Inventory (LIPT) developed by Davenport et al. (2003) and the Performance Scale used by Çorbacıoğlu (2018) and analyzed using SPSS 28 software. The study showed that male respondents generally scored higher than female respondents on certain dimensions of psychological violence. This suggests that men may be more likely to experience psychological violence in dimensions such as self-expression, restriction of communication opportunities, attack on social reputation and attack on professional status. Analyses between different age groups at the end of the study showed that there were significant differences in certain dimensions of psychological violence. For example, while 20-30 year olds may be affected in a different dimension than 31-42 year olds, the 31-42 age range was more affected than other age groups. Also, participants aged 43 years and older were more affected than those aged 31-42 years. Differences between married and single participants are particularly evident in the dimension of ‘Restriction of self-expression and communication opportunities’. Single participants scored higher in this dimension, while married participants scored higher in other specific dimensions. The study showed that mobbing differs in various dimensions of psychological violence according to Professional seniority. The study reveals that there is no direct relationship between employee performance and gender, age and marital status, but professional seniority has a significant impact on performance. The research shows that there is a certain relationship between employee performance and psychological violence inventory and its sub-dimensions. ‘Restriction of opportunities for self-expression and communication’, ‘Attack on social reputation’ and ‘Psychological Violence Inventory (General)’ dimensions have a positive and strong relationship with performance, while ‘Attack on quality of life and professional status’, ‘Attack on social relationships’ and ‘Direct attack on health’ dimensions have a moderate positive relationship with performance. Research results show that different psychological violence sub- dimensions have varying effects on employee performance. The dimension of ‘Assault in social relationships’ was found to negatively affect performance, suggesting that aggressive behaviors that employees are exposed to in their social relationships may negatively affect their performance. Another finding is that the ‘Psychological Violence Inventory’ has a positive effect on performance. It is suggested that individuals who experience general psychological violence may show higher performance.

Keywords: Mobbing, Performance, Job performance.

THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ADVERTISEMENT ON PAKISTANI WOMEN

Amna Abdul Qayyum
amnaabdul56@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Social media has become a pervasive force in modern society, influencing various aspects of daily life, including advertising. In Pakistan, where women constitute a significant portion of social media users, understanding the effects of advertising on this demographic is crucial. This research explores the implications of social media advertising on Pakistani women, considering both positive and negative effects. Social media advertising provides women with access to information, education, and job opportunities, contributing to their empowerment and economic independence.

Researching the effect of social media advertisement on Pakistani women necessitates a meticulous and systematic approach that incorporates qualitative interviews to gather, analyze, and interpret. By analyzing the demographic factors such as gender, age, income, and residing in metro cities, the study seeks to understand how these factors may affect the decision to click on ads and the intention to make a purchase after clicking. This study aims to examine the effect of social media advertisement specifically targeting Pakistan women. Using various sources, including research on social media marketing and its impact on customer purchase intention, the study aims to identify the factors that influence ad-clicks and the subsequent purchasing behavior of Pakistan women on social media platforms.

The paper points to investigate the components which will hinder ladies from clicking on social media advertisements and explores their general buy involvement after association with these advertisements. Particularly centering on Pakistani ladies, the paper digs into the reasons behind their hesitance to tap on social media notices. By understanding these components, stages can be made more successful and focused on advertisement campaigns.

Keywords: social media

THE EFFECT OF TEACHERS' SCHOOL MINDFULNESS ON THEIR ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT

Prof. Dr.Cevat Celep
ccelep@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The concept of mindfulness includes the understanding of finding solutions to every problem an individual encounters from a different perspective. The basic starting point is to find a new solution by using past experiences in solving the problem. Organizational mindfulness is the renewal of organizational goals depending on environmental changes and the reflection of different perspectives on the production process. While mindfulness includes innovation, it also brings risk for the organization. The concept of organizational commitment is the effort of an employee to go beyond organizational expectations in the process of achieving organizational goals. It is thought that in an organization where the concept of organizational mindfulness is effective, it has an increasing effect on the organizational commitment of the employee. Due to the structure of educational organizations, they include areas where managers and teachers are free and autonomous to some extent. This freedom and autonomy requires a high sense of responsibility. Based on this view, school mindfulness and organizational commitment can play an important role in increasing school success. This study investigated the extent to which teachers' school mindfulness affects their organizational commitment. According to the research findings, it was determined that teachers' perceptions of school mindfulness had a positive effect on their organizational commitment. According to this effect, teacher mindfulness has an effect of increasing teachers' commitment to their school, profession and work group, while decreasing their political commitment.

Keywords: school awareness, teacher awareness, administrative awareness, organizational commitment

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SCIENCE CONTENT FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS THROUGH AI IN EDUCATION-ITS

Pathawit Chongsermsirisakul
pathawit_c@hotmail.com

Siripen Iamurai
siripen2002@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

According to the researches of "The effective of the science content in an online learning system for elementary school students during the epidemic crisis." (WEI, Harvard University, MA, USA 2023) and "The effectiveness of science content through online learning for primary school students that will be applied into AI for education" (Oxford Symposium 2024, University of Oxford, Oxfordshire, UK 2024). Which we generated the cartoon animation follow to the content of science subject by international curriculum for student grades 4-6 to test in AI in education as ITS (Intelligent Tutoring System), to be the optional channel to distribute and deliver the knowledge context of science to students, by designing several science contents that the student has learn in composer curricular and generated into the knowledge-based module of science subject in the domain module of ITS.

And evaluated them in the experimental of qualitative and quantitative research method 500 samples by random sampling. Of which the result of conduct studied has accepted the hypothesis levels with significance by A one-way ANOVA statistic of SPSS program, it revealed that there was a statistically significant difference in defined level between at least two groups ($F(2, 1.34), p=0.26$) by criteria of evaluate and analyze by the scientific cognitive skills such as analytical, logical and critical thinking, detail-oriented, curiosity skills and others, and knowledge measure such as score tests, etc. We found that the results accepted a significant level of hypothesis.

To believe that the efficiency of the effectiveness of science content for elementary school students via AI for Education-ITS, can be that tools for teaching science for elementary school student which delivered the science knowledge in traditional classrooms and out of class studying in crisis time such as in epidemics, displacement, disaster or war. To continually educate of students in every time and everywhere.

Keywords: AI in Education-ITS

THE EFFECTS OF WORK STRESS ON THE PERFORMANCE OF PERSONNEL WORKING IN BANKS IN THE TURKISH REPUBLIC OF NORTHERN CYPRUS

Zeynep Buruk
zeynepbrk84@gmail.com

Azmiye Yinal
azmiye.yinal@akun.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted using the relational survey technique, which is one of the quantitative research methods. The population of the study consists of employees working in banks operating in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. The sample group consisted of 312 participants in total and these participants were included in the study. In the data collection process, a set of questionnaires including demographic information, the Job Stress Scale, which assesses job stress perceptions, and the Performance Scale, which measures performance, were used. The data obtained were subjected to statistical analysis using SPSS 28.00 program. According to the results of the study, demographic factors such as gender, age groups, marital status, educational level and length of service do not have a significant effect on the participants' perceptions of job stress. However, a significant difference was found between married and single participants in the area of decision latitude. The performance analysis shows that while there is no significant difference between gender and age groups in the task and contextual performance categories, there is a significant difference between genders in the total performance category. This indicates that male participants have higher total performance scores than female participants. In the analysis evaluating the relationship between job stress and performance, a negative relationship was found between workload and task performance, while a positive relationship was found between decision latitude and task performance. However, it was observed that the effect of job stress on overall performance is limited and other factors may also be effective in this relationship.

Keywords: Performance, Stress, Work stress.

THE EVOLUTION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN EDUCATION: A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF ITS CURRENT STATE AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

Mehmet Çağlar
mcaglar@eul.edu.tr

Tubanur Çelik İskifoğlu
tugbanurcelik@gau.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

The integration of artificial intelligence (AI) into the realm of education has sparked transformative changes, reshaping traditional teaching and learning paradigms. This abstract delves into the multifaceted role of AI in education, exploring its current applications, benefits, challenges, and the potential it holds for the future. The presentation will be more detailed on the facets mentioned in this abstract.

Current Landscape of AI in Education:

Artificial intelligence in education has evolved from a novel concept to a dynamic force driving innovation. In the present landscape, AI is employed in diverse educational settings, from primary schools to higher education institutions. Adaptive learning platforms leverage AI algorithms to tailor educational content to individual student needs, fostering a personalized learning experience. Intelligent tutoring systems provide real-time feedback, enhancing student comprehension and performance. Moreover, AI-powered educational tools facilitate the development of critical skills such as problem-solving and critical thinking.

Benefits of AI in Education:

The incorporation of AI brings forth a myriad of benefits to the education sector. One of its primary advantages is personalization, allowing educators to tailor content according to individual student abilities and learning styles. This not only enhances the learning experience but also addresses the diverse needs of students in a classroom setting. AI-driven analytics enable educators to track student progress comprehensively, identifying areas that require additional attention and intervention. Additionally, AI fosters inclusivity by providing support for students with diverse learning needs, creating a more equitable educational environment.

Challenges and Ethical Considerations:

Despite its promising potential, the integration of AI in education is not without challenges. One major concern revolves around data privacy and security, as the collection and analysis of student data become integral to AI-driven educational systems. Ethical considerations regarding the use of AI in decision-making processes, such as grading and student evaluations, raise questions about transparency and accountability. Furthermore, there is a need for continuous Professional development to equip educators with the skills required to effectively integrate and manage AI tools in the classroom. Striking a balance between technological innovation and ethical considerations remains a pivotal challenge in the current educational landscape.

AI in Higher Education:

In higher education, AI has become a catalyst for change, influencing various aspects of academia. Virtual classrooms powered by AI technologies enable remote learning, breaking geographical barriers and expanding access to education. Intelligent recommendation systems aid students in selecting courses and resources aligned with their academic goals and interests. Moreover, AI contributes to research endeavors, automating data analysis processes

and accelerating the pace of scientific discovery. The impact of AI in higher education extends beyond the classroom, shaping the future of academic research, collaboration, and knowledge dissemination. **The Role of AI in Skill Development:** As the demand for a diverse set of skills in the job market increases, AI plays a pivotal role in preparing students for the workforce. Virtual simulations and AI-driven scenarios provide students with hands-on experience, bridging the gap between theoretical knowledge and practical application. AI algorithms analyze industry trends to inform educational institutions about the skills and competencies in demand, guiding curriculum development. The collaboration between AI and education becomes a strategic partnership in cultivating a workforce equipped with the skills necessary for the fourth industrial revolution.

Future Prospects:

Looking ahead, the future of AI in education holds immense potential for further innovation and transformation. Continued advancements in natural language processing and machine learning will contribute to more sophisticated AI applications, enabling deeper personalization of learning experiences. The integration of AI in the assessment and grading processes is poised to evolve, providing more accurate and insightful evaluations of student performance. Additionally, the collaborative nature of AI can enhance teacher-student interactions, offering educators valuable insights to better understand and support their students.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the integration of artificial intelligence in education marks a paradigm shift in traditional learning approaches. The current landscape showcases the diverse applications and benefits of AI, from personalized learning experiences to skill development and beyond. However, ethical considerations and challenges persist, necessitating a thoughtful and balanced approach. As AI continues to evolve, its role in education is likely to expand, fostering a dynamic educational environment that prepares students for the challenges and opportunities of the future. The ongoing dialogue between educators, policymakers, and technologists is crucial to navigating the evolving intersection of artificial intelligence and education.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence

THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON STUDENTS' THINKING MECHANISMS WHEN USED IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION. HAS ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TAKEN AWAY PEOPLE'S ABILITY TO THINK? WHY?

Emel Bilaloğlu
21120067@std.eul.edu.tr

Cennet Nur İneç
21121051@std.eul.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

The use of artificial intelligence (AI) in education can affect students' thinking mechanisms in both positive and negative ways. Positive effects include personalized learning, enhanced feedback, and the development of analytical and critical thinking skills. AI offers learning experiences tailored to individual needs, helps students correct their mistakes quickly, and provides complex problems that foster thinking skills. There are, yet, drawbacks as well. Students' ability to develop their own critical thinking and problem-solving abilities may be hampered by an overreliance on AI. Furthermore, pupils may have less opportunity to exercise critical thinking if AI knows all the answers. A heavy reliance on AI may potentially lead to a decline in teacher-student engagement, which would be detrimental to the educational process. In conclusion, the application of AI in education must be regulated with caution and moderation. While utilizing the benefits of technology, it is critical to provide opportunities for children to develop independent thinking skills while also receiving teacher direction..

Keywords: independent thinking skills-critical thinking skills-thinking mechanisms-overreliance on AI-Artificial Intelligence.

THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TO CONTEMPORARY EDUCATION (THE CASE OF KAZAKHSTAN)

Shakhrukh Batyrkhanov
gulnara.rizahodjaeva@ayu.edu.kz

ABSTRACT

This article examines the impact of artificial intelligence (AI) on contemporary education in Kazakhstan, a country increasingly integrating advanced technologies into its educational framework. As AI continues to revolutionize various sectors globally, its influence on education systems is profound, offering opportunities to enhance learning experiences, personalize education, and improve administrative efficiencies. This study provides a comprehensive analysis of AI applications in Kazakhstani education, exploring areas such as adaptive learning systems, intelligent tutoring, automated grading, and data-driven decision-making. Through a review of current literature and policy documents, the research identifies key AI tools being adopted in schools and universities across Kazakhstan, evaluating their effectiveness and the challenges faced during implementation. Empirical data from case studies and pilot projects in Kazakhstani educational institutions highlight the transformative potential of AI in addressing educational challenges unique to the region, such as language diversity, rural-urban educational disparities, and the need for scalable quality education solutions. The findings indicate that AI-driven platforms significantly enhance personalized learning experiences by adapting to individual student needs, thereby improving engagement, comprehension, and retention rates. Additionally, AI applications in administrative processes streamline operations, reduce teacher workloads, and provide valuable insights through data analytics, facilitating more informed decision-making. However, the study also recognizes challenges, including technological infrastructure limitations, digital literacy gaps among educators and students, and concerns over data privacy and ethical AI use. To address these issues, the article suggests policy recommendations and strategic initiatives aimed at fostering a supportive ecosystem for AI integration in education. These include investing in digital infrastructure, providing professional development for educators, and promoting collaborative efforts between government, industry, and academia. In conclusion, this article underscores the significant impact of AI on contemporary education in Kazakhstan, demonstrating its potential to enhance educational quality and accessibility. The research advocates for thoughtful and inclusive strategies to harness AI's benefits while mitigating associated risks, ultimately contributing to the development of a resilient and forward-looking educational system in Kazakhstan.

Keywords: resilient and forward-looking educational system

THE IMPACT OF BIG DATA ANALYTICS ON ORGANIZATION PERFORMANCE

Abdulraheem Damilare Shehu
22320600@student.ciu.edu.tr

Tunmise Ajeigbe
ajeigbetunmise1996@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

In the era of rapid technological advancement, the utilization of Big Data analytics has emerged as a pivotal tool transforming the landscape of modern organizations across various industries. This paper delves into the impact of Big Data analytics on organizational dynamics, elucidating its multifaceted influence on decision-making processes, operational efficiency, and strategic planning. Big Data analytics revolutionizes how organizations harness and interpret vast volumes of data, empowering them to extract valuable insights that drive informed decision-making. By employing sophisticated techniques, organizations gain a deeper understanding of consumer behavior, market trends, and operational patterns.

This study utilizes qualitative research methods, primarily interviews and intensive data analysis, to delve into the impact of Big Data analytics on organizations. Through a meticulous examination of existing literature, scholarly articles, case studies, and empirical research, this research undertakes a comprehensive review and analysis. By amalgamating insights garnered from diverse sources, the aim is to illuminate the multifaceted influence of Big Data analytics on various facets of organizational functioning. This encompasses an exploration of its effects on organizational dynamics, decision-making processes, operational efficiency, and strategic planning. Through synthesizing information gleaned from a wide array of sources, this study seeks to provide a nuanced understanding of how Big Data analytics shapes and reshapes the landscape of organizational operations and strategies.

The integration of Big Data analytics marks a transformative evolution in the way organizations conceptualize, analyze, and utilize data to propel innovation, streamline operations, and fortify strategic adaptability. With each stride in embracing Big Data analytics, organizations find themselves on the cusp of unearthing fresh pathways for expansion, and heightening their competitive prowess.

Keywords: Big Data Analytics, Organization Performance, Decision making

THE IMPACT OF FLIPPED CLASSROOM ON PERFORMANCE OF STUDENTS

Tekin Dabaj
tekin.dabaj@outlook.com

Ersun İşçioğlu
ersun.iscioglu@emu.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

The application of novel phenomena or concepts in learning-teaching contexts has been made possible by recent developments. The idea of flipped classrooms is one of these concepts. The objective of this research was to compare the performance of students traditional and flipped classrooms. Employing an experimental approach, university students enrolled in an information technology course were assigned to either traditional or flipped classroom formats. Both groups underwent IT assessments before and after the course, and their performance of the students was evaluated by the instructor. The findings indicated that the flipped learning model outperformed traditional teaching methods in enhancing the performance of the students.

Keywords: Flipped Classroom on Performance

THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON BODY AND BEAUTY PERCEPTION

Mustafa Öztunç
oztunc@sakarya.edu.tr

Nesrin Akinci Çötök
nakinci@sakarya.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

A person's constant effort to make himself look beautiful to others is an understanding seen in every period of history. People's perception of beauty and aesthetics is constantly changing in popular culture environments and is carried to different dimensions with the influence of social media. With the introduction of social media into our lives, beauty standards and aesthetic preferences are shaped before the eyes of millions of users. This study examines how social media users affect their perception of beauty, which elements are emphasized more in popular culture, and how this affects individuals' body images. The study was carried out using the simultaneous model method based on the mixed paradigm method. The focus of the study is to determine and measure the impact of social media on individuals' perception of body and beauty. Data were collected by applying a survey, Beauty Perception and Body Perception Scale to 167 social media users between the ages of 18-35, selected as a sample and analyzed in the SPSS program. Increasing interest in aesthetic operations and observations on the results of these operations show that a certain similarity and uniformity may occur among individuals. This situation seems to become more evident when there is an intense demand for certain beauty standards and aesthetic ideals, especially those that are disseminated through popular culture and social media. Individuals often take the images of celebrities, influencers, or individuals popular on social media as role models when deciding on plastic surgery.

Keywords: social media

THE INFLUENCE OF DEPRESSION ON APPLYING MODERN EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY BY MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHERS

Kaleab Ghebreslassie
kaleabghebreslassie@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Depression is a mental state characterized by a pessimistic sense of inadequacy and a despondent lack of activity that can occur in varying degrees from mild to moderate to severe. This has a negative impact on our daily activity in general and academic performance in particular. In Eritrea some researchers have conducted research to investigate systematically the relationship between depression and proper application of modern educational technologies by middle school teachers during the teaching and learning process. The conclusions of these limited numbers of studies in this area are mixed (i.e. having conflicting results) and have not fully considered other factors that may be associated both with depression and application of modern educational technology (e.g. low salary, unsteady supply of electricity, age, sex, substance use and number of years in teaching)

Methods:

This cross-sectional study was done in Eritrea at Asmara (the capital city of Eritrea) in 5 (five) Middle schools, from Oct. 04, 2021 to Nov. 24, 2021. Convenience sampling was used, and only teachers who agreed to take part in this study were included. The questionnaire consisted of two sections:

1. Documenting demographic data (age, sex, subject area), substance used, number of years in teaching, and frequency of applying modern educational technology in the teaching and learning process.

2. The Beck Depression Inventory- II (BDI-II; Beck et al., 1996)

The data was analyzed with SPSS. Percentages and frequencies were calculated for nominal and ordinal variables (sex, and years in teaching), mean and standard deviation were calculated for age. Bivariate correlations, one-way ANOVA, and multiple linear regression were used to identify associations between average application of modern educational technology, depression symptoms, and the suspected confounders (sex, years in teaching, and substance used).

Results:

A total of 120 teachers participated in which 81 (68%) were males, and 39 (32%) were females. Mean application of modern educational technology at school was 25% per month.

Teachers with moderate levels of depression demonstrated lower performance within application of modern educational technology environments compared to those with normal and minimal levels of depression. One-way ANOVA showed that low/minimal levels of depression ($P < 0.05$) were associated with higher levels of applying modern educational technology. It was also found that females scored higher on depression measures than males.

Aims Of The Study:

This study examines the relationship between depression and the application of modern educational technology in the teaching and learning process of middle school teachers by taking into consideration to suspected confounders (like low salary, age, sex, and each substance used).

Conclusion:

There was a significant and indirect association between depression and proper application of modern educational technology in the process of teaching and learning by middle school teachers scores (i.e. with the normal/minimal, mild, and moderate levels of depression). But

there was direct association with the fourth depression level (i.e severe level) in the sample of Eritrean middle school teachers.

Keywords: Depression, educational technology

THE INFLUENCE OF VIDEO LESSONS IN AN ONLINE INTRODUCTORY PROGRAMMING MODULE: COMPARING PASSING STUDENTS WITH THOSE THAT FAIL

Dalize Van Heerden
vheermel@unisa.ac.za

Jeanne Kriek
kriekj@unisa.ac.za

ABSTRACT

Introduction

Researchers and educators have expressed concern about student success in university programming courses (Bennedsen & Caspersen, 2019). To address some of the challenges in an online context, video lessons were integrated as they serve as a supplementary resource that assists struggling students (Insorio et al., 2023). Research suggests that incorporating video lessons improve students' understanding and engagement, particularly in complex subjects like programming (Timbreza, 2022).

The purpose of the module is to equip students with skills to develop an operational computer-based program using object-oriented programming. The module includes 60 video lessons covering theoretical concepts and practical applications.

The research aim is to explore the influence of video lessons in an online introductory programming module when comparing students who pass the module with those who fail.

The theoretical framework used in this study is the cognitive theory of multimedia learning, developed by Mayer (2014), grounded in cognitive processes and the ways in which individuals learn from multimedia presentations. The theory focuses on how the human mind processes information through various modalities (Plass, Hommer, & Hayward, 2009).

Methodology

In a case study method, a quantitative survey research design was used (Gable, 1994) to gain insights into students enrolled in the introductory programming module at an open distance learning institution. A questionnaire comprising closed-ended questions as a survey tool was distributed to 534 students, and 139 students responded. Among these respondents, 76 passed the module, while 63 failed. Data was collected following the release of the module results to the students, and analysed using pivot tables in Excel.

Results

On average the passing students watched between 11 and 40 videos, whereas failing students watched only between 1 and 10 videos.

Among the students who passed, there was consensus that the videos were structured into manageable segments facilitating self-paced learning; this sentiment was contradicted by students who failed. Seventy passing students agreed, in contrast to fifty failing students, that the video lessons were delivered by a knowledgeable and engaging instructor who effectively communicated the material. Both groups of students agreed that the video lessons provided clear and detailed instructions on using JavaScript coding and concurred when asked whether the video lessons assisted in applying JavaScript concepts.

When asked whether it is easier to maintain concentration for extended periods while watching recorded lessons, passing students agreed, while failing students exhibited a mix of agreement, disagreement, and neutrality in almost equal proportions. Passing students agreed that the instructor's pace in the videos was suitable for learning JavaScript but failing students agreed but also expressed neutrality regarding the instructor's pace.

It was expected that passing students would affirm that the video lessons fostered active engagement, offered timely and constructed feedback on assignments, and encouraged self-directed learning. In contrast, failing students strongly disagreed with all three scenarios provided, respectively.

Conclusion

Video lessons can facilitate student success; however, the responsibility ultimately rests with the students themselves. If students do not engage by watching and participating in the provided activities provided, they are at risk of failure.

References:

- Bennedsen, J. and Caspersen, M. (2019). Failure rates in introductory programming. *Acm Inroads*, 10(2), 30-36. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3324888>
- Gable, G. G. (1994). Integrating case study and survey research methods: an example in information systems. *European journal of information systems*, 3, 112-126. <https://doi.org/10.1057/EJIS.1994.12>
- Insorio, A. O., & Insorio, J. E. (2023). Messenger lectures and video lessons as mathematics interventions for modular distance learning. *International Journal of Professional Development, Learners and Learning*, 5(1), ep2306. <https://doi.org/10.30935/ijpdl/13008>
- Mayer, R. E. (2014). Cognitive theory of multimedia learning. In R. E. Mayer (Ed.), *The Cambridge handbook of multimedia learning* (2nd ed., pp. 43–71). Cambridge University Press. <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9781139547369.005>
- Plass, J. L., Homer, B. D., & Hayward, E. O. (2009). Design factors for educationally effective animations and simulations. *Journal of Computing in Higher Education*, 21(1), 31-61. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12528-009-9011-x>
- Timbreza, J. (2022). Teacher-made video lesson: an intervention for online delivery modality in mathematics 8. *International Journal of Research Publications*, 106(1). <https://doi.org/10.47119/ijrp1001061820223751>

Keywords: video lessons

THE LIVED EXPERIENCES OF EDUCATORS LEVERAGING EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY AND CONNECTIVISM FOR FOSTERING ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION: A TRANSCENDENTAL PHENOMENOLOGICAL STUDY

Cynthia Plueger
cplueger@liberty.edu

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the transcendental phenomenological study was to describe the lived experiences of educators at public universities in the Southern United States who leverage educational technology to enhance student engagement and improve academic achievement through the application of connectivism principles in learning environments. This study was guided by the connectivism theory, which highlights the significance of interconnected networks, contemporary knowledge, and the interrelatedness of information in digital higher education learning environments. The central research question was: How do educators at public universities in the Southern Region of the United States describe their lived experiences with leveraging educational technology to foster student engagement and improve academic achievement by applying connectivism principles in learning environments? The study combined Moustakas's transcendental phenomenology approach with George Siemens's connectivism theory to explore the essence of human learning experiences. Data collection methods included individual interviews, focus groups, and letter writing. During the analysis phase, epoché was employed to ensure an unbiased and objective interpretation of the data. The findings of this research study highlight the importance of establishing profound educational technology networks and offering educators comprehensive support and professional development training. The connectivism learning theory is regarded as integral to contemporary education and aligns with educational technology that fosters connectivity and collaboration. By addressing the training and support needs, educators can overcome integration challenges and facilitate technology adoption in educational settings. These insights are essential for advancing technology-enhanced education.

Keywords: Ranscendental Phenomenological Study

THE MAGICAL ROLE OF PROPERTY MANAGERS IN POST-EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

Hamza Qudah
qudahdevelopment@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Emergencies can strike at any time, often without warning. Whether it's a natural disaster, a fire, a burst pipe, or a security breach, property managers play a critical role in handling these situations effectively. Their expertise and preparedness can make all the difference in ensuring the safety of property, minimizing damage, and restoring normalcy as quickly as possible. This paper explores the vital role property managers play via Communication in post-emergency situations and how their proactive approach can protect both property and people. The paper uses a quantitative method.

Keywords: Communication, skills, contact

THE PROCESS OF AGEING WISDOM EMPOWERMENT TOWARDS RECONCILIATION SOCIETY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Pakwipar Phosri
pakwipar@go.buu.ac.th

Uthit Bamroongcheep
uthitb@go.buu.ac.th

ABSTRACT

The objective of this research was to study the process of ageing wisdom empowerment towards reconciliation society and sustainable development. Qualitative research design was adopted for this study: documentary research method, focus group and in-depth interview. The participants were 57 comprise of the elderly, folk philosophers, community leaders, personnel working in elderly development, academics and experts. The data were analyzed by content analysis. Findings of the study were as follows: the process of ageing wisdom empowerment towards reconciliation society and sustainable development were consisted of (1) positive affirmation for self-esteem (2) motivation and critical reflection, and (3) creating a wisdom network for development.

Keywords: empowerment, ageing, wisdom, reconciliation society, sustainable development

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMPLOYEES' BURNOUT LEVELS AND THEIR PERCEPTIONS OF ORGANIZATIONAL JUSTICE

Turgut Cenkçiler
turgut8865@gmail.com

Azmiye Yinal
azmiye.yinal@akun.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between employees' burnout levels and their perceptions of organizational justice. In this context, the study was conducted with a quantitative research method called relational survey technique. The population of the study consists of employees working in any institution or organization in the TRNC between 10.08.2023 and 20.08.2023 without making any distinction between sector (private/public) and company; the sample consists of 304 employees. In the study, demographic information form, Organizational Justice Scale translated into Turkish by Yıldırım (2002) and Oldenburg Burnout Scale developed by Demerouti et al. SPSS 28 program was used to analyze the data collected in the study. The results also reveal that there is a weak positive relationship between exhaustion and process justice, a weak negative relationship between alienation and distributive justice, and a weak positive relationship between process justice and general justice. There was a weak negative relationship between general exhaustion and distributive justice and a weak positive relationship with process justice. These findings indicate that the perception of process justice increases with increasing level of exhaustion, the perception of distributive justice decreases with increasing level of alienation, and the perception of general justice increases with increasing level of process justice. However, no significant relationship was found between general justice and general exhaustion.

Keywords: Burnout, Exhaustion, Distancing, Organizational Justice.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN JOB SATISFACTION AND BURNOUT IN PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS IN KKTC

Neriman Soral
azmiye.yinal8@akun.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

In this study, the relationship between job satisfaction and professional burnout of primary and kindergarten teachers of public schools in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus was examined. The study used a scale developed by Gençer (2002) to measure teachers' job satisfaction and the content validity of the scale was measured by an application on teachers. The measurement tool was given to 819 teachers from 56 primary schools selected by disproportionate cluster sampling method and the data of 547 teachers were analyzed. According to the results of the study, there is a moderate positive relationship between the level of teachers' job satisfaction expectation and the level of realization. In other words, teachers' job satisfaction is realized in line with their expectations and the effect of this relationship on burnout was determined as 9%. In addition, a significant difference was found in terms of teachers' burnout levels according to their preference for the same task again. It was observed that task preference affected the burnout levels of teachers. According to the results, it was determined that the burnout levels of those who did not prefer the task were higher than those who said yes and undecided, and those who said undecided were different from the other levels. In addition, it was found that there was a significant difference between the burnout levels of teachers according to the school they graduated from. This shows that teachers' burnout levels may vary according to the departments they graduated from. As a result, significant relationships were found between teachers' job satisfaction and burnout levels, and it was also observed that job preference and graduation school were effective on burnout levels.

Keywords: Teacher, Job satisfaction, Burnout.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN JOB SATISFACTION AND ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT OF EMPLOYEES IN TOURISM BUSINESSES

Ferda Öztürk
ferdazturk@gmail.com

Azmiye Yinal
azmiye.yinal@akun.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

This research aims to evaluate the relationship between job satisfaction and organizational commitment of employees in tourism sector enterprises. The study is based on a large population of 9,280 employees working in 138 accommodation facilities operating in different districts of TRNC. Based on a sample of 507 respondents selected through a quota sampling method, the study examined the relationship between organizational commitment and the demographic characteristics of the respondents such as gender, age, marital status, educational level and professional seniority. According to the results of the study, the relationship between marital status and organizational commitment reveals various findings. While there was a significant difference between married and single participants in the emotional commitment sub-dimension, no such difference was found in other commitment sub-dimensions. In addition, it was determined that married participants had a higher level of satisfaction in the general satisfaction sub-dimension. However, the effect of marital status on intrinsic and extrinsic satisfaction sub-dimensions is not statistically significant. The fact that married participants have higher satisfaction levels in the general satisfaction sub-dimension indicates that marital status may have an effect on the general satisfaction level. When the relationship between educational level and job satisfaction was examined, it was determined that master's/doctorate graduates had higher satisfaction levels in the general satisfaction sub- dimension.However, in the sub-dimensions of intrinsic satisfaction and extrinsic satisfaction, it was observed that the level of education did not have a significant effect on job satisfaction.The relationship between professional seniority and job satisfaction was evaluated and a significant difference was found between professional seniority groups in the external satisfaction sub-dimension.No significant difference was found between professional seniority groups for other commitment sub-dimensions. The correlation analysis of the study reveals positive and statistically significant relationships between job satisfaction and organizational commitment. There is a strong relationship between intrinsic satisfaction, extrinsic satisfaction and general satisfaction sub-dimensions and emotional commitment, continuance commitment, normative commitment and general commitment. Regression analysis results how that general satisfaction has a positive effect on organizational commitment.

Keywords: Job satisfaction, intrinsic satisfaction, extrinsic satisfaction, organizational commitment.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TEACHERS' PERCEPTIONS OF EDUCATIONAL INSPECTORS' SUPERVISION STYLES AND THEIR TRUST LEVELS

Gülay Yahyaoglu
gulayyahyaoglu5@gmail.com

Azmiye Yinal
azmiye.yinal@akun.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

The main focus of this study is to understand the relationship between teachers' perceptions of educational supervisors' supervisory styles and their levels of trust. This quantitative study was conducted on 257 volunteer teachers selected from schools in TRNC using the Supervision Style Scale (SSS) and the Multipurpose Trust Scale. The findings of this study shed light on the relationships between teachers' preferences for supervisory styles and levels of trust depending on their experience, working hours and professional seniority. Regarding working years, it was determined that teachers with long term experience tended to adopt the non-directive style. In the analyses conducted according to professional seniority groups, it was observed that teachers with 21-30 years and 11-20 years of professional seniority adopted the cooperative style more. However, no significant relationship was found between trust levels and other supervision styles. These findings emphasize that there is no significant relationship between teachers' supervision preferences and their trust levels.

Keywords: Teacher, Inspector, Inspection, Trust.

THE ROLE OF JOURNALISTIC INVESTIGATIONS IN SHAPING PUBLIC OPINION IN OPPOSITION TO THE PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY. CASE STUDY THE HIDDEN IS MORE IMMENSE TV PROGRAM ON THE AL JAZEERA CHANNEL

Jafar Owdh
jafarowdh@gmail.com

Dilan Çiftçi
dciftci@ciu.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

The journalistic investigations conducted by Al Jazeera on the Palestinian issue sparked controversy and divided the Palestinian street into supporters and opponents of the content of the investigations. As a result of the controversy in the Palestinian street, the Palestinian government sent a memorandum of objection to those in charge of Al Jazeera and threatened to close the channel's office in Palestine if Al Jazeera did not adhere to journalistic professional standards. The study aimed to reveal the role of journalistic investigations in forming public opinion opposed to the Palestinian Authority through the "What is Greater Hidden" program broadcast on Al Jazeera News Channel. The study used a two-stage qualitative analysis procedure with semi-structured interviews and content analysis to answer the research questions. The study found that Al Jazeera was able to exploit the weaknesses of the Palestinian Authority to form an opposing public opinion by comparing the role of the Palestinian Authority and the resistance in Gaza in protecting the Palestinian people, as well as by focusing on the joint role of the Palestinian Authority and Israel to fight the resistance and protect Israeli citizens. The study also found that the narrative style and various journalistic templates employed by Aljazeera TV in its program "The Hidden is More Immense" were a reason for increasing the credibility of the issues raised for the Palestinian people, and thus had a significant role in forming a public opinion opposed to the Palestinian Authority.

Keywords: Journalistic Investigation, Aljazeera Channel, Palestinian Authority, Public Opinion,

THE ROLE OF UNIVERSITY LECTURERS' TRAINING OF ICT UTILIZATION IN INSTRUCTION IN PAKISTAN

Prof. Dr. Shahbaz Ahmad
shahbazmy@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

The ICT (Information & Communications Technology) utilization in instruction among university and college lecturers is gaining in prominence in many countries in the world, including Pakistan, for the purpose of globalization and enhancing the quality of instruction and learning. The purpose of the study was to examine the benefits of ICT utilization, the extent of success factors, problems and constraints encountered in ICT utilization in instruction among lecturers in universities of Islamabad. A cross-sectional questionnaire survey was used to find out the level and extent of ICT utilization in universities of Islamabad. The sample from the study consisted of 260 lecturers drawn from the 14 universities of Islamabad. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and inferential statistics such as Pearson correlation, and chi square. Results of the study showed that there were significant relationships among the 14 areas of ICT utilization, significant relationships between ICT utilization and lecturers' characteristics, and significant relationships between ICT utilization and university demography. There were positive correlations between ICT utilization and some demographics such as lecturers' age, working experience, experience in computer use, frequency of ICT use, computer use at home, ICT training duration, extent of ICT knowledge, awareness of ICT and ICT written / published in university. The findings of this study could be used for improving instruction among lecturers and for designing a training model for instruction among lecturers in the pursuit of enhancing excellence and quality of education in universities. This study was subjected to several limitations that include online assessment, incorporating audio video conferencing tools, giving more sophistication to educational management software.

Keywords: ICT, Technology

THE SUBSTITUTED BAKERY, THE SUSTAINABLE FOOD IN CRISIS

Pathawit Chongsermsirisakul
Pathawit_c@hotmail.com

Siripen Iamurai
Siripen2002@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

According to the journal topic “Eco Bakery for Friendly Environments in Ecological - Case Study from Thailand” (Pathawit Chongsermsirisakul and Siripen Iamurai, 2018)¹, of which were one of our projects of “The loop of bakery business, unique dessert for tomorrow” (Pathawit Chongsermsirisakul and Siripen Iamurai, 2017)². Currently, there are many crises occurring around the world, such as the crisis of wars, the pandemic crisis, the disasters crisis, which affected the consumption of both main primary and secondary foods to the population due to difficulty of transporting food by air, by ship or land transportation. In crossing the area to another area due to the aforementioned crisis.

Food is essential for all life to grow and live. Although bakery is not the main food in Thailand, it is a staple food for the population of other wheat products countries and wheat-growing countries that grow their own wheat, including Thailand. Although rice is the main food in Thailand, the bakery’s role as a secondary food that replaces the main food in some situations and it is a popular dessert that is indispensable to Thai meals. Therefore, if there are problems with the transportation of the main ingredients, the area cannot grow on its own due to climatic and terrain conditions, which is not possible to grow on its own. Therefore, we have to find domestic raw materials to replace the raw materials we had to import during the crisis period as the COVID-19 pandemic passed. That’s another sub-project of “The locate Substitution bakery, the SDG food in Covid19 Crisis” (Pathawit Chongsermsirisakul and Siripen Iamurai, 2020)³, which we have developed to address the consumption problems of our population during the pandemic, as well as test the products that we found to be interchangeable and replaceable to alleviate population hunger.

Therefore, we adapted this project to accommodate the other crisis that we mentioned to alleviate hunger to the population who are facing the crisis in their area. To be used as an alternative for consumption by adapting local ingredients that are available to cook dishes with sufficient taste and nutrients for livelihood.

We have reformulated alternative bakery products and further refined alternative bakery product recipes and created ad hoc bakery recipes from new local ingredients and tested the properties of food and consumer preferences. The research was conducted through 160 samples to compare main bakery products (using imported raw materials) and alternative bakery products (using local ingredients). Data analyzed by SPSS statistical program where t-test is applied in determining the significance of the difference between Main Bakery Product and Substitute Bakery Product has significant $\alpha = 0.05\%$ or 95% , $Z = 1.82$, and critical $t = 1.89$. We found the physical features and nutrition are equivalent or no difference as much to believe that the substituted bakery can be the sustainable food in crises as currently.

*1: Journal topic “Eco Bakery for Friendly Environments in Ecological - Case Study from Thailand” : chrome extension://efaidnbmninnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://tojdel.net/journals/tojsat/articles/v08i03/v08i03-08.pdf

*2: Topic “The loop of bakery business, unique dessert for tomorrow”,
[http: www.westeastinstitute.com › wp-content › uploads2017 WEI INTERNATIONAL
ACADEMIC CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS, July...](http://www.westeastinstitute.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/WEI-INTERNATIONAL-ACADEMIC-CONFERENCE-PROCEEDINGS-July-24-27-2017-Business-and-Economics-Harvard-Faculty-Club-Boston-USA-ISSN-2167-3179-Online-USA-p.80.pdf)

WEI 2017 WEI INTERNATIONAL ACADEMIC CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS, July
24-27, 2017, Business and Economics Harvard Faculty Club, Boston, USA ISSN 2167-3179
(Online) USA,p.80

*3: “The locate Substitution bakery, the SDG food in Covid19 Crisis”, SDG Good
Practice2020, [http: sdgs.un.org](http://sdgs.un.org)

Keywords: sustainable food

TRANSFORMING EDUCATION: THE POWER OF AI IN CONTENT DELIVERY, ASSESSMENT, AND INTERVENTION

Janet Syed Ms.
janet@iQeraSchools.com

ABSTRACT

Transforming Education: The Power of AI in Content Delivery, Assessment, and Intervention
 Teaching and learning are dynamic processes encompassing content delivery, assessment, and intervention, each crucial for personalized education. Effective content delivery involves engaging, differentiated instruction tailored to individual student needs and learning styles. Assessments, both formative and summative, provide real-time insights into student understanding, guiding instruction and pinpointing areas for improvement. Interventions offer targeted support based on assessment results, ensuring all students can achieve their learning objectives.

Integrating Artificial Intelligence (AI) into education revolutionizes these stages by personalizing content delivery, streamlining assessments, and enabling effective interventions. AI adapts content to suit individual learning paces, provides real-time feedback, and identifies learning trends and struggles. Generative AI creates personalized learning materials and strategies, enhancing education's personalization, efficiency, and impact.

This presentation explores how AI transforms education, using examples like intelligent tutoring systems and adaptive learning platforms. By connecting content delivery, assessment, and intervention, AI ensures a comprehensive and effective educational experience. This holistic approach to AI integration makes education more engaging, effective, and inclusive, setting a new standard for teaching and learning.

A demonstration of our AI system, showcased in the video (https://youtu.be/Kkzxa_-MDKM), highlights its capabilities in predicting student performance, offering personalized content, and providing actionable insights for educators, ultimately creating a transformative learning environment.

Keywords: Transforming Education: The Power of AI in Content Delivery, Assessment, and Intervention

TRANSFORMING HIGHER EDUCATION IN AI AGE: ADOPTING AGILITY IN EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Alev Elçi
dr.alevelci@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

In the past century, education has undergone significant changes due to technological advancements, moving from traditional settings to encompass global and virtual landscapes. Education is now accessible to everyone, no longer limited to specific students, universities, or countries. Recent crises have accelerated the need for educational development initiatives beyond traditional institutional boundaries. To meet these diverse needs, higher education institutions and educational development organizations must embrace agile methodologies. This requires a shift towards a collaborative learning environment, where faculty and students share control, with faculty guiding and students taking on more active roles. It's important to recognize the transformative role of artificial intelligence (AI) in this process. Institutions can use AI to analyze data and improve decision-making processes for innovative programs and faculty development. This paper explores the goals, operational areas, activities, and future directions of an Agile Organization designed to support educational development. Agile organizations are characterized by their speed and flexibility, adopting a mindset that values rapid experimentation and learning from failures, making swift decisions, and responding effectively to evolving needs while maintaining a sustainable pace. This study employs quantitative methods to examine faculty perceptions of and frameworks for an agile educational organization, with a focus on integrating artificial intelligence and emerging technologies to meet the demands of a global and virtual educational environment. The findings aim to provide a strategic roadmap for advancing educational development in the AI era.

Keywords: educational development, agility, artificial intelligence in education

TURKEY IN TERMS OF LEGAL REGULATIONS ON INFORMATION DISORDER IN SOCIAL MEDIA

Mine Demirtaş
minedemirtas@beykent.edu.tr

Nevzer Sebla Yavaş
sdemirtas@nsdhukuk.com

ABSTRACT

Social media platforms disseminate news and information to millions of users, so that messages spread rapidly on a global scale. The limitlessness of information sources brings with it uncontrolled information. In the world of information disorder, there are contents called disinformation practices that are deliberately manipulated and published. These contents are defined as malinformation as well as information and news, called mesinformation and are misrepresented without intention. Within these contents, it is possible to share private information belonging to an individual or an organisation that should not be published in order to cause harm, and to carry information that should remain private into the public sphere.

In many countries, there are legal provisions against these practices, especially against disinformation. In Turkey, there are regulations in private law for the victims to reserve their right of reply and correction, to file material and moral compensation lawsuits and to seek their rights in the context of violations of personal rights. In addition to these, it has become necessary to make amendments to the "Press Law" No. 5187, the "Turkish Penal Code" No. 5237 and the "Law on the Regulation of Publications on the Internet and Combating Crimes Committed through These Publications" No. 5651, which also covers social media. Finally, with the regulations introduced by Law No. 7253, the "Disinformation" law entered into force on 18th, October, 2022. Within the scope of this study, legal regulations in Turkey will be mentioned and information on information irregularity, examined in three dimensions as disinformation, misinformation and malinformation, will be provided.

Keywords: Social Media

TÜKETİCİLERİN SOSYAL MEDYADA DÜZENLENEN YARIŞMA VE ÇEKİLİŞLERE KATILMA MOTİVASYONLARININ ÖZ-BELİRLEME KURAMI KAPSAMINDA DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ *

İlker Müftüoğlu

ilkermuftuoglu@gmail.com

Betül Özkaya

betulozkaya@marmara.edu.tr

ÖZET

Sosyal medyada yer alan markaların hedef kitleleriyle iletişime geçerek etkileşimi artırma çabalarının her geçen gün artarak devam ettiği görülmektedir. Rakip markalardan farklılaşarak doğru hedef kitleye, doğru zaman ve doğru yerde ulaşmak markalar için büyük önem taşımaktadır. Yarışma ve çekilişler; markaların tüketicileriyle olan iletişimlerinde gösterdiği yüksek etkileşim performansı sebebiyle kullandıkları birer iletişim aracıdır. Yarışma ve çekilişler benzer faaliyetler olmakla birlikte aralarında bazı temel farklılıklar bulunmaktadır. Yarışmalarda beceri ve yetenek unsuru söz konusuken çekilişlerde ise tamamıyla şans unsuru egemendir. Çekilişlerde kazananlar, katılanlar arasından kurayla belirlenmektedir. Tüketicilerin ise bir yarışma ya da çekilişe katılma davranışlarının ardında genel davranışın önemli bir belirleyicisi olan motivasyon faktörü yer almaktadır. Markaların sosyal medyada düzenlediği yarışma ve çekilişlere katılan tüketicilerin bu markalara yönelik tutumlarını anlayabilmek için öncelikle onların yarışma ve çekilişlere katılma motivasyonlarının incelenmesi gerekmektedir. Motivasyon kavramı, farklı sebeplere ve faktörlere bağlı olarak değişkenlik gösteren bütüncül bir kavramdır. Öz-belirleme kuramına göre bireyin sosyal ilişkiler ve sosyal etkileşim sürecinde karşılaştığı ve gözlemlediği değer, tutum ya da davranışları benimsemesi ve içselleştirmesi, motivasyon aracılığıyla gerçekleşmektedir. Öz-belirleme kuramı genellikle, belirli bir davranışı gerçekleştirmenin dışsal ve içsel motivasyon olmak üzere farklı kaynaklara dayanan iki türüne ayırmaktadır. Bu doğrultuda çalışmanın amacı, tüketicilerin sosyal medyada düzenlenen yarışma ve çekilişlere katılma motivasyonlarını öz-belirleme kuramı bağlamında değerlendirmektir. Yapılan literatür incelemesi sonucunda yarışmalara kişisel yeterlilik, eğlence ve zevkleri için katılan tüketicilerin içsel motivasyon kaynağından, ödül ya da para kazanmak için katılan tüketicilerin ise dışsal motivasyon kaynağından beslendikleri belirlenmiştir. Çalışmanın, hem sosyal medyada yarışma ve çekiliş düzenleyecek olan markalara faydalı olması, hem de ileride yapılacak akademik çalışmalara bir kaynak oluşturması düşünülmektedir. Bununla birlikte çalışma, tüketicilerin sosyal medyada düzenlenen yarışma ve çekilişlere katılım motivasyonlarının öz-belirleme kuramı bağlamında ele alınması nedeniyle özgünlük taşımaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sosyal Medya, Yarışma ve Çekiliş, Katılma Motivasyonu, Öz-Belirleme Kuramı

* Bu çalışma İlker Müftüoğlu'nun, Marmara Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, Halkla İlişkiler ve Tanıtım Anabilim Dalı, Reklamcılık ve Tanıtım Bilim Dalı'nda Doç. Dr. Betül Özkaya danışmanlığında yürütülen "Tüketicilerin Sosyal Medyada Düzenlenen Yarışma ve Çekilişlere Katılma Motivasyonları ile Marka Sadakati Arasındaki İlişki" başlıklı doktora tez çalışmasından üretilmiştir.

UNDERSTANDING AND HELPING CHILDREN TO MANAGE THEIR ANGER DURING THE GRIEF PROCESS AFTER A NATURAL DISASTER

Münevver Mertoğlu
m.mertoglu@iku.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to understand the feeling of anger that occurs during the grief process of children exposed to natural disasters and to help them manage their anger. The feeling of anger experienced after a natural disaster is much higher and more complex than the feeling of anger experienced under normal conditions. Because uncontrollable anger behaviors lie upon pain, loneliness, sadness, anxiety, hopelessness, the needs for love and trust, and the inability to meet the most basic needs such as eating, drinking and shelter. This situation creates a serious sense of frustration, especially in adolescents and children. Children might harm both themselves and their environment with their uncontrolled anger behavior, Psychosomatic diseases may occur in children who suppress their anger. For these reasons, children and adolescents need to be understood and supported. If the feeling of anger experienced during the grief process after a natural disaster is too strong to be controlled, anger management training programs can be provided by people who are competent in their field such as empathy training, non-violent communication skills training, creative drama training.

Keywords: Anger, anger management, child, grief, natural disaster

UNDERSTANDING HOW TEACHERS MANAGE STRESS AND COPING STRATEGIES AT THE SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES, CYPRUS INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Bahaa Arameen
bahaaar221114@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study investigates the factors contributing to stress and the coping strategies employed by teachers at the School of Foreign Languages at Cyprus International University (CIU). Eight teachers from CIU's School of Foreign Languages were interviewed. The data were obtained through qualitative research, and the thematic analysis method was used to analyze the teachers' responses. The findings revealed that key stressors, such as complex student needs and backgrounds, were the most frequently mentioned issues. Other stressors included long working hours and limited time between classes. To manage stress, teachers used strategies such as organization and planning, social support from colleagues, creating strong relationships with students, and focusing on mindfulness and work-life balance. The study highlights the importance of enhancing teacher well-being in order to establish a positive learning environment.

Keywords: Teacher stress, stressors, coping strategies, Social support, Complex student needs

USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FOR EDUCATION ON WATER POTABILIZATION AN INNOVATIVE WORKSHOP FOR THE YOUTH OF FATICK REGION, SENEGAL

Coly Oumar
prkaexpress@gmail.com

Coly Mohamar El Bachir
cmohamar@gmail.com

Diatta Mamaye Bassirou
lycomary@yahoo.fr

ABSTRACT

Access to potable water is a crucial issue in many regions of Senegal, particularly in Fatick. Despite several initiatives to improve access to potable water, awareness among the youth regarding water treatment techniques remains insufficient. This workshop proposes integrating Artificial Intelligence (AI) as a pedagogical tool to educate students about water treatment processes, based on a study conducted among the youth in the region.

Workshop Justification

The Fatick region faces many challenges in accessing potable water. The lack of knowledge about water treatment methods among the youth is a major obstacle to awareness and adoption of safe practices. This workshop is justified by the need to improve students' knowledge using modern technologies such as AI to make education more interactive and effective.

Methodology

The workshop combines a participative approach including theoretical sessions, practical work, and data analysis using AI tools. A preliminary questionnaire was administered to 56 students from the Lycée Technique de Fatick to assess their initial knowledge. The results were then analyzed with AI algorithms to identify specific gaps, which allowed the educational content to be customized based on the participants' needs.

Animation Means

The workshop will be animated by interactive presentations and practical demonstrations, accompanied by the use of AI to simulate various water treatment scenarios. Educational tools such as explanatory videos, water quality test kits, and AI-assisted learning platforms will be made available to participants to facilitate their understanding and engagement.

Conclusion

This workshop aims to fill the knowledge gaps regarding water potabilization among the youth of the Fatick region. By integrating advanced technologies like AI, we hope not only to improve their understanding of potable water issues but also to equip them to become leaders in promoting safe practices within their communities.

Expected Results

By the end of the workshop, participants should have a better grasp of water potabilization techniques and be able to use AI tools to analyze water quality. The results of this workshop will be measured by the improvement in students' knowledge and their ability to raise awareness in their community about potable water issues.

Keywords: Use of Artificial Intelligence for Education

USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TOOLS IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGE TO TOURISM SPECIALISTS'

Gulnara Rizakhojayeva
gulnara_rizahodja@mail.ru

ABSTRACT

This paper explores the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) tools in the pedagogical process of teaching foreign languages to tourism specialists. As the tourism industry increasingly demands multilingual proficiency, educators are tasked with developing innovative methods to enhance language acquisition. AI technologies, including machine learning algorithms, natural language processing, and adaptive learning systems, offer significant potential to transform traditional language teaching paradigms. This study examines the efficacy of various AI applications such as intelligent tutoring systems, automated speech recognition, and personalized language learning apps in the context of tourism education. A comprehensive review of current literature is conducted to identify the most effective AI tools and their specific applications in language instruction. Furthermore, the study presents empirical data from a series of experiments involving tourism students, evaluating the impact of AI-assisted learning on language proficiency, engagement, and retention. The findings indicate that AI tools not only facilitate more interactive and engaging learning environments but also provide personalized feedback and adaptive content tailored to individual learner needs. This enhances motivation and accelerates language acquisition, particularly in vocational contexts where practical communication skills are paramount. Additionally, the article addresses the challenges and limitations of AI integration, including issues related to accessibility, technological literacy, and the need for teacher training. The research underscores the importance of a blended approach, combining traditional pedagogical methods with AI innovations to optimize learning outcomes. By leveraging AI tools, educators can better prepare tourism specialists with the linguistic competencies required in a globalized market, ultimately contributing to more effective and dynamic language education strategies. This study highlights the transformative potential of AI in reshaping the landscape of foreign language education for tourism professionals, advocating for its strategic implementation in curriculum design and instructional practices.

Keywords: foreign language to tourism specialists

USING DIGITAL TOOLS IN FORMING COMMUNICATIVE AND COGNITIVE COMPETENCE OF TOURISM SPECIALISTS

Madina Akeshova
grizahodja@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This paper investigates the utilization of digital tools in developing communicative and cognitive competences among tourism specialists. In the dynamic and multilingual field of tourism, professionals must possess strong communicative skills and cognitive abilities to effectively engage with diverse clientele and navigate complex scenarios. Digital technologies, encompassing a range of applications from interactive language learning platforms to cognitive training software, offer innovative solutions to enhance these essential competences. This study systematically reviews existing literature to identify effective digital tools and their specific roles in fostering communicative and cognitive skills. Additionally, the research presents findings from empirical studies conducted with tourism students, assessing the impact of digital tools on their competence development. The results demonstrate that digital tools significantly improve language proficiency, intercultural communication skills, problem-solving abilities, and critical thinking. Tools such as virtual simulations, gamified learning environments, and collaborative online platforms are shown to create immersive and engaging learning experiences, leading to better retention and practical application of skills. The study also addresses challenges associated with digital tool implementation, including the need for adequate technological infrastructure, training for educators, and ensuring equitable access for all students. Despite these challenges, the integration of digital tools into the curriculum is found to enhance the overall learning experience by providing flexible, personalized, and contextually relevant content. The research underscores the necessity of a holistic approach, combining digital and traditional teaching methods to maximize educational outcomes. By adopting digital tools, educational institutions can better equip tourism specialists with the competences required to thrive in a globalized and technology-driven industry. This article advocates for strategic incorporation of digital tools in tourism education, emphasizing their potential to transform the learning landscape and produce highly competent and versatile professionals.

Keywords: communicative and cognitive competence of tourism specialists

VERTITUDE: GREEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP, EDUCATION, TECHNOLOGY, AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FOR SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT IN SENEGAL

Fatou Gnagna Dieng
info@jom3e.com

ABSTRACT

GIE JOM & 3E focuses on promoting green entrepreneurship, integrating digital technologies, and education, particularly Artificial Intelligence (AI), for sustainable development in Senegal. This project aims to address current economic, social, educational, and ecological challenges by leveraging a technology platform powered by AI to support green entrepreneurs and improve access to education.

GIE JOM & 3E 01 Place de l'Indépendance, Immeuble les Allumettes, 1er étage, Dakar, Senegal

Email: info@jom3e.com

Introduction

GIE JOM & 3E focuses on promoting green entrepreneurship, integrating digital technologies, and education, particularly Artificial Intelligence (AI), for sustainable development in Senegal. This project aims to address current economic, social, educational, and ecological challenges by leveraging a technology platform powered by AI to support green entrepreneurs and improve access to education.

GIE JOM & 3E 01 Place de l'Indépendance, Immeuble les Allumettes, 1er étage, Dakar, Senegal

Email: info@jom3e.com

Problem Statement

How can the integration of ecological initiatives, green energy, digital technologies, and educational solutions, particularly Artificial Intelligence, contribute to economic, social, educational, and environmental sustainability in Senegal?

Objectives

Entrepreneurship and Education

- Promotion of green entrepreneurial initiatives.
- Facilitation of access to financing, technological resources, and educational opportunities.
- Organization of training sessions, workshops, and educational programs for developing entrepreneurial skills with a focus on AI.

Environment and Ecology

- Implementation of environmental protection projects and sustainable management of natural resources.
- Reforestation, recycling, and biodiversity conservation initiatives.
- Development of green technologies optimized by AI to enhance the efficiency and impact of ecological projects.

Methodology

A mixed approach combining qualitative and quantitative analyses:

- Data collection: Surveys, interviews, and field observation.
- Analysis: Evaluation of economic, social, educational, and environmental impact. AI is used to analyze the data, providing personalized recommendations to entrepreneurs and educational institutions, thereby optimizing their access to funding, resources, and the improvement of educational pathways.

Expected Results

Economic Impact

- Creation of 250-300 green jobs.
- 20% increase in income for trained entrepreneurs.

Environmental Impact

- Planting of 10,000 trees.
- Reduction of CO2 emissions through the use of green energy.

Social and Educational Impact

- Improvement of public hygiene and reduction of harmful products through natural cosmetics.
- Strengthening the skills of entrepreneurs and educational actors through specialized AI training and inclusive educational programs.

Technological Impact

- Integration of AI to personalize entrepreneurs' pathways and optimize the use of available resources.
- Use of AI to predict and maximize the environmental impact of green initiatives.
- Development of AI-based educational modules to support continuous learning and adapt skills to the needs of the green market.

Conclusion

GIE JOM & 3E, through the Vertitude project, proposes an innovative and sustainable solution for economic, ecological, and educational development in Senegal, enriched by the integration of Artificial Intelligence. This model can be replicated and adapted in other regions to maximize the impact of ecological, entrepreneurial, and educational initiatives while leveraging the potential of AI for optimized sustainable development.

Keywords: Green Entrepreneurship, Education, Technology, and Artificial Intelligence

WHAT IS THE BENEFITS OF TECHNOLOGY IN EDUCATION AND HOW AFFECT OUR EDUCATION

Selinay Kumtepe
21120065@std.eul.edu.tr

Sıla Kaya
21120050@std.eul.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

Technology has become an indispensable tool in modern education, offering a myriad of benefits that are reshaping the landscape of learning globally. Firstly, technology enhances access to information and educational resources. The internet, digital libraries, and online databases provide students and educators with unprecedented access to a vast array of knowledge. This wealth of information transcends the limitations of traditional textbooks, allowing for more comprehensive and up-to-date learning materials. Students can delve into diverse subjects, explore multimedia content, and engage with interactive simulations that deepen their understanding and foster critical thinking skills. Moreover, technology promotes interactive and collaborative learning experiences. Educational apps, virtual classrooms, and online platforms enable students to participate actively in their education. These tools facilitate personalized learning experiences tailored to individual learning styles and paces. Students can engage in discussions, share ideas, and collaborate on projects regardless of their geographical locations. This fosters a sense of community and cultivates essential skills such as communication, teamwork, and problem-solving. Technology also empowers educators by providing innovative teaching tools and methods. Teachers can create dynamic lessons using multimedia presentations, digital simulations, and educational games that capture students' attention and enhance retention of information. Automated grading systems and digital assessment tools streamline administrative tasks, allowing teachers to focus more on student engagement and personalized instruction. Professional development opportunities in educational technology further equip educators with the skills needed to leverage these tools effectively in the classroom. Furthermore, technology improves educational equity and accessibility. It bridges gaps by providing learning opportunities to students in underserved communities, remote areas, and those with disabilities. Adaptive technologies and assistive devices cater to diverse learning needs, ensuring inclusivity and equal access to quality education. Initiatives like providing tablets and digital resources to schools in developing regions illustrate technology's transformative potential in leveling the educational playing field globally. In addition to enhancing learning experiences, technology prepares students for the demands of the modern workforce. As digital literacy becomes increasingly crucial in virtually every career path, integrating technology into education equips students with essential 21st-century skills. These skills include proficiency in digital tools, information literacy, adaptability to technological advancements, and the ability to navigate and critically evaluate online information. While the benefits of technology in education are undeniable, its effective integration requires careful planning, infrastructure development, and ongoing support. Addressing digital literacy gaps among students and educators, ensuring reliable access to technology and internet connectivity, and fostering a culture of responsible digital citizenship are critical considerations. In conclusion, technology has revolutionized education by enhancing access to information, fostering interactive learning environments, empowering educators, promoting equity, and preparing students for future success. Embracing technology in education not only enriches learning

experiences but also strengthens the foundation of our education system to meet the evolving needs of learners in the digital age. As we continue to harness the potential of technology, it is essential to prioritize equitable access, innovative teaching practices, and meaningful integration to maximize its transformative impact on education worldwide.

Keywords: Power of technology in education, educational equity and accessibility, technology revolution in education,digital age in education system

YENİ BİR GÖRME BİÇİMİ OLARAK PSİKO-SEMİYOTİK İLETİŞİM BİLİNCİ NASIL YARATI(ALABI)LİR?

Nevin Algül
algulnevin@gmail.com

ÖZET

Türkiye gibi Göstergebilimin geç geldiği ve geldiğinde de tam anlamıyla yerleşik kültürel değer hâline gelemeyen toplumlarda, bu anlamda kültürel genetik kodun da zayıf kaldığı görüşündeyim. Göstergebilim daha çok edebiyât dünyasına ait, eleştirel bakış yönleriyle ele alındı görüşü hakim görüş olarak tarafımdan kanıksanmış olup, bu alandaki gündelik yaşamda yarattığı algısal boşluğu hemen her sene ölçüt ve değerlendirmeye tutmuş bir akademisyen olarak üzüntümü psiko-semiyotik iletişim, dijital reel psiko-semiyotik dil kullanımları, Psiko-semiyotik etkileşim gibi bilimsel yaratımlarla gidermeye çalışırken; tüm ömrümü bu bilinci yaratmaya adanmış gibi durmaktayım.

Gösterge sözcüğü denince akla ilk alt çağrışım anlamının görsel sözcüğü olduğu bir toplumda psiko-semiyotik iletişim bilinci yaratılabilir mi?

Göstergebilimin genel yaygın bir kültürel doku oluşturduğu toplumlar, göstergebilim öğretimi almamış olsalar bile, kültürel genetik olarak eğilimli olurlar, olabilirler. Psiko-Semiyotik İletişim Bilinci için gösterge bilim kültürü bir gereklilik olarak ortaya çıkmaktadır. Psiko-Semiyotik İletişim, göstergebilimi alır, kullanır ve üzerine çıkar, tüm bilim dalları, teknolojiyle çalışır ve tüm bilim dallarını (göstergebilimi de)zorladığı gibi teknolojiyi de zorlar.,

Bakınız. ALGÜL Dijital Reel, Manuel Psiko-Semiyotik Dil Kullanımları Ayırıştırıcıları

Bu makalede Psiko-Semiyotik İletişim bilinci yaratmada, psiko-semiyotik iletişim türleri, etkileşim araçları üzerinde durulup, psiko-semiyotik iletişim bilinci yaratmadaki zorluklar araçlar üzerinden de konu edilmiştir. Bu zorlukları açma, aşma yolları ve çözüm önerileriyle,

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yeni Bir Görme Biçimi Olarak Psiko-Semiyotik İletişim Bilinci

BEYAZ PERDE VE PROPAGANDA: KİTLELERİ YÖNLENDİREN SANAT

İbrahim Dalkılıç

ibrahim.dalkilic@arucad.edu.tr

ÖZET

Sinema, perdeye yansıdığı ilk günden başlayarak sanatın büyüleyici gücünü de kullanarak kitlelerin kültürel, politik veya ekonomik bağlamda belli fikirlerle yönlendirilmesi bağlamında önemli bir güç aracı olmuştur. Siyasal erki elinde bulunduranın veya bulundurmak isteyen kayıtsız kalamayacağı bu eşsiz etkin silah haliyle sinemayı, yirminci yüzyılın başlarından itibaren propaganda faaliyetlerinin yürütüldüğü bir sanat alanına dönüştürmüştür. Kitlelere verilmek istenen mesajlar sinematik anlatılara semiyotik kodlarla harmanlanarak belli bir ideolojiyi yüceltirken, toplumun genelinde rızanın imalatı sürecinde anahtar bir rol üstlenmişlerdir.

Sovyet sineması döneminde sosyalist devrimi yüceltmek, Nazi Almanyası döneminde halkı Nazi politikalarına ikna etmek, faşist ideolojiyi yaymak ve Hollywood sinemasının güç kazanmasıyla da Amerika'nın dünya üzerinde bir üst güç olarak kabul edilmesi bağlamında bir propaganda aracına dönüştürülen sinema, görülebileceği üzere farklı coğrafyalarda ve farklı zaman dilimlerinde iktidarı elinde bulunduranın güdümünde kitleleri şekillendiren bir araca dönüştürülmüştür. Sinema bunu yaparken bazen belli karakterleri kahramanlaştırarak veya şeytanlaştırarak ötekileştirmiş, bazen de basitleştirerek ve genelleme yaparak bireyin toplumsal sürünün dışında kalma fobisinden faydalanarak propaganda faaliyetini gerçekleştirmiştir.

Bu çalışma, yakın dönem Hollywood yapımlarındaki görsel ve işitsel imgelerin kullanımlarını göstergebilimsel yöntemle vaka çalışmaları üzerinden çözümleyerek sinema sanatının, siyasal propaganda ile ilişkisini ortaya koymayı amaçlamaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Sinema, propaganda, ideoloji, Hollywood, ötekileştirme

SİNEMADAKİ ÖTEKİ: HOLLYWOOD FİMLERİNDE SİYAHİ STEREOTİPLEME

İbrahim Dalkılıç

ibrahim.dalkilic@arucad.edu.tr

ÖZET

Ulaştığı izleyici kitlesi ve küresel etkisi dikkate alındığında Hollywood film endüstrisi, Amerikan devletinin en güçlü ideolojik aygıtlarından biri konumundadır. Hollywood daha ilk günlerinden başlayarak ulusal birlik ve beraberliğe ihtiyaç duyulan dönemlerde ürettiği sinema filmlerinde sürekli olarak 'biz' ve 'öteki' algısını canlı tutmaya ve Amerikan hükümetinin politikalarını meşrulaştırmaya çalışmıştır.

Hollywood'un ilk yıllarında 'öteki' Amerikan yerlileri iken, II. Dünya Savaşı'nda Japonlar, 60'lardan başlayarak Sovyetler, 70'lerde Vietnamlılar, 90'lardan başlayarak 11 Eylül itibariyle pik yapacak şekilde Arapların "beyaz" Amerikalının karşısındaki "öteki" olması rastlantı değildir. Hollywood film endüstrisi her dönemde Beyaz Saray'ın iç ve dış politikalarına paralel söylemlerini sinematik anlatının içine kodlayarak "öteki" stereotipini yaratmayı amaçlamaktadır. Kuşkusuz Hollywood'un ötekileştirmeleri bununla kalmamıştır. Daha sessiz sinema döneminden başlayarak, Hollywood her dönemde siyahi karakterleri arzuladığı kalıplarda çerçevelemiştir. Bu çalışma 2019 yılında vizyona giren Sadece Merhamet (Just Mercy) filminin anlatısında ortaya koyulan sistem ve ötekileştirme eleştirisini, Hollywood'un siyahi stereotiplerini ile kritize ederek, eleştirel ırk teorisi ve post kolonyal teori çerçevesinde tartışmayı amaçlamaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Ötekileştirme, Hollywood, eleştirel ırk teorisi, oryantalizm, stereotipleme