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**Author 1 Name Surnamea, Author 2 Name Surnameb, Author 3 Name Surnamec**

# ABSTRACT

The abstract should be between 200-250 words. The abstract should be between 200-250 words. The abstract should be between 200-250 words. The abstract should be between 200-250 words. The abstract should be between 200-250 words. The abstract should be between 200-250 words. The abstract should be between 200-250 words. The abstract should be between 200-250 words. The abstract should be between 200-250 words. The abstract should be between 200-250 words. The abstract should be between 200-250 words. The abstract should be between 200-250 words. The abstract should be between 200-250 words. The abstract should be between 200-250 words. The abstract should be between 200-250 words. The abstract should be between 200-250 words. The abstract should be between 200-250 words. The abstract should be between 200-250 words. The abstract should be between 200-250 words. The abstract should be between 200-250 words. The abstract should be between 200-250 words. The abstract should be between 200-250 words. The abstract should be between 200-250 words. The abstract should be between 200-250 words. The abstract should be between 200-250 words. The abstract should be between 200-250 words. The abstract should be between 200-250 words. The abstract should be between 200-250 words. The abstract should be between 200-250 words. The abstract should be between 200-250 words. The abstract should be between 200-250 words.

**INTRODUCTION**

The introduction should contain information related to the problem statement. It should be supported by research results as much as possible, avoiding bookish information. Very short or long paragraphs should not be used. References should be cited according to APA 7. If a subheading is to be used, it should be indented 1 cm as Subheading. If a figure or table is used in the introduction, it should be done according to APA 7. Tables and figures should be left justified. It is not recommended to list the sources one after the other at the end of a sentence. It should be clear which source is used where or why. Long quotations from other sources should be avoided. The quotation from another source should not be more than 4-5 sentences in the whole article.

The problem statement should be given as the last paragraph of the Introduction. Why this problem is addressed should be explained by justifying it with the information mentioned in the Introduction.

**METHOD**

The method should be appropriate to the research problem. Why this method is preferred should be explained and the necessity of this method for solving the problem should be addressed. Strong sources should be cited for the method and its rationale. Information about the validity of the research in general can be given. The needs of the reader should be taken into account when providing information on internal and external validity.

**Sample/Study Group/Participants**

The sample/study group/participants should be appropriate to the research problem and method. If a sample is taken, information about the sampling method and the population should be given. The level of representation of the sample to the population should be mentioned. Information about the participants in the study in general can be given.

**Process Steps**

Process steps are generally preferred in intervention studies or scale development studies. Other studies can also be included if they require a process.

1. It is appropriate to write the procedure steps as items.
2. If experimental and control groups were studied, it should be explained what was done in each of them separately.

**Data Collection Tools**

The characteristics of the data collection tools used in the research should be explained. Especially the validity and reliability levels should be explained clearly and precisely. If measurement tools taken from others were used, their reliability levels for the previous and this study should be explained. If a new measurement tool has been developed, the development process should be explained in stages. How the measurement tools were used and what was taken into consideration can also be mentioned. If more than one measurement tool was used, each one should be introduced separately.

**Data Analysis**

The methods used in the analysis of the data should be explained with justifications. Especially in quantitative studies, the normality of the data and the analyzes made should be presented clearly and explicitly. In qualitative research, the methods used in data analysis and their justifications should be explained. It should be ensured that the readers understand how the data are analyzed and their justifications.

**Validity and Reliability**

Information is given about the reliability of the measurement tools, methods, scorers, etc. used in the study. The meaning of the level of reliability is explained and supported by the literature. Information is given about the validity of the measurement tools and how these procedures are carried out. Explanations are made especially for the internal validity of the research. If the study is conducted on a sample, information about external validity can also be given.

**Ethical Board Permission**

This research was ethically approved by XXX University Social Sciences and Humanities Research Ethical Board with the decision numbered 202/124 on 11.15.2023.

**FINDINGS**

The findings of the research should be presented in the form of tables, graphs, pictures, photographs or texts. There should be only horizontal lines, vertical lines should not be used. Line thicknesses should be standard. These visuals should be prepared according to APA 7 rules. Although it is optional, it is recommended that comments be made in the Discussion section, not in this section.

**Table 1.** Table Title Table Title Table Title Table Title Table Title Table Title Table Title

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | N | X̄ | Ss | sd (df) | t | p |
| Experimental Group | 55 | 38.27 | 17.61 | 109 | 1.62 | .106 |
| Kontrol Group | 56 | 32.50 | 19.63 |

Explanations should be made under the tables. These explanations should be made by presenting the data that stand out, not by repeating the information in the table verbatim.

**DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION and RECOMMENDATIONS**

In the discussion, the results of national and international studies should be compared based on the findings of the study. It should focus on the similarities and differences with the findings of this study and explain why they are the way they are with scientific citations. It is not recommended to list the sources one after the other at the end of a sentence such as "The results of this study show similarities/differences with different studies". It should be clearly written what kind of similarity or difference it shows with which study.

In the conclusion section, the information obtained as a result of the comparison with different studies is included in the discussion section. The conclusions should be related to the findings of this study. The author should focus on the following questions: Is this result relevant to this research? Are these results included in my findings?

Recommendations should be based on the results of the research. Also, the recommendations should not be generalized statements. The researcher can explain for whom the recommendations are intended. In this section, the researcher should focus on the following questions:

Is this recommendation relevant to my study? Is it possible to make this recommendation without this research?

**Authors' Contribution Ratio**

In single-authored articles, the author should indicate that he/she prepared the article alone. In multi-authored articles, the contribution rates of all authors should be given separately (1st author 60%, 2nd author 40%, etc.) (*Mandatory declaration*).

**Conflict of Interest**

It should be disclosed whether there are situations and relationships that may constitute a conflict of interest. (*Mandatory declaration*)

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