

Title (16pt Adobe Garamond Pro, Title Case, 10-15 Words)

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Abstract: The abstract should succinctly summarize the research's aim, methodology, findings and research contribution for empirical studies, or present the theoretical framework, significant contributions to the literature, and key conclusions for theoretical papers. Avoid using undefined abbreviations or unspecified references. Aim for a length of 150-200 words.

Keywords: The manuscript should provide 4-6 keywords which will be used for indexing purposes. The keywords will also help identify the relevant sub-field of the article.

INTRODUCTION (HEADING 1 – 11pt – BOLD – BLUE, UPPERCASE)

This section should offer an up-to-date and comprehensive review of the literature, highlighting the necessity of the current manuscript. It is recommended that previous research cited has been published in international and national journals within the last 10 years.

Paragraphs should be neither too long nor too short; each paragraph should be longer than a single sentence but no longer than one manuscript page. The manuscript should be prepared according to the Publication Rules of the journal. The style of the text should be 11 Point **Adobe Garamond Pro**, Black and Regular.

All figures should be numbered using Arabic numerals. Figures should always be cited in text in consecutive numerical order. Figure parts should be denoted by lowercase letters. Each figure should have a concise caption describing accurately what the figure depicts. Captions should begin with the term Figure and continue with a figure number. No punctuation should be placed at the end of the caption. The authors should identify previously published material by giving the original source in the form of a reference citation at the end of the figure caption. Figure size should fit the column width of the journal.

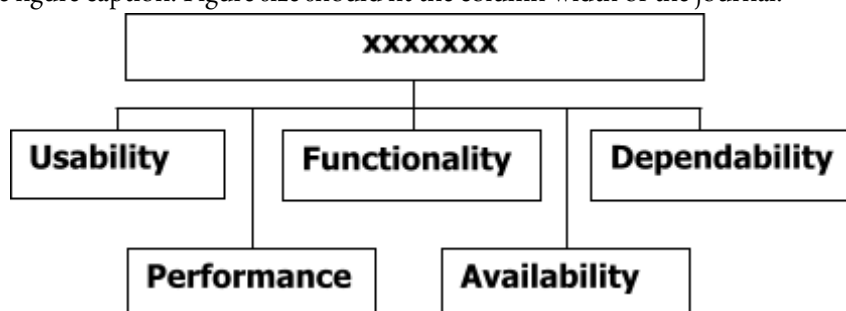


Figure 1. (11 Point Adobe Garamond Pro, Black and Regular)

Title of the figure should be 9 Point Myriad pro, Regular and sentence case)

(Optional subtitle) PURPOSE OF THE STUDY (HEADING 1 – 11pt – BOLD – BLUE, UPPERCASE)

The purpose of the study should be clearly stated, the gap in the literature should be well-established, and research questions should be generated accordingly.

Descriptive studies may not include “Methods” and “Findings” sections mentioned below.

METHOD (HEADING 1 – 11pt – BOLD – BLUE, UPPERCASE)

Detail the research design, ensuring it aligns with the study's objectives. Describe the sample, their characteristics, and selection methods comprehensively. Clarify data collection and analysis procedures, emphasizing the researchers' roles and competencies.

Participants (Heading 2 – 11pt, Bold and Orange, Capitalize Each Word Except Articles and Conjunctions)

The Sample, their characteristics and their selection methods should be described in detail and justified.

Data Collection and Analysis (Heading 2 – 11pt, Bold and Orange, Capitalize Each Word Except Articles and Conjunctions)

Data collection and analysis procedures should be clearly explained with a reference to the role and competency of the researcher(s).

The Scale (Heading 3 – 11 Point Arial, Bold, Orange, Capitalize Each Word)

The validity and reliability processes in data collection and analyses should be described sufficiently.

FINDINGS (HEADING 1 – 11 POINT ARIAL – BOLD – BLUE, UPPERCASE)

Findings should respond to the purpose of the study and be presented systematically. They should be supported with sufficient and relevant quotations, examples, tables and diagrams. Findings should be discussed with a reference to relevant and recent literature. Analysis and interpretation of these findings are necessary before they are discussed. For experimental research, the order of presenting the findings is adjusted to the research hypothesis, while for qualitative research, it is adjusted to the research questions.

Table 1. 10 Point Adobe Garamond Pro, Black and Regular

Title of the table should be 9 Point Myriad Pro, Regular and sentence case

Variables	yyy	yyy	yyy
xxx		.327**	.028
xxx	.327**		.147*
xxxxx	.028	.147*	

Note. * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

The table must be centered. First, table number should be written, and then the title of table should be written below using 11 Point Adobe Garamond Pro, black and Regular style.

Table 2. 10 Point Adobe Garamond Pro, Black and Regular

Title of the table should be 9 Point Myriad Pro, Regular and sentence case

Variables	N	$\bar{X}$	SD
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xxxxxxxxx	297	32.31	11.02
yyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy	297	30.36	3.86
xxxxxxxxxxvvvvvvv	297	36.62	5.31

Make sure all tables and figures are given explanations or interpretations but do not repeat information contained in the tables. This interpretation or explanation can be made by highlighting the things that stand out, the things that are the same, or the differences. All tables and figures must be referred to (mentioned) in the manuscript's text. Avoid making mentions by saying "can be seen in the table above/below," but immediately mention "can be seen in Table 1" or "... as presented in Figure 1".

When writing the formula, write it in full using the Insert Menu "Equation." The following is an example of Formula 1.

$$\text{Gain Score} < g > = \frac{N_2 - N_1}{SM - N_1} \quad 1)$$

DISCUSSIONS (HEADING 1 – 11 pt BOLD – BLUE)

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CONCLUSION (HEADING 1 – 11pt – BOLD – BLUE)

Contains briefly and about (1) Sufficiently answer the problem or research objectives (do not discuss further); (2) It is also a logical and honest conclusion from the author based on the facts obtained; and (3) Implications or suggestions that are operational by referring to research findings. Write in one paragraph a maximum of 500 words. Conclusions are written narratively, using something other than bullet and numbering formats.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Acknowledgements of persons, grants, funds, institutions etc. should be placed in a separate section before the reference list. The names of funding organizations should be written in full.

REFERENCES - (HEADING 1 – 11pt – BOLD – BLUE, UPPERCASE)

All submitted manuscripts must use the 7th edition of the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (APA) for both in-text and end-of-text references (See <http://www.apastyle.org/> or <https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/01/>).

In addition, authors are required to include a minimum of 20 credible and up-to-date sources from the past 5 years in their reference list for research articles. These references should reflect the most recent research and developments in the field to ensure the manuscript's relevance and academic integrity. Sources should be primarily from peer-reviewed journals, academic books, and reputable scholarly databases. Non-scholarly sources, such as websites or popular media, are discouraged unless they provide significant support for the manuscript's content.

EXAMPLES OF REFERENCES

Please list the references in alphabetic order and do not use section headings like "Articles", "Book Chapters" etc. The sections below are given to provide examples of different publication types.

Articles

- Blancher, G., Chollet, S., Kesteloot, R., Hoang, D. N., Cuvelier, G., & Sieffermann, J.-M. (2007). French and Vietnamese: How do they describe texture characteristics of the same food? A case study with jellies. *Food Quality and Preference*, 18(3), 560–575. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodqual.2006.07.006>
- Diez-Sánchez, E., Llorca, E., Tárrega, A., Fisman, S., & Hernando, I. (2020). Changing chemical leavening to improve the structural, textural and sensory properties of functional cakes with blackcurrant pomace. *LWT*, 127, 109378. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lwt.2020.109378>
- Ellis, A. C., & Gámbaro, A. (2024). Description of virgin olive oil: Descriptive evaluation by trained assessors vs flash profile using panels with diverse degrees of training. *International Journal of Gastronomy and Food Science*, 36, 100895. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijgfs.2024.100895>

Theses and Dissertations

- Burnukara, P. (2009). İlk ve orta ergenlikte geleneksel ve sanal akran zorbalığına ilişkin betimsel bir inceleme [A descriptive study on traditional and cyber bullying in early and middle adolescence]. (Master's dissertation). Hacettepe University Graduate School of Social Sciences, Ankara, Turkey. Available from the Council of Higher Education, National Dissertation Center, Dissertation ID: 258361.
- Cetinkaya, B. (2010). İlköğretim ikinci kademe öğrencilerinde siber zorbalığın yaygınlığı [The prevalence of the cyberbullying on secondary school students]. (Master's dissertation). Selcuk University Graduate School of Educational Sciences, Konya, Turkey. Available from the Council of Higher Education, National Dissertation Center, Dissertation ID: 264388.
- Johnson, C. L. (2011). An examination of the primary and secondary effects of cyber-bullying: Development and testing of a cyber-bullying moderator/mediator model. (Doctoral dissertation). Available from ProQuest Dissertations and Theses database. (UMI No. 868683577).
- Lacey, B. (2007). *Social aggression: A study of internet harassment*. Hofstra University, New York. (Doctoral dissertation). Available from ProQuest Dissertations and Theses database (UMI No. 304851762).

Books

- Karasar, N. (2008). *Bilimsel araştırma yöntemi kavram-ilke-teknikler* [Concept-Policy-Techniques for Scientific Research Method] (18th Edition). Ankara: Nobel Yayınevi.
- Shariff, S. (2009). *Confronting cyberbullying: What schools need to know to control misconduct and avoid legal consequences*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Yaman, E., Eroglu, Y., & Peker, A. (2011). *Başa çıkma stratejileriyle okul zorbalığı ve siber zorbalık* [Coping strategies, school bullying and cyber-bullying]. Istanbul: Kaknus Psikoloji Press.

Internet Resources

- EU Kids Online (October, 2012). *EU Kids Online: Turkish National perspectives*. Retrieved January 05, 2013 from <http://eukidsonline.metu.edu.tr/file/PerspectivesReport.pdf>
- Hinduja, S., & Patchin, J. W. (2010). *Cyberbullying identification, prevention, and response*. Retrieved September 17, 2013 from http://www.cyberbullying.us/Cyberbullying_Identification_Prevention_Response_Fact_Sheet.pdf
- Turkish Statistical Institute-TUIK (2012). *2012, Information and communication technology (ICT) usage survey on households and individuals*. Retrieved February 06, 2013 from <http://www.turkstat.gov.tr/PreHaberBultenleri.do?id=10880>

Willard, N. (2005). *Educator's guide to cyberbullying addressing the harm caused by outline social cruelty*. Retrieved September 13, 2013 from http://www.asdk12.org/MiddleLink/AVB/bully_topics/EducatorsGuide_Cyberbullying.pdf

Conference Papers

Peker, A., & Eroglu, Y., (2010). Internet addiction as a predictor of being a cyberbully/victim of male students. In A. M. Sünbül, & İ. Şahin (Eds.), *4th International Computer and Instructional Technologies Symposium (ICITS'10), 2010* (pp. 862-867). Konya: Selcuk University Press.