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| --- |
| Title of the ManuscriptThe text of the manuscript should not include any information (author's name and surname, ethics committee approval information, etc.) that might reveal the identity of the authors. |
| *Received: 00.00.20XX* | *Accepted: 00.00.20XX* | ***Type[[1]](#footnote-1):*** *Research Article / Review* |

**Abstract**

Each article should be written with 10 font size and include an informative, comprehensive abstract of 200 to 300 words. The abstract should explain the critical information related to the paper's aim, method (research model, participants, data collection tools, data analysis), findings, results and conclusions. Three to five key words should also be given after the abstract. Purpose: Please give the purpose of your research after explaining the brief thesis of your research. Design & Methodology: Please give brief explanations about the design of your research (designs of qualitative, quantitative or mixed method), the instruments used in your study, population and sample, and the analysis of the data. Findings: Please give spectacular findings obtained from your study. Please do not give any statistical information or numbers, just simply the results of your research. Implications & Suggestions: In line with your research results please explain if you have any practical implications or any suggestions for the researchers, practitioners and policy makers. Remember the abstract shouldn’t be more than one page.

***Keywords:*** keyword 1, keyword 2, keyword 3 (maximum 5 keywords in alphabetical order)

***Cite***: Surname 1, A., & Surname 2, B. (20XX). Article Title. *Journal of Educational Studies in Science and Mathematics, Volume*(No), page-page. <https://doi.org/10.18039/ajesi.xxxxx>

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##

**Introduction**

In this section, the scientific basis and problem status of the research should be clearly explained, the relevant literature should be critically evaluated, the purpose of the research, the research questions and the importance of the research should be explained under the relevant headings.

**Problem Situation**

**Purpose and Significance of the Study**

**Method**

In this section, the model of the research and the suitability of the model adopted for this research should be justified by scientific foundations and references. According to the type of research, one of the titles such as “the universe of the study”, “sample selection”, “study group”, participants” should be used. In addition, the data collection tools used in the research, their validity and reliability of those tools, and the credibility and ethical measures taken, the applications performed, the data collection process, the data analysis, the limitations of the research and the role of the researcher should be explained.

**Research Design**

**Universe and Sample / Study Group / Participants (Use the relevant ones)**

Table 1. *Table title (Only the first letter of the first word is capitalized)*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Gender | N | Mean | Standard deviation | df | t | p |
| Male | 36 | 2.26 | .32 | 75 | 3.29 | 0.643 |
| Female | 41 | 4.48 | .03 |

**Data Collection Tools**

**Data Collection Process**

**Data Analysis**



*Figure 1.* Title of the figure is here (Only the first letter of the first word is capitalized) (Bibliography if necessary)

**Validity and Reliability / Trustworthiness (Use the relevant ones)**

**Role of the Researcher (if necessary)**

**Findings**

The findings reached in the research should be explained with tables, figures, graphics or pictures in a way that supports the purpose of the study and research questions and preserves the integrity of the research. While presenting the findings, the order of the research questions should be followed and comments should be made in the discussion section.

**Discussion and Conclusion**

In the conclusion, the main ideas that arise in the light of the results should be explained. Moreover, the results should be discussed with the literature and author comments, but excessive generalizations should be avoided.

**Limitations and Delimitations**

This section should include the limitations and delimitations of the research.

**Implications**

Finally, suggestions should be made in accordance with the discussion and conclusion of the study. This section should include suggestions for future work and applications in the field.

**Declarations**

***Publication Information of the Manuscript (if any):*** If the manuscript was presented as part of a project, thesis, conference, or symposium, provide the imprint information here.

***Acknowledgements:*** Please acknowledge anyone who contributed towards the article who does not meet the criteria for authorship including anyone who provided professional writing services or materials. If you do not have anyone to acknowledge, please write "Not applicable" in this section.

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Copyright regulations, if any, must be observed for the ideas and works of art used and how they were observed must stated.

**References**

Please use APA 7th edition (American Psychological Association, 2020) for in-text and end-text citations.This section of the document aims to explain and remind the authors of some of the rules of APA style citation. For more information, you can check the website provided below;

<https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines>

## In-text Citations

There are two types of in-text citation: paraphrasing and quoting.

When you paraphrase some other researchers’ studies, use the styles below:

According to Jones (1998), APA style is a difficult citation format for first-time learners. APA style is a difficult citation format for first-time learners (Jones, 1998).

If there is more than one author to cite, use the format below:

Research by Cebesoy and Yeniterzi (2016) supports...

Research findings indicated that … (Cebesoy & Yeniterzi, 2016)

If the citation has 3 or more authors, write the first author’s last name followed by “et al.” in the first mention in signal phrase or in parentheses.;

Study by Aykutlu et al. (2021) shows that...

(Aykutlu et al., 2021)

There are some rules you must follow when citing using paraphrasing.

If there are two studies in your paper, both of which abbreviate to the same et al. form, add as many surnames as needed to disambiguate.

If there are multiple references in your paper with the same author(s) and publication dates, append letters to the years.

If there are multiple studies in your paper with the first authors with the same name but have different initials, add initials next to the authors’ name in the in-text citations.

Direct quotation is used when duplicating an exact definition, when the author has said something memorable, or when you want to respond to the exact wording. The quotation should be a maximum of 40 words.

“The decline of American marriage has been a favorite theme of social commentators, politicians, and academics over the past few decades” (Cherlin, 2005, p. 34).

If the quotation has 40 words or more, it is written in block quotation format. Here’s what you need to know about block quotation;

Block quotations start with a new line.

Quotation marks do not surround them.

The entire quotation, just like in a new paragraph, should be indented 1.27 cm (0.5 inch) and the spacing must be 1.5.

The text after the quotation starts with new line, separated from the quotation.

The example of block quotation with a parenthetical citation:

Researchers have studied how people talk to themselves:

Inner speech is a paradoxical phenomenon. It is an experience that is central to many people’s everyday lives, and yet it presents considerable challenges to any effort to study it scientifically. Nevertheless, a wide range of methodologies and approaches have combined to shed light on the subjective experience of inner speech and its cognitive and neural underpinnings. (Alderson-Day & Fernyhough, 2015, p. 957)

The example of block quotation with narrative citation:

Flores et al. (2018) described how they addressed potential researcher bias when working with an intersectional community of transgender people of color:

Everyone on the research team belonged to a stigmatized group but also held privileged identities. Throughout the research process, we attended to the ways in which our privileged and oppressed identities may have influenced the research process, findings, and presentation of results. (p. 311)

Note; When citing a picture or a figure, write its citation under or on the top of the cited material. If that is not possible, then make sure you have written the citation in the next page.

## End-Text Citations

Every reference on the reference list must be cited in the text, and every cited reference should appear on the reference list.

Each research material has a different way of writing an end-text reference. Here are some examples of how to write each research material.

### Journal Articles

Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (Year). Title of article.*Title of Periodical, volume number* (issue number), pages. <http://dx.doi.org/xx.xxx/yyyyy>

### Books

Author, A. A. (Year of publication).*Title of work: Capital letter also for subtitle*. Publisher.

Kaufman, K. A., Glass, C. R., & Pineau, T. R. (2018). *Mindful sport performance enhancement: Mental training for athletes and coaches*. American Psychological Association.

### Chapter in a Book

Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Year of publication).Title of chapter. In A. A. Editor & B. B. Editor (Eds.), *Title of book* (pages of chapter). Publisher.

O'Neil, J. M., & Egan, J. (1992). Men's and women's gender role journeys: A metaphor for healing, transition, and transformation. In B. R. Wainrib (Ed.), *Gender issues across the life cycle* (pp. 107-123). Springer.

### For Thesis/Dissertation

Surname, F. N. (Year). *Title of dissertation* (Unpublished doctoral dissertation).Name of Institution.

Tortop, T. (2011). *7th-Grade students’ typical errors and possible misconceptions in graphs concept before and after the regular mathematics instruction*. (Unpublished master’s thesis). Middle East Technical University.

### Thesis/Dissertation from a Database

Horvath-Plyman, M. (2018).*Social media and the college student journey: An examination of how social media use impacts social capital and affects college choice, access, and transition* (Publication No. 10937367) [Doctoral dissertation, New York University]. ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global.

### Electronic Sources

Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Date of publication).Title of article.*Title of Online Periodical, volume number* (issue number if available).<http://www.someaddress.com/full/url/>

Bernstein, M. (2002).10 tips on writing the living Web.*A List Apart: For People Who Make Websites, 149*. http://www.alistapart.com/articles/writeliving

### Proceedings- Published

Contributor, A. (Year).Title of contribution.*Proceedings of the Conference Name,* (pp. xxx-xxx). Publisher

Werner, M., Schwanewedel, J., & Mayer, J. (2014). Does the context make a difference? Students’ ability in decision-making and the influence of contexts. In C. P. Constantinou, N. Papadouris& A. Hadjigeorgiou (Eds.), *Proceedings of the ESERA 2013 Conference: Science Education Research for Evidence-based Teaching and Coherence in Learning.* (pp. 81-90). Nicosia, Cyprus: European Science Education Research Association.

### Proceedings- Unpublished

Contributor, A. (Year, Month).*Title of contribution.*Contribution, Conference Name, Location.

Fowler, S. R., Zedler, D. L., (2010, March).*College students’ use of science content during socio-scientific issues negotiation: Evaluation as a prevailing concept.* Paper presented at the National Association of Research in Science Teaching (NARST), Philadelphia, PA.

### Posters

Contributor, A. (Year, Month).*Title of the poster.*Poster, Conference Name, Location.

Cebesoy, Ü. B., & Tekkaya, C. (2012, September).*Are in-service science teachers genetically literate? Some preliminary findings.* Poster presented at Applied Education Congress (APPED), Ankara, Turkey.

### Government Publications

Author, A. A. (Or Government Name).Name of Government Agency.(Year).*Title: Subtitle* (Report No. xxx [if available]). Place of Publication: Publisher.

Pillsbury, M. (2000). *China Debates the Future Security Environment.* Report prepared for U. S. Department of Defense. Institute for National Strategic Studies. Washington: National Defense University Press.

### Published with missing information

There may be some materials with missing information. Here are what you should do in these situations.

*If the name of the author is missing,* first write the title,then the date and sources.

*If the publication date of the material is missing,*first write the author name, then write “n.d.” for “no date” in the place of the date.

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*If the DOI number is not available,*, omit this information from the reference.

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If there are more than 50 sources of data, these references should be written at the end of the references list . If the number of sources are lesser than 50, add the citation of sources to the refernces list in alphabetical order, add asterisks at the beginning of every sources of data citation and write the note “References marked with an asterisk indicate studies included in the meta-analysis” at the beginning of the list.

### Citing Non-English Sources

When you quote from a non English text, you MUST write both the translation and the original, or just the translation of the text.

When writing an end-text reference of the text written in a different language, write the English title of the text, if there is an English title and abstract. If there isn’t one, write the original title first, then write the English translation of the non-English title in square brackets.

# Appendices

If the manuscript has Appendices, they should be given after the reference list.

1. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)