

International Conference on Social Science Studies

May 02-05, 2024

Alanya/Turkiye



ABSTRACT BOOK



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Table of Contents

THE MEDIATING ROLE OF METACOGNITION IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THEORY OF MIND AND WORKING MEMORY	1
ORGANISED LONELINESS AND ITS DISCONTENTS	2
DEVELOPMENT OF A CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS SCALE FOR MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS IN TURKEY	3
DEVELOPMENT OF A SCALE TO DETERMINE SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS' HOPE LEVELS IN TURKEY	4
THE IMPACT OF GEOGEBRA IN ANALYTIC ALGEBRA: A BIBLIOMETRIC REVIEW	5
EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY IN EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW	6
ONLINE COUNSELING IN THE STUDENT CONTEXT: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS (2000-2023)	7
DEVELOPMENT OF AN EVALUATION TOOL FOR MATHEMATICAL COMMUNICATION BASED ON RPG EDUCATIONAL GAMES	8
AUGMENTED REALITY FOR SUPPORTING STUDENT'S ENGAGEMENT IN MATHEMATICS EDUCATION: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW	9
RME EDUCATIONAL GAME BASED ON ANDROID MOBILE TO INCREASE STUDENTS' MATHEMATICAL UNDERSTANDING ABILITY	10
THE ROLE OF LOCAL WISDOM IN MAINTAINING UNITY IN SOCIETY: AN ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL INTERACTION IN THE VILLAGE COMMUNITY OF LAWANG AGUNG, SOUTH SUMATRA, INDONESIA.....	11
BLACK MARKET EXCHANGE RATE, CURRENCY SUBSTITUTION AND DEMAND FOR MONEY: AN OTHER EVIDENCE FROM ALGERIA	12
HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND LEAN MANAGEMENT TOOLS: THE CASE OF ALGERIAN TELECOM CORPORATION, AIN TEMOUCHENT, ALGERIA	13
"AWUR ESER" TO EXPLORE NUMBER SENSE : HYPOTHETICAL LEARNING TRAJECTORY FOR INTEGER MATERIAL FACILITATING LEARNING SPEED	14
NUMBER SENSE: FLEXIBILITY IN THINKING ABOUT NUMBERS	15
MATHEMATICAL CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS THROUGH STEM/STEAM APPROACH: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW	16

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN A MESO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT – EXAMPLES OF SELECTED SOLUTIONS	17
STRESS DETECTION THROUGH COMPOUND FACIAL EXPRESSIONS USING NEURAL NETWORKS.....	18
THE INFLUENCE OF NON-FORMAL EDUCATION ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF ADOLESCENT INDEPENDENCE.....	19
INTERCULTURAL PROJECT ON SELF-REGULATION OF ADOLESCENTS.....	20
PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF USING THE RESULTS OF FUNCTIONAL ANALYTICAL DIAGNOSTICS	21
HOW LEADERSHIP AND BEHAVIOR IMPACTS AND IMPROVES THE DECISION-MAKING IN ORGANIZATIONS.....	22
RISK PERCEPTION AND RISK-TAKING ATTITUDE: EVALUATING THE IMPACT OF CULTURE ON FINANCIAL INVESTMENT DECISIONS.....	23
PREDICTION OF SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL RISK INDICATOR USING ML METHODS.....	24
COGNITIVE AND PRAGMATIC FEATURES OF ENGLISH PAIRED PHRASES IN USE BY THE KYRGYZ-SPEAKING AUDIENCE.....	25
THE USE OF COMPLIMENTS IN ENGLISH BY KYRGYZ LEARNERS.....	26
LIKELIHOOD OF AI TOOLS ADOPTION AND INTEREST IN PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN HIGHER EDUCATION: AN ORDINAL LOGISTIC REGRESSION ANALYSIS	27
IRONY, ANALYSIS AND TEXT INTERPRETATION.....	28
THE STUDY OF LANGUAGE RESOURCES REVEALING MENTAL DISORDERS IN A LITERARY TEXT	29
BENEFITS AND CHALLENGES OF EDUCATION TERMINOLOGY (BASED ON PARLIAMENT TERMCOORD PROJECT).....	30
TRANSFORMATION OF WOMEN FROM SILENT LAMBS TO RATIONAL NIGHTINGALES IN SHAKESPEARE’S PLAY “TAMING OF THE SHREW” AND ITS MODERN RE-WRITING “VINEGAR GIRL”	31
ANTIBIOTIC MISUSE AND ABUSE IMPACTING COLLEGE STUDENTS FROM AL-KUT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, WASIT, IRAQ	32

INVESTIGATION OF GRADUATE STUDENTS' EXPERIENCES REGARDING THEIR ACADEMIC CAREERS	33
ENGLISH ACTIVITY PROGRAMS IN LIBRARIES: EXPLORING THE POTENTIAL OF CHILDREN'S ENGLISH LIBRARIES AS A COUNTERMEASURE FOR EDUCATIONAL GAPS.	34
ENHANCING ESL STUDENTS' WRITING SKILLS THROUGH NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING MODEL.....	35
THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL NETWORKS ON THE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN	36
EFFECTS OF EXERCISE TRAINING ON EEG ACTIVITY PATTERNS DURING COGNITIVE TASKS	37
VIRTUAL CLASSROOM TOOLS IN MUSIC EDUCATION	38
FUNCTIONAL ANALYTICAL DIAGNOSTICS IN CROSS CULTURAL SELF-MANAGEMENT PROJECTS WITH TEENSMOTIVATION/SELF-MANAGEMENT	39
ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	40
ASSESSMENT WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY: EXAMPLES FROM AHMET YESEVI AND HACI BEKTAŞ-I VELİ	41
WHAT IS MET AND OMT ABOUT? CONSCIOUS AND UNCONSCIOUS MOTIVES ARE İMPORTANT FOR DEVELOPMENT AND CHANGE.	42
A METAPHORICAL STUDY ABOUT VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CENTER STUDENTS WIEVS ABOUT MATHEMATICS COURSES	43
SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS' PERCEPTION OF POEMS: A METAPHOR STUDY	44
THE EFFECT OF APPLICATIVE STUDIES ON UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS WRITING	45
EVALUATION OF TEXTS IN TURKISH COURSE BOOKS BY TURKISH CANDIDATE TEACHERS.....	46
INVESTIGATION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION TEACHER CANDIDATES' PERSPECTIVES TOWARDS THE FIELD OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION	47
PRESCHOOL TEACHERS' VIEWS ON PLAY EDUCATION IN PRESCHOOLINVESTIGATION OF OPINIONS.....	48

ANALYZING THE TYPES OF GAMES USED BY CLASSROOM TEACHERS IN LESSONS49

THE EFFECTS OF PLAY ON LEARNING ACCORDING TO CLASSROOM TEACHERS.....50

EXAMINATION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION TEACHERS' VIEWS ON THE BENEFITS OF
READING BOOKS51

ASSESSING THE PSYCHOLOGICAL SEVERITY OF EARTHQUAKE TRAUMA ON SYRIAN
REFUGEE SURVIVORS IN SOUTHERN TURKEY AND DISPLACED IN NORTHWEST SYRIA
.....52

**THE MEDIATING ROLE OF METACOGNITION IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN
THEORY OF MIND AND WORKING MEMORY**

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It is emphasized in research that there is a relationship between theory of mind, working memory and metacognition. However, it is seen that research on the determinants of this relationship is limited in the literature. This study was planned based on the need to evaluate theory of mind, working memory and metacognition variables as a whole. Therefore, this study aimed to reveal the mediating role of metacognition in the relationship between theory of mind and working memory. The independent variable of the study is working memory; The dependent variable is theory of mind and the mediator variable is metacognition. The study group of the research consists of 5-year-old children who attend independent kindergartens affiliated with the Ministry of National Education in the city center of Konya. There are approximately 1300 students (aged 5) attending independent kindergartens in Konya city center. For this reason, the sample of the study was determined as 297 by using the determination of the sample size from the ready-made table (Sekeran, 1992; Altunışık et al., 2005; Arıkan, 2005 cited in Karagöz, 2019, p.308). Both singular and relational scanning models were used in the research. Within the scope of the research, primarily Working Memory Training was received. Then, data was collected using the Working Memory Scale, Metacognitive Knowledge Interview Form (McKI) and Theory of Mind Task Battery (TOMTB). The data obtained as a result of the applied tests were analyzed using SPSS (The Statistical Package for The Social Sciences) data analysis package program for social sciences.

Keywords: metacognition, working memory, theory of mind.

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ORGANISED LONELINESS AND ITS DISCONTENTS

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This paper offers a critique of the discourse of loneliness both in the popular and academic imagination. It questions the stance and approach of much loneliness research and the headlines that have been extracted from it. These headlines invariably position loneliness as an epidemic, framing it as a global public health problem, and one experienced homogeneously. The individualisation and medicalisation of loneliness is explored as well as the stigma experienced by those newly lonely in the 21st century. The paper continues by drawing attention to overlooked alternative framings of loneliness as well as to the risks of maintaining our current levels of alarm regarding it. The paper then turns to the work of philosopher Hannah Arendt, as part of a wider academic re-appreciation of her work on loneliness. The paper ends by suggesting what can be learned by loneliness researchers in the medical humanities from such insightful phenomenological and political analyses.

Keywords: loneliness; discourse; phenomenology; wellbeing; arendt

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DEVELOPMENT OF A CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS SCALE FOR MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS IN TURKEY

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This study is a quantitative research aimed at developing a valid and reliable scale to assess the critical thinking skills of middle school students and examining these skills in terms of various variables through the developed scale. A draft scale consisting of 42 items was created by reviewing the literature in the field and obtaining expert opinions. In this context, the research was conducted on two separate study groups. The first study involved 376 students in the process of scale development, while the second study, comprising 364 students, aimed to test the developed scale. During the scale development, confirmatory factor analysis, exploratory factor analysis, Cronbach's Alpha internal consistency coefficient, and Guttman Split-half values were calculated. According to the analysis results, the scale, consisting of 18 items and based on 3 factors, explained a total variance percentage of 54.853%. The confirmatory factor analysis indicated an acceptable level of model fit. The Cronbach's Alpha internal consistency coefficient for the entire scale was found to be 0.909. As a result of the research, a valid and reliable scale was developed to assess the critical thinking skills of middle school students. Additionally, using the developed scale, it was concluded that there were no significant differences in the critical thinking skills of middle school students based on gender, grade level, and academic achievement.

Keywords: critical thinking, scale development, middle school students

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DEVELOPMENT OF A SCALE TO DETERMINE SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS' HOPE LEVELS IN TURKEY

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Traumatic life events are used to describe challenging or traumatic events that seriously threaten human life physically, psychologically and socially, damage the perception of security and control, and make individuals feel intense feelings of anxiety, fear and helplessness. Natural disasters (earthquake, flood, storm, fire, etc.), epidemics (COVID-19, etc.), long-term diseases and a wide variety of events that deeply affect families or societies are some of the traumatic life events. The concept of hope refers to solution, remedy, courage and achieving goals. Determining the current situation of individuals during traumatic life events will make it easier to identify the solution. In this context, this study aimed to develop a valid and reliable scale to evaluate the hope levels of secondary school students and to examine the students' hope levels in terms of various variables through this scale. A draft scale with 41 items was created by scanning the literature and taking expert opinions. In this context, the research was carried out on two separate study groups. The analysis process of research data continues.

Keywords: hope, scale development, secondary school students, covid-19, earthquake

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THE IMPACT OF GEOGEBRA IN ANALYTIC ALGEBRA: A BIBLIOMETRIC REVIEW

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GeoGebra is a software that is often used in mathematics learning. GeoGebra is an electronic program that contains a set of tools that equip students with mathematical skills. This research aims to look at research trends related to algebra learning that integrates GeoGebra. This research is literature review research, there are 95 publications collected from the Scopus database which are then analyzed using the bibliometric analysis method assisted by the Vos viewer application. Data taken from the Scopus database was refined in 4 stages, namely identification, filtering, eligibility, and inclusion, resulting in 95 publications. The research results show that Spain and Austria are the most influential countries and have high cooperation with other countries in this field. The focus of research related to GeoGebra on algebra material is, 1) geometry and students; 2) GeoGebra and algebra; 3) elementary geometry and computational theory; 4) dynamic geometry and computer algebra. The new themes in this research are symbolic computation, quantifier elimination and real quantifier elimination. This research not only enriches the scientific literature in the fields of GeoGebra and algebra but also provides practical guidance for educators and researchers to improve mathematics teaching and learning methods in the future.

Keywords: geogebra, algebra, bibliometric

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EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY IN EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

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The development of science and technology in the 21st century is currently digital-based. In line with technological progress and innovation, it also impacts the world of education, such as changes in pedagogy and approaches to facilitating and delivering learning content. The advantages and ease of use of technology in education also have great potential to modernize the methodology of traditional teaching and learning systems. Early Childhood Education is vital in becoming the foundation for children's growth and development towards a successful and highly competitive future so that they continue to develop. Educational technology is an inseparable component in supporting the learning process of early childhood. This research uses Systematic Literature Review (SLR) analysis. This research aims to thoroughly explore how technology is used in Early Childhood Education and what aspects of development occur in children who use EdTech in Early Childhood Education. The data source in this research is the Scopus database of 174 documents published in 2018-2022, screened by applying inclusion and exclusion criteria in three different rounds, 13 articles were analyzed in complete text form. This research shows that technology is used in early childhood education to improve cognitive aspects, language, arts, students' interest in learning, and preschool preparation for children. Types of technology that can be applied include PowerPoint, video, digital storytelling, drawing, digital stories, and so on. This research also explains that the use of technology must be adjusted to the age, education level and targets of students. Improper use of technology can cause problems such as children losing their ability to mingle with society and tend to be comfortable with online life. Aspects of development in children that make good use of technology are cognitive aspects, language, art, and increasing knowledge in children, as well as motivation to learn.

Keywords: educational technology, early childhood education

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ONLINE COUNSELING IN THE STUDENT CONTEXT: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS (2000-2023)

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This study aims to provide a bibliometric review of the relevant previous research landscape related to online counseling in the student context from 2000-2023. Data were taken from the Scopus database of 215 and refined into 114 publications. Based on the results from bibliometric analysis using VOSviewer software, it was found that 2020 would be the year for the most published articles, namely 20 articles. The United States is the country that publishes the most articles related to online counseling in the student context, with 26 publications and 18 collaboration links with other countries, followed by Australia, namely 12 publications with 8 collaboration links with other countries, and Indonesia, namely 10 publications with 11 collaboration links with other countries. The trend of citations related to online counseling in the student context occurred in 2020, with as many as 253 citations. Of the 114 articles that have published research related to this field, 40 have been published in Q1 journals. The focus of research on online counseling in the student context by clustering using VOSviewer software is 1) COVID-19 and mental health; 2) higher education and self-stigma; 3) technology and anxiety.

Keywords: online counseling, student, bibliometric analysis

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DEVELOPMENT OF AN EVALUATION TOOL FOR MATHEMATICAL COMMUNICATION BASED ON RPG EDUCATIONAL GAMES

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This research aims to develop an innovative and interesting evaluation tool in assessing and improving students' mathematical communication through Role-Playing Game (RPG) based educational games. RPG educational games were chosen because they can provide an in-depth context for students' learning experiences, while facilitating interaction and collaboration. This evaluation tool includes a variety of mathematical tasks that students must complete through interaction in a carefully designed virtual world. The research method used is the research and development method, with the research model being the ADDIE model which consists of five steps, namely: (1) analysis, (2) design, (3) development (development), (4) implementation, and (5) evaluation. This research was tested for practicality on 15 respondents consisting of 8 students and 7 students, and validated by one supervisor. The results of this research were obtained as follows: (1) the practicality test assessment for the game operation indicator was 82.22% (very good), the game presentation indicator was 83.96% (very good), for the game benefit indicator it was 90.00 % (very good), and for the overall indicator obtained 85.83% (very good). In the validity test, the percentage obtained for the game presentation indicator was 93.75% (very valid), the percentage for the game benefit indicator was 84.88% (very valid) (2) he cognitive ability assessment obtained was 90.53% (very good) for the value student average, the student's achievement of completeness in each indicator has met very well, seen from the average of each question, the first question obtained a score of 98%, the second question was 86.3% and the third question was 87.3% of maximum score of 100% for each indicator. This research contributes to the mathematics education literature by combining aspects of technology, educational games, and mathematical communication.

Keywords: evaluation tool, rpg educational game, mathematical communication

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AUGMENTED REALITY FOR SUPPORTING STUDENT'S ENGAGEMENT IN MATHEMATICS EDUCATION: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

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Augmented reality (AR) has gained considerable attention in academic research as a primary instructional tool that can enhance learning across various educational levels, including mathematics education. Within an academic setting, AR enables the overlaying of three-dimensional images onto real-world environments. While AR has demonstrated its potential to improve learning outcomes in academic contexts, there is a need for a comprehensive review to identify, assess, and summarize empirical findings related to student engagement, particularly in mathematics education. Consequently, a systematic review was conducted to examine the uses of AR in relation to student engagement in mathematics education. A thorough electronic search was performed on the Scopus database to retrieve pertinent journal articles. Following the application of inclusion and exclusion criteria, 18 studies were selected for analysis. The results reveal that AR can facilitate student engagement in three key aspects: interactive, collaborative, and immersive experiences. Although AR offers several advantages for promoting student engagement in mathematics education, its effective implementation in educational settings requires careful consideration of AR application and content design, as well as close collaboration between educators and technology. Furthermore, successful integration of AR technology relies on well-planned implementation of learning programs that effectively incorporate AR elements for mathematics education.

Keywords: augmented reality, mathematics education, student's engagement, systematic literature review

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RME EDUCATIONAL GAME BASED ON ANDROID MOBILE TO INCREASE STUDENTS' MATHEMATICAL UNDERSTANDING ABILITY

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This research aims 1) to create an RME educational game based on Android about integers called Story Math Game as an edutainment medium for 1st grade elementary school students which contains stories about basic concepts of counting (addition and subtraction), exercises and evaluation of learning (with various levels of difficulty) with the characteristics of using real problems, 2) to assess whether the game is suitable for learning mathematics, and 3) to describe the increase in students' mathematical understanding abilities who have used RME educational games in learning. This research is research and development (R&D) with the 4D development model. There are four stages: define, design, develop, and disseminate. Data analysis techniques use expert assessment (feasibility test and media quality test) and development testing (one-shot case study experiment). Both media and material experts evaluated the RME educational game's feasibility. The result showed that 1) the game achieved a 75.00% feasibility rate with good criteria from media experts and 82.32% with good criteria from material experts, 2) The media was tested publicly by 100 parents of students, and the result of the public trial obtained an application quality result of 83.20% with good criteria, and 3) development testing resulted in an increase the students' mathematical understanding abilities of 1st grade elementary school. Based on the results of data acquisition, it appears that RME educational games are suitable to be used as a mathematics learning medium and can increase the students' mathematical understanding abilities of 1st grade elementary school.

Keywords: rme, android, educational game, mathematical understanding ability

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THE ROLE OF LOCAL WISDOM IN MAINTAINING UNITY IN SOCIETY: AN ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL INTERACTION IN THE VILLAGE COMMUNITY OF LAWANG AGUNG, SOUTH SUMATRA, INDONESIA.

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Local wisdom is the values, norms, and traditions that have been passed down from generation to generation in a community group. Local wisdom has an urgency in shaping unity because it can create a common understanding that has been agreed upon since long ago among community members. This study aims to analyze the role of local wisdom in shaping unity in the community of Lawang Agung village, South Sumatra, Indonesia. This research uses a qualitative approach with case study analysis techniques. Data collection was carried out by conducting systematic observations and in-depth interviews with participants. The participants in this study consisted of 10 people consisting of 3 neighborhood unit heads, 3 village traditional leaders, and 4 people who are actively involved in cultural events in the village. All research data was collected and reduced with research limitations so that the research results could be presented following the research objectives. The results showed several things including: (1) The values of local wisdom highly uphold cooperation and unity in the community, (2) Local wisdom becomes a solution in resolving conflicts in the community. (3) Local wisdom maintains common ethics and morals so that people can live together and unite in diversity. (4) Local wisdom strengthens the implementation of spirituality in rural communities. The implication of this research finding is to create a harmonious atmosphere among the community through the practice of local wisdom values to form unity and peace in social life. This research contributes to the literature on social interaction and the implementation of the integration of local wisdom values in character building and good manners.

Keywords: local wisdom, community, social interaction, social life

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BLACK MARKET EXCHANGE RATE, CURRENCY SUBSTITUTION AND DEMAND FOR MONEY: AN OTHER EVIDENCE FROM ALGERIA

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Strict control on foreign exchange and successive devaluation of domestic currency adopted by Algerian government for nearly four decades resulted in black market for foreign exchange, high inflation rates and consequently, lost of confidence in Algerian dinar as a unit of account and store of value. The aforementioned results have given rise to the phenomenon of currency substitution. The aim of this paper is to provide evidence of the existence of currency substitution in Algeria. Using time series data covering the period 1990-2021 and an autoregressive distributive lag (ARDL) model combined with CUSUM and CUSUMQ, the demand for money is estimated. Our results point out to the existence of currency substitution when the black market premium is incorporated in the money demand equation. Our findings contribute to the existing literature on currency substitution issue. As far as policy makers are concerned, the existence of CS could hinder the effectiveness of stabilization policies and thus, means of reducing currency substitution should be devoted.

Keywords: black market exchange rate, demand for money, currency substitution, algerian dinar, ardl

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**HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND LEAN MANAGEMENT TOOLS: THE CASE
OF ALGERIAN TELECOM CORPORATION, AIN TEMOUCHENT, ALGERIA**

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This research paper aims to research and show the relationship between human resources management and lean management, by studying a sample of workers in the operational directorate in'Ain Témouchent- Telecom Algeria - that is active in the field of services. Lean management refers to a technology that has been developed with the aim of reducing waste from the production process and maximizing the value of the product or service to the customer, without sacrificing quality. Formulated by Toyota's production system, it is part of the distinct thinking. We used the questionnaire as a main tool for this study, as it was distributed to a random sample of 40 workers in the institution under study, of which 33 were retrieved. The SPSS statistical program was used to analyze the data and test the validity of the hypotheses. At the conclusion of this study, we concluded that there is a positive and statistically significant relationship between training, motivation and lean management, while there is less statistically significant relationship between evaluation, leasing and lean management.

Keywords: motivation, training, evaluation, leasing, lean management, human resources management

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**“AWUR ESER” TO EXPLORE NUMBER SENSE : HYPOTHETICAL LEARNING
TRAJECTORY FOR INTEGER MATERIAL FACILITATING LEARNING SPEED**

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This article aims to explore the concept of "Awur Eser" as a potential learning method to enhance students' number sense, especially in the context of learning integer concepts and to the develop more effective and inclusive strategies for mathematics education. We conducted a literature review to identify the barriers students face in understanding integers based on their number sense and learning speed. Then we conducted a second literature review to design a Hypothetical Learning Trajectory (HLT) for integer learning. Subsequently, we held a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with mathematics education experts and teachers to discuss and validate the selection of HLT for integer learning. Based on the FGD results, we compiled the final design of HLT for integer learning. This design involves adjustments based on input from experts and teachers, ensuring alignment with students' characteristics and needs. The implementation of HLT is expected to improve students' conceptual understanding and accelerate the learning process.

Keywords: awur eser, number sense, learning speed, hypothetical learning trajectory

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NUMBER SENSE: FLEXIBILITY IN THINKING ABOUT NUMBERS

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The aim of this research is to understand the flexibility of students in solving problems related to number sense. Flexibility can be observed through the strategies used by students, whether they employ standard algorithmic procedures or utilize intuitive thinking strategies. This study is a qualitative research with a case study method. The research sample consists of 35 eighth-grade students who have covered the material of integers and have been given a written test. Test results are divided into two categories: students who solve problems using number sense strategies and students who do not use number sense strategies. In-depth interviews were conducted with two representative students who took the written test. The interview results indicate that students who solve problems with number sense strategies understand the concept of number density, while students who do not use number sense strategies do not yet have an understanding of the meaning of numbers. Overall, students tend to use procedural methods to solve the given problems. The results of this research are expected to be used as a basis for designing learning activities that accommodate number sense abilities.

Keywords: numbers, number sense, flexibility in thinking

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MATHEMATICAL CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS THROUGH STEM/STEAM APPROACH: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

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Critical thinking skills are one of the main keys to building a 21st century education. The STEM (STEAM) approach to learning provides opportunities for students to develop critical thinking skills through the integration of different disciplines. The purpose of this study is to provide a complete picture in mathematics teaching and learning of the extent to which teachers build critical thinking skills through the STEM (STEAM) approach. A systematic literature review (SLR) with clear guidelines from the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) was conducted. We searched ScienceDirect, Springer Link, Eric and Google Scholar for 20 critical thinking study articles published between 2018 and 2022. The SLR results show that most of the lead authors studying critical thinking through STEM (STEAM) are from Indonesia, with equal contributions from the United States, Taiwan, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and Malaysia. The most common research methodologies used in these papers are developmental or R&D and quantitative research. These methodologies correspond to the types of data collection tools used by researchers. The most commonly used types of data collection tools are test instruments and questionnaires to identify critical thinking skills from cognitive and affective aspects. The best way to improve critical thinking skills is to teach critical thinking skills.

Keywords: critical thinking, stem, srl

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN A MESO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT – EXAMPLES OF SELECTED SOLUTIONS

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One of the solutions for sustainable development in a mesoeconomic environment is the Complementary Green Currency (PLZ). This is an example of an experiment that has been operating in Poland since 2015. It is also a new type of tool that supports the local economy and influences the creation of sustainable local development. However, this impact is not direct, because it is implemented through a network of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises operating in the local economy, which, among others, they create jobs that are important for the prosperity of the region and the life of the local community. The main purpose of this article is to demonstrate the relationship between the use of the complementary currency Green in Poland by entities creating currencies and its impact on the economy, in particular on local sustainable development in the pre-pandemic and pandemic period of Covid-19. The main research problem is formulated as a question: "What are the benefits and opportunities for economic entities in the local economy as a result of joining the Green complementary currency system?" The following thesis was adopted in the article: "The complementary currency Green in Poland has a positive impact on the functioning of the local economy and economic entities that belong to the system, and promotes the creation of conditions important for sustainable local development. However, this is not a rule, it works best when it is not disturbed by barriers administrative and lockdowns, such as those that appeared in Poland during the Covid-19 pandemic. The analysis proved the validity of the work and allowed us to solve the main problem.

Keywords: sustainability, alternative currency, local development

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STRESS DETECTION THROUGH COMPOUND FACIAL EXPRESSIONS USING NEURAL NETWORKS

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Human face is the most dynamic part of the body that conveys information about the instant emotions. Facial expression analysis starts from early 1900s where later on scientists identify the six basic facial expressions as Anger, Disgust, Fear, Happiness, Sadness, Surprise and Neutral with the pioneering studies of psychologists. In the last decades, the acceleration in artificial intelligence and computer vision research makes it possible to automatically detect facial expressions through images. Furthermore, micro expressions, muscle movements and compound facial expressions; that are the combinations of the basic expressions can be also analyzed with computer vision algorithms. The main motivation in automatic facial expression analysis is to support human-computer. Furthermore, facial expression analysis can be a driver for automatic emotion analysis. In this study, we propose a novel method to detect stress indicators on the frontal face images. The detection procedure is based on compound facial expression analysis. 49 couples of 6 basic facial expressions where one is dominating, and the other is the complementary expression are employed. iCV-MEFED facial expression dataset is used in the experiments where video and image samples are provided for every compound facial expression class. The training and testing of compound facial expressions are done using a deep neural network. The robust representations of faces are achieved using a fusion method that combines deep texture features and the action units on the face. Then, through the appropriate grouping of the compound expressions, the system can detect the signs of stress. The proposed approach obtains encouraging results and it is open to further improvements.

Keywords: facial expression analysis, neural networks, stress, stress detection, emotion analysis, compound expressions, machine learning, deep learning, feature fusion

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THE INFLUENCE OF NON-FORMAL EDUCATION ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF ADOLESCENT INDEPENDENCE

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Self-reliance is essential to enhancing personal and collective well-being in times of high uncertainty. As part of the project, field research was carried out in of the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug. The idea of the project included the development of a prevention system in the field of youth policy, ensuring a reduction in crime among teenagers based on non-formal education through a four-level school of personal growth. The highest scores on the “Locus of control - life” scale were demonstrated by participants in the first stage of the study from the group of adolescents with delinquent behavior, and the lowest scores were demonstrated by participants with adolescents with deviant behavior. The results obtained allow us to assert that adolescents who have committed offenses are more likely to believe that a person is in control of his life, freely makes decisions, makes plans and implements them. In turn, adolescents with deviant behavior are more prone to fatalism and are convinced that a person has little control over anything consciously, and therefore there is no point in making any efforts to plan and build their future. Based on the results of completing three levels of the personal growth program, a statistically significant difference was recorded on the “Planning” scale of the “Action Control” questionnaire. The results obtained allow us to state an increase in the level of control among project participants. Based on the results of the study, a model of adolescents’ motivation to change was developed.

Keywords: informal education, self-reliance, yamal-nenets autonomous okrug, teenagers

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INTERCULTURAL PROJECT ON SELF-REGULATION OF ADOLESCENTS

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The ability to comprehend the current situation, take risks and maintain resilience are the foundation for a teenager's active position in situations of uncertainty, especially in the sparse urban arctic environment and remote municipal territories. The degree of development of personal potential, the core of which is a complex personal characteristic, recently referred to as "personal autonomy", "self-determination" or "subjectivity" (agency), is generally recognized as one of the criteria for psychological success and mental health of a person. A deficiency of this quality is a sign of possible ill-being, expressed in infantility and unwillingness to take responsibility for one's life (Gudula Ritz). Kuhl notes that three aspects of personality are especially important for the development of personal potential: primary reaction: individual style (preferred behavior patterns); secondary reaction: self-management skills; motivation: conscious (explicit) and unconscious (implicit) motives, as sources of energy for action, methods of implementing motives. Teenagers' motivation may be related to life satisfaction: those who are more motivated show greater resilience to academic challenges. Educational plans for the future are strongly associated with life satisfaction. The most pronounced implicit motive for all three groups of respondents is the "Contact" motive, which indicates the need of adolescents to build trusting contacts with people who are significant to them. The most pronounced explicit motives: "Achievements" in the group of leaders; "Contact" in the group of adolescents with deviant behavior; "Power" in the group of adolescents with delinquent behavior. The results of the functional-analytical diagnostics of the project are aimed at forming a leadership community of teenagers, as well as stimulating mentoring in the "teenager-to-teenager" format with further entrenchment of teenagers in strong youth formations in Yamal with a stable value culture.

Keywords: personal autonomy, self-determination, subjectivity, yamal-nenets autonomous okrug

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PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF USING THE RESULTS OF FUNCTIONAL ANALYTICAL DIAGNOSTICS

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Based on the results of the study, a model of adolescent motivation for achievement and self-development was developed, which includes: (1) focus on development; (2) focus on prudence; (3) future perspective; (4) self-identification; (5) integrity. Key markers of the project: Marker 1. We are expanding the range of participants. We identify teenagers who most need support and actively work to engage them. Marker 2: Provide structure and support. We create a welcoming space for teenagers with a clear daily routine, structured activities and provide ongoing support. Marker 3. Listening to teenagers. We collect ideas for collaboration and give teenagers the opportunity to express themselves. Marker 4: Encouraging teenagers to take the initiative. We encourage teenagers to try new roles, take on new responsibilities and support their initiatives. Marker 5. We create a space for self-expression and creativity. We give teenagers the opportunity to express themselves, unleash their creative potential and give free rein to their imagination. Marker 6. Let's adapt. The work within the project is tailored to the needs, interests and circumstances of adolescents and adapted to their current needs. Marker 7. Making connections. Keeping teenagers connected to their communities and each other, and helping them access information and services. Marker 8. We rely on the positive. We help teenagers realize their strengths, create a resourceful and positive atmosphere for teamwork. As part of the program, participants receive creative experience of individual and/or joint creativity; specially trained residents and industry professionals from among the permanent partners of art residencies of the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous District will be invited as mentors and track experts in the areas of creative industries; the program also provides a track of psychological support and career development counseling, it is expected to attract teenage mentors from among the graduates of the "Alternative".

Keywords: practical aspects, teens, motivation

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HOW LEADERSHIP AND BEHAVIOR IMPACTS AND IMPROVES THE DECISION- MAKING IN ORGANIZATIONS

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The purpose of this research article is to analyze the influence of leadership style and behavior on decision-making. In more detail, the impact of leadership style and decision-making skills and competencies on decision-making, respectively on decision-making effectiveness. For the purpose of research, both, quantitative and qualitative methods are applied in the paper. As tool for primary data collection the questionnaire was used and all the data collected were analyzed through SPSS software tool. The research sample consisted from eighty-two (82) respondents-leaders of various businesses in Kosovo. The collected data were analyzed through Statistical Package for the Social Sciences software, respectively through linear regression analysis and other necessary complementary analysis. The findings from the conducted research show that the different leadership styles applied by business leaders have a positive impact on decision-making, namely on the effectiveness of decision-making. According to the results obtained, both supportive behaviors and directive behaviors of leaders towards their employees, influence positively decision-making, depending on the situation with which they face during their work. Meanwhile leaders who possess skills related to decision-making, such as: identifying and analyzing problems, gathering the information necessary to solve problems, generating possible alternatives/solutions, making decisions, the implementation and evaluation of the decisions made, have a higher tendency to be involved in effective decision-making and foster the effectiveness of organizations in general.

Keywords: leadership, behavior, decision making, competencies, leadership styles, organizations

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RISK PERCEPTION AND RISK-TAKING ATTITUDE: EVALUATING THE IMPACT OF CULTURE ON FINANCIAL INVESTMENT DECISIONS

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This research explored the interconnectedness of risk perception and risk-taking attitude and their impact on individuals and organisations from varying cultural backgrounds when making financial investment decisions. It also investigated the extent to which culture influenced their financial decisions. The research used various psychological and sociological theories, including Psychoanalytic Theory, Behaviourism, Social Learning Theory and Symbolic Interactionism to evaluate the complex relationship between risk perception and risk-taking behaviour and culture in financial contexts. The findings of this research have not supported the opinion that financial risk perception and risk-taking attitude are crucial factors in decision-making regarding investments and financial actions. There is evidence that individuals and organisations made financial investment decisions purely based on gains and profitability. There is minimal impact of culture on financial investment decisions. While the evidence shows that people of the same culture tend to favour similar types of investments, there is no evidence of invest in a homogenous manner. The research concluded that financial, economic, and personal factors impact financial investment decisions and not culture. There is insignificant relationship between culture and the willingness to take risks in investment and other financial decisions. This paper has extended the existing literature on the implications of culture in financial investment decisions. It will contribute to a deeper understanding of the complex interplay between culture, perception, attitude, and financial risk-taking behaviour related to investment decisions. Understanding these dynamics is crucial for financial professionals, policymakers, and researchers seeking to develop effective risk management strategies and investment frameworks.

Keywords: risk, perception, culture, attitude, investment

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PREDICTION OF SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL RISK INDICATOR USING ML METHODS

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The study focuses on predicting the spatial distribution of environmental risk indicator using machine learning methods in the North Industrial Zone of Pavlodar city, Kazakhstan. Soil samples were collected from 39 locations. Based on XRF elemental analysis pollution load indicator values were calculated for every point. Nine machine learning models based on methods kNN, gradient boosting, artificial neural networks, kriging, and as well multilevel b-spline interpolation were employed to analyze pollution data and assess their effectiveness in predicting pollution levels. Each model tackled the problem as a regression task, aiming to estimate the Pollution Level Index (PLI) values for specific locations. To find the best configuration for each model, we utilized GridSearchCV with cross-validation and self-evaluation techniques to optimize their parameters. Due to the limitations of the small initial dataset, which hindered accurate assessment of model accuracy, four visual parameters were employed to evaluate the suitability of the generated maps: non-uniform prediction, nonlinearity, empirical consistency, and smoothness. Correlation analysis revealed that empirical consistency and nonlinearity were the most critical factors for assessing map appropriateness. It was revealed that the maximum PLI values were mainly located to the southwest of the TPPs over some distance from their territories according to the average wind rose for Pavlodar city. Another area of high PLI placed in the northern part of the studied region, near the Hg accumulating ponds. The high PLI level is generally contributed with high concentration of Hg. Extremal toxicity of this element results in a wide zone of contamination. Each studied method of interpolation can be used for spatial distribution analysis, however comparing with scientific literature revealed that Kriging and MLBS interpolation can be used without extra calculations to produce nonlinear, empirical consistent, and smooth maps.

Keywords: pollution load index, machine learning methods, soil contamination, heavy metals, spatial distribution

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COGNITIVE AND PRAGMATIC FEATURES OF ENGLISH PAIRED PHRASES IN USE BY THE KYRGYZ-SPEAKING AUDIENCE

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The article touches upon the issue of significance and difficulties in using English paired phrases by Kyrgyz-speaking audience. There were involved the cognitive and pragmatic peculiarities of paired phrases and their functional aspect can bring the necessity for learning them thoroughly. The relevance of the paper is that the English language has so many categories of phraseological units where paired words carry a great deal of functions and pragmatic features, which in its turn can cause some difficulties in English learning process. Therefore, the main aim of the article is to investigate cognitive and functional features of English paired words and identify their pragmatic role in the speech by Kyrgyz-speaking learners. Those phrases need to be studied separately by considering their structural and cognitive properties as possessing idiomaticity and non-idiomaticity. There were defined and analyzed the classification of paired phrases and their roles in different pragmatic usage. For attaining the aim of the research our task was to conduct method of university student survey to find out the frequency of using English paired phrases and to reveal possible misunderstandings they face. As a result of the paper we have discussed and maintained the solutions of those issues.

Keywords: paired phrases, pragmatics, idiomaticity, function, survey.

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THE USE OF COMPLIMENTS IN ENGLISH BY KYRGYZ LEARNERS

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People always deal with a certain speech act concerning on the purpose and reasons of communicating. Here when we are concentrated on speech acts, there is a need to have knowledge of different language means from phonemes to the whole text. Within different types of speech acts there is an issue of giving compliments to another one and at the same time responding to this or that compliment which takes one of the most crucial discussions and investigations throughout different languages considering their cultural backgrounds as well. These pre-study observations cause the relevance of this research. Therefore, the main aim of the article is to identify the ways and roles of using compliments in EFL classroom in Kyrgyzstan. The study reveals the fact that complimenting lessons sound more natural and live during different learning sessions and circumstances. The results of the study may be helpful and beneficial for English language instructors and learners as obtaining pragmatic ability and getting ready for further cross-cultural communication stages.

Keywords: compliments, kyrgyz learners, speech act, pragmatics, efl classroom.

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LIKELIHOOD OF AI TOOLS ADOPTION AND INTEREST IN PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN HIGHER EDUCATION: AN ORDINAL LOGISTIC REGRESSION ANALYSIS

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This study explored the factors influencing academic staff's readiness to use artificial intelligence (AI) tools and participate in AI-related professional development, utilizing a quantitative approach. Data from 95 academic staff members of the University of Vlora "Ismail Qemali" were gathered via an online survey. The analysis, conducted using univariate ordinal logistic regression, pinpointed key predictors of educational AI tools adoption likelihood and interest in attending AI professional development opportunities. Rigorous evaluation of model fit, influence diagnostics, and cross-validation was conducted to ensure the findings' reliability and accuracy. Results highlight the critical role of interest in AI educational tools development, technological proficiency, and past use of AI educational tools in determining the likelihood of adopting educational AI tools, underscoring the pivotal importance of fostering a genuine interest in AI. Furthermore, the research identifies gender as a significant factor influencing interest in attending AI professional development opportunities, while negative perceptions of AI's role in education tend to reduce such interest. These findings stress the need for targeted efforts to enhance educators' readiness for AI, mitigate gender disparities, and correct misconceptions about AI. By revealing the complex factors affecting educators' willingness to adopt AI technologies, this study advocates for a holistic strategy encompassing a broader range of influences. It provides actionable insights for educational policymakers, curriculum developers, and AI tool creators to create an environment conducive to AI adoption in higher education. Although limited by its use of convenience sampling and focus on a single institution, this research offers essential insights into the dynamics of AI adoption in education. It lays a foundation for strategies that encourage innovation, inclusivity, and a forward-thinking approach to integrating AI into future teaching and learning.

Keywords: ai, ordinal logistic regression, higher education, ai tools adoption, ai professional development

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IRONY, ANALYSIS AND TEXT INTERPRETATION

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Abstract: Stylistic devices create a special atmosphere giving additional hues to the reading. Writers use different stylistic devices to express the idea and lead the reader to the answer. The style that writers use varies from author to author that makes reading enjoyable and exciting. While analyzing the text, readers think about the hidden meaning, implied idea, thus trying to read between the lines. The topic of our discussion is irony. Irony is an implied discrepancy between what is said and what is meant. There are different types of irony: verbal irony, irony of situation, dramatic irony and tragic irony, each having their value and importance. Irony can be used by the writer in a variety of forms for a variety of purposes. It finds its expression in the use of words conveying the opposite of their literal meaning. Using irony by the writer may create different effects on the reader. To begin with, it can be used to show folly in an amusing way. On the other hand, it can take the form of wounding criticism causing anger and hatred. Finally, it can be used to depict the situation showing all tragedy and sadness it involves. Thus, effects created by irony make the reader see through the surface meaning to the true purpose of writing.

Keywords: interpretation, irony, types, implied meaning, literature

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THE STUDY OF LANGUAGE RESOURCES REVEALING MENTAL DISORDERS IN A LITERARY TEXT

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Different writers try to organize and refine the raw material of facts to empathize and clarify what is the most significant in life in diverse ways. Each writer's style is unique. Nothing is straightforward in the world of literary taste. Just there are writers who worship figurative language; there are others who apart from figurative language use graphic devices for narratives and sending messages to readers. . The way in which authors manipulate with these means as well as how they apply them in the context evoke readers' appropriate comprehension. As a result, readers draw inferences as they are expected to do. The present paper aims at clarifying what graphic means are applied while portraying Charlie in "Flowers for Algernon" by Daniel Keyes, a mentally disabled person and his hurt and sufferings. In the world of fiction authors often violate the accepted rules in order to achieve particular purposes. Being one of graphic means, punctuation is frequently ignored by the author in "Flowers for Algernon". Therefore, the author creates the appropriate atmosphere. The other device that helps the author affect readers is graphic realization of mispronounced words, whose importance is also analyzed in the work. One more device analyzed and illustrated in the paper is a spelling mistake that is deliberately made by the author to achieve particular goals. Graphic means are considered visual effects that have a great influence on readers since authors want their readers to infer their main message to them. The way the author uses to portray a vivid image of a mentally disabled person is marked by the application of some graphic devices.

Keywords: figurative language, visual language, graphic devices, punctuation, mispronounced words, spelling mistakes, sending messages, readers, great influence, portraying, mentally disabled.

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BENEFITS AND CHALLENGES OF EDUCATION TERMINOLOGY (BASED ON PARLIAMENT TERMCOORD PROJECT)

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Education is the field undergoing systematic changes and development that results in the necessity of constant research. Consequently, this process presents a handful of modern terminology that might become ambiguous by creating obstacles to understanding in different languages. Modern terminology mainly originates from the English language that has become the source of spreading the terms amongst different languages worldwide. Therefore, many people struggle with properly comprehending the idea behind a term that may cause misunderstanding of modern terminology misleading the process and consequent outcomes. The goal of Euro Project-Terminology coordination between Euro Parliament TermCoord and Batumi Shota Rustaveli State University corpus.bsu.edu.ge is to harmonize the multilingual term base of the European Parliament. Moreover, the project aims at research and lexical processing of thematic (medicine, culture (archaeology), education) terms, referring to sources and academic reference materials. This particular study aims to determine what challenges and benefits have been identified in the process of working in the field of education. Quantitative, descriptive and comparative methods have been applied in this research paper. The results suggest that the benefits are as follows: (a) education terms have been processed and placed on www.terminology.edu.ge, which will be needed within the framework of association with the European Union; (b) processed thematic terminology in the area of education is available and the process of coordination-harmonization with TermCoord is the subject to be completed; (c) the thematic terminology will serve to minimize ambiguity in the field of education. And the challenges are as follows: (a) some terms do not have corresponding Georgian equivalent; (b) some terms cannot be referred to any kind of sources in Georgian; (c) some terms cannot be referred to any kind of context in Georgian.

Keywords: education, terminology, benefits, challenges, equivalent, source , term

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**TRANSFORMATION OF WOMEN FROM SILENT LAMBS TO RATIONAL NIGHTINGALES
IN SHAKESPEARE’S PLAY “TAMING OF THE SHREW” AND ITS MODERN RE-WRITING
“VINEGAR GIRL”**

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Throughout the centuries, every individual living in society takes certain bias and beliefs into centre. These beliefs determine the way they treat each other and play a crucial role in daily life. Gender as a notion affects general perception of women’s role at this point. In this study, the subject matter of gender inequality and discrimination will be handled in Shakespeare’s well-known play “Taming Of The Shrew” and its modern interpretation named “Vinegar Girl” in terms of representation of women according to social codes. Thus, the difference between sex and gender will be firstly examined in a detailed way. As a debated matter, gender is a social construct whereas sex is based on biological level. Then, the universality of Shakespeare’s plays are still there since the social regulations and codes have validity in the modern world. In this sense, no matter how many years have passed, the characters in the novel of “Vinegar Girl” present the issue of discrimination and inequality between women and men on social level. The aim of this study is to highlight accepted role of women in society through various discourses, acts and behaviours. For this reason, descriptive research method which describes the features of phenomenon will be used to get necessary information about stated problem. Furthermore, the discussions about women’s perception as gender roles and transformation of them as individuals having a voice on their own in “Vinegar Girl” by a female author will be handled and presented to the reader by comparing this contemporary version to Shakespeare’s specific play.

Keywords: gender, inequality, sex, feminism, shakespeare.

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**ANTIBIOTIC MISUSE AND ABUSE IMPACTING COLLEGE STUDENTS FROM AL-KUT
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Antibiotics are used to treat bacterial infections consisting of gram positive or gram negative bacteria such as Staphylococcus, Streptococcus, Enterococcus, Klebsiella and many others. Over 90% of all antibiotic prescriptions written are actually used for non-bacterial infections. This may lead to negative impact on health. Misuse of antibiotics may be due to incomplete therapy, forgetting doses, re-use of leftover, or usage without prescription. Self-medication, overuse, and misuse of antibiotics have been identified among the main factors for antimicrobial resistance. According to world health organization (WHO), this microbe was originally sensitive. The impact of antimicrobial resistance includes prolonged illness, more health facility visits, extended hospital stays, the need for more expensive medications, and even death. We investigated the practices of antibiotic misuse and the main drivers of those practices in a cross-sectional study performed on 237 students aged (19 – 30 years) of pharmacy undergraduate's students in order to identify target areas for sustainable interventions or for further evaluation. A face- to face interview was carried out with the participants to explaining objectives to them. Separate questionnaires are designed to evaluate knowledge of participants. Statistical analysis of the data collected was performed. Results indicated that high prevalence of antibiotic misuse among pharmacy students ranging from 48% to 87%. In addition poor knowledge among students towards misuse also founded. The results were pointed on important health issue that effect on health and economic system. Patient education and simpler antibiotic regimes should encourage promoting responsible use of antibiotic therapy.

Keywords: antibiotic, misuse, resistance, prevalence

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INVESTIGATION OF GRADUATE STUDENTS' EXPERIENCES REGARDING THEIR ACADEMIC CAREERS

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The purpose of this research is to examine the experiences of graduate students regarding their academic careers. The phenomenology approach, one of the qualitative research designs, was used in the research. A semi-structured interview form prepared by the researchers was used as a data collection tool. The data collection process of the research was carried out in 2024. The research group consists of 38 graduate students, 27 female (71.1%) and 11 (28.9%) male, continuing their graduate education. The ages of the research group vary between 23 and 43. Data analysis was done using content analysis. Data were coded independently by 2 researchers. Then, the inter-coder consistency coefficient was calculated and it was determined that the coefficient was at a sufficient level. In the research findings; What an academic career means for graduate students, what helps graduate students make their first academic career decision, how graduate students understand that an academic career is suitable for them, what are the factors that support graduate students in achieving their academic career goals, what are the factors that prevent graduate students from achieving their academic career goals. Categories have been created regarding who(s) support graduate students to achieve their academic career goals.

Keywords: postgraduate education , academic career , career decision

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ENGLISH ACTIVITY PROGRAMS IN LIBRARIES: EXPLORING THE POTENTIAL OF CHILDREN'S ENGLISH LIBRARIES AS A COUNTERMEASURE FOR EDUCATIONAL GAPS.

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The Korean government has taken various measures to eliminate the disparity in English language proficiency that results from income inequality. One such measure is the Children's English Library. Children's English-language libraries in Korea not only provide English-language books but also offer camps and English-language programs for free or at low cost. In Japan, the educational gap has become an issue in recent years, and particularly the gap in English education at elementary school, which has just been made a school subject, seems to be widening. Therefore, to explore the possibility of establishing an English-language library like those in Korea, this study conducted regular English-language activities in libraries led by university teachers and university students, and constructed, implemented, and evaluated an English-language program like those in Korea, especially one based on CLIL (content-language-integrated learning) between June and December 2023. Surveys were carried out among the children, their guardians, and the participating university students. This presentation will first introduce English libraries in South Korea, then report on the activities and survey results from the program conducted in Japanese libraries, and finally, explore the potential for English libraries in Japan.

Keywords: education, library, children, english

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ENHANCING ESL STUDENTS' WRITING SKILLS THROUGH NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING MODEL

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This research paper describes an experimental study to determine the effectiveness of using a natural language processing (NLP) model based on Chat GPT technology to improve the writing proficiency of ESL students. The study shows how such an approach can be integrated into the teaching process to improve the quality of writing skills. The paper provides an overview of existing technologies and methods of teaching writing according to certain criteria for assessing writing skills. The effectiveness of the model is assessed in comparison with traditional teaching methods. An analysis of the difficulties encountered in the process of using Chat GPT to improve students' writing skills is carried out. Recommendations are given for optimizing the learning process using NLP technologies. The conclusion highlights the significance of the technology used in improving writing skills and discusses the prospects for using the Chat GPT model to optimize these skills in ESL students.

Keywords: chat gpt technologies, methods of teaching writing, english language, esl students, criteria for assessing writing skills.

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THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL NETWORKS ON THE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN

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The development of the computer industry, the Internet, social networks have experienced diverse applications. They are necessary tools for work, information and communication. However, their application and dependence increasingly includes children. Social networks such as Facebook, Twitter, Myspace, Flickr, Viber, Internet, Google, YouTube and others are the most famous and used means of communication between children. They are an intermediary between the two talking parties. They replace verbal, direct communication by sending messages, images, files as codes of indirect communication. Socialization as a process starts from the family, as the primary environment from which the basic postulates of the process are drawn, but as a secondary environment, the wider circle of family, relatives, friends, school are considered. The main goal of this paper is to point out the negative emergent forms of interpersonal communication, as a consequence of the overall rapid technical-technological development and the process of globalization, with a more detailed elaboration of the impact of social networks on the process of socialization among children. The paper will more specifically elaborate this problem through a theoretical presentation and through a specifically conducted research. The theoretical part will include the basic chapters that will contain data drawn from a wide variety of foreign and domestic literature. In my paper I will give a more detailed description of the research process that I will carry out in order to prove the validity and logical foundation of all my theses presented in this paper. It will cover the methodology of the research, the way in which the collected data will be processed, the results obtained, as well as the interpretation of the findings and the conclusions reached. For the comprehensiveness of the topic, in the paper I will try to give a consistent answer to all questions related to this problem.

Keywords: social networks, communications, social development, socialization

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EFFECTS OF EXERCISE TRAINING ON EEG ACTIVITY PATTERNS DURING COGNITIVE TASKS

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Objective: To discover the impact of regular physical activity on brain activity during cognitive tasks. to the brain. Method: EEG signals of college students who have undergone long-term exercise training (exercise training group) and college students who have not undergone such training (control group) were collected under specific cognitive tasks (motor imagination task). Then the power characteristics of alpha wave and beta wave were obtained by classical power spectrum estimation method. The machine learning method was used to distinguish the difference of brain electrical activity between the exercise-trained subjects and the control group during the exercise-related cognitive tasks. Results: The EEG patterns between control group and the control group were separable in the completion of under the motor imagination task cognitive task. The control group showed a unique important association pattern, and the pattern regions were P3, O1, PZ, FP2, and C3. Conclusion: After exercise training, the inherent EEG pattern of different cerebral cortex changes when the brain completes the exercise-related motor imagination task, which directly reflects the influences of the change of brain development pattern on the EEG signal under exercise training.

Keywords: sport, machine learning, eeg, brain

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VIRTUAL CLASSROOM TOOLS IN MUSIC EDUCATION

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Education is also continued with distance education, an alternative model with the support of technology. The creation of a student and teacher environment in distance education also depends on the virtual classroom. Virtual classroom is an educational environment where individuals in different places come together simultaneously via internet infrastructure and computers. Virtual classroom is implemented in many branches of the education system. The high motivation of students and the permanence of learning depend on the virtual classroom tools used during the lesson. However, it is not known under which headings virtual classroom tools are applied in music education, which is a part of the education system. Based on this problem, it is aimed to reveal the extent to which virtual classroom tools are applied in music education. Based on the data obtained, it has been observed that the importance of virtual classroom tools used in music education has increased, especially during the pandemic period. It has been determined that, in addition to the common tools used in music education and general education, there are also tools specific to music teaching. The tools used are voice recording programs, note writing programs, basic note teaching programs, presentation applications, measurement tools. It has been concluded in the research that the tools contribute to the development of teachers and thus make the lessons more interesting. Although there has been an increase in field-specific research at national and international levels in the last four years, more studies are needed to obtain sufficient information in this field. These studies will help us understand the potential of the tools used in music education in the virtual classroom from a broader perspective and use the application stages in music education more effectively both in the virtual classroom and in traditional education. Including these tools in the music education curriculum and program is especially important for the development of teachers and students.

Keywords: music education, virtual class, tools

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FUNCTIONAL ANALYTICAL DIAGNOSTICS IN CROSS CULTURAL SELF-MANAGEMENT PROJECTS WITH TEENSMOTIVATION/SELF-MANAGEMENT

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Functional analytical diagnostics tries to explain why certain problems exist, the dynamics of risk factors and how change processes can be enhanced. Contents have no impact on change, as symptoms do; they are merely descriptions. Functional analytical diagnostics like TOP, the Therapy and Training oriented Personality Assessment of Osnabrueck is based on the PSI Theory. PSI means Personality Systems Interactions Theory and has been created as a meta approach to understand different personality levels. In it, In our research and trainings we focus on concious and unconscious motives, motive enactment styles and motive discrepancies. This is important to evaluate training methods and interventions to support teenagers with severe difficulties in Jamal (Arctic Circle, Russia and urban places in Germany). The school of personal growth is built on the methodology of a multi-format urban movement (approach), based on the interests, hobbies and skills of teenagers. The main goal of the project for 2024 is to create a teenage community in the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug. Based on the results of the "Alternative" project in 2022-2023. interests and initiatives of teenagers were identified, grouped into blocks: (1) urban (extreme) track (development of areas of street culture and action sports); (2) track sports (team sports); (3) acrobatic (stunt) track (teenagers, especially indigenous minorities, have great interest and skills in expressing themselves through body mastery); (4) theater track (especially event presenter skills); (5) event (leader) track (ability to organize and conduct events and activities for teenagers); (6) psychological track (work on oneself and skills of helping others); (7) environmental track (organization and implementation of environmental initiatives); (8) art-fashion track (development and creation of a line of youth merch and souvenir products for the project).

Keywords: self management, motivation

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ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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This abstract touches upon climate change and environmental issues through the ethical framework provided by Hans Jonas' philosophy, particularly his insights into the ethics of technology by providing an examination of the ethical dimensions surrounding climate change and environmental crises. Climate change is a pressing issue that through the analyses and available data will provide perspectives of human rights and sustainable development. Central to the analysis is the recognition that contemporary environmental challenges are deeply entwined with technological advancements, which have far-reaching implications for human societies and ecosystems. Jonas' philosophy, emphasizing responsibility towards future generations and the central value of nature, serves as a guiding framework for evaluating the ethical dimensions of environmental cases. Drawing on Jonas' ethical framework, the abstract provides some ethical implications of technological interventions in environmental management and resource exploitation, highlighting the need for ethical considerations in technological innovation and implementation. Sustainable development agenda and state commitments to achieve zero net GHG emissions by 2050 are more than ever a global priority towards the hope for the future generations to have a planet to live in. Through a moral philosophy lens, a holistic approach to environmental decision-making is needed to integrate principles of human rights, sustainable development, technological ethics, and advance sustainable development goals while upholding human rights. It brings the relevance of Jonas' moral philosophy in navigating complex environmental challenges and fostering a more ethical relationship between humanity, technology, and the environment. It calls for transformative changes in attitudes, behaviors, and systems to foster a more ethical and sustainable relationship between humanity and the natural world. It calls for dialogue and ethical deliberation to inform policy-making and collective action towards a more sustainable and just future.

Keywords: sustainable development, environment, climate change, ethics, social justice

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**ASSESSMENT WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY: EXAMPLES FROM
AHMET YESEVI AND HACI BEKTAŞ-I VELİ**

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The aim of this study is to elucidate the concepts associated with positive psychology found in the thoughts of Ahmet Yesevi and Hacı Bektaş-ı Veli. The research utilized the document analysis technique. According to the findings obtained at the conclusion of the study, it is evident that concepts such as patience, encouragement, gratitude, optimism, social interest, and perseverance are associated with the thoughts of Ahmet Yesevi investigated in the research. Additionally, it is observed that the concepts of optimism and perseverance are also linked to the thoughts of Hacı Bektaş-ı Veli examined in the research. Consequently, it is determined that the thoughts of both Ahmet Yesevi and Hacı Bektaş-ı Veli encompass concepts that can be correlated with positive psychology within the scope of this research. This underscores the presence of themes promoting positive psychological attributes within the philosophical and spiritual perspectives of these influential figures. Positive Psychology, Hacı Bektaş-ı Veli, Ahmet Yesevi

Keywords: positive psychology, hacı beктаş-i veli, ahmet yesevi

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WHAT IS MET AND OMT ABOUT? CONSCIOUS AND UNCONSCIOUS MOTIVES ARE IMPORTANT FOR DEVELOPMENT AND CHANGE.

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Conscious and unconscious motives influence people's experience and behavior independently of each other and form the basis for satisfying human needs in a way that is appropriate to the situation over the entire lifespan. PSI based assessment modules, such as MET (Motive Enactment Test) and OMT (Operant Multi Motive Test) allows to capture these mechanisms of human behavior and to identify their behavioral correlates, whether operant or respondent. Whereas MET deals with self concept's influence on conscious motives and conscious motivation, OMT is a projective assessment in TAT tradition that shows unconscious motives in their strength and their frustration in daily life. Motives are networks which developed in an individual biography; they are unconscious, complex and show the way a person deals with his or her needs. It may be approach or avoidance, fulfilment or frustration which derive from individual learning history. The lecture will present the various methods in detail, showing how MET and OMT are constructed and what can be assessed by functional analytical motive tests.

Keywords: conscious, conscious and unconscious motives

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**A METAPHORICAL STUDY ABOUT VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CENTER STUDENTS
WIEVS ABOUT MATHEMATICS COURSES**

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This study was conducted with the basic qualitative research design to reveal the views of Vocational Education Center (MESEM) students about mathematics courses. The study group consisted of 56 students studying at a Vocational Education Center in Konya province selected by convenience sampling method. The data of the study were collected through a written form that included questions asked to obtain some demographic data and the sentence "Mathematics lesson is like because". At the end of the study, 51 well-structured metaphors were obtained and these metaphors were analyzed by content analysis. As a result of the research, it was seen that the metaphors were grouped under five different categories. These categories were "unnecessary", "obligation", "annoying", "business life" and "competence". At the end of the study, it is understood that most of the students find the mathematics course given within the scope of vocational education unnecessary, but they see it as an obligation that they endure to get a diploma and pass the class.

Keywords: vocational education center, mesem, mathematics course, metaphor

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SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS' PERCEPTION OF POEMS: A METAPHOR STUDY

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Poetry is one of the most important branches of Turkish and world literary art. In addition, it occupies a very intense and important place in the language education curriculums. It is thought that this research on how secondary school students perceive poems is very important. This basic qualitative study was conducted to show the metaphorical perceptions of secondary school students poems. In this study, 49 secondary school students in Central Anatolia Region in the 2023-2024 academic year, were selected with the convenience sampling method. The data of the study were collected through a written form that included questions asked to obtain some demographic data and the sentence "Poem is like... because...". Participants provided 49 well-structured metaphors about poem. The content analysis method was used for data analysis and the most common metaphor created by the students is emotion. Metaphors used by participants were collected under four different categories as nature (36%), life (14%), human (30%), and feelings(20%).

Keywords: metaphor, poem, secondary school students

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THE EFFECT OF APPLICATIVE STUDIES ON UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS WRITING

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Writing skill is one of the language skills that are difficult to acquire and use, including various sub-skills that are acquired and developed through certain training at school. Studies have found that writing skill is a skill that is rarely used and not developed sufficiently by students in our country. It is also known that the effects of student attitudes towards this expressive skill. Because attitudes are one of the most important factors in all academic success and skill development in education. In this study, the attitudes of faculty of education students towards writing were determined and the effect of writing practices on these attitudes was investigated. First of all, students' attitudes towards writing were determined. Then, with practices that included studies based on in-class sharing in progress groups based on peer interaction, discussions were held throughout the class to suggest mistakes, ways to correct them, and better options. Writing attitude scale was used at the beginning and end of the study. The results obtained from these measurements were examined and analyzed with the SPSS program. The study was conducted with 126 students studying at Gaziantep University education faculties. As a result of the study, it was determined that the applications changed students' attitudes towards writing positively. In order to develop a positive attitude towards writing, it has been suggested that the courses should be practice-based, and the number of courses that improve writing skills should be practice-based as well as increasing their number.

Keywords: turkish education, language education, writing skill, attitude

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EVALUATION OF TEXTS IN TURKISH COURSE BOOKS BY TURKISH CANDIDATE TEACHERS

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Research conducted in our country and around the world has shown that textbooks are the most commonly used course materials. It is seen that the most important element in the textbooks distributed to students by the Ministry of National Education in Turkish lessons is an approach carried out through texts. It is stated in the literature what qualities these texts should have in order to achieve the targeted success and goals. In this study, the evaluations of the students studying at Nizip Faculty of Education regarding the texts in these textbooks were examined. The study was conducted with groups of ten students (40 students in total) studying in each of the four grades, and the evaluations and opinions of a total of forty students on 8 texts in the textbooks were taken with semi-structured interview forms and analyzed by the discourse analysis method. According to the results of the study, it was seen that students made more qualified evaluations as their grades increased. When we look at the texts, all of these texts were found to be problematic in terms of organization, expression, giving a message, and making people enjoy reading. Some were not found to be appropriate for the course or student level. It was also stated that the texts were not given in accordance with the progress of the students or did not appear to be given within any program.

Keywords: turkish education, textbook, text, discourse analysis, turkish education

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INVESTIGATION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION TEACHER CANDIDATES' PERSPECTIVES TOWARDS THE FIELD OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

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Education is a process that starts from the birth of an individual and continues until the end of his/her life. It is all of the planned and programmed activities that serve to provide some improvements in the behaviors of individuals according to predetermined goals. For this reason, teachers' love for their profession and their perspectives on their profession are very important for the education and training process to be effective. The aim of this study is to examine the perspectives of prospective physical education teachers towards the field of physical education. In the study, it was tried to determine the views of prospective physical education teachers about their field. As a data collection tool, an open-ended question developed by the researcher was presented to prospective physical education teachers. Using the interview method, which is one of the qualitative research methods in the research, the data obtained from 10 participants studying at Gaziantep University Faculty of Sport Sciences were analyzed by content analysis method. As a result, prospective physical education teachers stated that their field is an important and necessary profession. In addition, it was determined that physical education as a field is effective in terms of education and training and contributes to society in many ways. However, while the participants stated that the society did not attach importance to the field of physical education and approached it with prejudice, it was concluded that the importance of the field should be emphasized.

Keywords: physical education, prospective teacher, field.

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PRESCHOOL TEACHERS' VIEWS ON PLAY EDUCATION IN PRESCHOOL INVESTIGATION OF OPINIONS

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Play activities are an important need for children. In this sense, the child expresses himself/herself effectively through play activities. In our country, physical education and play related courses are given at all levels of education. Therefore, all kinds of gains given to the child should be given through play. Especially in the learning-teaching process and we can say that children receive some gains through play. The aim of this study is to examine the views of preschool teachers on play education in preschool. The research is a qualitative study. The research group consists of 10 preschool teachers and this study group was determined by maximum diversity sampling method. In the research, face-to-face interview technique was used in accordance with the principle of volunteerism with preschool teachers working within Gaziantep Provincial Directorate of National Education. In the research, the interview method, which is one of the qualitative research methods, was used and the data obtained were analyzed by content analysis method. As a result of the research, preschool teachers stated that play is a part of self-knowledge, fun and life for children. It was also stated that it is effective in socializing children, recognizing their cultural characteristics and obeying the rules. In addition, based on the opinions of preschool teachers, it was concluded that play develops the characteristics of sharing, cooperation, tolerance and acting together.

Keywords: preschool, teacher, game

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ANALYZING THE TYPES OF GAMES USED BY CLASSROOM TEACHERS IN LESSONS

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Play is an activity that encompasses the child's life and living. The child gets to know himself, nature, his environment and other people through play. At the same time, the child also learns to learn while playing. In early childhood education institutions, the most important way of teaching children is through play. Play is used in communicating with children, accessing information and gaining new skills. There are definitely play activities in every environment where there are children. Children can comprehend life better through play. After love, the most important need for children is play. The aim of this study is to examine the types of games used by classroom teachers in lessons. The research group consists of 20 classroom teachers and this study group was determined by maximum diversity sampling method. In the research, face-to-face interview technique was used in accordance with the principle of volunteerism with 20 classroom teachers working in schools affiliated to Iğdır Provincial Directorate of National Education. The interview method, which is one of the qualitative research methods, was used in the research and the data obtained were analyzed by content analysis method. As a result of the research, classroom teachers stated that they used traditional games, in-class games, drama and role plays in the lesson. At the same time, the classroom teachers participating in the research stated that they played rhythmic counting games, picture and card games, and games related to the subject. In addition to educational and entertaining games, it was also found that they used word games and games with songs.

Keywords: classroom teacher, lesson, game types

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THE EFFECTS OF PLAY ON LEARNING ACCORDING TO CLASSROOM TEACHERS

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Play has a great importance on the development of individuals. Children direct their lives by applying all the knowledge and skills they learn through play in their daily lives. The child recognizes his/her environment through play and continues his/her relations with his/her peers in this way. Thus, they fulfill some of their needs through play. The aim of this study is to reveal the effects of play on learning according to classroom teachers. The research group consists of 20 classroom teachers and this study group was determined by maximum diversity sampling method. In the research, face-to-face interview technique was used in accordance with the principle of volunteerism with 20 classroom teachers working in schools affiliated to Iğdır Provincial Directorate of National Education. The interview method, which is one of the qualitative research methods, was used in the study and the data obtained were analyzed by content analysis method. As a result of the research, it was seen that classroom teachers stated that the game was effective on learning and that learning was easier and faster as well as being permanent and effective. In addition, the classroom teachers participating in the study stated that learning is fun and that students are more interested and willing to learn. In addition, it was concluded that attention and motivation improved with the game and students had positive thinking skills.

Keywords: classroom teacher, play, learning

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EXAMINATION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION TEACHERS' VIEWS ON THE BENEFITS OF READING BOOKS

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As a profession, teaching is one of the most important professions that play a role in the development and improvement of society. In this process, the attitudes and behaviors of prospective teachers towards the teaching profession are of great importance. In today's conditions, developments in both technology and science increase the number of information sources and the importance of reading. The aim of this study is to examine the views of physical education teachers on the benefits of reading books. The research group consists of 15 physical education teachers and this study group was determined by maximum diversity sampling method. In the research, face-to-face interview technique was used with 15 physical education teachers working in schools affiliated to Iğdır Provincial Directorate of National Education on the basis of volunteerism. The interview method, which is one of the qualitative research methods, was used in the research and the data obtained were analyzed by content analysis method. As a result of the research, physical education teachers stated that reading books gives a positive perspective and rests the soul. They also stated that their theological knowledge improved with reading books and they were happier. In addition, physical education teachers stated that reading books improved their communication skills and provided them with the ability to think differently.

Keywords: physical education, teacher, book, reading

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ASSESSING THE PSYCHOLOGICAL SEVERITY OF EARTHQUAKE TRAUMA ON SYRIAN REFUGEE SURVIVORS IN SOUTHERN TURKEY AND DISPLACED IN NORTHWEST SYRIA

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Background: Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is a common occurrence among individuals who survive natural disasters. The research aimed to explore the severity of earthquake trauma for Syrian refugee survivors in southern Turkey and displaced individuals in northwest Syria, using a descriptive and analytical approach with three scales: a PTSD scale, a Trauma History Screen (THS), and a Brief Trauma Questionnaire (BTQ). The study sample included 600 participants from Turkey and Syria. The prevalence rate of PTSD among survivors one year after the 2023 Turkey earthquake was high, around 68%. Meanwhile, the incidence of THS and BTQ was low. The findings for PTSD revealed statistically significant variations in age and marital status in southern Turkey. In northwest Syria, there were statistically significant gender inequalities. The THS and BTQ results showed statistically significant disparities in gender, age, and job in southern Turkey. In northwest Syria, there were statistically significant differences by gender, education level, and employment position. There was a moderate association between PTSD and THS and BTQ, indicating that as THS and BTQ increased, so did the level of PTSD. A regression study revealed that THS and BTQ exacerbate PTSD. Conclusions: THS and BTQ make a statistically significant contribution to explaining differences in PTSD among refugees and displaced people in the research area. PTSD affects more than half of the survivors one year after the 2023 Turkey earthquake, regardless of age, gender, or widowhood\ divorced marital status.

Keywords: earthquake, ptsd , trauma , trauma history

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