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**ABSTRACT
BOOK**



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IMPROVING STUDENT COMPETENCIES AND TEACHING PRACTICE THROUGH THE ACTION RESEARCH

Natasha Angeloska Galevska *

SS. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje, Republic of Macedonia

Elizabeta Tomevska Ilievska

SS. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje, Republic of Macedonia

Ivan Trajkov

SS. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje, Republic of Macedonia

Vladimir Ilievski

SS. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje, Republic of Macedonia

Action research has become popular methodology in the social sciences used for intervention and improvement in the school work and broader communities. Using of action research become a crucial tool for professional development of educators, for problem solving, critical thinking and reflective practice. They produce changes during the interactive process of collaboration between teacher and pupils. Therefore action research become an essential part of the university programs of the teaching faculties. The aim of the paper is to elaborate how the philosophy and methodology of the action research is reflected and applied in the pedagogical theory and practice in Macedonia and to present an example of action research applied in higher education. Content analyses shows that action research is included as an obligatory content in the curricullums of all pedagogical faculties in Macedonia, in some faculties even as a separate subject for undergraduate and postgraduate students. The importance of the action research is reflected in the recent practice where beginner teachers are obliged to plan and conduct individual action research as part of their exam for teaching licence. Action research can be used in the higher education and in the social communities as well. In the paper we present the methodology and results of a participatory action research done with students of the Institute of pedagogy at Faculty of philosophy in Skopje. The aim of research was improvement of student competencies through designing and implementation of interactive models of learning in the teaching process. Research techniques of scaling, testing and observation were used for the purpose of research. Participation of students in this action research results in developing of their didactics and research competencies crucial for their future profession as pedagogues, teachers and educators.

Keywords: action research, methodology, didactics, interactive models

* Corresponding Author

"SMART NANNIES SMART NANNIES" EFFECT: HOW DIGITAL MEDIA INFLUENCE CHILDREN'S EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Ana Fritzhand *

"SS. Cyril and Methodius" University in Skopje, Republic of Macedonia

Elizabeta Tomevska-Ilievska

"SS. Cyril and Methodius" University in Skopje, Republic of Macedonia

Biljana Blazhevaska Stoilkovska

"SS. Cyril and Methodius" University in Skopje, Republic of Macedonia

Covid-19 pandemic is one of the greatest challenges in the history of human kind, not only as a health issue, but also as a huge economic, educational, psychological and political issue. While closing to an end, this pandemic made serious impact on many different aspects of living of all age groups. Among most important ones, is how it impacted education and development of children? It is well known that at present digital media are almost inseparable from children's everyday activities. Some authors would even say that they define modern childhood. Thus, they slowly became new "smart" nannies. The usage of digital media increased substantially during this pandemic, with online schooling and children spending more time on social media in front of their computers and other electronic devices. Recent evidence show that children ages 8 to 12 spend 4–6 hours on average each day watching videos, gaming, and socializing. While there are some obvious benefits, digital media usage has various negative effects and consequences too. During the pandemic, digital media had positive effects on remote learning and on providing students with opportunity to work at their own pace while learning on line. It also helped young people to stay in touch with their friends and loved ones. During Covid-19 pandemic digital media played important role in children's daily activities, having positive and negative impact on their education and behavior, which leads to a conclusion that parents and teachers should pay close attention on how children use digital media and for what purposes, in order to increase the benefits, while in the same time prevent children from severe developmental issues that might rise as a result of inappropriate and/or excessive usage of devices.

Keywords: digital media, education, child development, covid-19

* Corresponding Author



COMPARATIVE ASSESSMENT OF MODELS FOR YOUTH PARTICIPATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA, THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA AND THE REPUBLIC OF NORTHERN MACEDONIA

Svetlana Trbojevik *

University of SS Cyril and Methodious, Republic of Macedonia

Comparative assessment of models for youth participation of the Republic of Slovenia, the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Northern Macedonia. The assessment aims to provide an overview of the patterns of youth participation of countries that have a common history and originate from the SFRY, and which after the break-up of the Yugoslav Federation have different levels of development and practices. The focus of the analysis is on the current regulation of laws and bylaws, strategic documents and programs that shape the existing models of youth participation in the selected countries. The models of the Republic of Slovenia and the Republic of Serbia are compared with the existing regulations of the Republic of Northern Macedonia. The comparative review offers insight into the issues of youth participation regulated by a comprehensive law that covers all aspects of the youth sphere. They define the basic terms such as the term youth, youth policy, youth organization, youth strategy, etc. These laws also prescribe the procedures for adopting the basic strategic documents in the field of youth policy, as well as for ensuring the representation of young people in the decision-making process that affects them. The models of youth participation are analyzed through the forms of youth associations, ie youth organizations and their structure, the manner of election of their members, the field of action and the ways of their financing. It can be concluded that the youth association, in the three countries that are the subject of this analysis, most often occurs in the form of youth organizations that represent the interests of young people at the level of high school students, university students, youth parliaments, youth workers and youth unions or youth organizations.

Keywords: youth work, youth participation, youth law

* Corresponding Author



UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' ATTITUDES REGARDING THE NUCLEAR ENERGY

Mustafa Derman *

Ataturk University, Turkey

Nesrin Urun Arici

Ataturk University, Turkey

This study was done for examining university students' attitudes regarding nuclear energy with a variety of variables. This study that is made with the survey model, was carried out with university students at Ataturk University (N = 136). The data was collected with a 5-point Likert-type attitude scale and personal information form. The Likert-type attitude scale was designed and developed by the researcher. Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient of the total 25-item attitude scale was found as 0.73. A test of significance between the groups $\alpha=.05$ level of significance is based on. SPSS-17 statistical package was used for the analysis of data. The data were analyzed by descriptive statistical techniques, single-factor analysis of variance (one-way ANOVA), and an independent-sample t-test. It is found that according to the results of research, students' attitudes regarding nuclear energy are based on the level of "undecided". A significant difference couldn't be found statistically with teacher candidates'; gender, source of information, geographical region (the region that has lived the longest), and grades.

Keywords: nuclear power, attitude, university students, environment

* Corresponding Author



ABOUT MUSIC AND ITS MEANS OF EXPRESSION

Smilena Smilkova *

University "prof. Dr. Asen Zlatarov" - Burgas, Bulgaria

Abstract: The proposed material includes different opinions about the art of music, considering it in theoretical, meaningful and figurative-emotional terms. Attention is paid to the meaning and content of some of the elements of musical expression, set and studied in kindergarten and primary school in the Bulgarian educational system. The following components of the musical language are clarified as a theoretical justification: melody, meter, rhythm, dynamics, tempo, timbre and strokes. Information obtained from a written survey on the understandings of fourth grade students in primary school, for two of the listed elements - tempo and dynamics. They are preferred by the author because they reflect the natural feelings, thoughts, sensitivity and understanding of the respondents about the expressiveness of strength and speed in music. The characteristics of tempo and dynamics noted by the students represent not only the figurative nature of the music, but also its emotional impact on children's thinking and imagination. The described results confirm this. Conclusions are drawn based on the results of the survey.

Keywords: music, elements of musical expression, students, survey

* Corresponding Author



A MACHINE-LEARNING-BASED FORECASTING OF UNIVERSITY ENROLLMENTS IN TURKEY

Ahmet Kara *

Istanbul Commerce University, Turkey

This paper develops a model of a machine-learning-based forecasting of university enrollments in Turkey. A number of supply-side and demand-side factors relevant to the topic are used in conjunction with some chosen machine learning algorithms to forecast, with various degrees of accuracy, the key variable (enrollments) in the model. Among the supply-side factors are particular forms of human-capital such as the number of scholars/teachers employed by the universities as well as some forms of non-human-capital such as financial capital or expenditures for educational and research purposes. Among the demand-side factors are GDP and population. Prices/tuitions are not explicitly taken into account due to their relatively inconsequential effects in the public university system. Some of the algorithms making use of these factors have turned out to have, in this context, a considerable predictive power. Accurate predictions of enrollments are of practical significance to optimal formulations of both micro and macro level education policies in the short-run as well as in the long-run. With help of machine learning algorithms, university managers/administrators may even design endogenous policies to optimally influence the future enrollments for the purpose of achieving certain designated objectives.

Keywords: machine learning, forecasting, enrollments, education

* Corresponding Author



THE INFLUENCE OF INDIRECT CORRECTIVE FEEDBACK ON THE LINGUISTIC ACCURACY OF ADJECTIVAL CLAUSES IN AN EFL CONTEXT

Sayyah Al-Akash *

Yarmouk University, Jordan

The goal of this research was to find out which corrective feedback technique would be most effective in some EFL context. Concisely, we wanted to find out whether the feedback techniques commonly used in this context (namely indirect feedback and oral meta-linguistic explanation) were structure-, learner-, and task-dependent. We chose to experiment with all the functional uses of one linguistic structure, namely adjective clauses. Whereas the experimental group received two types of feedback (indirect coded written corrective feedback and oral meta-linguistic feedback), the control group received no corrective feedback at all on the targeted features. Findings showed that the experimental group's linguistic accuracy in using adjectival clauses improved far better than that of the control group. However, this improvement, quite expectedly, declined gradually over the course of time; hence the experimental group's linguistic accuracy was a little better on the immediate posttest than on the delayed post-test. Our argument was that a combination of indirect feedback and meta-linguistic explanation would be rewarding for adult learners with low-proficiency levels probably because such feedback techniques require them to exert maximum cognitive, especially when getting engaged in a problem-solving process.

Keywords: adjective, clauses, indirect, corrective, feedback.

* Corresponding Author



USING EYE TRACKING TO EVALUATE EDUCATIONAL GEOGRAPHICAL MAPS

Loreta Šutinienė *
Vilnius University, Lithuania

The development and acquisition of visual competencies are an essential part of successful geography teaching and learning. Students' spatial orientation can be considered as one aspect of visual literacy. A large amount of visual information can be found in school geography atlases. They use a variety of visual information to help students analyse, decipher and extend the information they receive in geography lessons. The main objective of this study was to analyse how senior students read maps covering an identical topic in different Lithuanian school geography atlases. The study was carried out using the Gazepoint GP3 eye tracker. Two types of eye movements (saccades and fixations) were recorded and analysed using the eye tracking method. The eye tracking data were analysed both qualitatively and quantitatively. Eye tracking, as a visual method of data collection and analysis, accurately tracks eye movements, thus revealing which parts of the page attract attention. Eye movement measurements can be used to determine the chronological order and intensity with which the subject is looking at information on the map. Which elements of the map are noticed first, and how many times the subject looks at the legend in search of a given object. The study clearly demonstrates that the use of eye-tracking technology can improve the design of educational maps to make them more attractive and user-friendly.

Keywords: eye-tracking, map reading, school atlas, geography education

* Corresponding Author



ASSEMBLAGE ART'S VISUAL STIMULATORS BASED ON THE RECYCLING OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AS AN EXPERIMENTAL APPROACH TO DESIGN

Nashwa Mohamed Hassan *
Alexandria University, Egypt

Assemblage, doubtlessly, is a special form of art that still holds a culture of rapid age which shows a big change in an artist's attitude towards the society he lives in, as well as his persistent desire to change and experiment. It was started when Schwitters added discarded objects to his "Merz" series manifesting reality to his artistic plain. Meanwhile, Picasso was taken by deconstructing shapes and re-embodying them in cardboard. Perhaps the visual appeal motive of recycling used materials has a lot of passion and joy unexpectedly resulting each time a new life is given to throwaway objects. According to the Art Education culture and its dedicated objectives of recycling and achieving sustainable development of artwork, in addition to the fact that Design is a fertile field to employ many types of art, this paper and research utilized used and damaged musical instruments as creative inputs and starting points to Artwork Design Composition.

Keywords: assemblage art, design values, recycling, sustainable development, visual art

* Corresponding Author



INTEGRATING TECHNOLOGY PEDAGOGY AND CONTENT KNOWLEDGE (TPACK) IN QATAR'S PREPARATORY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS: THE PERCEPTIONS AND PRACTICES OF STEM TEACHERS

Ziad Said *

University of Doha for Science and Technology, Qatar

Abdullah Abu-Tineh
Qatar University, Qatar

Nasser Mansour
Qatar University, Qatar

This paper is part of a project on Enhancing STEM teaching through teacher professional development (TPD). The aim is to explore K-12 Science and Math teachers' views and practices about implementing STEM through TPACK model in Qatar and identify their challenges. The objective is to develop a teacher professional development program using project based learning pedagogical intervention to support K-12 science and Math teachers, and to train them on how to implement PBL in their teaching practices, Two hundred forty five STEM teachers from 16 preparatory and secondary schools, representing equal number of males and females responded to, a STEM-TPACK survey on perceptions on, and practices in, teaching STEM subjects. One hundred thirty seven preparatory (grades 7-9) and 108 secondary school teachers (grade 10-11). Generally, there are no significant differences between the different dual groups in understanding STEM, TPACK and embedding technology with few exceptions and in some aspects. This reflect a high consistency in teaching, pedagogy and learning environments, among these groups (gender, teaching level, and STEM subjects taught). Preparatory school teachers show more variations in all elements of TPACK than secondary school teachers as reflected from values of standard errors of the mean(SEM). Male teachers show slightly more understanding of elements of TPACK and have slightly higher means than female teachers have. The standard error of the mean (SEM) for female teachers is slightly higher, indicating more variation among female teachers than male teachers are. However, the difference is also not significant as indicated by the relatively small effect sizes, which range from 0.13 to 0.31, small T-test values and high p-values.

Keywords: pedagogy, project based learning pbl, stem, technology integration, tpack.

* Corresponding Author



PERSONAL GROWTH, AND AN ENTRANCE PASS INTO THE WORLD OF EMPLOYMENT FOR TEACHER TRAINEES FROM EAST JERUSALEM

Helen Kakounda-Muallem

David Yellin Academic College of Education, Israel

This research focused on the cultural identity of Arab teacher trainees from East Jerusalem studying in a Jewish college in West Jerusalem. This is a unique situation and unique study, especially considering the Arab teacher trainees' limited previous exposure. Such studies have not been conducted previously. Ten life stories of students were analyzed, and central themes identified. Narratives revealed that beyond their studies as teacher trainees in West Jerusalem, students also underwent personal changes. They viewed study in the Israeli education system to be superior to Arab schools and institutions, and important to their professional advancement. And learning the Hebrew language as essential and necessary for their occupational integration. This study was essential for their initial exposure to the Jewish "other" culture. To understand it we have to describe the history of the city and its particular education system. At the theoretical background I will deal with the meaning of cultural identity as stems from the literature on this subject.

Keywords: jerusalem, teacher trainees, cultural, language

* Corresponding Author



POLICE AUXILIARY PROGRAM IN THE PHILIPPINES: THE PROMISE AND THE WORRY

Flora Mae Yparraguirre
Mapua Malayan Colleges Mindanao, Philippines

This mixed-method study sought to determine the socio-demographic profile of police auxiliary members in Davao City, Philippines, their level of capability in terms of training, functions, equipage and community perception as well as identifying their needs and government support. The study tested the significant difference in the level of capability of respondents when grouped according to socio-demographic profile. Survey questionnaires were distributed to 640 respondents, 3 key informant interviews and 1 focus group discussion were conducted. Majority of the respondents are 41-45 years old, male, married, high school graduate, Bisaya and Christians. The level of capability of the respondents was high with a mean of 4.12 and standard deviation of 0.5881. There was no significant difference in the level of capability of respondents when grouped according to civil status and gender however, there was significant difference when grouped according to ethnicity, educational attainment and religion. Majority of the respondents' needs included food, housing, education, payment for loans. Most of the informants felt that the compensation received by police auxiliary was inadequate. The study recommended that the Philippine National Police should craft policy institutionalizing the police auxiliary program and for the local government units to allocate budget to establish the police auxiliary program. Trainings and seminars are likewise recommended to continually upskill the police auxiliary members.

Keywords: police auxiliary, law enforcement, police services , community engagement, community development, participatory appraisal

* Corresponding Author



UNTOLD STORIES OF FOREIGN EDUCATORS IN THE PHILIPPINES: INSTRUCTIONAL CONCERNS IN CONTEXT

Flora Mae Yparraguirre
Mapua Malayan Colleges Mindanao, Philippines

The internationalization of higher education in the Philippines and in other countries has resulted in an increased numbers of foreign teachers in higher education classrooms. While considerable attention has been given to exploring the implications of internationalization on students in university or college context, there is paucity of research concerning the effect on teachers in higher education and in particular, those employed in to teach in countries culturally foreign to their own. This study explored the experiences of foreign educators (Japanese, American, Indian and Korean) teaching in the Philippines as well as the concerns which molded their instructional practice. This is a qualitative research employing multiple case studies of five foreign educators teaching in the Philippine schools which demonstrated unique teaching experiences noteworthy of academic and pedagogical implications. This study made use of thematic and cross-case analysis in analyzing and evaluating the data collected. Using participant observation, personal journals and in-depth interviews, it strengthened claims that fulfillment and happiness in teaching, cultural and social distance and connection with and learning from students were the notable teaching experiences. The language barrier, sociocultural differences, student attitude and personality and lack of teaching materials and resources were the concerns that molded their instructional practice. Other relative concerns like low compensation package, lack of teacher training, frustration and anxiety over shortcomings likewise shaped the teaching practice of these foreign educators teaching in the Philippine schools.

Keywords: instructional concerns, internationalization of classrooms , multiple case study , foreign educators in the philippines

* Corresponding Author



THE ROLE OF CHECKING RETELLING IN TEACHING ENGLISH

Lali Tavadze *

Batumi, Shota Rustaveli State University, Georgia

Ivdit Diasamidze

Batumi Shota Rustaveli State University, Georgia

Retelling is a very important strategy especially in the English as a Second Language (ESL) classroom. This study investigates the effectiveness of retelling as a reading strategy for university students of ESL. Three A2 level, two B1 level and three B2 level students participated in the study. They were divided into two groups (Group A and B) according to their English language competence and other factors. Their retelling outcomes including oral, and written during 2 months period were collected and analyzed. During the study, students were being taught stories and asked to retell the stories orally and/or in writing through creative activities. The results show an improvement in the story structure, length of the retelling, reading comprehension, and confidence. Major improvement in vocabulary growth was found. Self-evaluations and observation indicate that the participants enjoyed story readings, their attitude toward reading became more positive, and they gained self-confidence. The results suggest that retelling could be a potentially useful reading strategy for ESL learners when creative activities are used.

Keywords: retelling, ceative, develop

* Corresponding Author



DETERMINATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION STRATEGIES USED BY SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS

Sule Egüz *

Inonu University, Turkey

Environmental education should cover all segments of the society in order to inform people about the environment, raise awareness and gain permanent behavior change. In order to raise environmentally sensitive individuals, an education system that actively participates in environmental issues and reacts to negativities should be developed. In this sense, environmental education strategies used by administrators, who are responsible for fulfilling responsibilities such as managing the school effectively, arranging the physical conditions of the school, developing good relations with the environment, and following the development of students in every aspect, are important. In this study, it is aimed to determine the environmental education strategies used by secondary school administrators. In this direction, the views of school administrators were tried to be revealed in the context of six strategies within the scope of environmental education. The study was designed in accordance with the qualitative research methodology. The study group of the research consisted of 12 school administrators. In the study, the interview method, which is frequently preferred as a data collection tool in qualitative research, was used in order to examine with a holistic approach. Research data were collected in the 2021-2022 academic year with a standardized open-ended interview form developed by the researcher. The data obtained were analyzed with the descriptive analysis technique. The research findings were presented within the framework of (a) strategy of environmental education school creation, (b) strategy of environmental education network creation, (c) environmental education trainer development, (d) strategy of environmental education support activity, (e) strategy of environmental education database creation, and (f) strategy of environmental educational research and development strategy.

Keywords: environmental education, school administrators, strategy

* Corresponding Author



SCIENTIST IMAGES OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

Sule Egüz *

Inonu University, Turkey

The importance of scientific knowledge is increasing day by day. In this sense, the role of the scientist who directs science and scientific activities is increasing day by day. In particular, stereotypical images play an important role in influencing the interests and attitudes of individuals. In this study, five different aspects of secondary school students' images of scientists were investigated. The research was designed in accordance with the qualitative research method and in this direction, the phenomenology model was taken as a basis. Maximum diversity sampling method was used to maximize the diversity of individuals who may be a party to the problem studied in the determination of the participants. In this direction, the study was conducted with a total of 72 secondary school students, 18 participants from each grade level. The research data were collected in written form in the spring term of the 2021-2022 academic year through a standardized open-ended interview form. Content analysis technique was used in the analysis of the data obtained in the research. At the end of the research, students' mental images of scientists, their physical images, the source of the image, the scientists around them and their favorite scientists were revealed.

Keywords: science, scientist, secondary school students, image

* Corresponding Author



THE INVESTIGATION OF FUTURE EXPECTATIONS OF INDIVIDUALS GRADUATED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT

İbrahim Benek *

Ministry of Education, Turkey

The purpose of this study is to identify the future expectations of graduates who have graduated from the child development undergraduate department and who are not currently assigned to their profession. Qualitative research method was utilized in the study. The study was conducted with 14 graduated from the department of child development, 13 of whom were female and 1 male, who were preparing for the Public Personnel Selection Examination (KPSS) in a private teaching institution located in the Eastern Anatolia Region of Turkey. Participants were chosen using criterion sampling, one of the purposive sampling methods. The research data was collected through semi-structured interviews. Descriptive and content analysis methods were used to analyze the data. The gathered data were coded, categorized into themes, and evaluated. When the opinions of the individuals who graduated from the child development department about their future expectations are examined; it is detected that the participants chose to study in this department for various reasons, including a fondness for children, the ease of getting a job, and having studied the same subject in their previous educational life, they have fears for the future, they want to be in a positive social environment in the future, they have professional and career objectives for their field, desire a prosperous economic future, question the criteria for appointment or finding a job in their field, have a tendency to come up with alternate solutions for getting hired or finding a job, place importance on personal growth in order to live a good life, and have various plans for their personal life.

Keywords: future expectation, child development, finding a job, good life, fondness for children

* Corresponding Author



RETHINKING OF EDUCATIONAL SUSTAINABILITY WITH BUSINESS CONTINUITY PROGRAMS: BEST PRACTICES ARISING OUT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC.

Bob Barrett *

American Public University, United States of America

While business and academic worlds were overwhelmed with the Covid-19 pandemic, as well as other organizations, they had to rethink their usual modus operandi. However, after the numbers of infections rose, organizations shut down by local, state, and federal rule – they had to reexamine how they operated and how to tackle the change ahead. This paper will focus on the period from 2019 to 2022 to examine how educational institutions, academics, and administrative/managerial staff made the needed changes to remain a level of sustainability and rethink new approaches like those in the business world, known as business continuity programs. Thus, a focus on these programs and how they helped to used lessons learned during the pandemic to create new approaches to remote or online learning and share their newly developed best practices for current and future uses. Consequently, a key lens used in this work will center on these best practices developed during the critical epic of global history in which the pandemic forced workforces and organizations., operating in darkness with little or misguided directions, which later might have contributed to the growing numbers of the Great Resignation as many educators and those working in this field realized that they wanted to seek more meaningful work or perhaps did not want to return back to a physical teaching environment as they learned to embrace the many benefits of remote teaching and learning.

Keywords: educational sustainability, educational continuity programs, best practices, pandemic

* Corresponding Author



EMPLOYING COMPUTER AND INTERACTIVE VIDEO TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING ARABIC TO NON-NATIVE SPEAKERS AND THEIR EFFECTIVENESS IN EDUCATIONAL SITUATIONS

Said Fahem *

*Centre for Scientific and Technical Research on Arabic Language Development,
Algeria*

Imene Madani

University of Blida Algeria, Algeria

Integrating technological innovations into teaching and learning processes is one of the bets that some educational institutions seek to achieve within the educational and learning system. Which defines its elements and dimensions according to specific criteria where these innovations become integrated and linked to them vitally in order to raise the level of academic achievement of learners. As well as increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of learning and integrating these applications and technological media in the educational processes. Learning is neither a luxury nor a secondary matter, but it is a vital and inevitable matter due to the qualitative leap that these sources provide in reformulating and developing educational attitudes and the great benefits that this entails for learners and teachers as well. The current study aims to: Identify the advantages of employing these electronic media and modern technologies to serve the teaching of Arabic to non-native speakers. Exposure to some modern technologies and the extent to which they can be adapted to make the educational process successful for this target group - non-Arabic speakers - Finding solutions and proposals that contribute to the promotion of the teaching and learning process, and overcoming the obstacles facing the success of educational situations. The study also found that the use of the educational computer in teaching Arabic to non-native speakers makes it flexible tool in the hands of the teacher and the learner, thus creating an active and interactive learning environment more interesting and more attractive. Computer technology and its applications, as well as interactive video, are the two most important educational means that have an effective role in the success of the teaching and learning and achieving of interaction between the teacher and the learner as well as transcending the stage of indoctrination and the basic presentation of ideas and information.

Keywords: interactive video, computer, teaching and learning process, modern technologies.

* Corresponding Author

OPINIONS OF NOVICE MATHEMATICS TEACHERS ON IMPROVING THE TEACHER INDUCTION PROGRAM

Tuğba Baran Kaya *
Kırıkkale University, Turkey

Sedef Çelik Demirci
Artvin Coruh University, Turkey

Teacher induction programs are education systems designed to improve the knowledge, skills and mental structures of novice teachers (Nielsen, Barry, & Addison, 2007). If we look at the induction program in Turkey, in March and October 2016, some radical changes took place in the induction process. With this change, the number of studies on the induction process has increased, and studies reflecting the views of novices on the induction program, regardless of field, have taken their place in the literature (Cam-Tosun & Şimşek, 2018; Gökulu, 2017; Hangül, 2017; Kılıç, Babayigit & Erkuş, 2016; Kozikoğlu & Çökük, 2017; Naillioğlu Kaymak & Sezgin, 2021; Nayır & Çetin, 2017; Önder, 2018; Ulubey, 2018). However, as it is known, the field-specific needs and problems of novice teachers in different fields may change (Baran-Kaya, 2019). In particular, it has been revealed that novices in the field of science and mathematics have more special needs than novices in other fields (Kralik, 2009). Based on this idea, in this study, the views of novice mathematics teachers on the development of the induction program are discussed. For this purpose, 47 novice mathematics teachers who have just completed their induction processes were asked to make suggestions for the improvement of the induction program, taking into account their own experiences. The case study method was used in the study and the data were analyzed using the content analysis technique. Findings are presented in the form of MAXQDA maps, and quotations from teacher responses are also included. It has been revealed that the majority of novice mathematics teachers want support for the field. In addition, they stated that there should be mentors from the same field as the novices in the school and in the region, and that opportunities should be offered for them to develop themselves.

Keywords: induction program, novice mathematics teachers, improvement of program

* Corresponding Author



MEASURES OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING TO SUPPORT THE LONG-TERM SKILLS OF TEACHERS AFTER THE COVID-19 CRISIS.

Efthymia Efthymiou *
Zayed University, United Arab Emirates

School closures and the wider social constraints resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic have highlighted the difficulty of attaining educational goals and affected students with special needs. Education and training systems have responded and demonstrated a great ability to innovate and adopt new approaches, but also shown significant shortcomings due to teachers' being unwilling to make use of different environments and learning tools. The chapter reflects on the immediate response to the lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic, looking at the systems of teacher support available, including the successful and safe uses of technology for learning that help education systems become more equitable and inclusive and more effective in fulfilling their mission, more efficient in their operation and use of resources, and thus, better equipped to serve the needs of their communities and society at large. Appropriate teacher training and teacher competencies are fundamental to ensuring teachers are adequately skilled, remunerated, and ready to implement equitable and inclusive learning.

Keywords: inclusive education; special needs; covid-19; teachers; training; inclusion

* Corresponding Author



**THE EFFECT OF MENTAL VISUALIZATION ON DEVELOPING THE SKILL OF
PREPARATION AND CRUSHING AMONG VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS A FIELD STUDY:
ESPERANCE CLUB OF THE CITY OF DJELFA SENIORS**

Abderrahmane Djaroub *

Sports Health and Performance Lab, Algeria

The study aimed to identify the effect of a proposed program for mental training on the preparation and crushing skills of Esperance Sports Club players in the city of Djelfa, class Akaber, the researcher used the experimental method by designing a single sample to conform to the requirements of the study. In an intentional way, the hypotheses of the study are triangulated in: Is there an effect of mental perception on the preparation skill of the volleyball players of the Esperance Sports Club in the city of Djelfa? Is there an effect of mental perception on the skill of crushing among volleyball players of the Esperance Sports Club in the city of Djelfa? the researcher concluded that: There is a positive effect of mental perception in improving the preparation skill of the players of the Esperance Sports Club in Djelfa city, class seniors. There is a positive effect of mental perception in improving the preparation skill of the players of the Esperance Sports Club in Djelfa city, class seniors.

Keywords: mental visualization, volleyball

* Corresponding Author



THE USEFULNESS OF ACTIVITY EVALUATION AND FEEDBACK TOOL (EDGA) AND ITS POTENTIAL TO EVALUATE AND GIVE FEEDBACK TO PRACTITIONERS

Ali Bozkurt *

Gaziantep University, Turkey

Mehmet Fatih Özmantar

Gaziantep University, Turkey

Activity and activity-based teaching is one of the important fields of study that remains up-to-date in the mathematics education community. In the context of activity-based learning, it makes it necessary to evaluate the quality of the design and implementation of activities. Within this framework, Bozkurt, Özmantar, Ağaç and Güzel (2022) developed the Activity Evaluation and Feedback Tool (EDGA) (EDGA). The purpose of this study is to examine the usefulness of the EDGA tool and its potential to provide evaluation and feedback to practitioners. Within the scope of the tool, the activity text and application processes, which are the basis for activity-based teaching, were dimensioned and indicators related to each dimension were created. The study was carried out in the fall semester of the 2021-2022 academic year. The study group consists of 12 secondary school mathematics teachers. Teachers were asked to apply this activity in their classrooms by choosing or developing an activity. Then, they were asked to evaluate these design and implementation processes with EDGA. According to the findings obtained from the research, EDGA has been found to be useful and has the potential for evaluation and feedback. It has also been seen that EDGA offers a clear performance target for agreed standards. The EDGA provides an opportunity to evaluate and give feedbacks to the users on activity scripts and on the implementation process along with the mathematical potential of both dimensions. As a result, it can be said that the performance criteria in EDGA can be used by mathematics teachers to evaluate the quality of activity processes.

Keywords: activity evaluation and feedback tool (edga, mathematical activity, design and implementation of activities)

* Corresponding Author



EXAMINING LGS QUESTIONS IN TERMS OF PISA MATHEMATICS LITERACY

Ali Bozkurt *

Gaziantep University, Turkey

Celal Ertan Celal Ertan Aydina

Gaziantep University, Turkey

Turkey has decided to update the mathematics curriculum in 2018 and introduce the LGS exam, which will examine students in the field of mathematical literacy in various criteria and competencies in the field of PISA mathematical literacy, science literacy and reading skills. The aim of this study; It is about how well the 2018-2022 LGS exam mathematics questions applied in Turkey meet the PISA mathematical literacy assessment criteria. In this research, document analysis technique was used within the framework of qualitative research paradigm. In the study carried out with the researcher and the field expert; It has been determined that mathematics questions include many questions questioning the space and shape learning domain and that the LGS exam mathematics questions are not equally distributed as in the PISA application. At the same time, when the mathematics questions of the LGS exam were evaluated in the context of real life, it was determined that the questions based on real-life skills that could predict the transition to daily life were not asked sufficiently. It has been observed that the mathematical processes, which are the last evaluation criteria in question, are mostly included in the questions expressing the reasoning and evaluation process. The questions of the PISA application were distributed in a balanced way under three main evaluation criteria, and it was determined that there was no such balanced distribution of the mathematics questions of the LGS exam. In order to prevent this situation, it is suggested that a balanced and harmonious distribution of each achievement in the LGS exam mathematics questions corresponding to the PISA application evaluation criteria will positively affect the mathematical literacy discrimination.

Keywords: lgs mathematics, mathematics literacy, pisa

* Corresponding Author



THE ROLE OF THE ALGERIAN PUBLIC POLICIES ON POVERTY ALLEVIATION:THE CASE OF THE MICROCREDIT PROGRAMS

Ahmed Smahi *

University of Tlemcen, Albania

Microcredit is one of the emerging paradigm used for social and economic development, mainly through lending to poor to help them developing an economic activity, in ways that let them believing in their capacity to generate revenues, and to achieve their social, economic and human development. In the case of Algeria, many programs have been created to enhance the entrepreneurship initiatives as well as the development of micro activities. The main objective of this paper is to quantify the relationship between poverty and microcredit through a survey involving a sample of 429 Beneficiary of microcredit in the Wilaya of Tlemcen. The respondents were generally asked to evaluate their own level of poverty and the impact of the access of the microcredit on their life conditions. The results of the field study shows that the amount of the credit is not the main determinant of the poverty in Algeria, but other variables such as the education level and the kind of housing explain better the subjectif level of poverty

Keywords: microcredit programs, poverty alleviation, quantification, tlemcen, algeria

* Corresponding Author



THE EFFICIENCY OF VISUAL-SPATIAL ABILITIES (MEMORY PROCESSES) TRAINING THROUGH MULTIMEDIA SIMULATION FOR SOCCER STRIKERS

Radhouane Lorabi *

Djilali Bounaama University, Algeria

Abdlekader Akil Belaid

Djilali Bounaama University, Algeria

The main aim of our work is to test the efficiency of visual-spatial abilities (memory processes) training through multimedia simulation of soccer players under 23 years of age who have at least 5 years of experience, and the reflection of this process on soccer strikers' comprehension of offensive tactical situations. We created a training program (experimental approach using the unique sample with pre and post testing design) for football players under 23 years ($n = 20$; $M = 20.85$ years; $SD = 1.15$), and have playing experience of at least 5 years ($n = 20$; $M_1 = 6.1$ years; $SD_1 = 1.09$), based on the theory of cognitive load that can provide guidelines to help present information in a way that encourages the learner to activities that improve intellectual performance. The methodology demonstrated a noticeable improvement in the player's perception of his position on the field, his movement with the ball, and without it, anticipating the playing process and the dynamism that he must act according to the requirements of the plan and the playing strategies that they had practiced before. In addition to improving the psychomotor-sensory coordination in which visual-spatial perception plays an essential role, and by improving it, the player's performance develops at multiple levels (cognitive, sensory, psychological, and executive-performance).

Keywords: visual-spatial abilities, multimedia simulation, soccer, soccer strikers

* Corresponding Author



INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS' COMPETENCY LEVELS FOR SPECIFIC LEARNING DISABILITY AND SELF-MONITORING LEVELS

Sümevra Akkaya *
İnönü University, Turkey

Gamze Akkaya
İnönü University, Turkey

Muzaffer Ülger
İnönü University, Turkey

According to self-monitoring theory, some people think about what expression or behavior is appropriate in a situation. They can observe and control their behavior using cues that indicate that they are. Specific learning disabilities are associated with significantly lower reading, written expression, and/or math levels than expected, given the individual's intelligence and education level. The aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between primary school teachers' competency levels for specific learning disabilities and self-monitoring levels. The research was carried out by scanning design, one of the quantitative research methods. While selecting the sample of the study, criterion sampling, which is the purposeful sampling type, was used. In the study, the sampling criteria of the teachers were working as primary school teachers for four years. The study data were collected from the primary teachers using the "Teachers' Competency Levels For Specific Learning Disabilities Scale" and "Expanded Self-Monitoring Scale" and a personal information form. The reporting phase of the research continues and is planned to include the discussion and conclusion in the full text.

Keywords: specific learning disability, primary school teachers, self-monitoring

* Corresponding Author



ORAL PROFICIENCY INTERVIEW (OPI) FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF SPEAKING

Ahmet Önal *

Suleyman Demirel University, Turkey

The skill of speaking, arguably, plays the most essential role in the process of communication among people; thus, the teaching and assessment of speaking deserves special attention. The oral proficiency interview (OPI) has been utilized as a technique for the assessment of speaking for about 70 years and its traditional format has been revised and updated in line with the requirements of contexts and innovations in technology. Accordingly, this paper briefly introduces the OPI and discusses the advantages and disadvantages of the OPI. In addition, the reliability and validity of the OPI for the assessment of speaking skills has also been dealt with specific reference to its strengths and weaknesses. More precisely, the paper argues that the OPI has the potential to assist foreign language teachers in teaching and testing the speaking skills of their learners as long as its weaknesses are compensated for, reliable rating scales are designed and raters are trained to score the performances reliably.

Keywords: testing speaking, assessment of speaking, oral proficiency interview

* Corresponding Author



COMPARISON OF INDIVIDUAL COMPUTER SKILL LEVELS OF TURKEY AND EUROPEAN COUNTRIES WITH MULTI-CRITERIA DECISION MAKING METHODS

Aysun Coşkun
Gazi University, Turkey

Orhan Ecemiş *
Gaziantep University, Turkey

In today's society, great changes have occurred in the last 50 years. Information has become the most important resource. With the spread of individual computer ownership starting from the 1990s, the transformation into an information society has accelerated. With the development of multimedia tools, especially with the creation of the internet infrastructure, not only difficulties in accessing information have emerged, but also conditions suitable for the production of new information have been provided. These developments accelerated the economic and social developments of societies. In this context, computer skill levels, which should be in qualified manpower, have been a subject of interest in the academic field. In this study, individual computer skill levels of Turkey and European countries are discussed with multi-criteria decision making methods. The criteria used in the study are according to the countries; People who write code in a programming language (3 months), People who copy or move files on folders, devices or the cloud, (3 months) People who download or install software or applications (3 months) People who change their settings on the software, application or device (3 months) People who use word processing software (3 months) People who create files that integrate elements such as text, pictures, tables, charts, animations, or sound (3 months) People who use spreadsheet software (3 months) To organize, analyze, configure or manipulate data Percentages of people using advanced features of spreadsheet software (3 months) People who edit photo, video or audio files (3 months) and are taken from EuroStat's 2021 study of individual skill levels. The criterion weights were determined by the Entropy method. According to the criteria weights, country performances were determined by the ARAS method and suggestions were presented.

Keywords: computer skill level, mcdm

* Corresponding Author



ORAL HISTORY PRACTICE IN TEACHING SOCIAL STUDIES

Özkan Akman *

Suleyman Demirel University, Turkey

Dursun Ayan

Ministry of National Education, Turkey

Oral history; It is the recording of conversations with ordinary people living in a way that takes place once or twice within the framework of a certain topic, in the form of audio or video. In this context, the aim of the research is; It is to experience how scientific research is formed, how it is applied, how it is implemented, to enable students to learn about their culture, values and history, and to realize the interaction between the past generation and the new generation with the application of oral history in social studies. The pattern of the research; It was prepared using a semi-structured interview approach from a qualitative research design. Participants of the research; 6 students from 7th and 8th grades, 12 adults with whom these students interviewed, made up a total of 18 people. Data collection tool; oral history method directive, start and end date schedule, informed consent form, interview questions form, recorder, oral history data document, oral history project student interview performance evaluation form. Analysis of data; The students recorded the interviews as 1 female and 1 male. The reflection text of the recorded interviews was created, the interviews were carefully listened and deciphered. With the application of oral history in social studies, students experienced how scientific research was formed, how it was applied, how it was put into practice, and learned the culture-values-history of their own region by associating them with the units in social studies. At the same time, oral history practice provided the interaction between the past generation and the new generation, revealed the lifestyles, experiences and socialization styles of individuals-society, contributed to the activeness of the students, and required students to be a part of the oral history practice.

Keywords: social studies, oral history practice

* Corresponding Author



THE EFFECT OF BETA-ALANINE SUPPLEMENTATION ON SPORTIVE PERFORMANCE: A MECHANISTIC INSIGHT

Cemre Didem Eyipinar *
Gaziantep University, Turkey

Mehmet Vural
Gaziantep University, Turkey

Mustafa Özdal
Gaziantep University, Turkey

Beta-alanine is a non-essential amino acid synthesized in the liver. Carnosine, on the other hand, is a cytoplasmic dipeptide composed of beta-alanine and histidine in skeletal muscle. Beta alanine exhibits an ergogenic effect when combined with histidine to form carnosine in skeletal muscles. Though naturally occurring carnosine can be present in meats, especially fish from deep waters, to obtain the daily amount sufficient to noticeably raise intramuscular carnosine, supplementation with -alanine appears to be required for not only healthy people but also athletes. The aim of this review is to evaluate the potential effects of beta-alanine supplementation on athletic performance with a mechanistic insight. In this line, the information obtained from the articles scanned within the scope of SCI, SCI-Expanded and ESCI was compiled by scanning the literature in SportDiscus, Google Scholar, PubMed and EMBASE databases. As a result, it can be said that via beta-alanine supplementation increased carnosine concentration improves exercise capacity in several ways; antiglycation effect, antioxidant activity, buffering effect of hydrogen ions and effect of increasing calcium transfer.

Keywords: beta alanine, carnosine, sportive performance

* Corresponding Author



THE ERGOGENIC EFFECT OF GLYCEROL SUPPLEMENTATION ON SPORTIVE PERFORMANCE

Cemre Didem Eyipinar *
Gaziantep University, Turkey

Mehmet Vural
Gaziantep University, Turkey

Mustafa Özdal
Gaziantep University, Turkey

Glycerol or glycerin (propane-1,2,3-triol) is a ternary alcohol found in animal and vegetable oils. In 2006, glycerine is accepted by the FDA as GRAS (Generally recognized as safe) status. It has been suggested that for athletes, glycerol supplementation may contribute positively to endurance performance especially in hot environment. The main purpose of glycerol supplementation is to improve the rate of rehydration and total fluid retention post-exercise. It also slows fluid loss and dehydration throughout exercise. The aim of this review is to evaluate the potential effects of glycerol supplementation on athletic performance. For that, the data obtained from the articles scanned within the scope of SCI, SCI-Expanded and ESCI was compiled by scanning the literature in PubMed, Google Scholar, SportDiscus and EMBASE databases. As a result, it has been determined that glycerol supplementation can potentially have an ergogenic effect by reducing thermal stress and supporting body fluid volume (hydration) increase.

Keywords: hydration, heat stress, glycerol supplementation, sportive performance

* Corresponding Author



COMPARISON OF REACTION TIMES AND SPO₂ VALUES OF ATHLETES IN DIFFERENT BRANCHES

Zarife Pancar *

Gaziantep University, Sports Science Faculty, Turkey

In this study, it was aimed to compare the visual reaction times and Spo₂ values of male athletes in different branches, between the ages of 16 and 18, who actively do sports in a private sports club. A total of 32 healthy individuals voluntarily participated in the volleyball, basketball, wrestling, athletics and badminton branches among the athletes with at least two years of experience in different branches. Before the test, all individuals were informed about the study. SPSS 21.0 program was used to evaluate the research data. The One-Way Anova test was used to compare the groups, and the LSD multiple comparison test was used to determine which group differed. The significance level of the results was accepted at the $p < 0.05$ level. According to the findings, oxygen saturation was found to be high in volleyball and badminton branches, but no statistically significant difference was found between the groups. When the visual reaction times were evaluated according to the branches, no statistical significance was found ($p > 0.05$), and the branch with the best reaction time was determined as badminton. As a result, we can say that the blood oxygen levels and visual reaction times of the athletes in different branches do not have much difference, and that the branch-specific trainings affect the saturation and reaction times of the athletes positively compared to their peers.

Keywords: oxygen, reaction, training

* Corresponding Author



COMPARISON OF TEAM ATHLETES IN TERMS OF FLEXIBILITY AND BALANCE LEVELS

Zarife Pancar *

Gaziantep University, Turkey

The aim of this study is to compare male athletes who play actively in team sports in terms of flexibility and flamingo balance tests. For this purpose, a total of 24 healthy athletes in handball, basketball and volleyball participated in the study voluntarily. Voluntary participation certificates were obtained by informing the athletes about the study practices and tests. Flamingo balance test for balance measurement, right and left leg reach and reach test measurements were made for flexibility measurement. SPSS 21.0 program was used to evaluate the research data. The One-Way Anova test was used to compare the groups, and the LSD multiple comparison test was used to determine which group differed. The significance level of the results was accepted at the $p < 0.05$ level. According to the results obtained, there was no statistical significance in the comparison of flexibility and balance tests between groups ($p > 0.05$). As the reason for this, it can be said that the balance and flexibility scores of the athletes competing in team sports may be similar in general depending on the training and exercises performed.

Keywords: struggle, balance, training

* Corresponding Author



THE EFFECT OF CREATINE ON SPORTIVE PERFORMANCE: A MECHANISTIC INSIGHT

Mehmet Vural
Gaziantep University, Turkey

Cemre Didem Eyipinar *
Gaziantep University, Turkey

Mustafa Özdal
Gaziantep University, Turkey

Creatine, one of the most well-known nutritional supplements for athletes, is a compound that can be taken from meat and meat products and can be synthesized endogenously from amino acids such as glycine, methionine and arginine in the kidney, liver and pancreas. The availability of creatine in muscles rises, which can improve acute exercise capacity and training responses, according to a growing body of research. The purpose of this review is to evaluate the potential effects of creatine supplementation on athletic performance with a mechanistic perspective. In this line, the information obtained from the articles scanned within the scope of SCI, SCI-Expanded and ESCI was compiled by scanning the literature in PubMed, Google Scholar, SportDiscus and EMBASE databases. In conclusion, it can be said that creatine supplementation contributes to sportive performance with various mechanisms such as triggering protein synthesis (with the activation of IGF1–PI3K–Akt–mTOR signaling pathway), suppressing protein degradation (with Foxo transcription factor inhibition) and supporting the regeneration of PCr stores in skeletal muscle cells.

Keywords: creatine, sportive performance, supplementation

* Corresponding Author



EMPLOYING DISTANCE LEARNING TO DEVELOP THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE SKILLS OF A KINDERGARTEN CHILD: A FUTURE VISION IN THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Ghadah Al Murshidi *
Uae University, United Arab Emirates

As a consequence of the coronavirus pandemic, this research aimed to develop a future vision for the use of distance learning strategies for helping kindergarten children learn English in the United Arab Emirates. The research tool employed was a questionnaire that evaluated learning strategies of kindergarten child in the UEA for acquiring English language skills via the distance learning necessary during the coronavirus pandemic. The questionnaire was given to 517 parents who had children in kindergarten (n=464 females and n=53 males). The results showed that the English teachers were assessed positively in terms of their teaching kindergarten children English skills remotely during the coronavirus pandemic. at the level of “often” for applying electronic activities simultaneously through educational platforms in addition to giving care to asynchronous learning by training children to use different electronic applications to do develop reading and writing skills. The English teachers also encouraged the children to listen to songs and stories, and to read simple books to develop listening and speaking skills. The teachers helped each child complete the learning process according to his/her skills, worked to ensure the children were listening during various activities, and took care to ensure they continued to communicate with their parents, which contributed to the role of parents in teaching their children English.

Keywords: distance learning - english skills - vision for the future- coronavirus-19 pandemic

* Corresponding Author



ONLINE EXAMS: AN OPPORTUNITY? OR IS IT A THREAT?

Mustafa Tevfik Hebebcı *
Necmettin Erbakan University, Turkey

Oğuz Yılmaz
Necmettin Erbakan University, Turkey

Due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, online exams have become an indispensable part of distance education. Measurement and evaluation, one of the most essential parts of education, has become more controversial with distance education. Contrary to traditional assessment and evaluation, online assessment and evaluation is usually carried out as assignments, projects or online exams given to students through the learning management system. In the absence of a supervision mechanism or live supervisors in the learning management system, exams are conducted without supervision. This is where online exams are the most controversial. Many instructors find unsupervised exams insufficient in terms of reliability and validity. Contrary to these negative thoughts, some educators consider an essential opportunity for an effective online exam to be more flexible than traditional exams, to be reported in detail in a short time, and to prevent paperwork. In this research, online exams were evaluated comprehensively. In this context, the opinions of the lecturers were consulted. The research results carried out by qualitative methods were discussed with the studies in the literature, and some suggestions were presented.

Keywords: online exams, assessment and evaluation, distance education

* Corresponding Author



EFL STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF THE VIRTUAL CLASSROOM IN THE UAE

Ghadah Al Murshidi *
Uae University, United Arab Emirates

In an age of major crises, virtual learning has become an integral part of many people's educational experiences. This study explored how a sample of Emirati EFL students perceived (1) the type of activities employed in virtual classrooms, (2) the frequency with which these activities were practised in such classrooms each week, (3) students' experiences of studying in virtual classrooms, (4) their perceptions of their virtual classroom teachers, and (5) whether perceptions of the benefits of virtual classroom study differed significantly according to gender. To answer these questions, an online questionnaire was completed by 342 Emirati students. The findings showed that a range of activities featured frequently in virtual classrooms, which most students accessed at least three to four times a week. Students were highly satisfied with the collaborative activities they carried out with teachers. Finally, significant differences were found between the attitudes of female and male students towards virtual learning, with the former expressing more positive attitudes to the virtual classroom. The study indicates that course designers and instructors should encourage students to deepen their engagement in virtual classroom activities. This study poses several questions that should be addressed by further research.

Keywords: classroom activities, efl learners, gender difference, perceptions, virtual education

* Corresponding Author



SOCIAL MEDIA: A PLATFORM FOR SPEAKER'S MEANING

Hassan Skouri *

Ibn Zohr University, Morocco

After having taken a significant part in former and ongoing social and political transformations in various parts of the globe, including the Arab world, social media are impacting the essential medium whereby humans interact in their daily lives. Besides introducing a set of abbreviations, which are usually recognizable by their loyal users, social media are affecting a key The researcher claims that social media users are reinvigorating Paul Grice's (1975) speaker's meaning. These users are giving rather a new extension to Moroccan Arabic (MA) lexical items over different social media platforms. The latter's utterances not only recall the age-old issue of meaning as disputed between semantics and pragmatics, but are clear instances of Gricean speaker's meaning, or speaker's intention. After providing a related theoretical framework of sentential meaning [semantics] and speaker's intended meaning [pragmatics], the researcher both brings up and analyzes concrete instances of MA utterances performed and popularized by Moroccan netizens over distinct social media sites, namely Facebook, WhatsApp, Youtube, etc. While this unconventional usage on the part of these technologically savvy cohorts does not seem to come to a halt; human communication, if this trend continues, is most likely to be impaired and endangered as most of these utterances do not seem to be intelligible to other social members, especially the elderly. This not only threatens to interrupt human interaction, but also dig the generation gap further and alter the way the linguistic medium is used.

Keywords: social media, utterances, speaker's meaning, sentence's meaning, intention, language

* Corresponding Author



EXAMINATION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION TEACHER'S OPINIONS ON THE QUALITY OF THE PEDAGOGICAL FORMATION CERTIFICATE PROGRAM

Fikret Alincak *
Gaziantep Üniversitesi, Turkey

One of the features in the development of countries is the importance they attach to education and the value they show to teachers in terms of being successful. In order to increase the education level of societies, it is very important for teachers to develop themselves and transfer their knowledge to future generations. It is also important for teachers to have pedagogical formation knowledge including how to teach the subject they will teach, how to provide classroom management, which measurement tools to use and similar information. Therefore, pedagogical formation education is an indispensable element of teacher training studies and teacher training programs. The aim of this study is to examine the opinions of physical education teacher candidates about the quality of the pedagogical formation certificate program. In the study group of the research, face-to-face interview technique was used with 20 physical education teacher candidates studying in the pedagogical formation program at Gaziantep University and on a voluntary basis. In the research, using the interview method, which is one of the qualitative research methods, the data obtained were analyzed by the content analysis method. As a result of the research, it has come to the forefront that the majority of physical education teacher candidates stated that they found the pedagogical formation certificate program beneficial for the teaching profession and that they saw the program effective. At the same time, it was concluded that the pedagogical formation certificate program of physical education teacher candidates should be more qualified, the teaching practice course should be more efficient, the faculty members should give the necessary importance to the program, and the equipment and physical conditions should be given importance.

Keywords: physical education, pre-service teacher, pedagogical formation, quality.

* Corresponding Author



EVALUATION OF PRESCHOOL TEACHERS' COMPETENCIES REGARDING EDUCATIONAL GAMES

Fikret Alincak *

Gaziantep University, Turkey

The place and importance of play in the development of children is quite high. Play, which is a universal concept, is of great importance for the physical, social, cognitive and psychological development of our children. Because children learn behaviors such as learning, decision making, cooperation, ordering, arranging, sharing, respecting the rights of others, and helping each other during the game. The aim of this study is to evaluate the competence of preschool teachers about educational games. The research is a qualitative study. The research group consists of 10 preschool teachers and this study group was determined by the maximum diversity sampling method. In the research, face-to-face interview technique was used on a voluntary basis with 10 pre-school teachers working in Gaziantep Provincial Directorate of National Education. In the research, using the interview method, which is one of the qualitative research methods, the data obtained were analyzed by the content analysis method. As a result of the research, it is stated that preschool teachers see the game as an effective learning method. At the same time, social preschool teachers who participated in the research stated that they use educational games constantly. In addition, pre-school teachers stated that they had difficulties in some subjects because they could not receive instructional techniques for educational games during the undergraduate period and that in-service training should be provided for the course.

Keywords: preschool, teacher, educational game, competence

* Corresponding Author



EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATE TEACHERS' VIEWS ON THE CANDIDATE TEACHER TRAINING PROCESS

Hasan Demir *

İstanbul Gaziantep İller Anatolian High School, Turkey

Fikret Alincak

Gaziantep University, Turkey

Zeynep Nur Akgül

*Mehmet Nurettin Horoz Logistics Vocational and Technical Anatolian High School,
Turkey*

The concept of teaching is a profession whose value will never decrease with its meaning and responsibility. Teaching and raising people requires great skill. A long and arduous road awaits newly appointed teachers. In this sense, the perspective of the novice teachers, who are at the beginning of the road in the first year of their profession, towards the teaching profession is very important. The aim of this study is to examine the views of novice teachers about the novice teacher training process. The research is a qualitative study. The research group consists of 10 teachers within the body of Gaziantep Provincial Directorate of National Education and this study group was determined by the maximum diversity sampling method. In the research, using the interview method, which is one of the qualitative research methods, the data obtained were analyzed by the content analysis method. As a result of the research, candidate teachers stated that although they found the process boring, they found it positive in general. In addition, the candidate physical education teachers who participated in the study expressed the opinion that in-service training programs should be more qualified and that the people who gave the seminar should be experts in their field. In addition, although the exam at the end of the research group candidacy process creates anxiety and stress, it has been concluded that it is an appropriate and necessary practice due to its contribution to the process of adapting to the profession.

Keywords: teacher, prospective teacher, teacher training

* Corresponding Author



EXAMINATION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION TEACHER'S OPINIONS ON QUALIFIED TEACHER PERCEPTIONS

Fatma Yildiz *
Gaziantep Üniversitesi, Turkey

Fikret Alincak
Gaziantep Üniversitesi, Turkey

It is very important for the teacher, who is the most effective element in the education process, to be knowledgeable and equipped in terms of quality. Parents and teachers are the most responsible for children's development and self-expression. In order to increase the qualifications of teachers, they should be subject to different trainings and be good in their profession. These qualities of teachers can also affect in-class and extra-curricular activities. In this sense, it is important for the teachers to be included in the education system to be trained by getting a good education in order to reach the desired goals. The aim of this study is to examine the views of physical education teacher candidates on their perceptions of qualified teachers. The research is a qualitative study. The research group consists of 10 physical education teacher candidates and this study group was determined by the maximum diversity sampling method. In the research, face-to-face interview technique was used on a voluntary basis with 10 physical education teacher candidates studying at Gaziantep University Faculty of Sport Sciences. In the research, using the interview method, which is one of the qualitative research methods, the data obtained were analyzed by the content analysis method. As a result of the research, it was determined that the physical education teacher candidates should love their profession and be ethical in their profession, as well as being honest and doing their job well. Physical education teacher candidates participating in the research; Regarding the subject, it was concluded that teacher candidates should improve themselves by increasing different training seminars and creating necessary areas.

Keywords: physical education, teacher candidate, quality.

* Corresponding Author



PRE-SERVICE SCIENCE TEACHERS' THOUGHTS ABOUT THE UNIVERSE

Seyit Ahmet Kiray *
Necmettin Erbakan University, Turkey

In this study, it was aimed to reveal the thoughts of pre-service science teachers about the universe. Document analysis and interview methods were used as data collection tools in the research. A4 white paper was distributed to pre-service science teachers and they were asked to draw a universe. Then the drawings were analyzed. 5 preservice teachers with different drawings were invited for a face-to-face interview. Separate interviews were conducted with each preservice science teacher. Phenemographic research design, one of the qualitative research designs, was used in the research. Categories were created from the drawings and the frequencies of these categories were determined. Then, interviews were made about these sub-categories. The results of the research showed that most of the pre-service teachers thought that the universe was in the form of a sphere with a regular shape like a ball. A small number of pre-service teachers drew an irregular spherical shape. A few pre-service teachers drew a geoid-shaped universe model.

Keywords: astronomy education, science education, universe

* Corresponding Author



MORPHOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES AND SIMILARITIES OF KORÇA AND GJAKOVA VARIETY

Sindorela Doli-Kryeziu
University of Gjakova, Kosovo

Sihana Kryeziu
University of Gjakova "Fehmi Agani", Kosovo

Vlora Cana- Efendija *
University of Gjakova "Fehmi Agani", Kosovo

In our file we present the results of research, conducted by students of our university "Fehmi Agani" Gjakova, in the linguistic/morphological field. We are dealing with a part of speech (by starting with names, surname, verbs, pronouns etc.) according to the morphological analysis of Korça and Gjakova varieties, in front of the standard albanian language approved at the "Kongresi i Drejtëshkrimit" (Spelling Congress) 1972, held in Tirana. These two varieties are both albanian and are spoken by the two main Albanian dialects, toskë (from Korça in Albania) and gegë (from Gjakova in Kosovo), which are cities with similar size in population. Our research has to do with the differences and similarities between these two dialects, including the slang of linguistic globalization, which has now become part of our daily dialect. We have done this research directly in Korça, and this research is from students of the city's University, including citizens of the same city.

Keywords: morphological analysis, korça and gjakova varieties, linguistic standard, slang etc.

* Corresponding Author



A DISTINCT LANGUAGE IN THE ALGERIAN RADIO BROADCASTING: AN ATTEMPT TO REFLECT THE LINGUISTIC IDENTITY

Horiya Amar Bekada *
Oran University, Algeria

Soraya Hamane
Oran University, Algeria

As being designed for a specific audience, language practices in the Algerian radio broadcasting are underpinned by specific linguistic attitudes and the choice of language is consequently of immense importance among radio broadcasters. The present paper sheds light on the language of Algerian radio broadcasters which holds its own distinct credentials. It is a simplified version of Arabic composed of colloquial vocabulary in close association with formal linguistic patterns. This variety of language validates the Algerian identity which is open to transformation and changes in an age of globalization and new technologies. Starting by highlighting Algeria's radio broadcasting network, the current paper tries then to dive into the depth of the Algerian radio broadcasting oral discourse, its specificity, and its special relationship with linguistic identity in line with the modern requirements of the broadcast media. It relies therefore on analyzing some oral texts taken from Ain Temouchent local radio as instances.

Keywords: language, radio broadcasting, algerian radio, arabic varieties, oral discourse, linguistic identity

* Corresponding Author



THE EFFECT OF TRAINING WITH THE REDUCED GAMES ON SOME PHYSIOLOGICAL INDICATORS (VO₂MAX, REGRESSIVE ABILITY) AND SKILL (SHORT PASS, DIRECTED RECEPTION) TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BALL POSSESSION TECHNIQUE FOR FOOTBALL PLAYERS UNDER 17

Tarek Ben Chebha *

Djilali Bounaama University, Algeria

Radhouane Lorabi

Djilali Bounaama University, Algeria

The study aimed to find out the effect of training with the reduced games on some physiological indicators (vo₂max, regressive ability) and skill (short pass, directed reception) to contribute to the implementation of the ball possession technique for football players under 17 years old, the researcher relied on the experimental approach by the unique sample with pre and post testing design, the study community represented in the football players category under 17 years of the bousaada's district , and the sample was chosen intentionally, which was represented by 16 players from under 17 years old Amal Bousaada football team players. The researcher designed a training program consisting of 24 training sessions and it was applied to the sample members. After collecting data by field tests and processing them statistically, we reached the following results: Reduced games training improves VO₂ max in football players under 17 years old. Training with the reduced games improves the regressive ability index of football players under 17 years old. Training with the reduced games improves the short passing skill of football players under 17 years old. Training with the reduced games improves the skill of directed reception among football players under 17 years old. Training with the reduced games improves the ball possession rate of football players under 17 years old.

Keywords: reduced games, vo₂max, reflexology, physiological indicators, possession in football

* Corresponding Author



LABOR MARKET AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES - THE CASE OF NORTH MACEDONIA

Angelka Keskinova *

SS Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje, Republic of Macedonia

Elena Rizova

SS Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje, Republic of Macedonia

Natasa Stanojkovska Trajkovska

SS Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje, Republic of Macedonia

Sofija Georgievska

SS Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje, Republic of Macedonia

In the context of a rapidly changing world, the future of work is an issue drawing the attention of many individuals and organizations. It is a global concern, posing important challenges that need to be addressed urgently. One such challenge is how to ensure that the future of work is inclusive, leaving no one behind. Recognition of inclusion as the key to achieving the right to education has strengthened over the past 30 years and is enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the first legally binding instrument to contain a reference to the concept of quality inclusive education. Nowadays, it is seen as a response to increasingly complex and diverse societies. It treats diversity as an asset which helps prepare individuals for life and active citizenship in increasingly complex, demanding, multicultural and integrated societies. Inclusive education and access to labor market aims to promote citizenship and the common values of human rights, freedom, tolerance and non-discrimination. However, despite the many efforts, employment and competitiveness of people with disabilities on the labor market is one of the most challenging issues, not just in North Macedonia, but also worldwide which is due primarily to the specifics of this vulnerable category of people. This paper will provide an overview of the current situation with the professional training and employment of persons with disabilities in the Republic of North Macedonia, the inclusive approach and the needs for re-organization of the system.

Keywords: labor market, inclusion, education, persons with disabilities

* Corresponding Author



DEVELOPING STUDENTS' COMPETENCES IN A PROFESSIONAL LINGUISTIC COURSE USING A BLENDED LEARNING PEDAGOGICAL APPROACH

Natalya Snytnikova *

Novosibirsk State University, Russia

Higher education has to prepare students for a constantly changing global environment. They are to form and develop not only the professional competence but also some key competences to become competitive in their working life and effective in their social and personal life. The paper presents the course “Languages for Special Purposes (LSP)”. The course is studied with the use of blended learning which is the blend of online learning and face-to-face learning. The online part of the course is a web-site at the el.nsu.ru Virtual Education Platform. It contains lots of learning and reference materials. Traditional face-to-face learning happens in the form of lectures, seminars, colloquiums, oral presentations, and tests. We consider what kind of professional development the students can get when they are involved in blended learning when taking a professional linguistic course. We also examine what competences they form and develop in the LSP course and how they contribute to the development of the key competences needed to all the people of the world. And finally, we analyze the outcomes of the questionnaire which gets the information on the students' perceptions of the use of blended learning in the course “Languages for Special Purposes”. Thus, the students gain the necessary knowledge and skills by applying the blended learning environment. They get the knowledge of the types and classifications of artificial and fictional languages, of the main features and genres of the scientific language, and the principles of natural interlinguistics. They form some general skills and abilities: 1) to generalize and analyze; 2) to acquire information; 3) to construct oral and written texts on speciality, etc. They also develop some elements of four key competences: the literacy competence, multilingual competence, digital competence and social and learning to learn competence.

Keywords: blended learning, higher education, linguistic course, professional competence, key competences

* Corresponding Author





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