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Girne American University
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Abstracts Book



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**4TH CYPRUS INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
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(CYICER-2015)**

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ABSTRACTS BOOK

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ABSTRACTS

ENGINEERING DISCOURSE

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Abstract

In modern society the system of higher education is traditionally subdivided into three major spheres: natural-scientific, engineering and social-humanitarian. Every sphere is taught at universities of different types and is implemented in appropriate discourses. For a long time the professional discourse was realized through the texts and was reduced to mastering different kinds of translation and learning professional vocabulary. In view of the development of international business contacts, the establishing numerous joined ventures and working in close cooperation with foreign specialists the country needs engineers who speak foreign languages on the level sufficient for dialogue cooperation

Keywords: business contacts, establishing, foreign languages, level sufficient

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HUMAN LEARNING CULTURE IN THE AGE OF ADVANCED ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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Abstract

It would be comforting to assume the high rate of unemployment we see in many countries today is a temporary phenomenon and that all can be made well by improving the labor force through appropriate education. The facts, however, suggest that former US Treasury Secretary Lawrence Summers (2014) and authors such as Martin Ford (2009) are correct when they say we have entered an era characterized by extremely high levels of prolonged, structural unemployment. Today computer algorithms are eliminating even service jobs formerly done by highly trained individuals, while robotics and automation continue to displace less-skilled industrial workers. Welcome to Stanley Aronowitz's (2010) *Jobless Future*! In this future, an educational system designed to train workers for employment has become as incongruous and obsolete as the jobs it was designed to train for, and needs to be replaced by education that prepares us for life in an age of advanced artificial intelligence.

Keywords: High rate, job formerly, structural unemployment, less-skilled

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LIFELONG LEARNING in ARTISTIC CONTEXT MEDIATED BY ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES

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Abstract

Analyzing the state of art in Italy and then studying some examples in Europe: we try to investigate the scope of non-formal learning, about art mediated by advanced technology. The framework within which we have located our investigation is that of lifelong learning and lifedeeep learning. The research considers some excellent examples of Italian and European museums in connection with the activities related to lifelong learning, and it offers a prototype of software, built specifically for the studying of the artistic experience: M_ART called about the Basilica St. Ambrose in Milan. The methods ranged from quantitative to qualitative consisting of about 400 subjects. The goals that our efforts wanted to pursue, in a logic of hybridization of knowledge in scientific and humanistic vocation, was to reflect on the application of advanced technologies in non-formal setting, with particular reference to the artistic sphere. In the Italian context, but also in a European context, a fragmented picture emerges, in which the supply of artistic learning, dedicated to adults, is not very present and is linked to playful motivation, entertainment or character inventory. It shows a picture in which the lifedeeep learning and lifelong learning are still marginal compared to learning by adults in a museum context.

Keywords: Lifelong Learning, Lifedeeep Learning, Non-formal Learning, Museum, Mobile Learning

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THE ROLES OF TEACHERS IN RELATION TO THE OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE OF A FACULTY

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Abstract

The paper represents the results of the research of the roles university teachers typically assume, ranging from their role of an indisputable authority in the classroom, to the role of a source and spreader of knowledge and an organizer of the learning process, to the one channeling and stimulating learning (the role of learning support). Findings suggest that the respondents feel that the roles of teachers employed at private faculties are more compatible to the new education paradigm than the roles assumed by the teachers on state-owned faculties. Conclusion that could be derived from those findings is that teachers on private faculties are abandoning traditional and non-flexible roles, and are turning to new models of teaching which focus on a proactive, constructivist role of the student and assign to the teacher the role of a mentor.

Keywords: role, teacher, student, managing the teaching process, styles of management, higher education.

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AN INTEGRATED NON-FORMAL AND INFORMAL EDUCATION ACTIVITIES APPLICATION IN LIFESTYLE CHANGING PROGRAM BASED ON TRANSFORMATIVE LEARNING FOR HYPERTENSIVE PERSONS IN PHILANTHROPIC PRIMARY HEALTHCARE UNIT: AN OPPORTUNITY OF SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

Nowadays, the problem of chronic illness elders (e.g. cardiovascular disease, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, etc.) is important over the world. In 2011, Thais over 65 years of age constituted 16.78% of population, 38.7% accounted for dependency, 80% had chronic conditions. Thus the elders with chronic disease cause a big burden of family, community, social and country. Thai chronically illness constituted of 1.790,275 persons, increased 9.2% of population, accounted for outcome lost about 52,150 million bahts and most of the cause of death of Thai people is chronic disease (Annual health report of Thailand, 2012). From the survey project of exchanging useless drugs with eggs, the excessive useless drugs due to drug dependence cost more than 100,000 million bahts per year or about 45% of health expenditures and the most of excessive useless drugs were chronic illness drugs such as antihypertensive drugs, oral hypoglycemic drugs (Annual health report of Thailand, 2012). To address quality of life and cost concern raised by this figure, health promotion interventions for chronically ill persons have become a high priority (Lubkin, 1990).

Keywords: chronic illness, disease, hypertension, diabets

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AN ANALYSIS OF THE YEMENI EST READING CURRICULUM: PREPARATION FOR ACADEMIC READING

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Abstract

One of the goals of the Yemeni English for Science and Technology (EST) curriculum is to prepare students for reading at the higher education level. As such, in order to achieve this goal, the curriculum needs to provide students with relevant training via reading instruction at the school level. The purpose of the current study was to examine if the Yemeni EST reading curriculum embedded in the Yemeni EFL curriculum provides training on reading tasks that students are expected to have at the university level for academic reading. The data were in the form of reading tasks. The sources of data were from the Yemeni 3rd Grade secondary school EST course book and workbook as well as from reading comprehension lessons. The data were collected via document review and classroom observation. Based on the coding of Anderson et al. (1990), three major types of reading tasks were examined in this study; identifying main ideas, identifying details and making inference.

Keywords: Reading, reading comprehension, EST, curriculum, secondary school.

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DETERMINATION OF QUALITY REQUIREMENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION WITH KANO MODEL AND AN APPLICATION FOR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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Abstract

In the study was given information regarding Kano's Model and a case study was conducted for university students. Kano's Model was described for students and was asked what they thought was important quality requirements in higher education, the degree of their importance and how they evaluated their own institutions with respect to the quality requirements. The purpose of this study, to determine student requirements regarding the quality of the undergraduate program of Children's Education which is being conducted at the Faculty Educational Sciences in Ahmet Yasawi International Kazakh-Turkish University and to analyze the student satisfaction and dissatisfaction and their majority roles in determining and improving the quality of the program. To achieve this object, at first was uncovered student requirements relating to the education which they receive by the focus group work and results of the Kano's Survey which was applied to 116 students. Secondly, these requirements were classified by Kano Evaluation Table. Thus, the quality requirements divided into four categories: must-be, one-dimensional, attractive and indifferent. Finally, was calculated values of satisfaction and dissatisfaction and was identified roles any of these requirements in increasing and decreasing student satisfaction and dissatisfaction

Keywords: Quality in Higher Education, Must-be, One-dimensional, Attractive and Indifferent Quality Requirements, Customer Satisfaction, Kano Model.

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THE ATTITUDES TOWARDS INCLUSION OF STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES IN THE OMANI SOCIETY

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Abstract

The purpose of the present study was to investigate the attitudes of regular classroom teachers, special education teachers, principals, social workers, parents of students without disabilities and parents of students with disabilities, in Sultanate Oman towards inclusion of students with disabilities in the general school setting. Participants' Four hundred fifty schools were selected randomly from all public schools in Sultanate Oman. From these schools 2,025 individuals volunteered to participate in this study. The Attitude Scale toward inclusion was used to measure adults' attitudes toward teaching students with disabilities with their peers in an inclusive classroom. The scale was developed based on the conceptualization of attitude as a tri component evaluation consisting of cognitive, affective, and behavioral intention. To investigate the validity and the reliability of the scale, it shows that it has valid appropriate connotations and reliability.

Keywords: inclusion, students with disabilities, Oman

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IMPROVING L2 STUDENT WRITING BY INTEGRATING ACHIEVE3000 COMPUTER AIDED INSTRUCTION WITH FACE- TO-FACE PEDAGOGY

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Abstract

The present analysis examines whether differences in instructional approaches—specifically, whether and how Achieve 3000 (Achieve 3000 and Empower 3000 are used interchangeably in this paper) has been used as part of the total course—relate to differences in acquisition of the spectrum of English language skills. A control instructor devised non-Achieve oriented lessons toward attaining the same course objectives. Variations occurred in the extent to which nine instructors used all components of Achieve3000 and related educational methods for writing and article selection.

Keywords: instructional approaches, instructor, components, educational methods

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AN INVESTIGATION OF REFLECTIVE THINKING TENDENCIES IN TERMS OF ACADEMICS AND FACULTY ACADEMIC TITLE

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Abstract

The main objective of this research, university teaching staff title, faculty and year of service to determine the relationship between variables, trends, and reflective thinking. Research universities in the task of maintaining the spring semester of 2013-2014 academic year in Turkey, which was held with faculty members. Research in different universities, faculties and faculty members participated in a total of 133 titles. In the study, reflective thinking as a means of measuring the trend (Yandi) Scale were used. One-way analysis of variance technique was used to analyze the data. As a result of the didactic tendencies of reflective thinking "title, faculty or year of service" was not a significant difference between the variables.

Keywords: Thinking, Reflective Thinking The study Type, Research

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FOSTERING EFL LEARNERS' METACOGNITIVE AWARENESS THROUGH PORTFOLIO ASSESSMENT

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Abstract

Although metacognitive knowledge plays a key role in the process of learning as well as language acquisition, the related research studies have not given it the due attention. The literature (e.g. Devine et al., 1993) postulates a significant link between metacognitive knowledge and writing. Moreover, the process approach to writing underscores the role of metacognitive strategy in writing. Therefore, the present study seeks to investigate the role of portfolios in enhancing metacognitive awareness of EFL (English as Foreign Language) writers as well as their writing skill. Therefore, the participants were assigned to two groups, one experimental and one control group. The students in both groups received a writing test as well as a Metacognitive Awareness Writing Questionnaire (MAWQ). During the treatment, the experimental group was asked to hand in their portfolios to their instructor. This group was provided with specific guidelines, reflection sheets, as well as immediate feedback from their teacher through email. As for post-test, both groups received writing tests and MAWQ. The results indicated that portfolios significantly contribute to empowering foreign language learners' metacognitive awareness. It was also revealed that portfolios significantly improved learners' writing skill. The study suggests that not only portfolios can be used as assessing tools, but they are also indirect means of introducing metacognitive awareness into writing courses.

Keywords: metacognitive, portfolios, knowledge, awareness

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USING MOBILE TECHNOLOGY TO AID THE PEER AND SELF-EDITING OF WRITING

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Abstract

Using Mobile Technology to Aid Peer and Self-Editing of Writing is currently being carried out at Zayed University, Dubai, United Arab Emirates. The research is being carried out in writing classes for students studying English as a Second Language and media students taking Ethics and Integrated Strategic Writing courses. The limitations of teacher driven corrective feedback on student writing have been extensively studied as has research emphasizing the value of student self-editing based on the Noticing Hypothesis.

Keywords: writing classes, studying English, Ethics and Integrated

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PLACE OF TOURISM IN THE ECONOMY OF KAZAKHSTAN REPUBLIC

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Abstract

Tourism sector stays in the limelight, especially because of the economic benefits that it provides to the state. Therefore, it is observed that an important part of the literature studies on tourism are related to the economic aspects of tourism. Kazakhstan, which has a very large potential for tourism, has tried to evaluate these values as much as possible and has given place to tourism in the development plans. In this study have been studied effects of tourism sector on the economy of Kazakhstan since independence in 1991. Share of tourism in total fixed capital, projects which are encouraged in the tourism sector, foreign investments in tourism, the ratio of tourism expenditures to expenditure on imports, contribution of tourism revenues to GDP, basic economic impact of tourism revenue and expenditure balance are considered under the scope of study

Keywords: economic impact, expenditure, economy

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QUALITY FUNCTION DEPLOYMENT AS A TOOL FOR QUALITY IMPROVEMENT

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Abstract

In a global scope, many countries give big efforts to capture universal specifications by strengthening their cooperations in the field of education with other countries in order to develop a global position on the international level just like in many areas. However, it is considered that raising the quality of education at the international level of these countries are known to be a long way they should take. Therefore, in this study, the Quality Function Deployment as a systematic quality improvement tool addressing the education system in its entirety is discussed and it is intended to contribute to improving the quality of education in terms of its importance to countries. This study is based on the demands of the course students carried out at universities and reveals the quality of the education services. According to this purpose, the Quality Function Deployment method is utilized to determine whether there is an education service pointed out by the needs and expectations of students or not and also the policies that should be followed by the universities is discussed.

Keywords: Quality, Education Quality, Quality Function Deployment, Universities.

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MODULE OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF LANGUAGE COMPETENCES FOR TOURISM

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Abstrat

The article describes a proposed concept and implementation of individual intensive personalized language courses, such as Course of Meetings and Guiding in Eco and Geotourism, for the students of Management of Tourism within the project of Interdisciplinary, information-cognitive, linguistic and modular development of study (IKLIM) run at the Faculty of Informatics and Management in Hradec Kralove, Czech Republic. The author explores aims, identification of participant's needs, content, study materials development, distribution of study materials and evaluation of the individual courses in compliance with the requirements of the Common European Reference Framework for languages and overall project goals. All these highly specialized courses are run in three different languages: English, German and Spanish.

Keywords: methodology, professional language, English language, German language, Spanish language, Faculty of Education

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THE OPINIONS OF THE NURSING STUDENTS ABOUT THE FIRST TIME-ADOPTED DISTANCE EDUCATION

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Abstract

In the current information age, strength is defined in terms of the ability to attain knowledge effectively, to build upon the acquired knowledge, and to ensure the dissemination of information and knowledge across society (Soran, Akkoyunlu, & Kavak, 2006). We live in an era of rapid changes and advances in science and technology (Turgut, 2010). Developments in technology are inevitably necessitating changes in all other areas, including the education system. In present-day societies, where education is no longer limited schools, it has become necessary to reevaluate the educational requirements of individuals (Soran et al., 2006). Traditional methods commonly used in education are no longer able to keep pace with present-day changes and developments, and the need for alternative educational methods is gradually increasing (Akça, 2006). As a means for satisfying this growing educational need, the use of the internet is being increasingly considered as an option since the second half of the 2000s

Keywords: distance education, nursing education, nursing students

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AGRICULTURE AND THE PRESCHOOLERS

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Abstract

Agriculture is indispensable for human life. This makes an important requirement for awareness in this issue; so this situation requires the agriculture education. The most important period to start this education is the preschool period that leaves a mark on prospective lives with past and learning experiences and is most influential in shaping the prospective lives. Agriculture education supports all developmental areas of preschool children including cognitive, social-emotional, physical and language development. Children who receive agriculture education become self-aware about the importance of healthy nutrition and agriculture in the world; they have knowledge of agricultural products produced in their country; they make group activities with agricultural projects applied in their schools and improve collaboration and communication skills and they have knowledge of that in daily life, how they can use things they learned in the agricultural field. This paper presents information about the effects of agricultural education to be given in the pre-school period on the development of children, and gives information about agricultural activities in the pre-school period, gives a brief summary of scientific thinking processes, which is an effective method to make learning effective, and gives examples about agriculture activities that can be applied in the preschool context.

Keywords: agriculture, children, preschool, young children

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SURVEYING THE RELATIONSHIP OF TEACHERS' EMOTIONAL QUOTIENT

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Abstract

This paper was to identify and survey the relationship of teachers' emotional quotient and psychological health with students' creativity in Bushehr City. This is a descriptive-surveying study and its statistical population consisted of 632 primary school teachers among which 160 teachers were randomly selected according to Cochran's formula and based on a systematic simple sampling method. Data were gathered via three standard questionnaires including field questions, Bar-On's EQ (1997), and Aadi's PH (1978). Also, Abed's creativity questionnaire (1990) was used containing 60 questions. Descriptive and inferential measures were used to analyze the gathered data. Findings, based on Spearman's correlation coefficient, showed that there would be a positively significant relationship between Teachers' EQ and students' creativity and teachers' PH and students' creativity, teachers' EQ and students' innovation, and teachers' EQ and students' flexibility.

Keywords: emotional quotient, creativity, innovation, Bushehr City

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THE IMPORTANCE OF SIMULATIONS IN NURSING EDUCATION

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Abstract

In the present age, rapid changes and advances are continually taking place in science and technology. In parallel to this, present-day developments in the nursing are also necessitating changes in the nursing education system. To ensure the continuity of professions, it is especially necessary to update the education systems associated with these professions on a regular basis. For this reason, in the current information age, it is important to take into consideration the developments in the areas of education and professional education

Keywords: simulation, nursing education, nursing students

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PROFESSIONAL SUCCESSION AS A CONDITION FOR THE REPRODUCTION OF SCIENTIFIC AND ENGINEERING ELITE

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Abstract

Professional succession again begins to play a significant role in the training of engineers and researchers. If the previous century was a period of creating a system of mass education, today the situation has changed. The new generation was more educated than the previous one, and the education system is experiencing difficulties. Currently, the family as the oldest educational institution capable of transmitting an "informal knowledge" becomes important. The article analyzes the results of the investigation of the processes of professional continuity engineering profession as a social condition of reproduction of technical elite industrial region. Research findings based on data from formal interviews with masters STEM-training areas, as well as materials used expert survey of young (under 35 years) engineers three largest industrial corporations in the industrial region.

Keywords: professional succession, professional choice, engineering elite.

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THE AVAILABILITY OF THE UNIVERSAL HUMAN RIGHTS CONCEPTS IN THE ARABIC LANGUAGE CURRICULA IN PALESTINE

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Abstract

This study aimed at identifying the human rights concepts which should be included in the Arabic language textbooks of the primary schools in Palestine. It examines to which degree human rights concepts have been included in the Arabic language textbooks of the primary schools in Palestine. The study population consists of all the Arabic textbooks approved by the ministry of education for the academic year 2013-2014 in the primary schools, as our sample is twelve textbooks. We used the descriptive analysis to identify the concepts contained in the Arabic textbooks, and the content analysis was used to identify the human rights concepts contained in the study sample. We found that there is a realistic perception to integrate the human rights culture within the Arabic language curriculum in Palestine. We also found that the Arabic language textbooks of the first and second primary grade focus on rights of essential freedoms over social and economic rights.

Keywords: human rights concepts, Arabic language curricula in Palestine

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ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

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Abstract

There is an increasing political, social and research interest in cultural identity. Even though the concept has a powerful and solid approach, there is not much literature concerning its construction process when talking about children living in a multiethnic space. This article analyses the relationship between main educational factors contributing to the cultural field as a basis for the cultural identity construction. The discussion about the process of early cultural identity construction takes into account children between ages of 3 and 6 years living in a multiethnic space. First the author identifies these main factors and analyses them from three perspectives: essentialist, constructivist, and existentialist. Second, it is argued that the relation between the factors should be seen as hybridization rather than a separate contribution in building the cultural field. Considering this, a working framework and a methodological way to study the process of early childhood cultural identity construction is proposed.

keywords: cultural identity, construction, children, educational factors, cultural field

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LEBANESE UNIVERSITY TEACHERS' PERCEIVED SELF-EFFICACY AND THEIR ACTIVEINSPIRE COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY PERFORMANCE GRADES 2013

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country

Abstract

The current study explores the relationship between the perceived Teacher's Self-efficacy on Robert Reasoners' scale (RRSES) of 60 post-training science teachers and 12 mixed-major teachers and their computer performance grades after their third practice of teaching training in Activeinspire program. To collect data on Self-evaluation, this study uses Robert Reasoner's five components: feeling of security, feeling of belonging, feeling of identity, feeling of goal, and self-actualization which the student teachers used to rate their Self-efficacy. Using pre/post measurements of teachers' attitudes with using computer technology, using open and closed ended questionnaires and The Computer Technology Integration Survey (CTIS) in 2012, this study identified possible influences on self-efficacy beliefs, perceived usefulness of computer technology, and ratings of self-efficacy beliefs toward technology integration. Specifically, this study found that Perceived positive attitude with computer technology was found to be a significant predictor of self-efficacy beliefs towards technology integration.

Keywords: self esteem, Activeinspire pre-service training, Perceived self –efficacy, Computer technology performance

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METACOGNITIVE AWARENESS LEVELS OF STUDENTS OF SPORTS FACULTY AT FIRAT UNIVERSITY ACCORDING TO TYPE OF COURSE AND GRADE

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Abstract

This descriptive study aims to identify the metacognitive awareness levels of the students in the Faculty of Sports. The population consists of 854 students receiving daytime and evening education in the Sports Faculty of Firat University. No sampling was done, and 684 students (80.1 %) were reached. The data were collected with the Metacognitive Awareness Inventory (MAI) and a personal information sheet. The mean score for the knowledge of cognition dimension of the evening education (type of course) students (64.2 ± 10.2) was found to be significantly higher than that of the daytime students (61.5 ± 10.2) ($p < 0.05$). The mean score for the knowledge of cognition dimension of the freshmen students (64.1 ± 9.5) was higher than that of the other students' ($p < 0.05$). There was no significant difference between the MAI and its dimensions and the parental education level, and parental occupation.

Key Words: Metacognition, metacognitive awareness, student.

Keywords: Metacognition, metacognitive awareness, student.

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THE APPLICATION OF ICT IN PRE-SCHOOL INSTITUTIONS

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Abstract

A significant role in the process of modernisation of contemporary pre-school institutions is played by modern information technology (ICT) tools which are the main impellers and carriers of innovations with regard to the practice of pre-school teachers. The application of modern ICT tools in pre-school institutions is conditioned by various factors, both general and personal, which are related to the personality of pre-school teachers. The main aim of this paper is to examine the attitudes of pre-school teachers regarding the use of ICT in the process of upbringing of pre-school children. The main instrument of the research is a questionnaire designed specifically for the purposes of this study.

Keywords: kindergartens, Pre-school students, ICT potentials, years of experience, years of service

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PARENTAL EXPENDITURES ON CHILDREN'S PRIMARY EDUCATION

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to examine parental expenditures on children's primary education and to provide research data for an analysis of private and public expenditures in primary education. The researcher aimed to describe and identify the types and quantities of off-budget spending by families for primary education and a spending of government financing of primary education. This is a descriptive study, and survey method was used to collect data on parental expenditures on children's primary education as well as on supplementary education such as tutoring and private courses. Data were collected from parents of public primary school children in Gümüşhane province via a questionnaire. Private schools were excluded from this study, because parental expenditures on children's education of private schools are different from parental expenditures on children's education of public schools. Data were summarized and tabulated by using SPSS v.15. Frequencies, percentages and mean expenditures were computed and ONE-WAY ANOVA was used to test differences in mean expenditures by grade level. The result showed despite the regulations banning collecting fees from parents during children's registration, parents reportedly paid various fees. Voluntary contributions to school-parents association funds are needed due to lack of financial resources for basic services at schools.

Keywords: Education Expenditures, Primary Education Expenditures, Financing of Education

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ROLE OF TRIAD FOR EXPANDING CHINESE INFLUENCE ABROAD

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Abstract

The role of the secret organizations in the political life of China is exposed in this article. Also the impact of the secret organizations to the development of China and their role in the presence of China abroad is explained as well. The history of the foundation of these secret organizations is discussed; the structure of "Sanhehui" organization and its impact to the social and political condition of China is also studied

Keywords: China, secret organizations, huaqiao, diasporas, migration.

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MEDIA IN SCHOOLS: TEACHERS' WORK EXPERIENCE AS A DETERMINANT TO THE USE OF MEDIA RESOURCES

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Abstract

The use of media, especially the modern ones, as a precondition for the development and modernisation of a school environment in all its segments is significantly conditioned by the attitudes of teachers, their media competencies and their personal attitudes towards the media resources which can be used for educational purposes. The main aim of the research is to examine the use of media in a school environment depending on teachers' years of experience. The starting hypotheses state that teachers with more years of work experience prefer the use of traditional media (radio and television), while younger teachers are oriented towards a more modern media such as the Internet. The instrument of the research is a questionnaire designed specifically for the purposes of this research, and its reliability has been confirmed. The results of the research show that there are statistically significant differences in the attitudes of teachers towards the type of media, the frequency of use, the ICT competencies of teachers and years of service in education. In the conclusion of the research it has been stated that teachers with fewer years of service prefer the use of modern media, while teachers with more years of service are more inclined towards traditional media.

Keywords: The media, school, Teachers, work experience

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DOES MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION REALLY MATTER IN CLASSROOMS THAT USE A SECOND LANGUAGE AS A MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION?

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Choshi, D. Kasanda, Department of Mathematics, Science & Sport Education, Faculty of Education, University of Namibia, Namibia

Talita Smit, Department of Language & Literature, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Namibia

Abstract

In Namibia, policy makers are in favour of English medium of instruction (EMI), because according to them this approach integrates both language and content, it is an approach where content subject matter is taught through the English language. However, if schools and schooling are to be meaningful to learners, learners should be taught in a language or languages in which learners can relate to. Policy makers and educators should be made aware that one's language is paramount in the learning and teaching process. Therefore, the use of mother tongue is very important in teaching and learning, however, for the mother tongue to be used meaningfully in English medium classrooms, it requires that the mother tongue should be developed cognitively up to 12 years before it can be said to have been developed fully. This study, therefore, set to find out if the medium of instruction matters in terms of classroom participation and the year-end examination results in classrooms that use a second language as a medium of instruction.

Keywords: medium of instruction, classroom participation, mother tongue, English Second Language

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HOPE AS A POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY OUTCOME OF AN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR YOUTH ON ROBBEN ISLAND

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Abstract

Firstly, the purpose of the study was to explore the learning experiences of orphaned children from a community sponsored school. Secondly, the study aimed to map the emerging themes onto the System psychodynamic wellness model. The model integrates concepts from the field of Positive psychology and System psychodynamic theory.

Keywords: wellness model, map the emerging, Positive psychology

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THE EFFECT OF TWO DIFFERENT DESIGNS OF SCREEN READERS' PROGRAMS ON DEVELOPING USING THE INTERNET SKILLS OF BLIND MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Akram Fathy Mostafa, University (Jeddah), South valley University (Qena), Egypt.

Abstract

Research aims to know the effect of two different designs of screen readers' programs on using the internet skills of blind middle school students, and the research sample consisted of (8) students from El-thoghr middle school students (Fousol El-Noor)-Jeddah, Where the student has been divided into two experimental groups each of (4) students, According to the research experimental design. After being sure of the homogeneity of the two groups, one program has been applied on the experimental groups, each one with different design, and then the research tools (Performance observation card) have been applied. The research results reached to that there is a statically significant difference at the level of (0.05) between the average scores of the two experimental groups skill performance (For the benefit of the experimental group that studied the screen reader with the hearing supported design).

Keywords: screen readers, internet skills, blind

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CHARACTERISTIC DEVELOPMENT IN PRIMARY EDUCATION

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Abstract

Characteristic development in primary education is in its nascent stages today. The existing learning approaches of developmentally appropriate practices and child centered play can have a powerful impact in strengthening the characteristic development plan. The present study revolves around measuring the chances of applying these protocols to characteristic development and proposes workable options in the integration of these two learning approaches in primary education through a positive approach. The study discusses the advantages of this approach and the various limitations of the integration to develop a complete viewpoint. Suggestions aim towards complete personality development of the child and the role that teacher training and parental observation plays in making these new approaches a success

Keywords: Characteristic development, child centered play, developmentally appropriate practice.

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EVALUATING THE QUALITY OF PROFESSORS' TEACHING PROCESS BASED ON STUDENTS' VIEW AND PROFESSORS IN PERSIAN GULF UNIVERSITY. IRAN ASPECT

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Abstract

Although today the evaluation is concerned as one of the most significant processes of management in all of organizations, this issue has been much more paid attention in universities and higher education institutes for training expert human resources and producing knowledge and technology. Also, the evaluation of teaching quality is one of the major criterion for accreditation any university and efficacy of that university's academic faculties as well. This paper is to survey the attitude towards the evaluation of teaching quality done based on the surveying and comparing students' and professors' views among three groups of business management, industrial management, and accounting departments in Persian Gulf University in Bushehr. This is a descriptive-surveying study, so a research-structured questionnaire was applied to measure and evaluate the teaching quality. Statistical population consisted of 1280 students studying in Persian Gulf University among which 276 persons were randomly selected based on stratification sampling method and 28 faculty members. Content analysis was used for validity and Chronbach's Alpha was also used for reliability($\alpha=0.92$). Findings, based on T-test, ANOVA, Regression Analysis, Factor Analysis, and Pearson's Correlation Coefficient, showed that the following indexes would be known as the effective factors on the attitude and evaluation of teaching process quality respectively: quality evaluation, satisfaction of evaluation results, keeping educational regulations, teaching style, applying education technology, student and professor exchange, awareness of evaluation goals, and entire satisfaction from research activities.

Keywords: Teaching Process, Quality Evaluation, Professors and Students of Persian Gulf University

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YOUNG CHILDREN'S ENGLISH LEARNING EXPERIENCE AND STUDENTS' ENGLISH ACHIEVEMENT IN SOUTHERN TAIWAN CITY

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to explore the effects of pre-school English learning experience on students' English achievement in junior high school. A total of 256 students from a junior high school in Southern Taiwan participated in this study. The instruments employed included a questionnaire probing students' English learning experience in the pre-school language institute and students' scores of English monthly exams of five consecutive semesters. Results of the four research questions are presented as follows: 1. Young children's English learning exerted a long-term significantly positive impact on students' English achievement in junior high under the premise of persistent English learning. 2. The length of pre-school English learning significantly influenced students' English achievement of only the 1st semester of the seventh grade, but not the rest of the semesters investigated. 3. In-class activity and the instructor's proportion of encouragement and blame were significantly correlated with students' interest in and motivation for English learning.

Keywords: Young Children's, English Learning Experience, English Achievement.

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UNIQUE MANAGEMENT STYLES IN ARAB SCHOOLS IN EAST JERUSALEM

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Abstract

The difficulty faced when attempting to ingrain educational reforms in traditional educational frameworks (i.e., Islamic Arab) is an indication of the influence of the social-cultural context in which the framework operates. Recognizing this can aid policy makers in adapting reforms and instituting processes that will be internalized more easily by the target population. Among the most important of these reforms, in Israel as well as worldwide, is the style of management and its influence upon the efficacy of the schools.

Keywords: population, policy makers, instituting, management

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SURVEYING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF EDUCATIONAL COMPLEXES ON EDUCATIONAL EQUITY OF BOSHEHR PROVINCE EDUCATION SYSTEM

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Abstract

This inquiry was to survey and analyze the challenges and constraints of applying effective electronic education in smart schools in Bushehr Province. This was a descriptive-surveying research whose statistic population consisted of 602 male and female teachers among which 234 persons were randomly selected based on Cochran's Formula. Data were gathered via two researcher-structured questionnaires having 46 items based on Likert scale. Content analysis was used for validity and Chronbach's Alpha was also used for reliability ($\alpha=750\%$). Findings, Findings, based on appropriately statistical analyses including Qui and factor Analysis, showed that there would be a significant difference between female's teachers and male ones about making required infrastructures while the following indices could be known as the most effective factors for factor load and applying e-learning: staffs' attitude about learning, culture creating, staffs' commitment, responsibility, software infrastructures, and logistics resources.

Keywords: smart schools, e-learning, software infrastructures

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CHARACTERISTIC DEVELOPMENT IN PRIMARY EDUCATION

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Abstract

Characteristic development in primary education is in its nascent stages today. The existing learning approaches of developmentally appropriate practices and child centered play can have a powerful impact in strengthening the characteristic development plan. The present study revolves around measuring the chances of applying these protocols to characteristic development and proposes workable options in the integration of these two learning approaches in primary education through a positive approach. The study discusses the advantages of this approach and the various limitations of the integration to develop a complete viewpoint. Suggestions aim towards complete personality development of the child and the role that teacher training and parental observation plays in making these new approaches a success

Keywords: Characteristic development, child centered play, developmentally appropriate, practice

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ACTIVE LEARNING SPACES CLASSROOMS AND THE CHALLENGES OF TRANSFORMING STUDENTS, INSTRUCTORS, ADMINISTRATORS AND EDUCATION

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Abstract

Created and administered the following student survey to 168 students enrolled in 9 sections of DWS WRI 001, 101 and 102 taught in the College of Arts and Sciences new active learning spaces (ALS) classrooms. The study had a response rate of 90% (151 students). The questions focused on how effective the learning process in ALS classrooms was as compared to traditional lecture-based classrooms, how well active, flipped, and blended learning techniques worked in technology-enhanced classrooms, and how satisfied students were with their experience of ALS classrooms.

Keywords: ALS classrooms, active, flipped, traditional lecture

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STUDY OF THE PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF THE UNIVERSITY TEACHING ASSESSMENT QUESTIONNAIRE ONLINE (CEPU – ONLINE)

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San Luis Concepción, Universidad Nacional De Educación A Distancia, Spain

Vila Enrique, Universidad Miguel Hernández, Spain

Cuetara Isabel, Universidad Miguel Hernández, Spain

Abstract

This study presents the psychometric study of the Teaching Assessment Questionnaire in the Distance Universities (CEPU – online), which aims to assess lecturers who develop their work at distance-learning universities. From a theoretical point of view, we consider that the usual questionnaires used for the evaluation of university professors do not take into account the opinion of students, which implies a lack of theoretical validity in the results. The items that make up the CEPU – online scale were constructed from the information collected from a sample of university students who answered an open questionnaire over the internet. Thus, by combining the rank ordering method with a qualitative methodology known as brainstorming, the qualities that are most important to the student about the distance-learning college professor were obtained.

Keywords: activity of distance, obtained, online scale

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SURVEYING THE GAP OF GENERATION BETWEEN TWO GENERATIONS OF MOTHERS and HIGH SCHOOL GIRL STUDENTS IN BUSHEHR PROVINCE REGARDING THEIR COMMITMENT TOWARDS RELIGIOUS BELIEFS and VALUES

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Abstract

This paper was to survey the gap of generation between two generations of Mothers and High school Girl Students in Bushehr City regarding their commitment towards religious beliefs and values. This was a causative-comparative study done according to descriptive-surveying way. Data were gathered via a researcher-structured questionnaire based on Likert scale. Statistical population consisted of 4205 Mothers and Student girls of Bushehr City high schools among which 350 individuals were randomly selected based on multi-stage clustering sampling method. Content analysis was used for validity and Chronbach's Alpha was also used for reliability ($\alpha=83\%$). Findings, based on appropriately statistical analyses, showed that Mothers' commitment towards material values would be less than girls while there would be no significant difference between Mothers' and girls' attitude towards getting married based on love. Also, Mothers' commitment towards marriage, marriage at early-stage of life and laying down, Mothers' beliefs, Mothers' attitude towards religious behavior collectively and individually, Mothers' attitude towards family marriage would be significantly higher and somehow stronger than the girls.

Keywords: gap of generation, commitment, religious beliefs and values.

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A COMPARISON BETWEEN STUDENTS' CURRICULAR PERFORMANCE AND LEARNING LEVEL USING SMART AND TRADITIONAL EDUCATIONAL METHODS IN BLUSHER CITY PRIMARY SCHOOLS

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Bahram Fadaiyan, Islamic Azad University, Khrag Island Bushehr, Iran

Shahpour Khodadadi, Islamic Azad University, Khrag Island Bushehr, Iran

Fariba Bahreini, Islamic Azad University, Khrag Island Bushehr, Iran

Abstract

The aim of this paper is to compare between students' curricular performance and learning level using smart and traditional educational methods in Blusher City Primary Schools. Data was collected from 95 girl students of primary schools in grade 4 in Blusher City among which 30 students were randomly selected as control group and experiment group. Standard questionnaire of Torrance's creativity ($\alpha=0.77$), Teaching-Learning ($\alpha=0.80$), and Learning Test ($\alpha=0.84$) were applied containing 60 questions totally. Some descriptive and inferential statistics such as frequency, percent, Standard Deviation, One-way Covariance and t-test were used to analyze the collected data. Findings showed that education method had a positive effect on students' learning level and creativity; namely, students could be more successful using smart method than traditional one (hypothesis 1 and 2).

Keywords: curricular performance, learning level, smart schools, educational methods

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MEASURING EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION AND PROFICIENT USE OF INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES OF SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS

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Abstract

Teaching profession is a building block for all other professions. The quality of teaching shapes the future of students and prepares them to be a responsible citizen. Teachers play a central role in ensuring quality and effectiveness in learning and establishing foundation of a learned and educated society (Agra, 2005). It is said that the wealth of nation depends upon how effectively its young's minds are trained to take the various responsibilities in the society. There is a need for a greater emphasis on continuing education for teachers to meet the growing demand of teaching profession. The growing demand of the teaching profession world had intended to plan for development of professional skills of teachers in various ways

Keywords: various, wealth, establishing, responsibilities, teachers

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SURVEY OF PERSONALITY TRAITS (BASED ON BIG FIVE) IN PROFESSIONAL ETHIC'S GROWTH IN MEDICAL SCIENCES UNIVERSITY OF BUSHEHR. IRAN'S ASPECT

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Abstract

Professional ethics of employees is an effective Factor in the growth of spirituality and reducing administrative corruption in organizations. One factor that influences employees on Professional Ethics is personality. The overall goal of this research is to study the link between personalities of employees (Neuroticism, Extroversion, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, Openness to experience) and their Professional ethics (responsibility, Competitiveness, honesty, respect to others, respect to values, justice, Sympathy to others, Loyalty) in Medical Sciences University of Bushehr.. To study the correlation between personality style and Professional ethics of employees, five hypotheses were proposed in this project and the objective was to find the ones that were supported by the collected and analyzed data. Two sets of questionnaires titled "Form NEO five factors personality test" and "Professional ethics" questionnaires were distributed among 270 employees. Population of this research was 690 employees. The sorted data was analyzed using in SPSS and Lisrel software. While designed to test the hypothesis, based on the results, Findings show that, Between personality traits and PE, there is a positive relationship (0.445), Between personality traits and PE, there is a negative relationship(-0.251) some recommendations for developing Professional ethics in the organization, as is the end of the study

Keywords: neuroticism, extraversion, openness, compliance, conscience and conscientiousness

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THE INFLUENCE OF EXISTENTIALISM ON TEACHING METHODS

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Abstract

Existential theories and Humanistic psychology are widely used in education. According to existentialists, fundamental problem of philosophy is Valuation and choice. Making existential methods in the classroom requires a balance in which both teachers and students as human beings preserve its identity. Existentialist philosopher and humanist psychologists advocate the kind of teaching and learning methods that focus on the learner and Care about individual differences. The research objective was identifying the teaching methods and the characteristics of each one supported by this approach. This research was done using qualitative content analysis and reviewing literature on the subject was published. The method of data analysis was thematic coding by using deductive category application. The results showed that the existentialists emphasized on the relation "I - you" between teacher and student thus support the teaching methods that consider individual patterns and indirect instructions. These methods cause growth of efficient relations and positive self-concept.

Keywords: existentialism, existential Education, dialogue, Learner-centered method, Positive self-concept

SURVEYING THE INFRASTRUCTURES REQUIRED FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF E-LEARNING IN SMART SCHOOLS IN BUSHEHR PROVINCE

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Abstract

This inquiry was to survey and analyze the challenges and constraints of applying effective electronic education in smart schools in Bushehr Province. This was a descriptive-surveying research whose statistic population consisted of 602 male and female teachers among which 234 persons were randomly selected based on Cochran's Formula. Data were gathered via two researcher-structured questionnaires having 46 items based on Likert scale. Content analysis was used for validity and Chronbach's Alpha was also used for reliability ($\alpha=750\%$). Findings, based on appropriately statistical analyses including Qui and factor Analysis, showed that there would be a significant difference between female's teachers and male ones about making required infrastructures while the following indices could be known as the most effective factors for factor load and applying e-learning: staffs' attitude about learning, culture creating, staffs' commitment, responsibility, software infrastructures, and logistics resources.

Keywords: smart schools, e-learning, software infrastructures

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SEMANTIC AND PRAGMATICAL ASPECTS OF ENGLISH BUSINESS LEXEMES IN TURKIC LANGUAGES

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Abstract

The author of the paper by means of the retrospective analysis described the process of penetration of English business lexemes during the different periods of development of the Turkic languages, paying attention to the main -extra and intralinguistic reasons for borrowings. The carried out analysis by the author of the research on English business lexemes allows drawing a conclusion about changes both conceptual and the people's linguistic worldview, about the new phenomena in its social and economic life, demanding language fixing. The author draws a conclusion that any language including the loan words in its system, compels it to the comprehensive assimilation, existing laws and tendencies on all layers of this language structure, however receives also a part of a linguistic worldview of other people. Therefore, this paper had carried out on a linguistics and semiotics joint with attraction of data from area of ethnology, sociology, cultural science, psychology and ecolinguistics. The author also proves that English business lexemes constitute considerable layer of modern Kazakh and Turkish languages and enter into a communicative system of a contemporary lexicon.

Keywords: Sematics, pragmatics, English bussiness lexemess, Turkic languages

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NAZIRE TRADITION AND “LEYLA AND MAJNUN” LOVE POEM IN THE KAZAKH LITERATURE

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Abstract

Many works of the eastern poets were devoted to love theme. The most spread “Leyla and Majnun” is a love story originated in Arabic, later significantly expanded to Persian and got its fictional peak in Turkic literature. Poets frequently wrote on this theme. The actual reason is “nazire, nazireshilik” tradition which is the source of love tradition. Poets wrote their poem lines in Arabic aruz style.

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AN OVERVIEW OF LIFELONG LEARNING WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PAKISTAN

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Abstract

The education is the sum total of the activities and processes that relate to the social aspects of the life of the individual. Functions of education are discharged through formal, non-formal or informal ways. The formal education is employed by the community and implemented at schools, colleges and universities to modify the student’s behavior with systematic and planned curriculum through teachers. The informal education continues throughout life, in the natural life settings without any special arrangements for the purpose of education. The society-oriented policies to generate the learning aptitude among the people of all ages through the lifelong education would make the strong socio-economic growth and in turn high standard of living.

Keywords: Lifelong, Teacher, Learning, Education, Pakistan

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SEMANTIC DIFFERENTIAL AS A USEFUL TOOL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH WITH RESPECT TO ELEMENTARY TEACHER ATTITUDES TOWARDS COMPUTER ASSISTANT TEACHING

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Abstract

Information and communication technology (ICT) has become an integral part of our everyday lives. Schools should, therefore, respond to the current social requirements and prepare individuals in accordance with the needs of an emerging information society. Nevertheless, the process of ICT implementation into the educational reality, especially in the environment of primary schools, is still at its beginning in the Czech Republic. Moreover, ICT implementation cannot be seen as an isolated phenomenon associated with furnishing schools with computers. It is a complex and long-term process with the technology being a didactic tool and a modern educational environment rather than the goal in itself. In accordance with the conclusions of the research *Quo Vademus* (Venezky and Davis 2002), a teacher's personality is considered as one of the key factors which influences the success of ICT implementation. The teacher's positive attitude towards the potentiality of integrating ICT into teaching is viewed as a necessary input condition. The presumption is that in order to become an active ICT implementer, the teacher must internally accept ICT as a progressive didactic tool and an innovative cognitive environment.

Keywords: didactic, phenomenon, ICT implementation.

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SURVEYING THE ROLE OF VISURVEYING THE ROLE OF VIRTUAL AND E-LEARNING IN BUSHEHR PROVAINCE CITY HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS' KNOWLEDGE LEARNING AND PROMOTING

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Bahram Fadaian, Educational Administration in Islamic Azad University
Ali Akbar Mehryar, Educational Administration in Islamic Azad University

Abstract

The aim of this paper is to survey the role of virtual and e-learning in Blusher City High school Teachers' knowledge learning and promoting to improve organizational decision-making. Data was collected from 132 teachers (40 female and 92 male ones) working in Blusher City high schools. A researcher-structured questionnaire containing 36 questions and having an acceptable reliability ($\alpha=0.82$) was applied to measure the data and a descriptive and inferential statistics such as frequency, percent, Standard Deviation, multiple regression, Qui Square were used to analyze the collected data. Findings showed that there would be a positively significant relationship between virtual and e-learning and the teachers' accuracy of decision-making, appropriateness of decision-making, and on-time decision-making.

Keywords: learning, virtual and e-learning education, organizational decision-making

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EST READING INSTRUCTIONAL APPROACHES AT THE SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL LEVEL IN YEMEN: A CASE STUDY

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Abstract

Recently, within the increasing implementation of the communicative language teaching (CLT) approach to teaching English as a foreign language (EFL), the Yemeni EFL secondary school curriculum has adopted the CLT approach. This qualitative exploratory case study aimed at examining whether or not the Yemeni English for Science and Technology (EST) senior secondary reading instructional implementation is a communicative-based instruction in nature as it is labelled. The data were collected from reading classroom observations and analysed in terms of student-teacher interaction pattern as well as teacher and learner roles based on Richards' and Rodgers' Model (2001). The coding scheme used for coding the features of the Initiation-Response-Evaluation method (IRE) and the Communicative Reading Instructional method (CRI) was developed from previous studies. The findings showed that the traditional IRE and the teacher role as a director are extensively represented in the Yemeni EST senior secondary school reading instruction more than the CRI. This finding contradicts the communicative-label of the Yemeni English language curriculum. The findings are discussed in terms of the alignment of the curriculum communicative-label with regards to the EST senior secondary school reading classroom instructional implementation.

Keywords: Communicative Language Teaching approach (CLT), Initiation-Response-Evaluation Approach (IREA), Communicative Reading Instructional Approach (CRIIA)

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ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION IN ITALIAN SECONDARY EDUCATION

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Abstract

The Communication from the European Commission entitled "Entrepreneurship Action Plan 2020" highlights the role of Entrepreneurship Education (EE) as a key strategy for stimulating economic growth in Europe. As stated in the report "Entrepreneurship Education at School in Europe", EE is not yet sufficiently integrated into the school curricula in European countries. In the last few years, the Italian school system has undergone a profound revolution. This paper analyses how European policies on entrepreneurship education have been taken into account in this reform process within the tourism school sector. Moreover, a blended learning model is presented which was developed within the framework of the EU project "I can ... I can not ... I go!" Rev. 2 co-financed by the EU under the LLP programme. The model is based on a serious game and was designed in order to foster the integration of EE into curricular activities.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship Education, Serious Game, Training Model, Tourism

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HISTORICAL AND SOCIOLINGUISTIC ASPECTS OF USE OF ANGLICISMS IN THE KAZAKH LANGUAGE

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Abstract

The paper investigates the use of Anglicisms in Kazakh Language, focusing on the similarities and differences in their adoption and adaptation to the language system. In this regard, it is important to research the historical conditions of penetration of Anglicisms and describe lexical-semantic spheres of their use. Functions of this intensively growing lexical group reflect a wide range of social-political and cultural-humanitarian processes occurring in modern society. This active layer of lexical system of language, on the one hand, bears evidence of scientific and technical progress in Kazakhstan involved in the process of globalization; on the other hand, the problem of Anglicisms is an interesting object for sociolinguistic analysis.

Keywords: modern society, globalization, similarities, adoption

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THE BODY MASS INDEX, AIRFLOW OBSTRUCTION, DYSPNOEA AND EXERCISE CAPACITY (BODE) INDEX IN CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE FOR SAUDI POPULATION

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Abstract

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is characterised by an incompletely reversible limitation in airflow. The prevalence of COPD is rising, and currently is the third cause of mortality worldwide, chronic morbidity and one of the leading causes of hospitalisation. A physiological variable, the forced expiratory volume in one second (FEV_1) is often used to score the severity of COPD. However, patients with COPD have systemic appearances that are not reflected by the FEV and the measurement of FEV_1 alone does not represent the complex clinical consequences of COPD. Therefore, four integrated factors that predict disease severity and categorise outcome into a multidimensional index which is the BODE index is required. Measuring body mass index, degree of airflow obstruction, dyspnoea and exercise capacity, BODE is a validated measure. In recent years there have been various large scale studies looking at the effect of BODE index on mortality and exacerbation rate than FEV_1 alone and smoking status among patients with COPD in different countries. However, the prevalence of COPD is rising in Saudi Arabia due to rising prevalence of tobacco smoking among men and women, no study is assessing the association between exacerbation with the BODE index and smoking (pack/year) in the Saudi population

Keywords: four, integrated, factors, predict disease

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A PROPOSAL OF TEACHER-SUPPORTED MODEL FOR DEVELOPING PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS' SELF-DIRECTED LEARNING SKILLS

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Abstract

In this research, it was aimed to develop self-directed learning (SDL) skills of primary school students attending 1st-4th years and to design a self-directed learning model for them. Action research model was used in this study. Self-directed learning skills were tried to be described through interviews done with students, teachers and parents and observations of students' learning behaviors in classes. Depends on the results of the data obtained from interviews and observations, instructional intervention were done during seven weeks for developing students' SDL planning skills. Data obtained during intervention weeks and at the end of the research were collected with audio records, field notes, researcher daily, students' work sheets, reliability and validity committee's meeting records, self-evaluation form, interviews done with students and class teacher. Findings obtained from data analysis revealed that students' usage level of SDL planning skills were increased during the intervention. Based on findings obtained from the action research, A Teacher-Supported Self-Directed Learning Model was developed for primary school students attending 1st to 4th years.

Keywords: Self-directed learning, primary school students, teachers, parents, self-directed learning model

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CHALLENGE AND INCLUSIVE EDUCATION RESEARCH ON INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT UTILIZATION FOR THE CHILDREN WITH INTELLECTUAL DISORDERS

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Kiyomasa IKEMOTO, The Faculty of Educational Studies, Utsunomiya University, Japan.

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to investigate, with a focus on usage, information communication support equipment for children with intellectual disabilities. Children with intellectual disabilities who are able to make use of adequate Assistive Technology are more able to participate in society. As the results, for environmental considerations for children with intellectual disabilities using information communication support equipment, from now there is a need to consider the ideas or opinions of both parents and teachers in special needs classrooms.

Keywords: AT, change, diversity, children with disabilities, and inclusive education

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SCHOOL "DISCIPLINE": VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS' VIEWS ON SCHOOL DISCIPLINE PROBLEMS' RESOURCES AND SOLUTIONS

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Abdullah Doğan, Mersin University, Turkey

Abstract

This study aims to analysis the vocational schools teachers' views on school discipline. In the study the teachers' views on the resources of school discipline problems and disciplinary procedures at schools are determined. Teachers' views on school discipline studied in three sub dimensions those are, "defined disruptive behaviours in classrooms and school", "causes of students disruptive behaviors", "methods used to solve the discipline problems". The study sample consisted of 269 vocational high school teachers which located in the central district of Mersin province. Data's was collected by Güner' (2009) "Teachers perceptions of discipline and disciplinary behaviours scale". For the statically analysis, descriptive test techniques, t-test and ANOVA test techniques were used. According to the findings, teachers' views about students' disruptive behaviors in the classroom are average. Teachers think that, the methods against disciplinary problems are frequently used in their schools. According to teacher seniority there is a significant difference that the methods used against discipline problems. Teachers 1-5 years seniority with they stated less that using this method. Gender and teaching areas are creating a significant difference on the sub dimensions.

Keywords: School discipline, teachers' views

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EMPOWERING ENGINEERING STUDENTS THROUGH GLOBAL LEARNING EXPERIENCE

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Abstract

Introducing a global dimension in engineering education is essential in preparing our future engineering graduates. Having an appreciation of sustainable and humanitarian engineering will help our engineers to integrate economic and social factors into their design process. This paper evaluates the impact of introducing a global design challenge into the engineering curriculum. The Engineers Without Borders (EWB) challenge was introduced to our second year engineering & design students. In the last 2 years, the EWB challenge covered communities in Timor Leste (2013) and Nepal (2014). The students were challenged to propose solutions for design specification provided by the NGOs working in the respective countries. Introducing a global dimension in our curriculum had a significant impact on students' knowledge and understanding of socio-economic problems. This knowledge combined with their subject expertise has enabled our students to develop sustainable solutions to the problems faced by the communities. Students worked in interdisciplinary team and came up with conceptual designs to address engineering problems.

Keywords: Engineering Education, Engineers Without Borders, Internalising Curriculum, Sustainability and Global Citizenship

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THE FUTURE PERSPECTIVES OF CREATIVE INDUSTRIES

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Abstract

This article explores the future of Lean Management, its implementation potential in other industrial sectors as well as Lean Management education process. At the same time it explains possibilities of its implementation in industries such as Public Administration, Healthcare and IT services. It describes how the various principles of Lean Management are transmitted to the service sector and what differences arise by this process. In conclusion the article describes and compares different ways of Lean education in various countries and finally the best teaching practice with regard to practice is suggested and proposed.

Keywords: Lean Management, Education, Healthcare, IT services, Public Administration

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NEW APPROACHES IN LEAN MANAGEMENT

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Abstract

This article explores the future of Lean Management, its implementation potential in other industrial sectors as well as Lean Management education process. At the same time it explains possibilities of its implementation in industries such as Public Administration, Healthcare and IT services. It describes how the various principles of Lean Management are transmitted to the service sector and what differences arise by this process. In conclusion the article describes and compares different ways of Lean education in various countries and finally the best teaching practice with regard to practice is suggested and proposed.

Keywords: compares different, best teaching, practice

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SYSTEMATIC EVALUATION OF EDUCATIONAL QUALITY IN EDUCATIONAL& PSYCHOLOGY FACULTY

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Abstract

Nowadays Evaluation key role in to improvement quality in higher education institutions. Systematic evaluation includes Input, Process and Output or Outcome which can be useful to Higher Education Institutions. The main purpose of this study to use systematic evaluation to improvement Faculty quality by factors and indicators. The current research is descriptive research and population includes all of the educational and psychology faculty members and B.S students in 2014. Input section includes (5 factors&27 Indicators), Process (2 factors&7 Indicators), and Output (2 factors&5 Indicators). The research results have shown that the Faculty quality in some area(input, process and output) isn't favourite level which need to serious attention by the faculty and university managers.

Keywords: Evaluation, Quality, Faculty, Higher Education.

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USING TEACHING AIDS IN UNDERSTANDING PHRASAL VERBS

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Abstract

Phrasal verbs are one of these idiomatic expressions which students find difficulty in forming and using them. These difficulties in understanding and using phrasal verbs may be due to the feel that either such expressions do not exist in Arabic language "students "native language or because of that phrasal verbs consist of two different parts of speech. This study aims to shed light on how to use authentic texts as an effective device in teaching phrasal verbs as well as encouraging students to use these phrasal verbs in their writings.

Keywords: Phrasal verbs, authentic material, effective teaching aids, creative media

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LEARNING MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

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Abstract

The paper deals with the latest trends in learning management systems (LMS), so in applications that resolve the administration and organization of learning within the e-learning. These systems contain a variety of tools for communication and management of studies and also made available to students with learning materials. Moreover, the article outlines a brief history of these systems from the 20's of the last century, the efficiency and profitability of their use for students and staff in moving these applications in the world of e-learning technology. Part of the article is a list of the most widely used learning management systems in the world and our Technical University of Kosice, compared with other universities in Slovakia

Keywords: students, staff, in moving

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SURVEY OF RELATION BETWEEN TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP AND TEACHER'S CREATIVITY

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Abstract

The theories on leadership that emerged during the 21th century, Transformational leadership has gained quite a big importance. This kind of leadership has four main components: charismatic, motivational, intellectual stimulation and individualized consideration. The transformational leader acts in a way to model behaviours, is a proactive person and is seen as an example for the followers. Past studies have constantly reported that transformational leadership is more effective, productive, innovative, creative and satisfying to followers as both parties work towards the good of schools propelled by shared visions and values as well as mutual trust and respect. The main purpose of current is studying the relation between the transformational Leadership and creativity of teachers. The current research is a kind of descriptive- correlation method. The research statistical population includes of all men who teach in the schools of Islamshahr city the years of 2010-11.

Keywords: leadership, transformational leadership, creativity, Teachers.

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PLEASURE READING, READING ATTITUDES and ACHIEVEMENT IN THE L2 OF ESL STUDENTS

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Abstract:

Since reading is a crucial skill, which has recently become necessary for academic and social demands, this paper highlights pleasure reading, reading attitudes and achievement in the L2 of ESL students. It includes diverse evidence concerning pleasure reading, reading attitudes, and their influence on students' achievements. It also provides some information about factors that aid learners in their reading process. The main factors are enjoyment, reading materials, and surrounded reinforcement. These three main factors are supported by sub-factors such as parents, home environment, teachers, types of books or texts, classroom environment, and many other influential elements. Moreover, it reviewed the benefits that a learner can get out of reading for leisure, as well as it discussed the importance of motivation on reading attitudes and academic achievement.

Keywords: Pleasure reading, reading attitude, achievement.

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QUESTIONS - CORNERSTONES TO A CULTURE OF INQUIRY

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Abstract

Communication exercises should be developed from the earliest stages in language learning. In the earliest stages these skills are fostered by semi-structured question-and-answer drills; if the questions themselves are realistic, this technique serves as a bridge between drill and structured activities. Having mastered basic sentence constructions, life-long learning language courses participants prefer learning, discussing and practising topics covering activities they meet frequently in everyday life, i.e., what can be seen, touched, tasted, modified, changed, improved. Questions are the right and proper way how to get, share and exchange required information regardless its type: personal, comprehensive, grammar and general. They provide a practical vehicle for prioritizing the content and are a key goal to education.

Keywords: communication, questions, life-long learning,

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ACADEMIC ADVISING IN THE CONTEXT OF MODERNIZATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION OF KAZAKHSTAN

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Abstract

Actuality of this theme due to changes in the structure and content of higher education of Kazakhstan and increase the requirements for the preparation of future specialists. The need for modernization of higher education is determined by the objectives set out in the Concept of modernization of Kazakhstan education to 2020, inner laws of development of higher education and future development needs of the individual, society and the state. The leading idea of modernization of Kazakhstan education is the transition from knowledge-to competence-based education. Beginning in 2001, Kazakhstan universities established the credit system as an experiment based on the European Bologna process (Kulekeev, Gamarnik, Abdrasilova, 2004; State Education Law of RK, 2007).

Keywords: higher education in Kazakhstan, student academic support, academic advising

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THE ROLE OF TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT AND BUSINESS SKILLS IN THE MAIN OFFICE OF B. PROVINCE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

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Abstract

This inquiry was to survey and evaluate the leadership and total quality management of Bushehr University. This was a descriptive-surveying research whose statistic population consisted of 320 academic faculties among which 174 persons were randomly selected based on Cochran's Formula. Data were gathered via two standard questionnaires asking about leadership style and TQM based on Likert scale. Findings, based on appropriately statistical analyses including Pearson's Correlation Coefficient, showed that there would be a positively significant relationship leadership styles, strength, and enabler and self-leadership with TQM. Also, it was expected that there would be a strong positive relationship between enabler leadership style and academic faculties' tendency to use TQM.

Keywords: leadership style, TQM, Academic faculties, Bushehr University

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METHODS TO SUPPORT FINANCIAL DECISION

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Abstract

The managerial decisions making is theory that it offers a lot of instruments for support of the decision. Managers are making decisions on the ground of their skills, know-how, facilities, praxis, qualification, experiences but they are using some managerial instruments for support of decision. It is very important to know methods that they make easier decision of managers. Quantitative methods are assumption for valid decision. We are using these methods in various areas of management. The managers can decide more perfectly and this fact will be show in efficiency of the company. In article the attention is put on financial decisions. Especially, permanent care for fixed capital of the company and economical operating with fixed capital brings high service cost and therefore it is necessary to follow up state of the machinery and production equipment, their physical respectively moral depreciation, to find out ways for fixed capital renovation and to optimization interval of their real durability. Process of fixed capital renovation can be followed up from the view of management through quantitative methods that enable managers to optimization interval of fixed capital renovation.

Keywords: Managerial decisions making, financial decision, optimization

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RESEARCH METHODOLOGY OF COMPARATIVE PARLIAMENTARY DEVELOPMENT IN POST-SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

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Abstract

The most exciting challenge for comparative political studies has been a collapse of socialist regimes all over East Central Europe and the former Soviet Union countries. These transformations brought to the world a number of new countries with new forms of political institutions. Consequently, it has produced a number of students in political science all over the world who are interested in new democracies and its institutional changes. Despite of the fact that some scholars in the field of democratization and legislative studies have explored these newly produced legislatures in post-communist countries, comparative analysis remains very scarce. Therefore, this article aims to contribute to the research methodology of comparative parliamentary development in post-socialist countries based on the authors' studies of Kazakh and Romanian parliamentary development since the dissolution of the Soviet Union. Authors argue that in order to compare legislatures we need to apply the 'triangulation of methods' often used in political science. This article sheds some light on the methodological approach of comparative studies of institutional design in former socialist countries and gives some insight for the students of comparative politics specialised in legislative studies.

Keywords: research methodology, comparative politics, comparing legislatures, post-socialist countries, parliamentary development.

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BLENDED LEARNING IN THE STUDY OF DOMESTIC STUDENTS AND FOREIGN STUDENTS

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Abstract

The on-line courses are a very good motivation tool. They surely support all education, foreign language teaching inclusive. As for use of blended learning in foreign language teaching, it is a case of a very progressive and useful way. Learning on our praxis and experience we regard blended learning as a very suitable means of teaching German and we count on its extension into other education fields. We constantly enrich our created courses by using new technical possibilities. And also for this reason they are popular with our students. An anonymous evaluation of the courses takes usually place in the end of a term. All students say that the teaching by means of supporting courses suits them.

Keywords: Blended learning; comparison, German language, Czech students, foreign students

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CONTRIBUTION TO OBJECTIVE DIAGNOSTIC OF PSYCHO- COMMUNICATION DISORDERS WITHIN MOROCCAN STUDENTS

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Abstract

Psycho-Communication disorders negatively affect the academic curriculum for students in higher education. Acoustic analysis is an objective leading tool to describe these disorders; however the amount of the acoustic parameters makes differentiating pathological voices among healthy ones not an easy task. The purpose of the present paper was to present the relevant acoustic parameters that differentiate objectively pathological voices among healthy ones

Keywords: Communication, disorders, negatively affect, academic

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THE POSSIBILITY OF THE PUPIL'S SELF-CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT IN THE FIELD OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION AT PRIMARY SCHOOL

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Abstract

The article deals with the issue of the general technical subjects' instruction at the basic school. The topic is solved in the context of the technical education and its specific properties based on the current educational tendencies in the given field. The aim of the article is to present the issue of objectivism and subjectivism of the educational aims in the technical education, and to chart the opinions and approaches of the students of the technical subjects' teaching based on the research surveys. Based on that, we deduce teachers' possible approaches to the educational process and we identify their preferences, which may reflect in their individual approach to the instruction.

Keywords: pedagogical objectivism and subjectivism, technical education, students of teaching, content of education, concept of instruction

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ONTOLOGY OF MORAL "MUST" CONCEPT IN THE OPINION OF KANT AND 'ADLIYAH THEOLOGIANS

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Abstract

Real or unreal origin of moral "musts" and its relationship with religion can be studied ontologically. This survey, which was conducted through a conceptual and deductive analysis method, shows that according to Kant and 'Adliyah theologians, "musts" stem from the fact that Kant believes that "reason" explores both moral laws and makes them necessary. 'Adliyah theologians suggest that reason is just able to explore moral laws which have become necessary by God to reach the ultimate perfection.

Keywords: must, realism, indicative, imperative, Kant, Adliyah theologians

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THE IMPACT OF WRITERS WITH BIMENTAL THINKING ON READERS' POSITIVE INTERPRETATION OF OTHER CULTURES (EVIDENCE FROM RUSSIAN AND KAZAKH LITERATURE OF THE XX CENTURY)

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Kadisha Nurgali, Philology the Department, L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Kazakhstan.

Abstract

Literature always was a reflection of stereotyped and private visions of the world, including perception of other cultures. With proper reading it is possible to distinguish authors whose oeuvre and world perception equally connects two cultural layers and objectively reveal the image of other nation. The analysis of these poets' works requires the use of the term "bimentality", which has already found application in articles on cultural studies, political science and teaching methods. The purpose of this article is to define the term "bimentality" in literary criticism by employing the material of Kazakh and Russian poets and writers' oeuvre, including émigré writers' works, to reveal prerequisites for the development of bimental consciousness and particular artistic styles that affect readers' positive interpretation of other cultures. The investigation identifies appropriate aspects of studying, such as specific artistic features, interethnic communication, visions of Europe and Asia and ways of using this method of reading in education

Keywords: bimentality bimantal thinking Russian literature national identity eurasianism transnational links

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"THE INVESTIGATION OF EFFECT OF RUNNING ON THE SOLE SOLE CONTACT AREAS AND MAXIMAL FORCES OF ELITE MIDDLE DISTANCE RUNNERS (800-1.500m.)"

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Abstract

The aim of the present study was to compare the pedobarographic parameters of contact areas and maximal forces for contact areas of footsoles in elit middle distance runners and healthy people and to investigate the effect of middle distance on the foot-sole. The study consisted of 18 middle distance runners without any foot-related complaints and, as the control group, 25 male volunteers (20,25±3,6 years). EMED-SF plantar pressure analysis system was used in the study with yhe permission of ethic report of the Gazi University Medical Sciences. A 95% reliability interval was used and the level of significance was accepted to be $p < 0.01-0.05$ in measurements. It was observed that the results were significant to a level of ($p < 0.05$) between left and right foot sole in total results and those of the both group. By the way, despite the metatarsal heads of the contact areas of the control group is higher than the middle distance runners (Table 1), the middle distance runners producing much more power to the ground then the control group (Table 2). As a result, it was concluded that the long term running exercise with the control group the middle distance runners has more important differences according to the control group. It is sadi that the middle distance runners are using their front food actively part more than the other parts.

Keywords: Foot-Sole, foot sole, contact Area, Maximal Force, Pedobarographic

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CONSISTENCY PROBLEMS OF FICTION GENRE (A LEARNING EXPERIENCE FOR SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED EPIC FORMS)

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Abstract

In present globalized world of scientific thinking in literary criticism the problem of generating a system of scientific criteria to determine the genre of fiction is still relevant. Solution to this problem is to develop a methodology and methods of a comprehensive study of the four-level system of content and form of the fiction whole. The origins of this approach are explained in scientific pursuits of the Kazan core group headed by Professor U. Nigmatullina, the Commission for the comprehensive study of belles-letters art and works of the Russian Academy of Sciences. These surveys developed in the writings of A. Kulumbetova (the concept of the four-level system of content and form of the work of fiction of epic, poetry, drama; methodology and techniques of its integrated study) formed the basis of our research.

Keywords: genre form, genre, genre type; four-level system of a work of fiction; present chronotope; active site.

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THE EFFICACY OF EMPLOYING SOCIAL MEDIA FOR EDUCATIONAL PRACTICE IN THE UNREST REGIONS OF THE WORLD

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Abstract

In this contemporary time of ours, among the common characteristics of war regions of the world there is lack of education and this adversity is paving more chance for more illiterates in these regions. There exist no physically conducive learning environment in such regions especially where the main targets are schools and other educational centres. In such regions, whenever dangers are foreseen during events like elections, schools must be closed no matter how long it might take. Fortunately, vast majority of students are addicted to social networks though rarely for educational purposes. This paper explored the recent techniques via which social media will be patronized to achieve the best educational practice while restricting students and teachers to their homes during fear. This paper proposes exemplary websites that will distract students from misusing social media and to use it as a true educational tool with a lot of fun.

Keywords: Social media; distance learning; social networking sites; unrest regions; war regions; educational practice

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HOW A STEM PROGRAM ABOUT SOUND, WAVES AND COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS AFFECTS STUDENTS' LEARNING, MOTIVATION AND DIGITAL LITERACY

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Abstract

This study presents the case of the development and evaluation of an integrated learning program of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) about a “sound, waves and communication systems” environment and with extensive use of information and computer technologies (ICT). The research aimed at exploring students’ achievements and motivation to learn science and technology. The participants were 80 junior high-school students (7th and 9th grades, ages 13-15). Data collection tools included observations in the classes, administering an attitude questionnaire before and after the course, and analyzing the students’ assignments and projects. The findings indicated that the students’ self-efficacy to learn new scientific subjects improved after learning the course. Students managed to handle the subject fairly well and succeeded in developing final projects, such as “Electromagnetic waves” and “The human ear.” The students documented their work well and presented their projects at the end of the course. Using ICT in the course contributed to bringing what is learned in school closer to students’ life, helped in learning the subject matter, and promoted active learning, collaborative learning and reflection on learning.

Keywords: interdisciplinary, ICT, projects, STEM

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HUMAN-COMPUTER INTERACTION SOLUTIONS FOR TRADITIONAL E-LEARNING SYSTEMS PROBLEMS

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Abstract

The increase in the rate of production of new technologies encourages students keen on technology to enroll in Engineering courses. Therefore, the number of Engineering students is constantly growing. Engineering education provides a platform which could tackle ever-fluctuating changes in technology via designing various training ways, such as virtual environments or interactive learning platforms. A new generation of these types of systems is more focus on the technical features more than learning efficiency and usability. Human-Computer Interaction theories and methodologies by emphasizing on interaction between students and systems provide a platform to make reliable and intuitive interaction ways. In order to evaluate these interaction qualities HCI present the solutions to do usability testing. This paper presents, how can overcome the traditional e-learning system problems by using HCI.

Keywords: Human-computer interaction; Engineering education; e-learning; virtual laboratories; ISO; affective e-learning; standards

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SURVEYING THE CONDITION OF CONTEXTUAL HEALTH AND THE SAFETY FACILITIES OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN BUSHEHR PROVINCE WITH ORGANIZATIONAL ERGONOMIC AND HEALTHY INDICES

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The aim of this study was to identify environmental health and safety facilities in Bushehr province elementary schools regarding some standards including Safety, the workshops and laboratories, and the buffet area, bathroom and the existing problems and strategies. It was a descriptive-surveying paper whose population consisted of 35848 parents of elementary students in Bushehr province and 17729 male and female students studying in state, non-profit, and non-state schools through which 790 schools were randomly selected. Using Morgan's table, 324 schools were ultimately chosen. Data were collected via a researcher-structured questionnaire having 112 questions. Content validity and reliability were used to determine the validity and reliability of the questionnaire ($\alpha = 860\%$). Findings, based on appropriate statistical indices such as Qui Squared, showed that the satisfaction of students' parents about health conditions and safety facilities was in average while the condition of health about the non-profit schools were in a better status than state ones and finally there would not be a significant difference between students' parents' attitude about satisfaction of safety and health while there would be a significant difference between students attitude about health and safety.

Keywords: healthy condition, safety facilities, organization ergonomics

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Peculiarities of Teaching Cross-Cultural Communication in the Republic of Kazakhstan: Comparative Study in Russia and USA

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Abstract

This paper is dedicated to the comparative study of teaching cross-cultural communication in Kazakhstan. The project submits recommendation on further enhanced strategies that will help in the development of ICC education in line with modern trends in curriculum issues. It concludes that for any meaningful advancement to be made in the education sector there must be conscious, deliberate, purposeful, directional policy formulation of the implementation of the curriculum. The criteria of formation of critical thinking in students when teaching the ICC are considered. Moreover, in this paper there the problem of motivation students to use information technology to search for specific information for the understanding of the ICC is analysed.

Keywords: deliberate, purposeful, directional policy formulation

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CONTEMPORARY PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL REPRESENTATION OF ETHNIC GROUPS

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Abstract

The article investigates some methods of political representation of ethnic groups, applied in different countries. The topicality of the research article is determined by 1) the growing influence of ethnicity and ethnic identity that differentiate people all over the world; 2) high potential for ethnic conflict in any heterogeneous society; 3) nationalization of many post-Soviet states and the exclusion of non-titular ethnic groups from the political life of these countries. The article aims to investigate basic principle, upon which more effective political representation of various ethnic groups is based. Among these principles factors are types of an electoral system, methods of positive discrimination and special ethnic institutions. The article states that principles appropriate for one country are improper for another, which is why in each case a specificity of the state, mentality of its people, history, and other factors must be taken into account. Nevertheless, the study of experience and mechanisms of representation in various countries is necessary for the assessment of the national policy of any state, where Kazakhstan is not an exception. 2015 is proclaimed as the year of the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan, which lead to the analysis of its results for a time of two decades in interethnic sphere including its constitutional right for political representation of ethnic groups.

Keywords: political representation, ethnic groups, positive discrimination, Assembly of People of Kazakhstan.

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MULTILINGUAL EDUCATION IN THE WORLD AND THE EXPERIENCE OF INTRODUCTION IN KAZAKHSTAN

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Abstract

The need for reflection and in-depth study of issues related to the multilingual policy, where the knowledge of the native language simultaneously stimulates knowledge and learning of other languages is obvious in the context of the dynamic changes taking place in Kazakhstan. Existing world models of multilingual education represent a wide range of forms, productive use of which depends on many factors (language situation, economic and social conditions, historical and cultural aspects, etc.). There is no doubt that multilingual education programs conditioned by the logic of development of Kazakhstan and the process of international integration are in demand in the Kazakhstan's educational system. This is due to high academic motivation of students and practitioners conditioned by the desire to improve professional competence and competitiveness in the conditions of Kazakhstan's international integration. However, it should be noted that despite the measures taken for the implementation of multilingual education and the first positive results of the pilot models many issues related to the widespread introduction of multilingual education system in the country have not yet been resolved.

Keywords: multilingual education, multilingualism, language policy, identity, language situation, language modernization, trinity of languages

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THE IMPORTANCE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION

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Abstract

Foreign language knowledge is a basis of understanding other cultures, different ways of life and of intercultural communication. What is more, foreign languages offer an advantage when it comes to getting job, they facilitate travelling, they open the possibilities to study abroad. To support the foreign language teaching belongs among the objectives of the European Union. Its other goals are to encourage multilingual economy, to give the citizens the European Union documents in their mother tongue. Foreign language education has a long-term tradition in the Czech school system. To its disposal it has very well sophisticated methods. They are continuously modernized and harmonized in accordance with recommendations, documents and projects concerning the language policy of European Council and Commission. The academic public gets the familiarization with them by means of national and international activities.

Keywords: Foreign language, language education, domestic student, foreign student.

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METHODOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE LANGUAGE CONSCIOUSNESS

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Abstract

The relevance of the study of consciousness is recognized by virtually all the sciences of man and society. This is due to the general trend of the last few decades to put "human rights" in the center of the studied problems and consider the language in terms of "human speaker" (home de paroles). The theme of the "human factor" leads to the actualization of the fundamental problems of consciousness, thinking, language, cultural identity and image of the world, etc. which have defined the main directions of modern integrative research. New trends and aims of the language study, new key concepts and methods treat a human from the anthropocentric positions, covering four interrelated, but different directions, they are: 1) language study as a human "mirror" (basic notion in this respect is the notion of the world language image, the main task is the study of the human's own reflection in a language); 2) communicative linguistics, characterized by an interest to the human himself, in his relation to the communication process; 3) study of the language role in the cognitive processes and cognitive human structure; 4) finding out how language exists in itself.

The article analyses the main theoretical statements of the cognitive linguistics in respect of the conceptualization and categorization processes.

Keywords: language consciousness, anomaly, conceptualization, categorization.

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DETECTING SKILLS NEEDS AND GAPS IN BUSINESS GRADUATES

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Abstract

Studies of employment have affected heavily on the perception of graduates over the acquired level of different types of skills. However, there are fewer references to the assessment from the business point of view, both from the point of view of the needs of enterprises and the level of competence attested by graduates (Allen, Ramaekers, Van der Velden, 2003; AQU several years; Hernández-March, Martín del Peso, Rabadán-Gómez, Leguey-Galán, 2007; Martín-del Peso, Rabadán-Gómez Hernández-march, 2013; March-Navarro, Pedraja-Iglesias, Rivera-Torres, 2009).

Keywords: affected heavily, point of view, competence attested

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TRENDS IN PROBLEM BASED LEARNING RESEARCH STUDIES

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Abstract

Problem Based Learning (PBL) is a student centered pedagogy. While trying to solve problems, students learn from resources of information while at the same time improving and using their thought and logic strategies. The aims of PBL, can be summarized as to develop flexible & improvable student knowledge; to support learners in improving their PBL skills, to ease their learning path, to become independent learners, and to help them adopt effective group learning skills in an active environment. The main aim of this research is to investigate the way researchers have recently approached PBL oriented areas. More specifically, current research will help us identify the latest trends and tendencies referred to in the published studies related to “problem based learning” areas. This research was limited to the period 2008 – April 2014, and only Science Direct & Ulakbim were used as the main database resources. The sample of this study consists of 58 articles while the criteria is reported according to groups of publication dates, countries, research areas, research methods, education levels and used devices.

Keywords: problem based, mobile, online, distance learning

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HOPE THEORY IN HAFEZ'S POEMS

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Abstract

Based on the views of Western contemporary psychoanalysis and refers to mystical Orient, hope is the most important and most fundamental driving force of human life. Components of hope theory is: Having purpose, having the knowledge of the harsh realities of life, the uncertainty in the short-term goals, motivation and strong determination, patience, happiness, and belief in the hope of future fertility.(This world and the hereafter). This paper has attempted to combination of descriptive and content analysis research methods to indicate that Hafez's poetry is not only full of hope, but this famous poet of Persian in anywhere in his poems ,beauty, elegance, subtlety and the fullest intellectual, have also expressed the hope components.

Keywords: Theory of hope, optimism components, Hafez, Sufi.

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INVESTIGATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF FAMILY INVOLVEMENT ACTIVITIES IN PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

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Abstract

The aim of this research was to examine the effectiveness of family activities which are improved for the families. In this research content improved family involvement activities were applied to the families whom children continue their pre-school education. This study has carried out with experiment and control group's posttest design. Besides in the experiment group, mothers' and fathers' family involvement were compared. Research's experiment group are the parents of 16 students who continues their pre-school education. Control group are the parents of 10 students. Family Involvement Questionnaire (FIQ) has been used in order to test the family involvement activities' effectiveness. This FIQ was measured the family involvement as school-based involvement, home-school conferencing, and home-based involvement. In data analyses Mann-Whitney U test has been used. FIQ has been answered by all the parents from experiment group and 10 mothers, 6 fathers from the control group. The result of analyses has shown that there is no difference between experiment and control groups' family involvement. In the experiment group, mothers' home-school conferencing permanent involvement scores are higher than the fathers' home-school conferencing involvement scores. The results of the research has been argued and suggestions were given to pre-school teachers and related research workers.

Keywords: family involvement, home-school conferencing, pre-school education

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TRUST MATTERS FOR SUCCESSFUL SCHOOL LEADERSHIP

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Abstract

The important role of trust in society and human life is growing. Trust is fundamental to interpersonal relationships, societal and international relations. Trust is also central to a fulfilling life and a good society and makes family relationships stronger. Fukuyama (1995) contends that, in families where members relate to each other with trust, then these families are successful economically. Similarly, Bruhn (2001) asserts that being trusted and becoming trustworthy originates in families where parents teach their children trust and trustworthiness. Trust is also vital in business organisations. Bruhn (2001) found trust to be the key to an organisation's health and a foundation for positive outcomes.

Keywords: trust in society, makes family, family relationships, families

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STUDY UPON THE POSTGRADUATE DISSERTATIONS WHOSE SUBJECTS ARE FAMILY EDUCATION AND FAMILY INVOLVEMENT IN PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION IN TURKEY

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Abstract

Planning and implementation of services which shall make the family a part of the process in the construction of pre-school education services which were provided during early childhood that is one of the most critical periods of life are highly important in terms of child's healthy development. Within this frame, study upon the dissertations about family involvement and family education in pre-school has become necessary. For this purpose, "family involvement" and "family education" indexes in the departments of Pre-school Education, Pre-School Teaching, Child Development and Education; and Primary School which have been carried out in the Institute of Educational Sciences and Institute of Social Sciences at Council of Higher Education Dissertation Centre have been scanned. As a result of this scan, 35 postgraduate dissertations have been found out. These dissertations have been analysed by content analysis. This content analysis has been carried out according to specific criteria. These criteria include the year in which the dissertation was made; the level, paradigm, research design, target group, group size, data collection tools and the subject of the dissertation. The data obtained from the dissertations which were examined with content analysis were analysed by using descriptive statistical methods (frequency and percentage). 27 of these dissertations are postgraduate dissertations and 8 of them are doctoral dissertations. One of the remarkable findings of the research is that the percentage of the dissertations upon "investigation of the opinions" is 37%. The findings of the research have been discussed within the frame of literature and recommendations have been made for pre-school teachers.

Keywords: Family involvement, family education, pre-school education, content analysis

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ACCULTURATION OF THE RE-MIGRANT ROMANIAN CHILDREN - PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS RELATED TO THE REINTEGRATION IN THE ROMANIAN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

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Abstract

In the last years, a new phenomenon emerged in the educational system in Romania, as more and more children returned in Romania after a period spent abroad. The main objectives of the study was to investigate the factors that influence the self-esteem and dysfunctional cognitive thoughts of the re-migrant children, focusing on gender, age, scholar reintegration and linguistic abilities. The sample consisted of 87 re-migrant pupils (age 12 to 18, returned into Romania from Italy) and 65 "native" pupils of similar age (children that never migrated). Measures used in the study: unconditional self-acceptance scale (John Chamberlain and David Haaga); the Young schema questionnaire – short form 3 (Jeffrey Young and Gary Brown), self-assessment scale of linguistic skills (Romanian language). The re-migrant pupils have lower self-esteem and higher levels of emotional deprivation, abandonment, distrust, social isolation, estrangement, self-sacrifice, emotional inhibition, approval seeking than native pupils, confirming the existence and significance of the negative psychological effects of remigration. Within the re-migrant group, there were significant effects of gender, age and linguistic skills. The negative psychological effects of the re-migration found in this analysis (lower self-esteem and higher dysfunctional thinking) are consistent with the results of the previous studies in Romania (Luca et. al, 2012), but inconsistent with the results of F. Neto (2012) which found no significant difficulties in the re-adaptation of Portuguese re-migrant children after a significant re-accommodation period (8 years on average). Considering both previous results, we concluded that the negative psychological effects of the re-migration are present and intense in the first years, and less intense in time, as the adaptation is more effective. Therefore, the institutional efforts should be concentrated in the first year(s) after the re-migration, when pupils need to be helped in their acculturation process.

Keywords: re-migration, acculturation, educational reintegration

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THE NEW LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS THAT MEETS THE GENERAL NEEDS OF STUDENTS. TEACHER FOR A DAY

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Abstract

The issues of teaching styles represent a constant concern of contemporary pedagogy. Analyzing the determinants of educational styles is aimed at identifying effective style in relation to each educational context according to Fiedler's contingency model. There are some opinions that effective educational style could be described by the interaction of two dimensions: control or independence and emotionality (Potolea *et al.*, 1989; Iucu, 2008). A previous study conducted in 1939 by Ronald Lippitt showed that in the democratic classroom atmosphere, the teacher, as a formal leader, helped to make a central position in the group stratification accessible to all members, and a friendly spirit of work recognition existed between the members - items on co-operation, praise, constructive suggestions, and objective criticism. A dominating type of verbal expression appeared to be the only path left open by which members could strive toward status in autocratic classroom atmosphere (Lippitt, 1939). Previous studies highlighted the impact of culture within they occur on communication skills (Vasilescu, 2009). In these circumstances, we intend to conduct a study, at the level of primary education classes, in order to investigate the relation between the leadership style of the teacher and

students achievements. Previous studies recorded better results regarding intrinsic motivation and group cohesion (Soar, 1972). We also intend to investigate the influence of democratic atmosphere on school results in terms of students' emotional potential.

Keywords: democratic classroom atmosphere; formal and informal structures in group dynamics; group cohesion; results in terms of students emotional potential

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HIGHER EDUCATION OF KAZAKHSTAN IN THE CONTEXT OF MODERNIZATION

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Abstract

The objectives of this paper are to identify the variety of important forces, trends to the development and the restructuring of higher education and to consider the efficient, improving steps of modernization the Kazakhstani higher education system. The author used the case study methodology and collected data from multiple sources including reports and data of foreign organizations and universities and the newspapers' articles. These findings may provide insights of solutions and the steps for the modernization of Kazakhstani higher education.

Keywords: modernization, academic staff, higher education development.

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THE MAIN IDEAS OF COSMOLOGY AT SCHOOL

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Abstract

The aim of this research study was to investigate students' ideas and main difficulties with understanding modern cosmology science and to design based on results obtained a new cosmology course. We tried to identify factors, which might limit students' skills and knowledge about universe. The participants were students – mostly pre-service teachers at the Science Education program in an Faculty of Education. A combination of qualitative and quantitative research approaches were used in the study. The data were primarily sourced from a standard questionnaire instrument. In addition, the interviews were conducted to determine student's views of discussed course topics.

Keywords: Cosmology education, misconception, teaching

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EFFECTS OF CAUSALLY RELATEDNESS AND UNCERTAINTY ON INTEGRATION OF OUTCOMES OF CONCURRENT DECISIONS

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Abstract

Purpose of Study: An experiment was conducted to investigate whether causally related outcomes of concurrent decisions are more frequently integrated than unrelated outcomes, and whether certain outcomes are more frequently integrated than uncertain outcomes. **Method:** Sixteen undergraduates in one group chose between buying means-end related and unrelated pairs of everyday consumer products, whereas 16 undergraduates in another group chose between lottery tickets with the consumer products as prizes. **Findings and Results:** The results indicated that both causally relatedness and uncertainty of outcomes of concurrent decisions affect integration. **Conclusions:** Means and ends were more often chosen when they were presented in the same sets of two concurrent decisions than when they were presented together with unrelated options or singly. The observed differences were smaller when choices were made between uncertain outcomes.

Keywords: Decision making, concurrent decisions; integration

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FAILURES TO INTEGRATE CAUSALLY RELATED OUTCOMES OF CONCURRENT DECISIONS

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Abstract

Problem statement: Sometimes concurrent decisions are not integrated. **Purpose of study:** An experiment was conducted to investigate whether causally related options of concurrent decisions are not evaluated and therefore not chosen although their combinations are more attractive than single options. In two concurrent decisions participants chose between buying means-end related and unrelated pairs of everyday consumer products. **Method:** Sixteen undergraduates in one group were sometimes forced to choose the end (or the means), whereas 16 undergraduates in another group were always free to choose the end and means. **Findings and results:** In the forced choices, participants chose the means or ends presumably because they attended to the additional benefits. **Conclusions:** However, when free to make both choices participants only chose the ends and means 22% of the time. 28% of the choices were made of only an end or a means, and 50% of the choices were made of two unrelated options

Keywords: Decision making; concurrent decision integration

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LOSS SENSITIVITY AND INTEGRATION OF OUTCOMES OF CONCURRENT RISKY DECISIONS

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Abstract

Problem statement: Two experiments were conducted to test the hypothesis that the loss-sensitivity principle extends to integration of the outcomes of two concurrent risky decisions. Purpose of Study: According to this principle, only expected loss outcomes of concurrent decisions would be integrated. Method: A total of 96 undergraduates participated in two experiments. Findings and Results: The results of Experiment 1 showed consistent with the loss sensitivity principle that a prior outcome was integrated with the expected loss outcome of a current decision. However, there was no evidence for integration of the expected loss outcomes of two concurrent decisions. A possible explanation implying that outcomes are ignored if they have not yet occurred was followed up in Experiment 2 where participants were offered bonuses to increase their sensitivity either to gains or losses. An effect of bonus was observed but again there was no evidence for integration of the outcomes of concurrent decisions. Conclusion: Although confirmed in several previous experiments when choices were made between mixed bets with both gain and loss outcomes, whether the loss-sensitivity principle extends to integration of prior outcomes when choices are made between losses or between gains was also questioned by the results.

Keywords: Decision making; concurrent decision integration

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ATTENTION BIAS IN INTEGRATION OF OUTCOMES OF CONCURRENT DECISIONS

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Abstract

Purpose of Study: An experiment was conducted to investigate whether an attentional bias explains why decision makers sometimes fail to integrate outcomes of concurrent decisions. Method: Forty-eight undergraduates recruited as participants were asked to make fictitious choices of stores located at different distances where they could purchase the same consumer products at different prices. In one condition the participants were asked to also make a choice between driving and walking to the stores, in another condition to choose between the stores when they had no other option than to walk or drive. Attitudes toward driving were independently assessed by means of a questionnaire. Findings and Results: A finding supporting the attentional bias was that participants with a more positive attitude toward driving chose more frequently to drive to stores within walking distance than participants with a less positive attitude towards driving.

Keywords: Decision making; concurrent decision integration

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ABSENTEEISM PROBLEM OF THE SENIOR STUDENTS IN HIGH SCHOOLS IN TURKEY

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Abstract

Absenteeism' which can be defined as not attending the classes or not going to the school is one of the problems which has not been resolved yet. Indeed, not the first but the most important reason of this is the University Entrance Exams. When the duration of high schools was 3 years, the numbers of absenteeism used to increase greatly (from January on), students used to use their rights not to attend the classes which is up to 20 days, they used to do everything not to fail the courses like getting health reports. After duration of high schools extended to 4 years, the numbers of absenteeism increased beginning from the very first months of the first term. Absenteeism became the problem of the schools which students obtain right with high Exam degrees to enter and the standards of which were high. This was the problem that everybody knew but did not express. This study compares the advantages of credit system which was applied for a short term and then was abandoned with the system that is used now. The developments that have happened in Turkey for the last 10 years give historical datum and information. Education programs, written and visual media, teachers in the schools are included in these information. One should evaluate the high schools system in Turkey together with private teaching institutions and university entrance exam system. With this perspective, to develop a project out of this is aimed at. This study aims at making a project suggesting that the last year of high schools should comprise of one term, not two terms in order to reduce absenteeism rates. This supports the essay 'Course Passing and Credit System'.

Keywords: Secondary education, course passing, credit system, education system, Turkey

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COURSE PASSING AND CREDIT SYSTEM OF SECONDARY EDUCATION IN TURKEY

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Abstract

In the very beginnings of 1990s, there happened some important improvements which could be regarded as reforms in fields of law and education. In the field of law, Law of Criminal Procedure (LCP) was changed. In the field of education, in addition, Course Passing and Credit System was introduced. The LCP is generally associated with Seyfi Oktay who run a program in 1990s named 'democratization' and was the Minister of Justice at the time when Demirel and İnönü formed a Coalition. Also, the credit system is associated with Minister of Education Avni Akyol. Thanks to all changes brought with LCP, any accused person has gained right to have a lawyer with him or her in order to prevent torture. Suleyman Demirel, who was prime minister at that time, promised a country the police stations of which would made of glass emphasizing the upcoming honesty and equality. The credit system was also aiming at democratization and a reformist and innovative approach to education. Over time, indeed, reforms and improvements have not happened as successful as expected. Law enforcement circles reacted and even resisted against the practices of LCP. The credit system was abolished before it could not be useful as expected. However, these two attempts to improve education and law partly contributed to their advancement to some extent. This study analyses how the Course Passing and Credit System was before and how it is now. For this purpose, the continuous problems of secondary education are touched on, firstly. It is pointed out that these problems are aimed at being solved with the introduction of the credit system. To this end, improvements in secondary education and newly-coined terms are listed. Here are some major developments: adoption of the importance of terms not the years, the division of the classes as electives and compulsories, the increase of the classes up to 24 mutual and 120 electives, increasing the number of

departments at high school, taking into consideration that the credit of a class is also important and must be graded when the average is calculated, the principle that an average student can graduate in 5 terms (2.5 years), to solve the absenteeism problem with well-prepared programs, to give students the opportunity to choose teachers as well as choosing the courses. This study analyzes the reasons why credit system was abandoned, compares the previous practices and current practices in education. It ends with the evaluation of the history of education and how it has been affected with the practices.

Keywords: practices, division, increasing, education

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EXPERIENCED MILITARY OFFICER'S PERCEPTION OF IMPORTANT CHARACTER STRENGTHS

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Abstract

Problem statement: Military officers educated from the Norwegian Military Academy are expected to become leaders in military international operations. Leadership in these contexts will demand a high degree of intellect and character. However, there is a lack of systematic research on which specific character strengths that are crucial to possess for military officers to succeed in international operations. Purpose of study: This paper discusses a group of experienced officer's perception of which character strengths are deemed most important for the Norwegian Military Academy's officers to succeed. Method: A group of participants consisting of 25 experienced military officers were given a list of 24 character strengths. They were requested to judge each character strength according to its importance for military officers. Findings and results: 12 character strengths were selected as the most important for military officers and their leadership. These were in ranked order: Leadership, integrity, persistence, bravery, open-mindedness, fairness, citizenship, self-regulation, love of learning, social intelligence, perspective and creativity. Conclusions and recommendations: These 12 character strengths were the same 12 identified as important for military officers in another study conducted at the NMA. It was therefore decided that these 12 selected character strengths will function as the basis for the development of an instrument for observing character strenghts during military field exercises.

Keywords: Characters, characters strenght, millitary, education

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THE USE OF DIGITAL LEARNING OBJECTS FOR EFFECTIVE MATHEMATICS INSTRUCTION

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Abstract

During the last decade, e-learning has become a widespread phenomenon. Nocar (2004) defines e-learning as a multimedia support of the educational process, connected with modern information and communication technologies to improve education. Or it may be defined as educational process which uses digital technologies (hardware, web, specialized software) and digital entities (digital text, multimedia objects, etc.) to reach the set aims. Current Czech tertiary education (mainly part-time and distance degree courses) widely uses e-learning. The popularity of e-learning is rising even at secondary schools, which is a very positive trend. We can also watch first attempts to apply e-learning at primary schools.

Keywords: e-learning, educational process, digital entities

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STUDENTS`OPINIONS ON THE USEFULNESS OF THE PROFESSIONAL TRAINING WITHIN THE FUTURE TEACHERS' PREGRADUATE PREPARATION'S

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Abstract

In the years 2011 and 2014, the Department of Mathematics at Palacky University Faculty of Education had been dealing with an analysis of the educational needs of Primary school teacher training with respect to their mathematical and didactic competencies. The data were partly obtained by the means of a non-standardized questionnaire assigned to the students.

Keywords: Primary school, training, partly

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DOES PRACTICING CLOSE COMBAT TRAINING IMPROVE THE PERCEIVED ABILITY TO PERFORM BETTER IN STRESSFUL CONDITIONS

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Abstract

Problem statement: In modern military operations, soldiers and officers often face the risk of engaging the enemy in close combat or hand-to-hand combat. Since this type of fighting is considered very stressful, it is of importance to find a suitable and easy to learn hand-to-hand combat system that will enhance the soldiers and officers ability to function under stress. Purpose of study: The present study investigated whether participating in a one-day hand-to-hand combat course in the Israeli hand-to-hand system Krav Maga would lead to a better perception and understanding of how to perform more efficiently under stressful situations. Method: Norwegian military officers (n=43) completed a questionnaire with questions related to hand-to-hand combat training. Participants were also asked about their knowledge about physical and mental reactions under stress. They were given the same questionnaire before and after taking part in the hand-to-hand combat course.

Keywords: Close combat; hand to hand, Krav maga, self-efficacy, decision making, stress

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VOLITIONAL CAUSAL RELATIONS (IN THE CASE OF KAZAKH)

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Abstract

The subject of our study is functional semantic category of causality. Our research in the scope of this article aims at revealing the volitional causal relations and the means of their verbalization in the case of Kazakh language. The subject of consciousness (SOC) in volitional causal relations is represented as a central figure: his or her perception of reality are manifested in her or his cognitive mode, mental perception of objective causal relationships. They play the key role in building a notional structure of causal utterances in creating cognitive integrity in oral and written discourse. We have applied descriptive-analytic, transformational methods and contextual analysis and used belles-lettres discursive texts in Kazakh as the research materials. As the result of the performed analysis we came to a conclusion that the identified linguistic means establish the subjectivity of causal discourses. The subject of consciousness (SOC), who perceive and objectively comprehend external existing causal relations through the prism of their knowledge about the circumstances in the objective and mental world, are placed in the centre of causal discourses.

Keywords: category, causal relations, volitional causal relations, mental predicate, subjective mode, verbalization

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THE PROBLEM OF TRANSLATION: THE PHENOMENON OF SYNONYMY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SPECIAL TERMINOLOGY

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Abstract

This article approaches the phenomenon of synonymy in technical terminology through a study of terminology related to electrical engineering from the German, Russian, and English languages. It seeks to demonstrate the presences of synonymy, provide a framework for understanding the phenomenon, and begin to justify the potential benefits that it can create in a technical sub-language. Through a multilingual analysis of hundreds of technical terms from an interdisciplinary data bank, cross-referenced with technical dictionary entries, a large number of synonyms are shown to form part of the technical lexicon. A high proportion of these had only one synonymic partner, and the authors conclude from this that the development of a technical sublanguage in a field often has competing battles over standardization that nevertheless settles on a few key candidates. Further understanding of these issues will lead to a more productive approach for standardization of terms on an international level, while at the same time acknowledging the varying vocabulary within languages

Keywords: variations, term-synonyms, synonym series, electrical engineering sublanguage, systematization of terms, interpretation, standardization, absolute synonyms, partial (conditional) synonyms doublets.

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LANGUAGE CONTACTS IN A MULTI-ETHNIC STATE: ACTIVE PROCESSES AND FORMS OF INTERACTIONS

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Abstract

Despite the existing multi-ethnic variety, the speakers of the official Kazakh and Russian languages constitute the prevailing majority of the Kazakhstan society. The specific features of the language situation in Kazakhstan are determined by the peculiarities of interaction and functioning of these languages in diverse areas of social life. This paper investigates the relationship between Kazakh and Russian as well as the influence of one language on the other. Furthermore, it examines the context in which Russian functions as the first and second language, and looks at active processes determined by the specific nature of these contacts. Additionally, we propose the explanation to how intercultural competence is being developed in the present-day Kazakhstan.

Keywords: Multicultural environment, interaction of languages, intercultural competence

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CONVERSATION ANALYSIS OF CODE-SWITCHED REPAIR SEQUENCES IN THE EDUCATIONAL

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Abstract

The paper considers Anglo-Kazakh code-switching in the repair sequences among first-year students majoring in “Foreign language: two foreign languages”. The study was conducted at L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University in Astana, Kazakhstan. Some specific characteristic of educational policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan is analysed. The results show that code-switching in repair sequences is used as: a) self-initiated self-repair; b) self-initiated other-repair; and c) candidate understanding. Repair initiation when code-switching happens to understand, to confirm and to clarify statements. Due to the specific linguistic situation of Kazakhstan, code-switching in the FL classroom may occur from English to Kazakh, or from English to Russian, depending on dominance of the language in the speaker’s linguistic repertoire.

Keywords: Conversation analysis; repair; code-switching

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INVESTIGATING PRAGMATIC FAILURES IN BUSINESS LETTERS OF KAZAKHSTANI PROFESSIONALS

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Abstract

In recent years, the economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan has undergone considerable changes and development. As a consequence, many international business transactions are carried out between representatives of different languages and cultures. This article focuses on pragmatic failures detected in the collected corpora of 100 business letters written in English by Kazakhstani business professionals to their international partners. A number of examples has been identified which clearly demonstrates noticeable discrepancy between cultural and linguistic contexts of speech units making communication process complicated. In the study, we have identified several reasons for pragmatic failures in communication through business correspondence including a mixture of different cultural standards of the structural and linguistic processing of business correspondence, a mixture of different genres in one business text with a combination of several communicative purposes, a lack of language skills of the authors of business letters in English (spelling, grammar, lexical errors), etc.

Keywords: Business letters; business professional; pragmatic failures; cross-cultural analysis; effective business communication

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THE LANGUAGE POLICY OF KAZAKHSTAN IN EDUCATION

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Abstract

Kazakhstan as a multiethnic state the territory of which is ranked 9th in the world, and the number of population has exceeded 17 million is now at the stage of its rapid development. Kazakhstan is recognized by the international community as a country that is geopolitically stable and has all the resources to be promoted in the ranks of advanced countries. The cross cultural tolerance is associated with the necessity of forming in Kazakhstan a multilingual space. The country is home to more than 120 ethnic groups and nationalities. It is undoubtedly that each ethnic group has its own culture, history and language. Kazakhstan has not observed so far any crisis connected to the confrontation of citizens on the basis of differences by ethnicity. Peaceful living of the population is a priority. Law on Languages adopted in 1997 secures not only the rights of the state Kazakh language and lingua franca - Russian, but also the legitimacy of all the languages of the peoples of Kazakhstan, especially in the places of their residence. In the 2012/2013 academic year, school educational programs included the study of the ethnic languages as an elective or separate course: Dungan (4140 students), Turkish (2,194 students), Uyghur (4087 students), English (1,624 students), Polish (645 students), Kurdish (426 students), Azerbaijan (339 students), Korean (197 students), Tatar (42 students) and other national languages [1]. There are 190 Sunday schools of the ethnocultural associations where the mother tongue of 30 ethnic groups is taught.

Keywords: ethnic languages, cross cultural, promoted

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COMMUNICATIVE REGISTERS AS MEANS OF EXPRESSING AUTHOR'S POSITION IN FOREIGN-LANGUAGE MONOLOGUE SPEECH

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Abstract

A text has got a direct communicative idea. Making a text by a person is based upon experience of the society. Producing monologue utterances are a product of an individual's activity (speaker). One builds concrete content upon firm "skeleton" - structure of a definite essential type of the text. G.V.Kolshanski's "Communicative function and structure of language" underscores the wholeness of the text: "Intention of text development is not for forming separate utterances, but for the whole idea transmission, which can be less a constant of atomised facts, and can be a description of a definite situation like an object of changing thoughts between communicators. Precisely, the wholeness and globality of the idea when defining the choice of concrete utterances, and unite the utterances into one unit, the wholeness of which is supposed to be as a completeness and informativity (creation of communicator's idea) so an unambiguity of perception.

Keywords: between communicators, informativity, transmission

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CONDITIONS FOR EFFECTIVE INTERACTION BETWEEN TEACHER AND PUPIL AT CZECH PRIMARY SCHOOLS

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Abstract

The issue of communication and interaction between teacher and pupil is currently very topical. Especially increasing importance in the context of issues dealt with the project Puberty - part of sex education in the system of Czech and Chinese Education no. IGA_PdF_2015_007. Sex education is in general often attacked other parts of the parental public as unnecessary and ineffective school. Best sex education in school also follows from the requirement of expertise, and in relation to specific pedagogical-psychological peculiarities of pupils (eg. Langmeier, Krejčířová, 2006) and it need to respect humanizing criteria and ethical principles. Comprehensive sex education, including issues of puberty, has a center of gravity in the family, but cannot guarantee that the pupil obtains the desired knowledge, attitudes and behavior of the broadest sexual behavior. A school pupil and its family should be able to communicate with each other on sex education, including the issue of puberty, but often there are problems associated with barriers parents in communicating with the child (Rašková, 2013).

Keywords: barriers, pedagogical, psychological

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LOGISTICS SYSTEM OF KAZAKHSTAN AS A FACTOR IN INCREASING ITS COMPETITIVENESS

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Abstract

Efficient logistics system is an important factor for stable economic growth of the state. Rational use of transport and logistics capabilities of the country stimulates the rapid development of related industries and sectors of the economy. In a globalizing world economy and the expansion of integration processes with the introduction of the Eurasian Economic Union, Kazakhstan is implementing an ambitious strategic goal of building a competitive economy. In this context, a key role in achieving these goals must go to efficient transport and logistics system, which should provide not only a high and efficient transport connectivity in the country, but also the necessary level of integration of Kazakhstan into the global transport and logistics network. And in today's Kazakhstan, the level of logistics costs in the manufacturing complex is one of the highest in the world, the share of logistics costs in the final cost of production is approximately 20-25%. In this case, the global average is 11%, in China - 14% in the EU - 11% in the US and Canada - 10%. At present, the lack of efficiency of the transport system of Kazakhstan is a brake on the development of the economy as a whole. In this regard, there is a question of logistics research in Kazakhstan and its impact on the country's economic growth. This article discusses the problems and obstacles to the development of the logistics system of Kazakhstan and ways of their solutions, the analysis of the logistic capacity of the country.

Keywords: Logistisc, logistic system, competitives

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DISABILITY STUDIES PERSPECTIVES AND THE KUWAITI CONTEXT

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Abstract

In this paper, I aspire to answer the following questions: which disability perspective/analytical tool is more suitable for adoption in Kuwait? To what extent is the state ready to consider this perspective? After the exploration of the dominant disability perspectives in Britain and the initial analysis of the data I generated from disabled and non-disabled people in Kuwait, I was able to develop my own conceptualisation that is appropriate when seeking to critically consider and analyse disability-related issues in a Kuwaiti context. I found that critical realism is more appropriate to offering a better understanding of disability-related issues in Kuwait because it allows for more complexity, which can offer space for the wide range of experiences of disabled people in Kuwait. However, without overcoming the biological, psychological, political/economic, socio-cultural and environmental problems faced by disabled people, it would be difficult to adopt a critical realist approach in Kuwait.

Keywords: disability, impairment, social model, cultural perspective, critical realism.

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MODERN STATE OF THE INTERNATIONALIZATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION OF KAZAKHSTAN

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Abstract

Over the last decade substantial efforts have been made to modernize the national higher education system, make it competitive on the international level and enhance its quality and relevance. A major step towards the internationalisation of higher education in Kazakhstan is the decision to implement higher education reform along the general lines of the Bologna process. In line with the national plan, the former types and levels of academic programmes were transformed into the three levels established under the Bologna framework: Bachelor, Master and PhD. Along with this, major changes are taking place in the teaching and learning process, the way curricula and programmes are organised and delivered. As a result of the reform it is expected that degrees offered in the country will be comparable with European degrees.

Keywords: higher education, internalization of higher education, academic mobility

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INNOVATIONS IN TEACHING LINGUISTIC DISCIPLINES

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Absract

Onomastics as a branch of linguistics and academic discipline at higher educational institutions is concerned with a wide range of problems connected with proper names constituting the onomastic space of the language. The new tendencies characterizing the development of onomastics indicate that the research in this area has broadened its scope and various categories of names that were not previously studied, at present are in the focus of attention of scholars. It refers to commercial nomination orientated to obtaining commercial profit and regarded as linguistic naming of different institutions, enterprises and products. The present study deals with the main characteristic features of verbal trademarks representing commercial nomination and considers methods used in linguistics to determine the degree of identity or difference of verbal trademarks similar in sound form and graphics. The methodology of linguistic expertise is described on the particular example of comparing the verbal trademarks ACCY (Cyrillic script letters) and A'SU (Latin script letters) used to name water beverages produced in Kazakhstan. The paper demonstrates how to use in teaching practice the computer program PRAAT and questionnaires on the basis of the method of sociolinguistic interviewing to carry out intonation and sound investigation of trademarks for proving their distinctiveness.

Keywords: onomastics, verbal trademark, linguistic expertise; identification; distinctiveness; commercial nomination

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EDUCATION AS ALIENATION IN HEGEL'S THE PHENOMENOLOGY OF SPIRIT

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Abstract

The article provides an analysis of the Hegelian conception of the problem of alienation in education as a certain historical period of development of the spirit, as expressed in his "Phenomenology of spirit". The author of article proves the idea that an adequate interpretation of the Hegelian conception is only possible if we are talking about philosophical-anthropological interpretation of education. In the article examined the personal and social aspects of the Hegelian understanding of the interaction of education and alienation. In this article is shown as Hegel thought ways to overcome alienation and that he saw historical limitations of education as a specific historical period of development of the objective spirit.

Keywords: talking about philosophical-anthropological interpretation

PATRIOTIC EDUCATION AND CIVIC CULTURE OF YOUTH IN RUSSIA: SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

High level of patriotic consciousness is very important for civic consolidation and enhancement of competitive ability of Russia in geopolitical schedule. In the meantime, multinational character of Russian society, specifics of its territorial and administrative division, difference in political and socioeconomic situation of single regions condition necessity of modernization of existing system of patriotic education which no longer responses to modern social reality and doesn't take into account peculiarities of mentality of modern youth. Today in Russian society there is an apparent need for development of ideas of active citizenship, initiative behavior and practical civic co-participation among youth. Evaluation of patriotic education system was made in four border regions of Russia: Altaysky krai, Krasnoyarsky krai, Omskaya oblast and Republic of Altai (n=2400, from 15 to 75 years). Indicators of evaluation included subjective perception of patriotic education, the role of social institutions, obstacles and restrictions in youth policy. Our research showed that patriotic education in public conscience means not only evident inculcation of values such as love and respect for the country, but education in the whole, battle against drugs and alcohol, labor for the welfare of the state, care of people, military service, youth leisure organization and so on.

Keywords: Patriotic education, civic culture, youth, Russia

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SUSTAINABLE WOOL PROCESSING DEVELOPED WITH THE ACADEMIC CURRICULUM

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Abstract

In 1781, Richard Arkwright opened the world's first steam-powered textile mill in Manchester, helping to kick-start the Industrial Revolution within the United Kingdom. Despite this, by the 1980s the textile industry in the northern regions had all but vanished. However, there is now a thriving cottage industry within local communities [Langdown, 2014], which falls outside of the remit of the British Wool Marketing Board (BWMB).

As such, they are entirely reliant on external stakeholders to identify the quality of their produce and take it to market. In order to support more sustainable paradigms, it is proposed that innovative engineering solutions are required [Fernando et al, 2014]. The diameter of a wool fibre is the defining characteristic in determining its use and value. A cost-effective wool counter, which satisfies BWMB criteria is desirable [BWMB, 2014]. As part of the academic curriculum at the School of Engineering, a wool counter has been developed in collaboration with the School of Art. This paper discusses the development of a wool counter as one of the possible solutions to sustainable wool production. The wool counter works on the principle of determining the thickness of the fibres and it is designed using low cost and sustainable electronics [Fleishammer, 1996]. Wool fibres typically vary in diameter from 10µm to 60µm, hence a wool counter with a resolution of up to 1µm is desirable. Initial results for a wool counter based on charge-coupled imaging show a measurement with a resolution of 1µm is obtainable

Keywords: Sustainable, wool, processing, academic, curriculum, counter, fibre, diameter

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THE IMPACT OF EDUCATION ON THE BEHAVIOUR OF THE CONSUMER OF ANIMAL ORIGIN FOOD PRODUCTS

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Abstract

The food style defines the behaviour of the consumer or the behaviour of a community function to the wishes and the significances regarding the food act, closely linked to the procurement, preparation and consumption of food. The impact of education on the consumers of animal origin food products was evaluated by the administration of a questionnaire structured on three categories of respondents: pupils, students and adults, all residents in the Timis County- Romania. The findings indicate a preference for meat of 98% of the respondents; mainly chicken, then pork and beef. The high percentage of milk consume is influenced by tradition, the age of the respondents and the reasonable price. Students prefer pork and meat products, followed by dairy products. Adults prefer chicken meat mainly due to its low price, or because it can be obtained in their own household.

Keywords: Behaviour, consumption, education, food productions of animal origin, health food price

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THE ROLE OF TRANSLATION IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING

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Abstract

The method of translation is as old as a foreign language teaching itself. But the article only tackles the period of the last century. Then the technique of translation had been used in the teaching of classical languages. That technique is discussed as a whole and in a survey. Used until the world war two it was replaced by more progressive methods. It still may be used, however, for some purpose also within current language teaching where it has a role as a means of checking. That use is described in detail with some added illustrative examples. The situation mentioned in the article reflects the Czech Republic.

Keywords: Translation, foreign language teaching, textbooks

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THE FIGURATIVE IDIOMS OF ENGLISH, GERMAN AND KAZAKH IN CONTRAST

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Abstract

This article discusses the figurative phraseological units, namely the idioms of English German and Kazakh languages in comparative aspect. It appeals to the phraseology of imagery due to the fact that the imagery - a defining component of semantic derivation and semantics of phraseological units in particular. The main goal is to make a contribution to the theory of phraseology, based on the tradition of comparative phraseology. After determining the subject and object of the research, a brief review of domestic and foreign publications in the field of comparative phraseology the article describes the results of practical analysis of idioms in three languages. The main features of the analyzed units are multi-component structure, stability, idiomaticity that distinguishes them from other expressions. They can be interpreted in two different conceptual levels: in the literal sense, which is the basis of the internal form of a linguistic unit and in a figurative sense. The role of a semantic element between the two levels assumes shaped component values (image component) (Dobrovolskij 2009: 204). Phraseological images of cultural significance and informative,

Keywords: imagery, visuality, imagery means, imagery structure

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NAZIRA TRADITION and “LEYLA AND MAJNUN” LOVE POEM IN THE KAZAKH LITERATURE

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Abstract

Many works of the eastern poets were devoted to love theme. The most spread “Leyla and Majnun” is a love story originated in Arabic, later significantly expanded to Persian and got its fictional peak in Turkic literature. Poets frequently wrote on this theme. The actual reason is “nazira, nazirashylyk” tradition which is the source of love tradition. Poets wrote their poem lines in Arabic aruz style. That nazira tradition took its continuation in Kazakh steppes in the end of XIX century and in the beginning of the XX century but not exactly in its poem style. It is obvious from the Kazakh writers’ works that the object of written literature was love poems and were written in rhymes. Love poems did not leave the Kazakh poems indifferently. That’s why, poets tried to introduce the eastern poem to Kazakh nation. Kazakh poets were good as eastern poets in terms of the above mentioned theme. After that new works with different styles peculiar to poets were coming out in the literature. This article deals with nazira tradition in the Kazakh literature and “Leyla and Majnun” poem which is written in nazira tradition. Along with it, we try to evaluate the role of nazira tradition as the witness of historical events.

Keywords: Kazakh literature, nazira tradition, Leyla, Majnun, love poem

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ANALYZING THE PROBLEMS OF SCIENCE TEACHERS THAT THEY ENCOUNTER WHILE TEACHING PHYSICS EDUCATION

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Abstract

Even though the physical science is very important in our daily lives. It unit sufficiently understood by students. In order that students can get a better physical education, at first the teachers who have given physics lesson should get rid of the problems which they faced while teaching process. This survey's aim is specifying the matters which are encountered by science teachers while physics teaching and giving them solutions. The study group consist of 50 science teachers who have been working in Diyarbakır and Batman. During 2014 - 2015 years. This research is a descriptive study carried out by contend analysis. In this study, semi - structured interview was used among the qualitative research methods. According to the research findings the top problems that the physics teachers encountered in physics lesson while processing the topics are the lab problems. Some solutions have been introduced for science teachers in order to give a better physics education.

Keywords: Science, Physics education

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CURRENT OPINIONS OF CZECH TEACHERS ABOUT THE INCLUSIVE FORM OF EDUCATION

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Abstract

The current curriculum for elementary education in the Czech Republic allows inclusion of pupils with special educational needs in mainstream schools. In spite of the fact that today the right of all persons to education is generally accepted, the inclusive form of education frequently raises various doubts in both the lay and professional community. Various concerns stem from inaccurate ideas of this form of education and insufficient information, particularly in relation to successful delivery of inclusion. In some countries, such as in Great Britain or Finland, the experience with the inclusive form of education is much longer and is mostly positive, in our country however, the concept of inclusion is gaining ground relatively slowly.

Keywords: successful delivery, education frequently, inclusive

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JOB SPECIFICATION (PROFESSIOGRAPHING) AS A WAY OF PREVENTION OF CAUSES OF PROFESSIONAL BURNOUT OF A PERSONALITY

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Abstract

The phenomenon of "mental burnout" in various domestic and foreign research has different sounding (emotional burnout, professional burnout, a syndrome of professional combustion, etc.) but at the attentive analysis of these definitions a similarity in treatment is observed. According to modern data "mental burnout" is understood as a condition of physical, emotional and intellectual exhaustion which is revealed in social sphere professions. The main manifestations of "burnout" are observed through the feeling of fatigue, lack of power, lowered energy tone and working capacity and through various symptoms of physical indispositions, tendency to misuse of sedative drug or stimulants, etc. A professional has a negative mental attitude in communication with partners (colleagues, clients, patients, management, family members and friends). It leads to the conflicts and loss of belief in the professional opportunities and there can be the reasons for change of life scenario or full refusal of professional activity in the chosen sphere [1, p.92].

Keywords: fatigue, lack of power, lowered energy tone and working capacity

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VERBAL AND NON-VERBAL MEANS OF COMMUNICATION IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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Abstract

Teaching foreign languages takes one of the most important places in educational process in Kazakhstan. Nowadays learning foreign language in higher educational institutions is connected with educational aims and wide range of business and cultural communication with foreign countries. Communication in foreign language using appropriate style in definite fields or various situations may vary according to the time and may be considered as an *object* in scientific project. It is necessary to mention that results of such research are extremely important for development of relations, effectiveness of communication, and achievement of communication goals in professional activity by modern learners. The *purpose* of study is the selection of educational materials and using them in teaching foreign language, taking into account verbal and non-verbal communicative means which have effect on communication process.

Keywords: Communication, foreign language, appropriate style

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TEACHING DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSING USING A DSP KIT

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Abstract

Digital Signal Processing (DSP) is one of the most important topics in electrical and electronic engineering education. This paper describes the development of an undergraduate level laboratory course on digital signal processing for electrical and electronic engineering students at the Near East University. The primary purpose of the laboratory is a better understanding of the theoretical concepts, and to let the students experience actual DSP processes happening in real-time, using real hardware devices. The developed laboratory can be used to teach all aspects of digital signal processing. In this paper only the important topic of digital filtering of the DSP is considered. The paper will be of interest to those teaching DSP related courses at undergraduate level, such as introduction to DSP, real-time DSP, and the fundamentals of DSP. The low-cost Milivojević and Šaponjić (2013) DSP development kit is used in the laboratory experiments as the fundamental learning tool.

Keywords: DSP, teaching DSP, real-time signal processing, real-time signals

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POSTMODERN INQUIRY: THE VALUE OF 'FRESH' PERSPECTIVES

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Abstract

This short paper focuses on qualitative research. Its main aim is to engender conversations about the value of 'fresh' research perspectives. It positions the discussion within the works of qualitative inquiry experts. Butler-Kisber's (2010) thematic, narrative and arts-informed perspective, Creswell's (2014; 2007) worldviews for qualitative researchers, Denzin and Lincoln's (2005; 2011) eight phases in qualitative research and personal experiences are the springboards used to give impetus to the claims made. It asserts that researchers should use alternative techniques when necessary and concludes that researchers should critique their work with a view to allowing space for 'fresh' insights and perspectives.

Keywords: postmodern, worldviews, constructivism, qualitative traditions and approaches, subjectivity

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ASSESSMENT OF THE STUDENTS' HIGHER LEVEL TEXT COMPREHENSION SKILLS IN BASIC SCHOOL

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Abstract

Text comprehension is a sophisticated process that is influenced by the reader's cognitive skills, the type of texts and instructional methods chosen by the teacher. The aim of the present longitudinal study was to assess the students' ability to analyse and evaluate the narrative text in Grades 4 and 5. A total of 831 Estonian students were tested during two consecutive years. The results indicated that fewer than half of the students succeeded in analysing and evaluating the contents of the narrative text, while the students' text comprehension skills in Grade 5 were significantly higher than in Grade 4. Students had more difficulties answering the questions that examined their skill of evaluating the text, compared to their ability to analyse the context of the text. This led to the conclusion that teachers should pay more attention to the cognitive skills of students and support their higher-level text comprehension skills.

Keywords: text comprehension, analysis and evaluation skill, longitudinal study, basic school

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IDENTIFYING COLLEGE STUDENTS' FEELINGS AND THOUGHTS ABOUT ONLINE SHOPPING

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Abstract

The Internet has been an essential part of everyday life with the information technologies developing rapidly. It has become a common place for people where they communicate with others, do banking transactions, shop and so on. Notably, supplying all kinds of needs through online shopping has turned into an outstanding phenomenon. Electronic web based shopping systems which are growing in number day by day have took the place of traditional, face-to-face and written trade systems based on record forms. Not only the benefits has it offered for customers preferring online shopping, but also the advantages it provides for the companies make it popular for both sides. This study aims to investigate the feelings and thoughts of college students about online shopping. The study was conducted on college students studying at Trakya University, Keŝan Yusuf apraz School of Applied Disciplines. The students' feelings and thoughts about online shopping were evaluated by analyzing the obtained data.

Keywords: The internet, E-commerce, consumer behaviours, shopping

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IDENTIFYING THE COLLAGE STUDENT'S PERCEPTION LEVEL OF MOBILE LEARNING

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Abstract

There have been great improvements in mobile technologies recently. In line with these developments, the use of mobile technologies in web based distance learning seems to be increasing day by day making learning possible via mobile devices. Both the continuous and rapid developments in mobile devices and the growing number of people with mobile phones render these technologies fruitful and actively used in many fields, including education worldwide, including our country. Mobile learning is regarded as a reliable distant education tool for learners who wish to continue their education from outside the institutions. The study was conducted to measure the reactions of individuals to the developed mobile applications and give insight to them.

Keywords: Mobile Devices, Mobile Learning, Distant Education, E-Learning, M-learning

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THE STUDY OF CUSTOMER ATTITUDES TOWARDS SMS ADVERTISEMENTS

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Abstract

The use of mobile phones and the Internet has been increasing rapidly with the continuous developments in technology. This increase helps businesses have a more interactive relationship with their customers both increasing the customer satisfaction and the quality of the organizations. Especially, short message services are of importance to maintain the customer relations. The focus of communication has turned to mobile technologies with the availability of the Internet in mobile devices. Thanks to these developments in technology, businesses have begun to focus on mobile marketing in order to reduce the costs and address more people than before. In addition, whether they are positive or negative, the attitudes of customers can have a certain influence the reputation of the companies. This study aims to examine the attitudes of the college students at Trakya University, Keşan Yusuf Çapraz School towards the sms marketing advertisements and the differences stemming from their ways of life.

Keywords: Mobile marketing, sms advertisement, Attitudes towards Advertisements, Customer Buying Behaviors.

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AN EXAMINATION OF THE PERCEPTION OF CLASSROOM TEACHER CANDIDATES REGARDING THE CHILD NOTION

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Abstract

Primary school teachers have far more important influence on children's life than teachers in any other level of education. Teachers may accelerate the development of children by providing a rich and stimulant environment or restrict them and hinder their development by introduction of inappropriate milieu. The fact that the 4+4+4 system had become compulsory at the beginning of 2012 and that children aged 61 or 66 months started to the first grade, great responsibilities were laid on teachers that had significant impact on the development of children at the early childhood period. Therefore taking into consideration that the classroom teachers would meet with children at earlier ages it is important for the classroom teachers to be familiar with the characteristics of early childhood period and develop a positive perception towards these children. It is also considered important to identify said perception of classroom teacher candidates for early intervention against likely risks

Keywords: Child classroom Teacher Candidates Perception

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INVESTIGATION of AGGRESSION LEVEL STUDENTS OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION and SPORTS

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Abstract

The present study aims to elicit information as regards aggression levels of students attending to Vocational School of Physical Education and Sports. Designed in accordance with the descriptive survey model the study included data collection tools as a personal information form and the "Aggression Scale" as adapted to Turkish language by Can (2002) based on the 'Aggression Questionnaire' as developed by Buss & Perry (1992) and updated by Buss & Waren (2000). Study group was comprised of 400 volunteered students. As a result of the study it was found that the total aggression scale score of the participants was $\bar{X}=70.39$. Aggression scores of participants with amateur sportsman status (72.98 ± 16.44) was significantly higher than participants with professional status ($p<0.05$), that aggression scores of participants with 3-4 hours of weekly sports activity (81.70 ± 20.61) was significantly higher than participants with weekly sports activity of 1 hour and 2 hours ($p<0.05$), and that aggression scores of participants without a sportive license were significantly higher than that of participants with sportive license ($p<0.05$).

Keywords: Vocational School of Physical Education and Sports, Student, Aggression level

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PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS SCHOOL STUDENTS SMOKING AND THIS SITUATION OF FACTORS AFFECTING INVESTIGATION

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Abstract

The aim of the present study is to examine the smoking habits of students attending to Vocational School of Physical Education and Sports. The questionnaire for eliciting information, as regards when and how smoking has begun, as developed by Çolakoğlu (2005) based on expert opinions was used as the data collection tool in the study. The sample of study was comprised of the students attending to Vocational School of Physical Education and Sports, Bartın University, and the study group was composed 100 students

Keywords: University student, smoking, Vocational School of Physical Education and Sports

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INVESTIGATION of AMATEUR and PROFESSIONAL SPORTS THAT QUALITY OF LIFE of UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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Abstract

In this study, it is aimed to evaluate life quality of university students who do sport and don't do sport, considering the effects of sport on life quality and common usage of the topic. Study's working group who used descriptive survey method is consisted of 100 Gazi University, physical education and sports higher school students and 100 Gazi University, faculty of science and literature students, totally 200 students,. In this study, Personal information form and Nottingham Health Profile (NHP) whose adaptation was done by Küçükdeveci and his friends and whose reliability practiced and developed by Hunt and his friends was used as a data collection tool. At the end of study, university students' life qualities can be seen different according to the condition of doing sport, in positive way statistically. It is concluded that total life quality, energy level, ache, emotional reaction, social isolation, sleeping and physical activity level is significantly high ($p < 0.05$) for someone who do sports.

Keywords: Sport, Universty student, life quality

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ADULTS' MOTIVATION TO IMPROVE MATH SKILLS IN THE BALTIC STATES: FINDING WITH THE TRANSNATIONAL COMPARATIVE STUDY

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Abstract

In the article are analyzed results from transnational comparative study in the Baltic States on inhabitants math education needs. The research consisted of two parts: population survey and employers' survey. The questionnaires were designated to establish the requirements raised by a labor market and everyday activities to the knowledge and skills of mathematics. Both inhabitants and employers questionnaire were designed similarly. They included seven diagnostic blocks, but the aim of this article is to find out the adults attitude towards the necessity of learning mathematics, the willing to refresh knowledge. The problem has been approached by analyzing and evaluating willingness to improve math knowledge/ skills; organizing math knowledge/ skills improvement as well as analyzing the employers survey results.

Keywords: Improvement, mathmematics knowledge/skills, motivation, training

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THE IMPACTS of USING SOCIAL NETWORKS ON INDIVIDUALS and SOCIETY: VALIDITY and RELIABILITY ANALYSIS

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Abstract

This study aims to measure the social media usage stats among university students and intends to reveal their purpose of browsing social media networks. In terms of developing a validity and reliability scale, the positive and the negative effect of the social media to students have been investigated. Moreover, student perceptions and preferences between social life and social media has been researched. In this study descriptive statistics, factor analysis, reliability analysis, correlation coefficient and article material analysis has been measured by using SPSS 20 Tools. The results of the factor analysis, in terms of testing the construct validity of the scale revealed that the 12 articles of the scale have been accumulated among 3 factors. Therefore, these 3 factors described % 61,195 of the total variance in the scale. As a result of the reliability analysis, internal consistency coefficient of the whole scale has been found as 0,764. While the relationship of the accumulated factor indicators to each other are mid-level and directed positively, the relationship between all the factor indicators and the scale has been found high-level and directed positively. The evidence of the research prove that the reliability and validity analysis are confidential and consistent.

Keywords: Social networks, Student perspectives, Scale analysis, Usage habits

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INVESTIGATION of HUMAN RESOURCES REQUIREMENTS ACCORDING to INFORMATION SECURITY MANAGEMENT STANDARDS in EDUCATIONAL HOSPITALS

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Abstract

Nowadays, the hospitals have sought to become more productive by adopting information technology; however they face challenges regarding information security risks. So, awareness training of employees should begin in a designed process to introduce the organization's information security policies before their access to information.

Keywords: Human resources, Information security management, Standards, hospitals

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THE PROCESS REACHING TO BILINGUALISM (SECOND FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND TRANSLATION)

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Abstract

This article discusses second foreign language teaching and methodology of its instruction. To be specific, the role of translation in teaching the second language is considered. The main aim of the instruction, the general methodology and the concepts of the subject will be considered. This is an actual question. The combination of teaching translation with teaching second foreign language requires us to reconsider the prerequisites and new didactic perspectives. And this article dwells on the teacher-student relations, the application of the methodology in teaching process.

Keywords: Mother tongue, second foreign language, bilingualism, methodology of teaching foreign language, perceiving, repetitive bilingual level, translation language, dictionary

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CURRENT OPINIONS of CZECH TEACHERS ABOUT the INCLUSIVE FORM of EDUCATION

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Abstract

The current curriculum for elementary education in the Czech Republic allows inclusion of pupils with special educational needs in mainstream schools. In spite of the fact that today the right of all persons to education is generally accepted, the inclusive form of education frequently raises various doubts in both the lay and professional community. Various concerns stem from inaccurate ideas of this form of education and insufficient information, particularly in relation to successful delivery of inclusion. In some countries, such as in Great Britain or Finland, the experience with the inclusive form of education is much longer and is mostly positive, in our country however, the concept of inclusion is gaining ground relatively slowly.

Keywords: education, frequently, raises, various doubts

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TRUST MATTERS FOR SUCCESSFUL SCHOOL LEADERSHIP

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Abstract

The important role of trust in society and human life is growing. Trust is fundamental to interpersonal relationships, societal and international relations. Trust is also central to a fulfilling life and a good society and makes family relationships stronger. Fukuyama (1995) contends that, in families where members relate to each other with trust, then these families are successful economically. Similarly, Bruhn (2001) asserts that being trusted and becoming trustworthy originates in families where parents teach their children trust and trustworthiness. Trust is also vital in business organisations. Bruhn (2001) found trust to be the key to an organisation's health and a foundation for positive outcomes. Above all, a high-trust environment may enable people to gain good communication, openness, and competence. People who work where there is low or no trust face uncertainty, risk and maybe even fear. In turn, these factors may make a negative impact on the success or failure of an organisation.

Keywords: members relate, trust, face uncertainty, risk

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THE CONCEPT of FREEDOM: CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS of IRANIAN HIGH SCHOOL COURSE BOOKS

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Abstract

The present study aimed to analyze concept of freedom in Iranian high school course books. 1979 revolution was a cultural revolution by which many of the concepts were redefined. In Iranian post-revolutionary discourse, the concept of freedom got special meaning and articulated with some particular concepts. Islamic revolutionary definition of freedom has been internalized and defused by institution of education in society. The purpose of this study was two-fold: 1) how freedom was presented in the course books? What was the students' realization of the freedom? Theoretical framework and methodology of the study were rooted in Laclau and Mouffe's discourse analysis theory and Fairclough's critical discourse analysis. Texts were extracted from high school course books (Persian literature, Sociology, Religion and life) which were taught in academic years of 2014 and 2015. Besides the course books, the researcher interviewed with 15 students in Rasht who were studying pre-university course.

Keywords: freedom, course books, critical discourse analysis, Iran

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ETHNOCULTURAL PHENOMENON IN THE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL COMMUNICATION

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Abstract

The article deals with the ethno-cultural concepts of Kazakhstan sociopolitical conceptual sphere. Sociocultural content includes semantics naive notion, but not confined to it, as it covers the whole set presentational elements behalf the concept of manifested in its discursive content, including national and cultural connotation and specific sensory association.

Keywords: Sociocultural, content includes, elements behalf

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INTEGRATION of EDUCATION in the CLUSTER STRUCTURES

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Abstract

This article is about the meaning of universities in charge of training the highly qualified specialists for the enterprise of the cluster. The integration of multi-level educational institutions will achieve the desired concentration of scientific, educational, teaching and material resources for the development and implementation of an effective education system, which will preparing the highly qualified professionals who will fully meet the needs of all production cluster.

Key words: cluster, integration, education, university, education system

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EL PROCESO DE BOLONIA EN EL CONTEXTO DE REFORMACION DE EDUCACION SUPERIOR EN AMERICA LATINA Y RUSIA

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Abstract

Es de sobra conocido que, el objetivo de la universidad no es simplemente preparar a los jóvenes para un empleo: también debe cultivar los valores y los principios que trascienden el tiempo. En el estado actual de las cosas que marcan el escenario complejo del mund globalizado en el que vivimos, la universidad no puede ser reformada. Reformar una institución supone que los espíritus de los reformadores sean reformados. Destacados intelectuales con certeza han aseverao que “no hay reforma de la universidad sin reforma del pensamiento”.

Keywords: las, cosas que marcan, el escenario complejo, del mund

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A COMPARISON OF SCHOOL ATTACHMENT OF İMAM HATİP HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Abstract

In this research, the effects of the high school promotion program in increasing the school attachment levels of high school students were studied. The research was carried out with 72 subjects, who were 9th grade students at Istanbul Imam Hatip High School. Accordingly students had been applied as pretest the School Attachment Scale, which adapted by Firdevs Savi in Turkish, and Personal Information Form then students are listed by school numbers. Sorted students seperated middle of the list and the first group of 36 students constituted the treatment group and the second group of 36 students constituted the control. Upon completion of the high school promotion program that had been applied with treatment group, both groups (the treatment group and the control group) were applied as posttest the School Attachment Scale. Analysis is determined at the end of the post-test scores of the experimental group was significantly different from the control group

Keywords: School attachment, highschoolpromotion program, highschoolstudents, imam hatip high school attachment at female students

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THE RELATIONSHIP AMONG ACADEMIC PROCRASTINATION, ACADEMIC MOTIVATION and ACADEMIC SELF-EFFICACY of UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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Abstract

Every individual has to take responsibilities of the actions performed both in their professional and private lives. Taking responsibilities start at an early age and the amount gradually rises while growing. Nowadays, the reviewed literature states that academic procrastination is very common among the students at higher education. Moreover, another corner of this study is academic motivation which is an important element for success in people's academic life. Within the literature it is generally stated that a high level of academic motivation decreases the level of academic procrastination. The last but not least component of the present research is academic self-efficacy which also affects the level of academic motivation and academic procrastination. Therefore, the aim of the study is to investigate the relationship between academic procrastination, academic motivation and academic self-efficacy among university students. As this study aims to reveal the relationship, correlational analysis is being conducted. As the data analysis has not been completed yet, it is assumed that a significant positive relationship is going to be found between academic motivation and academic self-efficacy whereas academic procrastination is expected to have a negative relationship with academic motivation and academic self-efficacy.

Keywords: academic procrastination, academic motivations, academic self-efficacy university students, higher

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THE BODY MASS INDEX, AIRFLOW OBSTRUCTION, DYSPNOEA AND EXERCISE CAPACITY (BODE) INDEX IN CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE FOR SAUDI POPULATION

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Abstract

To determine whether the BODE (body mass index, airflow obstruction, dyspnea and exercise capacity) index correlates with frequency of exacerbation in patients with COPD and smoking (pack/year) in Saudi Arabia.

Keywords: body mass index, airflow obstruction

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EFFECTS of QUICK POWER TRAINING on SPEED FOR 12-14 AGE GROUP BASKETBALL SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Abstract

This research was made to determine changes in some physiologic and performance parameters as a result of 8 weeks term quick power trainings of 12-14 age group basketball school students. Our research group was created by 12-14 age group male sports players of Basketball Academy of Ankara in Ankara. All the subjects that included in our research were 170.33 ± 8.35 (149- 188) cm height, 13.3 ± 0.73 (12- 14) age and 66.4 ± 6.68 (50.4- 80.2) kg weight as it was located. Participants were separated two different groups such as experiment and control groups. There are 50 sportsman in each group. Experiment group was joined both technical and quick power trainings while control group was just joined technical ones. All trainings were applied for 1.5 hours a day for 3 days a week for a time of 3 weeks.

Keywords: Quick power, speed, basketball, training

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CROSS-CULTURAL COMMUNICATION AS the WAY to IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCY of LEARNING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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Abstract

The lesson of a foreign language — is the intersection of cultures, it is a practice of cross-cultural communication and each foreign word reflects the foreign world and foreign culture: behind each word there is an idea of the world caused by national consciousness. Presently already there can not be the aim of educating to the foreign languages be only a transmission of linguistic knowledge, abilities and skills, and even not encyclopedic mastering of cross-cultural information. A central place in a pedagogical process must occupy forming of capacity for participating in cross-cultural communication, that it is especially important now, «when a mixture of peoples, languages, cultures reached a record level - and as always there was a problem of education of tolerance for other cultures, creating interest and respect for them, overcoming a sense of irritation from redundancy, failure, or simply otherness of other cultures. That's what caused everyone's attention to the issues of intercultural communication» [6, 9].

Keywords: linguistic knowledge, abilities and skills, and even not encyclopedic

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INVESTIGATING PRAGMATIC FAILURES IN BUSINESS LETTERS OF KAZAKHSTANI PROFESSIONALS

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Abstract

In recent years, the economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan has undergone considerable changes and development. As a consequence, many international business transactions are carried out between representatives of different languages and cultures. This article focuses on pragmatic failures detected in the collected corpora of 100 business letters written in English by Kazakhstani business professionals to their international partners. A number of examples has been identified which clearly demonstrates noticeable discrepancy between cultural and linguistic contexts of speech units making communication process complicated. In the study, we have identified several reasons for pragmatic failures in communication through business correspondence including a mixture of different cultural standards of the structural and linguistic processing of business correspondence, a mixture of different genres in one business text with a combination of several communicative purposes, a lack of language skills of the authors of business letters in English (spelling, grammar, lexical errors), etc.

Keywords: Business letters, business professionals pragmatic failures; cross-cultural analysis effective business communication

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SEMANTIC FEATURES OF ADJECTIVES IN ORHON OLD TURKIC INSCRIPTIONS

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Abstract

The present article sums up the studies on the description of word formation and semantic features of adjectives in Orhon Old Turkic Monuments, a valuable written heritage, which are dated back to VII-VIII centuries of AD. In the language Old Turkic inscriptions, scholars define three word formation patterns of adjectives: affixation, compounding. In accordance with the semantic features, the adjectives are classified into descriptive adjectives, which describe the quality and value of a noun, adjectives of size and quantity, adjectives of color and relative adjectives. The author of this paper gives the semantic interpretation, etymology of adjectives in Orhon Inscriptions and their development in Modern Turkic languages.

Keywords: Orhon inscriptions, compounding, suffixation, relative adjective, qualitative adjective.

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EFFECTS OF HIGH PERFORMANCE WORK SYSTEM ON INSTITUTION PERFORMANCE IN MINISTRY OF EDUCATION IN SULTANATE OF OMAN

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Abstract

Many studies have suggested that strategic management in human resource practices has an enormous effect on organizational performance. The performance work system in the strategic management was believed to be multidimensional and they are empirically suggested to be crucial to employee's performance. Hence, this study attempts to study whether performance work systems which include but are not limited to staffing, training, involvement, performance, communication and caring practices influence employee's performance in institutions of higher learning in the Sultanate of Oman. The sample was selected among general managers, assistant general managers or those in authority from the selected institution. The Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) would be used to test and confirm the result of Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) whether the extracted factors fulfill the psychometric properties and empirically could be considered as meaningful factors. Secondly the Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) would be used in this study to test the hypothesized model. More precisely, the SEM would be used to test the direct relationship between performance work system and institution performance, The results revealed that performance work system in strategic management have a significant influence on human resource practice and consequently affect the performance on institution of higher learning.

Keywords: Performance Work System, Institution, Factor Analysis, Structural Equation Modeling

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FACTORS INFLUENCING THE EMPLOYEES' SERVICE PERFORMANCE IN MINISTRY OF EDUCATION IN SULTANATE OF OMAN

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Abstract

Literatures explored that the employees' service performance depends on the quality of training and performance appraisal. Although high skilled employees are possessing higher qualifications and sound standard of education, training is inevitable due to dramatic changes happening every second. Interestingly, the formal training not only increased productivity and bridged the gap between company performance and industry productivity standards but also improved product quality and reduced the product scrapping rate. As a result, the objective of this study is to examine the factors influencing employees' service performance in ministry of education in Oman. A total of 514 employees were selected from the human resource department of ministry of education in Oman. The survey questionnaire' validity was tested using Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA). A multiple regression analysis was conducted to examine the predictors of employees' service performance. The results revealed that training and performance appraisal are the valid predictors of examining employees' service performance. Thus, the findings suggested that training and performance appraisal have a significant influence on improving employees' service performance those who are working in the human resource department of ministry of education in Oman.

Keywords: Training, Performance appraisal, Service performance, Exploratory Factor Analysis, Regression analysis

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COMMUNICATIVE REGISTERS AS MEANS OF EXPRESSING AUTHOR'S POSITION IN MONOLOGUE SPEECH

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Abstract

During monologue speech one does not take into consideration author' position. In monologue utterance of learners as a rule author's position absent. An academican Zolotova G.A. – pointed out five communicative registers of speech: reproductive, informative, generative, voluntive and reactive. They may be taken as means of teaching of expressing author's position. In the work is described functioning of these communicative registers of speech in semantic types of a text, suggested by Ye.I. Passov. In the frame work of each type is shown functioning of the most frequently used registers, defining the role of a speaker toward to the information of a text: "the person who observes", "the person who participates in social events", "the person who gives information", "the person who encourages", "the person who reacts to some events" and "the person who generates information". In the connection of functioning of registers of speech in the text the described examples of marked language means.

Keywords: communicative, registers, speech, semantic

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EXAMINING THE EFFECTS OF STUDENTS and SCHOOL VARIABLES ON PISA 2012 PROBLEM-SOLVING ACHIEVEMENT in TURKEY

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to determine the student and school level variables that effect students' problem solving skills using a two-level Hierarchical Linear Modeling (HLM). The data in this study is belongs to 4848 students in 170 schools who participated PISA 2012. Gender, school attendance, openness to problem-solving and perseverance to reach solution variables constituted the student level variables whereas school type, educational resources, dropout rates and student/math teacher ratio variables constituted the school level variables. The results of the analysis indicate that all the variables but openness and perseverance have statistically significant effect on students' PISA 2012 problem-solving achievement scores.

Keywords: PISA, two-level Hierarchical Linear Model (HLM), problem solving, school effect.

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WHAT DO SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHERS THINK ABOUT GIFTED STUDENTS?

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Abstract

Teachers, have an important place on students' educating. This is why, it is important for teachers to make an evaluation regarding whether they see themselves as sufficient or not when they are teaching. Also educational environments are another important point for students and for teachers as well. The purpose of the study is fixing the position of the teachers who are serving in special education and rehabilitation centers to find themselves sufficient enough for their working on gifted children's education. For this purpose, a literature review was conducted on. Five special educations and the teachers, who are serving in rehabilitation center, are set as a good example for this survey. From five different centers, thirty teachers, who are serving in rehabilitation centers, are involved in this survey. The data is gathered by voice recordings and interviews, and in the analyzing of the data, the descriptive statistics and the methods of quantitative data analyzing are used. This survey brings out that teachers approach gifted children distinctly rather than normal students when they encounter gifted children.

Keywords: Genius, gifted children, the education of gifted children, special education, special education and rehabilitation centers.

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LEADERSHIP – EDUCATION OF MILITARY COMMANDER

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Abstract

The primary mission of the Faculty of Military Leadership is to provide university education to military professionals as qualified experts, educated in military science and specially trained for military service, fulfilling a socially important role in carrying out security and state defence. In accordance with legislation in force and considering the anticipated time limiting of military service the students are also prepared for a “second career” after finishing their active service in the Army. This is not an easy aim. A good commander must be broadly trained. Making the right decisions, tactical and strategic levels of leadership, correct judgement, vision and planning, implementation and progress..., just a few terms frequently quoted and referred to this problem.

Keywords: time limiting of military service the students

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EDUCATIONAL COOPERATION WITHIN THE SCO AND ITS INFLUENCE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ORGANIZATION

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Abstract

This paper studies the issue of personnel training for the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO). As part of the humanitarian activities, organization launched a unique project that has no analogues in the world - SCO University. The uniqueness of the project lies in the fact that university serves as an additional tool of integration within the SCO. The second feature is the course of educational programs aimed specifically at the needs of the organization and its members. At the preparatory stage there was a question about the strategic goals of the University and linkage of curriculum with the state standards of education and regulations of different countries within SCO. For this reason, it is essential to resolve the issue of unification of educational standards and creation of a legal framework for the mutual recognition of diplomas.

Keywords: preparatory stage, educational standards, mutual recognition

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The Investigation of Historical Environment Content in Northern Cyprus Turkish Secondary School History Textbooks

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Abstract

There are many investigations conducted in North Cyprus about Turkish History Textbooks however there is no research done yet about the historical environment content which is found in the books. The purpose of the study is to investigate the content and visual material with regard to how much place is given to the historical environment content in 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th grade Cyprus Turkish history textbooks which are used in North Cyprus. The qualitative research method is used in the study. Universe is not indicated because of the nature of qualitative research and purposeful sampling is used. The textbooks were referred to before have been chosen for sample. Document analysis method is used to gather the data and data is analysed by the four steps mentioned in Yıldırım and Şimsek (2009). Categories used in the study are formed by the authors from the textbooks. To maintain the validity of categories, literature review has been undertaken and asked to experts. The definitions of categories are given to open accessibility for everyone. At the same time units, titles and subtitles are chosen for record units and investigated then it is allowed to categories mentioned in the text as historical environment to contain enough content and dimensions. Frequencies of the categories mentioned in the text as historical environment and word counts of content are given. Measurements of visual material used in the text are also given. According to the study results, historical environment unit is stated in 6th, 7th and 9th grade textbooks but is not stated in 8th and 10th grade text books.

Keywords: Cyprus Turkish History, Textbooks, Northern Cyprus, Historical Environment

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Reforms in Kazakhstan Secondary Education

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Abstract

In an era of globalization and contradictions of the modern world community the connection of education system, social and economic progress is actualized. According to international experience, the countries with successful economy and the developed culture on the basis of scientific researches, application of the advanced principles and approaches actively realize the new projects directed on efficiency and increase of education quality, including school. In world practice the tendencies of increase in duration of secondary education are observed. Among them: Australia, Germany, Canada, USA, Finland, France, Japan, etc. This experience is adopted also by educational systems of high schools of Armenia, Moldova, Georgia, Uzbekistan and other Post-Soviet states. In general, more than 130 countries realize 12-year secondary education.

Keywords: education system, social and economic

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FOSTERING EFL LEARNERS' METACOGNITIVE AWARENESS THROUGH PORTFOLIO ASSESSMENT

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Abstract

Although metacognitive knowledge plays a key role in the process of learning as well as language acquisition, the related research studies have not given it the due attention. The literature (e.g. Devine et al., 1993) postulates a significant link between metacognitive knowledge and writing. Moreover, the process approach to writing underscores the role of metacognitive strategy in writing. Therefore, the present study seeks to investigate the role of portfolios in enhancing metacognitive awareness of EFL (English as Foreign Language) writers as well as their writing skill. Therefore, the participants were assigned to two groups, one experimental and one control group. The students in both groups received a writing test as well as a Metacognitive Awareness Writing Questionnaire (MAWQ). During the treatment, the experimental group was asked to hand in their portfolios to their instructor. This group was provided with specific guidelines, reflection sheets, as well as immediate feedback from their teacher through email. As for post-test, both groups received writing tests and MAWQ. The results indicated that portfolios significantly contribute to empowering foreign language learners' metacognitive awareness. It was also revealed that portfolios significantly improved learners' writing skill. The study suggests that not only portfolios can be used as assessing tools, but they are also indirect means of introducing metacognitive awareness into writing courses.

Keywords: participants, assigned, two groups,

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EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT TRAINING TYPES ON LEVELS OF NA, K AND CL ELEMENTS IN PROFESYONEL BASKETBALL PLAYERS

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to determine the acute effects in sodium, potassium and chlorine levels in the plasma concentration of sportsmen in training types of Maximal Strength (MS), Power Endurance (PE) and Interval Run (IR), to find out the mineral requirements of professional sportsmen. The study included 24 male professional basketball players with the average of 22 years, height of 191.92 centimeters and weight of 87.38 kilograms. In order to examine the effects of different training models, participants were divided into 3 groups (n=8 in each group); maximal strength (MS), power endurance (PE) and interval run (IR). In blood samples collected after different types of training, in IR (Interval Running) and MS (Maximal strength) while Na and Cl levels were increasing, K levels decreased, only the increase at NA level in IR found out significant. While in PE (Power Endurance), all of parameters (Na, K and Cl levels) were increasing, only the increase at C1 level observed significant. In the study done on elite basketball players identified that Na and C1 levels increased after each of

the three training type (IR, MS and PE), while the K level (PE) was increasing in the training group, decreased in (MS) and (IR) group.

Keywords: maximal strength , power endurance, interval running, some elements

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EFFECTIVENESS OF A DIFFERENT APPROACH IN CLINICAL PRACTICES

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Abstract

Clinical practices are essential for adaptation and assimilation of nursing students to nursing profession. The aim of this study is to determine present views of students, who have surgical nursing lesson, about clinical practices and evaluate effectiveness of education given about clinical practices. This is an intervention research, carried out between 24 February-24 May 2014 with 97 students, who had medical surgical nursing lesson and agreed to participate in the study, in Eskisehir Osmangazi University, Eskisehir School of Health. The data were collected with personal information form and clinical practice evaluation form (CPEF). CPEF is consisted of 41 items with yes, no, sometimes options. The highest score taken from the form is 82 and high score means positive views about clinical practices. Data collection forms were filled by students before and after 12-weekly education. Education was given by hospital care managers, nursing managers and teaching instructors. The data were analyzed with IBM SPSS 21 statistical software package. One-way analysis of variance analyzes, Student's t test and Paired t test were used.

Keywords: nursing education, clinical experiences, nursing students, school-hospital collaboration

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METACOGNITIVE AWARENESS LEVELS OF STUDENTS OF SPORTS FACULTY AT FIRAT UNIVERSITY

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Abstract

This study aims to identify the metacognitive awareness levels of the students studying in the departments of sports management, entrepreneurship and physical education. The population of this descriptive study consists of 854 students in the faculty of Sports Science at the university of Firat University. No sampling was done, and the whole population was included in the study. 684 students answered the questionnaires (participation rate: 80.1 %). The data of the study were collected with the Metacognitive Awareness Inventory (MAI) and a personal information sheet. As a result of the study, the mean scores of the total MAI of the students of the Physical Education Department (182.6 ± 27.0), and their mean scores of knowledge of cognition (59.3 ± 9.8) and regulation of cognition (123.3 ± 18.0) dimensions were found to be lower than those students' of other departments; and this difference is significant ($p < 0.05$). The total MAI mean scores (177.7 ± 30.1) of those graduates of a Sports High School, and their mean scores of knowledge of cognition (58.1 ± 10.1) and regulation of cognition (119.5 ± 20.9) were found to be significantly lower than those of the graduates of other high schools ($p < 0.05$). Moreover, no significant relationship was found between the MAI and its dimensions and the students' age and gender variables.

Keywords: Metacognition, metacognitive awareness, student.

METACOGNITIVE AWARENESS LEVEL OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN TERMS OF GENDER AND DEPARTMENT

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Abstract

This study was conducted in order to identify the metacognitive awareness level of the university students studying in the departments of Nursing and Midwifery at Elazığ School of Health. The population of this descriptive study was 959 students in the departments of Nursing and Midwifery at Fırat University Elazığ School of Health during the spring academic term of 2013-2014. No sampling was made, and 746 students participated in the study (the participation rate: 79.6 %). The data of the study were collected with a personal information sheet prepared by the researchers and the Metacognitive Awareness Inventory developed by Schraw and Dennison (1994) and adapted into Turkish by Abacı, Çetin and Akin (2006). The data were analyzed with SPSS statistical program, and such tests as frequency, mean, percentages, independent samples t test were used. The 78.2 % of the students was females (n=583), and 21.8 % was males (n=163). The 64.1 % of the students was from the Nursing department (n=478), and 35.9 % was from the Midwifery (n=268). When the metacognitive awareness level of the students was examined in terms of gender: the total metacognitive scale points, and the points of each sub-scale of the females were significantly higher than those of the males. ($p<0.05$). In terms of the department of study, the total points and the sub-scale points of the Midwifery students were significantly higher than those of the Nursing students ($p<0.05$). In conclusion, it was identified that the metacognitive awareness level of the female students was higher than that of the male students, and the midwifery students' level of metacognitive awareness was higher than that of the Nursing students'; thus gender and department of study were significantly correlated with metacognitive awareness.

Keywords: Metacognition, metacognitive awareness, nursing, midwifery.

NEW APPROACHES TO THE CONTENT OF PHILOLOGICAL HIGHER EDUCATION

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Zhanna Kuzar,

Abstract

The accelerated pace of political, socio-economic and technological development requires qualitative changes in the education sector. Today is an issue about the need to train highly qualified personnel that meet the requirements of the XXI century, integrates education and scientific knowledge. Therefore, the improvement of philological education will require an integrated system of study and practical issues of philology development, their consideration in the new aspects of the humanities, which imply an active search for specific mechanisms and methods for their compatibility in line with global trends in the development and preservation of national priorities. Development of scientific research in the context of world philology allows researchers to solve essential linguistic, literary, scientific and methodological problems. Developed in the field of philology education programs should be aimed at creating a scientific and educational environment of a new type to improve the quality of philological research and learning languages. Its main substantive areas are to promote the growth of scientific and educational potential of philological and associated sciences in a single information space, creation and modernization of modern quality management systems, new educational programs and

learning technologies, integration of education, science and innovation. Further improvement of philology education is a major problem, the solution of which depends largely on the development of philology, the degree of relevance of society, finally, the optimal solution to the problems of higher philological education

Keywords: Muştilingualism, language policy, identity, language situation, language modernization

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Osmanlı İmparatorluğunda Çocuk Eğitimi: Çocuklara İlk Bilgiler

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Abstract

Okul öncesi eğitimin tarihçesi inceleyen birçok araştırmacı, okul öncesi eğitimi Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'nin kuruluşu ile birlikte ele almıştır. Halbuki cumhuriyetin kuruluşundan önce, Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nda küçük çocukların eğitilmesine ilişkin politikalara ve çocuk eğitimine yönelik kitaplara rastlamak mümkündür. Osmanlı döneminde çocuk eğitimiyle ilgili önemli bir kısmı çeviri, bazılarıysa doğrudan Osmanlı-Türk yazarlarınca yazılmış kitapların varlığı ilgi çekicidir. Bu kitaplardan birisi de 1890 yılında Ali Nazima tarafından eğitim bakanlığı onayı ile Osmanlıcaya çevrilmiş olan 'Malumatı Evveliy'e' yani 'Çocuklara İlk Bilgiler' adlı kitaptır. Alfabeyle öğrenen küçük çocukları okumaya alıştırmak üzere yazılmış olan bu kitapta anlatılan konulara uygun 43 farklı resim bulunmaktadır. Osmanlı döneminde çocukların okuma yaşı beş olduğu için, bu kitabın okul öncesi dönem çocuklarına yönelik hazırlandığı düşünülmektedir.

Bu araştırmanın amacı 1890 yılında Osmanlıcaya çevirisi yapılan Malumatı Evveliy'e kitabının okul öncesi eğitim açısından irdelenmesidir. Okul öncesi dönem çocuk kitapları iç ve dış yapı özellikleri bakımından çeşitli özellikler taşımaktadırlar. Yapılan içerik analizi ile araştırma kapsamına alınan Malumatı Evveliy'e kitabı iç yapı özellikleri bakımından incelenmiş ve Osmanlı döneminde çocuk eğitimi ile ilgili saptamalarda bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çocuk Eğitimi, Okul Öncesi Eğitim, Okul Öncesi Eğitimin Tarihçesi

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THE IMPORTANCE OF SIMULATIONS IN NURSING EDUCATION

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Nursing education involves a practice-oriented curriculum in which emphasis is placed on both theoretical knowledge and psychomotor skills. In skill-based education, where learning through practice occupies a central role, it's important to ensure the integration of theoretical knowledge into practice. By using methods and techniques which appeal to and stimulate as many senses as possible, instructors will both facilitate learning and allow newly learned information to become more lasting in the students' mind. In this context, simulations represent an innovative teaching method that stimulates a number of senses at the same time among learners.

Development: Simulation is a method which can be designed to reflect real-life conditions, and which provides the opportunity to work in contexts that are closer and more representative of real settings. Depending on the clinical situation or scenario; the simulation method will involve a student or a group of students performing a

number of patient care activities on a manikin, player or standardized patient. The simulation method allows students to repeatedly practice their clinical skills until they develop a sense of proficiency; to learn at their own pace; and to freely make mistakes. Simulations also simplify and render more tangible events and concepts which are otherwise complex, while allowing the students to remain within a safe environment.

Conclusion and Recommendations : Nursing students who take part in education programs involving simulations perform less medical mistakes in clinical settings, and are able to better develop their critical thinking and clinical decision-making skills. For these reasons, we recommend that simulations, which represent an interactive learning method, are rendered more common in institutions providing nursing education.

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THE CAUSES OF ABSENTEEISM HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Abstract

Because of rapid developments in information and technology, society life has changed greatly. The importance of the school as an organized system is increasing in an indisputable manner in order to provide individuals to adapt changing social legislation. The school has established as a special environment for educational purposes. High school education is for those who completed primary and secondary education a 4-year length, also it prepares for life and to a higher education institution. In this school, it should be provided that students can benefit from educational opportunities at the highest level in accordance with their properties. However, students from different socio-cultural and economic environment can not benefit from these opportunities for many reasons. Students aren't in school without a legitimate reason because of family, school or teacher. Of course, the student absences to school alone is not a factor, but a symptom of the negative feelings towards school. However, there are many reasons causing the student not to attend school. Family, teachers, communication with classmates, financial difficulties, illness, many factors such as violence are among the reasons. In order to fully understand the student's absence from school, in all aspects of the social, family and school environment must be addressed. School absenteeism of students affect adversely their social environment, personality and academic achievement. Firstly, the cause of absenteeism must be determined in order to prevent the student absences. In this direction, the purpose of this study is to prevent their attendance by identifying the reasons for the absence and to take concrete steps. Survey method was used in this study. The population of the study was comprised of 481 students who are chosen randomly and educated in the public high schools in Afyonkarahisar. The data for the study were collected by using "The Scale of Absenteeism Causes " which was developed by the researchers. The results of study are still being evaluated.

Keywords: high school students, student absences, the causes of absenteeism

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Examining school variables affecting PISA 2012 math achievement in Turkey and Shanghai-China

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Abstract

The main purpose of the research is to examine school variables that have effect on Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2012 math achievement in Turkey and Shanghai-China. The research was designed in casual comparison model. Research population was constituted by student in age group of 15 in Turkey and Shanghai-China in 2012. The sample consists of 4848 students and 170 schools in Turkey and 5177 students and 155 schools in Shanghai-China that participated in PISA 2012. Two-leveled Hierarchical Linear Modelling (HLM) was used to analyze data because the data collected in PISA 2012 had a hierarchical data structure. As a result of analysis, variability in math scores, % 63 in Turkey and % 47 in Shanghai-China, was found due to the difference between the mean math scores of schools. It was determined that MACTIV, SCMATEDU and TCMORALE in Turkey and MACTIV, in Shanghai-China statistically affect on math achievement.

Keywords: PISA, school administration, school variables

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Looking for PISA 2012 problem solving indices in student questionnaire in terms of different countries

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Abstract

Problem solving is a systematic process for arriving at a solution and involves some mental process. Problem solving is important for modern World requiring higher-level cognitive processes to live. In PISA 2012, the two new scaled indices were developed for recognition of the increasing importance of problem solving. Names of the indices for solving problem are perseverance and openness to problem solving. These indices are measured by ten items which have five response categories. Both of the indices have five items. One of the main challenges of an international study, such as PISA, is the subject of all tools which have validity and applicability in different cultures. This subject is searched by some studies in PISA 2012. In addition to studies conducted by PISA, in this study problem solving indices in student questionnaire is looked for in terms of applicability in different cultures. In this study the purpose is showing that problem solving indices have same meaning for different countries during answering. To specify countries included in study, it is used score-point difference that is associated with students' perseverance and openness to problem solving, by performance decile in problem solving. Specified countries are compared to Turkey. Primarily, in this context, it is chosen two countries which have the least and the most score-point difference, respectively Italy and Finland. Additionally, it is chosen United States in which English is spoken as native language. Croatia is included to study because of regional and cultural proximity; and Korea is included in study because of cultural proximity but not regional proximity. For the purpose of this study is used multi groups structural equation model. The results of analysis indicate that Turkey-Italy and Turkey-Finland have same meaning during the answering problem solving indices but Turkey and other countries have not same meaning during answering.

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Are silent consonant letters problematic for Turkish prospective students of English language Education?

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Abstract

English language which is a lingua Franca today harbors a lot of silent letters in forms of consonants and vowels. Because of immense borrowing from 146 languages of our world, English has obtained a confusing spelling. Silent letters take part in the structure of vocabulary items but are not pronounced in them, and such a dichotomy creates problems for both native and non-native speakers of English. They make the guessing of the pronunciation and articulation as well as the spelling and writing of many spoken words difficult for many people. Especially in pronunciation, silent consonant letters constitute one of the problems that give hard times to non-native English teachers who have a phonetically based L1. In order to unearth this problem, 32 participants who are the first year students of English Language education Department at Hacettepe University in the Faculty of education, will be given a test of 50 words with multiple in transcriptions and will be asked to choose the correct transcription. One of the alternatives of this test will have a silent letter in its transcription. After a treatment of 3 hours on silent letters, the same test will be given to the students in a changed order. Then, this test will be administered as a post- test. The results of the pre and post tests will be compared and contrasted and evaluated by SPSS 20 and problematic issues will be determined.

Key words: transcription, silent letter phonemes, transcription literacy, phonetic languages

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Are silent vowel letters of English problematic for Turkish learners of English?

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Abstract

Since English has borrowed vocabulary items from 146 different languages, it has a lot of silent consonant and vowel letters. Silent consonant and vowel letters cause difficulties for both native speakers and English learners by making the spelling of words different from their standard use since they do not correspond to any sound in the structure of words. In many cases, they make it more difficult to guess the spelling of many spoken words or the pronunciation of many written words. In this research, the Error Hunt Approach and Corrective Feedback Approach will be used in terms of a diagnostic test. 30 participants, who will be the first year students of English Language Education at Hacettepe University in the Faculty of Education, will be given a multiple choice test on 50 words with silent vowels. The five alternatives will be given in transcriptions. The responses of the participants will be evaluated by SPSS 20 scale. The difficulty level of silent vowels for Turkish learners of English will be measured in with respect to transcription literacy.

Key terms: silent letters, phonemes, silent vowels, graphemes, perfect fit, transcription literacy

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