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2ND INTERNATIONAL BAKU CONFERENCE ON SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

April 28-30, 2021
Baku Odlar Yurdu University, Azerbaijan

ABSTRACT BOOK

EDITORS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rahib İMAMGULİYEV
Elvan CAFEROV

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2nd INTERNATIONAL BAKU CONFERENCE ON SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

April 28-30, 2021

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2nd INTERNATIONAL BAKU CONFERENCE ON SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

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29.04.2021, THURSDAY

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Dr. Mustafa LATIF EMEK
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Hall-1, Session-1
29.04.2021, Thursday

Baku Time
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MODERATOR: Prof. Dr. Hasan EKİM

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Meral EKİM Prof. Dr. Hasan EKİM	*Bozok University*	CLINICAL AND LABORATORY FINDINGS OF COVID-19 DISEASE
Assist Prof. Dr. Oktay KURU Assist Prof. Dr. Günnur KOÇER	*Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University* *Cyprus Near East University*	EXERCISE-INDUCED PROTEINURIA AND NITRIC OXIDE RELEVANCE IN YOUNG SEDENTARY MALE
Dr. Wassim ALMAHLİ Prof. Dr. Fahriye EKSİ Assoc. Prof. Zehra BOZDAĞ	*Gaziantep University*	HUMAN PAPILLOMA VIRUS INVESTIGATION IN COLORECTAL CANCER
Dr. Nihat Müjdat HÖKENEK	*Kartal Dr. Lütfi Kırdar City Hospital*	THE RELATIONSHIP OF REMS (RAPID EMERGENCY MEDICINE SCORE) WITH MORTALITY IN PATIENTS WITH A DIAGNOSIS OF UROSEPSIS IN THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT
Dr. Fatih DOĞANAY	*Edremit State Hospital*	PREDICTIVE VALUE OF qSOFA IN SEPSIS PATIENTS APPLIED TO EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT
Dr. Erdem KURT	*Istanbul Training and Research Hospital*	INVESTIGATION OF COMORBIDITY OF COVID-19 PATIENTS WHO APPLIED TO EMERGENCY DEPARMENT AND HOSPITALIZED
Dr. Rohat AK	*Kartal Dr. Lütfi Kırdar City Hospital*	INVESTIGATION OF THE NEWS SCORE IN THE PROGNOSIS OF PATIENTS WITH SEPSIS IN THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT
Dr. Mehmet Emin DADA Dr. Yunus Emre BEKTAŞ	*Kilis State Hospital* *Gaziemir Nevvar Salih İşgören State Hospital*	APPLICATION OF PROXIMAL FIBULAR OSTEOTOMY AND MICROFRACTURE IN THE EARLY STAGE KNEE JOINT MEDIAL COMPARTMENT ARTHROSIS
Dr. Suphi BAHADIRLI	*Beylikdüzü State Hospital*	INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF COVID-19 PATIENTS WITH THE PATIENT'S PROGNOSIS OF THE NEUTROPHYL / LYMPHOCYTE RATIO AT THE TIME OF ADMISSION
Dr. Dilek SAĞLAM	*Malatya Education and Research Hospital*	EVALUATION OF PATELLOFEMORAL JOINT WITH MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING IN CHILDREN

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29.04.2021, Thursday

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MODERATOR: Dr. Dikra Bouras

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Nilgün KUŞÇULU	*Kayseri University*	USING ALKANET (Alkanna tinctoria) EXTRACT at HISTOLOGICAL STAINING of WISTAR RAT KIDNEY TISSUE
Abdur Rakib Iqbal Hossain	*Bangladesh University (Bangladesh)*	CHEMICAL COMPOSITION STUDY FOR EGGSHELLS OF DIFFERENT CATEGORIES
Prof. Dr. Canan NAKİBOĞLU Dr. Ayşe Zeynep ŞEN	*Balıkesir University*	ALTERATION OF PROSPECTIVE CHEMISTRY TEACHERS' ORIENTATIONS TOWARDS CHEMISTRY TEACHING IN THE LABORATORY: THE CASE OF CARD-SORTING ACTIVITY
Dr. Abdlhay Elamri Ahmed Lebkir Jaouad Bensalah Brahim Abbou Younes Essaadaoui Zineb Wardighi Amar Habsaoui El-Housseine	*Ibn Tofail University (Morocco)*	EXPERIMENTAL, KINETIC, THERMODYNAMIC AND DFT CALCULATIONS OF THE ADSORPTION OF ANIONIC DYE USING ROUGH AND ACTIVATED TYPHA LATIFOLIA
Lect. Dr. Barbaros AKKURT Lect. Dr. Elif TÜZÜN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Selcan KARAKUŞ	*Istanbul Technical University* *İstanbul University-Cerrahpaşa* *İstanbul University-Cerrahpaşa*	SONICATION-ASSISTED SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION, AND SWELLING PERFORMANCE OF SANDALOSE GUM-BASED POLYMERIC NANOPARTICLES
Mohamed Bechir Ben Hamida	*Ha'il University (Saudi Arabia)* *University of Monastir (Tunisia)*	A THREE-DIMENSIONAL THERMAL MANAGEMENT STUDY FOR COOLING A SQUARE LIGHT EMITTING DIODE DRIVEN BY NANOFLUID-BASED FLUIDS
Dr. Atta ul Haq Tayyab Tahir	*Government College University (Pakistan)*	BIOSORPTION OF METRIBUZIN PESTICIDE BY CUCUMBER (CUCUMIS SATIVUS) PEELS-ZINC OXIDE NANOPARTICLES COMPOSITE: KINETIC, EQUILIBRIUM AND THERMODYNAMIC STUDIES
Nosrat Mahmoodi Mehdi Shykhan Meysam Pasandideh Ali Ahmadi	*University of Guilan (Iran)*	SYNTHESIS OF SULFAMETHOXAZOLE DERIVATIVE SIMILAR TO SULFASALAZINE ANALOG AND INVESTIGATION OF ANTIBACTERIAL AND ANTI-CANCER PROPERTIES
Dr. Dikra Bouras Prof. Abla Mecif Prof. Regis Barille Prof. Mourad Zaabat	*Larbi Ben M'Hidi University (Algeria)* *Angers University (France)*	POROUS SURFACE PROCESSES OF CERAMIC/MGO POWDER IN THE PHOTOCATALYTIC ACTIVITY, PREPARED BY TRADITIONAL MIXTURE METHOD

Hall-3, Session-1
29.04.2021, Thursday

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MODERATOR: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hakan ŞEVİK

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hakan ŞEVİK	*Kastamonu University*	MONITORING OF HEAVY METAL POLLUTION IN THE AIR FOR USING OF BIOMONITORS
Rimene Dhahri Prof. Younes Moussaoui	*University of Gafsa (Tunisia)* *University of Sfax (Tunisia)*	ACTIVATED CARBON FOR DYES REMOVAL: MODELING AND UNDERSTANDING THE ADSORPTION PROCESS
Ali Rıza DİNÇER Ayşe Didem BULUŞ Deniz İZLEN ÇİFCİ	*Namık Kemal University*	IRON AND MANGANASE REMOVAL FROM DRINKING WATER BY NANOFILTRATION METHOD
Ali Rıza DİNÇER	*Namık Kemal University*	SLUDGE DRYING METHODS IN A SAMPLE PLANT AND ITS ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS
Dr. Hajar Sadeq Prof. Dr. Abdelkader Nasser Prof. Dr. Abdelhamid Kerkour El Miad	*Mohammed First University Oujda (Morocco)*	INFLUENCE OF CORROSION ON THE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES AND CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF STEELS: APPLICATION TO STAINLESS STEEL
M.Shafai Bejestan Y. Zangene E. Yabbarepour	*Shahid Chamran University of Ahvaz (Iran)*	NUMERICAL SIMULATION OF THE FLOW PATTERN AROUND THE CYLINDRICAL BRIDGE PIER AFFECTED BY THE FLOATING PLATE UPSTREAM OF THE PIER
Nigleswari Shivani K Anu Radha C	*Dr. Mahalingam College of Engineering and Technology (India)*	SENTIMENT ANALYSIS ON MOVIE REVIEWS USING DATA MINING APPROACH
Dr. Oktay CANBAZ	*Cumhuriyet University*	DETERMINATION OF CLAY DISTRIBUTIONS IN ŞEBİNKARAHİSAR (GİRESUN) REGION BY USING ASTER DATA
Prof. Dr. Aydın BÜYÜKSARAÇ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Özcan BEKTAŞ Lect. Sinan KOŞAROĞLU	*Canakkale Onsekiz Mart University* *Cumhuriyet University*	GEOPHYSICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN VOLCANIC AREAS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Özcan BEKTAŞ Prof. Dr. Aydın BÜYÜKSARAÇ	*Cumhuriyet University* *Canakkale Onsekiz Mart University*	SEISMIC MICROZONATION IN LAND AND URBAN PLANNING

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Ahmet Ali SERTKAYA Mukaddes OZDEMIR Eyüb CANLI	*Selcuk University*	EMPIRICAL CORRELATIONS FOR PIN FIN HEAT SINKS
Omar Ahmad Mohamad Mohammed Alavi Sharul Sham Dol	*Abu Dhabi University (United Arab Emirates)*	RENEWABLE ENERGY APPLICATION FOR SELF-SUSTAINABLE OFFSHORE MARICULTURE: THE CONCEPTUAL DESIGN
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Elshan SULTANOV Senior Teacher Elsever HASANOV Senior Teacher Emil MAMMADOV	*Azerbaijan State Marine Academy (Azerbaijan)*	STUDY OF SPEED CONVERTERS APPLIED IN ELECTRIC DRIVES OF SHIP MECHANISMS
Prof. Dr. Yashar ABDULLAEV Assoc. Prof. Dr. Elshan SULTANOV	*Azerbaijan University of Oil and Industry (Azerbaijan)* *Azerbaijan State Marine Academy (Azerbaijan)*	RESEARCH OF THE AUTOMATIC CONTROL SYSTEM OF THE VECTOR-REGULATED ASYNCHRONOUS ELECTRIC DRIVES OF THE TOWING WINCHES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mikail ASLAN	*Gaziantep University*	SERAMIC MICROPARTICLES REINFORCEMENT ALEMINIUM-ALUMINIA COMPOSITES
Dr. Yavuz CAN	*Friedrich-Alexander-University Erlangen-Nuremberg (Germany)*	MATHEMATICAL VIEW OF A XOR-CIRCUIT
Ali M. Eltamaly Amer Nasr A. Elghaffar	*Mansoura University (Egypt)* *King Saud University (Saudi Arabia)*	BASIC DEFINITIONS OF SMART GRID TECHNOLOGIES AND APPLICATIONS
Priya Darshini B Monisha B Indira Priyadarshini J	*Dr. Mahalingam College of Engineering and Technology (India)*	DEVELOPING A QUESTION ANSWERING SYSTEM FOR COVID-19
Prof. Dr. Mehran Yazdi Mahsa Tadrisinoor	*Shiraz University (Iran)*	EARTHQUAKE MAGNITUDE PREDICTION BASED ON COMBINATION OF SEISMIC INDICATORS AND INTERFEROMETRY TECHNIQUE
Dr. Omar Dagdag Prof. Dr. Mustapha El Gouri	*Sidi Mohammed Ben Abdallah University (Morocco)*	ANTICORROSIVE PERFORMANCE OF NEW EPOXY-AMINE COATINGS BASED ON ZINC PHOSPHATE TETRAHYDRATE AS A NONTOXIC PIGMENT FOR CARBON STEEL IN NACL MEDIUM

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Dr. Yurdakul AYGÖRMEZ	*Yıldız Technical University*	INVESTIGATION OF PERFORMANCE OF ZEOLITE AND KAOLIN SUBSTITUTED WHITE CEMENT BASED CONCRETE SAMPLES
Melisa SIRMA Lect. Dr. Nazire Pınar TANATTI Prof. Dr. İsmail Ayhan ŞENGİL	*Sakarya University*	INVESTIGATION OF THE TREATMENT OF WASTEWATERS CONTAINING BISPHENOL A BY USING CATALYTIC OZONING METHOD
C-M, Chan S.F., SM Johan	*Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia (Malaysia)*	INCORPORATION OF SINGLE GRANULAR DRAINAGE IN RECLAIMED LAND OF DREDGED MARINE SOIL BACKFILL: A LAB SIMULATION STUDY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nihat EROĞLU Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kerem TAŞTAN	*Gazi University*	CONJUGATE DEPTHS FOR WAVE-TYPE HYDRAULIC JUMPS
Assist Prof. Dr. Veysel AKYÜNCÜ	*Tekirdağ Namik Kemal University*	INVESTIGATION OF THE PHYSICAL AND MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF MORTARS CONTAINING GLASS FIBER
M. Tahiria A. Khamlichib M. Bezzazia	*University Abdelmalek Essaadi (Morocco)*	NONLINEAR ANALYSIS OF THE BALLAST EFFECT ON THE DYNAMICS OF A HIGH SPEED RAILWAY BRIDGE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tacettin GEÇKİL Ceren Beyza İNCE Lieutenant Mehmet Mahmut TANYILDIZI	*İnönü University* *İnönü University* *National Defense Department*	EFFECT OF MICROSILICA ADDITIVE ON THE PROPERTIES OF ASPHALT
Res. Assist. Dr. Uğur DURAK	*Erciyes University*	INVESTIGATION OF STRENGTH DEVELOPMENT OF F CLASS FLY ASH BASED GEOPOLYMER MORTAR SAMPLES AFTER HEAT CURING
Başak KAFES Lect. Osman Salih YILMAZ Prof. Dr. Füsun BALIK ŞANLI	*Bağımsız* *Manisa Celal Bayar University* *Yıldız Technical University*	INVESTIGATION OF THE TEN-YEAR CHANGE OF LONGOS FORESTS WITH NDVI TIME SERIES ANALYSIS USING GOOGLE EARTH ENGINE (GEE)

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Assoc. Prof. Dr. Elsad HAMİDOV	*Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University (Azerbaijan)*	BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEMS FOR SECOND-ORDER OPERATOR-DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS IN THE SPACE OF SMOOTH VECTOR-FUNCTIONS
Assist. Prof. Dr. K. Karthika Assoc. Prof. Dr. M. Yamuna	*Vellore Institute of Technology (India)*	TOWARDS A SIMPLE AND SECURE METHOD FOR CRYPTOGRAPHY VIA – PARALLEL GRAPHS
Prof. Dr. Muhammad Sarfraz Nourah Almutairi	*Kuwait University (Kuwait)* *Sabah AlSalem University City (Kuwait)*	FACE RECOGNITION AND THE USE CASE OF THE STATE OF KUWAIT
Assoc. Prof. Dr. M. Yamuna Assist. Prof. Dr. K. Karthika	*Vellore Institute of Technology (India)*	DECOMPOSITION OF GRAPH DOMINATION GRAPHS
Prof. Dr. Felix Sadyrbaev Mg.math. Inna Samuilik	*Riga Technical university (Latvia)*	MATHEMATICAL MODELLING OF GENETIC REGULATORY NETWORKS
Mzamo Melusi Shabalala H Sithole Mthethwa Sachin Shaw	*University of KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa)* *Botswana International University of Science and Technology (Botswana)*	THERMOSOLUTAL MARANGONI STAGNATION POINT FLOW OVER AN INCLINED STRETCHING SHEET
Mohammad Javed Alam Hari Shankar Prasad Rakesh Ranjan	*National Institute of Technology Jamshedpur (India)*	A THREE POINT INTEGRATION SCHEME FOR SINGULAR PERTURBATION PROBLEMS
Matej Babič	*Faculty of Information Studies in Novo Mesto (Slovenia)*	MODELING PUBLIC BICYCLE TRANSPORT SYSTEM GoNM
Prof. Dr. Oleg YAREMKO Prof. Dr. Natalia YAREMKO	*Moscow University (Russia)* *Penza State University (Russia)*	DISCRETE ANALOGUE OF SUMMING FOURIER SERIES METHOD BY ARITHMETIC MEANS

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MODERATOR: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet CETIN

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet CETIN	*Kastamonu University*	DETERMINATION OF SUMMER COMFORT AREAS IN TERMS OF TOURISM ACTIVITIES: A CASE STUDY OF THE CITY OF RIZE, TURKEY
Simeon Oluwagbenga FASINA Umar Obafemi SALISU Ayobami Ademola AKANMU Motunrayo Sekinat SANNI Bashir Olufemi ODUFUWA Nathaniel Oluwaseun OGUNSEYE	*Olabisi Onabanjo University (Nigeria)* *Federal University of Technology (Nigeria)* *Transport and Logistics Limited (Nigeria)*	PREVALENT RISK AND DISASTER OF MOVING MONSTERS IN LAGOS, NIGERIA
Dr. Sahand Lotfi	*Shiraz University (Iran)*	URBAN AGRICULTURE REVIVAL AND THE STRATEGY OF REGENERATIVE URBAN DESIGN: INITIATIVES FOR THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC TRANSITION PERIOD IN HISTORIC URBAN FABRICS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Alper SAĞLIK Onur KIZILARSLAN Yavuz Selim DOMAÇ	*Canakkale Onsekiz Mart University*	SPORTS AREAS PORTFOLIO OF CANAKKALE CITY
Simge ÇAKAR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Alper SAĞLIK	*Canakkale Onsekiz Mart University*	THE EFFECTS OF THE DOMINANT WIND IN THE PROVINCIAL CENTERS ON LANDSCAPE DESIGN: CASE OF ÇANAKKALE CITY CENTER
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Alper SAĞLIK Ahmet Hünkar TOPALAK	*Canakkale Onsekiz Mart University*	LANDSCAPING LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE FROM PAST TO PRESENT
Prof. Dr. Eti AKYÜZ LEVİ Lect. Dr. Umut Devrim TUNCA	*Dokuz Eylul University* *İzmir Kavram Vocational School*	HACI ÖMERLİ ECOVILLAGE PROPOSAL IN THE CONTEXT OF REVITALISATING AN ABANDONED VILLAGE
Dr. Cevdet Emin EKİNCİ	*Fırat University*	PRINCIPLES OF STRUCTURAL SYSTEM ARRANGEMENT FOR REINFORCED CONCRETE BUILDINGS AND SOME SOLUTION SUGGESTIONS
Dr. Cevdet Emin EKİNCİ	*Fırat University*	SHRINKAGE EVENT IN CONCRETE: AN OVERVIEW

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MODERATOR: Assist. Prof. Dr. Ulviyya Aligullah Nasirova

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Kamala Mirzayeva	*Odlar Yurdu University (Azerbaijan)*	THE ROLE OF THE FAMILY ENVIRONMENT IN THE FORMATION OF NATIONAL ETHNIC FEELINGS IN ADOLESCENTS
Leila Morsali Assist. Prof. Dr. Siros Izadpanah Ali Shahnavaz	*Islamic Azad University (Iran)*	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PRONUNCIATION LEARNING STRATEGIES, EFL LEARNERS' MOTIVATION AND THEIR CULTURE: A STUDY OF IRANIAN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS
Vahid Karami Assist. Prof. Dr. Siros Izadpanah	*Islamic Azad University (Iran)*	CULTURAL IDENTITY AND CULTURAL INTELLIGENCE THE COMPARISON AND ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL IDENTITY AND CULTURAL INTELLIGENCE IN EFL AND ESP LEARNERS: METACOGNITIVE, COGNITIVE, MOTIVATIONAL, AND BEHAVIORAL KNOWLEDGE
Mahsa Vajak Assist. Prof. Dr. Siros Izadpanah Assist. Prof. Dr. Javad Naserian	*Islamic Azad University (Iran)*	THE ASSESSMENT OF INTERCULTURAL COMPETENCE IN IRANIAN EFL AND NON-EFL LEANERS: KNOWLEDGE, SKILL, AWARENESS, AND ATTITUDE
Məmmədova Şəlalə Adışirin qızı	*Odlar Yurdu University (Azerbaijan)*	THE ROLE OF THE NARROWING-EXTENSION OF THE MEANING OF THE WORD IN POLYSEMY
Revina Arzu Novruz qızı	*Azerbaijan University (Azerbaijan)*	TOWARDS TO THE FLUENT SPEECH WITHOUT ACCENT IN THE FOREIGN LANGUAGE: STRATEGIES AND METHODS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ulviyya Aligullah Nasirova	*Odlar Yurdu University (Azerbaijan)*	TEACHING READING
Rahib Imamguluyev	*Odlar Yurdu University (Azerbaijan)*	OPTIMAL SOLUTION OF INDOOR LIGHTING SYSTEM BASED ON FUZZY LOGIC

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MODERATOR: Prof. Dr. Ramazan BICER

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Recep ÖNAL	*Giresun University*	AN ASSESSMENT OF THE RELIGIOUS AND SOCIO-CULTURAL PROBLEMS OF MUSLIM IMMIGRANTS LIVING IN EUROPE: THE CASE OF NORWAY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Recep ÖNAL	*Giresun University*	IMAM BIRGIVĪ'S BASIC VIEWS ON FAITH AND ITS NATURE
Prof. Dr. İhsan ÇAPCIOĞLU	*Ankara University*	COVID-19 OR GENERATION C: FICTION OR REALITY?
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet TÖZLUYURT	*Yozgat Bozok University*	THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES THAT HUMANITY IS CALLED TO ITSELF
Assoc. Prof. Dr. İsmail PIRLANTA	*Yozgat Bozok University*	THE IMPORTANCE OF KHORASAN REGION IN STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE GHAZNAVIDS AND SALJUQIDS
Prof. Dr. Ramazan BICER Merve BASILKAN	*Sakarya University*	REFLECTION OF PROPHET'S MIRACLES TO OUR AGE
Hossein Falsafi	*Islamic Azad University (Iran)*	SCIENCE, AS A UNIVERSAL TALE
Res. Assist. Saffet CENGİZ	*KTO Karatay University*	A THEOREM OF FURUQ IN LANGUAGE AND THE METHOD OF EBU HILAL AL-ASKERI IN APPROACHING WORDS
Nurşərəf Tağıyeva	*Baku State University (Azerbaijan)*	ESTABLISHMENT OF MEDIA MANAGEMENT CONCEPT IN AZERBAIJAN AND FACTORS CONDITIONING ITS DEVELOPMENT
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet ALTUNTAŞ	*Yozgat Bozok University*	THE INNOCENCE OF THE PROPHETS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE QUR'ÂN AND THE TORAH

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MODERATOR: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mahmut ÖZTÜRK

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ömer SABUNCU	*Harran University*	LIFE AND COMMAND OF ABŪ UBEYDE B. CERRÂH
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ömer SABUNCU	*Harran University*	VERSES AND HADITHS ABOUT ABŪ BAKR
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ömer SABUNCU	*Harran University*	LIFE AND PERSONALITY OF SAID B. ZAYD
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mahmut ÖZTÜRK	*Harran University*	ALLAH LOVES AND DISLIKES ACCORDING TO THE QUR'AN
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mahmut ÖZTÜRK	*Harran University*	THE IMPORTANCE OF WORSHIPS ACCORDING TO THE QUR'AN AND ITS EFFECT ON HUMAN BEHAVIORS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mahmut ÖZTÜRK	*Harran University*	PRINCIPLES OF FAITH ACCORDING TO THE QUR'AN
Dr. Mehmet Cüneyt GÖKÇE	*Harran University*	CHILDREN'S NAMES IN OUR CULTURE
Dr. Mehmet Cüneyt GÖKÇE	*Harran University*	WORD AND MEANING ACCORDING TO HZ.ALI
Dr. Mehmet Cüneyt GÖKÇE	*Harran University*	CAPITAL MONEY AS A TRADITION TO THE PIER

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MODERATOR: Prof. Dr. Aynur Elhan NAYİR

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mahmut AKKOR	*Kırklareli University*	PRISONERS WHO WORKED IN RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN ANATOLIA DURING THE WORLD WAR I
Dr. Vəliyev Fərid	*Ganja State University (Azerbaijan)*	OVERVIEW OF THE HISTORY OF THE DEFENSE INDUSTRY IN TURKEY
Lect. Hatun ERKURAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Havva KARADENİZ	*Gumushane University* *Karadeniz Technical University*	PALLIATIVE CARE AND CULTURE
Musa Mursaquliyev Səadət Əliyeva	*"Keshikchidagh" State Historical and Cultural Reserve (Azerbaijan)* *"Avey" State Historical and Cultural Reserve (Azerbaijan)*	KHOJALI-GADABAY ARCHAEOLOGICAL CULTURE IN AZERBAIJAN
Lect. Dr. Nesrin AKKOR	*Kırklareli University*	SELECTION OF THE LOCATION OF THE TALKS IN THE PROCESS LEADING TO THE ADANA TALKS DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR
Dr. Qasımova Afaq Mustafa qızı	*Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences (Azerbaijan)*	TRACES OF ARMENIAN CHAUVINISM IN THE EPOS "GACHAK NABI"
Assistant of Rector Dinara ALİYEVA	*Baku Academy of Choreography (Azerbaijan)*	THE DEVELOPMENT OF AZERBAIJANI ART IN THE SPACE OF CONTEMPORARY ART "YARAT"
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Elif GENÇ	*Çukurova University*	USE OF OIL PRODUCTS (BITUMEN, ASPHALT) IN ANCIENT SETTLEMENTS OF SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA REGION: KURIKI HÖYÜK SAMPLE FROM MODERN BATMAN PROVINCE
Prof. Dr. Aynur Elhan NAYİR	*Necmettin Erbakan University*	SIMILAR AND DIFFERENT CHARACTERISTICS OF "YALLI" AND "HALAY" GAMES IN COMMON CULTURES OF TURKIC PEOPLES (Sample of Azerbaijan and Turkey)

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MODERATOR: Hasanova Samira Ramiz

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Ali Alizadeh Elham Mizban	*Ferdowsi University of Mashhad (Iranian)*	IMAGE OF NURSES IN FARSI HEADLINES DURING COVID-19, BASED ON CONCEPTUAL BLENDING FRAME
Nargiz Nazim Talishinski	*Odlar Yurdu University (Azerbaijan)*	METHODS OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING
Harun OZTAS	*Odlar Yurdu University (Azerbaijan)*	SYSTEMATIC ANALYSIS OF INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC SECURITY OF THE STATE ON THE BASIS OF FUZZY LOGIC MODEL
Rafik El Amine Ghobrini Hanane Sarnou	*Abdelhamid Ibn Badis University (Algeria)*	MIGRATING TO OR DECENTRALIZATION OF MOOC CONTENT TO UPSKILL EFL STUDENTS' PUBLIC SPEAKING SKILLS IN COVID-19 PANDEMIC
Hasanova Samira Ramiz	*Odlar Yurdu University (Azerbaijan)*	THE USAGE OF IDIOMS IN EVERYDAY LIFE
Movsumova Afarim	*Odlar Yurdu University (Azerbaijan)*	THE USE OF ANTHROPONYMS IN PHRASEOLOGICAL COMBINATIONS IN ENGLISH AND AZERBAIJAN LANGUAGES
Lect. Aybaniz Ismayilova	*Odlar Yurdu University (Azerbaijan)*	DIFFERENT LANGUAGES, DIFFERENT CULTURES, DIFFERENT CONCEPTS
Khanpashayeva Matanat Shamistan	*Odlar Yurdu University (Azerbaijan)*	ANALYSIS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN LINGUISTICS
ASGAROVA BANOVSHA ALLAHVERDİ	*Azerbaijan University (Azerbaijan)*	THEME AND RHEME IN THE TEXT INFORMATION STRUCTURE

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MODERATOR: Abil Suleymanov

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Abil Suleymanov	*Odlar Yurdu University (Azerbaijan)*	ASSESSMENT OF INDICATORS OF THE ECONOMICnEFFICIENCY OF TRANSPORT LOGISTICS: PERFORMANCE AND AGGREGATE
Mönsümova M.N.	*Odlar Yurdu University (Azerbaijan)*	DEVELOPMENT TRENDS IN DETERMINATION OF CONCEPTS IN DISCURSE RESEARCH
Sevinj Mammadzada	*Odlar Yurdu University (Azerbaijan)*	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COMPUTATIONAL LINGUISTICS AND CORPUS LINGUISTICS
Amani Bouchareb Fatma Athmania	*University of Laghouat (Algeria)*	DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED BY ENGLISH PHD STUDENTS IN RESEARCH WRITING
Sarah Babaei Assist. Prof. Dr. Siros Izadpanah	*Islamic Azad University (Iran)*	COMPARING THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT ADVANCE ORGANIZERS ON EFL LEARNERS' LISTENING COMPREHENSION: KEY VOCABULARIES, PREVIEWING COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS, AND MULTIMEDIA ANNOTATIONS
Massoud Rahmati Assist. Prof. Dr. Siros Izadpanah	*Islamic Azad University (Iran)*	A STUDY OF THE PROFICIENCY AND PERFORMANCE OF IRANIAN AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS: ATTITUDE, WORK EXPERIENCE AND SPECIFIC AVIATION ENGLISH COURSES
Latifeh Shakourzadeh Assist. Prof. Dr. Siros Izadpanah	*Islamic Azad University (Iran)*	THE STUDY OF TEXTBOOK-ASSIGNED AND SELF-SELECTED TOPICS OF IRANIAN MALE EFL LEARNERS TEXTBOOK-ASSIGNED AND SELF-SELECTED TOPICS OF IRANIAN MALE EFL LEARNERS: TOPIC INTEREST, TOPIC FAMILIARITY, TOPIC IMPORTANCE, AND TOPIC DIFFICULTY
Masoud Sadeghi Assist. Prof. Dr. Siros Izadpanah	*Islamic Azad University (Iran)*	BARRIERS IN TEACHING READING TO ELLS AND WAYS OF OVERCOMING THOSE OBSTACLES
Lect. Aynura Bekirova	*Odlar Yurdu University (Azerbaijan)*	FEATURES OF THE LANGUAGE PICTURE OF THE WORLD AND ITS REFLECTION IN LITERARY WORKS AND DICTIONARIES
Aynur MƏMMƏDOVA	*Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University*	SPEECH CHARACTERISTICS IN THE WORK OF JANE AUSTEN

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MODERATOR: Dr. Iosefina BLAZSANI-BATTO

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist Prof. Dr. Rıza BAYRAK Assist Prof. Dr. Mehmet ÇANAKCI	*OSTIM Technical University* *Inönü University*	THE EFFECTS OF TERRORISM ON GOVERNMENT SPENDING
Expert İsmail ERTUĞRUL Assist. Prof. Dr. Hamit KAHRAMAN	*İSMEK* *Kutahya Dumlupınar University*	A RESEARCH ON THE IMPACT OF INTERNAL MARKETING ACTIVITIES IN INTERNAL BRANDING
Assist. Prof. Ehsan Rasoulinezhad	*University of Tehran (Iran)*	DISCUSSION ON ENERGY TRANSITION PATTERN IN CENTRAL ASIA
Tchoudiba BOUURDJOLBO	*University of Szeged (Hungary)*	THE WEIGHT AND PLACE OF THE LEAST INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES OF THE AFRICAN CONTINENT IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONTINENTAL FREE TRADE AREA
Raphael MWANU Dr. Olanrewaju Isola FATOKI	*KCA University (Kenya)*	INFLUENCE OF BANKING INSTITUTIONS ON DEVELOPMENT OF GREEN FINANCE IN KENYA
Lect. Şahin AY	*Siirt University*	ANALYSIS OF THE STATUS OF MOTOR VEHICLES WITHIN EXCISE DUTIES
Dr. Josep Ginting Stella Lidya Gloria Manialup	*President University (Indonesia)* *Bank Danamon (Indonesia)*	TO MEASURE THE ACCURACY OF "GARCH " AS THE TOOL OF VALUE AT RISK MEASUREMENT OF INVESTMENT IN CRYPTOCURRENCY
Lazim Abdullah	*Universiti Malaysia Terengganu (Malaysia)*	PREDICTORS OF EMPLOYEES' INTENTION TO UNDERTAKE FURTHER STUDY: LOGISTIC REGRESSION EVIDENCE
Umar Obafemi SALISU Ayobami Ademola AKANMU Samuel Oluwaseyi OLORUNFEMI Oluwatobi Maria OLATUNJI Simeon Oluwagbenga FASINA Motunrayo Sekinat SANNI Nathaniel Oluwaseun OGUNSEYE Surajudeen Oluwaseyi MOMODU	*Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye (Nigeria)* *Federal University of Technology Akure (Nigeria)* *The Federal Polytechnic Ilaro (Nigeria)* *Transport and Logistics Limited (Nigeria)*	GRAPPLE FOR SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION IN FAST-GROWING NIGERIAN CITIES
Dr. Iosefina BLAZSANI-BATTO	*Romanian Language Institute (Romania)*	ERASMUS+ MOBILITIES AS A WAY OF COOPERATION AND INTERNATIONALIZATION

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MODERATOR: Dr. Mariana Stanciu

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Dr. Murat SUCU	*Bağımsız*	A STRATEGIC EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTS OF REMOTE WORK DURING THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC DISEASE PERIOD
Ana Kadarningsih Vicky Oktavia Amjad Ali	*University of Dian Nuswantoro (Indonesia)* *University of Okara Punjab (Pakistan)*	HOW WORK MOTIVATION CAN ACCELERATE BANK EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE DURING THE COVID PANDEMIC ?
Dr. Aldemir Malveira de Oliveira	*University Center of Higher Education of Amazonas (Brazil)*	COMPUTATIONAL TOOLS AS A SUPPORT FOR LEARNING CALCULATION THROUGH DISTANCE LEARNING DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN AMAZONAS
Mohammad Ghasemi Siani	*ehran. university of Kharazmi (Iran)*	CORONA VIRUS AND THE NEED TO REVISE SPATIAL PLANNING
Dr. Mariana Stanciu	*The Institute for Researching Quality of Life Romanian Academy (Romania)*	CHANGING CONSUMPTION INDICATORS DURING THE PANDEMIC PERIOD IN ROMANIA
Assist. Prof. Dr. Serpil ÇİLİNGİROĞLU ANLI	*Kırıkkale University*	AN ANATOMICAL STUDY ON THE SPINOUS PROCESS OF THE CERVICAL VERTEBRA: CLINICAL IMPORTANCE OF THE SCREW FIXATION
Researcher Drăgan Corina	*Quality of Life Research Institute, Romanian Academy (Romania)*	THE EVOLUTION OF CHILDREN IN FOSTER CARE, DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC
Dr. Ahmet BAKIR Prof. Dr. Suat EKİN Prof. Dr. Gökhan OTO Lect. Sevgi ÖZTAŞ	*Van Yüzüncü Yıl University* *Hakkari University*	THE PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF RHEUM RIBES L., AND QUERCETIN ON PROTEIN CARBONYL LEVELS AGAINST CARBON TETRACHLORIDE-INDUCED LIVER AND KIDNEY DAMAGE IN THE RATS

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AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Habiba MOHSHİNA Assist. Prof. Dr. Yasemin GEDİK	*Eskişehir Osmangazi University*	BOVINE EMBRYO CO-CULTURE
Dr. Muhammad Imran	*Government College University (Pakistan)*	MODERN EXTRUSION TECHNOLOGY AND NUTRITIONAL FOOD COMPONENTS
Assist Prof. Dr. Negar Ebrahim Pour Mokhtari Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ferhat KIZILGEÇİ	*Gaziantep University* *Mardin Artuklu University*	EFFECT OF DIFFERENT BORON CONCENTRATIONS ON GERMINATION AND SEEDLING STAGE OF SOYBEAN [Glycine max (L.) Merr]
IBRAHIM-OLESIN Sikiru ORJI Jephter Ebuka	*Alex Ekwueme Federal University (Nigeria)*	ENHANCING AN INFLUENCING EXPERIENCE FOR STUDENTS OF AGRICULTURE IN NIGERIAN UNIVERSITIES; A KEY THAT UNLOCKS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Arif ÖZYAZICI Res. Assist. Semih AÇIKBAŞ	*Siirt University*	EFFECTS OF SALT STRESS ON GERMINATION IN NARBON VETCH (Vicia narbonensis L.)
Ali AYDIN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa OLFAZ	*Ondokuz Mayıs University*	CURRENT APPROACHES TO LAMB CARE AFTER BIRTH
Assist Prof. Dr. Gülen ÖZYAZICI	*Siirt University*	EFFECT OF SILICON APPLIACATIONS ON GERMINATION PROPERTIES OF FENUGREEK (Trigonella foenum-graecum L.) PLANT

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Arzu DOĞAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Zülkif YALÇIN	*Munzur University*	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF ISLAMIC ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND ITS EFFECTS ON TODAY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gamze VURAL Assoc. Prof. Dr. Emel BACHA SIMÖES	*Çukurova University* *Akdeniz University*	DO THE FACTORS AFFECTING THE STOCK RETURN DIFFER IN TERMS OF DIVERSIFIED REITS AND SPECIALIZED REITS?
Prof. Dr. İsmail BAKAN Y. Sonay YILMAZ	*Kahramanmaras Sutcu Imam University*	EFFECT OF ORGANIZATIONAL IDENTIFICATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL TRUST ON JOB SATISFACTION
Prof. Dr. İsmail BAKAN Y. Sonay YILMAZ	*Kahramanmaras Sutcu Imam University*	DOES ORGANIZATIONAL COMMUNICATION AFFECT WHISTLEBLOWING (DISCLOSURE OF NEGATIVE SITUATIONS)?
Assist. Prof. Dr. Yasin TAŞPINAR	*Selcuk University*	A SOCIAL PUBLIC POLICY AREA: AGEING AND THE SITUATION OF ELDERLY
Mochamad Soelton Yeni Kamalia Tamba Chairiel Oktaviar Eko Tama Putra Saratian Harefan Arief Tantri Yanuar Rahmat Syah Irfan Noviandy Aulia	*Mercu Buana University (Indonesia)* *Esa Unggul University Indonesia*	REVIVING POLITICAL ORGANIZATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL CLIMATE : REMOVING OBSTACLES ORGANIZATIONAL CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOR
Dr. Mihaela Mihaylova	*Bulgarian university VUZF (Bulgaria)*	MARKET ORIENTATION AS A BASE OF THE EMPLOYER BRANDING
Assist. Prof. Dr. Hakan VARGÜN	*Karabuk University*	DETERMINING OF BUSINESS STRUCTURE BY USING THE CASH FLOW PATTERNS METHOD: AN INVESTIGATION on BIST PAPER and PAPER PRODUCTS SECTOR
Desislava Varadzhakova Aleksandar Naydenov Nikola Naumov Farhad Rahmanov Elmira Gojayeva Elchin Suleymanov	*Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (Bulgaria)* *University of National and World Economy (Bulgaria)* *University of Northampton* *Azerbaijan State University of Economics (Azerbaijan)* *Azerbaijan Tourism and Management University (Azerbaijan)* *Baku Engineering University (Azerbaijan)*	TRAVELING BEYOND COVID-19: TRAVEL INTENTIONS AND TOURIST MOTIVATION IN BULGARIA AND AZERBAIJAN
Gonca Reyhan AKKARTAL	*Istanbul Medipol University*	DEVELOPMENT PROCESS OF TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS IN TURKEY
Gulbahar Novruzzade Bayram	*Azerbaijan Tourism and*	TAX ACCOUNTING AND AUDIT IN INTERNATIONAL

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MODERATOR: Assist. Prof. Dr. Melahat TOKER

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Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ozum ERKIN GEYIKTEPE	*İzmir Demokrasi University*	DANGEROUS MATERIAL EVENTS THAT MAY OCCUR IN NATURAL DISASTERS
Prof. Dr. Şebnem ASLAN Hilal ASLAN	*Selçuk University*	DESTRUCTIVE LEADERSHIP CONCEPT: CONTENT ANALYSIS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Şakir ECE	*Mardin Artuklu University*	INVESTIGATION OF THE SURFACE TEXTURE CHANGED IN MAGNETIT'S MODIFICATION WITH ACTIVATED CARBON
Ali Kürşat ÖNEL Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dilek ÖZTAŞ Assist. Prof. Dr. Abdullah YILDIZBAŞI Prof. Dr. Ergün ERASLAN	*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University*	OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY IN WELDING WORKS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Melahat TOKER	*Baskent University*	ECHOCARDIOGRAPHIC EVALUATION IN ŞIMARIK CAT WITH LEFT ATRIAL MYXOMA: A CASE REPORT
Lütfiye KÜÇÜK Dr. Mustafa YAĞIMLI Prof. Dr. Hakan TOZAN Ümit Yaşar SÖNMEZ Bahadır GÜLTEKİN	*Istanbul Gedik University* *Toyotetsu Automotive Parts Industry and Trade Co.* *Istanbul Gedik University* *Medipol Istanbul University* *Toyotetsu Automotive Parts Industry and Trade Co.* *Toyotetsu Automotive Parts Industry and Trade Co.*	DIGITALIZATION of OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH and SAFETY TRAININGS WITH THE EFFECT OF INDUSTRY 4.0: A CASE STUDY
Assist Prof. Dr. Havva KARADENİZ Gülşah TOPCU ALTIN	*Karadeniz Technical University*	CARDIOVASCULAR RISK FACTORS AND THE NURSE'S ROLE IN PREVENTION
Prof. Dr. Şebnem ASLAN Gizem MAKO	*Selçuk University*	HEALTH LITERACY: CONTENT ANALYSIS
Assist Prof. Dr. Ahmet Tuncay ERDEM	*Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University*	A QUALITATIVE RESEARCH ON NURSES SURVIVOR SYNDROME IN THE COVID-19 PROCESS
Automotive Engineer Ruhi KAYA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dilek ÖZTAŞ	*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University*	OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY IN WELDING

Assist. Prof. Dr. Abdullah YILDIZBAŞI Prof. Dr. Ergün ERASLAN		

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MODERATOR: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdullah GÖKTAŞ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Kenan LATİFOĞLU Dr. Tuncay ÖZDEMİR	*Gaziantep Planetarium and Science Center* *Inonu University*	MEASUREMENT OF LIGHT POLLUTION; GAZIANTEP EXAMPLE
Kenan LATİFOĞLU Dr. Tuncay ÖZDEMİR	*Gaziantep Planetarium and Science Center* *Inonu University*	LIGHT POLLUTION AND WASTE OF ENERGY
BENAISSA Houssine NASRALLAH Noureddine ABDI ABD EL Razzak KEBIR Mohammed GUEDIOURA Bozid	*Polytechnic Military School (Algeria)* *University of Science and Technology Houari Boumediene(Algeria)* *C.L, Polytechnic Military School, Bordj El-Bahri(Algeria)* *(CRND) Centre de Recherche Nucléaire de Draria(Algeria)*	STUDY OF THE ADSORPTION OF A RADIOACTIVE METAL IN AQUEOUS SOLUTION ON A BENTONITE MODIFIED WITH IRON
Minaibim Ellerton Abbey Godspower Okiemute Ashaka Dabebara Minaibim Abbey	*Rivers State University of Science and Technology (Nigeria)*	DETERMINATION OF GROUND WATER POTENTIAL USING ELECTRICAL RESISTIVITY METHOD
Minaibim Ellerton Abbey Iyeneomie Tamunobereton-Ari Opiriyabo Ibim Horsfall	*Rivers State University of Science and Technology (Nigeria)*	INVESTIGATION OF DEPTH TO POTABLE WATER TABLE IN EMOHUA L.G.A IN RIVERS STATE, USING SEISMIC REFRACTION METHOD
Minaibim Ellerton Abbey Dabebara Minaibim Abbey Dennis Ekene Onyebueke	*Rivers State University of Science and Technology (Nigeria)*	FAULT MAPPING ON 3-D SEISMIC DATA: MANUEL APPROACH
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdullah GÖKTAŞ	*Harran University*	NANOSTRUCTURED ZNAS (A=MN, CO, FE) THIN FILMS; SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTRIZATION BY XRD, SEM, AND VSM
Prof. Dr. Nəbiyev Rasim Nəsib oğlu Dr. Abdullayev Anar Arif oğlu	*National Academy of Aviasiya (Azerbaijan)*	DEVELOPMENT TRENDS OF UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES: MAIN TASKS, PROSPECTS AND EXPECTATIONS

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MODERATOR: Prof. Dr. Medvedev I.N.

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Asaf Tolga ÜLGEN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yusuf ZALAOĞLU Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gürcan YILDIRIM Prof. Dr. Tahsin TURĞAY	*Şırnak University* *Osmaniye Korkut Ata University* *Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University* *Sakarya University*	DEVELOPMENT OF A RELATION BETWEEN VICKERS HARDNESS AND MICROINDENTATION TEST LOADS FOR BI-2212 CRYSTAL STRUCTURE DOPED WITH MANGANESE IONS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Asaf Tolga ÜLGEN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yusuf ZALAOĞLU Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gürcan YILDIRIM Prof. Dr. Tahsin TURĞAY	*Şırnak University* *Osmaniye Korkut Ata University* *Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University* *Sakarya University*	EFFECT OF MANGANESE ADDITION ON DC ELECTRICAL RESISTIVITY QUANTITIES OF POLYCRYSTALLINE Bi 2.1 Sr 2.0 Ca 1.1 Cu 2.0 O y SUPERCONDUCTING COMPOUNDS
Lect. Ümit ERDEM Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa Burak TURKOZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Asaf Tolga ÜLGEN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gürcan YILDIRIM	*Kırıkkale University* *Şırnak University* *Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University*	THE EFFECT OF USING IRON DROPS ON THE DENTAL MINERAL HYDROXYAPATITE
Adamu Abubakar Abdulganiyu Yunusa	*Federal University Birnin Kebbi (Nigeria)*	SPECTRAL ANALYSIS OF AEROMAGNETIC DATA FROM CURIE POINT DEPTH FOR GEOTHERMAL RECONNAISSANCE IN SOME PARTS OF KADUNA NW, NIGERIA
Prof. Dr. Medvedev I.N. Assist. Prof. Vorobyeva N.V.	*Russian State Social University (Russian)* *South-West state University (Russian)*	THROMBOCYTIC ACTIVITY IN THE CALF OF THE HOLSTEIN BREED DURING THE THIRD PHASE OF EARLY ONTOGENESIS
Assist. Prof. Skorjatina I.A. Prof. Dr. Medvedev I.N.	*Russian State Social University (Russian)*	BLOOD CELL AGGREGATION IN PATIENTS WITH ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION AND DLYPIDEMIAS THAT ABANDONED HYPOLYPIDEMIC TREATMENT
Assist. Prof. Tkacheva E.S. Prof. Dr. Medvedev I.N.	*Vologda State Dairy Farming Academy named after N.V. Vereshchagin (Russian)* *Russian State Social University (Russian)*	FUNCTIONAL FEATURES OF PLATELETS IN PIGLETS - MILK

Profe. Dr. Zavalishina S. Yu.	*Russian State Social University (Russian)*	PHYSIOLOGICAL DYNAMICS OF HEMOSTASIS OF NEWBORN CALVES RECEIVING BIOLOGICAL STIMULANTS

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AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Emine Mine ÇOMAK GÖÇER Ebru KOPTAGEL	*Akdeniz University*	HEALTH EFFECTS OF PESTICIDES AND HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT AS A RESULT OF PESTICIDE EXPOSURE WITH MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS CONSUMPTION
Assist. Prof. Dr. Bilal BİÇER	*Hatay Mustafa Kemal University*	EXAMINATION OF GASTROCNEMIUS MUSCLE OXYGENATION WITH WEARABLE TECHNOLOGY IN ATHLETES AND SEDENTARY
Lect. Dr. Tayfun ŞİRİN	*Kahramanmaras Sutcu Imam University*	EVALUATIONOF FOOTBALL COACHES REGARDING TFF COMPULSORY DEVELOPMENT SEMINAR: KAHRAMANMARAŞ EXAMPLE
Didem YAVUZ SÖYLER Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatih KARAHÜSEYİNOĞLU	*Firat University*	ANALYSIS OF THE BODY LIKES OF ATHLETES PLAYING IN WOMEN'S BASKETBALL LEAGUE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nurgül ÖZDEMİR	*Izmir Democracy University*	INVESTIGATION OF THE MOTIVATION SOURCE IN THE GENDER PERSPECTIVE IN ELITE ATHLETES
Physiotherapist Bilge Yekta DELLAL Assoc. Prof. Dr. Özlem ÇİNAR ÖZDEMİR	*Izmir Democracy University*	INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF MUSCLE STRENGTH, CORE STABILITY AND CARDIORESPIRATORY FITNESS ACCORDING TO THE PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS
Said OUSSOU	*University of Moulay Ismail (Morocco)*	INVESTIGATING MOROCCAN UNIVERSIY STUDENTS' USE OF ICTs AND THEIR READINESS FOR AUTONOMY
Favour C. Uroko	*University of Nigeria (Nigeria)*	THE SCHOOL OF INTERNET FRAUD AMONG NIGERIAN YOUTHS AND PROVERBS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nurgül ÖZDEMİR Lect. Aslı ESENKAYA	*Izmir Democracy University* *Adnan Menderes University*	INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF VETERAN BADMINTONCUPS IN SPORTS AND RELATED TO SPORTS RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gülizar AKKUŞ Ülkü Mine ÖNEK	*Kastamonu University*	THE ATTITUDE OF THE LOCAL PEOPLE TO THE TRANSFORMATION OF BALLIDAĞ SANATORIUM INTO A HEALTH TOURISM FACILITY

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MODERATOR: Prof. Dr. Samir Ladaci

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. Afaq Ahmad Dr. Sayyid Samir Al-Busaidi Amir Abdulghani	*Sultan Qaboos University (Oman)*	SIGNIFICANCE OF THE UPC BARCODE IN THE FOOD INDUSTRY
Ikram BEN ABDEL OUAHAB Sokaina EL KHAMLICHI Mohammed BOUHORMA Fatiha ELOUAAI Amal MAURADY Abdelfettah SEDQUI	*Abdelmalek Essaâdi University (Morocco)*	PREDICTION OF CERVICAL CANCER RISK USING MACHINE LEARNING
Leyla KARAGÖZOĞLU Zeynep Bala DURANAY	*Fırat University*	INVESTIGATION OF THE FACTORS AFFECTING THE PHOTOVOLTAIC PANEL PERFORMANCE
Batur Alp AKGÜL Mustafa Ersan ÇİNKILIÇ Abdurrahman YAŞAR Prof. Dr. İlhami YEĞİNGİL Prof. Dr. Muhammet Fatih HASOĞLU	*Hasan Kalyoncu University* *Gaziantep University*	DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF EMBEDDED REAL-TIME SCHOOL TRANSPORTATION TRACKING SYSTEM USING INTERNET OF THINGS: AN IMPLEMENTATION STUDY
Samir ALLAHVERDIYEV	*Nakhchivan State University (Azerbaijan)*	FACTORS AFFECTING THE MECHANISM OF INNOVATION INFRASTRUCTURE IN AZERBAIJAN
Prof. Dr. Hanbey HAZAR Tugay TELCEKEN Huseyin SEVİNC	*Firat University*	EXHAUST EMISSION BEHAVIOR OF SAFFLOWER OIL BIODIESEL/DIESEL BLENDS IN A COATED CI ENGINE
Prof. Dr. Hanbey HAZAR Tugay TELCEKEN Huseyin SEVİNC	*Firat University*	EXAMINING THE EFFECTS OF HACKBERRY BIODIESEL ON THE ATTRIBUTES OF A COATED DIESEL ENGINE
Hamza Benchaita Prof. Dr. Samir Ladaci	*National Polytechnic School of Constantine (Algeria)* *Mentouri University, Constantine (Algeria)*	FRACTIONAL ADAPTIVE FAULT TOLERANT CONTROL AGAINST ACTUATOR FAULTS
Seyed Mahmood Hashemi	*Beijing University of Technology (China)*	INTELLIGENT APPROACH FOR AUTOMATED HUMAN REASONING
Khalil Chenaifi Dr. Yacine Benabid	*Mechanical Systems Design Laboratory (LCSM) (Algérie)*	EVALUATION OF THE QUASI-STATIC STRESS ON AN ACCURATE FINITE ELEMENT MODEL OF C3 CERVICAL VERTEBRA WITH AGING

Mustafa AKPINAR Assist. Prof. Dr. Seda ARIK HATİPOGLU Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet KONAR	*Erciyes University*	REALIZATION OF THE THRUST TEST OF BRUSHLESS MOTORS USED IN UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES

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MODERATOR: Prof. Dr. Sakine YALÇIN

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. E. Ebru ONBAŞILAR Prof. Dr. Sakine YALÇIN	*Ankara University*	USAGE OF CLAY MINERALS AS LITTER MATERIALS IN BROILER PRODUCTION
Prof. Dr. Sakine YALÇIN Prof. Dr. Suzan YALÇIN	*Ankara University* *Selçuk University*	EFFECTS OF DIETARY SUPPLEMENTATION OF MEDICINAL PLANTS ON EGG CHOLESTEROL CONTENT IN LAYING HENS
Dr. Oyediran, Wasiu Oyeleke	*Federal University (Nigeria)*	LOW ACCESS TO AGRICULTURAL CREDIT: A CATALYST TO DECLINING AGRICULTURAL SECTOR IN NIGERIA
Lect. Mustafa AKTURFAN Prof. Dr. Suzan YALÇIN	*Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University* *Selçuk University*	IMPORTANCE OF TURMERIC SUPPLEMENTATION IN BAKERY PRODUCTS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Latife Ceyda İRKİN	*Canakkale Onsekiz Mart University*	SEASONAL EXAMINATION OF HEAVY METAL LEVELS IN HORSE MACKEREL (Trachurus trachurus, LINNAEUS, 1758) MUSCLE TISSUE CAUGHT FROM ÇANAKKALE STRAIT
Tuğra AKKUŞ Ömer YAPRAKCI	*Harran University*	DYSTOCIA FROM VENTRAL HERNIA IN ALEPPO GOAT
D. Jabborova A. Matchanov	*Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan*	MINERAL NUTRIENT CONCENTRATIONS IN GINGER (ZINGIBER OFFICINALE) CULTIVATED IN TASHKENT REGION, UZBEKISTAN
K. Sulaymanov A.T.Sarabekov D. Jabborova	*Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan*	IMPACT OF MINERAL FERTILIZERS ON TURMERIC (CURCUMA LONGA L.) MINERAL NUTRIENTS CULTIVATED IN TERMIZ, UZBEKISTAN

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MODERATOR: Prof. Dr. Rahul Desai

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Sathyapriya S. Varunisha S. Suruthi S.	*Dr. Mahalingam College of Engineering and Technology (India)*	HEART DISEASE PREDICTION USING MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUES
Amel KHEITER Slimane SOUAG	*Abdelhamid Ibn Badis University (Algeria)*	COMPARISON OF OPTIMIZATION METHODS BASED ON DIFFERENT METAHEURISTIC ALGORITHMS FOR A MICROGRID ENERGY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
Amirgaliyev Yedilkhan Kunelbayev Murat	*Institute Information and Computational Technologies CS MES RK (Kazakhstan)* *Al-Farabi Kazakh National University (Kazakhstan)*	DEVELOPMENT AND PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF CONTROL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OF SOLAR PLANT LOCATED IN ALMATY CITY (KAZAKHSTAN)
Nikhil Kumar Ashish Singh PLV Sai Pawan Nabhishek Singh Dr. Rahul Desai	*Army Institute of Technology (India)*	COMPUTATIONAL TRADING: MAKING ALGORITHMS USING PYTHON AND ML
Aman Mishra Pankaj Kumar Ashish Kumar Bisoi Yogesh Kumar Sharma	*Army Institute of Technology (India)*	A DEEP LEARNING APPROACH FOR DRIVER ACTIVITY RECOGNITION IN INTELLIGENT VEHICLES
Benjamin Rohit Kumar Rakesh Pritika Prasad Prof. Dr. Rahul Desai	*Army Institute of Technology (India)*	NEURAL NETWORK CLASSIFICATION OF BLOOD CELL IMAGES USING MULTIPERCEPTRON BACKPROPAGATION
Prof. Dr. Rahul Desai	*Army Institute of Technology (India)*	SECURE ONLINE PAYMENT SYSTEM
Prof. Dr. Rahul Desai	*Army Institute of Technology (India)*	KEYSTROKE DYNAMICS AND VARIOUS AUTHENTICATION APPROACHES
Iuliia Papina Dr. Anna Godymchuk	*National Central University (Taiwan)* *Tomsk Polytechnic University (Russia)*	COLLOIDAL BEHAVIOR OF TiO 2 NANOPARTICLES IN AMINO ACIDS SOLUTIONS
Meher UN Nisa Dr. Danish Mahmood	*Shaheed Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Institute of Science and Technology*	ANALYSIS OF E-COMMERCE BIG DATA USING SPARK

	(Pakistan)	
Lect. Dr. Juanita GOICOVICI	*University Babeş-Bolyai of Cluj-Napoca (Romania)*	MANDATORY RULES AVOIDING THE CONSUMER'S DETRIMENT IN THE FIELD OF DIGITAL PRODUCTS

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MODERATOR: Prof. Dr. Saide ÖZBEY

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Öğr. Gör. Zeliha EROL Gizem KARASOY	*Kutahya Dumlupınar University* *Manisa Celal Bayar University*	THE ROLE OF SCHOOL SOCIAL WORK IN CHILDREN'S ACADEMIC SUCCESS
Mehlika KÖYCEĞİZ GÖZELER Prof. Dr. Saide ÖZBEY	*Gazi University*	MOTIVATION IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN: EFFECT OF THE SUPPORTIVE EDUCATION PROGRAM
Semanur CÖMERT Prof. Dr. Saide ÖZBEY	*Gazi University* *MEB*	PSYCHOLOGICAL RESILIENCE PROGRAM AIDED BY TURKISH MUSIC: THE EFFECT ON THE PSYCHOLOGICAL RESILIENCE LEVEL OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN
Teodora Stoeva	*University of Sofia (Bulgaria)*	STRATEGIES OF PARENTING TRAINING
Pelin DERELİ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa BAŞARAN	*Yıldız Technical University*	THE EFFECTS OF ANIMATION AIDED TEACHING METHOD IN PRIMARY SCHOOL SECOND GRADE LEVEL ON WRITING SKILLS
Dr. Ziani MELOUKA	*University Abdelhamid Ibn Badis (Algérie)*	AN INVESTIGATION OF DISTANCE TEACHING: PERCEPTIONS, PRACTICES AND PERSPECTIVES
Gökhan DERELİ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa BAŞARAN	*Ankara university* *Yıldız Technical University*	THE EFFECT OF ANIMATION ASSISTED TEACHING ON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL MATHEMATICS COURSE ACHIEVEMENT
Merve KUZUCU Miray ÖZÖZEN DANACI	*Izmir Democracy University*	A REVIEW ON THE EVALUATION OF THE CONTENT STRUCTURE OF CHILD YOGA
Merve KUZUCU Miray ÖZÖZEN DANACI	*Izmir Democracy University*	A REVIEW OF EARLY INTERVENTION THEMED ASSESSMENT APPROACHES IN AUTISM
Dr. Geladari Athina Dr. Konstantinos Mastrothanasis	*Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (Greece)* *University of the Aegean (Greece)*	PEER LEARNING IN ONLINE COMMUNITIES OF PRACTICE: INSIGHTS AND CHALLENGES

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MODERATOR: Prof. Dr. Nuri BAŞUSTA

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Özlem EMİR ÇOBAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Zülfü ÇOBAN	*Fırat University*	EFFECT OF EDIBLE COATING INCORPORATED WITH OLIVE LEAF EXTRACT ON THE QUALITY OF REFRIGERATED RAINBOW TROUT FILLET
Prof. Dr. Nuri BAŞUSTA Prof. Dr. Asiye BAŞUSTA	*Fırat University*	MAXIMUM SIZE AND AGE OF JOHN DORY (ZEUS FABER) FOR THE TURKISH SEAS
Prof. Dr. Nuri BAŞUSTA	*Fırat University*	A STUDY ON THE AGE DETERMINATION USING VERTICAL SHELL CUTTING METHOD OF RAPA WHELK (RAPANA VENOSA)
Rzgar Farooq RASHID Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Zülfü ÇOBAN Prof. Dr. Serap SALER	*Knowledge university (Iraq)* *Fırat University* *Fırat University*	EVALUATION OF WATER QUALITY OF KEBAN DAM LAKE (ELAZIĞ-TURKEY)
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nasrollahzadeh Saravi H. Nasrollahtabar A. Makhlough A. Vahedi F.	*Iranian Fisheries Science Research Institute (Iran)*	INVESTIGATION OF THE WATER ENVIRONMENTAL PARAMETERS AROUND THE FISH CAGE CULTURE SITES IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF CASPIAN SEA (2017-2018)
Seyed Ali Ashghar Hashemi Anita Hemmati	*Semnan Agriculture and Natural Resources Research Center (Iran)* *Expert of Natural Resources & Animal Science of Semnan Province (Iran)*	THE PROBLEMS OF SEDIMENT DELIVERY RATIO ESTIMATING IN THE WATERSHEDS OF IRAN
Makhlough, A. Nasrollahzadeh Saravi, H. Afraei Banpei, M.A. Roohi, A. Keyhansani, A.R.	*Caspian Sea Ecology Research Center (CSERC) (Iranian)* *Iranian Fisheries Science Research Institute (IFSRI) (Iranian)* *Agricultural Research, Education and Extension Organization (AREEO) (Iranian)*	THE CHANGES OF PHYTOPLANKTON COMMUNITY STRUCTURE AT THE WINTER TIMES OF THE LAST TWO DECADES IN ANZALI COAST (CASPIAN SEA-IRAN)

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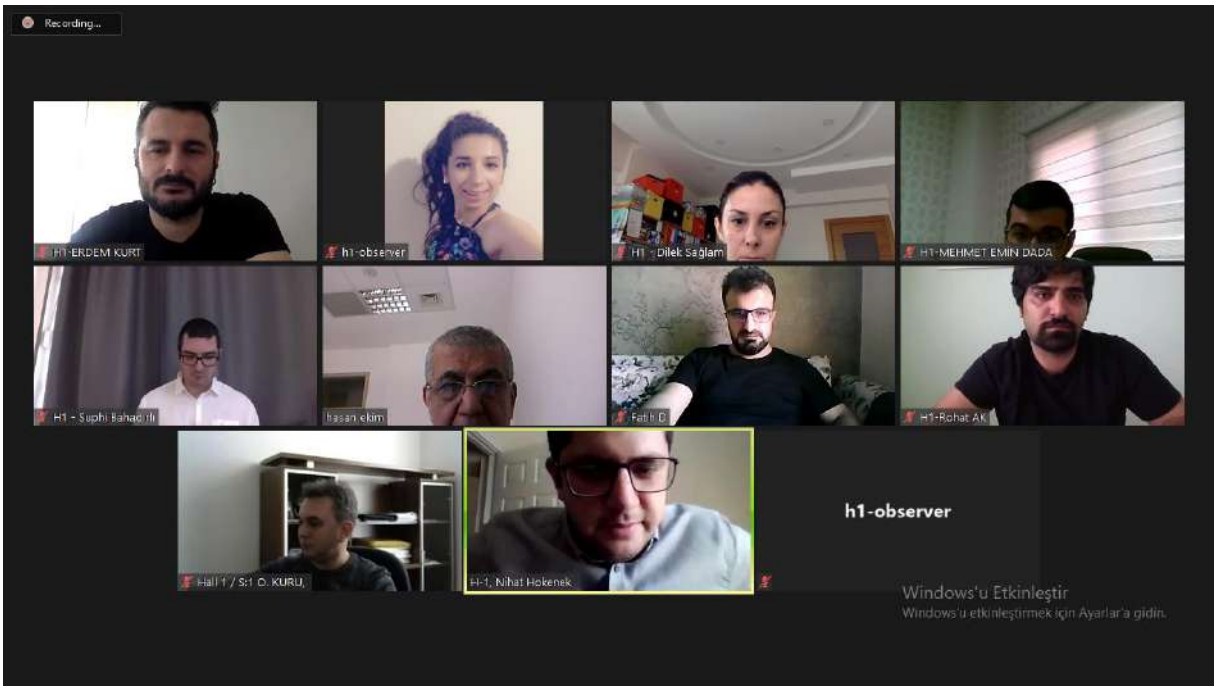
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AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Burcu AKÇA	*Ardahan University*	MEASUREMENT OF TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENTS FOR COMPOUNDS OF Mn, Co, Ni, Cu, and Zn ESSENTIAL-TRACE ELEMENTS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ulku SOYDAL Assoc. Prof. Dr. Suheyla KOCAMAN Prof. Dr. Gulnare AHMETLİ	*Selcuk University* *Selcuk University* *Konya Technical University*	PHENOLIC EPOXY RESIN/COTTON WASTE BIOCOMPOSITES PREPARATION AND CHARACTERIZATION
Adama TOGOLA	*Baku State University (Azerbaijan)*	ISSUES AND STRATEGIES FOREST MANAGEMENT MALIAN: CASE OF THE CLASSIFIED FOREST OF FAYA
Seda BEYAZ Res. Assist. Ozlem GOK Gozde PARLAK Res. Assist. Muhammed Ismail CAN Assoc. Prof. Abdullah ASLAN	*Firat University* *Firat University* *Firat University* *Inonu University* *Firat University*	THE INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF ROYAL JELLY ON TNF-α AND IL-1α PROTEIN EXPRESSIONS AGAINST MUSCLE TISSUE DAMAGE INDUCED BY FLUORIDE
Assist Prof. Dr. Aslı KOÇ	*Ankara university*	EFFECT OF POLOXAMER 407 (PLURONIC F-127) ON THE PROLIFERATON OF K562 IMATINIB SENSITIVE AND RESISTANCE CHRONIC MYELOGENOUS CELL LINE
Rahioui Fatima Mohammed Ali Tahri Jouti	*Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University (Morocco)*	A STUDY ON BIOLOGY STUDENT' CONCEPTIONS OF POTENTIAL ENERGY
Lamiya GURBANLI Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehtap ŞAFAK BOROĞLU Prof. Dr. İsmail BOZ Prof. Dr. Lamees Shahada	*Istanbul University Cerrahpaşa*	SEAWATER DESALINATION BY REVERSE OSMOSIS
M. Saberi Motlagh A. Rismanchi V. Mottaghitalab	*University of Guilan (Iran)*	THE POLYPYRROLE COATED CARBON FABRIC TEXTILE CHARGE TRANSPORT CHARACTERIZATION AS A MODERN CONDUCTIVE TEXTILE BASED COUNTER ELECTRODE FOR A FLEXIBLE DYE-SENSITIZED SOLAR CELL IN PHOTOVOLTAIC TEXTILE
Res. Assist. Dr. Aytekin KÖSE Prof. Dr. Yunus KARA	*Aksaray University* *Atatürk University*	THE REACTION OF CHLOROSULFONYL ISOCYANATE WITH 2-PHENYL-3a,4,7,7a-TETRAHYDRO-1H-ISOINDOLE-1,3(2H)-DIONE AND N- PHENYLMALEIMIDE UNDER SOLVENT FREE CONDITION

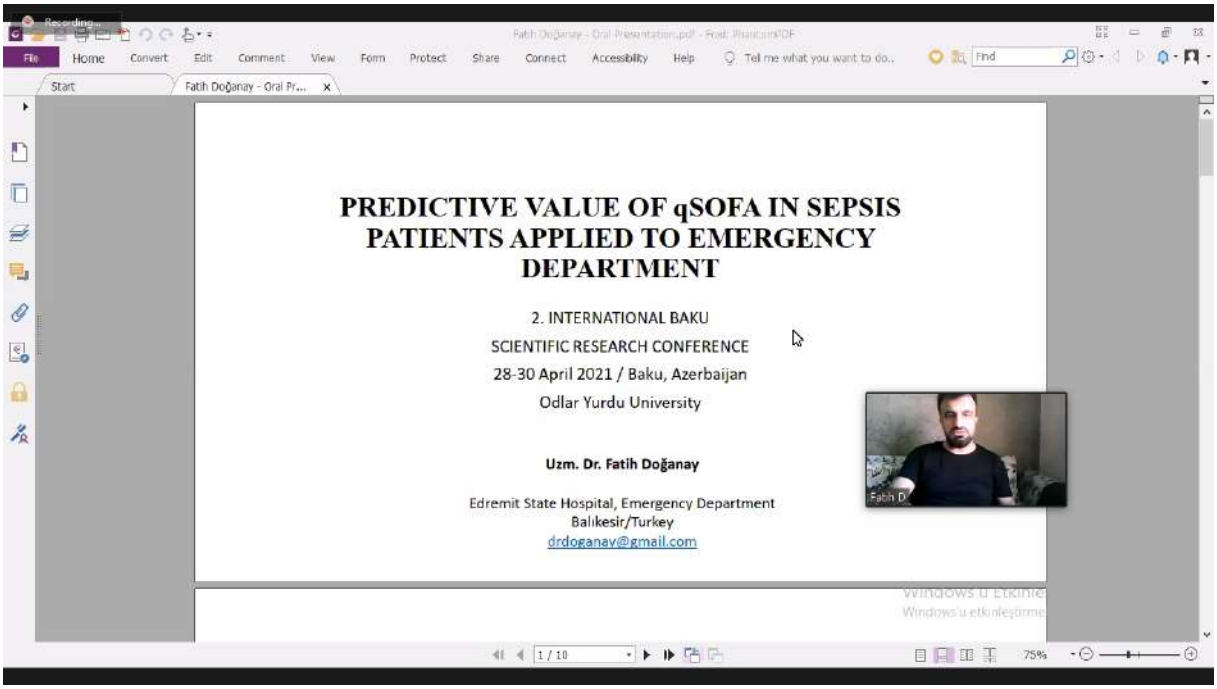
S. Yakubui K. J. Samuel A. Kola-Olusanya B. Adedotun D. A. Yakubu	*Osun State University (Nigeria)*	MOVEMENT ON THE EDGE OF CITIES: ANALYZING TRANSPORTATION IN PERI-URBAN COMMUNITIES IN SOUTH-WEST NIGERIA
S. Yakubui C. D. Babatunde D. A. Yakubu M. B. Gasu	*Osun State University (Nigeria)*	SPATIAL PATTERN OF LAND SURFACE TEMPERATURE OVER OSOGBO METROPOLIS, NIGERIA

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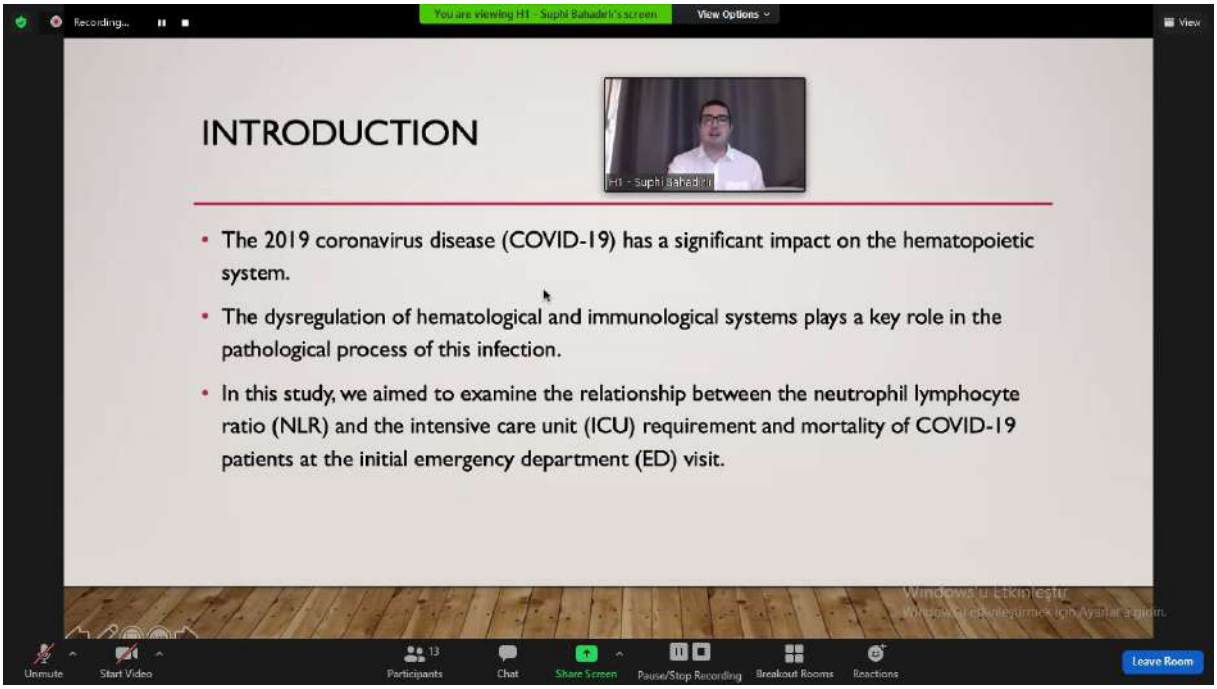





Recording...
THE RELATIONSHIP OF REMS (RAPID EMERGENCY MEDICINE SCORE) WITH MORTALITY IN PATIENTS WITH A DIAGNOSIS OF UROSEPSIS IN THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT
ACİL SERVİSTE ÜROSEPSİS TANISI ALAN HASTALARDA REMS'İN (RAPID EMERGENCY MEDICINE SCORE) MORTALİTE İLE İLŞKİSİ
H-1, Nihat Hökenek
Uzm. Dr. Nihat Müjdat HÖKENEK
Kartal Dr. Lütfi Kırdar Şehir Hastanesi
İstanbul/Türkiye
2. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONFERENCE
28-30 APRIL 2021 / BAKU, AZERBAIJAN
ODLAR YURDU UNIVERSITY
Windows'u Etkinleştir
Windows'u etkinleştirmek için Ayarlar'a gidin.


Recording...
File Home Convert Edit Comment View Form Protect Share Connect Accessibility Help Tell me what you want to do...
Start
Fatih Doğanay - Oral Pr...
PREDICTIVE VALUE OF qSOFA IN SEPSIS PATIENTS APPLIED TO EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT
2. INTERNATIONAL BAKU
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONFERENCE
28-30 April 2021 / Baku, Azerbaijan
Odlar Yurdu University
Uzm. Dr. Fatih Doğanay
Edremit State Hospital, Emergency Department
Balıkesir/Turkey
drdoganay@gmail.com
Fatih D
1 / 10
75%


Recording...
INVESTIGATION OF COMORBIDITY OF COVID-19 PATIENTS WHO APPLIED TO EMERGENCY DEPARMENT AND HOSPITALIZED
H1 ERDEM KURT
Dr.Erdem Kurt
Windows'u Etkinleştir


Recording...
You are viewing H1 - Suphi Bahadir's screen
View Options
INTRODUCTION
H1 - Suphi Bahadir
The 2019 coronavirus disease (COVID-19) has a significant impact on the hematopoietic system.
The dysregulation of hematological and immunological systems plays a key role in the pathological process of this infection.
In this study, we aimed to examine the relationship between the neutrophil lymphocyte ratio (NLR) and the intensive care unit (ICU) requirement and mortality of COVID-19 patients at the initial emergency department (ED) visit.
Windows'u Etkinleştir
Unmute
Start Video
Participants
Chat
Share Screen
Pause/Stop Recording
Breakout Rooms
Reactions
Leave Room



INVESTIGATION OF THE TEN-YEAR CHANGE OF LONGOS FORESTS WITH NDVI TIME SERIES ANALYSIS USING GOOGLE EARTH ENGINE (GEE)

Başak KAFES

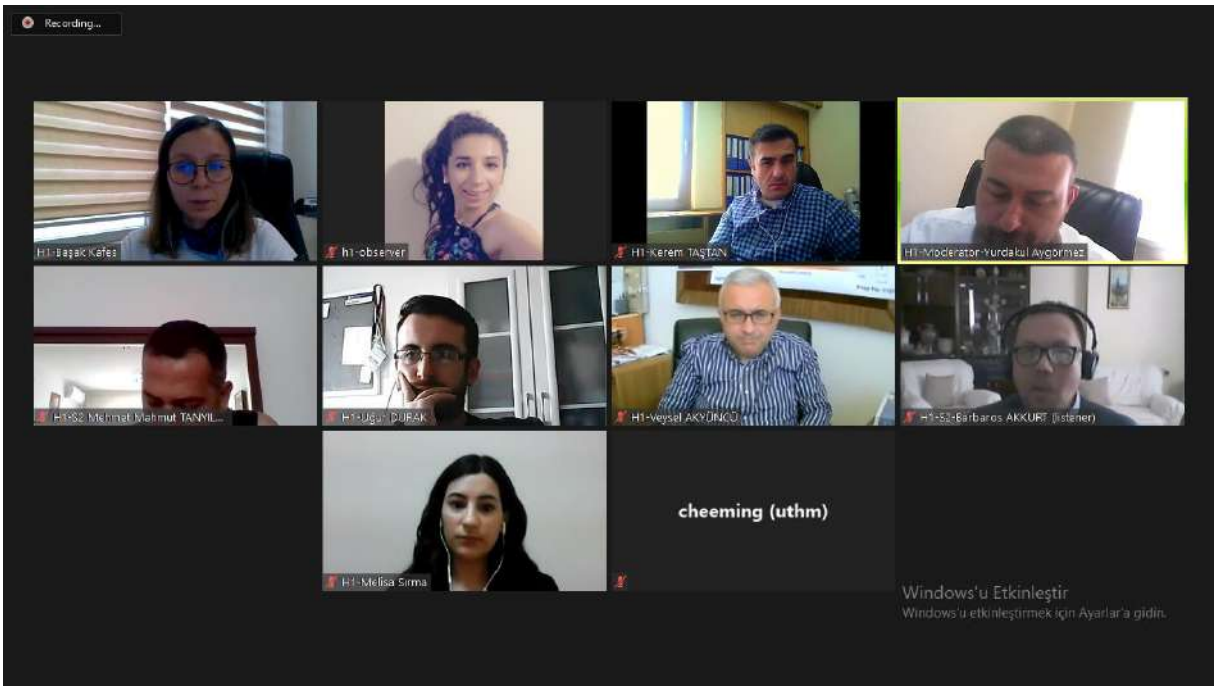
Lect. Osman Salih YILMAZ

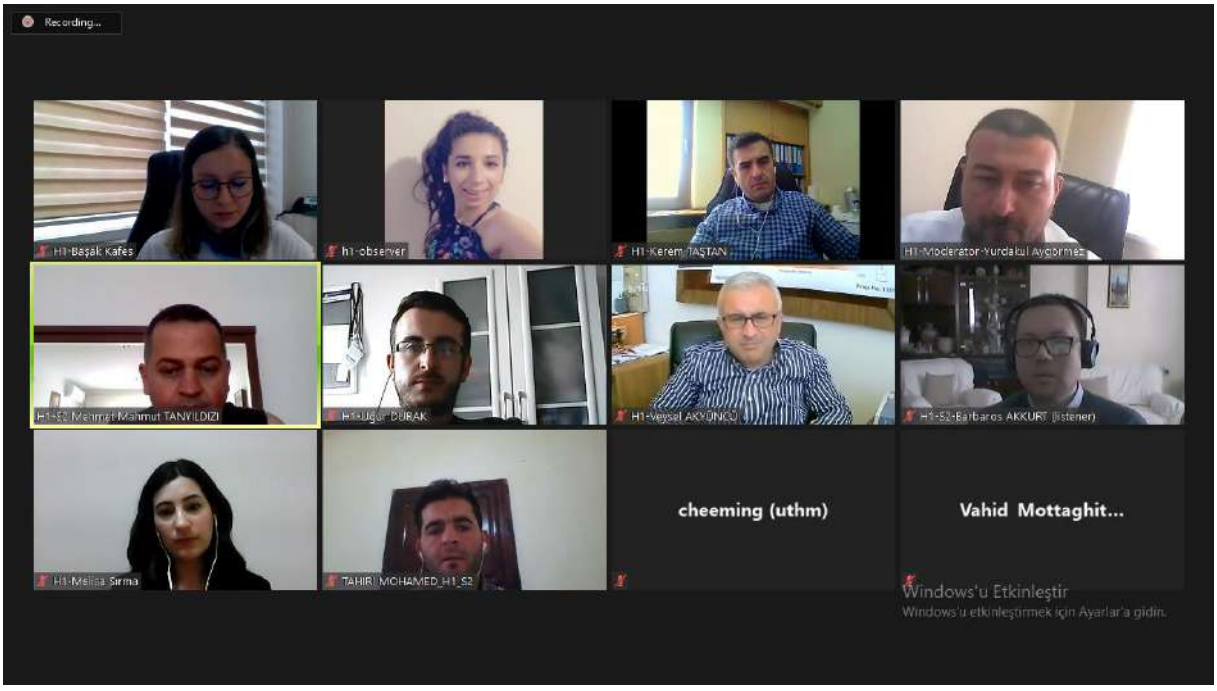
Prof. Doc. Füsun BALIK ŞANLI

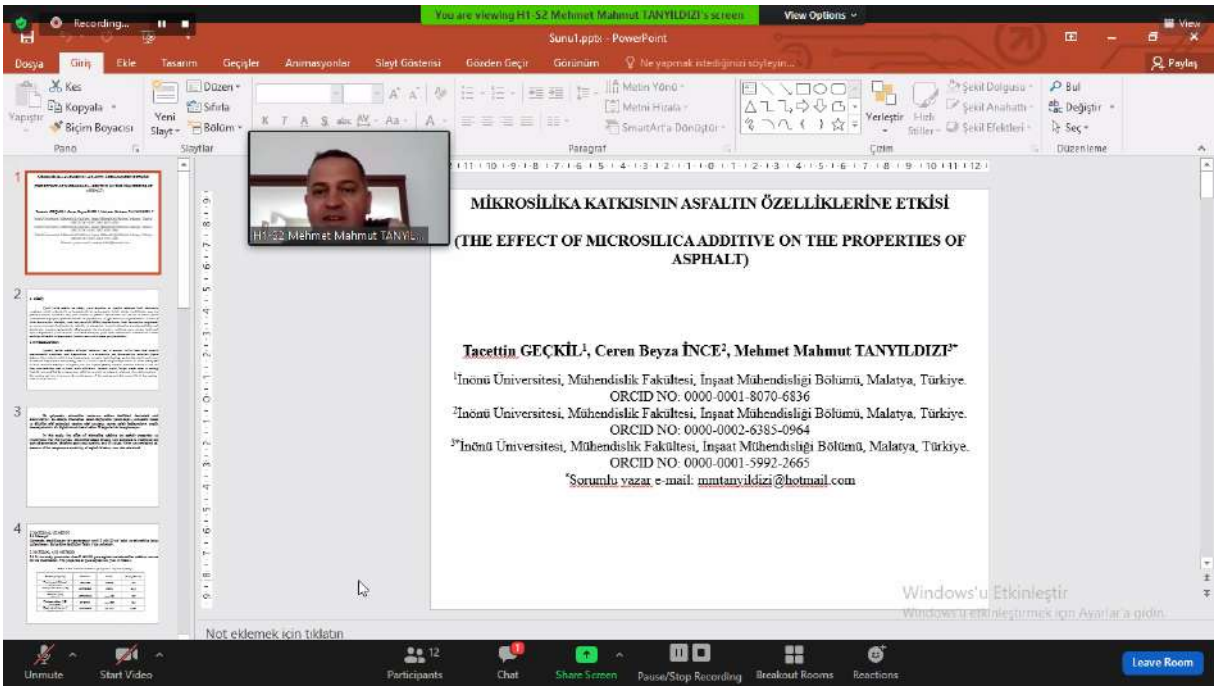
April, 2021



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Windows'u etkinleştirmek için Ayarlar'a gidin.


Recording...
H1-Başak Kafes
h1-observer
H1-Kerem TAŞTAN
H1-Moderator-Yurdakul Aygörmez
H1-S2-Mehmet Mahmut TANYIL...
H1-Uğur DURAK
H1-Veysel AKYÜNCÜ
H1-S2-Barbaros AKKURT (listener)
H1-Melisa Sirma
cheeming (uthm)
Windows'u Etkinleştir
Windows'u etkinleştirmek için Ayarlar'a gidin.


Recording...
H1-Başak Kafes
h1-observer
H1-Kerem TAŞTAN
H1-Moderator-Yurdakul Aygörmez
H1-S2-Mehmet Mahmut TANYILDIZI
H1-Uğur DURAK
H1-Veysel AKYÜNCÜ
H1-S2-Barbaros AKKURT (listener)
H1-Melisa Sirma
TAHIR MOHAMED_H1_S2
cheeming (uthm)
Vahid Mottaghit...
Windows'u Etkinleştir
Windows'u etkinleştirmek için Ayarlar'a gidin.





Mechanics and Civil Engineering Laboratory

Nonlinear analysis of the ballast effect on the dynamics of a high speed railway bridge

M. Tahiri[1], A. Khamlichi[2], M. Bezzazi[1]

[1] Department of Physics, Mechanical and Civil Engineering laboratory, Faculty of Science and Technology, University Abdelmalek Essaadi, Tangier, Morocco.
[2] Department STIC, Communication Systems and Detection Laboratory, National School of Applied Sciences, University Abdelmalek Essaadi, Tetouan, Morocco.

Windows'u Etkinleştir

Recording...

cheeming (uthm)



Incorporation of Single Granular Drainage in Reclaimed Land of Dredged Marine Soil Backfill: A Lab Simulation Study

by,

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Chan Chee Ming

WE PRODUCE PROFESSIONALS

UTHM Johor

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Recording...

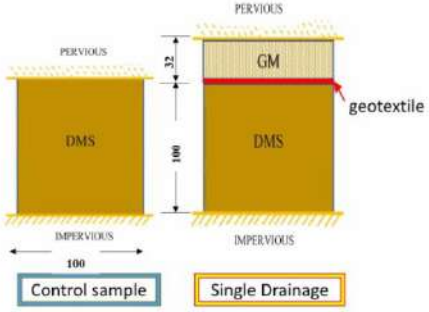
cheeming (uthm)

Schematic c/sect. test configurations

UTHM





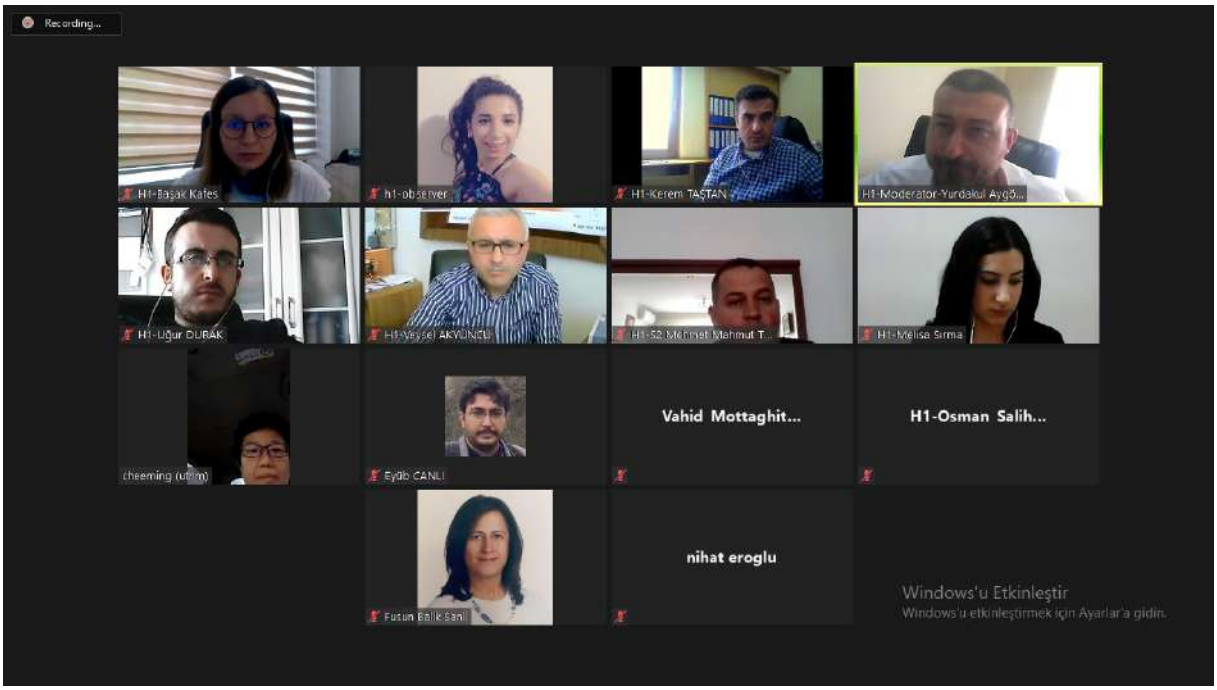


Modified Large-Oedometer dimensions : 140 mm (height) x 100 mm (dia.)

WE PRODUCE PROFESSIONALS

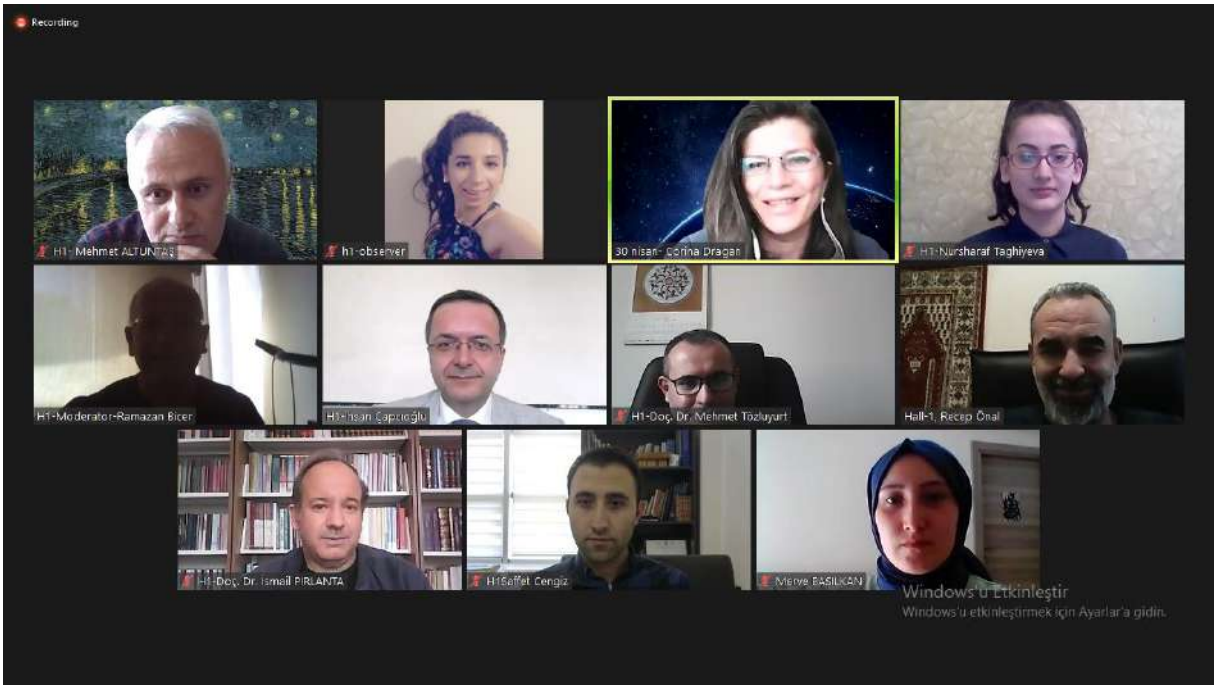
With Wisdom, We Explore

Windows'u Etkinleştir
Windows'u Etkinleştirmek için Ayarlar'a gidin.

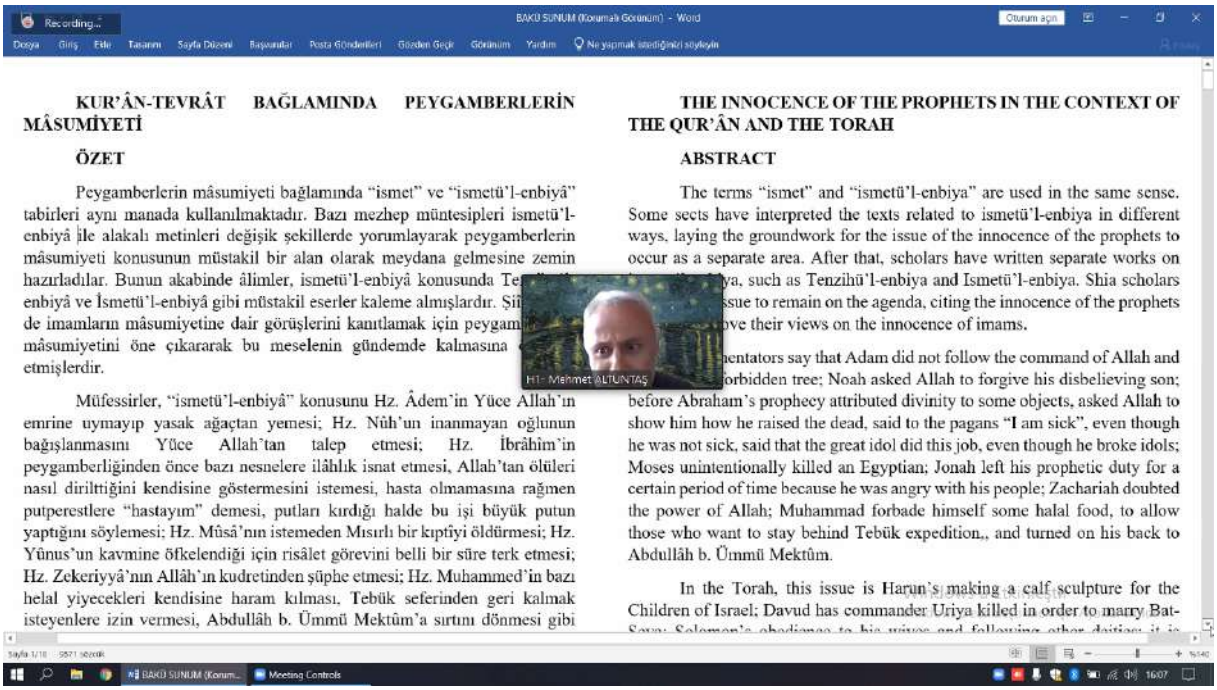

Recording...
H1-Başak Kafes
h1-observer
H1-Kerem TAŞTAN
H1-Moderator-Yurdakul Aygö...
H1-Uğur DURAK
H1-Veysel AKYÜNCÜ
H1-52 Mehmet Mahmut T...
H1-Melisa Sırma
cheeming (uttm)
Eyüb CANLI
Vahid Mottaghit...
H1-Osman Salih...
Fusun Balik San
nihat eroglu
Windows'u Etkinleştir
Windows'u etkinleştirmek için Ayarlar'a gidin.


Recording...
You are viewing H1-Veysel AKYÜNCÜ's screen
View Options
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CAM LİFİ İÇEREN HARÇLARIN FİZİKSEL VE MEKANİK ÖZELLİKLERİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI
INVESTIGATION OF THE PHYSICAL AND MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF MORTARS CONTAINING GLASS FIBER
H1-Veysel AKYÜNCÜ
2. ULUSLARARASI BAKÜ BİLİMSEL ARAŞTIRMALAR KONGRESİ
28-30 Nisan 2021
Bakü, Azerbaycan, Odlar Yurdu Üniversitesi
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Windows'u etkinleştirmek için Ayarlar'a gidin.
Unmute
Start Video
Participants
12
Chat
Share Screen
Pause/Stop Recording
Breakout Rooms
Reactions
Leave Room


Recording
H1-Melisa Sırma
BİSFENOL A BULUNAN ATIKSULARIN KATALİTİK OZONLAMA YÖNTEMİ İLE ARITILABİLİRLİĞİNİN İNCELENMESİ
INVESTIGATION OF THE TREATMENT OF WASTEWATERS CONTAINING BISPHENOL A BY USING CATALYTIC OZONING METHOD
2. International Baku Scientific Researches Conference
28-30 April 2021 Baku, Azerbaijan
ÇEVRE MÜHENDİSİ MELİSA SIRMA
SAKARYA ÜNİVERSİTESİ


Recording
H1- Mehmet ALTUNTAŞ
h1-observer
30 nisan- Corina Dragan
H1-Nursharaf Taghiyeva
H1-Moderator-Ramazan Bicer
H1-Ihsan Caprioglu
H1-Doç. Dr. Mehmet Tözluyurt
Hall-1, Recep Önal
H1-Doç. Dr. İsmail PIRLANTA
H1Seffet Cengiz
Merve BASILKAN





KUR'ÂN-TEVRÂT BAĞLAMINDA PEYGAMBERLERİN MÂSUMİYETİ

ÖZET

Peygamberlerin mâsumiyeti bağlamında "ismet" ve "ismetü'l-enbiyâ" tabirleri aynı manada kullanılmaktadır. Bazı mezhep müntesipleri ismetü'l-enbiyâ ile alakalı metinleri değişik şekillerde yorumlayarak peygamberlerin mâsumiyeti konusunun müstakil bir alan olarak meydana gelmesine zemin hazırladılar. Bunun akabinde âlimler, ismetü'l-enbiyâ konusunda Te... enbiyâ ve İsmetü'l-enbiyâ gibi müstakil eserler kaleme almışlardır. Şii... de imamların mâsumiyetine dair görüşlerini kanıtlamak için peygam... mâsumiyetini öne çıkararak bu meselenin gündemde kalmasına ... etmişlerdir.

Müfessirler, "ismetü'l-enbiyâ" konusunu Hz. Âdem'in Yüce Allah'ın emrine uymayıp yasak ağaçtan yemesi; Hz. Nûh'un inanmayan oğlunun bağışlanmasını Yüce Allah'tan talep etmesi; Hz. İbrâhîm'in peygamberliğinden önce bazı nesnelere ilâhlık isnat etmesi, Allah'tan ölüleri nasıl dirilttiğini kendisine göstermesini istemesi, hasta olmamasına rağmen putperestlere "hastayım" demesi, putları kırdığı halde bu işi büyük putun yaptığını söylemesi; Hz. Mûsâ'nın istemeden Mısırlı bir kıptîyi öldürmesi; Hz. Yûnus'un kavmine öfkelendiği için risâlet görevini belli bir süre terk etmesi; Hz. Zekeriyyâ'nın Allâh'ın kudretinden şüphe etmesi; Hz. Muhammed'in bazı helal yiyecekleri kendisine haram kılması, Tebük seferinden geri kalmak isteyenlere izin vermesi, Abdullâh b. Ümmü Mektûm'a sırtını dönmesi gibi

THE INNOCENCE OF THE PROPHETS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE QUR'ÂN AND THE TORAH

ABSTRACT

The terms "ismet" and "ismetü'l-enbiya" are used in the same sense. Some sects have interpreted the texts related to ismetü'l-enbiya in different ways, laying the groundwork for the issue of the innocence of the prophets to occur as a separate area. After that, scholars have written separate works on ...ya, such as Tenzihü'l-enbiya and Ismetü'l-enbiya. Shia scholars ...ssue to remain on the agenda, citing the innocence of the prophets ...ove their views on the innocence of imams.

...mentators say that Adam did not follow the command of Allah and ...orbidden tree; Noah asked Allah to forgive his disbelieving son; before Abraham's propheey attributed divinity to some objects, asked Allah to show him how he raised the dead, said to the pagans "I am sick", even though he was not sick, said that the great idol did this job, even though he broke idols; Moses unintentionally killed an Egyptian; Jonah left his prophetic duty for a certain period of time because he was angry with his people; Zachariah doubted the power of Allah; Muhammad forbade himself some halal food, to allow those who want to stay behind Tebük expedition,, and turned on his back to Abdullâh b. Ümmü Mektûm.

In the Torah, this issue is Harun's making a calf sculpture for the Children of Israel; Davud has commander Uriya killed in order to marry Bat-

Recording...

COVİD-19 YA DA KORONAVİRÜS KUŞAĞI: KURGU MU, GERÇEKLİK Mİ?

COVID-19 OR GENERATION C: FICTION OR REALITY?

PROF. DR.
İHSAN ÇAPCIOĞLU



Image Credit : Reuters, cited in The Independent (https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/asia/coronavirus-baby-newborn-face-shield-bangkok-hospital-thailand-a9459251.html)

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Windows'u etkinleştirmek için Ayarlar'a gidin.

Recording...

DİLDE FURUK TEOREMİ VE EBU HİLAL El-ASKERİ'NİN KELİMELERE YAKLAŞIMINDAKİ METODU

Arş. Gör. **Saffet Cengiz**
KTO Karatay Üniversitesi Yabancı Diller Yüksekokulu
saffet.cengiz@karatay.edu.tr

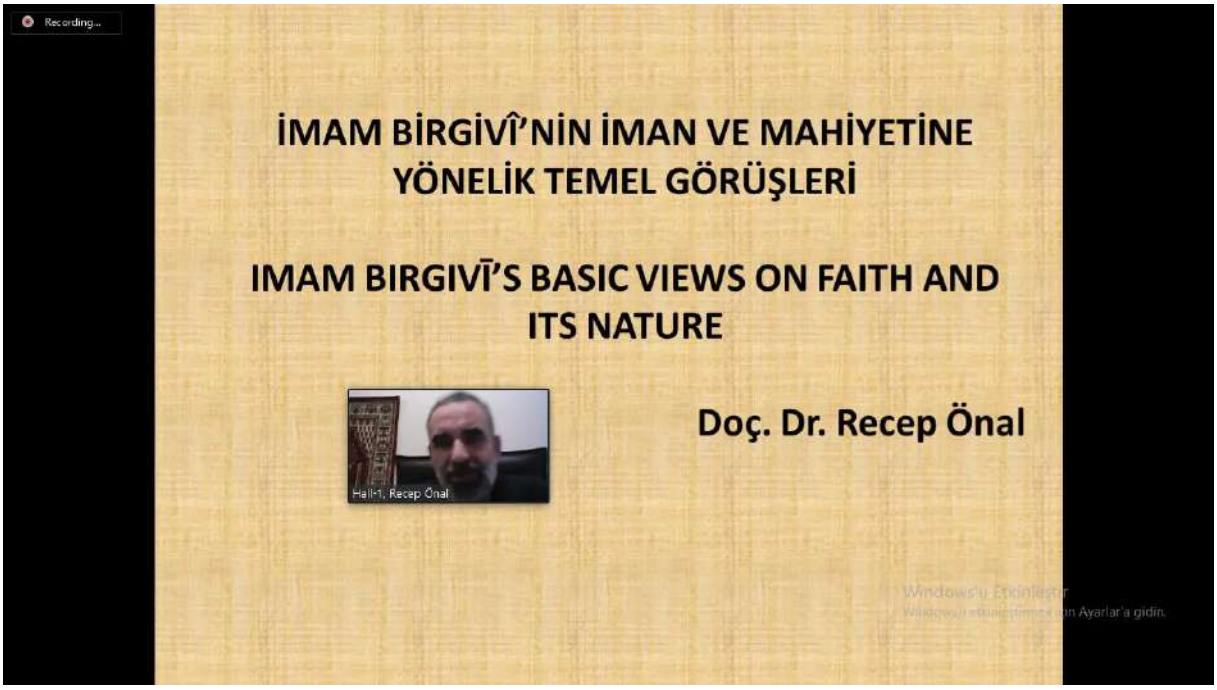
A THEOREM OF FURUQ IN LANGUAGE AND THE METHOD OF EBU HILAL AL-ASKERI IN APPROACHING WORDS

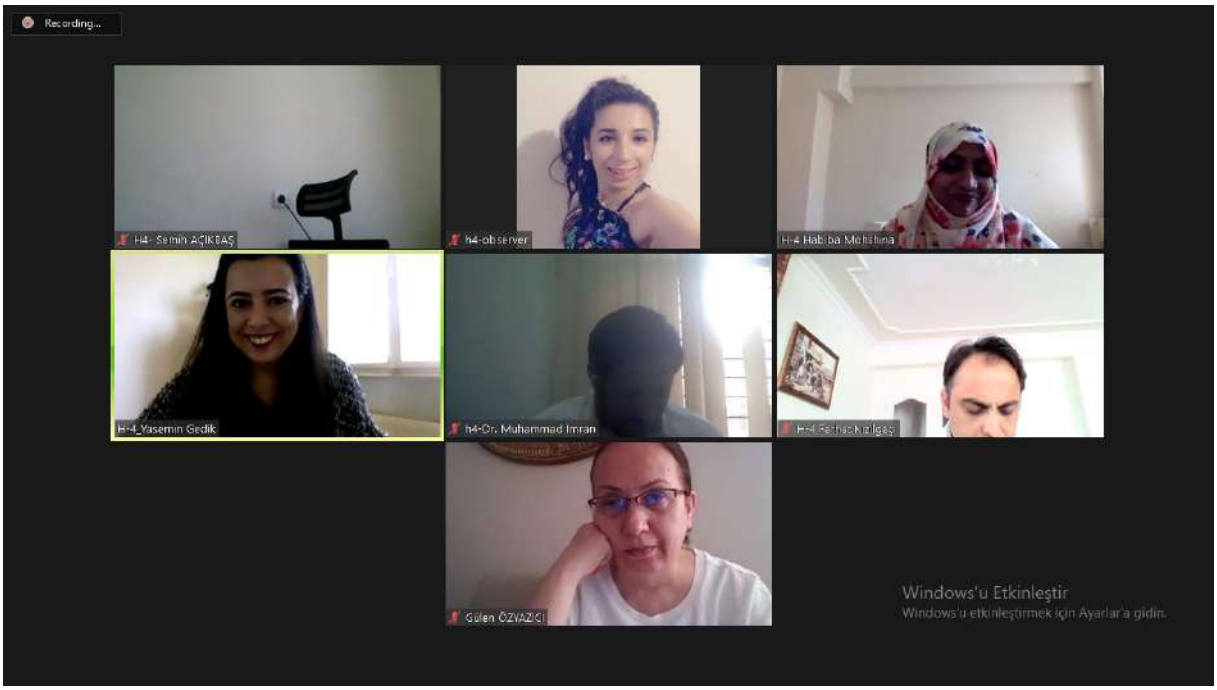
• Res. Asist. **Saffet Cengiz**
KTO Karatay University School Of Foreign Languages
saffet.cengiz@karatay.edu.tr



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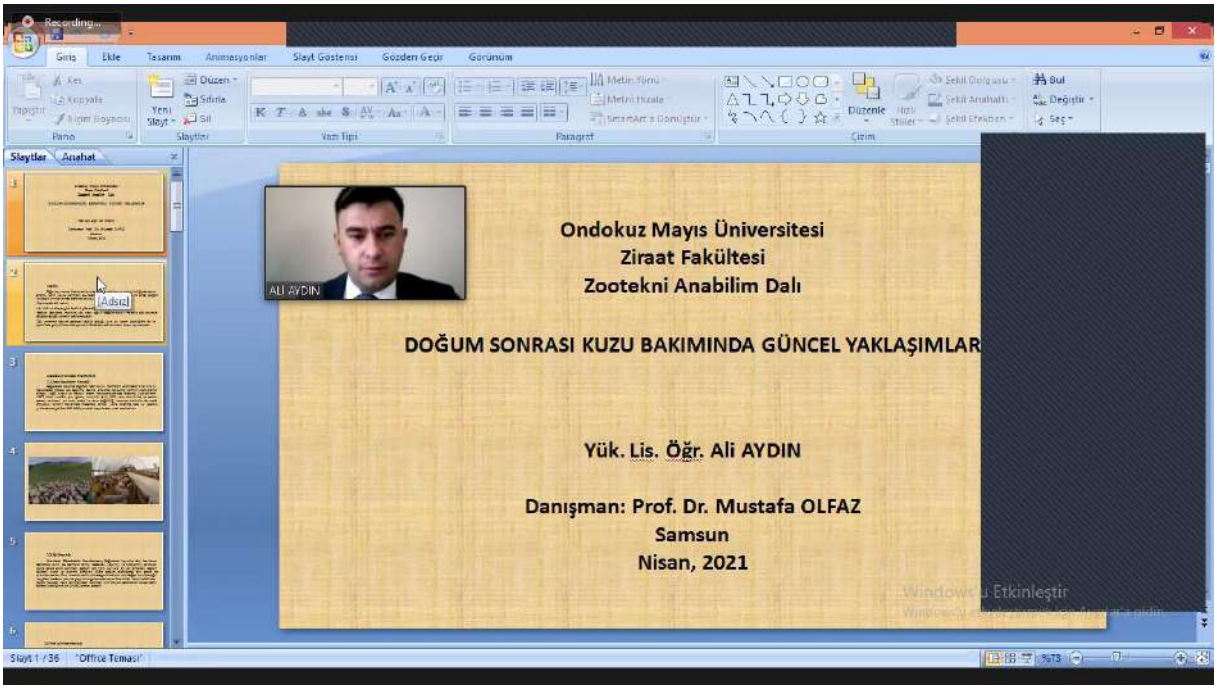

Recording...
You are viewing H1-Nursharaf Taghiyeva's screen
View Options
View
H1-Nursharaf Taghiyeva
AZƏRBAYCANDA MEDİA MENECMENTİ ANLAYIŞININ YARANMASI VƏ ONUN İNKİŞAFINI ŞƏRTLƏNDİRƏN AMİLLƏR
LIVE
TV
ESTABLISHMENT OF MEDIA MANAGEMENT CONCEPT IN AZERBAIJAN AND FACTORS CONDITIONING ITS DEVELOPMENT
Unmute
Start Video
Participants
14
Chat
Share Screen
Pause/Stop Recording
Breakout Rooms
Reactions
Leave Room

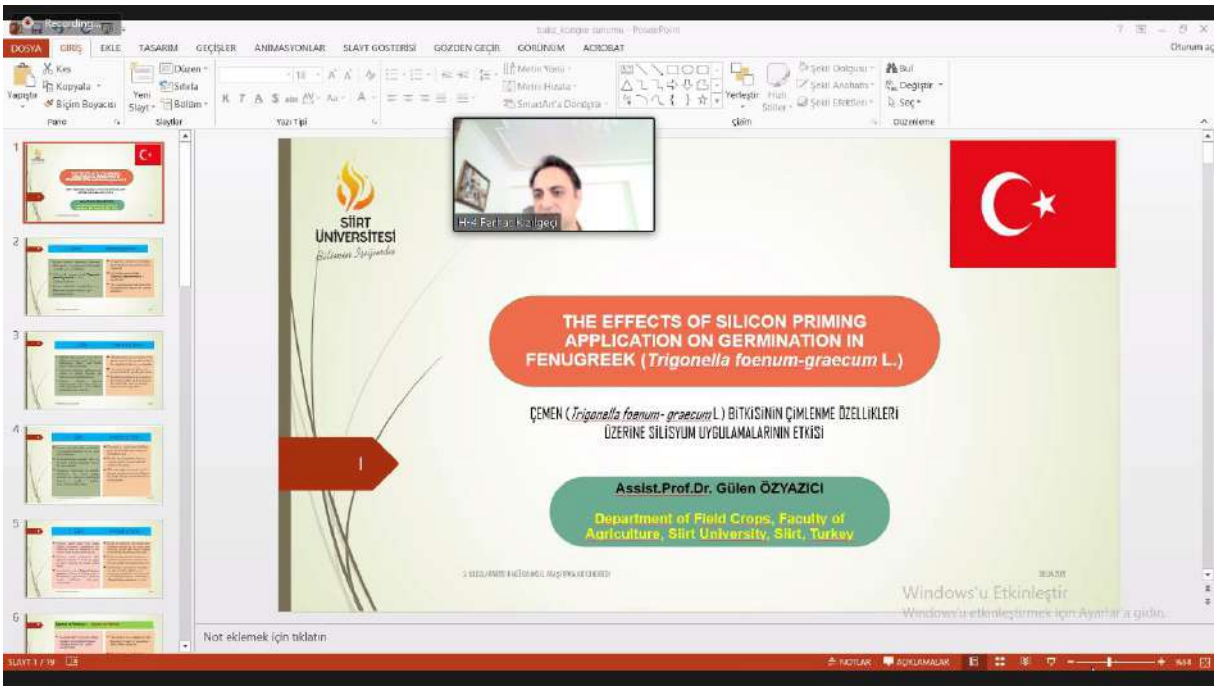

Recording...
İMAM BİRGİVÎ'NİN İMAN VE MAHİYETİNE YÖNELİK TEMEL GÖRÜŞLERİ
IMAM BIRGIVĪ'S BASIC VIEWS ON FAITH AND ITS NATURE
Hall-1, Recep Önal
Doç. Dr. Recep Önal


Recording...
H4- Semih AÇIKTAŞ
h4-observer
H-4 Habiba Mohshina
H-4_Yasemin Gedik
h4-Dr. Muhammad Imran
Gülen ÖZYAZICI
Windows'u Etkinleştir
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Recording...
You are viewing H-4 Habiba Mohshina's screen
View Options
View
2. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONFERENCE
BOVINE EMBRYO CO-CULTURE
Habiba MOHSHİNA
habiba41712@bau.edu.bd
Asst. Prof. Dr. Yasemin GEDİK
ygedik@ogu.edu.tr
Eskişehir Osmangazi University, Agriculture Faculty, Animal Science Department
H-4 Habiba Mohshina
Unmute
Start Video
Participants
Chat
Share Screen
Pause/Stop Recording
Breakout Rooms
Reactions
Leave Room


Recording...
2. ULUSLARARASI BAKÜ BİLİMSEL ARAŞTIRMALAR KONGRESİ
28-30 Nisan 2021
Bakü, Azerbaycan, Odlar Yurdu Üniversitesi
EFFECT OF DIFFERENT BORON CONCENTRATIONS ON GERMINATION AND SEEDLING STAGE OF SOYBEAN [GLYCINE MAX (L.) MERR]
Assist. Prof. Negar Ebrahim Pour Mokhtari
Department of Organic Farming, Gaziantep University, Gaziantep, Turkey
Ferhat KIZILGEÇİ
Assoc. Prof.
Mardin Artuklu University
Plant and Animal Production Kiziltepe Vocational School
Windows'u Etkinleştir

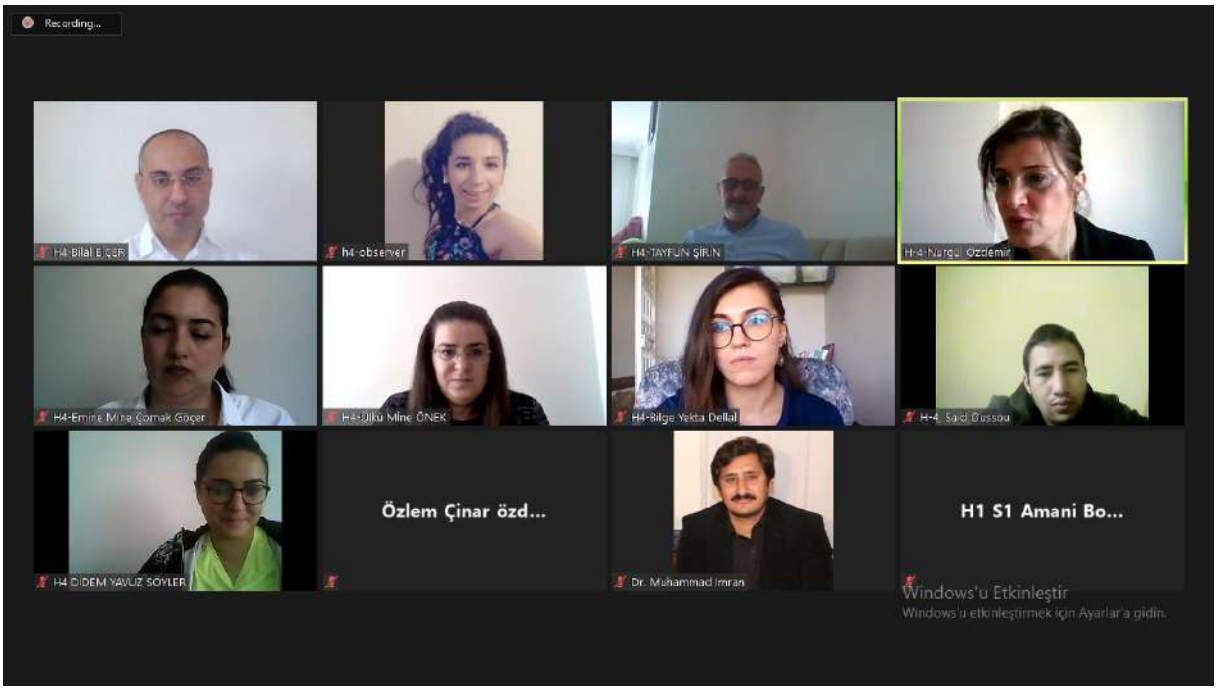

Recording...
ALİ AYDIN
Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi
Ziraat Fakültesi
Zootekni Anabilim Dalı
DOĞUM SONRASI KUZU BAKIMINDA GÜNCEL YAKLAŞIMLAR
Yük. Lis. Öğr. Ali AYDIN
Danışman: Prof. Dr. Mustafa OLFAZ
Samsun
Nisan, 2021
Windows'u Etkinleştir

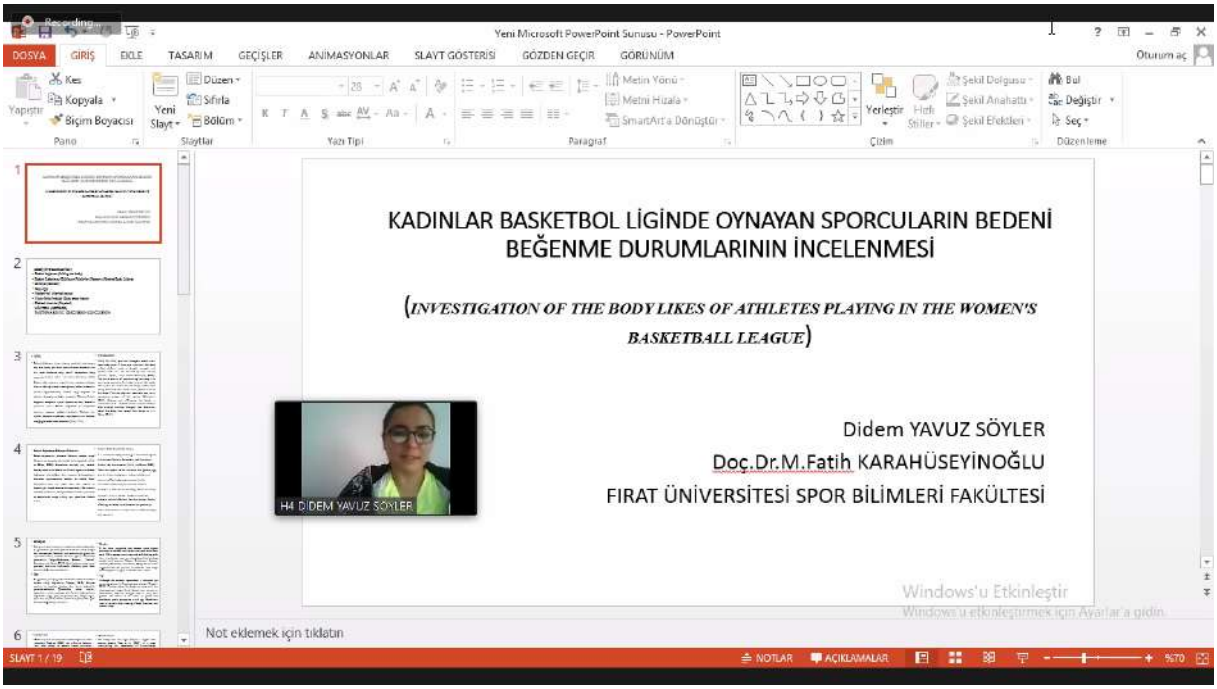

Recording...
SİİRT ÜNİVERSİTESİ
THE EFFECTS OF SILICON PRIMING APPLICATION ON GERMINATION IN FENUGREEK (Trigonella foenum-graecum L.)
ÇEMEN (Trigonella foenum-graecum L.) BİTKİSİNİN ÇİMLENME ÖZELLİKLERİ ÜZERİNE SİLİSYUM UYGULAMALARININ ETKİSİ
Assist.Prof.Dr. Gülen ÖZYAZICI
Department of Field Crops, Faculty of Agriculture, Siirt University, Siirt, Turkey
Not eklemek için tıklatın


Recording...

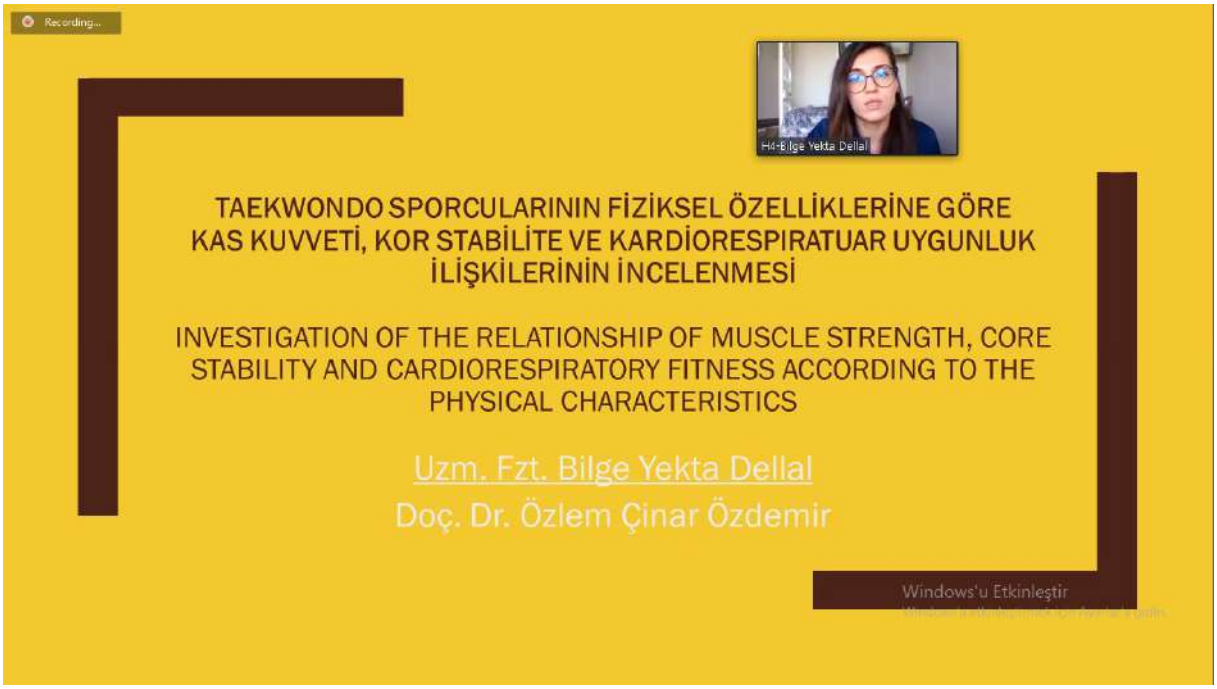

Recording...
H4-Emine Mine Çomak Göçer
PESTİSİTLERİN SAĞLIĞA ETKİLERİ VE SÜT VE SÜT ÜRÜNLERİ TÜKETİMİYLE PESTİSİT MARUZİYETİ SONUCU SAĞLIK RİSKİ DEĞERLENDİRMESİ
HEALTH EFFECTS OF PESTICIDES AND HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT AS A RESULT OF PESTICIDE EXPOSURE WITH MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS CONSUMPTION
Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Emine Mine ÇOMAK GÖÇER, Ebru KOPTAGEL


Recording...
EVALUATIONOF FOOTBALL COACHES REGARDING TFF COMPULSORY DEVELOPMENT SEMINAR: KAHRAMANMARAŞ EXAMPLE
FUTBOL ANTRENÖRLERİNİN TFF ZORUNLU GELİŞİM SEMİNERİNE İLİŞKİN DEĞERLENDİRMELERİ: KAHRAMANMARAŞ ÖRNEĞİ
H4-TAYFUN ŞİRİN
Öğr.Gör.Dr. Tayfun ŞİRİN
Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University Faculty of Sport Sciences
Kahramanmaraş /Turkey
Windows'u Etkinleştir
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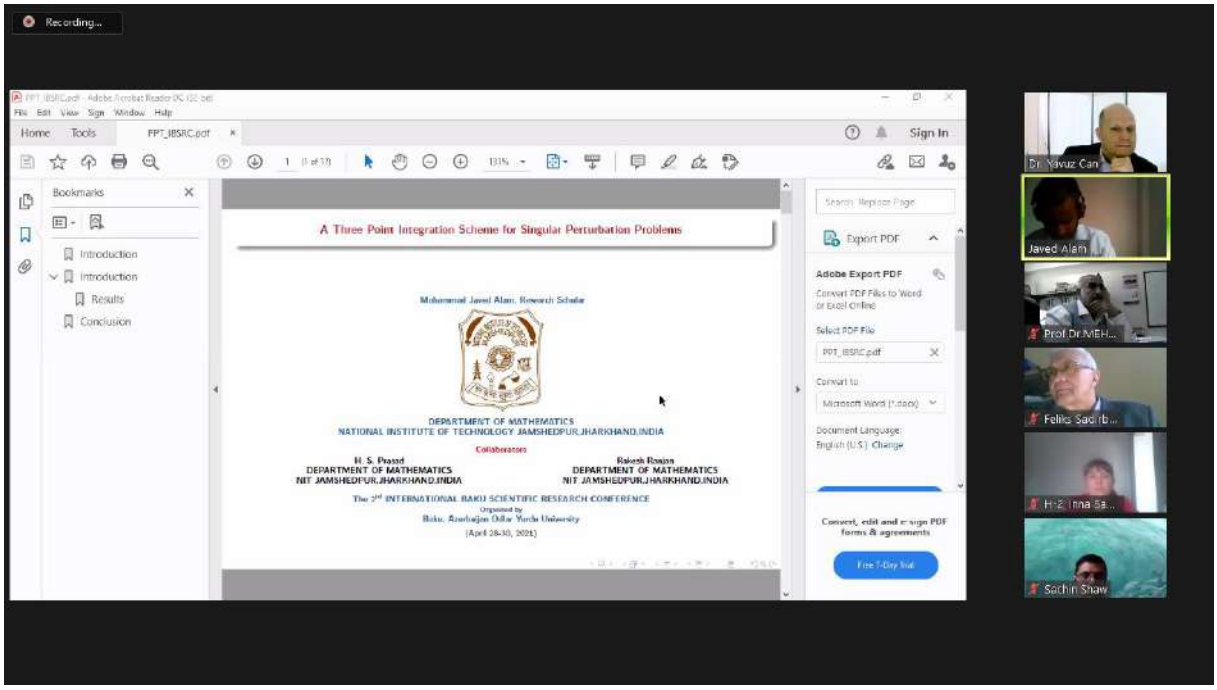

Recording...
H4-Bilal EKER
h4-observer
H4-TAYFUN ŞİRİN
H4-Nurgül Özdemir
H4-Emine Mine Çomak Göçer
H4-Dilkü Mine ÖNEK
H4-Bilge Yekta Dellal
H4-H4_Said Oussou
H4 DİDEM YAVUZ SÖYLER
Özlem Çinar özd...
Dr. Muhammad Imran
H1 S1 Amani Bo...
Windows'u Etkinleştir
Windows'u etkinleştirmek için Ayarlar'a gidin.

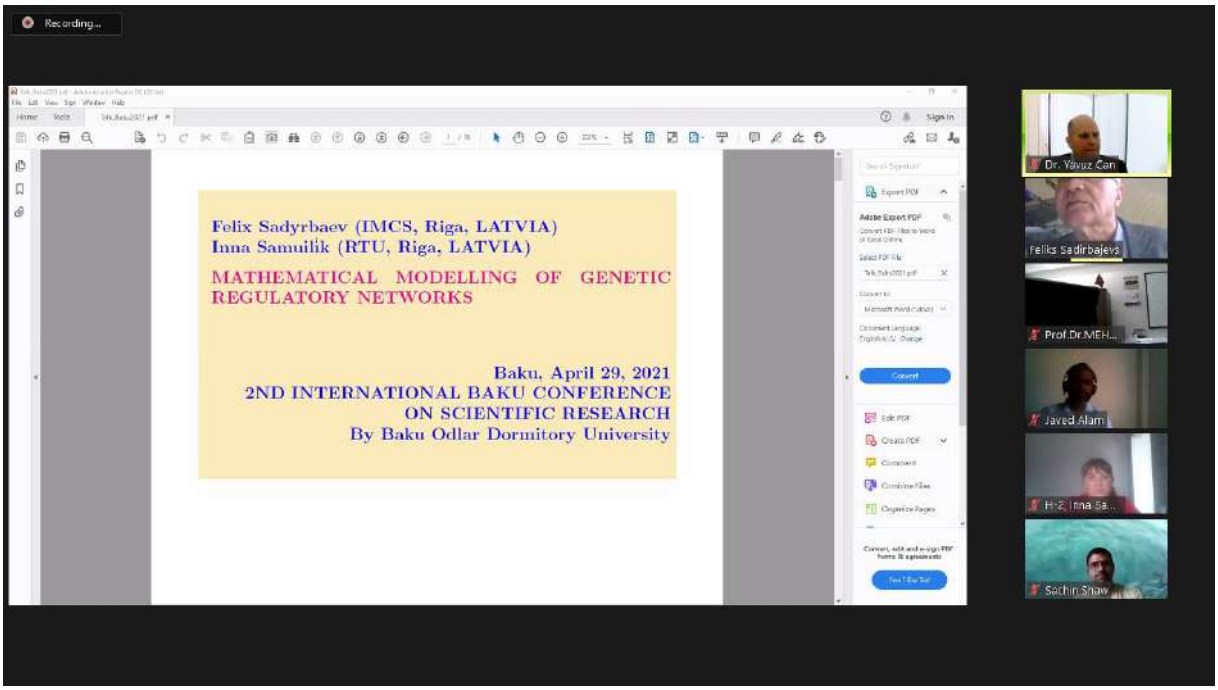

Recording...
Yeni Microsoft PowerPoint Sunusu - PowerPoint
DOSYA
GİRİŞ
EKLE
TASARIM
GEÇİŞLER
ANİMASYONLAR
SLAYT GÖSTERİSİ
GÖZDEN GEÇİR
GÖRÜNÜM
KADINLAR BASKETBOL LİGİNDE OYNAYAN SPORCULARIN BEDENİ BEĞENME DURUMLARININ İNCELENMESİ
(INVESTIGATION OF THE BODY LIKES OF ATHLETES PLAYING IN THE WOMEN'S BASKETBALL LEAGUE)
H4 DİDEM YAVUZ SÖYLER
Didem YAVUZ SÖYLER
Doç.Dr.M.Fatih KARAHÜSEYİNOĞLU
FIRAT ÜNİVERSİTESİ SPOR BİLİMLERİ FAKÜLTESİ
Windows'u Etkinleştir
Windows'u etkinleştirmek için Ayarlar'a gidin.
Not eklemek için tıklatın
SLAYT 1 / 19
NOTLAR
AÇIKLAMALAR
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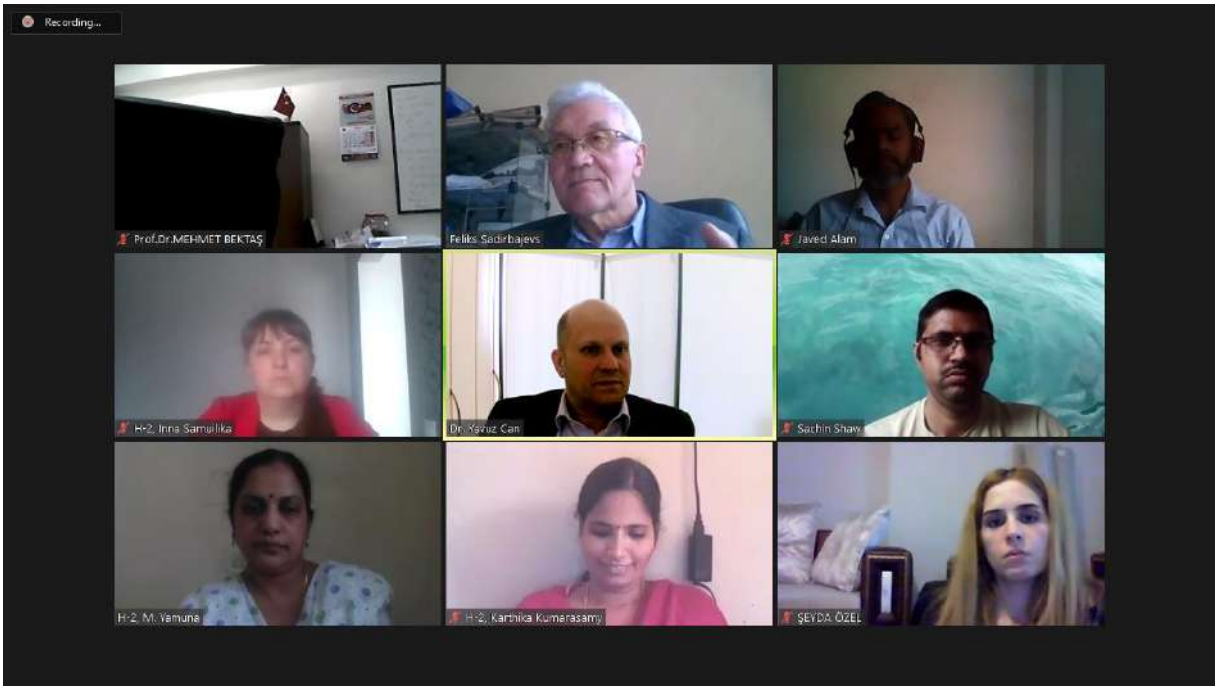

Recording...
2021
İDÜ
Hd-Nurgül Ozdemir
ELİT SPORCULARDA MOTİVASYON KAYNAĞININ CİNSİYET PERSPEKTİFİNDE İNCELENMESİ
INVESTIGATION OF THE MOTIVATION SOURCE IN THE GENDER PERSPECTIVE IN ELITE ATHLETES
Doç. Dr. Nurgül ÖZDEMİR
ORCID: ID/0000-0002-6124-6982
nurgul.ozdemir@idu.edu.tr,009 05056479332
İzmir Demokrasi Üniversitesi
Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi
Egzersiz ve Spor Bilimleri Bölümü
Izmir Democracy University, Healty Sciences Faculty, Sports Sciences Department
Izmir, Turkey


Recording...
Hd-Bilge Yekta Dellal
TAEKWONDO SPORCULARININ FİZİKSEL ÖZELLİKLERİNE GÖRE KAS KUVVETİ, KOR STABİLİTE VE KARDİORESPIRATUAR UYGUNLUK İLİŞKİLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ
INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF MUSCLE STRENGTH, CORE STABILITY AND CARDIORESPIRATORY FITNESS ACCORDING TO THE PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS
Uzm. Fzt. Bilge Yekta Dellal
Doç. Dr. Özlem Çinar Özdemir
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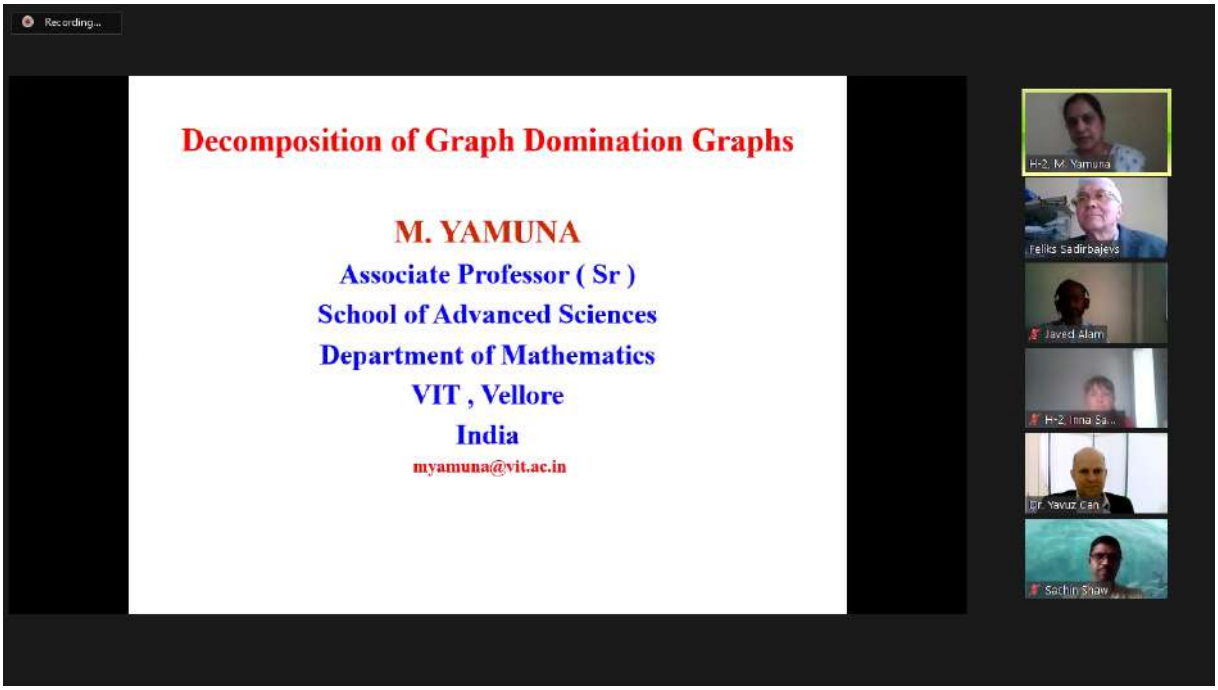

Recording
Conference Host is talking...
H2,S3:#Dr. Yavuz Can
H1, Corina Dragan
H1-Nursharaf Taghiyeva
h3-moderator-Aynur Elizade
H3-Elif GENÇ
H3-Nesrin AKKOR
Hall-2 Session -3/Moderator-
H1-İlkay Çaçoğlu
Hatun Erkuran
H-2 Ömer Sabuncu
Hall-1, Recep Önal
h4-Samira Hasanova
H1- Mehmet ALTUNTAŞ
H1-Moderator-Ramazan Biçer
h3- (Dinara)
H3-Mehmut AKKOR

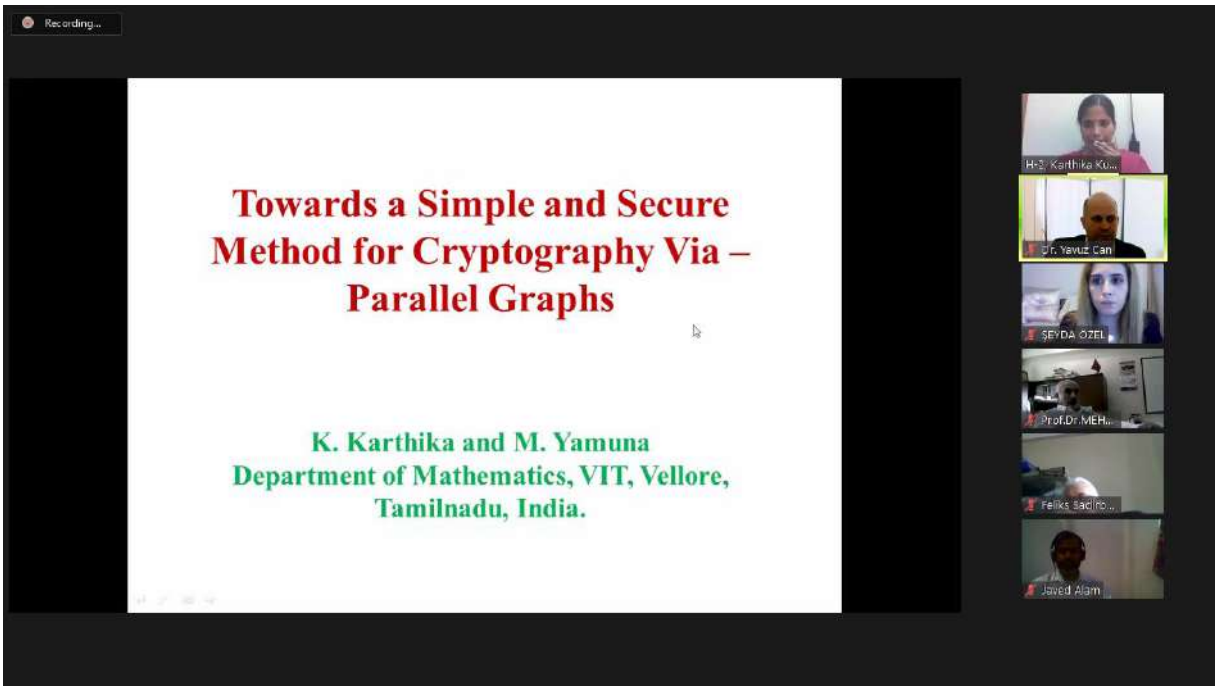

Recording...
A Three Point Integration Scheme for Singular Perturbation Problems
Mohammad Javed Alam, Research Scholar
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY JAMSHEDPUR,JHARKHAND,INDIA
Collaborators
H. S. Prasad
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS
NIT JAMSHEDPUR,JHARKHAND,INDIA
Rakesh Ranjan
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS
NIT JAMSHEDPUR,JHARKHAND,INDIA
The 2nd INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONFERENCE
Baku, Azerbaijan Odlar Yurdu University
Dr. Yavuz Can
Javed Alam
Prof.Dr.MEH...
Feliks Sadrib...
H-2 Inna Sa...
Sachin Shaw

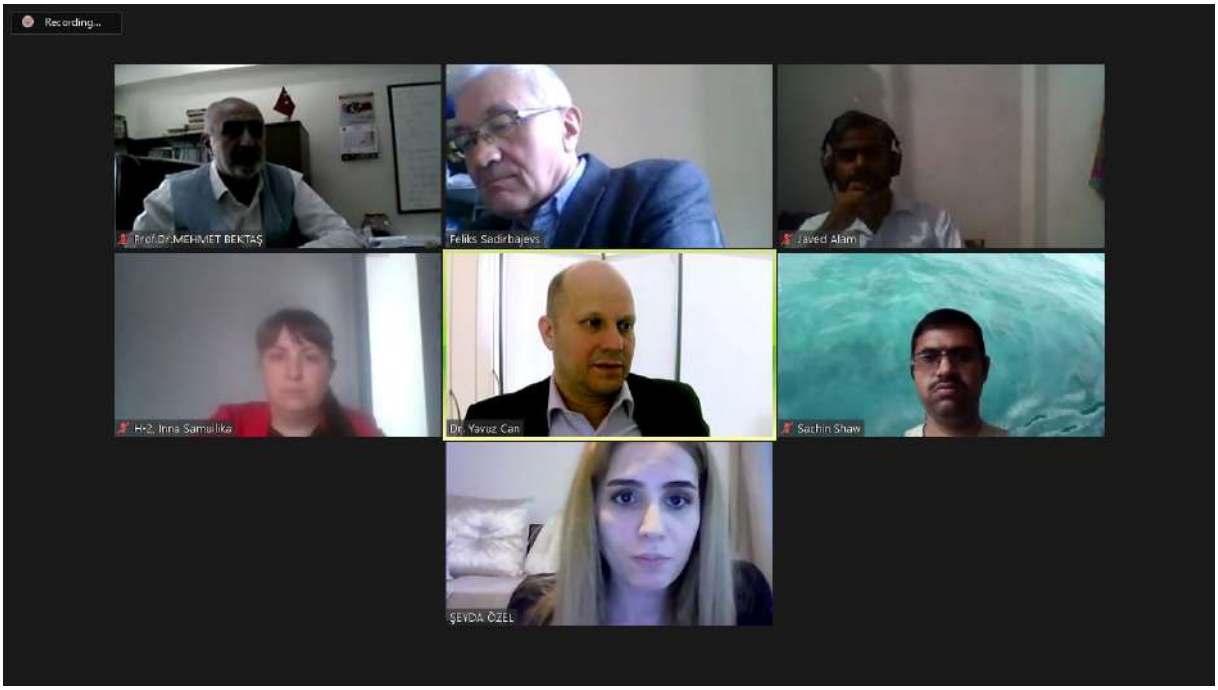

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Felix Sadyrbaev (IMCS, Riga, LATVIA)
Inna Samuilik (RTU, Riga, LATVIA)
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Baku, April 29, 2021
2ND INTERNATIONAL BAKU CONFERENCE ON SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
By Baku Odlar Dormitory University
Dr. Yavuz Can
Feliks Sadirbajevs
Prof.Dr.MEH...
Javed Alam
H-2, Inna Sa...
Sachin Shaw

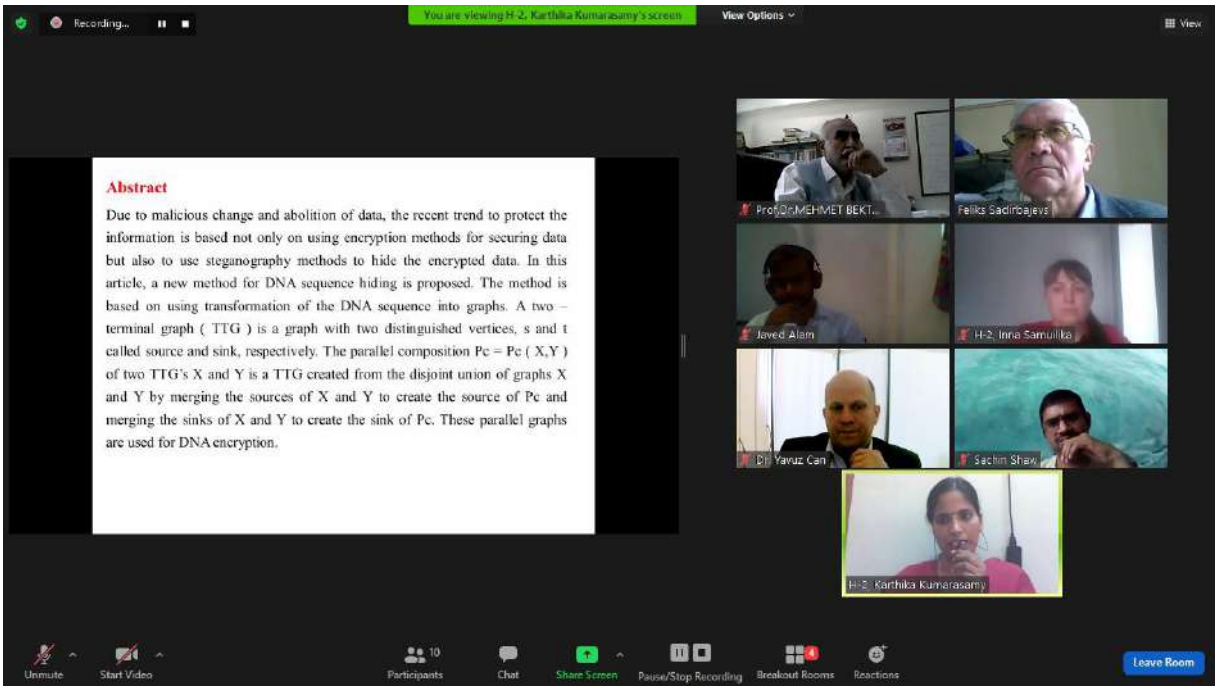

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Prof.Dr.MEHMET BEKTAŞ
Feliks Sadirbajevs
Javed Alam
H-2, Inna Samuilika
Dr. Yavuz Can
Sachin Shaw
H-2, M. Vamuna
H-2, Karthika Kumarasamy
ŞEYDA ÖZEL


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INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONFERENCE
Odlar Yurdu University 2021
Oral Communication
Title : A THREE-DIMENSIONAL THERMAL MANAGEMENT STUDY FOR COOLING A SQUARE LIGHT EMITTING DIODE DRIVEN BY NANOFLUID-BASED FLUIDS
Presented by : Dr BEN HAMIDA Mohamed Bechir
Associate Professor
College of Engineering – Chemical Engineering Department
Hail University – Saudi Arabia
BEN HAMIDA M...
Feliks Sadirbajevs
Prof Dr MEH...
Javed Alam
H-2, Inna Sa...
Dr. Yavuz Can
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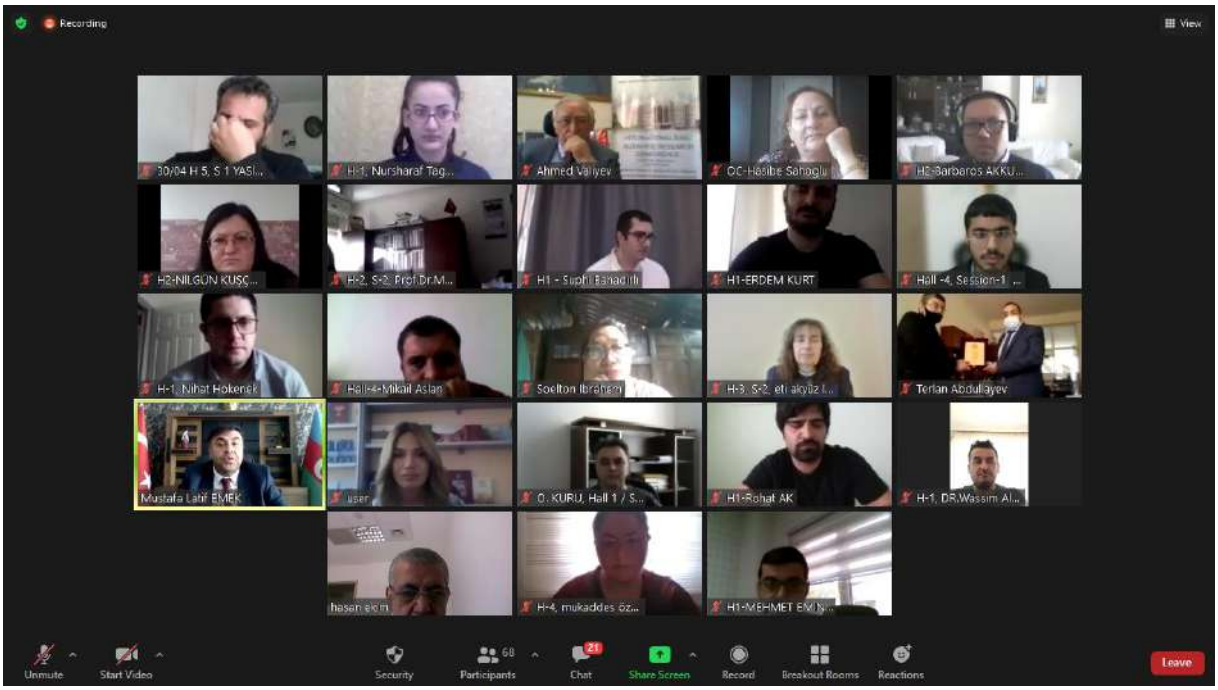

Recording...
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M. YAMUNA
Associate Professor (Sr)
School of Advanced Sciences
Department of Mathematics
VIT , Vellore
India
myamuna@vit.ac.in
H-2, M. Yamuna
Feliks Sadirbajevs
Javed Alam
H-2, Inna Sa...
Dr. Yavuz Can
Sachin Shaw

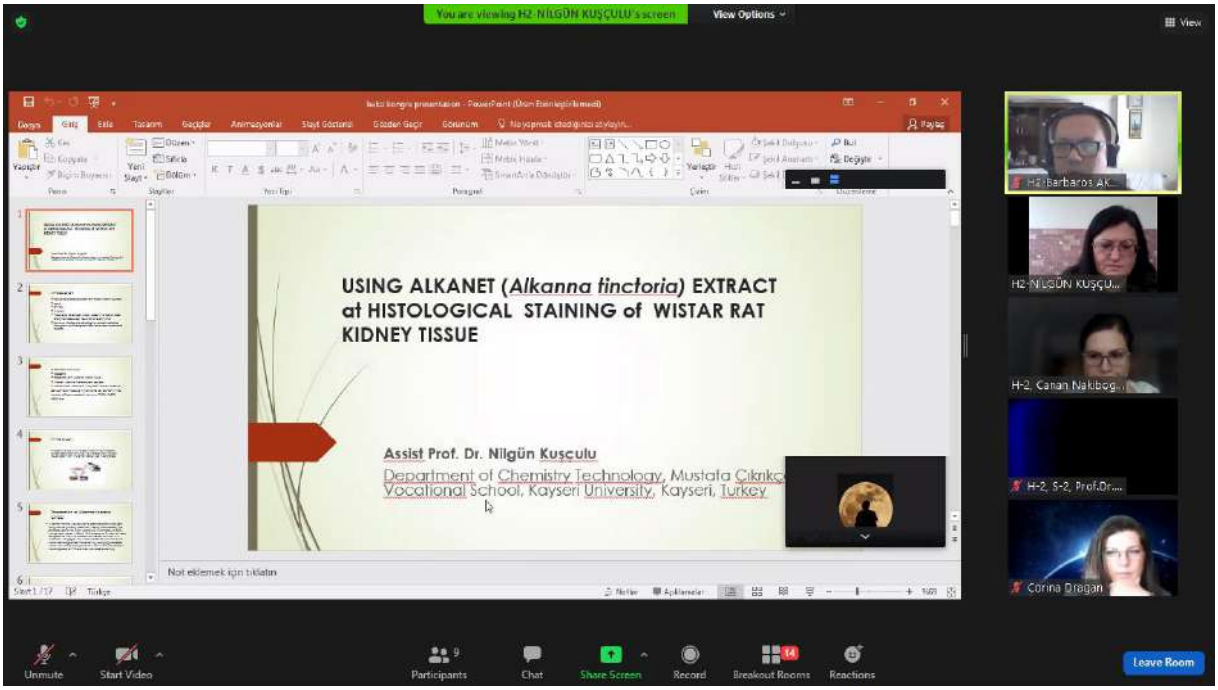

Recording...
Towards a Simple and Secure Method for Cryptography Via – Parallel Graphs
K. Karthika and M. Yamuna
Department of Mathematics, VIT, Vellore, Tamilnadu, India.
H-2, Karthika Ku...
Dr. Yavuz Can
ŞEYDA ÖZEL
Prof.Dr.MEH...
Feliks Sadirb...
Javed Alam

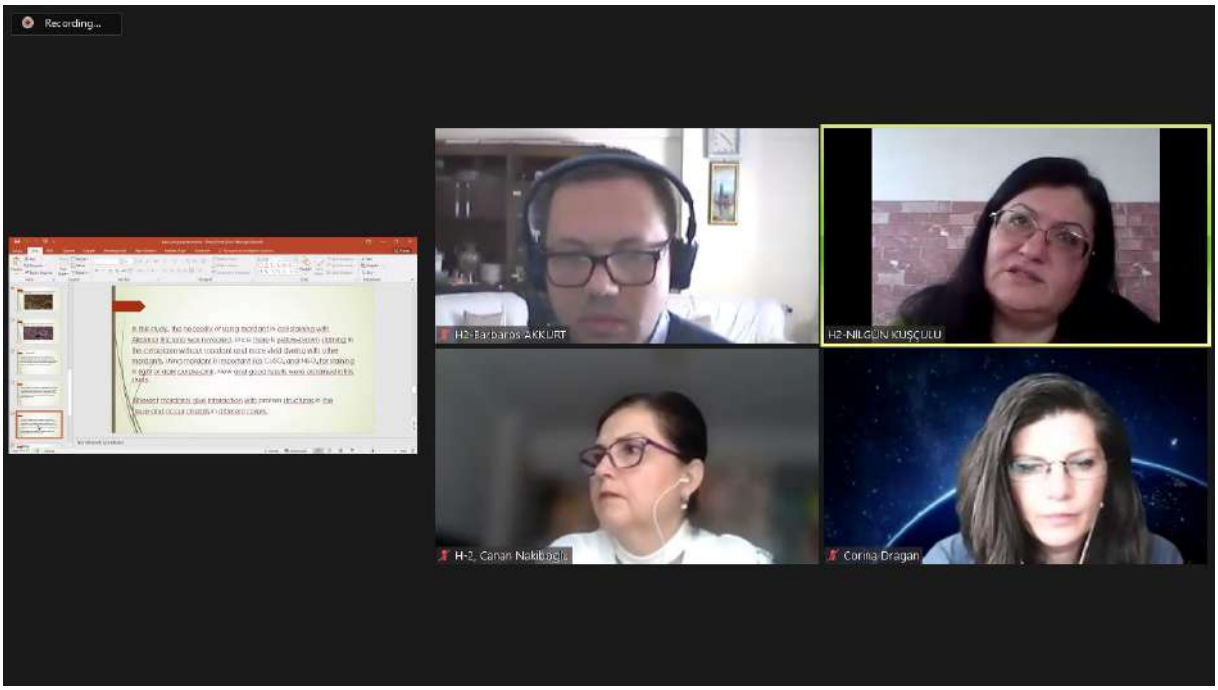

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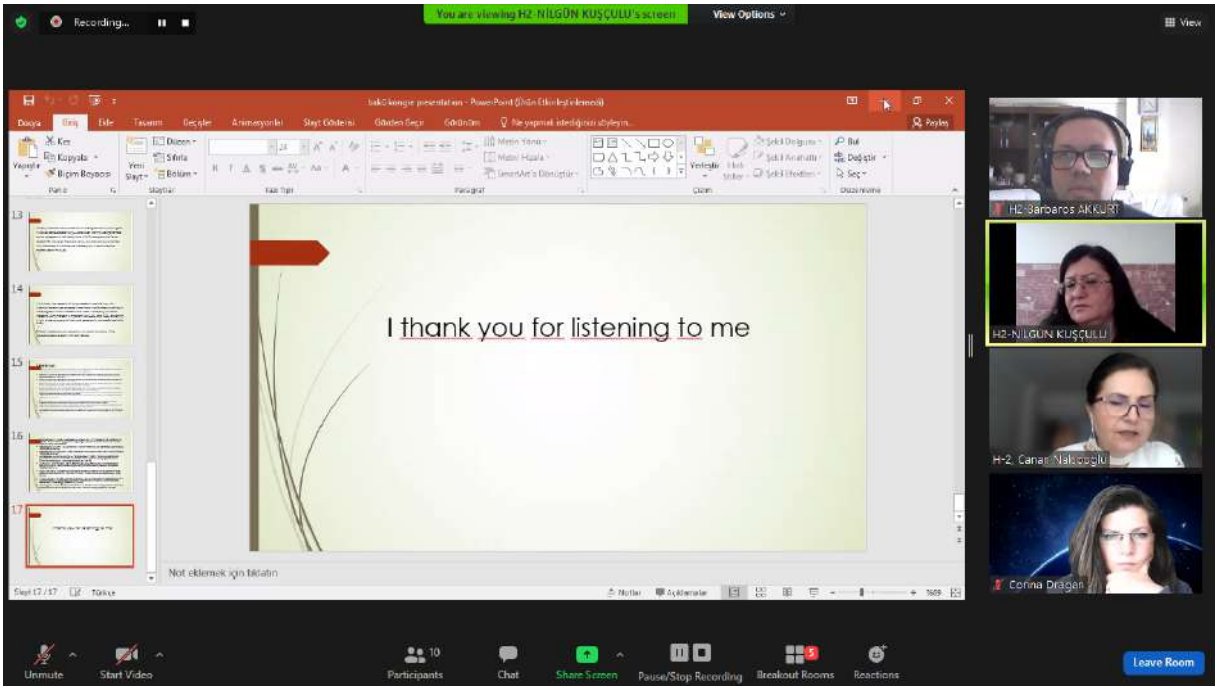

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Abstract
Due to malicious change and abolition of data, the recent trend to protect the information is based not only on using encryption methods for securing data but also to use steganography methods to hide the encrypted data. In this article, a new method for DNA sequence hiding is proposed. The method is based on using transformation of the DNA sequence into graphs. A two – terminal graph (TTG) is a graph with two distinguished vertices, s and t called source and sink, respectively. The parallel composition Pc = Pc (X,Y) of two TTG's X and Y is a TTG created from the disjoint union of graphs X and Y by merging the sources of X and Y to create the source of Pc and merging the sinks of X and Y to create the sink of Pc. These parallel graphs are used for DNA encryption.
Prof.Dr.MEHMET BEKT...
Feliks Sadirbajevs
Javed Alam
H-2, Inna Samuilika
Dr. Yavuz Can
Sachin Shaw
H-2, Karthika Kumarasamy
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Ahmed Valiyev
GC-Hasibe Sahoglu
H2-Barbaros AKKU...
H2-NILGÜN KUŞÇ...
H-2, S-2, Prof.Dr.M...
H1 - Suphi Banadili
H1-ERDEM KURT
Hall -4, Session-1 ...
H-1, Nihat Hökenek
Hall-4-Mikail Aslan
Soelton Ibrahim
H-3, S-2, etr akyüz (...
Terlan Abdullayev
Mustafa Latif EMEK
user
O. KURU, Hall 1 / S...
H1-Rohat AK
H-1, DR.Wassim Al...
hasan ekim
H-4, mukaddes öz...
H1-MEHMET EMİ...
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USING ALKANET (Alkanna tinctoria) EXTRACT at HISTOLOGICAL STAINING of WISTAR RAT KIDNEY TISSUE
Assist Prof. Dr. Nilgün Kuşculu
Department of Chemistry Technology, Mustafa Çıkrıkçı Vocational School, Kayseri University, Kayseri, Turkey
H2-Barbaros AK...
H2-NİLGÜN KUŞÇU...
H-2, Canan Nakiboğ...
H-2, S-2, Prof.Dr....
Corina Dragan
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H2-NILGÜN KUŞÇULU
H-2, Canan Nakiboğlu
Corina Dragan


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H2-NILGÜN KUŞÇULU
H-2, Canan Nakiboğlu
Corina Dragan
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Alteration of Prospective Chemistry Teachers' Orientations towards Chemistry Teaching in the Laboratory: The case of Card-Sorting Activity

Canan Nakiboğlu* Ayşe Zeynep Şen
Balıkesir University, Necatibey Faculty of Education, TURKEY
canan@balikesir.edu.tr

2. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES CONFERENCE 28-30 April 2021 Baku, Azerbaijan, Odlar Yurdu University



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Science teaching orientation is one of the component of pedagogical content knowledge (PCK) referred to as an overarching element for other PCK components



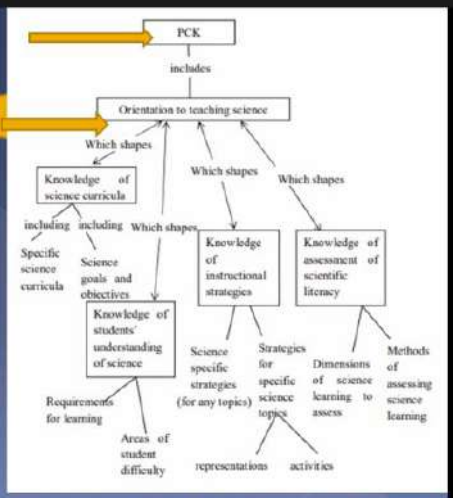
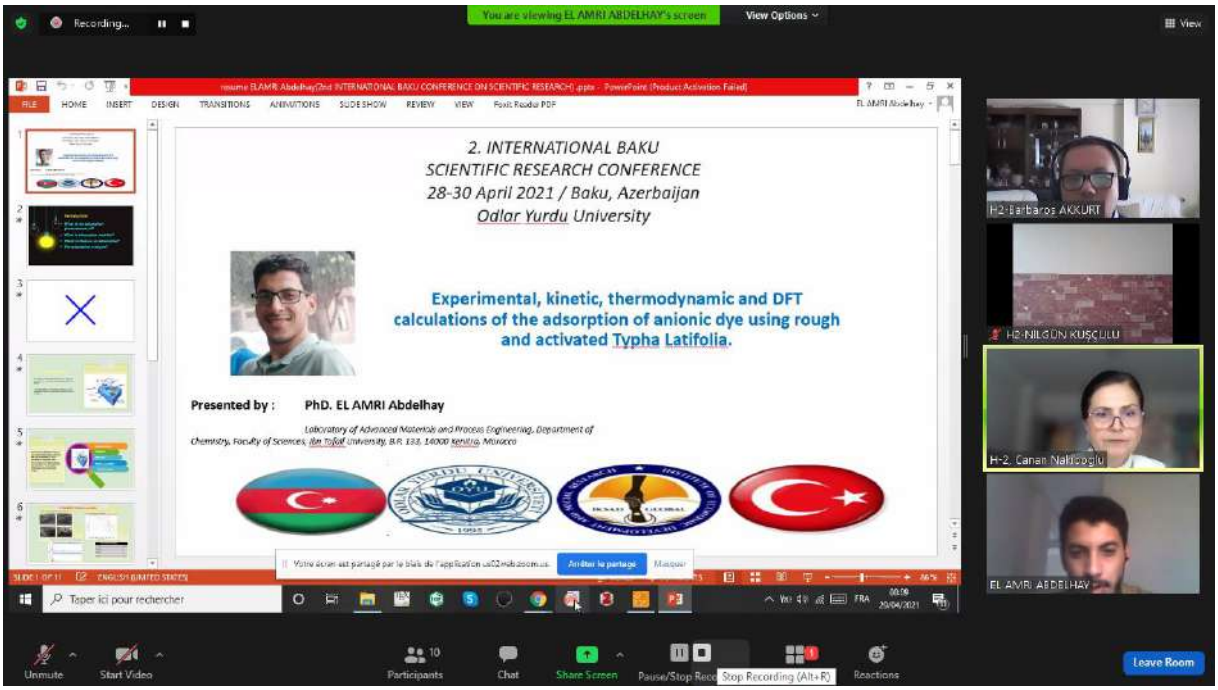


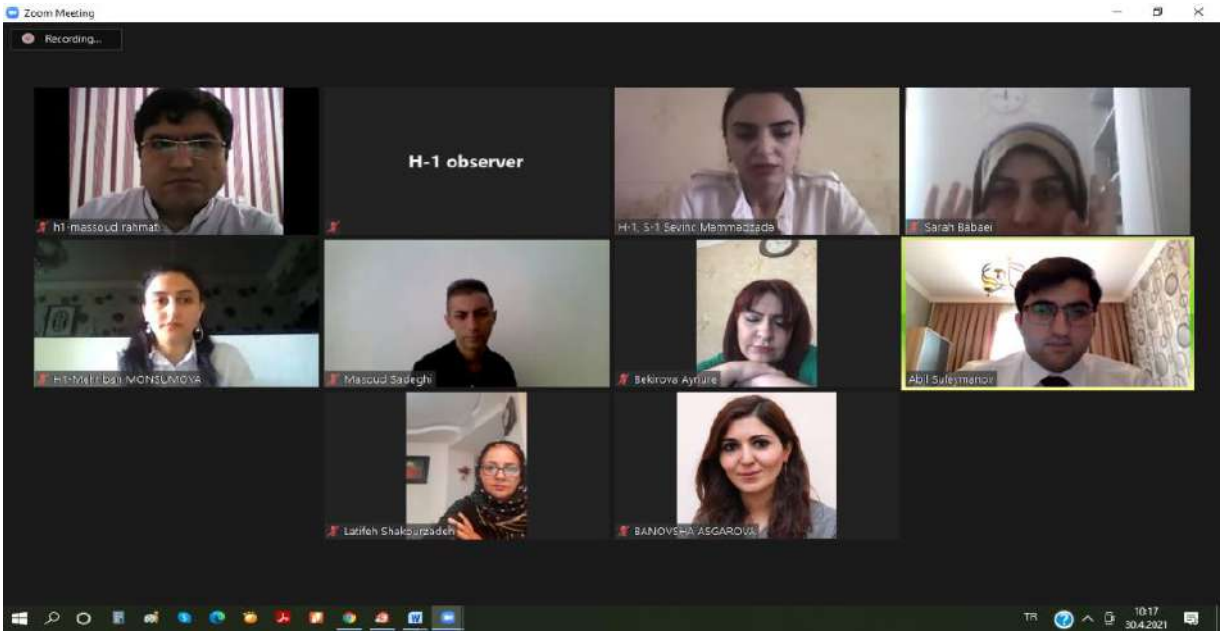
Figure 1. PCK model (Magnusson, Krajcik and Borko, 1999).




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2. INTERNATIONAL BAKU
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONFERENCE
28-30 April 2021 / Baku, Azerbaijan
Odlar Yurdu University
Experimental, kinetic, thermodynamic and DFT calculations of the adsorption of anionic dye using rough and activated Typha Latifolia.
Presented by : PhD. EL AMRI Abdelhay
H2-Barbaros AKKURT
H2-NILGÜN KUŞÇULLU
H-2. Canan Nalboglu
EL AMRI ABDELHAY
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Recording...
ODLAR YURDU UNİVERSİTETİ
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONFERENCE, ODLAR YURDU UNIVERSITY
Sonication-assisted synthesis, characterization, and swelling performance of sandalose gum-based polymeric nanoparticles
Barbaros AKKURT*, Selcan KARAKUŞ**, Elif TÜZÜN**
*Istanbul Technical University, Department of Chemistry, Istanbul
**Istanbul University – Cerrahpaşa, Department of Chemistry, Istanbul
M-NST
H2-Barbaros AKKURT
H2-NILGÜN KUŞÇULLU
H-2. Canan Nalbogl


Recording...
Research Design: This qualitative research was performed in reference to the case study model.
The participants were selected purposefully through criterion sampling (Patton, 2002; Denzin and Lincoln, 2005; Creswell, 2013).
A total of 20 Prospective Chemistry Teachers participated who were in the 8th semester while the study was being undertaken. The participants were coded like PCT1, PCT2, ... PCT20 for providing the ethical principles.
H2-Barbaros AKKURT
H2-NİLGÜN KUŞÇULU
H-2. Canan Nakiboğlu


Zoom Meeting
Recording...
H-1 observer
h1-massoud rahmati
H-1, S-1 Sevinc Mammadzada
Sarah Babaei
H1-Mehriban MONSUMOVA
Masoud Sadeghi
Bekirova Aynure
Abil Suleymanov
Latifeh Shakourzadeh
BANOVSHA ASGAROVA
TR
10:17
30.4.2021

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NANOYAPILI ZNAS (A=MN, CO, FE) İNCE FİLMLERİN SENTEZLENMESİ VE XRD, SEM VE VSM İLE KARAKTERİZE EDİLMESİ

NANOSTRUCTURED ZNAS (A=MN, CO, FE) THIN FILMS; SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTRIZATION BY XRD, SEM, AND VSM

Doç. Dr. Abdullah GÖKTAŞ,
Harran Üniversitesi, Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-8837-8646

ÖZET

ZnAS (A=Mn, Co, Fe) nanoyapılı ince filmleri kimyasal depolama yöntemlerinden olan sol-jel daldırma yöntemiyle cam altlıklar üstüne 600 ^{o}C'de 1 saat tavlanarak hazırlandı. Filmlerin yapısal, yüzeysel ve manyetik özellikleri X-ışınları kırınım metodu (XRD), taramalı elekron mikrokobu (SEM) ve numune titreşimli magnetometre (VSM) ile incelendi. Elde edilen sonuçlar ZnMnS, ZnFeS ve ZnCoS ince filmlerinin (002) düzleminde yönelen hekzagonal polikristal yapıya sahip olduğu ve filmlerde herhangi bir ikincil faz olmadığını gösterdi. Filmlerin hesaplanan kristal boyutlarının katkısız ZnS filmine göre daha büyük olduğu tespit edildi.

Hazırlanan ZnMnS, ZnFeS ve ZnCoS filmlerinin yüzeyleri homojen, pürüzsüz ve kristal tanelerinin film yüzeyinde rastgele dağıldığı gözlemlendi. SEM cihazına bağlı enerji dağıtılımlı x-ışını spektroskopisi (EDX) filmlerde Zn, Mn, Fe, Co ve S, elementlerinin varlığı teyit etti. Mn, Fe ve Co katkı miktarının, başlangıç çözeltisinde kullanılan % 10' a yakın olduğu gözlemlendi. SEM görüntülerinden elde edilen tane boyutları XRD sonuçları ile uyum içerisinde olup, tane boyutlarının kristal boyutlarından daha büyük olduğu anlaşıldı.

VSM magnetometer ile elde edilen sonuçlar ZnMnS, ZnFeS ve ZnCoS filmlerinin düşük sıcaklıklarda (5K) ferromagnetik davranış gösterdiği fakat yüksek sıcaklıklarda (300 K) ZnMnS ve ZnFeS ince filmleri ferromagnetik davranış gösterirken, ZnCoS ince filminin paramagnetik davranış sergilediği gözlemlendi. Hazırlanan filmler içerisinde ZnFeS ince filmi en yüksek ferromagnetik tepkiyi sergiledi. Bu sonuçlar ZnFeS ince filminin oda sıcaklığında çalışan spintronik aygıtlar için en ideali olduğunu gösterdi.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sol-jel, İnce Film, Kristal Boyutu, Tane Boyutu, ZnMnS, ZnFeS, ZnCoS, Oda Sıcaklığı Ferromanyetizması

ABSTRACT

Nanostructured ZnAS (A=Mn, Co, Fe) thin films were deposited by using one of the chemical solution process, namely sol-gel dip-coating technique on the glass sample holder at annealing temperature of 600 ^{o}C for one hour. The structural, surface, and magnetic properties were examined by the X-ray diffraction (XRD), scanning electron microscopy (SEM), and sample vibrating magnetometer (VSM), respectively. The obtained results have shown that the ZnMnS, ZnFeS ve ZnCoS thin films have preferred orientation along the (002) hexagonal structure plane with polycrystalline nature and have no secondary phases. It was determined that the calculated crystallite size was relatively higher than that of undoped ZnS thin film.

It was observed that the prepared films had homogeneous and smooth surfaces as well as grains were randomly dispersed on the film surfaces. The presence of the Zn, Mn, Co, Fe, and S elements was determined by energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDX), attached to the SEM apparatus. The determined substitution content of the Mn, Fe, and Co is near to the 10 % as used in the starting solution. The obtained grain size, observed from SEM micrographs was in good harmony with XRD results and the grain size of the films was higher than that of the crystallite size.

The obtained results from the VSM magnetometer were showed that the ZnMnS, ZnFeS and ZnCoS thin films had ferromagnetic behavior at 5K. But, it was observed that the ZnCoS thin films was exhibited paramagnetic behavior while the ZnMnS and ZnFeS thin films had ferromagnetic behavior at 300 K. Amongst all, the ZnFeS thin film had the highest ferromagnetic response. These outcomes were showed that the ZnFeS thin film was relatively the most convenient candidate for the spintronic devices, worked at room temperature.

Keywords: Sol-gel, Thin Film, Crystallite Size, Grain Size, ZnMnS, ZnFeS, ZnCoS, Room Temperature Ferromagnetism.

ISSUES AND STRATEGIES FOREST MANAGEMENT MALIAN: CASE OF THE CLASSIFIED FOREST OF FAYA

Mr. Adama TOGOLA

PhD student to the Baku State University.

Department of Ecology, topic of thesis "Bioecological characteristics and management of the Faya forests of the republic of Mali and the Ajinohur arid forests of Azerbaijan"

ABSTRACT

The Malian forests have undergone vast human pressures in recent decades. This Sahelian country where 90% of the population lives on 30% of the territory is very dependent on forest resources through multiple activities.

Malian forest resources are under several pressures, including among others: agricultural clearing, increased consumption of wood and charcoal, harvesting of timber and service wood, bush fires (early and late) which ravage more than 100,000 ha per year and samples taken for traditional medicine (National forest policy 2017).

The classified forest of Faya, which covers an area of 80,000 ha, is located 40 km from Bamako, has not escaped this destruction because of its classification long before independence during the colonial era and after. This article aims to relate the anthropogenic awareness-raising activities she is a victim and to retrace the strategies already present or in progress for the preservation of this green lung in the vicinity of the Malian capital by the methods of community participation, the promotion of ecotourism and even the fence of the said forest.

Keywords: classified forest - human pressures - demographic growth - preservation - anthropogenic activities.

SPECTRAL ANALYSIS OF AEROMAGNETIC DATA FROM CURIE POINT DEPTH FOR GEOTHERMAL RECONNAISSANCE IN SOME PARTS OF KADUNA NW, NIGERIA

Adamu Abubakar[1*] and Abdulganiyu Yunusa[2]

[1]Department of Applied Geophysics, Federal University Birnin Kebbi, Nigeria
[2]Department of Geology, Federal University Birnin Kebbi, Nigeria

ABSTRACT

In this work, a reconnaissance study is presented to delineate the subsurface and lithological inferences of the Study of aeromagnetic data. To achieve this goal, several transformation techniques and filtering processes are accomplished on these maps. At first, the total intensity aeromagnetic map is processed through the application of reduction to the magnetic north pole technique. These maps were digitized on a TMI grid. An analysis of the total magnetic field over the area of study was carried out using the aeromagnetic data sets. The following dedication were made: (1) the interpreted lineaments follow a predominantly EW- and NSW-trending orientation, while (2) other orientations in the survey area include NW-, ENE- and, more rarely E-trending structures (3) the existence of several high short wavelength magnetic closures with steep gradients near the geologic boundary is a strong indication that the basin may not be as large as depicted by the geologic map. The residual magnetic field values were employed to obtain the two dimensional Fourier transforms from which the radial spectrum was extracted. The slopes of the graph of spectral energy against frequency of nine sections were obtained and used to estimate the depth values. The result suggested that the deeper depth of the study area ranges from 1.99 km – 2.83 km while the shallow depth ranges from 0.78 km – 1.25 km. Delineation of favourable lithological units between cretaceous meta-sediments and Eocene boundary. Final, the study reveals that structural interpretation based on aeromagnetic data is an efficient tool for frontier exploration for hydrocarbon accumulation and/or mineralization.

Keywords: Spectral Analysis; Curie Point Depth; Geothermal; Aeromagnetic Data and

Kaduna State

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE UPC BARCODE IN THE FOOD INDUSTRY

Prof. Afaq Ahmad, Dr. Sayyid Samir Al-Busaidi and Amir Abdulghani

[1]Electrical and Computer Engineering Department, Sultan Qaboos University, P.O. Box 33, Zip 123, Muscat, Oman

ABSTRACT

The food industry has many challenges. Amongst those challenges, the creation of Universal Product Code (UPC) barcode is typical one. Due to unawareness many small to medium sized food producers often think of barcoding products as an expensive burden and cumbersome. However, the familiarization of UPC barcodes provide better understanding about global standardization of products. It helps in managing the different sizes, volumes or flavours (or other variations) of products. The means of UPC barcode proves the best way of growing a business through access to major retailers, while establishing a better-known brand for retailers to track inventory, among other things. The UPC barcodes improve the supply chain in food retail, enhance visibility of product movement, helps in tracking and tracing fresh food consumed, facilitates to follow and manage shipping and become mean to enable better inventory management.

The aim of this paper to create an awareness and to emphasize upon the significance of the UPC barcode in the Food industry.

Keywords:

Food Industry; UPC; Barcode; Inventory, Products

EMPIRICAL CORRELATIONS FOR PIN FIN HEAT SINKS

Ahmet Ali SERTKAYA

Selcuk University, Faculty of Technology, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Konya/Turkey

Mukaddes OZDEMIR

Selcuk University, Science Institution, Mechanical Engineering Main Branch, Konya/Turkey.

Eyüb CANLI

Selcuk University, Faculty of Technology, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Konya/Turkey.

ABSTRACT

In this work, a pin fin heat sink was experimentally investigated for laminar natural convection heat transfer. Heating power was changed between 5 W and 50 W by 5 W increments. Surface and ambient temperatures were recorded for steady state operational conditions. Uncertainty analysis of the experimental system is provided. Radiation heat transfer was accounted while data reduction. Obtained results for different heating powers were compared from results by using empirical correlations from literature. Different characteristic length definitions were tried for the best consistency between correlations and the experimental results. It is concluded that empirical correlations can approximate experimental results with moderate discrepancies.

Keywords: Heat transfer, laminar flow, natural convection, pin fin heat sink

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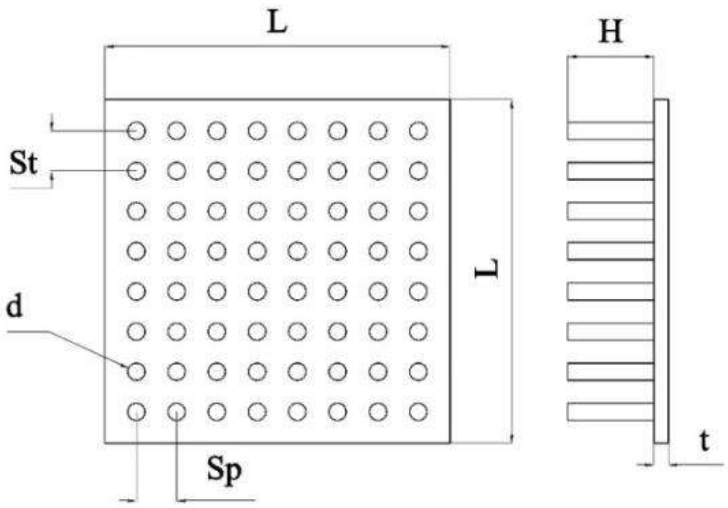


Figure 1. Details of heat exchanger pin plates

Table 1. Uncertainty intervals of derived results from experimental measurements

	Uncertainties in percentage			
P (W)	**ΔT**	**Q_C**	**Nu**	**Ra**
5	23.14	14.85	28.64	23.14
10	13.84	6.28	15.29	13.84
15	10.01	4.46	11.02	10.01
20	8.04	3.57	8.86	8.04
25	6.77	3.03	7.47	6.77
30	5.94	2.70	6.58	5.94
35	5.32	2.44	5.90	5.32
40	4.87	2.25	5.41	4.87
45	4.46	2.12	4.99	4.46
50	4.18	2.02	4.70	4.18

KARBON TETRAKLORÜR İLE KARACİĞER VE BÖBREK HASARI OLUŞTURULAN RATLARDA *RHEUM RİBES L.* VE KUERSETİNİN PROTEİN KARBONİL ÜZERİNE KORUYUCU ETKİSİ

THE PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF *RHEUM RIBES L.*, AND QUERCETIN ON PROTEIN CARBONYL LEVELS AGAINST CARBON TETRACHLORIDE-INDUCED LIVER AND KIDNEY DAMAGE IN THE RATS

Dr. Ahmet BAKIR
Van Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi, Destek Hizmetleri Şube Müdürlüğü, Van, Türkiye
ORCİD NO: 0000-0003-0797-285X

Prof. Dr. Suat EKİN
Van Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi Fen Fakültesi Kimya Bölümü, Van, Türkiye
ORCİD NO: 0000-0002-6502-5028

Prof. Dr. Gökhan OTO
Van Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, Dahili Tıp Bilimleri Bölümü, Farmakoloji Anabilim Dalı, Van, Türkiye
ORCİD NO: 0000-0001-7310-7800

Öğretim Görevlisi Sevgi ÖZTAŞ
Hakkari Üniversitesi, Sağlık Hizmetleri MYO, Hakkari, Türkiye
ORCİD NO:0000-00029342-996X

ÖZET

Protein karbonil canlı dokusundaki protein oksidasyonunun bir göstergesi olarak çok yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Proteinlerde meydana gelen bu süreç, proteinlerle bağlantılı tüm sistemleri etkilemektedir. Proteinlerdeki karbonil seviyelerini ölçmek için 2,4-dinitrofenilhidrazin (DNPH) metodu yaygın olarak kullanılan en güvenilir yöntemdir. Çalışmamızın amacı ratlarda karaciğer ve böbrek hasarını karbon tetraklorür (CCl_4) ile oluşturarak önemli antioksidan etkiler olduğu düşünülen *Rheum Ribes L.,* ve kuersetinin protein karbonil üzerine etkilerini araştırmaktır. Bu çalışmada hayvan materyali olarak 200-220 gr canlı ağırlığa sahip 56 adet Wistar albino ırkı dişi rat kullanıldı. Ratlar 8 gruba ayrıldı; kontrol, dimetil sülfoksit (DMSO), zeytinyağı, CCl_4, *Rheum ribes L.* (100 mg/kg), kuersetin (100 mg/kg), *Rheum ribes L.*, (100 mg/kg) + CCl_4 ve kuersetin (100 mg/kg) + CCl_4. Çalışmanın sonucunda CCl_4 ve kuersetin (100 mg/kg) + CCl_4 gruplarında karaciğer dokusundaki protein karbonil düzeyleri, kontrol grubuna göre ($p<0.001$) istatistiksel olarak anlamlı artış gösterdi. Ayrıca zeytinyağı grubu ile bu gruplar arasında anlamlı ($p<0.001$) bir yükselme tespit edildi. Karaciğer dokularında CCl_4 grubu ile *Rheum Ribes L. ve* kuersetin grupları arasında ($p<0.01$) anlamlı bir fark tespit edildi. Böbrek dokusunda ise CCl_4 ile kontrol grubu arasında anlamlı ($p<0.001$) artış gösterdi. Ayrıca CCl_4 grubu ile zeytinyağı, *Rheum Ribes L. ve* kuersetin grupları arasında ($p<0.01$) anlamlı bir fark tespit edildi. Çalışma sonuçları gösteriyor ki CCl_4 nin bu dokularda oksidatif stres oluşturduğu ve ciddi hasarlara neden olduğu belirlenmiştir. Yapılan bu çalışmadaki sonuçlara göre karbon tetraklorür ile oksidatif hasar oluşturulan ratlarda, *Rheum Ribes L.*,bitkisinin kuersetine göre karaciğer ve böbrek dokusunda protein karbonil üzerinde daha etkili olduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Protein karbonil, CCl_4, DNPH, Kuersetin, *Rheum Ribes L.*,

ABSTRACT

Protein carbonyl is widely used as an marker of protein oxidation in living tissue. This process, which occurs in proteins, affects all protein-related systems. The 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine (DNPH) method is the most reliable method widely used to measure carbonyl levels in proteins. The aim of our study is to investigate the effects of *Rheum Ribes L.*, and quercetin which is thought to have significant antioxidant effects, on protein carbonyl by causing liver and kidney damage in rats with carbon tetrachloride (CCl_4). In this study, 56 female Wistar albino rats weight of 200-220 gr of life were used as animal material. The rats were divided into 8 groups; control, dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO), olive oil, CCl_4, *Rheum ribes L.* (100mg/kg), quercetin (100mg/kg), *Rheum ribes L.*, (100mg/kg) + CCl_4 and quercetin (100mg/kg) kg) + CCl_4. As a result of the study, protein carbonyl levels in liver tissue in CCl_4 and quercetin (100mg/kg) + CCl_4 groups showed statitically a significant increase compared to the control group ($p<0.001$). Also, a significant ($p<0.001$) increase was detected between the olive oil group and these groups. Statistically significant difference was found between CCl_4 group and *Rheum Ribes L.* and quercetin groups ($p<0.01$) in liver tissues. On the other hand, renal tissue increased significantly ($p<0.001$) between CCl_4 and control group. In addition, statistically significant difference was found between CCl_4 group and olive oil, *Rheum Ribes L.* and quercetin groups ($p<0.01$). The results of the study show that CCl_4 has been determined to cause oxidative stress and serious damage in these tissues. According to the results of this study, *Rheum Ribes L.* was found to be more effective on protein carbonyl in liver and kidney tissues than quercetin carbon tetrachloride-induced oxidative damage.

Keywords: Protein carbonyl, CCl_4, DNPH, Quercetin, *Rheum Ribes L.*,

COVID-19 SÜRECİNDE HEMŞİRELERİN YAŞADIKLARI GERİDE KALANLAR SENDROMUNA YÖNELİK NİTEL BİR ARAŞTIRMA

A QUALITATIVE RESEARCH ON NURSES SURVİVOR SYNDROME IN THE COVID-19 PROCESS

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ahmet Tuncay ERDEM
Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal Üniversitesi, İletişim Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-4573-8415

ÖZET

Son yıllarda dünyada genelinde bütün insanları hem fizyolojik hem de psikolojik olarak olumsuz etkileyen gündem konularından belki en önemlisi COVID-19 pandemisidir. Pandemi döneminde bütün insanların yaşam şartları değişmesi en büyük sorunu oluşturmaktadır. Toplumdaki bireylerin gerek özel yaşamlarında ve gerekse iş yaşamlarında büyük değişimler gözlemlenmiştir. Diğer yandan bu süreçte özellikle sağlık çalışanlarına büyük roller düşmekle birlikte hemşirelik mesleğini yürüten çalışanların iş yaşantıları birçok sorunlara neden olmuştur. Hemşirelerin özellikle iş ortamında yaşadıkları stres onların özel yaşantılarını da olumsuz yönde etkileyerek hemşirelerin kendilerini virüse karşı korumaları gerekliliği ile bu kişilerde yıpranmalar görülmektedir. Bu stres ve sıkıntıya dayanamayan hemşirelerin birçoğu hastalığa yakalanmamak için görevlerinde istifa etmişlerdir. Bu kapsamda işlerinde devam etmek zorunda olan geride kalan hemşireler bazı olumsuz duygulara kapılmaktadırlar.

Araştırmanın amacı pandemi döneminde işlerine devam etmek zorunda kalan hemşirelerin yaşadıkları geride kalanlar sendromunu belirlemektedir. Araştırmanın temel sorusu "pandemi dönemindeki hemşirelerde geride kalanlar sendromu görülmekte midir" şeklinde belirlenmiştir. Bu kapsamda araştırmada nitel araştırma yöntemi benimsenerek Bolu (Türkiye) ilindeki kamuya ait bir hastanede görev yapan hemşirelerden (n=10) yarı yapılandırılmış mülakat görüşmesi ile veriler toplanmıştır. Elde edilen veriler Voyantools Programı aracılığıyla analiz edilmiştir.

Analiz sonucunda hemşirelerin tükenmişlik sendromu yaşayarak ölüm kaygısı duydukları ve geride kalanlar sendromu yaşadıkları belirlenmiştir. Araştırma sonucunda hemşirelerin yaşadıkları sorunlara yönelik çeşitli çözüm önerileri sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Covid-19 Pandemisi, Geride Kalanlar Sendromu, Hemşireler, Nitel Araştırma.

ABSTRACT

In recent years, the COVID-19 pandemic is perhaps the most important of the agenda issues that have negatively affected all people in the world both physiologically and psychologically. The change in living conditions of all people during the pandemic period constitutes the biggest problem. Great changes have been observed in the private and business lives of individuals in society. On the other hand, although healthcare professionals have a great role in this process, employees who carry out the nursing profession have caused many problems.

The stress experienced by nurses, especially in the work environment, also negatively affects their private lives. These people wear out due to the necessity of nurses to protect themselves against the virus. Many of the nurses who could not bear this stress and distress resigned not to get sick. In this context, nurses who are left behind, who have to continue their jobs, have some negative feelings.

The study aims to determine the survivors' syndrome experienced by nurses who had to continue their jobs during the pandemic period. The study's main question has been determined as "Is the survivor syndrome seen in nurses during the pandemic period?" In this context, the adoption of qualitative research methods in research Bolu (Turkey) province on nurses' task in a hospital-owned (n = 10) has been collected through semi-structured interview interviews. The data obtained have been analyzed through the Voyantools Program.

As a result of the analysis, it has been determined that the nurses experienced burnout syndrome and experienced death anxiety and survivors syndrome. As a result of the research, various solution suggestions for the problems faced by nurses were presented.

Keywords: Covid-19 Pandemic, Survivors Syndrome, Nurses, Qualitative Research.

COMPUTATIONAL TOOLS AS A SUPPORT FOR LEARNING CALCULATION THROUGH DISTANCE LEARNING DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN AMAZONAS

PhD. Aldemir Malveira de Oliveira
University Center of Higher Education of Amazonas – CIESA

ABSTRACT

This research aimed to investigate the experiment of computational tools *Google Forms* and *Gboard* for the teaching and learning calculus during COVID-19 pandemic. These computational instruments fit into dynamic and interactive methodologies that made the learning of Differential and Integral Calculus more engaging for students of Computer Science and Systems Engineering at the University Center of Higher Education of Amazonas - CIESA. Through *Google Forms*, it was possible to show the low cognitive proficiencies presented by the students regarding the study of the derivative and the integral at the same time, through the statistics provided by the tool. In turn, through *Gboard*, it was possible to teach the content in a collaborative way, combining video conferencing and interactivity between teacher and student. Such a computational learning tool potentiated the social narrowing, making the students' feedback to be simultaneous and in real time, characterizing the distance learning. The results regarding the students' learning demonstrated that the referred instruments are essential tools to the distance learning of Differential and Integral Calculus, in times of pandemic, for the students of Computer Sciences and Systems Engineering of the University Center of Higher Education of Amazonas.

Keywords: Computational Tools; Teaching and learning; Differential and integral calculus

IMAGE OF NURSES IN FARSI HEADLINES DURING COVID-19, BASED ON CONCEPTUAL BLENDING FRAME

Dr. Ali Alizadeh

Linguistics Department, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Iran

Elham Mizban

PhD candidate, Linguistics Department, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad

ABSTRACT

During the coronavirus Pandemic, nurses and their efforts have been under the spotlight. Confronting the unknown fatal virus demands enormous courage, self-devoting, and skillfulness. However, there were other factors in representing the image of nurses in the press and media. Front pages were covered by male nurses on their uniforms carrying syringes. Headlines and articles narrated Male nurses as proficient defenders of public health. Female nurses, demonstrated by exhausted faces under the mask, were conversely represented as worried mothers, isolated and at work, begging people to stay home, let them the opportunity to have a reunion with their family. This study has collected 12 Farsi headlines, published from February 22, 2019, to February 22, 2020, a headline per month, related to nurses and their role in the pandemic. The contrastive study applied selected headlines and their implicates based on input spaces, generic space, frame, and blended space. Data analysis reveals differences between the "blended spaces" created around female and male nurses and attributes them to cultural and gender dissimilarities.

Keywords: conceptual blending, discourse analysis, press headline, gender study, covid-19

DOĞUM SONRASI KUZU BAKIMINDA GÜNCEL YAKLAŞIMLAR

CURRENT APPROACHES TO LAMB CARE AFTER BIRTH

Ali AYDIN
Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi Zootekni Anabilim Dalı
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-7615-6640
Doç. Dr. Mustafa OLFAZ
Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi Zootekni Anabilim Dalı
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-0975-3469

ÖZET

Diğer hayvansal üretim dallarında olduğu gibi koyun yetiştiriciliğinde de en önemli verim yavru verimidir. Bu nedenle koyun yetiştiriciliğinde ilk amaç olağan fizyolojik sınırlar içinde daha fazla kuzu elde etmektir. Koyunlarda döl verimini etkileyen faktörler verimliliği olumsuz etkilemektedir. Bu yüzden doğum sonrası olduğu gibi doğum öncesinde anaç koyun hazırlığı, mera yem hazırlığı, sağlık ve koruyucu çalışmalar, ağıl ve bölmelerin hazırlanması gerekmektedir. Yapılan araştırmalar ve deneyimler kuzu kayıplarının % 20 sinin sütten kesimden önce olduğunu göstermektedir. Bu kayıplarında %80'ini ise doğumdan sonra ki 10 gün içerisinde olmaktadır. Ağız sütünün verilmesi, ananın yavruyu kabulü ve meme problemlerinin varlığı doğumda dikkate alınmalıdır. Kuzularda yaşama gücünü etkileyen başlıca faktörler doğum ağırlığı, koç ve koyun seçimi, koyunlarda besleme, ana yavru bağının kurulması, emzirme, ana yaşı, kuzunun potansiyeli, ısı stresi ve yeterli kolostrum alıp almadığı şeklinde sıralanabilir. Ülkemiz koyun yetiştiriciliğinde en fazla ekonomik zarara, kuzuların yanlış büyütmesinden kaynaklanan ölümler sebep olmaktadır. Bu nedenle ölümlerin azaltılmasında uygulanacak doğum sonrası kuzu büyütme yöntemleri büyük önem taşımaktadır. Ülkemizde koyun yetiştiricilerinin bu konularda bilinçlendirilmesi ile ileride kuzu ölümlerinden kaynaklanan ekonomik kaybı büyük oranda azalacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Koyun Yetiştiriciliği, Döl Verimi, Koyunlarda Yaşama Gücü, Kuzu Bakımı

ABSTRACT

As in other animal production branches, the most important yield in sheep breeding is the offspring yield. For this reason, the first goal in sheep breeding is to obtain more lambs within the usual physiological limits. Factors affecting reproductive efficiency in sheep negatively affect productivity. Therefore, as in the postnatal period, brood sheep preparation, pasture feed preparation, health and protective work, pens and sections should be prepared before calving. Studies and experiences show that 20% of lamb losses occur before weaning. 80% of these losses occur within 10 days after birth. Oral milk delivery, the mother's acceptance of the offspring, and the presence of breast problems should be taken into account at birth. The main factors affecting the viability of lambs can be listed as birth weight, selection of ram and sheep, feeding in sheep, establishment of mother litter, breastfeeding, maternal age, potential of lamb, heat stress and whether it receives sufficient colostrum. Deaths caused by the wrong breeding of lambs cause the most economic damage in sheep breeding in our country. For this reason, postnatal lamb raising methods to be applied in reducing deaths are of great importance. By raising the awareness of sheep breeders on these issues in our country, the economic loss resulting from lamb deaths will be greatly reduced in the future.

Keywords: Sheep Breeding, Fertility, Survival in Sheep, Lamb Care

KAYNAK İŞLERİNDE İŞ SAĞLIĞI VE GÜVENLİĞİ
OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY IN WELDING WORKS

Ali Kürşat ÖNEL
Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Yıldırım Beyazıt Üniversitesi Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü
Graduate Student, Yıldırım Beyazıt University Graduate School of Natural and Applied Sciences
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-5752-6095
Dilek ÖZTAŞ
Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi
Ankara Yildirim Beyazit University Faculty of Medicine
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-8687-7238
Abdullah YILDIZBAŞI
Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt Üniversitesi Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü
Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Institute of Science and Technology
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-8104-3392
Ergün ERASLAN
Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt Üniversitesi Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü
Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Institute of Science and Technology
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-5667-0391

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada kaynak teknolojisinin sık kullanıldığı çalışmalarda iş güvenliği önlemleri incelenmiştir. Kaynak işi özellikle metal eşya, araç, gereç üreten işyerlerinde sıklıkla yapılır. Bu tür işyerlerinde metal girdi malzemelerin kesilmesi, girdi malzeme ve ara ürünlerin birbirlerine eklenmesi işlemlerinde, geneli kaynak olarak adlandırılan bir takım yöntemler kullanılır. Ayrıca, Kaynak atölyeleri işine sadece metal eşya üretimi yapan işyerlerinde değil, hizmet sektörü de dâhil birçok farklı işkollarında rastlanır. "Ufak tefek" tamir işleri için orta ve büyük ölçekli hemen tüm işyerlerinde en az bir ark kaynak vardır. Üretime yardımcı işler olarak tanımlanabilecek bu tür işlemler ve onlardan kaynaklı risklerin her ne kadar tüm çalışanları da etkilese gözden kaçırılma yâda önemsenmeme olasılığı yüksektir. Zaman zaman; bir oksijen tüpünün, bir karpit kazanının (asetilen üreten cihaz) patladığını, kaynak esnasında bir fıçının infilak ettiğini duyarız. Kaynak işini yaparken oluşan zehirli gazların ortama yayıldığını ve bunun solunum yolları ile çalışana zarar verdiği gibi yangınlara da neden olduğunu da biliriz. Buna rağmen, kaynak sırasında kaynak tüplerinin yakınında açık ateşle çalışmaya veya diğer hatalara karşı gerekli önlemleri almayız. Bu itibarla, bu tehlikelere karşı kaynak kullanılan işyerlerindeki yöneticilerin, kaynak işleri ile uğraşan mühendis, usta veya işçinin büyük tehlikelerle dolu bu işin yapılması sırasında her türlü gereken önlemlerin önceden alması ve bu hususta yeterli bilgi sahibi olması gerekmektedir.

Anahtar Kelime1: Kaynak, Anahtar Kelime2: Kaynak Teknolojisi, Anahtar Kelime3: İş Güvenliği, Anahtar Kelime4: İş Sağlığı ve Korunma, Anahtar Kelime5: Risk

ABSTRACT

In this study, occupational safety precautions in studies where welding technology is used frequently have been examined. Welding work is frequently performed in workplaces producing metal goods, tools and equipment. In such workplaces, a number of methods commonly referred to as welding are used in the processes of cutting metal input materials and joining input materials and intermediate products. In addition, welding workshops are not only found in workplaces producing metal goods, but also in many different sectors, including the service sector. There is at least one arc source in almost all medium and large sized workplaces for "small" repairs. Although such operations that can be defined as production auxiliary works and the risks arising from them affect all employees, it is likely to be overlooked or ignored. From time to time; We hear that an oxygen cylinder, a carbide boiler (acetylene producing device) explodes, a barrel explodes during welding. We know that the toxic gases generated while doing the welding work spread to the environment and this causes harm to the respiratory tract and employees as well as causing fires. However, we do not take the necessary precautions against working with open flames or other faults during welding near welding tubes. In this respect, the managers in the workplaces where resources are used against these dangers, the engineer, the master or the worker dealing with the welding works should take all necessary precautions in advance and have sufficient knowledge about this issue.
Keyword1: Source, Keyword2: Welding Technology, Keyword3: Occupational Safety, Keyword4: Occupational Health and Protection, Keyword5: Risk

BASIC DEFINITIONS OF SMART GRID TECHNOLOGIES AND APPLICATIONS

Ali M. Eltamaly

Professor, Electrical Engineering Department, Mansoura University, Mansoura, Egypt.

Professor, Sustainable Energy Technologies Center, King Saud University, Riyadh 11421, Saudi Arabia.

Amer Nasr A. Elghaffar

Project Manager, Alfanar Engineering Service, Alfanar Company, Saudi Arabia.

ABSTRACT

Smart Grids came about as an answer to a need to modernize the electricity grid, make it greener and improve the delivery of power. Smart Grid provides consumers better choice of supply and information also permits consumers to play a part in optimizing operation of the system. It enables demand side management (DSM) and demand response (DR) through the incorporation of smart appliances, smart meters, microgeneration, electricity storage and consumer loads and by providing consumers the information regarding energy use and prices. Information and incentives will be provided to consumers for revising their consumption pattern to overcome few constraints in the power system and improving the efficiency. This paper provides an overview on the basic definitions of smart grid as well as an introduction about the applications of Smart Grid technologies for home and building automation, smart substation and feeder automation.

Keywords: Smart grid; Power quality; Energy Management System; Renewable energy.

İÇME SULARINDAN NANOFİLTRASYON YÖNTEMİ İLE DEMİR VE MANGAN GİDERİMİ

IRON AND MANGANASE REMOVAL FROM DRINKING WATER BY NANOFILTRATION METHOD

Ali Rıza DİNÇER

Namık Kemal University Environmental Engineering Department, Çorlu-Tekirdağ
Orcid:0000-0002-9294-0643

Ayşe Didem BULUŞ

Namık Kemal University Environmental Engineering Department, Çorlu-Tekirdağ,
Orcid:0000-0001-8271-7053

Deniz İzlen ÇİFCİ

Namık Kemal University Environmental Engineering Department, Çorlu-Tekirdağ,
Orcid:0000-0001-7527-6130

ÖZET

Yüzeysel ve yeraltı sularının azalması içme sularında demir mangal problemini beraberinde getirmektedir. Bu çalışmada ilk olarak membranlardan demir ve mangan içeren sular geçirilerek membranların akı değerleri belirlenmiştir.

NP010 membranında çıkış akımında demir absorbans değeri NP030 membranına göre daha yüksek ölçülmüştür. NP010 membranı demir giderme verimi oldukça düşük bulunmuştur(atıksu giriş absorbans değeri ile çıkış absorbans değeri yaklaşık aynıdır). NP010 ve NP030 nanofiltrasyon membranlarında en yüksek basınçta süzüntü miktarları sırasıyla 6.67-9.67 ml/dak ve 3.47-3.47 ml/dak aralığında değişmektedir. Filtre basıncı azaldıkça süzüntü miktarlarıda azalmaktadır.

1 mg/L Mn^{+2} derişiminde hazırlanan sentetik su ile yapılan çalışmada, her iki membranda da süzüntü veriminin, zamanla membranın özelliğine göre değiştiği gözlemlenmiştir. NP010 filtresinde filtre basıncı arttıkça süzüntü miktarının azaldığı tespit edilmiştir. En yüksek süzüntü miktarı 2 bar basınçta elde edilmiştir. Zamanla süzüntü miktarı 1.93-2.2 ml/dak aralığında değiştiği tespit edilmiştir.NP030 filtresinde en yüksek süzüntü miktarı 4 bar

basınçta elde edilmiştir. Süzüntü miktarı değişim aralığı 3.33 ile 3.67 ml'dak olarak bulunmuştur. Ortamda mangan mevcudiyetinde NP030 membranı NP010 membranına göre daha yüksek geçirgenlik özelliğine sahiptir.1 mg/L mangan konsantrasyonunda 2, 4 ve 6 bar filtrasyon basınçlarında NP010 ve NP030 membranlarının mangan giderme oranları değişmemektedir.

Key words: Nanofiltrasyon, NP010, NP030,Mn^{+2}, Fe^{+2}

ABSTRACT

The decrease in surface and ground water causes iron and manganese problem in drinking water. In this study, firstly, the flux values of the membranes were determined by passing water containing iron and manganese through the membranes.

In the NP010 membrane, the iron absorbance value was measured higher than that of the NP030 membrane. NP010 membrane iron removal efficiency was found to be very low (wastewater influent absorbance value and effluent absorbance value are approximately the same). The amount of filtrate at the highest pressure in NP010 and NP030 nanofiltration membranes varies between 6.67-9.67 ml / min and 3.47-3.47 ml / min, respectively. As the filter pressure decreases, the amount of filtrate decreases. In the study conducted with synthetic water prepared at a concentration of 1 mg / L Mn + 2, it was observed that the filtrate yield in both membranes changed over time according to the properties of the membrane. It was determined that as the filter pressure increases in the NP010 filter, the amount of filtrate decreases. The highest amount of filtrate was obtained at 2 bar pressure. Over time, it was determined that the amount of filtrate varied between 1.93-2.2 ml / min. The highest filtrate was obtained at 4 bar pressure in the NP030 filter. The permeate amount change range was found to be between 3.33 and 3.67 ml. In the presence of manganese in the environment, NP030 membrane has higher permeability than NP010 membrane. Manganese removal rates of NP010 and NP030 membranes do not change at 2, 4 and 6 bar filtration pressures at 1 mg / L manganese concentration.

Key words: Nanofiltration, NP010, NP030, Mn^{+2}, Fe^{+2}

ÖRNEK BİR TESİSTE ÇAMUR KURUTMA UYGULAMASI VE ÇEVRESEL ETKİLERİ

SLUDGE DRYING METHODS IN A SAMPLE PLANT AND ITS ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

Ali Rıza DİNÇER

Department of EnvironmentalEngineering, Çorlu Faculty of Engineering, Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University, Tekirdağ, Turkey

Orcid:0000-0002-9294-0643

ÖZET

Arıtma çamurlarının ısıl işlemlerle susuzlaştırma süreci termal kurutma olarak tanımlanabilmektedir ve yoğun enerji gerektirir. Bu nedenle, termal buharlaştırmadan önce çamurdan mekanik olarak mümkün olduğunca çok suyun uzaklaştırılması gereklidir. Termal çamur susuzlaştırma sistemleri genel olarak direk, in-direk ve kombine kurutucular olarak sınıflandırılmaktadır. İstenilen nihai kuru madde muhtevası %55-%95 arasında ayarlanabilmektedir. Çamur kurutma sistemine saatte 12 ton yaş çamur beslemesi yapılacaktır. Beslenecek çamurun nem oranı % 60-80 civarında olacaktır. Sistemde kuru olarak alınacak çamur 3,2 -3,6 ton arasında olacak olup , % 85 -90 kuruluğa ulaşacaktır. Uçucu organik bileşik ve koku emisyonlarının giderilmesi için biyofiltrasyon ünitesi kullanılacaktır. Atık gazın vakumlu bir sistemle biyofiltrasyondan geçirilmesi ile organik ve inorganik kökenli ve koku yapan kirleticilerin kontrol edilmesi mümkündür. Tesisislerde evsel atıksu ve kurutma sisteminde çamur süzüntü suları ve scrubber (gaz yıkama) sistemlerinden atık su oluşumu beklenmektedir. Bunlara ilaveten, tesise gelecek çamurların geçici olarak depolanacağı alandan oluşacak sızıntı suyu, saha ve araç yıkama neticesinde de atık sular oluşacaktır.

Çamur kurutma maliyetleri seçilecek teknolojiye bağlı değişim göstermekle birlikte, kurutma tesisinin inşa edileceği bölgede atık ısı kaynaklarının mevcudiyeti ve enerji kullanım verimliliği kurutma maliyetleri üzerinde etkilidir. Solar çamur kurutma süreçleri bazı bölgelerde çamur kurutma maliyetlerinin azaltılmasında yardımcı olurken bazı bölgelerde hiçbir etki göstermemiştir.Solar kurutma sistemlerinin geniş alan gereksinimi ve koku oluşum problemi gibi negatif etmenleri içerdiği ve bu nedenle de uygulamanın sınırlı kaldığı anlaşılmaktadır.

Key words: Çamur kurutma, Kurutma yöntemleri, Çevresel etkileri

ABSTRACT

The dewatering process of sewage sludge by heat treatment can be defined as thermal drying and it requires intense energy. Therefore, as much water as possible must be removed from the sludge mechanically before thermal evaporation. Thermal sludge dewatering systems are generally classified as direct, in-direct and combined dryers. The desired final dry matter content can be adjusted between 55% -95%. 12 tons of wet sludge per hour will be fed to the sludge drying system. The moisture content of the sludge to be fed will be around 60-80%. A biofiltration unit will be used to eliminate volatile organic compound and odor emissions. It is possible to control organic and inorganic origin and odor-causing pollutants by biofiltration of the waste gas with a vacuum system. It is expected that waste water will be generated from sludge filtrate water and scrubber systems in domestic wastewater and drying systems in the facilities. In addition to these, leachate from the area where the sludge coming to the facility will be stored temporarily, and waste water will be generated as a result of the field and vehicle washing.

Dry sludge in the system will be between 3.2-3.6 tons and will reach 85 -90% dryness. Although the sludge drying costs vary depending on the technology to be chosen, the availability of waste heat sources and energy use efficiency in the area where the drying facility will be built has an impact on drying costs. Solar sludge drying processes helped reduce sludge drying costs in some regions, but had no effect in some regions. It is understood that solar drying systems include negative factors such as large space requirement and odor formation problem and therefore the application is limited.

Key words: Sludge drying, Drying methods, Environmental effects

ÇANAKKALE KENTİNİN SPOR ALANLARI PORTFÖYÜ
SPORTS AREAS PORTFOLIO OF CANAKKALE CITY

Doç. Dr. Alper SAĞLIK
Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Üniversitesi, Mimarlık ve Tasarım Fakültesi, Peyzaj Mimarlığı
Yazar ORCID numarası:0000-0002-18836565
Onur KIZILARSLAN
Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Üniversitesi, Lisansüstü Eğitim Enstitüsü, Peyzaj Mimarlığı
Yazar ORCID numarası:0000-0001-7495-4454
Yavuz Selim DOMAÇ
Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Üniversitesi, Lisansüstü Eğitim Enstitüsü, Peyzaj Mimarlığı
Yazar ORCID numarası:0000-0002-1156-8924

ÖZET

İnsanlar tarih boyunca güçlü, atletik ve sağlıklı bir görünüme sahip olmak için çeşitli faaliyetlerde bulunmuşlardır. İnsanların bulundukları bu faaliyete spor adı verilmiştir. Sporun tarihinin izleri ilk antik yunanda görülmektedir. Geçmişten günümüze doğru gelindikçe sporun insanlar üzerinde birleştirici ve geliştirici bir etkisinin olduğu ve farklı toplum ve kültürleri bir araya getirmesine ve kaynaştırmasına yol açtığı görülmüştür. Her şeyde olduğu gibi gelişen teknoloji sayesinde sporda gelişmeler olmuştur. Bu gelişmeler sporun daha verimli ve etkili bir şekilde yapılmasını ve sporcu sağlığını dikkate almaktadır. Çalışma alanı Çanakkale kent merkezi ve yakın çevresi olarak belirlenmiştir. Spor alanları açık ve kapalı mekanlar olmak üzere ikiye ayrılmıştır. Çalışmada mekanın özellikleri, konumu, alan içinde yapısal eleman ve donatılar, ulaşım durumu, sosyallik durumu, kullanışlılığı ve işlevselliği vb. gibi veriler değerlendirilmeye alınmıştır. Bu mekanların seçimi için gözlem ve görüşme yöntemleri vasıtasıyla veriler toplanmıştır ve alanların analizleri yapılmıştır. Bu veriler ışığında Çanakkale kent merkezi ve yakın çevresinde yaşayan insanların kolay ulaşım sağlayabilecek oldukları spor yapabilecekleri alanlar hakkında bilgi sahibi olmaları sağlanmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Çanakkale, Kapalı ve Açık Spor Mekanları, sosyallik durumu, İşlevsellik, Yapısal Eleman ve Donatılar

ABSTRACT

People have engaged in various activities throughout history to have a strong, athletic and healthy appearance. This activity in which people are involved is called sports. Traces of sports history are first seen in Ancient Greece. From the past to the present, it has been seen that sport has a unifying and developing effect on people and has led to the unification and fusion of different societies and cultures. As in everything else, there have been developments in sports thanks to the developing technology. These developments take into account the health of athletes and make sports more efficient and effective. The study area has been determined as Canakkale city center and its immediate surroundings. Sports areas are divided into indoor and outdoor areas. In the study, characteristics of the space, location, structural elements and accessories in the area, transportation status, social status, usefulness and functionality etc. such data has been evaluated. For the selection of these places, data was collected by means of observation and interview methods and the areas were analyzed. In the light of these data, it was ensured that people living in Canakkale city center and its immediate surroundings have information about the areas where they can easily reach and exercise.

Key Words: Canakkale, Indoor and Outdoor Sports Venues, Sociability Status, Functionality, Structural Elements and Accessories

GEÇMİŞTEN GÜNÜMÜZE PEYZAJ MİMARLIĞINDA İZ BIRAKANLAR

LANDSCAPING LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE FROM PAST TO PRESENT

Doç. Dr. Alper SAĞLIK
Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Üniversitesi Mimarlık ve Tasarım Fakültesi, Peyzaj Mimarlığı Bölümü
ORCİD NO: 0000-0003-1156-1201
Ahmet Hünkar TOPALAK
Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Üniversitesi Lisansüstü Eğitim Enstitüsü Peyzaj Mimarlığı Anabilim Dalı
ORCİD NO: 0000-0002-1883-6565

ÖZET

Peyzaj mimarlığının tarihi, insanlığın göçebe yaşamdan yerleşik düzene geçmesi ile başlamaktadır. Günümüzden yaklaşık 11.000 yıl önceye dayanan peyzaj mimarlığı meslek disiplininde birçok peyzaj mimarı görülmüş, bu peyzaj mimarlarının da birbirinden farklı tasarım anlayışı ve dili ortaya çıkmıştır. 20. yüzyıla kadar olan dönemde peyzaj daha çok bahçe sanatı olarak gelişim göstermekle birlikte, sanayi devrimi ile ortaya çıkan sosyal ve fiziksel değişimler yeni arayışları beraberinde getirmiş ve bahçe sanatının yerini pitoresk ve natüralist stilde bir peyzaj tasarımı anlayışına dönüşmüştür. 20. yüzyılın başlarına gelindiğinde ise şehircilik, mimari ve sanatın değişimleriyle birlikte peyzaj mimarlığında modernizm adı altında adı altında büyük değişimler yaşanmıştır. 1920'lerden sonrasında ise geleneksel peyzaj tasarımı anlayışı tamamen bırakılarak modernist sanat akımlarının etkisiyle yepyeni bir peyzaj mimarlığı anlayışı benimsenmiştir. Bu çalışmada geçmişten günümüze ve geleceğe hitap eden peyzaj mimarlarının hayatları, yaptıkları çalışmalar ve tarihe geçen tasarımları incelenmiş, bu tasarımların kimlik kartı yöntemiyle incelenmiştir. Tarihe adını yazdıran peyzaj mimarlarının hayatları ve tasarım anlayışları bu şekilde aktarılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Geçmiş dönem peyzaj, Modern peyzaj, Peyzaj tasarımı, Peyzaj mimarlığı

ABSTRACT

The history of landscape architecture begins with humanity's transition from nomadic life to settled life. Many landscape architects have been seen in the landscape architecture profession, which dates back to about 11,000 years ago, and these landscape architects have emerged with a different design understanding and language. In the period until the 20th century, although the landscape developed more as a garden art, the social and physical changes that emerged with the industrial revolution brought new quests and the garden art was replaced by a picturesque and naturalist style of landscape design. At the beginning of the 20th century, along with the changes in urbanism, architecture and art, great changes were experienced in landscape architecture under the name of modernism. After the 1920s, the traditional landscape design concept was completely abandoned and a brand new understanding of landscape architecture was adopted with the influence of modernist art movements. In this study, the lives, works and historical designs of landscape architects who address from the past to the present and the future have been examined, and these designs have been analyzed with the ID card method. The lives and design understanding of landscape architects, who made their mark in history, were conveyed in this way.

Keywords: Past landscape, Modern landscape, Landscape design, Landscape architecture

A DEEP LEARNING APPROACH FOR DRIVER ACTIVITY RECOGNITION IN INTELLIGENT VEHICLES

Aman Mishra, Pankaj Kumar, Ashish Kumar Bisoi, Yogesh Kumar Sharma

Army Institute of Technology, Information Technology

Dr. Rahul Desai

Army Institute of Technology, Dept. of IT

ABSTRACT

The World Health Organization (WHO) reported 1.25 million deaths yearly due to road traffic accidents worldwide and the number has been continuously increasing over the last few years. Nearly fifth of these accidents are caused by distracted drivers. Existing work of distracted driver detection is concerned with a small set of distractions (mostly, cell phone usage). Unreliable ad-hoc methods are often used.

This paper proposes a deep learning approach to detecting multiple distracted driving behaviors. In order to obtain more accurate detection results, a synchronized image recognition system based on two cameras is designed, by which the body movements and face of the driver are monitored respectively. In this paper, we present the first publicly available dataset for driver distraction identification with more distraction postures than existing alternatives. Driver decisions and behaviors are essential factors that can affect the driving safety. To understand the driver behaviors, a driver activities recognition system is designed based on the deep convolutional neural networks (CNN) in this paper. Common driving activities are identified, which are the normal driving like looking in front or the side view mirrors while, texting, talking on the phone, operating the radio, drinking, reaching behind, hair and makeup, talking to a passenger are distracted driver activities.

In this paper, we focus on driver distraction and propose a method to detect driver distraction. We detect driver distraction using single Convolutional Neural Network model such as ResNet -50. In this project, ResNet architecture has been used for classification. This paper proposes the use of residual neural networks (ResNet) to perform distracted driver behaviour recognition. ResNets are a variant of CNNs that utilise skip-connections to realise the training of very deep networks.

Keywords: Deep Learning, Distracted Driver Detection, ResNet, Convolutional neural network

DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED BY ENGLISH PHD STUDENTS IN RESEARCH WRITING

Amani Bouchareb
Amar Telidji University of Laghouat - Algeria, Faculty of Foreign Languages, Department of English

Fatma Athmania

Amar Telidji University of Laghouat - Algeria, Faculty of Foreign Languages, Department of English

ABSTRACT

Each English PhD student at the Algerian University is required to make a research project in order to complete their degree programs. However, most PhD students encounter difficulties in their research writing process due to the lack of the research writing skills. In this respect, the present study attempts to discuss the research writing skills and other difficulties that Algerian PhD students encounter during the process of research writing. In order to uncover the difficulties encountered by English PhD students in research writing at the Algerian University, it is necessary to check their views, opinions, and experiences regarding the challenges they are faced with during the period of their PhD program. Therefore, online interviews with English PhD students are conducted to carry the study. The findings of this study reveal many challenges faced by English PhD students in research writing including: low motivation, writing anxiety, lack of ideas, poor structure organization, lack of training on how to conduct a research, determining the value of information, insufficient reading, and plagiarism. In addition to these writing skills related difficulties, English PhD students face other challenges which hold back the completion of the thesis. For instance, lack of sources, poor time management, lack of support from the supervisors, luck of funding from research laboratories and institutions, and finally lack of cooperation between PhD students. Finally, this paper also sheds light on recommendations and remedial measurements to achieve improvements in research writing skills.

Keywords: Difficulties, research writing skills, and English PhD students.

COMPARISON OF OPTIMIZATION METHODS BASED ON DIFFERENT METAHEURISTIC ALGORITHMS FOR A MICROGRID ENERGY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Amel KHEITER
Abdelhamid Ibn Badis University – Mostaganem
Faculty of Science and Technology
Belhacel Road 27000
ORCID iD :0000-0002-7133-6711
Slimane SOUAG
Abdelhamid Ibn Badis University – Mostaganem
Faculty of Science and Technology
Belhacel Road 27000

ABSTRACT
The micro grid studied is composed of a set of small power plants that combine renewable energies such as solar and wind power with a diesel generator, these energy sources are interconnected with the low voltage distribution of an urban area ; operating in island mode or connected to the main electrical network. An EMS energy management system is integrated to manage the micro grid reliably and efficiently, this EMS consists of two modules : forecast module and optimization module.
The forecasting module is based on a neural network associated with a backpropagation algorithm; in order to forecast solar irradiance, temperature, wind speed and load demand. To have a better optimization module, a comparative study is carried out between three optimization methods based on different metaheuristic algorithms such as : optimization by particle swarm "PSO", the genetic algorithm "GA" is gravisional algorithm of search for "GSA". As a result of this comparative study, the PSO algorithm ensures better planning optimization of electricity production and load demand while reducing the daily operating costs of the micro-grid under study.

Keywords
Microgrid, energy management system, metaheuristic algorithms, genetic algorithm, particle swarm optimization.

DEVELOPMENT AND PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF CONTROL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OF SOLAR PLANT LOCATED IN ALMATY CITY (KAZAKHSTAN)

Amirgaliyev Yedilkhan

Institute Information and Computational Technologies CS MES RK, Kazakhstan,

Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan

Kunelbayev Murat

Institute Information and Computational Technologies CS MES RK, Kazakhstan,

Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan

ABSTRACT

An article describes the development and practical application of control unit of the solar plant, located in Almaty city (Kazakhstan). Such system envisages using an electrical pump for circulation in the transfer medium, connecting a flat plate solar collector with a tank. There has been developed a controller for solar system management, able to control the solar thermal system's current temperature. With the aim thereof in the proposed system the measurements are carried out from 6 digitizers (DS18B20 Dallas), using 16 wires. Using Dallas sensors and corresponding software it is possible to control the temperature level and heat amount. Usage of 4 digital sensors substantially increase the system control performance and raises data processing speed. There have been considered the possibilities of the sensors configuration for Arduino platforms, as well, the solar collector management scheme. This paper scientifically analyzes the work of the new controller for controlling the solar thermal system using 6 digital temperature sensors using the Arduino platform to determine the control of the entire solar thermal system.

Key words: flat solar collector, controller, Dallas sensors, Arduino platform, solar thermal system

HOW WORK MOTIVATION CAN ACCELERATE BANK EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE DURING THE COVID PANDEMIC ?

[1]Ana Kadarningsih, [2]Vicky Oktavia, [3]Amjad Ali
[1,2]University of Dian Nuswantoro, Indonesia
[3]University of Okara Punjab, Pakistan

ABSTRACT

The objective of this study is to seek the influence of leadership and career development on bank employee performance with work motivation as intervening variable at bank company. Type of this research is a quantitative with primary data from questionnaire distribution and measurement by likert scale. The population of this research is 105 employees of BRI Bank of Batang Branch, Indonesia. The method of sample selection is purposive sampling method. The sample of this research is all employees at BRI Bank of Batang Branch, Indonesia. Analysis technique of data in this research is Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) and using WarpPLS version 7.0 as analysis tools. The results of the research shows that leadership, career development has significant positively effect on work motivation. Leadership and career development also have positive and significant impact on employee performance. Other results found that work motivation has positive and significantly impact on employee performance. It explain that work motivation can mediate the relationship between leadership and career development to increase bank employee performance. Based on the Sobel Test, it is found that work motivation mediates a greater and more significant the relationship between leadership and bank employee performance than the relationship between career development and bank employee performance. Strong work motivation and good leadership can accelerate employee performance in bank company properly.

Keywords : Leadership, Career Development, Motivation, Bank Employee Performance

İSLAMİ MUHASEBE STANDARTLARININ TARİHSEL GELİŞİMİ VE GÜNÜMÜZE ETKİLERİ

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF ISLAMIC ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND ITS EFFECTS ON TODAY

Arzu DOĞAN
Munzur Üniversitesi, Lisansüstü Eğitim Enstitüsü, Genel İşletme Anabilim Dalı, Genel İşletme Tezli Yüksek Lisans Programı, Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Tunceli, Türkiye
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-7382-2940

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Zülkif YALÇIN
Munzur Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi, Sağlık Yönetimi Bölümü
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-4118-8316

ÖZET

İslam Dini, geçmişten günümüze var olan toplumun inançlarını, ibadetlerin, kültürlerini etkileyen olgudur. İnsan davranışlarının hemen hemen bütününe etki eden din, ekonomiye de etki ettiği görülmektedir. Birçok hadislerde geçen buyruk ve yasaklarda bunu kanıtlamaktadır. Özellikle Bakara 282. Ayetin mealinde de aralarında bir kâtip seçip borç ve alacaklarını eksizsiz yazılmasını, gerektiğinde şahit tutup unuttukları borçları hatırlatmasını ve az olsun çok olsun yazılmasını buyurmaktadır. Mealden de anlaşılacağı üzere İslam Dini mali olayların kayıt altına alınmasını buyurmuştur. Bu Mealde anlatılan durumu muhasebenin temel kavramlarından sosyal sorumluluk, tam açıklama, önemlilik ve maliyet esası kavramları ile ilişkilendirmek mümkündür. İslami Muhasebe, İslam Dininin faizi yasaklamasıyla ortaya çıkmıştır. Böylelikle günümüzde finans kuruluşlarının temelinde var olan faizin İslam dininde haram olmasından dolayı Müslüman ülkelerde ayrı bir finans sisteminin oluşmasına neden olmuştur. Katılım Bankaları, İslami Banka, Özel Finans Kuruluşları adı altında faizsiz finans kuruluşları kurulmuştur. İslami Muhasebe Kuruluşları Denetim ve Organizasyonu (AAOIFI) tarafından uluslararası muhasebe standartları ve finansal raporlama standartları ile uyum sağlamak amacıyla Faizsiz Finans Denetim ve Muhasebe standartları yayınlanmıştır. Yayınlanan standartlar ülkemizde, 29.05.2019 tarihinde KGK tarafından Resmi Gazetede yayınlanmıştır. Çalışmamızda, yayınlanan bu standartlar çerçevesinde, İslam Dini muhasebeyle ilişkilendirilerek, İslami Muhasebe ve Denetim Standartlarının temel özellikleri ve ilkeleri açıklanmaya çalışılmıştır. Çalışmamızın amacı, İslami Muhasebenin gelişimini tarihsel olarak inceleyip, günümüzde uluslararası muhasebe ve finansal raporlama standartları ile uyumlu olacak şekilde çıkarılan Faizsiz Finans ve Bankacılık Denetim Standartlarının incelenmesini yapıp muhasebeye etkilerini belirlemektir. Literatür taraması yöntemi ile İslami finansın temel prensipleri, kurum ve kuruluşları incelenerek, Türkiye'de ki çalışmalar araştırılıp amaca ulaşılmaya çalışılacaktır. Bu çalışma ile muhasebe bilimine ve muhasebe literatürüne katkı sağlanacağı umut edilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İslami Muhasebe Standartları, Faizsiz Finans, Muhasebe

ABSTRACT

The religion of Islam is a phenomenon that affects the beliefs, worship and culture of the society that has existed from the past to the present. It is seen that religion, which affects almost all of human behavior, also affects the economy. The commands and prohibitions mentioned in many hadiths prove this. Especially in the verse 282 of the Baqarah, he orders a scribe to choose among them, to write down their debts and receivables, to remind them of the debts they have forgotten by witnessing when necessary, and to write them less or more. As it can be understood from the meaning, the Islamic Religion ordered that financial events be recorded. It is possible to associate the situation described in this Meal with the basic concepts of accounting, social responsibility, full disclosure, materiality and cost basis. Islamic Accounting emerged with the prohibition of interest by Islam. Thus, due to the fact that the interest, which is the basis of financial institutions today, is forbidden in the religion of Islam, it has led to the formation of a separate financial system in Muslim countries. Interest-free financial institutions have been established under the name of Participation Banks, Islamic Bank, Private Finance Institutions. Islamic Accounting Institutions Audit and Organization (AAOIFI) published Interest-Free Finance Auditing and Accounting standards in order to comply with international accounting standards and financial reporting standards. The published standards were published in the Official Gazette by KGK on 29.05.2019 in our country. In our study, within the framework of these published standards, the basic features and principles of Islamic Accounting and Auditing Standards were tried to be explained by associating with Islamic Religious Accounting. The purpose of our study is to examine the development of Islamic Accounting historically, examine the Islamic Finance and Banking Audit Standards, which are issued in accordance with today's international accounting and financial reporting standards, and determine their effects on accounting. Survey method with the basic principles of Islamic finance, examining bodies and institutions, working in Turkey will be explored and tried to reach goals. It is hoped that this study will contribute to accounting science and accounting literature.

Keywords: Islamic Accounting Standards, Interest-Free Finance, Accounting

DEVELOPMENT OF A RELATION BETWEEN VICKERS HARDNESS AND MICROINDENTATION TEST LOADS FOR BI-2212 CRYSTAL STRUCTURE DOPED WITH MANGANESE IONS

Doç. Dr. Asaf Tolga ÜLGEN
Şırnak Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-7112-5607
Doç. Dr. Yusuf ZALAOĞLU
Osmaniye Korkut Ata Üniversitesi, Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-0193-799X
Doç. Dr. Gürcan YILDIRIM
Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-5177-3703
Prof. Dr. Tahsin TURĞAY
Sakarya Üniversitesi, Tasarım ve Mimarlık Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-0304-1097

ABSTRACT

This interdisciplinary study is a continuation of systematic identification research grounded on the vital influence of manganese (Mn) ion addition on some fundamental mechanical performance features of bulk $Bi_{2.1}Sr_{2.0}Ca_{1.1}Cu_{2.0}O_y$ (Bi-2212) superconducting materials with the aid of microindentation hardness experiments intervals 0.245 N-2.940 N. In this respect, the current work is divided in three main parts: (I) determination of the variation in the fracture toughness (K_{IC}), ductility (D), elastic stiffness coefficient (C_{11}) and brittleness index (B) parameters with the Mn ion addition level; (II) examination of the relationship between the Vickers microindentation hardness findings and indentation test loads with the assistant of the fitting equations deduced from the fourth-order formulas; (III) change of porosity values (P) gathered from Young's modulus of elasticity on the addition level of manganese ions in the bulk Bi-2212 crystal structure and applied microindentation test loads. It is found from the first part that the fundamental mechanical performance features (K_{IC}, D, C_{11} and B) are observed to considerably decrease with the increment in the manganese addition level due to new formed permanent structural problems such as the interior cracks, internal defects, voids, pores, lattice strains, omnipresent flaws, coupling and connectivity between the superconducting grain in the Bi-2212 crystal system. The findings of second part show that the presence of Mn dopants causes new crack sites, stress concentration regions and unconstrained dislocation motions in the bulk Bi-2212 superconducting crystal system. Hence, less mechanical test load is required to move the cracks, omnipresent flaws and dislocations in the Bi-2212 superconducting matrix. Namely, the pure sample (presenting less response to applied load) is much stronger than the Mn added materials. The last part displays

that the relative porosity values tend to increase with the enhancement in both the Mn addition level and applied test load magnitudes due to the induced structural problems in the Bi-2212 crystal system. All in all, the presence of manganese addition in the superconducting matrix damages the stabilization of durable tetragonal phase as a result of diminish of the active slip systems in the crystal lattice.

Keywords: Bi-2212 system; Mn addition; Vickers hardness; Relative porosity; Young's modulus.

EFFECT OF MANGANESE ADDITION ON DC ELECTRICAL RESISTIVITY QUANTITIES OF POLYCRYSTALLINE $Bi_{2.1}Sr_{2.0}Ca_{1.1}Cu_{2.0}O_y$ SUPERCONDUCTING COMPOUNDS

Doç. Dr. Asaf Tolga ÜLGEN
Şırnak Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-7112-5607
Doç. Dr. Yusuf ZALAOĞLU
Osmaniye Korkut Ata Üniversitesi, Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-0193-799X
Doç. Dr. Gürcan YILDIRIM
Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-5177-3703
Prof. Dr. Tahsin TURĞAY
Sakarya Üniversitesi, Tasarım ve Mimarlık Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-0304-1097

ABSTRACT

In the current work, the differentiation in the fundamental electrical resistivity quantities such as room temperature resistivity (ρ_{300K}), residual resistivity ratios (RRR), ρ_{norm}, ρ_{115K}, and $\Delta\rho$ with the different molar manganese (Mn) addition ratios ($0.0 \leq x \leq 0.10$) in the polycrystalline $Bi_{2.1}Sr_{2.0}Ca_{1.1}Cu_{2.0}O_yMn_x$ superconducting crystal structure is examined by means of temperature-dependent electrical resistivity measurements performed in range of 15 K-115 K. Similarly, we investigate the influence of Mn ions on the residual resistivities (ρ_{res}) of the materials by means of Matthiessen's rule ($\rho(T) = \rho_i(T) + \rho_{res}$). The samples studied are produced at the annealing temperature of 840 °C for the duration of 24 h with the assistant of conventional solid-state reaction route. The experimental findings reveal that the electrical characteristic features are found to be strongly dependent upon the manganese addition level. In this respect, with the enhancement of Mn addition amount the electrical resistivity (conductivity and metallic) nature increases (decreases) considerably due to new induced permanent basic crystallinity problems including the grain misorientation distributions, lattice strains, distortions, porosity, defects, partial melting, structural inhomogeneity and grain boundary coupling problems (quality of interaction between the superconducting grains). Numerically, the pure sample exhibits the minimum resistivity parameters whereas the Bi-2212 superconductor exposed to the maximum Mn addition level of x=0.10 presents the highest electrical resistivity features as a result of its own problematic crystal structure.

Keywords: Bi-2212 superconducting material; Mn addition; Electrical resistivity quantities; Crystallinity problems.

THEME AND RHEME IN THE TEXT INFORMATION STRUCTURE

ASGAROVA BANOVSHA ALLAHVERDİ

Azerbaijan University

ABSTRACT

This research focused on Theme and Rheme analyses. It explores the insights concerning the relationship between Theme and Rheme derived from theory of Systemic Functional Grammar.

The aim of this paper is to introduce the so-called Theme-Rheme framework as an effective tool to enhance argumentative writing skills, analyse the texts by identifying their Themes and Thematic structure and compare the results by looking at the similarities and differences that appear between the ways in which texts are organized in light of their Themes and Thematic structure. This paper gives an overview of the theoretical framework of Theme-Rheme and their definitions and systems and analyzes thematic structure, theme types and Thematic Progression. It aims to raise the learners' awareness of the essential concepts of Theme and Rheme as well as Thematic Progression that are useful for them to master writing skills.

The study of the information structure and thematic structure of the text , theme / rheme, marked / unmarked, new / given, interpretation of the information structure as a whole is one of the main parts of text research.The information structure is still based on the theme and rheme brought by the Prague School of Linguistics.

Theme and Rheme are concerned with organization within the clauses in a text. Theme is the beginning point of message and the Rheme explains more about the message from the Theme of the clauses. The main purpose of this research was to determine the type of Theme and Rheme. The system of Theme and Rheme organizes the message of the clauses to show the local context of it and its relation to the context. The local context position is known as Theme, and the rest is Rheme (Martin, 1997). Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) state that theme is the beginning point of a message and the Rheme explains more about the message from the Theme of the clauses. Therefore, the system of Theme and Rheme lets the speaker or writer choose the delivery of his or her message organization.

There is a close semantic connection between the information structure and the thematic structure, which is reflected in the unmarked relationship between the two. When other things being equal, a unit of information is spaced by a (sorted) sentence ('unspecified tonality'); and in this case, giving the given -New ('unmarked tonality') command means that the th falls into the Given, and the New falls into Rheme.
But even if they are related, Given + New and Theme + Rheme are not the same thing. The theme is what the speaker chooses as a starting point. What is given is the listener, that is, what you already know or have access to. Theme + Rheme is dynamic, and Given + New is listener.
The theme and Rheme are among the whole texts in the thematic progress and play a role in indicating where the topics begin and end.

The result analysis found that there were three types of theme which were used namely Ideational/Topical, Textual and Interpersonal. The most dominant Theme was Topical followed by Textual and Interpersonal Theme .The results showed that the unmarked Themes dominated the existence of theme in the students' texts, while the nominal group recorded the highest percentage of the topical theme type.

Key word: theme, rheme, marked, unmarked, new, given

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POLOXAMER 407 (PLURONIC F-127)'NİN İMATİNİB DUYARLI VE DİRENÇLİ K562 KRONİK MİYELOİD LÖSEMİ HÜCRE SERİLERİNİN PROLİFERASYONLARI ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİ

EFFECT OF POLOXAMER 407 (PLURONIC F-127) ON THE PROLIFERATON OF K562 IMATINIB SENSITIVE AND RESISTANCE CHRONIC MYELOGENOUS CELL LINE

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Aslı KOÇ
Ankara Üniversitesi, Eczacılık Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-4679-9079

ÖZET

Kronik miyeloid lösemi, tirozin kinazın konstitüf aktivasyonuna neden olan, BCR-ABL füzyon geninden kaynaklanan, Philadelphia kromozomu ile karakterize, hematolojik bir bozukluktur. İmatinib mesylate, kronik miyeloid lösemi tedavisinde kullanır ve tirozin kinazları inhibe eder ve imatinib direnci, kronik miyeloid löseminin tedavisinde başlıca engeldir.

Poloxamer 407 (Pluronic F127), hidrofilik, iyonik olmayan yüzey aktif maddedir. Poloxamer 407, ilaç transfer çalışmalarında dikkatleri üzerine çekmektedir. Hücre zarlarına dahil olabilmekte ve mitokondriyal solunum mekanizmasını, ATP sentezini, pekçok genin ekspresyonunu ve apoptozu etkileyebilmektedir.

Bu çalışmada, Poloxamer 407'nin imatinibe duyarlı ve dirençli K562 hücre serilerinde, hücre proliferasyonu üzerindeki etkisi araştırıldı. Bu amaçla, farklı çözücülerde çözünmüş Poloxamer 407'nin, yalnız ya da imatinible kombine olarak, farklı zaman aralıklarında, imatinib duyarlı ve dirençli K562 hücre serilerinde, hücre proliferasyonları üzerindeki etkileri incelendi. Poloxamer 407'nin yalnız veya imatinib ile kombine olarak uygulandığında, imatinibe duyarlı ve dirençli K562 hücrelerinin proliferasyonunu inhibe edemediği görüldü. Sonuç olarak, farklı poloxamer çeşitleri, farklı hücre serilerinde farklı etkilere neden olabilmektedir. Hücre tipi, inkübasyon süresi, poloxamer konsantrasyonları farklı etkilerin altında yatanda nedeni oluşturmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Poloxamer 407, K562, imatinib, lösemi

ABSTRACT

Chronic myelogenous leukemia a hematological disorder and it is characterised by Philadelphia chromosome which results from BCR-ABL fusion gene. This gene cause constituve activation of tyrosine kinase. Imatinib mesylate is used for chronic myelogenous leukemia treatment and it inhibits tyrosine kinases and imatinib resistance is the major obstacle in the treatment of the chronic myelogenous leukemia.

Poloxamer 407 (Pluronic F127) is a hydrophilic, non-ionic surface-active agent and draws attention in drug delivery studies. Poloxamer 407 can incorporate into cell membranes and influence mitochondrial respiratory mechanism, ATP synthesis, several gene expression and apoptosis.

In this study, the effect of Poloxamer 407 on cell proliferation in imatinib sensitive and resistant K562 cell lines was investigated. For this purpose, the effects of Poloxamer 407 was dissolved in different solvents, alone or in combination with imatinib, on cell proliferation in imantinib sensitive and resistant K562 cell lines at different time intervals were investigated. Poloxamer 407 was found to be unable to inhibit the proliferation of imatinib sensitive and resistant K562 cells when administered alone or in combination with imatinib. As a result, different pluronic types can cause different effects in different cell lines. Cell type, incubation time, pluronic concentrations underlie different effects.

Keywords: Poloxamer 407, K562, imatinib, leukemia

PEER LEARNING IN ONLINE COMMUNITIES OF PRACTICE: INSIGHTS AND CHALLENGES

PhDc., Athina Geladari

Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Faculty of Philosophy,

School of Italian Language and Literature

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-5027-0696

PhDc., Konstantinos Mastrothanasis

University of the Aegean, School of Humanities,

Department of Primary Education

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-8703-9607

ABSTRACT

Online Communities of Practice are one of the most interesting topics in the field of Educational Technology. They are a newly established, popular and dynamic field of e-learning, mainly applied in the professional development of employees.

As most courses have been transferred on online platforms, Online Teacher Learning Communities are comprising an alternative to face-to-face teacher training and there is continued research interest in improving the learning experience provided. The importance of Online Learning Communities (further on OLC) in the educational process is widely recognized. Interaction and collaboration among the participants seem to be crucial in the online context. Peer learning has been identified as a good method to support learning, with learners being able to learn with and from each other. Through OLC the educational/training needs of the participants are met by interacting with their colleagues. It also offers teachers a strong sense of identity and social cohesion, the benefits of shared knowledge and experience, mutual support and collective effort to achieve common goals on a learning, professional and personal level.

However, in online settings there are a number of challenges regarding peer learning, including the teacher as peer, learning material to support peer activities, technologies for peer

learning. Importantly, there are also a number of linked issues impacting on the learning experience such as the learners' feeling of isolation and drop-out. Significant causes for learners' quitting online courses prematurely include inadequate personal time management, not understanding the distance learning concepts, difficulty in adapting to a new study environment, isolation, lack of motivation and encouragement. In cases where social interaction between peers or tutors occurs, evidence suggests that this leads to increased learning satisfaction, a higher sense of community and, eventually, enhancement of learning. The literature suggests that online learner's levels of participation and assessment outcomes are related, particularly learners who are more active online, participating in discussions, will generally continue with their study and achieve higher assessment outcomes. Due to the fact that learning experience is important for successful peer learning, creating meaningful learning for developing learning experience in the online environment is a major reason for conducting research addressing questions about what factors promote or hinder peer learning in an online environment and how do online peer learning environments impact on the learning experience.

The present paper elaborates on the factors that seem to contribute to the consideration of OLC as a successful training model related to the optimization of the various technological tools of the online community platform. An integrated environment for teacher participation, interaction and collaboration, e.g. Learning Management System, e-portfolio, discussion forums, blog, wiki, video conference, support teacher participation, program commitment and community cohesion.

Keywords: Peer learning, Online Communities of Learning, Teacher training, online tools

BIOSORPTION OF METRIBUZIN PESTICIDE BY CUCUMBER (*CUCUMIS SATIVUS*) PEELS-ZINC OXIDE NANOPARTICLES COMPOSITE: KINETIC, EQUILIBRIUM AND THERMODYNAMIC STUDIES

Atta ul Haq

Department of Chemistry, Government College University Faisalabad, Pakistan

Tayyab Tahir

Department of Chemistry, Government College University Faisalabad, Pakistan

ABSTRACT

In the present study a novel biosorbent was prepared from cucumber peels modified with zinc oxide nanoparticles (CPZiONp-composite) for the removal of metribuzin pesticide from aqueous media. The synthesized composite characterized by FTIR, SEM, EDX, point of zero charge (pH_{pzc}) and surface area pore size analyzer before and after biosorption of metribuzin. The biosorption studies were carried out in batch system under the effect of initial solution pH, dose of composite, time of contact, initial metribuzin concentration and temperature. The result of effect of pH indicates the dependency of biosorption of metribuzin on solution pH and maximal biosorption was obtained at pH 3.0. Surface chemistry of the composite was studied by determining the point of zero charge and was found to be 6.1. The biosorption data of metribuzin were fitted in to pseudo first order, pseudo second order, Elovich, intraparticle diffusion and liquid film diffusion kinetic models and the results showed that pseudo second order is the satisfactory model to explain the data due to highest value of correlation coefficient. Moreover, the biosorption capacity computed from pseudo second order is more close to the experimental biosorption capacity. Freundlich, Langmuir, Temkin and D-R isotherms were used to examine the biosorption of metribuzin and were assessed that Freundlich isotherm is well suited for the fitting of the biosorption data owing to the highest value of correlation coefficient. Thermodynamic parameters such as entropy, enthalpy and Gibbs free energy were computed from van't Hoff's equation and revealed that biosorption of metribuzin onto cucumber (*Cucumis sativus*) peels-zinc oxide nanoparticles composite (CPZiONp-composite) is spontaneous and exothermic process.

Keywords: Metribuzin, cucumber (*Cucumis sativus*) peels-zinc oxide nanoparticles composite, biosorption, kinetics, equilibrium, thermodynamics

DIFFERENT LANGUAGES, DIFFERENT CULTURES, DIFFERENT CONCEPTS

Lect. Aybaniz Ismayilova

Odlar Yurdu University, Azerbaijan

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-9931-9254

ABSTRACT

The division of mankind into nations and tribes and the differences in their languages and dialects are closely intertwined. Language is not only an external means of human and social communication, but also the foundation of human nature and is necessary for the development of its spiritual forces and the formation of its worldview. From the very beginning of the emergence of the human race, language has been such an initial and necessary step that nations are able to pursue their goals on its basis. The origin of languages is also conditioned by the causes of spiritual power. Language and spiritual power do not develop separately and one after the other, they form an indivisible activity of mental abilities. Language is an outward manifestation of the spirituality of nations; the language of the people is its morality, and the morality of the people is its language, and it is difficult to imagine anything more than that. Language is an indicator of the mental development of nations. There is a strong connection between languages and cultures. Scientists have concluded that different nations have different languages and different worldviews. And people can achieve this only if they correlate their thinking with society. It is possible to reflect cultural values through languages as well.

Key words: different cultures, flexion, agglutination, linguistic diversity, poetic creativity, genetically related languages

VOLKANİK ALANLARDA JEOFİZİK ARAŞTIMALAR

GEOPHYSICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN VOLCANIC AREAS

Prof. Dr. Aydın BÜYÜKSARAÇ

Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Çan Vocational School

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-4279-4158

Doç. Dr. Özcan BEKTAŞ

Cumhuriyet University, Department of Geophysical Engineering

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-5232-4654

Öğr. Gör. Sinan KOŞAROĞLU

Cumhuriyet University, Department of Geophysical Engineering

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-0274-9317

ÖZET

Volkanik ortamlar, farklı jeolojik koşullarda bulundukları için yakın çevrelerinden farklı özellikler gösterirler ve genellikle yüksek yoğunluklu, bol mineral kayaçların oluşumuna neden olurlar. Volkanların derin yapısını incelemek zor olduğu için jeofizik yöntemlerin kullanılması oldukça önemlidir. Volkanın iç yapısını, magma odası konumlarını ve termal etkileri altındaki kaya ortamlarını tanımanın en etkili yollarından biri jeofizik yöntemlerden yararlanmaktır. Manyetik yöntemler, volkanın farklı manyetik özelliklerini ayırt etmek için kullanılır. Volkanik kütle içindeki daha yoğun ve daha az yoğun kayaçların dağılımını ve altta yatan birimlerin yapısını ortaya çıkarmak için kullanılan jeofizik yöntemlerden bir diğeri de gravite yöntemidir. Bu yöntemle, uzun vadeli periyodik ölçümler yaparak olası patlamaları tahmin etmek için yanardağlara yakın tepelerdeki küçük değişiklikleri izlemek de mümkündür.

Mikro sismik aktivitenin izlenmesi, volkanik kütledeki hareketliliğin belirlenmesi ve modellenmesinde de çok etkili ve önemli bir yöntemdir. Yerdeki magma hareketleri sismik titreşimlere ve yüzeye ulaşan küçük depremlere neden olur. Bu nedenle volkanik yamaçlara yüksek hassasiyetli sismometreler yerleştirilir ve yeraltında meydana gelen en küçük

titreşimler bile kaydedilir. Ağırlıklı olarak yukarıda belirtilen yöntemleri içeren sonuçlar ile ülkemizde Orta ve Doğu Anadolu'daki volkanik alanlar, volkanizmanın kökeni, termal süreçler ve geçmiş oluşumların izlerini içeren çalışmalar birlikte değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Volkanizma, Jeofizik, Manyetik, Gravite, Titreşim

ABSTRACT

Volcanic environments show different characteristics from their close environment since they are found in different geological conditions and generally cause the formation of high density, abundant mineral rocks. It is very important to use of geophysical methods since it is difficult to examine the deep structure of the volcano. One of the most effective ways of recognizing the internal structure of the volcano, the magma chamber locations and the rock environments under their thermal influence is to utilize geophysical methods. Magnetic methods are used to distinguish the different magnetic features of the volcano. Another of the geophysical methods used to reveal the distribution of denser and less dense rocks in the volcanic mass and the structure of the underlying units is the gravity method. By this method, it is also possible to monitor small changes in the hills near the volcanoes in order to predict possible eruptions by making long term periodic measurements.

Monitoring of micro-seismic activity is also a very effective and important method in determining and modeling the mobility in volcanic mass. Magma movements in the ground cause seismic vibrations and small earthquakes reaching the surface. For this reason, highly sensitive seismometers are placed on the volcanic slopes and even the smallest vibrations occurring underground are recorded. The results, which mainly include the methods mentioned above, and the studies including the volcanic areas in Central and Eastern Anatolia in our country, the origin of the volcanism, thermal processes, and traces of past formations were evaluated together.

Keywords: Volcanism, Geophysics, Magnetic, Gravity, Vibration

TÜRK HALKLARININ ORTAK KÜLTÜRLERİNDEKİ "YALLI" VE "HALAY" OYUNLARININ BENZER VE FARKLI ÖZELLİKLERİ

(Azerbaycan ve Türkiye Örneği)

SIMILAR AND DIFFERENT CHARACTERISTICS OF "YALLI" AND "HALAY" GAMES IN COMMON CULTURES OF TURKIC PEOPLES

(Sample of Azerbaijan and Turkey)

Prof. Dr. Aynur Elhan NAYİR

Necmettin Erbakan Üniversitesi,

Ahmet Keleşoğlu Eğitim Fakültesi,

Güzel Sanatlar Eğitimi/Müzik Eğitimi ABD

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-1964-3829

ÖZET

Kültür; Milletleri millet yapan en önemli değerdir. Kültürümüzü öğretmek, yaşatmak ve gelecek nesillere doğru bir biçimde aktarmak bizlerin görevidir. Kadim ve köklü geleneklere bağlı Türk halklarının yaşadıkları bölgelerde kendilerine özgün müzik ve halk oyunları mevcuttur. Değişik oyunların hepsinde ortak benzerlik olmasına rağmen Kafkasya, Orta Doğu, Anadolu, Balkanlar, Kırım, Orta Asya ve Sibirya gibi bölgelerde müzik ve oyunun (halk dansları) bölgeye göre kendince gelişme gösterip devam ettiğini görmek mümkündür.

Çok çeşitli Türk halk oyunlarının, Anadolu ve Orta Doğu Türklerindeki “Halay”, Azerbaycan Türklerindeki “Yallı”, Özbeklerdeki “Lezgi”, Kazak ve Kırgızlardaki “Kara Jorga”, Kırım Türklerindeki “Kaytarma” vb. oyunlar bunlardan bazılarıdır. Halay ve Yallı; Lezgi ve Kaytarma oyunları birbirine çok benzer oyunlardır. Batı Anadolu’daki Zeybek oyununun da pek çok kısmı Orta Asya ve Sibirya Türkleri halk oyunlarıyla benzerdir.

Bu çalışmada ortak Türk kültüründen gelen Azerbaycan’da “Yallı” oyunu ile Türkiye’deki “Halay” oyunlarının benzer ve farklı yönleri araştırılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yallı, Halay, Oyun

ABSTRACT

Culture; It is the most important value that makes nations nation. It is our duty to teach our culture, to keep it alive and to pass it on to future generations. There are music and folk dances unique to the Turkic peoples, who are connected to ancient and deep-rooted traditions, in the regions where they live. Although there are common similarities in all of the different plays, it is possible to see that music and play (folk dances) develop and continue in its own way in regions such as the Caucasus, Middle East, Anatolia, Balkans, Crimea, Central Asia and Siberia.

Some of these are various Turkish folk dances such as "Halay" in Anatolian and Middle Eastern Turks, "Yalli" in Azerbaijan Turks, "Lezgi" in Uzbeks, "Kara Jorga" in Kazak and

Kyrgyz, "Kaytarma" in Crimean Turks etc. Halay and Yallı; Lezgi and Kaytarma dances are very similar dances. Many parts of the Zeybek dance in Western Anatolia are similar to the Central Asian and Siberian Turks folk dances.

In this study, similar and different aspects of the common Turkish culture, "Yalla" dance, in Azerbaijan, and "Halay" dance, in Turkey, are investigated.

Key Words: Yallı, Halay, Dance

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CEYN OSTIN YARADICILIĞINDA NITQ XARAKTERISTIKALARI

SPEECH CHARACTERISTICS IN THE WORK OF JANE AUSTEN

Aynur MƏMMƏDOVA

Xarici Dillər Mərkəzinin baş müəllimi
Azərbaycan Dövlət Pedaqoji Universiteti
Naxçıvan Dövlət Universitetinin dissertantı

Xülasə

Məqalədə XIX əsr İngiltərəsinin məşhur feminist yazıçısı C.Ostinin roman qəhrəmanlarının nitq xüsusiyyətləri onun üslub spesifikliyi müstəvisində tədqiq olunur. Yazıçının əyalət kübar cəmiyyətinin üzvlərinin danışıq maneralarını aydınlaşdırmaqla dövrün dil mənzərəsini yaratmaq cəhdləri aşkara çıxarılır, bədii əsərdə personajların xarakterlərini onların öz nitqlərinin köməyi ilə təqdim etmək üslubu təhlilə cəlb olunur. Aydın olur ki, bədii əsərin qəhrəmanları üçün səciyyəvi olan keyfiyyətlər onların nitqində ifadəsini tapır. C.Ostin yaradıcılığı üçün xarakterik olan üslubi məqamlardan biri də dialoji və monoloji nitqlərin növbələşməsi, bəzi hallarda daxili nitqin ünsiyyət prosesində formalaşmasıdır. Janr eyniliyinə görə bir sıra üslubi xüsusiyyətlərin ümumiliyi, dövrün dil, danışıq tərzinin ümumiliyi və sosial qruplara görə fərqliliyi, nəhayət mövzunun yaxınlığı, bütün bunlar üslubi tədqiqatlarda spesifikliklə ümumiliyi əlaqələndirir. C.Ostin yaradıcılığı da bir çox parametrləri ilə seçilir, spesifiklik qazanır. Əvvəla, o, qadın yazıçıdır və romanlarının əsas qəhrəmanları qadınlar, qoyduğu məsələlər qadın həyatı, məişəti ilə feminizmlə sıx bağlılığa malikdir. İkincisi, o, ilk dəfə olaraq, əyalət kübar cəmiyyətinin, onun üzvlərinin həyar tərzini, məişətini, normalarını bir mövzu kimi ortaya atmış, müxtəlif romanlarında bu mövzunun fərqli aspektlərini də işıqlandırmağa çalışmışdır. Üçüncüsü, Ceyn Ostin XIX əsr viktorian dövrü İngiltərəsindəki dil mənzərəsini əyalət kübar cəmiyyəti üzvlərinin nitq sistemi kimi ortaya qoymuş, centri dili, centri üslubunu müzakirə və təhlil müstəvisinə çıxara bilmişdir. Dördüncüsü, C.Ostin əyalət kübar cəmiyyətində qadın və kişi dili, qadın-qadın, qadın-kişi ünsiyyət sisteminin incəliklərini, qadınlararası və kişilərarası dialoqların xüsusiyyətlərini, daxili nitqin özəlliklərini açmağa çalışmış və ya bunun üçün ən azı kifayət qədər geniş material yaratmışdır.

Açar sözlər: üslub, nitq, daxili nitq, dialoq, monoloq, xarakter, personaj.

Abstract

The article examines the speech features of the novel characters of the famous 19th century English feminist writer J. Austin in terms of its stylistic specificity.

The author's attempts to create a linguistic picture of the time by revealing the speech patterns of the members of the provincial aristocratic society are revealed, and the style of presenting the characters of the characters in the work of art with the help of their own speeches is analyzed. It is clear that the qualities that are characteristic of the heroes of a work of art are expressed in their speech.

One of the stylistic features of Austin's work is the alternation of dialogic and monologue speeches, and in some cases the formation of internal speech in the process of communication. The commonality of a number of stylistic features due to the similarity of genres, the generality of language, speech and social groups of the period, and finally the

closeness of the subject, all these are related to specificity in stylistic research. Austin's work is also distinguished by many parameters, gaining specificity. First of all, she is a female writer, and the main characters of her novels are women, and the issues she raises are closely connected with women's life and feminism.

Secondly, for the first time, he presented the lifestyle, life and norms of the provincial aristocracy and its members as a subject, and in his various novels he tried to shed light on different aspects of this subject. Third, Jane Austen presented the linguistic landscape of nineteenth-century Victorian England as a speech system for members of the provincial aristocracy, bringing the central language, the central style, to the level of discussion and analysis. Fourth, J. Austin tried to reveal in the aristocratic society of the state the subtleties of the female and male language, the subtleties of the female-male, female-male communication system, the features of inter-female and inter-male dialogues, or at least quite extensive material.

Keywords: style, speech, inner speech, dialogue, monologue, character, character.

FEATURES OF THE LANGUAGE PICTURE OF THE WORLD AND ITS REFLECTION IN LITERARY WORKS AND DICTIONARIES

Teacher AYNURA BEKIROVA

Odlar Yurdu University, Faculty of Translation and Foreign Languages,

Department of Languages,

Baku, Azerbaijan.
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-8268-3954

ABSTRACT

This article describes the "language picture of the world" concept as a specific scientific category, which is the subject of the study of semiotics and linguistics, and its reflection in the literature. The appearance of this concept in linguistics is associated with the practice of compiling ideographic dictionaries and with the problems of structure and content of lexical and semantic fields that have arisen in this regard.

In linguistics, there are many definitions of the language picture of the world. Each of them focuses on certain aspects of this concept and for this reason cannot be a generally accepted term.

The language picture of the world is the reality reflected in the language, the language division of the world, information about the world transferred with the help of language units of different levels. The language picture of the world is created in different ways; the most expressive and vivid, from our point of view, are phraseological units, figurative-metaphorical words, connotative words, and etc.

Our world perception partly depends on the language picture of the world as well. Each specific language contains a national system that determines the worldview of the speakers of this language and forms their picture of the world. In other words, the world, reflected through the prism of the mechanism of secondary feelings captured in metaphors, comparisons, symbols, is the main factor that determines the multipurposeness and specific character of any particular national language picture of the world.

Keywords: language picture of the world, concept, semiotics, linguistics, phraseological unit, worldview, metaphor

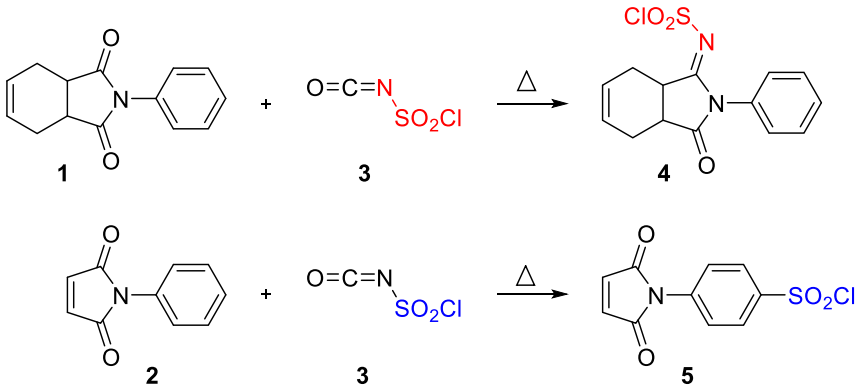
THE REACTION OF CHLOROSULFONYL ISOCYANATE WITH 2-PHENYL-3a,4,7,7a-TETRAHYDRO-1*H*-ISOINDOLE-1,3(2H)-DIONE AND *N*-PHENYLMALEIMIDE UNDER SOLVENT FREE CONDITION

Res. Assist. Dr. Aytekin KÖSE
Aksaray University, Faculty of Science and Letters, Department of Chemistry, Aksaray, Turkey
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-2448-3716
Prof. Dr. Yunus KARA
Atatürk University, Faculty of Science, Department of Chemistry, Erzurum, Turkey

ABSTRACT

Norcantharimides are known as isoindole-1,3-dione derivatives and are interesting compounds due to their anticancer properties. We have recently synthesized various isoindole derivatives and studied some of their biological activity. Based on our results, we decided on the synthesis of isoindole-1,3-dione derivatives containing fused lactam ring using chlorosulfonyl isocyanate (CSI) (**3**). CSI reacts with unsaturated systems to give either N-chlorosulfonyl-*β*-lactams.

In our continuing studies of the synthesis of isoindole-1,3-dione derivatives **1** and **2**, we used the addition of CSI (**3**) to unsaturated systems and obtained unexpected results **4** and **5**. When the reactions were performed by heating without solvent, condensation product imine 4 was observed as a sole product. We present an anomalous example describing an addition of CSI to carbonyl system. The mechanism of addition of CSI (**3**) to carbonyl group was supported by theoretical calculations. It was determined that different products were formed depending on the unsaturated systems used. Synthetic and mechanistic studies are currently under progress.



Keywords: Chlorosulfonyl isocyanate, isoindole-1,3-dione, unsaturated systems.

SONICATION-ASSISTED SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION, AND SWELLING PERFORMANCE OF SANDALOSE GUM-BASED POLYMERIC NANOPARTICLES

Lect. Dr. Barbaros AKKURT

Istanbul Technical University, Department of Chemistry, 34469 Istanbul, Turkey

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-4066-3004

Lect. Dr. Elif TÜZÜN

İstanbul University-Cerrahpaşa, Dept. of Chemistry, 34320 Istanbul, Turkey

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-5832-7351

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Selcan KARAKUŞ

İstanbul University-Cerrahpaşa, Dept. of Chemistry, 34320 Istanbul, Turkey

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-8368-4609

ABSTRACT

Recently, polymeric nanoparticles have gained great attention in the field of the diagnosis, therapy and monitoring as therapeutic nanoagents [1-3]. In this study, we prepared the novel and biodegradable sandalose gum-based polymeric nanoparticles (SG NPs) by the facile and green sonication method. We characterized the nanoparticles by several techniques such as Fourier-Transform Infrared spectroscopy, Scanning Electron Microscopy and X-Ray Diffraction technique. According to the results of characterization, we found that SG NPs had the homogenous dispersion and spherical particles with the crystallite size of 20 nm while the surface area was 108.28 m^2/g. Furthermore, we investigated the pH-responsive swelling performances of SG NPs and aimed to optimize the nanostructure using the technique of experimental design with the different operating parameters such as process time, temperature, and ratio of polymer matrix / SG. We examined the effect of the experimental parameters such as the process time (60-120 min), ratio of SG (1-10%), temperature (25-35 °C) on swelling behaviors of the SG NPs. Finally, we evaluated the swelling results using different error analysis models such as the sum of squares of errors, the hybrid fractional error function and Marquart's percentage standard deviation models to confirm the validity of the process with minimum error parameters. Based on these results, the SG NPs can serve as a promising pH responsive nanocarrier for biomedical applications.

Keywords: Polymeric nanoparticle; sandalose gum; nanostructure; swelling; optimization

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*Corresponding author. Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Engineering, Istanbul University-Cerrahpasa, 34320 Avcilar, Istanbul, Turkey, Tel.:+90 212 473 7000; fax:+90 212 473 7180, Email address: selcan@iuc.edu.tr

GOOGLE EARTH ENGINE (GEE)'DE NDVI ZAMAN SERİSİ ANALİZİ İLE LONGOZ ORMANLARININ ON YILLIK DEĞİŞİMİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE TEN-YEAR CHANGE OF LONGOS FORESTS WITH NDVI TIME SERIES ANALYSIS USING GOOGLE EARTH ENGINE (GEE)

Başak KAFES

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-0966-4260

Öğr. Gör. Osman Salih YILMAZ

Manisa Celal Bayar Üniversitesi, Demirci Meslek Yüksek Okulu

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-4632-9349

Prof. Dr. Füsun BALIK ŞANLI

Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi, İnşaat Fakültesi

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-1243-8299

ÖZET

Su basar ormanları, su seviyesinin toprak yüzeyinde ya da yüzeye yakın bir şekilde bulunduğu ve alanın periyodik olarak veya nadiren de olsa sığ bir suyla örtülü olduğu ormanları ifade etmektedir. Su basar ormanlarında bulunan deniz kıyısına yakın göller su seviyesinde değişime neden olmaktadır. Orman zemininde artıp azalan su seviyesi zengin biyoçeşitliliğin anahtarıdır. Çalışma alanı olarak seçilen İğneada Longoz Ormanları da Türkiye'de nadir bulunan su basar ormanlarından biridir. Kırklareli ili Demirköy ilçesine bağlı İğneada beldesinde bulunan Longoz Ormanları Bakanlar Kurulu kararı ile 2007 yılında Milli Park olarak tescil edilmiştir.

Bu çalışmada, Türkiye'nin İğneada Longoz Ormanları'nın uzun dönemli değişiminin incelenmesi, son 10 yıllık Landsat-7 (ETM+) ve Landsat-8 (OLI) uydu görüntüleri kullanılarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Yılın ilkbahar ve yaz mevsimlerinde ağaç yapraklarının yeşil olmasından dolayı uydu görüntüsü seçimi, Nisan ve Ağustos aylarını içine alan aylardan bulutsuz görüntülerden seçilmiştir. Son yıllarda bulut ortamında çalışan, Google firması tarafından geliştirilen, özellikle geniş alanların haritalanması, geçmiş değişimleri incelemek ve ileriye yönelik tahmin yapmak için Google Earth Engine (GEE) platformu Uzaktan Algılama (UA) çalışmalarında oldukça fazla tercih edilmektedir. GEE Landsat uydu görüntülerinin tüm arşivlerine kolay ve eş zamanlı erişebilen petabayt ölçeğinde veriyi işleyebilen JavaScript ve Python kodlama dilleriyle çalışan bir platformudur. GEE platformunda JavaScript kodlama dili ile Longoz ormanlarının değişimi Normalize Edilmiş Fark Bitki Örtüsü İndeksi (Normalized Difference Vegetation Index: NDVI) kullanılarak zaman serisi analizi ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Zaman serisi analizine göre son on yılda orman alanlarında önemli bir değişim olmadığı görülmüştür. Çalışmanın bir sonraki aşamasında uydu görüntüleri bölgenin arazi kullanım yapısına göre makine öğrenme algoritmaları kullanılarak sınıflandırılacak elde edilen bulgular NDVI zaman serisi analizleri ile karşılaştırılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: NDVI, Zaman Serisi Analizi, İğneada Longoz Ormanları, Google Earth Engine

ABSTRACT

Longos (flooded) forests refer to forests where the water level is at or near the surface of the soil and the area is periodically or rarely covered with shallow water. Submerged lakes in the flooded forests will cause changes in water levels. Increasing and decreasing water levels on the forest floor is the cause of the rich biodiversity. İğneada Longos Forest selected as the study area is one of the rare flooded forests in Turkey. Logos Forests, located in the İğneada town of Demirköy district of Kırklareli province, was registered as a National Park in 2007 with the decision of the Council of Ministers.

In this study, an analysis of Turkey's İğneada Longos Forests' long-term changes in the last 10-year was carried out using Landsat 7 (ETM +) and Landsat-8 (OLI) satellite images. Owing to the greenness of the tree leaves in the spring and summer seasons of the year, the satellite images were selected among the cloudless images gathered in the April and August months of all monitored years. The Google Earth Engine (GEE) platform, which is available in the cloud environment and developed by Google, is highly preferred in Remote Sensing (RS) studies in recent years, especially for mapping large areas, examining changes that occurred in the past, and making future predictions. GEE is a platform that works with JavaScript and Python coding languages, can easily and simultaneously access all archives of Landsat satellite images, and process petabyte-scale data. The detection of the change on the İğneada Flooded Forests was performed by time series analysis using the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) with the JavaScript coding language on the GEE platform. According to the time series analysis, it is detected that there has been no significant change in forest areas in the last ten years. In the next stage of the study, satellite images will be classified using machine learning algorithms according to the land use types of the region, and the findings will be compared with NDVI time-series analyses.

Keywords: NDVI, Time Series Analysis, İğneada Longos Forest, Google Earth Engine

DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF EMBEDDED REAL-TIME SCHOOL TRANSPORTATION TRACKING SYSTEM USING INTERNET OF THINGS: AN IMPLEMENTATION STUDY

NESNELERİN İNTERNETİ KULLANILARAK GÖMÜLÜ GERÇEK ZAMANLI OKUL ULAŞTIRMA TAKİP SİSTEMİNİN TASARIMI VE GELİŞTİRİLMESİ: BİR UYGULAMA ÇALIŞMASI

Batur Alp AKGÜL
Hasan Kalyoncu Üniversitesi, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-8332-6764
Mustafa Ersan ÇİNKILIÇ
Gaziantep Üniversitesi, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-2857-3858
Abdurrahman YAŞAR
Gaziantep Üniversitesi, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-2857-3858
Prof. Dr. İlhami YEĞİNGİL
Hasan Kalyoncu Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-6991-9611
Prof. Dr. Muhammet Fatih HASOĞLU
Hasan Kalyoncu Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-6735-9438

ABSTRACT

The rapidly increasing world population has led the education system to grow in parallel. Institutions providing transportation for students to go to their schools and school administrations have become part of the logistics sector. For this reason, the logistics sector plays a major role in the continuity of the education system. In order to ensure safe transportation of students, institutions and schools that provide transportation services use manual systems while supervising their services. To enable the school administration or related organizations to properly manage their service fleets, they need a reliable tracking system. This system should work with energy fed from vehicle batteries and should be able to track students.

The developed project provides real-time information about many data such as instantaneous location, route traveled, passenger list, location definition, and the compliance of authorized personnel to the determined schedule. This Internet of Things (IOT) based project works by

using the technologies of Radio Frequency Identification (RFID), Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM). The dual-core ESP32 microcontroller offers multitasking on this project. A special circuit board has been designed for the modules to work together and place them in a single box. In this way, GNSS and RFID data are instantly and precisely sent to the server via the SIM module.

The device is energized by the vehicle cigarette lighter power output and has mobility and can be installed easily in the vehicle. RFID cards given to drivers and students can be introduced to the system and track location and route. The data sent to the system through the SIM module are stored in the database. This information is made meaningful and presented to the user or operator as reports. In the interface section, various algorithms have been formulated for location definitions, school start / end time, and route calculations. In addition, many vehicle-based, driver-based, and school-based reports are presented to users, and comparisons can be made weekly, monthly, and annually. This study ensures that students arrive in school and home in safe and on time.

Keywords: IOT, RFID, GNSS, GSM, School, Tracking, Transportation.

ÖZET

Hızla artan dünya nüfusu, eğitim sisteminin de paralelinde büyümesine yol açmıştır. Öğrencilerin okullarına gidebilmesi için hizmet veren kuruluşlar ve okul idareleri lojistik sektörünün bir parçası olmuştur. Bu nedenle eğitim sisteminin devamlılığı için lojistik sektörü büyük rol oynamaktadır. Öğrencilerin güvenli ulaşımını sağlamak için, ulaşım hizmeti veren kurum ve okullar, hizmetlerini denetlerken manuel sistemler kullanmaktadırlar. Okul idaresinin veya ilgili kuruluşların servis filolarını düzgün bir şekilde yönetmesini sağlamak için gelişmiş bir takip sistemine ihtiyaçları varıdr. Bu sistem araç akülerinden beslenen enerji ile çalışmalı ve öğrencileri de takip edebilmelidir.

Geliştirilen proje, anlık konum, gidilen yol rotası, yolcu listesi, lokasyon tanımları ve yetkili personelin belirlenen programa uyması gibi birçok veri hakkında gerçek zamanlı bilgi sağlar. Internet of Things (IOT) tabanlı bu proje, Radio Frequency Identification (RFID), Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) teknolojilerini bir arada kullanarak çalışır. Çift çekirdeğe sahip ESP32 mikro denetleyici, bu projede çoklu işlem yapabilme imkanı sunmaktadır. Modüllerin bir arada çalışabilmesi ve tek bir kutu içerisinde araçlara konumlandırılması için özel bir devre kartı tasarlanmıştır. Bu sayede GNSS ve RFID verileri anlık ve hassas bir şekilde SIM modülü üzerinden sunucuya gönderilmektedir.

Cihaza araç çakmaklık portundan enerji verilir ve mobiliteye sahiptir ve araç içerisinde kurulum işlemi rahatça yapılabilmektedir. Şoförlere ve öğrencilere verilen RFID kartlar sisteme tanıtılarak konum ve rota takibi yapılabilmektedir. SIM modülü üzerinden sisteme gönderilen veriler, veri tabanına depolanır. Bu bilgiler anlamlandırılarak kullanıcıya veya operatöre raporlamalar olarak sunulur. Arayüz kısmında lokasyon tanımlamaları, okul başlangıç/bitiş saati belirleme, gidilen rota hesaplamaları için çeşitli algoritmalar formüle edilmiştir. Yanı sıra, araç bazlı, şoför bazlı ve okul bazlı birçok raporlama kullanıcılara sunularak haftalık, aylık ve yıllık olarak karşılaştırmalar yapılabilmektedir. Bu çalışma, öğrencilerin okula ve eve güvenli ve zamanında gitmelerini sağlar.

Anahtar Kelimeler: IOT, RFID, GNSS, GSM, Okul, Takip, Ulaştırma.

STUDY OF THE ADSORPTION OF A RADIOACTIVE METAL IN AQUEOUS SOLUTION ON A BENTONITE MODIFIED WITH IRON

BENAISSA Houssine[1], NASRALLAH Noureddine [2], ABDI ABD EL Razzak [1], KEBIR Mohammed [3], GUEDIOURA Bozid [4]

[1] C.L, Polytechnic Military School, Bordj El-Bahri, Algiers, Algeria, benaissa.houssine@gmail.com
[2] R.E.L, Faculty of Mechanical Engineering and Process Engineering, USTHB, Bab Ezzouar, Algiers, Algeria, nas_nour@yahoo.fr.
[3] URADTE, CRAPC, Bou-Ismail, BP: 384, Tipaza, Algeria, medkebir@yahoo.fr.
[4] CRND, Sebala, Draria, Algiers, Algeria, algeryfx@yahoo.fr.

ABSTRACT

The main objective of this study is to understand the technique of gamma spectrometry and its application to the adsorption of Co^{2+} metal ions for the treatment of water from the primary circuit of the NuR reactor in order to characterize the adsorption mechanism of a clay medium which is hematite-modified bentonite (α-Fe_2O_3).

For the adsorption modelling, we used two models: Langmuir and Freundlich. The results show that the Langmuir model better explains the way in which Co_{2+} ions adsorb on Fe modified Bentonite. The kinetic study shows that the adsorption follows the pseudo second order model accompanied by an intra-particle diffusion mechanism. Thermodynamic calculations show that the adsorption is endothermic.

Key words: Nuclear industry, spectrometry γ, radioactive cobalt, adsorption, bentonite, kinetics, thermodynamics.

GİYİLEBİLİR TEKNOLOJİ İLE GASTROKNEMİUS KAS OKSİJENLENMESİNİN SPORCU VE SEDANTERLERDE İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINATION OF GASTROCNEMIUS MUSCLE OXYGENATION WITH WEARABLE TECHNOLOGY IN ATHLETES AND SEDENTARY

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Bilal BİÇER
Bilal Biçer, Hatay Mustafa Kemal Üniversitesi Beden Eğitimi ve Spor Yüksekokulu
Orcid: 0000-0003-2403-9922

ÖZET

Bu araştırmada giyilebilir teknoloji ile gastroknemius kasının oksijenlenmesinin sporcu ve sedanterlerde karşılaştırılması amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmaya yaş ortalaması 22.30±2.00 yıl, vücut ağırlığı ortalaması 75.20±10.02 kg ve boy ortalaması 180.35±7.94 cm olan 20 (10 sporcu ve 10 sedanter) gönüllü erkek katılmıştır. Katılımcıların kas oksijenlenmesinin belirlenmesi için Bruce protokolü uygulanmıştır. Protokol öncesi bireylere 10 dakika aktif ve pasif hareketleri içeren ısınma yaptırılmıştır. Protokol boyunca katılımcıların kalp atım hızları ve kas oksijenlenmesi kayıt altına alınmıştır. Protokol katılımcılar yorgunluğa ulaştığında kendi istekleriyle veya maksimal kalp atım hızlarına ulaştıklarında sonlandırılmıştır. Sonrasında 5 dakika pasif germe uygulanmıştır. Katılımcıların kalp atım hızları Polar RS800CX marka telemetrik cihazla 1 ms hassasiyetle kaydedilmiştir. Gastroknemius kasının oksijenlenmesi (SmO_2) BSX Insight (Multisport versiyonu, BSX Athletics, Austin, TX) non-invaziv cihazı ile belirlenmiştir. Giyilebilir olan bu cihaz, gastroknemius kasındaki oksijen satürasyon seviyelerini ölçmek için yakın kızılaltı spektroskopi (NIRS) kullanır. Verilerin normallik sınaması sonucunda Bruce protokolünde hız ve eğim geçişlerindeki verilerin (KAH ve SmO_2) istatistiksel analizinde parametrik olmayan Friedman testi uygulanmıştır. Her bir eğim ve hızdaki veriler ayrıca test süresi ve VO_2maks açısından sporcu ve sedanterlerin karşılaştırılmasında Mann-Whitney U testi kullanılmış ve tüm analizlerde anlamlılık seviyesi $p<0.05$ olarak belirlenmiştir. Yapılan analizler sonucunda tüm eğim noktaları, egzersiz sonu ve toparlanmadaki kalp atım hızları ve SmO_2 açısından sporcu ve sedanterler birbirleri ile karşılaştırıldıklarında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir farklılık saptanmamıştır. Benzer şekilde Bruce test süresi ve hesaplanan VO_2maks açısından grup karşılaştırılmasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir farklılık saptanmamıştır.

Sonuç olarak hem sporcular hem de sedanterlerin giyilebilir teknolojileri kullanarak antrenman takiplerini yapabilecekleri fakat buna karşın antrenmanın etkisini ortaya koyma açısından daha detaylı laboratuvar analizlerinin yapılması gerektiği söylenebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Giyilebilir teknoloji, SmO_2, Antrenman

ABSTRACT

It is aimed to compare oxygenation of gastrocnemius muscle with wearable technology and athlete and sedentary. Twenty volunteer men of whose age average is 22.30±2.00, body weight average is 75.20±10.02 kg and height average is 180.35±7.94 cm participated in the research. In order to define muscle oxygenation, Bruce protocol was applied. Before applying protocol, individuals were asked for active and passive warm-up exercises for ten minutes. During the protocol, heart rates and oxygenation of muscle of participants were recorded. Protocol was terminated upon the wish of the participants or when their heart rate reached maximal value. Thereafter, passive stretching exercises were applied. Heart rate of the participants were recorded via device of Polar RS800CX with 1 ms precisely. Oxygenation of gastrocnemius muscle (SmO_2) was defined with BSX Insight (Multisport version, BSX athletics, Austin, TX) non-invasive device. That wearable device uses near infrared spectroscopy (NIRS) to measure saturation level in gastrocnemius muscle. As a result of the test of normality of data, during the statistical analysis of speed and declination transition data (HR and SmO_2) in Bruce protocol, nonparametric Friedman test was applied. Mann-Whitney U test was used for the data on each slope and speed, besides to compare athlete and sedantary in the means of test duration and VO_2maks, and significance level was defined as $p<0.05$ for all analysis. A meaningful statistical difference couldn't be determined as a result of the all analysis comparing all slope points, post-exercise and recovery heart rates and SmO_2 of athlete and sedantary. In the means of Bruce test duration and VO_2maks, accordingly, a statistical meaningful difference couldn't be determined in group comparison. Consequently, both athlete and sedentary could do exercise using wearable technology, but it could be expressed that more detailed laboratory analysis would be necessary to present the effect of exercises.

Key words: Wearable technology, SmO_2, Exercise

TAEKWONDO SPORCULARININ FİZİKSEL ÖZELLİKLERİNE GÖRE KAS KUVVETİ, KOR STABİLİTE VE KARDİORESPURATUAR UYGUNLUK İLİŞKİLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF MUSCLE STRENGTH, CORE STABILITY AND CARDIORESPIRATORY FITNESS ACCORDING TO THE PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Uzm. Fzt. Bilge Yekta DELLAL
İzmir Demokrasi Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Enstitüsü
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-2320-7325
Doç. Dr. Özlem ÇİNAR ÖZDEMİR
İzmir Demokrasi Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Bölümü
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-9205-5652

ÖZET

Taekwondo çoğunlukla tekme ve çok az olarak da yumrukla uygulanan bir olimpik savunma sporu branşıdır. Vücuda uygulanan kuvvetlerin öngörülebilmesi, karşılık verilmesi, kontrol edilmesi ve günlük yaşamın fiziksel taleplerini güvenli ve verimli bir şekilde hayata geçirilebilmesi için, bir sporcunun vücut kasları kas gerilimini karşılayabilmeli, devam ettirebilmeli ve regülasyonunu sağlayabilmelidir. Bunun için sporcunun, yeteri kadar kas kuvveti ve enduransa sahip olması gerekmektedir. Kor stabilizasyon, lokal güç üretmek, denge sağlamak ve yaralanmaları azaltmak için çok önemli bir yere sahiptir. Atletik yaralanmaların önlenmesinde, sporcuların kor kaslarının kuvvet ve dayanıklılığı büyük önem arzetmektedir. Taekwondo ile ilgili çoğu çalışma yetişkinler üzerinde yapılmıştır. Adölesan taekwondo sporcuları üzerinde az sayıda çalışma mevcuttur.

Çalışmanın amacı adölesan taekwondo sporcularında yaş, boy, kilo gibi fiziksel özellikleri ile kor kas enduransı, kardiorespuratuar uygunluk ve kas kuvveti arasında ilişkiyi incelemektir.

Çalışmaya Muğla Büyükşehir Belediyesi Spor Kulübü, Aydın Erat Spor Kulübü'nde taekwondo yapmakta olan yaş ortalaması 14 ± 1,6 yıl olan 6 erkek, 6 kız toplam 12 aktif adölesan sporcu dahil edildi. Sporcuların bilgileri için Sosyo-demografik bilgi formu, kor stabilitenin değerlendirilmesi için Spora Özgü Endurans Köprü Testi, Lateral Köprü Testi, kardiyorespiratuar uygunluk için 20 Metre Mekik Koşu Testi ve Maksimal istemli izometrik gövde kas kuvveti ölçümü için manuel dinamometre kullanıldı.

Çalışmaya katılan adölesanların yaşları ile bacak dinamometre değerleri arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı, pozitif yönde ve orta düzeyde ilişki (r=0.603, r=0.670); Boy ölçümleri ile bacak dinamometre, sırt dinamometre değerleri arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı, pozitif yönde ve orta düzeyde ilişki (r=0.642, r=0.671, r=0.635) Kilo ölçümleri ile bacak dinamometre değerleri arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı, pozitif yönde ve orta düzeyde ilişki (r=0.687, r=0.598) saptandı. Ayrıca kilo ile sırt dinamometre değeri arsında da istatistiksel olarak anlamlı, pozitif yönde ve kuvvetli düzeyde ilişki olduğu (r=0.707) görüldü.

Taekwondo sporcularının yaş, boy, kilo gibi fizksel özelliklerinin sırt ve bacak kas kuvveti ile ilişkili olduğu görülürken, kardiorespiratıar uygunluk değerleri ve kor enduransı ile ilişki olmadığı sonucuna varıldı. Sporcular için kas kuvveti ve endurans oldukça önemlidir. Erken yaşlardan itibaren spora özgü becerilerin kazandırılması ve yaralanmalar oluşmadan önce önlem alınması için antrenman programlarına özellikle bu parametrelerin ilave edilmesi gereklidir. Sporcuların değerlendirme ve rehabilitasyon programlarına bu parametrelerinin eklenmesi performansları acısından etkili olabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: taekwondo, kor stabilite, kuvvet, kardiorespiratuar uygunluk, adölesan

ABSTRACT

Taekwondo is an Olympic defense sport that is usually practiced with kicks and very small punches. An athlete's body muscles must be able to meet, maintain and regulate muscle tension so that the forces exerted on the body can be predicted, responded, controlled and the physical demands of daily life can be carried out safely and efficiently. For this, the athlete must have sufficient muscle strength and endurance.

Core stabilization plays a very important role in generating local power, maintaining balance and reducing injuries. In the prevention of athletic injuries, the strength and endurance of athletes' core muscles are of great importance. Most studies on taekwondo have been done on adults. There are few studies on adolescent taekwondo athletes.

The aim of the study is to investigate the relationship between physical characteristics such as age, height, weight and core muscle endurance, cardiorespiratory fitness and muscle strength in adolescent taekwondo athletes.

A total of 12 active adolescent athletes, 6 boys and 6 girls with an average age of 14 ± 1.6 years, who practice taekwondo at the Sports Club Muğla Metropolitan Municipality, Aydın Erat Sports Club, were included in the study. Socio-demographic information form was used for the athletes' information, the Sports Specific Endurance Plank Test and the Side Plank Test for the assessment of core stability, the 20-Meter Shuttle Run Test for cardiorespiratory fitness and a manual dynamometer for the maximum voluntary isometric measurement of core muscle strength.

A statistically significant, positive and moderate relationship between the ages of adolescents participating in the study and leg dynamometer values (r = 0.603, r = 0.670); a statistically significant, positive and moderate relationship between height measurements and leg dynamometer and back dynamometer values (r = 0.642, r = 0.671, r = 0.635); a statistically significant, positive and moderate relationship between weight measurements and leg dynamometer values (r = 0.687, r = 0.598) were found. In addition, a statistically significant, positive and strong correlation was determined between weight and back dynamometer value (r = 0.707).

It was concluded that physical characteristics of taekwondo athletes such as age, height and weight were related to back and leg muscle strength, but not to cardiorespiratory fitness values and core endurance scores. Muscle strength and endurance are very important for athletes. In order to gain sports-specific skills from an early age and to take precautions before injuries occur, these parameters should especially be added to training programs. Adding these parameters to the evaluation and rehabilitation programs of athletes can be effective in terms of their performance.

Keywords: taekwondo, core stability, strength, cardiorespiratory fitness, adolescent

Mn, Co, Ni, Cu ve Zn ESANSİYEL-ESER ELEMENTLERİNİN BİLEŞİKLERİ İÇİN TRANSMİSYON KATSAYILARININ ÖLÇÜLMESİ

MEASUREMENT OF TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENTS FOR COMPOUNDS of Mn, Co, Ni, Cu, and Zn ESSENTIAL-TRACE ELEMENTS

Dr. Burcu AKÇA

Ardahan Sağlık Hizmetleri MYO, Tıbbi Hizmetler ve Teknikler Bölümü, Ardahan Üniversitesi, Ardahan, Türkiye

http://orcid.org/0000-0003-2399-5971

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, yaşamsal öneme sahip olan Mn, Co, Ni, Cu ve Zn esansiyel-eser elementlerinin bileşiklerinin (MnF_3, $MnBr_2$, $CoCl_2$, CoF_2, $Co(NO_3)_2$, NiF_2, $NiSO_4$, $CuSO_4$, CuF_2, CuI, $ZnC_4H_6O_4$ ve $ZnSO_4$.7H2O) transmisyon katsayıları deneysel olarak belirlenmiştir. Bir maddenin foton ile etkileşmesi sonucu foton geçirme veya soğurma kabiliyetinin belirlenmesi açısından transmisyon katsayılarının ölçülmesi önemli sonuçlar doğurmaktadır. Deneyde, yüksek çözünürlüklü bir Si(Li) dedektör, 100 mCi şiddete sahip Am-241 nokta kaynak ve Enerji Ayrımlı X-ışını Floresans Spektrometresi (EDXRFS) kullanılmıştır. Çalışmada transmisyon ölçümü için kullanılan dar-şua geometrisinin oldukça hassas sonuçlar verdiği tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: EDXRFS, Transmisyon katsayıları, Esansiyel-eser elementler

ABSTRACT

In this study, the transmission coefficients were determined experimentally for compounds (MnF_3, $MnBr_2$, $CoCl_2$, CoF_2, Co $(NO_3)_2$, NiF_2, $NiSO_4$, $CuSO_4$, CuF_2, CuI, $ZnC_4H_6O_4$, and $ZnSO_4$. $7H_2O$) of Mn, Co, Ni, Cu, and Zn the essential-trace elements which are of vital importance. The measurement of transmission coefficients has important results in determining the ability of a substance to transmit or absorb photons as a result of its interaction with a photon. In the experiment, a high-resolution Si (Li) detector, an Am-241 point source with an intensity of 100 mCi, and an Energy Dispersive X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometer (EDXRFS) were used. In the study, it was determined that the narrow-beam geometry used for transmission measurement gives very sensitive results.

Keywords: EDXRFS, Transmission coefficients, Essential-trace elements

ALTERATION OF PROSPECTIVE CHEMISTRY TEACHERS' ORIENTATIONS TOWARDS CHEMISTRY TEACHING IN THE LABORATORY: THE CASE OF CARD-SORTING ACTIVITY

Prof. Dr. Canan NAKİBOĞLU

Balıkesir University, Necatibey Faculty of Education, TURKEY

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-7292-9690

Dr. Ayşe Zeynep ŞEN

Balıkesir University, Necatibey Faculty of Education, TURKEY

ABSTRACT

Chemistry laboratory teaching is an integrated part of chemistry education. A teacher's knowledge base about teaching refers to pedagogical content knowledge (PCK) and science teaching orientation is a critical component of the PCK. Whether the chemistry teachers will include experiments in their lessons and if they include, which laboratory approaches teachers will use in chemistry laboratory teaching is also closely related to their orientation. In this study, both the orientations of the PCTs before attending the Laboratory Management course and whether this course affects the change in their orientations were investigated. This course aims to educate the PCTs on how to carry out laboratory teaching in high school chemistry lessons and what different laboratory approaches are and to provide the PCTs with experience in conducting a chemistry laboratory lesson of high school. In the first two weeks of the course, the PCTs were educated about the role and importance of the laboratory in chemistry teaching, and also the teaching approaches used in chemistry laboratory lessons. After then, a different PCT each time, assuming the teacher's role, taught in one lesson duration using different laboratory teaching strategies, and to complete this task also provided an opportunity for them to examine the experiments placed in the high school chemistry textbooks. A total of 20 PCTs participated who were in the 8th semester while the study was being undertaken. To obtain the PCTs' orientation towards chemistry teaching in the laboratory, a card-sorting task was designed and applied both at the beginning and the end of the course. The findings showed that while problem-solving was the most preferred orientation as the most represented category in both the first and second tasks, the exam orientation assigned to the not representing category in both tasks. It was concluded that although there were not very consequential changes in PCTs orientations, it was revealed that while the PCTs made the preferences unconsciously in the first task, their preferences were more conscious in the second task.

Keywords: Chemistry laboratory teaching, Pedagogical content knowledge and Card-sorting activity

DEPREME DAYANIKLI BETONARME TAŞIYICI SİSTEM DÜZENLEME ESASLARI VE BAZI ÇÖZÜM ÖNERİLERİ

PRINCIPLES OF STRUCTURAL SYSTEM ARRANGEMENT FOR REINFORCED CONCRETE BUILDINGS AND SOME SOLUTION SUGGESTIONS

Dr. Cevdet Emin EKİNCİ
Fırat Üni. Teknoloji Fakültesi İnşaat Müh. Bölümü 23119 Elazığ-Türkiye
ORCID: 0000-0002-7114-4832

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada betonarme bina taşıyıcı sistem düzenlenmeleri ele alınmıştır. Bu konuda uygulanmakta olan taşıyıcı sistemleri çerçeveli, perdeli, perdeli-çerçeveli, tüp, kabuk ve kablolu sistem başlıkları altında incelenmiştir. Bilimsel ve teknolojik gelişmeleri ışığında meydana gelen değişimler ve dikkat edilmesi gereken hususlar açıklanmıştır. Depreme dayanıklı yapı özellikleri ve depremde güvenli ve uygun taşıyıcı sistem için bazı çözüm önerileri geliştirilmiştir. Çalışmanın sonunda betonarme yapının deprem esnasında en az hasarla atlatabileceği bazı çözüm önerileri ortaya konulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Biyoharmoloji, Yapısal Hasarlar, Bina Taşıyıcı Sistemleri, Taşıyıcı Sistem Düzenleme Esasları, Deprem

ABSTRACT

In this study, reinforced concrete building carrier system arrangements are discussed. The carrier systems that have been examined in this regard are under the titles of framed, curtain, curtain-framed, tube, shell and cable systems. It has been explained, the changes that occur in the light of scientific and technological developments and the points that need attention. Some solution proposals have been developed for earthquake resistant structure features and safe and suitable carrier system in earthquake. At the end of the study, some solution suggestions that the reinforced concrete structure can survive with the least damage during the earthquake are presented.

Keywords: Bioharmology, Structural Damage, Building Structural Systems, Structural System Regulation Principles, Earthquake

BETONDA RÖTRE OLAYI: GENEL BİR BAKIŞ
SHRINKAGE EVENT IN CONCRETE: AN OVERVIEW

Dr. Cevdet Emin EKİNCİ
Fırat Üni. Teknoloji Fakültesi İnşaat Müh. Bölümü 23119 Elazığ-Türkiye
ORCID: 0000-0002-7114-4832

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, betonda rötre olayı ele alınmıştır. Genel bir yaklaşım olarak, betonların rötre yapması istenmez. Fakat betonlar değişik nedenlerle rötreye maruz kalır. Rötreye maruz kalmış betonların mekanik, kimyasal ve fiziksel özellikleri olumsuz yönde etkilenir. Betonda rötre konusuyla ilgili geniş bir literatür taraması yapılmıştır. Bu bağlamda rötre türleri, özellikleri ve rötre olayına etki eden faktörler açıklanmıştır. Rötre konusunda ileri sürülen yaklaşımlar açıklığa kavuşturulmuştur. Böylece sektör çalışanlarının rötre olayını daha iyi anlama, tanımlama, önlem alma gibi hususlarda bazı çözüm önerileri geliştirilmiştir. Bu çalışma neticesinde beton üretiminde alınacak bazı özel ve genel önlemlerle rötre oluşumunun önemli ölçüde bertaraf edilebileceği anlaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Rötre, Termik Rötre, Hidrolik Rötre, Karbonatlaşma Rötresi, Bünyesel Rötre

ABSTRACT

In this study, shrinkage event in concrete is discussed. As a general approach, shrinkage is not required for concretes. But concretes are exposed to shrinkage for various reasons. The mechanical, chemical and physical properties of concretes exposed to shrinkage are adversely affected. An extensive literature review has been made on the subject of shrinkage in concrete. In this context, shrinkage types, properties and factors affecting shrinkage are explained. The proposed approaches to shrinkage have been clarified. Thus, some solution suggestions have been developed in matters such as better understanding, defining, and taking precautions of the shrinkage event of the sector employees. As a result of this study, it has been understood that shrinkage formation can be eliminated to a great extent with some special and general measures to be taken in concrete production.

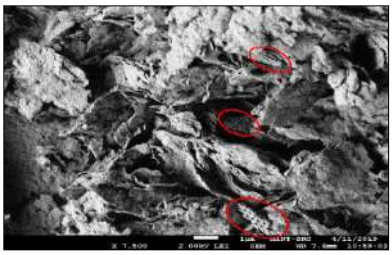
Keywords: Shrinkage, Thermal Shrinkage, Hydraulic Shrinkage,Carbonation Shrinkage, Intrinsic Shrinkage

INCORPORATION OF SINGLE GRANULAR DRAINAGE IN RECLAIMED LAND OF DREDGED MARINE SOIL BACKFILL: A LAB SIMULATION STUDY

C-M, Chan[1*] and S.F., SM Johan[2]

[1&2] Department of Civil Engineering Technology, Faculty of Engineering Technology, Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia, 84600 Pagoh, Muar, Johor, Malaysia

ABSTRACT



DMS at 7500x magnification (voids are circled in the micrograph- enable high water retention and potential

The present study examines the efficacy of single granular drainage incorporation in backfills of dredged marine soils (DMS) for reclamation works, via oedometer tests to simulate the consolidation process and mechanisms on site. The recycled geowastes of pavement milling waste (PMW) and palm oil clinker (POC) were adopted as the granular drainage materials, with medium sand used as Control in the test series. The simulation mimicked that of backfilling in reclamation works where consolidation behaviour of the DMS backfill was monitored with incorporation of different drainage layer thicknesses under one-way drainage condition. Note that granular drainage layer was underlain by non-woven geotextile as separator in a large oedometer cell of 100 mm diameter and 100 mm height. Dissipation of excess pore water from the soil was observed to increase with thickness of the drainage layer, suggesting more effective drainage facilitation. Also, POC was found more prone to crushing at higher applied stresses, leading to possible clogging of the pores and diminishing consolidation rate with increased loading. Interestingly incremental settlement of the soil was not found be particularly influenced by the drainage material used. Overall both PMW and POC could be potentially used as granular drainage layer for reclaimed land of DMS, simultaneously introducing second lives to the geowastes in beneficial civil engineering applications

Keywords: Dredged marine soils, Granular waste, Drainage layer thickness, Consolidation

MINERAL NUTRIENT CONCENTRATIONS IN GINGER (*ZINGIBER OFFICINALE*) CULTIVATED IN TASHKENT REGION, UZBEKISTAN

D. Jabborova
Laboratory of Medicinal Plants Genetics and Biotechnology, Institute of Genetics and Plants Experimental Biology, Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan

A. Matchanov
Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

Ginger is used as one of the important ingredients in traditional as well as modern medicine besides as a spice. It boosts immunity and is a rich source of many biologically active substances and minerals. Although it is a medicinally important crop, its productivity is, however, affected due to poor nutrient management and therefore it requires an adequate supply of nutrients in the form of inorganic fertilizers or organic manuring, or a mixture of both. In this context, the present study was aimed to investigate the effect of mineral fertilizers on the content of mineral elements in the ginger rhizome. Lysimeter experiments were conducted at the Institute of Genetics and Plant Experimental Biology, Kibray, Tashkent region, Uzbekistan. The experiment comprised of four treatments T1 – Control, T2 - $N_{75}P_{50}K_{50}$ kg/ha, T3 - and T4 - $N_{100}P_{75}K_{75}+B_3Zn_6Fe_6$ kg/ha. The results showed that the application of $N_{125}P_{100}K_{100}$ kg/ha increased rhizome K content by 49%, P content by 20%, and Na content by 58% as compared to control without fertilizer. While the application of $N_{100}P_{75}K_{75}+B_3Zn_6Fe_6$ kg/ha showed a significant enhancement in rhizome K, Ca, P, Mg, Na, Fe, Mn, Zn, Cu, Cr, Mo, and Si contents over the control. Thus the application of NPK+BZnFe at the rate of 100:75:75:3:6:6 kg/ha helps in improving macroelements and microelements in the ginger rhizome that helps in mineral nutrition of the rhizome.

Keywords: Medicinal plant, ginger, mineral fertilizers, rhizome nutrients

IMPACT OF MINERAL FERTILIZERS ON TURMERIC (*CURCUMA LONGA* L.) MINERAL NUTRIENTS CULTIVATED IN TERMIZ, UZBEKISTAN

K. Sulaymanov

Laboratory of Medicinal Plants Genetics and Biotechnology, Institute of Genetics and Plants Experimental Biology, Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan

A.T.Sarabekov

Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan

D. Jabborova

Laboratory of Medicinal Plants Genetics and Biotechnology, Institute of Genetics and Plants Experimental Biology, Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

A field experiment was carried out to investigate the impact of mineral fertilizers on the content of mineral elements in turmeric rhizome. For the first time in Uzbekistan was studied the content of mineral elements of ginger rhizome cultivating in Termiz, Uzbekistan. The experiment was conducted by four treatments included T1 – Control, T2 - $N_{75}P_{50}K_{50}$ kg/ha, T3 - $N_{125}P_{100}K_{100}$ kg/ha and T4 - $N_{100}P_{75}K_{75}$+$B_3Zn_6Fe_6$ kg/ha. Turmeric rhizomes were collected from field experiments at the Surkhandarya scientific experimental station of the vegetable, melon crops and potato research Institute, Uzbekistan. The data showed that T3- the NPK (125:100:100 kg/ha) and T4- the NPK+BZnFe (100:75:75:3:6:6 kg/ha) treatments significantly enhanced turmeric rhizome K content by 27-21 %, Ca content by 43-38% and P content by 54%-17% compared to control without fertilizer. Maximum number of turmeric rhizome microelements content was recorded with NPK+BZnFe applications rate (100:75:75:3:6:6 kg/ha) which resulted in rhizome Fe, Zn, Cu, Cr and Mo contents increase over the control. However, for those that want turmeric rhizomes macro and micronutrients quantity, the NPK+BZnFe applications rate (100:75:75:3:6:6 kg/ha) is recommended.

Keywords: Turmeric (*Curcuma longa* L.), mineral fertilizers, rhizome macronutrients, rhizome micronutrients.

KADINLAR BASKETBOL LİGİNDE OYNAYAN SPORCULARIN BEDENİ BEĞENME DURUMLARININ İNCELENMESİ

ANALYSIS OF THE BODY LIKES OF ATHLETES PLAYING IN WOMEN'S BASKETBALL LEAGUE

Didem YAVUZ SÖYLER

Fırat Üniversitesi, Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi, Elazığ

Orcid:0000-0002-9625-996X

Doç. Dr. M. Fatih KARAHÜSEYİNOĞLU

Fırat Üniversitesi, Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi, Elazığ

Orcid:0000-0001-9554-9263

ÖZET

Modern insanın, beden imajı, sağlık, güzellik, formda kalmak, ince görünmek, gibi bireysel özellikler önem kazanmıştır. Bedeni beğenme; kişinin toplum nezdinde istenilmeyen boy, kilo, duruş gibi kusur yansıtabilecek durumları olsa bile kendi bedenine karşı pozitif düşüncelere sahip olmasıdır. Bu çalışmanın evrenini Türkiye de Basketbol sporunu profesyonel olarak yapan kadın sporcular oluştururken örneklemini ise 2019-2020 Kadınlar Basketbol Süper Liginde yer alan 14 takım ve bu takımlar da oynayan 163 kadın basketbolcuya ulaşılması hedeflenmiştir. Çalışmanın temel hipotezlerini sınamaya yönelik daha önceden oluşturulmuş, geçerlik ve güvenirlik analizleri yapılmış, bedeni beğenme ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Bedeni Beğenme ölçeği (BBÖ); Bireylerin Bedenlerini Beğenme düzeylerini belirlemek için Tracy ve arkş. tarafından geliştirilmiş, Anlı ve arkadaşları tarafından Türkçeye uyarlanmıştır. Ölçek, 10 maddeden oluşmaktadır ve 5'li Likert tipinde bir ölçektir. Ölçekten alınabilecek en düşük puan 10 iken en yüksek puan 50'dir. Ölçekten alınan yüksek puanlar bireyin bedenini beğenme düzeyinin yüksek olduğunu göstermektedir. Anket verilerinin bilgisayar ortamına aktarılması sonucu verilerin normal dağılıma sahip olduğunu belirlemek için "Shapiro Wilk-W" testi ile birlikte, ferkans, yüzde ve anlamlılık tabloları oluşturulmuştur. Katılımcıların uyruğuna göre yabancı uyruklu sporcuların bedenlerini daha fazla beğendikleri bulunmuştur. Sporcuların fiziksel görünümleri incelendiğinde kendini zayıf ve normal olarak gören sporcuların kendini şişman olarak gören sporculara beden beğenileri daha yüksek olduğu görülmüştür. Sporcuların güzellik algılarına göre kendini güzel olarak

görmeyen sporcuların beden beğenileri daha düşük olduğu görülmüştür. Sporcuların duygu-durum algılarına göre kendini kötü olarak hisseden sporcuların beden beğenileri daha düşük olduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar kelime: kadın, beden, bedeni beğenme, spor

ABSTRACT

The individual characteristics of modern humans such as body image, health, beauty, staying in shape and looking slim have gained importance. Liking the body; It is the fact that a person has positive thoughts about his own body even if he has situations that may reflect defects such as height, weight, and posture that are not desired by the society. This study was conducted in Turkey in the sport of basketball as a professional female athletes who are creating the sample of the Women's Basketball Super League in 2019-2020 and involved 14 teams playing in this team are targeted to reach 163 women basketball players. To test the basic hypotheses of the study, it was created before, validity and reliability analyzes were made, and the body liking scale was used. The Body Liking Scale (BLS); Tracy et al. It was developed by Anlı et al. adapted to Turkish. The scale consists of 10 items and is a 5-point Likert type scale. While the lowest score that can be obtained from the scale is 10, the highest score is 50. High scores from the scale indicate that the individual has a high level of liking to his / her body. As a result of transferring the questionnaire data to the computer environment, in order to determine that the data have a normal distribution, together with the “Shapiro Wilk-W” test, individuality, percentage and significance tables were created. According to the nationality of the participants, it was found that foreign athletes liked their bodies more. When the physical appearance of the athletes was examined, it was seen that the athletes who saw themselves as weak and normal had higher body likes than the athletes who saw themselves as fat. According to the beauty perceptions of the athletes, it has been observed that the athletes who do not see themselves as beautiful have lower body likes. According to the mood perceptions of the athletes, it was observed that the athletes who felt badly had lower body likes.

Keyword: woman, body, body liking, sport

ÇOCUKLARDA PATELLOFEMORAL EKLEMİN MANYETİK REZONANS GÖRÜNTÜLEME İLE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF PATELLOFEMORAL JOINT WITH MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING IN CHILDREN

Dr. Dilek SAĞLAM

Malatya Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi, Çocuk Radyolojisi

ORCID:0000-0002-5778-6847

ÖZET

Patellofemoral instabilite çocuklarda, özellikle kız çocuklarda ve hayatın 2. dekadında sık görülür. Bu çalışmanın amacı, çocukluk çağı yaş grubunda patellofemoral eklemin manyetik rezonans görüntüleme (MRG) tetkiki ile değerlendirilmesidir.

Bu amaçla hastanemiz radyoloji bölümünde diz MRG ile tetkik edilen çocuk hastalar çalışmaya dahil edilmişdi. Diz MRG tetkiklerindeki radyolojik bulgular kaydedildi. Bütün hastalar için; Insall-Salvati indeksine göre ve Caton-Deschamps indeksine göre patella alta veya patella basa varlığı, patellar tilt, troklear kartilaj sulkus açısı, troklear kemik sulkus açısı, troklear displazi, lateral troklear inklinasyon açısı, medial-lateral faset oranı ve troklear derinlik ölçümlerin yapılarak değerlendirildi. Ayrıca hastalarda patellofemoral dislokasyon bulgusu olanlar ve olmayanlar karşılaştırıldı.

Toplam 38 hastaya ait 45 diz MRG tetkiki değerlendirildi. Hastaların yaş ortalaması 15±1.8 (aralık: 11-17) yaş idi. Hastaların 22' sinde distal femoral epifiz açıktı. 28 hastada Insall-Salvati indeksine göre patella alta, 16 hastada Caton-Deschamps indeksine göre patella alta tespit edildi. Toplam 14 diz MRG tetkikinde akut veya geçici patellofemoral dislokasyon bulgusu saptandı. Medial patellofemoral retinakulum değerlendirildiğinde; 2 hastada periligamentöz ödem, 7 hastada parsiyel yırtık ve 4 hastada komplet yırtık saptandı. Patellofemoral dislokasyon hastalarının 13 tanesinde Insall-Salvati indeksine göre patelle alta, 9 tanesinde Caton-Deschamps indeksine göre patella alta tespit edildi.

Patellofemoral eklem, çocuk hastalarda farklı morfolojik ve morfometrik özelliklere sahip olabilir. Çocuk hastalarda patellofemoral eklemin instabiliteyi tetikleyebilecek farklı yapısal özelliklerinin bilinmesi, bu hastaların MRG ile değerlendirilmesinde faydalı olacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: çocuk, patellofemoral, manyetik rezonans görüntüleme

ABSTRACT

Patellofemoral instability is usually seen in children, especially in girls and in the second decade of life. The aim of this study is to evaluate patellofemoral joint with magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) in children.

Children admitted to our hospital radiology department and evaluated with knee MRI were included in this study. Radiological findings were recorded. For all patients; presence of patella alta or basa according to Insall-Salvati and Caton-Deschamps indexes, patellar tilt, trochlear cartilage sulcus angle, trochlear bone sulcus angle, trochlear dysplasia, lateral trochlear inclination angle, medial-lateral facet ratio and trochlear depth measurements were recorded. Patients with and without patellofemoral dislocation were compared.

A total of 45 knee MRI examinations of 38 patients were included in this study. Mean age of patients was 15±1.8 (range: 11-17) years old. Twenty-two patients had open distal femoral epiphysis. Twenty- eight patients had patella alta according to Insall-Salvati index and 16 pateints according to Caton-Deschamps index. Acute or transient patellofemoral dislocation was detected in 14 patients. In evaluation of medial patellofemoral retinaculum; 2 periligamentous edema, 7 partial rupture and 4 complete rupture were found. From patients with patellofemoral dislocation, 13 had patella alta according to Insall-Salvati index and 9 according to Caton-Deschamps index.

Patellofemoral joint in children may have various morphological characteristics. Knowing the features of patellofemoral joint which may cause patellofemoral instability in children, will be useful in evaluation of these patients with MRI.

Keywords: children, patellofemoral, magnetic resonance imaging.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF AZERBAIJANI ART IN THE SPACE OF CONTEMPORARY ART "YARAT"

Развитие Азербайджанского искусства в пространстве современного искусства YARAT
Алиева Динара Али кызы
Бакинская Академия Хореографии

SUMMARY

Key words: *contemporary art, contemporary art space, actual art, artist*

The article " The development of Azerbaijani art in the space of contemporary art YARAT" is dedicated to the creation and development of contemporary art of Azerbaijan's artistic creative school in the Contemporary Art Space. Creature in the text is about the works of modern art space in the development of contemporary Azerbaijani art, its projects and achievements.

Ключевые слова: *современное искусство, пространство современного искусства, актуальное искусство, художник*

Современное искусство Азербайджана сегодня представляет собой полнокровный самобытный феномен, а азербайджанские художники активно работают в самых разных формах концептуального искусства.

Можно с уверенностью сказать, что, пространство современного искусства YARAT вносит огромный вклад в развитие и популяризации современного Азербайджанского искусства XXI века.

YARAT Contemporary Art Space, созданная в 2011 году - некоммерческая организация, занимающаяся продвижением и развитием понимания современного искусства в Азербайджане, а также созданием платформы для демонстрации искусства Азербайджана, как в стране, так и за рубежом.

YARAT способствует диалогу и общению между местными и международными художественными сетями, включая фонды, галереи и музеи. YARAT также создает дополнительные возможности для общемирового культурного диалога и создания партнерств.

Пространство современного искусства YARAT ставит перед собой цель представлять современное искусство Азербайджана в полной мере, а так же, знакомить общественность с новыми мировыми направлениями современного искусства.

Мало какая страна может похвастаться такой мощной институцией, которая вырастила и выпустила на международную арену целую плеяду молодых художников. До появления YARAT Азербайджан находился на периферии актуального искусства, сейчас же в страну устремились художники и кураторы с мировыми именами.

Посредством изобразительного искусства YARAT в своём лице, и своей деятельностью так же создает некий синтез Восточной и Западной культуры.

Со дня создания YARAT было проведено свыше 150-ти проектов. При поддержке пространство современного искусства YARAT были проведены выставки Лейлы Алиевой, Аиды Махмудовой, Гусейна Агвердиева, Маммеда Мустафаева, Рамала Казими, Дежана Калуджеровича, Махмуда Бахшинина, Маргрет Айхерин, Шаарбека Аманкулу, Вильяма Коббинга и других.

Впервые коллекция YARAT представлена на открытии нового центра и фокусируется на сотрудничестве с художниками из Кавказа, Центральной Азии и соседних стран. Баку - идеальное место для искусства в этом регионе: сходство между религией и языком и общее советское прошлое между разными странами усилились резкими социально-экономическими изменениями за последние 20 лет.

На сегодняшний день пространство современного искусства YARAT полностью утвердил себя как ведущая некоммерческая организация занимающаяся развитием и пропагандой современного Азербайджанского искусства.

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THE EVOLUTION OF CHILDREN IN FOSTER CARE, DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Researcher and Phd. Student Drăgan Corina

Quality of Life Research Institute, Romanian Academy

ABSTRACT

The Covid-19 pandemic took the authorities by surprise, who were put in a position to take immediate measures to prevent the widespread spread of this virus. These measures affected the fundamental rights of citizens (provided by the Romanian Constitution itself), such as free movement, the right of respect for private and family life, inviolability of the home, the right to education, freedom of assembly and association, the right of private property protection etc.

The authorities initially ordered general measures, which were applied throughout Romania and for the entire population, later coming with special mentions for special situations (eg quarantine of citizens from other states, a measure later replaced by their obligation to isolate themselves at home).

In the study I set out to do in 2021, I will analyze the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on children / young people in the protection system. Therefore, the objectives of this study will be to identify how the rights of children / young people in the protection system have been affected in the pandemic.

In this regard, I will make a secondary analysis and interpretation of statistical data managed by public authorities at the central level, depending on the main significant indicators (as they appear in the data provided) and other reports / studies / research conducted by national or international institutions, in year 2020.

Keywords: children and young people, children's rights, beneficiaries of the child protection system, re-evaluation of protection measures.

USAGE OF CLAY MINERALS AS LITTER MATERIALS IN BROILER PRODUCTION

Prof.Dr. E. Ebru ONBAŞILAR

Ankara University, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Department of Animal Husbandry, Ankara, Turkey.
ORCID NO: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1321-0280

Prof.Dr. Sakine YALÇIN

Ankara University, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Department of Animal Nutrition and Nutritional Diseases, Ankara, Turkey.
ORCID NO: https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8640-2729

ABSTRACT

Litter plays an important role to absorb moisture, dilute fecal material and provide insulation and cushion between the floor and the birds in broiler production. Litter conditions affects broiler performance and finally profits of producers and integrators. Sawdust, pine shavings, straw, rice hulls, oat hulls, peanut hulls, corncobs, chopped corn stalk, sugarcane bagasse, coffee husk, shredded papers, paper chips and clay minerals can be used as litter materials. Litter quality is an important management factor during the production. The quality of the litter is determined by the moisture, pH and ammonia content, level of caking and water holding capacity of the litter. Poor litter cause poor growth performance, compromised immune system, increased incidence of breast burns and blisters, leg abnormalities and footpad dermatitis. Clay minerals bind toxic metabolites and positively affect animal welfare, productivity and carcass quality. There is growing interest in the use of clays in animal production. The fundamental properties are their high specific surface area, adsorption capacity, cation exchange capacity, colloidal properties, favorable rheological characteristics, swelling capacity, dispersivity, chemical inertness, low or null toxicity and low cost. Clay minerals such as sepiolite and bentonite absorbs excess water and prevents caking of the litter. They can reduce ammonia volatilisation losses from the litter. As a result clay minerals can be effectively used as litter materials due to having beneficial effects on performance, welfare and litter quality.

Keywords: Clay minerals, litter, broiler, performance, welfare

EFFECTS OF DIETARY SUPPLEMENTATION OF MEDICINAL PLANTS ON EGG CHOLESTEROL CONTENT IN LAYING HENS

Prof.Dr. Sakine YALÇIN

Ankara University, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Department of Animal Nutrition and Nutritional Diseases, Ankara, Turkey.
ORCID NO: https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8640-2729

Prof.Dr. Suzan YALÇIN

Selçuk University, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Department of Food Hygiene and Technology, Konya, Turkey.
ORCID NO: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3937-6705

ABSTRACT

Eggs are excellent food having high nutrient content and quality for humans. Eggs are one of the most popular foods in the world due to their nutrient profile, variety and low costs as food. Eggs have been controversial foods for health and nutritional experts due to their cholesterol and saturated fatty acid content. Therefore considerable researches have been conducted to develop and to produce egg which has low cholesterol content. Cholesterol in the egg yolk is influenced by genetic factors, diet composition, diet ingredients, feed additives, egg production level, layer age, stress conditions and medical treatment. Some medicinal plants such as peppermint, thyme, oregano, *Moringa oleifera*, sage, rosemary have hypocholesterolemic effects due to their some bioactive compounds. The bioactive components may reduce the liver enzyme activity of 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A reductase, a key enzyme in cholesterol synthesis. Dietary thyme leaves supplementation at the level of 1 and 2% reduced egg yolk cholesterol. Garlic has potential hypolipidemic properties due to allicin content. *Moringa oleifera* leave powder supplementation at 4-6% reduces cholesterol content in egg yolk. Some herbs in diets reduce the yolk cholesterol levels by 10-25%. As a result some medicinal plants can be used to produce modified eggs as functional foods having low cholesterol content.

Keywords: Medicinal plants, egg cholesterol, laying hen

DISCUSSION ON ENERGY TRANSITION PATTERN IN CENTRAL ASIA

Assist. Prof. Ehsan Rasoulinezhad

Assistant Professor of Economics, Faculty of World Studies, University of Tehran, Iran

Abstract

Energy transition as the issue of striving to use more environmentally friendly energy sources instead of fossil fuels is a crucial debate for scholars. The main purpose of this study is to determine how energy transition patterns depend on economic variables in Central Asian economies. To this end, we collected the variables for five Central Asian economies over the period 1993–2018 and conducted estimation using the generalized method of moments (GMM) approach. The major results revealed that economic growth has a positive relationship with the energy transition, while CO_2 emissions negatively influence energy transition. As an important recommendation, Central Asian economies with different income levels need different policies to improve energy transition movement. Especially the governments need to implement various supportive policies for easing the access to electricity from green resources in line with the sustainable development goals (SDGs).

Keywords: Energy transition; central Asia; renewable energy; fossil fuels; economic growth

GÜNEYDOĞU ANADOLU BÖLGESİ ESKİ YERLEŞİM YERLERİNDE PETROL ÜRÜNLERİNİN (BİTÜM, ASFALT) KULLANIMI: BATMAN İLİ, KURİKİ HÖYÜK ÖRNEĞİ

USE OF OIL PRODUCTS (BITUMEN, ASPHALT) IN ANCIENT SETTLEMENTS OF SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA REGION: KURIKI HÖYÜK SAMPLE FROM MODERN BATMAN PROVINCE

Doç. Dr. Elif GENÇ

Çukurova Üniversitesi, Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi, Arkeoloji Bölümü [01330 Balcalı/Adana-TR

ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0508-7267

ÖZET

Günümüzün en önemli enerji kaynaklarından biri olan petrol, araç yakıtlarından, elektrik üretimine, ısınmaya, ilaç, gübre ve giyim sanayisine kadar pek çok alanda kullanılmaktadır. İnsanlığın petrolü kullanması Paleolitik Döneme (70.000 GÖ) kadar eskiye gitmektedir. Doğal petrol sızıntı alanlarına yakın yerlerde yaşayan insanlar bitüm veya asfalt olarak adlandırılan petrol ürünlerinin kendine has özelliklerini, şekillendirilebilme, diğer malzemelerle karışım yapma kapasitesini keşfettiler. Zengin petrol rezervlerine sahip İran, Mezopotamya (Hit ve Kerkük) ve Basra Körfezi önemli petrol sızıntı alanlarına sahipti ve eski yerleşim yerleri için başlıca tedarikçilerdi. Bu önemli alanların yanı sıra daha küçük yerel sızıntılar da kullanıldı. Güneydoğu Anadolu Bölgesi sakinleri Neolitik Dönemden itibaren yerel petrol sızıntı alanlarından (Siirt-Eruh, Batman-Boğazköy, Mardin-Kerbent) faydalanırken, Mezopotamya (Hit ve Kerkük) ve İran (Kuzistan) bitümünü de ithal ettiler. Bitümü özellikle yapışkan ve su geçirmezlik özelliği için kullandılar. Kırılan kapları onardılar. Kamış sepetleri sıvı geçirmez hale getirildiler. Yapılarda harç ve taban sıvası olarak kullandılar. Tekneleri kalafatladılar. Benzer kullanımlar aynı bölgedeki birçok eski yerleşim yerinde saptanmış olmakla birlikte, farklı kullanım alanlarına da rastlandı. Diyarbakır ili sınırları içinde yer alan Demirköy (MÖ 8100) ve Hakemi Use (MÖ 6100-6025) Neolitik Dönem yerleşim yerleri bitüm kullanımının bölgedeki en erken örneklerini temsil etmektedir. Demirköy sakinleri bitümlü karışımdan boncuk yapmış, Hakemi Use sakinleri pişmiş toprak kapları bezemek için bitümü boya pigmenti olarak kullanmıştır. Siirt-Başur Höyük bitümünün (MÖ 3000-2900) yönetici sınıfa ait olduğu düşünülen zengin mezar eşyalarına bilinçli olarak püskürtülmesi, cenaze töreninin bir uygulaması olarak yorumlanmıştır. Batman ili sınırları içinde yer alan Kuriki Höyük sakinleri (MÖ 4000-MS 200) dört binyıl boyunca yerel bitüm sızıntı alanından yararlanmışlardır. Jeokimyasal tekniklerle incelenen söz konusu bitümler

olasılıkla 71 km uzaklıktaki Mardin-Kerbent sızıntı alanından getirilmiş ve mineral (taş, kum, kil) katkılarla elde edilen karışımlar olarak kullanılmıştır. Bitümlü karışımlar pişmiş toprak kaplarda hazırlanmış, kamış sepetlerde ve evlerin tabanlarında su geçirmez bir ajan olarak kullanılmıştır. Bunun yanı sıra kırık kapların ve pişmiş toprak figürinin onarılmasında bir yapıştırıcı görevi üslenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kuriki Höyük, Güneydoğu Anadolu Bölgesi, Geç Kalkolitik, MÖ 1. bin, bitüm, asfalt, petrol

ABSTRACT

Oil, one of the most important energy resources of today, is used in many areas from vehicle fuels to electricity generation, heating, medicine, fertilizer and clothing industry. Man's use of oil dates back to the Paleolithic Period (70,000 BP). People living near natural oil spill areas discovered the unique properties of oil products, called bitumen or asphalt, especially their ability to be formed and mix with other materials. Iran, Mesopotamia (Hit and Kirkuk) and the Persian Gulf with rich oil reserves had important oil spill regions, and they were major suppliers for their ancient settlements. Besides these important regions, smaller local leaks were also used. As the inhabitants of the Southeastern Anatolia Region benefited from local oil spill areas (Siirt-Eruh, Batman-Boğazköy, Mardin-Kerbent) from the Neolithic Period, it seems that they also imported Mesopotamia (Hit and Kirkuk) and Iran (Kuzistan) bitumen. They used bitumen specifically for its adhesive and waterproof properties; by this material, they repaired the broken wares; Reed baskets are made liquid impervious; bitumen was used as mortar and floor plaster in buildings; the boats were caulked. Although similar usages of this material were discovered in many old settlements in the same region for bitumen, different areas of its use were also found. The Neolithic Period settlements of Demirköy (8100 BC) and Hakemi Use (6100-6025 BC), located within the borders of modern Diyarbakır province, represent the earliest samples of bitumen usage in the region. The inhabitants of Demirköy made beads from a bituminous mixture, and the ones from Hakemi Use used bitumen as a paint pigment to decorate the earthen wares. The fact that Siirt-Başur Höyük bitumen (3000-2900 BC) was deliberately sprayed over rich burial items which probably belonged to the ruling class was interpreted as an application of the funeral ceremony. The inhabitants of Kuriki Höyük (4000 BC-200 AD), located within the borders of Batman province, have benefited from the local bitumen oil spill area for four millennia

period. The bitumen investigated by geochemical techniques was brought from the Mardin-Kerbent oil spill area, which is almost 71 km away from this location, and it was used as mixtures with mineral (stone, sand, clay) additives. Bituminous mixtures were prepared in terracotta wares, and this material was used as a waterproof agent in reed baskets and floors of homes. Besides, it was used as an adhesive in the repair of broken vessels and terracotta figurines.

Keywords: Kuriki Höyük, Southeastern Anatolia Region, Late Chalcolithic, First millennium BC, bitumen, asphalt, oil

GƏMİ GÖYƏRTƏ MEXANİZMLƏRİNİN ELEKTRİK İNTİQALLARINDA TƏTBİQ OLUNAN TEZLİK ÇEVRİCİLƏRİNİN TƏDQİQİ

STUDY OF SPEED CONVERTERS APPLIED IN ELECTRIC DRIVES OF SHIP MECHANISMS

Dosent ELŞƏN SULTANOV
Azərbaycan Dövlət Dəniz Akademiyası
Baş müəllim ELSEVƏR HƏSƏNOV
Azərbaycan Dövlət Dəniz Akademiyası
Baş müəllim EMİL MƏMMƏDOV
Azərbaycan Dövlət Dəniz Akademiyası

ÖZET

Məqalədə gəmi göyərtə mexanizmlərinin elektrik intiqallarında tətbiqi nəzərdə tutulan sabit cərəyan bəndli eninə impuls modulyasiyalı tezlik çeviricilərinin işi təhlil edilmişdir. Məlum olduğu kimi, Beynəlxalq Dəniz Təşkilatının gəmi elektrik intiqallarına verdiyi əsas tələblərindən biri onların müasir avadanlıqlarla təchiz edilməsi və idarə qurğularının avtomatlaşdırma sistemlərinin sadələşdirilməsidir. Buna görə də gəmi göyərtə mexanizmlərinin elektrik intiqallarında tezlik çeviricisinin tətbiq olunması məqsədəuyğun hesab olunur. Göyərtə mexanizmlərinin iş xüsusiyyətləri onu göstərir ki, bu mexanizmlərin elektrik intiqallarını tezlik çeviriciləri vasitəsilə idarə edilməsi həmin intiqllara bir sıra texniki və iqtisadi üstünlük verir və bu da Beynəlxalaq Dəniz Təşkilatının tələblərini ödəyir. Belə ki, tezlik çeviricisi vasitəsi ilə elektrik intiqalının fırlanma sürətini tənzim etdikdə elektrik mühərrikinin sürətinin tənzim həddi genişlənir və səlis olur. Kontaktorlu idarəetmə sisteminin əvəzinə yarımkeçiricilərdən hazırlanmış kontaktsız tezlik çeviricilərinin tətbiq edilməsi isə elektrik mühərrikinin etibarlığını artırır, istismarını asanlaşdırır və bu qurğular üçün daha vacib hesab olunan tez işləmə xüsusiyyətini verir.

Burada çıxış gərginliyinin formalaşdırılması üsullarını yaratmaq lazım gəlir və təqdim olunan məqalədə gəmi göyərtə mexanizmlərinin elektrik intiqallarında rotoru qısa-qapanmış asinxron mühərriklərin sürətinin tezlik çeviricisi ilə tənzim olunmasının və tezlik çeviricisinin çıxışındakı gərginliyin formalaşdırılması üçün istifadə olunan eninə impuls modulyasiyalı tezlik çeviricilərinin müqayisəli təhlili aparılmışdır. Çıxış gərginliyinin formalaşdırılması üsullarının müqayisəli təhlilindən aydın olur ki, yüksək tezliklərdə eninə impuls tənzim üsulu çıxışda keyfiyyətli enrejinin alınmasını təmin edir. Eninə impuls tənzim üsulu ilə aşagı tezliklərdə tənzimlənməni mükəmməl yerinə yetirir. Yəni aşagı tezliklərdə fasilələrin artmasını təmin edən tezlik modulyasiyasının dəfəliliyini artırmaqla çıxışda keyfiyyətli gərginlik almaq mümkündür Tezlik çeviricilərinin hansının gəmi göyərtə mexanizmlərinin elektrik intiqallarında tətbiq olunmasının məqsədə uyğun olduğu göstərilmişdir.

Açar sözlər: gəmi, göyərtə mexanizmləri, elektrik intiqalı, tezlik çevricisi, gərginlik, eninə impuls modulyasiya

ABSTRACT

The operation of DC pulse transverse pulse modulation of frequency converters intended for use in electric drives is analyzed in the article. As it is known, one of the main requirements of the International Marine Organization for ship electric drives are to equip them with modern equipment and simplify the automation of control systems. Therefore, it is considered expedient to apply a frequency converter in the electrical drives of ship deck mechanisms. The operation characteristics of deck mechanisms show that the control of electrical transmissions by these mechanisms through frequency converters provides a number of technical and economic advantages to these drives, which meets the requirements of the International Maritime Organization. Thus, when you adjust the speed of rotation of the electric drives with the help of a frequency converter, the speed limit of the electric motor expands and becomes smoother. The use of contactless frequency converters made of semiconductors instead of a contactor control system increases the reliability of the electric motor, simplifies its operation, and provides the fast operation that is more important for these devices.

Here it is necessary to develop methods for generating output voltage, and in the presented article a comparative analysis of transverse pulse modulation frequency converters used to regulate the speed of short-circuited induction motors with frequency converter and frequency converter output voltage of ship deck mechanisms in electric drives. It is clear from the comparative analysis of the methods of output voltage formation that the method of transverse pulse regulation at high frequencies provides qualitative energy at the output. Perfectly regulates low frequencies with transverse pulse adjustment. In other words, it is possible to obtain a qualitative voltage at the output by increasing the frequency of modulation, which increases the intervals at lower frequencies. It has been shown which frequency converters are suitable for the use in ship electric drives of ship deck mechanisms.

Keywords: ship, deck mechanisms, electric drives, frequency converter, voltage, transverse pulse modulation

HEALTH EFFECTS OF PESTICIDES AND HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT AS A RESULT OF PESTICIDE EXPOSURE WITH MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS CONSUMPTION

Assist. Prof. Dr. Emine Mine ÇOMAK GÖÇER
Department of Nutrition and Dietetics, Faculty of Health Sciences, Akdeniz University, Antalya, Turkey
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-0710-2785

Ebru KOPTAGEL
Department of Nutrition and Dietetics, Faculty of Health Sciences, Akdeniz University, Antalya, Turkey
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-8238-4455

ABSTRACT

The world population is increasing rapidly and uncontrollably and food cannot be provided to supply the nutritional needs of the rapidly increasing world population. In order to increase the food sources, chemical substances called pesticides are used in the fight against various pests. Pesticides stay in the environment for a long time and create potential toxicity. Since the toxicity of pesticides is not always specific to the target organism, excessive and unconscious use of these components poses a risk to human health and the environment, as well as the persistence of non-target species. As a result of excessive use of pesticides in regions where agricultural production is high, pesticide residue can be passed on to animals through feed or water. The high level of pesticides accumulated in adipose tissue in animal tissues indicates that they may also be at high levels in the food chain. These compounds showing stable and lipophilic properties, can also pass into milk and dairy products, which have an important place in nutrition. The presence of pesticides in milk and dairy products poses a risk to children and adults consuming these products. Although most of the pesticides are prohibited because they are classified in the "probable carcinogen" group, in foods pesticide residue can still be detected. Therefore, it is very important to determine the level of exposure of people to pesticides and to investigate the carcinogenic effects of pesticides. In this study, we have focused on the health effects of pesticides and the health risk assessment as a result of pesticide exposure through milk and dairy consumption.

Keywords: Milk and Dairy Products, Pesticides, Pesticide Exposure, Risk Assessment

ACİL SERVİSE BAŞVURUP HOSPİTALİZE EDİLEN COVID-19 HASTALARININ KOMORBİDİTELERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF COMORBIDITY OF COVID-19 PATIENTS WHO APPLIED TO EMERGENCY DEPARMENT AND HOSPITALIZED

Uzm. Dr. Erdem KURT
İstanbul Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi, Acil Tıp Kliniği
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-7877-5231

ÖZET

Aralık 2019'da Çin'in Hubei eyaletinin başkenti olan Wuhan'da bir dizi bilinmeyen akut solunum yolu hastalığı vakası meydana geldi. Hastalığın "şiddetli akut solunum sendromu koronavirüs 2" den (SARS-CoV-2) kaynaklandığını gösterildi. 11 Şubat 2020'de Dünya Sağlık Örgütü (WHO), SARS-CoV-2'nin neden olduğu hastalığın adını resmi olarak 2019 koronavirüs hastalığı (COVID-19) olarak değiştirdi. Hastalık hızla Wuhan'dan dünya çapında diğer bölgelere yayıldı. Bu çalışmanın amacı, acil tıp kliniğine başvuran ve hastaneye yatırılan COVİD-19 hastalarının komorbiditelerini tanımlamak ve bunun mortalite ile ilişkisini araştırmaktır.

Bu retrospektif gözlemsel çalışmada Mart-Mayıs 2020 tarihleri arasında 3.basamak bir hastanede gerçekleştirilmiştir. Acil servise başvurup COVİD-19 tanısı alarak hastaneye yatırılan hastaların verileri hastane kayıt sistemi üzerinden çekilmiştir.18 yaş üstü ve COVİD-19 gerçek zamanlı Ters Transkriptaz-Polimeraz Zincir Reaksiyonu (RT-PCR) test sonucu pozitif olan hastalar çalışmaya dahil edilmiştir. Hastaların yaş, cinsiyet ve komorbiditede verileri bir forma kaydedilmiştir. Daha sonra tanımlayıcı istatistiksel analiz yapılmıştır.

Bu çalışma dahil etme ve dışlama kriterleri uygulandıktan sonra 439 hasta ile yapılmıştır. Hastaların yaş ortalaması 50,3±17,3 olup 236'sı erkek (%53,8) 203'ü kadın (%46,2)'dı. Hastaların komorbiditeleri incelendiği zaman en az bir komorbiditesi olan 272 (%62) hasta olduğu görüldü. En sık görülen komorbiditeler sırasıyla hipertansiyon (%32,6), kardiyovasküler hastalıklar (%28,7), pulmoner hastalıklar (%27,3), diabetes mellitus (%10,7) ve kanser (%9,8) idi. Hastane içi mortalite ve komorbit durumların ilişkisi incelendiğinde hastane içinde mortal seyreden hastaların çoğunda hipertansiyon ve kardiyovasküler hastalıklar olduğu görüldü.

COVİD-19 salgını dünya genelinde ciddi bir halk sağlığı sorununa yol açmıştır. Önemli ölçüde mortalite ve morbiditeye sebep olmuştur. Bu hastaların genel karakteristik özelliklerini bilmek hastaların prognozu hakkında hekimlere yol gösterici olacaktır. Bu çalışmada COVİD-19 hastalarının en sık sahip olduğu ve mortalite ile ilişkil bulunan komorbiditelerinin hipertansiyon ve kardiyovaskuler hastalık olduğu bulunmuştur.

Anahtar kelimeler: COVID-19, komorbidite, mortalite

ABSTRACT

In December 2019, a series of unknown cases of acute respiratory disease occurred in Wuhan, the capital of China's Hubei province. It has been shown that the disease is caused by "severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2" (SARS-CoV-2). On February 11, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) officially renamed the disease caused by SARS-CoV-2 to 2019 coronavirus disease (COVID-19). The disease quickly spread from Wuhan to other regions around the world. The aim of this study is to define the comorbidities of COVID-19 patients admitted to the emergency medicine clinic and hospitalized, and to investigate its relationship with mortality.

This retrospective observational study was conducted between March and May 2020 in a third-level hospital. The data of the patients who were admitted to the emergency department and hospitalized with the diagnosis of COVID-19 were captured through the hospital registry system. Patients over the age of 18 years and those with a positive COVID-19 real-time Reverse Transcriptase-Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR) test result were included in the study. The data of the patients in age, sex, and comorbidity were recorded in a form. Then, descriptive statistical analysis was performed.

This study was conducted with 439 patients after applying the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The average age of the patients was 50.3 ± 17.3 and 236 were male (53.8%) and 203 were female (46.2%). When the comorbidities of the patients were examined, it was seen that there were 272 (62%) patients with at least one comorbidity. The most common comorbidities were hypertension (32.6%), cardiovascular diseases (28.7%), pulmonary diseases (27.3%), diabetes mellitus (10.7%) and cancer (9.8%), respectively. When the relationship between in-hospital mortality and comorbid conditions was examined, it was observed that most of the patients with in-hospital mortality had hypertension and cardiovascular diseases.

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused a serious public health problem worldwide. It has caused significant mortality and morbidity. Knowing the general characteristics of these patients will guide physicians about the prognosis of patients. In this study, it was found that the most common comorbidities associated with mortality in COVID-19 patients were hypertension and cardiovascular disease.

Keywords: COVID-19, comorbidity, mortality

HACI ÖMERLİ
TERK EDİLMİŞ BİR KÖYÜ YENİDEN CANLANDIRMA BAĞLAMINDA EKOKÖY ÖNERİSİ

HACI ÖMERLİ
ECOVILLAGE PROPOSAL IN THE CONTEXT OF REVITALISATING
AN ABANDONED VILLAGE

Prof. Dr. Eti Akyüz Levi
Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi, Mimarlık Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-3113-686X

Öğr. Gör. Dr. Umut Devrim Tunca
İzmir Kavram Meslek Yüksek Okulu, Mimari Restorasyon Programı
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-5420-3925

ÖZET

Kırsal alanlar, değişen yaşam koşulları, tarımın desteklenmemesi, sağlık, eğitim, altyapı gibi hizmetlerin yetersizliği gibi nedenlerle terk edilmektedir. Bu durum da yaşamsal sürdürülebilirliğini yitiren bu alanların fiziksel sürdürülebilirliğini de tehdit etmekte, yapılar hızla yıpranmakta ve giderek yok olmaktadır. Araştırmada, bu bağlamda terk edilmiş bir köy Hacıömerli ele alınmaktadır.

Batı Anadolu'da yer alan İzmir ili Aliağa yerleşimine bağlı Hacıömerli köyü, İzmir – Çanakkale yolundan 8,5 km. içeridedir. Yerleşim aşağıda Mavi Köşe Mahallesi, kıyıdan 4 km. içeride Karakuyular Mahallesi, en üst kotta da Hacıömerli olmak üzere farklı kotlardaki üç odak alanda şekillenmiştir. Eski yerleşim yeri olan Hacıömerli, günümüzde yalnızca iki hanenin sürekli yaşadığı, özgün dokusunun kısmen harabe peyzajı düzeninde de olsa korunduğu terk edilmiş bir köydür.

Çalışmanın amacı, tümü Hacıömerli olarak adlandırılan köyün, ya da 6360 sayılı Büyükşehir Yasası ile mahalle statüsüne dönüştürülen terkedilmiş iskân alanının yeniden canlandırılmasına yönelik öneri geliştirilmesidir. Bu amaçla, literatür araştırmasının yanı sıra, yerleşimin fiziksel özellikleri yerinde incelenerek analiz edilmiş, köyün eski sakinleri ve muhtarı ile görüşmeler gerçekleştirilmiştir. Yapılan nitel araştırmalar doğrultusunda, söz konusu yerleşimin geleneksel dokusunu koruma ve yaşatmaya ilişkin öneriler sunulmuştur.

Köyde genellikle tek katlı taş evler yer almakta olup, iki katlı evlerin alt katı depo, üst katı yaşam mekânı niteliği yansıtmaktadır. Konut örüntüsü dışında bir cami, üstü tonoz örtülü iki sarnıç, bir ilkokul ve 56 adet kuyu içeren köy günümüzde genelde yaşamamakta, ancak süren hayvancılık uğraşı bağlamında büyükbaş hayvanlar buradaki yapılarda barınmaktadır. Geçmişte çevre köylere göre daha gelişmiş durumda olan Hacıömerli, artık durağan bir nitelik yansıtmaktadır.

Çalışmada eşsiz panoraması ve baraj manzarası, göletleri, otantik taş düz damlı evleri, harabe peyzajı ile etkileyici bir doku oluşturan köyün yaşayan köy (ekoyaşam alanı) durumuna dönüşmesine yönelik önerilere yer verilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hacıömerli, Kırsal, Terk edilmiş, Koruma, Sürdürülebilirlik

ABSTRACT

Rural areas are abandoned for reasons such as changing living conditions, lack of support for agriculture, insufficiency of services like health, education and infrastructure. This situation also threatens the physical sustainability of these areas which have lost their vital sustainability, the constructions are rapidly wearing out and gradually disappearing. In the research, Hacıömerli, a village abandoned in this context is discussed.

Hacıömerli village, which is connected to Aliağa settlement in İzmir province, is located in Western Anatolia, 8,5 km inland from İzmir - Çanakkale road. The settlement is located in three focal areas at different elevations: Mavi Köşe District at sea level, Karakuyular District 4 km from the shore and Hacıömerli at the top level. Hacıömerli, an old settlement, is an abandoned village where only two households live permanently today and its original fabric is partially conserved, although in a ruined landscape.

The aim of the study is to develop a proposal for the revitalization of the village or of the abandoned residential area that was transformed into neighborhood status by the Metropolitan Law No. 6360, all of which is called Hacıömerli. For this purpose, in addition to the literature research, the physical characteristics of the settlement were examined and analyzed on site, and interviews were made with the former inhabitants of the village and the mukhtar. In line with the qualitative researches, suggestions were made to conserve and sustain the traditional fabric of the settlement in question.

There are usually single-storey stone houses in the village, and the ground floor of the two-storey houses is a warehouse and the upper floor has the characteristic of a living space. The village which includes a mosque, two vaulted cisterns, a primary school and 56 wells apart from the housing pattern, does not generally live today, but the cattle are sheltered in the buildings here in the context of the ongoing animal husbandry. Hacıömerli, which was more developed than the surrounding villages in the past, now reflects a static character.

In the study, suggestions are made to transform the village, which constitutes an impressive fabric with its unique panorama and dam view, ponds, authentic stone flat roofed houses and ruin landscape, into a living village (eco-living space).

Keywords: Hacıömerli, Rural, Abandoned, Conservation, Sustainability

ACİL SERVİSE BAŞVURAN SEPSİS HASTALARINDA qSOFA'NIN PREDİKTİF DEĞERİ

PREDICTIVE VALUE OF qSOFA IN SEPSIS PATIENTS APPLIED TO EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

Uzm. Dr. Fatih DOĞANAY
Edremit Devlet Hastanesi, Acil Servis
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-4720-787X

ÖZET

Sepsis, enfeksiyona karşı düzensiz bir inflamatuvar yanıtın neden olduğu fizyolojik, biyolojik ve biyokimyasal anormallikleri olan klinik bir sendromdur. Şüpheli enfeksiyonu olan erişkin hastalarda sepsis nedenli prognoz tayini açısından yatak başı bakılan qSOFAskoru kullanılabilmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı; acil servisteki sepsisli hastalarda qSOFA skorunun prediktif değerini incelemektir.

Bu çalışma, bir ikinci basamak hastanenin acil servisinde akciğer tomografisi ile pnömoni tanısı alan ve sepsis ile hastaneye yatırılan hastaların verileri ile retrospektif olarak yapıldı. Mayıs-Eylül 2020 tarihleri arasında acil servisten yoğun bakım ünitesine yatırılan hastalar incelendi. Çalışmaya pnömoni tanısı ve sepsis kriterleri olan hastalar dahil edildi. Puan hesaplamasında kullanılan verilerinden en az birine ulaşamayan hastalar çalışma dışı bırakıldı. Yaş, cinsiyet, vital bulgular, hastaların GCS (Glasgow koma skalası) değerleri bir forma kaydedildi. qSOFA (Hızlı Sepsise Bağlı Organ Yetmezliği Değerlendirmesi) skorları hesaplandı. qSOFA skoru ile hastane içi mortalite arasındaki ilişki alıcı operasyon karakteristikleri (ROC) eğrisi ile değerlendirildi ve eğri altındaki alan (AUC), duyarlılık, özgüllük, PPV, NPV, YJI değerleri DeLong yöntemi ile hesaplandı.

Çalışmaya 85 hastanın verileri ile devam edildi. Çalışma popülasyonunun ortanca yaşı 75 (65,5-81) idi. Çalışma popülasyonu 34 kadın ve 51 erkekten oluşuyordu. Kadınlardan 28'inin, erkeklerin 42'sinin hastane için mortalite açısından sonlanımı non-survivor idi. qSOFA'nın pnömosepsisli YBÜ hastalarında mortaliteyi öngörmedeki doğruluğu için EAA 0.762, duyarlılık% 64,29, özgüllük % 86,67, PPV% 95,7, NPV% 34,2 ve Youden J İndeksi 0.510'du.

Bu çalışmada, qSOFA skorunun acil servisteki sepsis hastalarında önemli prediktif değere sahip olduğu sonucuna ulaşıldı. Sepsis hastalarında erken tanı ve tedavinin hastaların prognozu üzerine olumlu etkisi vardır. Bu amaçla pratik bir skor olan qSOFA skorunun kullanılması hekimlere yol gösterici olabilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Sepsis, mortalite, qSOFA

ABSTRACT

Sepsis is a clinical syndrome with physiological, biological and biochemical abnormalities caused by an irregular inflammatory response to infection. The qSOFA score at the bedside can be used to determine the prognosis due to sepsis in adult patients with suspected infection. The aim of this study is to examine the predictive value of qSOFA score in patients with sepsis in the emergency department.

This study was conducted retrospectively with the data of patients who were diagnosed with pneumonia by chest tomography and hospitalized with sepsis in the emergency department of a secondary hospital. Patients admitted to the intensive care unit from the emergency department between May and July 2020 were examined. Patients with pneumonia diagnosis and sepsis criteria were included in the study. Patients who could not reach at least one of their data used in score calculation were excluded from the study. Age, gender, vital signs, GCS (Glasgow ComaScale) values of the patients were recorded on a form. qSOFA (quick Sepsis Based Organ Failure Assessment) scores of the patients were calculated. The relationship between qSOFA score and in-hospital mortality was evaluated with the receiver operating characteristics (ROC) curve, and area under the curve (AUC), sensitivity, specificity, PPV, NPV, YJI values were calculated by DeLong method.

The study continued with the data of 85 patients. The median age of the study population was 75 (65.5-81). The study population consisted of 34 women and 51 men. It was observed that 28 of the women and 42 of the men did not survive. For the accuracy of qSOFA in predicting mortality in ICU patients with pneumosepsis, the AUC was 0.762, sensitivity was 64.29%, specificity was 86.67%, PPV was 95.7%, NPV was 34.2%, and Youden Index J was 0.510.

In this study, it was concluded that the QSOFA score has a significant predictive value in sepsis patients in the emergency department. Early diagnosis and treatment has a positive effect on the prognosis of patients with sepsis. For this purpose, using the qSOFA score, which is a practical score, may guide physicians.

Keywords: Sepsis, mortality, qSOFA

MATHEMATICAL MODELLING OF GENETIC REGULATORY NETWORKS

Prof. Dr. Felix Sadyrbaev

Institute of Mathematics and Computer Science, University of Latvia

Mg.math. Inna Samuilik

Riga Technical university

ABSTRACT

Gene regulatory networks (GRN in short) exist in any cell of any living organism. GRN regulates reactions to changes in the environment, controls the development of a cell, and manages the functioning of any kind. Elements of GRN, called genes, can influence other genes by sending proteins. As a result of such influence, other genes can be activated or inhibited. Due to difficulties in direct studying GRN mathematical models are used intensively. To describe the evolution of GRN, dynamical models, representing by systems of ordinary differential equations (ODE), are used. Systems of ODE can be studied by traditional methods of mathematical analysis. Solutions are treated as curves in a phase space of the corresponding dimensionality, which is equal to the number of elements (genes) in GRN. Trajectories can tend to some geometrical objects in a phase space, which are called attractors. To understand the principles of functioning of GRN, one has to study first attractors in the respective mathematical model. We are motivated by the work – [1]Le-Zhi Wang, Ri-Qi Su, Zi-Gang Huang, Xiao Wang, Wen-Xu Wang, Celso Grebogi and Ying-Cheng Lai, A geometrical approach to control and controllability of nonlinear dynamical networks. Nature Communications, Volume 7, Article number: 11323 (2016) – where the authors provide an example of realistic GRN. This GRN is treated in the conditions of "large granular lymphocyte leukaemia associated with blood cancer". In this model, the cancerous states are identified with "undesired" attractors. The current state of GRN is described by the vector $X(t) = (x_1(t), \ldots, x_n(t))$, where t is interpreted as time. For progressive disease, this vector tends to "wrong" attractor. The controllability problem means to redirect the trajectory $X(t)$ to a "normal" attractor, that in real life terms means a cure. In our talk, we describe the mathematical model of a four-dimensional GRN and consider the possibilities of control and management of this GRN. If the current system state, that is, the vector $X(t)$ is in the basin of attraction of "undesired" attractor, the system (which corresponds to a living organism) will tend to an "undesired" attractor with the negative consequences. The problem is, using adjustable parameters, to redirect the vector $X(t)$ from "undesired" attractor to a normal one. Mathematically (in a model) this can be (sometimes) done by skillfully tuning the system. In the system being considered in the paper1 the dimensionality of the system is not too large (60 nodes, of which three nodes only were attractive)). It was mentioned in the paper[1] , that also reverse process is available, that is, driving a system in opposite direction. This is another aspect of the problem.

Keywords: Ordinary differential equations, gene regulatory networks, critical points

TÜRKİYƏDƏ MÜDAFİƏ SƏNAYESİNİN YARADILIŞ TARİXİNƏ BAXIŞ

OVERVIEW OF THE HISTORY OF THE DEFENSE INDUSTRY IN TURKEY.

Dr. Fərid VƏLİYEV

Gəncə Dövlət Universiteti, Ümumi Tarix

Gəncə, Azərbaycan.

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-3175-7957

XÜLASƏ

1974-cü ildə Türkiyə Kiprdə türklərə hücumların dayandırılması və adada sülhün bərqərar olması məqsədilə "Qaranti Antlaşması" müqaviləsi ilə ona verilmiş səlahiyyətlər əsasında Kipr Sülh əməliyyatını keçirib. Əməliyyatdan dərhal sonra Türkiyə 1975-ci ildən 1978-ci ilədək ABŞ-ın hərbi embarqosuna, Amerika Birləşmiş Ştatlardan müdafiə məqsədilə alınan silahdan istifadə olunması qadağasına məruz qalıb. Embarqo Türkiyədə böyük əks-səda doğurdu və embarqonun nəticələri demək olar ki, bütün sahələrdə, xüsusilə də müdafiə sənayesində müşahidə olunurdu.

"Kipr Sulh" əməliyyatının keçirilməsi embarqo qərarı verilməsinin yeganə səbəbi deyil. Bülent Eçevitin qeyd etdiyi kimi, Kiprdə sülhməramlı əməliyyat aparılmasa belə, embarqo qəbul ediləcəkdir. 1960-cı illərin əvvəllərindən etibarən Türkiyə-Amerika münasibətləri Truman doktrinasından başlayan və Türkiyənin Şimali Atlantika paktına (NATO) daxil olduğu zaman pik nöqtəsinə çatan münasibətlər hədəqəsindən çıxmağa başlamışdır. Kuba böhranına düçar olmuş inamsızlıq vəziyyəti Consonun məktubu ilə əlaqələrin tam qopma nöqtəsinə gəlib çatmışdır. Kipr sülhməramlı əməliyyatından əvvəlki bu dövr iki ölkənin münasibətlərində çox gərgin bir dövr kimi qiymətləndirilir.

1960-cı illərin əvvəllərindən embarqoya gətirib çıxarmış əsas səbəb Kipr böhranı idi. Kiprə edilən hücumlar Türkiyə tərəfindən böyük reaksiya doğurmuş və təbii ki, onun xarici siyasətinin ən çox tutduğu mövzu olmuşdur. Embarqonun öz təsirini daha çox nümayiş etdirdiyi sahələrdən biri də müdafiə sənayesi idi. Embarqonun Türkiyə ordusunu qısamüddətli perspektivdə zəiflətməsinə baxmayaraq, Türkiyə ordusu üçün uzunmüddətli perspektivdə bu işdən daha çox qazanclı çıxan tərəf oldu. Embarqonun tətbiqi nəticəsində milli müdafiə sənayesinin yaranması zəruriliyi dərk edilmiş və lazımi addımlar atılmışdır. İkinci Dünya müharibəsinin sonlarında ordusunu xarici yardımla suda saxlayan və mövcud müdafiə obyektlərini bağlayan Türkiyə öz səhvini başa düşdü və özünü təmin edən müdafiə sənayesinin qurulması yoluna çıxdı. Embarqo dövründən əvvəl və sonra Türkiyənin müdafiə sənayesinə investisiya qoyuluşları öyrəniləcək, təşkilatın embarqodan dərhal sonra fəaliyyət göstərdiyi, daha sonra isə Müdafiə Sənayesi Nazirliyinin yaradılması ilə daha da gücləndiyi görüləcəkdir. Müdafiə sənayesi sahəsində xeyli miqdarda yerli şirkətlərin və təşkilatların yarandığının şahidi olacayıq.

Anahtar kelimeler: Türkiyə, Kipr, Embarqo, Müdafiə Sənayesi.

ABSTRACT

In 1974, Turkey conducted a peace operation in Cyprus on the basis of the powers granted to it by the Treaty of guarantee in order to stop attacks on the Turks and establish peace on the island. Immediately after the operation, Turkey was subject to the US military embargo from 1975 to 1978 and the ban on the use of weapons purchased for the defense of the United States. The embargo caused great repercussions in Turkey, and the results of the embargo were observed in almost all areas, especially in the defense industry.

The conduct of the operation" Cyprus Peace " is not the only reason for the embargo decision. Since the beginning of the 1960s, Turkish-American relations began to emerge from The Truman Doctrine and reached its peak when Turkey entered the North Atlantic pact (NATO). The situation of the Cuban crisis has reached a point of complete loss of relations with Lindon Jonson's letter. This period before the Cyprus peacekeeping operation is regarded as a very tense period in the relations between the two countries.

The main reason that led to the embargo since the early 1960's was the Cyprus crisis. The attacks on Cyprus caused a great reaction by Turkey and, of course, it was the subject of its foreign policy. One of the areas where the embargo demonstrated its impact was the defense industry. Despite the fact that the embargo weakened the Turkish army in the short term, it was a more profitable side for the Turkish army in the long term. As a result of the application of the embargo, the need for the creation of the national defense industry was realized and the necessary steps were taken. At the end of the Second World War, Turkey, which flooded its army with foreign aid and closed the existing defense facilities, understood its mistake and went on the path of building a self-sufficient defense industry. Before and after the embargo period, investment in the defense industry of Turkey will be studied, it will be seen that the organization operates immediately after the embargo, and then further strengthened by the establishment of the Ministry of Defense Industry. We will witness the creation of a large number of local companies and organizations in the field of defense industry.

Keywords: Turkey, Cyprus, Embargo, Defense Industry.

HİSSE SENEDİ GETİRİSİNİ ETKİLEYEN FAKTÖRLER ÇEŞİTLENDİRİLMİŞ GYO'LAR VE UZMANLAŞMIŞ GYO'LAR AÇISINDAN FARKLILIK GÖSTERİR Mİ?

DO THE FACTORS AFFECTING THE STOCK RETURN DIFFER IN TERMS OF DIVERSIFIED REITS AND SPECIALIZED REITS?

Doç. Dr. Gamze VURAL
Çukurova Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi
ORCID NO:000-0002-1385-7551
Doç. Dr. Emel BACHA SIMÖES
Akdeniz Üniversitesi, Serik İşletme Fakültesi
ORCID NO:000-0002-9675-1110

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, çeşitlendirilmiş ve uzmanlaşmış gayrimenkul yatırım ortaklıklarında GYO'lar açısından hisse senedi getirisini etkileyen firmaya özgü faktörler belirlenmeye çalışılmıştır. Çeşitlendirilmiş GYO'ların mülk türü temelinde özel riski azaltmaları, daha geniş yatırım fırsatları yoluyla faaliyet nakit akışlarını artırmaları ve getiri açısından daha iyi performans göstermeleri beklenebilir. Uzmanlaşma ise operasyonel maliyetler ve yönetim etkinliği açısından göreli bir üstünlük yaratabilir. Analizlerde, gelişmiş ve gelişmekte olan ülkelerdeki gayrimenkul yatırım ortaklıklarına ait yıllık veriler kullanılmıştır. Analizler, 1990-2015 dönemini kapsamakta olup, Sistem GMM regresyon tahminleri üzerinden araştırma konusu incelenmiştir. Elde edilen bulgulara göre, çeşitlendirilmiş GYO'lar ve uzmanlaşmış GYO'lar açısından cari dönemdeki hisse senedi getirisi ile bir önceki yıla ait hisse senedi getirisi arasında negatif yönlü ilişki saptanmıştır. Aktif devir hızı, nakit akışlarının satışlara oranı ve kaldıraç düzeyindeki artış, her iki grupta da hisse senedi getirilerini azaltmaktadır. Diğer yandan, faaliyetlerden yaratılan nakit akışının nakit temettü ödemesini karşılama oranındaki artıştan hisse senedi getirisinin olumlu etkilendiği saptanmıştır. Benzer şekilde her iki grupta da firma ölçeği ve Tobin Q oranı arttıkça, hisse senedi getirisi artmaktadır. GYO'larında hisse senedi getirisi, faaliyette bulunulan ekonomideki gayri safi yurtiçi hasıladaki büyümeden negatif yönde etkilenmektedir. Finansal kriz yaşanması durumunda ise, GYO'ların hisse senedi getirisi azalmaktadır. Analizler sonucunda, bazı değişkenlerin çeşitlendirilmiş GYO'lar ile uzmanlaşmış GYO'ların hisse senedi getirisini farklı yönde etkilediği saptanmıştır. Alıkonulan karlar oranındaki artış, çeşitlendirilmiş GYO'larda hisse senedi getirisini pozitif etkilerken, uzmanlaşmış GYO'larda negatif yönde etkilemektedir. Diğer önemli bir farklılık da beta ile hisse senedi getirisi arasındaki ilişki açısından ortaya çıkmıştır. Çeşitlendirilmiş GYO'larda beta katsayısı artıkça, hisse senedi getirisi artarken, uzmanlaşmış GYO'larda anlamlı bir etki olmadığı saptanmıştır. Benzer şekilde, satış gelirlerindeki uzun dönemli büyüme çeşitlendirilmiş GYO'ların hisse senedi getirisini artırmaktadır. Uzmanlaşmış GYO'lar açısından bu iki değişken arasındaki ilişki anlamlı değildir. Sermaye harcamalarının satışlara oranındaki artıştan çeşitlendirilmiş GYO'ların hisse senedi getirisi negatif yönde

etkilenmektedir. Uzmanlaşmış GYO'lar açısından bu konuda istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı bulguya ulaşılamamıştır. Sonuç olarak, hisse senedi getirisini etkileyen faktörlerin, çeşitlendirilmiş GYO'lar ile Uzmanlaşmış GYO'lar açısından farklılık gösterdiği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: *Gayrimenkul yatırım ortaklıkları(GYO), Mülk tipi Çeşitlendirme, Hisse senedi getirisi*

ABSTRACT

In this study, firm-specific factors affecting stock returns in real estate investment trusts have been examined and also investigated whether these factors differ between diversified REITs and specialized REITs. Diversified REITs can be expected to reduce private risk on the basis of property type, increase their operating cash flows through wider investment opportunities, and perform better in terms of returns. Specialization can create a relative advantage in terms of operational costs and management efficiency. Annual data of real estate investment trusts in developed and developing countries were used in the analyzes. The analysis covers the period of 1990-2015, and the research subject was examined through the System GMM regression estimates. According to the findings obtained, a negative relationship has been determined between the stock return in the current period and the stock return of the previous year in terms of diversified REITs and specialized REITs. Asset turnover, the ratio of cash flows to sales and the increase in leverage level decrease stock returns in both groups. On the other hand, stock returns are positively affected by the increase in the ratio of cash flow generated from operations to cash dividend payment. Similarly, as firm size and Tobin Q ratio increase in both groups, stock returns increase. Stock returns in REITs are negatively affected by the growth in the gross domestic product of the operating economy. In case of a financial crisis, the stock return of REITs decreases. As a result of the analysis, it has been determined that some variables affect the stock returns of diversified REITs and specialized REITs differently. While the increase in the retained earnings ratio positively affects the stock return in diversified REITs, it has a negative effect on specialized REITs. Another important difference has emerged in terms of the relationship between beta and stock returns. It has been determined that as the beta coefficient increases in diversified REITs, stock returns increase, there is no significant effect in specialized REITs. Similarly, long-term growth in sales revenues increases the stock returns of diversified REITs. The relationship between these two variables is not significant for specialized REITs. The stock returns of diversified REITs are negatively affected by the increase in the ratio of capital expenditures to sales. In terms of specialized REITs, no statistically significant finding has been reached in this regard. As a result, it has been concluded that factors affecting stock returns differ in terms of diversified REITs and Specialized REITs.

Keywords: Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs), Property-type Diversification, Stock return.

TÜRKİYEDE ULAŞTIRMA SİSTEMİNİN GELİŞİM SÜRECİ

DEVELOPMENT PROCESS OF TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS IN TURKEY

Gonca Reyhan AKKARTAL

İstanbul Medipol Üniversitesi, İşletme ve Yönetim Bilimleri Fakültesi, Lojistik Yönetimi Bölümü

ORCD ID: 0000-0001-5116-8434

ÖZET

21. yüzyılda önemi gittikçe artan ulaştırma sektörü, özellikle Türkiye'nin kuzeyi ve güneyi doğuyu ve batıyı birbirine bağlayan bir köprü niteliğinde olması, gerekse 3 tarafının denizlerle çevrili bir coğrafyasının olmasından dolayı küresel ulaşım açısından dünyada önemli bir yere sahiptir. Özellikle dünya ticaretinde son derece öneme sahip olan Türkiye gerek denizyolu ulaşımı gerekse havayolu ve karayolu ulaştırması bakımından dünya ticaretinin kalbinde yer alan bir merkez olarak görülebilir. Ulaştırma kavramı, başta insan olmak üzere evrende yaşayan tüm canlıların yaşamlarının devamlılığını sağlayan bir gerekliliktir. İnsanlık var olduğundan bu yana tüm egemenlikler yaşamlarını devam ettirmek için sürekli iklimi uygun olan yerleşim bölgelerine yerleşmişlerdir. Bu anlamda sürekli taşınma eylemini içgüdüsel olarak gerçekleştirmişlerdir. Örneğin bizler günlük hayatımızda sürekli olarak bir takım şeyleri taşırız ve bunu çoğu zaman farkında bile olmadan yaparız. Bu çalışma ülkemizin stratejik konumunu göz önünde bulundurarak ulaştırmanın küresel ekonomideki yerinin öneminden, dünya ticaretinde nasıl bir köprü oluşturduğundan, komşu ülkelerin ticaretine sağladığı imkânlar ele alınacaktır. Ayrıca Türkiye'deki ulaştırma sistemlerinin kullanım oranlarını, avantajlarını ve dezavantajlarını ve ayrıca bu sistemlerin gelişim süreçleri incelenecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler 1 Uluslararası Lojistik 2. Uluslararası Ticaret 3. Ulaştırma Sistemleri

ABSTRACT

In the 21st century increasingly important transport sector, especially if Turkey's northern and southern east and west of a bridge linking, due to the absence of the both third-party geography surrounded by the sea has an important place in the world in terms of global transportation. Especially in world trade which has extremely important for both Turkey maritime transport and road transport in terms of both airlines it can be seen as a center located in the heart of world trade. The concept of transportation is a necessity that ensures the continuity of the lives of all living things in the universe, especially human beings. Ever since humanity existed, all sovereigns have settled in residential areas with a constant climate to continue their lives. In this sense, they instinctively carried out the continuous move action. For example, we constantly carry certain things in our daily life, and we often do this without even realizing it. In this study, considering the strategic position of our country, the importance of transportation in the global economy, how it constitutes a bridge in world trade, and the opportunities it provides to the trade of neighboring countries will be discussed. In

addition, transportation systems in Turkey utilization rates in our country, and will also examine the advantages and disadvantages of the development of the system

Key words 1. International Logistics **2**. International Trade **3.** Transportation Systems

ANİMASYON DESTEKLİ ÖĞRETİMİN İLKOKUL MATEMATİK DERS BAŞARISINA ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF ANIMATION ASSISTED TEACHING ON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL MATHEMATICS COURSE ACHIEVEMENT

Gökhan DERELİ
Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-1136-3021

Doç.Dr.Mustafa BAŞARAN
Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-1684-5852

ÖZET

Matematik dersi hayatın temelini oluşturan mihver derslerden biridir. Matematiğin hayatın her alanında kullanılması önemini ve değerini artırmaktadır. İlkokul eğitiminin başından itibaren matematiğe ilişkin temel kavramların ve becerilerin öğretilmesi yanında matematiksel düşünme, problem çözme stratejilerini kavrama, matematiği sevme ve olumlu tutum geliştirme özellikleri de öğrencilere kazandırılmalıdır. Matematiğin öneminin kavranması hayatımızın geriye kalan tüm kısımlarında kendini olumlu anlamda gösterecektir.

Matematiğin daha iyi öğretilmesinde yapılandırıcı öğrenme yaklaşımına uyumlu olarak, teknolojiden faydalanmak oldukça yararlı sonuçlar doğurabilecektir. Animasyon, bir nesneyi hareket halinde göstererek birçok durağan görüntü oluşturan ve hızlı bir şekilde oynatarak nesnenin hareket ettiğini düşünmemizi sağlar. Bu yöntemin tekrar olanağı sunması öğrenmeyi daha kalıcı hale getirmektedir.

Bu araştırmanın amacı ilkokul ikinci sınıf düzeyinde Matematik dersi ritmik saymalar konusunun animasyon destekli öğretim becerisi kullanılarak öğrencilerin akademik başarıları üzerindeki etkisini tespit etmektir. Bu amaç doğrultusunda araştırmada nicel araştırma yöntemlerinden yarı deneysel yöntem kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma evreni 2020-2021 Eğitim öğretim yılın güz döneminde İstanbul/Sultangazi ilçesinde bulunan devlet okulundaki ilkokul ikinci sınıf öğrencileridir. Bu evrenden rastgele küme örnekleme yöntemi kullanılarak seçilen iki şube üzerinde deneysel çalışma gerçekleştirilmiştir.

Bu araştırma sonucuyla Matematik dersinde animasyon destekli öğretim yöntemini kullanmanın öğrenci başarısına etkisini belirlenebilecektir. Öğretmenlerin daha etkili bir yöntemi kullanarak başarıyı artırmasına fayda sağlayacaktır. Yine bu çalışmayla idareciler ve eğitim yöneticileri karar alırken referans bilgi olarak kullanabilirler. Bu çalışma eğitim alanında yapılacak çalışmalara da katkı sunabileceği öngörülmektedir.

Araştırmanın uygulama aşamasında örnekleme alınan iki gruptan biri tesadüfen deney diğeri kontrol grubu alarak belirlenmiştir. Yapılan ön testte her iki grubun başarı testinden aldıkları sonuçlar arasında manidar bir fark olmadığı görülmüştür.

Araştırmada Matematik ders kazanımlarından ‘100 içinde ikişer, beşer ve onar ileriye ve geriye doğru sayar.’ kazanımına yönelik kontrol grubuna geleneksel ve deney grubuna ise animasyon destekli öğretim yöntemi kullanılarak anlatım yapılmış ve öğrencilerin yaparak yaşayarak öğrenmesine fırsat verilmiştir. Uygulamalar bittiğinde öğrencilerin akademik başarılarını ölçmek için geliştirilen bir başarı testi uygulanmıştır.

Araştırmanın sonuç kısmında elde edilen veriler t testi uygulanarak analiz edilmiştir. Yapılan araştırma sonucunda elde edilen verilerden hareketle ulaşılan sonuçlarda animasyon destekli öğretim yapılan deney grubunun lehine olacak şekilde anlamlı bir fark ortaya çıkmıştır. Deney grubunda işlenen ders akademik başarıyı artırmaktadır. Bilginin öğrenilmesi daha renkli hale gelecek, derse olan ilgi canlı olacak ve bilgi daha kalıcı hale gelecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Matematik Öğretimi, Teknoloji, Animasyon Destekli Öğretim Yöntemi*

ABSTRACT

Mathematics lesson is one of the core lessons that form the basis of life. The use of mathematics in all areas of life increases its importance and value. In addition to teaching basic concepts and skills related to mathematics from the beginning of primary school education, mathematical thinking, understanding problem solving strategies, liking mathematics and developing positive attitudes should also be provided to students. Understanding the importance of mathematics will show itself in a positive way in all the rest of our lives.

Utilizing technology in accordance with the constructivist learning approach in teaching mathematics better may have very beneficial results. Animation makes us think that the object is moving, creating many still images by showing an object in motion and moving it around quickly. The fact that this method offers repetition makes learning more permanent.

The aim of this study is to determine the effect of rhythmic counting in primary school at the second grade level on students' academic achievement by using animation-supported teaching skills. For this purpose, quasi-experimental method, one of the quantitative research methods, was used in the research. The population of the study is the second grade students of primary school in the state school in Istanbul / Sultangazi district in the fall semester of the 2020-2021 academic year. An experimental study was carried out on two branches selected from this universe using the random cluster sampling method.

With the result of this research, it will be possible to determine the effect of using animation supported teaching method on student achievement in Mathematics lesson. It will help teachers to increase their success by using a more effective method. Again, with this study, administrators and education managers can use it as reference information while making decisions. It is predicted that this study will contribute to the studies to be carried out in the field of education.

With the result of this research, it will be possible to determine the effect of using animation supported teaching method on student achievement in Mathematics lesson. It will help teachers to increase their success by using a more effective method. Again, with this study, administrators and education managers can use it as reference information while making decisions. It is predicted that this study will contribute to the studies to be carried out in the field of education.

During the implementation phase of the study, one of the two groups sampled was randomly determined as the experiment and the other as the control group. In the pre-test, it was observed that there was no significant difference between the results of the achievement test of both groups.

In the research, the traditional mathematics lesson outcomes of "Counting forward and backward by two, five and ten in 100." Were explained to the control group and the experimental group using animation-supported teaching method and the students were given the opportunity to learn by doing and experiencing. When the applications were completed, an achievement test developed to measure the academic success of the students was applied.

The data obtained in the conclusion part of the research were analyzed by applying the t test. Based on the data obtained as a result of the research, a significant difference has emerged in favor of the experimental group in which animation-supported education was given. The lesson taught in the experimental group increases the academic success. Learning the knowledge will become more colorful, the interest in the lesson will be lively and the knowledge will become more permanent.

Keywords: Mathematics Teaching, Technology, Animation Supported Teaching Method

ÇEMEN (*Trigonella foenum- graecum* L.) BİTKİSİNİN ÇİMLENME ÖZELLİKLERİNE ÜZERİNE SİLİSYUM UYGULAMALARININ ETKİSİ

EFFECT OF SILICON APPLIACATIONS ON GERMINATION PROPERTIES OF FENUGREEK (*Trigonella foenum-graecum* L.) PLANT

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Gülen ÖZYAZICI
Siirt Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-2187-6733

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, çemen (*Trigonella foenum- graecum* L.) bitkisinin çimlenme ve fide gelişimi üzerine silisyum uygulamalarının etkilerinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırma, Siirt Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Tarla Bitkileri Laboratuvarı'nda, 25±1 °C kontrollü şartlar altında yürütülmüştür. Çalışmanın bitkisel materyalini Berkem çemen çeşidi oluşturmuştur. Araştırma, tesadüf parselleri deneme desenine göre 4 tekrarlamalı olarak petri kaplarında yürütülmüştür. Kontrol, hidropriming, silisyumun 2 mM (Si_1), 4 mM (Si_2) ve 6 mM (Si_3) dozları olmak üzere araştırmanın konusunu teşkil etmiştir. Denemede 10. günün sonunda her bir petri kabındaki bitkilerden rastgele seçilen 10 bitki üzerinden ölçümler yapılmıştır. Çalışmada; çimlenme oranı, kökçük ve sapçık uzunluğu, toplam yaş ağırlık, kökçük ve sapçık yaş ağırlığı, sapçık ve kökçük kuru ağırlığı parametreleri incelenmiştir. Araştırma sonuçları; çimlenme oranı % 71.0-95.0, toplam yaş ağırlık 117.25-185.50 mg, kökçük yaş ağırlığı 20.50-36.25 mg, sapçık yaş ağırlığı 92.5-148.5 mg, kökçük kuru ağırlığı 1.43-2.31 mg, sapçık kuru ağırlığı 11.33-13.34 mg arasında değişim göstermiştir. Silisyum konsantrasyonlarının artışına bağlı olarak çimlenme oranı, kökçük ve sapçık uzunluğu, toplam yaş ağırlık, kökçük ve sapçık yaş ağırlığı, kökçük ve sapçık kuru ağırlıkları değerleri Si_2 dozuna kadar artmış, Si_3 dozunda anlamlı azalmalar olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çemen, Silisyum, Çimlenme Oranı, Kökçük Uzunluğu

ABSTRACT

In this study, it was aimed to determine the effects of silicon application on germination and seedling development of fenugreek (*Trigonella foenum-graecum* L.). The research was conducted in Siirt University, Faculty of Agriculture, Field Crops Laboratory under controlled conditions of 25±1 °C. The plant material of the study was Berkem fenugreek variety. The laboratory study was set up in petri dishes with 4 replications according to the randomized plot design. In the study; silicon 2 mM (Si_1), 4 mM (Si_2) ve 6 mM (Si_3) doses were applied and the hidropriming as a control has constituted the subject. At the end of the 10^{th} day in the experiment, measurements were made on 10 plants randomly selected from the plants in each petri dish. In the study; germination rate, radicula length, plumula length, total fresh weight, radicula fresh weight and plumula fresh weight, radicula dry weight and plumula dry weight and lateral root number parameters were examined. According to the results of the research; germination rate 71.5-95.0%, total fresh weight 117.25-185.50 mg, radicula fresh weight 20.50-36.25 mg, plumula fresh weight 92.50-148.50 mg, radicula dry weight 1.43-2.31 mg, plumula dry weight 11.33-13.34 mg varied in ranges. Depending on the increase in silicon concentrations, germination rate, rootlet and stem length, total wet weight, rootlet and stem wet weight, rootlet and stem dry weight values increased up to the Si_2 dose, and significant decreases were found in the Si_3 dose..

Keywords: Fenugreek, Silicon, Germination Rate, Radicula Length

BALLIDAĞ SANATORYUMU'NUN SAĞLIK TURİZMİ TESİSİ'NE DÖNÜŞÜMÜNE YÖNELİK YEREL HALKIN TUTUMU

THE ATTITUDE OF THE LOCAL PEOPLE TO THE TRANSFORMATION OF BALLIDAĞ SANATORIUM INTO A HEALTH TOURISM FACILITY

Doç. Dr. Gülizar AKKUŞ

Kastamonu Üniversitesi, Turizm Fakültesi

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-9262-2680

Öğr. Gör. Ülkü Mine ÖNEK

Kastamonu Üniversitesi, Daday Nafi ve Ümit Çeri Meslek Yüksekokulu

ORCID:0000-0003-4116-5138

ÖZET

1950'li yılların başında İsviçre'den gelen uzman heyet tarafından hava şartları ve geniş ormanlık alanı nedeniyle seçilen Kastamonu ilinin Daday ilçesinde Türkiye'nin en büyük ikinci göğüs hastalıkları hastanesi olan Ballıdağ Sanatoryumu inşa edilmiştir. Sarıçam, karaçam ve kayın ağaçlarının bulunduğu 53 bin dönümlük arazide kurulan 300 yataklı hastane pek çok ilden gelen verem ve astım hastalarını ağırlamış, ancak 2009 yılından itibaren işlevsiz kalan sanatoryum 2012 yılında tamamen terk edilmiştir. Sanatoryumun kapanması yerel halkı özellikle ekonomik açıdan etkilerken, büyük bir yatırımın âtıl kalması da halkın tepkisine yol açmıştır.

Bu araştırmada yerel halkın sanatoryumun sağlık turizmi tesisine dönüşmesine yönelik tutumlarını ve buna katkı sağlayıp sağlamayacaklarını ya da destekleyip desteklemeyeceklerini saptamak amaçlanmıştır. Nicel bir yöntem benimsenen araştırmada anket tekniğinden yararlanılmıştır. Anket formunda kapalı uçlu, açık uçlu ve çoktan seçmeli 22 soruya yer verilmiştir. Araştırma kapsamında Daday ilçe merkezinde yaşayan 77 bireye tarihleri arasında anketler uygulanmıştır. Katılımcıların çoğu sanatoryumu bildiğini ama gitmediğini, sanatoryumun ilçeye ekonomik katkı sunduğunu ancak yerel yönetim eksikliği nedeniyle kapandığını, onarılması ve yeniden bir tesise özellikle turizm tesisine dönüştürülmesi gerektiğini ve yatırımını ise Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı'nın üstlenmesi gerektiğini düşündüğü tespit edilmiştir. Ayrıca sanatoryumun sağlık turizmi tesisine dönüşmesi halinde ilçeye ekonomik, sosyal vb. fayda sağlanacağı, ilçeye gelen turist sayısının artacağı ve turistlerin herhangi bir ulaşım sıkıntısı yaşamayacağını düşündükleri saptanmıştır. Daday'a gelen turistlere sunulabilecek en önemli turistik çekiciliğin yöresel yemekler olduğunu düşündükleri belirlenmiştir. Daday halkının yörede turizmin gelişimini olumlu karşıladığı ve turizm faaliyetine özellikle sağlık turizmi tesisinde çalışarak destek vermeyi istediği tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sağlık turizmi, Yerel halk tutumu, Turizm gelişimi, Turizm desteği, Daday.

ABSTRACT

Ballıdağ Sanatorium which is Turkey's second largest chest diseases hospital was built in the Daday district of Kastamonu province, which was chosen by the expert delegation from Switzerland in the early 1950s due to the weather conditions and the large forest area. The 300-bed hospital, which was established on 53 thousand decares of land with scotch pine, larch and beech trees, hosted tuberculosis and asthma patients from many provinces, but the sanatorium, which remained dysfunctional since 2009, was completely abandoned in 2012. While the closure of the sanatorium affected the local people especially economically, the inactivity of a large investment also caused public reaction.

In this study, it was aimed to determine the attitudes of the local people towards the transformation of the sanatorium into a health tourism facility and whether they will contribute or support it. Questionnaire technique was used in the study, in which a quantitative method was adopted. The questionnaire included 22 closed-ended, open-ended and multiple-choice questions. Within the scope of the research, surveys were applied to 77 individuals living in Daday district center. It was determined that most of the participants knew the sanatorium but did not go, that the sanatorium contributed economically to the district, but it was closed due to the lack of local administration, it should be repaired and converted into a facility, especially a tourism facility, and the investment should be undertaken by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. In addition, it has been determined that if the sanatorium turns into a health tourism facility, economic and social benefits will be provided to the district, the number of tourists coming to the district will increase and tourists will not have any transportation problems. It has been determined that they think that the most important touristic attraction that can be offered to tourists visiting Daday is the local food. It was determined that the people of Daday welcomed the development of tourism in the region and wanted to support tourism activities, especially by working in a health tourism facility.

Keywords: Health tourism, Local community attitude, Tourism development, Tourism support, Daday.

BOVINE EMBRYO CO-CULTURE

Habiba MOHSHINA
Eskişehir Osmangazi University, Agriculture Faculty
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-2506-3361
Asst. Prof. Dr. Yasemin GEDİK
Eskişehir Osmangazi University, Agriculture Faculty
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-3607-1527

ABSTRACT

Variant efforts to increase the development of in vitro embryo production (IVP) have been made to our final goal of achieving high calving rates since the research into the development of in vitro mammalian preimplantation has been a possibility in the middle of the 20th century.

Co-culture, described jointly with the embryo as the concurrent culture of somatic cells, has been greatly used in cattle since the last of the past century although defined sequential media's existence and from the beginning several types of somatic cells are being used while trying with stem cells are the last addition. But unfortunately still we do not have any recognized co-culture media and microenvironment behind its use are also not clearly understood.

In this review, we will have to do research on using various cell types concerning their effectiveness giving extra focus on recent studies. Ticklish analysis will help the inquisitive researchers to get an overview of bovine co-culture and to develop co-culturing methods by selecting the most promising ones as this system shows contrasting results in some cases. We wish it will also be beneficial to young researchers to identify feasible areas of further studies needed to finally establish an appropriate co-culture media with trifles understanding.

Keywords: Co-culture, Bovine, Stem Cells, Recent Researches

INFLUENCE OF CORROSION ON THE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES AND CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF STEELS: APPLICATION TO STAINLESS STEEL

Dr. Hajar Sadeq
Mohammed First University Oujda, Faculty of Science Oujda, Laboratory of Materials, Wave, Energy and Environment (LaMOn2E), Oujda, Morocco
Prof. Dr. Abdelkader Nasser
Mohammed First University Oujda, Faculty of Science Oujda, Laboratory of Materials, Wave, Energy and Environment (LaMOn2E), Oujda, Morocco
Prof. Dr. Abdelhamid Kerkour El Miad
Mohammed First University Oujda, Faculty of Science Oujda, Laboratory of Materials, Wave, Energy and Environment (LaMOn2E), Oujda, Morocco

ABSTRACT

Corrosion is the phenomenon according to which metals tend, under the action of atmospheric agents or chemical reagents, to return to their original state of oxide, carbonate, more stable with respect to the medium considered, and thus to undergo a deterioration of their properties. In this study we will see the effect of corrosion on stainless steels in particular its effect on the hardness as well as the chemical composition of the latter.

A stainless steel is, according to the definition of standard NF EN 10020, a steel containing at least 10.5% chromium and at most 1.2% carbon. Stainless steels are alloys based on iron, carbon and chromium. They are defined as stainless because in an oxidizing environment, even in contact with air which contains oxygen, a protective layer of adsorbed oxygen is formed on their surface, called the passivation layer.

The parts on which we carried out the tests belong to an anchorage system mounted at the level of the Rabat-Casablanca region known by a high humidity level. In our study, we took new and used samples and performed hardness tests according to the Vickers model, on the other hand we performed chemical analysis by electron spectroscopy.

The results of our study show an increase in the hardness value compared to the norm as well as a change in the chemical composition, more precisely a decrease in the percentage of chromium.

Keywords: stainless steel, corrosion, hardness, chemical composition , corrosive environment.

HAVADAKİ AĞIR METAL KİRLİLİĞİNİN İZLENMESİNDE BİYOMONİTORLERİN KULLANIMI

MONITORING OF HEAVY METAL POLLUTION IN THE AIR FOR USING OF BIOMONITORS

Doç. Dr. Hakan ŞEVİK

Kastamonu Üniversitesi, Mühendislik ve Mimarlık Fakültesi, Çevre Mühendisliği Bölümü, 37150, Kastamonu/Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-1662-4830

ÖZET

Günümüzde dünya genelinde nüfus artışına ek olarak, sanayide hammadde olarak kullanılan metallerin yer kürenin derinliklerinden çıkartılarak işlenmesi ve ortama salınması hava, su ve topraktaki ağır metal konsantrasyonlarının önemli düzeyde artmasına sebep olmuştur. Bu artış özellikle son yüzyılda insan ve çevre sağlığı açısından tehdit edici boyutlara ulaşmış, başlıca sanayi ve trafik kaynaklı ağır metal kirliliği, her yıl milyonlarca insanın ölümüne sebep olan küresel bir sorun haline gelmiştir.

Ağır metaller, bazıları düşük konsantrasyonlarda bile insan sağlığı açısından toksik, kanserojen ve öldürücü olabilen, canlı organizmalar için besin elementi olanları bile yüksek konsantrasyonlarda insan sağlığı için zararlı olan, canlı bünyelerde biyobirikme eğiliminde olmaları ve doğada kolay kolay bozulmamaları ve yok olmamaları sebebiyle insan ve çevre sağlığı açısından son derece zararlı olabilen elementlerdir. Bundan dolayı ağır metallerin özellikle havadaki konsantrasyonlarının izlenmesi büyük önem taşımaktadır.

Ağır metallerin havadaki konsantrasyonlarının izlenmesinde en sık başvurulan yöntem biyomonitorlerin kullanımıdır. Çeşitli canlıların, ağır metal kirliliğinin izlenmesinde biyomonitor olarak kullanılabilirliğine ilişkin çok sayıda çalışma yapılmıştır. Ancak, bu çalışmaların, amaca uygunlukları ve elde edilen verilerin yorumlanması konusunda çeşitli çekinceler bulunmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, ağır metal konsantrasyonlarının değişiminin izlenmesinde biyomonitorleri kullanımı değerlendirilmiş bu süreçte kullanılan biyomonitorler ve yöntemler karşılaştırılmış, bu biyomonitorler ve yöntemlerin avantajları ve dezavantajları karşılaştırılmış ve biyomonitorlerin kullanımının süreç içerisindeki değişimi ve gelişimi incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ağır metal, biyomonitor, kirlilik

ABSTRACT

Nowadays, as additionally being the population growth in the world, the extraction and processing of metals used as raw materials in industry from taking the depths of the earth out and realising of them to the environment have caused an important increase in heavy metal concentrations in air, water and soil. This increasing of that has reached threatening levels because of human and environmental health generally in the last century, heavy metal pollution mainly caused by industry and traffic has become a global problem that causes the death of millions of people every year.

Heavy metals are the some of which can be toxic carcinogenic and lethal for human health even at low concentrations, even those with nutrients for living organisms, which are harmful to human health at high concentrations, tend to bioaccumulate in living bodies and do not easily degrade and disappear in nature that are these are elements that can be extremely harmful. Thus the monitoring of the concentrations in heavy metals which is especially in the air is of the great importance.

The most commonly used method for monitoring the concentrations of heavy metals in air is the use of biomonitors. The most recent studies have been conducted on the usability of various organisms as biomonitors for monitoring heavy metal pollution. However, there are some reservations about the suitability of these studies for the purpose and the interpretation of the data obtained. In this study, the use of biomonitors in monitoring the change of heavy metal concentrations was evaluated, the biomonitors and methods used in this process were compared, the advantages and disadvantages of these biomonitors and methods were compared, and the change and development of the use of biomonitors in the process were examined.

Keywords: Heavy metal, biomonitor, pollution

NAKİT AKIŞLARININ SAĞLANDIĞI FAALİYETLER YÖNTEMİ İLE İŞLETME YAPISININ BELİRLENMESİ: BİST KAĞIT ve KAĞIT ÜRÜNLERİ SEKTÖRÜ ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME

DETERMINING OF BUSINESS STRUCTURE BY USING THE CASH FLOW PATTERNS METHOD: AN INVESTIGATION on BIST PAPER and PAPER PRODUCTS SECTOR

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Hakan VARGÜN
Karabük Üniversitesi, İşletme Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-7781-0912

ÖZET

İşletmelerin finansal durumunun ve performansının analizinde birçok yöntem kullanılmaktadır. Bu yöntemlerden biri olan "Nakit Akışlarının Sağlandığı Faaliyetler Yöntemi" işletmelerin yapısını nakit akışlarına göre sekiz ayrı kategoriye ayırarak analiz edilmesini sağlamaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, BİST Kağıt ve Kağıt Ürünleri Sektöründe hisse senetleri işlem gören işletmelerin 2019 ve 2020 yıllarına ait ara dönem ve yıllık nakit akış tablolarındaki verilere dayalı olarak işletme yapısını "Nakit Akışlarının Sağlandığı Faaliyetler Yöntemi" ile analiz etmek ve işletme yapısı ile işletmelerin varlık toplamı ve kar veya zarar tutarları arasında anlamlı bir ilişkinin olup olmadığını belirlemektir. Çalışma kapsamında elde edilen bulgular doğrultusunda 2019 yılında ara dönemler ve yıllık bazda 3 işletmenin başarılı (M2) ve 2 işletmenin genç işletme (M6) olma özelliğini sürekli şekilde devam ettirdiği; 2019 yılı sonu itibariyle 7 işletmenin başarılı (M2), 3 işletmenin büyüyen (M4), 2 işletmenin genç işletme (M6) ve 1 işletmenin ise likiditasyona giden işletme (M7) olduğu görülmüştür. Buna karşın 2020 yılında ara dönemler ve yıllık bazda 3 işletmenin başarılı (M2) olduğu bu işletmelerden BİST Kodu "DOBUR" ve "KARTN"un 2019 yılında da başarılı işletme (M2) grubunda yer aldığı belirlenmiştir. Bununla birlikte 2020 yılı sonu itibariyle 10 işletmenin başarılı (M2), 1 işletmenin büyüyen (M4) ve 2 işletmenin genç işletme (M6) olduğu görülmüştür. Her iki dönemde de hiçbir işletmenin nadir durum (M1)'da sınıflandırılmadığı buna karşın her iki döneme ilişkin ara dönemlerde bazı işletmelerin nadir durum (M8)'da olduğu fakat her iki dönem sonunda da hiçbir işletmenin bu grupta yer almadığı belirlenmiştir. Aynı şekilde her iki döneme ilişkin ara dönemlerde bazı işletmelerin gerileyen veya yeniden yapılanan işletme (M3) ve küçülen işletme (M5) sınıfında yer almasına karşın dönem sonu itibariyle hiçbir işletmenin bu grupta yer almadığı belirlenmiştir. Elde edilen bulgular doğrultusunda işletmelerin nakit akışlarının sağlandığı faaliyetler gruplandırması ile işletmelerin aktif toplamları ve kar/zarar durumları arasında anlamlı bir ilişki olmadığı belirlenmiştir. 2019 yılında başarılı (M2) 7 işletmeden 4'ünün zarar açıkladığı, 2020 yılında ise başarılı (M2) 10 işletmeden 3'ünün zarar açıkladığı belirlenmiştir. Bununla birlikte her iki dönemde de başarılı (M2) grupta yer alan iki işletmeden "KARTN" işletmesinin her iki dönemde de en yüksek karı açıklayan işletme olduğu belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Nakit Akışı, Nakit Akış Tablosu, Nakit Akışlarının Sağlandığı Faaliyetler Yöntemi.

ABSTRACT

Many methods are used in analyzing the financial status and performance of businesses. One of these methods, "Cash Flow Patterns Method" enables the analysis of the structure of businesses by dividing them into eight different categories according to their cash flows. The purpose of this study is to analyze the business structure of the businesses whose stocks are traded in the BIST Paper and Paper Products Sector by using “Cash Flow Patterns Method”, based on the data interim period and annual cash flow tables of 2019 and 2020 and to determine whether there is a meaningful relationship between profit or loss amounts and total assets. In line with the findings obtained within the scope of the study, it is observed that 3 businesses are successful (M2) and 2 businesses are young enterprises (M6) on an interim and annual basis in 2019; then, as of the end of 2019, it has been observed that 7 businesses are successful (M2), 3 are growing (M4), 2 are young businesses (M6) and 1 business is liquidating (M7). On the other hand, it has been determined that BIST Code "DOBUR" and "KARTN" are among the successful businesses (M2) of these businesses, which are successful (M2) on an interim and annual basis in 2020, also in the successful business (M2) group in 2019. Likewise, as of the end of 2020, it has been observed that 10 businesses are successful (M2), 1 business is growing (M4) and 2 businesses are young busineses (M6). It was determined that no business was classified in rare case (M1) in both periods, however, some businesses were in rare case (M8) in the interim periods related to both periods, but no business was included in this group at the end of both periods. In the same manner, although some businesses were classified as receding or restructured businesses (M3) and waning businesses (M5) in the interim periods for both periods, it was determined that no businesses were included in this group at the end of the period. In line with the findings obtained, it has been determined that there is no significant relationship between the activities grouping where the cash flows of the businesses are provided and the total assets and profit / loss situations of the businesses. In 2019, it was determined that 4 out of 7 successful (M2) businesses announced a loss, and in 2020, 3 out of 10 successful (M2) businesses announced a loss. On the other hand, it has been determined that the "KARTN" enterprise among the two enterprises in the successful (M2) group in both periods declared the highest profit in both periods.

Keywords: Cash Flow, Cash Flow Statement, Cash Flow Patterns Method.

FRACTIONAL ADAPTIVE FAULT TOLERANT CONTROL AGAINST ACTUATOR FAULTS

Hamza Benchaita
National Polytechnic School of Constantine, Algeria
Prof. Dr. Samir Ladaci
National Polytechnic School of Constantine, Algeria
Signal Processing Laboratory, Mentouri University, Constantine, Algeria

ABSTRACT

Due to the constant advancement of technology and engineering sciences, we see an equally increasing demand for efficiency and reliability in control systems in various industries such as chemical and pharmaceutical facilities, automotive industries, aerospace and flight control, and renewable energies. However, despite these technological advancements we can still encounter unexpected failures and anomalies such as actuator failures that can cause serious degradation in system performance or in some cases total shutdown [1], in certain applications like aircraft control this leads to catastrophic losses in human life and material.

Therefore, a great interest has been given to the study of fault tolerant control and actuator failure compensation, one popular and effective strategy is adaptive control due to the fact that adaptive controllers are capable to accommodate these actuator failures by readjusting controller parameters, these control strategies have been implemented with great success as in [2].

Recently, several works were interested in the application of fractional calculus in fault tolerant control, due to the fact that fractional order controller were shown to display an improvement in system performances in term of behavior, response time and disturbance rejection compared to integer order controllers [3]. Fractional calculus is the generalization of integration and differentiation from integer orders to arbitrary non-integer orders. It is usually represented by the fractional operator ${}_a\mathcal{D}_t^{\alpha}$ where a and t are the limits of the operator α denotes the non-integer order, (fractional integration when $a < 0$, fractional derivative when $a > 0$), a widely used definition of the fractional operator is the Riemann-Liouville definition given as: ${}_a\mathcal{D}_t^{-\alpha} f(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_a^t (t-\tau)^{\alpha-1} f(\tau) d\tau$ for the fractional integration and ${}_a\mathcal{D}_t^{\alpha} f(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(n-\alpha)} \frac{d^n}{dt^n} \int_a^t (t-\tau)^{n-\alpha-1} f(\tau) d\tau$ for the fractional derivation [4]).

Our task for this work is to design an effective fractional calculus-based adaptive actuator failure compensation control system, its main feature is the ability to accommodate for possible failures of actuators for which the pattern and time of occurrence are unknown by modifying the adaptive controller parameters to maintain acceptable system performances

To achieve the desired performances and requirements, we propose the following adaptive controller form $v(t) = \theta^T E(t)$, with $E(t) = [\mathcal{D}^{1-\alpha} e(t), \mathcal{D}^{1-\alpha} e(t), \dot{e}(t)]$, and $\theta = [\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3]$ the vector of the adaptive parameters. The parameters update law for the presented controller are given as follows $\dot{\theta}(t) = \gamma E(t) \left(\mathcal{D}^{1-\alpha} \left(\dot{s}(t) + k_1 s(t) \right) + k_0 sign(s) \right) - \gamma \sigma \theta(t)$. The full control law development and stability analysis is thoroughly presented in [5].

System to be controlled the lateral motion of a Boeing 747 aircraft defined by rolling and yawing movements, the state vector is defined $x(t) = [\beta, y_r, p, \varphi]^T$ where β is the side-slip angle, y_r represents the yaw rate, p is the roll rate, and φ is the roll angle [6]. The control is provided by three redundant rudder segments $u(t) = [\delta_{r1}(t), \delta_{r2}(t), \delta_{r3}(t)]$, and we chose the yaw rate y_r as the output $y(t) = x_2(t) = y_r(t)$.

The linearized lateral motion dynamics of the Boeing 747 in horizontal flight at $40{,}000\ ft$ and forward speed of $U_0 = 774\ ft/\sec\ (0.8\ Mach)$ are $\dot{x}(t) = Ax(t) + Bu(t)$ with

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -0.0558 & -0.9968 & 0.0802 & 0.0415 \\ 0.598 & -0.115 & -0.0318 & 0 \\ -3.05 & 0.388 & -0.456 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.0805 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } B = [b_1, b_2, b_3] = \begin{bmatrix} 0.00729 & 0.01 & 0.005 \\ -0.475 & -0.5 & -0.3 \\ 0.1532 & 0.2 & 0.1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

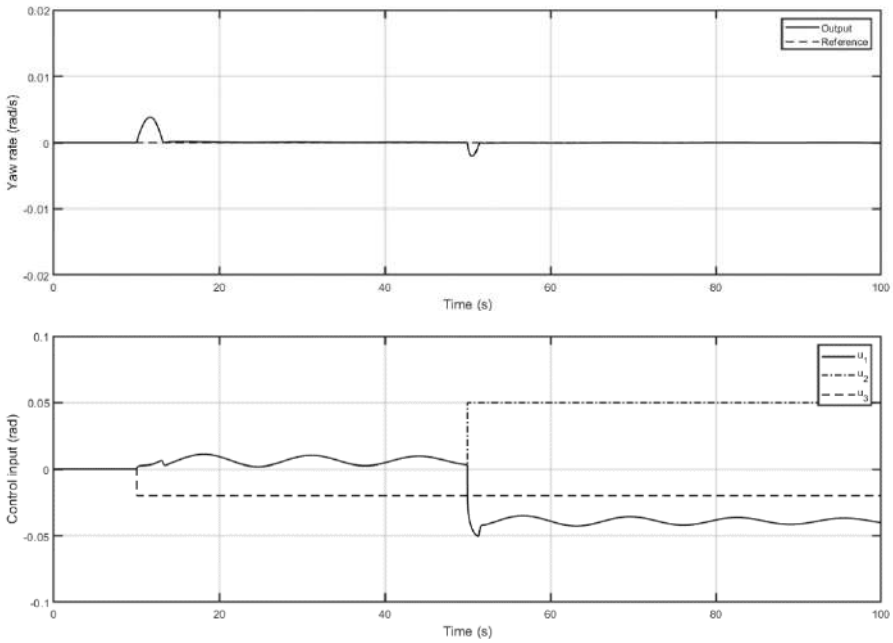


Figure 1: Stabilization of the yaw rate with 2 actuator failures

In order to demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed control scheme in dealing with abrupt actuator failures we simulate the controlled system subjected to various failure scenarios and the results are given in the figure in the case of two actuator failing, we can observe that healthy actuators are able to smoothly compensate for the abrupt jumps arising from the instant when an actuator fails, and the stabilization of the yaw rate around the reference 0 is guaranteed with only one actuator that is still operational.

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EXHAUST EMISSION BEHAVIOR OF SAFFLOWER OIL BIODIESEL/DIESEL BLENDS IN A COATED CI ENGINE

Prof. Dr. Hanbey HAZAR

Firat University, Technology Faculty,

Department of Automotive Engineering, Elazig, Turkey.

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-7699-0088

Tugay TELCEKEN

Firat University, Technology Faculty,

Department of Automotive Engineering, Elazig, Turkey.

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-8171-4563

Huseyin SEVİNC

Firat University, Technology Faculty,

Department of Automotive Engineering, Elazig, Turkey.

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-7513-3412

ABSTRACT

Globally tightening exhaust emission norms and decreasing fossil fuel sources have led researchers to renewable alternative fuel sources with low exhaust emissions. One of the applications to reduce exhaust emissions is thermal barrier coating (TBC) applications. Especially in recent years, the use of alternative fuels in thermal barrier coated engines has had promising results. In this study, safflower methyl ester (SME), which is an alternative fuel, was produced from safflower seed oil (SO) for a CI engine by using transesterification method. The obtained safflower methyl ester (SME) was mixed with diesel fuel at the rate of 20% and 50% (vol.) and also 100% SME was used. An air-cooled, direct injection, four-stroke, single-cylinder diesel engine was used in tests. NO_X, CO, and HC emissions were taken into consideration during experimental tests. Experiments were carried out in two different engines, a normal engine (NE) and a coated engine (CE). In the first part of the study, measurements were taken using SME and standard diesel fuel in the NE. In the second part of the study, it was carried out in CE with the same fuel mixtures. The pistons and valves of the engine were coated with Cr_2O_3 by plasma spray method. Results revealed that CO and HC decreased but NO_X increased in all test fuels in the CE compared to the NE. CO and HC emission values of SME and its mixtures decreased except for NO_X compared to diesel fuel.

Keywords: Safflower seed oil, Safflower methyl ester, Thermal barrier coating, Diesel engine, Emissions.

EXAMINING THE EFFECTS OF HACKBERRY BIODIESEL ON THE ATTRIBUTES OF A COATED DIESEL ENGINE

Prof. Dr. Hanbey HAZAR

Firat University, Technology Faculty,

Department of Automotive Engineering, Elazig, Turkey.

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-7699-0088

Tugay TELCEKEN

Firat University, Technology Faculty,

Department of Automotive Engineering, Elazig, Turkey.

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-8171-4563

Huseyin SEVİNC

Firat University, Technology Faculty,

Department of Automotive Engineering, Elazig, Turkey.

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-7513-3412

ABSTRACT

Decreasing fossil fuel resources lead to the exploration of alternative fuels. Among the alternative fuels, the use of biodiesel produced especially from vegetable oils has come to the fore. However, the use of vegetable oil has significant effects on the performance of diesel engines and these effects need to be investigated. In this study, hackberry methyl ester (HME) was produced from hackberry seed oil (HO), an alternative fuel, using transesterification method and investigated in a diesel engine coated with thermal barrier. Application of ceramic coatings with low thermal conductivity on the combustion chamber elements of diesel engines enables lower quality and wide range of fuels to be used. The experimental study was conducted using a single cylinder, air-cooled diesel engine. Combustion chamber elements of the engine (surfaces of piston, exhaust, and intake valves) were coated with chromium oxide. HME fuel was mixed with diesel fuel at the volumetric rates of 20%, 50%, and 100%. During the tests, Brake specific fuel consumption (BSFC), Brake thermal efficiency (BTE) and Exhaust gas temperature (EGT) values of standard (SE) and coated (CE) engines were recorded. The results show that EGT and BTE values reduced and BSFC values increased with the HME addition. Moreover, BTE and EGT values increased and BSFC decreased in all test fuels in the CE compared to the SE.

Keywords: Hackberry seed oil, Hackberry methyl ester, Thermal barrier coating, Diesel engine.

THE USAGE OF IDIOMS IN EVERYDAY LIFE

Hasanova Samira Ramiz

Odlar Yurdu University,

Azerbaijan, Baku, K.Rahimov st. 13, 1072

ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to research of English idioms. It is known that English idioms, proverbs and sayings are an integral part of everyday English. They are quite common in both written and spoken English. Learning idioms is useful for everyone, whatever the level of knowledge of a foreign language. Idioms are groups of words for which the general meaning does not add up to the meanings of the parts. Therefore, it is quite difficult to guess the meaning of the phrases, and you need to memorize them ready-made. Each word individually can only give a hint, but the general meaning always turns out to be slightly different than a simple sum of elements.

Idioms are a feature of every language, they represent a very interesting category of stable verbal combinations, often having semantic meanings completely different from the meanings of the words of which they are composed. Translations of idioms, in essence, like translations of proverbs, sayings from one language to another, often represent a finding of just expressions that are close in meaning. One and the same thought in different languages is expressed through a verbal formulation chosen according to the "ideas" that have developed among the people speaking this language. And although each nation has its own approach to understanding those life situations that any person encounters, regardless of where he lives; nevertheless, some semantic commonality of reasoning is found in all peoples.

Idioms are generally not to be taken literally. To understand this layer of language, you need to familiarize yourself with the meaning and use of each specific idiom. At first glance, this may seem like a time consuming task, but learning idioms is very interesting, especially when we compare English idioms with phraseological units in our native language.

Keywords: idioms, meaning, phraseological units, speech

PALYATİF BAKIM VE KÜLTÜR

PALLIATIVE CARE AND CULTURE

Öğr.Gör. Hatun ERKURAN

Gümüşhane Üniversitesi Kelkit Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulu, Tıbbi Hizmetler ve Teknikler Bölümü, Anestezi Programı, Kelkit, Gümüşhane.

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-0860-5747

Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Havva KARADENİZ

Karadeniz Teknik Üniversitesi Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Hemşirelik Bölümü Halk Sağlığı Hemşireliği AD, Trabzon

ÖZET

Palyatif bakım, yaşamı tehdit eden hastalıklarda ağrının önlenmesi ve hafifletilmesi yoluyla fiziksel, psikososyal ve ruhsal sorunların erken teşhisi, değerlendirilmesi ve tedavisi ile hastaların yaşamlarının sonuna kadar yaşam kalitesini artıran bütünsel bakım olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Hayatının son dönemindeki hastaya şifa merkezli değil, hastanın şikâyetlerinin giderilmesi, yaşam kalitesinin artırılması ve konforun artırılması hedeflenmektedir. Bu süreç sadece tıbbi değil, kültürel, ekonomik, dini pek çok faktörü barındırmaktadır.

Kültür insanların inançlarını, tutumlarını, bilgi türlerini, değerlerini, davranış biçimlerini, alışkanlıklarını, kişinin palyatif bakım algısını ve yaşamın sonunda meydana gelen karar verme sürecini etkilemektedir. Ölüm evrensel bir insan deneyimidir ve ölümün çok farklı kültürel kalıpları bulunmaktadır. Ölüm ve ölmeyi anlama, yaşam sonunda iyi bakımın önemli bir parçasıdır. Kültür, bireylerin hastalık, ölüm ve acı çekme durumlarını anlamlandırmaya ve bu sürecin daha doğru yönlendirilmesine yardımcı olmaktadır. Kültür palyatif bakımı dört alanda etkilemektedir. Bu alanlar; bakım tercihleri, iletişim modelleri, acı çekmenin anlamları ve karar verme süreçleridir. Kültürel değerler yaşamı, hastalığın anlamını, hastayı nasıl etkilediğini, acı çekme deneyimini ve ölüme yüklediği anlamı belirler ve yaşam sonu kalitesi için tercihleri şekillendirmektedir. Palyatif bakımda kültüre odaklanmanın, yaşam sonu müdahalelerinde istenmeyen durumları önlediği, hasta ve yakınlarının yaşam kalitesini iyileştirdiği bildirilmektedir.

Palyatif bakım birimlerinde hem çalışanların hem de hastaların kültürel inanç sistemleri alınan kararları büyük ölçüde etkilemektedir. İnançlara, geleneklere, hasta ve yakınlarının kültürüne saygı duymak palyatif bakımdaki ilişkinin bütünlüğünü korumak açısından son derece önemlidir. Kültürel gelenekler dinamiktir ve tüm ailelere genellenemezler. Bu sebeple palyatif bakıma yönelik

yaklaşımlara yardımcı olması amacıyla her kültür için farklılıkları tanımlayan kılavuzların sağlanmış olması nitelikli bakıma katkı sağlayacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Palyatif Bakım, Kültür, Ölüm

ABSTRACT

Palliative care is defined as holistic care that improves the quality of life of patients until the end of their lives by early diagnosis, evaluation and treatment of physical, psychosocial and mental problems by preventing and alleviating pain in life-threatening diseases. It is aimed to eliminate the complaints of the patient, to increase the quality of life and to increase the comfort, not to heal the patient in the last period of his life. This process involves not only medical but also cultural, economic and religious factors.

Culture affects people's beliefs, attitudes, types of knowledge, values, behavior patterns, habits, perception of palliative care, and the decision-making process that occurs at the end of life. Death is a universal human experience and there are many different cultural patterns of death. Understanding death and dying is an essential part of good end-of-life care. Culture helps individuals to make sense of the illness, death and suffering situations and to direct this process more accurately. Culture affects palliative care in four areas. These areas are; care choices, communication patterns, the meanings of suffering, and decision-making processes. Cultural values determine life, the meaning of illness, how it affects the patient, the experience of suffering and the meaning it attributes to death, and shape choices for end-of-life quality. It has been reported that focusing on culture in palliative care prevents adverse events in end-of-life interventions and improves the quality of life of patients and their relatives.

Cultural belief systems of both employees and patients in palliative care units greatly affect the decisions taken. Respecting beliefs, traditions, and the culture of patients and their relatives is extremely important to preserve the integrity of the relationship in palliative care. Cultural traditions are dynamic and cannot be generalized to all families. For this reason, providing guidelines defining the differences for each culture will contribute to qualified care in order to assist the approaches towards palliative care.

Key Words: Palliative Care, Culture, Death

KARDİYOVASKÜLER RİSK FAKTÖRLERİ VE KORUNMADA HEMŞİRENİN ROLÜ

CARDIOVASCULAR RISK FACTORS AND THE NURSE'S ROLE IN PREVENTION

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Havva KARADENİZ
Karadeniz Teknik Üniversitesi Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-7482-7789
Gülşah TOPCU ALTIN
Karadeniz Teknik Üniversitesi SBE İç Hastalıkları Hemşireliği AD
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-3314-3433

ÖZET

Dünya geneline bakıldığında ölüme yol açan sebeplerin başında bulaşıcı olmayan hastalıklar (BOH) yer almaktadır. BOH'ın %48'ini kalp ve damar hastalıkları (KDH), %21'ini kanserler, %12'sini kronik solunum yolu hastalıkları ve %3.5'ini diyabetes mellitus (DM) oluşturmaktadır. Gelecekte de KDH'ın uzun yıllar boyunca birinci ölüm sebebi olmaya devam edeceği öngörülmektedir. Türkiye dahil olmak üzere, BOH'a bağlı erken ölümler, 21. yüzyıldaki global gelişmenin önündeki en önemli engeller arasındadır. BOH 2017 yılı raporuna göre, Türkiye'deki toplam ölümlerin 392.000'i, ölümlerin (78.271.000 nüfusla) %88'i BOH'a bağlı ve erken ölüm riski %17'dir. Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu(TÜİK)'nun toplam ölüm verilerine bakıldığında kalp hastalıklarına bağlı ölümlerin artış gösterdiği belirtilmektedir. Kalp hastalıklarına bağlı ölümler; 1989'da %40, 1993'te %45, 2009'da %40, 2013'te %39.6 ve 2014 yılında %40.4 ile ilk sırada yer almaktadır. 2017 yılına ait ölüm nedeni istatistiklerine göre de Türkiye'de bir önceki yıl yaşanan ölümlerin %39.6'sı dolaşım sistemi hastalıklarından kaynaklanmaktadır.

Dünya genelinde her yıl meydana gelen ölümlerin 17.9 milyonu KVH'a bağlı olmakta ve ölümlerin %31'ini oluşturmaktadır. 2030'a kadar ölümlerin çoğunun KVH'a bağlı olacağı tahmin edilmekte ve bu sayının 23.3 milyona çıkacağı tahmin edilmektedir. KVH'ın gerek sıklığında, gerekse ölüm oranlarının azaltılmasında öncelikle KVH risk faktörlerinin kontrol altına alınması gerekmektedir. KVH nedenli ölümlerde görülen azalmanın %50'sinin risk faktörlerindeki değişikliklerle sağlandığı belirtilmektedir. Yapılan çalışmalarda olumlu davranış değişikliği kazanılması ile kilo yönetimi, beslenme, fiziksel aktivite, stres gibi KVH risk faktörlerinde olumlu yönde gelişme olduğu belirtilmektedir.

KVH'a sebep olan faktörlerin ve ölümlerin birçoğu, risk faktörlerinden kaynaklanmaktadır. Bu nedenle, risk faktörlerinin anlaşılması, bu hastalıkların önlenmesi, etiyolojisi ve tedavisi konusunda önemli bir bakış açısı oluşturmaktadır. Uygun bir yaşam modeli oluşturmak, yaşam tarzını ve motivasyonunu değiştirerek sakatlık ve ölümü azaltmada önemli rol oynayabilmektedir.

Bu derlemede konunun önemi nedeniyle kardiyovasküler risk faktörleri ve korunmada hemşirenin rolüne değinilmiş ve literatüre katkı verilmeye çalışılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kardiyovasküler Risk Faktörleri, Kardiyovasküler Hastalıklar, Korunma, Hemşire

ABSTRACT

Non-communicable diseases (NCD) are the leading causes of death worldwide (1). 48% of NCDs are cardiovascular diseases (CVD), 21% cancers, 12% chronic respiratory diseases and 3.5% diabetes mellitus (DM) (3). It is predicted that CVD will continue to be the first underlying cause of mortality for many years in the future (1, 3, 4). NCD-related premature deaths are among the most significant obstacles in front of the global developments in the 21st century, including Turkey. According to the NCD 2017 report, 392 000 of the death tolls in Turkey (out of 78.271 million)- that is 88% of deaths- are caused by NCDs, and the risk of premature death is 17% (5). The mortality data by Turkey Statistics Institute (TSI) report that there is an increasing number of deaths due to heart diseases (6), which ranked the first with 40% in 1989, 45% in 1993, 40% in 2009, 39.6% in 2013, and 40.4% in 2014 (3). 39.6% of deaths last year in Turkey were caused by circulatory system diseases according to the 2017 statistics on the causes of deaths (6).

17.9 million deaths each year in the world is due to CVD that accounts for 31% of deaths. Contrary to what is expected, it is estimated that by 2030, most of the deaths will be CVD-related, and this number is estimated to increase up to 23.3 million (4, 7, 8). In reducing both the frequency and mortality rates of CVD, it is of utmost importance to control the CVD risk factors first (11). It is emphasized that 50% of the reduction in CVD-related mortality is achieved by changes in risk factors (9). Various studies show that gaining positive behavioral change could achieve positive improvements in CVD risk factors such as weight management, nutrition, physical activity, and stress. (12). Most of the factors leading to CVD and deaths are due to risk factors. Therefore, revealing risk factors will be a significant step for the prevention, etiology, and treatment of these diseases. Establishing an appropriate lifestyle, lifestyle changes, and motivation can play a pivotal role in reducing disability and death.

Keywords: Cardiovascular Risk Factors, Cardiovascular Diseases, Prevention, Nurse

COVİD-19 YA DA KORONAVİRÜS KUŞAĞI: KURGU MU, GERÇEKLİK Mİ?

COVID-19 OR GENERATION C: FICTION OR REALITY?

Prof. Dr. İhsan ÇAPCIOĞLU
Ankara Üniversitesi, İlahiyat Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-4796-5232

ÖZET

PEW Araştırma Merkezi, 1996 yılı ve sonrasında dünyaya gelenleri Z kuşağı olarak adlandırmış ve onları dijitalleşme öncesi yaşamı neredeyse hiç deneyimlememiş bir kuşak olarak "dijital yerliler" şeklinde tanımlamıştır (Parker ve Igielnik, 2020). Üretken kuşak olarak da nitelenen Z kuşağının, önceki kuşaklar için en üretken yaşın ortalama 35 olarak belirlenmesi karşısında, yaşamlarının en verimli dönemlerini 23 yaşlarında geçirdikleri değerlendirilmiş, önceki kuşakların üretkenliklerine katkı sağlayan unsurlardan olan meditasyon gibi manevi pratiklerin yerini Z kuşağında bilgisayar oyunlarının aldığı tespit edilmiştir (Pineda, 2020). Bununla birlikte Covid-19 sürecinde yeni kuşaklara yönelik araştırmaların çeşitlendiği görülmektedir. Sözgelimi, Amerikalı gençler arasında yapılan bir araştırmada, 30 yaşına ulaşmış olanlar da dâhil, gençlerin yarısının ailelerinden ekonomik destek aldığı, çalışanların % 63'ünün ise salgın sonrasında işlerini kaybetme korkusuna kapıldığı ve ailelerine bağımlılıklarının arttığı belirtilmektedir (Menton, 2020). Z kuşağı ile ilgili araştırmalar yürüten Kuşak Hızbilimi Merkezi (Center for Generational Kinetics) Başkanı Jason Dorsey, içinde bulunduğumuz dönemin, "Covid-19 Kuşağı" olarak nitelendirilebilecek yeni bir kuşağı tanımlayabileceğini belirtmektedir. Z kuşağından sonra gelecek olan bu kuşağın çok küçük yaşta ya da henüz doğmamış olmaları nedeniyle Covid-19 öncesi yaşamı deneyimlememiş olacağına dikkat çekmekte ve bu kuşağın "C (Coronavirüs) Kuşağı" olarak tanımlanıp tanımlanmayacağını merak ettiklerini belirtmektedir. Diğer taraftan ekonomik sıkıntılar gibi ciddi sorunlarla yaşamak durumunda kalan büyük buhran dönemi kuşağının "Sessiz Kuşak" olarak adlandırılmış olmasından hareketle, koronavirüs gölgesinde yeni bir sessiz kuşağın doğabileceğini iddia etmektedir (Yancey-Bragg, 2020). Bununla birlikte, konunun farklı boyutlarıyla incelenmesi durumunda "Covid-19 ya da Koronavirüs Kuşağı" tanımlamasının sakıncalı olacağını iddia eden araştırmacılar da bulunmaktadır. Söz konusu kişiler, "Covid-19 Kuşağı" tanımlamasıyla ilgili metodolojik, pratik ve kavramsal sorunların yanında, bu tanımlamanın kuşaklar arası çatışma ya da damgalama gibi riskler oluşturabileceğini belirtmektedir. Bu çalışmada, küresel salgın döneminin etkileriyle büyüyen bir kuşağın, önceki kuşaklardan farklı yeni bir kuşağın habercisi olup olmadığı çeşitli boyutlarıyla ele alınacak ve konuyla ilgili veriler çerçevesinde "C (Coronavirüs) Kuşağı"nın imkânı tartışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Küresel Salgın, Covid-19, Kuşaklar, Koronavirüs Kuşağı.

ABSTRACT

PEW Research Center called those born in 1996 and after as Generation Z and defined them as “digital natives” as a generation that had hardly experienced pre-digitization life (Parker and Igielnik, 2020). Generation Z, which is also defined as the productive generation, was considered to have spent the most productive period of their lives at the age of 23, given that the most productive age for previous generations was determined to be 35 on average. It has been determined that in the generation Z, computer games have taken the place of spiritual practices such as meditation, one of the factors that contributed to the productivity of previous generations (Pineda, 2020). However, in the Covid-19 process, it is seen that the researches for generations have diversified. For example, in a study conducted among American youth, it is stated that half of the young people, including those who have reached the age of 30, receive economic support from their families, 63% of the employees fear losing their jobs after the epidemic and their dependence on their families has increased (Menton, 2020). Jason Dorsey, president of Center for Generational Kinetics, who conducts research on Generation Z, states that the current era can define a new generation that can be described as the “Covid-19 Generation”. He points out that this generation, which will come after the generation Z, will not have experienced life before Covid-19 because they were very young or not yet born, and states that they wonder whether this generation will be defined as the “Generation C (Coronavirus)”. On the other hand, he claims that a new silent generation may arise in the shadow of the coronavirus, based on the fact that the generation of the great depression period, which had to experience serious problems such as economic troubles, was named the “Silent Zone” (Yancey-Bragg, 2020). However, there are also researchers who claim that the definition of "Covid-19 or the Coronavirus Generation" would be inconvenient if the subject is examined in different dimensions. These people state that besides the methodological, practical and conceptual problems related to the definition of “Covid-19 Generation”, this definition may create risks such as intergenerational conflict or stigmatization. In this study, whether a generation growing with the effects of the global epidemic period is the harbinger of a new generation different from previous generations will be dealt with in various dimensions and the possibility of the “Generation C” will be discussed within the framework of the relevant data.

Keywords: Global Pandemic, Covid-19, Generations, Generation C.

PREDICTION OF CERVICAL CANCER RISK USING MACHINE LEARNING

Ikram BEN ABDEL OUAHAB
Computer science, systems and telecommunication laboratory (LIST), Faculty of sciences and techniques, University Abdelmalek Essaadi, Tangier, Morocco
Sokaina EL KHAMLICHI
Laboratory of Innovative Technologies, National School of Applied Sciences of Tangier, Abdelmalek Essaâdi University, BP: 1818 Tangier, Morocco
Mohammed BOUHORMA
Computer science, systems and telecommunication laboratory (LIST), Faculty of sciences and techniques, University Abdelmalek Essaadi, Tangier, Morocco
Fatiha ELOUAAI
Computer science, systems and telecommunication laboratory (LIST), Faculty of sciences and techniques, University Abdelmalek Essaadi, Tangier, Morocco
Amal MAURADY
Laboratory of Innovative Technologies, National School of Applied Sciences of Tangier, Abdelmalek Essaâdi University, BP: 1818 Tangier, Morocco
Abdelfettah SEDQUI
Laboratory of Innovative Technologies, National School of Applied Sciences of Tangier, Abdelmalek Essaâdi University, BP: 1818 Tangier, Morocco

ABSTRACT

Machine learning algorithms are used to solve various problems in many domains. We found regression and classification problems in the top of researchers interest. Recently, healthcare applications are also taking advantages of the power of machine learning in both classification and prediction with high efficiency. For example, machine learning algorithms are applied in liver disease prediction, heart disease, breast cancer, cervical cancer, lung disease, and more. The results are very impressive, and give us a motivation to go in this way. In this study, our main goal is to improve the precision of cervical cancer classifier, reduce diagnostic errors and afford high quality services using Artificial Intelligence. We aims to find out the potential features showing that the patient has cervical cancer as well as predicting the presence of this illness based on several features. As methodology, we used 4 algorithms: K-Nearest Neighbor, Logistic regression, Random Forest and Decision tree. Then, we evaluate them with many evaluation metrics known in the field of machine learning. Finally, comparing to the literature review, we was able to improve performance of the classifier.

Keywords: Supervised Machine Learning; Cervical Cancer; Feature Selection; balancing Data; Decision tree.

ERASMUS+ MOBILITIES AS A WAY OF COOPERATION AND INTERNATIONALIZATION

Dr. Iosefina BLAZSANI-BATTO
Azerbaijan University of Languages, Faculty of
International Relations and Regional Studies, Foreign Languages
Department, Baku / Romanian Language Institute, Bucharest, Romania
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-7975-3800

ABSTRACT

The activity of the lectureship in Baku is developed on several levels, following the specificity of such an institution for the promotion of the Romanian language and culture in a partner institution: teaching and evaluating the Romanian language as the second language in the bachelor level courses, promoting the study of the Romanian language and culture through extracurricular activities, promoting the Romanian culture through a Center of Romanian language and culture developed within the University and through the participation or organization of cultural, educational or scientific events in collaboration with other organizations in Azerbaijan or Romania. Such activities created more visibility for the host institution, in my case Azerbaijan University of Languages, and contributed to its internationalization, especially through the initiation of Erasmus+ programs and interinstitutional agreements.

Erasmus+ youth in action program KA1, The Solution Is Less Pollution, Project Coordinator INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR PEACE AND DEMOCRACY DEVELOPMENT E.V., Dortmund, DE, Key Action: Learning Mobility of Individuals Action Type: Youth mobility, in Brilon, Germany, had as topics Creativity and culture, Environment and climate change, and Access for Disadvantaged.

The project played a very important role for the students providing cohesion and exploring the role of women in cultural exchange in the region. The exchange increased the awareness of young people on nature, ecology, recycling and environment pollution issues.

Methodologically, non-formal education techniques (interactive workshops, games, round tables, debates and presentations, imputes, individual and group work, group-building exercises, group discussions, role-plays, simulation games, information campaign, recycling efforts, ECO Art) were used to engage their active participation and to illustrate the collective and individual transfigurations, through cultural events in a well-defined spatial and temporal context.

The program was directed to a mutual learning situation, where participants could compare their approaches and concerns in an ideological trans-cultural approach and environment. The activity supported skills, qualifications and personal development of the participants, empowering them with knowledge of practical skills in how to organize new approaches/ methodologies in working in their sending organizations from Germany, Turkey, Azerbaijan and Georgia.

The youth exchange developed the networking between the partners, and created a new space for future collaboration based on the skills enhanced during this mobility.
Preserving and strengthening such mobility actions showed that the importance of educational and cultural relations can create further possibilities of collaboration under the nowadays circumstances in order to be able to cultivate more intensive cooperation.

Keywords: Diversity, Cultural relations, Education, Erasmus+ projects, Cooperation, Internationalization

ÖRGÜTSEL ÖZDEŞLEME VE ÖRGÜTSEL GÜVENİN İŞ TATMİNİNE ETKİSİ

EFFECT OF ORGANIZATIONAL IDENTIFICATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL TRUST ON JOB SATISFACTION

Prof. Dr. İsmail BAKAN
KSU, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Business Administration, Kahramanmaraş
ORCID ID: 0000-0001-8644-8778
Y. Sonay YILMAZ
KSU, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Business Administration, Kahramanmaraş
ORCID ID: 0000-0003-1659-7799

ÖZET

Organizasyonun başarı ve başarısızlığını kendi başarısı veya başarısızlığı olarak algılama ve bireyin örgütüne olan aidiyetlik duygusu örgütsel özdeşleşme ve iş görenlerin kendilerini işyerinde güvende hissetmesi, sorunları çözmede destek ve işbirliğine sahip olma inancı ve kurumu ile bütünleşmesi ise örgütsel güven olarak ifade edilmektedir. Araştırmada, bu iki örgütsel algının (örgütsel özdeşleşme ve örgütsel güven) çalışanların önem verdiği değerlerin işinde ne kadarının karşılandığını ifade eden ve işine karşı verdiği duygusal bir tepki olarak tanımlanan iş tatmini üzerindeki etkisi incelenmiştir. Araştırma, tekstil sektöründe 149 çalışanda yapılmış olup, veri toplama aracı olarak anket tekniği kullanılmıştır. Verilerin analizinde SPSS istatistik programı kullanılmış, değişkenlere ait tanımlayıcı istatistikler yapılmış, korelâsyon ve regresyon bulguları ile önermeler arasındaki yön, ilişki ve etki düzeyi belirlenmiştir. Korelasyon analizi bulgularına göre; örgütsel güven ve örgütsel özdeşleşme ile iş tatmini arasında anlamlı ve pozitif ilişkilerin olduğu görülmüştür. Regresyon analizi sonuçlarına göre ise bireylerin örgütsel özdeşleşme ve örgütsel güven algılarının iş tatmininin yükselmesinde etkili olduğu bulunmuştur. Bu bulgulara göre organizasyonlarda örgütsel güven ve örgütsel özdeşleşme duygularının yükselmesi bireyin iş tatminini arttırdığından, kurumların çalışanları ile bütünleştiği ve güven duygusunun yerleştiği ortamları yaratması gerektiği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Örgütsel Özdeşleşeme, Örgütsel Güven, İş Tatmini, Tekstil Sektörü.

ABSTRACT

Perceiving the success and failure of the organization as their own success or failure and the sense of belonging to the individual's organization is organizational identification. The belief of having support and cooperation in solving problems and integrating with the institution, which makes employees feel safe, is expressed as organizational trust. In the study, the effect of these two organizational perceptions (organizational identification and organizational trust) were examined on job satisfaction, which expresses how much of the values that employees attach importance to, is met in their job and is defined as an emotional response. The research was conducted on 149 employees in the textile sector, and the survey technique was used as a data collection tool. In the analysis of the data, the SPSS statistical program was used, descriptive statistics of the variables were made, and the direction, relationship and effect level between the correlation and regression findings and the propositions were determined. According to the correlation analysis findings; it has been observed that there are significant and positive relationships between organizational trust, organizational identification and job satisfaction. According to the results of the regression analysis, it was found that the organizational identification and organizational trust perceptions of individuals were effective in increasing job satisfaction. According to these findings, since the increase in organizational trust and organizational identification feelings in organizations increase the job satisfaction of the individual, it has been concluded that institutions should create environments where they integrate with their employees and where the feeling of trust is established.

Keywords: Organizational Identification, Organizational Trust, Job Satisfaction, Textile Sector.

ÖRGÜTSEL İLETİŞİM

WHISTLEBLOWINGİ (OLUMSUZ DURUMLARIN İFŞA EDİLMESİ) EKİLER Mİ?

DOES ORGANIZATIONAL COMMUNICATION AFFECT WHISTLEBLOWING (DISCLOSURE OF NEGATIVE SITUATIONS)?

Prof. Dr. İsmail BAKAN
KSU, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Business Administration, Kahramanmaraş
ORCID ID: 0000-0001-8644-8778
Y. Sonay YILMAZ
KSU, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Business Administration, Kahramanmaraş
ORCID ID: 0000-0003-1659-7799

ÖZET

Organizasyonlarda bir ürün ve hizmet üretmek/pazarlamak için bir arada bulunan bireylerin sözlü, yazılı veya çeşitli iletişim kanallarını kullanarak birbiriyle oluşturdukları ilişki ve bağlar örgütsel iletişim olarak ifade edilmektedir. Organizasyonlarda ahlaki olarak tanımlanan davranışların yanı sıra kurum ve çalışanlara olumsuz yansımaları olan davranışların da olması mümkündür. Olumsuz özellikler taşıyan bu davranışların kurum içinde veya kurum dışına ifşa edilmesi whistleblowing olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Bu araştırmada, kurumlar açısından önem taşıyan örgütsel iletişim ve whistleblowing arasındaki ilişki incelenmiştir. Veri toplama aracı olarak kullanılan anket, turizm sektöründe çalışan yönetici ve çalışanlarda tesadüfî örneklem yöntemiyle seçilen 200 kişiye uygulanmıştır. Elde edilen veriler SPSS istatistik program ile analiz edilerek, değişkenlerin tanımlayıcı istatistikleri yapılmış, korelâsyon ve regresyon testleri ile önermeler arasındaki ilişkinin düzeyi, yönü ve etki düzeyi incelenmiştir. Korelasyon analizi bulgularına göre; örgütsel iletişimin alt boyutu olan olumsuz ifadeler ile whistleblowing alt boyutlarından içsel ve dışsal ifşa arasında negatif yönlü, ancak örgütsel iletişimin diğer alt boyutları ile içsel ve dışsal ifşa arasında pozitif yönlü ilişkiler bulunmuştur. Ayrıca örgütsel iletişimin alt boyutu olan olumsuz ifadeler ile whistleblowing alt boyutu olan kayıtsızlık arasında pozitif yönlü ilişki olduğu görülmüştür. Regresyon analizi sonuçlarına göre ise örgütsel iletişimin alt boyutlarının whistleblowing alt boyutlarını istatistiki açıdan önemli düzeylerde açıklama gücüne sahip olduğu bulunmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Örgütsel İletişim, Whistleblowing, Turizm Sektörü.

ABSTRACT

Organizational communication refers to the relationships and ties created by individuals who come together to produce / market a product and service in organizations, using verbal, written or various communication channels. In addition to the morally defined behaviors in organizations, it is possible to have behaviors that have negative reflections on the organization and employees. Disclosure of these negative behaviors inside or outside the institution is defined as whistleblowing. In this study, the relationship between Whistleblowing and organizational communication, which is important for institutions, was examined. The questionnaire, which was used as a data collection tool, was applied to 200 people selected by random sampling among managers and employees working in the tourism sector. The obtained data were analyzed with the SPSS statistical program, descriptive statistics of the variables were made, and the level and direction of the relationship between the correlation and regression tests and the propositions were examined. According to the correlation analysis findings; negative relationships were found between negative expressions, which are sub-dimensions of organizational communication, and internal and external disclosure, which are sub-dimensions of whistleblowing, but positive relationships were found between other sub-dimensions of organizational communication and internal and external disclosure. In addition, it was observed that there was a positive relationship between negative expressions, the sub-dimension of organizational communication, and indifference, which is the whistleblowing sub-dimension. According to the results of the regression analysis, it was found that the sub-dimensions of organizational communication have the power to explain the whistleblowing sub-dimensions at statistically significant levels.

Keywords: Organizational Communication, Whistleblowing, Tourism Sector.

İÇSEL MARKALAŞMADA İÇSEL PAZARLAMA FALİYETLERİNİN ETKİSİ ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA[1]

A RESEARCH ON THE IMPACT OF INTERNAL MARKETING ACTIVITIES IN INTERNAL BRANDING

Uzm. İsmail ERTUĞRUL
ORCID:0000-0003-2451-835X
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Hamit KAHRAMAN
Kütahya Dumlupınar Üniversitesi
İİBF Uluslararası Ticaret ve Finansman Bölümü
ORCID:0000-0003-3642-0210

ÖZET

İşletmelerin rakiplerine karşı önemli bir rekabet üstünlüğü elde etmesinde markalaşma faaliyetlerinde gösterilen başarının etkisi büyüktür. Müşterilerinin gözünde iyi bir marka imajına sahip olmak ise ilk olarak markanın işletme içerisinde benimsenmesiyle başlamaktadır. Ayrıca iyi bir marka imajına sahip olmanın tatmin olmuş müşterilerle ilgili olduğu, tatmin olmuş müşterilerin de tatmin olmuş çalışanlar tarafından oluşturulabileceği günümüzde bilinen bir gerçektir. Bunu başarmak için işletmelerin çalışanlarına yönelerek onları bir müşteri gibi değerlendirip yaklaşması daha doğru olacaktır. Bu doğrultuda özellikle hizmet sektöründe faaliyet gösteren işletmeler de pazarlama ve insan kaynaklarına dayalı farklı yaklaşım ve uygulamalardan yararlanmaya başlamışlardır. Söz konusu yaklaşım ve uygulamalar arasında ise içsel pazarlama ile içsel markalaşma da gösterilebilmektedir. Bu çalışmada da içsel markalaşma faaliyetleri üzerinde içsel pazarlamanın etkili olabileceğinden hareketle bu etkinin tespit edilerek ortaya konulması amaçlanmaktadır.

Çalışmanın teorik kısmında içsel pazarlama ile içsel markalaşma kavramlarının tanımı, kapsamı, amacı, yararları, boyutları ve birbirleriyle ilişkileri işlenmiştir. Çalışmanın uygulama kısmı Kütahya'nın Tavşanlı İlçesindeki orta ölçekli lokantalar üzerinde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Veri analizinde ilk olarak değişkenlere faktör analizi ve güvenilirlik analizi uygulanmıştır. Faktör analizi sonucunda içsel pazarlama ölçeği "destekleme", "geliştirme", "içsel eğitim" ve "ödüllendirme" olmak üzere dört boyuta ayrılmıştır. İçsel markalaşma ölçeği ise "içsel iletişim ve insan kaynakları katılımı" ile "eğitim ve geliştirme" olarak iki boyuta ayrılmıştır. İçsel pazarlamanın içsel markalama üzerindeki etkisini test etmek amacıyla da çoklu doğrusal regresyon analizi uygulanmıştır. Regresyon analizi sonucunda içsel pazarlamanın destekleme, geliştirme ve eğitim boyutlarının içsel markalama boyutlarından hem içsel iletişim ve insan kaynakları katılımı hem de eğitim ve geliştirme boyutları üzerinde anlamlı bir etkisi olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Ancak içsel pazarlamanın ödüllendirme boyutunun ise içsel markalama boyutları üzerinde anlamlı bir etkisinin olmadığı görülmüştür. Sonuç olarak içsel markalama uygulamalarında başarılı olmak isteyen hizmet işletmelerine çalışanlarıyla iletişim kurması, onlara işletme vizyonunu iletmesi, onların bir süreç dahilinde eğitilmesi, yetiştirilmesi,

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hazırlanması, ödüllendirmesi ve onların farklı ihtiyaçlarını karşılayabilecek esneklikte bir yapıya sahip olması önerilebilir.
Anahtar kelimeler: İçsel Pazarlama, İçsel Markalaşma, Hizmet Pazarlaması

ABSTRACHT

The success in branding activities has a great effect on companies' gaining a significant competitive advantage over their competitors. Having a good brand image in the sight of the customers firstly starts with the adoption of the brand within the business. It is also a common fact today that having a good brand image is related to satisfied customers, and that satisfied customers can be created by satisfied employees. In order to achieve this, it will be more accurate for businesses' approaching the employees like customers. In this regard, businesses operating in the service industry have started to benefit from different approaches and practices based on marketing and human resources. Internal marketing and internal branding can also be shown among these approaches and practices. In this study, it is aimed to identify and reveal this effect, considering that internal marketing may be effective on internal branding activities. The definition, content, purpose, benefits, dimensions of internal marketing and internal branding concepts and their relationship with each other are discussed in the theoretical part of the study.

The application part of the study was carried out on medium sized restaurants in Tavsanli, Kütahya. Firstly, factor analysis and reliability analysis were applied to variables in data analysis. As a result of the factor analysis, the internal marketing scale is divided into four dimensions as: "support", "development", "internal training" and "rewarding". The internal branding scale is divided into two dimensions as "internal communication and human resources participation" and "training and development". Multiple linear regression analysis was applied to test the effect of internal marketing on internal branding. As a result of the regression analysis, it has been determined that the support, development and training dimensions of internal marketing have a significant effect on both internal communication and human resources participation and training and development dimensions of international branding. However, it was seen that the rewarding dimension of internal marketing did not have a significant effect on the internal branding dimensions. As a result, it can be suggested to service businesses that want to be successful in internal branding practices to communicate with their employees, to convey their business vision to them, to train them within a process, prepare them, reward and have a flexible structure that can meet their different needs.
Keywords: Internal Marketing, Internal Branding, Service Marketing

SELÇUKLU GAZNELİ MÜCADELESİNDE HORASAN BÖLGESİNİN ÖNEMİ

THE IMPORTANCE OF KHORASAN REGION IN STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE GHAZNAVIDS AND SALJUQIDS

Doç. Dr. İsmail PIRLANTA

Yozgat Bozok Üniversitesi İlahiyat Fakültesi, Siyeri Nebi ve İslam Tarihi ABD.

ORCİD NO: 0000-0002-8689-3991

ÖZET

Güneş ülkesi anlamına gelen Horasan bölgesi doğu yönünden Huttel, Gur ve Sistan'ın bir bölümü; güney yönünden Deştilût ve Fars toprakları (Kirman ile Rey arasındaki); batı yönünden Deştikevîr'in batı tarafı, Taberistan ve Cürcan; kuzey yönünden de günümüz Türkmenistan'ın bir kısmı, Hârizm ve Mâverâünnehir ile çevrilidir. Böylesine geniş bir coğrafya parçası tarih içerisinde devamlı istila ve saldırılara maruz kalmıştır. Yer altı ve yer üstü zenginliğinin yanında göç, istila ve ticaret bağlamında önemli bir kavşak noktası olması da bölgenin cazibe merkezi olma özelliğini en üst noktaya taşımıştır.

Horasan İslamî dönem Türk tarihi açısından da söz konusunu önemini devam ettirmiştir. Nitekim bölge X. yüzyılın sonlarına doğru Gaznelilerin kontrolüne geçmiştir. Gazneliler Horasan'ı özellikle Hindistan fetihleri açısından finans kaynağı olarak görmüşlerdir. Bu durumu ahaliden alınan orantısız vergiler doğrular mahiyettedir. Onların bu politikaları sonraki dönemde bölgenin kontrolden çıkmasında etkili olmuştur. Sultan Mahmud'un kudretli idaresi altında işler yolunda giderken Mesud maalesef babasının bu şaşalı yönetimini devam ettirememiştir. Bunda 1025 yılında Horasan'a yerleşen Arslan Yabgu emrindeki Türkmenlerin ve akabinde 1035 yılında Hârizm'den gelen Tuğrul ve Çağrı beye bağlı birliklerin faaliyetlerinin etkisi büyük olmuştur. Sonuçta Gazneliler 8 Ramazan 431/23 Mayıs 1040 tarihinde Dandanakan kalesi yakınlarında Tuğrul ve Çağrı beye bağlı Türkmenler karşısında büyük bir yenilgiye uğramışlar ve bu yenilgiden sonra Horasan'ı tamamen kaybetmişlerdir. Böylelikle bölge Selçuklu devletinin kurulduğu bir yer olmuştur.

Yukarıda anlatılan hususlar çerçevesinde şekillenen bildiri metnimiz Selçuklu Gazneli mücadelesinde Horasan bölgesinin yeri ve önemini gözler önüne sermeyi amaçlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gazneliler, Selçuklular, Horasan, Merv, Nişabur

ABSTRACT

Khorasan region, which means the land of the sun, is bordered by Huttal, Gur and Sistan from the east; Deştilût and Persian lands (between Kirman and Rey) from the south; west side of Deştikevîr, Taberistan and Curcan from the west; a part of present-day Turkmanistan Harism and Transoxiana from the north. Such a large piece of geography has been subjected to constant invasion and attacks throughout history. In addition to its underground and aboveground wealth, it is an important junction point in terms of migration, invasion and trade, making the region the center of attraction.

Of course, the Khorasan continued its importance in terms of Turkish history in Islamic period. As a matter of fact, the region passed under the control of the Ghaznavids towards the end of the 10th century. Ghaznavids thought of Khorasan as a source of finance especially for the conquests of India. This situation is justified by the disproportionate taxes collected from the people. These policies of theirs caused the region to get out of control in the following period. While things were going smoothly under the mighty rule of Sultan Mahmud, Mesud, unfortunately, could not continue this magnificent rule of his father. In this, the activities of the Turkmens under the command of Arslan Yabgu who settled in Khorasan in 1025 and the units affiliated to Tuğrul and Çağrı bey from Harizm in 1035 had a great effect on this. As a result, the Ghaznavids suffered a great defeat against the Turkmens of Tuğrul and Çağrı bey near Dandanakan castle on 8 Ramadan, 431/23 May 1040 and after this defeat they lost Khorasan completely. Thus, the region became a place where the Saljuqids state was established.

Our declaration text, which was shaped within the framework of the above-mentioned issues, aims to reveal the place and importance of the Khorasan region in the Saljuqids Ghaznavids struggle.

Keywords: Ghaznavids, Saljuqids, Khorasan, Merv, Nishapur

TO MEASURE THE ACCURACY OF "GARCH " AS THE TOOL OF VALUE AT RISK MEASUREMENT OF INVESTMENT IN CRYPTOCURRENCY

Dr. Josep Ginting
Accounting Study Program
President University

Stella Lidya Gloria Manialup
Bank Danamon, Sulawesi, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

This research aimed to select the most accurate tools to measure the market risk in cryptocurrency. In the process of research, the researchers compare and analyze some famous tools such as ARCH, GARCH and standard deviation. The data used to reflect cryptocurrency is the bitcoin closing price. The measurement of the market risk in this paper is on value at risk of investment in bitcoin. The data used in this research are in the time-varying variance condition or heteroscedasticity condition. The results showed that the GARCH (1,1) is the most accurate tool in measurement of value at risk of bitcoin compare to ARCH and Standard Deviation. GARCH (1,1) has the smallest SIC and AIC value. The research methods used in this study is quantitative analysis.

Keywords: cryptocurrency, bitcoin, value at risk, market risk, volatility

MANDATORY RULES AVOIDING THE CONSUMER'S DETRIMENT IN THE FIELD OF DIGITAL PRODUCTS

Lecturer Dr. Juanita GOICOVICI
University Babeș-Bolyai of Cluj-Napoca, Romania

ABSTRACT

The provisions of Directive (EU) 2019/770, while challenging the supremacy of the objective criteria of conformity, explicitly stipulate that the digital content or service must be in conformity both with the subjective requirements for conformity (Article 7) and the objective ones (as described in Article 8 of the Directive). Comparatively, where objective criteria for conformity come into play only as subsidiary ones (to the extent that the contract for the supply of digital content does not stipulate the subjective requirements in a clear and comprehensive manner), the subjective requirements of conformity represent the major pillars of the new conceptual system. The study encompasses the analysing of the remedies available to consumers, who will be able to opt out of objective requirements for conformity especially in the cases in which the deviation from the technical standards of conformity is made known by the professional seller explicitly before the contract conclusion, in the pre-contractual phase. The second part of the study is concerned with the analysing of the professionals' duty of pre-contractual information, especially pertaining to the fact that a particular characteristic of the digital content or digital service was deviating from the objective requirements for conformity laid down in article 8 of the Directive (EU) 2019/770, as long as the consumer expressly and separately (through the means of an distinctive clause) accepted a specific deviation when pre-concluding the contract. The objective / material field of incidence for the Directive (EU) 2019/770 provisions encompasses the supply of digital content (i), as well as digital services provided for consumers (ii) and the sale of goods with digital elements (iii). In accordance with article 2 of the Directive (EU) 2019/770, „digital content" refers to „data which are produced and supplied in digital form", while 'digital service' means either „a service that allows the consumer to create, process, store or access data in digital form" or „a service that allows the sharing of or any other interaction with data in digital form uploaded or created by the consumer or other users of that service". The B2C contract concluded might also refer to the supply of 'goods with digital elements', which describe „any tangible movable items that incorporate, or are inter-connected with, digital content or a digital service in such a way that the absence of that digital content or digital service would prevent the goods from performing their functions". Certain types of software supply are, however, excepted, in terms of article 3, par. (5), let. (f); contracts related to the supply of „software offered by the trader under a free and open-source licence, where the consumer does not pay a price and the personal data provided by the consumer are exclusively processed by the trader for the purpose of improving the security, compatibility or interoperability of that specific software" are excluded from the scope of the Directive (EU) 2019/770.

Key-words: consumer, digital products, conformity, interoperability, mandatory requirements.

TOWARDS A SIMPLE AND SECURE METHOD FOR CRYPTOGRAPHY VIA – PARALLEL GRAPHS

K. Karthika and M. Yamuna

SAS, VIT, Vellore, Tamilnadu, India, 632 014.

ABSTRACT

Due to malicious change and abolition of data, the recent trend to protect the information is based not only on using encryption methods for securing data but also to use steganography methods to hide the encrypted data. In this article, a new method for secret text hiding is proposed. The method is based on using transformation of the text into graphs. A two – terminal graph (TTG) is a graph with two distinguished vertices, s and t called source and sink, respectively. The parallel composition Pc = Pc (X,Y) of two TTG's X and Y is a TTG created from the disjoint union of graphs X and Y by merging the sources of X and Y to create the source of Pc and merging the sinks of X and Y to create the sink of Pc. These parallel graphs are used for text encryption.

Keywords: Cryptography, Graph, Parallel composition, Vertex merging.

IŞIK KİRLİLİĞİ ÖLÇÜMÜ; GAZİANTEP ÖRNEĞİ

MEASUREMENT OF LIGHT POLLUTION; GAZIANTEP EXAMPLE

Kenan LATIFOĞLU
Gaziantep Gezegenevi ve Bilim Merkezi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-3053-0278
Dr. Tuncay ÖZDEMIR
Malatya İnönü Üniversitesi Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi, Fizik Bölümü
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-0395-5713

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, Türkiye'de Güneydoğu Anadolu bölgesinde bulunan ve 6. Büyükşehir konumundaki Gaziantep ilinin merkez ilçelerini kapsayan (Şahinbey-Şehitkamil) bölgelerinde 49 km² alanda 49 gridten oluşan bölgeden, güneş battıktan en az 3 saat sonra başlayarak yapay aydınlatma kaynaklı uzaya kaçan ışık enerjisi miktarı ölçülmüştür. Gaziantep merkez bölgesi toplam 100 km² alana sahip olduğu düşünüldüğünde, Gaziantep merkezinin yaklaşık yarısının ışık kirliliği ölçümü yapılmıştır. Diğer bölgeler dağınık olarak bulunduklarından ortalama değerde büyük sapmaya neden olacağı için topografik haritalamaya eklenmemiştir. Her bir bölgenin ışık kirliliğinin topografik haritalaması oluşturulurken, bilgisayar programı olan Arcgis'de Sigmoid aktivasyonu yöntemi kullanılarak meydana getirilmiştir. Haritalamada kırmızıdan maviye doğru renk skalası kullanılmıştır. Bununla birlikte, bu çalışmada Sky Quality Meter (SQM) cihazı LU-DL modeli ile ışık ölçümleri tespit edilmiştir. Çalışmalar 2020 yılında Şubat, Mart ve Nisan aylarının belirli tarihlerinde (Ay'sız, bulutsuz) gecelerde, 21:00-24:00 saatleri arasında alınmıştır.

Ölçüm sonuçları olarak, kayıp enerji miktarı Gaziantep ilinde 89.8 milyon lümen olarak tespit edilmiştir. Mali karşılığı ise yaklaşık 2.30 milyon Türk lirasıdır. Işık kirliliğini önlemek için, parklarda ve sokaklarda kullanılan aydınlatma armatürlerinin, yeni üretilen LED teknolojili, zemine paralel, üstüne ışık vermeyen, beyaz ya da beyaza yakın renkte armatürlerin kullanılması gerekmektedir. Yerel yönetimlerin ve diğer kamu kurumlarının ilgili birimleri, şehir aydınlatmacılığı hakkında uluslararası standartları gündeme almalı ve güncel politikalarını bu doğrultuda oluşturarak ildeki enerji israfına engel olmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Işık Kirliliği, Enerji Kaybı, Şehir Aydınlatmacılığı

ABSTRACT

In this study, the amount of light energy escaping to space from artificial lighting starting at least 3 hours after sunset was measured in the area consisting of 49 km2 and 49 grids in the central districts of Gaziantep (Sahinbey-Sehitkamil). Considering that Gaziantep central region has a total area of 100 *km*2, light pollution measurement of approximately half of Gaziantep center has been made. The other regions are not shown on the map because they are scattered and will cause a big deviation in the average value. In this study, measurements were made with the Sky Quality Meter (SQM) device LU-DL model. As a result of the measurements, the light pollution map of Gaziantep province was made using the ARCGIS

program, and while light colors indicate light pollution, dark colors indicate areas with less light pollution.

The studies were taken between 21:00 and 24:00 at night on certain dates of February, March and April (without moon, cloudless). As a result of the measurement, the amount of energy lost in the measurement points of Gaziantep province is 89.8 million lumens in terms of luminous flux. Its financial equivalent is approximately 2.30 million Turkish liras. In order to prevent light pollution, the lighting fixtures used in park and street lighting should be of a new generation LED technology, parallel to the ground, not shining light on it, and white or almost white in color.

Keywords: Light Pollution, Loss Of Energy, City Enlightment

IŞIK KİRLİLİĞİ VE ENERJİ İSRAFI
LIGHT POLLUTION AND WASTE OF ENERGY

Kenan LATIFOĞLU
Gaziantep Gezegenevi ve Bilim Merkezi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-3053-0278
Dr. Tuncay ÖZDEMIR
Malatya İnönü Üniversitesi Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi, Fizik Bölümü
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-0395-5713

ÖZET

Işık kirliliği; hava kirliliği, su kirliliği, toprak kirliliği, gürültü kirliliği, radyoaktif kirlilik gibi ciddi bir çevre kirliliği çeşitlerinden biridir. Genel olarak çevre kirliliği ise doğal yaşam alanlarının, insan eliyle ve doğal olmayan yollarla bozulması ve bunun sonucunda canlıların hayati aktivitelerinin olumsuz yönde etkilenmesi olarak tanımlanabilir.

Işık kirliliğinin genel tanımı, yanlış yerde, yanlış miktarda, yanlış yönde ve yanlış zamanda ışık kullanılması demektir. (B. Aslan 2018) Işık kirliliğini önemli kılan unsur ise doğaya ve çevreye yaptığı olumsuz etkileridir. Dünya genelinde, ışık kirliliği o denli yüksek değerlere ulaşmıştır ki, 2016 yılında yapılan bir çalışmada, dünya nüfusunun yaklaşık % 92'si ve Avrupa ile Amerika' nüfusunun %99'dan fazlası ışık kirliliği ile kirlenmiş bir gökyüzü altında yaşamaktadır. (Falchi ve diğ. 2016). Bununla birlikte şehirlerdeki elektrik enerjisi tüketimine de olumsuz etkileri oldukça yüksektir. Işık kirliliğinden kaynaklı israf edilen enerjiye kayıp enerji adı verilir. Kayıp enerji miktarı, yollarımızı, sokaklarımızı yani tüm çevremizi aydınlatmak isterken gök küreyi de aydınlatmamıza sebep olan israf edilen elektrik enerjisidir. Bu şartlar altında parklarda, sokaklarda, reklam panolarında kullanılan aydınlatma armatürleri ve harcadıkları enerji miktarlarının da mali gideri ön plana çıkmaktadır. Uluslararası karanlık gökyüzü derneğinin araştırmasına göre, kötü ve yanlış dış aydınlatmalardan kaynaklı enerji kaybı yıllık ortalama %35'lere ulaşmıştır. (darksky.org) Yani bir şehrin tükettiği toplam elektrik enerjisinin ortalama %35'i gökyüzüne kaçan ve ışık kirliliğine sebep olan enerji miktarıdır. Ülkelerin gelişmişlik düzeyi arttıkça ışık kirliliği kaynaklı boşa giden elektrik enerjisi oranı da arttığı gözlemlenmiştir.

Işık kirliliğine önlemek ve enerji tasarrufu yapmak için, özellikle toplumda bu konuda farkındalığı artıracak seminerler, eğitimler, kongreler planlanmalıdır. Yerel yönetimler ile üniversitelerin ilgili bölümleri arasında işbirliği artırılmalıdır. Gelişen Led teknolojisinden daha çok faydalanarak sokakları, parkları ve yerleşim yerlerini bu armatürlerle aydınlatmak gerekir. Daha yüksek ışık lümenine sahip düşük Watt'lı armatürlere geçilmelidir. Gerekli olmadıkça dış aydınlatmalar kapalı tutulmalıdır.

Gelecek nesillere daha görünür bir gökyüzü bırakmak ve enerji tasarrufu yapmak insanların elindedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Işık Kirliliği, Şehir Aydınlatmacılığı, Enerji İsrafı

ABSTRACT

Light pollution; one of the serious types of environmental pollution such as air pollution, water pollution, soil pollution, noise pollution, radioactive pollution.

The general definition of light pollution means using light in the wrong place, wrong amount, wrong direction and at the wrong time. (B. Aslan 2018) The factor that makes light pollution important is its negative effects on nature and the environment. Around the world, light pollution has reached such high levels that, in a study conducted in 2016, approximately 92% of the world's population and more than 99% of the European and American population live under a sky contaminated with light pollution. (Falchi et al.2016).

However, its negative effects on electrical energy consumption in cities are quite high. Wasted energy due to light pollution is called lost energy. The amount of lost energy is the wasted electrical energy that causes us to illuminate the celestial sphere while trying to illuminate our roads, streets, in other words all around us. Under these conditions, the financial expense of the lighting fixtures used in parks, streets, billboards and the amount of energy they spend comes to the fore. According to the research of the International Dark-Sky Association, the energy loss due to bad and wrong outdoor lighting has reached an annual average of 35%. (darksky.org) In other words, 35% of the total electrical energy consumed by a city is the amount of energy that escapes to the sky and causes light pollution. It has been observed that as the development level of the countries increases, the rate of wasted electrical energy due to light pollution also increases.

To prevent light pollution and save energy, seminars, training and congresses should be planned to increase awareness in the society. Cooperation between local governments and relevant departments of universities should be increased. It is necessary to illuminate the streets, parks and settlements with these luminaires by making more use of the developing LED technology. Low wattage luminaires with higher lumens of light should be switched to. External lighting should be kept off unless necessary.

It is up to people to leave a more visible sky to future generations and to save energy.

Keywords: Light Pollution, City Enlightment, Waste Of Energy

EVALUATION OF THE QUASI-STATIC STRESS ON AN ACCURATE FINITE ELEMENT MODEL OF C3 CERVICAL VERTEBRA WITH AGING

Khalil Chenaifi

Laboratoire Conception des Systèmes Mécaniques (LCSM), École Militaire Polytechnique, BP 17, 16111, Alger, Algérie

Dr. Yacine Benabid

Laboratoire Conception des Systèmes Mécaniques (LCSM), École Militaire Polytechnique, BP 17, 16111, Alger, Algérie

ABSTRACT

The cervical spine is a structure subject to various vertebral injuries, namely, herniation of intervertebral discs and osteoporosis. These injuries are manifested by low bone mass, facilitating vertebral fractures. Nowadays, several segments of society are vulnerable to these diseases especially elderly people and women. Hence, it is essential to prevent and predict high-risk stresses leading to bone fracture. In this work, an accurate finite element model of a C3 cervical vertebra is developed to assess stress levels while taking into account age, cancellous bone density, and cortical bone thickness. The model is compared and validated against in-vitro testing. Design of experiment (DoE) and Surface Response Method (RSM) are employed to estimate the stress at different patient ages. Accordingly, the stress in the vertebral body is found to be increased by an amount of 40% between the age of 20 and 80 years old, which increases the risk of fracture. This provides an efficient tool for clinicians and orthopedic implant designers.

Keywords: trabecular bone, cortical bone, cervical vertebra, finite element model, C3

ANALYSIS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN LINGUISTICS

Khanpashayeva Matanat Shamistan

Odlar Yurdu University

Azerbaijan, K. Rahimov st 13,1072Baku;

ABSTRACT

The notion of phraseology implies much more than inventories of idioms and systems of lexical patterns. Phraseology is dimension of language use in which patterns of wording (lexicons-grammatical patterns) encode semantic views of the world, and at a higher level idioms and lexical phrases have rhetorical and textual roles within a specific discourse. Phraseology is at once a pragmatic dimension of linguistic analysis a system of organization which encompasses local lexical relationships, namely collocation and lexicon grammar. The reason why I decided to write this paper is the fact that apart from investigating the phraseological units thoroughly, of a huge challenge would be discovery of meaning, etymology and motivation. On the other hand the English language which is spoken by 400 million people as a mother tongue and it is a worldwide international language where phraseological units play an integral part of the language. The main work of the proposed terms of the article became phraseology terms, idioms and types of phraseological units. Idioms know as a sign of a linguistic unit, comprising semantic indecomposability phraseology in general. Aim of the article the identification lingvokulturological specificity of semantic and denotative meaning of English phraseological units in the course of functioning in a literary text and translation peculiarities with lingvokulturological component.

Solving these task will help us a comprehensive, comparative analysis were a lexical unit, denotation semantic spaces English phraseology units. The objective of the study is to examine ways to learn expressive and emotional function phraseological units in a literary text. It is assumed the following tasks more specific:

1. identify the systemic nature of phraseology as a linguistic science:

2. describe cases of possible expansion of phraseological units:

3. illuminate the theory of stylistic context

Key words: phraseological units, traditionally the focus of linguists, etymology, lingvokulturological component.

TERS OSMOZ YOLUYLA DENIZ SUYUNUN TUZDAN ARINDIRILMASI

SEAWATER DESALINATION BY REVERSE OSMOSIS

Lamiya Gurbanlı
İstanbul Universitesi Cerrahpaşa, Kimya Mühendisliği Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-9233-1074
Doç. Dr. Mehtap Şafak Boroğlu
İstanbul Universitesi Cerrahpaşa, Kimya Mühendisliği Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-6608-054X
Prof. Dr. İsmail Boz
İstanbul Universitesi Cerrahpaşa, Kimya Mühendisliği Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-8705-894X
Prof. Dr. Lamees Shahada
Qatar University, Department of Chemistry & Earth Sciences
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-6709-7204

ÖZET

Dünyada karşılaşılan en büyük zorluklardan biri uygun maliyetlerle, sürdürülebilir bir şekilde temiz su sağlanmasıdır. Deniz suyu arıtımında kullanılan ileri arıtma teknolojilerinden biri Ters Osmoz (TO) membran teknolojisidir. Ters osmoz işleminde deniz suyu, seçici geçirgen yapı olan membrana karşı basınçlandırılır. İşlenebilirlik açısından kolaylık sağladığı için su filtrasyonunda en çok polimerik membranlar tercih edilmektedir. Etkili ve verimli bir arıtımın gerçekleştirilebilmesi için membran üretiminde kullanılan malzemenin yüksek seçicilik ve yüksek geçirgenlik sağlamasının yanında uygun maliyetli olması ve yüksek mekanik dayanıma da sahip olması gerekmektedir. Bu kapsamda literatürde ters osmoz için poliamid (PA) bazlı ince film kompozit (thin flim comğosite-TFC) membranları tercih edilmektedir.

Çalışmamızda, poliamid TO membran yüzeyi grafen oksit (GO) yapısı ile modifiye edilmiştir. Üretiminin kolay ve ucuz olması, yüzey fonksiyonel gruplarına, son derece yüksek özgül yüzey alanına, ayarlanabilir hidrofiliklik ve olağanüstü mekanik ve termal özelliklere sahip olması gibi fizikokimyasal özellikleri nedeniyle uygulamalarda tercih edilmektedir. Ayrıca özellikle, poliamidin amid grupları ile GO'nun fonksiyonel grupları arasındaki moleküller arası hidrojen bağı, amid bağlarının klor tarafından saldırıya uğramasını önleyebildiğinden, yüksek bir tuz reddi söz konusu olmaktadır. GO ayrıca membran yapısının mekanik özelliklerini ve stabilitesini yüksek basınçlara dayanacak şekilde güçlendirme konusunda muazzam yeteneğe sahiptir. Su, grafenin hidrofilikliği ve pürüzsüzlüğü nedeniyle herhangi bir sürtünme olmaksızın GO katmanlarından sorunsuz bir şekilde akmaktadır. Ayrıca GO'in PA

membrana ilave edilmesi, membranın anti-kirlenme özelliğini ve akışını önemli ölçüde geliştirmektedir. Bu kapsamda, poliamid membranlara çeşitli oranlarda GO ilavesi ile PA-PEG-GO kompozit membranları hazırlanarak akı ve tuz reddi analizleri çeşitli basınçlarda test edilmiştir. Membranların yapısal karakterizasyonu FTIR ve XRD analizleri ile, mikroyapısı SEM, mekanik ve ısıl özellikleri TGA ve TMA analizleri ile incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Deniz suyunun tuzdan arındırması, Ters osmoz membranı, Poliamid, Grafen Oksit.

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ABSTRACT

One of the biggest challenges in the world is to provide sustainable clean water at affordable costs. One of the advanced treatment technologies used in seawater treatment is Reverse Osmosis (RO) membrane technology. In reverse osmosis process, seawater is pressurized against selectively permeable membrane. Polymeric membranes are mostly preferred in water desalination since they provide convenience in terms of workability. In order to achieve an effective and efficient treatment, the material used in membrane production must be cost effective and have high mechanical strength as well as high selectivity and high permeability. In this context, polyamide (PA) based thin film composite (thin film composite-TFC) membranes are preferred for reverse osmosis in the literature.

In our study, the polyamide RO membrane surface has been modified with graphene oxide (GO) structure. It is preferred in applications due to its physicochemical properties such as being easy and cheap to manufacture, having surface functional groups, extremely high specific surface area, adjustable hydrophilicity and extraordinary mechanical and thermal properties. In particular, there is a high salt rejection, as the intermolecular hydrogen bonding between the amide groups of the polyamide and the functional groups of the GO can prevent the amide bonds from being attacked by chlorine. GO also has an enormous ability to strengthen the mechanical properties and stability of the membrane structure to withstand high pressures. Water flows smoothly through the GO layers without any friction due to the hydrophilicity and smoothness of graphene. In addition, adding GO to the PA membrane significantly improves the anti-fouling property and flow of the membrane. In this context, PA-PEG-GO composite membranes were prepared by adding GO to polyamide membranes at various ratios, and flux and salt rejection analyzes were tested at various pressures. Structural

characterization of membranes were investigated by FTIR and XRD analyzes, microstructure by SEM, mechanical and thermal properties by TGA and TMA analyzes.

Keywords: Seawater desalination, Reverse osmosis membrane, Polyamide, Graphene oxide.

Acknowledgment

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ÇANAKKALE BOĞAZI'NDA AVLANAN İSTAVRİTİN (*Trachurus trachurus*, LINNAEUS, 1758) KAS DOKUSUNDA AĞIR METAL SEVİYELERİNİN MEVSİMSEL OLARAK İNCELENMESİ

SEASONAL EXAMINATION OF HEAVY METAL LEVELS IN HORSE MACKEREL (*Trachurus trachurus*, LINNAEUS, 1758) MUSCLE TISSUE CAUGHT FROM ÇANAKKALE STRAIT

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Latife Ceyda İRKİN

Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Üniversitesi, Çanakkale Uygulamalı Bilimler Fakültesi,

Balıkçılık Teknolojisi Bölümü, Çanakkale.

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-6603-8413

ÖZET

Araştırmanın örnekleme noktası, balıkçılığın yoğun olduğu Çanakkale Boğazı kıyıları olarak belirlenmiştir. Çanakkale Boğazı'nda ticari balıkçı tekneleri tarafından yakalanan ve balık satış noktalarında insan tüketimine sunulan balık türlerinden mevsimlik örnekleme yapılmıştır. Kimyasal elementin eser, minör ve majör konsantrasyon seviyelerinin analizine imkan veren ICP-OES (Inductively Coupled Plazma-Optik Emisyon Spektrometresi) numunelerdeki ağır metal miktarının belirlenmesinde kullanıldı. Örneklerdeki Cd, Cu, Fe, Mn, Pb ve Zn ağır metallerinin analizi EPA yöntemi 200.7 ile yapılmıştır. Çanakkale Boğazı'ndan balıkçılıkla elde edilen deniz ürünlerinden istavritin kas dokularında Cd, Cu, Fe, Mn, Pb ve Zn seviyeleri belirlenmiştir. Örneklerde Cd değeri sadece sonbaharda tespit edilmiştir. Cu ve Fe değerleri kışın en yüksekti. Mn değeri sonbaharda en yüksek değerdi. Pb sadece sonbaharda tespit edildi. Zn değeri yaz aylarında en yüksek değerdi. Sınır değerlerin üzerinde Mn elde edilmiş ve sınır değerlerin altında Cd elde edilmiştir. Sonuç olarak Çanakkale Boğazı'ndan yakalanan balıkların kas dokularında ağır metal birikiminin, kirliliğin artmasına paralel olarak mevsimsel olarak arttığı tespit edildi.

Anahtar kelimeler: Çanakkale Boğazı, ağır metal, istavrit, kas dokusu

ABSTRACT

The sampling point of the research has been determined as the shores of the Çanakkale Strait, where fishing is concentrated. Seasonal sampling was made of fish species that were caught by commercial fishing boats in the Çanakkale Strait and offered for human consumption at fish sales points. ICP-OES (Inductively Coupled Plasma-Optical Emission Spectrometer), which allows analysis of trace, minor and major concentration levels of the chemical element, was used to determine the amount of heavy metals in the samples. Analysis of Cd, Cu, Fe, Mn, Pb and Zn heavy metals in the samples was performed by EPA method 200.7. The levels of Cd, Cu, Fe, Mn, Pb and Zn were determined in the muscle tissues of Horse mackerel from

the seafood obtained from the Çanakkale Strait by fishing. In the samples, Cd value was detected only in autumn. Cu and Fe values were the highest in winter. Mn value was the highest in autumn. Pb was detected only in autumn. Zn value was the highest in summer. Mn was obtained above the limit values and Cd was obtained under the limit values. As a result, it was determined that the heavy metal accumulation in the muscle tissues of the fish caught from the Çanakkale Strait increased seasonally in parallel with the increase in pollution.

Keywords: Çanakkale Strait, heavy metal, Horse mackerel, muscle tissue.

THE STUDY OF TEXTBOOK-ASSIGNED AND SELF-SELECTED TOPICS OF IRANIAN MALE EFL LEARNERS

TEXTBOOK-ASSIGNED AND SELF-SELECTED TOPICS OF IRANIAN MALE EFL LEARNERS: TOPIC INTEREST, TOPIC FAMILIARITY, TOPIC IMPORTANCE, AND TOPIC DIFFICULTY

Latifeh Shakourzadeh

Department of English Language Teaching, Zanjan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Zanjan, Iran, *shakourzadeh@gmail.com*

Asst. Prof. Siros Izadpanah

corresponding author, Department of English Language Teaching, Zanjan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Zanjan, Iran, *cyrosIzadpanah@yahoo.com*

Abstract

In recent years, learner-centered teaching has emphasized the demand for making healthy environment where learners' preferences, interests, personal experiences, cultural backgrounds and lifestyles are taken into account when making decisions about various characteristics of language learning/teaching The choice of topics, which are used in EFL discussion classes, is considered to play an important role in learners' propensity to engage in a negotiation for meaning. This study was aimed to investigate the perception of Textbook-Assigned and Self-Selected Topics of Iranian male EFL Learners: topic interest, topic familiarity, topic importance, and topic difficulty based on correlational design. It was carried out with 200 male Intermediate EFL learners who were selected by convenience sampling. Although most teachers might be aware of the importance of a good assessment strategy on the topic interest and topic familiarity, rarely do they use it for topic importance and topic difficulty. The results of the study showed that Iranian male EFL learners mostly preferred the topics to be more interesting and familiar in both textbook-assigned (M= 3.1259, SD=

.21553, Sig= .000) and self-selected topics (M= 4.0531, SD=.13334, Sig= .000). In addition, there was a significant difference between the learners' perceptions of textbook-assigned and self-selected topics in terms of interest and familiarity, but less difference in terms of importance and difficulty. The findings of the study indicated that learners' selection of their own topics can provide the potential implications for their willingness to participate in second and foreign language learning and take responsibility for their own learning process.

Keywords: self-selected topics; textbook-assigned topics; topic difficulty; topic familiarity; topic importance; topic interest.

PREDICTORS OF EMPLOYEES' INTENTION TO UNDERTAKE FURTHER STUDY: LOGISTIC REGRESSION EVIDENCE

Lazim Abdullah

Management Science Research Group
Faculty of Ocean Engineering Technology and Informatics
Universiti Malaysia Terengganu
21030 Kuala Nerus Malaysia

ABSTRACT

Most of the employees believed that higher academic qualification would become a major determinant in shaping their future career and development. However, the authentic predictors that determined their intentions to undertake further study is very much inconclusive. This study aims to identify the predictors of intention to undertake further study among employees. Data regarding employers' intention and related variables was collected from five private companies and eight government agencies in Terengganu Malaysia. In this study, hundred and twenty employees were fully responded to a questionnaire. Ten predictors and intention to undertake further study are the independent variables and dependent variable used in this relationship study. Forward Stepwise method with Omnibus Test of the logistic regression model was used is to identify the reliable numbers of predictors that contributed to the dependent variable. It is found that a significant portion of the variability in dependent variable is explained by two predictors. The results show that the predictors 'motivation' and 'salary' have made a significant changes to the dependent variable. The Nagelkerke R Square indicates that 87.1% of variance in employees' willingness to undertake further their study is explained by their motivation. Furthermore, if the factors 'motivation' and 'salary' are combined then these factors contributed 96.2% variance in employees' desire to further their study. These results suggest the strength of relationship between the two predictors and the intention to undertake further study among employees.

Keywords: Intention, Predictors, Logistic Regression, Strength of Relationship

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PRONUNCIATION LEARNING STRATEGIES, EFL LEARNERS' MOTIVATION AND THEIR CULTURE: A STUDY OF IRANIAN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Leila Morsali

Department of English Language Teaching, Zanjan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Zanjan, Iran

Siros Izadpanah (corresponding author)

Department of English Language Teaching, Zanjan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Zanjan, Iran.

Ali Shahnavaz

Department of Statistics, Zanjan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Zanjan, Iran

ABSTRACT

Pronunciation is the Cinderella of foreign language teaching. One of the reasons we learn a language is to develop a relationship with members of the target culture. If our speech is full of mistakes and poor pronunciation, it is less likely that native speakers will be eager to spend time with us. The aim of the present study was to examine the effect of culture and motivation on the pronunciation of EFL learners. It also wanted to examine which variable, culture or motivation was the predictor of higher pronunciation scores of EFL learners. Based on the results of the Nelson test, 336 participants were chosen randomly from 14 to15 female students, 9th grade of the intermediate level of three non-profit junior high schools in Zanjan, Iran. In order to study the difference between the groups that used pronunciation learning strategies and those did not use the strategies, the hypothesis normality of the variables were studied. Three pronunciation learning strategies were used among the participants. The first strategy was looking at teacher's mouth moving, trying to recall and imitate a teacher's mouth movements, then the second one was self-evaluating, recording oneself to listen to one's pronunciation to improve it, and the third was noticing contrast between native and target language pronunciation. Subsequently, the relationship between cultural sensitivity and motivation and pronunciation of EFL learners was tested, using the Pearson Correlation. The results indicated that there was a meaningful relationship between cultural sensitivity and motivation and the first strategy used by EFL learners on their pronunciation. Then it was meaningful between the second strategy, and at the end between the third strategy and the variables, cultural sensitivity, and motivation. Finally, to investigate which variable culture or motivation predicted higher pronunciation ratings, multiple regression was applied. The study revealed cultural sensitivity was the predictor of higher pronunciation scores. Finally, the findings of the study can be used by the teachers, researchers and authorities in the fields of pedagogy, materials design, curriculum development, and language testing.

Key Words: Cultural sensitivity, EFL learners, Motivation, Pronunciation learning strategies

FOTOVOLTAİK PANEL PERFORMANSINI ETKİLEYEN FAKTÖRLERİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE FACTORS AFFECTING THE PHOTOVOLTAIC PANEL PERFORMANCE

Leyla KARAGÖZOĞLU
Fırat Üniversitesi, Teknoloji Fakültesi, Elektrik-Elektronik Mühendisliği
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-4989-8926
Zeynep Bala DURANAY
Fırat Üniversitesi, Teknoloji Fakültesi, Elektrik-Elektronik Mühendisliği
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-2212-5544

ÖZET

Teknolojik gelişmeler ilerledikçe enerjiye olan ihtiyaç artmaktadır. Enerji ihtiyacını karşılayabilmek amacıyla fosil yakıtlar yoğun bir şekilde tüketilmektedir. Bu durumda fosil yakıtların çevreye ve canlılara verdiği zarar giderek büyümektedir. Enerji tüketiminde, ek maliyete ve dışa bağımlılığa neden olan ve gün geçtikçe ömrü tükenen fosil kaynakların neden olduğu olumsuz çevresel etkenler, fosil kaynaklar yerine, yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarına olan talebi her geçen gün artırmaktadır.

Güneş milyonlarca yıldır ışımasını sürdürdüğü ve sürdürmeye de devam edeceğinden, dünyamız için sonsuz bir enerji kaynağıdır ve güneş enerjisi, aynı zamanda, dünyadaki tüm enerji kaynaklarına dolaylı ya da dolaysız olarak temel oluşturmaktadır. Yenilenebilir enerji kaynakları arasında, düşük bakım maliyetinin olması, çevre dostu ve modüler olması gibi özellikleri nedeniyle güneş enerjisinden yaygın olarak yararlanılmaktadır.

Fotovoltaik sistemler, güneş enerjisinin elektrik enerjisine dönüşümü için en çok kullanılan sistemlerden biri olup, üzerine düşen güneş ışınını, doğrudan elektrik enerjisine dönüştürmektedir. Atmosferden gelen güneş ışınlarının, fotovoltaik panel üzerine temas etmesi ile DC elektrik enerjisi üretilmektedir.

Güneş enerjisinden elektrik enerjisi elde etmek amacıyla kullanılan fotovoltaik sistemlerde, panellerin performansı sıcaklık, konum, gölgelenme, yüzey parametresi, temizlik, vs. gibi çevresel faktörlere bağlı olarak değişmektedir. Bu faktörler sistem performansını etkilemektedir.

Bu çalışmada, fotovoltaik sistemlerin yapısı ve çalışma şekli hakkında bilgi verildikten sonra, fotovoltaik panel performansını etkileyen faktörler incelenmiştir. Bu faktörlerin, sisteme olan etkileri de ayrıca belirtilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fotovoltaik sistemler, maksimum güç noktası, panel performansı, güneş takip sistemleri

ABSTRACT

The need for energy increases as technological developments progress. In order to meet the energy needs, fossil fuels are consumed intensively. In this case, the damage caused by fossil fuels to the environment and living things is gradually growing. The negative environmental factors caused by fossil resources, which cause additional costs and external dependency in energy consumption and are getting exhausted day by day, increase the demand for renewable energy resources, instead of fossil resources.

Since the sun has been radiated for millions of years and, will continue to radiate, it is an endless source of energy for our world, and at the same time, solar energy forms the basis for all energy sources in the world, directly or indirectly. Among the renewable energy sources, solar energy is widely used due to its low maintenance cost, environmental friendliness and modularity.

Photovoltaic systems are one of the most used systems for the conversion of solar energy into electrical energy, and it converts the sun rays falling on it directly into electrical energy. DC electrical energy is produced by the contact of the sun rays coming from the atmosphere on the photovoltaic panel.

In photovoltaic systems which are used to obtain electrical energy from solar energy, the performance of the panels varies depending on environmental factors such as temperature, location, shading, surface parameter, cleanliness, etc. These factors affect system performance.

In this study, after giving information about the structure and operation of photovoltaic systems, the factors affecting the performance of photovoltaic panels are examined. The effects of these factors on the system are also specified.

Keywords: Photovoltaic systems, maximum power point, panel performance, solar tracking systems

DIGITALIZATION of OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH and SAFETY TRAININGS WITH THE EFFECT OF INDUSTRY 4.0: A CASE STUDY

Lütfiye KÜÇÜK
Institute of Graduate Studies, Istanbul Gedik University, Istanbul, Turkey
Toyotetsu Automotive Parts Industry and Trade Co., Kocaeli, Turkey
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-0904-0389
Dr. Mustafa YAĞIMLI
Institute of Graduate Studies, Istanbul Gedik University, Istanbul, Turkey
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-4113-8308
Prof. Dr. Hakan TOZAN
Faculty of Engineering and Natural Sciences, Medipol Istanbul University, Istanbul, Turkey
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-0479-6937
Ümit Yaşar SÖNMEZ
Toyotetsu Automotive Parts Industry and Trade Co., Kocaeli, Turkey
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-5800-267X
Bahadır GÜLTEKIN
Toyotetsu Automotive Parts Industry and Trade Co., Kocaeli, Turkey
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-8893-6692

ABSTRACT

The digitalization provided by the developing technology has revealed the concept of Industry 4.0, which has a direct effect on business practices today. In this study, the positive effect of Industry 4.0 on productivity and speed increase and company occupational safety indicators in occupational health and safety trainings given in an automotive supply industry manufacturing company was investigated. The main purpose of occupational health and safety is to determine in advance the risks that may endanger the safety and health of employees and to try to receive the necessary precautions in this context. Lean production basically aims to determine the losses and to eliminate the factors that cause these losses and to improve their production, quality and cost indicators. Industry 4.0, on the other hand, makes it possible to develop methodologies that enable applications that will simultaneously spread these improvements to a faster, more effective and broad base. In the method part of the study, the work flow of occupational health and safety trainings given using a web-based training platform is explained. In this context, the hypotheses to be studied are as follows; "Industry 4.0 is an applicable field of work in the field of occupational health and safety, Industry 4.0 in occupational health and safety provides efficiency and cost advantages to the employer, Industry 4.0 applications can be used to create and develop occupational health and safety awareness". The study will test the validity of the hypotheses listed above and discuss whether they are correct or not. On the other hand, the studies to be carried out in this field are not limited to the stated hypotheses, and information regarding the future place of the Industry 4.0 subject in the field of occupational health and safety will also be presented. In the

findings section, the time spent by the employees in training, the number of personnel who received training, the number of occupational accidents that occurred afterwards and the distribution of the causes of occupational accidents according to the experience of the employees were presented. In the conclusion and recommendations part of the study, the benefits of Industry 4.0 applications in the field of occupational health and safety are listed and suggestions are given for businesses that want to include Industry 4.0 in their business practices.

Keywords: Industry 4.0, Occupational Health and Safety, Occupational Health and Safety Trainings, Web and Mobile Based Applications, HSE 4.0, Lean Manufacturing

THE POLYPYRROLE COATED CARBON FABRIC TEXTILE CHARGE TRANSPORT CHARACTERIZATION AS A MODERN CONDUCTIVE TEXTILE BASED COUNTER ELECTRODE FOR A FLEXIBLE DYE-SENSITIZED SOLAR CELL IN PHOTOVOLTAIC TEXTILE

M. Saberi Motlagh

Textile Engineering Department, Faculty of Engineering, University of Guilan, P, Rasht, IRAN

A. Rismanchi

Textile Engineering Department, Faculty of Engineering, University of Guilan, P, Rasht, IRAN

V. Mottaghitalab

Textile Engineering Department, Faculty of Engineering, University of Guilan, P, Rasht, IRAN

ABSTRACT

The dye-sensitized solar cell, DSSC, offers an impressive technology for future energy supply in the smart textile device. The textile based counter electrode execution with considerable photovoltaic performances in smart application devices is an important goal for the flexible dye-sensitized solar cells. The polypyrrole (PPy) coated carbon fabric textile (CFT) is launched as a modern counter electrode (CE) using electropolymerization (EP) in the current investigation. The electropolymerized PPy counter electrode indicates lower charge transfer resistance (Rct) of 0.81ohm cm^2 compared to The electropolymerized PANi counter electrode (0.91ohmcm^2) in recent research. Thereupon, electropolymerized PPy represents higher electrical conductivity which comforts charge transfer on the counter electrode/electrolyte interface in the electrical double layer (EDL) and supplies adequate electrocatalytic activity towards tri-iodide (I_3^-) reduction. Further, electropolymerized PPy shows lower charge transfer than that of Pt (0.94 ohm cm^2) as well as an over 7.1% enhancement in open circuit voltage at excellent overall power conversion efficiency (PCE) of 3.86%. Also, a simulation study was done according to the experimental research which show good agreement. Therefore, the low cost, easy and reproducible PPy synthesis, and flexible, cheap, and chemical stable carbon fabric textile, develops new chances in high performance flexible optoelectronic textile.

Keywords: Dye-sensitized Solar Cell; Counter Electrode; Charge Transport; Polypyrrole; Carbon Fabric Textil

NONLINEAR ANALYSIS OF THE BALLAST EFFECT ON THE DYNAMICS OF A HIGH SPEED RAILWAY BRIDGE

M. Tahiria , A. Khamlichib , M. Bezzazia

[a]Department of Physics, Mechanical and Civil Engineering Laboratory, Faculty of Sciences and Technology, University Abdelmalek Essaadi, Tangier, Morocco. [b]Department STIC, Communication Systems and Detection Laboratory, National School of Applied Sciences, University Abdelmalek Essaadi, Tetouan, Morocco.

ABSTRACT

As demand is increasing on high speed railway lines, proficient and cost-effective design of these vital transportation infrastructures is well expected with ever augmenting traffic speed. The dynamic response of bridges with ballasted track is known to be very dependent on several factors. These may influence largely the response of such composite structures under circulating loads. The interaction occurring in the system is function of the bare bridge track modal properties. But, it is also influenced by the track superstructure including rails, sleepers and ballast. This interaction is due to the friction like mechanical action taking place at the ballast track interlayer which is in nonlinear. It is known that this interaction yields a beneficial effect in terms of additional damping to the coupled system. As it can also destabilize resonance zones because of an additional stiffness term, performing in a more comprehensible way analysis of the coupled dynamic response of ballast-bridge system is still required. Valuable research has been achieved in this field as indicated from recent literature [1-5]. One of the most successful approaches rendering the essential of ballast-bridge interaction is based on modeling the bridge and the track as two-layer beams connected between them through springs and dampers representing the nonlinear friction behavior occurring at their interface. Experimental evidence has enabled the merit of this approach. The aim of this work is to propose a numerical method based on the differential quadrature method to integrate the nonlinear coupled equations related to the two-beam layer ballastbridge model. This approach enabled to account in an efficient way of the ballast effect on the global bridge dynamics under all the high speed load models (HSLM). The obtained results have shown that the dynamics is governed essentially by a Duffing like oscillator where the ballast superstructure contributes through both additional nonlinear stiffness and damping.

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DECOMPOSITION OF GRAPH DOMINATION GRAPHS

M. Yamuna, K. Karthika

SAS, VIT, Vellore, Tamilnadu, India, 632 014.

ABSTRACT

Graph decomposition is one of the most eminent problems in graph theory. The decomposition of a graph G aims to partitioning the edge set of G into edge disjoint copies of H. By other words, it consists of decomposing an input graph G = (V, E) into a collection of smallest subgraphs H_1, H_2, ..., H_k, such that each edge of G belongs to exactly one subgraph H_i, $1 \leq i \leq k$. Note that decomposing the graph G means that there is no remaining edges and all the edges need to belong to one subgraph. Due to many applications in computer science, an intensive research about simple decomposition has been done on many special subgraphs like star decomposition, path decomposition, cycle decomposition etc. A γ - set $D \subseteq V$ is said to graph domination set if D covers all the vertices and edges of G. A γ - set D of G that satisfies this property is denoted by γ_{GD} – set. In this article, we provide a method for decomposition of a Graph domination graph into trees.

Keywords: Domination, Graph domination, γ – set, Decomposition, Tree.

I. DÜNYA SAVAŞI DÖNEMİNDE ANADOLU'DA DEMİRYOLU YAPIMINDA ÇALIŞTIRILAN ESİRLER

PRISONERS WHO WORKED IN RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN ANATOLIA DURING THE WORLD WAR I

Doç. Dr. Mahmut AKKOR
Kırklareli Üniversitesi, Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi, Tarih Bölümü
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-0222-270X

ÖZET

Devletlerarası rekabet ve güç yarışı, Dünya'yı Avrupa merkezli büyük bir savaşa sürüklemişti. 1914-1918 yılları arasında meydana gelen savaş, milyonlarca insan etkilemişti. Savaşla birlikte İttifak ve İtilaf Devletleri olarak iki bloğa ayrılan devletler, ellerindeki imkanları sonuna kadar kullanarak ayakta kalma mücadelesi verdiler. İttifak Devletleri bloğunda yer alan Osmanlı Devleti, İtilaf Devletleri ile farklı coğrafyalarda kanlı savaşlar yaptı. Cephede savaşmaya yaşı tutan herkes, mücadelenin bir parçası olurken kimi zaman çocuk yaştakiler dahi çarpışmalara katılmak zorunda kaldılar.

Savaş, tüm devletler için bu denli çetin geçerken, ülke sınırları içerisinde yapılması gereken üretim, bakım, tamir, tadilat vs. işlerinin de devam etmesi gerekmekteydi. Bu amaçla savaşın tarafı olan devletler, ihtiyaç duyulan alanlardaki işlerin yapılabilmesi için ellerinde tuttukları savaş esirlerinden istifade etmeye başladılar. Osmanlı Devleti de diğer savaşan devletler gibi gerekli gördüğü alanlarda esirleri çalıştırmıştı. 12 Kasım 1914 tarihinde ilan edilen Üsera Talimatnamesi doğrultusunda hakları kayıt altına alınan esirlere talimatnamede yazan maddeler dikkat alınarak muamele yapıldı. Ziraat, bayındırlık, yapı işleri ve demiryolu yapımı esirlerin genel olarak kullanıldığı iş kollarıydı. Osmanlı Devleti, esirlerden en çok demiryolu yapımında istifade etti. Haydarpaşa İstasyonu inşaatı, Ankara, Çukurova bölgesinde Toroslar geçişi ve Resulayn; esirlerin çalıştırılmış olduğu ana demiryolu inşaatlarıydı.

Haydarpaşa İstasyonu'ndaki eksikliklerin giderilmesinde, Ankara'dan Sivas'a yeni hat uzatmada, Çukurova'yı İç Anadolu'ya bağlayan Toros Dağları güzergahındaki eksikliklerde ve Resulayn'dan Musul'a kadar olan hattın yapımında Osmanlı Devleti, İtilaf Devletlerinden aldığı esirleri çalıştırmıştı. Savaş sonuna kadar demiryolu yapımında çalıştırılan esirler, yapmış oldukları iş karşılığında, ücret almışlardı. Rutin kamp hayatının dışına çıkmak ve para kazanma imkanı, esirleri çalışma konusunda fazlasıyla motive etmekteydi.

Bu çalışmada I. Dünya Savaşı sırasında Osmanlı Devleti tarafından İtilaf Devletleri'nden esir alınan askerlerin ülke içinde demiryolu yapımında çalıştırılması konusu ele alınacaktır. Konu hazırlanırken yerli ve yabancı kaynaklardan istifade edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: I. Dünya Savaşı, Osmanlı Devleti, Savaş Esirleri, Demiryolu Yapımı

ABSTRACT

Inter-state competition and power race had dragged the world into a great Europe-centered war. The war that took place between 1914 and 1918 affected millions of people. The states, which were divided into two blocs as the Alliance and the Entente States with the war, struggled to survive by using their means to the fullest. The Ottoman Empire, which is in the Alliance States bloc, fought bloody wars with the Entente States in different geographies. While everyone who gets older to fight on the front has become a part of the struggle, sometimes even the children are forced to participate in the fighting.

While the war was so hard for all states, the production, maintenance, repair, renovation, etc. works that had to be done within the borders of the country had to continue. For this purpose, the states that were parties to the war began to take advantage of the prisoners of war they held in order to do the work in the needed areas. The Ottoman State, like other warring states, employed prisoners in areas it deemed necessary. The prisoners whose rights were registered in line with the Üsera Talimatnamesi announced on 12 November 1914 were treated by taking into account the articles in the instruction. Agriculture, public works, construction works and railway construction were the lines of business in which prisoners were generally used. The Ottoman Empire most benefited from the prisoners in railway construction. Haydarpaşa Station construction, Toroslar crossing in Ankara, Çukurova region and Resulayn were the main railway constructions where prisoners were employed.

In eliminating the deficiencies in Haydarpaşa Station, extending a new line from Ankara to Sivas, in the shortcomings of the Taurus Mountains route connecting Çukurova to Central Anatolia and in the construction of the line from Resulayn to Mosul, the Ottoman State employed prisoners from the Entente States. The prisoners who worked in railway construction until the end of the war were paid for their work. The ability to get out of routine camp life and earn money motivated the prisoners to work.

In this study, the issue of employing the soldiers captured from the Allies by the Ottoman Empire during the First World War in the construction of the railway in the country will be discussed. While preparing the subject, domestic and foreign sources were used.

Keywords: World War I, Ottoman State, Prisoners of War, Railway Construction

KUR'AN'A GÖRE ALLAHIN SEVDİĞİ VE SEVMEDİĞİ HASLETLER

ALLAH LOVES AND DISLIKES ACCORDING TO THE QUR'AN

Doç. Dr. Mahmut ÖZTÜRK

Harran Üniversitesi İlahiyat Fakültesi

Temel İslam Bilimleri Anabilim Dalı

Şanlıurfa, Türkiye

ORCİD ID orcid.org/0000-0002-5846-7135

ÖZET

İslam dini insanı maddi ve manevi cephesiyle bir bütün olarak değerlendirir. İnsanın yaşamını devam ettirebilmesi için yeme içmeden, barınmaya, evlenip bir aile kurmadan yardımlaşmaya, eğitim öğretimden vatan savunmasına kadar her şey ilkesel bağlamda Kur'an'da zikredilmiş, detayları da Hz. Peygamber'in uygulamalarına havale edilmiştir. İslam inancına göre insanlar İslam fıtratı üzere doğar. Diğer bir ifade ile insan evrensel ahlaki ilkleri rahatlıkla kabul edecek bir duyguya, inanç bakımından da Allah'ın varlığını ve birliğini kolaylıkla kavrayacak akli donanıma sahip bir varlık olarak nitelendirilir. Dolayısıyla akıl ve iradesiyle tercih etme ve karar yeteneğine sahip olan insan davranışlarından sorumlu tutulmuştur. İnsanın bu davranışları Kur'an-ı Kerim'de ana hatlarıyla iyi ve kötü olarak nitelendirilmiştir. İyi davranış sahiplerinin Allah tarafından sevileceği kötü davranış sahiplerinin ise Allah'ın bu sevgisinden mahrum kalacağı bildirilmiştir. Bu bağlamda Allah'ın aşırıya gidenleri, inkarcıları, zalimleri, bozgunculuk yapanları, günahta ısrar edenleri, kibirlenenleri, günahkarları, kötü sözün açıkça söylenmesini, israf edenleri, hainleri sevmeyeceği Kur'an'da açıkça belirtilmiştir. Bunun yanında Allah'ın dürüstleri, tevbe edenleri, maddi ve manevi temizliğe dikkat edenleri, onun sınırlarını çiğnemekten kaçınanları, sabredenleri, iyi davrananları, adil olanları, Allah yolunda göç edenleri sevdiği zikredilmektedir. BU tebliğde bu konular iki ana başlık altında tasnif edilerek verilecektir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kur'an, Ahlak, İyi davranışlar, Kötü davranışlar.

ABSTRACT

The religion of Islam considers man as a whole with his material and spiritual aspects. Everything from eating and drinking, sheltering, getting married and establishing a family, helping people to survive, from education to homeland defense are outlined in the Quran. Details of these issues are also written by Hz. It is stated in the hadiths of the Prophet. According to the Islamic belief, people are born with the nature of Islam. In other words, human beings are described as having a feeling that will easily accept universal moral principles, and a mentally equipped to easily comprehend the existence and unity of God in terms of belief. Therefore, people who have the ability to choose and decide with their mind and will has been held responsible for their behavior. These human behaviors are described as good and bad in the Quran. It has been reported that those who have good behavior will be loved by Allah and those who have bad behavior will be deprived of this love of Allah. In this context, it is clearly stated in the Qur'an that God will not love those who go to extremes, deniers, oppressors, mischief, insist on sin, arrogant, sinners, openly utter bad words, waste,

and traitors. In addition, it is mentioned that Allah loves the righteous, repentant, those who pay attention to material and spiritual cleanliness, those who avoid violating its limits, the patience, the well-behaved and the just. In this paper, these topics will be classified under two main headings.

Keywords: Quran, Morality, Good behavior, Bad behavior.

KUR'AN'A GÖRE İBADETLERİN ÖNEMİ VE İNSAN DAVRANIŞLARI ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ

THE IMPORTANCE OF WORSHIPS ACCORDING TO THE QUR'AN AND ITS EFFECT ON HUMAN BEHAVIORS

Doç. Dr. Mahmut ÖZTÜRK

Harran Üniversitesi İlahiyat Fakültesi

Temel İslam Bilimleri Anabilim Dalı

Şanlıurfa, Türkiye

ORCİD ID orcid.org/0000-0002-5846-7135

ÖZET

İslam kültüründe inanç esasları ve Müslümana düşen görevler olarak ibadetler, imanın şartları ve İslam'ın şartları şeklinde bir tasnif ile öğretilmektedir. Bu tasnifte İslam'ın şartları Kelime-i Şehadet, namaz kılmak, oruç tutmak, zekât vermek ve Hacca gitmek şeklinde sıralanır. Şüphesiz ibadetler bu tasnifte zikredilenlerden ibaret değildir. Kur'an-ı Kerim'de bu hadis-i şeriflerde en çok vurgulanan ibadet namaz olmakla beraber bazen namaz ve oruç bazen de namaz ve zekât birlikte zikredilir. Bu ayetlere bakıldığında ibadetlerin daha çok genel çerçevede tanıtıldığı, uygulama biçimlerinin ise sünnete açıklandığı görülür. Dikkat çeken bir diğer husus da ibadetlerin insan davranışları üzerindeki etkisidir. Namazın insanları kötülüklerden koruduğu, zekâtın fakir ve zengin arasında bir köprü kurduğu, orucun empati kurmada büyük kolaylık sağladığı, hac ibadetinin de Müslümanların iletişim ve ekonomik anlamda bir zemin hazırladığı vurgulanır. Günde beş defa kılınan vakit namazları dışında Cuma ve Bayram namazları Müslümanların beden temizliğine, vakitlerini düzenlemelerinde, din kardeşleri ile iletişiminde ve sağlık bakımından da büyük yararlar temin etmektedir. Zekat ibadeti ile birbirlerinden habersiz yaşayan zengin ve fakirlerin özde kardeş olduklarını hatırlatılarak yardımlaşmaları önerilir. Fakir ve aç insanlarla empati kurmanın en kolay yolu da oruç tutmaktır. Hacc ise yılda bir defa maddi imkanları olan Müslümanların bir araya gelerek tanışmaları ve yardımlaşmalarını, Müslüman memleketlerin koordineli bir şekilde çalışmalarını ön görür.

Anahtar kelimeler: İbadet, namaz, Oruç, Zekat Hac

ABSTRACT

In Islam, the principles of belief and worship are taught with a classification as the conditions of faith and the conditions of Islam. In this classification, the rules of Islam are listed as Word-i Shahada, performing prayers, fasting, giving zakat and going to Hajj. There is no doubt that the prayers do not consist of what is mentioned here. Although prayer is the most emphasized worship in the Quran and hadiths, sometimes prayer and fasting, sometimes

prayer and zakat are mentioned together. When these verses are examined, it is seen that the prayers are mostly introduced in a general framework, and their practice is explained to the sunnah. Another point that draws attention is the effect of worship on human behavior. It is emphasized that prayer worship protects people from bad deeds, zakat builds a bridge between the poor and the rich, fasting provides great convenience in empathy, and pilgrimage prepares a ground for Muslims in terms of communication and economy. The daily prayers, Friday and Eid prayers, which are performed five times a day, provide great benefits to Muslims in terms of unity, organizing their time, communication and health. It is recommended that the rich and the poor, who live unaware of each other, be reminded that they are essentially brothers and sisters through zakat worship. The easiest way to empathize with poor and hungry people is to fast. Hajj, on the other hand, provides for Muslims with financial means to meet and help each other once a year, and Muslim countries to work in a coordinated manner.

Keywords: Worship, prayer, Fasting, Zakat Hajj

KUR'AN'A GÖRE İNANÇ ESASLARI

PRINCIPLES OF FAITH ACCORDING TO THE QUR'AN

Doç. Dr. Mahmut ÖZTÜRK

Harran Üniversitesi İlahiyat Fakültesi

Temel İslam Bilimleri Anabilim Dalı

Şanlıurfa, Türkiye

ORCİD ID orcid.org/0000-0002-5846-7135

ÖZET

Dinlerin en önemli paradigmaları inançtır. Dinin inanç esasları olarak sunduğu esaslara iman edenlerin davranışlarını düzeltmeleri daha kolaydır. Bu yüzdendir ki İslam dininde Mekke dönemi olarak bilinen ilk dönemde inen ayetler inanç esasları ve bazı temel ahlaki ilkeleri konu edinmiştir. Bu inanç esaslarından ilki Allah'a iman etmektir. Allah tasavvuru diğer inanç esaslarıyla yakından ilgilidir. Allah'ın zatı ve sıfatları hakkında bilgi sahibi olan insanın davranışları buna göre şekillenecektir. Örneğin Allah'ın her an her yerde hazır ve nazır olduğu bilen bir mümin kimsenin olmadığı, caydırıcı unsurların bulunmadığı yerlerde bile günah işlemekten kaçınacaktır. Allah'ın tövbe edenleri çok sevdiğini, günah işlece bile ısrarla tövbe edenleri affedeceğini bilen kişi yaptığı hatalardan dolayı ona sığınmaktan çekinmeyecektir. Ahiret gününe iman eden bir kişi davranışlarının hesabını vereceğini bildiğinden insanlara zulmetmekten, yalandan, isyandan kaçınacaktır. Peygamberlere inanan kişi, onların Allah'ın elçisi olduğunu bildiğinde dinin kapalı hususlarının onlar tarafından açıklanacağını bilecek ve -İslam dini özelinde sünnet dediğimiz- peygamber uygulamalarını, onların hayatını ve beşerî ilişkilerini örnek alacaktır. Aynı şekilde Kitapların varlığına inanan, onların Allah tarafından insanlara doğru yolu iletmek üzere gönderilen rehber olduğunu kabul edecek, peygamberlerin vefatın dan sonra o kitapları hayatının kılavuzu olarak değerlendirecektir. Bütün bu hususlar insanın maddi ve manevi hayatını bütünleştirecek pozitif davranışlar sayesinde toplumda da sevilen bir kişi olmasına imkan sağlayacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kur'an, İman, Ahiret, nübüvvet.

ABSTRACT

The most important paradigm of religions is belief. It is easier for those who believe in the principles that religion offers as the principles of belief to correct their behavior. That is why the verses that were sent down in the first period known as the Mecca period in the religion of Islam focused on the principles of belief and some basic moral principles. The first

of these belief principles is to believe in God. Belief in God is closely related to other principles of belief. The behavior of a person who has information about the existence and attributes of God will be shaped accordingly.For example, a believer who knows that Allah is omnipresent and omnipresent will refrain from committing sins even in places where nobody is present and there are no deterrent elements. A person who knows that Allah loves those who repent very much and that he will forgive those who persistently repent even if they commit sin will not hesitate to take shelter in him for his mistakes. Since a person who believes in the Hereafter knows that he will be accountable for his actions, he will avoid persecuting people, lying and rebellion.When a person who believes in prophets accepts that they are the messengers of God, he will know that the closed aspects of religion will be explained by the prophets and will take the prophetic practices, their life and human relations as an example. Likewise, whoever believes in the existence of the Books will accept that they are the guides sent by God to guide people in the right way, and will consider those books as the guide of his life after the death of the prophets. All these issues will enable people to be a loved person in the society thanks to positive behaviors that will integrate the material and spiritual life of the person.

Keywords: Quran, Faith, Hereafter, prophethood

THE ASSESSMENT OF INTERCULTURAL COMPETENCE IN IRANIAN EFL AND NON-EFL LEANERS: KNOWLEDGE, SKILL, AWARENESS, AND ATTITUDE

Mahsa Vajak

Department of English Language Teaching, Zanjan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Zanjan, Iran.

Siros Izadpanah (corresponding author)

Assistant Professor, Department of English Language Teaching, Zanjan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Zanjan, Iran.

Javad Naserian

Assistant Professor, Department of Mathematics and Statistics, Zanjan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Zanjan, Iran

Abstract

The globalized era together with demographic, geographical, and structural changes to English has reshaped the landscape of English language teaching (ELT) and emphasized the importance of preparing language learners for intercultural communication. It is becoming increasingly difficult to ignore the relations of language and culture. The aim of the present study was to assess intercultural factors in learning and education on Iranian EFL and Non-EFL learners in terms of their attitude, knowledge, awareness, and skill. A quantitative research method was applied with 400 high school students who were 215 EFL Learners and 185 Non-EFL Learners which included both genders in the Summer term in 2019. Convenience sampling method was used. Questionnaire (by Fantini, 1999, Brattleboro, Vermont, USA; revised, 2013) was run. It was valid because it was a standardized questionnaire and its reliability was checked via Cronbach's alpha ($p<0.000$). The result of data analysis proved that taking EFL classes in institutions could be effective and based on the findings, it can be concluded that at least in the Iranian context participating in English classes in language institutions has a positive effect on their intercultural competence. Regarding pedagogical implications, the findings of this study can shed light on the book designer and teachers in schools. The study showed the

differences in intercultural competence in which EFL learners were more competent than non-EFL learners.

Keywords: Attitude, Awareness, Intercultural Competence, Knowledge, Skill

THE CHANGES OF PHYTOPLANKTON COMMUNITY STRUCTURE AT THE WINTER TIMES OF THE LAST TWO DECADES IN ANZALI COAST (CASPIAN SEA-IRAN)

Makhlough, A.[1], Nasrollahzadeh Saravi, H.[1], Afraei Banpei, M.A.[1], Roohi, A.[1], Keyhansani, A.R.[1]

1-Caspian Sea Ecology Research Center (CSERC), Iranian Fisheries Science Research Institute (IFSRI), Agricultural Research, Education and Extension Organization (AREEO), Sari, Iran,

ABSTRACT

Phytoplankton has an important role in the quality of the marine ecosystem. The development of human civilization, the entrance of large amounts of nutrient sources from wastewater discharge of agricultural and industrial activities along global climate change are important factors in the growth and reproduction of toxic and harmful algae in the Caspian Sea (like other seas). This event is led to ecological problems such as algal blooms and increased trophic levels. Anzali is one of the important ports in the western part of the Iranian basin of the Caspian Sea. The paper is going to study the changes of the phytoplankton community in the Anzali coast in the years of 1997, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2018, 2019, 2021 (in 2 recent decades) in winter times. The percentage abundance of Bacillariophyta species (especially dominant and native species) in 2010 decreased compared to 1996 (the period before the introduction of the invasive *Mnemiopsis leidyi*). Bacillariophyta abundance showed an increasing trend in 2014. The unusual and anthropogenic sources and biological pollution have played an important role in changes and irregularities in the pattern of the phytoplankton community, with more emphasis from 2002. As a result, the toxic species *Nodularia spumigena* was observed in the species list in the year of 2012. Reducing the effects of *Mnemiopsis leidyi* feeding on zooplankton led to the decrease of top-down pressure on phytoplankton. So the Shannon index increased in 2010, 2012, 2014, 2018, 2019, 2021 compared to the year of ecosystem stability (1997). The Caspian Sea has been exposed to severe environmental problems since 2010 due to the high abundance and rapid reproduction of *Pseudonitzschia seriata*. The huge reproduction of this toxic species was extended to other seasons. But in 2021, the percentage of this toxic species decreased and it was the third dominant species.

In a conclusion, it seems that since 2019, the introduction of *Beroe ovate* (feeding on *Mnemiopsis leidyi*) to the Caspian Sea has probably played a positive role in the increasing trend of ecological changes in the environment. In the last year of the study period (2021), the harmful species *Cerataulina pelagica* was the second dominant species in term of abundance, however, the decrease of diversity and percentage abundance of many harmful species and increase of native and dwell species indicated the improvement of ecological conditions of the Caspian Sea.

Keywords: Phytoplankton, community, variation, Caspian Sea, Anzali, Iran

INVESTIGATION OF THE WATER ENVIRONMENTAL PARAMETERS AROUND THE FISH CAGE CULTURE SITES IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF CASPIAN SEA (2017-2018)

Nasrollahzadeh Saravi, H. [1*], Nasrollahtabar, A.[1], Makhlough, A.[1], Vahedi, F.[1]
1-Caspian Sea Ecology Research Center (CSERC), Iranian Fisheries Science Research Institute (IFSRI), Agricultural Research, Education and Extension Organization (AREEO), Sari, Iran,

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to investigate water environmental parameters and trophic levels of the Caspian Sea (TRIXcs) around fish cage culture sites in the southern part of the Caspian Sea (Nowshahr region). Sampling was collected in 2017 and 2018, during four culture seasons underneath the cages and at 200 and 1000 m distance intervals in four geographical directions from the cages. Based on the results the mean of water temperature, SDD, water turbidity, DO%, BOD5, CODMn, TN, TP, and TRIXcs 16.54±3.79C, 5.67±1.57m, 2.86± 2.44 NTU, 103±2%, 3.42±1.80 and 2.45±0.66 mg/l, 4.26±0.36 mg/l, 0.075±0.040 mg/l, and 4.60±0.55, respectively. The results revealed that mean and median concentrations of all nutrients (except NH4, TP) in whole periods were recorded below the marine aquaculture standard and the allowable limits of different countries. Also, the distribution map showed that the highest amount of trophic index (TRIXcs) was observed along the eastern side of the shadow fish cage site up to 1000 meter.

Keywords: Nutrients, Water, Fish cage culture, Caspian Sea, Iran

CHANGING CONSUMPTION INDICATORS DURING THE PANDEMIC PERIOD IN ROMANIA

Ph. D. Mariana Stanciu
Senior Scientific Researcher I
Standard of Living Programme Coordinator
The Institute for Researching Quality of Life
Romanian Academy

ABSTRACT

At the beginning of February 2020, when the Chinese episode of the COVID epidemic.19 was coming to an end, the Romanian media broadcast news about the bizarre behavior of some consumers in Australia and Italy, who were fighting in supermarkets for a few boxes of toilet paper. Certainly, those consumers had already learned that the new type of coronavirus is not just a simple flu but is also called SARSCOV-2. And they rushed to the stores to buy as many products as possible, applying a micro strategy of panic, chaotic and desperate, aiming anyway to survive on an uncertain interval, in isolation at home. In a short time, a few days / a week, effects appeared on international markets and stock exchanges, spreading rapidly in all spheres of life. Many governments were preparing to initiate the first measures to manage the medical crisis. Most states established regulations on physical distance, home isolation and quarantine, for the native population and for those coming from abroad. At the same time, the suspension of road, air or rail transport was targeted with considerable indecision, targeting the internal and external traffic of people and goods, and first of all, the one with the states affected by the COVID crisis.19. However, public health systems in different countries have acted unequally, amid greater or lesser difficulties in supplying protective equipment, medical equipment, medicines or by consolidating the front lines of the medical profession. It soon became clear to most that the world could no longer function according to the old rules, but too few intuited, even vaguely, the new regulations that had to be put in place. An imminent crisis has already been announced in many areas, for example, in the field of car parts or electronic components, due to the suspension of the activity of some factories in China but not only.

Starting frim this background, this scientific communication is developing some ideas regarding the following subchapters:

- key indicators that influenced the consumption of the population - before and after the onset of the pandemic in Romania.

- some issues regarding Romanian consumer behavior starting from statistical consumption model of the Romanian population.

Keywords: change, trends, consumers, behavior, pandemic, restrictions

BARRIERS IN TEACHING READING TO ELLS AND WAYS OF OVERCOMING THOSE OBSTACLES

Masoud Sadeghi

Department of English Language Teaching, Zanjan branch, Islamic Azad University, Zanjan, Iran.

Siros Izadpanah (corresponding author)

Assistant Professor, Department of English Language Teaching, Zanjan branch, Islamic Azad University, Zanjan, Iran

ABSTRACT

Reading is one of the language skills, which is imperative in English learning and the requirement for exploring the effect of instructional strategies on instructing reading to the students have elevated in recent years. The purpose of this study was to determine what knowledgable and expert teachers of ELLs in the junior high schools make out as the barriers to the reading accomplishment of English students and what are the methods for conquering those barriers. The information were gathered from 60 successful teachers who taught in junior high schools of Zanjan, Iran. The successful educators were identified based on student accomplishment using purposive sampling. A Likert scale was utilized for the questionnaire. The successful teachers sort effective instructional tactics in the five constituent of reading and had the capacity to set up supplementary instructional tactics, barriers, and ways they overwhelmed barriers in an open-ended question on the questionnaire. The study was mixed-method research, which, as stated by Isaac and Michael (1995), is utilized " to explain systematically the realities and the features of a given population or domain of interest, factually and precisely ". The open-ended questions of questionnaire were intended to gather data in regards to barriers and methods for overcoming barriers for instructing reading to English students The findings uncovered that the participants' thoughts regarding barriers and ways of overcoming those barriers in instructing reading to English students.

Key words: reading, reading tactics, reading comprehension

A STUDY OF THE PROFICIENCY AND PERFORMANCE OF IRANIAN AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS: ATTITUDE, WORK EXPERIENCE AND SPECIFIC AVIATION ENGLISH COURSES

Massoud Rahmati

Department of English Language Teaching, Zanjan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Zanjan, Iran

Siros Izadpanah

Department of English Language Teaching, Zanjan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Zanjan,

Iran

ABSTRACT

This study is an exploratory study, which was conducted in relation to the study of the proficiency and performance of Iranian Air Traffic Controllers: attitude, work experience, and specific Aviation English courses. Few studies have been conducted in this field. The Aviation English courses in Iran are very similar to Content-Based Language Training (CBLT) courses. To this end, the participants were 278 Iranian ATCOs who were selected from 1,000 Iranian ATCOs based on Cochran formula. The instrument was designed by the European organization for the safety of air navigation. For data to be analyzed in this study, software SPSS 24.0, AMOS 23.0, structural equation model(SEM), path analysis model, and confirmatory factor analysis(CFA) have been used. According to the main findings of this research based on its research hypotheses, firstly, the Iranian ATCOs' performance had a significant positive effect on proficiency. But in the effect of performance on proficiency, work experience did not have a positive moderating role and passing CBLT courses had a positive moderating role. Secondly, Iranian ATCOs' work experience and passing CBLT courses in the effect of attitude on proficiency had not a good mediator. The results of this research can be used to improve the aviation English training in Iran Airports and Air Navigation Company.

Keyword: ATCOs, aviation English, performance, proficiency, work experience

ANALYSIS OF E-COMMERCE BIG DATA USING SPARK

Meher UN Nisa

Department of Computer Science,

Shaheed Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto Institute of Science and Technology (SZABIST),

Islamabad, Pakistan

Dr. Danish Mahmood

Department of Computer Science,

Shaheed Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto Institute of Science and Technology (SZABIST),

Islamabad, Pakistan

ABSTRACT

E-commerce is directly impacting the global business practices. Instead of traditional commerce data is in digital form and the purpose is to manipulate data into such a form that is helpful in rapid business decision making. The humongous amount of data generated during e-commerce transitions caters multiple data patterns. While analyzing such data, a data scientist has to predict manifold relations or patterns among products and consumers. Numerous strategies and tools are used for different strategic and operational decision. Moreover, multiple analytical models are introduced to analyze the e-commerce data, which helped interfacing at a better scale. To predict the product and consumer relations, deep data analysis is needed. This study precisely unfolds SPARK tool for big and distributed data analysis. The objective is to evaluate and provide data driven decisions in order to support the e-commerce business operations. The analysis of products based on multiple perspectives is one of the stronger features of this model that yields significance as adding up in the revenue. These relations not only help to predict overall demand and supply; it also helps to predict the more competitive prices of business products so that the sales grasp escalate upward.

Keywords—big data, data analysis, spark, python, e-Commerce, RDDs, demand driven supply chain.

OKUL ÖNCESİ DÖNEM ÇOCUKLARINDA MOTİVASYON: DESTEKLEYİCİ EĞİTİM PROGRAMININ ETKİSİ

MOTIVATION IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN: EFFECT OF THE SUPPORTIVE EDUCATION PROGRAM

Mehlika KÖYCEĞİZ GÖZELER

YÖK 100/2000 Doktora Burslu Öğrencisi, Gazi Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi Temel Eğitim Bölümü Okul Öncesi Eğitimi Anabilim Dalı, Ankara/Türkiye

Prof. Dr. Saide ÖZBEY

Gazi Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi Temel Eğitim Bölümü Okul Öncesi Eğitimi Anabilim Dalı, Ankara/Türkiye

ÖZET

Araştırmanın amacı *İçsel Motivasyonu Destekleyici Eğitim Programı*nın 48-72 aylık çocukların motivasyon düzeyleri üzerine etkisini incelemektir. Araştırmada öntest-sontest kontrol gruplu deneysel desen kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu Erzurum il merkezinde sosyoekonomik düzeyi düşük olan semtte yer alan tesadüfi örnekleme yöntemi ile seçilen MEB bağlı hem okul müdürü hem de öğretmeni gönüllü olan okulların anasınıflarında okul öncesi eğitime devam eden 48-72 aylık 22 çocuk oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak çocukların motivasyon düzeylerini ölçmek amacıyla *"Okul Öncesi Çocuklar İçin Motivasyon Ölçeği"* kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada araştırmacı tarafından hazırlanan ve uzman görüşleri alınarak son hali verilen, *Dikkat ve Problem Çözme, Benlik Algısı ve İlişkili Olma, Bağımsızlık ve Öz Disiplin ve Duygu Düzenleme* olmak üzere 4 alt boyuttan ve her boyuttan altışar tane olmak üzere bütünleştirilmiş 72 etkinlikten oluşan İ*çsel Motivasyonu Destekleyici Eğitim Programı* haftada 5 gün ve 5 hafta süreyle uygulanmıştır. Program öncesinde çocukların motivasyon düzeyleri ölçülmüş, yapılan analizler sonucunda aralarında anlamlı farklılık olmayan ve puanları birbirine yakın olan biri kontrol biri deney olmak üzere iki grup belirlenmiştir. Deney grubuna program uygulanırken, kontrol grubuna herhangi bir uygulama yapılmamıştır. Uygulama sonrasında hem kontrol grubuna hem de deney grubuna ölçek uygulanarak tekrar veriler alınmış ve analiz yapılmıştır. Yapılan analizler sonucunda deney ve kontrol gruplarının son test puanları arasındaki farkın deney grubunun lehine istatistiksel olarak anlamlı olduğu saptanmıştır ($p<0.05$). Başka bir ifadeyle uygulanan eğitim programının çocukların motivasyon düzeyleri üzerinde olumlu etkisi olduğunu söylemek mümkündür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Motivasyon, İçsel Motivasyon, Okul Öncesi.

ABSTRACT

The aim of the study is to examine the effect of the *Intrinsic Motivation Supportive Education Program* on the motivation levels of the children in the age group between 48 to 72 months. The pre-test post-test control group experimental design was used in the study. The working group of the study consisted of 22 preschool children in the ages between 48 to 72 months attending to nursery classes of schools under the Ministry of National Education in a socioeconomically low quarter in the Erzurum province where both the school director and teachers were voluntary. “The Motivation Scale for Preschool Children” was used in order to measure the motivation levels of children as the data collection tool in the study. *The Intrinsic Motivation Supportive Education Program* consisting of 4 subdimensions including Attention and Problem Solving, Sense of Self and Association, Independence and Self Discipline, and Emotion Regulation as well as 72 integrated activities with 6 of each dimension that were drafted by the researcher and finalized with expert views was applied for 5 days over 5 weeks in the study. Before the program, the motivation levels of children were measured and two groups including a control group and an experiment group were determined upon analysis wherein the groups had no significant differences between them and had similar scores. While the program was applied to the experiment group, no application was conducted for the control group. Data was collected again and an analysis was made by applying the scale to both the control group and the experiment group after the application. Upon the analysis, it was determined that the difference between the final test scores of the experiment and control groups were statistically significant in favour of the experiment group ($p<0.05$). v In other words, it can be said that the applied education program had a positive effect on the motivation levels of children.

Keywords: Motivation, Intrinsic Motivation, Preschool

KUR'ÂN-TEVRÂT BAĞLAMINDA PEYGAMBERLERİN MASUMİYETİ

THE INNOCENCE OF THE PROPHETS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE QUR'ÂN AND THE TORAH

Doç. Dr. Mehmet ALTUNTAŞ

Yozgat Bozok Üniversitesi, İlahiyat Fakültesi, Tefsir Anabilim Dalı

ORCİD NO: 0000-0003-3702-2126

ÖZET

"İsmet" ve "ismetü'l-enbiyâ" tabirleri aynı manada kullanılmaktadır. Bazı mezhep müntesipleri ismetü'l-enbiyâ ile alakalı metinleri değişik şekillerde yorumlayarak peygamberlerin masumiyeti konusunun müstakil bir alan olarak meydana gelmesine zemin hazırladılar. Bunun akabinde âlimler, ismetü'l-enbiyâ konusunda *Tenzîhü'l-enbiyâ* ve *İsmetü'l-enbiyâ* gibi müstakil eserler kaleme almıştır. Şiî âlimler, imamların mâsumiyetine dair görüşlerini kanıtlamak için peygamberlerin masumiyetini öne çıkararak bu meselenin gündemde kalmasına öncülük etmiştir.

Müfessirler, "ismetü'l-enbiyâ" konusunu Hz. Âdem'in Allah'ın emrine uymayıp yasak ağaçtan yemesi; Hz. Nûh'un inanmayan oğlunun bağışlanmasını Allah'tan talep etmesi; Hz. İbrâhim'in peygamberliğinden önce bazı nesnelere ilâhlık isnat etmesi, Allah'tan ölüleri nasıl dirilttiğini kendisine göstermesini istemesi, hasta olmamasına rağmen putperestlere "hastayım" demesi, putları kırdığı halde bu işi büyük putun yaptığını söylemesi; Hz. Yûsuf'un Züleyhâ'ya arzu duyması; Hz. Mûsâ'nın istemeden Mısırlı bir kıptîyi öldürmesi; Hz. Süleyman'ın bir gün atlarıyla ilgilendiğinden Yüce Allah'a ibâdet etmeyi unutması; Hz. Yûnus'un kavmine öfkelendiği için risâlet görevini belli bir süre terk etmesi; Hz. Zekeriyyâ'nın Allâh'ın kudretinden şüphe etmesi; Hz. Muhammed'in bazı helal yiyecekleri kendine haram kılması, evlatlığı olan Zeyd'in boşadığı eşi Zeyneb ile evlenmesi, cihattan geri kalmak isteyenlere izin vermesi, Abdullâh b. Ümmî Mektûm'a sırtını dönmesi gibi hususlar bağlamında ele almıştır.

Tevr'at'ta da bu konu Hz. Hârûn'un İsrâiloğulları için buzağı heykeli yapması; Hz. Dâvûd'un eşiyle evlenebilmek için komutanı Uriya'yı öldürtmesi; Hz. Süleyman'ın hanımlarına uyup başka ilâhların ardından gitmesi; peygamber Habakkuk'un dualarına karşılık vermediği için Allah hakkında şikâyette bulunması; Yahova'nın geliniyle beraber olması ve ayrıca Lût'un kızları tarafından sarhoş edilip onlarla ilişkiye girmesi gibi konular bağlamında geçmektedir. Hıristiyanlıkta ise bu konu genelde Hz. Âdem'in işlediği aslî günah çerçevesinde ele alınmaktadır. Buna göre "asli günah" nesiller boyu devam etmiş ve nihayetinde bu günah, Hz. İsa'nın çarmıha gerilmesiyle son bulmuştur. Bu hususlar çerçevesinde tebliğimizde peygamberlerin masumiyeti konusu ele alınacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kur'ân, Tevrât, Peygamber, Masumiyet, Âyet

ABSTRACT

The terms “ismet and “ismetü’l-enbiya” are used in the same sense. Some sects have interpreted the texts related to ismetü’l-enbiya in different ways, laying the groundwork for the issue of the innocence of the prophets to occur as a separate area. After that, scholars have written separate works on ismetü’l-enbiya, such as *Tenzihü’l-enbiya* and *Ismetü’l-enbiya*. Shia scholars have led the issue to remain on the agenda, citing the innocence of the prophets in order to prove their views on the innocence of imams.

Commentators say that Adam did not follow the command of Allah and ate from the forbidden tree; Noah asked Allah to forgive his disbelieving son; before Abraham’s prophecy attributed divinity to some objects, asked Allah to show him how he raised the dead, said to the pagans “I am sick”, even though he was not sick, said that the great idol did this job, even though he broke idols; Joseph desired Dhulayha; Moses unintentionally killed an Egyptian; Solomon took care of his horses one day and forgetting to worship God; Jonah left his prophetic duty for a certain period of time because he was angry with his people; Zachariah doubted the power of Allah; Muhammad forbade himself some halal food, married his wife Zayd whom he divorced, allowed those who wanted to stay behind from jihad, and turned on his back to Abdullah b. Ummü Mektum.

In the Torah, this issue is Harun’s making a calf sculpture for the Children of Israel; in order to marry his wife, Dawud’s having his commander Uriya killed; Solomon’s obedience to his wives and following other deities; Habakkuk complaining about God because the He did not respond to his prayers; it is mentioned in the context of issues such as Yahova’s being with his bride and also Lot’s getting drunk by his daughters and having intercourse with them. In Christianity, this issue is generally handled within the framework of the “original sin” committed by Adam. According to this, the “original sin” continued for generations and eventually this sin ended with the crucifixion of Jesus. Within the framework of these issues, the issue of the innocence of the prophets will be discussed in our paper.

Keywords: Qur’ân, Torah, Prophet, Innocence, Verse.

TUZ STRESİNİN KOCA FİĞ (*Vicia narbonensis* L.) BİTKİSİNDE ÇİMLENME ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİ

EFFECTS OF SALT STRESS ON GERMINATION IN NARBON VETCH (*Vicia narbonensis* L.)

Doç. Dr. Mehmet Arif ÖZYAZICI
Siirt Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-8709-4633

Araş. Gör. Semih AÇIKBAŞ
Siirt Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-4384-3908

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, tuz stresi altındaki koca fiğ (*Vicia narbonensis* L.) bitkisinin çimlenme gelişiminin incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırma, Siirt Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Tarla Bitkileri Laboratuvarı'nda, 25±1 °C kontrollü şartlar altında yürütülmüştür. Çalışmanın bitkisel materyalini Karakaya koca fiğ çeşidi oluşturmuştur. Laboratuvar çalışması, tesadüf parselleri deneme desenine göre 4 tekrarlamalı olarak petri kaplarında kurulmuştur. Çalışmada; tuzun (NaCl) 0 mM, 50 mM, 100 mM, 150 mM, 200 mM ve 250 mM dozları araştırmanın konusunu teşkil etmiştir. Denemede 10. günün sonunda her bir petri kabındaki bitkilerden rastgele seçilen 10 bitki üzerinden ölçümler yapılmıştır. Çalışmada; çimlenme oranı, kökçük ve sapçık uzunluğu, kökçük ve sapçık kalınlığı, kökçük ve sapçık yaş ağırlığı, sapçık ve kökçük kuru ağırlığı ve lateral kök sayısı parametreleri incelenmiştir. Araştırma sonuçları, tuz dozlarına bağlı olarak; çimlenme oranı % 24.7-100.0, kökçük uzunluğu 0.21-6.39 cm, sapçık uzunluğu 0.00-5.75 cm, kökçük kalınlığı 0.45-1.70 mm, sapçık kalınlığı 0.00-2.01 mm, kökçük yaş ağırlığı 8.3-89.7 mg, sapçık yaş ağırlığı 0.0-108.0 mg, kökçük kuru ağırlığı 0.9-8.0 mg, sapçık kuru ağırlığı 0.0-9.8 mg ve kökçükte lateral kök sayısı 0.0-4.5 adet arasında değişim göstermiştir. Tuz konsantrasyonlarının artışına bağlı olarak incelen tüm parametrelere ait değerlerde anlamlı azalmalar görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tuz Stresi, *Vicia narbonensis* L., Çimlenme Oranı, Kökçük Uzunluğu

ABSTRACT

In this study, it was aimed to investigate the germination development of narbon vetch (*Vicia narbonensis* L.) under salt stress. The research was conducted in Siirt University, Faculty of Agriculture, Field Crops Laboratory under controlled conditions of 25 ±1 °C. The plant material of the study was Karakaya narbon vetch variety. The laboratory study was set up in petri dishes with 4 replications according to the randomized plot design. In the study; The doses of salt (NaCl) 0 mM, 50 mM, 100 mM, 150 mM, 200 mM and 250 mM were the subject of the study. At the end of the 10th day in the experiment, measurements were made on 10 plants randomly selected from the plants in each petri dish. In the study; germination rate, radicula and plumula length, lateral root number in radicula, radicula and plumula fresh weight, radicula and plumula dry weight, radicula thickness and plumula thickness parameters were examined. According to the results of the research (depending on the salt doses); germination rate 24.7-100.0%, radicula length 0.21-6.39 cm, plumula length 0.00-5.75 cm, radicula thickness 0.45-1.70 mm, plumula thickness 0.00-2.01 mm, radicula fresh weight 8.3-89.7 mg, plumula fresh weight 0.0-108.0 mg, radicula dry weight 0.9-8.0 mg, plumula dry weight 0.0-9.8 mg, number of lateral roots 0.0-4.5 piece varied in ranges. Depending on the increase in salt concentrations, significant decreases were observed in the values of all parameters examined.

K**eywords**: Salinity, *Vicia narbonensis* L., Germination Rate, Radicula length

DETERMINATION OF SUMMER COMFORT AREAS IN TERMS OF TOURISM ACTIVITIES: A CASE STUDY OF THE CITY OF RIZE, TURKEY

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet CETIN

Kastamonu University, Faculty of Engineering and Architecture, Department of Landscape Architecture, Kastamonu, Turkey

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8992-0289

ABSTRACT

The climate is defined as the average weather conditions covering a wide area over a very long time. It is an extremely influential factor in many areas, from their distribution on the earth, to their basic needs, from the selection of living spaces, to the physical structure and character of people. Climate is also a determining factor for tourism activities. People generally prefer to spend their vacation periods in areas where they feel comfortable in terms of climate parameters. Therefore, in the planning of tourism activities, it is very important that the climatic parameters are within the value ranges that people will feel comfortable, and therefore it is extremely important to determine comfortable areas in regions where tourism activities are planned.

In this study, areas suitable for comfort in the period between May and October in the Rize province, which has an important potential especially in terms of nature and plateau tourism, were determined using the "New Summer Index". As a result of the study, it was determined that the entire province was not suitable for comfort in May and October, the most comfortable area was found in August, and the southwestern part of the province is generally much cooler than other regions. It is thought that the results of the study will be very useful in the planning of tourism activities, especially in the summer months.

Keywords: Rize; Summer; Biocomfort; New Summer Index

KÜLTÜRÜMÜZDE ÇOCUK İSİMLERİ

Dr. Mehmet Cüneyt GÖKÇE

https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8382-3787
Harran Üniversitesi

ÖZET

Çocuklarımıza karşı hassasiyetle yerine getirmemiz gereken önemli görevlerimizden bir tanesi onlara güzel bir isim vermektir. Çünkü bir insanın ismi doğumundan ölümüne; hatta ölüm ötesine kadar beraberinde taşıdığı ayrılmaz bir parçası olduğu bilinmesi gereken bir gerçektir. İsmin; kişinin psikolojisine ve şahsiyetine tesir ettiği ifade edilir. Nice insanların isimleriyle ilgili son derece sıkıntı yaşadıkları, hatta değiştirmek zorunda kaldıkları gözlemlenmektedir. Pek çok ismin toplumda ayıplandığı ve istihza konusu yapıldığı bilinmektedir.

Kuşkusuz her insan yetiştiği çevreye, sahip olduğu kültüre göre çocuklarına isim verir. Ancak bu alışkanlıklar her zaman isabetli olmayabilir. Bu yüzden tercih edilen ismin taşıdığı anlama ve verdiği mesaja dikkat edilmesi gerekir. Hz. Peygamber'in de bu konuyu çok önemsediğini ve bu konunun üzerinde önemle durduğunu; anne babaları çocuk isimlerle ilgili olarak uyardığını müşahede ediyoruz. Nitekim: "Siz kıyamet günü kendi isimleriniz ve babalarınızın isimleriyle çağırılacaksınız; öyleyse isimlerinizi güzel kılın!" uyarısıyla bu konuyu somutlaştırdığını görüyoruz. Ayrıca çirkin anlam ve mesajlar içeren bazı isimleri daha anlamlı ve daha güzel olanlarıyla değiştirdiği gelen rivayetler arasında yer almaktadır.

Güzel bir isim vermek kadar onu korumanın da çok büyük önem arz ettiğini belirtmek gerekir. Güzel bir isim tercih edildiği halde sonradan bozulduğu ya da yanlış telaffuz edildiği gözlemlenmektedir.

Bu çalışmada çocuklara isim verilirken dikkat edilmesi gereken hususlara, uyulması gereken kriterlere dikkat çekilecek ve güzel isimlerin korunmasının önemi vurgulanacaktır. Ayrıca isimleri bozmanın yanlışlığı üzerinde durulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çocuk ismi, Güzel isim, İsim bozma, İsim mesajı.

ABSTRACT

One of our important duties that we must fulfill with sensitivity towards our children is to give them a good name. Because the name of a person from birth to death; It is a fact that should be known that it is an integral part of it that it carries with it even beyond death. Name; It is expressed that it affects the psychology and personality of the person. It is observed that many people have trouble with their names and even have to change them. It is known that many names are condemned and mocked in the society.

Undoubtedly, every person names their children according to the environment they grow up in and the culture they have. However, these habits may not always be accurate. Therefore, attention should be paid to the meaning of the preferred name and its message. Hz. That the

Prophet attached great importance to this issue and emphasized this issue; We observe that parents warn about children's names. As a matter of fact: “You will be called by your names and the names of your fathers on the Day of Judgment; so make your names beautiful! " We see that he embodies this issue with the warning. It is also among the rumors that he replaced some names with ugly meanings and messages with more meaningful and more beautiful ones.

It should be noted that protecting it is as important as giving a beautiful name. Although a beautiful name is preferred, it is observed that it is spoiled or pronounced incorrectly.

In this study, attention will be drawn to the issues to be considered while naming children, the criteria to be followed and the importance of protecting beautiful names will be emphasized. It will also be emphasized on the inaccuracy of spoiling names.

Keywords: Child's name, Beautiful name, Nameplay, Name message.

HZ. ALİ'YE GÖRE SÖZ VE MANA

WORD AND MEANING ACCORDING TO HZ.ALI

Dr. Mehmet Cüneyt GÖKÇE

https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8382-3787
Harran Üniversitesi

ÖZET

İlim ve irfan mektebimizin çok değerli temsilcileri vardır. Bunlar birer kandil nisali topluma yön göstermişler, insanları hakka ve hakikate doğru sevk etmişler ve yaşantılarıyla örnek davranışlar sergilemişlerdir. Bunların varlığı yüce Allah'ın bir lütfu ve ikramıdır. Toplumun dinamikleri olmuşlar, kanaat önderliği yapmışlar ve halka önderlik yapmışlardır. Gün gelmiş; kendi rahat ve huzurlarından fedakârlık yaparak halkın rahat ve huzurunu öncelemişlerdir.

Kuşkusuz bu değerli şahsiyetlerden birisi de Hz. Ali efendimizdir. Hz. Peygamber'in amcası oğlu ve damadı olan İmam Ali, Resulüllah'ın pek çok övgü ve takdirine mazhar olmuş ve gönlünde yer almıştır. Ön yargıdan uzak ve engin hoşgörü sahibi olan İmam, kimseye peşin hükümlü davranmamış ve sırf "falanca söyledi" diye kesin reddetme ya da kabullenme insafsızlığını göstermemiştir. Basiret ve öngörüsü o denli güçlüdür ki, sözün çıktığı ağızla uğraşma yerine onun mahiyet ve muhtevasına bakmıştır.

Hz. Ali efendimizin her alanda çok güzel özdeyişleri ve özlü ifadeleri vardır.

Bu çalışmada; İmam Ali'ye ait: *"Söyleyene bakma, söylenene bak!", "Söz ilaçtır; azı yaşatır, çoğu öldürür.", "Sözün güzelliği, kısalığındadır.", "Söz, ok ve mızraktan daha tesirlidir.", "Susmak ağırbaşlılığı artırır. Sükût yalan söylemekten ve başkalarını çekiştirmekten herhalde evlâdır."* vb. sözleri üzerinde durulacak; bu sözlerin toplumdaki yansımalarına dikkat çekilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hz. Ali, Peşin hüküm, Söz ve ifade.

ABSTRACT

Our school of science and knowledge has very valuable representatives. These are lamps and guided the society, guided people towards the truth and the truth, and exhibited exemplary behaviors with their lives. Their existence is a grace and gift of Allah. They have been the dynamics of the society, have been an opinion leader and have led the people. The day has come; They prioritized the comfort and peace of the people by sacrificing their own comfort and peace.

Undoubtedly, one of these valuable personalities is Hz. Ali is our master. Hz. Imam Ali, the son of the Prophet's uncle and son-in-law, was praised and appreciated by the Messenger of Allah and took part in his heart. The Imam, who is far from prejudice and has a deep tolerance, did not treat anyone as prejudiced and did not show the ruthlessness of rejecting or accepting it just because he said so and so. His prudence and foresight are so strong that he looked at the nature and content of the word instead of dealing with the word.

Hz. Our Ali Efendi has very beautiful proverbs and concise expressions in every field.

In this study; It belongs to Imam Ali: "Don't look at what he says, look at what is said!", "Word is medicine; It makes few live, most kills. ”,“ The beauty of the word is in its shortness. ”,“ Word is more effective than arrow and spear. ”,“ Silence increases dignity. Silence is probably better than lying and pulling on others. " etc. will focus on his words; Attention will be drawn to the reflections of these words in society.

Keywords: Hz. Ali, prejudice, Word and expression.

BİR CAHİLİYE GELENEĞİ OLARAK BAŞLIK PARASI

BRIDE PRICE AS A TRADITION TO JAHILIYYA PERIOD

Dr. Mehmet Cüneyt GÖKÇE

https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8382-3787
Harran Üniversitesi

ÖZET

İnsanoğlu, mükemmel bir varlık olarak yaratılmış ve çeşitli kabiliyet ve becerilerle donatılmıştır. Ayrıca bitmez arzuları ve sonu gelmez emelleri vardır. Çok aziz bir varlık olduğu gibi acizlik yönü de söz konusudur. Hem azizdir hem aciz… Kendisine çok büyük değer biçilmiş; deyim yerindeyse kâinat onun emrine verilmiştir. Ancak bu değer ve itibar oranında da ağır sorumluluklar yüklenmiştir. Koca dünyanın işleyişinden sorumlu tutulmuş ve çok saygın bir varlık olduğu ısrarla vurgulanmıştır.

Ayrıca; kabiliyetlerinin yanı sıra birtakım ihtiyaçları da vardır. Asgari olarak dinlenmesi için planlı bir uykuya; büyümesi için sağlıklı ve bilinçli bir beslenmeye; düzenli bir hayat sürdürebilmesi için de belli bir yaştan sonra evlenip aile kurmaya ihtiyaç hisseder. Böylece, neslini korumuş, üzüntü ve kederini paylaşacak ebedi bir arkadaşa kavuşmuş ve sağlıklı bir toplumun oluşmasına katkıda bulunmuş olur.

Dinimiz evliliği teşvik etmiş ve evlenmeyi zorlaştıran yapay engellere şiddetle karşı çıkmıştır. Mümkün olduğunca evlenecek adaylara yardımcı olmayı tavsiye etmiş ve zorlaştırıcı engelleri kaldırmayı öngörmüştür.

Toplumumuzda evlenmeyi zorlaştıran unsurların başında -maalesef- başlık parası gelir. Cahiliye kalıntısı olan bu ilkel uygulamaya günümüzde hâlâ rastlanıyor olması gerçekten üzüntü vericidir.

Bu çalışmada başlık parasının sakınca ve mahzurlarına dikkat çekilecek ve alternatif çözümler ortaya konacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Başlık Parası, Evlenme, Mehir.

ABSTRACT

Human beings have been created as perfect beings and are endowed with a variety of abilities and skills. They also have endless desires and endless ambitions. Just as he is a very beloved creature, there is also the aspect of weakness. He is both saint and helpless… He is valued very much; the universe has been placed under his command, so to speak. However, this value and reputation ratio has been loaded with heavy responsibilities. He was held responsible for the functioning of the whole world and it was insistently emphasized that he was a very respected being.

Also; Besides their abilities, they also have some needs. Have a planned sleep to rest as a minimum; eat a healthy and conscious diet for growth; He feels the need to marry and start a family after a certain age in order to lead a regular life. Thus, he preserves his generation, attains an eternal friend to share his sorrow and sorrow, and contributes to the formation of a healthy society.

Our religion encouraged marriage and strongly opposed artificial barriers that made marriage difficult. He recommended helping prospective married officers as much as possible and foreseen to remove obstacles that make it difficult.

One of the most difficult factors in our society to get married is - unfortunately - the bride price. It is really sad that this primitive practice, which is a remnant of ignorance, is still encountered today.

In this study, the drawbacks and drawbacks of the bride price will be highlighted and alternative solutions will be presented.

Keywords: Bride price, Marriage, Mahr.

ERKEN EVRE DİZ EKLEMİ MEDİAL KOMPARTMAN ARTROZUNDA PROKSİMAL FİBULAR OSTEOTOMİ VE MİKROKIRIK UYGULAMASI

APPLICATION OF PROXIMAL FIBULAR OSTEOTOMY AND MICROFRACTURE IN THE EARLY STAGE KNEE JOINT MEDIAL COMPARTMENT ARTHROSIS

Uzm. Dr. Mehmet Emin DADA
Kilis Devlet Hastanesi, Ortopedi ve Travmatoloji
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-2701-482X
Uzm. Dr. Yunus Emre BEKTAŞ
Gaziemir Nevvar Salih İşgören Devlet Hastanesi, Ortopedi ve Travmatoloji
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-5551-6475

ÖZET

Diz medial eklem artrozu olan hastalarda son zamanlarda proksimal fibular osteotomi (PFO) alternatif bir cerrahi tedavi olarak tercih edilmektedir. Mikrokırık kıkırdak defektleri için sıklıkla uygulanan bir tedavi yöntemidir. Sunduğumuz vakanın genç yaşta olması ve sadece medial eklem artrozunun olması sebebiyle PFO uyguladık.

46 yaş, BKİ:26 olan kadın hasta sağ diz medialde 2 yıldır giderek artan ağrı ve hareket kısıtlılığı şikayetiyle polikliniğe başvurdu. Fizik muayenesinde eklem hareket açıklığı kısıtlı ve hareketle artan ağrı mevcuttu. Vizüel analog skala (VAS) skoru 8/10 du. Mc Murray testi pozitifti. Ayakta çekilen diz ap lateral grafisinde sağ dizde sol dize göre artan medial eklem artrozu ve eklem mesafesinde daralma mevcuttu. MR da medial menisküs yırtığı görüldü.
Önce artroskopi yapıldı. Medial menisküste radial yırtık vardı ve parsiyel menisektomi yapıldı. Femoral medial kondilde kıkırdak yumuaşaması mevcuttu. Outebridge evre 4 idi. Yumuşama olan bölgeye kıkırdak debridmanı ve subkondral bölgeye mikrokırık uygulaması yapıldı. Ardından fibula üst ucunun 8 cm distalinden süperfisyal fibular sinir korunarak 2 cm lik blok kemik dokusu çıkartılacak şekilde osteotomi yapıldı. Postoperatif nörovasküler muayane ve diz eklem hareketleri normaldi. VAS skoru 2/10 idi. 4 hafta boyunca yük vermeden mobilize edildi. Postoperatif 1. ay ve 6. ay X rayde diz eklemi medialde eklem mesafesinde artma saptandı.

Çalışmamızdaki ana fikir; fibular osteotomi yaparak, lateral kompartıman desteğini zayıflatmak ve varus deformitesini azaltmaktır. Osteoartritin mevcut cerrahi tedavi seçeneklerinden PFO'nun yüksek tibial osteotomi, unikondiler ve total diz protezine göre birtakım avantajları vardır. Cerrahi tekniği basittir. Daha az invazivdir. Kaynama beklentisi olmayıp, implant gerektirmediğinden maliyeti düşüktür. Postoperatif daha erken mobilizasyona olanak sağlar. PFO'da en önemli nokta peroneal sinir diseksiyonunun iyi yapılmasıdır.
Çalışmamızda postoperatif medial eklem aralığında artma ve lateral aralıktaki azalma anlamlıydı. VAS skorunda önemli derecede iyileşme gözlendi. Sonuç olarak PFO varus diz

osteoartritindeki ağrıyı önemli ölçüde azaltabileceği, radyografik görünümünü iyileştirebileceği, total diz artroplastisine olan ihtiyacı geciktirebileceği kanaatindeyiz.

Anahtar kelimeler: Gonartroz, mikrokırık, oteotomi

ABSTRACT

Recently, proximal fibular osteotomy (PFO) has been preferred as an alternative surgical treatment in patients with knee medial joint arthrosis. Microfracture is a frequently used treatment method for cartilage defects. We applied PFO because the case we presented was young and had only medial joint arthrosis

46 years old and BMİ: 26 female patient presented to the clinic with complaints of increasing pain in the medial of the right knee and limitation of movement for 2 years. On physical examination, there was restricted range of motion and pain that increased with movement. Visual analog scale (VAS) score was 8/10. Mc Murray test was positive. On the standing knee ap lateral radiograph, there was medial joint arthrosis that increased in the right knee compared to the left knee and narrowing of the joint distance. Medial meniscus tear was seen on MRI.
Firstly arthroscopy was performed. There was a radial tear in the medial meniscus and partial meniscectomy was performed. There was cartilage softening in the femoral medial condyle. Outerbridge classification was stage 4. Cartilage debridement was performed on the softened area and microfracture was applied to the subchondral area. Then an osteotomy was performed to remove 2 cm of block bone tissue at 8 cm distal to the upper end of the fibula protecting the superficial fibular nerve. Postoperative neurovascular examination and knee joint movements were normal. VAS score was 2/10. She was mobilized for 4 weeks without weigth bearing.. Postoperative 1 month and 6 month X ray showed increase of the joint distance in the medial of the knee joint.

The main idea in our study; By performing fibular osteotomy, it is weaken the lateral compartment support and reduce varus deformity. Among the current surgical treatment options of osteoarthritis, PFO has some advantages over high tibial osteotomy, unicondylar and total knee arthroplasty. The surgical technique is simple. It is less invasive. Cost is low since there is no expectation of union and does not require implants. Postoperative allows earlier mobilization. The most important point in PFO is good peroneal nerve dissection. In our study, postoperative increase in medial joint space and decrease in lateral space were significant. VAS score improved significantly. As a result, we believe that PFO can significantly reduce knee pain in varus osteoarthritis, improve the radiographic appearance of the knee joint, delay the need for total knee arthroplasty.

Keywords: Gonarthrosis, microfracture, osteotomy

MAGNETİT'İN AKTİF KARBON İLE MODİFİKASYONUNDA DEĞİŞEŞEN YÜZEY DOKUSUNUN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE SURFACE TEXTURE CHANGED IN MAGNETIT'S MODIFICATION WITH ACTIVATED CARBON

Dr. Öğrt. Üy. Mehmet Şakir ECE

Mardin Artuklu Üniversitesi, Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksek Okulu, Mardin, Türkiye

ORCID: 0000-0002-9411-314X

ÖZET

Nanoteknoloji, son çeyrek asırdır dünya çapında gittikçe yaygın bir şekilde ilerliyor. Nanoteknoloji, fizik, kimya, biyoloji, mühendislik, malzeme bilimi, elektrik-elektronik, medikal, savunma, enerji, ilaç, gıda, tarım, çevre gibi çeşitli alanlarda işlerlik sağlayan malzemelerin nano ölçekte (1-100 nm) manipülasyonuyla ilgilenmektedir. Nanomalzemeler, fiziksel (elektriksel, ara yüzey, manyetik, optik) ve kimyasal özellikleri bakımından daha küçük ebatları, geniş yüzey alanı/hacim oranları gibi özellikleriyle diğer malzemelere kıyasla benzersiz özelliklere sahiptir. Yüzey/hacim oranı arttıkça, yüzeydeki atomların yüzdesi artar, bu da yüksek kimyasal reaktivite ve artan yüzey işlevselliğini sağlar. Nanomalzemeler, pek çok endüstriyel sektörde ilgi çekicidir. Bu sebeple potansiyel faydaları olan nanomalzemelerin güvenli tasarımını ve bu malzemelerin sürdürülebilir gelişiminin teşvik edilmesi gerekir. Manyetik davranış gösteren manyetit, nanoteknolojide çokça kullanılan mineral/sentetik malzemedir. Manyetit sentetik olarak kimyasal birlikte çökeltme, elektrosprey, akış enjeksiyonu, termoliz, hidroliz, hidrotermal, ultrasonik, mikroemülsiyon, sol-jel gibi yöntemlerle sentezlenmektedir. Bu yöntemler arasında kimyasal birlikte çökeltme yöntemi en uygun teknik olarak öne çıkmaktadır. Manyetitin yüksek manyetizasyon değerini korumak için sentezde Fe^{2+}/Fe^{3+} oranı önemli bir faktördür. Reaksiyon güçlü bazik koşullar altında gerçekleşmektedir. Manyetit ile alakalı yeni araştırmaların miktarı ve çeşitliliği, manyetitin çeşitli uygulamalarda çok işlevliliğe sahip olduğunu, umut verici nanomalzemeler olduğunu göstermektedir. Manyetit nano malzemeler, toppaklanmaya ve oksidasyona uğrama gibi iki dezavantaja sahiptir. Manyetit nano malzemelerin organik veya inorganik malzemelerle kaplanması, yüzey konjugasyonun sağlanması için etkili yüzey modifikasyon işlemidir. Yüzey kaplama ile oksidasyonuna ve aglomerasyonuna çözüm bulunduğu gibi aynı zamanda manyetit nano malzemelere daha fazla işlevsellik de sağlar. Aktif karbon, manyetiti koruyan, manyetite kabuksal destek sağlayan bir malzemedir. Yüksek yüzey alanına sahip aktif karbon, farklı boyut dağılımına sahip gözenekli bir yapıya ve çok sayıda oksijenli fonksiyonel gruplara sahiptir. Aktif karbon destekli manyetit manyetik malzemeler, teknolojinin pekçok alanında kullanılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada sırasıyla manyetit manyetik nano malzemeler ve aktif karbon destekli manyetit manyetik nano malzemeler sentezlendi. Manyetit manyetik nano malzemelerin ve aktif karbon destekli manyetit manyetik nano malzemelerin sahip oldukları foksiyonel grupları FT-IR analiziyle ve yüzey dokuları BET analiziyle karekterize edildi. FT-IR analizleri sentezlerin doğruluğunu ıspatladı. BET analizinde manyetit ve aktif karbon destekli manyetit manyetik nano malzemeleri

IUPACsınıflamasına göre tip IV-H3 histerezis döngüleri göstermiştir. Bu döngü mezo gözenekli malzemelerin özelliğidir. Manyetit ve aktif karbon destekli manyetit manyetik nano malzemelerin BJH gözenek boyutu dağılımlarının manyetit manyetik nano malzemeleri için daha çok yaklaşık 8.55 nm, aktif karbon destekli manyetit manyetik nano malzemeleri için daha çok yaklaşık 17.05 nm olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Manyetit manyetik nano malzemelerin baskın gözenek genişliği gözenek hacminin 0.310 cc/g, gözenek yarıçapının 55.865 Å olduğu, aktif karbon destekli manyetit manyetik nano malzemelerin baskın gözenek genişliğinde gözenek hacminin 0.333 cc/g, gözenek yarıçapının 3.754 Å olduğu anlaşılmıştır. Manyetit manyetik nano malzemelerin yüzey alanın 104.18 m^2/g, aktif karbon destekli manyetit manyetik nano malzemelerin 62.179 m^2/g olduğu bulunmuştur.

Anahtar kelimeler: Aktif karbon, Manyetit, Nanomateryal, Nanoteknoloji, Yüzey kaplama

ABSTRACT

Nanotechnology has been advancing more and more widely around the world for the past quarter century. Nanotechnology deals with the nano-scale (1-100 nm) manipulation of materials that work in various fields such as physics, chemistry, biology, engineering, materials science, electrical-electronics, medical, defense, energy, medicine, food, agriculture, and the environment. Nanomaterials have unique properties compared to other materials in terms of physical (electrical, interfacial, magnetic, optical) and chemical properties, such as smaller dimensions, large surface area/volume ratios. As the surface/volume ratio increases, the percentage of atoms on the surface increases, resulting in high chemical reactivity and increased surface functionality. Nanomaterials are of interest in many industrial sectors. Therefore, the safe design of nanomaterials with potential benefits and the sustainable development of these materials should be encouraged. Magnetite, which shows magnetic behavior, is a mineral/synthetic material widely used in nanotechnology. Magnetite is synthetically synthesized by methods such as chemical co-precipitation, electrospray, flow injection, thermolysis, hydrolysis, hydrothermal, ultrasonic, microemulsion, sol-gel. Among these methods, the chemical co-precipitation method stands out as the most suitable technique. Fe^{2+}/Fe^{3+} ratio is an important factor in synthesis to maintain the high magnetization value of magnetite. The reaction takes place under strongly basic conditions. The amount and diversity of new research on magnetite shows that magnetite is promising nanomaterials, having multifunctionality in various applications. Magnetite nanomaterials have two disadvantages such as agglomeration and oxidation. Coating magnetite nanomaterials with organic or inorganic materials is an effective surface modification process for surface conjugation. As a solution to the oxidation and agglomeration with surface coating, it also provides more functionality to magnetite nano materials. Activated carbon is a material that protects magnetite and provides magnetite crustal support. Activated carbon with high surface area has a porous structure with different size distribution and a large number of oxygenated functional groups. Activated carbon supported magnetite magnetic materials are used in many areas of technology. In this study, magnetite magnetic nanomaterials and

activated carbon supported magnetite magnetic nanomaterials were synthesized, respectively. The functional groups of magnetite magnetic nanomaterials and activated carbon supported magnetite magnetic nanomaterials were characterized by FT-IR analysis and their surface textures by BET analysis. FT-IR analysis proved the accuracy of the synthesis. In BET analysis, magnetite and activated carbon supported magnetite magnetic nanomaterials showed type IV-H3 hysteresis loops according to IUPAC classification. This cycle is characteristic of mesoporous materials. BJH pore size distributions of magnetite and activated carbon supported magnetite magnetic nanomaterials were determined to be approximately 8.55 nm for magnetite magnetic nanomaterials and 17.05 nm for activated carbon supported magnetite magnetic nanomaterials. It was found that the dominant pore width of magnetite magnetic nanomaterials had a pore volume of 0.310 cc / g, a pore radius of 55.865 Å, and a pore volume of 0.333 cc / g and a pore radius of 3.754 Å in the dominant pore width of active carbon supported magnetite magnetic nanomaterials. It was found that the surface area of magnetite magnetic nanomaterials was 104.18 m^2 / g, and that active carbon supported magnetite magnetic nanomaterials were 62.179 m^2 / g.

Keywords: Activated carbon, Magnetite, Nanomaterial, Nanotechnology, Surface coating

İNSANLIĞIN KENDİSİNE ÇAĞRILDIĞI TEMEL İLKELER

THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES THAT HUMANITY IS CALLED TO ITSELF

Doç. Dr. Mehmet TÖZLUYURT

Yozgat Bozok Üniversitesi İlahiyat Fakültesi Temel İslam Bilimleri
Kelam ve İslam Mezhepleri Tarihi Anabilim Dalı/TÜRKİYE
ORCİD NO: 0000-0003-4422-9010

ÖZET

Bütün peygamberlerin insanlara ulaştırdığı vahiylerin özüne din denmektedir. Dinin birlik yani tevhid vurgusu, bu özü korumaya dair ilahi bir çağrıdır. Din, kendini ortak esaslar üzerine inşa etmekte ve farklı ilahi dinleri benimseyen insanları bu ortak zemin üzerinde birleşmeye davet etmektedir. Dinin en temel amacı, insanlar arasındaki ortak paydaları artırarak, onları çatışmaya götüren farklılıklardan kurtarıp evrenselleştirmek ve insanlığı din bağlamında en azından temel ilkelerde birleştirmektir.

İnsanlık başlangıçta tek bir topluluktan ibaretken zamanla aralarında din etrafında oluşturdukları yorumlardan kaynaklanan ihtilaflar baş göstermiştir. İçine düşülen ihtilaflar insanlar için rahmetten ziyade felaket olduğu her durumda Allah, insanlara yeni müjdeci ve uyarıcı olarak peygamberler göndermiş ve onlar aracılığıyla hakikati ortaya çıkaran vahiyler bahşetmiştir. İnsanlık, ideolojik tutkulardan kaynaklanan, yüzyıllar boyu süren husumetlerle içine sürüklendiği karşılıklı nefret, kuşku ve ihanet batağından sıyrılabildiğinde vahyin birleştirici ikliminde buluşacak, gerçekleşmesinde hiç şüphe olmayan öteki dünyaya yıkılabilecek her türlü kusuru ve eksikliği bağışlamaya hazır olacaktır. Tarihi süreç, öz ve köken birliğine rağmen dinin farklı formlarını takip edenler yani Hristiyanlar ve Yahudiler ile Müslümanlar arasında çatışmanın geçmişten günümüze değin artarak devam ettiğini göstermektedir. Bu üç ilahi din müntesiplerinin kendilerine hakikatin bütün delilleri geldikten sonra Allah'ın mesajı konusunda ihtilafa düşmeleri ise ayrıca düşündürücüdür.

Bu bildiride Yüce Allah'ın Âl-i İmrân suresinin 64. ayetindeki "De ki: "Ey kitap ehli! Bizimle sizin aranızda ortak bir söze/ilkeye gelin" buyruğundan hareketle ilahi dinlerin temsilcileri arasındaki ortak hususların neler olduğu üzerinde durulacaktır. Ayrıca insanlar arasındaki parçalanmanın temel sebebinin dinin sahibi Allah'tan değil dini kendi heva ve heveslerine göre yorumlayan insanlardan kaynaklandığı ortaya konmaya çalışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Din, İlah, Tevhid, Ehl-i Kitap, Ortak kelime.

ABSTRACT

The essence of the revelations conveyed by all prophets to people is called religion. Religion's emphasis on unity, ie oneness, is a divine call to preserve this essence. Religion builds itself on common principles and invites people who adopt different divine religions to unite on this common ground. The main purpose of religion is to increase the common denominators between people, to free them from the differences that lead them to conflict, to universalize them and to unite humanity in the context of religion, at least in basic principles.

While humanity initially consisted of a single community, over time, disputes arising from the interpretations they formed around religion emerged between them. In all cases where disagreements are disasters rather than mercy for people, God has sent prophets to people as new gospel and warner, and through them he has granted revelations that reveal the truth. Humanity will meet in the unifying atmosphere of revelation when it can escape the swamp of mutual hatred, suspicion and betrayal that it has been dragged into by centuries-long hostility stemming from ideological passions, and will be ready to forgive all defects and deficiencies that could be destroyed to the other world, the realization of which is no doubt. The historical process shows that despite the unity of essence and origin, the conflict between those who follow different forms of religion, namely Christians, Jews and Muslims, has been increasing from the past to the present. It is also thought-provoking that the followers of these three divine religions disagree about God's message after all the proofs of the truth have come to them.

In this statement, in the 64th verse of the Surah Al-Imrân of Almighty Allah, "Say:" O People of the Book! Come to a common word / principle between you and us ", the common issues between the representatives of the divine religions will be emphasized. In addition, it will be tried to put forward that the main reason for the division among people is not from God, the owner of the religion, but from people who interpret religion according to their own desires and desires.

Keywords: Religion, God, Tawhid, People of the Book, Common word.

EARTHQUAKE MAGNITUDE PREDICTION BASED ON COMBINATION OF SEISMIC INDICATORS AND INTERFEROMETRY TECHNIQUE

Prof. Dr. Mehran Yazdi

Department of Electrical and computer Engineering, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Iran

Mahsa Tadrisinoor

Department of Electrical and computer Engineering, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Iran

ABSTRACT

An earthquake is the most destructive natural hazard and it is difficult to predict exactly where and when it will happen. It can broadly cause significant damages to buildings and other infrastructure. Studies related to earthquake prediction range from theoretical geophysics, to mutations and biology, to statistical, mathematical, and computational modelling of earthquake parameter data. Previous studies predicted earthquake occurrence based on Seismicity indicators and they are utilized as training dataset to the neural networks, while in this proposed method the Recurrent neural network ,yielding the best accuracy in preceding studies, have an extra input which is allocated to ground displacement. The goal of this research is to introduce a new method combining SAR Interferometery technique and mathematically calculated seismic indicators from temporal distribution of historic recorded seismic events, as inputs of neural networks to achieve more accurate magnitude prediction of future earthquakes

In this paper, a new technique for earthquake magnitude prediction has been presented. The algorithm uses both ground deformation map and seismic data as indicators to predict the possibility of forthcoming earthquakes. First, eight components as indicators have been derived by using magnitude and occurrence time of the historical earthquakes which occurred in Kermanshah province which is one of the major earthquake-prone area in Iran. Later on, the ground deformation was calculated by using Interferometry technique of Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) images from there. These data were applied to Recurrent Neural Network (RNN), in order to achieve the highest prediction accuracy and obtaining the appropriate results.

The proposed technique has been evaluated by using three different statistical measures: False Alarm Ratio (FAR), the Probability of Detection and Frequency Bias (FB). In general, the recurrent neural network model yields the highest forecasting accuracies with a high degree of certainty by combining seismic indicators and earth displacement derived by interferometry technique. The proposed method was trained and tested using data from Kermanshah province. The results show that earthquake displacement can provide useful information on the earthquake analysis.

Keywords: Earthquake prediction, Synthetic Aperture Radar, Interferometry technique

SOL ATRİYAL MİKSOMASI OLAN ŞIMARIK ADLI KEDİDE EKOKARDİYOGRAFİK DEĞERLENDİRME : OLGU SUNUMU

ECHOCARDIOGRAPHIC EVALUATION IN ŞIMARIK CAT WITH LEFT ATRIAL MYXOMA: A CASE REPORT

Dr. Öğr. Gör. Melahat TOKER

Başkent Üniversitesi Sağlık Bilimler Fizyoloji ABD

ÖZET

GİRİŞ: Miksomalar kalbin en sık görülen benign tümörleridir. Sıklıkla sol atriyum ve interatriyal septumda rastlanılır. Genellikle ateş, anemi ve sedimentasyon yüksekliği ile birlikte klinik olarak, sistemik emboli ve mitral darlığı semptomlarıyla ortaya çıkmasına rağmen nadir de olsa semptomsuz seyredebilirler. Miksomanın gevşek bir sapı varsa kalbin sol kulakçığından, mitral kapak içinde geçip sol karıncığa geçebilir veya kapağı tıkayabilir. Damar içi veya beyine giden embolilere neden olabilir. Bu çalışmamız da kliniğimize nefes darlığı, halsizlik ve karın şişliği şikayetleri ile gelen kedinin ekokardiyografik değerlerini aktarmayı amaçladık.

ARAŞTIRMA; Şubat 2021 tarihinde pet kliniğine acil gelen kedi rutin muayeneye alındı. Karın şişliği nedeniyle ultrason yapıldı ve röntgen çekildi. Yoğun plevral ve perikardial sıvı görülmesi üzerine renkli Doppler ekokardiyografi yapıldı.

BULGULAR: Yirmibir (21)yaşında herhangi bir kardiyak şikayeti olmayan dişi tekir kedi, iki haftadır nefes darlığı, halsizlik, kusma ve karın bölgesinin belirgin şişmes yaşaması üzerine kliniğimize başvurdu. Renkli Doppler ekokardiyografide sol ventrikül diyastolik çapı 3.3cm, sol atrium çapı 2.7cm, interventriküler çapı 0.4cm, lateral duvar çapı 0.3cm ve ejeksiyon fraksiyonu %58, fraksiyonel kısalma %28 idi. Mitral kapakta orta derecede yetmezlik ve triküspit kapakta hafif derecede yetmezlik görülmekle birlikte pulmoner arter basıncı 28mmhg hesaplandı. Kedimizde yoğun plevral efüzyon ve içinde hematom izlendi.

Perikardial sıvı nispeten daha az görüldü. Mitral kapak anterior leaflet kısmında sol atriumdan menşei almış miksoma lehine ekojenik artış izlendi.

TARTIŞMA-SONUÇ: Ekokardiyografi; miksomalı hastaların tanı ve tedavi sonrası takiplerinde önemli bir yer tutar. Kardiyak miksomalardan en sık görülen benign karakterli intrakardiyak tümörlerdir ve sıklıkla sol atriyumda yerleşirler.

Kedimizde miksoma sol atriyum yerleşikti ve bir çok semptom ve klinik tablo ile karşımıza geldi. Daha fazla kardiyak semptomlara ve santral sinir sistemi olmak üzere tromboembolik olaylara neden olmaması nedeniyle veteriner hekim arkadaşlarımız medikal tedaviye başladılar.

ANAHTAR KELİMELER: Miksoma, Ekokardiyografi, Kedi, Sol atrium

INTRODUCTION: Myxomas are the most common benign tumors of the heart. It is frequently found in the left atrium and interatrial septum. Although it usually presents with fever, anemia, and high sedimentation, clinically with symptoms of systemic embolism and mitral stenosis, they may rarely have a symptom-free course. . If the myxoma has a loose stem, it can pass through the left atrium of the heart through the mitral valve to the left ventricle or occlude the valve. It can cause intravenous or brain embolism. In this study, we aimed to convey the echocardiographic values of the cat who came to our clinic with complaints of shortness of breath, weakness and abdominal distension.

RESEARCH: The cat that came to the pet clinic urgently on February 2021 was taken into routine examination. Because of abdominal swelling, an ultrasound was performed and an x-ray was taken. Color Doppler echocardiography was performed upon observing dense pleural and pericardial fluid.

RESULTS: Twenty-one (21) years old female tabby cat without any cardiac complaints was admitted to our clinic with shortness of breath, weakness, vomiting and marked swelling of the abdomen for two weeks. In color Doppler echocardiography, left ventricle diastolic diameter 3.3cm, left atrium diameter 2.7cm, interventricular diameter 0.4cm, lateral wall diameter 0.3cm and ejection fraction 58%, fractional shortening 28%. Although moderate insufficiency of the mitral valve and mild insufficiency of the tricuspid valve were observed, pulmonary artery pressure was calculated as 28mmhg. Intense pleural effusion and hematoma were observed in our cat. Pericardial fluid was seen less frequently. An echogenic increase was observed in the anterior leaflet part of the mitral valve in favor of myxoma originating from the left atrium.

DISCUSSION-CONCLUSION: Echocardiography; It has an important place in the diagnosis and post-treatment follow-up of patients with myxoma. They are the most common benign intracardiac tumors among cardiac myxomas and are frequently located in the left atrium.

In our cat, the myxoma was located in the left atrium and presented with many symptoms and clinical pictures. Our veterinarians started medical treatment because it did not cause more cardiac symptoms and thromboembolic events, especially in the central nervous system.

KEYWORDS: Myxoma, Echocardiography, Cat, Left atrium

BİSFENOL A BULUNAN ATIKSULARIN KATALİTİK OZONLAMA YÖNTEMİ İLE ARITILABİLİRLİĞİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE TREATMENT OF WASTEWATERS CONTAINING BISPHENOL A BY USING CATALYTIC OZONING METHOD

Melisa SIRMA
Sakarya Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-4337-921X
Öğr. Gör. Dr. Nazire Pınar TANATTI
SUBÜ SMYO, Çevre Koruma Teknolojileri Bölümü
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-2904-7334
Senyör Prof. Dr. İsmail Ayhan ŞENGİL
Sakarya Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-1858-3369

ÖZET

Polikarbonat yapılı sert, şeffaf plastiğin üretiminde ham madde olarak kullanılan Bisfenol A (BFA) tipik bir endokrin bozucu kimyasaldır. Canlı ve çevre sağlığını olumsuz yönde etkileyen BFA kimyasalı, canlı vücuduna geçiş yaptığında hormonlar üzerinde negatif etki yaratarak onları taklit etmektedir. BFA kimyasalı, endüstri ve sanayi alanları olmak üzere çeşitli birçok ürün üretiminde karşımıza çıkmaktadır. İncelemelere göre BFA kimyasalının sulu ortamlarda kolayca çözünebilen bir kimyasal bağ yapısı olduğu görülmüştür. Endokrin sistemi bozan kimyasal maddelerin su ortamından konvansiyonel yöntemlerle giderilmesi zor olduğundan halk sağlığı ve çevre açısından önemli bir problem teşkil etmektedir. Bu çalışmada BFA içeren sentetik atıksuda katalitik ozonlama prosesi kullanılarak BFA giderim verimi incelenmiştir. Yapılan bu deney çalışması için nano boyutta (21 nm) TiO_2 partikülü (n-TiO_2) katalizör olarak kullanılmıştır. Laboratuvarda hazırlanan sentetik atıksuda BFA giderme verimlerini incelemek için pH, ozon dozu, n-TiO_2 dozu parametreleri ile çalışmalar yürütülmüştür. Parametreler 10 dakika reaksiyon süresi için değerlendirilmiştir. Yapılan çalışmanın sonucunda başlangıç konsantrasyonu 10 mg/L olan BFA içeren sentetik atıksuyun katalitik ozonlama prosesi için bulunan optimum reaksiyon parametreleri pH 6,32, ozon dozu 0,12 g/L.sa, n-TiO_2 dozu 50 mg/L olarak belirlenmiştir. Sonuç olarak 10 dakika süre parametresinde pH, ozon dozu (O_3) deşarjı ve n-TiO_2 katalizörü varlığında BFA model kirleticisinin katalitik ozonlama prosesi ile %95,45 giderim verimi elde edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: BFA, Katalitik Ozonlama

ABSTRACT

Bisphenol A (BPA), used as a raw material in the production of hard, transparent plastic with a polycarbonate structure, is a typical endocrine-disrupting chemical. BPA chemical, which negatively affects the living and environmental health, creates a negative effect on the

hormones when it passes into the living body and imitates them. BPA chemical is encountered in the production of many products, including industry and industrial areas. According to the investigations, it has been observed that the BPA chemical has a chemical bond structure that can easily dissolve in aqueous environments. Since it is difficult to remove chemical substances that disrupt the endocrine system from the aquatic environment by conventional methods, it poses an important problem in terms of public health and the environment. In this study, BPA removal efficiency was investigated using the catalytic ozonation process in synthetic wastewater containing BPA. For this experimental study, nano-sized (21 nm) TiO_2 particle (n-TiO_2) was used as a catalyst. To examine BPA removal efficiencies in synthetic wastewater prepared in the laboratory, studies were carried out with the parameters of pH, ozone dose, n-TiO2 dose. Parameters were evaluated for 10 minutes reaction time. As a result of the study, the optimum reaction parameters for the catalytic ozonation process of synthetic wastewater containing BPA with an initial concentration of 10 mg/L were determined as pH was 6.32, ozone dose was 0.12 g/L.h, the n-TiO_2 dose was 50 mg/L. As a result, in the presence of pH, ozone dose (O_3) discharge, and n-TiO_2 catalyst at the time parameter of 10 minutes, 95.45% removal efficiency was obtained with the catalytic ozonation process of the BPA model pollutant.

Keywords: BPA, Catalytic Ozonation

THE ROLE OF THE NARROWING-EXTENSION OF THE MEANING OF THE WORD IN POLYSEMY

Məmmədova Şəlalə Adışirin qızı
Müəllimə
Odar Yurdu Universiteti, Azərbaycan
ORCİD İD: 0000-0001-6292-600x

ABSTRACT

The issue of investigation of the narrowing-extension of the meaning of the word in polysemy is an actual problem in the linguistics. As society changes, so do lifestyles, and the process of change takes place in words and in their meanings too.

Therefore, polysemy is a phenomenon that is active in everyday language. Since people try to use infinite word forms to express endless ideas, it is inevitable that some words have more than one meaning. However, it can be difficult for learners to understand the semantically close meanings of polysemous words. Towards the end of the twentieth century, polysemy began to be studied from a different perspective. This was called the analysis of polysemy based on prototype theory. This theory was put forward by the American psychologist Eleanor Roche in the mid-1970s. According to this theory, members of one category were considered more central than others. This is called a method of grading categorization in cognitive science. This theory plays an important role in the study of any aspect of language. Prototype theory is also one of the auxiliary tools in the psychological study of polysemy.

As we know, polysemy is a phenomenon of closeness of meanings within a category. According to structural semantics, this connection arises mainly through the semantic value and historical change of words. In cognitive linguistics, the semantic category of polysemy is the product of the concept of human perception of the world. People can place different beings in the same category and use the same symbols to indicate that these beings are the same. Polysemy also includes changes in lexical references (a word can refer to several different beings with the same similarities).

Keywords: polysemy, original meaning, extension of the meaning, narrowing of the meaning, figurative meaning

COVID-19 HASTALIĞININ KLİNİK VE LABORATUVAR BULGULARI

CLINICAL AND LABORATORY FINDINGS OF COVID-19 DISEASE

Doç. Dr. Meral EKİM

Bozok Üniversitesi Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi Acil Yardım ve Afet Yönetimi Bölümü, Yozgat Türkiye,

Orcid no: 0000-0002-7146-5935

Prof. Dr. Hasan EKİM

Bozok Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi Kalp ve Damar Cerrahisi AD, Yozgat, Türkiye

Orcid no: 0000-0002-7245-3872

ÖZET

Dünya çapında pandemiye neden olan ve hala etkisini sürdüren SARS-CoV-2 denilen koronovirüs başlıca solunum damlacıkları ve temas yoluyla ve potansiyel olarak ta fekal-oral yolla bulaşmaktadır. Ayrıca özellikle bazı tıbbi girişimler sırasında (bronkoskopi, entübasyon, mekanik ventilasyon, vb) hastanelerde oluşan aerosoller, başka bir bulaşma şeklidir. Bundan dolayı sağlık çalışanları ciddi olarak tehdit altındadır. Hastalık ateş, öksürük, nefes darlığı, halsizlik, kas ağrısı, tat ve koku bozuklukları, ishal ve baş ağrısı gibi çeşitli semptomlarla ilerler. Akut solunum sıkıntısı sendromu (ARDS), metabolik asidoz, septik şok, koagülasyon fonksiyonunda bozulma, karaciğer, kalp ve böbreklerde yetmezlik gelişmesiyle sonuçlanabilir.

Hastalığın ciddiyetine göre, COVID-19'un klinik seyri, her biri spesifik biyokimyasal değişikliklerle karakterize edilen erken enfeksiyon aşaması, pulmoner aşama ve hiperinflamasyon aşaması olmak üzere üç aşamaya ayrılabilir.

Tam kan sayımı; C reaktif protein (CRP), prokalsitonin, böbrek ve karaciğer fonksiyon testleri, kardiyak troponin, laktat dehidrojenaz (LDH) ve ferritin seviyelerinin ölçümü; koagülasyon testleri (D-dimer, fibrinojen, protrombin zamanı) ve arteriyel kan gazı analizleri tanı, tedavi ve hastalığın gidişatını değerlendirmede yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır.

CRP, D-Dimer ve ferritin gibi inflamatuvar belirteçlerin kandaki düzeylerinin yükselmesi, artan nötrofil/lenfosit oranı ve bazı kemokinlerin ve sitokinlerin artan düzeyleri hastalığın gidişatının kötü olduğunu gösterir.

Bozulmuş kalsiyum ve fosfor homeostazı, ciddi ve kritik COVID-19 vakalarının laboratuvar bulgularıdır. COVID-19'lu hastalarda serum kalsiyum ve fosfor düzeyinin ciddi

veya kritik aşamada monitorize edilmesi ve hemen normal düzeylere getirilmesi hastalığın prognozunu iyileştirebileceğinden büyük önem taşımaktadır.

COVID-19 hastalığı, hiperinflamasyon, hipoksi, immobilizasyon ve dissemine intravasküler koagülasyon (DIC) nedeniyle hem venöz hem de arteriyel tromboembolizme yatkınlık oluşturur. COVID-19'da görülen artmış LDH, ferritin, CRP, D-dimer ve interlökin-6 (IL-6) seviyesi, hastalığın proinflamatuar ve hiperkoagülabiliteye yatkın olduğunu gösterir.

Anjiyotensin dönüştürücü enzim-2 (ACE2) ekspresyonunun fazla olduğu akciğer tip II pnömositler ve enterositler, SARS-CoV-2'nin başlıca hedefleridir. Ancak, ACE2 reseptörünün ekspresyonu, kalp, böbrek, damar endoteli ve bağırsak dahil olmak üzere birçok akciğer dışı dokuda da bulunduğundan ve tromboza eğilim oluşturduğundan hastalık birçok sistemi etkilemektedir. Ciddi seyir gösteren COVID-19 hastalarında hiperkoagülabilite ve yüksek trombotik olay insidansıyla seyreden koagülopati nedeniyle birçok organ ve doku olumsuz etkilenmektedir. Bundan dolayı laboratuvar parametreleri ve klinik bulgular yakından izlenmelidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: COVID-19, Laboratuvar, Klinik Bulgular.

ABSTRACT

The coronavirus called SARS-CoV-2, which causes pandemics worldwide and is still effective, is mainly transmitted by respiratory droplets and contact, and potentially by fecal-oral route. In addition, aerosols that occur during some medical interventions (bronchoscopy, intubation, mechanical ventilation, etc.), especially in hospitals, are another form of contamination. Health workers are under serious threat due to this situation. The disease progresses with various symptoms such as fever, cough, shortness of breath, weakness, muscle pain, taste and smell disorders, diarrhea, and headache. It may result in acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), metabolic acidosis, septic shock, impaired coagulation function, liver, and heart and kidney failure.

Depending on the severity of the disease, the clinical course of COVID-19 can be divided into three phases: the early infection phase, the pulmonary phase, and the hyperinflammation phase, each characterized by specific biochemical changes.

Complete blood count; Measurement of C reactive protein (CRP), procalcitonin, kidney and liver function tests, cardiac troponin, lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) and ferritin levels; Coagulation tests (D-dimer, fibrinogen, prothrombin time) and arterial blood gas analysis are widely used in diagnosis, treatment and evaluation of the course of the disease.

Increased blood levels of inflammatory markers such as CRP, D-Dimer and ferritin, increased neutrophil/lymphocyte ratio, and increased levels of some chemokines and cytokines indicate a poor course of the disease.

Impaired calcium and phosphorus homeostasis are laboratory findings of severe and critical COVID-19 cases. Monitoring serum calcium and phosphorus levels in patients with COVID-19 at a serious or critical stage and bringing them to normal levels immediately is of great importance as it may improve the prognosis of the disease.

COVID-19 disease predisposes to both venous and arterial thromboembolism due to hyperinflammation, hypoxia, immobilization and disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC). The increased level of LDH, ferritin, CRP, D-dimer, and interleukin-6 (IL-6) seen in COVID-19 indicates that the disease is prone to proinflammatory and hypercoagulability.

Pulmonary-type II pneumocytes and enterocytes with high angiotensin converting enzyme-2 (ACE2) expression are the main targets of SARS-CoV-2. However, since the expression of the ACE2 receptor is found in many extrapulmonary tissues, including the heart, kidney, vascular endothelium, and intestine, and leads to thrombosis, the disease affects many systems. Many organs and tissues are adversely affected due to coagulopathy with hypercoagulation and high incidence of thrombotic events in COVID-19 patients with severe prognosis. Therefore, laboratory parameters and clinical findings should be closely monitored.

Keywords: COVID-19, Laboratory, Clinical Findings.

ÇOCUK YOGASININ İÇERİK YAPISININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİNE İLİŞKİN BİR DERLEME

A REVIEW ON THE EVALUATION OF THE CONTENT STRUCTURE OF CHILD YOGA

Merve KUZUCU

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-9999-4970

Miray ÖZÖZEN DANACI

Faculty of Education, Early Childhood Education Department,
Izmir Democracy University

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-6993-9038

ÖZET

Çocuk yogası, klasik yoga duruşlarının çocuklar için uyarlandığı, doğru nefes alma, hayal gücü, esneklik, denge, özgüven ve sorumluluk duygusu kazandıran eğlenceli hareketler bütünü olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Bireysel, ikili ve grup egzersizlerinden oluşmaktadır. Yoga sayesinde çocuklar kazanan ya da kaybedenin olmadığı rekabetsiz ve güvenli bir alanda, kendi kişiliklerini ve yaratıcılıklarını ifade edebilme fırsatı bulurlar. Çocuk yogasının yetişkin yogasından farkı duruşlarda kalınan sürenin daha az olması ve hareketlerin birkaç kez tekrarlanmasıdır. Çocukların yaş ve gelişim seviyelerine uygun olarak şarkılar, hikayeler ve oyunlarla bütünleştirilerek uygulanır. Çocuk yogası temel duruşlar (*asanalar*), nefes alma (*pranayamalar*) ve el pozisyonlarından (*mudralar*) oluşmaktadır. Asanalar isimlerini hayvan, bitki, obje ve doğa isimlerinden almaktadır. Ders süresi ve akışı ise çocukların yaşlarına göre belirlenmektedir. çocuk yogası birebir yapılacağı gibi sınıflarda grup halinde de yapılabilmektedir. Dünyanın ve ülkemizin de içinde bulunduğu Covid 19 pandemisi çocukların zorunlu olarak evde daha fazla zaman geçirmelerine neden olmuş olup hareketsizliği ve teknolojik cihaz kullanımını daha da artırmıştır. Yapılan araştırmalarda çocukların teknolojik cihazları uygun olmayan süre, sıklık ve farklı duruş pozisyonlarında kullanmaları gelişimsel problemler, kas-iskelet sistemi problemleri, fiziksel hareketsizlik, obezite ve uyku kalitesinde azalma gibi birtakım sağlık sorunlarına yol açtığı bulunmuştur. Stres, kaygı, kapalı alanda olma gerginliğinin arttığı şu günlerde yoga, çocukların kendilerini iyi hissetmesi için bir çıkış yolu olarak görülmektedir. Günümüzde çocuk yogasının okul öncesi eğitim kurumlarında uygulanması giderek artmaktadır. Esneme, nefes alma ve farkındalık tekniklerine vurgu yapan yoga, olumlu vücut imajını teşvik eder. Çocuk yogası, küçük çocukların enerjilerini pozitif yollarla yeniden yönlendirmelerine, zihinlerini ve bedenlerini sakinleştirmelerine yardımcı olan eğlenceli, çocuk merkezli etkinliklerle sunulabilen bir uygulamadır. Yogaya erken yaşlarda başlamak çocukların benlik saygısı ve özgüvenlerini geliştirirken stres, kaygı ve olumsuz davranışlarında azalma sağlaması açısından oldukça önem taşımaktadır. Bu çalışma, çocuk yogasının içerik yapısıyla ilgili olan çalışmaları incelemek amacıyla planlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çocuk Yogası, Asana, Duruş, Nefes, Meditasyon.

ABSTRACT

Children's yoga is defined as a set of entertaining movements in which classical yoga postures are adapted for children, providing proper breathing, imagination, flexibility, balance, self-confidence and a sense of responsibility. It consists of individual, pair and group exercises. Thanks to yoga, children have the opportunity to express their personality and creativity in a safe and competitive area where there are no winners or losers. In child yoga, unlike adult yoga, the postures are kept for less time and the movements are repeated several times. It is combined with songs, stories and games and applied by age group. Children's yoga consists of basic postures (asanas), breathing (pranayamas) and hand positions (mudras). Asanas take their names from the names of animals, plants, objects and nature. The duration and flow of the lessons are determined according to the ages of the children. Child yoga can be done individually or in groups in classrooms. The Covid 19 pandemic, which includes the world and our country, has necessarily caused children to spend more time at home. In this process the inactivity of children and the use of technological devices are further increased even more. In researches, it has been found that children's use of technological devices in improper time, frequency and different posture positions causes some health problems such as developmental problems, musculoskeletal problems, physical inactivity, obesity and decrease in sleep quality. Yoga is seen as a way out for children to feel good in these days when stress, anxiety, and tension of being indoors are on the rise. Nowadays, the application of child yoga in pre-school education institutions is increasing. With an emphasis on stretching, breathing and mindfulness techniques, yoga promotes a positive body image. Children's yoga is a practice that can be presented with fun, child-centered activities that help young children redirect their energies in positive ways and calm their minds and bodies. Starting yoga at an early age is very important in terms of improving the self-esteem and self-confidence of children and decreasing their stress, anxiety and negative behaviors. This study was planned to examine the studies on the content structure of child yoga.

Keywords: Child Yoga, Asana, Posture, Breathing, Meditation.

OTİZM SPEKTRUM BOZUKLUĞUNDA ERKEN MÜDAHALE TEMALI DEĞERLENDİRME YAKLAŞIMLARINA İLİŞKİN BİR DERLEME

A REVIEW OF EARLY INTERVENTİON THEMED ASSESSMENT APPROACHES IN AUTISM

Merve KUZUCU

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-9999-4970

Miray ÖZÖZEN DANACI

Faculty of Education, Early Childhood Education Department,
Izmir Democracy University
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-6993-9038

ÖZET

Günümüzde adından sıkça söz edilen ve çağın en önemli erken çocukluk dönemi gelişimsel farklılıklarından biri olan otizm spektrum bozukluğu (OSB), doğuştan gelen ve genellikle yaşamın ilk üç yılında fark edilen kısıtlı, tekrarlayan davranışlar, sosyal iletişim ve etkileşimlerde belirgin gecikmeyi içeren, nedeni tam olarak bilinemeyen karmaşık bir nöro-gelişimsel bozukluktur. OSB ilk kez Leo Kanner (1943) tarafından tanımlanmış olup erken çocukluk döneminde görülme sıklığı 1985 yılında 1/2500 iken günümüzde 1/54 olarak belirlenmiştir. Dünyada ve ülkemizde OSB oranlarında belirgin bir artış söz konusudur. OSB'de etkili bir tıbbi tedavinin olmaması, mümkün olduğunca erken başlatılan eğitim sürecinin ve buna bağlı olarak erken tanının önemini ön plana çıkarmaktadır. OSB riski taşıyan çocukların gelişimsel olarak akranlarıyla aralarındaki farkın azaltılması ya da tamamen ortadan kaldırılmasına yönelik çocukların sosyal, duygusal, bilişsel ve fiziksel gelişimlerini desteklemeyi esas alan dünyada ve ülkemizde uygulanan birtakım erken müdahale temalı değerlendirme yaklaşımları bulunmaktadır. Bu çalışma, bilimsel açıdan kabul edilmiş olup Türkiye'de uygulanan OSB'de erken müdahale temalı değerlendirme yaklaşımlarından; Princeton Çocuk Gelişimi Enstitüsü (PCDI), Otistik Çocuklar İçin Davranışsal Eğitim Programı (OÇİDEP), Temel Tepki Öğretimi (TTÖ), DIR / Floortime ve Etkileşim Temelli Erken Çocuklukta Müdahale Programlarının (ETEÇOM) erken müdahale sürecindeki önemini incelemek amacıyla planlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Otizm Spektrum Bozukluğu, Erken Müdahale, PCDI, OÇİDEP, TTÖ, Floortime, ETEÇOM, Değerlendirme.

ABSTRACT

Autism spectrum disorder (ASD), which is frequently mentioned recently and is one of the most important early childhood developmental differences (ASD), is congenital and includes restricted and repetitive behaviors, which are usually noticed in the first three years of life, a significant delay in social communication and interactions. It is a complex neurodevelopmental disorder. ASD was defined for the first time by Leo Kanner (1943), and its incidence in Early Childhood Period was determined from 1/2500 in 1985 to 1/54 recently. There is a significant increase in ASD rates in the world and in our country. The lack of an effective medical treatment in ASD highlights the importance of the education process initiated as early as possible and, accordingly, early diagnosis. There are a number of early intervention-themed assessment approaches that are applied in the world and in our country that are based on supporting the social, emotional, cognitive and physical development of children with the aim of reducing or completely eliminating the developmental difference between children at risk of ASD and their peers. This study is scientifically accepted evaluation approach of early intervention themed OSB implemented in Turkey; Princeton Child Development Institute (PCDI) was planned to examine the importance of Behavioral Education Program for Autistic Children (OÇİDEP), Basic Response Teaching (TTÖ), DIR / Floortime and Interaction Based Early Childhood Intervention Programs (ETEÇOM) in the early intervention process.

Keywords: Autism Spectrum Disorder, Early Intervention, PCDI, OCIDEP, TTO, Floortime, ETECOM, Evaluation.

MARKET ORIENTATION AS A BASE OF THE EMPLOYER BRANDING

Mihaela Mihaylova, PhD

Sofia, Bulgaria

ABSTRACT

A brand could represent product, service or even a concept. In general, the brand has a distinguishing function in relation to competitor's products, services and concepts. Although branding is often being associated with company's goods, it could be examined from the employer branding perspective – a process related to the company's efforts to establish a positive reputation as an employer towards its future and present employees. Different interpretations of market orientation overlap regarding the need to gather and analyze information in striving to deliver a greater value in various domains as: customer and employee satisfaction, competitive advantages and company reputation. This information applies to internal sources – the processes inside the company and employees' actions, and to external ones as competitors, stakeholders and others. The current article examines the relation between employer branding and market orientation. In details, it discusses the market orientation as a base of the employer branding as a process developing organizational culture and values.

Keywords: market orientation, employer branding

SERAMIC MICROPARTICLES REINFORCEMENT ALEMINIUM-ALUMINIA COMPOSITES

Assist. Prof. Dr. Mikail ASLAN

Department of Metallurgical and Material Science Engineering, Gaziantep University, Gaziantep, Turkey,

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-0578-5049

ABSTRACT

In this study, Micro particles (alumina and Silicon carbide) reinforcement Al-Al_2O_3 matrix composites were produced by powder metallurgy routine. Reinforcement particles are added at a rate of 10 % by weight. All samples were subject to T6 heat treatment by using three stages. The microstructures of the composites were examined by optical microscopy. After/before the T6 heat treatment method, the densities of the composites were measured according to the Archimedes principle. Maximum density measurement was obtained with Alumina reinforcement particles after T6 heat treatment. Also, the mechanical properties of composites were investigated by a Vickers hardness test. SiC significantly increased the hardness of the composite. The maximum hardness value was obtained as 57.8 V in the structure.

Keywords: T6 heat treatment, powder metallurgy, aleminium composites, reinforcement particles, ceramic particles

INVESTIGATION OF DEPTH TO POTABLE WATER TABLE IN EMOHUA L.G.A IN RIVERS STATE, USING SEISMIC REFRACTION METHOD

Minaibim Ellerton Abbey, Iyeneomie Tamunobereton-Ari, and Opiriyabo Ibim Horsfall

Department of Physics, Rivers State University of Science and Technology, Port Harcourt 500001, Nigeria.

ABSTRACT

Groundwater is a major source of water supply throughout the world. Its dependence is at the increase, so is highly necessary to ensure that there is a significant supply of potable water with high quality. In a way of seeing to these problems, we investigated shallow aquifer in Rumuohia community in Emohua local government area, Rivers State, Nigeria which aimed at utilizing seismic refraction method to delineate depth to shallow aquifer and geological structure of the terrain at five selected locations. The analysis of the result shows two layers with the presence of sand-gravel and clay lithologies. Layer 1 in all five locations is made up of clay with an average velocity of 274.83m/s with a thickness range of 4.88m to 9.98m at an average of 7m. Layer 2 in two locations is made up of sandy clay. In one location, it is clay while in the remaining two locations they are sand with gravel (dry), which infers a potential aquifer with an average velocity of 422.63m/s. The sand being present indicates a good aquifer, and clay serves as a seal for the sand since it tends to undergo compaction by overburden pressure. The study area is generally a good site for a borehole with a high tendency for potable water supply.

Keywords: Groundwater, Aquifer delineation, Seismic refraction, Rumuohia

FAULT MAPPING ON 3-D SEISMIC DATA: MANUEL APPROACH

Minaibim Ellerton Abbey, Dabebara Minaibim Abbey, and Dennis Ekene Onyebueke
Geophysics Research Group, School of Applied Sciences, Federal Polytechnic of Oil and Gas, Bonny, Rivers State, Nigeria

ABSTRACT

The objective of the study is to analyze 3-D seismic data from the Niger Delta field to identify structural features such as faults that may probably be associated with hydrocarbon traps. The study methodology involves a manual interpretation of the 3-D seismic section, and a total of nine faults were identified and designated F1, F2, F3, F4, F5, F6, F7, F8, and F9 in the time range of 1200ms to 2600ms from the seismic sections. Faults F1, F2, F4, F5, and F6 are synthetic (growth) faults that dip in the basinward direction while faults F3 and F9 are antithetic faults dipping in a landward direction. Synthetic faults trend W-E and dip towards the east, while the northern part is defined by fault population trending N-S which are responsible for the high retentive capacity of the reservoirs and the hydrocarbon trapping mechanism in the studied area. The studied area is generally hydrocarbon-bearing based on the structural features delineated in this study.

Keywords: growth fault, antithetic faults, fault trend, Conventional seismic interpretation.

DETERMINATION OF GROUND WATER POTENTIAL USING ELECTRICAL RESISTIVITY METHOD

Minaibim Ellerton Abbey, Godspower Okiemute Ashaka, and Dabebara Minaibim Abbey

Geophysics Research Group, School of Applied Sciences, Federal Polytechnic of Oil and Gas, Bonny, Rivers State, Nigeria

ABSTRACT

A resistivity survey was carried out to study groundwater potential in Ignatius Ajuru University of Education in Rumuolumini Town, Rivers State of Nigeria to determine the depth, thickness, resistivity, and lithology at which potable water can be obtained. Two Vertical Electrical Soundings (VES) were conducted using the Schlumberger configuration. The VES data were subjected to an iteration software (IPI2WIN) which showed that the area is composed of topsoil, clay, mud, and sand. Based on the interpretation, the interested layer under the geoelectric section is sand (made up of fine – coarse sand) in VES1-2 which signifies two aquiferous zones. The first aquifer where good quality groundwater can be gotten is due to its depth and thickness of the sand body. The second aquifer is shallow, due to its depth and thin thickness, the filling of the pore spaces with overlying mud formations must have reduced the efficiency of this aquifer and it is suspected to be contaminated due to the dumpsite. It is therefore recommended that boreholes for sustainable water supply must not exceed a depth of between 40.00m – 55.00m because of the confining bed in the fifth geoelectric layer. Further research should be carried out in this area in other to verify the contaminant nature of the aquifer by using the lateral mapping method (Wenner array).

Keywords: Aquifer, Depth of Aquifer, Thickness, Vertical Electrical Sounding (VES)

REVIVING POLITICAL ORGANIZATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL CLIMATE : REMOVING OBSTACLES ORGANIZATIONAL CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOR

[a]Mochamad Soelton*, [b]Yeni Kamalia Tamba, [c]Chairiel Oktaviar, [d]Eko Tama Putra Saratian, [e]Harefan Arief, [f]Tantri Yanuar Rahmat Syah, [g]Irfan Noviandy Aulia

[abcdeg]Management Department, Faculty of Economics and Business, Mercu Buana University, Indonesia
[f]Management Department, Faculty of Economics and Business, Esa Unggul University, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine and analyze the influence of Political Organization, Organizational Climate, and Organizational Culture on Organizational Citizenship Behavior (OCB) with Job Satisfaction as an intervening variable at PT. Pegadaian Indonesia (PERSERO). The object of this research is the employees as many as 80 respondents. The approach used in this research is the Component or Variance Based Structural Equation Model with Smart-PLS analysis tools. The results showed that the Political Organization had no significant effect on Job Satisfaction on the employees, Organizational Climate has a significant positive effect on Job Satisfaction, Organizational Culture has a significant positive effect on Job Satisfaction , Political Organizational significant positive effect on Organizational Citizenship Behavior (OCB) on employees, Organizational Climate has a significant positive effect on Organizational Citizenship Behavior (OCB) for employees, Organizational Culture significantly positive effect on Organizational Citizenship Behavior (OCB) on employees, Job Satisfaction has a significant positive effect on Organizational Citizenship Behavior (OCB) for employees of PT. Pegadaian Indonesia (PERSERO).

Keywords : Political Organization, Organizational Climate, Organizational Culture, Organizational Citizenship Behavior. Job Satisfaction.

A THREE-DIMENSIONAL THERMAL MANAGEMENT STUDY FOR COOLING A SQUARE LIGHT EMITTING DIODE DRIVEN BY NANOFLUID-BASED FLUIDS

Mohamed Bechir Ben Hamida[1,2,3,4]*

[1] College of Engineering, Chemical Engineering Department, Ha'il University, Ha'il City, Saudi Arabia.

[2] Laboratory of Ionized Backgrounds and Reagents Studies (UEMIR), Preparatory Institute for Engineering Studies of Monastir (IPEIM),5019 Kairouan street, University of Monastir, Tunisia.

[3] Higher School of Sciences and Technology of Hammam Sousse (ESSTHS), Physics Department, University of Sousse, Lamine Abassi Street, 4011 Sousse, Tunisia.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to ensure adequate thermal management to remove and dissipate the heat produced by a square Light Emitting Diode (LED) and to guarantee reliable and safe operation.

For this, we developed a three-dimensional code, time-dependent that solves the systems of equations for the mass, momentum and energy using Comsol Multiphysics 5.4. After validation of this numerical 3D code, the thermal performance of a LED cooling system with three nanofluid-based fluids such as water, ethylene glycol and engine oil is studied numerically. Several parameters such as: the power of the LED lamp, inlet temperature and velocity of fluid, length of heat sink and the length of the microchannel have been varied in order to find an optimal condition allowing a good heat dissipation from the LED chip to the heat sink. It was concluded that the use of water in the microchannel is the best fluid that can cool the heat sink. In addition, the increase of velocity inlet of the coolant in the microchannel, length of heat sink and the microchannel length while the decrease of the inlet temperature of fluid in the microchannel are an important factors allowing the decrease of junction temperature of square LED lamp.

Keywords: Square LED, Electronics cooling, Microchannel, Thermal management, Junction temperature, Comsol multiphysics.

CORONA VIRUS AND THE NEED TO REVISE SPATIAL PLANNING

Mohammad Ghasemi Siani
Faculty member of the Institute of Humanities and Social Studies

Abstract

Introduction: Historically, pandemics such as the plague and the flu have changed the way cities are planned, leading to changes or adaptations to urban planning laws. Many cities, such as Paris, New York and Rio de Janeiro, have been redesigned to meet higher health standards with better amenities. Be used in them. The coronavirus epidemic has challenged planning principles, revealing hidden shortcomings such as insufficiently small public space or limited access to health care - even in formal, well-organized cities - exacerbating problems that prevent good urban life. be. The study of the type of change in the types of planning (regional, urban and rural) to adapt to the coronavirus epidemic requires research. This article aims to investigate the changes in the types of planning to adapt to the Corona virus and the need to review the principles of spatial planning

Methods: The method of the article is descriptive-analytical and has been done qualitatively and with in-depth interviews. The interviews were analyzed using grounded theory.

Findings: The results show that the current aspects of planning in regional, urban and rural dimensions cannot cope with the prevalence of epidemics such as Corona and a review of the dimensions of each planning is necessary. In this regard, the results show that creating a green belt in regional planning, paying attention to public spaces with special coordinates in urban planning and changing the layout and density of uses in spatial planning can reduce the epidemic.

Conclusion: According to the research findings, there is a need for fundamental changes in the standards and criteria of urban planning and urban furniture to comply with the rules and standards of health epidemic. Spatial planning requires a review of the rules and regulations and perhaps the transition from spatial planning to another type of planning.

Keywords: Corona epidemic, urban planning criteria, urban furniture design, spatial planning

A THREE POINT INTEGRATION SCHEME FOR SINGULAR PERTURBATION PROBLEMS

Mohammad Javed Alam , Hari Shankar Prasad, Rakesh Ranjan

Department of Mathematics ,National Institute of Technology Jamshedpur,831014,Jharkhand ,India.

Abstract

A Three Point Integration Scheme on a uniform mesh is presented for the solution of singularly perturbed differential equation of second order. This scheme is derived by the application of the exact and approximate rule of integration with finite difference approximation of derivatives. Thomas algorithm is utilized to solve the resulting tri-diagonal system of equations . Convergence of the scheme is discussed in detail. The scheme is shown to have convergence of first order. Model linear and non-linear example problems are solved and computational results are presented in the tables in terms of maximum absolute errors to show the accuracy and efficiency of the method. The numerical results are tabulated and compared with some existing results. It is easily observed that the derived scheme is able to produce precise results with insignificant computational effort when perturbation parameter- ε tends to zero for any fixed value of the mesh size- h .

Keywords: Singular perturbation problems, Two-point boundary-value problems, Boundary layers, Finite difference

THE USE OF ANTHROPONYMS IN PHRASEOLOGICAL COMBINATIONS IN ENGLISH AND AZERBAIJAN LANGUAGES

Movsumova Afarim

Odlar Yurdu University, Baku, Azerbaijan.

ABSTRACT

The main topic of this article is anthroponymic phraseological combinations in Azerbaijan and English languages. Phraseological combinations with anthroponymic structure are widely used both in English and in Azerbaijan. In both languages, we can come across phraseological combinations in the works of great writers from religious books (Qurani-Karim, Torah, Bible, etc.), ancient myths (Roman and Greek myths), epics (Kitabi-Dede Korkut, Robin Hood, etc.), a national character that derived from the life of historical personalities.

This article deals with the phraseological units with anthroponyms. It confirms phraseological units where anthroponyms are considered as essential part. The article analyzes phraseological units with the components of first names, surnames and describes their origin and definition of their etymology and semantic meanings. Thus, purpose of this article is research the etymology and semantic meanings of anthroponomical phraseologies.

The research of the subject is related to certain goals and objectives. It is examined the scope of anthroponymy, giving a point-of-view classification of phraseological associations in both Azerbaijan and English languages and showing that even anthroponyms are used in phraseological associations.

Comparative study of languages is one of the main methods of modern linguistics. The comparison and comparative study of anthroponymic phraseological units that specific for English and Azerbaijan languages allows us jointly investigating their specific features that are specific for both languages.

In this article passed out to solve the following tasks:

1. Observe anthroponyms and phraseological units in Azerbaijan and English languages;

2. To make phraseological units, which include anthroponyms;

3. Phraseological units that include personal names, surnames or nicknames, taking into account their etymology and semantics.

Key words: Onomology, anthroponomy, phraseology, phraseological units, first name.

DİSKURS TƏDQİQATLARINDA ANLAYIŞLARIN MÜƏYYƏNLƏŞDİRİLMƏSİNİN İNKİŞAF MEYLLƏRİ

DEVELOPMENT TRENDS IN DETERMINATION OF CONCEPTS IN DISCURSE RESEARCH

Mönsümova M.N.

Azərbaycan, Bakı ş. Odlar Yurdu Universitetinin dissertantı

Açar sözlər: *diskurs, diskurs analiz, mətn, nitq, kontekst*

Mürəkkəb kommunikativ hadisə olan “Diskurs” həm linqvistikada, həm də digər elm sahələrində kifayət qədər yeni sayılır, çünki bir müstəqil termin kimi yalnız keçən əsrin ortalarından ayrı-ayrı fənlərin tərkibində diqqət mərkəzinə keçib, istifadə olunmağa başlayır. İlk növbədə linqvistika, o cümlədən, psixolinqvistika, kompyuter linqvistikası və həmçinin, digər elmlərin - fəlsəfə, sosiologiya, kommunikasiya, politologiya və s. tədqiqat mövzularına daxil olmaqla yanaşı, hər fənnin spesifikasına uyğun olaraq inkişaf etməyə başlayır və hər elm sahəsi onu özünə məxsus izah etməyə çalışır.

Bununla belə hazırladığımız materialda biz diskurs anlayışına yalnız linqvistik deyil, o cümlədən, kommunikativ situasiyanın da nəzərə alındığı qarşılıqlı şərtli əlaqələri nöqteyi nəzərindən daha çox dilçilik prizmasından yanaşmağa çalışırıq, baxmayaraq ki, son bir neçə on illiklərdə fənlər arasındakı qarşılıqlı təsir və inteqrasiyanın artması diskurs təhlilini “fənlərarası” statusuna yüksəltdi.

Çox mənalı termin olan diskurs anlayışına müxtəlif dövrlərin və müxtəlif məkanların mütəxəssisləri tərəfindən müxtəlif yanaşmalar (klassik və posmodern) var. Məsələn Avropa tədqiqatçıları ilə Amerika tədqiqatçıları diskursu fərqli cür izah etməyə çalışırlar. Hətta eyni məkan və eyni zamanda yaşayan mütəxəssislərin belə diskurs anlayışına birmənalı izahı olmayıb. Diskursu etimoloji nöqteyi nəzərdən nitq, əksər hallarda isə mətn ilə yaxın mənalı hesab edirlər. Amma özündə həm linqvistik, həm də ekstralinqvistik faktorları birləşdirən diskurs mətn və nitq anlayışlarından daha dərin məna kəsb edir.

Materialda diskurs anlayışı ilə paralel olaraq diskurs-analiz anlayışının da müəyyənləşdirilməsinin inkişaf meyllərinə baxılır.

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Key words: *discourse, discourse analysis, text, speech, context*

Summary

Experts from different periods and different places did not have an unequivocal approach to the concept of "Discourse", which is quite new in both linguistics and other fields of science. Thus, the concept of discourse, which is an ambiguous term, began to develop in accordance with the specifics of each subject since the middle of the last century, and each field of science tries to explain it in its own way. Although the growth of interdisciplinary interactions and integration over the past few decades has raised the analysis of discourse to the status of "interdisciplinary", in the material we look at the trends in the development of the concept of discourse more through the prism of linguistics.

ТЕНДЕНЦИИ РАЗВИТИЯ В ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИИ ПОНЯТИЙ В ДИСКУРСНОМ ИССЛЕДОВАНИИ

Ключевые слова: *дискурс, дискурс анализ, текст, речь, контекст*

Резюме

У специалистов разных периодов и разных мест не было однозначного подхода к понятию «дискурс», которое является довольно новым как в лингвистике, так и в других областях науки. Таким образом, понятие дискурс, являющееся неоднозначным термином, начало развиваться в соответствии со спецификой каждого предмета с середины прошлого века, и каждая область науки пытается объяснить это по-своему. Хотя рост междисциплинарных взаимодействий и интеграции за последние несколько десятилетий поднял анализ дискурса до статуса «междисциплинарного», в материале мы смотрим на тенденции развития концепции дискурса больше через призму лингвистики.

MODERN EXTRUSION TECHNOLOGY AND NUTRITIONAL FOOD COMPONENTS

Dr. Muhammad Imran

Department of Food Science, Faculty of Life Sciences, Government College University, Faisalabad, Pakistan

ABSTRACT

The modern food extrusion processing recognized as one of the best efficient thermal technologies has prominent characteristics of flexibility and versatility. This technology produced high yield of food products by using less energy expenditure. The range and types of food products include different soluble flours, vegetable proteins, processed food ingredients, cookies, snacks and breakfast cereals. These developed extruded food products have high sensoric acceptability and mouth feel received by the discerning consumers. This technology applies different operating conditions such as barrel exit temperature, screw speed, feed rate, food moisture contents, retention time etc. These conditions are applied at low, middle and high levels to regulate the physico-chemical properties of food products. This technology involves many unit operations at the same time to formulate different products. These unit operations are may be homogenous mixing of ingredients, kneading for sheeting, shearing action, proper shaping, and dough forming etc. The high temperature in combination with limited time scale leads towards destruction of many functional, nutraceutical and bioactive food components and ingredients. During extrusion processing, majorly carbohydrates, sugars, fibers, proteins, amino acids, fats, oils, fatty acids, minerals and vitamin contents are affected. The loss of nutritional components ranges from 10-30% depending upon the severity of extrusion conditions. However, applications of optimized conditions during extrusion processing reduced the losses of food nutritional components. Beneficial actions of extrusion technology have been noted as reduction of lipids oxidation, less formation of free fatty acids, decrease rate of odorous compounds formation, quickly destruction of non-nutritional factors, modification of desirable proteins and starch components and change of insoluble dietary fiber to soluble fiber contents. Overall, modern extrusion technology should be explored with full potential to develop nutritional food products for healthy community.

Keywords

Extrusion Technology, HTST, Modification, Nutrition, Losses, Healthy Life, Food Products

COVID-19 SALGIN HASTALIK DÖNEMİNDE UZAKTAN ÇALIŞMANIN YARATTIĞI ETKİLERİN STRATEJİK BİR DEĞERLENDİRMESİ

A STRATEGIC EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTS OF REMOTE WORK DURING THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC DISEASE PERIOD

Dr. Murat SUCU
ORCID. 0000-0001-8951-3045

1.
ÖZET

2019 yılının Aralık ayında ilk kez Çin'in Wuhan kentinde ortaya çıkan ve tüm dünyayı etkisi altına alan Covid-19 salgın hastalığı, iş yaşamını ve tüm sektörleri olumsuz yönde etkilemiştir. Bu dönemde bazı işletmeler, yaşadıkları ekonomik zorluklar nedeni ile faaliyetlerini durdurmak zorunda kalmışlardır. Bir kısım işletmeler ise kapasitelerini düşürerek faaliyetlerini sürdürmüşlerdir. Özellikle faaliyetlerini düşük kapasite ile devam ettiren işletmeler, maliyetlerini düşürmek amacıyla farklı yönetim uygulamalarını tercih etmeye başlamışlardır. Bu amaç kapsamında işletmeler; ofis, servis, üniforma, yemek vb. temel giderlerini azaltma yoluna gitmişlerdir. Bununla birlikte çalışanlar, iş ortamlarını salgın hastalık nedeni ile tehlikeli görmüşlerdir. Bu nedenlerden dolayı tüm dünyada uzaktan çalışma sistemine geçiş başlamıştır. Ancak bazı sektörler, faaliyetlerini uzaktan yürütememeleri nedeniyle uzaktan çalışma sistemini uygulayamamışlardır.

Çalışma kapsamında, salgın hastalığın ortaya çıktığı tarihten itibaren uzaktan çalışma sisteminin durum analizi yapılarak değerlendirilmektedir. Ayrıca, uzaktan çalışma sistemi stratejik yönetim perspektifinde incelenmektedir. Bununla birlikte uzaktan çalışma sisteminin çalışanlara, işletmelere ve yönetim süreçlerine etkisine yönelik bir durum analizi yapılmaktadır.

Yapılan değerlendirmelere göre, COVID-19 salgın hastalığı işletmelerin faaliyetlerini yürütme ve yönetme şekillerini değiştirmelerine neden olmuştur. İşletmelerin bu dönemde küçülme stratejilerini uyguladıkları görülmektedir. Bu bağlamda, işletme içerisindeki uzaktan çalışma sistemine uygun olmayan departmanlar kapatılmıştır. Uzaktan çalışma sistemine uygun olan departmanlar ise faaliyetlerine uzaktan çalışma sistemi ile devam etmişlerdir. Çalışanlar ise salgın hastalık nedeni ile çalışma ortamlarını tehlikeli görmüşler ve uzaktan çalışmayı tercih etmişlerdir. Yapılan analizler sonucunda, uzaktan çalışma sisteminin avantajları ve dezavantajları bulunmaktadır. Ancak çalışanların uzaktan çalışma sistemini benimsedikleri ve haftanın belirli günlerinde uzaktan çalışmayı tercih edebilecekleri öngörülmektedir. İşletmelerin ise salgın hastalık bitene kadar uzaktan çalışmayı devam ettireceği düşünülmektedir. Salgın hastalık sonrasında ise, uzaktan çalışmanın dezavantajlarını düşünerek çalışanlarına haftanın belirli günlerinde uzaktan çalışma alternatifini sunacakları öngörülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yönetim, Strateji, İşletme, Uzaktan çalışma, Covid 19.

ABSTRACT

The Covid-19 epidemic, which first appeared in Wuhan, China in December 2019, has negatively affected the whole world, business life and all sector. During this period, some enterprises had to cease their activities due to the economic difficulties. Some enterprises have continued their activities by reducing their capacities. Especially enterprises that continue their activities with low capacity have preferred different management practices in order to reduce their costs. For this purpose, enterprises have chosen to reduce their basic expenses as office, service, uniform, food etc.

However, employees considered their workplace dangerous due to epidemics. For these reasons, the transition to remote working system has begun all over the world. However, some sectors could not implement the remote working system due to unsuitability to carry out their activities remotely. Within the scope of the study, remote working system is evaluated by base-case analysis since the outbreak of the epidemic. In addition, the remote working system is analyzed with strategic management perspective. However base-case analysis is made regarding the impact of the remote working system on employees, enterprises and management processes.

According to evaluations, the COVID-19 epidemic has caused enterprises to change the style of their manage and conduct activities. It is seen that enterprises have implemented downsizing strategies in this period. In this context, departments that are not suitable for the remote working system have been closed. Departments that are suitable for the remote working system continued their activities with the remote working system. Employees, considered the working environment as dangerous due to the epidemic and preferred to work remotely. As a result of the analysis, the remote working system has advantages and disadvantages. However, it is predicted that the employees adopt the remote working system and may prefer to work remotely on certain days of the week. It is thought that enterprises will continue to work remotely until the epidemic is finish. After pandemic period, it is predicted that enterprises will offer their employees the remote working alternative on certain days of the week after considering the disadvantages of working remotely.

Keywords: Management, Strategy, Enterprise, Remote Working, Covid 19.

AZƏRBAYCANDA XOCALI-GƏDƏBƏY MƏDƏNIYYƏTİ

KHOJALI-GADABAY ARCHAEOLOGICAL CULTURE IN AZERBAIJAN

Azərbaycan, Musa Mursaquliyev
Keşikçidağ Dövlət Tarix-Mədəniyyət qoruğu, Direktor
Azərbaycan, p.ü.f.d.Səadət Əliyeva,
Avey Dövlət Tarix-Mədəniyyət qoruğu, Direktor

ÖZET

Azərbaycan tarixi daş dövründən başlamış son dövrlərədək müxtəlif mədəniyyətlərə , sivilizasiyalara şahid olmuşdur. Tarixin ən qədim qatı olan Daş dövründən (Paleolit) bu torpaqlarda ilk insanlar yaşamışdılar. Dövrlər bir-birini əvəz etdikcə ilk insanlar da yığıcılıq və ovçuluqlan əkinçiliyə və maldarlığa keçmişlər. İbtidai icma qurluşunun ən sonuncu və yetkin mərhələsi isə Son Tunc dövründə özünü büruzə vermişdir. E.ə XIV-XII əsrləri əhatə etmiş Tunc dövründə əkinçilik, maldarlıq və sənətkarlıq bir-birindən ayrılmış , ayrı-ayrılıqda inkişaf etmiş sahələrə çevrilmişdir. Bu da əmək məhsullarının dəyişdirilməsinə - mübadilənin yaranmasına gətirib çıxarmışdır. Beləliklə e.ə I minilliyin əvvəllərində -dəmir dövründə ticarət sənətkarlıqdan ayrıldı, yəni üçüncü ictimai əmək bölgüsü baş verdi. Ticarətlə məşğul olan tacirlər təbəqəsi meydana gəldi.

Son Tunc –erkən Dəmir dövrü e.ə I minilliyin 2-ci yarısı -1-ci minilliyi əhatə edir. Bu dövrdə Xocalı-Gədəbəy və Talış –Muğan mədəniyyəti inkişaf etmişdir. Son Tunc dövrünün abidələri Qarabağda, Qazaxda, Gəncəçay ətrafında və Naxçıvanda və s. yerlərdə öyrənilmişdir. Ölkəmizdə aparılan arxeoloji qazıntılar, əldə edilən maddi-mədəniyyət nümunələri və onların tədqiqi bunu göstərir ki, Azərbaycanda Xocalı-Gədəbəy mədəniyyəti xüsusilə özünəməxsus yer tutmuşdur. 7 əsrlik bir dövrü əhatə edən bu mədəniyyət qədim dövlətçilik tariximizdən xəbər verir. Xocalı-Gədəbəy mədəniyyətinə aid 150-dək abidə aşkar olunmuşdur. Onlar daha çox yaşayış yerləri və qəbir abidələridir. Yaşayış yerləri daimi və müvəqqəti olmaqla 2 yerə bölünür. Azərbaycanın qərbində Gədəbəy, Tovuz, Qazax, Daşkəsən ,Qarabağın bir çox hissəsində, Qubadlıda , Laçında və digər bölgəmizlərdə bu mədəniyyətə aid xeyli sayda maraqlı maddi-mədəniyyət nümunələri aşkarlanıb.Eramızdan əvvəl II minilliyin sonu I minilliyin əvvəllərində Azərbaycanda bu qədər abidənin yaradılması tariximizin nə qədər qədim olduğunu göstərir.

Xocalı-Gədəbəy mədəniyyəti abidələri həm də emalatxanalar, qəbirlər və ibadətgahlardan ibarətdir. Mədəniyyətin yayıldığı ərazilərdə misəritmə kürələri, tunc və mis məmulatları hazırlanan emelatxanaların qalıqları, çaxmaq daşından alət və silahların istehsal tullantıları aşkar edilmişdir. Torpaq, daş qutu qəbirləri və kurqanlarda ölülər bükülü, uzadılmış vəziyyətdə dəfn olunmuşlar.

Açar sözlər: Tunc dövrü, yaşayış yeri, kurqan

ABSTRACT

Azerbaijan's history has witnessed different cultures and civilizations from the Stone Age to recent times. From the Stone Age (Paleolithic), the oldest layer of history, the first people lived in these lands. As the times changed, the first people moved from gathering and hunting to farming and cattle breeding. The last and most mature stage of the primitive community structure manifested itself in the Late Bronze Age. During the Bronze Age, which covered the fourteenth and twelfth centuries BC, agriculture, cattle-breeding and handicrafts were separated from each other and have become separate developed branches. This has led to a change in the products of labor - the emergence of exchange. Thus, at the beginning of the first millennium BC, during the Iron Age, trade was separated from craftsmanship, that is, the third social division of labor took place. There was a class of merchants engaged in trade.

Late Bronze-Early Iron Age covers the second half of the first millennium BC - the first millennium. During this period, Khojaly-Gadabay and Talysh-Mughan cultures developed. Monuments of the Late Bronze Age are studied in Karabakh, Gazakh, around Ganjachay, Nakhchivan and other places. Archaeological excavations conducted in our country, material and cultural samples obtained and their research show that Khojaly-Gadabay culture has a special place in Azerbaijan. This culture, covering a period of 7 centuries, tells about the history of our ancient statehood. About 150 monuments of Khojaly-Gadabay culture were discovered. They are mostly dwellings and tombstones. Dwellings are divided into permanent and temporary. In the west of Azerbaijan, in Gadabay, Tovuz, Gazakh, Dashkasan, many parts of Karabakh, Gubadli, Lachin and other regions, a large number of interesting material and cultural samples related to this culture were discovered. The creation of so many monuments in Azerbaijan at the end of the second millennium BC and the beginning of the first millennium shows how ancient our history is.

Khojaly-Gadabay cultural monuments also consist of workshops, graves and places of worship. In the areas where the culture is spread, the remains of spheres for copper smelting, workshops for the production of bronze and copper products, waste from the production of flint tools and weapons were found. In the soil, stone box tombs and mounds, the dead were buried in a folded, elongated position.

Keywords: Bronze Age, habitation, mound

İNSANSIZ HAVA ARAÇLARINDA KULLANILAN FIRÇASIZ MOTORLARIN İTKİ TESTİNİN GERÇEKLEŞTİRİLMESİ

REALIZATION OF THE THRUST TEST OF BRUSHLESS MOTORS USED IN UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES

Mustafa AKPINAR
Erciyes Üniversitesi, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Sivil Havacılık ABD
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-7517-5687

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Seda ARIK HATİPOGLU
Erciyes Üniversitesi, Havacılık ve Uzay Bilimleri Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-6405-9373

Doç. Dr. Mehmet KONAR
Erciyes Üniversitesi, Havacılık ve Uzay Bilimleri Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-9317-1196

ÖZET

İnsansız Hava Araçları (İHA'lar), istenilen çeşitli misyonları daha kısa sürede, daha ekonomik olarak yerine getirmek için tasarlanmış ve kullanımı giderek yaygınlaşan hava araçlarıdır. Bu hava araçlarının gelişiminde tasarımcıların önem verdiği başlıca konulardan birisi, itki sisteminin optimum olarak belirlenmesidir. Bu çalışmada, İHA'ların itki sisteminde kullanılan fırçasız motorların performansının incelenmesi ele alınmıştır. Bu amaçla, Emax firmasına ait GT2215/09 fırçasız motorun itki testi Rcbenchmark firmasının 1580 modeli dinamometresi kullanılarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Test sürecinde üretici tarafından belirlenen değer aralıkları dikkate alınarak, farklı çap ve hatvelere sahip pervaneler, farklı voltaj değerine sahip bataryalar ile kullanılarak, itki verileri elde edilmiştir. Elde edilen verilerin itki sistemi üzerindeki etkileri tablolar ve şekiller vasıtasıyla sunulmuştur. Sonuç olarak bu çalışma, İHA'ların motor performansını etkileyen itki tasarımında, pervane ve batarya değerlerinin uygun olarak belirlenmesine katkı sağlayacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İHA, Fırçasız Motor, İtki, Pervane, Batarya

ABSTRACT

Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) are aircrafts that are designed to fulfill various missions in a shorter time and more economically and their use is becoming more widespread. One of the main issues that designers care in the development of these aircraft is the optimum determination of the thrust system. In this study, examination of the performance of brushless motors used in thrust systems of UAVs is discussed. For this purpose, the thrust test of GT2215/09 brushless motor belonging to Emax Company was carried out by using 1580 model dynamometer of Rcbenchmark Company. During the test process, thrust data were obtained by using together propellers with different diameters and pitches with batteries with different voltage values, taking into account the value ranges determined by the manufacturer.

The effects of the obtained data on the thrust system are presented in tables and figures. As a result, this study will contribute to the suitable determination of propeller and battery values in thrust design, which affects the engine performance of UAVs.

Keywords: UAV, Brushless Motor, Thrust, Propeller, Battery

IMPORTANCE OF TURMERIC SUPPLEMENTATION IN BAKERY PRODUCTS

Mustafa AKTURFAN

Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University, Vocational School of Social Sciences, Department of Hotel, Restaurant and Catering, Karaman, Turkey
ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3918-9894

Suzan YALÇIN

Selçuk University, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Department of Food Hygiene and Technology, Konya, Turkey.
ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3937-6705

ABSTRACT

Bakery products play an important role in the human diet, providing a high quantity of carbohydrates, but also proteins, dietary fibres, vitamins and minerals. In recent years, there is an increased concern for incorporating bioactive ingredients in bakery products due to the growing interest of consumers for healthier foods. Some supplements having bioactive compounds such as turmeric, garlic, mint and clove are found to be effective in enhancing the shelf life, sensory and nutritional qualities of bakery products. Turmeric is one of the most popular spices and natural colorants in the world and its consumption is increasing. Turmeric has many therapeutic and pharmacological properties including anti-inflammatory activity, antioxidant activity and the properties of potential chemotherapeutic, lipid-lowering and antimicrobial. The major bioactive ingredients in turmeric are curcuminoids (diarylheptanoids) which include curcumin, demethoxycurcumin and bis-demethoxy curcumin. The safety of turmeric was approved by the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives. It was shown that upto 6% level of turmeric powder might be included in functional cake formulation. It was also indicated that upto 4% turmeric powder could be included in a bread formulation without any significant interference with the sensory acceptability of bread. The inclusion of turmeric powder increased the curcumin, total phenolic contents and antioxidant activities of bread. Therefore turmeric can be used as a potentially good source of natural antioxidant to develop functional bakery products.

K**eywords:** Turmeric, antioxidant activity, bakery products, functional foods

METHODS OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING

Nargiz Nazim Talishinski

Odlar Yurdu University,Baku,Azerbaijan

ABSTRACT

The main reason why Im writing an article about foreign language teaching methods is that foreign languages have special importance today and thus, its correct teaching ways depend on the methods.Before starting it, I made a plan about the content of the article. And main basis of this article had to organize the importance of a foreign language and the rules of application of its methods. I came across the same conclusion in all sources. The rusult is that we must know and teach the methods in order to pass language correctly. And along with this it shows us the importance of teaching and learning foreign languages, as they are so modern and helpful in almost all the aspects of our lives. And in my article I have tried to approach the teaching of foreign languages from a purely scientific point of view. I have described it in the form of methods. But what is the importance of it? Today, in every country we see people learning and speaking foreign languages. It has some advantages. Having ideas about different countries, cultures. When you master in a foreign language, you will find your ability to understand the people. It also grows your brain and makes you more open-minded.It helps you to break your barriers.Plus, it gives you more interesting, meaningful personal, professional opportunities. That's why we teach children the foreign language from very early age in school. As a teacher, knowing a foreign language is an opportunity. But knowing how to apply it with the help of methods is a kind of life skill.

As I approch the study and teaching of a foreign language in the article, I explained it in the form of methods.Because methods show us the right ways and make it easier for us to learn the foreign language.And it is a well-known fact that while teaching foreign languages we mainly focus on four practical skills. And each of them has its own transition methods. And a small mistake in the application of methods can lead to complications. This will create problems in the future. I mean grammatical, pronunciation and other similar problems will occur. That's why I have based my article on this important part of teaching foreign languages. The article clarifies the main factors, characteristics of foreign languages in the method form and in modern educational system.

Key words

Importance of methods in teaching of foreign languages, the direct, grammar-translation, audio-lingual,communicative methods, advantages, weakness, characteristics, techniques.

EFFECT OF DIFFERENT BORON CONCENTRATIONS ON GERMINATION AND SEEDLING STAGE OF SOYBEAN

[Glycine max (L.) Merr]

Assist. Prof. Negar Ebrahim Pour Mokhtari

Department of Organic Farming, Gaziantep University, Gaziantep, Turkey

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-2307-5756

Assoc. Prof. Ferhat KIZILGEÇI

Department of Plant and Animal Production, Kızıltepe Vocational School, Mardin Artuklu University, Mardin, Turkey

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-7884-5463

ABSTRACT

Boron (B) is a micro element needed by plants in small amounts and its deficiency and toxicity limits are very close to each other. The main goal of this study was to examine the effects of different boron applications on germination/emergence and seedling development parameters of soybean [Glycine max (L.) Merr]. Six different boron doses (0, 0.2, 0.4, 0.8, 1.6 and 3.2 ppm) were applied to seed for this purpose. Turksoy variety seeds were used as the plant material. In this study, germination rate, germination vigor, seedling rate, seedling percentage, root length, seedling length, root fresh weight, root dry weight, seedling fresh weight and seedling dry weight were investigated. According to the results of analysis of variance; the effect of B concentrations on germination rate, root length, stem length, root fresh weight, stem fresh weight was significant at 5 % probability level. As a result, the application of B at 3.2 ppm concentration showed a positive effect on the germination and characteristics of seedlings while, low concentrations of boron (≤ 0.4 ppm) cause effects on average root length. Germination and seedling developments are positively affected by high levels boron.

Keywords: Germination, characteristics of seedlings, root length, seedling length

İKİNCİ DÜNYA SAVAŞI SIRASINDA GERÇEKLEŞEN ADANA GÖRÜŞMELERİ'NE GİDEN SÜREÇTE GÖRÜŞME YERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

SELECTION OF THE LOCATION OF THE TALKS IN THE PROCESS LEADING TO THE ADANA TALKS DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR

Öğr. Gör. Dr. Nesrin AKKOR

Kırklareli Üniversitesi, Rektörlük Atatürk İlkeleri ve İnkılap Tarihi

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-5630-5685

ÖZET

Adana Görüşmeleri, İkinci Dünya Savaşı'nın Müttefik Devletler lehine döndüğü süreçte Türkiye için yaşanan önemli bir gelişmedir. Savaş başladığı andan itibaren tarafsız kalma mücadelesi veren Türkiye, savaşın seyrine göre zaman zaman Mihver zaman zaman da Müttefik devletler tarafından kendi yanlarında savaşa dahil edilmek istenmiştir. Bu durumun yaşanmasında en büyük etken, şüphesiz ki Türkiye'nin sahip olduğu konumdur. Savaşan devletlerin hem Balkanlar hem de Akdeniz'de hakim güç olması, Türkiye'nin savaşa girmesi ile mümkün olabilirdi. 1941 yılına kadar savaşın egemen gücü konumundaki Mihver Devletlerin Türkiye'yi kendi saflarında savaş dahil etmeleri mümkün olmamıştır. 1941 yılından sonra savaşın Müttefik Devletler lehine gelişmesiyle Mihver Devletlere son darbe vurulmak istenmiş ve Türkiye'yi savaşa dahil edebilme çabasına girilmiştir. 14-24 Ocak 1943 tarihleri arasında yapılan Casablanca Konferansı'nda İngiltere ve ABD, Türkiye'yi kendi yanlarında savaşa sokma kararı almışlardır. Bu kararı hayata geçirmek için SSCB'nin de desteği sağlanmış ve Müttefik Devletleri temsilen İngiltere Başbakanı Winston Churchill, Türkiye'ye görüşme talebinde bulunmuştur. Görüşme teklifinin kabulü ile 30-31 Ocak 1943 tarihleri arasında bugün Mersin'e bağlı Tarsus'un Yenice mahallesinde görüşmeler gerçekleştirilmiştir. Tarihe Adana Görüşmeleri olarak geçen olayın, yer tespiti ve neden bu isimle adlandırıldığı yerli-yabancı kaynaklarla incelenecektir. Çalışmanın hazırlanması sırasında yerli ve yabancı arşiv kaynaklarından, ikinci el kaynaklardan, süreli yayınlardan ve internet kaynaklarından yararlanılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İkinci Dünya Savaşı, İsmet İnönü, Winston Churchill, Adana, Adana Görüşmeleri.

ABSTRACT

The Adana Talks is a major development which occurred at a time when the tide of the Second World War turned for the Allies. Turkey strived to maintain its neutrality while according to the course of the war both the Axis and the Allied powers wanted Turkey to enter the war on their side at times. It was plain that the most important factor in the occurrence of this situation was Turkey's position. The belligerents might have been the dominant power in the Balkans as well as in the Mediterranean if Turkey had entered the war. It wasn't possible for the Axis powers which were in a position of dominant power of the war until 1941 to involve Turkey in the war on their sides. After the year 1941, when the tide of

the war turned for the Allies, it was attempted to give a final blow at the Axis powers and to bring Turkey into the war. At the Casablanca Conference that took place from January 14–24, 1943, the United States and the United Kingdom decided to lead Turkey into the war on their side. The support of the USSR was provided in order to implement this decision and British Prime Minister Churchill on behalf of the Allied powers requested a meeting with Turkey. Subsequent to the acceptance of this request, the talks were held in the Yenice neighbourhood of Tarsus in the province of Mersin between 30 and 31 January 1943. The location of this event which went down in history as the Adana Talks and the reason why it was called 'the Adana Talks' were examined with local and foreign sources. Local and foreign archival sources, secondary sources, periodicals, and Internet sources were utilized over the course of the preparation of this study.

Key Words: Second World War, Ismet Inonu, Winston Churchill, Adana, Adana Talks.

SENTIMENT ANALYSIS ON MOVIE REVIEWS USING DATA MINING APPROACH

Nigleswari Shivani K

Dr. Mahalingam College of Engineering and Technology, Final year Information Technology

Anu Radha C

Dr. Mahalingam College of Engineering and Technology, Final year Information Technology

ABSTRACT

Now a days sentiment analysis is an on-going field to inherit people's opinion about other products. The sentiment analysis is classified into three ways. Positive, negative or neutral. Sentiment analysis or Opinion Mining or Emotion Artificial Intelligence is an on-going field which refers to the use of Natural Language Processing, analysis of text and is utilized to extract quantify and is used to study the emotional states from a given piece of information or text data set. It is an area that continues to be currently in progress in field of text mining. Sentiment analysis is utilized in many corporations for review of products, comments from social media and those comments are utilized to check whether or not the text is positive, negative or neutral. Throughout this research work we wish to adopt rule- based approaches which defines a set of rules and inputs like Classic Natural Language Processing techniques, stemming, tokenization, a region of speech tagging and parsing of machine learning for sentiment analysis which is going to be implemented by most advanced python language.

Key words:- sentiment analysis, sentiment rating, LDA algorithm, Internet movie database, tokenization, lemmatization.

DALGA TİPİ HİDROLİK SIÇRAMALARDA KONJUGE DERİNLİKLERİN BULUNMASI

CONJUGATE DEPTHS FOR WAVE-TYPE HYDARULIC JUMPS

Doç. Dr. Nihat EROĞLU

Gazi Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi,

İnşaat Mühendisliği Bölümü, Maltepe, Ankara.

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-2634-6977

Doç. Dr. Kerem TAŞTAN

Gazi Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi,

İnşaat Mühendisliği Bölümü, Maltepe, Ankara.

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-1747-2496

ÖZET

Hidrolik sıçrama, akımın sel rejimden nehir rejimine geçerken karşılaşılan bir olaydır. Hidrolik sıçrama esnasında, hidrolik sıçramanın tipine de bağlı olarak türbülans çevrintileri nedeniyle yüksek miktarda enerji kaybı yaşanabilmektedir. Bu sebeple, hidrolik yapıların tasarımında, fazla enerjinin kırılması için hidrolik sıçramanın kullanılması sıklıkla rastlanan bir durumdur. Hidrolik yapılarda, akımın mansaba güvenli bir şekilde aktarılması için enerji kırıcı havuzlar inşa edilmektedir. Enerji kırıcı havuzların içerisinde giriş ve çıkış taraflarına yapılan düşü ve eşikler vasıtasıyla hidrolik sıçrama oluşumu sağlanıp fazla enerjinin kırılarak mansaba nehir rejiminde ve çalkantısız akımın iletilmesi hedeflenmektedir. Enerji kırıcı havuzların içerisindeki hidrolik sıçrama, akım ve geometri koşullarına bağlı olarak klasik sıçrama dışında dalga tiplerinde de görülebilmektedir. Dalga tiplerindeki hidrolik sıçramaları maksimum ve minimum dalga tipi sıçramalar olarak ikiye ayırmak mümkündür. Dalga tipi hidrolik sıçramaların konjuge derinlikleri, klasik sıçramada kullanılan Belanger eşitliği ile bulunamayıp deneysel sonuçlardan faydalanılarak ampirik olarak elde edilebilmektedir. Mevcut çalışmalardaki eşitlikler genelde maksimum dalga tipi için geçerli olup minimum dalga tipi için ayrıca bir eşitlik önerilmemiştir. Bu çalışmada dalga tipi hidrolik sıçramaların hangi şartlarda oluşabilecekleriyle ilgili kriterler ortaya konulmaya çalışılmış ve konjuge derinliklerin bulunması için ampirik bazı eşitlikler önerilmiştir. Bu amaçla, ani düşü bulunan dikdörtgen bir kanalda bir dizi deneysel çalışma yapılmış ve elde edilen veriler literatürdeki çalışmalarla kıyaslanmıştır. Bu çalışmada önerilen eşitliklerin literatürdeki eşitliklere kıyasla konjuge derinlikleri daha başarılı tahmin ettiği görülmüştür. Ayrıca, dalga tipi hidrolik sıçramaların konjuge derinliklerinin relatif düşü yüksekliğine ve düşüye yaklaşan akımın Froude sayısına bağlı olduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dalga, hidrolik sıçrama, konjuge derinlik

ABSTRACT

A hydraulic jump is an event that occurs as the flow passes from supercritical to subcritical regime. During hydraulic jump, depending on the type of hydraulic jump, a high amount of energy can be lost due to turbulent eddies. For this reason, it is common to use hydraulic jump to break excess energy in the design of hydraulic structures. In hydraulic structures, settling basins are built in order to transfer the flow to the downstream safely. In settling basins, it is aimed to create hydraulic jump by means of the drops and sills made on the inlet and outlet, breaking the excess energy and transmitting the flow to the downstream with subcritical regime. Depending on the flow and geometrical conditions, hydraulic jump can also be seen in wave-types other than classical jump. It is possible to classify wave-type hydraulic jumps as maximum and minimum wave type jumps. The conjugate depths of wave-type hydraulic jumps cannot be found with the Belanger equation used in classical jump, but can be obtained by empirical equations using experimental results. Equations in the available studies are generally valid for the maximum wave type, and no additional equation is recommended for the minimum wave type. In this study, the criteria for the occurrence of wave-type hydraulic jumps are tried to be put forward and some empirical equations are proposed to find conjugate depths. For this purpose, a series of experimental studies have been conducted in a rectangular canal with a sudden drop and the data obtained have been compared with the studies in the literature. It has been found that the equations suggested in this study predicted conjugated depths more successfully than the equations in the literature. Furthermore, it has been observed that the conjugate depths of wave-type hydraulic jumps depend on the relative drop height and the Froude number of the approaching flow.

Keywords: Wave, hydraulic jump, conjugate depth

ACİL SERVİSTE ÜROSEPSİS TANISI ALAN HASTALARDA REMS'İN (RAPİD EMERGENCY MEDİCİNE SCORE) MORTALİTE İLE İLŞKİSİ

THE RELATIONSHIP OF REMS (RAPID EMERGENCY MEDICINE SCORE) WITH MORTALITY IN PATIENTS WITH A DIAGNOSIS OF UROSEPSIS IN THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

Uzm. Dr. Nihat Müjdat HÖKENEK
Kartal Dr. Lütfi Kırdar Şehir Hastanesi, Acil Tıp Kliniği
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-8780-572X

ÖZET

Acil servislerde rutin olarak kullanılan bazı fizyolojik değerlere göre oluşturulan hastalık ciddiyetini öngörmeye yönelik sınıflamaların, hastaların durumunun erken evrede tanınmasında ve mortalitenin belirlenmesinde önemli olduğu saptanmıştır. Bu çalışmanın amacı; acil serviste ürosepsis tanısı alan hastaların prognozu ile REMS (Rapid Emergency Medicine Score) ilişkisini incelemektir.

Bu çalışma, bir üçüncü basamak hastanenin acil servisinde, ürosepsis tanısı ile yoğun bakıma yatan hastaların verileri ile retrospektif olarak yapıldı. 1 Ağustos 2020 ile 1 Kasım 2020 tarihleri arasında acil servisten yoğun bakım ünitesine yatan hastalar incelendi. Ürosepsis tanısı alan hastalar çalışmaya dahil edildi. REMS'te altı fizyolojik parametre (yaş, ortalama arteryal kan basıncı, dakikadaki kalp atım sayısı, dakikadaki solunum sayısı, GKS skoru, periferik oksijen saturasyonu) mevcuttur. Skor hesaplanmasında kullanılan verilerinden en az 1 tanesine ulaşılamayan hastalar çalışma dışı bırakıldı. Hastaların yaş, cinsiyet ve skor parametreleri bir forma kaydedildi. REMS puanları hesaplandı. REMS puanı ile hastane içi mortalite arasındaki ilişki, alıcı işletim karakteristikleri (ROC) eğrisinin ile incelenmiş olup, eğri altındaki alan (AUC), sensitivite, spesifite ve YJI değerleri hesaplanmıştır.

Çalışmaya 164 hastanın verisi ile devam edildi. Çalışma popülasyonunun median yaşı 79 (67-83) idi. Çalışma popülasyonu 71 kadın ve 93 erkekten oluşmaktaydı. Kadınların 36'sının Erkeklerin 48'inde mortalite olduğu görüldü. REMS'in ürosepsisli hastalarda mortaliteyi öngörmedeki gücü için, AUC 0.784, duyarlılık 81.14, spesifite 76.38 ve Youden indeksi 0.504 olarak bulundu.

Doktorlar tarafından hastanın takibi için, hangi hastaların hastaneye yatırılacağını ve başvuru sırasında daha yüksek mortalite riski olanların belirlenmesi hayati öneme sahiptir. Bu nedenle, acil servislerde triyaj için kullanılan risk skorlama sistemi, hızlıca elde edilebilir ve doğrudan prognozla ilgili parametrelere dayanmalıdır. Bu çalışmada, REMS ile mortalite arasında pozitif yönde korele bir ilişki bulunmuştur. Acil servislerde bu tip pratik skorların kullanımının yaygınlaşması ile özellikle kritik hastaları erken tanınması mümkün olacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: REMS, sepsis, mortalite

ABSTRACT

It has been determined that classifications for predicting the severity of the disease based on some physiological values that are routinely used in emergency services are important in the early diagnosis of the patient's condition and determination of mortality. The aim of this study is to examine the relationship between the prognosis and REMS (Rapid Emergency Medicine Score) of patients diagnosed with urosepsis in the emergency department.

This study was conducted retrospectively with the data of patients hospitalized in the intensive care unit with the diagnosis of urosepsis in the emergency department of a tertiary hospital. Patients hospitalized from the emergency department to the intensive care unit between August 1, 2020 and November 1, 2020 were examined. Patients diagnosed with urosepsis were included in the study. REMS has six physiological parameters (age, mean arterial blood pressure, heart rate per minute, respiratory rate per minute, GCS score, peripheral oxygen saturation). Patients who could not reach at least 1 of their data used in score calculation were excluded from the study. Age, gender, and score parameters of the patients were recorded on a form. REMS scores were calculated. The relationship between REMS score and in-hospital mortality was examined with receiver operating characteristics (ROC) curve, and area under the curve (AUC), sensitivity, specificity and YJI values were calculated.

The study continued with the data of 164 patients. The median age of the study population was 79 (67-83). The study population consisted of 71 women and 93 men. It was observed that 36 of the women and 48 of the men had mortality. For the power of REMS in predicting mortality in patients with urosepsis, AUC was 0.784, sensitivity was 81.14, specificity was 76.38 and Youden index was 0.504.

It is vital for physicians to determine which patients will be hospitalized and those with higher mortality risk at admission for patient follow-up. Therefore, the risk scoring system used for triage in emergency departments can be obtained quickly and should be based on parameters directly related to prognosis. In this study, a positive correlation was found between REMS and mortality. With the widespread use of such practical scores in emergency services, it will be possible to identify critical patients early.

Keywords: REMS, sepsis, mortality

COMPUTATIONAL TRADING: MAKING ALGORITHMS USING PYTHON AND ML

Nikhil Kumar, Ashish Singh, PLV Sai Pawan, Nabhishek Singh

Army Institute of Technology, Information Technology

Dr. Rahul Desai

Army Institute of Technology, Dept. of IT

ABSTRACT

One of the big reasons that algorithmic trading has become so popular is because of the advantages that it holds over trading manually. The advantages of algo-trading are related to speed, accuracy, and reduced costs. Since algorithms are written beforehand and are executed automatically, the main advantage is speed. The speed at which these trades are made is measured in fractions of a second, faster than humans can perceive.

Trading with algorithms has the advantage of scanning and executing on multiple indicators at a speed that no human could do. Since trades can be analyzed and executed faster, more opportunities are available at better prices. Algorithmic trading is very accurate. If a computer is automatically executing a trade, you get to avoid the pitfalls of accidentally putting in the wrong trade associated with human trades. With manual entries, it's much more likely to buy the wrong currency pair, or for the wrong amount, compared to a computer algorithm that has been double checked to make sure the correct order is entered.

One of the biggest things about algo-trading is the ability to remove human emotion from the markets, as trades are constrained within a set of predefined criteria. Why this is an advantage is because humans trading are susceptible to emotions that lead to irrational decisions. The two emotions that lead to poor decisions that algo-traders aren't susceptible to are fear, and greed. Another advantage to algo-trading is the ability to backtest. It can be tough for traders to know what parts of their trading system work and what doesn't work since they can't run their system on past data. With algo trading, you can run the algorithms based on past data to see if it would have worked in the past. This ability provides a huge advantage as it lets the user remove any flaws of a trading system before you run it live.

Automated trading is also about the reduced transaction costs. With algo-trading, traders don't have to spend as much time monitoring the markets, as trades can be executed without continuous supervision. The dramatic time reduction for trading lowers transaction costs because of the saved opportunity cost of constantly monitoring the markets.

Keywords: Algorithmic Trading, Accuracy, Supervision

USING ALKANET (*Alkanna tinctoria)* EXTRACT at HISTOLOGICAL STAINING of WISTAR RAT KIDNEY TISSUE

Assist. Prof. Dr. Nilgün KUŞÇULU

Department of Chemistry Technology, Mustafa Çıkrıkçoğlu Vocational School, Kayseri University, Kayseri, Turkey

ABSTRACT

Natural dyes are obtained from three different sources: plants, animals and minerals. These dyes have been widely used in the textile, food and pharmaceutical industries for a long time. However, studies of evaluating the extracts obtained from plants as histological stains have been conducted recently. In this study, the ability of the with mordant and without mordant extract obtained from Alkanna tinctoria plant to stain tissues taken from wistar rat kidney was investigated. For this, 20 g of powdered plant was filtered with Whatman No 1 filter paper after being kept overnight at room temperature in 200ml 70% Ethyl alcohol. The filtrate was divided into 4 parts, one of which was left blank, and 3 grams of $CuSO_4$, $NiSO_4$, $KAlSO_4.12H_2O$ (alum) mordants were added to the others. After solubility of the mordant, 4 separate unstained preparates were immersed in the solutions after the paraffin was removed. The solutions were kept in the oven at 60°C for 1 hour. After the preparates were washed with distilled water, they were dipped in xylene and closed with entellan. 40 × images of tissues were taken under the light microscope. With the help of extracts from a plant, different colors were stained in the cytoplasm of epithelial cells in kidney tissue with different mordant substances

Key words: Alkanna tinctoria, kidney tissue, mordant, natural staining, alkanet

VETERAN BADMİNTONCULARIN SPORA KATILIM GÜDÜSÜ İLE SPORTİF REKREASYONEL AKTİVİTELERE İLİŞKİN SAĞLIK İNANCI İLİŞKİSİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF VETERAN BADMINTONCUPS IN SPORTS AND RELATED TO SPORTS RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Doç. Dr. Nurgül ÖZDEMİR
Izmir Democracy University, Healty Sciences Faculty, Sports Sciences Department
Izmir, Turkey,
ORCID: ID/0000-0002-6124-6982
Öğr.Gör.Aslı ESENKAYA
Adnan Menderes University,Aydın Vocational School, Department of Security Sciences
ORCID: ID: 0000-0001-7574-0618

ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı veteran badmintoncuların spora katılım güdüsü ile sportif rekreasyonel aktivitelere ilişkin sağlık inançları arasındaki ilişkinin belirlenmesidir.Araştırma iki veya daha fazla değişken arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemeyi amaçlayan ilişkisel tarama modeli özelliklerini taşıyan nicel bir çalışmadır. Araştırmanın örneklemini 2019 yılı II. Masterlar Türkiye Badminton Şampiyonasına katılan 120 veteran sporcu oluşturmuştur. Araştırma verilerinin toplanmasında Gill vd. (1983) tarafından geliştirilen, Çelebi (1993) tarafından Türkçe'ye uyarlanan Spora Katılım Güdüsü Ölçeği ve Ertüzün (2013) tarafından geliştirilen Sportif Rekreasyonel Aktivitelere İlişkin Sağlık İnanç Ölçeği, araştırmacı tarafından geliştirilen kişisel bilgi formu kullanılmıştır.Verilerin analizinde betimsel istatistiki teknikler, basit korelasyon analizi, t-testi ve tek yönlü anova analizi kullanılmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda veteranların spora katılım güdüsü ile sportif rekreasyonel aktivitelere ilişkin sağlık inançları arasında düşük düzeyde pozitif yönlü ilişki olduğu bulunmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Spora katılım güdüsü, sportif rekreasyonel aktivitelere ilişkin sağlık inancı, veteran

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to determine the relationship between veteran badminton players' incentive to participate in sports and their health beliefs regarding sportive recreational activities. The research is a quantitative study that aims to examine the relationship between two or more variables with the features of the relational screening model. The sample of the research in 2019 II. Masters Badminton Championships in Turkey participating in the build 120 veteran athletes.Gill et al. In collecting research data. (1983) and Çelebi (1993) adapted to Turkish Sports Participation Incentive Scale and Ertüzün (2013) Health Belief Scale for Sportive Recreational Activities, personal information form developed by the researcher were used. Descriptive statistical techniques, simple correlation analysis, t-test and one-way ANOVA analysis were used.As a result of the research, it was found that there is a low level positive relationship between the motivation of veterans to participate in sports and their health beliefs about sports recreational activities.

Keywords: Sports participation motivation, health belief related to sports recreational activities, veteran

ELİT SPORCULARDA MOTİVASYON KAYNAĞININ CİNSİYET PERSPEKTİFİNDE İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE MOTIVATION SOURCE IN THE GENDER PERSPECTIVE IN ELITE ATHLETES

Doç. Dr. Nurgül ÖZDEMİR
Izmir Democracy University, Healty Sciences Faculty, Sports Sciences Department
Izmir, Turkey,
ORCID: ID/0000-0002-6124-6982

ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı elit sporcularda motivasyon kaynağının cinsiyet perspektifinde incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaç çerçevesinde kadın ve erkek elit sporcuların içsel ya da dışsal motivasyon düzeyleri çeşitli değişkenler (içsel konuşma yapma durumu, aile özellikleri, anne-baba-antrenör tutumu vb.) bakımından betimlenmeye çalışılmıştır.Araştırma elit sporcuların motivasyon kaynağını tanımlaması bakımından betimsel tarama modeline göre yürütülmüş bir çalışmadır. Araştırma verilerinin toplanmasında Özdaşlı ve Akman (2012) tarafından geliştirilen İçsel ve Dışsal Motivasyon Ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Araştırma verileri 79 erkek, 68 kadın olmak üzere farklı branşlarda toplam 147 elit (milli) sporcudan toplanmıştır. Veriler SPSS 21.00 istatistik paket programında analiz edilmiştir. Verilerin analizinde tanımlayıcı istatistikler, bağımsız gruplar t-testi, tek yönlü varyans analizi istatistik teknikleri kullanılmıştır**.**Araştırma sonucunda kadın elit sporcuların motivasyonlarının müsabaka öncesi içsel konuşma yapma durumuna göre, anne-baba ve antrenör tutumuna göre, spor deneyimine göre farklı olduğu; erkek elit sporcuların motivasyonlarının ise aile tipi, anne-baba ve antrenör tutumu, spor deneyimine göre farklı olduğu gözlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İçsel motivasyon, dışsal motivasyon, elit sporcu

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to examine the motivation source of elite athletes from a gender perspective. For this purpose, the intrinsic or extrinsic motivation levels of male and female elite athletes were tried to be described in terms of various variables (internal speaking status, family characteristics, parent-coach attitude, etc.).The research was conducted according to the descriptive scanning model in terms of defining the motivation source of elite athletes.The Intrinsic and Extrinsic Motivation Scale developed by Özdaşlı and Akman (2012) was used to collect research data.The research data were collected from a total of 147 elite (national) athletes, 79 men and 68 women, in different branches. The data were analyzed in SPSS 21.00 statistical package program.Descriptive statistics, independent groups t-test, one-way analysis of variance statistical techniques were used in the analysis of the data.As a result of the research, it was found that the motivations of female elite athletes were different according to their inner speech before the competition, according to the attitude of their parents and coaches, and according to their sports experience; It was observed that the motivations of male elite athletes differ according to family type, parent and coach attitude, and sports experience.

Keywords:Internal motivation, external motivation, athlete

TÜRKİYE DENİZLERİ İÇİN DÜLGER BALIĞININ (*ZEUS FABER*) MAKSİMUM BOYU VE YAŞI

MAXIMUM SIZE AND AGE OF JOHN DORY **(*ZEUS FABER*)** FOR THE TURKISH SEAS

Prof. Dr. Nuri BAŞUSTA
Fırat Üniversitesi, Su Ürünleri Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-4260-4772
Prof. Dr. Asiye BAŞUSTA
Fırat Üniversitesi, Su Ürünleri Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-9903-1418

ÖZET

Dülger balığı Türkiye için önemli ticari balık türlerinden biridir. Bu çalışmada dülger balığının *Zeus faber* Linnaeus, 1758 (Zeidae) Türkiye denizleri için maksimum boy ve yaşı belirlenmiş ve ayrıca diğer morfometrik karakterleri verilmiştir. 19 Şubat 2021 tarihinde dişi bir *Zeus faber* bireyi Mersin Körfezinde (Kuzeydoğu Akdeniz) trol avcılığında yakalanmıştır. Bu balığa ait boy ve ağırlık sırasıyla 49.4 cm toplam boy (TB), 40.1 cm standart boy (SB) ve toplam ağırlık 1940.22 g olarak kaydedilmiştir. Ayrıca omurlardan yaş tayinine bakılmış olup, yaşı 13 olarak saptanmıştır. Bu yaş kaydı hem Türkiye denizleri hem de Akdeniz için maksimumdur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dülger balığı, Zeidae, Maksimum Yaş, Maksimum Boy, Mersin Körfezi

ABSTRACT

John dory is one of the commercial fish species in Turkey. In this study, the maximum length and age and also other morphometric characters of John dory *Zeus faber* Linnaeus, 1758 (Zeidae) are given for the Turkish Seas. On February 19, 2021, a female *Zeus faber* was caught while trawling in Mersin Bay (Northeastern Mediterranean Sea). Lengths and weight of this fish were recorded as total length (TB) 49.4 cm, standard length (SB) 40.1 cm and total weight 1940.22 g respectively. In addition, age was determined from the vertebrae and the age was determined as 13. The maximum age was new record for both the Turkish seas and the Mediterranean.

Keywords: John dory, Zeidae, Maximum Age, Maximum Length, Mersin Bay

DENIZ SALYANGOZU (*RAPANA VENOSA*) KABUĞUNDA DİKEY KESİM YÖNTEMİYLE YAŞ BELİRLEME ÇALIŞMASI

A STUDY ON THE AGE DETERMINATION USING VERTICAL SHELL CUTTING METHOD OF RAPA WHELK (*RAPANA VENOSA*)

Prof. Dr. Nuri BAŞUSTA
Fırat Üniversitesi, Su Ürünleri Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-4260-4772

ÖZET

Rapana venosa Karadenizin önemli ihraç ürünlerinden birisidir. Karadenizde deniz salyangozunun biyolojisi ile ilgili pek çok araştırma yapılmasına rağmen yaş tayini konusunda herhangi bir çalışmaya rastlanmamıştır. Bu çalışmada yeni bir kesim yöntemi ile yaş tayinine karar verilmiştir. *Rapana venosa* örnekleri Türkiyenin Doğu Karadeniz kıyılarından dreç avcılığı ile yakalanmıştır. Deniz salyangozu kabukları merkezden dikey kesilerek üzerindeki üreme halkaları sayılmış ve halkalara Chukhchin formülü (age = n+2) ilave edilerek yaşlar okunmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Rapana venosa*, Deniz Salyangozu, Yaş Belirleme, Kabuk Kesimi

ABSTRACT

Rapana venosa is one of the very important export products of the Black Sea. Although there are many studies on the biology of the Rapa whelk in the Black Sea, it has not been found at any time in terms of age determination. In this study, age determination was decided with a new cutting method. *Rapana venosa* samples were caught fishing with dredges of the eastern Black Sea coast of Turkey. The rapa whelk shells were cut vertically from the center and the breeding rings on it were counted, and the age rings were decided by adding the Chukhchin formula (age = n + 2) to the rings.

Keywords: *Rapana venosa*, Rapa Whelk, Age Determination, Shell Cutting

AZƏRBAYCANDA MEDİA MENECMENTİ ANLAYIŞININ YARANMASI VƏ ONUN İNKİŞAFINI ŞƏRTLƏNDİRƏN AMİLLƏR

ESTABLISHMENT OF MEDIA MANAGEMENT CONCEPT IN AZERBAIJAN AND FACTORS CONDITIONING ITS DEVELOPMENT

Nurşərəf Tağıyeva,
Bakı Dövlət Universiteti, Jurnalistika fakültəsi
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-8464-3940

XÜLASƏ

Davamlı rəqabətin nəticəsi olaraq meydana gələn internetin tarixi və yaranma səbəbləri haqqında məlumat olduqca genişdir. Bizim diqqət çəkmək istədiyimiz məqam isə mediada, xüsusilə də Azərbaycan mediasında internetdən və onun texnologiyalarından istifadə məsələləridir. Bir çox sahələrə daxil olaraq onu asanlaşdıran, eyni zamanda özü ilə saysız yeniliklər və çətinliklər gətirən internetin jurnalistikada istifadəsi onun qarşısında sərhəd, zaman və məkan anlayışlarına yeni baxış yaratmışdır. İnternetin yaranması və bütün dünyaya yayılması qloballaşma prosesini sürətləndirmiş, məsafə anlayışını, demək olar, aradan qaldırmışdır. Bu yeniliklər sırf informasiyanın daha sürətli və daha uzaq məsafələrə ötürülməsi ilə məhdudlaşmır, ümumilikdə media idarəçiliyinə yeni baxış tələb edirdi. Günü gündən artan rəqabət mühitində öndə olmağın vacibliyi və çətinliyi, bazar iqtisadiyyatının qoyduğu şərtlər, kommersiya maraqları və s. məsələlər bu yeni yanaşmanı hər tərəfli təhlil etməyi mütləq edir. Beləliklə, müstəqillik illərində yaranan, formalaşan və bu gün də inkişafını davam etdirən Azərbaycan internet mediasında idarəçilik məsələlərinə nəzər salmaq bu baxımdan aktualdır.

Azərbaycanda internet medianın yaranması və inkişafı bu sahənin professionallaşmasında, dünyaya çıxış imkanının olmasında mühüm rol oynadığı kimi, media idarəçiliyi anlayışına da yeniliklər gətirib. Media idarəçiliyi anlayışı bir qədər daha ümumi anlayış olub, ənənəvi media üçün xarakterik olmuşdur. Menecment anlayışı isə bazar münasibətlərinin formalaşması ilə üzə çıxan bir termin olduğundan idarəçilikdən nisbətən fərqlənir. Beləliklə, internet medianın fəaliyyəti yalnız yaxşı düşünülmüş və planlaşdırılmış menecment işi ilə təmin oluna bilər. Bazar münasibətləri zəminində meydana çıxan menecment anlayışının Azərbaycan mediasına daxil olması da müstəqillik illərindən sonra yaranan və formalaşan kommersiya qurumları ilə bağlıdır. Kommersiya qurumlarının artması rəqabətin güclənməsinə, reklam bazarının inkişafına təkan verməklə yanaşı, professional menecment

fəaliyyətini də tələb edir. Qeyd etdiyimiz rəqabət mühiti, reklam bazarı, reytinq kimi məsələlər Azərbaycanda hələ formalaşma mərhələsində olduğu üçün media menecmentində də müəyyən çatışmazlıqların olmasını qaçılmaz edir. Bu mövzunu işıqlandırarkən qarşıya qoyduğumuz əsas məqsəd mövcud vəziyyətin təhlil olunaraq çatışmayan cəhətlərin göstərilməsi, eləcə də, media menecmentinin Azərbaycanda inkişafı üçün lazım olan addımların müəyyənləşdirilməsidir.

Açar sözlər: Media, Menecment, İnternet, Rəqabət

ABSTRACT

The information about the history and establishment reasons of the internet, which emerged as a result of constant rivalry is so detailed. The point we want to draw attention is the use of the internet and its technologies in the media, especially in the Azerbaijani media. The use of the internet in journalism, which enters and makes many areas easy, but also brings with it many innovations and challenges, has given it a new perspective on the concepts of boundaries, time and space. The creation and spread of the Internet around the world has accelerated the process of globalization, almost eliminated concept of distance . These innovations were not limited to faster information and longer distances, but also required a new approach to media management in general. The importance and difficulty of leading in an increasingly competitive environment, the conditions made by the market economy, commercial interests, etc. issues make a comprehensive analysis of this new approach necessary. Thus, it is important to have a look at management issues in the Azerbaijan internet media, which emerged during the independence years, formed and continues its development today.

The creation and development of internet media in Azerbaijan has played an important role in the professionalization of this field, access to the world, as well as made innovations in the concept of media management. The concept of media management is more general concept, typical for traditional media. The concept of management is relatively different from the conduction, as it is a term that appears with the formation of market relations. Thus, the activity of internet media can be ensured only by well-thought-out and planned management work. The introduction of the concept of management, which emerged on the basis of market relations, into the Azerbaijan media is also associated with the commercial institutions that emerged and were formed after the years of independence. The growth of commercial enterprises not only stimulates rivalry and the development of the advertising market, but also

requires professional management. The above-mentioned issues such as the competitive environment, the advertisment market, ratings, which are still in the process of formation in Azerbaijan, make it inevitable that there will be certain shortcomings in the media management. The main purpose of covering this topic is to analyze the current situation and show the shortcomings, as well as to identify the necessary steps for the development of media management in Azerbaijan.

Key words: Media, Management, İnternet, Competition

ŞEBİNKARAHİSAR (GİRESUN) BÖLGESİNDE KİL DAĞILIMLARININ ASTER VERİSİ İLE TESPİTİ

DETERMINATION OF CLAY DISTRIBUTIONS IN ŞEBİNKARAHİSAR (GİRESUN) REGION BY USING ASTER DATA

Dr. Oktay CANBAZ
Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi, Jeoloji Mühendisliği Bölümü, Sivas, Türkiye,
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-8161-1326

ÖZET

Doğu Pontidler, Sakarya Zonu'nun (Avrasya Plakası) en doğusunda olup, çok sayıda masif sülfid, porfiri, skarn ve damar tipi yataklara sahiplik eder. Şebinkarahisar bölgesi Doğu Pontidlerde yer almakta olup Üst Kretase volkanik kayaçları içerisinde damar tipi Pb-Zn yatakları içerir. Bu mineralizasyonlarla ilişkili hidrotermal alterasyon alanları iyi bir şekilde ortaya çıkar. Çalışma, ulaşılması güç olan ve henüz incelenmemiş birçok hidrotermal alterasyon alanlarına sahip olduğu için uzaktan algılama teknikleri için uygun bir sahadır. Toplanan temsili numunelerin içerdiği kil türlerini belirlemek için spektral ölçümler ASD Hi-Spec spektroradyometre cihazı ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Spektral sınıflandırma yöntemlerinden birisi olan Eşlenen Filtreleme yöntemi ASTER uydusu 9 bandına uygulanmıştır. Elde edilen harita, ulaşılması güç alanlarda kil tayini yapılabileceğini göstermiştir. Bu çalışmada elde edilen sonuçlar bölgede yapılacak olan madencilik faaliyetlerine katkı sağlayacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kurşun-Çinko Yatağı, Hidrotermal Alterasyon, ASTER, Kil Minerali, Eşlenen Filtreleme

ABSTRACT

The Eastern Pontides is situated in the eastern end of the Sakarya Zone (Eurasian Plate), which has numerous examples of the various mineralization types; including massive sulfide, porphyry, skarn, and vein. The Şebinkarahisar region is located in the Eastern Pontides, contains vein-type Pb-Zn deposits hosted by Upper Cretaceous volcanic rocks. Hydrothermal alteration zones including clay minerals are well-exposed related to the mineralizations. Since the study area has many uninvestigated hydrothermal alteration areas where are located in inaccessible points, the application of remote sensing techniques is favorable in this area. The spectral measurements of the collected representative samples were carried out by using the ASD spectroradiometer Hi-Spec in order to determine the clay types. It was determined the spectral signatures of the clay types including. The Matched Filtering method which is one of the spectral classification methods was applied to the nine bands ASTER. The obtained output image has shown that the clay types determinations can be performed in inaccessible points. This study has obtained results that will contribute to the mining activities in the region.

Keywords: Lead-Zinc Deposit, Hydrothermal Alteration, ASTER, Clay Mineral, Matched Filtering

GENÇ SEDANTER ERKEKLERDEKİ EGZERSİZ SONRASI PROTEİNÜRİDE NİTRİK OKSİTİN ROLÜ

EXERCISE-INDUCED PROTEINURIA AND NITRIC OXIDE RELEVANCE IN YOUNG SEDENTARY MALE

Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Oktay KURU

Muğla Sıtkı Koçman Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Fizyoterapi ve Rehabilitasyon Bölümü, Muğla - Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-8947-0505

Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Günnur KOÇER

Kıbrıs Yakındoğu Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, Fizyoloji Anabilim Dalı, Lefkoşa - KKTC
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-7889-4129

ÖZET

Egzersiz sonrası proteinüri, genellikle renal hemodinamik parametrelerdeki değişikliklere bağlı ortaya çıkan bir durum olarak kabul edilir. Bu çalışma egzersiz sonrası proteinüride nitrik oksitin rolü üzerine odaklanmıştır. Nitrik oksit, renal hemodinamiği etkileyen mekanizmalarda yer alan ve egzersiz uygulamaları sırasında seviyesi artan bir mediyatördür.

Sağlıklı genç sedanter erkek katılımcılar, bir haftalık aralıklarla üç yüksek yoğunluklu egzersiz seansı gerçekleştirdi. Üç ayrı veri grubu elde edildi: kontrol, NO donörü (izosorbit mononitrat, 3 x 10 mg, 12 saat arayla, son dozu egzersizden 2 saat önce) ve nitrik oksitle ilgisi olmayan vazodilatör, kalsiyum kanal blokörü (diltiazem, 3 x 60 mg, 12 saat arayla, son dozu egzersizden 2 saat önce) protokolleri. Egzersiz seansından hemen önce, 30 dakika ve 120 dakika sonra alınan idrar örnekleri proteinüri açısından incelendi. İlaçların neden olduğu sistemik kan basıncı değişiklikleri kan basıncı ölçümleri yapılarak değerlendirildi. Katılımcılar etik kurul izni sonrası seçilip değerlendirildi ve çalışmaya dahil edildi.

Uygulanan her iki ajan da sistolik ve diyastolik kan basıncında önemli bir düşüşe neden oldu; ancak, düşüş düzeyleri iki ajan arasında farklı değildi. Egzersiz seansları, tüm protokoller sırasında egzersizden 30 dakika sonra belirgin proteinüriye neden oldu. İdrarla protein atılımında egzersize bağlı artış, izosorbit mononitrat ile önemli ölçüde azalırken, diltiazem için benzer bir etki gözlenmedi.

Sonuçlarımız, egzojen nitrik oksitin egzersiz sırasında hemodinamik parametreleri değiştirebileceğini ve böylece egzersiz sonrası proteinüriyi azaltabileceğini ortaya koydu. Ayrıca, endojen nitrik oksitin, normal fizyolojik koşullar sırasında egzersiz sonrası protein atılımındaki aşırı yükselmeyi önleyebilmesi de olasıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Egzersiz, Proteinüri, Nitrik oksit, İzosorbid mononitrat, Diltiazem

ABSTRACT

Proteinuria after exercise is usually characterized by impaired renal hemodynamics. This study was focused on the role of nitric oxide in proteinuria after exercise. Nitric oxide is a biomolecule that participates in the mechanisms which affect renal hemodynamics, it is also a mediator that increases during long and intense exercise sessions.

Healthy male sedentary subjects performed three sessions of high-intensity exercise at weekly intervals. The results were evaluated in three different protocols as: control, nitric oxide donor (isosorbide mononitrate, 3 x 10 mg, 12 hr intervals and the last dose to be taken 2 hr before the exercise bout) and nitric oxide unrelated vasodilator, calcium channel blocker (diltiazem, 3 x 60 mg, 12 hr intervals and the last dose to be taken 2 hr before the exercise bout). Urine samples were obtained immediately before the exercise session and then 30 minutes and 120 minutes after the exercise trial, and were examined for proteinuria. Drug-induced changes in blood pressure were monitored by blood pressure measurements. The subjects were recruited after approval of ethical committee.

The two agents caused a significant decrease in systolic and diastolic blood pressure; however, the level of reduction achieved was not different for the two agents. Exercise sessions induced apparent proteinuria after 30 minutes of exercise for all protocols. Exercise-induced proteinuria was significantly lower after taking isosorbide mononitrate, while no similar effect was seen with diltiazem.

Our results showed that nitric oxide could change hemodynamic parameters during exercise and thus reduce proteinuria after exercise. In addition, endogenous nitric oxide might prevent excessive elevation of proteinuria after exercise under normal physiological conditions.

Keywords: Exercise, Proteinuria, Nitric oxide, Isosorbide mononitrate, Diltiazem

RENEWABLE ENERGY APPLICATION FOR SELF-SUSTAINABLE OFFSHORE MARICULTURE: THE CONCEPTUAL DESIGN

Omar Ahmad Mohamad[1], Mohammed Alavi[1], Sharul Sham Dol[1*]

[1]Department of Mechanical Engineering, Abu Dhabi University, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

ABSTRACT

Fish farming has become a blooming industry in the past few decades, especially to countries surrounded by large bodies of water. Offshore mariculture is rapidly developing and dimensions are expected to increase and locations are being moved to areas exposed to more energetic waves and stronger currents. Most fish farms have a large impact on polluting the environment and the species living in oceans; therefore, the idea of sustainable offshore has been introduced. The following project proposal aims at designing a complete automated offshore fish farm with renewable energy source and a durable physical structure. The design is revolved around three self-maintaining energies such as tidal, wind, and solar.

Keywords: Energy; Mariculture; Offshore; Renewable; Solar, Sustainable; Tidal, Wind

EBÛ UBEYDE B. CERRÂH'IN HAYATI VE KOMUTANLIĞI

LIFE AND COMMAND OF ABŪ UBEYDE B. CERRÂH

Doç. Dr. Ömer SABUNCU
Harran Üniversitesi İlahiyat Fakültesi
İslâm Tarihi ve Sanatları Bölümü
ORCID ID orcid.org/0000-0001-8424-8481

ÖZET

Ebû Ubeyde b. Cerrâh, Âşere-i Mübeşşere denilen cennet ile müjdelenen on kişiden biridir. Yaklaşık olarak Fil vakasından onüç yıl kadar sonra Miladi 583 yılında Mekke'de dünyaya gelmiştir. Ebû Ubeyde b. Cerrâh Resûlullah'ın soyu ile Fihr b. Mâlik'de birleşir. Benî Hâris kabilesinden olan Ebû Ubeyde, Câhiliye devrinde Mekke'de okuma yazma bilen birkaç kişiden biri olduğu için Kureyşliler kendisine değer verirdi. Hz. Ebû Bekir'in aracılığıyla, Osman b. Maz'ûn, Ubeyde b. Hâris, Abdurrahman b. Avf ve Ebû Seleme Abdullah b. Abdülesed ile birlikte Müslüman oldu.

Habeşistan'a hicret yolu açıldığında müşriklerin eza ve cefalarından kurtulmak için ikinci Habeşistan muhacirleriyle birlikte hicret etti. Uzun bir müddet Habeşistan'da kaldıktan sonra tekrar Mekke'ye döndü. Daha sonra Medine'ye hicret etti. Hz. Peygamber onu Sa'd b. Muâz ile kardeşleştirdi. Ebû Ubeyde Medine döneminde İslâmiyet'in tebliğ edilmesinde ve idarî işlerde önemli görevler aldı. Hz. Peygamber'le birlikte bütün gazvelere iştirak etti. Pek çok görev aldı. Resûlullah "Her ümmetin bir emini vardır; bu ümmetin emini de Ebû Ubeyde b. Cerrâh'tır" diyerek onu Necran'a gönderdi. Ondan sonra "Emînü'l-ümme/Ümmetin emini" lakabıyla anılan Ebû Ubeyde bu bölgedeki insanlara İslâmiyet'i öğretti. Birçok seferde kumandanlık yaptı.

Hz. Peygamber'in vefatı üzerine aralarında Ebû Bekir ve Hz. Ömer'in de bulunduğu bazı sahâbîler Ebû Ubeyde'ye halife olarak biat etmek istediler ama o kabul etmedi. Ebû Ubeyde, birçok sahâbînin ölümüne yol açan vebaya yakalanarak vefat etti.

Bu tebliğde Ebû Ubeyde'nin kısaca hayatı ve komutanlığı üzerinde durulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İslâm Tarihi, Ebû Ubeyde b. Cerrâh, Aşere-i Mübeşşere, Sahâbî, Komutan.

ABSTRACT

Abū Ubeyde b. Cerrâh is one of ten people heralded by the paradise called Asshere-i Mubeshere. He was born in Mecca in 583, approximately thirteen years after the elephant case. Abū Ubeyde b. Cerrâh merges with the descendants of the Messenger of God in Fihr b. Mâlik. Abū Ubeyde, a member of the Benî Haqqa tribe, was one of the few people who could read and write in Mecca during the Jahiye era, so the Quraysh cared about him. Through Abū Bakr, He converted to Islam with Osman b. Mazûn, Ubeyde b. Hâris, Abdurrahman b. Avf and Abū Seleme Abdullah b. Abdulesed.

When the road of emigration to Abyssinia was opened, he emigrated with the immigrants of the second Abyssinia in order to get rid of the suffering and suffering of the polytheists. After a long stay in Abyssinia, he returned to Mecca. He later emigrated to Medina. The Prophet brothered He with Sa‘d b. Muâz. Abū Ubeyde took important roles in the communiqué of Islam and administrative affairs during the Medina period. He participated in all the gazves with the Prophet. He’s done a lot of work. The Messenger of God said, "Every nation has a trust. The surest of this nation is Abū Ubeyde b. Cerrâh" and sent him to Necran. Abū Ubeyde, who was later nicknamed “Emînu’l-ummah”, taught Islam to the people in this region. He’s been commander in-command on many occasions.

Upon the death of the Prophet, some of the prophets, including Abū Bakr and Omar, wanted to pledge allegiance to Abū Ubeyde as caliph, but he refused. Abū Ubeyde died of the plague that led to the deaths of many of his subjects.

This communiqué will briefly focus on Abū Ubeyde’s life and command.

Keywords: History of Islam, Abū Ubeyde, Heralded, Companion, Commander.

HZ. EBÛ BEKİR HAKKINDAKİ ÂYET VE HADİSLER

VERSES AND HADİTHS ABOUT ABŪ BAKR

Doç. Dr. Ömer SABUNCU
Harran Üniversitesi İlahiyat Fakültesi
İslâm Tarihi ve Sanatları Bölümü
ORCID ID orcid.org/0000-0001-8424-8481

ÖZET

Hz. Ebû Bekir ilk Müslümanlardan olup İslâm tarihinde müstesna bir konuma sahiptir. Hz. Peygamber'in övgüsüne ismen mazhar olmuş, Kur'ân-ı Kerîm'de ise erdemli davranışlarına takdirle işaret edilmiştir. Onun 63 yıllık hayatı bu övgülere vesile olan pek çok hadise ile doludur. İslâm kültüründe ilk Müslüman erkek olarak tanınan Hz. Ebû Bekir İslamiyet'in doğuşu, gelişmesi ve yayılmasında malı ve canıyla mücadele etmiş şahsiyetlerden biridir. Pek çok kişinin onun sayesinde İslâm'la tanıştığı bilinmektedir.

Yirmi üç yıllık nübüvvet ikliminde Hz. Peygamber'in yanında abide bir şahsiyet olarak yetişen Hz. Ebû Bekir, Hz. Peygamber'in vefatından sonra yaşanan hassas problemlerde de isabetli kararlarıyla Kur'an'a, İslâm'a ve Müslümanlara unutulmayacak hizmetler yapmıştır.

Hz. Ebû Bekir hakkında bir kısım âyetler nazil olmuştur. Sadece Hz. Ebû Bekir hakkında inen âyetler olduğu gibi o ve başka sahâbîler hakkında nazil olan âyetler de bulunmaktadır. Bazı âyetlerin birden fazla iniş sebebi olabilmekte olup çalışmamızda bunlar da araştırılacaktır. Ayrıca onun rivayet ettiği hadisler ve kendisi hakkındaki hadisler titizlikle kaydedilmiştir. 142 hadis rivayet etmiştir. Onun bizzat kendisinin Resûlullah'tan rivayet ettiği hadisler, müsned türü ve diğer hadis kitaplarında mevcuttur.

Bu tebliğde ilk halife Hz. Ebû Bekir'in kısaca hayatı ve hakkındaki âyet ve hadisler üzerinde durulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İslâm Tarihi, Ebû Bekir, Aşere-i Mübeşşere, Sahâbî, Halife.

ABSTRACT

Abū Bakr was one of the first Muslims and has an exceptional position in the history of Islam. The Prophet was praised by name, and his virtuous behavior was appreciated in the Quran. His 63-year life is filled with many events that have been instrumental in these accolades. Known as the first Muslim man in Islamic culture, Abū Bakr is one of the people who fought with his property and life in the birth, development and spread of Islam. It is known that many people met Islam thanks to him.

In the climate of prophethood of twenty-three years, Abū Bakr, in the sensitive problems experienced after the death of the Prophet, he provided unforgettable services to the Quran, Islam and Muslims with his correct decisions.

Some verses about Abū Bakr were sent down. Only there are verses sent down about Abū Bakr as well as verses about him and other Companions. Some verses may have more than one reason for descent, and these will also be investigated in our study. In addition, the

hadiths he narrated and the hadiths about him were meticulously recorded. He narrated 142 hadiths. The hadiths that he himself narrated from the Messenger of Allah are available in musnad type and other hadith books.

In this message, the first caliph Abū Bakr's life and the verses and hadiths about him will be discussed briefly.

Keywords: History of Islam, Abū Bakr, Heralded, Companion, Caliph.

SAÎD B. ZEYD'İN HAYATI VE KİŞİLİĞİ

LIFE AND PERSONALITY OF SAID B. ZAYD

Doç. Dr. Ömer SABUNCU
Harran Üniversitesi İlahiyat Fakültesi
İslâm Tarihi ve Sanatları Bölümü
ORCID ID orcid.org/0000-0001-8424-8481

ÖZET

Saîd bin Zeyd, Aşere-i Mübeşere denilen Cennet ile müjdelenen on kişiden biridir. Miladi 600 yılı civarında Mekke'de dünyaya gelmiştir. Saîd, henüz ondokuz yirmi yaşlarında bir genç iken Resûlullah'ın ilâhî dâvetini duyar duymaz hiç tereddüde kapılmadan hanımı ve babasının amcası kızı Fâtıma bint Hattab ile birlikte Müslüman oldu. Çok genç yaşta İslâmiyeti kabul eden Saîd b. Zeyd'ın on ikinci veya on üçüncü Müslüman olduğu nakledilir. Saîd b. Zeyd, Mekke'de iken Müslüman olan bir çok Kureyşli gibi çeşitli eza, cefa ve işkencelere uğramıştır. Hz. Ömer kız kardeşi Fâtıma bint Hattab ile eniştesi Sâid bin Zeyd'in çaba ve gayretleriyle Müslüman olmuştur.

Uhud, Hendek Savaşları'nda ve Hudeybiye Musalahası'nda bulunmuş ve Mekke'nin Fethi'ne iştirak etmiştir. Ayrıca Huneyn Gazvesi, Taif Kuşatması ve Tebük Seferi'ne katılmıştır. Vedâ Haccı'nda bulunmuştur. Râşid Halifeler döneminde önemli hizmetleri olmuştur.

Uzun boylu, esmer tenli, saçları gür biriydi. Cesur, cömert ve çok dirayetli idi. Sahâbîler arasında teslimiyeti ile bilinirdi. Vefat edince techiz ve tekfin işlerini, dava arkadaşı ve komşusu olan Sa'd b. Ebû Vakkâs bizzat kendi elleriyle yaptı. Cenaze namazını Abdullah b. Ömer'ın kıldırmasından sonra, naaşı Akik Vâdisi'ndeki çiftliğinden alınarak Medine'ye götürüldü. Cennetü'l-Bâkî Kabristanlığı'na defnedildi.

Bu tebliğde Saîd b. Zeyd'in kısaca hayatı ve kişiliği üzerinde durulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İslâm Tarihi, Saîd b. Zeyd, Aşere-i Mübeşşere, Sahâbî.

ABSTRACT

Said b. Zayd is one of the ten people who were given the good news of Paradise called Aşere-i Mübeşere. He was born in Mecca around 600 AD. When Said was a young man at the age of nineteen and twenty, he became a Muslim with his wife and his father's uncle's daughter Fatima bint Khattab without hesitation upon hearing the divine invitation of the Messenger of Allah. It is reported that Said b. Zayd was the twelfth or thirteenth Muslim. Said b. Zayd was subjected to various persecution, torment and torture like many Quraish people who were Muslim while in Mecca. Omar became a Muslim with the efforts and efforts of his sister Fatima bint Khattab and his brother in law Said b. Zayd.

Uhud was in the Battles of the Trench and the Hudaybiye Musalaha and participated in the Conquest of Mecca. He also participated in Huneyn Campaign, Taif Siege and Tabuk

Campaign. He was found in the Veda Pilgrimage. He had important services during the reign of the Rashid Caliphs.

He was tall, with dark skin and thick hair. He was courageous, generous, and very skillful. He was known for his surrender among the Companions. When he passed away, he carried out the work of the technician and takf, his friend and neighbor Sa‘d b. Abī Waḳḳāṣ made it with his own hands. The funeral prayer of Abdullah b. After Umar led him, his body was taken from his farm in the Akik Valley and taken to Madinah. He was buried in Cennetu’l-Bâkî Cemetery.

In this message, Saîd b. Zayd’s life and personality will be briefly emphasized.

Keywords: History of Islam, Saîd b. Zeyd, Heralded, Companion.

ARAZİ VE ŞEHİR PLANLAMASINDA SİSMİK MİKROBÖLGELEME

SEISMIC MICROZONATION IN LAND AND URBAN PLANNING

Doç. Dr. Özcan BEKTAŞ
Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi, Jeofizik Mühendisliği Bölümü, Sivas, Türkiye,
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-5232-4654
Prof. Dr. Aydın BÜYÜKSARAÇ
Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Üniversitesi, Çan MYO, Çanakkale, Türkiye
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-4279-4158

ÖZET

Depremlerin, bir doğa olayı olarak algılanmaya başlandığı 1900'lü yılların başından günümüze kadar dünya genelinde birçok coğrafyada çok sayıda deprem meydana gelmiştir. Özellikle büyük depremler yapılarda yıkımlara yol açmış ve çok sayıda can ve mal kaybı oluşmuştur. Ancak deprem araştırmaları yoğunlaşarak sürmüştür. Son yıllarda gelişen deprem zararlarının en aza indirgenmesi kavramı çerçevesinde, kent planlamaları öncesi zeminlerin deprem duyarlıklarının belirlenmesi ve buna göre kat yükseklikleri, yerleşim planlaması yapılması, deprem güvenliği önceliğinde gerçekleştirilebilmektedir. Bu amaçla deprem sırasında zemin davranışının düzeyi, küçük titreşimlerin kaydedilerek analiz edilmesi yoluyla belirlenebilmektedir. Kent alanı, farklı zemin içeriklerinin farklı davranışlarına bağlı olarak bölgelere ayrılabilmektedir. Böylece depreme en duyarlı bölgelere güvenli yerleşim sağlanabilmektedir. Tüm dünyada sismik mikrobölgeleme adıyla sürdürülen bu çalışmalar yaygınlaşarak sürmektedir. Ülkemizde de uygulama örnekleri olan sismik mikrobölgeleme çalışmaları, birçok yerleşim yerinde yapılmış ve bunların bazıları uygulamaya geçirilmiştir. Bu çalışma kapsamında ülkemizde tarafımızdan gerçekleştirilen sismik mikrobölgeleme çalışma örneklerinin yanı sıra dünyadaki benzer çalışmalar hakkında bilgi verilerek karşılaştırma yapılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sismik, deprem, bölgeleme, zemin

ABSTRACT

From the early 1900s, when earthquakes began to be perceived as a natural phenomenon, many earthquakes have occurred in many geographies around the world. Especially large earthquakes have caused destruction in buildings and many loss of life and property have occurred. However, earthquake studies continued intensely. Within the framework of the concept of minimizing earthquake damages that has developed in recent years, it is possible to determine the earthquake sensitivity of the soils before urban planning and accordingly, floor heights, layout planning, earthquake safety priority. For this purpose, recording and analyzing small vibrations can determine the level of soil behavior during an earthquake. The urban area can be divided into zones depending on the different behavior of different soil contents. Thus, safe settlements can be provided in the regions most susceptible to earthquakes. These studies, which are carried out under the name of seismic microzonation all over the world, continue to become widespread. Seismic microzonation studies, which are also application examples in our country, have been carried out in many settlements and some of them have been implemented. Within the scope of this study, a comparison will be made by giving

information about the seismic microzonation studies carried out by us in our country as well as similar studies in the world.

Keywords: Seismic, earthquake, zoning, soil

ZEYTİN YAPRAĞI EKSTRAKTI İÇEREN YENİLEBİLİR KAPLAMANIN SOĞUTULMUŞ GÖKKUŞAĞI ALABALIĞI FİLETO KALİTESİNE ETKİSİ

EFFECT OF EDIBLE COATING INCORPORATED WITH OLIVE LEAF EXTRACT ON THE QUALITY OF REFRIGERATED RAINBOW TROUT FILLET

Doç. Dr. Özlem EMİR ÇOBAN
Fırat Üniversitesi, Su Ürünleri Fakültesi, Elazığ/TÜRKİYE
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-1388-0740
Doç. Dr. Mehmet Zülfü ÇOBAN
Fırat Üniversitesi, Keban Meslek Yüksekokulu, Elazığ/TÜRKİYE
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-5645-5456

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, zeytin yaprağı ekstraktı (%0,5 ZYE ve %1 ZYE) ile zenginleştirilmiş bir yenilebilir kaplamanın (kitosan), soğuk depolama sırasında gökkuşağı alabalığı filetolarının kalitesi üzerindeki koruyucu etkileri araştırıldı. 20 günlük bir depolama boyunca balık filetoları 4 ◦C'de depolandı ve 5 gün ara ile analiz edildi. 10 günlük soğutulmuş depolamadan sonra duyusal (görünüş, lezzet, koku, renk ve genel Kabul edilebilirlik) ve kimyasal (TVB-N, TBA and PV) özellikler kontrol numunesinde istenmeyen sonuçlara ulaşılırken, Kitosan / ZYE ile kaplanmış numunelerin, özellikle %1 ZYÖ konsantrasyonunda, önemli ölçüde daha kararlı olduğu tespit edildi.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yenilebilir film, Zeytin yaprağı, Antioksidan aktivite, Balık fileto kalitesi, *Oncorhyncus mykiss*

ABSTRACT

In this study, the protective effects of an edible coating (chitosan) enriched with olive leaf extract (0.5% OLE and 1% OLE) on the quality of rainbow trout fillets during cold storage were investigated. During a 20-day storage period, fish fillets were stored at 4C and analyzed at 5 days intervals. After 10 days of refrigerated storage, sensory (appearance, flavor, odor, color, and general acceptability) and chemical (TVB-N, TBA, and PV) properties are undesirable in the control sample, while the samples coated with Chitosan / OLE are significantly It was found to be significantly more stable.

Keywords: Edible film, Olive leaf, Antioxidant activity, Fish fillet quality, Rainbow trout

DOĞAL AFETLERDE OLUŞABİLECEK TEHLİKELİ MADDE OLAYLARI

DANGEROUS MATERIAL EVENTS THAT MAY OCCUR IN NATURAL DISASTERS

Doç. Dr. Özüm ERKİN GEYİKTEPE

Izmir Demokrasi University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Nursing Deparment, İzmir, Turkey.

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-0977-2854

ÖZET

Bu derlemede doğal afetlerde oluşabilecek tehlikeli madde olayları ve dünya için önemi, NATECH kazalarının geçmişten günümüze değişen tanımı, NATECH kaynağı doğal afetler, NATECH riski taşıyan alt yapılar, NATECH verileri, kaza örnekleri, NATECH risk analizi ve NATECH ile ilgili yasal düzenlemeler ele alınarak incelenmiştir. NATECH, ilk olarak 1970'lerin sonunda incelenen ve özellikle Büyük Doğu Japonya Depremi (2011) ve Tsunami'den sonra yakın geçmişte yeniden önem kazanan karmaşık olaylardır. NATECH olaylarının sonuçları, sağlık etkileri ve çevresel bozulmadan, varlıklara verilen hasar ve iş kesintisi nedeniyle yerel veya bölgesel düzeylerde büyük ekonomik kayıplara kadar değişebilir. Avrupa Komisyonu'nun (2012) verilerine göre, Avrupa Birliği üye devletleri ve Avrupa Ekonomik Kalkınma ve İş Birliği Örgütü'ne üye ülkelerinin en az % 50'si, bazen ölümler ve yaralanmalarla, çevresel ve / veya ekonomik hasarla birlikte bir veya daha fazla NATECH kazası yaşamıştır. Günümüzde iklim değişikliği nedeniyle NATECH riskinin beklenen artışı ve toplumumuzun artan savunmasızlığı nedeniyle durum daha da kötüleşmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Doğal afet, NATECH, tehlikeli madde.

ABSTRACT

In this review, hazardous material events that may occur in natural disasters and their importance for the world, the changing definition of NATECH accidents from past to present, NATECH source natural disasters, NATECH risk infrastructures, NATECH data, accident examples, NATECH risk analysis and legal regulations related to NATECH are examined. NATECH are complex events that were first studied in the late 1970s and have gained importance in the recent past, especially after the Great East Japan Earthquake (2011) and the Tsunami. The consequences of NATECH events can range from health impacts and environmental degradation, to large economic losses at the local or regional levels due to damage to assets and business disruption. According to data from the European Commission (2012), at least 50% of European Union member states and member states of the Organization for European Economic Development and Cooperation have one or more NATECHs, sometimes with deaths and injuries, environmental and / or economic damage. had an accident. Today, the situation is getting worse due to the expected increase in NATECH risk due to climate change and the increasing vulnerability of our society.

Keywords:Natural Disaster, NATECH, Hazardous material.

İLKOKUL İKİNCİ SINIF DÜZEYİNDE ANİMASYON DESTEKLİ ÖĞRETİM YÖNTEMİNİN YAZMA BECERİSİ ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

THE EFFECTS OF ANIMATION AIDED TEACHING METHOD IN PRIMARY SCHOOL SECOND GRADE LEVEL ON WRITING SKILLS

Pelin DERELİ

Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü,

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-0847-1574

Doç.Dr.Mustafa BAŞARAN

Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-1684-5852

ÖZET

Türkçe dersi hem diğer derslerdeki akademik başarının önemli bir yordayıcısı olduğu hem de kişiler arası etkili iletişiminin ve dolayısıyla sosyal becerilerin temelinde yer aldığı için son derece önemli bir derstir. Bu bağlamda MEB müfredatı incelendiğinde de ilk ve ortaokul seviyesinde Türkçe dersinin önemli bir yer tuttuğu görülmektedir. Türkçe dersinde okuma-yazama-dinleme ve konuşma olmak üzere dört temel dil becerisinin kazandırılması amaçlanmaktadır. Bu derste hedeflenen kazanımlara daha kolay ulaşılması, kalıcılığın arttırılması ve derslerin daha eğlenceli geçmesi için bazı önlemler alınması gerektiği söylenebilir. Alınacak önlemlerin başında kazanımlara uygun olan öğretim yöntem ve tekniklerinin kullanılması ve seçilen materyallerin amaca hizmet edecek şekilde belirlenmesi gelmektedir.

Bu yöntemlerden biri de animasyon destekli öğretim yöntemidir. Animasyon, nesnelerin görselleri peş peşe sıralandırılarak oluşturulan hareketli görüntüdür. Animasyon destekli öğretim, içerisinde çoktan seçmeli, eşleştirme, doğru yanlış, sürükle bırak gibi farklı türlerde interaktif test ve etkinliklerin olduğu çevrimiçi ya da çevrimdışı ortamda uygulanabilen eğitim materyalleri kullanılarak yapılan öğretimdir. Bu materyaller aynı anda birçok duyu organına hitap ettiği için öğrenmede dikkati arttıran ve sınırsız biçimde tekrar olanağı sunduğundan kalıcılığı kolaylaştıran materyallerdir. Ayrıca animasyon tekniğinin kullanıldığı eğitim yazılımları sayesinde öğrencilere öğretilmek istenen soyut kavramları somutlaştırma ve zihinde canlandırma güçlükleri ortadan kaldırılabilir.

Bu araştırmanın amacı ilkokul ikinci sınıf düzeyinde animasyon destekli öğretim yönteminin öğrencilerin yazma becerisi üzerindeki etkisini tespit etmektir. Bu amaç doğrultusunda araştırmada nicel araştırma yöntemlerinden yarı deneysel yöntem kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma evreni 2020-2021 Eğitim öğretim yılın güz döneminde İstanbul/Sultangazi ilçesinde bulunan devlet okulundaki ilkokul ikinci sınıf öğrencileridir. Bu evrenden rastgele küme örnekleme yöntemi kullanılarak seçilen iki şube üzerinde deneysel çalışma gerçekleştirilmiştir.

Yapılan araştırmanın sonuçlarıyla Türkçe dersinde animasyon destekli öğretim yöntemini kullanımının başarıya olan etkisi ortaya konabilecektir. Bu sayede sınıf öğretmenleri Türkçe derslerindeki akademik başarıyı arttırmak, kalıcılığı sağlamak ve daha eğlenceli bir şekilde öğretim yapma konusunda alternatif yollardan haberdar olabilecektir. Ayrıca bu sonuçlar okul idarecileri başta olmak üzere eğitim yöneticilerine derslerin verimli ve eğlenceli geçmesi hususunda karar alırken yol gösterici olabilir. Eğitim materyali tasarımında da bu araştırma sonuçları materyal tasarlama aşamasında ilgililere rehberlik yapabilir.

Araştırmanın uygulama aşamasında örnekleme alınan iki şubeden biri tesadüfen deney ve kontrol grubu alarak belirlenmiştir. Yapılan ön testte her iki grubun yazma becerisiyle ilgili araştırmacı tarafından geliştirilen başarı testinden aldıkları sonuçlar arasında manidar bir fark olmadığı görülmüştür.

Araştırmada daha sonra ikinci sınıf Türkçe dersi programında yer alan yazma kazanımlarından "Anlamlı ve kurallı cümleler yazar.'' kazanımına yönelik kontrol grubuna geleneksel ve deney grubuna ise animasyon destekli öğretim yöntemi ile iki ders saati öğretim yapılmıştır. Uygulamalar bittiğinde öğrencilerin akademik başarılarını ölçmek için geliştirilen bir başarı testi uygulanmıştır.

Araştırmada elde edilen veriler t testi uygulanarak analiz edilmiştir. Yapılan araştırma sonucunda elde edilen verilerden hareketle ulaşılan sonuçlar şu şekildedir:

Uygulama sonrası yapılan t testinde deney grubu lehine anlamlı bir fark çıkmıştır. Diğer bir deyişle Türkçe dersinde animasyon destekli öğretim yöntemi kullanımı bu dersteki akademik başarıyı arttırmakta ve kalıcılığa destek olmaktadır.

1. ***Anahtar Kelimeler:*** *Türkçe Öğretimi, Yazma Öğretimi, Animasyon Destekli Öğretim Yöntemi*

2.

ABSTRACT

The Turkish lesson is an extremely important lesson as it is an important predictor of academic success in other lessons and is at the basis of effective interpersonal communication and therefore social skills. In this context, when the MEB (Ministry of Education) curriculum is examined, it is seen that Turkish lessons at primary and secondary school level have an important place. In the Turkish course, it is aimed to gain four basic language skills: reading, writing, listening and speaking. It can be said that some precautions should be taken in order to reach the objectives targeted in this lesson more easily, to increase the permanence and to make the lessons more enjoyable. The most important measures to be taken are the use of teaching methods and techniques suitable for the outcomes and the determination of the selected materials to serve the purpose.

One of these methods is animation-supported teaching method. Animation is a moving image created by sequencing the images of objects. Animation-supported education is education

using educational materials that can be applied online or offline, with different types of interactive tests and activities, such as multiple choice, matching, right-wrong, drag-and-drop.

Since these materials address many sensory organs at the same time, they increase attention in learning and facilitate permanence as they offer limitless repetition. In addition, thanks to educational software that uses animation technique, the difficulties of concretizing and visualizing abstract concepts to be taught to students can be eliminated.

The aim of this study is to determine the effect of animation-supported teaching method on students' writing skills at the second grade of primary school. For this purpose, quasi-experimental method, one of the quantitative research methods, was used in the research. The study population of the study is the second grade students of the primary school in the state school in Istanbul / Sultangazi district in the fall semester of the 2020-2021 academic year. An experimental study was carried out on two branches selected from this universe using the random cluster sampling method.

With the results of the research, the effect of using animation-supported teaching method on success in Turkish lessons will be revealed. In this way, classroom teachers will be able to learn about alternative ways to increase academic success in Turkish lessons, to ensure permanence and to teach in a more enjoyable way. In addition, these results can be a guide to education administrators, especially school administrators, while making decisions about the efficient and enjoyable course of the lessons. In the design of educational materials, these research results can guide those concerned in the material design phase.

In the implementation phase of the study, one of the two branches that were sampled was randomly selected as an experiment and a control group. In the pre-test, it was observed that there was no significant difference between the results of the achievement test developed by the researcher on writing skills of both groups.

Later in the study, two lesson hours were taught to the control group and the experimental group with animation-supported teaching method for the acquisition of "Writes meaningful and regular sentences." From the writing acquisitions included in the second-grade Turkish lesson program. When the applications were completed, an achievement test developed to measure the academic success of the students was applied.

The data obtained in the research were analyzed by applying the t test. The results obtained based on the data obtained as a result of the research are as follows:

A significant difference was found in favor of the experimental group in the t-test performed after the application. In other words, the use of animation-supported teaching method in the Turkish lesson increases the academic success in this lesson and supports permanence.

Keywords: Turkish Teaching, Teaching Writing, Animation Supported Teaching Method

DEVELOPING A QUESTION ANSWERING SYSTEM FOR COVID-19

Priya Darshini B

Dr. Mahalingam College of Engineering and Technology, Information Technology

Monisha B

Dr. Mahalingam College of Engineering and Technology, Information Technology

Indira Priyadarshini J

Dr. Mahalingam College of Engineering and Technology, Information Technology

ABSTRACT

The recent outbreak of the novel coronavirus is wreaking all over the world and researchers are struggling to effectively combat it. One reason why the fight is difficult is due to lack of information and knowledge. Our project is a web application, Question Answering Systems (QASs) which generate answers of questions asked in natural languages. Early QASs are developed for restricted domains and have limited capabilities. Our system leverages information retrieval approaches to provide entity-level answers which are complementary to QA models. Evaluation of (QASs) are carried out by using a manual created datasets which is based on information from various sources. We hope our system will be helpful for information retrieval on COVID-19, but for future pandemics as well.

Keywords: Cosine Similarity, Sentence embedding, Tensor flow

THE ROLE OF THE FAMILY ENVIRONMENT IN THE FORMATION OF NATIONAL ETHNIC FEELINGS IN ADOLESCENTS

Kamala Mirzayeva
PhD student, Odlar Yurdu University

ABSTRACT

Hospitality, sincerity, love for the motherland, love of the state, land, honor, zeal, respect, national identity, national identity, national feeling, national spirit, tolerance, multiculturalism, humanity, national culture are formed in the family. We saw it in the Azerbaijani-Armenian Great Patriotic War. During the war, all families in Azerbaijan received moral and psychological support for their sons and daughters who went to war. They were advised to fight like men in battle and destroy the enemy. Grandmothers and grandfathers instructed their sons to fight the enemy like wolves.

Of course, the foundation of moral education, national education begins with the family. The order of its organization ensures the future normal or slow development of the citizen. This idea, which came from millions of years of experience, has earned the right to citizenship in scientific pedagogy. Aristotle, Socrates, Ch. Bahmanyar, N. Tusi, N. Ganjavi, MT Sidgi and dozens of other great scholars, whose names we have not mentioned, knowingly justified the need to pay attention to national education in their philosophical and selected works. Although simple, they worked out the scientific basis for its effective organization.

However, times have changed from time to time, people's intellectual levels have increased significantly, economic and social conditions have increased and decreased at various stages, the number and network of schools and educators, public educational institutions have expanded, new media have been added to the family. All this has had a significant impact on the education of the younger generation. Based on this, there is a need to look at the national education of children in a new context.

Keywords: Hospitality, sincerity, love of country, love of state, land, honor, zeal, respect, national identity, national identity, national feeling, national spirit, tolerance, multiculturalism, humanity, national culture

OPTIMAL SOLUTION OF INDOOR LIGHTING SYSTEM BASED ON FUZZY LOGIC

Rahib Imamguluyev
Odlar Yurdu University, Department of IT and Engineering
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-3998-7901

ABSTRACT

Daylight constantly changes quantity and quality according to the season, time of day and weather. In this respect, it has a lively and dynamic character. Man has developed in such a light since the day he existed on earth, and his entire organism, from the work of certain guds to his psychological life, has been formed accordingly. With these features, it may be thought that it is necessary to benefit from daylight as much as possible. However, contemporary life, most of today's working conditions, density of urban settlements and similar factors have resulted in the insufficiency of daylight in lighting. A few examples can be listed as follows:

• In daylight, the quality is variable and random. It cannot meet the requirements of contemporary lighting technique in this regard. In other words, good vision conditions cannot be achieved with this light for every situation and subject of study.

• Daylight is both unstable and variable in terms of quality, but also variable in terms of quantity depending on many factors. This is a major drawback in terms of illuminance requirements.

• Daylight entering through the openings in the building shell is very insufficient, especially in large buildings, when required. Collecting sunlight outside the building and spreading it into the structure with light conductors can be considered as a more theoretical approach for now, and when large structures are considered, there is again a quantitative deficiency .

• These examples can be increased further. The great improvement in artificial light sources and electronic control of illumination, as a result, made windows a psychologically necessary structural element only in relation to the outside world. Thus, it is expedient to use a fuzzy logic in solving this problem.

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Keywords: fuzzy logic, fuzzy set, economic, security, indicators

ASSESSMENT OF INDICATORS OF THE ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF TRANSPORT LOGISTICS: PERFORMANCE AND AGGREGATE

Abil Suleymanov
PhD student, Odlar Yurdu University

ABSTRACT

It is well known that any economic research ends with the determination of the economic efficiency of certain subsystems. This approach is fully and completely related to research in the field of transport logistics in the overall logistics system.

To achieve this goal, one should clearly understand the main indicators of the effectiveness of THB.

The main indicators of the economic efficiency of logistics, in particular, TL are usually considered the following:

- the degree of stocks and a decrease in the need for warehouse storage;

- the term of movement of the MP in the LAN;

- time of the order service cycle, quality and level of services;

- the quality of technical specifications in the system of commodity movement;

- the volume of consignments of goods;

- the degree of implementation of production facilities;

- performance, flexibility, stability and efficiency.

Foreign practice shows that significant expenditures in drugs (according to foreign experience, from 20 to 30%) are transportation by long-distance modes of transport (30-50%); warehouse, reloading operations and storage of goods (30-50%); packaging (10-20%); management (5-15%); others, including order processing (10-20%). Next, we will define the main elements of the components of economic efficiency for drug trafficking and drugs. It is known that the effect is calculated as the savings in money, obtained as a result of the achievement of TL and drugs, the specified parameters of the following indicators.

Keywords: logistics, transport, market , economic

SYSTEMATIC ANALYSIS OF INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC SECURITY OF THE STATE ON THE BASIS OF FUZZY LOGIC MODEL

Harun OZTAS
Odlar Yurdu University, Department of IT and Engineering

ABSTRACT

The content of the economic security of the state is determined by the type of socio-economic formation, as well as the technological system and the corresponding stage of cyclical development (1).

Economic security is a situation in the socio-economic sphere of a sustainable developing state, which allows to ensure the national interests in the face of internal and external threats to the sustainable development of the country.

Therefore, economic security can be applied mainly to sustainable developing countries, and in this case, the solution of the issue of ensuring the economic security of the state should allow to achieve a more global goal - sustainable development of the country. It is expedient to apply a two-stage model of determining the level of economic security. In this case, the main generalized national interest in the first stage is the parameters of the sustainability of the state's development, and the second stage is the level of protection of the stability in the face of internal and external threats. Threats to the loss of economic security can be functionally classified according to the criteria of the object of the threat - some of the threats affect the sustainability of development, while others affect the degree of its protection.

The methodology for calculating the sustainable development index can be effectively applied to assess the sustainability of a country's development. This method differs in principle from all other existing methodologies by using the main trends as potentials, as well as the parameters that characterize them.

Keywords: fuzzy logic, fuzzy set, economic, security, indicators

A STUDY ON BIOLOGY STUDENT' CONCEPTIONS OF POTENTIAL ENERGY

Rahioui Fatima

Microbial Biotechnology Laboratory, Faculty of Sciences and Technologies, Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University, B.P 2202, Fez, Morocco

Mohammed Ali Tahri Jouti

Microbial Biotechnology Laboratory, Faculty of Sciences and Technologies, Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University, B.P 2202, Fez, Morocco

ABSTRACT

Understanding the potential energy of electrons is the first step to understand the fluxes of electrons, which are the basis of energy transduction in living cells. The aim of this work is to find out how students understand the concept: potential energy of electrons. Most of the previous studies asked students about their understanding of the changes in the "potential energy'' that occur during bonding and molecular interactions. They do not seek how they understand the changes in the potential energy of electrons from one energy level to another which seems the basis for understanding the potential energy changes of a system as two objects (atoms or molecules) approach one another. In this work, we will evaluate the students understanding of the change of energy potential in the atom. To identify Students' misconception, we analyzed the obtained results by Subject Package for Social Science (SPSS). The results revealed that students could not develop a coherent understanding and explicit connections from the macroscopic to the atomic – molecular level.

Keywords: Students understanding, potential energy, energy transduction,

PEYGAMBER MUCİZELERİNİN GÜNÜMÜZE YANSIMASI

REFLECTION OF PROPHET'S MIRACLES TO OUR AGE

Prof. Dr. Ramazan BICER
Sakarya Universitesi İlahiyat Fakültesi
ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1501-2103
Arş. Gör. Merve BASILKAN
Sakarya Üniversitesi İlahiyat Fakültesi
ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0467-3256

ÖZET

Olağanüstülük, tabiatüstülük, harikuladelik anlamlarında olan mucize, Allah'tan tarafından peygamberlerin, Tanrı'nın elçileri olduklarına yönelik iddialarının hak olduğunun bir delili olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Buna göre mucize, insanların alışageldiklerinin dışında bir olgudur. Sıradışı olaylar olan bu hadiseler peygamberlerin elinde gerçekleşmiş olmakla birlikte, Allah'ın fiilidir. Bu ilahi eylem, peygamberin elinden çıkan her olağanüstülükte değildir. Tanrısal boyut, daha özel ve dar alanlı fiiller için söz konusudur. Bu doğrultuda her peygamberin dönem ve zamanlarına özgü şartlar doğrultusunda bir veya birden fazla mucizesi bulunmaktadır. Peygamber mucizeleri akli ve hissi olmak üzere iki boyutta değerlendirilmektedir. Akla ve akli düşünceye hitap eden akli mucize, tamamen peygamberlerin öğretilerinin aklı çıkarımlar sonucu değerlendirilmesine yöneliktir. Bunlar ise onların öğretileri ve bireysel ve de toplumsal hayata yönelik dini-tecrübi sunumlarıdır. İkinci kısım olan hissi mucizeler ise duyulara hitap eden ve fiziki bir varlığı söz konusu olanlardır. Hissi mucizeler, peygamberin sıradışı olduğunun bir tezahürü olması yanında, çağın ihtiyaçlarına ışık tutan, örneklik teşkil eden birtakım olgulardır. Sadece peygamberlere özgü olan mucize, onun bizzat iradesiyle meydana gelmediği için, İlahi fiil olarak kabul edilmiştir. Ancak hissi mucizeler, aynı kategoride değerlendirilmemektedir. Zira bu kısımda beşerî tecrübe ve tabiattaki bir olgunun dışa sunumu da bulunmaktadır. Buna göre bu tür mucizelerin benzerlerinin gerçekleştirilmesi imkânı söz konusu olmaktadır. Peygamberler, insanlara dünya ve ahiret mutluluğunun reçetelerini sunmaktadır. Onların öğretileri daha çok ahirette olmakla birlikte, insanların dünyevi gereksinimlerini karşılayacak bazı öğretileri de mevcuttur. Aslında peygamberlerin mucize olarak adlandırılan ve olağanüstülük içeren eylemleri, bir bakıma dünya hayatına yönelik veri ve mesajlar da içermektedir. Bu tebliğimizde peygamber mucizelerinin insanlığın bilim ve teknolojisinin gelişme sürecindeki katkıları üzerinde duracağız.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Peygamber, Mucize, Rehberlik, Kutsal mesajlar, Bilim ve Teknoloji,

ABSTRACT

The miracle, which means extraordinary, supernatural and marvelous, is defined by Allah as an evidence that the claims of the prophets that they are the messengers of God are true. Accordingly, a miracle is a phenomenon that is not what people are used to. Although these extraordinary events took place in the hands of the prophets, they are the deeds of God. Accordingly, each prophet has one or more miracles in accordance with the conditions specific to his periods and times. Prophet miracles are evaluated in two dimensions, namely his mind and feeling. The mental miracle that appeals to reason and rational thought is solely aimed at evaluating the teachings of the prophets as a result of rational inferences. These are their teachings and their religious-experiential presentations for individual and social life. The second part, sensual miracles, are those that appeal to the senses and have a physical presence. Sensual miracles, besides being a manifestation of the extraordinary nature of the prophet, are some exemplary phenomena that shed light on the needs of the age. Since the miracle, which is unique to prophets only, did not take place by his own will, it was accepted as a divine act. However, sensual miracles are not considered in the same category. Because, in this part, there is also an external presentation of a phenomenon in human experience and nature. Accordingly, it is possible to realize similar miracles. Prophets offer people the prescriptions of happiness in the world and the hereafter. Although their teachings are mostly in the hereafter, they also have some teachings that will meet the worldly needs of people. In fact, the extraordinary actions of the prophets, which are called miracles, also contain data and messages about the life of the world. In this paper, we will focus on the contributions of the miracles of the prophets in the development process of humanity's science and technology.

Keywords: Prophet, Miracle, Guidance, Sacred messages, Science and Technology.

INFLUENCE OF BANKING INSTITUTIONS ON DEVELOPMENT OF GREEN FINANCE IN KENYA

Raphael MWANU

KCA University

Nairobi

Olanrewaju Isola FATOKI, PhD

KCA University

Nairobi

ABSTRACT

Globally, there has been immense pressure for government and private institutions to play a role in decreasing the carbon-print which is a major climate concern. The United Nations in formulating sustainable development goals has called for various actors to take up their steps that can help advance environmentally friendly practices. The banking industry has been at the forefront in the financial industry in advocating for the development of green finance. Despite this, the adoption of green finance and the development of green finance within Kenya has not been at par with other global players. The current study sought to determine the influence of banking institutions on green finance development. The research specifically reviewed the effect of banking regulations, green banking policies and banking institutions incentives on green finance development. The unit of analysis of the study was the 41 commercial banks operating in Kenya. The unit of observation was 3-senior level managers within the commercial banks. The study adopted a census sampling of the 123 respondents. The research utilized a structured research questionnaire that was utilized in the data collection process. The collected research data were analyzed quantitatively using descriptive and inferential analysis techniques. The study results were presented using charts and tables. The analysis showed that commercial banks have witnessed improvement in green credit, green mortgages, green bancassurance products and green project financing. The correlation tests indicated there is a strong and positive effect of banking regulations and green policies on the development of green finance while banking incentives had a positive and moderate effect. The regression results showed that 76.3% of changes in the development of green finance are determined by the banking institutions in Kenya. The study concluded that banking regulations and green banking policies have a positive and significant influence on the development of green finance. The research also concluded that banking incentives have a significant and negative influence on the development of green finance. The research recommends that the government should play an active role in increasing incentives and tax exemptions to commercial banks that will help advance the investments towards green finance. The study further recommends that commercial banks should align their form strategic alliances with development agencies who will help in improving the banks financial and technical capacity to drive the development of green finance.

Keywords: Bank regulation incentives; Development finance; Green finance; Green banking policies; Sustainable Development Goals;

AVRUPA'DA YAŞAYAN MÜSLÜMAN GÖÇMENLERİ KARŞILAŞTIKLARI DİNÎ VE SOSYO-KÜLTÜREL PROBLEMLERİ ÜZERİNE BİR DEĞERLENDİRME: NORVEÇ ÖRNEĞİ

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE RELIGIOUS AND SOCIO-CULTURAL PROBLEMS OF MUSLIM IMMIGRANTS LIVING IN EUROPE: THE CASE OF NORWAY

Doç. Dr. Recep ÖNAL

Giresun Üniversitesi, İslami İlimler Fakültesi

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-2571-9949

ÖZET

21. yüzyıl, iletişim ve ulaşım imkânlarının artması ile ülkeler arasındaki geçişlerin kolaylaştığı, bunun neticesinde farklı din, inanç, ideoloji ve kültürlerin birlikte iç içe yaşadığı, karşılıklı etkileşimlerin kaçınılmaz olduğu, bu anlamda insanlık tarihinin en yoğun ve en karmaşık dönemlerinden birini oluşturmaktadır. Bu anlamda bu yüzyıl, Doğu'dan Batı ülkelerine siyasî, sosyal, kültürel, ekonomik ve dinî sebeplerle işçi, iltica ve mülteci statüsü altında yoğun dış göçlerin yaşandığı geçişken bir dönemi temsil etmektedir. Bu yüzyılda farklı ülkelerden yoğun göç alan ülkelerden birini de, Norveç temsil etmektedir. Ülkenin göçmenler tarafından tercih edilmesinde en önemli unsur temel insan hakları, demokrasi özgürlük ve hayat standartları bakımından Batı'nın en önde gelen ülkesi olarak kabul edilmesidir. Bununla birlikte Norveç'te Müslüman göçmenler dinî, siyasî ve sosyo-kültürel açısından birçok sorun yaşamaktadırlar. Bunlar arasında sağlık ve sosyal güvence imkânlarından yararlanma ile iş hayatındaki bazı dışlayıcı tutumların sergilenmesi; siyasi partililerin yürüttükleri ırkçı ve ayrımcı politikalar; cenazelerin mezarlıklara tabutla defnedilmesinin zorunlu tutulması, İslâmî usullere göre hayvan kesimine müsaade edilmemesi, ülkenin coğrafî konumundan kaynaklanan namaz ve oruç ile vakitlerin tespit edilmesinde yaşanılan zorluklar sayılabilir. Bunlara ilaveten aile içi huzursuzluk ve boşanma, Müslüman gençlerin Norveç kültürüne uyum sağlayamaması ve bunun sonucunda yaşadıkları kimlik bunalımları, yeteri düzeyde din ve ahlak eğitimi alamamaları da karşılaşılan problemler arasında zikredilebilir.

Bu çalışmada bu teorik zemin dikkate alınarak Sosyal Teoloji alanı doğrultusunda Norveç'te yaşayan Müslümanların sosyo-kültürel problemleri, bunların inanç ve amel boyutuna yansımasının şekillenmesinde rol oynayan dış etkenlerin oluşturduğu sorunları tespit edilmeye çalışılacaktır. Zira bu problemlerin tespit edilmesi, Müslümanların gelecekteki konumları bakımından büyük önem arz etmektedir. Bu doğrultuda, mevcut şartlar itibarıyla ülkedeki Müslümanların karşılaştıkları inanç ve pratik yaşamlarını şekillendiren etkenler detaylı olarak ele alınıp bir durum değerlendirmesi yapılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Avrupa, Norveç, Din, İslâm, Müslüman Göçmenler

ABSTRACT

The 21st century constitutes one of the most intense and complicated periods of human history, in which different religions, beliefs, ideologies and cultures coexist together, and mutual interactions are inevitable due to the increase in communication and transportation opportunities. In this sense, this century represents a transitory period of intense foreign migration from East to Western countries under worker, asylum and refugee status for political, social, cultural, economic, and religious reasons. Norway represents one of the countries that received intense immigration from different countries in this century. The most crucial factor in immigrants' preference by immigrants is that it is accepted as the West's leading country in terms of basic human rights, democracy, freedom, and living standards. However, Muslim immigrants in Norway experience religion, politics and socio-cultural problems. Among these, benefiting from health and social security opportunities, displaying some exclusionary and arbitrary attitudes in work and social life, racist and discriminatory policies carried out by political party members; Requiring burials in cemeteries with coffins, not allowing animals slaughtered by Islamic methods, prayer and fasting due to the geographical location of the country, and the difficulties encountered in determining the times. In addition to these, domestic unrest and divorce, the inability of Muslim youth to adapt to Norwegian culture and the resulting identity crises, and their inability to receive adequate religious and moral education can be mentioned among the problems encountered. In this study, considering this theoretical ground, it will be tried to determine the socio-cultural problems of Muslims living in Norway in line with the field of Social Theology, and the problems caused by external factors that play a role in shaping their reflection on the dimension of belief and deeds. Because identifying these problems is of great importance in terms of the future positions of Muslims. In this direction, the factors that shape Muslims' beliefs and practical lives in the country under the current conditions will be discussed in detail, and a situation assessment will be made.

Keywords: Europe, Norway, Religion, Islam, Muslim Immigrants

İMAM BİRGİVÎ'NİN İMAN VE MAHİYETİNE YÖNELİK TEMEL GÖRÜŞLERİ

IMAM BIRGIVĪ'S BASIC VIEWS ON FAITH AND ITS NATURE

Doç. Dr. Recep ÖNAL

Giresun Üniversitesi, İslami İlimler Fakültesi

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-2571-9949

ÖZET

İlk dönemlerden itibaren İslam mezhepleri tarafından üzerinde en çok tartışılan konuların başında iman kavramı ve mahiyetine ilişkin meseleler gelir. Bunun nedeni iman kavramın Kur'an'ın en mühim terimlerinden birini teşkil etmesi, dinin merkezinde yer alması ve dinî hayatın bütün yönlerine bir anlam ve değer kazandırarak hem itikadî hem de hukukî ve siyasî bir anlam ifade etmesidir. İman ve mahiyetine dair yürütülen tartışmanın ana çerçevesini ise şu sorular oluşturmuştur: Bir Müslüman günah işledikten sonra da Müslüman olarak kalır mı? Yahut kurtuluşa ermek için yalnız iman yeterli mi, yoksa onun amellerle de kendisini göstermesi gerekir mi? İtikâdi mezhepler bu soruların cevabını iman olgusunun mahiyetinde aramışlardır. Bu bağlamda iman ile küfür arasındaki ayrımın ne olması gerektiği, mümin, kâfir ve fâsık kelimelerinin sınırlarının nasıl belirleneceği meseleleri üzerinde durmuşlardır. Tartışmaların odağını ise imanın tanımı, iman-amel münasebeti, iman-İslam münasebeti, mukallidin imanı, imanda artma ve eksilme, imanda istisna, imanın yaratılmışlığı, imanın geçerli olma şartları vb. konular oluşturmuştur.

Bu makalede, Osmanlı Devleti'nin 16. yüzyılda yetiştirdiği Hanefî-Mâtürîdî bilginlerden biri olan İmam Birgivî'nin mezkûr konulara ilişkin temel görüşleri tespit edilecek, ayrıca konuyla ilgili Ehli Sünnet dışı mezheplere yönelttiği eleştirilere de yer verilecektir. Son olarak iman kavramı etrafında yürütülen tartışmaların genel bir değerlendirilmesi yapılacaktır.

Anahtar Kavramlar: Din, İslam, İman, Ehl-i Sünnet, Birgivî

ABSTRACT

At the beginning of the most discussed issues by Islamic sects since the first periods are issues related to the concept and nature of faith. The reason for this is that the concept of faith is one of the most important terms of the Qur'an, it is at the center of religion and it has both itikadi and legal and political meaning, giving meaning and value to all aspects of religious life. The main framework of the discussion on faith and its nature was the following questions: Does a Muslim remain a Muslim after he has sinned? or is faith sufficient for salvation, or should he show himself through deeds? Islamic sects have sought the answer to these questions in the nature of the phenomenon of faith. In this context, they focused on the issues of what should be the distinction between faith and disbelief, and how to determine the boundaries of the words believer, infidel and ungodly. The focus of the discussions is the definition of faith, the relationship between faith and deeds, the relationship between faith and Islam, the faith of mukallidin, the increase and decrease in faith, the exception in faith, the creation of faith, the conditions for the validity of faith, etc. subjects consisted of. This article will determine Birgivī's basic views on the mentioned issues, as well as his criticism of non-Sunnah sects on this issue. Finally, a general assessment of the discussions conducted around the concept of faith will be made.

Keywords: Religion, Islam, Faith, Ahl al-Sunnah, Birgivī

XARİCİ DİLDƏ AKSENTSİZ VƏ AXICI NİTQƏ DOĞRU: METODLAR VƏ ÜSULLAR (özet)

TOWARDS TO THE FLUENT SPEECH WITHOUT ACCENT IN THE FOREIGN LANGUAGE: STRATEGIES AND METHODS

Revina Arzu Novruz qızı
Azərbaycan Universiteti
Dillər kafedrası, baş müəllim

ABSTRACT
This article reveals the questions of quickly learning a foreign (German) language and to get ability of freely communication on it. How can I learn fluent German quickly? That seems to be a question that interested most German learners, who have been learning German for a while. I will try to answer this question and give some useful tips in my article. As most useful tips, I will underline, that you must more listen and repeat. That is very, very, very important! Listen und repeat. You should always repeat each word loud and learn them by listening when you are learning words first. But if you are already high level and you want speak faster, you need full sentences! The success strategies for this are detailed explained in the article below.

Xarici dillərin daha tez bir zamanda mənimsənilməsi və keyfiyyətli tədrisi üçün məlumdur ki, dərsin səmərəli təşkili mühüm rol oynayır. Zamanla hər bir müəllimin özünəməxsus metodları və sevimli iş üsulları formalaşır. Bir müəllimin iş üsulu heç də həmişə digərləri üçün əsas meyar ola bilməz. Bəs o zaman yaxşı hesab olunan dərsləri birləşdirən konsepsiya nədən ibarətdir?

Düşünürük ki, yaxşı xarici dil dərsi həmin dil haqqında deyil, həmin dildə keçirilən dərsdir. Etiraf edək ki, hətta hər hansı leksik, yaxud qrammatik bacarıqların formalaşmasına hesablanmış dərsdə də bizləri bu biliklərin mənimsənilməsindən daha çox onların canlı ünsiyyətdə tətbiq edilmə bacarığı maraqlandırır.

Axıcı nitqə yiyələnməkdən ötrü ən geniş istifadə olunan üsullardan biri də imitasiya etməkdir. Bu üsulun üstünlüklərindən biri ondan ibarətdir ki, siz dil daşıycısı ilə eyni zamanda onun dediklərini təqlid edərək həmin dilə mənsub olan tələffüz qaydalarına, cümlə melodiyasına, vurğuya riayət edərək normal tempdə axıcı danışmağa cəhd edirsiz. Hamıya məlum olduğu kimi, uşaqlar danışmağı öyrənərkən öz valideynlərindən eşitdikləri söz və cümlələri dəfələrlə təkrar edirlər.

Nəzərə almaq lazımdır ki, nitq bir neçə orqanın birgə fəaliyyəti zamanı ortaya çıxan bir fəaliyyət növüdür. Məsələn, bir nümunə göstərək. Fəaliyyət növü kimi “qaçış” haqqında düşünək. Təbii ki, bizə ilk növbədə ayaqlar lazımdır. Amma təkcə ayaqlar hərəkət edirmi? Ayaqlar vacib rol oynasa da, qollar da bədənin tarazlığını təmin etməkdən ötrü irəli-geri hərəkət edirlər. Qaçış zamanı qolları hərəkətsiz təsəvvür etmək gülməli görünərdi. Amma bu, hələ hamısı deyil. Çünki, kürək və qarın nahiyəsi də bu prosesdə öz üzərlərinə düşən vəzifəni yerinə yetirirlər. Burdan da belə nəticəyə gəlirik ki, qaçış üçün bizə təkcə güclü ayaqlar deyil, ümumiyyətlə, təlimlərlə yaxşıca möhkəmləndirilmiş sağlam bədən lazımdır. Bu nümunədən

belə bir qənaətə gəlirik ki, hər hansı bir xarici dildə səlis, axıcı danışmaq qabiliyyətinə yiyələnməkdən ötrü, təkcə zəngin söz ehtiyatı və qrammatik biliklər deyil, bu bilikləri reallaşdırmaqdan, həmin dildə danışıq mexanizmini işə salmaqdan ötrü müntəzəm dil təlimləri ilə məşqul olmaq lazımdır. Burdan belə bir nəticəyə gəlirik ki, digər peşə sahibləri kimi, məsələn, idmançı, pionist və s. öz işinin məharətli ustası olmaqdan ötrü normativ mütəmadi məşqlər etdiyi kimi, dili qavrayıb, axıcı nitqə sahib olmaqdan ötrü də mütləq mütəmadi olaraq gündəlik müvafiq dil təlimləri ilə məşğul olmaq (dil daşıyıcıları ilə ünsiyyət, həmin dildə video çarxlar, filmlər izləmək, xəbərləriə qulaq asmaq, musiqi dinləmək, bədii kitablar, məqalələr oxumaq) vacib nüansdır.

THE EFFECTS OF TERRORISM ON GOVERNMENT SPENDING

Assistant Professor Rıza BAYRAK
Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, OSTIM Technical University,
ORCID: 0000-0002-7397-2295
Assistant Professor Mehmet ÇANAKCI
Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Inönü University,
ORCID: 0000-0002-3878-562X

ABSTRACT

In this study, we aim to investigate the effects of terrorism on government spending. The military expenditure, which is a huge proportion of government spending related to security issues, is the dependent variable of the study. The independent variables of the study are the terrorism index and gross fixed capital formation of the countries. Gross fixed capital formation was included as a control variable since it is regarded to be playing an important role in government spending. 11 countries (USA, UK, Germany, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, France, Italy, Netherlands, and Turkey) were included in this study. The data of the variables cover the period 2005-2016. GDP was obtained from World Bank (WB), terrorism index was obtained from Vision of Humanity, and the gross fixed capital formation was obtained from International Monetary Fund (IMF). Moreover, a dummy variable was used to include the effects of the 2008 Global Financial Crisis. AMG Panel Data Analysis was employed as an estimator. According to findings, taking the whole model into account, terrorism and the gross fixed capital formation seems to affect the military expenditure in the long run. The signs of the variables are in the expected direction. Terrorism affects GDP negatively in long term, while gross fixed capital formation does positively. Moreover, the 2008 World Financial Crisis seems to affect GDP negatively. In sum, it can be put forward that to mitigate and also finally eradicate the negative effects of terrorism on growth, all countries need to establish some common mechanisms, which collaborate and cooperates in harmony.

Keywords: Government Spending, Budget, Terrorism, Gross Fixed Capital Formation, Panel Data Analysis

JEL Codes: C33, E22, F43

ACİL SERVİSTE SEPSİSLİ HASTALARIN PROGNOZUNDA NEWS SKORUNUN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE NEWS SCORE IN THE PROGNOSIS OF PATIENTS WITH SEPSIS IN THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

Uzm. Dr. Rohat AK
Kartal Dr. Lütfi Kırdar Şehir Hastanesi, Acil Tıp Kliniği
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-8324-3264

ÖZET

Sepsis, mortalitesi ve morbiditesi yüksek olan bir hastalık olup, erken tanı ve hızlı müdahale önemlidir. Bu amaçla hastalığın ciddiyetinin belirlenmesi için skorlama sistemleri geliştirilmiştir. Bu çalışmanın amacı; acil servise başvuran sepsisli hastaların prognozu ile NEWS (National Early Warning Score) ilişkisini incelemektir.

Bu çalışma, bir üçüncü basamak hastanenin acil servisinde, sepsis tanısı ile yoğun bakıma yatan hastaların verileri ile retrospektif olarak yapıldı. 1 Eylül 2020 ile 1 Mart 2021 tarihleri arasında acil servisten yoğun bakım ünitesine yatan hastalar incelendi. Sepsis tanısı alan hastalar çalışmaya dahil edildi. NEWS'te altı fizyolojik parametre (solunum hızı, oksijen satürasyonu, vücut sıcaklığı, sistolik kan basıncı, nabız, bilinç düzeyi) mevcuttur. Skor hesaplanmasında kullanılan verilerinden en az 1 tanesine ulaşılamayan hastalar çalışma dışı bırakıldı. Hastaların yaş, cinsiyet skor parametreleri bir forma kaydedildi. NEWS (National Early Warning Score) puanları hesaplandı. NEWS puanı ile hastane içi mortalite arasındaki ilişki, alıcı işletim karakteristikleri (ROC) eğrisinin ile incelenmiş olup, eğri altındaki alan (AUC), sensitivite, spesifite ve YJI değerleri hesaplanmıştır.

Çalışmaya 226 hastanın verisi ile devam edildi. Çalışma popülasyonunun median yaşı 74 (64-81) idi. Çalıma popülasyonu 103 kadın 113 erkekten oluşmaktaydı. Kadınların 86'sının Erkeklerin 95'inde mortalite olduğu görüldü. NEWS'in pnömosepsisli hastalarda mortaliteyi öngörmedeki gücü için, AUC 0.811, duyarlılık 77.87, spesifite 74.08 ve Youden indeksi 0.519 olarak bulundu.

Bu çalışmada, NEWS ile hasta sonlanımları arasında pozitif yönde korele bir ilişki bulunmuştur. Bu skorun acil serviste kullanımı, klinisyenlerin hastalara daha erken ve etkin yaklaşımına katkıda bulunabilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: NEWS, sepsis, mortalite

ABSTRACT

Sepsis is a disease with high mortality and morbidity, and early diagnosis and rapid intervention are important. For this purpose, scoring systems have been developed to determine the severity of the disease. The aim of this study is to examine the relationship between the prognosis of patients with sepsis admitted to the emergency department and the NEWS (National Early Warning Score).

This study was conducted retrospectively with the data of patients who were diagnosed with sepsis and hospitalized in intensive care from the emergency department of a tertiary hospital. Patients hospitalized from the emergency department to the intensive care unit between September 1, 2020 and March 1, 2021 were examined. Patients who were diagnosed with sepsis were included in the study. NEWS has six physiological parameters (respiratory rate, oxygen saturation, body temperature, systolic blood pressure, pulse, consciousness level). Patients who could not reach at least 1 of their data used in score calculation were excluded from the study.

Age, gender, and score parameters of the patients were recorded on a form. NEWS (National Early Warning Score) scores were calculated. The relationship between NEWS score and in-hospital mortality was examined with receiver operating characteristics (ROC) curve, and area under the curve (AUC), sensitivity, specificity, and YJI values were calculated.

The study continued with the data of 226 patients. The median age of the study population was 74 (64-81). The study population consisted of 103 females and 113 males. It was observed that 86 of the women and95 of the men had mortality. For the power of NEWS in predicting mortality in patients with pneumo-sepsis, AUC was 0.811, sensitivity was 77.87, specificity was 74.08, and Youden index was 0.519.

In this study, a positive correlation was found between NEWS and patient outcomes. The use of this score in the emergency room may contribute to clinicians' earlier and effective approach to patients.

Keywords: NEWS, sepsis, mortality

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY IN WELDING

KAYNAK İŞLERİNDE İŞ SAĞLIĞI VE GÜVENLİ İÇİN ALINAN ÖNLEMLER

Otomotiv Mühendisi Ruhi KAYA

Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt Üniversitesi. İsg Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi,

Doç. Dr. Dilek ÖZTAŞ

Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, Halk Sağlığı A.D.,

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Abdullah YILDIZBAŞI

Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt Üniversitesi, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü,

Prof. Dr. Ergün ERASLAN

Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt Üniversitesi, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü,

Orcid No: 0000-0002-5667-0391

ÖZET

Kaynak, malzemeleri birbiri ile birleştirmek için kullanılan bir imalat yöntemidir. Genellikle metal veya termo plastik malzemeler üzerinde kullanılır. Bu yöntemde çalışma parçalarının kaynak yapılacak kısmı eritilir ve bu kısma dolgu malzemesi eklenir. Ek yeri soğutularak sertleşmesi sağlanır. Bazı hallerde ısı ile birleştirme işlemi basınç altında yapılır. Makine ve metal imalat sanayinde kaynak ve çeşitleri çok yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Buna paralel olarak kaynak işlerinde çalışanların sayısı da aynı oranda yüksek olmaktadır. Kaynak, yapısı gereği birçok tehlikeli durumları içerdiğinden, iş sağlığı ve güvenliği konularında çok iyi irdelenip öğrenilmesi gereken bir konudur. Sanayide kullanılan kaynak türleri çok çeşitli olmakla birlikte daha çok ark kaynağı teknikleri kullanılmaktadır. Kaynak türleri genel olarak oksi asetilen kaynağı, oksi-LPG kaynağı, elektrik ark kaynağı, TIG(tungsten sabit elektrotlu) gaz altı kaynağı, MIG (argon gazı), MAG (karbondioksit gazı) eriyen elektrotlu gaz altı kaynağı, toz altı kaynağı, direnç nokta kaynağı, özel kaynaklar (elektron ışın, ultrasonik, lazer, plazma) şeklinde gruplandırılır. Kaynak grupları yapılış şekilleri ve yapıldığı yer olarak farklılık gösterir. Kaynak için gaz alevi, elektrik arkı, lazer, elektron ışını, sürtme, ultra ses dalgaları gibi birçok farklı enerji kaynakları ku1llanılabilir. Endüstriyel işlemlerde, kaynak açık hava, su altı, uzay gibi birçok farklı ortamda gerçekleştirilebilir. Bununla beraber, yapıldığı yer neresi olursa olsun, kaynak çeşitli tehlikeler barındırır. Alev, elektrik çarpması, zehirli dumanlar ve ultraviyole ışınlara karşı önlem almak gereklidir. Alınan önlemler kişisel koruyucu ekipmanlar, kaynak yapılan yerlerde alınması gereken önlemler şeklinde olmalıdır. Alınan önlemler kaynak yapan kişilerin görülen iş kaza riskini azaltmaya yöneliktir. Bu çalışmada, kaynak işlerinde yaşanan iş kazaları ve bunlarla ilgili önlemler değerlendirilecektir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kaynak İşleri, Kaynak İşlerinde İş Sağlığı ve Güvenliği

ABSTRACT

Welding is a manufacturing method used to combine materials with each other. It is usually used on metal or thermo-plastic materials. In this method, some of the working parts to be welded are melted and the filling material is added to this part. The joint is cooled and hardened. In some cases, the process of combining with heat is performed under pressure. Welding and its varieties are very widely used in machinery and metal manufacturing industry. In parallel, the number of people working in resource jobs is equally high. Because the source contains many dangerous situations by its structure, it is a subject that needs to be studied and learned very well in occupational health and safety issues. Although the welding types used in industry are very diverse, arc welding techniques are mainly used. Resource types generally oxyacetylene welding, Oxy-LPG welding, electric arc welding, Tig(tungsten electrodes fixed) gas metal welding, MiG (argon gas), MAG (carbon dioxide gas) welding electrodes, gas metal melting, powder under welding, resistance spot welding, custom resources (electron beam, ultrasonic, laser, plasma) are grouped together in the form of. Resource groups differ in how they are built and where they are built. Many different energy sources such as gas flame, electric arc, laser, electron beam, friction, ultra sound waves can be used for welding. In industrial processes, welding can be carried out in many different environments, such as outdoor, underwater, space. However, no matter where it is made, the source has various dangers. It is necessary to take precautions against flame, electric shock, toxic fumes and ultraviolet rays. Measures taken personal protective equipment should be in the form of measures to be taken in places where welding is done. Measures taken are aimed at reducing the risk of accidents at work seen by welding people. In this study, work accidents and related measures in welding works will be evaluated.

Keywords: Welding Works, Occupational Health and Safety in Welding Works

KEBAN BARAJ GÖLÜ (ELAZIĞ-TÜRKİYE) SU KALİTESİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF WATER QUALITY OF KEBAN DAM LAKE (ELAZIĞ-TURKEY)

Rzgar Farooq RASHID

Medical laboratory science Department, College of Science, Knowledge university

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-0846-9888

Doç. Dr. Mehmet Zülfü Çoban

Fırat Üniversitesi Keban Meslek Yüksek Okulu, Elazığ Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-5645-5456

Prof. Dr. Serap Saler

Fırat Üniversitesi Su Ürünleri Fakültesi Elazığ, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-5900-491X

ÖZET

Keban Baraj Gölü, Türkiye'nin en büyük ikinci yapay gölüdür. 1974 yılında barajda su tutmanın başlamasıyla, tarım alanları sular altında kalmış ve balıkçılık yerel halk için ikincil bir gelir kaynağı haline gelmiştir. Keban Baraj Gölü'nde ilk balıkçılık faaliyetleri 1976 yılında başlamıştır. Gölde kayıtlı 161 adet alabalık yetiştirme tesisi bulunmaktadır. Bu balık çiftliklerinde 2020 yılında 23.000 ton alabalık üretilmiştir.

Bu çalışmada Keban Baraj Gölü'nün su kalitesi parametreleri Eylül 2019-Ağustos 2020 tarihleri arasında incelenmiştir. Aylık olarak sıcaklık, çözünmüş oksijen, pH ve elektriksel iletkenlik, kalsiyum (Ca^{+2}), magnezyum (Mg^{+2}), amonyum (NH_4^+), nitrit (NO_2^-), nitrat (NO_3^-), klorür (Cl^-), fosfat (PO_4^{-3}), ve sülfat (SO_4^{-2}) değerleri belirlenmiştir. Sonuçlar, Su Kirliliği ve Kontrol Yönetmeliğinin Kıta İçi Su Kaynakları Sınıflarının Kalite Kriterlerine göre değerlendirilmiştir. Keban Baraj Gölü su numuneleri, çözünmüş oksijen, sıcaklık, oksijen doygunluğu, elektriksel iletkenlik, pH, klorür, BOI, amonyum, nitrat nitrojen açısından birinci sınıfa, nitrit nitrojen parametreleri açısından ise ikinci sınıfa girmiştir. Birinci kalite su, yüksek kaliteli su veya çok iyi su durumu anlamına gelir. Bu tür sular alabalık üretimi için kullanılabilir.

Ortalama klorofilin 1,36 µg/L'lik bir değeri, oligotrofik göl kategorisini gösterir. 10 µg/L'nin altındaki toplam fosfor için, gölün oligotrofik olduğu, 10-20 µg/L için mezotrofik olduğu ve 20 µg/L'den fazlası için ise ötrofik olduğu bildirilmiştir. Gölde Klorofil a ortalama değeri. 1,36 µg/L toplam fosfor 0,035 mg P/L olarak kaydedilmiştir. Bu nedenle gölün klorofil a ve toplam fosfor değerine göre oligotrofik olduğu sonucuna varılabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Keban Baraj Gölü; su kalitesi; su kirliliği

ABSTRACT

Keban Dam Lake is second largest artificial lake in Turkey. With the start of water retention in the dam in 1974, the agricultural areas were flooded and fishing became a secondary source of income for the local population. First fishing activities started in 1976 in Keban Dam Lake. There are 161 fish farming establishments in total in the lake. In these fish farms in 2020, 23 000 tons of trout were produced.

In this study, water quality parameters of Keban Dam Lake Lake have been investigated between September 2019-August 2020. Some water quality parameters, such as temperature, dissolved oxygen, pH, and electrical conductivity were investigated. Also, the monthly concentration of calcium (Ca^{+2}), magnesium (Mg^{+2}), ammonium (NH_4^+), nitrite (NO_2^-), nitrate (NO_3^-), chloride (Cl^-), phosphate (PO_4^{-3}), and sulfate (SO_4^{-2}) were examined monthly. The results were evaluated according to the Quality Criteria of The In-Continental Water Resources Classes of the Water Pollution and Control Regulation. The water samples of the Keban Dam Lake, fell into the first class in terms of dissolved oxygen, temperature, oxygen saturation, electrical conductivity pH, chloride, BOI, ammonium, nitrate nitrogen, whereas second class in terms of nitrite nitrogen parameters. First quality water refers to high quality water or very good water condition. This kind of waters can be used for trout production.

A value of 1.36 µg/L of average chlorophyll indicates the oligotrophic lake category. For total phosphorus below 10 µg/L, the lake has been reported to be oligotrophic, mesotrophic for 10-20 µg/L and eutrophic for more than 20 µg/L. Chlorophyll average value in the lake was recorded as. 1.36 µg/L and total phosphorus as 0.035 mg P/L. Therefore, it can be concluded that the lake is oligotrophic according to chlorophyll a and total phosphorus values.

Keywords: Keban Dam Lake; water quality; water pollution

DİLDE FURUG TEOREMİ VE EBU HİLAL el-ASKERİ'NİN KELİMELERE YAKLAŞIMINDAKİ METODU

A THEOREM OF FURUQ IN LANGUAGE
AND THE METHOD OF EBU HILAL AL-ASKERI IN APPROACHING WORDS

Arş. Gör. Saffet CENGİZ

KTO Karatay Üniversitesi Arapça Mütercim ve Tercümanlık Bölümü

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-4671-444X

ÖZET

Sözlü iletişim ve dil, insanoğlunu diğer canlılardan üstün kılan ve ayırt eden iki özelliktir. Çağımızda insanoğlunun kullandığı dil bağımsız olarak ne kadar değişim geçirdiği kesin olarak bilinmemektedir. Araştırmacıların bazıları, modern dillerin çoğunun aslında ortak bir atasının var olduğunu savunmaktadırlar. Diğer yönden bakıldığında bazı diller bünyesinde pek çok yapısal ses bulundururken, bazıları da karmaşık kelimeler barındırmaktadır. Bunun yanında çok basit kelimelerden meydana gelenlerde bulunmaktadır.

Dilde eş anlamlılığın ortaya çıkmasında en önemli etmenlerin arasında, o dile dışarıdan kelime girmesi, telaffuz farklılığı, her ülkenin kendine ait lehçesinin olması, kelimenin mecaz anlamda kullanımının baz alınması veya o dilden diğer dillere kelime geçmesi yer almaktadır.

Arapçada "Furûk" kelimesi "fark" kelimesinin çoğulu olup, aralarında ortak bir mana bulunan iki ya da daha fazla kelime grubunun arasındaki anlamsal farkın ele alınmasına verilen addır. "Ayırmak," "iki şeyi birbirinden ayıran özellik demektir. Bu çalışmada dilde eş anlamlılık sorunu, Ebû Hilal el-Askerî'nin "furûg teoremi" çerçevesinde ele alınmış, dilde eş anlamlı olgusuyla yaklaşılan kelimelerin kökenine inildiğinde yakın anlamlı olduğu ve aralarında muhakkak anlam, mana, derece, ölçü, miktar veya boyut gibi nitelik ve nicelik açısından farklılıklar olduğu sonucuna varılmıştır.

Ebû Hilâl el-ʿAskerî'ye göre bu kelimelerin anlamlarındaki benzerlik ve farkın saptanması için iki kelimenin cümlede kullanımını ele almak**,** sıfatlarına bakmak**,** mastarına bakmak**,** karşıtlarına bakmak, nasıl türediğine bakmak, gerçek veya sözlükteki anlamına bakmaktan geçmektedir. Bu sebeple dildeki "eş anlamlılık" olgusunun dili daralttığı ve körelttiği gözlemlenmiştir. Çalışmada dildeki bu sorun ele alınmış konuya ışık tutması ve literatüre katkı sunması hedeflenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: el-'Askerî, Dil, Furûg, Eş Anlamlılık.

ABSTRACT

Verbal communication and language are two distinguishing characteristics that make human beings superior to other creatures. Nowadays, it is not known exactly how much the language used by human beings has changed independently. Some studies argue that the majority of modern languages have a common ancestor. On the other hand, while some languages contain many structural sounds, some others contain complex words. Besides, some languages consist of very simple words.

The inflow of words from outside, the difference in pronunciation, the fact that each country has its specific dialect, the use of a word based on its figurative meaning, or the words immigrating from one language to another are among the most important factors leading to synonymy in a language.

In Arabic, the word “Furûq” is the plural form of the work "fark”, and it refers to the interpretation of the semantic difference between two or more word groups between which a synonymic relationship exists. "Difference’’ refers to the characteristic that distinguishes one thing from the other. The present study addresses the notion of synonymy in language based on the ‘’difference theorem’’ developed by Ebû Hilâl al-‘Askerî. The study has concluded that words handled in the notion of synonymy in a language have close meanings when looking at their etymon, and there are differences between them in terms of quality and quantity such as meaning, sense, degree, measure, quantity, or size.

According to Ebû Hilâl al-‘Askerî, it is necessary to examine the use of two words in sentences, consider the adjective, infinitive and opposite forms of those words, see how they have been derived, and look into the practical and lexical meanings to determine the synonymous and antonymous shades in the meanings of these words. For this reason, the phenomenon of "synonymy" in language narrows and depresses it. The present study that addresses this problem in language aims to provide new insights into the subject and contribute to the current body of literature.

Keywords: al-‘Askerî, Language, Furûq, Synonymy.

INVESTIGATING MOROCCAN UNIVERSIY STUDENTS' USE OF ICTs AND THEIR READINESS FOR AUTONOMY

Said OUSSOU

University of Moulay Ismail, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, English Department

ABSTRACT

Learner autonomy has received its due amount of attention in the literature of English as a foreign

language teaching (EFL). The concept has come to life since the 1980s. Learner autonomy has been considered as a goal of education, which information communication and technology (ICT, henceforth), when used appropriately, may help in fostering. Previous research has shown that the use of ICT has a number of affordances in promoting learner autonomy. These studies also found that ICT and learner autonomy are positively correlated. In this respect, the purpose of the present study has continued that very focus by investigating the degree of autonomy that Moulay Ismail University English as a foreign language students enjoy and the extent to which they use ICT for their learning. In essence, the study at hands aimed at investigating how the use of ICT and the level of learner autonomy are correlated. To do fulfill this, a cross-sectional quantitative design underpinned the study. Thus, a self-completion questionnaire was employed as an instrument to collect the data. As such, a total of 109 Moroccan English as a foreign language (MEFL) university students took part in the study. Mainly, the questionnaire was administered to the respondents to find out their level of use of ICT as well as their level of autonomy. Results of the study revealed that the students used ICT to a large extent. It was also found out that their level of autonomy was shown to be high. Therefore, reflecting on and discussing the findings, it was concluded that their use of ICT level and autonomy were significantly related. Finally, several implications have been summarized from the study.

Keywords: Affordances, EFL, ICT use, Learner autonomy, Self-directed learning.

COMPARING THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT ADVANCE ORGANIZERS ON EFL LEARNERS' LISTENING COMPREHENSION: KEY VOCABULARIES, PREVIEWING COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS, AND MULTIMEDIA ANNOTATIONS

Sarah Babaei
Department of English Language Teaching, Islamic Azad University, Zanjan Branch
Zanjan, -

Siros Izadpanah
(Corresponding author)
Department of English Language Teaching, Islamic Azad University, Zanjan Branch
Zanjan, **Iran**

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ABSTRACT

Listening is one of the fundamental components of second language learning and the most challenging one. To decrease its difficulty, Advance Organizer activities (pre-listening supports) can be used leading to more effective listening and better comprehension. Findings of previous studies in this field are controversial. Therefore, this study aimed to investigate the effects of three different Advance Organizers (AOs), i.e. pre-teaching key vocabularies (KV), previewing comprehension questions (PQ), and using multimedia annotations (MA), on EFL learners' listening comprehension. To this end, 128 female high school students at the basic proficiency level were randomly assigned to three experimental groups and one control group. A listening comprehension pre-test was administered to all groups before the treatment. The experimental groups received their AO treatments before the listening section. After listening post-test, Covariance analysis (ANCOVA) was used to analyze data. The results indicated that AOs had a significant positive effect on the listening comprehension of the KV and MA groups. Although the previewing comprehension questions AO did not improve the learners' listening comprehension significantly, it showed better results than the control group. The results also revealed that the multimedia annotations AO with the mean score of 8.156, the pre-teaching key vocabularies AO with the mean score of 6.500, and the previewing comprehension questions AO with the mean score of 5.312, had the most effect on learners' listening comprehension respectively. The implications of this study are useful for future and current language teachers, practitioners, and syllabus designers.

Key words: Advance Organizers, Listening comprehension, Pre-listening supports.

HEART DISEASE PREDICTION USING MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUES

Sathyapriya S,

Dr. Mahalingam College of Engineering and Technology, Final year Information Technology

Varunisha S,

Dr. Mahalingam College of Engineering and Technology, Final year Information Technology

Suruthi S,

Dr. Mahalingam College of Engineering and Technology, Final year Information Technology

ABSTRACT

Heart disease has become one of the deadly disease among the world. In clinical data analysis, prediction of cardiovascular disease is a great challenge. However, Machine learning has been improved that involves artificial intelligence to give various solutions for several problems in knowledge and data engineering. Predicting the outcome based upon existing data is the most common application of machine learning. From the existing data, the machine learns the patterns from the existing dataset and then applies them to an unknown dataset to predict the result. Classification is a powerful machine learning technique which is commonly used for prediction. Some classification algorithms predict with satisfactory accuracy, whereas others exhibit a limited accuracy. This proposed method involves Logistic Regression algorithm which is used over existing weak algorithms such as Decision Tree Classifier and Random Forest Classifier to improve the accuracy value. The implementation of this method is carried out with the heart disease dataset. This method not only focuses on improving the accuracy value, but also implementation of the algorithm with a medical dataset in predicting the disease at an early stage.

Keywords:- Predicting heart disease, data preprocessing, algorithm classification, Decision tree, Random forest, Logistic regression.

THE INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF ROYAL JELLY ON TNF-α AND IL-1α PROTEIN EXPRESSIONS AGAINST MUSCLE TISSUE DAMAGE INDUCED BY FLUORIDE

FLORÜR İLE OLUŞTURULMUŞ KAS DOKU HASARINA KARŞI ARI SÜTÜ'NÜN TNF-α VE IL-1α PROTEİN EKSPRESYONLARI ÜZERİNE ETKİSİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

Seda BEYAZ

Firat University, Faculty of Science, Department of Biology-Molecular Biology and Genetics Program, Elazig, Turkey.

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-0436-8112

Res. Assist. Ozlem GOK

Firat University, Faculty of Science, Department of Biology-Molecular Biology and Genetics Program, Elazig, Turkey.

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-8521-6369

Gozde PARLAK

Firat University, Faculty of Science, Department of Biology-Molecular Biology and Genetics Program, Elazig, Turkey

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-8982-887X

Res. Assist. Muhammed Ismail CAN

Inonu University, Faculty of Science, Department of Biology, Malatya, Turkey

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-0118-2278

Assoc. Prof. Abdullah ASLAN

Firat University, Faculty of Science, Department of Biology-Molecular Biology and Genetics Program, Elazig, Turkey.

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-6243-4221

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to investigate the protective effect of Royal jelly against fluoride-induced damage in muscle tissue. Animal experiments part of this study was conducted in the F.U Experimental Animal Research Center (FUDAM) with the permission of the F.U Animal Experiments Ethics Committee dated 02/09/2020 and numbered 2020/12. In this study, 42 Wistar albino male rats (n = 42, 8 weeks old) were used, and these rats were divided into 6 groups and 7 rats in each group. Groups: (1) Control Group: Group fed with standard diet; (2) Royal jelly Group: Royal jelly (100 mg/kg CA, gavage); (3) Fluoride-50 Group: Fluoride (50

mg/kg CA, drinking water); (4) Fluoride-100 Group: Fluoride (100 mg/kg CA, drinking water); (5) Fluoride-50 + Royal jelly Group: Fluoride (50 mg/kg CA, drinking water) + Royal jelly (100 mg/kg CA, gavage) (6) Fluoride-100 + Royal jelly Group: Fluoride (100 mg/kg CA, drinking water) + Royal jelly (100 mg/kg CA, gavage). Rats were decapitated after 8 weeks and muscle tissues were taken and examined. As a result, the expression levels of TNF-α and IL-1α proteins in muscle tissue were determined by western blotting technique. Compared to the other groups, TNF-α and IL-1α protein expression levels increased significantly in the Fluoride-50 and Fluoride-100 groups. These results show that Royal jelly has a reparative effect against muscle damage in rats as well as being a pioneer drug against muscle tissue damage. The work was supported by Firat University Scientific Research Projects Unit (FUBAP) with FF.19.16 project number.

Keywords: Fluoride, IL-1α, Muscle damage, Royal jelly, TNF-α

ÖZET

Bu çalışmamızın amacı, kas dokusunda florür kaynaklı hasara karşı arı sütünün koruyucu etkisini araştırmaktır. Çalışmanın hayvan deneyleri bölümü, F.Ü. Hayvan Deneyleri Etik Kurulu'nun 02/09/2020 tarihli ve 2020/12 sayılı izni ile F.Ü. Deney Hayvanları Araştırma Merkezi'nde (FÜDAM) yürütülmüştür. Çalışmada 42 Wistar albino erkek sıçan (n = 42, 8 haftalık) kullanılmış ve bu sıçanlar 6 gruba ayrılmış ve her grupta 7 sıçan yer almıştır. Gruplar: (1) Kontrol Grubu: Standart diyet ile beslenen grup; (2) Arı Sütü Grubu: Standart diyet + Arı sütü (100 mg/kg CA, gavaj); (3) Florür-50 Grubu: Standart diyet + Florür (50 mg/kg CA, içme suyu); (4) Florür-100 Grubu: Standart diyet + Florür (100 mg/kg CA, içme suyu); (5) Florür-50 + Arı sütü Grubu: Standart diyet + Florür (50 mg/kg CA, içme suyu) + Arı sütü (100 mg/kg CA, gavaj) (6) Florür-100 + Arı sütü Grubu: Standart diyet + Florür (100 mg/kg CA, içme suyu) + Arı sütü (100 mg/kg CA, gavaj). Sıçanlar 8 hafta sonra dekapite edilmiş ve kas dokuları alınarak incelenmiştir. Kas dokusunda TNF-α ve IL-1α proteinlerinin ekspresyon düzeyleri western blotlama tekniğiyle belirlenmiştir. Diğer gruplara kıyasla, Florür-50 ve Florür-100 grubunda TNF-α and IL-1α protein ekspresyon düzeyleri anlamlı bir şekilde artış göstermiştir. Bu sonuçlar, arı sütünün sıçanlarda kas hasarına karşı onarıcı bir etkiye sahip olmasının yanı sıra kas doku hasarlarına karşı öncü bir ilaç olma niteliği taşıdığını göstermektedir. Bu çalışma Fırat Üniversitesi Bilimsel Araştırma Projeleri Birimi (FÜBAP) tarafından FF.19.16 proje numarası ile desteklenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Florür, IL-1α, Kas hasarı, Arı sütü, TNF-α

TÜRK MUSİKİSİ DESTEKLİ PSİKOLOJİK SAĞLAMLIK PROGRAMI: OKUL ÖNCESİ ÇOCUKLARININ PSİKOLOJİK SAĞLAMLIK DÜZEYLERİ ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

PSYCHOLOGICAL RESILIENCE PROGRAM AIDED BY TURKISH MUSIC: THE EFFECT ON THE PSYCHOLOGICAL RESILIENCE LEVEL OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

Semanur CÖMERT

Bilim Uzmanı/MEB, Tokat /Türkiye

Prof. Dr. Saide ÖZBEY

Gazi Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi Temel Eğitim Bölümü Okul Öncesi Eğitimi Anabilim Dalı, Ankara/Türkiye

ÖZET

Araştırmanın amacı**,** Türk Musikisi Destekli Psikolojik Sağlamlık Programı'nın okul öncesi dönemdeki çocukların psikolojik sağlamlık düzeylerine etkisini incelemektir. Araştırmada öntest-sontest kontrol gruplu deneysel desen kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu tesadüfi örnekleme yöntemi ile seçilen Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı'na bağlı ilkokulların anasınıflarına devam eden 48-72 aylık 21 çocuk oluşturmaktadır. Program öncesinde çocukların psikolojik sağlamlık düzeyleri ölçülmüş, yapılan analizler sonucunda aralarında anlamlı farklılık olmayan ve puanları birbirine yakın olan biri kontrol iki deney olmak üzere üç grup belirlenmiştir. Araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak çocukların psikolojik sağlamlık düzeylerini ölçmek amacıyla *'"*Okul Öncesi Çocuklar İçin Sosyal Duygusal İyi Oluş ve Psikolojik Sağlamlık Ölçeği*"* kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada araştırmacı tarafından uzman görüşleri alınarak son hali verilen bütünleştirilmiş 30 etkinlikten oluşan, ''Psikolojik Sağlamlık Programı'' uygulanmıştır. Program, iletişim kurma/sosyal performans, öz-kontrol düşüncelilik, atılganlık, duygusal istikrar/stresle başa çıkma, görev yönelimi, keşfetmekten hoşlanma olmak üzere 6 alt temadan oluşmaktadır. Bununla birlikte Türk Musikisi ve okul öncesi eğitimi alanındaki uzmanların görüşleri doğrultusunda 32 Türk Musiki eseri belirlenmiştir. Psikolojik sağlamlık programı iki deney grubuna da uygulanmıştır. 2. deney grubunda psikolojik sağlamlık programına Türk Musikisi eserleri de entegre edilmiştir. Kontrol grubunda ise sadece Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı Müfredatı uygulanmış başka bir uygulama yapılmamıştır. Türk Musikisi Destekli Psikolojik Sağlamlık Programı haftada 5 gün ve 4 hafta süreyle uygulanmıştır. Uygulanan program sonrasında yapılan analizler

sonucunda, kontrol grubuna göre ön test ve son test puanlarının iki deney grubunun lehine anlamlı fark gösterdiği saptanmıştır. Bununla birlikte Türk Musikisi Destekli Psikolojik Sağlamlık Programı uygulanan 2. deney grubu ile 1. deney grubu son test puanları arasındaki farkın 2. deney grubu lehine olduğu saptanmıştır. Başka bir ifadeyle çocuklara uygulanan psikolojik sağlamlık programının çocukların psikolojik sağlamlık düzeylerine anlamlı katkı sağladığı; Türk Musikisinin kullanılmasının ise programın etkisini anlamlı düzeyde artırdığı ifade edilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Psikolojik Sağlamlık, Türk Musikisi, Okul Öncesi.

ABSTRACT

The aim of the study is to examine the effect of the Psychological Resilience Program Aided by Turkish Music on the psychological resilience levels of preschool children. The pre-test post-test control group experimental design was used in the study. The working group of the study consisted of 21 preschool children in the ages between 48 to 72 months attending to nursery classes of schools under the Ministry of National Education which are randomly selected. Before the program, the psychological resilience levels of children were measured and three groups including one control group and two experiment groups were determined upon analysis wherein the groups had no significant differences between them and had similar scores. “The Social Emotional Well-being and Psychological Resilience Scale for Preschool Children” was used in order to measure the psychological resilience levels of children as the data collection tool in the study. The “Psychological Resilience Program” consisting of 30 integrated activities that were finalized by the researcher with expert views was applied in the study. The program consists of 6 sub themes including establishing communication/social performance, self control, thoughtfulness, assertiveness, emotional stability/coping with stress, task orientation and enjoying exploration. On the other hand, 32 pieces of Turkish Music were determined in line with the views of the experts in the fields of Turkish Music and preschool education. The psychological resilience program was applied to both experiment groups. Pieces of Turkish Music were integrated into the psychological resilience program in the 2nd experiment group. In the control group, only the curriculum of the Ministry of National Education was applied without any further application. Psychological Resilience Program Aided by

Turkish Music was applied for 5 days throughout 4 weeks. Upon the analysis after the applied program, it was determined that the pretest and postest scores of the two experiment groups were significantly different than the control group. On the other hand, it was determined that the difference between the posttest scores of the 2nd experiment group and 1st experiment group, to whom Psychological Resilience Program Aided by Turkish Music was applied, was in favour of the 2nd experiment group. In other words, it can be said that the psyshcological resilience program applied to children had a significant contribution on their psyshcological resilience levels and that the use of Turkish Music increased the effect of the program significantly.

Keywords: psyshcological resilience, Turkish Music, Preschool

SERVİKAL VERTEBRALARIN PROCESSUS SPINOSUS'UNA İLİŞKİN ANATOMİK BİR ÇALIŞMA: VİDA FİKSASYONUNUN KLİNİK ÖNEMİ

AN ANATOMICAL STUDY ON THE SPINOUS PROCESS OF THE CERVICAL VERTEBRA: CLINICAL IMPORTANCE OF THE SCREW FIXATION

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Serpil ÇİLİNGİROĞLU ANLI
Kırıkkale Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, Anatomi Anabilim Dalı
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-1966-7609

ÖZET

Columna vertebralis'in birinci lordozunu oluşturan servikal (C) vertebralar, en fazla boyun bölgesinde rotasyon yapar. Processus spinosus (PS) genellikle laminanın birleşme yerinden kaudale doğru çıkıntı yapar ve boyutu, şekli ve yönü önemli ölçüde değişir. Travma (motorlu taşıt kazaları, spor yaralanmaları vb.) ve iyatrojenik sebepler servikal vertebra'nın yapısal bütünlüğünü bozabilir ve beraberinde omurilik yaralanmaları meydana gelebilir, bazen de bu yaralanmalar ölümle sonuçlanabilir. Bu çalışmada servikal vertebraların processus spinosus'a ilişkin morfolojik yapısının değerlendirilmesi ve servikal kırıkların tedavisinde kullanılan vida tekniklerinde uygun vida seçilerek oluşabilecek komplikasyonları önleyebilecek parametrelerin ortaya konulması amaçlanmıştır. Bu çalışmada, toplam 48 yetişkin erkek ve kadında kurutulmuş C2-7'nin PS'u ölçülmüştür. Dikkate alınan morfometrik parametrelerin ortalama ve standart sapması analiz edildi. PS proksimal yüksekliği (Y) ve genişliği (G); C2 (Y:12.04±0.56mm,G:14.70±0.76mm), C4 (Y:14.60±1.44mm,G:12.31±0.66mm) ve C7 (Y:13.77±0.24mm,G: 16.82±0.64mm) birbirine yakın değerler olarak ölçüldü. PS proksimal uzunluğu ise; C4 (20.73±0.20mm) ve C7 (32.71±0.15mm) servikal vertebralar içinde yüksek değerlerde ölçüldü. Bu çalışmada ölçülen değerler literatür verileri ile yaklaşık değerlerinde bulunmuştur. Sonuç olarak servikal vertebra'ya yerleştirilecek vida giriş noktaları ve açılarının yanı sıra vida boyutları da anatomik boyutlara uygun olmalıdır. Ayrıca, servikal vertebra'nın anatomik yapısının iyi bilinmesi, cerrahi girişim sırasında önemli yapıların zarar görmesini önler.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Servikal vertebra, spinous process, kırık, vida fiksasyonu

ABSTRACT

The cervical vertebrae, which form the first lordosis of the columna vertebralis, rotate mostly in the neck region. The spinous process (SP) projects often caudally from the junction of the laminae and its vary considerably in size, shape and direction. Trauma (motor vehicle accidents, sports injuries etc) and iatrogenic causes may impair the structural integrity of the cervical spine, and consequently, spinal cord injuries may occur, sometimes resulting in death. In this study, it is aimed to evaluate the morphological structure of the cervical vertebrae related to the SP and to reveal the parameters that can prevent the complications that may occur by selecting the appropriate screw in the screw techniques used in the treatment of cervical fractures. In this study, the SP of dried C2-7 in a total number of 48 adult male and female were measured. Mean and standard deviation of the morphometric parameters taken into account were analysed. SP proximal heights and width of C2 (H:12.04±0.56mm,W:14.70±0.76mm), C4 (H:14.60±1.44mm,W:12.31±0.66mm) and C7 (H:13.77±0.24mm,W: 16.82±0.64mm) were measured as close values to each other. The SP proximal length of C4 (20.73±0.20mm) and C7 (32.71±0.15mm) were measured as high values within the cervical vertebrae. The measured values in this study were approximated with the literature data. As a result, screw entry points and angles to be placed to the cervical vertebra, as well as screw dimensions must be in accordance with anatomical dimensions. In addition, a good knowledge of the anatomical structure of the cervical vertebra prevents damage to important structures during surgical intervention.

Keywords: Cervical vertebra, spinous process, fracture, screw fixation

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COMPUTATIONAL LINGUISTICS AND CORPUS LINGUISTICS

Sevinj Mammadzada
Odlar Yurdu University, Baku, Azerbaijan

ABSTRACT

Machine translation is the translation of written or oral texts from one language into another one with the help of computer. The object of the article is the special computer program which allows to make possible of machine translation. Recently, there are great number of programs which facilitates the translator's work. They are divided into 2 main groups: electronic dictionaries and machine translation system.

Nowadays, foreign languages are used not only during the travellings or meeting guests from foreign countries, but also at home. For example, while watching fanous Hollywood movies and reading the instructions of foreign products or Web-pages. So, without leaving the boundaries of home we need the translator's service. The help that is needed may be given by human translators or home computer programs.

Modern computational linguistics is rapidly developing and drawing attention with its great scientific and applied achievements. Systems of Automatic translation from all languages into the other ones were created. Translation from a number of languages into one another is perfect. Machine translation systems created in such countries as Russia, the USA, Japan are considered satisfactory today. Computational linguistics has succeeded in compiling monolingual and bilingual dictionaries.

The translation process is a difficult multibordered area, various aspects of which may be the objects of different sciences. Recently, the main function of translation is informative or communicative function, that's why translation is the main tool which gives the opportunity to communicate with people speaking in foreign languages.

Key words: computational linguistics, machine translation, corpus linguistics, electronic dictionaries, annotation.

INTELLIGENT APPROACH FOR AUTOMATED HUMAN REASONING

Seyed Mahmood Hashemi
Beijing University of Technology
Beijing, China

ABSTRACT

The automation of human reasoning remains a challenge, testified by the many but so far unsuccessful attempts to develop machine generated human thought patterns. The author argues that the main reason to these failures lie not in poor employment and calibration of various AI techniques, such as machine learning, but a faulty understanding within the AI community of what human reasoning really is. At its core lies the expectation of what we want an automated human reasoning tool to do, is it to replicate the mind of average Joe (or his smarter cousin), or is it the creation of a super-intelligence that by far surpasses the capacity of human intelligence? This paper seeks to highlight some of these misconceptions, from a philosophical and psychological perspective, and to outline a model how we humans actually reason, which forms a theoretical foundation for an automated human reasoning architecture.

Reasoning about human reasoning

Human reasoning rests on a set of experiences which are formed through our cognitive abilities, resulting in a unique identity. Those experiences are dependent on interactions with other humans, which are accumulated and elevated to cultural and societal levels. The cognitive ability is an important, but not entirely decisive, component of our reasoning ability; a person with an IQ of 80 is expected to behave and act differently than a person with an IQ of 120, as the latter typically will make more 'rational' (better) decisions, even on identical experiences. However, regardless of cognitive ability, the quality of our reasoning is curtailed by reigning discourses, and as a rule the narrower discourse, the less rational we will be. Also, the perceptions from the world around us require internal interpretations, a lot of them are not that clear cut, hence humans need to be able to handle and respond to events that contain;

- Ambiguity;
- Incomplete information;
- Incorrect information, and;
- Multiple points of view, including opinions & hypotheses

Hence, to accommodate events with a (high) degree of uncertainty, humans must be capable of understanding utterances, reflect upon them and judge them*vis-à-vis*our discourses, formulating and revising plans, generating emotional appraisals, and choosing actions despite the assorted imperfections with a view of meeting set goals. Typically, one seeks reference points from memory on how to act and reason in every situation, where even minor resemblances can provide cues on behavioural patterns. As such we are bound to make occasional mistakes, this because we often use heuristics or approximations based on previous experiences, or we simply follow the path of doing like everyone else, herding behaviour, even if we are aware that it will contradict our goals.

Engaging with other humans becomes an exercise to correctly interpret a counterpart's opinions and questions, which calls for an ability to understand his specificdiscourse, or belief

system, whether that be of a cultural, political, or religious nature, or usually a combination thereof. As discourses act as blinders on reality, in effect transforming it to a *social reality* where reasoning is often confined to the perceptions that filters through its boundaries, ignoring a diverging actual reality outside its dogmatic tenets. This means that even when arriving at conclusions following the correct deductive steps, for a person operating on a differing discourse, our inference is seen as an aberration, even bordering to self-deception and outright irrationality. The insight, whether acknowledged or not, that there is a discrepancy between reality and social reality, triggers a highly interesting psychological effect, *cognitive dissonance*, and unless one is aware of the nature of the existing discourse, human behaviour under its influence becomes irrational and unpredictable. But because the social pressure is so strong to comply with the reigning discourse, few of us are able to see beyond it.

Hence, an integral part of most human communication is *miscommunication*, something that becomes evident when analysing a transcription from an interview or an exchange on social media. Sometimes these disconnects are due to incompatible discourses, or sometimes the cognitive difference between the counterparts is too deep to overcome. However, we humans often expect this to happen and at timesadjust accordingly, so when encountering an individual with a lower cognitive level, such as a young child, our language and reasoning simplifies, this also when conversing with someone outside our area of expertise, we drop jargon and refrain from including the finer aspects of our knowledge, or most of the time we simply just drop that conversation altogether when realising that nothing meaningful is expected to come out of it. This happens as much in real life, as on various social media.

Then there is another matter that defines human reasoning, *fantasies*as most humans tend interchangeably to mix reality with fantasies, often becoming a blurred twilight zone of ambiguities. Fantasies are often interlinked with our goals and ambitions, where highly wishful thinking is applied on real life situations where probabilities of a preferred outcome occurring is miniscule and yet chosen, this despite an accurate insight of the actual circumstances, leading to irrational behaviour, such as suddenly feeling lucky and deciding to play the lottery.

But unfortunately, the complexities of human reasoning do not end here, this as the human mind (an abstract notion of the source of our thought patterns) consists of a conscious and an unconscious part with separate logic structures and these absorb reality in diverging chunks, with the former, truncated through discourses, and the latter able to amass broader perceptions of reality. These are held together and controlled through a governing mechanism. They interact in accordance to a protocol that can be perceived as seemingly irrational but it is far from it, rather it follows a diverging schema aligned to attain goal maximation, and we both have conscious and unconscious goals. This brings an additional element of irrationality in human reasoning that is difficult for a machine to replicate.So, broadly, five components define our capacity to reason;

i) our cognitive level (which we can do little to influence);
ii) the discourse, or belief system, that defines us and the culture we live in (which fluctuates over time and place);
iii) the perceptions we are exposed to, forming a memory base of knowledge and experiences, past and present from which we draw inferences of which many are only registered unconsciously;
iv) our blend between reality and fantasy, and;
v) our goals which exist on both sides of the level of awareness and provide a perspective of the future.

PREVALENT RISK AND DISASTER OF MOVING MONSTERS IN LAGOS, NIGERIA

Simeon Oluwagbenga FASINA
Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye, Nigeria

Umar Obafemi SALISU
Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye, Nigeria

Ayobami Ademola AKANMU
Department of Transport Management Technology, Federal University of Technology, Akure, Nigeria

Motunrayo Sekinat SANNI
Transport and Logistics Limited, Ibadan, Nigeria

Nathaniel Oluwaseun OGUNSEYE
Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye, Nigeria

Bashir Olufemi ODUFUWA
Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye, Nigeria

ABSTRACT
Lagos has been growing and expanding in terms of territory, population, and socio-economy before the slave trade era. Specifically, the abundance of the ocean, lagoons, and favourable climate in huge commercial quantities have been among the leading factors promoting its continuous prosperity like any typical port city. Unfortunately, as prosperous and fast-growing as the city is in terms of development, Lagos is undoubtedly characterized by so many challenges such as persistent building collapse, acute flood disasters, congestion, and ocean surge which are known as regular characteristics of the city. Aside from these, the prevalent disaster and incidences of truck operation have joined the league Lagos challenges with the fastest destructive power on socio-economic development and livability of the city in recent time. It is based on this backdrop that this study examined the prevalence of the risk and disaster associated with trucking operations in Lagos. A cross-sectional research design was adopted for this study. One fifty copies of the questionnaires were administered to truck drivers within the study area using convenient sampling. The questionnaire address questions on the socio-economic profile of the truck drivers, the threat or risk associated with related operations, and best measures to mitigate truck-related disaster in the study area. Major findings revealed that most of the truck drivers were male (85%) and were young adults between 25 and 35 years. Findings revealed that the threat occasioned by truck-related activities has been unpredictable mapped as cases of casualties and death in the last twelve years have been fluctuating. The Linear regression result shows that the cases of truck-related disaster significantly influences the number of casualties. However, 70% of the observed measures set to believe to mitigate truck-related disaster highly scored above the Mean Weighted Value (2.785). The study concludes and recommends the introduction of a special

force team or agency for truck operation safety licensing and strengthening of the highway safety law and order among others as strategies towards mitigating the prevalent disaster of moving monsters.

Keywords: Trucks, Disaster, Risk, Transport, and Lagos City.

İL MERKEZLERİNDEKİ HAKİM RÜZGARLARIN PEYZAJ TASARIMINA ETKİLERİ: ÇANAKKALE KENT MERKEZİ ÖRNEĞİ

THE EFFECTS OF THE DOMINANT WIND IN THE PROVINCIAL CENTERS ON LANDSCAPE DESIGN: CASE OF ÇANAKKALE CITY CENTER

Simge ÇAKAR
Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Üniversitesi, Lisansüstü Eğitim Enstitüsü, Peyzaj Mimarlığı Anabilim Dalı, Çanakkale/Türkiye
ORCID: 0000-0001-7717-7574
Doç. Dr. Alper SAĞLIK
Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Üniversitesi, Mimarlık ve Tasarım Fakültesi, Peyzaj Mimarlığı Bölümü, Çanakkale/Türkiye
ORCID: 0000-0003-1156-1201

ÖZET

Önemli iklim faktörlerinden biri olan rüzgar peyzaj tasarımındaki canlı öğeler üzerinde olumlu ve olumsuz etki bırakmaktadır. Rüzgar hava basıncının yer değiştirmesiyle oluşan bir hava olayıdır ve esiş yönü ve şiddetine göre birtakım adlar almaktadır. Ülkenin kuzey yarım kürede bulunmasından kaynaklı kuzeyden esen rüzgarlar soğuk, güneyden esen rüzgarlar sıcak etki yaratmaktadır. Peyzaj tasarımlarında rüzgardan etkilenen en önemli öğeler bitkilerdir. Rüzgar bitkiler üzerinde olumlu ve olumsuz etkiler bırakır. Optimum derecedeki rüzgar; fotosentezi arttırır, karbondioksit miktarını dengeler, bitkinin köklerine tutunmasını sağlar ve bir diğer önemli etmen ise döllenmeye yardımcı olur. Olumsuz etkileri ise fizyolojik, morfolojik ve mekanik etkiler yaratmasıdır. Mekanik etkilerde rüzgarın hızı arttıkça veya azaldıkça küçük ağaççık ve çalı gruplarından başlayarak köklü büyük ağaçlara kadar dal ve gövdelerinde yaralanma ve kırılmalara sebebiyet vermektedir. Fizyolojik etkilerine bakacak olursak bitkiler için zararlı böcek ve sporları taşımasından kaynaklı olumsuz etki yaratır. Morfolojik etkisi ise stomalara verdiği zarardan kaynaklı fotosentezde yavaşlama bunun sonucunda da bitkilerde cücelik ve büyüme yavaşlığı olumsuz etkilerinin bir diğer sonucudur. Araştırma alanını oluşturan Çanakkale kent merkezi bulunduğu konum, doğal ve kültürel özellikleriyle birlikte değerlendirilmiştir. Bu bağlamda önemli ve işlek caddeleri ile caddeler üzerindeki göze çarpan ve büyük ölçüde ziyaretçi kabul eden parklardaki ağaçlar tespit edilmiştir. Çeşitli gözlem ve verilere dayalı olarak belirlenen alanlardaki bitkilerin rüzgar faktöründen nasıl etkilendikleri, peyzaj tasarımlarına nasıl yansıdıkları incelenmiş ve tespit edilen deformeler var ise bu sorunlara yönelik çözüm önerileri getirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çanakkale, Rüzgar Etkisi, Peyzaj Tasarımı, Bitki Deformeleri.

ABSTRACT

Wind, which is one of the important climatic factors, has positive and negative effects on living elements in landscape design. Wind is a weather event caused by the displacement of air pressure and takes a number of names according to the direction and intensity of the blowing. Since the country is in the northern hemisphere, winds blowing from the north are cold, and winds blowing from the south create a warm effect. The most important elements affected by the wind in landscape designs are plants. Wind leaves positive and negative effects on plants. Optimum wind; It increases photosynthesis, balances the amount of carbon dioxide, allows the plant to attach to its roots, and another important factor helps fertilization. Its negative effects are physiological, morphological and mechanical effects. In mechanical effects, as the speed of the wind increases or decreases, it causes injuries and fractures in branches and trunks, starting from small shrub and bush groups to large rooted trees. If we look at its physiological effects, it creates a negative effect for plants due to the carrying of harmful insects and spores. Its morphological effect is another result of the negative effects of dwarfism and slow growth in plants as a result of the slowdown in photosynthesis due to the damage it causes to stomata. The location of Çanakkale city center, which constitutes the research area, has been evaluated together with its natural and cultural characteristics. In this context, trees in important and busy avenues and parks that attract visitors to a large extent and on the avenues have been identified. Based on various observations and data, how the plants in the determined areas are affected by the wind factor and how they are reflected in the landscape designs have been examined, and if there are deformities detected, solutions have been proposed for these problems.

Keywords: Çanakkale, Wind Effect, Landscape Design, Plant Deformations.

COVID-19 HASTALARININ BAŞVURU ANINDA BAKILAN NÖTROFİL/LENFOSİT ORANININ HASTALARIN PROGNOZU İLE İLİŞKİSİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF COVID-19 PATIENTS WITH THE PATIENT'S PROGNOSIS OF THE NEUTROPHYL / LYMPHOCYTE RATIO AT THE TIME OF ADMISSION

Uzm. Dr. Suphi BAHADIRLI
Beylikdüzü Devlet Hastanesi, Acil Servis
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-3635-6722

ÖZET

2019 koronavirüs hastalığı (COVID-19), hematopoietik sistem üzerinde önemli bir etkiye sahiptir. Hematolojik ve immünolojik sistemlerin düzensizliği, bu enfeksiyonunun patolojik sürecinde anahtar bir rol oynamaktadır. Bu çalışmada, COVID-19 hastalarının acil servise başvuru anındaki nötrofil/lenfosit oranı (NLO) ile bu hastalardaki yoğun bakım ünitesi (YBÜ) gereksinimi ve mortalite durumu arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemektir.

Bu retrospektif gözlemsel çalışmada Nisan-Haziran 2020 tarihleri arasında 2. basamak bir hastanede gerçekleştirilmiştir. Acil servise başvurup COVID-19 tanısı alarak hastaneye yatırılan hastaların verileri hastane kayıt sistemi üzerinden çekilmiştir.18 yaş üstü ve COVID-19 gerçek zamanlı Ters Transkriptaz-Polimeraz Zincir Reaksiyonu (RT-PCR) test sonucu pozitif olan hastalar çalışmaya dahil edilmiştir. Hastaların yaş, cinsiyet ve laboratuvar verileri bir forma kaydedilmiştir. NLO'nun prediktif doğruluğunu incelemek için bir alıcı çalışma özelliği (ROC) analizi yapıldı. Youden indeksi sensitivite, spesifite değerlerinin en yüksek olduğu eşik değeri hesaplamak için kullanıldı. NLO değerinin prediktif doğruluğunu değerlendirmek için eğri altındaki alan (AUC) hesaplandı.

Bu çalışma dahil etme ve dışlama kriterleri uygulandıktan sonra 403 hasta ile yapılmıştır. Hastaların yaş ortalaması 47.5±17.1 olup 221'i erkek (%54,8) 182'si kadın (%45.2)'dı.

NLO'nun YBÜ gereksinimini öngörmek için, kesim değeri 3 alındığında sensitivite 96.64, spesifite 63.69 ve AUC 0.792 bulunmuştur. Aynı kesim değerinin mortalite prediksiyonunda doğruluğu (accuracy) ise; sensitivie 89.29, spesifite 58.93 ve AUC 0.741 idi. YBÜ ihtiyacı olan hastaların %94.6'sında ve vefat eden hastaların %89.3'ünde NLO 3 ve üzerindeydi.

COVID-19 hastalarında, ciddi hastalık riski taşıyan ve potansiyel olarak yaşamı tehdit eden bir durum geliştirebilecek hastaların erken belirlenmesi önemlidir. NLO, COVID-19 hastaları içerisinden kritik hastaların erken belirlenmesi ve prognozları hakkında fikir verebilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: COVID-19, nötrofil, lenfosit, prognoz

ABSTRACT

The 2019 coronavirus disease (COVID-19) has a significant impact on the hematopoietic system. The dysregulation of hematological and immunological systems plays a key role in the pathological process of this infection. In this study, we aimed to examine the relationship between the neutrophil lymphocyte ratio (NLR) and the intensive care unit (ICU) requirement and mortality of COVID-19 patients at the initial emergency department (ED) visit.

This retrospective observational study was conducted between April and June 2020 in a secondary care hospital. The data was captured through the hospital registry system. Patients over the age of 18 years and those with a positive COVID-19 real-time Reverse Transcriptase-Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR) test result were included in the study. Age, gender and laboratory results of the patients were recorded on a form. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) analysis was performed to examine the predictive accuracy of the NLR. The Youden index was used to calculate the threshold value with the highest sensitivity and specificity. Area under the curve (AUC) was calculated to assess the predictive accuracy of the NLR.

This study was conducted with 403 patients after applying the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The average age of the patients was 47.5±17.1 and 221 were male (54.8%) and 182 were female (45.2%). In order to predict the ICU requirement of NLR, when the cut-off value is taken as 3, the sensitivity was 96.64, specificity 63.69, AUC 0.792. The accuracy of the same cut-off value in predicting mortality; sensitivity was 89.29, specificity 58.93, AUC 0.741. NLR was 3 and above in 94.6% of patients who needed ICU admission and in 89.3% of patients who died.

In COVID-19 patients, early identification of patients at risk of serious disease and potentially life-threatening conditions is important. NLR can provide insight into the early identification and prognosis of critically illness among COVID-19 patients.

Keywords: COVID-19, neutrophil, lymphocyte, prognosis

ÖZEL TÜKETİM VERGİSİ İÇERİSİNDE MOTORLU TAŞIT ARAÇLARININ DURUMUNUN İNCELENMESİ

ANALYSIS OF THE STATUS OF MOTOR VEHICLES WITHIN EXCISE DUTIES

Öğr. Gör. Şahin AY
Siirt Üniversitesi Kurtalan Meslek Yüksekokulu Maliye Programı
ORCİD NO: 0000-0002-3036-2155

ÖZET

Avrupa Birliği topluluk ülkelerinde uygulanan Özel Tüketim Vergisi, 2002 yılında Avrupa Birliğine ilişkin orta vadeli yükümlülükler kapsamında Türkiye'de de uygulanmaya başlanmıştır. Avrupa Birliği ülkelerinde bu vergi türü bir takım zararlı malların fiyatını arttırıp tüketimini azaltmaya yönelik iken Türkiye'de zararlı malların tüketimine yönelik önlemler ile birlikte kapsam geniş tutulmuş ve vergi gelirlerinin artması göz önünde bulundurulmuştur. Birçok vergi kaldırılmış ve Avrupa Birliği'nden daha kapsamlı olacak şekilde çeşitli mallar Özel Tüketim Vergisi kapsamına alınmıştır. Özel Tüketim Vergisi kapsamında yer alan Motorlu Taşıt Araçlarına ilişkin Özel Tüketim Vergisi, beraberinde bir takım tartışmalar getirmektedir. Özel Tüketim Vergisi oranlarında yapılan değişiklikler tahsilat oranlarına da yansımıştır. Yıllar itibariyle tahsilat tutarlarında meydana gelen değişikliklerle; Motorlu Taşıt Araçlarına İlişkin Özel Tüketim Vergisinin hem Özel Tüketim Vergisi hem de Vergi Gelirlerinin toplam değerini etkilemektedir. 2019 yılında Merkezi Yönetim Gelirleri arasında Motorlu Taşıt Araçlarına İlişkin Özel Tüketim Vergisi'nde bir önceki yıla göre beşte birlik bir azalma varken, 2020 yılında bir önceki yıla göre Motorlu Taşıt Araçlarına İlişkin Özel Tüketim Vergisinde bir önceki yıla göre iki kattan fazla tahsilat gerçekleşmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Özel Tüketim Vergisi, Vergi Tahsilatı, Avrupa Birliği

ABSTRACT

Excise Duties applied to communities in the European Union countries in 2002, the scope of the medium-term obligations to the European Union has started to be implemented in Turkey. This type of tax is taken into account a number of harmful increase in the price of goods increase consumption, while the measures for reducing the consumption of hazardous goods in Turkey, held in conjunction with the broad scope and tax revenues in European Union countries. Many taxes have been abolished and various goods have been included in the Excise Duties, which is more comprehensive than the European Union. The Excise Duties on Motor Vehicles within the scope of Excise Duties brings along some discussions. The changes made in the Excise Duties rates have also been reflected in the collection rates. Changes in collection amounts over the years affect the total value of both the Excise Duties and the Tax Revenues of the Excise Duties on Motor Vehicles. While there was a one-fifth decrease in the Excise Duties on Motor Vehicles in 2019, the Excise Duties on Motor Vehicles was collected more than twice in 2020 compared to the previous year.

Keywords: Excise Duties, Tax Collection, European Union

YIKICI LİDERLİK KAVRAMI: İÇERİK ANALİZİ

DESTRUCTIVE LEADERSHIP CONCEPT: CONTENT ANALYSIS

Prof. Dr. Şebnem ASLAN

Selçuk Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Sağlık Yönetimi Bölümü, Selçuklu, Konya.

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-2135-242X

Hilal ASLAN

Selçuk Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Sağlık Yönetimi Bölümü, Selçuklu, Konya

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-8073-0967

ÖZET

Organizasyonlar için liderin önemi oldukça büyüktür. Liderin organizasyonlarda oluşturmuş olduğu ortam çalışanların etkin ve verimli bir şekilde çalışmasına katkı sağlamaktadır. Bu nedenle de uzun yıllar boyunca hem liderlik kavramı hem de liderlik tarzları araştırma konusu olmuş ve yapılan çalışmalarda liderliğin olumlu özelliklerine dikkat çekilmiştir. Ancak liderlik her zaman olumlu özellikler ile gerçekleştirilmez. Liderliğin örgüt ve çalışanlar için yıkıcı bir boyutu da bulunmaktadır. Bu sebeple özellikle son yıllarda liderliğin yıkıcı yönlerinin incelenmesine yönelik çalışmalar hız kazanmıştır.

Yapılan bu çalışmada da liderliğin yıkıcı yönüne odaklanılmaktadır. Çalışma ile "yıkıcı liderlik" alanında Türkiye'de yapılan çalışmalarının incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu bağlamda çalışmanın amacına uygun olarak, 2013-2021 tarihleri arasında yapılan çalışmalara Science Direct, PubMed, Web of Science, Ulakbim, Dergipark veri tabanı ve Ulusal Tez Merkezi üzerinden erişim sağlanmıştır. Ulaşılabilen çalışmalar içerik analizi yöntemi ile değerlendirilmiştir.

Çalışmanın sonucunda Türkiye'de yıkıcı liderlik kavramıyla ilgili yapılan çalışmaların 2016 yılı ve sonrasında artış gösterdiği, çalışmaların çoğunun anket yöntemi kullanılarak gerçekleştirildiği ve uzun vadeli çalışmaların yapılmadığı saptanmıştır. Gerçekleştirilen çalışmalar en çok bankacılık, eğitim ve sağlık sektörü ile beyaz yakalı çalışanlara yönelik yapıldığı ve yıkıcı liderlik kavramıyla en çok ilişkilendirilen kavramların mesleki tükenmişlik ve örgütsel sinizm kavramları olduğu gözlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Liderlik, Yıkıcı Liderlik

ABSTRACT

For organizations, the importance of a leader is quite massive. The environment created by the leader in organizations contributes to the effective and efficient work of employees. For this reason, both the concept of leadership and leadership styles have been the subject of research for many years and the studies have drawn attention to the positive characteristics of leadership. But leadership is not always carried out with positive characteristics. Leadership also has a destructive dimension for the organization and employees. For this reason, especially in recent years, efforts to examine the destructive aspects of leadership have gained momentum.

This study also focuses on the destructive aspect of leadership. The aim of the study is to examine the workdone in Turkey in the field of "destructive leadership". In this context, in accordance with the purpose of the study, the studies conducted between 2013 and 2021 were accessed through the Science Direct, PubMed, Web of Science, Ulakbim, Dergipark database, and theNational Thesis Center. Available studies were evaluated by content analysis method.

As a result of the study, it was found that studies on the concept of destructive leadership in Turkey increased in 2016 and beyond, most of the studies were conducted using the survey method, and long-term studies were not conducted. It has been observed that the studies carried out are most aimed at the banking, education and health sector and white-collar employees, and the concepts most associated with the concept of destructive leadership are the concepts of Professional burnout and organizational cynicism.

Keywords: Leadership, Destructive Leadership

SAĞLIK OKURYAZARLIĞI: İÇERİK ANALİZİ

HEALTH LITERACY: CONTENT ANALYSIS

Prof. Dr. Şebnem ASLAN

Selçuk Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Sağlık Yönetimi Bölümü

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-2135-242X

Gizem MAKO

Selçuk Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Sağlık Yönetimi Bölümü

ORCİD NO: 0000-0003-3090-066X

ÖZET

Günümüzde sosyal medya kullanımı ve iletişim teknolojileri her geçen gün artmaktadır. İnsanların sosyal medyayı etkin ve verimli kullanabilmesi medyada gördüğü, okuduğu haberler, yazılar hakkında araştırma yapabilmesi, bilgiyi sorgulaması ve eleştirel düşünebilmesi gerekmektedir. Sağlık okuryazarlığı kavramı temel okuryazarlık yeteneklerinin dışında bireylerin sağlıklı davranış biçimi, akılcı ilaç kullanımı, sağlık hizmetlerinden nasıl erişim sağlayabileceğini ve bu hizmetlerden nasıl faydalanacağını bilmek, hastane form bilgilerini anlamak ve imzalamak, kişinin kendi hastalık yönetimi hakkında kararlar verebilmesi, sağlık bilgilerini kavrama ve değerlendirme gibi konuları kapsamaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı sağlık okuryazarlığı kavramı hakkında bilgi vermek sağlığımız açısından önemini dile getirmek, insanları bilinçlendirmek ve bu doğrultuda farkındalık yaratmaktır.

Araştırmanın kapsamında 2013-2021 yılları arasında sağlık okuryazarlığı konusunda Science Direct, PubMed, Web of Science, Ulakbim, Dergipark veri tabanı ve Ulusal Tez Merkezi üzerinden erişim sağlanmıştır. Ulaşılabilen çalışmalar içerik analizi yöntemi ile değerlendirilmiştir.

Sağlık okuryazarlığının önemi ve gerekliliği konusunda yapılan çalışmaları incelemek amacıyla geliştirilmiş bu çalışmanın sonucunda 32 makale bulunmuş ve bu konuda tezin yapılmadığı anlaşılmıştır. Araştırmanın sonucunda sağlık okuryazarlığıyla ilgili yapılan çalışmaların; salgın kontrolü, sağlık algısı, e-sağlık hizmet tüketimi, hasta memnuniyeti, birinci basamak sağlık hizmetleri kullanımı, olumlu sağlık davranışı, obezite ile ilişkisi, hastalık kontrolünde önemi ve ilaç kullanım davranışı konularıyla ilgili olduğu anlaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: sağlık okuryazarlığı, sosyal medya

ABSTRACT

Today, the use of social media and communication technologies is increasing day by day. People should be able to use social media effectively and efficiently, to be able to research, question the information and think critically about the news and articles they see and read on the media. Apart from basic literacy skills, the concept of health literacy includes subjects such as healthy behavior of individuals, rational drug use, knowing how to access and benefit from health services, understanding and signing hospital form information, making decisions about one's own disease management, understanding and evaluating health information covers. The aim of this study is to give information about the concept of health literacy, to express its importance for our health, to raise awareness of people and to raise awareness in this direction.

Within the scope of the study, access to health literacy was provided through Science Direct, PubMed, Web of Science, Ulakbim, Dergipark database and National Thesis Center between 2013-2021. The accessible studies were evaluated using the content analysis method.

As a result of this study, which was developed to examine the studies on the importance and necessity of health literacy, 32 articles were found and it was understood that a thesis was not made on this subject. As a result of the research, the studies on health literacy; It is understood that it is related to epidemic control, health perception, e-health service consumption, patient satisfaction, primary health care use, positive health behavior, its relation with obesity, its importance in disease control and drug use behavior.

Keywords: health literacy, social media

COMFORMABLE TÜREVE SAHİP BİR DÜZLEM EĞRİSİNİN EĞRİLİĞİ

THE CURVATURE OF A PLANE CURVE WITH COMFORMABLE DERIVATIVE

Şeyda ÖZEL
Fırat Üniversitesi, Fen Fakültesi, Matematik Bölümü
0000-0002-1519-2418
Prof. Dr. Mehmet BEKTAŞ
Fırat Üniversitesi, Fen Fakültesi, Matematik Bölümü
0000-0002-5797-4944

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada klasik diferansiyel geometride verilen bir düzlem eğrisinin teğet vektörü için verilen $\tilde{s}$ yay uzunluğu formülünün α. mertebeden comformable türeve uygulanamayacağı görülmüştür. Bu problemi gidermek için eğrimizin comformable birim teğet vektörü tanımlanmıştır. Bu eğrimizin birim hızlı olduğunu göstermek için $\tilde{s}$ yı s'ye dönüştüren bir s dönüşümü tanımlanmıştır. Tanımladığımız s dönüşümü ve comformable türev tanımını göz önüne alarak eğrinin teğet vektörünün α. mertebeden comformable türevinin normunun 1' e eşit olduğunu, yani birim hızlı olduğu gösterilmiştir. Akabinde $\tilde{s}$' dan s' ye tanımladığımız eğrimizin, yeni bir çatı olan comformable Frenet çatısı inşa edilmiştir. Ve comformable türevi kullanarak eğrimizin Serret-Frenet formülleri elde edilmiştir. Bulduğumuz Frenet vektörleri aslında şekil olarak Öklid uzayındaki Frenet vektörlerinin aynısı olduğu gösterilmiştir. Sadece buradaki fark bunların comformable türevle ifade ediliyor olmasıdır. Akabinde, bulduğumuz $\mathrm{K}^{(\alpha)}(s)$ α. mertebeden comformable eğrilik fonksiyonumuz, klasik diferensiyel geometrideki $\mathrm{K}(s)$ eğrilik fonksiyonundan daha farklı bir değere karşılık geldiği gösterilmiştir. Üstelik $\mathrm{K}^{(\alpha)}(s)$ ile normal Frenet çatısının adi türeve göre aldığımızda bulduğumuz eğrilik arasında bir bağıntı olduğu gösterilmiştir. Daha sonra $\mathrm{K}^{(\alpha)}(s)$' nin $\mathrm{K}(s)$ ile arasında $\lambda(s)$ kadar bir fark olduğu gösterilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Comformable Türev, Frenet Çatısı, Eğrilik.

ABSTRACT

In this study; It has been seen that the arc length formula $\tilde{s}$ given for the tangent vector of a given plane curve in classical differential geometry cannot be applied to the α. order comformable derivate. The comformable unit tangent vector of our curve is defined to solve this problem. To show that this curve is unit speed, a transform s is defined that converts $\tilde{s}$ to s. Considering the s transform and conformable derivate definition we defined, it has been demonstrated that the conformable derivate of the tangent vector of the curve is equal to 1 of the norm, that is, it is unit speed. Following that, a new frame, the comformable frenet frame, was built along the curve we defined from $\tilde{s}$ to s. The Serret-Frenet formulae for our curve were obtained using the comformable derivate. We indicated that the Frenet vectors we found are actually the same as the Frenet vectors in Öklid Space. The difference here is that they are expressed with a comformable derivative. As a result, we showed that the $\mathrm{K}^{(\alpha)}(s)$ α. order comformable curvature, the our function corresponds to a different value than the curvature function in classical differential geometry. In addition, we showed that there is a relation between $\mathrm{K}^{(\alpha)}(s)$ and the curvature we find when we take the normal Frenet frame with regard to the ordinary derivative. Then, it showed that there is a difference about $\mathrm{K}^{(\alpha)}(s)$ between $\mathrm{K}(s)$ and $\lambda(s)$ by us.

Key Words: Comformable Derivate, Frenet Frame, Curvature.

MİKROSİLİKA KATKISININ ASFALTIN ÖZELLİKLERİNE ETKİSİ

EFFECT OF MICROSILICA ADDITIVE ON THE PROPERTIES OF ASPHALT

Doç. Dr. Tacettin GEÇKİL
İnönü Üniversitesi
ORCID: 0000-0001-8070-6836
Ceren Beyza İNCE
Doktora Öğrencisi, İnönü Üniversitesi
ORCID: 0000-0002-6385-0964
Öğr. Gör. Mehmet Mahmut TANYILDIZI
İstihkâm Kıdemli Yüzbaşı, 2'nci Or.K.lığı
ORCID: 0000-0001-5992-2665

ÖZET

Klasik asfaltlar ile inşa edilen yol kaplamaları artan taşıt miktarı ve değişen iklim koşulları sebebiyle kısa sürede bozularak trafik konforu ve güvenliğini etkilemektedir. Bu sebeple, günümüzde klasik asfaltların performans özelliklerini iyileştirmek ve böylece kaplama ömrünü arttırmak amacıyla saf asfalt bağlayıcılara çeşitli ticari ve atık katkılar ilave edilmektedir. Bu amaçla, SBS, EVA, LDPE, HDPE, PET ve PP gibi polimer kökenli katkılar çoğunlukla kullanılırken, ayrıca çeşitli filler malzemeler, yağlar ve çözücüler de katkı olarak kullanılmaktadır. Bunlarla birlikte, nano (nanotitanyum, nanosilika, nanokil) ve mikro boyuttaki malzemeler de son zamanlarda asfalt modifikasyonunda kullanılarak kaplama performansı arttırılmaya çalışılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada ise, mikrosilika katkısının modifiye asfaltın özellikleri üzerindeki etkisi araştırılmıştır. Bu amaçla, penetrasyon sınıfı B 160/220 saf asfalta ağırlıkça %3, 4, 5 ve 6 oranlarında mikrosilika katkısı eklenerek modifiye asfaltlar elde edilmiştir. Elde edilen saf ve modifiye asfaltların fiziksel özellikleri penetrasyon, yumuşama noktası ve düktilite gibi geleneksel testler ile belirlenmiştir. Ayrıca, asfalt bağlayıcıların sıcaklığa karşı hassasiyetlerinin bir ölçüsü olarak kabul edilen penetrasyon indeksi (PI) değerleri de hesaplanmıştır. Fiziksel test sonuçlarına göre, mikrosilika ilavesiyle %5 oranına kadar asfalt bağlayıcıların penetrasyon ve düktilite değerlerinde önce bir azalma, daha sonra ise artışlar meydana gelmiştir. Ayrıca, yumuşama noktası deney sonuçlarının da elde edilen bu sonuçlarla uyumluluk gösterdiği görülmüştür. Tüm bu sonuçlara göre, mikrosilika katkısıyla asfalt bağlayıcıların kıvamında bir sertleşme meydana geldiği ve bağlayıcıların penetrasyon sınıfının B 100/150 olarak değiştiği görülmüştür. Ayrıca PI sonuçlarına göre, mikrosilika katkısı ile asfalt bağlayıcıların %5 oranına kadar sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin azaldığı görülmüştür. Sonuç olarak, mikrosilika ilavesi ile asfalt bağlayıcıların sertleşme eğiliminin arttığı ve sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin azaldığı, dolayısıyla mikrosilika katkılı asfalt bağlayıcıların daha yüksek sıcaklığa sahip bölgelerde sıcak karışım asfalt (HMA) kaplamanın kalıcı deformasyon direncini arttırabileceğini söylemek mümkündür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Asfalt, Mikrosilika, Modifiye asfalt, Fiziksel özellik, Sıcaklık hassasiyeti.

ABSTRACT

Road pavements built with conventional asphalts deteriorate in a short time due to the increasing amount of vehicles and changing climatic conditions, affecting traffic comfort and safety. For this reason, various commercial and waste additives are added to pure asphalt binders today in order to improve the performance properties of conventional asphalts and thus increase the pavement life. For this purpose, polymer based additives such as SBS, EVA, LDPE, HDPE, PET and PP are mostly used, while various filler materials, oils and solvents are also used as additives. In addition to these, nano (nanothitanium, nanosilica, nanoclay) and micro-sized materials have been used in asphalt modification in recently to increase the pavement performance. In this study, effect of microsilica additive on the properties of modified asphalt was investigated. For this purpose, modified asphalts were obtained by adding 3, 4, 5 and 6% by weight of microsilica additive to penetration class B 160/220 pure asphalt. The physical properties of the obtained pure and modified asphalts were determined by conventional tests such as penetration, softening point and ductility. In addition, penetration index (PI) values, which are considered as a measure of the sensitivity of asphalt binders to temperature, were also calculated. According to the physical test results, with the addition of up to 5% microsilica, first a decrease and then an increase occurred in the penetration and ductility values of asphalt binders. In addition, it has been observed that the softening point test results are in agreement with these results. According to all these results, it was observed that the consistency of asphalt binders hardened with microsilica additive and the penetration class of the binders changed to B 100/150. In addition, according to the PI results, it was observed that the temperature sensitivity of asphalt binders up to 5% microsilica additive rate was reduced. As a result, it is possible to say that with the addition of microsilica, the hardening tendency of asphalt binders increases and their temperature sensitivity decreases, so microsilica-added asphalt binders can increase the permanent deformation resistance of hot mix asphalt (HMA) pavement in regions with higher temperatures.

Keywords: Asphalt, Microsilica, Modified asphalt, Physical property, Temperature sensitivity.

FUTBOL ANTRENÖRLERİNİN TFF ZORUNLU GELİŞİM SEMİNERİNE İLİŞKİN DEĞERLENDİRMELERİ: KAHRAMANMARAŞ ÖRNEĞİ

EVALUATIONOF FOOTBALL COACHES REGARDING TFF COMPULSORY DEVELOPMENT SEMINAR: KAHRAMANMARAŞ EXAMPLE

Öğr. Gör. Dr. Tayfun ŞİRİN
Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam Üniversitesi
Spor Bilimler Fakültesi
Kahramanmaraş

ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı TFF (Türkiye Futbol Fedarasyonu) ve TÜFAD (Türkiye Futbol Antrenörler Derneği) tarafından düzenlenen "Antrenör Zorunlu Gelişim Semineri" ne katılan antrenörlerin aldıkları eğitiminden memnuniyet düzeylerini belirlemek ve bazı demografik değişkenlere göre farklılıkları belirlemektir. Bu amaç doğrultusunda çalışmanın evrenini 2019-2020 sezonun da Kahramanmaraş ilinde düzenlenen futbol antrenörleri zorunlu gelişim seminerine katılan toplam 50 antrenör oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmaya katılan antrenörlere eğitim semineri değerlendirme anketi uygulanmıştır. Araştırma verilerinin yüzde, frekans ve ortalama değerleri alınmıştır. Aynı zamanda ankette bulunan ifadelerin demografik değişkenlere göre analiz edilerek T-Testi ve Anova analizi uygulanmıştır. Farklılıkların kaynağını belirlemek için Tukey testinden yararlanılmıştır.

Araştırma sonucunda katılımcıların; "Eğitmenlerin profesyonel ve rahat bir eğitim ortamı yaratması" (X=4,54), "Eğitmenlerin katılımcıların derse odaklanmasını sağlaması" (X=4,53) ifadeleri memnuniyet düzeylerinin yüksek olduğu bulunmuştur. Demografik değişkenler ve zorunlu eğitim semineri memnuniyet düzeyleri üzerine yapılan analiz sonucunda yaş ve antrenörlük yapma yılı değişkenlerine göre memnuniyet düzeyleri arasında anlamlı farklılık bulunmuştur. Analiz sonuçlarına göre; "Eğitim notları", "materyalleri", "eğitim sunularının yeterliliği"; "eğitimin amacı"; "ders aktiviteleri", "örnekler ve konu başlıkları'nın yeterliliği" konusunda 39-43 yaş aralığındaki antrenörlerin diğer yaş grubundaki antrenörlere göre; antrenörlük deneyimi 18 yıl ve üstü olanların daha düşük deneyime sahip olanlara göre ortalamaları düşük çıkmıştır. 29-33 yaş aralığındaki antrenörlerin "Eğitmenler kendi düşünmemize, üretmemize ve kendi eğitim sistemimizi kurmamıza izin verdi" İfadesine verdikleri cevap ortalamaları diğer yaş grup ortalamalarına göre düşük çıkmıştır.

Bu sonuçlara göre TFF tarafından düzenlenen Zorunlu Gelişim Semineri ders

içeriklerinin ve konularının revize edilmesi gerektiği güncel gelişmeler ve metodlar takip edilerek hazırlanmasının antrenörlerin eğitim memnuniyet düzeyleri açısından önemli faktörler olduğu sonucuna ulaşılabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: TFF, Futbol, Antrenör, Gelişim Semineri

ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to determine the satisfaction levels of the coaches who participated in the "Coach Compulsory Development Seminar" organized by TFF (Turkish Football Federation) and TÜFAD (Turkish Football Coaches Association) and to determine the differences according to some demographic variables. For this purpose, the universe of the study is made up of a total of 50 coaches who participated in the compulsory development seminar of football coaches held in Kahramanmaraş province in the 2019-2020 season. Training seminar evaluation survey was applied to the coaches who participated in the research. Percentage, frequency and average values of the research data were taken. At the same time, T-Test and Anova analysis were applied by analyzing the expressions in the survey according to demographic variables. Tukey test was used to determine the source of the differences.

As a result of the research, the participants' satisfaction levels of the expressions "Instructors creating a professional and comfortable training environment" (X=4.54), "Instructors allowing participants to focus on the course" (X=4.53) were found to be high. As a result of the analysis on demographic variables and compulsory training seminar satisfaction levels, a significant difference was found between satisfaction levels according to age and coaching year variables. According to the results of the analysis, "; compared to coaches in other age groups coaches between the ages of 39-43; and those with 18 years or more coaching experience had lower averages than those with lower experience on "Educational notes", "materials", "adequacy of educational presentations", "purpose of education"; ‘’course activities", "competence of examples and topics. The average response of coaches between the ages of 29 and 33 to the statement "Instructors allowed us to think, produce and establish our own education system" was lower than the average of other age groups.

According to these results, it can be concluded that the preparation of the Compulsory Development Seminar organized by TFF by following current developments and methods that should be revised are important factors for the training satisfaction levels of the coaches.

Keywords: TFF, Football, Coach, Development Seminar

LE POIDS ET LA PLACE DES PAYS LES MOINS INDUSTRIALISES DU CONTINENT AFRICAIN DANS LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DE LA ZONE DE LIBRE-ECHANGE CONTINENTALE

TCHOUDIBA BOUURDJOLBO
University of Szeged

ABSTRACT

Cette étude vise à analyser le poids et la place des pays les moins développés du continent dans cette zone de libre-échange continentale. Permettrait-elle à ces petites économies de se développer ou serait-elle leur hécatombe comme ce fut le cas dans d'autre zone de marché commun avec l'effet économique des pays les plus industrialisés sur les moins industrialisés ? Le point qui pourrait faire basculer les choses positivement ou négativement se trouve dans cette question de la place de l'économie des pays pauvres dans cet accord.

L'objectif global de cette étude, est de mettre en exergue, les enjeux et défis de la mise en œuvre de la nouvelle zone de libre-échange continentale africaine entrée en vigueur le 1er janvier 2021, considérée comme un " economic game changer" par la FMI et qui est porteur d'espoir de relance économique pour toute l'Afrique. Un accent particulier dans cette étude, sera porté sur l'implication et l'intérêt des économies les plus faibles du continent dans le fonctionnement de cette zone de libre-échange continentale à travers une approche d'analyse économique et géopolitique. Une zone qui en théorie demeure la zone de libre-échange la plus vaste au monde en nombre de population, en superficie et en nombre de pays. Sur les 55 pays qui composent le continent africain, 54 ont signé l'accord et 33 l'ont déjà ratifié et avec une population de 1, 200 milliards de consommateurs. Cela témoigne de l'engagement et de la volonté politique des dirigeants africains à mettre en place cette zone de libre-échange continentale qui entre dans la droite ligne de la politique de l'intégration économique africaine mise en place par les pères fondateurs du panafricanisme. Mais qui, entre la théorie et la pratique, existe des enjeux et défis à relever dans le plus bref délai eu égard au retard de développement du continent surtout des pays les plus pauvres dont leur réticence pourra compromettre le bon fonctionnement de cette zone de libre-échange historique et promotrice. Plusieurs de ces pays qui ont ratifié l'accord signé, ne disposent pas de procédures douanières et des installations logistiques et d'infrastructures indispensables pour la mise en œuvre efficace de ce projet phare qui marquera la nouvelle approche de la gouvernance économique africaine.

DYSTOCIA FROM VENTRAL HERNIA IN ALEPPO GOAT

HALEP KEÇİSİNDE VENTRAL HERNİ KAYNAKLI GÜÇ DOĞUM

Tuğra AKKUŞ
Harran University, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Şanlıurfa, Turkey
ORCİD NO: 0000-0002-6002-5942
Ömer YAPRAKCI
ORCİD NO: 0000-0002-7784-9438
Harran University, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Şanlıurfa, Turkey.

ABSTRACT

In this case, of ventral hernia induced dystocia in a 5-year-old, 50 kg Aleppo female goat brought to the Harran University veterinary faculty animal hospital with the complaint of inability to give birth is presented. In the history of the patient, it is included in the anamnesis that it gave birth three times before, the gestation period has passed, her mammary tissue are excessively enlarged and there was no problem in her previous deliveries. Physical examination revealed that the breast was overstretched and stiffness was felt on palpation. Vaginal examination revealed that the cervix was closed and there was no abnormal odour. In the ultrasound examination, the uterus image could not be taken in its normal anatomical position and the mammary tissue was taken from the mammary tissue and it was found that the offspring were alive. When the clinical examinations were evaluated, ventral hernia diagnosis was placed and urgent cesarean operation was performed. After the incision of the skin and subcutaneous connective tissue, the uterine tissue was encountered directly. The uterus was incised, two pupies were removed alive and the uterus was closed properly. The rupture of the muscle layers were detected, the hernia-forming hole was meticulously sutured after the uterus was rejected. In the control performed one week after the operation, no complications were encountered, and it was informed that the puppies that were removed alive were healthy and the mammary tissue returned to normal size. As a result, ventral hernia case, in which the uterus was tilted downward and the abdominal muscles could not participate in the birth and the normal birth could not be formed during delivery, was successfully cured by cesarean section in the goat who came to our hospital with the complaint that the birth had not started.

Keywords: Dystocia, Ventralhernia, Sheep.

ÖZET

Bu olguda doğum yapamama şikâyeti ile Harran Üniversitesi veteriner fakültesi hayvan hastanesine getirilen 5 yaşında, 50 kg ağırlığında Halep ırkı dişi bir keçide ventral herni kaynaklı güç doğum olgusu sunulmuştur. Hasta hikayesinde; daha önce üç kez doğum yaptığı, gebelik süresinin geçtiği, memelerinin aşırı derecede büyüdüğü ve daha önceki doğumlarında herhangi bir sorun yaşanmadığı alınan anamnez bilgiler içerisinde yer almaktadır. Fiziksel muayenede memenin aşırı gergin olduğu ve palpasyonda yer yer sertlikler hissedildi. Vaginal muayene serviksin kapalı olduğu belirlendi ve anormal bir kokuya rastlanmadı. Ultrason muayenesinde uterus görüntüsü normal anatomik pozisyonunda alınamayıp meme dokusundan alındı ve yavruların canlı olduğu tespit edildi. Yapılan klinik muayeneler değerlendirildiğinde ventral herni teşhisi konuldu ve acil olarak sezaryen operasyonuna alındı. Deri ve deri altı bağ dokunun ensizyonu sonrası direkt uterus dokusu ile karşılaşıldı. Uterus ensize edilerek iki yavru canlı olarak olarak çıkarıldı ve uterus uygun şekilde kapatıldı. Rupture olan kas katmanları tespit edilip uterusun reddi sonrası fıtık oluşturan delik titizlikle dikildi. Operasyondan bir hafta sonra yapılan kontrolde herhangi bir komplikasyona rastlanmadı ve canlı olarak çıkarılan yavruların sağlıklı olduğu, meme dokusunun normal boyuta döndüğü bilgisi alındı. Sonuç olarak, uterus aşağı doğru eğildiği ve doğum esnasında karın kaslarının doğuma iştirak edemeyip normal doğumun şekillenemediği ventral herni olgusu hastanemize doğumun başlamaması şikâyeti ile gelen keçide yapılan sezaryen operasyonuyla başarılı bir şekilde sağaltıldı.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Güç doğum, Ventral herni, Keçi.*

F SINIFI UÇUCU KÜL TEMELLİ GEOPOLİMER HARÇ NUMUNELERİN ISIL KÜR SONRASI DAYANIM GELİŞİMİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF STRENGTH DEVELOPMENT OF F CLASS FLY ASH BASED GEOPOLYMER MORTAR SAMPLES AFTER HEAT CURING

Arş. Gör. Dr. Uğur DURAK
Erciyes Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, İnşaat Mühendisliği Bölümü

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-2731-3886

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada F sınıfı uçucu kül kullanılarak üretilen ve sodyum hidroksit ile aktive edilen geopolimer harç numunelerin ısıl kür sonrası dayanım gelişimleri incelenmiştir. Çalışma kapsamında üretilen numunelerde su/bağlayıcı oranı 0.31 ve kum/bağlayıcı oranı 3.0 olarak belirlenmiştir. Aktivatör olarak kullanılan sodyum hidroksit ise kütlece bağlayıcının %10'u kadar Na içerecek şekilde karışıma dâhil edilmiştir. Üretilen harç numuneler 40x40x160 mm kalıplara yerleştirilmiştir. Çalışmada üretilen numuneler 24 saat 50, 75 ve 100ºC sıcaklıklarda ısıl küre tabi tutulmuşlardır. Her sıcaklık için ısıl kür sonrası numunelerin eğilme ve basınç dayanımları belirlenmiştir. Isıl kür sonrası dayanım gelişimini belirlemek için üretilen diğer numuneler laboratuvar sıcaklığında 28, 60, 90 ve 180 gün boyunca bekletilmişlerdir. Bekleme süresini tamamlayan numunelere eğilme ve basınç dayanımı deneyleri yapılarak, geopolimer harç numunelerin ısıl kür sonrası dayanım gelişimleri belirlenmiştir. Elde edilen sonuçlara göre 50, 75 ve 100ºC'de kür edilen numunelerde 24 saat ısıl kür sonrası sırasıyla 1.1, 28.7, ve 37.9 MPa basınç dayanımı elde edilmiştir. Diğer taraftan, ısıl kür sonrası 180 gün laboratuvar ortamında bekleyen numunelerin basınç dayanımları 50, 75 ve 100ºC'de kür edilen numuneler için sırasıyla 39.5, 44.9, ve 49,7 MPa mertebelerine ulaşmıştır. Benzer artışlar eğilme dayanımı deney sonuçlarında da gözlenmiştir. Deney sonuçları göstermiştir ki geopolimer harç numuneler ısıl kür sonrası dayanım kazanmaya devam etmekte ve nihai dayanım değeri farklı ısıl kür sıcaklıkları için hemen hemen eşit olmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Uçucu kül, geopolimer, ısıl kür, dayanım gelişimi.

ABSTRACT

In this study, the strength developments of geopolymer mortar samples produced by using F class fly ash and activated with sodium hydroxide after thermal curing were investigated. The water / binder ratio was 0.31 and the sand / binder ratio was 3.0 in the samples produced within the scope of the study. Sodium hydroxide used as activator is included in the mixture in a way that it contains Na up to 10% of the binder by mass. The mortar samples produced were placed in 40x40x160 mm molds. The samples produced in the study were heat cured at 50, 75 and 100 C for 24 hours. After heat curing the flexural and compressive strengths of the

samples were determined for each temperature. Other samples produced to determine the strength development after heat curing were kept at laboratory temperature for 28, 60, 90 and 180 days. The strength development of geopolymer mortar samples after heat curing was determined by performing flexural and compressive strength tests on the samples that completed the waiting period.According to the results obtained, the samples cured at 50, 75 and 100ºC had 1.1, 28.7, and 37.9 MPa compressive strength, respectively, after 24 hours of heat curing. On the other hand, the compressive strengths of the samples that were kept in the laboratory environment for 180 days after heat curing reached the levels of 39.5, 44.9, and 49.7 MPa, respectively, for the samples cured at 50, 75 and 100ºC.Similar increases were observed in the flexural strength test results. The results of the experiments showed that the geopolymer mortar samples continue to gain strength after heat curing and the final strength value is almost equal for different heat curing temperatures.

Keywords: Fly ash, geopolymer, heat curing, strength development.

PHENOLIC EPOXY RESIN/COTTON WASTE BIOCOMPOSITES PREPARATION AND CHARACTERIZATION

Assist. Prof. Dr. Ulku SOYDAL
Karapınar Aydoğanlar Vocational School, Selcuk University, Konya, Turkey
Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Science, Selcuk University, Campus, Konya, Turkey
orcid no: 0000-0002-9381-4139
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Suheyla KOCAMAN
Department of Chemical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering and Natural Sciences, Konya Technical University, 42022, Campus, Konya, Turkey
orcid no: 0000-0001-5199-8577
Prof. Dr. Gulnare AHMETLİ
Department of Chemical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering and Natural Sciences, Konya Technical University, 42022, Campus, Konya, Turkey
orcid no: 0000-0002-9381-4139

ABSTRACT

In recent years, the increasing interest in the use of waste natural fillers in composites is due to desirable properties such as biodegradability, renewability, low density, environmental friendliness, and cost-effectiveness (Saba, Jawaid, Paridah, Al-othman, 2016). Cotton waste consisting of cotton stems, leaves, and husks, has a high cellulose content. Phenol novolac epoxy resins are multifunctional epoxy resins manufactured from phenol novolac resin and epichlorohydrin. When cured, they form cured materials that possess a mesh structure with a high cross-linking density. They also demonstrate excellent performance in heat and chemical resistance and are used in composite materials, resists, and laminates (Kocaman, 2020). In this study, cotton waste (CtW) was utilized firstly as raw waste filler material in phenolic novolac-type epoxy (EPN) resin to preparation of biocomposites. For characterization of biocomposites, scanning electron microscopy (SEM) analysis, tensile, hardness and water sorption tests were performed. The effect of the CtW dose on the mechanical, and water sorption properties of the composites were investigated. The tensile strength of the neat EPN was determined to be 96.6±4.77 MPa, while the composite with the appropriate amount of filler 20% by weight had a tensile strength of 95.6±6.20 MPa. CtW filler increased the water uptake percentage of the EPN matrix (0.85%) and it was determined as 3.39% at 20 wt% CtW during 30 day. Epoxies can absorb 0.1-5% water depending on its formulation and type (Licari, 2003). However, this trend and the slight decrease in mechanical properties are not critical obstacles for the use of CtW in the manufacture of inexpensive epoxy- and bio-based eco-friendly products.

Keywords: Cotton waste, Phenol novolac epoxy resin, Biocomposite.

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TEACHING READING

Asst.Prof. Ulviyya Aligullah Nasirova

Odlar Yurdu University,

Azerbaijan, K. Rahimov st.13,1072

ABSTRACT

This paper is an attempt to analyze the importance of teaching reading and to develop reading skills of students during the lesson. Reading is one of the practical and important aims of teaching of a foreign language in .Reading is of great educational importance for communication .İn order to get information people need from books, journals, magazines, newspapers etc. Through reading in a foreign language the learner enriches his knowledge of the world around him and he gets acquainted with the countries and their culture where the target language is spoken.

Reading develops learners' speaking communication and intelligence. It is able to develop their memory, imagination. Learners become accustomed to working with books, which in its turn facilitates unaided practice in further reading. The content of texts, their ideological and political spirit influence students. While reading a text the learner pronounces sounds and letters, reviews vocabulary and grammar, memorizes the spelling of words and word combinations. The more the students read, the better his storage of the linguistic material is. If the teacher instructs his students in good reading ,so they can read with sufficient fluency without any mistakes and complete comprehension .Because the teacher helps them to acquire reading, speaking and writing skills as well.. We know that reading is a complex process of language activity. That is why it is closely connected with the comprehension of what is read. It requires the ability to carry out a number of mental operations: analysis, , inductions, deductions and comparisons.

Keywords: sufficient fluency, to acquire speaking and writing skills, target language, facilitate, comprehension, learner's intelligence.

GRAPPLE FOR SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION IN FAST-GROWING NIGERIAN CITIES

Umar Obafemi SALISU
Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye, Nigeria

Ayobami Ademola AKANMU
Department of Transport Management Technology, Federal University of Technology, Akure, Nigeria

Samuel Oluwaseyi OLORUNFEMI
Department of Transport Management Technology, Federal University of Technology, Akure, Nigeria

Oluwatobi Maria OLATUNJI
Department of Transport Planning and Management, The Federal Polytechnic Ilaro, Nigeria.

Simeon Oluwagbenga FASINA
Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye, Nigeria

Sekinat Motunrayo SANNI
Transport and Logistics Ltd, Ibadan

Nathaniel Oluwaseun OGUNSEYE
Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye, Nigeria

Surajudeen Oluwaseyi MOMODU
Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye, Nigeria

ABSTRACT

The public transportation system undoubtedly is a catalyst for promoting and constraining the growth, development and sustainability of urban centres and cities. Indeed, the sustainability of this system will not only facilitate quality urban living but will also maximise social equity, economic vitality and environmental quality in any city it serves. Despite its numerous associated benefits, the public transportation system in Nigerian cities is still wrongly practised and invested on. It is based on this backdrop that this study examined the grapple for sustainable public transportation in selected Nigerian cities. This study adopted a cross-sectional research design and a total of 800 copies of the questionnaire were administered to users through a simple random sampling technique. The validated questionnaire detailed questions on users' socio-economic characteristics; the peculiar challenges of the existing public transportation system; and the best possible measures towards achieving sustainable public transportation in Lagos and Ibadan, Nigeria. The major finding revealed that the male (70%) uses public transportation system than their female counterpart. Majority (57%) earn below ₦50,000 ($112) monthly and spent between 10% -30% of the income on transportation

(66%). Findings revealed that the majority (64%) of the peculiar challenges of public transportation ranked above the Mean Index Value of 2.998. This indicates that the public transportation system is faced with a multitude of challenges that consequently left the system inefficient, chaotic, and unsafe with several adverse externalities. However, the study concludes that the system is no doubt unsustainable, thus, appropriate considerations of best possible measures such as adequate investment in funding, strengthening of the conventional public transportation system most especially rail-based type and quick implementation of transportation policy would help in achieving sustainable public transportation in Nigerian cities.

Keywords: Cities, Nigeria, public transportation system, sustainability, transportation

THE EFFECT OF USING IRON DROPS ON THE DENTAL MINERAL HYDROXYAPATITE

Dr. Ümit ERDEM
Scientific and Technological Research Application Center, Kırıkkale University, Kırıkkale–Turkey, 71450
, Orcid: 0000-0002-7112-5607,
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Asaf Tolga ULGEN
Sirnak University, Department of Electric-Electronic Engineering, Şırnak–Turkey, and 73000,
Orcid: 0000-0002-0480-8176
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gürcan YILDIRIM
Abant Izzet Baysal University, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Bolu–Turkey, 1428,
Orcid: 0000-0002-5177-3703

ABSTRACT

Teeth; It has an organic structure consisting of protein collagen and an inorganic structure containing hydroxyapatite ($Ca_{10}(PO_4)_6(OH)_2$, HA). As in all individuals, the presence of HA in babies is important for dental and bone health. However, an element that has an important role in protein synthesis in babies is iron. Although iron deficiency is seen in all age groups, it is more common especially in infants aged 6-24 months. Therefore, iron drops are given to babies between the ages of 6-24 months to eliminate iron deficiency and support the development of babies. In this study, the changes in the morphological and crystallographic properties of HA were investigated by dropping Commercial 50mg / ml iron drop on the hydroxyapatite mineral produced by the precipitation method. 9 drops were dropped once a day for 2 months on solid hydroxyapatite ceramics and kept in artificial saliva for 90 seconds. Application was made for two HA solids. One sample was treated with artificial saliva, while the other sample was treated with artificial saliva and then brushed without paste. SEM examinations were performed to examine the morphological change of both solid samples studied and XRD examinations were performed to evaluate phase impurity. Although many studies have been carried out on iron deficiency, which is one of the most important health problems in our country, this study aimed to determine the effect of iron drop on HA, the main mineral, but in SEM images, unbrushed ceramics have intense adhesion on the surface, while brush groups have more It is rare. The observation of $FePO_4$ in the XRD examination indicates its bonding with PO_4's in the HA main structure and the separation of HA from the structure even if it is a little. Although this does not affect the morphology of the main structure except pollution, it causes the formation of Fe phases by separating PO4s in the phase content and affects the HA phase. The results obtained in this form have shown how important brushing is in babies with teeth.

Keywords: Hydroxyapatite, Iron Drop, SEM, XR**D**

THE COMPARISON AND ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL IDENTITY AND CULTURAL INTELLIGENCE IN EFL AND ESP LEARNERS: METACOGNITIVE, COGNITIVE, MOTIVATIONAL, AND BEHAVIORAL KNOWLEDGE

Vahid Karami

Department of English Language Teaching, Zanjan Branch, Islamic Azad University Zanjan, Iran. Email:

Siros Izadpanah,

(Corresponding author), Department of English Language Teaching, Zanjan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Zanjan, Iran. Email: CyrosIzadpanah@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

One of the most significant current discussions in language learning is the assessment of cultural intelligence. It cannot be ignored that language and culture are integrated, and studying the cultural intelligence in learning a new language is important. The aim of this study was to assess cultural learning factors in Iranian EFL and ESP Learners in terms of their metacognitive, cognitive, motivational, and behavioral knowledge toward cultural intelligence. In this descriptive study, non-random sampling method was applied to 323 university students who were 116 EFL Learners (M.A and B.A English student of Zanjan, Islamic Azad University) and 207 ESP (From Zanjan University of Medical Sciences). The questionnaire was valid because it was standardized, and its reliability was checked via Cronbach's alpha ($p<0.000$). The result of data analysis proved that EFL students have more cultural intelligence compared to medical students. Cultural factors and employing specific teaching techniques can improve students' cultural intelligence abilities. Regarding pedagogical implications, the findings of this study can shed light on book designers, school

teachers, and university lecturers. The study shows the difference in cultural intelligence, in which EFL learners are more powerful than ESP learners.

Keywords: cultural identity, cultural intelligence, metacognition, cognition, motivational knowledge, behavioral knowledge

CAM LİFİ İÇEREN HARÇLARIN FİZİKSEL VE MEKANİK ÖZELLİKLERİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION OF THE PHYSICAL AND MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF MORTARS CONTAINING GLASS FIBER

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Veysel AKYÜNCÜ

Tekirdağ Namık Kemal Üniversitesi, Çorlu Mühendislik Fakültesi,

İnşaat Mühendisliği Bölümü, Çorlu, Tekirdağ.

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-3171-1553

ABSTRACT

Concrete, which is a brittle material, is generally poor in terms of tensile strength, flexural strength and energy absorption capacity. Today, natural, steel, polymer and glass-based fibers are widely used in the production of fiber concrete. Glass fiber is one of the added materials for increasing the ductilite of concrete. Glass fiber addition increases the resistance of concrete by preventing to spread of cracks occurred in concrete. In this study, physical and mechanical properties (compressive, flexural strength and water absorbtion) of mortar containing different amounts of glass fibers are studied. Eight mixtures were prepared by using different volume fractions and different sizes of glass fiber from 0 to 1.35% and 6 and 12 mm, respectively. According to the test results, the use of high amounts of glass fibers decreased the workability, compressive strength, flexural strength, while increasing the amount of water absorption.

Keywords: Glass Fiber, Mortar, Flexural Strength, Compressive Strength

ÖZET

Gevrek bir malzeme olan beton genel olarak çekme dayanımı, eğilme dayanımı ve enerji yutma kapasitesi açısından zayıftır. Günümüzde, lifli beton üretiminde doğal, çelik, polimer ve cam esaslı lifler yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Daha sünek bir yapı kazandırabilmek amacıyla betona katılan malzemelerden biride cam lifidir. Cam lifi katkısı, betonda oluşan çatlakların ani olarak yayılmasını engelleyerek betonun dayanım artışını sağlamaktadır. Bu çalışma kapsamında farklı oranlarda cam lifi içeren harçların fiziksel ve mekanik özelikleri (basınç dayanımı, eğilme dayanımı ve su emme) incelenmiştir. Farklı oranlarda (hacimce %0-%1,35) ve farklı uzunluklarda (6 ve 12mm) cam lifler kullanılarak, toplam 8 seri üretilmiştir. Deney sonuçlarına göre yüksek miktarda cam lifi kullanılması işlenebilirliği, basınç dayanımını, eğilme dayanımını düşürürken su emme miktarını arttırmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Cam Lifi, Harç, Eğilme Dayanımı, Basınç Dayanımı

HUMAN PAPILLOMA VIRUS INVESTIGATION IN COLORECTAL CANCER

Dr. Wassim ALMAHLI

Department of Medical Microbiology, Institute of Medical Sciences, University of Gaziantep, Turkey

Prof. Dr. Fahriye EKSİ

Department of Medical Microbiology, Institute of Medical Sciences, University of Gaziantep, Turkey

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Zehra BOZDAĞ

Department of Pathology, Gaziantep University Hospital, Turkey

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The colorectal cancer is the third most common cause of malignancies deaths in the world. Despite this, its aetiology is still unclear. Only 3-5% of colorectal cancers caused by known mutations. The aim of this study is to find if there is any relationship between human papillomavirus (HPV) infection and colon neoplasms.

Materials and Methods: This study included 121 colorectal specimens, and collected between January 2014 and January 2017 in the Department of Pathology in Şahinbey Research and Practice Hospital, the Faculty of Medicine of Gaziantep University. There were 53(43.8%) as sporadic colorectal adenocarcinoma tissue, also 35 (29%) specimens from the safe margins mucosa taken from the same colorectal cancer patient, in addition to 33(27.3%) specimens from other different patients with colorectal adenomatous polyps. All the specimens were stored within formal formalin (buffered neutral aqueous solution 10%) in the material archive of the pathology laboratory. For the molecular method of HPV-DNA isolation from tissue-embedded paraffin blocks, thin sections taken and placed in 1.5 ml sterile tubes. Then, deparaffinization procedure performed and tissue dissolution protocol applied. It made ready for DNA isolation. In these samples, the presence of high-risk HPV DNA genotypes investigated by using Multiplex Real-Time PCR. The data obtained from the study analysed with the SPSS 21.0 (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) Package Program.

Results: HPV DNA seen in 10 (18.9%) cases of colorectal cancer patients. Seven (70%) patients of them were HPV-type 16, 2 (20%) were HPV-39 infection single infections, and only 1(10%) case was HPV16 and HPV-13 types detected together at the same patient as a double infection. HPV DNA was not determined in the both samples of adenomatous polyps and the control groups (p=0.0001). The positive HPV DNA colorectal cancers specimens distributed in the proximal part of the colon in one patient (%4.5), in the distal colon were five cases 5 (%41.7), and four cases in the rectum 4 (%21.1) were diagnosed. The statistical differences of HPV DNA presence in the colorectal cancer specimens depending on the anatomic region were noticed (p=0.029).

Conclusion: We found that there is a presence of HPV DNA in the colorectal cancer (18,9%). Moreover, by the defining of an infectious aetiology of the colorectal cancer; a radical change in the perspective on the biology of the disease will made, and open up new diagnostic and therapeutic possibilities.

Keywords: Colorectal cancer, HPV, PCR

BIR SOSYAL KAMU POLITIKASI ALANI: YAŞLILIK VE YAŞLILARIN DURUMU
A SOCIAL PUBLIC POLICY AREA: AGEING AND THE SITUATION OF ELDERLY

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Yasin TAŞPINAR
Selçuk Üniversitesi, Beyşehir Ali Akkanat İşletme Fakültes
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-4116-9801

ÖZET

Yaşlılık, tarihin en eski dönemlerinden bu yana insanların üzerine düşündüğü bir konu olmuştur. Artan yaşam süresi ve değişen yaşam beklentileri ile birlikte zaman içerisinde yaşlılığa bakış açısı da değişerek yaşlı sözüyle tanımlanan kişilerin profili de farklılaşmıştır. Biyolojik, fizyolojik, duygusal ve fonksiyonel bakış açılarına göre tanımlanabilen yaşlılık olgusu son zamanlarda bir süreç olarak görülmeye başlanmıştır. Gelişmekte olan ülkelerde işgücü potansiyeli ve sosyal olanakların kısıtlılığının da etkisiyle bir gider kalemi olarak görülen yaşlılar, gelişmiş ülkeler için toplumsal ve ekonomik kaynak özelliklerini sürdürebilmektedirler. Yaşlıları topluma kazandırmak, onları maruz kalabilecekleri çeşitli sorunlardan korumak adına ulusal ve uluslararası alanda pek çok düzenleme yapılmıştır. Başta BM ve DSÖ olmak üzere pek çok kurum bu konuda kullanışlı çerçeveler belirlemiştir. Türkiye'de de söz konusu uluslararası kuruluşların belirlediği çerçeve ve ülkemizin kendine özgü şartları göz önünde bulundurularak alana ilişkin çeşitli yasal düzenlemeler gerçekleştirilmiştir. Anayasa ve ilgili kanunlarda koruma, eşitlik ve pozitif ayrımcılık uygulamaları noktasında genel kurallar belirlenmiş bulunmaktadır. Bu bağlamda oluşturulan örgütsel yapı ise yaşlıların desteklenmesi, ihtiyaçlarının karşılanması ve hayatlarını sağlıklı bir biçimde rahat içinde sürmesi için yetki ve sorumluluk almaktadır. Yaşlıların toplumsal yaşam içerisinde maruz kalabildikleri sorunlar bu kurumsal yapı ile birlikte yürütülen sosyal hizmet politikaları üzerinden çözüme kavuşturulmaya çalışılmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yaşlılık, Kamu Politikası, Sosyal Politika, Kurumsal Yapı, Yaşlılık ile İlgili Yasal Mevzuat

ABSTRACT

Ageing has been a subject that people think about, since the earliest times of history. With the increasing expected life period and changing life expectancies, the perspective on ageing has also changed over time, and the profile of the people who are defined as elderly has also changed. The phenomenon of aging, which can be defined according to biological, physiological, emotional and functional perspectives, has recently begun to be seen as a process. While they are considered as an expense item due to the labour force potential and limited social facilities in developing countries, the elderly can maintain their social and economic resource characteristics for developed countries. Many national and international regulations have been made in order to reintegrate elderly people into society and protect them from various problems they may face. Many institutions, notably the UN and the WHO,

have determined useful frameworks in this regard. Turkey has also performed in various legal regulations for the area considering the peculiar conditions of our country and have determined the framework of international organizations concerned. In the Constitution and related laws, general rules have been determined at the point of protecting, equality and positive discrimination practices towards them. The organizational structure created in this context takes the authority and responsibility to support the elderly, meet their needs and make their lives comfortably and healthy. Problems that elderly people may face in social life are tried to be resolved through the social service policies implemented in conjunction with this institutional structure.

Keywords: Ageing, Public Policy, Social Policy, Institutional Structure, Legal Legislation Regarding Elderly

YEDƏK BUCURQADININ VEKTOR İDARƏLİ ASİNXRON ELEKTRİK İNTİQALININ AVTOMATİK İDARƏ SİSTEMİNİN TƏDQİQİ

RESEARCH OF THE AUTOMATIC CONTROL SYSTEM OF THE VECTOR-REGULATED ASYNCHRONOUS ELECTRIC DRIVES OF THE TOWING WINCHES

Professor YAŞAR ABDULLAYEV
Azərbaycan Neft və Sənaye Universiteti
Dosent ELŞƏN SULTANOV
Azərbaycan Dövlət Dəniz Akademiyası

ÖZET

Məqalədə uzun inkişaf yolu keçmiş və hal-hazırda dəyişən cərəyan elektrik intiqallarında geniş yayılmış idarə sistemlərindən biri hesab olunan rotoru qısaqapanmış asinxron mühərrikin vektorla idarəetmə sisteminə baxılmışdır. Asinxron mühərrikin vektorla idarə olunmasının digər idarə üsullara nisbətən əsas üstünlükləri araşdırılmışdır. Rotorun ilişmə selinin sabit saxlanılması və idarə etmə kəmiyyəti kimi stator cərəyanından istifadə prinsiplərinin əsasında qurulan yedək bucurqadının avtomatik idarə sisteminin mövcud funksional sxeminin çatışmazlıqları öyrənilmişdir. Əsas ilişmə selinə və stator cərəyanına görə rotorun ilişmə selinin hesablanması stuktur sxeminin əsas üstünlükləri qeyd edilmişdir. Rotorun ilişmə seli ilə bir istiqamətdə olan koordinant sistemində stator cərəyanı ilə idarə olunan asinxron mühərrikin modeli qurulmuş, struktur sxemin stator cərəyanı və stator gərginliyi ilə idarə edilməsi müqayisə olunmuş və gərginliyə görə idarəetmə üsulunun mürəkkəb olması nəzərə alınaraq, stator cərəyanına görə idarəetmə sxemi seçilmişdir. Bu üsul mürəkkəb obyekt sayılan rotoru qısaqapanmış asinxron mühərrikini sadə və effektiv idarə etməyə imkan yaradır. Üsulun tətbiq sahəsi günü-gündən genişlənir və bu üsul avtomatik idarə olunan elektrik intiqalları arasında sabit cərəyan intiqalını əvəz etməklə onu aradan çıxarır.

Gəmi göyərtə mexanizmlərinin elektrik intiqallarında iş prosesində mühərrikin valındakı müqavimət momenti qəflətən artdıqda, mühərrikin işlədiyi mexaniki xarakteristikada sürətin lazımi miqdarda enməsini (yumşaq mexaniki xarakteristikanın $M \cdot \omega \approx const$) asinxron mühərrikin vektor ilə idarəetmə üsulunda almaq olar. Bu zaman intiqala lazım olan sürət tənziminin həddini və səlisliyini təmin etmək asanlaşar. Asinxron mühərrikin vektorlarla idarə olunması zamanı onun yaratdığı momentin müəyyən proqramlarla dəyişdirilməsi və yaxud sabit saxlanılması mümkündür.

Buna görə də, məqalədə yedək bucurqadının avtomatik idarə sxeminin qurulmasında momentin əsas təşkiledicisi olan, rotorun ilişmə selinin sabit saxlanılması prinsipinin istifadə edilməsi təklif olunmuşdur.

Açar sözlər: gəmi, yedək bucurqadı, asinxron mühərrik, elektrik intiqalı, vektorla idarə

ABSTRACT

The vector regulating system for an asynchronous short-circuited motor, which has a long history of development and is currently one of the most common control systems for the transmission of AC drives is analyzed in the article. The main advantages of vector control of an induction motor and other control methods are investigated. The drawbacks of the existing functional diagram of the automatic control system for the towing winch, based on the principles of using the stator current as a constant supporting and controlling part of the rotor clutch current, are investigated. The main advantages of the structural scheme for calculating the rotor clutch current for the main clutch current and the stator current are noted. The model of the asynchronous motor with a stator current drive was built in a coordinate system in the same direction as the rotor coupling, the control circuit was compared with stator current and stator voltage regulation, and the stator current control circuit was chosen because of the complexity of the voltage control method. This method allows you to simply and efficiently control a short-circuited induction motor with a complex rotor. The field of application of the method is expanding day by day, and this method eliminates it by replacing DC drives between automatically controlled electric drives.

A sudden increase in the moment of resistance in the engine shaft during the operation of electrical drives of the ship deck mechanisms, the required speed drop ($M \cdot \omega \approx const$ of soft mechanical characteristics) can be obtained by vector control of the induction motor. This makes it easier to maintain the limit and smoothness of the speed control required for the drives. When controlling an induction motor with vectors, the torque it generates can be changed or fixed using certain programs.

Therefore, the use of the principle of maintaining a constant flow of the rotor coupling, which is the main organizer of the torque, when building an automatic control circuit for a towing winch is presented in the article.

Key words: ship, towing winch, asynchronous motor, drives, vector control

MATHEMATICAL VIEW OF A XOR-CIRCUIT

Dr. Yavuz CAN

Friedrich-Alexander-University Erlangen-Nuremberg

Institute of Electrical Engineering, Erlangen, Germany

ORCID: https://orcid.org/ 0000-0001-6052-2351

ABSTRACT

Basic research is the prerequisite for further and also novel development of technical systems. Only an understanding of the elementary components of a system opens up ways to optimize the system. This study demonstrates that a basic investigation can also be advantageous for a gate circuit. The circuit structure of an XOR-gate is transformed into another circuit structure by formal processing, which, however, still has the same functionality. In addition, the two circuit structures are compared and checked for differences in the number of gates, transistors and their energy loss.

Keywords: Gate, Digital Circuit, Logic-Operator, Transistors, Energy Loss.

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ZEOLİT VE KAOLİN İKAMELİ BEYAZ ÇİMENTO TABANLI BETON NUMUNELERİN PERFORMANSININ İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF PERFORMANCE OF ZEOLITE AND KAOLIN SUBSTITUTED WHITE CEMENT BASED CONCRETE SAMPLES

Dr. Yurdakul AYGÖRMEZ
Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi, İnşaat Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-7405-2450

ÖZET

Geleneksel Portland Çimentosu (GPÇ) günümüzde yoğun bir biçimde kullanılmaktadır. Gri çimento olarak da adlandırılan Portland Çimentosu ile çok sayıda farklı malzeme ikame olarak değiştirilmiş ve araştırmalar yapılmıştır. Çimento ve beton teknolojisindeki önemli gelişmelerle birlikte yüksek mukavemetli ve yüksek performanslı çimento esaslı kompozit malzemelerle ilgili performans araştırmaları da önem kazanmıştır. Daha yüksek performansa sahip Beyaz Çimento (BÇ) öne çıkan çimento tiplerinden birisidir. Beyaz Çimento ile ilgili ikame çalışmaları ise sınırlı sayıdadır. Bu ikame malzemelerin seçiminde Beyaz Çimentonun renk özelliğini korumak ve mekanik özellikleri artırmak önemlidir. Düşük maliyete sahip ve yaygın miktarda bulunan kaolin ve zeolitin değerlendirilmesi de bu anlamda araştırmaya açıktır. Bu çalışmada, Beyaz Çimento (PC 52.5 CEM I R), kaolin ve zeolit beton üretiminde kullanılmıştır. %100 Beyaz Çimento ile referans serisi hazırlanırken diğer üç seride sırasıyla %10 kaolin, %5 kaolin+%5 zeolit ve %10 zeolit ikame edilmiştir. Üretilen 4 serinin 28 ve 90 günlük basınç dayanımı ve ultrases geçiş hızı (UGH) sonuçları bulunmuştur. Bununla birlikte üretilen beton numunelerin durabilite koşullarındaki durumunu incelemek için 200 döngülük donma-çözülme testi uygulanmıştır. Donma-çözülme testinden sonra beton numunelerinin basınç dayanımı, UGH sonuçları ve ağırlık kaybı sonuçları bulunmuştur. Üretilen numunelerde zeolit ve kaolinin birlikte kullanılmasıyla en yüksek performans elde edilmiştir. Bu durumda kombinasyon halinde büyük puzolanik reaktivite oluşturmaları ve birlikte kullanımları sayesinde daha düşük betonda yayılma oluşması etkili olmuştur. Donma-çözülme testinden sonra beton numunelerde oluşan kayıplara rağmen önemli direnç görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Beyaz Çimento, Zeolit, Kaolin, Donma-Çözülme

ABSTRACT

Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC) is used extensively today. With Portland Cement, also called gray cement, many different materials have been replaced as substitutes and researches have been done. With the important developments in cement and concrete technology, performance studies on high-strength and high-performance cement-based composite materials have also gained importance. White Cement (WC) with higher performance is one of the prominent cement types. Replacement studies on White Cement are limited. It is

important to preserve the color property of White Cement and to increase its mechanical properties in the selection of these substitute materials. The evaluation of low-cost and widely available kaolin and zeolite is also open to research in this sense. In this study, White Cement (PC 52.5 CEM I R), kaolin and zeolite were used in the production of concrete. While preparing the reference series with 100% White Cement, 10% kaolin, 5% kaolin + 5% zeolite and 10% zeolite were replaced in the other three series, respectively. The results of 28 and 90 days compressive strength and ultrasonic pulse velocity (UPV) of 4 series produced were found. In addition, 200 cycle of freeze-thaw test was applied to examine the condition of the produced concrete samples under durability conditions. After the freeze-thaw test, the compressive strength, UPV and weight loss results of the concrete samples were found. The highest performance was obtained by using zeolite and kaolin together in the samples produced. In this case, the fact that they create a great pozzolanic reactivity in combination and the fact that they are used together with less flowing in concrete have been effective. Despite the losses in concrete samples after the freeze-thaw test, significant resistance was observed.

Keywords: White Cement, Zeolite, Kaolin, Freeze-Thaw

ÇOCUKLARIN AKADEMİK BAŞARISINDA OKUL SOSYAL HİZMETİNİN ROLÜ

THE ROLE OF SCHOOL SOCIAL WORK IN CHILDREN'S ACADEMIC SUCCESS

Öğr. Gör. Zeliha EROL
Kütahya Dumlupınar Üniversitesi, Emet Meslek Yüksekokulu, Acil Durum ve Afet Yönetimi Programı, Emet, Kütahya
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-4984-1321
Gizem KARASOY
Manisa Celal Bayar Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Sosyal Hizmet Bölümü, Doktora Öğrencisi, Manisa
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-0978-7439

ÖZET

Çocukların akademik işlevleri ve okula devam durumları; aile içi sorunlar, yaşam koşulları, sağlık, sosyal ve ekonomik ihtiyaçlar nedeniyle olumsuz etkilenebilir. Çocukların eğitim yaşantısında ihtiyaç ve sorunlarla baş edebilmelerini sağlamak için kurumlar, toplum ve profesyonellerin iş birliği yapması gerekir. Aslında bu iş birliği çabası ve okulla bağlantılı hizmetler okul sosyal hizmeti müdahaleleridir. Okul sosyal hizmeti müdahaleleri, dünyada okulların sosyal hizmet birimleri tarafından öğrenciler için organize edilen hizmetlerdir. Ülkemizde ise son yıllarda çeşitli girişimler ile okulla bağlantılı hizmetlerin farklı örnekleri sergilenmektedir. Dolayısıyla henüz yasal zeminde kabul edilmese de okul sosyal hizmetine duyulan ihtiyacın varlığı günden güne artmaktadır. Diğer taraftan aile ve okul ortamlarında çocukların gelişimini takip etmek ve akademik başarısını desteklemek için okulda bir psikososyal ekibe her zaman ihtiyaç duyulur. Bu psikososyal ekipte yer alan okul sosyal hizmet uzmanları, çocuğun sistemler ile etkileşimini ve çevresel ilişkilerini değerlendirir. İlaveten okul sosyal hizmet uzmanları; okul, çocuk, aile ve toplum odağında sosyal hizmet müdahaleleri planlar. Nitekim bu bildiri çocuğun akademik başarısında okul sosyal hizmetinin rolünü hem eğitim bilimciler hem de sosyal bilimciler için gözden geçirme amacı taşımaktadır. Bir başka yönüyle çalışmanın hedefi sosyal hizmet eğitim literatürüne katkıda bulunmaktır. Sonuçta, sosyal hizmet uzmanlarının okul ortamlarında istihdam edilmeleri kayda değer öneme sahiptir.

Anahtar sözcükler: Çocuklar, okul sosyal hizmeti müdahaleleri, okul sosyal hizmet uzmanı, sosyal hizmet.

ABSTRACT

Children's academic functions and school attendance can be affected negatively by family problems, living conditions, health, social and economic needs. In children's education life, to cope with needs and problems are required cooperation amoung institutions, society and

professionals. In fact, this collaboration effort and school-linked services are school social work intervetions. School social work interventions are organized services for students by the school social work units in the world. In our country, different examples of various interventions and school-linked services have been exhibited for recent years. Therefore, the need for school social work is increasing day by day even though it wasn't accepted on legal ground. On the other hand, there is a need for a psychosocial team to follow-up the development of children and support the academic achievment in family and school settings. In this psychosocial team, school social workers evaluate the child's interaction with the systems and child's environmental relationships. In addition, school social workers; plans social work interventions at the based on school, children, family and society. As a matter of fact, this proceeding aims to review the role of school social work in the children's academic achievement for both pedagog/educational and social scientists. In another aspect, the target of study is contribute to the social work education literature. It was concluded that recruitment of social workers at schools is of great importance.

Key words: Children, school social work interventios, school social worker, social work

AN INVESTIGATION OF DISTANCE TEACHING: PERCEPTIONS, PRACTICES AND PERSPECTIVES

Dr. Ziani MELOUKA

University Abdelhamid Ibn Badis

ABSTRACT

The present study is an investigation of distance teaching as an alternative to in-person classes during a lockdown. The study aims at unveiling the teachers and students' perceptions and attitudes towards e-teaching/learning during a pandemic crisis.To obtain data, two tools have been used online, a semi- structured interview with (n 51) master students and a lickert scale questionnaire for (n 18) teachers in the department of English in the university Abdelhamid Ibn Badis in Algeria.Findings revealed the reluctance in the exclusive use of distance teaching by the majority of teachers and the students . The great majority of them also prefers in person classes.This is justified by technical difficulties , lack of comprehension, poor internet flow and a lack of training.

Keywords : attitude, distance teaching, perceptions, practices

MOVEMENT ON THE EDGE OF CITIES: ANALYZING TRANSPORTATION IN PERI-URBAN COMMUNITIES IN SOUTH-WEST NIGERIA

S. Yakubui[1*], K. J. Samuel[2], A. Kola-Olusanya[3], S. B. Adedotun[4] and D. A. Yakubu[5]

[1*]Department of Geography, Osun State University, Osogbo, Nigeria

[2]Department of Geography Osun State University, Osogbo, Nigeria

[3]Department of Geography, Osun State University, Osogbo, Osun State, Nigeria

[4]Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Osun State University, Osogbo, Osun State,

[5]Department of Urban and Regional Planning Osun State University, Osogbo, Nigeria

Abstract

This paper centred on movement on the edge of cities: Analysing transportation in peri-urban communities in South-west Nigeria. Three Southwest States namely Ondo, Osun and Oyo were selected for the study while eleven peri-urban communities were selected for field survey. A set of 505 questionnaire was systematically administered to respondents. Data generated were analysed descriptively using frequency and percentage while ANOVA was used to test variation in which road condition facilitate movement in the peri-urban communities. The results indicated significant variation in the way in which road condition facilitate movement in the study area. The result shows that 81.4% of the roads are not paved which has implication on the socio-economic development of the areas. Besides, major parts of the peri-urban communities lack drainage facilities. It is recommended that government at all levels should accord priority to road development to enhance the smooth and effective movement of people, goods and services both within and out the peri-urban areas while the public need adequate enlightenment on the maintenance of road infrastructure that will enhance its sustainability.

Keywords: Road transportation, Infrastructure, Services, Peri-urban, South-west Nigeria

SPATIAL PATTERN OF LAND SURFACE TEMPERATURE OVER OSOGBO METROPOLIS, NIGERIA

S. Yakubu[1]*; C. D. Babatunde[2], D. A. Yakubu[3] and M. B. Gasu[4]

[1]Department of Geography, Osun State University, Osogbo, Nigeria

[2]Department of Geography, Osun State University, Osogbo, Nigeria

[3]Department of Urban and Regional Planning Osun State University, Osogbo, Nigeria

[4]Department of Urban and Regional Planning Osun State University, Osogbo, Nigeria

ABSTRACT

Rapid urbanization has great impacts on various aspects of living, thereby altering the biophysical environment. Osogbo became the administrative headquarters of Osun State, Nigeria in 1992 and since then the city has experienced unprecedented rapid urban growth and development. This study adopted the use of Remote Sensing (RS) and Geographical Information System (GIS) techniques to analyze the spatial pattern of land surface temperature in Osogbo, Nigeria from 1988 to 2018 with a view to improve land use management. Four-land land use/land cover (LULC) types were identified for the study which are: Built up Area, Vegetation, Water/Wetland and Bare Surface. These were classified using maximum likelihood classification by assigning training samples to the features. The features on the image were grouped into four different classes based on their spectral signatures while the grouping was done for the January images of Landsat 4-5, 7 and 8 imageries respectively for 1988 and 1998, 2008 and 2018. From the results, the built-up area has the highest mean surface temperature and it increased over the thirty years from 29.78^{o}C in 1988 to 31.66^{o}C in 2018. The lowest mean surface temperature was recorded over vegetation from 20.16^{o}C (1988) to 24.14^{o}C (2018) while the values for water bodies and bare surface are in-between. The study showed the existence of urban heat islands in Osogbo metropolis which could be attributed to the gradual loss of vegetation cover over the years and the increase in built-up environments. This therefore, suggesting that fitting strategies will be important for sustainable management of the urban areas.

Key words: Urban growth, Land use, Land Surface Temperature, Imagery, Osogbo

NEURAL NETWORK CLASSIFICATION OF BLOOD CELL IMAGES USING MULTIPERCEPTRON BACKPROPAGATION

Mr. Benjamin, Mr. Rohit Kumar, Mr. Rakesh, Ms. Pritika Prasad
Army Institute of Technology, Information Technology
Prof. Dr. Rahul Desai
Army Institute of Technology, Dept. of IT

ABSTRACT

The field of hematology and infectious diseases opens up a plethora of insights when viewed through the eyes of an ever-developing AI system. Neural Networks in particular have been an eyeopener when it comes to analyzing, classifying and processing the outcome of various medical data. This study draws the usefulness of the neural networks in classification and processing the count of WBC cells to narrow down on a probable disease or ailment by comparing the results with that of a normal healthy WBC cell.

Human blood includes five types of WBC or what is usually referred to as leukocytes. The White Blood Cells types, together with their typical relative frequencies are neutrophils, basophils, eosinophils, monocytes, and lymphocytes. In a human adult, the normal average number of WBC is about 7000/micro liter, which forms about 1% of the total blood cell in a normal human body.

This study emphasizes a pivotal need for an automated and rapid method for identification of different types of blood cells. In this work, the image recognition problem of blood cell is investigated. Two types of white blood cells are classified into granular and non-granular cells using a feed forward back propagation neural network which is further classified. After segmentation, blood cells are obtained from microscopic images, the most 16 significant features of these cells are given as inputs to the neural network which does well to give the user the predicted type of WBC.

In this work, the multilayer perceptron back-propagation MLP-BP neural network is used to classify the most known five types of WBC which have been segmented from blood smear microscopic images with the use of most distinguishing features with 96% correct result. We hope that this highly accurate blood cell classification method can be used to develop medical-aided diagnostic systems for blood-related diseases in the future.

Keywords: Neural Networks, Image analysis, feature extraction, white blood cell, segmentation

SECURE ONLINE PAYMENT SYSTEM

Dr. Rahul Desai
Army Institute of Technology, Dept. of IT

ABSTRACT

Over the last few years the number of small businesses payments, filling invoices and selling online has skyrocketed, along with the number of online payment providers. Typically, payment processing system providers use software as a service (SaaS) model and form single payment gateways for their clients for multiple payment methods. When users goes online to pay rent, dues, charges or any donation, after selecting to pay by credit or debit card, the user passes on information such as name, credit or debit card details, and billing address, and then submits payment.

Online payment refers to money that is exchanged electronically. Typically, this involves use of computer networks, the internet and digital stored value systems. When you collect a payment over the internet, you are accepting an online payment and you are sharing your confidential card details with company. The paper presents an approach for providing only the limited information that is necessary for fund transfer thereby shielding customer data and increasing customer confidence and preventing identity theft. So we are restricting the merchant to misuse cardholders data and make fraud transactions. Users transaction patterns are calculated at run time using HMM techniques. If someone does fraud by using user's information in that case alert will be generated and transaction will not be complete. The approach uses combined application of Steganography, Cryptography and HMM for this purpose.

Cryptography is a process of transforming original information into a format such that it is only read by the desired recipient. It is used to protect information from other people for security purpose. Visual cryptography is a method which is used to encrypt information in any format like text, image, led display such that decryption is done by human eye. It does not require any key for decryption. Visual cryptography is mainly of two types segment based visual cryptography, pixel based visual cryptography. Initially this method was developed only for monochrome images then it was upgraded to grey level and then colored images. As it does not require any key to decrypt that is why this method is unbreakable. This method is useful in vast applications which handle high value assets. It can replace the second factor that is token or key
in multifactor authentication system. It can be used in online shopping sites, online banking sites, and government sites.

Keywords: Steganography, Cryptography, SaaS Model

KEYSTROKE DYNAMICS AND VARIOUS AUTHENTICATION APPROACHES

Dr. Rahul Desai
Army Institute of Technology, Dept. of IT

ABSTRACT

Securing the sensitive data and computer systems by allowing ease access to authenticated users and withstanding the attacks of imposters is one of the major challenges in the field of computer security. To protect data we use password but these passwords can be easily cracked by the hackers. For better security, measures like retina scan are used which is a form of physical biometric but these measures are very costly to implement. Therefore we propose an authentication system using keystroke typing behavior.

Keystroke Dynamics is one of the famous and inexpensive behavioral bio- metric technologies, which identifies the authenticity of a user when the user is working via a keyboard. Certain information like the time when keys on the keyboard are pressed, keys on the keyboard are lifted, and keystrokes timing from one keypad to another, etc. can be gathered to built the authentication system. During the verification phase user keystroke features are captured, processed in order to render an authentication decision based on the outcome of a classification process of the newly presented feature to the pre stored. It would be necessary for the user to type his/her name or password a number of times in order for the system to be able to extract the relevant features that uniquely represent the user.

Then from these gathered data the required features are extracted and that is in turn given to the classifier which classifies the data. The same process is repeated while testing and if the class matches the one in the database created while training then the user is authenticated otherwise not. For testing and training various metrics such as dwell time and flight time can be used and for evaluation measures like False Acceptance Rate (FAR), False Rejection Rate (FRR) and Equal Error Rate(EER) can be used. In this way we will come up with an authentication system which would be robust than the usual login and password authentication system.

Keywords: Authentication, Keystroke dynamics, Biometric

THROMBOCYTIC ACTIVITY IN THE CALF OF THE HOLSTEIN BREED DURING THE THIRD PHASE OF EARLY ONTOGENESIS

Professor Dr. Medvedev I.N.
Russian State Social University, Faculty of physical culture
Assistant professor, Vorobyeva N.V.
South-West state University, Department of Physical Education

ABSTRACT

The hemostatic properties of platelets in large measure determine the activity of metabolic processes that have great biological significance especially in early ontogeny. The study was conducted on 43 calves Holstein breed during the phase of milk-vegetable diet. In calves during the observation period was found stability of indicators between 31 and 60 days of life and the weakening of platelet aggregation in the future. In the blood of calves of Holstein breed was a slight increase in the number of discocytes. The total number of active thrombocytes in calves observed after stability between 31-60 days of life have experienced a decrease during follow-up. The levels of circulating platelet aggregates small and large sizes decreased between 60 and 90 days 66.7% and 2.5 times, respectively. Apparently, this contributed to weakening of the calves platelet synthesis of thromboxane, a decrease in the content of adenosinfosfatom and inhibition of their secretion. During the observation period the number of actin and myosin in platelets of animals also decreased, which reduced the overall platelet activity. In the second part of phase lacto-vegetarian nutrition in calves weakened the synthesis of actin and myosin in exposed aggregate platelets. Summarizing the obtained data, it is clear that for Holstein calves characterized by stability of the hemostatic platelet counts in the age of 31-60 days, changing their physiologically acceptable weakening by the end of observation. This ensures they very preferred for microcirculation weakening mechanisms that implement the participation of platelets in hemostasis.
Keywords: Calves, Dairy plant phase, Holstein breed, Platelets, Aggregation, Secretion.

BLOOD CELL AGGREGATION IN PATIENTS WITH ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION AND DLYPIDEMIAS THAT ABANDONED HYPOLYPIDEMIC TREATMENT

Assistant professor, Skorjatina I.A.,
Professor Dr. Medvedev I.N.
Russian State Social University, Faculty of physical culture

ABSTRACT

Objective: to consider the dynamics of the aggregation properties of blood cells in patients with arterial hypertension with dyslipidemia, who consciously refused lipid-lowering treatment. Under observation were 34 patients with arterial hypertension of 1-2 degrees, risk 3 and dyslipidemia type IIb, middle age. The control group is represented by 26 healthy volunteers of a similar age. All patients were informed about the need for lipid-lowering treatment and, because of their own beliefs, they refused it. Antihypertensive therapy for all patients was carried out with enalapril 10 mg 2 times a day. Registration of clinical and laboratory parameters was carried out at the beginning of the observation, after 6, 12, 18, 52 and 104 weeks of observation. As a result of a dynamic assessment of the considered parameters in the observed patients with arterial hypertension and dyslipidemia for 104 weeks, the stability of the lipid profile, the level of lipid peroxidation in plasma and blood cells was observed, keeping these indicators at the outcome level. The absence of lipid-lowering treatment in patients with arterial hypertension and dyslipidemia kept the high aggregation potential of red blood cells, platelets and neutrophilic leukocytes during all 104 weeks of observation due to the preservation of violations of the mechanisms of their implementation.

Keywords: Arterial hypertension, Dyslipidemia, Aggregation activity, Blood cells, Refusal of lipid-lowering therapy.

FUNCTIONAL FEATURES OF PLATELETS IN PIGLETS - MILK

Assistant professor, Tkacheva E.S.
Vologda State Dairy Farming Academy named after N.V. Vereshchagin, Department of Epizootology and Microbiology
Professor Dr. Medvedev I.N.
Russian State Social University, Faculty of physical culture

ABSTRACT

Plateiths are considered a very physiologically significant component of hemostasis. Physiological changes in their activity significantly affect the course of microcirculation in microsudes and thereby on metabolic processes in all organs. A very physiologically significant period of early ontogenesis in piglets consider the milk nutrition phase. It is recognized that the expression of the functional readiness of platelet hemostasis is strongly dependent on the optimum of further stages of growth and the development of tissues of all productive animals. In this regard, the development of the physiology of piglets requires the continuation of the study of various aspects of the functioning of platelets at the phase stage of the milk nutrition. This need is associated with a very acute need to continue to search for approaches to accelerate the development of pigs. This effect is possible to achieve in modern pig breeding only in support for the results of in-depth hemostatic studies from piglets. It was found that in piglets over the phase of the milk nutrition, the activity of platelet hemostasis is growing. The leading basis for this process should be considered the dynamics of the activity of receptor and post-receptor processes in platelets. Their activation ensures the intensification of adhesion, aggregation and secretion in these uniform elements. It is clear that the activation of platelet properties in piglets through the phase of the milk nutrition forms conditions for ensuring homeostasis in any environmental conditions by maintaining the optimality of microcirculation in organs adequate to the needs of an active growing body.
Keywords: Adhesion, Aggregation, Secretion, Platelets, Piglets, Milk power phase.

PHYSIOLOGICAL DYNAMICS OF HEMOSTASIS OF NEWBORN CALVES RECEIVING BIOLOGICAL STIMULANTS

Professor Dr. Zavalishina S. Yu.
Russian State Social University, Faculty of physical culture

ABSTRACT

Newborn calves still often suffer from iron deficiency. This state damages their growth and development - to some extent, due to the development of pathological changes in hemostasis.Thereby, both veterinary science and cattle physiology give great scientific and practical significance to the search of approaches to effective correction of new-born calves' hemostasis pathology connected with iron deficiency. It seemed to be perspective to evaluate the influence degree of ferroglukin, traditionally applied at iron deficiency, in combination with metabolism stimulators (fosprenil and hamavit) on new-born calves' indices of hemostasis system.During our study it was established that new-born calves with iron deficiency were also characterized by decreased plasma antioxidant protect-ability, intensity of lipids' peroxidation processes, increase of platelets' hemostatic activity and blood coagulation system along with the decrease of vascular wall's ability to bind it. In our study we found that combination of ferroglukin, fosprenil and hamavit given to new-born calves with iron deficiency showed improved plasma antioxidant and lipid peroxidation activity. Normalization of platelet activity, positive dynamics of hemostasis vascular and plasma components were also observed. Iron deficiency of new-born calves can be considered as the model of hemostasis abnormality. With its help we could try different means and their combinations to cure the pathology of hemostasis. The obtained results allowed us to consider the usage of fosprenil and hamavit combination on the background of ferroglukin to be sufficient for reducing the pathology of hemostasis in newborn calves with iron deficiency.
Keywords: New-born calves, Iron deficiency, Hemostasis system, Ferroglukin, Fosprenil, Hamavit.

EXPERIMENTAL, KINETIC, THERMODYNAMIC AND DFT CALCULATIONS OF THE ADSORPTION OF ANIONIC DYE USING ROUGH AND ACTIVATED TYPHA LATIFOLIA

Abdlhay Elamri*, Ahmed Lebkir, Jaouad Bensalah, Brahim Abbou, Younes Essaadaoui, Zineb Wardighi, Amar Habsaoui**, El-Housseine Rifi****

Laboratory of Advanced Materials and Process Engineering, Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Sciences, Ibn Tofaïl University, B.P. 133, 14000 Kenitra, Morocco.

Abstract:

In this paper, the adsorption performance of Methyl Orange (OM) on rough R and activated Typha Latifolia RAS was studied. On one hand, the effect of several parameters on the adsorption efficiency were investigated such as the biosorbent mass, the adsorption time, the dye concentration and the solution pH. All these parameters influence the absorption capacity. The maximal adsorption amount of the studied biosorbents is estimated to be 36 mg.g-1 and 50.34 mg.g-1 at pH 5. Under the defined optimal conditions, the OM removal rates corresponding to R and RAS were 72.61% and 93.23% respectively. On the other hand, The study of the mathematical modelling has shown that the investigated adsorption process is an S-type and that the pseudo second order and Langmuir are the most suitable models to describe the adsorption of MB through R and RAS. In fact, the study of Langmuir and Freundlich parameters has indicated that the removal of BM by R and RAS is favorable.

The theoretical calculations have been realized using density functional theory (DFT) simulations explored the interaction between the most reactive sites corresponding to the major constituent of Typha Latifolia that is the cellulose polymer and the methylene blue dye OM. The comparative study of all experimental and theoretical results have confirmed the biosorption potential of the studied biosorbent for the removal of dyes.

Key words: OM adsorption, ecological adsorbent, characterization, microstructure, mechanism adsorption, isotherms, DFT, and thermodynamic study.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION STUDY FOR EGGSHELLS OF DIFFERENT CATEGORIES

Md. Abdur Rakib and Md. Iqbal Hossain*

Department of Chemical Engineering, Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology, Dhaka 1000, Bangladesh.

Abstract:

Waste management has globally become a major concern due to the increased waste-load. Eggshells are still largely discarded as waste. Numerous studies have already been carried out to address the critical issues and eggshells are now used by pharmaceutical, cosmetic and food industries in various extents. Recent studies claim that calcium oxide (CaO) obtained from waste eggshells also has catalytic activity for trans-esterification of trygliceride. However, the study of chemical composition for eggshells is limited in literature. It is therefore assessed in the present study. The eggs were classified into three categories of hens, layer and ducks. The egg samples of each category were collected from various sources and compounded. The shells of each category was washed, air-dried and passed through calcination in a muffle furnace separately. The calcined samples were analyzed by X-ray Fluorescence (XRF) to determine the chemical composition. It was found that eggshells of all three categories contain approximately 99 wt% CaO. The chemical composition was found similar. It can therefore be concluded that the eggshells are not required to be screened into different categories for bulk uses.

Keywords: Waste Management; Waste Recycle; Eggshells; Chemical Composition; XRF

TRAVELING BEYOND COVID-19: TRAVEL INTENTIONS AND TOURIST MOTIVATION IN BULGARIA AND AZERBAIJAN

Desislava Varadzhakova
National Institute of Geophysics, Geodesy and Geography – Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Bulgaria
Aleksandar Naydenov
Faculty of Applied Informatics and Statistics, University of National and World Economy, Bulgaria
Nikola Naumov
Faculty of Business & Law, University of Northampton
Farhad Rahmanov
Azerbaijan State University of Economics (UNEC)
Elmira Gojayeva
Department of Marketing, Azerbaijan Tourism and Management University
Elchin Suleymanov
Department of Finance, Baku Engineering University

ABSTRACT

COVID-19 has led to unprecedented economic crisis at a global level. One of the most significantly affected sectors is the tourism industry. In many countries, tourism forms a major part of national economy but now suffers a major decline. This research focuses on Bulgaria and Azerbaijan, two countries with similar demographic and territorial characteristics, where COVID-19 has had a crucial impact on international tourism. Our study explores post-pandemic travel intentions and preferences of Bulgarian and Azerbaijani residents to travel within their home countries or abroad, intentions to visit most affected countries from COVID-19, availability of holiday funds after the pandemic and preferred accommodation choices. The findings reveal major differences between the responses received in Bulgaria and Azerbaijan. There are significant differences in terms of how respondents perceive the phase of the pandemic and their intentions for domestic tourism with major differences by age, family status and occupation. The study concludes that it will be difficult to implement a common strategy for a post-pandemic tourism revival. Moreover, the establishment of such a strategy in both countries should be informed by further research focused on external influences such as number of new infections, availability of vaccine and opening of country borders.

Key words: Tourism, COVID-19, Bulgaria, Azerbaijan, travel, tourist motivation, tourist behaviour

POROUS SURFACE PROCESSES OF CERAMIC/MGO POWDER IN THE PHOTOCATALYTIC ACTIVITY, PREPARED BY TRADITIONAL MIXTURE METHOD

Dr. Dikra Bouras,
Larbi Ben M′Hidi University, Laboratory of Active Components and Materials, Oum El Bouaghi 04000, Algeria
Prof. Abla Mecif[1],
Larbi Ben M′Hidi University,Laboratory of Active Components and Materials, Oum El Bouaghi 04000, Algeria
Prof. Regis Barille,
Angers University /UMR CNRS 6200, MOLTECH-Anjou, 2 Bd Lavoisier, 49045 Angers, France
Prof. Mourad Zaabat
Larbi Ben M′Hidi University, Laboratory of Active Components and Materials, Oum El Bouaghi 04000, Algeria

ABSTRACT

Aiming at purifying water at low cost for our daily life, the effect of different concentrations MgO (10 wt% and 20 wt%) doped on ceramic-based (mullite- cristobalite) and (mullite-Zircon) powders, using to purifying water at low cost for our daily life. This powder has been successfully prepared by traditional mixed method. The resulting structural and morphological properties of the products were studied in order to determine the effectiveness of their photocatalytic activities of Orange II under visible light. X-ray diffraction, Scanning Electron Microscopy, energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy and UV-visible spectrophotometry were used in this goal.

The results confirm that the higher the addition increases the granules size with DD3-type and decreases with DD3Z-type. The morphology was found that the addition of 10 wt% MgO on the ceramic (DD3+ZrO_2) contributed to modify the morphology to approach the compact flake-like structure and confirmed the doping of the basic elements Al, Si, Zr, Mg and O. Photocatalysis is based on the creation of electron-hole (e-/h+) pairs resulting in the generation of (•OH, $•O^-_2$) radicals that degrade orange II.

In similar conditions, the MgO doped on the ceramics with addition of zirconia have shown better performances than those without zirconia. The 10 wt % Mg content exhibited high photocatalytic activity 77.33 % for only 5 min and the obtained maximum degradation rate of Orange II is 92.95 % for an exposition time of 45 min with DD3Z/MgO powers.

Keywords: Ceramics/ MgO, Photocatalytic, Visible light, Degradation rate.

Краевых задач для параболических операторно – дифференциальных уравнений .

Гамидов Эльшад Гамид оглы.

доктор философии по математике,доцент

Азербайджанский Государственный Педагогический Университет

Факультет: Математика

email- elsadhamidov@mail.ru

В сепарабельном гильбертовом пространстве H рассмотрим параболическое операторно-дифференциальное уравнение

$$u''(t) + (pA + A_1)u'(t) + A^2u(t) = f(t), t \in R_+ = (0,\infty) \quad (1)$$

$$u'(0) = 0, \qquad u''(0) = 0 \quad (2)$$

где $f(t),\ u(t)$ – вектор – функции со значениями в H, а коэффициенты уравнения (1) удовлетворяют условиям:

1) $p > 0,$

2) A – положительно определённый самосопряженный оператор

3) $A_1 \in L(H_1, H) \bigcap L(H_2, H_1)$

Здесь производные понимаются в смысле теории распределений [1], $L(X,Y)$ – пространство линейных ограниченных операторов действующих из пространство X в Y. Пусть $H_\gamma = D(A^\gamma)$ гильбертово пространство с нормой $\|x\|_\gamma$, $x \in D(A^\gamma),\ \gamma \geq 0,\ H_0 = H.$

Определим следующие гильбертовы пространства [1]

$$L_2(R_+;H) = \left\{ g(t): \|g\|_{L_2(R_+;H)} = \left(\int_0^\infty \|g(t)\|^2 dt \right)^{1/2} < \infty \right\},$$

$$W_2^m(R_+;H) = \left\{ u(t): u^{(m)},\ A^m u \in L_2(R_+;H),\ \|u\|_{W_2^m(R_+;H)} = \left(\|u^{(m)}\|^2_{L_2(R_+:H)} + \|A^m u\|_{L_2(R_+:H)} \right)^{1/2} \right\}$$

При $m = 3$ определим подпространство пространства: $W_2^3(R_+;H)$:

$$\overset{0}{W}{}_2^3(R_+;H) = \left\{ u : u \in W_2^3(R_+;H),\ u'(0) = u''(0) = 0 \right\}$$

Аналогично определяется пространство $W_2^m(R;H)$, где $R=(-\infty,\infty)$. Задача (1), (2) интересна тем, что в граничных условия (2) порядок производной равен порядок уравнения. Задачи такого типа рассмотрены в работах [2-5].

Определение. Если при любом $f(t)\in W_2^1(R_+:H)$ существует вектор – функция $u(t)\in W_2^3(R_+;H)$, которая удовлетворяет уравнению (1) тождественно в R_+, граничные условия (2) в смысле сходимости

$$\lim_{t\to+0}\|u(t)\|_{5/2}=0, \qquad \lim_{t\to+0}\|u''(t)\|_{1/2}=0,$$

и оценку $\|u\|_{W_2^3(R_+;H)}\le const\,\|f\|_{W_2^1(R_1;H)}$, то будем говорить что задача (1), (2) корректно разрешима в пространстве $W_2^3(R_+;H)$.

В данной работе мы находим условия на коэффициенты уравнения (1), которые обеспечивают корректно разрешимости задачи (1), (2) в пространстве $W_2^3(R_+;H)$.

Обозначим через

$$P_0u=P_0(d/dt)u=-u''+pAu'+A^2u,\ P_1u=P_1(d/dt)u=A_1u'$$

и

$$Pu=P_0u+P_1u,\quad u\in\overset{0}{W}{}_2^3(R_+;H)$$

Сперва исследуем корректно разрешимость уравнение $P_0u=f$ при $f\in W_2^1(R_+;H),\ u\in W_2^3(R_+;H)$.

Теорема 1. Оператор P_0 изоморфно отображает пространство $\overset{0}{W}{}_2^3(R_+;H)$ на $W_2^1(R_+;H)$..

Лемма 1. Пусть $\gamma\in(0,\ p^2)$. Тогда при любом $u\in\overset{0}{W}{}_2^3(R_+;H)$ имеет место равенства

$$\begin{aligned}&\|F_1(d/dt;\gamma;A)u\|^2_{L_2(R_+;H)}+(a_1(\gamma)a_2(\gamma)-a_0(\gamma)-2p)\|u'(0)\|^2_{3/2}=\\&=\|P_0u\|^2-\gamma\|Au'\|^2_{W_2^1(R_+;H)},\end{aligned}\tag{3}$$

где

$$a_0(\gamma)=q,\quad a_1(\gamma)=\sqrt{p^2-\gamma}+1,\quad a_2(\gamma)=1+\sqrt{p^2-\gamma} \tag{4}$$

$$F(\lambda;\beta;A)=\lambda^3E+\alpha_2(\gamma)\lambda^2A+a_1(\gamma)\lambda A^2+a_0(\gamma)A^2 \tag{5}$$

Замечание. Легко видеть, что операторный пучок $F_1(\lambda;\beta;A)$ представляется в виде:

$$F_1(\lambda;\gamma;A)=(\lambda E+A)(\lambda E-\omega_1(\gamma)A)(\lambda E-\omega_2(\gamma)A),\ \gamma\in(0,p^2),$$

причем $\operatorname{Re}\omega_1(\gamma)<0,\ \operatorname{Re}\omega_2(\gamma)<0,$ при $\gamma\in(0,p^2)$. Из теоремы 1 и из теоремы о промежуточных производных следует, что число

$$N_1=\sup_{0\neq u\in\overset{0}{W}{}_2^3(R_+;H)}\|Au'\|_{W_2^1(R_+;H)}\cdot\|P_0u\|^{-1}_{W_2^1(R_+;H)}$$

есть норма в пространстве $\overset{0}{W}{}_2^3(R_+;H)$ эквивалентной нормой $\|u\|_{W_2^3(R_+;H)}$. Теперь найдём точное значения нормы N_1.

Лемма 2. Норма

$$N_1=\left(p^2-\frac{1}{2}\left(\sqrt{1+2p}-2\right)^2\right)^{-1/2} \tag{6}$$

Теорема 2. Пусть выполняются условия 1)-3), причем

$$\max\left(\|A_1\|_{H_1\to H},\|A_1\|_{H_2\to H_1}\right)<\left(p^2-\left(\sqrt{1+2p}-1\right)^2\right)^{1/2}$$

Тогда задача (1), (2) корректно разрешима в пространстве $W_2^3(R_+;H)$.

Ключевые слова:Гилбертово пространство ,ореаторно-дифференцифлъных уравнений,гладких решений, вектор- функий , самосопряжённый оператор.

Boundary value problems for second-order operator-differential equations in the space of smooth vector-functions.

In a separable Hilbert space, we consider a parabolic operator-differential equation

$$u''(t)+(pA+A_1)u'(t)+A^2u(t)=f(t),\quad t\in R_+=(0,\infty) \tag{1}$$

$$u'(0)=0,\qquad u''(0)=0 \tag{2}$$

Where is $f(t),\ u(t)$ – a vector - functions with values в, H, and the coefficients of equation (1) satisfy the conditions:

1) $p>0$,
2) A - positive definite self-adjoint operator
3) $A_1\in L(H_1,H)\bigcap L(H_2,H_1)$

Here derivatives are understood in the sense of the theory of distributions [1], $L(X,Y)$ is the space of linear bounded operators acting from space to. X for Y. Let $H_\gamma=D(A^\gamma)$ Hilbert space with norm $\|x\|_\gamma$, $x\in D(A^\gamma),\ \gamma\geq 0,\ H_0=H.$

Define the following Hilbert spaces [1]

$$L_2(R_+;H)=\left\{g(t):\|g\|_{L_2(R_+;H)}=\left(\int_0^\infty\|g(t)\|^2\,dt\right)^{1/2}<\infty\right\},$$

$$W_2^m(R_+;H)=\left\{u(t):u^{(m)},\ A^mu\in L_2(R_+;H),\ \|u\|_{W_2^m(R_+;H)}=\left(\left\|u^{(m)}\right\|^2_{L_2(R_+:H)}+\left\|A^mu\right\|_{L_2(R_+:H)}\right)^{1/2}\right\}$$

When $m=3$ we define the subspace space: $W_2^3(R_+;H)$:

$$\overset{0}{W}{}_2^3(R_+;H)=\left\{u:u\in W_2^3(R_+;H),\ u'(0)=u''(0)=0\right\}$$

The space $W_2^m(R;H)$, where is $R=(-\infty,\infty)$ defined similarly. Problem (1), (2) is

interesting because in the boundary conditions (2) the order of the derivative equals the order of the equation. Tasks of this type were considered in [2-5].

Definition. If for any there is $f(t)\in W_2^1(R_+:H)$ a vector - a function $u(t)\in W_2^3(R_+;H)$, that satisfies equation (1) is identical in, R_+ then the boundary conditions (2) in the sense of convergence

$$\lim_{t\to+0}\|u(t)\|_{5/2}=0, \qquad \lim_{t\to+0}\|u''(t)\|_{1/2}=0,$$

and estimate $\|u\|_{W_2^3(R_+;H)}\le const\,\|f\|_{W_2^1(R_1;H)}$, then we say that problem (1), (2) is correctly solvable in space $W_2^3(R_+;H)$.

Denote by

$$P_0u=P_0(d/dt)u=-u''+pAu'+A^2u,\ P_1u=P_1(d/dt)u=A_1u'$$

and

$$Pu=P_0u+P_1u,\quad u\in\overset{0}{W}{}_2^3(R_+;H)$$

First, we investigate correctly $P_0u=f$ the solvability of the equation with $f\in W_2^1(R_+;H),\ u\in W_2^3(R_+;H)$.

Theorem 1. The operator P_0 maps space isomorphically $\overset{0}{W}{}_2^3(R_+;H)$ to $W_2^1(R_+;H)$..

Lemma 1. Let $\gamma\in(0,\ p^2)$. Then for $u\in\overset{0}{W}{}_2^3(R_+;H)$ any equality takes place

$$\begin{aligned}&\|F_1(d/dt;\gamma;A)u\|^2_{L_2(R_+;H)}+(a_1(\gamma)a_2(\gamma)-a_0(\gamma)-2p)\|u'(0)\|^2_{3/2}=\\&=\|P_0u\|^2-\gamma\|Au'\|^2_{W_2^1(R_+;H)},\end{aligned}\tag{3}$$

when

$$a_0(\gamma)=q,\quad a_1(\gamma)=\sqrt{p^2-\gamma}+1,\quad a_2(\gamma)=1+\sqrt{p^2-\gamma}\tag{4}$$

$$F(\lambda;\beta;A)=\lambda^3E+\alpha_2(\gamma)\lambda^2A+a_1(\gamma)\lambda A^2+a_0(\gamma)A^2\tag{5}$$

Comment. It is easy to see that the operator bundle $F_1(\lambda;\beta;A)$ is represented as:

$$F_1(\lambda;\gamma;A)=(\lambda E+A)(\lambda E-\omega_1(\gamma)A)(\lambda E-\omega_2(\gamma)A),\ \gamma\in(0,p^2),$$

where $\operatorname{Re}\omega_1(\gamma)<0,\ \operatorname{Re}\omega_2(\gamma)<0,$ at $\gamma\in(0,p^2).$ From Theorem 1 and from the intermediate derivatives theorem it follows that the number

$$N_1=\sup_{0\neq u\in\overset{0}{W}{}_2^3(R_+;H)}\|Au'\|_{W_2^1(R_+;H)}\cdot\|P_0u\|^{-1}_{W_2^1(R_+;H)}$$

is the norm in space $\overset{0}{W}{}_2^3(R_+;H)$ equivalent norm $\|u\|_{W_2^3(R_+;H)}.$ Now we find the exact values of the norm N_1.

Lemma 2. Norm

$$N_1=\left(p^2-\frac{1}{2}\left(\sqrt{1+2p}-2\right)^2\right)^{-1/2} \tag{6}$$

Theorem 2. Let conditions 1) –3) be fulfilled, where

$$\max\left(\|A_1\|_{H_1\to H},\|A_1\|_{H_2\to H_1}\right)<\left(p^2-\left(\sqrt{1+2p}-1\right)^2\right)^{1/2}$$

Then the problem (1), (2) is correctly solvable in the space $W_2^3(R_+;H).$

Key words: Hilbert space, operator-differential equations, smooth solutions, vector-functional, self-adjoint operator.

THE SCHOOL OF INTERNET FRAUD AMONG NIGERIAN YOUTHS AND PROVERBS 4:10-27

Favour C. Uroko
Department of Religion and Cultural Studies
Faculty of the Social Sciences
University of Nigeria, Nsukka

ABSTRACT

This article examines the increasing spate of youths who engage in internet fraud in Nigeria in the light of Proverbs 4:10-27. Nigerians youths are fast becoming impatient with their quest for wealth. This has made so many of them engage in high-level internet fraud known as *yahoo-yahoo*. It has gotten to a point where internet fraudsters opened schools to teach prospecting youths how to make money fast. The circle keeps expanding on daily basis. Their victims include the rich, the poor, and unsuspecting foreigners. Findings reveal that the spate of internet fraud has continued to increase because more youths are willing to engage in internet fraud and other cybercrime to make fast wealth— so that they can feel among. Proverbs 4:10-27 provides a lucid response to this sad development. In the light of Proverbs 4:10-27, Nigerian youths are advised not to join them because their path of wickedness ends in darkness and unhappiness.

Keywords: Nigerian Fraudsters, Youths, Proverbs 4:10-27, *Yahoo-Yahoo*, Wisdom.

TAX ACCOUNTING AND AUDIT IN INTERNATIONAL PRACTICE

Gulbahar Novruzzade Bayram
Azerbaijan Tourism and Management University

SUMMARY
According to the first form, ie the form of vertical justice, tax subjects with the same solvency, ie taxpayers. The second form, horizontal capital, assumes that a relatively high-income taxpayer will pay more taxes. Tax of countries is different. Taxpayer is who pay the tax. Taxes are a major part of the budget and this is fiscal function.

Key words: Tax, auditing, budget, taxpayer, economy, system

SCIENCE, AS A UNIVERSAL TALE

Hossein Falsafi

Department of the Islamic Wisdom and Philosophy, Khorramabad Branch, Islamic Azad University, Khorramabad, Iran.

ABSTRACT

Today's empirical knowledge, with its beautiful but empty face, has paved its way and found its place. Her beautiful face seems to have charmed many people and has not allowed her substance to be recognized as it is. However, some have made effort to recognize and make recognizable its truth and clutch her face. Passing through the face of empirical knowledge and getting to the bottom of it can be named the philosophy of empirical knowledge with its many various counterclaiming schools. This article first deals with inductivism and its difficulties, as well as its alternatives, such as deconstruction, structures of empirical knowledge, and the antagonism of the method, and then, with the introduction of the story, it becomes clear that the empirical knowledge is not but a fiction.

Keywords: Experimental Knowledge, Fiction, Theory, Controversy, Hero

ENHANCING AN INFLUENCING EXPERIENCE FOR STUDENTS OF AGRICULTURE IN NIGERIAN UNIVERSITIES; A KEY THAT UNLOCKS

IBRAHIM-OLESIN Sikiru and ORJI Jephter Ebuka

Alex Ekwueme Federal University, Ndufu-Alike, Ebonyi State,Nigeria

P.M.B, 1010,Abakaliki

ABSTRACT

Agriculture is the largest employer of labour, but despite this, food is neither secured in Nigeria nor sustainable. Nigerian universities graduate thousands of Bachelor of Agriculture holders every year, but the average age of Nigerian farmers is between 54-60 years; implying that many agriculture graduates end up in other professions. With works revealing that many students of agriculture do notsee future for themselves in agriculture or prefers other professions to agriculture. This article builds on available works on enhancing students learning, and employs personal experience-based initiatives toelucidate the need for enhancing an influencing experience to the students of agriculture during teaching and learning based on tested practices. It found that in classes where students were enlivened with influencing experience, they showed more interest and developed more love for agriculture, and it concludes that influencing experience is crucial in preparing the minds of students of agriculture against the future of agriculture. It recommends that influencing experience should be incorporated in teaching and learning of agriculture in our universities, asthis will raise the interest of students, make them to love their profession and create in them mindsets that would make them actors in modern agriculture in the coming future.

Keywords: Agriculture, Influencing experience, Universities, Students.

COLLOIDAL BEHAVIOR OF TiO_2 NANOPARTICLES IN AMINO ACIDS SOLUTIONS

Iuliia Papina

IESD Master Program, National Central University, Taoyuan, Taiwan

Dr. Anna Godymchuk

Department of Materials Science, Tomsk Polytechnic University, Tomsk, Russia

ABSTRACT

Due to the noted photocatalytic and antibacterial properties, titanium dioxide nanoparticles (TiO_2 NPs) find valuable and prospective use in biomedical and environmental applications. Therefore, understanding how TiO_2 NPs interact with bio-matrix is highly important. Amino acids, both protein and non-protein, being an essential component of the ecosystem, have pH-sensitive behaviour and research of their effect on engineered NPs is a way to get a deeper insight into the mutual influence of engineered particles and relevant biological systems. Nevertheless, there is still poor knowledge about the pH-related aggregation of TiO_2 NPs in the presence of amino acids with different acidity.

In the present work, we researched the colloidal properties of TiO_2 NPs composed of anatase and rutile NPs, with an average size of 26 and 102 nm, respectively, in the presence of five amino acids with contrasting surface charge. The aggregative stability of suspensions was evaluated based on the measurement of particle size distribution and ξ-potential value in the suspension. Observations confirm that factors such as pH, particle size and composition, and amino acid nature could greatly influence the chemical and physical state of released TiO_2 NPs.

It has been demonstrated that the aggregation degree of anatase NPs is always higher than that of rutile NPs, which has a lower pH dependence of the aggregation state as compared to anatase NPs. The addition of amino acids leads to a shift in pH of an isoelectric point of particles from the weak base to the acid region, which rises in the series of glutamic acid < cysteine < glycine < lysine < arginine for both types of particles. The effect of pH and amino acids on the electrokinetic and dispersion properties of suspensions provides valuable information that can be used to distinguish the colloidal stability of particles in biological aqueous solutions.

Keywords: Titanium Dioxide Nanoparticles, Amino Acid, Aggregation Stability, pH, Zeta-potential, Dynamic Light Scattering.

NUMERICAL SIMULATION OF THE FLOW PATTERN AROUND THE CYLINDRICAL BRIDGE PIER AFFECTED BY THE FLOATING PLATE UPSTREAM OF THE PIER

M.Shafai Bejestan, Y. Zangene and E. Yabbarepour
Faculty of Water and Environmental Engrg., Shahid Chamran University of Ahvaz, Ahvaz, Iran

ABSTRACT

Bridges are one of the most important and costly components of transportation systems and the need for them in special situations such as floods and earthquakes to reach the affected areas is very important. Every year, many bridges around the world are destroyed by floods. The destruction of these bridges is mostly not due to structural, but due to not considering the role of hydraulic factors in their design, which in addition to economic issues, causes social problems and even life risks. The study of hydraulic properties and the study of flow patterns in rivers and especially the construction site of bridges due to the importance of the issue, has long been the focus of researchers. Figure 1 shows the flow pattern around the pier.

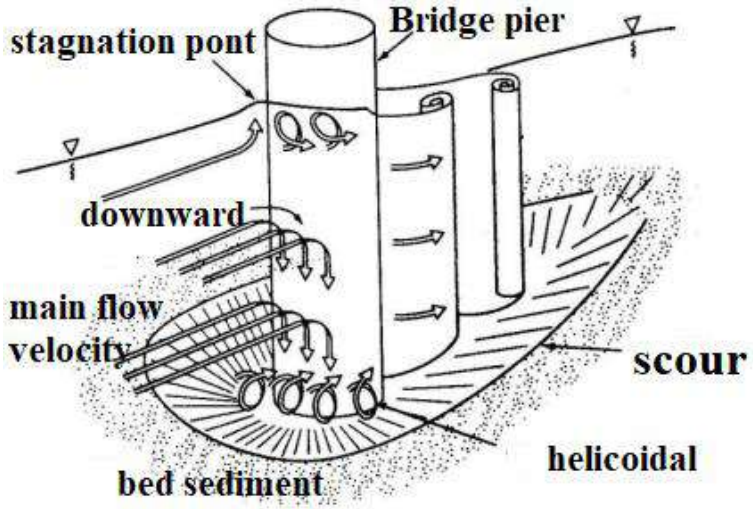


Fig.1 flow patterns around the cylindrical bridge pier

As shown in the figure, the flow around the pier is three-dimensional, and the downward vertical component upstream of the pier causes the sediment particles to rise after hitting the riverbed. Also, the combination of the vertical upward component and the horizontal main component of the flow leads to the formation of a helicoidl vortices, which causes the transport of raised sediment particles to the downstream. As a result of the continuation of this action, the area around the pier is deepened and eventualyy causes the pier to faile. The rate and depth of scouring in each river depends on the strength of the downward vertical currents, the amount of bed shear stress and the strength of the helical vortices. Therefore, flow pattern countermeasures against scour have been studied for a long time in order to reduce the strength of destructive vortices and thus reduce scour around the bridge pier. All the methods proposed so far are installed on the riverbed, which themselves also need protection against

scouring. The aim of this study was to investigate a new measure, which based on our knowledge has not been investigated so far, the placement of a floating rectangular plate upstream of the pier and its effect on the flow pattern (vertical velocity distribution pattern and bed shear stress) using a three-dimensional numerical model.

For this purpose, the Flow3D numerical model was applied to simulate this model. In order to calibrate and validate the numerical model, an experiment was performed to measure enough data such as the longitudinal profile of the water surface and the flow velocity. Tests carried out in a flume with a length of 7.3 m, width of 0.56 m, longitudinal slope of 0.0028, depth of 0.6 m. The base of the cylindrical pier with a diameter of 0.07 meters and a height of 0.5 meters has been used. This pier is located 4 meters from the beginning of the flume. In this test, the average flow velocity was measured to be V = 0.3m/s and the Froude number was Fr = 0.24, the flow discharge was Q = 0.027 m^3/s and the water depth was 0.16 m. . The calibration and validation results showed that the RNG turbulence model gives the best agreement results with the laboratory results. For this purpose, the RNG model was used as a turbulence model for numerical experiments. After calibration and validation of the numerical model, experiments in the numerical model in two different cases of without presence of a plate (as control test) and with the presence of a plate placing at three different distances of 0.0, 2.0 and 5.0 times the pier diameter upstream of the pier were carried out. The simultaion were performed using the same flow conditions as in the laboratory experiemnt. Then the upstream vertical distribution of flow velocity and the bed shear stress for each simulation test were obtained or calculated. The results also were compared to find out the effect of plate on flow pattern around the bridge pier. The results of the experiments were as follows: in the first experiment (plate attached to the bridge pier), the average longitudinal velocity in the total depth was reduced by 23.3% compared to the no-plate mode, and in the second experiment (plate at a distance equal to 2 times pier diameter), the results showed that the average longitudinal velocity decreased by 21.5%. Also in the third experiment (the plate is located at a distance equal to 5 times the pier diameter), the reduction was 26%. Shear stress in all three cases was reduced by 20, 8 and 25.5% compared to the control test.

In this paper the detail test and numerical model simulation as well as the results will presented and discussed.

MODELING PUBLIC BICYCLE TRANSPORT SYSTEM GoNM

Matej Babič

Faculty of Information studies, Novo mesto, Slovenia

ABSTRACT

Public passenger transport (PPT) is important for each community, as the current transport system faces well-known problems such as congestion, environmental impact, lack of parking areas, increased safety risks and high energy consumption. On the other hand, PPT is uncompetitive to a passenger car, as it does not allow for comfortable and time-sensitive transport, but forces users to adjust their daily rhythm to the PPT timetable. In rural areas where the population density is lower, and the average age is often higher, due to the greater fragmentation of settlements, the connection with urban centres through PPT is a particularly big problem. PPT is a part of modern urban infrastructure and a means of daily population migration. It provides access to economic functions and the social needs of all segments of the population, including those who cannot afford a private car (low-income people), who do not have the physical ability to drive a car or who do not have a driver's license (small children, the elderly people with health problems and people with disabilities) or choose PPT for ecological reasons. Thus, municipal public transit is one of the mechanisms for guaranteeing citizens the constitutional right to work, education, health care and recreation. In addition, the PPT industry is itself a source of jobs. With an increasing urban population and increasing daily traffic, the development of more sustainable urban transport systems is crucial in many cities around the world. Increasingly, public transport and cycling are being encouraged to alleviate traffic problems such as traffic congestion, pollution, expensive road infrastructure, accidents and congestion. Transport accounts for 26% of global CO2 emissions and is one of the few industrial sectors where emissions continue to grow. Car use, road freight and aviation are major factors in greenhouse gas emissions from the transport sector, and this review focuses on approaches to reduce emissions from these three problem areas. Compared to private cars, cycling is considered a quiet, fast, healthy, emission-free and equally spatially efficient vehicle, so many cities and public authorities have developed strategies to increase cycling and invest in bike lanes, shared bikes or cycling schemes. In this poster, we present PPT and its challenges in the municipality of Novo mesto, Slovenia. Most bike rentals on Mondays were on the NT-NT route (26) and the least on the USG-BTC route (0). On Tuesday, the highest borrowing frequency was on the ŠC-ŠC route (30) and the lowest on the SU-USG route (0). On Wednesday, most of the bicycle rentals were on the NT-SU (38) and the lowest on the USG-BTC (0) and SU-USG (0). On Thursday, the highest borrowing frequency was on the ŠC-NT route (33) and the lowest on the USG-BTC (0) and SU-USG (0) route. The highest bike rentals on Friday were on the NT-NT route (50) and the least on the SU-USG route (0). On Saturday, the highest borrowing frequency was on the ŠC-ŠC route (24) and the lowest on the USG-BTC (0), NT-USG (0) and SU-USG (0) routes. On Sunday, most of the bicycle rentals were on the ŠC-ŠC (18) and SU-SU (18) routes, while the lowest on the NT-BTC (0), USG-BTC (0), BTC-USG (0), SU- USG (0), BTC-SU (0) and USG-SU (0). The number of bicycles borrowed per day ranges from 335 to 107. I present solutions of next questions. How to find min and optimal way to transport bicycle in the city Novo mesto, Slovenia? Place where add new 6 stations? How to model a bike rental? At the end I present hybrid method of intelligent system to predict rent a bike for 5 stations.

Keyword: Modeling, transport, bicycle, intelligent system, optimization,

FACE RECOGNITION AND THE USE CASE OF THE STATE OF KUWAIT

Muhammad Sarfraz and Nourah Almutairi

Department of Information Science
College of Life Sciences, Kuwait University
Sabah AlSalem University City, Shadadiya, Kuwait

ABSTRACT

Facial recognition is experiencing a great leap forward development today. From the sixties, facial recognition has become one of the most researched topics in computer vision and biometrics. For the purpose of recognizing the face, algorithms are developed to help classification. Although there is extensive research on the concept of face recognition, further research is required due to change in technologies, advancements in techniques and new problems the world is facing every day. This paper discusses the developments in research over the past decades and analyzes the approaches of face recognition holistically. Additionally, a study has been made to collect the input of the people of State of Kuwait on the use of face recognition for effective, secure and efficient day to day applications. The responses have been collected from users utilizing an online survey. The data has been collected from 210 different participants from all regions in Kuwait. The survey contained 12 questions and the results have shown a very positive outcome on face recognition and for the use of its applications. Finally, some recommendations have been made for future development avenues.

Keywords: ***Face recognition, face recognition technology, algorithm, machine learning, classification, accuracy, appearance-based methods, model-based methods***

THERMOSOLUTAL MARANGONI STAGNATION POINT FLOW OVER AN INCLINED STRETCHING SHEET

Mzamo Melusi Shabalala[1], H Sithole Mthethwa[1,] Sachin Shaw[2]

[1] School of Mathematics, Statistics and Computer Science, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Private Bag X01, Scottsville 3209, Pietermaritzburg, South Africa. E-mail : sitholeh@ukzn.ac.za

[2] Department of Mathematics and Statistical Sciences, Botswana International University of Science and Technology, Private Bag 16, Palapye, Botswana

ABSTRACT

The Marangoni flow is convoluted with microgravity and earth gravity, which causes adverse effects in crystal growth experiments. Crystal growth experiments were designed in such a manner so as to appraise MIR (spacestation), which is one of the best platforms for protein crystallization and radiation experiments. An external magnetic field, thermal radiation and Soret and Dofour effects are included in the system. The governing equations are simplified by using a proper similarity transformation. Then the transform equations are solve numerically using spectral local linearization method (SLLM). For convergence analysis, error norms and residual errors are calculated and presented graphically to determine the convergence rate and accuracy of the method. Numerical results and solutions for the velocity, temperature and concentration profiles for a prescribed magnetic field, stretching parameter, Prandtl number, radiation parameter, suction/injection parameters are reported graphically. It is found that the thermal solutal surface tension ratio enhanced the velocity distribution whereas fluid temperature and concentration decreases for the same. Skin friction and local Sherwood number enhanced by introduce of thermal solutal surface tension ratio while the difference is highly significance for local Nusselt number.

Keywords : Marangoni Convection, Magnetic field, Thermal radiation, Soret and Dofour effect, Heat generation.

PİLOTSUZ UÇUŞ APARATLARININ İNKİŞAF TENDENSİYALARI: ƏSAS TAPŞIRIQLAR, PERSPEKTİVLƏR VƏ GÖZLƏNTİLƏR

DEVELOPMENT TRENDS OF UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES: MAIN TASKS, PROSPECTS AND EXPECTATIONS

Professor Nəbiyev Rasim Nəsib oğlu

Azərbaycan Milli Aviasiya Akademiyasının Elmi-tədqiqat Aviasiya İnstitutu

Aviasiya Elektronikası şöbəsinin rəisi

Texnika elmlər doktoru

Abdullayev Anar Arif oğlu

Azərbaycana Milli Aviasiya Akademiyasının doktorantı

Fizika-riyaziyyat elmlər namizədi

ÖZƏT

Son zamanlar pilotsuz uçuş aparatları pilotlu təyyarə və helikopterləri aviasiyanın ənənəvi hərbi və mülki təyinatlı tətbiq sahələrindən aktiv sürətdə kənarlaşdırır, həmçinin düşmənin radiolokasiya və radioelektron mübarizə sistemlərinə, xüsusi təyinatlı obyektlərinə və s. qarşı optik, radio və elektron kəşfiyyat aparır, təyin olunmuş yerin radar görüntülərini çəkir, aşkar olunmuş hədəflərə aviasiya - raket zərbələrini endirir, eləcə də zərurət yarandıqda lazer elektromaqnit dalğaları ilə idarəolunan raket və aviabombaları hədəfə istiqamətləndirir. Nəticədə müqabil və yaxud düşmən ərazidə əməliyyat şəraitinin dəyərləndirilməsi, pilotlu təyyarə və helikopterlərin və digər qoşun birləşmələrinin aktiv fəaliyyət göstərmələri və ən əsası insan itgisinin qarşısının alınmasında mühüm rol oynayır. Həmçinin sərhədlərin mühafizəsi məqsədi ilə insan alveri, qaçaqmalçılıq, narkotik vasitələrin və psxotrop maddələrin dövriyyəsinin qarşısının alınmasında, cinayətkarların və yollarda hadisələrin axtarılmasında və vaxtında aşkar edilməsində, xüsusi dövlət tədbirlərində və mitinqlərdə təhlükəsizliyin qorunmasında, fövqəladə vəziyyətlər zamanı dəymiş ziyanın qiymətləndirilməsində, neft-qaz boru kəmərlərinin mühafizəsində və ekeoloji monitorinq zamanı, eləcə də müəyyən olunmuş ərazinin rastr və topoqrafik xəritələrinin hazırlanması məqsədi ilə fotoşəkillərin çəkilməsində istifadə etmək mümükündür.

Döyüş pilotsuz uçuş aparatlarından əsasən düşmənin Hava Hücumundan Müdafiə və Raket Əleyhinə Mübarizə sistemlərini aşkar etmək, eləcə də məlum olan hədəflərin və obyektlərin məhv edilərək susdurulması üçün tətbiq edilir. Bu məqsədlə çox funksyalı döyüş aviasiya komplekslərinin yaradılmasına tələbat getdikcə daha da artmaqdadır və bu istiqamətdə işlər sürətlə irəliləməkdədir. Pilotsuz uçuş aparatlarının idarə etmə stansiyalarının baza platformasının, həmçinin kəşfiyyat, döyüş və zərbəendirici pilotsuz uçuş aparatlarının bortlarının konstruksiyasının universallığı sistemlərin biri-birinə inteqrasiya olunma imkanlarını inkişaf etdirməsinə səbəb olmuşdur.

Kəşfiyyat zərbəendirici və döyüş pilotsuz uçuş aparatlarının gələcək inkişafı onların döyüş və baza imkanlarının, həmçinin asılan faydalı yük götürmə qabilyyətlərinin artırılması hesabına mümkün olacaqdır. Belə ki:

- döyüş pilotsuz uçuş aparatlarının tapşırıqlarına yeni döyüş imkanlarının:-hava hədəfləri ilə

mübarizənin əlavə olunması;

- qırıcı və bombardmançı pilotsuz uçuş aparatları komplekslərinin hazırlanması.

Açar sözlər: pilotsuz uçuş aparatı, taktiki texniki xüsusiyyətləri, elektron optik, radiolokasiya, aerodinamika.

ABSTRACT

Recently, drones and helicopters in the direction of unmanned aerial vehicles are actively moving away from traditional military and civil aviation applications, as well as to radar and electronic systems for enemy combat, special targets, etc. targets, inflicts missile strikes on detected targets, and, if necessary, directs laser-guided missiles and aerial bombs at the target. As a result, an important role is played by the assessment of the conditions of hostilities in the opposite or hostile zone, the active work of manned aircraft and helicopters and other military units, and most importantly, the prevention of human casualties. Also for border protection in the prevention of human trafficking, smuggling, illicit trafficking in drugs and psychotropic substances, the search and timely detection of criminals and road traffic accidents, security at special government events and rallies, assessment of accidental damage, protection of oil and gas pipelines and can be used in environmental monitoring, as well as in the compilation of raster and topographic maps of the identified area.

Combat drones are mainly used to detect enemy air defense and anti-missile systems, as well as to destroy and silence known targets and objects. To this end, the demand for the creation of multifunctional combat aircraft complexes is growing, and work in this direction is progressing rapidly. The universality of the basic platform of unmanned aerial vehicle control stations, as well as the design of the boards of reconnaissance, combat and strike unmanned aerial vehicles, has led to the development of interconnected systems. The future development of reconnaissance and combat unmanned aerial vehicles will be possible due to their increased combat and base capabilities, as well as their payload capacity. So that:

- the addition of new combat capabilities to the tasks of combat unmanned aerial vehicles: - the fight against air targets;
- development of fighter and bomber drones.

Keywords: unmanned aerial vehicle, tactical specifications, electronic optics, radar, aerodynamics.

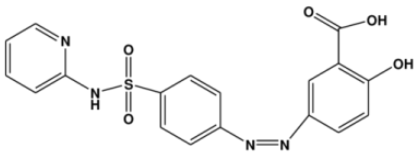
SYNTHESIS OF SULFAMETHOXAZOLE DERIVATIVE SIMILAR TO SULFASALAZINE ANALOG AND INVESTIGATION OF ANTIBACTERIAL AND ANTI-CANCER PROPERTIES

Nosrat Mahmoodi*, Mehdi Shykhan , meysam pasandideh , Ali Ahmadi
Department of Organic Chemistry, Faculty of Science, University of Guilan, Rasht, Iran

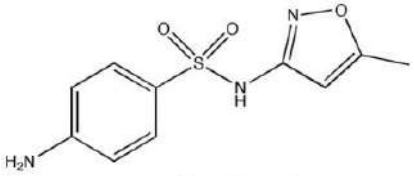
ABSTRACT

A sulfonamide is a functional group (part of a molecule) that forms the basis of several groups of drugs called sulfonamides, sulfa drugs, or sulfa drugs. The main antibacterial sulfonamides are synthetic (non-antibiotic) antimicrobial agents that contain the sulfonamide group. Some sulfonamides also lack antibacterial activity, for example, anticonvulsant sultiame. Sulfonylureas and thiazide diuretics are newer drug groups based on antibacterial sulfonamides. In order to improve the medicinal effects of the sulfonamide family, we were interested in equipping the drug. Sulfamethoxazole with antibacterial and antioxidant properties similar to sulfasalazine. Sulfasalazine (SSZ), marketed under the brand name Azolfidine, is a drug used to treat rheumatoid arthritis, ulcerative colitis, and Crohn's disease. According to some, it is the first treatment for rheumatoid arthritis and is taken orally. In this study, sulfamethoxazole was converted to a matching derivative, sulfasalazine, by synthesizing diazonium salt with salicylic acid, and similar contraindications with different properties, and the synthesis of similar derivatives was successful.

As a result, sulfamethoxazole was converted to a sulfazalazine-like derivative to improve the therapeutic effects of the sulfonamide family. The synthesized compounds were purified and identified.



Sulfasalazine



Sulfamethoxazole

Key words: Sulfamethoxazole, Sulfasalazine, Antibacterial, Anticancer, Diazonium salt synthesis, Salicylic acid

References:N. O. Mahmoodi, M. Pasandideh, Novel synthesized azo-benzylidene-thiourea as dual naked-eye chemosensor for selective detection of Hg2+ and CN^- ions, Journal of Photochemistry and Photobiology A: Chemistry (2020) .391.112365

DISCRETE ANALOGUE OF SUMMING FOURIER SERIES METHOD BY ARITHMETIC MEANS

Prof. Dr. Oleg Yaremko

Moscow University “Stankin”,Department of Applied Mathematics

Prof. Dr.Natalia Yaremko

Penza State University, Department of Mathematical Education

ABSTRACT

The discrete Fourier transform is a discrete analogue of the Fourier series. This means that there are continuous functions (see Kolmogorov's example) for which the inverse discrete Fourier transform reconstructs the signal, but the reconstruction algorithm using the inverse formula of the discrete Fourier transform is not stable. We believe that the theory of discrete Fourier transforms, proposed here by us on the basis of the method of summation by arithmetic means, will solve the problem of creating a stable algorithm for signal recovery.

Our reasoning is based on the formula for a finite trigonometric sum

$$\sum_{k=-(N-1)}^{N-1}\left(N-|k|\right)e^{ik\theta}=\left(\frac{\sin\frac{N}{2}\theta}{\sin\frac{\theta}{2}}\right)^2.$$

It is proved that the following statement is true. Let the sequence $x_m, m=0,1,...,N-1$ be the sequence of samples and $X_k, |k|=0,1,...,N-1$ be a set of complex amplitudes:

$$X_k=\sum_{k=-(N-1)}^{N-1}e^{-\frac{i2\pi m}{N}k}x_m, |k|=0,1,...,N-1,$$

then the inversion formula is valid

$$x_n=\frac{1}{N^2}\sum_{k=-(N-1)}^{N-1}\left(N-|k|\right)e^{\frac{i2\pi n}{N}k}X_k, n=0,1,...,N-1.$$

The inversion formula can be obtained by summing the arithmetic means of the classical inversion formula for the discrete Fourier transform. Thus, the established inversion formula is a discrete version of the summation of the Fourier series by the Cesare-Fejer method. The authors hope that algorithms based on Fejer's kernel handling formulas will be useful in signal filtering theory.

Keywords: Cesare-Fejer summation, discrete Fourier transform, inverse formula

LOW ACCESS TO AGRICULTURAL CREDIT: A CATALYST TO DECLINING AGRICULTURAL SECTOR IN NIGERIA

Oyediran, Wasiu Oyeleke (Ph.D.)
Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta, Ogun State, Nigeria
https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4490-5736

ABSTRACT

Over the years the importance of Agricultural credit has been emphasized as a catalyst to agricultural development in Nigeria. The major factor limiting the contribution of agriculture to the Nigerian economy is poor funding; farmers do not have access to adequate and affordable credit. No segment in agricultural production does not require flexible capital because capital is a major determinant to acquire other production resources on which farming operations depend on. Agricultural credit if appropriately utilized leads to capital formation and promotes diversified agriculture. It also increases resource productivity, size of farm operations, innovations in farming, marketing efficiency, value-added, and net farm incomes. The usefulness of any agricultural credit program is not limited to adequacy, accessibility, and affordability but it also requires proper and efficient allocation and utilization to achieve desired results. As important as agricultural credit is to agricultural growth and development, it has its inherent problems related to its acquisition, management, and repayment by the beneficiaries. The Nigerian Agricultural Cooperative and Rural Development Bank (NACRDB) has been saddled with the responsibility to provide credits for the rural farmers. The performance is however reported to be very poor due to the inability to release funds to the farmers. Equally, loans from commercial banks are difficult to access due to collateral issues and high-interest rates. Additionally, the issue of short-term and fixed repayment periods attached to bank loans often discourages farmers to seek funds. This is at the instance of the fact that agricultural activities are seasonal and delay in the disbursement of bank loans could cause agricultural failure. Rural farmers in Nigeria have resulted in the source of funds from cooperatives, friends, and family members and these have become predominant channels of financing agricultural activities. Therefore, loan terms must be made flexible concerning cash flows in the agricultural sector; this should commensurate the input demand/supply structure of farms while taken the risks and uncertainty into consideration.

Keywords: agriculture, Banks, collaterals, credits, cooperative, development, farmers, Nigeria

"QAÇAQ NƏBI" DASTANINDA ERMƏNI ŞOVNIZMININ IZLƏRI
TRACES OF ARMENIAN CHAUVINISM IN THE EPOS "GACHAK NABI"
СЛЕДЫ АРМЯНСКОГО ШОВИНИЗМА В ДАСТАНЕ «ГАЧАК НАБИ»

Qasımova Afaq Mustafa qızı
AMEA Folklorşünaslıq İnstitutunun doktorantı

XÜLASƏ
Məqalədə xalqımıza qarşı tarix boyu zülm etməyə çalışan, milli-mənəvi sərvətlərimizə sahib çıxmaq istəyən erməni xislətinin "Qaçaq Nəbi" dastanı kontekstində təhlili aparılmışdır. "Qaçaq Nəbi" dastanı tarixi qəhrəmanlıq dastanı olduğu üçün xalqın yaddaşından süzülüb gələn hekayətlər, rəvayətlər tarixə əsaslanır. Bu xalq yaddaşının dərin qatlarında isə müdaxilələrə, fakolelərə baxmayaraq həqiqət qorunmaqdadır. Belə ki, "Qaçaq Nəbi" dastanında da tarixin bu izlərini görürük. Nəbinin qardaşının ermənilər tərəfindən öldürülməsi, Nəbinin ən qəddar, ədalətsiz bəylərinin erməni olması, Azərbaycan xalqına zülm edən bəylərin (Kinkor, Vedrus, Ter-Qriqoryan və.s) obrazlaşaraq dastana düşməsi, Aşot Qriqoryan kimi oğrunun (Qara Nəbi obrazının) Qaçaq Nəbini şərləməsi, xalqın gözündən salmağa çalışması faktları tarixin folklorda bədii əksidir.
Açar sözlər: Qaçaq Nəbi, Qara Nəbi, erməni xisləti, Aşot Qriqoryan, Göyçə mahalı, erməni şovinizmi.

РЕЗЮМЕ
В статье анализируется армянский характер в контексте дастана «Гачак Наби», который стремится угнетать наш народ на протяжении всей истории и стремится завладеть нашими национальными и духовными сокровищами. Поскольку дастан «Гачак Наби» - это исторический героический эпос, рассказы и легенды, которые берут начало в памяти людей, основаны на истории. В самых глубоких слоях памяти этого народа правда сохраняется, несмотря на вмешательства и способности. Таким образом, эти следы истории мы видим в дастане «Гачак Наби». Убийство армянами брата Наби, тот факт, что самыми жестокими и несправедливыми беками во времена Наби были армяне, несправедливые образы беков (Кинкор, Ведрус, Тер-Григорян и др.) в дастане угнетающих азербайджанский народ, клевета такого вора, как Ашот Григорян и другие факты являются художественным отражением истории в фольклоре.
Ключевые слова: Гачак Наби, Гара Наби, армянский персонаж, Ашот Григорян, махал Гёйче, армянский шовинизм

SUMMARY
The article analyzes the Armenian character in the context of the epic "Gachak Nabi", which seeks to oppress our people throughout history and seeks to take possession of our national and spiritual treasures. Since the epic "Gachak Nabi" is a historical heroic epic, the stories and legends that originate in the memory of people are based on history. In the deepest layers of the memory of this people, the truth persists, despite the interventions and abilities.
In the deepest layers of the memory of this people, the truth persists, despite the interventions and abilities. Thus, we see these traces of history in the epic "Gachak Nabi". The murder of the brother of Nabi by the Armenians, the fact that the most cruel and unjust beks during the time of Nabi were the Armenians, the unjust images of the beks (Kinkor, Vedrus, Ter-Grigoryan, etc.) in the dastan oppressing the Azerbaijani people, the slander of such a thief as Ashot Grigoryan and others facts are an artistic reflection of history in folklore.
Key words: Gachak Nabi, Gara Nabi, Armenian character, Ashot Grigoryan, Mahal Goyche, Armenian chauvinism

MIGRATING TO OR DECENTRALIZATION OF MOOC CONTENT TO UPSKILL EFL STUDENTS' PUBLIC SPEAKING SKILLS IN COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Rafik El Amine Ghobrini & Hanane Sarnou

Abdelhamid Ibn Badis University, Mostaganem, Algeria (DPSM research Lab)

ABSTRACT

Never before has education been more tech-oriented, cloud-based and online-driven especially with this new pandemic-altered educational environment where English Foreign Language university teachers strive to sharpen their students' skills in general and the public speaking skill in particular. However, new regulations worldwide limit physical interaction inside the bounds of educational institutions. Framed upon these reasons, it is becoming all-important that educators reflect on the vivid discourse of finding new routes from which tertiary level instructors can retrieve well-designed and well-calibrated e-content that can potentially unburden the loads of having to design new e-materials from scratch. One of the e-solution proposed in this paper is two tech-enabled modalities of instruction that leverage the available first-rate MOOC-based e-content to upskill students. The first (G1) regards migrating to the MOOC itself and letting students operate on the MOOC-provider whereas the second (G2) decentralizes the e-content to a Facebook group where students can access the e-pedagogical materials directly from the social-media-mediated landscape. In this light, this research studies the difference between the two e-modes of teaching in terms of the influence of accessing the MOOCs' e-content on students' motivation. To this end, a mixed method comparative research is used to undertake this study in which we administered post-course-questionnaire to 44 students that were randomly assigned to two equal e-groups on Facebook. Preliminary findings echo that the majority of students were keen on learning with these e-material however a significant number of students in G1 did not access the material either because of the internet issue, low digital-fluency or heavy workload. The implications of these two technologized instructions on the teaching profession overall are set forth along with their respective limitations.

Keywords : Covid-19, e-content, EFL, MOOCs, Facebook, public speaking,

ACTIVATED CARBON FOR ~~DYES~~ REMOVAL: MODELING AND UNDERSTANDING THE ADSORPTION PROCESS

Miss Rimene Dhahri,

PhD Student, Environment and Energy Laboratory (UR14ES26), Faculty of Sciences of Gafsa, University of Gafsa, Tunisia

Prof. Younes Moussaoui

Professor, Organic Chemistry Laboratory (LR17ES08), Faculty of Sciences of Sfax, University of Sfax, Tunisia.

ABSTRACT

Batch adsorption experiments have been conducted to investigate the removal of Congo red from aqueous solution by an activated carbon prepared from Olive waste wood by phosphoric acid activation. The adsorption process has been described by using kinetic and isotherm models. The kinetic of adsorption was examined by pseudo-first-order and pseudo-second-order models. Adsorption isotherm was modeled using Langmuir and Freundlich isotherms. The adsorption process of Congo red was well explained by the pseudo-second-order model and Langmuir isotherm. Also, pseudo-n-order model has been applied to estimate the order of adsorption kinetic and it was found equal to 2 which confirm the good accuracy of the pseudo-second order which is generally used to describe chemisorption process. Moreover, Langmuir isotherm reveals that the adsorption of Congo red dye onto activated carbon was adsorbed on specific monolayer onto the obtained activated carbon. Also, the obtained activated carbon is an efficient adsorbent for anionic dye in basic conditions. These results demonstrated that the Olive waste wood cake is a suitable precursor for the preparation of appropriate activated carbon for dyes removal from aqueous solution.

Keywords: Olive waste wood, Activated carbon, Adsorption, Congo red

AZƏRBAYCANDA İNNOVASİYA İNFRASTRUKTURUNUN FORMALAŞMASI MEXANİZMİNƏ TƏSİR EDƏN AMİLLƏR

FACTORS AFFECTING THE MECHANISM OF INNOVATION INFRASTRUCTURE IN AZERBAIJAN

SAMİR ALLAHVERDİYEV
Naxçıvan Dövlət Universitetinin
Dissertantı

Summary

The article examines the factors influencing the mechanism of formation of innovation infrastructure in Azerbaijan. It is shown that the mechanism of formation of innovation infrastructure is influenced by both subjective and objective factors.

Factors influencing the formation and development of the innovation process are grouped as negative and positive factors.

The study concludes that the impact of each factor should be thoroughly studied, and by strengthening the impact of positive factors, directing their impact to high performance and reducing the level of expected risks should be the main task of any level of management.

Keywords: innovation, entrepreneurship, negative factors, positive factors, innovation infrastructure, organizational mechanism

Xülasə

Məqalədə Azərbaycanda innovasiya infrastrukturunun formalaşması mexanizminə təsir edən amillər tədqiq olunur. Göstərilir ki, innovasiya infrastrukturunun formalaşması mexanizminə həm subyektiv, həm də obyektiv amillər dəsti təsir edir.

İnnovasiya prosesinin formalaşması və inkişafına təsir edən amillər neqativ və pozitiv amillər kimi qruplaşdırılır.

Tədqiqatdan belə nəticə çıxarılır ki, hər bir amillərin təsiri mükəmməl öyrənilməli, pozitiv amillərin təsirini gücləndirməklə onların təsir gücünü yüksək nailiyyətlərə istiqamətləndirmək və gözlənilən risklərin səviyyəsini aşağı endirmək istənilən səviyyəli idarəetmə təşkilatlarının başlıca vəzifəsi olmalıdır.

Açar sözlər: innovasiya, sahibkarlıq, neqativ amillər, pozitiv amillər,innovasiya infrastrukturu, təşkilati mexanizm

THE PROBLEMS OF SEDIMENT DELIVERY RATIO ESTIMATING IN THE WATERSHEDS OF IRAN

Seyed Ali Ashghar Hashemi
Department of Soil Conservation & Watershed Management, Agricultural and Natural Resources Research and Education Center, Semnan, Iran
Anita Hemmati
Expert of Natural Resources & Animal Science of Semnan Province

Abstract
Sediment delivery ratio (SDR) shows proportion of sediment yield to the total erosion is influence by various elements in different watersheds. This ratio is very important to determine the management of watershed and especially for sources management and installation in outlets of basins. For obtaining Sediment Delivery Ratio of watershed should have had amount of soil erosion and Sediment yield in catchments. However, there are many problems to determine amount of erosion and Sediment yield that much time and expense need to spend for solving them. For this reason, researchers have offered some relationships and equations for some areas of world that amount of this ratio have been estimated for basins according to some characterize of watershed. In this article in addition to assessment of affective factors on Sediment Delivery Ratio, some relationships and equations in the world have been introduced and their characteristics and parameters have been presented. Furthermore problems of estimating of Sediment Delivery Ratio have been probed and at the end, some suggestions for more appropriate use of these relationships and equations in Iran has been tried to present.

Key words: Sediment Delivery Ratio (SDR), Watershed, Equation, Problems.

STRATEGIES OF PARENTING TRAINING

Teodora Stoeva

University of Sofia „St. Kliment Ohridsky“, Bulgaria

ABSTRACT

The article addresses the issue of parent training as improving parenting skills and reducing ineffective parenting practices. Based on a study on parenting styles, leading to emotional and behavioral disorders in children and adolescents, recommendations for training parents based on the age of their children are given. For **children**, the results show the importance of emotional neglect, overt rejection, authoritarianism and the application of punishments - for the occurrence of emotional-behavioral disorders. This determines the need for parents to apply supportive and guiding strategies in their behavior towards children. For **adolescence**, the results show the importance of authoritarianism, the application of punishment, lack of empathy and lack of cooperation - for the emergence of emotional and behavioral problems. This determines the need for the parent to effectively implement not only the supportive and guiding strategy, but also the strategy of cooperation. The article also addresses the issue of individual counseling of the parent, which aim is the activation of his reflexive ego and the development of a meta-position regarding the deep roots of his own behavior.

Key words: parental training, individual counseling, children, adolescents, parental skills

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