

# 4. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

November 30 - December 01, 2022



## ABSTRACT BOOK

EDITORS:

Prof. Tarlan ABDULLAYEV

Prof. Fakhreddin MAMMADOV

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rahib IMAMGULUYEV

ISBN: 978-625-7898-70-6  
by IKSAD Publications

# 4. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

November 30 - December 01, 2022 / Baku, AZERBAIJAN / Odlar Yurdu University



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**IKSAD Publications - 2022©**

Issued: 25.12.2022

**ISBN: 978-625-7898-70-6**

## CONGRESS ID

## CONGRESS TITLE

4. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

## DATE AND PLACE

November 30 - December 01, 2022 / Baku, AZERBAIJAN / Odlar Yurdu University

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Odlar Yurdu University

Economic Development and Social Research Institute

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**Total Accepted Article: 128**

**Total Rejected Papers: 22**

**Accepted Article (Turkey): 47**

**Accepted Article (Other Countries):81**

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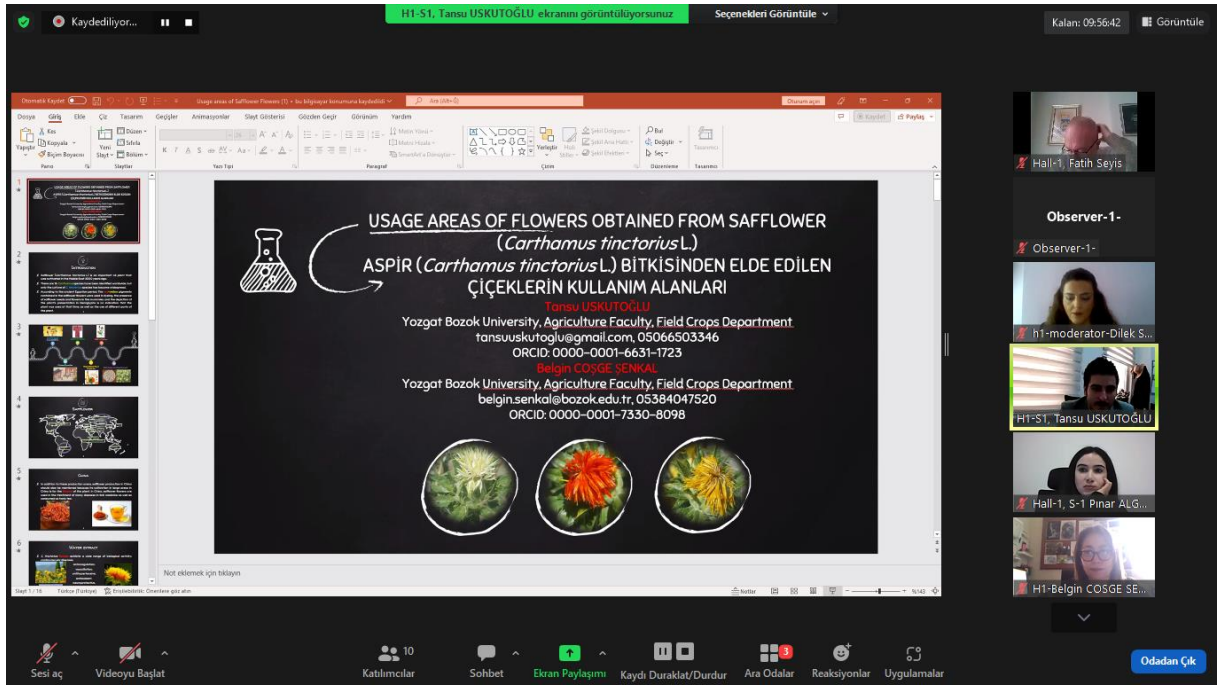
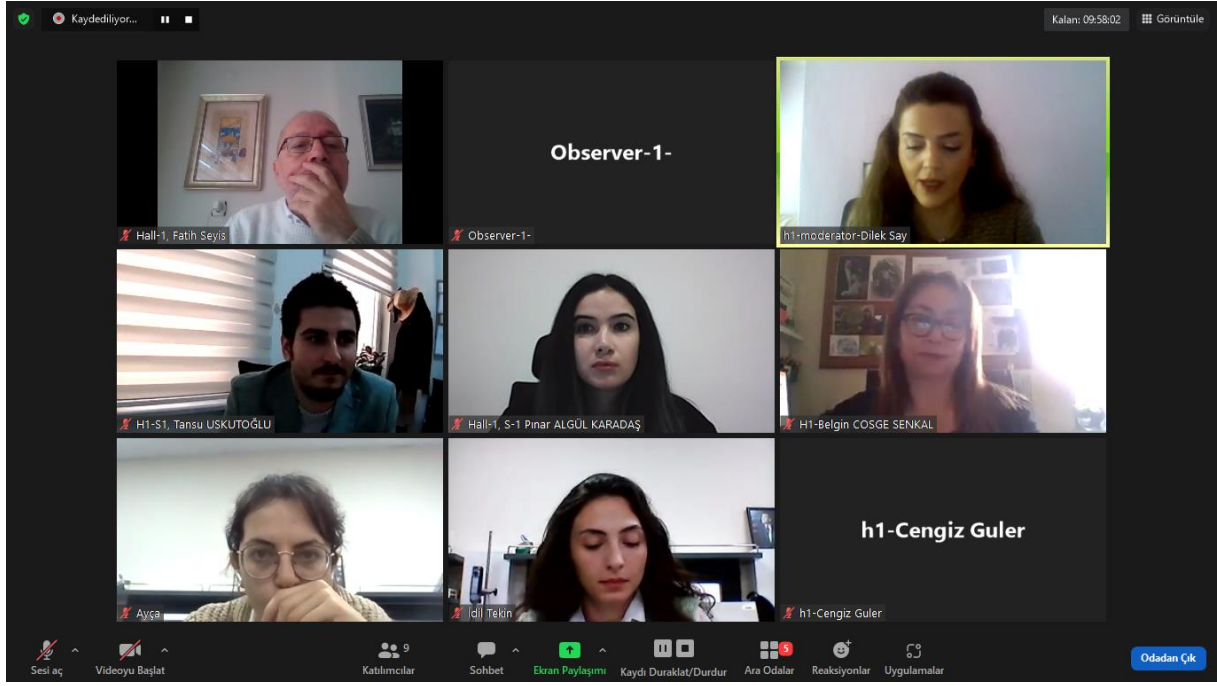
*Azerbaijan Language University, Azerbaijan*











Kaydediliyor... Hall-1, S-1 Pınar ALGÜL KARADAŞ... ekranını görüntüleyorsunuz Seçenekleri Görüntüle Kalan: 09:24:35 Görüntüle

Pınar ALGÜL KARADAŞ BAKI KONGRE SUNUMU - PowerPoint

GENETİK KAYNAKLARIN KORUNMASI  
KAPSAMINDA HALK ELİNDE ISLAH  
PROJELERİNİN GENEL ÇERÇEVEDE  
DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

**Pınar ALGÜL KARADAŞ**  
T.C. Tarım ve Orman Bakanlığı,  
Akdeniz Su ürünleri Araştırma, Üretim ve Eğitim Enstitüsü, Antalya, Türkiye

**Doç. Dr. Hasan Gökhan DOĞAN**  
Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi Tarım Ekonomisi Bölümü, Kırşehir, Türkiye

01/12/2022

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar 14 Sohbet Ekran Paylaşımı Kaydı Duraklat/Durdur Ara Odalar Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Odadan Çık

Kaydediliyor... İdil Tekin ekranını görüntüleyorsunuz Seçenekleri Görüntüle Kalan: 08:18:42 Görüntüle

1 PRESENTATION FLOW

2 INTRODUCTION

3

4

5

6

7

EVALUATION OF  
THERMOPLASTIC STARCH AS A  
FOOD PACKAGING MATERIAL  
AND DETERMINATION OF SOME  
PROCESS PARAMETERS

*PhD-c. İdil TEKİN\**  
*Doç. Dr. Seda ERSUS*  
*Ege University, Food Engineering  
Department, Bornova, İzmir*

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar 16 Sohbet Ekran Paylaşımı Kaydı Duraklat/Durdur Ara Odalar Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Odadan Çık



Kaydediliyor... Hall-4, FZT.BETÜL ALTUNSOY ekranını görüntülüyorsunuz Seçenekleri Görüntüle Kalan: 09:53:05 Görüntüle

Microsoft PowerPoint (Görüntülenmektedir)

### Akciğer Kanseri ve Tipleri

- DSÖ 'ye göre kanser, vücudun hemen her organında veya dokusunda başlayabilen anormal hücrelerin kontrolsüz büyümesiyle normal sınırlarını aşarak vücudun diğer organlarına da yayılabilen geniş bir hastalık grubudur.
- Akciğer kanseri, geçmeyen öksürük ani kilo kaybı ve boğaz ağrısı ile belirti vererek hızlı ilerleyiş gösteren Dünya üzerinde mortalitesi en yüksek kanser türüdür
- Akciğer kanserinin meme, kolon, pankreas ve prostat gibi diğer kanserlerden daha ölümcül olduğu bilinmektedir (1).

Not eklemek için tıklayın

2 atanmamış katılımcı

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar Sohbet Ekran Paylaşımı Kaydı Duraklat/Durdur Ara Odalar Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Odadan Çık

Hall-4, FZT.BETÜL ALTUNSOY  
Hall-4 Observer  
Hall-4, Tuğba Onur  
Hall-4 Fzt. Nurdida Güler  
HALL-4 SONER SARI

Kaydediliyor... Hall 3 S-1 Esmâ Güneş ekranını görüntülüyorsunuz Seçenekleri Görüntüle Kalan: 09:51:43 Görüntüle

SciAz  
Science Azerbaijan

### EBELİKTE TELE-SAĞLIK UYGULAMALARININ YERİ

### THE PLACE OF TELE-HEALTH PRACTICES IN MIDWIFERY

Ass. Prof. Dr. Cansu İŞİK - Sağlık Bilimleri Üniversitesi, Hamidiye Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, İstanbul  
Ebe Esmâ GÜNEŞ - Sağlık Bilimleri Üniversitesi, Hamidiye Sağlık Bilimleri Enstitüsü, İstanbul

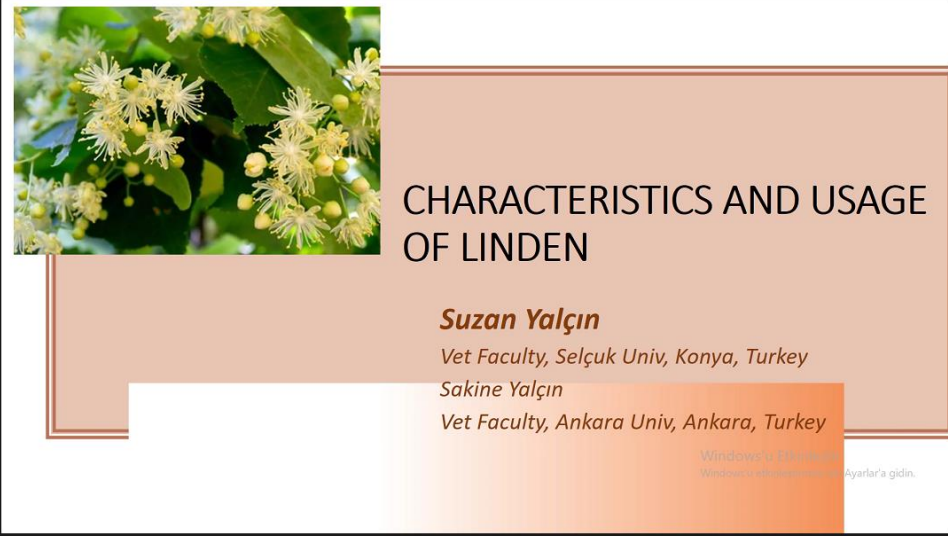
4. ULUSLARARASI BAKÜ BİLİMSEL ARAŞTIRMALAR KONGRESİ  
30 Kasım - 01 Aralık 2022

2 atanmamış katılımcı

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar Sohbet Ekran Paylaşımı Kaydı Duraklat/Durdur Ara Odalar Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Odadan Çık

h3-moderator-Prof...  
Hall 3 - Observer  
Hall 3 - Observer  
Hall-3 S-1 Esmâ Güneş  
Op.Dr.Mehmet Kadir...  
S-1 Hall-3 Büşra Potu...  
Sermed Doğan

Kaydediliyor... Kalan: 08:20:21



**CHARACTERISTICS AND USAGE OF LINDEN**

*Suzan Yalçın*  
Vet Faculty, Selçuk Univ, Konya, Turkey

*Sakine Yalçın*  
Vet Faculty, Ankara Univ, Ankara, Turkey

Windows'a bildirimler göndermek için Ayarlar'a gidin.

h3-moderator-Prof. Dr. ...

Hall 3 - Observer

Hall 3 - Observer

Sermed Doğan

Atiğa Abdullayeva

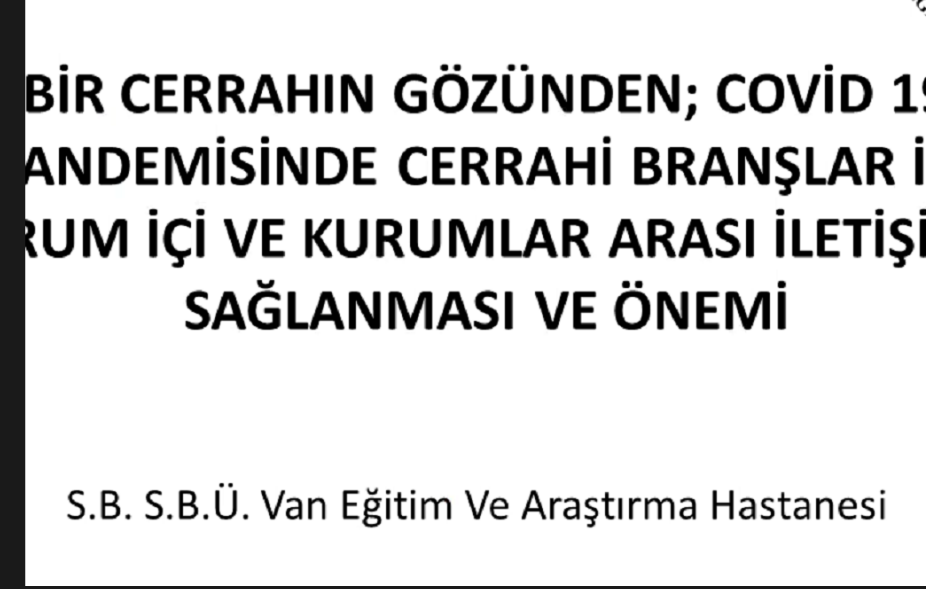
Op.Dr.Mehmet...

Op.Dr.Mehmet Kadir ...

Hall-3 S-1 Esm...

Hall-3 S-1 Esm Güneş

Kaydediliyor... Op.Dr.Mehmet Kadir BARTIN ekranı görüntüyorsunuz Seçenekleri Görüntüle Kalan: 08:54:35 Görüntüle



**BİR CERRAHIN GÖZÜNDEN; COVID 19 PANDEMİSİNDE CERRAHİ BRANŞLAR İÇİ VE KURUMLAR ARASI İLETİŞİMİN SAĞLANMASI VE ÖNEMİ**

S.B. S.B.Ü. Van Eğitim Ve Araştırma Hastanesi

h3-moderator-Prof. Dr. ...

Hall 3 - Observer

Hall 3 - Observer

Sermed Doğan

Op.Dr.Mehmet Kadir BA...

Hall-3 Atiğa Abdullay...

S-1 Hall-3 Farid...

S-1 Hall-3 Farida Ali

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar 13 Sohbet Ekran Paylaşımı Kaydı Duraklat/Durdur Ara Odalar Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Odadan Çık



Kaydediliyor... Vüsalə Kazımova ekranını görüntüyorsunuz Seçenekleri Görüntüle Kalan: 07:51:55 Görüntüle

ОГРЕНCІЛЕРІН BESLENME ДÜZENİNİN ÖZELLİKLERİ HAKKINDА - Microsoft ... Средства рисования

Главная Вставка Дизайн Анимация Показ слайдов Рецензирование Вид Формат

Вставить Создать слайд Удалить Буфер обмена Слайды

Аrial Black 36 A A

Ж K У abe S AV - Aa Шрифт Абзац

Фигуры Упорядочить Экспресс-стили Найти Заменить Выделить Редактирование Рисование

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

**Azərbaycan Respublikası, Bakı,  
Azərbaycan Tibb Universiteti**

**ÖĞRENCİLERİN BESLENME  
DÜZENİNİN ÖZELLİKLERİ HAKKINDA**

Kazımova V.M., Fatullayeva S.F., Abdullayeva A.A., Aliyeva N.V., Ali F.M., Samedov Ş.X.

4 atanmamış katılımcı

Sayı 1 vs 13 Contents Slide Master Английский (США)

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar 12 Sohbet Ekran Paylaşımı Kaydı Duraklat/Durdur Ara Odalar Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Odadan Çık

h3-moderator-Prof. Dr. ...

Hall 3 - Observer

Hall 3 - Observer

Vüsalə Kazımova

Sermed Doğan

S-1 Hall-3 Farida Ali

Atiga Abdullayeva

Kaydediliyor... Başak Baydak ekranını görüntüyorsunuz Seçenekleri Görüntüle Kalan: 08:27:43 Görüntüle

AFET YÖNETİMİNDEN SORUMLU KURUM VE KURULUŞLAR İÇİN SONUÇLARI;

- BU FAALİYETLERİ YÜRÜTECEK KURUMSAL YAPILANMANIN OLUŞTURULMASI VE PERSONELİN EĞİTİMİ,
- HALKIN BİLGİLENDİRİLMESİ VE BİLİNÇLENDİRİLMESİ FAALİYETLERİNİN SÜREKLİ VE SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR OLARAK YÜRÜTÜLMESİ,
- GÜVENLİ YAPILAŞMAYI SAĞLAMAK AMACIYLA DEPREM VE DİĞER YAPI YÖNETMELİKLERİNİN ETKİN KULLANIMI VE DENETİMİNİN SAĞLANMASI,
- AFET SİGORTALARI SİSTEMİNİN GELİŞTİRİLMESİ,
- ERKEN UYARI,ALARM VE TAHLİYE SİSTEMLERİNİN GELİŞTİRİLMESİ,

GIS, KENT BİLGİ SİSTEMLERİ, UYDU TEKNOLOJİLERİ,AKTİF VE PASİF İZOLASYON SİSTEMLERİ GİBİ YENİ TEKNOLOJİLERİN ARAŞTIRILMASI, GELİŞTİRİLMESİ VE UYGULANMASI vb. Birçok eksikliklerin giderilmesine yardımcı olur.

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar 13 Sohbet Ekran Paylaşımı Kaydı Duraklat/Durdur Ara Odalar Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Odadan Çık

h3-moderator-Prof. ...

Hall 3 - Observer

Hall 3 - Observer

Sermed Doğan

Başak Baydak

Op.Dr.Mehmet...

Op.Dr.Mehmet Kadir ...

Hall- 3 Atiga Ab...

Hall- 3 Atiga Abdullay...

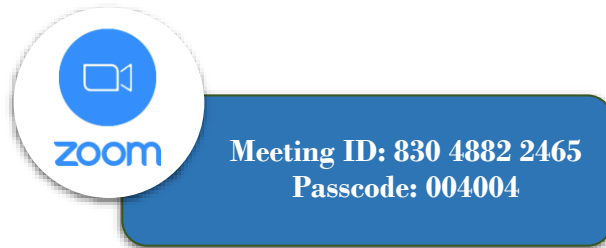
# 4. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONFERENCE

NOVEMBER 30 - DECEMBER 01, 2022 / BAKU, AZERBAIJAN  
ODLAR YURDU UNIVERSITY



## CONFERENCE PROGRAM

ONLINE (WITH VIDEO CONFERENCE) PRESENTATION



**PARTICIPANTS COUNTRIES: 28 COUNTRIES**

TÜRKIYE, AZERBAIJAN, PALESTINE, SUDAN, SAUDI ARABIA, IRAN, CHINA, SLOVAKIA, NIGERIA,  
KAZAKHSTAN, GEORGIA, RUSSIA, PAKISTAN, ETHIOPIA, ALGERIA, ROMANIA, BULGARIA,  
SLOVENIA, MOROCCO, SERBIA, ALBANIA, NORTH MACEDONIA, BELGIUM, ITALY, VIETNAM,  
MALAYSIA, INDIA, IRAQ

# -OPENING CEREMONY-

01.12.2022, THURSDAY



Baku Time

10<sup>30</sup> : 12<sup>00</sup>

**Prof. Dr. Ahmed VELİYEV**  
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Rector of Ödül Yurdu University

**Prof. Samir VELİYEV**  
*Head Of Scientific Committee*

**Dr. Mustafa Latif EMEK**  
*İKSAD President*

**Dr. Alvan JAFAROV**  
*İKSAD Azerbaijan General Coordinator*

# Hall-1, Session-1 / 01.12.2022, Thursday

## Odlar Yurdu University



Baku Time

13<sup>00</sup> : 15<sup>30</sup>

### MODERATOR: \*\*\*

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. Bülent ÇAVAŞ Prof. Dr. Şermin AÇIK Assist. Prof. Dr. Simge KOÇ Mısra KOLAÇ	<i>Dokuz Eylül University (Türkiye)</i>	A TREND ANALYSIS ABOUT OCEAN LITERACY STUDIES BETWEEN 2004-2022
Assist. Prof. Ulviyya NASIROVA	<i>Odlar Yurdu University (Azerbaijan)</i>	THE CONTENT OF ACTIVE LEARNING
Bekirova Aynura Nizami	<i>Odlar Yurdu University (Azerbaijan)</i>	MODERN APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF DISCOURSE
Məmmədova Şəlalə Adışirin qızı	<i>Odlar Yurdu University (Azerbaijan)</i>	FACTORS DETERMINING THE DEVELOPMENT OF VERBAL POLYSEMY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Halil ÖZCAN	<i>Başkent University (Türkiye)</i>	THE EXAMPLE OF AZERBAIJAN IN ATATURK'S FORESIGHT
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Sedat ERKAN	<i>Başkent University (Türkiye)</i>	THE STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE OF CYPRIOT TURKS OF CYPRUS AND TURKEY
Nargiz Askerali gizi Aliyeva	<i>Odlar Yurdu University (Azerbaijan)</i>	SELF-CONCEPT AND PUBLIC SELF-AWARENESS
Nargiz Askerali gizi Aliyeva	<i>Odlar Yurdu University (Azerbaijan)</i>	PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SELF- AWARENESS
Nərgiz AGAYEVA	<i>Odlar Yurdu University (Azerbaijan)</i>	A VARIETY OF WAYS TO FORM COMPOUND WORDS
Prof. Dr. Bülent ÇAVAŞ Assist. Prof. Dr. Simge KOÇ Dr. Murat Mücahit YENTÜR	<i>Dokuz Eylül University (Türkiye)</i>	ROSES-SECOND PROJECT AND A CURRENT VIEW ON SCIENCE EDUCATION

# Hall-2, Session-1 / 01.12.2022, Thursday

## Odlar Yurdu University



Baku Time

13<sup>00</sup> : 15<sup>30</sup>

### MODERATOR: \*\*\*

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Tukazban BAYRAMLI Narmin ALIYEVA	<i>Odlar Yurdu University (Azerbaijan)</i>	PROBLEMS OF TEACHING ORAL SPEECH DURING FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNING
Babashzada Konul Ramil	<i>Odlar Yurdu University (Azerbaijan)</i>	BEHAVIORAL DISORDER AND CORRECTION
Könül Ramil qızı Babaşzadə	<i>Odlar Yurdu University (Azerbaijan)</i>	NATURE OF CONDUCT DISORDER
Dr. Nəzərov Vüsal Şahin oğlu Nazarov Vusal Shahin oğlu	<i>Odlar Yurdu University (Azerbaijan)</i>	APPROACHES TO INVESTMENTS AND THEIR ROLE IN THE POST- COVID-19 PERIOD
Sebnem ZEYNALLI	<i>Odlar Yurdu University (Azerbaijan)</i>	EDUCATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE OF CHILDREN'S LITERATURE SAMPLES
Dr. Sevinj MAMMADZADA	<i>Odlar Yurdu University (Azerbaijan)</i>	THE PROCESS OF CONVERSION IN MODERN ENGLISH
Shargiya KARIMOVA	<i>Odlar Yurdu University (Azerbaijan)</i>	INTERACTIVE LEARNING METHOD
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Babek FEYZULLAYEV	<i>Odlar Yurdu University (Azerbaijan)</i>	ANALYSIS OF THE ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF THE "SMART CITY" CONCEPT IN THE MODERN PERIOD
Şamil HÜMBƏTOV Kənan ƏZİMOV	<i>Odlar Yurdu University (Azerbaijan)</i>	MEASUREMENT OF GOVERNMENT WEBSITES THROUGH THE SYSTEM USABILITY SCALE (SUS) AND ANALYSIS OF USABILITY PROBLEMS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Evrim ŞENCAN	<i>Başkent University (Türkiye)</i>	THE FEMALE INTELLIGENCE OFFICER OF THE NATIONAL STRUGGLE: MEVHİBE CELALETİN

# Hall-3, Session-1 / 01.12.2022, Thursday

## Odlar Yurdu University



Baku Time

13<sup>00</sup> : 15<sup>30</sup>

### MODERATOR: \*\*\*

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Şamil HUMBƏTOV Həcər ƏFƏNDIYEVA	<i>Odlar Yurdu University (Azerbaijan)</i>	APPLICATION OF BIG DATA IN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS
Həcər ƏFƏNDIYEVA	<i>Odlar Yurdu University (Azerbaijan)</i>	FRAUD DETECTION ON THE BASIS OF DATA MINING
Zhala GASIMOVA	<i>Odlar Yurdu University (Azerbaijan)</i>	CORELLATION BETWEEN METHODS
Dr. Əfşan Şövqi qızı Əfşari	<i>Odlar Yurdu University (Azerbaijan)</i>	APPLYING MEMETICS TO PROVEBS
Gunay BALAGAYEVA Arzu ISMAYILOVA	<i>Odlar Yurdu University (Azerbaijan)</i>	THE ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY IN TEACHING AND LEARNING ENGLISH
Mehbalizade Nermin Natig	<i>Odlar Yurdu University (Azerbaijan)</i>	EFFECT OF LANGUAGE ORIGIN ON SOCIETY
Azizbeyli Narmin Parviz	<i>Odlar Yurdu University (Azerbaijan)</i>	THE EVOLUTION OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
Gulalizade Salima Azer	<i>Odlar Yurdu University (Azerbaijan)</i>	COMPARISON BETWEEN AMERICAN ENGLISH AND BRITISH ENGLISH
Dr. Mövlamova MEHRIBAN	<i>Odlar Yurdu University (Azerbaijan)</i>	MANIFESTATION OF THE TRADITIONS OF TURKISH TAKKA POETRY IN AZERBAIJANIAN ASHUG POETRY OF THE END OF THE XIX - BEGINNING OF THE XX CENTURY

# Hall-4, Session-1 / 01.12.2022, Thursday

## Odlar Yurdu University



Baku Time

13<sup>00</sup> : 15<sup>30</sup>

### MODERATOR: \*\*\*

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Shahbazova Gultekin Fazil gizi Khanpashayeva Matanat Shamistan gizi	<i>Odlar Yurdu University (Azerbaijan)</i>	INTONATION IN MODERN ENGLISH AND THE ABILITY OF ITS FUNCTIONS TO GENERATE VARIABILITY
Sevil ALIYEVA	<i>Odlar Yurdu University (Azerbaijan)</i>	THE INFLUENCE OF TRADITIONAL NATIONAL COSTUME OF THE TURKIC PEOPLE IN THE GLOBAL FASHION INDUSTRY
Ismayilova Aybeniz Arif qizi	<i>Odlar Yurdu University (Azerbaijan)</i>	THE PERCEPTION OF THE LINGUISTIC PICTURE OF THE WORLD FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF A PERSON
Lect. Leyla RZAYEVA	<i>Odlar Yurdu University (Azerbaijan)</i>	THE CONCEPT OF "CULTURE" IN MODERN TRANSLATION STUDIES
Khalilova Gulnar Bayram	<i>Odlar Yurdu University (Azerbaijan)</i>	COGNITIVE LINGUISTICS AND ITS BASIC PRINCIPLES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Özlem KAYA Prof. Dr. S. Serpil AYTAÇ	<i>Uşak University (Türkiye) Fenerbahçe University (Türkiye)</i>	ERGONOMIC EVALUATION OF PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT USED IN THE PANDEMIC PROCESS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Özlem KAYA Gamze ÇAMLİBEL	<i>Uşak University (Türkiye) Hitit University (Türkiye)</i>	SUPPLY OF MAIN AND AUXILIARY MATERIALS OF TURKISH FASHION DESIGNERS IN THE PANDEMIC PROCESS
Şamil HÜMBƏTOV Fuad MAHMUDOV	<i>Odlar Yurdu University (Azerbaijan)</i>	MEASUREMENT OF BIRBANK MOBILE APPLICATION THROUGH SYSTEM USABILITY SCALE (SUS) AND ANALYSIS OF USABILITY PROBLEMS
Khanpashayeva Matanat Shamistan Shahbazova Gultakin Fazil	<i>Odlar Yurdu University (Azerbaijan)</i>	INTONATION IN MODERN ENGLISH AND THE ABILITY OF ITS FUNCTIONS TO GENERATE VARIABILITY
Günel Əhməd qızı Mahmudzadə	<i>Odlar Yurdu University (Azerbaijan)</i>	AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ISSUES OF ELIMINATING ITS MANIFESTATION



# Hall-1, Session-1

## 01.12.2022, Thursday



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ID: 830 4882 2465  
Passcode: 004004

MODERATOR: Assist. Prof. Dr. Dilek SAY

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Res. Assist. Dr. Tansu USKUTOGLU Prof. Dr. Belgin COŞGE ŞENKAL	<i>Yozgat Bozok University (Türkiye)</i>	USAGE AREAS OF FLOWERS OBTAINED FROM SAFFLOWER
Res. Assist. Dr. Tansu USKUTOGLU Prof. Dr. Belgin COŞGE ŞENKAL	<i>Yozgat Bozok University (Türkiye)</i>	ALLELOPATHIC EFFECTS OF ESSENTIAL OILS ON SEED GERMINATION AND SEEDLING DEVELOPMENT
Pınar ALGÜL KARADAŞ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hasan Gökhan DOĞAN	<i>T.R. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Mediterranean Fisheries Research, Production and Training Institute (Türkiye) Kırşehir Ahi Evran University (Türkiye)</i>	EVALUATION OF PUBLIC BREEDING PROJECTS WITHIN THE CONSERVATION OF GENETIC RESOURCES IN GENERAL FRAMEWORK
Assist. Prof. Dr. Emine YURTERİ Res. Assist. Aysel Özcan AYKUTLU Res. Assist. Haydar KÜPLEMEZ Prof. Dr. Fatih SEYİS	<i>Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University (Türkiye)</i>	ORGANIC TEA FARMING IN TURKEY AND EFFECTS OF ORGANIC FERTILIZERS ON TEA YIELD
Assist. Prof. Dr. Emine YURTERİ Res. Assist. Aysel Özcan AYKUTLU Res. Assist. Haydar KÜPLEMEZ Prof. Dr. Fatih SEYİS	<i>Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University (Türkiye)</i>	IMPORTANCE OF WHITE FLOWERING LEAFY CABBAGE GENOTYPES IN RAPESEED BREEDING AND CULTIVAR DEVELOPMENT
Lect. Dr. Oznur OZTUNA TANER	<i>Aksaray University (Türkiye)</i>	INNOVATIVE APPROACHES IN DRYING TECHNOLOGIES
PhD-c. İdil TEKİN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Seda ERSUS	<i>Ege University (Türkiye)</i>	EVALUATION OF THERMOPLASTIC STARCH AS A FOOD PACKAGING MATERIAL AND DETERMINATION OF SOME PROCESS PARAMETERS
PhD-C. Ayça AKYUZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Seda ERSUS	<i>Ege University (Türkiye)</i>	CHANGE IN THE BIOMASS AND PROTEIN RATIO OF DUCKWEED ACCORDING TO THE GROWING CONDITIONS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Dilek SAY Prof. Dr. Nuray GÜZELER İrem Döndü BAKIR	<i>Çukurova University (Türkiye)</i>	SPECIAL DAIRY PRODUCTS PRODUCED IN TURKEY
Prof. Dr. Cengiz GULER Vural DOĞAN	<i>Düzce University (Türkiye)</i>	COMPOSITE PANEL PRODUCTION FROM SANDING POWDER FORMED DURING MDF (FIBERBOARD) MANUFACTURING
Kamandar Şükür oğlu Daşdəmirov Tamara Yurii qızı Abbasova Şahin Ağamir oğlu Əmirov Səfərova Fidan Urfan qızı Əsgərova Aysel Habil qızı	<i>Azerbaijan State Agricultural University (Azerbaijan)</i>	VITAMIN AND MINERAL COMPOSITION OF AMARANTH LEAVES



# Hall-2, Session-1

## 01.12.2022, Thursday



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ID: 830 4882 2465  
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MODERATOR: **Assoc. Prof. Dr. Adem KARA**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Adem KARA	<i>Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University (Türkiye)</i>	COUNTERFEITING IN CYPRUS
Teacher Fulya MERSİN Prof. Dr. Safiye Sunay YILDIRIM DOĞRU	<i>Kıryarlar Special Education Practice School (Türkiye) Dokuz Eylül University (Türkiye)</i>	TEACHING THE SKILL OF CLEANING UNDER ARM HAIR WITH VIDEO MODEL TEACHING METHOD TO A STUDENT WITH MEDIUM LEVEL MENTAL DISABILITY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Etem YEŞİLYURT	<i>Akdeniz University (Türkiye)</i>	SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND INDIVIDUAL FOUNDATIONS OF CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Etem YEŞİLYURT	<i>Akdeniz University (Türkiye)</i>	PROBLEM-BASED LEARNING APPROACH
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Etem YEŞİLYURT	<i>Akdeniz University (Türkiye)</i>	A CURRENT TEACHING TECHNIQUE: STATION
Assist. Prof. Dr. Nazife Aslı KAYA	<i>Eskişehir Osmangazi University (Türkiye)</i>	LIVED SPACE: EXPLORING FAHRETTİN ALTAY SQUARE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ceyda Kukrer MUTLU	<i>Afyon Kocatepe University (Türkiye)</i>	ANALYSIS OF THE TAXATION OF SOCIAL MEDIA CONTENT PRODUCTION IN THE LIGHT OF NEW REGULATIONS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ceyda Kukrer MUTLU	<i>Afyon Kocatepe University (Türkiye)</i>	CRYPTO ASSETS IN ALL ASPECTS: EVALUATION OF NEW REGULATIONS
Ülkər HÜSEYNOVA	<i>Western Caspian University (Azerbaijan)</i>	TURKISH ORIGIN ARCHAISMS IN THE WRITTEN MONUMENTS OF THE 13th-16th CENTURY

# Hall-3, Session-1

## 01.12.2022, Thursday



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ID: 830 4882 2465  
Passcode: 004004

MODERATOR: Prof. Dr. Suzan YALÇIN

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Çansu IŞIK Ebe Esmâ GÜNEŞ	University of Health Sciences (Türkiye)	THE PLACE OF TELE-HEALTH PRACTICES IN MIDWIFERY
Assist. Prof. Dr. Cansu IŞIK Ebe Büşra POTUROĞLU	University of Health Sciences (Türkiye)	THE PLACE OF INNOVATION APPROACHES IN MIDWIFERY
Lect. Bengü ŞEKEROĞLU	Muş Alparslan University (Türkiye)	HEALTH LITERACY AND IMPORTANCE
Prof. Dr. Ebru AYKAN Lect. Sermed DOĞAN	Kayseri University (Türkiye)	MEDIATING EFFECT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL EMPOWERMENT ON THE RELATIONSHIP OF ENTREPRENEURIAL LEADERSHIP AND EMPLOYEE CREATIVITY IN HEALTHCARE BUSINESSES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Cansu IŞIK Ebe Büşra POTUROĞLU	University of Health Sciences (Türkiye)	INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INDIVIDUAL INNOVATIVE BEHAVIORS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP TENDENCIES OF MIDWIFERY STUDENTS
Op. Dr. Mehmet Kadir BARTIN	University of Health Sciences (Türkiye)	FROM THE EYES OF A SURGEON; ENSURING INTER INSTITUTIONAL AND BETWEEN INSTITUTIONAL COMMUNICATION AND ITS IMPORTANCE WITH SURGICAL BRANCHES IN THE COVID 19 PANDEMIC
Basak BAYDAK	Dokuz Eylül University (Türkiye)	MAPPING RISK ANALYSIS IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND THE IMPACT OF THESE ANALYSIS ON GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS ON SOCIETY BENEFIT
Prof. Dr. Suzan YALÇIN Prof. Dr. Sakine YALÇIN	Selçuk University (Türkiye) Ankara University (Türkiye)	CHARACTERISTICS AND USAGE OF LINDEN
Prof. Dr. Suzan YALÇIN Prof. Dr. Sakine YALÇIN	Selçuk University (Türkiye) Ankara University (Türkiye)	POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS OF SAGE (Salvia officinalis)
Abdullazadə Müstəqil Ələkbər	Istanbul Genetics Clinic (Azerbaijan)	CLINICAL-DIAGNOSTIC AND GENETIC EVALUATION OF ANTENATAL AND PERINATAL CARE
Kazımova V.M. Fatullayeva S.F. Abdullayeva A.A. Aliyeva N.V. Ali F.M. Samedov Sh.	Azerbaijan Medical University (Azerbaijan)	ON THE HYGIENE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDENTS FOOD REGIME

# Hall-4, Session-1

## 01.12.2022, Thursday



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Ankara Time  
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ID: 830 4882 2465  
Passcode: 004004

### MODERATOR:

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Fzt. Nur Betül ALTUNSOY Assist. Prof. Dr. Ercan TURAL	<i>Ondokuz Mayıs University (Türkiye)</i>	THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PULMONARY REHABILITATION ON PULMONARY FUNCTIONS EXERCISE CAPACITY AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS WITH LUNG CANCER UNDERGOING VIDEO ASSISTED THORACOSCOPIC SURGERY (VATS)
Fzt. Nurdida GÜLER Assist. Prof. Dr. Ercan TURAL	<i>Ondokuz Mayıs University (Türkiye)</i>	THE EFFECT OF TELE REHABILITATION ON PHYSICAL CAPACITY AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS WITH LUNG INVOLVEMENT SCLERODERMA
Uzm. Dr. Batuhan GENCER Uzm. Dr. Ahmet ÇULCU Dr. Soner SARI Assoc. Prof. Dr. Özgür DOĞAN	<i>Ankara City Hospital (Türkiye) Yuksekoa State Hospital (Türkiye) Ankara City Hospital (Türkiye) Ankara City Hospital (Türkiye)</i>	COULD PREOPERATIVE GLOMERULAR FILTRATION BE PREDICTIVE IN POSTOPERATIVE MORTALITY IN GERIATRIC PATIENTS WITH HIP FRACTURE?
Uzm. Dr. Tuğba ONUR Uzm. Dr. Asiye DEMİREL	<i>SBU Bursa High Specialization Training and Research Hospital (Türkiye)</i>	BRONCHODILATOR EFFECT OF INTRAOPERATIVE MAGNESIUM SULFATE USE IN PATIENT WHO WAS MADE WITH THORACOTOMY SURGERY AND RIGHT UPPER LOBECTOMY
Aygün QOCAYEVA	<i>Istanbul Genetics Clinic (Azerbaijan)</i>	DEMODEX - SKIN TICK-DARK FIELD (DARK FIELD) DEFINITION BY MICROSCOPY
Fzt. Amani ANAĞTAWI Assoc. Prof. Dr. Buket BÜYÜKTURAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Öznur BÜYÜKTURAN Dr. Azzam ALARAB Uzm. Fzt. Fidan YILMAZ	<i>Kırşehir Ahi Evran University (Türkiye) Palestine Ahliya University (Palestine)</i>	INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SENSORY PROBLEMS WITH ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING, QUALITY OF LIFE AND DEPRESSION IN POST-STROKE HEMIPLEGIC INDIVIDUALS
Sara Ahmed Adam Musa Taha Ahmed Elmukashfi	<i>University of Khartoum (Sudan)</i>	EFFECT OF HEALTH PROMOTION EDUCATION PROGRAM ON KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE IN ELDERLY HOMES RESIDENTS, IN KHARTOUM STATE, SUDAN 2017
Dr. Ebtissam Saleh Al-Meghaiseeb Dr. Abdulaziz Al Masoud Dr. Misbahul Arfin Dr. Abdulrahman Al-Asmari	<i>Prince Sultan Military Medical City (Saudi Arabia) Scientific Research Center (Saudi Arabia)</i>	APOLIPOPROTEIN E POLYMORPHISM PLAYS A SIGNIFICANT ROLE IN THE ETIOLOGY OF INFLAMMATORY BOWL DISEASE IN SAUDI PATIENTS
Mansooreh Ezzati Prof. Dr. Masoumeh Bagheri-Nesami Prof. Dr. Javad Setareh Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mahmood Moosazadeh Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatemeh Espahbodi Nadali Esmaeili Ahangarkelai	<i>Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences (Iran) World Federation of Acupuncture-Moxibustion Societies (China)</i>	COMPARING THE EFFECTS OF ACUPRESSURE AND CLONAZEPAM TABLETS ON THE SLEEP QUALITY OF HEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS

# Hall-5, Session-1

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Baku Time  
11<sup>00</sup> : 13<sup>30</sup>



Ankara Time  
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ID: 830 4882 2465  
Passcode: 004004

MODERATOR: **Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nazile ABDULLAZADEH**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nazile ABDULLAZADEH	<i>Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University (Azerbaijan)</i>	THE POETIC SYNCRETICITY OF SORROW AND SORROWFUL MAN IN THE WORKS OF ALLAGHA VAHID
Jalə Zeynalli Elşən qızı	<i>Baku Atatürk High School (Azerbaijan)</i>	İSLAMDAN ƏVVƏLKI VƏ SONRAKI DÖVLƏRDƏ TURK TOPLUMUNDA QADINA MÜNASİBƏT
Assist. Prof. Dr. Semra GEÇKİN ONAT	<i>Istanbul Okan University (Türkiye)</i>	AN ANALYSIS OF GENDER POLARIZATION IN TURKEY THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA
Lect. Bengü ŞEKEROĞLU	<i>Muş Alparslan University (Türkiye)</i>	FINANCIAL ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIORS OF THE Z GENERATION
Dr. Rəcəbli İlknur Rahib	<i>Baku Business University (Azerbaijan)</i>	IMPLEMENTATION OF AUTOMATIC MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS IN DIGITAL TRANSPORT SERVICE IN AZERBAIJAN
Prof. Dr. Tural SHIRIYEV	<i>National Museum of History of Azerbaijan (Azerbaijan)</i>	ON THE STATE OF EDUCATION IN NORTHERN AZERBAIJAN AFTER THE OCCUPATION OF TSARIST RUSSIA
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ali AYCI	<i>Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University (Türkiye)</i>	REGULATORY IMPACT ANALYSIS (RIA) IN THE CONCEPT OF EVALUATION: A STUDY ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF REGULATORY IMPACT ANALYSIS IN TURKEY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nargiz AGHAYEVA M.ü.f.d., Baş Müəllim TARANA R. ABDULRAGIMOVA	<i>Azerbaijan University of Architecture and Construction (Azerbaijan)</i>	INTERIOR DESIGN AND MODERN CONSUMER CULTURE
Prof. Dr. Semra BENZER Prof. Dr. Ali GÜL	<i>Gazi University (Türkiye)</i>	THE RECORD OF Gambusia holbrooki Girard, 1859 IN İZMİR
Prof. Dr. Semra BENZER Prof. Dr. Ali GÜL	<i>Gazi University (Türkiye)</i>	THE RECORD OF Alburnus attalus (Ozuluğ Freyhof, 2007) IN İZMİR

# Hall-6, Session-1

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ID: 830 4882 2465  
Passcode: 004004

**MODERATOR: Prof. Dr. Gela KIPIANI**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Mgr. Anna Paulína Jelínková	<i>University of St. Cyril and Methodius in Trnava (Slovakia)</i>	WHY DO GIRLS PREFER TO DRESS UP AS BOYS : EXPRESSING GENDER AND INNER MASCULINITY THROUGH COSPLAY IN POPULAR CULTURE
Usman ABDULLAHI Jamaji SAMUEL DOGO	<i>Lake Chad Research Institute (Nigeria)</i>	FARMERS FIELD SCHOOL TRAINING ON WHEAT PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION IN LAKE CHAD RESEARCH INSTITUTE
Mgr. Patrícia Beličková, MBA Prof. Ing. Alena Kusá, PhD.	<i>University of St. Cyril and Methodius in Trnava (Slovakia)</i>	NEUROMARKETING AS AN EFFECTIVE TOOL OF UNDERSTANDING CONSUMER BEHAVIOR
Uran TIMURBEKOV	<i>Nazarbayev University (Kazakhstan)</i>	TO WHAT EXTENT COULD KAZAKHSTAN OVERCOME THE BARRIERS TO ADOPTING GREEN ENERGY IN THE NEXT 30 YEARS?
Prof. Dr. Gela KIPIANI Prof. Dr. Korkia KETEVAN Prof. Dr. Tinatin MAGRADZE Kikadze VLADIMER	<i>Georgian Technical University (Georgia)</i>	INVESTIGATING THE STRESS-DEFORMED STATES OF GEORGIAN BASALT-PLASTIC REINFORCEMENT
Md. Nazmul Hossain MHM Musaddique	<i>RUDN University (Russia) The Moscow State University of Technology "STANKIN" (Russia)</i>	CO-OPERATIVE INVESTMENT POLICY: A TOOL TO GROWTH OF SMES AND IMPROVE THE POVERTY CONDITION IN BANGLADESH
Assist. Prof. Dr. Muhammad AHMAD	<i>University of Education (Pakistan)</i>	DISSOCIATION OF H <sub>2</sub> O IN ELECTRODIALYSIS THROUGH CATION-EXCHANGE MEMBRANES COATED WITH ULTRATHIN ANION-EXCHANGE FILMS
Lect. Henos, E. Assist. Prof. Woldeab, D. Assoc. Prof. Tiruwork, T.	<i>Bahir Dar University (Ethiopia) Wolaita Sodo University (Ethiopia) Bahir Dar University (Ethiopia)</i>	VALUING OF EDUCATION AND IMPLICATIONS IN UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS' LEARNING
Prof. Dr. Gela KIPIANI Prof. Dr. Medea DZOTSENIDZE Zaza JANGIDZE	<i>Georgian Technical University (Georgia)</i>	CALCULATION OF THE STABILITY OF A PLATE SPATIAL CONSTRUCTION WITH IRREGULARITY DURING SEISMIC IMPACT

# Hall-1, Session-2

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ID: 830 4882 2465  
Passcode: 004004

MODERATOR: **Jani MIHELİÇ**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Omer KENAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bulent YANIKTEPE Lect. Ertugrul SEKEROĞLU Ezgi AKBUDAK Prof. Dr. Muammer OZGOREN	<i>Osmaniye Korkut Ata University (Türkiye)</i> <i>Osmaniye Korkut Ata University (Türkiye)</i> <i>Osmaniye Korkut Ata University (Türkiye)</i> <i>Osmaniye Korkut Ata University (Türkiye)</i> <i>Osmaniye Korkut Ata University (Türkiye)</i> <i>Konya Necmettin Erbakan University (Türkiye)</i>	EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION OF INSTANTANEOUS FLOW PROPERTIES AROUND A HEMISPHERICAL NOSE TORPEDO-LIKE GEOMETRY EXPOSED TO UNIFORM FLOW
Ufuk DOĞRU Assist. Prof. Dr. Didem YASİN	<i>Eskişehir Osmangazi University (Türkiye)</i>	EVALUATION OF ROCKFALL HAZARD USING 2-D AND 3D ROCKFALL SIMULATIONS: THE CASE OF YUSUFELI DAM (ARTVIN), TURKEY
Asma BOUZERIBA	<i>Tissemsilt University (Algeria)</i>	THE PERFORMANCE OF THE SECTOR ELEMENT SBS4 IN THE ANALYSIS OF PRESSURIZED FG HOLLOW CYLINDER
Drd. Andreea ȚEPENEU Prof. Dr. Lucian COPOLOVICI Dr. Cristian MOISA Dr. Andreea LUPITU Prof. Dr. Dana COPOLOVICI	<i>Aurel Vlaicu University (Romania)</i>	ANALYSING THE CONCENTRATIONS OF CARBON DIOXIDE, FORMALDEHYDE, AND VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS IN A GENERAL STORE
Samuel Osayamen TONGO Umar Obafemi SALISU Simeon Oluwagbenga FASINA	<i>Olabisi Onabanjo University (Nigeria)</i>	CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES: CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS IN THE GREATER LAGOS AREA
Simeon Oluwagbenga FASINA Samuel Osayamen TONGO Umar Obafemi SALISU	<i>Olabisi Onabanjo University (Nigeria)</i>	RESIDENTS' PERCEIVED LOCATIONAL IMPACT OF ROADSIDE AUTOMOBILE WORKSHOPS ON THE SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF OTA, NIGERIA
Milena Georgieva Bozhilova-Sakova Denis Valentinov Viryanski Maya Mitkova Ignatova Ivona Vassileva Dimitrova	<i>Agricultural Academy, Institute of Animal Science (Bulgaria)</i> <i>University of Forestry (Bulgaria)</i>	COMPARATIVE DNA ANALYSIS IN TWO BROILER RABBIT BREEDS IN BULGARIA
Jani MIHELİÇ	<i>Independent Researcher (Slovenia)</i>	METHODS STORY ABOUT WATER
A, Batine A. Boumeganane A. Nadi O. Cherkaoui M. Tahiri	<i>Hassan II University (Morocco)</i> <i>Higher School of Textile and Clothing Industries (Morocco)</i>	OPTIMIZATION OF THE ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY OF COPPER PHTHALOCYANINE FOR THE FORMULATION OF A CONDUCTIVE INK APPLICABLE BY SCREEN PRINTING ON TEXTILE MATERIALS
Cornelius Michael Ekenta	<i>Ahmadu Bello University (Nigeria)</i>	GENDER ANALYSIS OF INSTITUTIONAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL FACTORS INFLUENCING THE ADOPTION OF TENERA OIL PALM PRACTICES AMONG SMALLHOLDER FARMERS IN EDO STATE, NIGERIA

# Hall-2, Session-2

## 01.12.2022, Thursday



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14<sup>00</sup> : 16<sup>30</sup>



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**ID: 830 4882 2465**  
**Passcode: 004004**

**MODERATOR: Dr. Ivan PAVLOVIC**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Ivan PAVLOVIC	<i>Scientific Institute of Veterinary Medicine of Serbia (Serbia)</i>	THE INFLUENCE AT CLIMATE CONDITION TO POPULATION DYNAMICS OF TICKS OF SMALL RUMINANT IN CENTRAL SERBIA
Serdi MEMINI Erjona ABAZAJ	<i>Trauma University Hospital (Albania)</i>	COMPLICATIONS OF TOTAL HIP ARTHROPLASTY: A CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS OUTCOMES DATA
Essaadia OUBLAL Abdelaziz AIT ABDELKADIR Mustapha SAHAL	<i>Ibn Zohr University (Morocco)</i>	A NOVEL SOLAR CELL MODEL WITH HIGH PERFORMANCE BASED ON CARBON NANOTUBES AND A CBTS COMPOUND AS THE BACK SURFACE FIELD
Mounira KARA ALI Asma AIT KAKI Noredine KACEM CHAOUICHE	<i>Université M'Hamed Bougara Boumerdès (Algeria)</i> <i>Université M'Hamed Bougara Boumerdès (Algeria)</i> <i>Université frères Mentouri, Constantine 1 (Algeria)</i>	EVALUATION OF THE ANTI-MICROBIAL AND ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITIES OF ESSENTIAL OILS EXTRACTED FROM A MEDICINAL PLANT OF SAHARAN ORIGIN
Dr. Mehdi MANSOUR Dr. Mounira KARA ALI	<i>University of Constantine 1 (Algeria)</i> <i>Université M'Hamed Bougara Boumerdès (Algeria)</i>	ANTAGONIST EFFECT OF A BACILLUS BACTERIA AGAINST A PHYTOPATHOGENIC FUNGUS OF TOMATO, FUSARIUM SP.
Dr. Ait KAKI ASMA Dr. Kara Ali MOUNIRA Dr. Moula NASSIM	<i>University of M'Hamed Bougara (Algeria)</i> <i>University of M'Hamed Bougara (Algeria)</i> <i>Liege University (Belgium)</i>	EGG-LAYING AND EGG QUALITY OF QUAILS REARED IN SEMI-INTENSIVE CONDITIONS IN EASTERN ALGERIA
Amine ZELLAGUI Naima HADJ-SAID Adda ALI-PACHA	<i>Laboratory of Coding and Security of Information (Algeria)</i> <i>University of the Sciences and the Technology of Oran (Algeria)</i>	A COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN THE STANDARD HASH FUNCTION SHA-2 AND THE CHINESE STANDARD HASH FUNCTION SM3
Major Gheorghe Giurgiu Prof. Dr. Manole COJOCARU	<i>Deniplant-Aide Sante Medical Center (Romania)</i> <i>Titu Maiorescu University (Romania)</i>	THE GUT-BRAIN-SKIN AXIS IN ACNE: IMPACT OF POLENODERM
PhD, Md, Spec. BILJANA PhD, Md, Spec. Bisera Kotevska TRIFUNOVA	<i>Public Health Organization Clinical hospital "Dr. TrifunPanovski" (North Macedonia)</i> <i>Tokuda Hospital (Bulgaria)</i>	HUMAN EPIDIDYMIS PROTEIN 4 VALUES IN PREMENOPAUSAL AND POSTMENOPAUSAL FEMALES IN BITOLA, NORTH MACEDONIA
Serdi MEMINI	<i>Trauma University Hospital (Albania)</i>	GENDER DIFFERENCE IN HIP REPLACEMENT SURGERY RESPONDING



# Hall-3, Session-2

## 01.12.2022, Thursday



Baku Time  
14<sup>00</sup> : 16<sup>30</sup>



Ankara Time  
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**ID: 830 4882 2465**  
**Passcode: 004004**

**MODERATOR: Assist. Prof. Boboi**

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Tiziana D'ISANTO	<i>University of Salerno (Italy)</i>	THE PERCEPTION OF THE SPORTS TUTORS OF THE "SCUOLA ATTIVA KIDS" PROJECT IN THE PRIMARY SCHOOL
Chibuzo Nathaniel Nwoko	<i>Yusuf Maitama Sule University (Nigeria)</i>	MULTILINGUALISM: A LANGUAGE LEARNING STRATEGY FOR ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE (ESL) UNDERGRADUATES
LLM. Nguyen Du Yen	<i>Thu Dau Mot University (Vietnam)</i>	HOW FAR IS THE ROAD TO ABOLISHING THE DEATH PENALTY IN VIETNAM
Haruna Bawan Murtala Dahiru Abdullahi Rabiu Musa Nasir Saleh Asabe	<i>Lincoln University College (Malaysia)</i>	ASSESSMENT OF AWARENESS LEVEL OF LONG DISTANCE COMMERCIAL DRIVERS ON VISUAL TEST IN KANO METROPOLIS, NIGERIA
Assist. Prof. Boboi	<i>Phek Government College (India)</i>	MENTAL HEALTH CHALLENGES IN INDIA FROM A NEW WORLD APPROACH
Alireza KARBASI Maryam DEGHANI Sasan ESFANDIARI	<i>Ferdowsi University of Mashhad (Iraq)</i>	INVESTIGATING THE WELFARE EFFECTS OF MARKET SUPPORT POLICIES IN IRAN
Yahaya Abdullahi Ibrahim Dr. Danladi Bello Al'amin Dr. Abdullahi Suleiman Argungu	<i>Ahmadu Bello University (Nigeria)</i>	HYDROLOGICAL MODELLING OF GURARA WATERSHED UNDER THE IMPACT OF LAND-USE AND CLIMATE CHANGE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Seyithan SEYDOSOGLU Prof. Dr. Kagan KOKTEN	<i>Siirt University (Türkiye)</i> <i>Sivas Science and Technology University (Türkiye)</i>	SILVOPASTURE: A REVIEW
Erva AMCALAR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Seyithan SEYDOSOGLU	<i>Siirt University (Türkiye)</i>	FORAGE HARVEST MANAGEMENT: A REVIEW
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## ROSES-SECOND PROJECT AND A CURRENT VIEW ON SCIENCE EDUCATION

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### ABSTRACT

The Relevance of Science Education-Second is a follow-up project that provides international comparison and examines students' views and thoughts on science and technology (S&T) learning (Jidesjö, Oskarsson & Westman, 2020). Many experts and institutions work together within the scope of the project in the stages of theoretical framework, data collection, analyze and comparison. The purpose of the ROSES Project is to gather and analyze information from the learners about several factors that have a bearing on their attitudes, motivation and interest in science and technology (Sjöberg & Schreiner, 2019). The target population is students towards the end of secondary school around at the age of 15. The ROSES project in Türkiye is carried out by Dokuz Eylül University and İzmir Provincial Directorate of National Education. The project focuses on the attitudinal and motivational variables that affect students' science and technology learning, rather than ranking them in terms of academic achievement. There are now about 40 countries taking part in ROSES including Türkiye. Although the data collection for the initial reporting is finalized in some countries, new research partners may still use the ROSES instrument for their own research purposes after agreeing with the project organizers. The research instrument is a questionnaire mostly consisting of items with four-point Likert scales. The ROSES Questionnaire consists of 12 sections with 172 items and translated into many different languages. The ROSES Project implementation has been conducted in Türkiye between 2021 and 2022 with a sample of 1701 Turkish student. The results obtained from the ROSES project will be analyzed internationally and the situation of Türkiye will be compared with other countries.

**Keywords:** The Relevance of Science Education Second, Science and Technology, Questionnaire

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## THE CONTENT OF ACTIVE LEARNING

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### ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the content of active learning, active learning as a strategy, achievement levels, principles of active learning, learning environments through the implementation of correct strategy and characteristics of learning environment .We can use active learning strategies to empower, engage, and stimulate a classroom by putting students at the center of the learning process. However, student participants in active learning classrooms have more positive perceptions of learning experiences compared to those students enrolled in the passive learning classrooms. Active learning engages students in learning, using activities such as reading, writing, discussion, or problem solving, which promote analysis, synthesis, and evaluation of class content.

Active in-class learning also provides students with informal opportunities for feedback on how well they understood the material.

Active learning creates the opportunity for deeper learning; however, student resistance to this type of learning is often high. Active learning conflicts with students traditional views of teaching and learning. The purpose of this study is to explore the effects of an active learning unit versus passive learning unit on students' outcomes and teachers' perceptions of technology .Thus the use of technology emerges as a theme among the teachers regardless of being in the treatment or control groups. In comparison, students in the control group get experience PowerPoint presentations of the material by their teachers. They watch online videos on specific topics .Teacher mentions that full-screen videos, instead of the half-screen videos that are provided to the teachers, would be more helpful. However, the passive approaches employed for the past generation of learners are now obsolete. Classrooms and lectures are now slowly becoming a thing of the past. The preferred learning approach has now turned the way of active learning methods.

**Keywords:** content of active learning, learning environment, students' outcomes, perceptions of technology, learning approach, learning methods.



## A TREND ANALYSIS ABOUT OCEAN LITERACY STUDIES BETWEEN 2004-2022\*

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### ABSTRACT

The oceans are one of the most important resources for the survival of living things on earth. The fact that many features of the oceans are still unexplored for that reasons it is an important area for researchers in the world. In this study, it has been aimed to reveal the trending of Ocean Literacy studies in the world. In this context, the aim of this study is to (i) determine how ocean literacy studies have distributed over the years, (ii) reveal which research types are used, (iii) find out in which research areas ocean literacy is used, (iv) determine what major concepts are in the ocean literacy studies and (v) identify funding agencies that support ocean literacy studies. Web of Science database (WoS) was used in the study. 197 studies published between 2004-2022 were reviewed. Research results showed that the studies published for ocean literacy have increased by years, the most documents are articles, ocean literacy is mostly used in the fields of Environmental Sciences, Marine Freshwater and Educational Research, and the ocean literacy studies are mostly funded by European Commission, Portuguese Foundation For Science And Technology and National Science Foundation and UK Research Innovation institutions.

**Keywords:** Ocean Literacy, Trend Analysis, Ocean Literacy Research Fields

\* This study was supported by Dokuz Eylul University Scientific Research Projects Coordination Unit with the agreement number, SBA-2022-2691



## MODERN APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF DISCOURSE

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### ABSTRACT

Despite the fact that research in the field of discourse has been going on for almost half a century, interest in this phenomenon does not dry out, and this is primarily due to the fact that this concept does not have a clear framework.

Nevertheless, it should be recognized that discourse is a complex communicative phenomenon, that has differential features that some scientists associate with the product of speech action with its inherent semantic homogeneity, relevance, attachment to a particular context, genre and ideological affiliation are identified with verbalized activity with its inherent correlation with a whole layer of culture, social community, and even with a specific historical period. In line with the linguistic tradition, such a broad paradigm of studying discourse is due, firstly, to the multidisciplinary of the approach (the study of discourse is carried out in accordance with the main trends in the development and development of related disciplines: literary criticism, linguistics, social semiotics, the theory of artificial intelligence, psychology, logic, ethnography, political science, etc.), and secondly, the synthesis of the two leading trends of modernity- cognitive and communicative.

According to the concept of T.A. van Dyck, consideration of the principles of the functioning of language in society is carried out not only from the point of view of pragmatic approaches to discourse, but also taking into account certain social factors ( opinions and attitudes of speakers, their social and ethnic status, etc.); in a certain way, the personal characteristics of native speakers with their intentions, feelings, emotions, etc. are accentuated.

**Key words:** discourse, cognitive linguistics, analysis



## FACTORS DETERMINING THE DEVELOPMENT OF VERBAL POLYSEMY

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### ABSTRACT

Each word in the language consists of a specific collection of semantic signs. Due to the dynamic characteristics of these signs, words become flexible in the communication process, depending on the purpose and task of the situation, speech conditions, one or another semantic sign is activated, becomes prominent, or, conversely, becomes passive, goes into the background, and thus, the corresponding semantic sign serves to express the appropriate meaning. This feature is the logical-linguistic basis of the phenomenon of polysemy in the language. The manifestation and development of polysemy requires syntagmatic conditions. The fact that the word becomes polysemantic due to the interference of other forms in the environment of other language units attracts attention as one of the indicators of the systematic nature of the the systematicity of the lexicon. One of the factors determining the formation and development of polysemy depends on the nature of the meaning of the word and the range of its application. Polysemy also depends on the paradigmatic relations of the word and the field to which it belongs in terms of the main nominative meaning.

Identical means of expression (i.e. words) that name the same objects and events existing outside the language cannot be considered necessarily synonymous, and their conceptual basis cannot be completely equated. In each concrete language, the linguistic meaning of a sign is determined by the laws of the lexical-semantic level: it depends on the interaction with other units, and therefore the word cannot be studied in isolation, above other elements of the language structure.

**Key words:** polysemy, meaning, possibility, concrete, language



## ATATÜRK'ÜN ÖNGÖRÜSÜNDE AZERBAIJAN ÖRNEĞİ

### THE EXAMPLE OF AZERBAIJAN IN ATATÜRK'S FORESIGHT

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#### ÖZET

Türkiye Cumhuriyetini kuran ve onu sağlam temeller üzerine oturtan Mustafa Kemal Atatürk'ün tarih bilgisi, bilinci ve tarih bilimine verdiği önem liderlere ders olacak kadar önemlidir. Okuduğu kitaplar içerisinde Atatürk'ün tarihçiliği ile ilgili olarak, tarih kitaplarının ağırlığı kendini göstermektedir. Okuduğu kitaplara bakılacak olursa bu sayede sahip olduğu tarih bilgisinin, kendisini sadece tarih ilmine adanmış bir bilim insanı kadar hatta ondan daha fazla olduğunu ileri sürmek yanlış bir değerlendirme olmayacaktır. Hatta tarih bilgisinin yanı sıra tarih metodolojisi açısından da söyledikleri tarihçilere rehberlik edecek nitelik taşır.

Atatürk'ün tarih öngörüsüne bir örneği dönemin Türk Tarih Kurumu Genel Sekreteri Uluğ İğdemir'in Arı İnan'a anlattığı bir örnek üzerinden anlatmak faydalı olacaktır. Atatürk, "Türk Tarihinin Ana Hatları" konusu Türk Tarih Kurumu binasında konuşulmaya başlandığı dönemde katılımcıları Çankaya Köşküne davet eder. Davetliler üç-dört gece öğleden sonra saat üçte köşke çıkar, ertesi gün sabah saat altı-yediye kadar çalışmaya başlar. Nihayet bir akşam sofrada Atatürk bir öneri ortaya atarak , "Gelin bir oyun tertip edelim. Azerbaycan istiklâl kazandı, Karabağ'da da meclis kuruldu, Ahmet (Ağaoğlu) meclis başkanı, sizler de üyellersiniz?" demek suretiyle tartışma başlatır. Ancak konuşmaların anlattıkları Atatürk'ü tatmin etmez. Atatürk bu durumu belirttiğinde söz alan Yusuf Akçura; "Dört gecedir sabahlıyoruz, bundan iyi bir konuşma yapmaya iman yok" diye açıklama yaptığında fena halde alınan Atatürk, "Muhterem profesörlerim, muhterem arkadaşlarım, sizi gerçekten üç dört gündün beri sabahlara kadar burada alıkoyuyorum. Sizinle beraber bulunduğum zaman ben fevkalâde mutlu oluyorum. Onun için vaktin nasıl geçtiğinin farkında olmuyorum. Niçin ben tarih ile meşgulüm? Türk tarihi ile meşgul oluyorum?" diye açıklamalarda bulundu.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Atatürk, Bağımsızlık, Öngörü, Ağaoğlu Ahmet, Yusuf Akçura, Azerbaycan, Nahçıvan.



## ABSTRACT

Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, who founded the Republic of Turkey and built it on solid foundations, is important enough to be a lesson to leaders. Regarding Atatürk's historiography, the weight of history books is evident in the books he reads. Judging from the books he read, it would not be wrong to argue that his knowledge of history is as much as, or even more than, a scientist who devoted himself only to the science of history. In fact, what they say in terms of historical methodology as well as historical knowledge has the quality to guide historians.

It would be useful to explain an example of Atatürk's prediction of history through an example that Uluğ İğdemir, Secretary General of the Turkish Historical Society at the time, told Arı İnan. Atatürk invites the participants to the Çankaya Mansion when the subject of "Outlines of Turkish History" was started to be discussed in the building of the Turkish Historical Society. The guests go to the mansion at three o'clock in the afternoon for three or four nights, and start working until six-seven in the morning the next day. Finally, one evening at the dinner table, Atatürk made a suggestion and said, "Let's organize a game. Azerbaijan gained independence, a parliament was established in Karabakh, Ahmet (Ağaoğlu) is the chairman of the parliament, you are also members?" it starts a discussion. However, what the speeches told did not satisfy Atatürk. Yusuf Akçura, who took the floor when Atatürk stated this situation; Atatürk, who was taken badly when he made a statement saying, "We have been in the morning for four nights, there is no faith in making a good speech from this," said, Atatürk, "My respected professors, my dear friends, I have been keeping you here until the morning for three or four days. I am extremely happy when I am with you. I don't realize how time flies for him. Why am I busy with history? I'm busy with Turkish history?" he made statements

**Keywords:** Atatürk, Independence, Foresight, Ağaoğlu Ahmet, Yusuf Akçura, Azerbaijan, Nakhchivan.



## KIBRIS TÜRKLERİNİN VAR OLMA MÜCADELESİ VE TÜRKİYE

THE STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE OF CYPRIOT TURKS OF CYPRUS AND TURKEY

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### ÖZET

Kıbrıs adası jeopolitik açıdan Akdeniz'de çok öneme haiz bir konumdadır. 9251 kilometre kare yüz ölçümü ile Sicilya ve Sardinya adalarından sonra Akdeniz'deki en büyük üçüncü adadır.

Türkiye'ye 65 kilometre, Yunanistan'a 965 kilometre uzaklıktadır. Kıbrıs; tarihin her döneminde sorunlu bölge olarak nitelendirilen Balkanlar, Kafkasya, Orta Doğu ve Kuzey Afrika'yı doğrudan veya dolaylı olarak kontrol etmesinden dolayı stratejik olarak değerlendirilmiş ve egemen güçlerin ilgisini üzerine çekmiştir. Kıbrıs, Orta Çağ'da Kudüs'ün dini değerinden dolayı Haçlılar tarafından, sonraki yıllarda ise Doğu Akdeniz'de gelişen ticaretten dolayı Venedikliler, Lüzinyanlar, Mısırlılar, Bizanslılar tarafından ele geçirilmiştir. Osmanlı Devleti ise 1571 yılında Kıbrıs'ı fethettikten sonra 307 yıl boyunca adaya hâkim olmuş; ancak 19'uncu yüzyıldaki siyasi gelişmeler adanın Osmanlı egemenliğinden çıkmasına yol açmıştır. Üç asır Osmanlı hâkimiyetinde kalan Kıbrıs; 1877-78 Osmanlı-Rus Harbi'nde Osmanlıları destekleme karşılığında 1878'de İngiltere'ye geçici olarak bırakılmıştır. İngiliz Hükümeti, Kıbrıs'ta yönetimi devraldığı anda birbirinden farklı yapıda olan iki etnik unsur bulmuştur. Bir yanda 19'uncu yüzyılın ilk çeyreğinden itibaren Yunan milliyetçiliğinden etkilenmiş olan ve Yunanistan'la birleşmek isteğinin kavramsal ifadesi olan Enosis ülküsünü sürekli gündemde tutan Rumlar, diğer yanda ise Türk milliyetçiliği bilincine henüz ulaşmamış Kıbrıs Türkleri yer almıştır. İngiltere'nin Kıbrıs'taki statüsü Birinci Dünya Savaşı'nın başladığı 1914 yılına kadar devam etmiştir. İngiltere, Osmanlı Devleti'nin Almanya safında savaşa girmesini bahane etmiş ve 5 Kasım 1914 tarihinde Kıbrıs'ı tek taraflı ilhak etmiştir.

Kıbrıs Adası, Doğu Akdeniz'deki stratejik konumundan dolayı "Batı Asya'nın Anahtarı" olarak da tanımlanmıştır. Türkiye'ye yakınlığı, İskenderun ve Mersin Körfezlerini kontrol etmesi, Akdeniz'in doğusundaki deniz ulaşımı, İsrail ve Suriye'nin liman ve sahillerinin güvenliği, Türk boğazları ve Süveyş Kanalı'nın emniyeti, Ortadoğu petrolü ile petrol nakliyatı Kıbrıs adasının önemini artırmaktadır. Kıbrıs adası bu konumu ile; Doğu Akdeniz'de bir uçak gemisi, füzeler için bir rampa, Anadolu'yu güneyden istila için bir atlama taşıdır. Yunan adaları ile Ege bölgesi Anadolu'nun güneyinden de kuşatılmasını tamamlayabilecek önemli bir bölgedir. Türkiye'nin güvenliği için Kıbrıs yüksek bir değer ifade eder.

Kıbrıs, İngiltere'nin idaresi altında iken, Kıbrıs kilisesi, adayı Yunanistan'a bağlamayı amaçlayan Enosis (birleşme) çabasını yoğunlaştırmıştır. Bu amacı gerçekleştirmek için 1955'te, EOKA adında bir terör örgütü kurulmuştur. Bu örgüt İngilizlere ve Türklere karşı silahlı şiddet hareketlerine başlamış, buna karşılık Türk tarafında TMT (Türk Mukavemet Teşkilatı) kurularak EOKA ile mücadeleye başlamıştır. Kıbrıs'taki bu gerilim 1955 yılı haziran ayından





itibaren Kıbrıs Türklerine yansımış ve toplumlararası çatışmalar başlamıştır. Kıbrıs Türk ve Rum toplulukları arasında üç yılı aşkın devam eden çatışmalar 1958 yılı ağustos ayında sona ermiştir. Kıbrıs'taki yeni dönemin esaslarını belirlemek amacıyla 1959 yılı şubat ayında Zürih ve Londra'da yapılan görüşmeler olumlu sonuçlanmış ve tespit edilen komiteler vasıtasıyla Kıbrıs Cumhuriyeti'nin kuruluş esaslarını belirlemek amaçlı çalışmalar başlamıştır.

Kıbrıs Cumhuriyeti, Londra ve Zürih Garanti Antlaşmalarıyla 1960 yılında bağımsız bir devlet olarak ortaya çıkmıştır. Garanti Antlaşmaları ile, Türkiye, Yunanistan ve İngiltere garantör devlet olmuşlardır. Garanti antlaşmasına göre, Makarios Türklere verilen hakları çok görerek Türkleri tamamen yok etmeye kalkmıştır. EOKA çeteleri ve Yunan askerleri 25 Aralık 1963'de saldırıya geçerek çocuk, kadın, yaşlılarda dahil olmak üzere binlerce Türk'ü vahşice katletmişlerdir. Anadolu'yu işgal eden Yunan Ordusu'nda da görev alan Grivas adındaki eli kanlı bir EOKA'cı ile Yunanlı subayların idaresindeki Rumlar 1967 yılında bu sefer Geçitkale-Boğaziçi'ne saldırmışlardır.

15 Temmuz 1974'de, Yunan hükümeti tarafından desteklenen, Yunanlı subayların yönetimindeki Rum Milli Muhafız Ordusu (RMM) ile EOKA, Kıbrıs'ta darbe yapmış ve Makarios adadan kaçmıştır. Türkiye, Kıbrıs'ta 15 Temmuz 1974 tarihinde yapılan darbe ilgili olarak diğer garantör devlet olan İngiltere'den Londra ve Zürih garanti antlaşmaları gereği, birlikte müdahale edilmesini istemiş, fakat İngiltere Türkiye'nin bu isteğini geri çevirmiştir. Türkiye bu olup bitiyi son vermek için tek başına Kıbrıs'a müdahale etmeye karar vermiştir. Kıbrıs Türk halkını imhadan kurtarmak, can güvenliklerini sağlamak için Türkiye 1974 yazında Kıbrıs Barış Harekâtını gerçekleştirmiştir. Kıbrıs Barış Harekâtı sonrasında 1976'da Kıbrıs Türk Federe Devleti kurulmuştur.

15 Kasım 1983'te Kıbrıs Türk Federe Devleti meclisi selfdeterminasyon hakkını kullanarak oy birliği ile aldığı bir kararla, Kuzey Kıbrıs Türk Cumhuriyeti'ni ilan etmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler :** Kıbrıs, Osmanlı Devleti, Doğu Akdeniz, Enosis

## ABSTRACT

The island of Cyprus is geopolitically important in the Mediterranean. With an area of 9251 square kilometers, it is the third largest island in the Mediterranean after Sicily and Sardinia.

It is 65 kilometers from Turkey and 965 kilometers from Greece. Cyprus; described as a troubled region in every period of history, the Balkans, the Caucasus, the Middle East and North Africa, have been strategically evaluated and attracted the attention of sovereign powers, since they directly or indirectly control it. Cyprus was captured by the Crusaders due to the religious value of Jerusalem in the Middle Ages, and by the Venetians, Lusignans, Egyptians and Byzantines in the following years due to the developing trade in the Eastern Mediterranean.

The Ottoman Empire, on the other hand, dominated the island for 307 years after conquering Cyprus in 1571; however, the political developments in the 19th century caused the island to leave the Ottoman rule. Cyprus, which remained under Ottoman rule for three centuries; It was





temporarily left to England in 1878 in return for supporting the Ottomans in the 1877-78 Ottoman-Russian War.

When the British Government took over the administration in Cyprus, it found two ethnic elements with different structures. On the one hand, the Greeks, who have been influenced by Greek nationalism since the first quarter of the 19th century and constantly keep the Enosis ideal, which is the conceptual expression of their desire to unite with Greece, on the agenda, and on the other hand, the Turkish Cypriots, who have not yet reached the consciousness of Turkish nationalism. Britain's status in Cyprus continued until 1914, when the First World War began. Britain used the Ottoman Empire to enter the war on the side of Germany as an excuse and annexed Cyprus unilaterally on November 5, 1914. The Island of Cyprus has also been described as the "Key to West Asia" due to its strategic location in the Eastern Mediterranean. Its proximity to Turkey, its control of the Iskenderun and Mersin Gulfs, the maritime transport in the east of the Mediterranean, the security of the ports and coasts of Israel and Syria, the security of the Turkish Straits and the Suez Canal, the transportation of Middle Eastern oil and middle east oil increase the importance of the island of Cyprus. The island of Cyprus with this location; an aircraft carrier in the eastern Mediterranean, a launcher for missiles, a stepping stone for an invasion of Anatolia from the south. The Greek Islands and the Aegean region are an important region that can complete the siege from the south of Anatolia. Cyprus represents a high value for Turkey's security. While Cyprus was under British rule, the Cypriot church intensified its Enosis (unification) effort aimed at connecting the island to Greece.

In order to realize this aim, a terrorist organization named EOKA was established in 1955.

This organization started armed violence against the British and Turks, in response to this, TMT (Turkish Resistance Organization) was established on the Turkish side and started to fight against EOKA. This tension in Cyprus has been reflected to the Turkish Cypriots since June 1955 and intercommunal conflicts have started. The conflicts between the Turkish and Greek Cypriot communities, which continued for more than three years, ended in August 1958. In order to determine the principles of the new era in Cyprus, the meetings held in Zurich and London in February 1959 resulted in positive results and studies were started to determine the foundation principles of the Republic of Cyprus through the committees determined. The Republic of Cyprus emerged as an independent state in 1960 with the London and Zurich Guarantee Treaties. With the Guarantee Treaties, Turkey, Greece and England became the guarantor states. According to the Treaty of Guarantee, Makarios despised the rights given to the Turks and tried to destroy the Turks completely. EOKA gangs and Greek soldiers attacked on 25 December 1963 and brutally murdered thousands of Turks, including children, women and the elderly. A bloody EOKA member named Grivas, who also served in the Greek Army that occupied Anatolia, and the Greeks under the administration of Greek officers attacked Geçitkale-Bosphorus this time in 1967. On July 15, 1974, the Greek Cypriot National Guard (RMM) and EOKA, supported by the Greek government and led by Greek officers, staged a coup in Cyprus and Makarios fled the island.

Regarding the coup in Cyprus on July 15, 1974, Turkey asked the other guarantor state, England, to intervene together, in accordance with the London and Zurich guarantee



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agreements, but England rejected this request of Turkey. Turkey has decided to intervene in Cyprus alone to put an end to this happening. In order to save the Turkish Cypriot people from destruction and to ensure their safety, Turkey carried out the Cyprus Peace Operation in the summer of 1974. After the Cyprus Peace Operation, the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus was established in 1976. On November 15, 1983, the assembly of the Turkish Cypriot Federated State declared the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus with a unanimous decision using its right of self-determination.

**Keywords:** Cyprus, Ottoman Empire, Eastern Mediterranean, Enosis



## MƏN KONSEPSİYASI VƏ İCTIMAI ÖZÜNÜ DƏRKETMƏ

### SELF-CONCEPT AND PUBLIC SELF-AWARENESS

**Nərgiz Əsgərli qızı Əliyeva**

Odlar Yurdu universitetinin, ümumi

psixologiya ixtisası üzrə magistr 2-ci kurs tələbəsi

#### XÜLASƏ

Özünüdərk insana özünəməxsus xüsusiyyətlər, davranışlar və hisslər də daxil olmaqla, özünün müxtəlif aspektlərindən xəbərdar olmağı əhatə edir. Əslində bu, insanın diqqət mərkəzinə çevrildiyi psixoloji vəziyyətdir. Özünü dərk etmə özümüzü necə başa düşməyimizdə, başqaları və dünya ilə münasibətimizdə mühüm rol oynayır. Özünü dərk etmək, başqalarına münasibətdə özünüzü qiymətləndirməyə imkan verir.

**Açar sözlər:** diqqət, obyektiv özünüdərk etmə, mənlilik, şəxsi dərk etmə, ictimai dərk etmə, daxili düşüncə, introspeksiya.

#### ABSTRACT

Self-awareness involves being aware of various aspects of oneself, including one's unique characteristics, behaviors, and feelings. In fact, this is a psychological state in which a person becomes the center of attention. Self-awareness plays an important role in how we understand ourselves and how we relate to others and the world. Self-awareness allows you to evaluate yourself in relation to others.

**Key words:** attention, objective self-awareness, self, personal awareness, social awareness, inner thinking, introspection.



## ÖZÜNÜDƏRKİ PSIXOLOJİ XÜSUSİYYƏTLƏRİ

### PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SELF-AWARENESS

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#### ÖZET

Özünüz haqqında düşünəndə ağılınıza nə gəlir? Bir şey üzərində işləyərkən diqqətiniz özünüə yönəldikdə, nə etdiyinizi və ya bunu necə etdiyinizi bilirsinizmi? Bir qrupun, başqasının nəzərində olduğunuzu görəndə reaksiyanız necə olur?

Yuxarıda sadalanan bütün bu sualların cavabı “özünüdərk” terminin ortaya çıxmasına və bu proses haqqında araşdırmanın vacib olduğunu bilməyə gətirib çıxarır. Diqqət xarici dünyaya deyil, özünə yönəldikdə, təcrübə tamamilə dəyişir. Diqqətin öz-özünə yönəldilməsi ilə təcrübənin necə dəyişdiyi son 35 ildən bəri müzakirə mövzusu olmuşdur. Buna görə də mən indi sizə bütün bunların necə baş verdiyi və özünüdərk psixoloji xüsusiyyətləri haqqında məlumat verəcəm. [1].

Şəxsiyyətimizi başa düşmək üçün ağılımızın təbiətini dərk etməliyik. Ağıl iki hissədən ibarətdir - şüurlu və şüuraltı ağıl. Şüuraltı ağıl genişdir və içəridə gizlənmiş təəssüratları açmaq və təhlil etmək asan deyil. Ancaq gün ərzində tez-tez insanın ağılı partlayır və bəzi hadisələrə və vəziyyətlərə mənfi reaksiya verir. [2]. Nəticə etibarlı ilə insan müəyyən miqdarda narahatlıq və güvənsizlik, qorxu və ya qəzəb kimi duyğular hiss edir. Əksəriyyətimiz gündəlik həyatımızda fasilə verməyə və ilk növbədə niyə bu duyğunu yaşadığımıza dair düşünməyə davam edirik.

İnsan dünyagörüşündə ayıq və obyektivdirsə, ağıl açdığı pəncərədən keçə bilər. Nəticədə, bu proses vasitəsilə insan ağılının necə işlədiyi və müxtəlif stimullara necə reaksiya verdiyi barədə daha çox özünü dərk etməyə başlayır. Bu, öz düşüncə prosesləri haqqında məlumatlı olmaq və anlamaq mənasını verən metakognisiya kimi tanınır. [3]. Özünü inkişaf etdirməyin bu xüsusi növü, öz bədəninin və psixi vəziyyətinin şüurunda olmaq, düşüncələr, hərəkətlər, ideyalar, hisslər və başqaları ilə qarşılıqlı əlaqəyə aiddir. Buna görə də mənfi emosiyaların və reaksiyaların aradan qaldırılmasında ilk addımdır. [4]

İxtiya diqqət ya özünə, ya da ətraf mühitə yönəlmə xüsusiyyətinə malik olmaqla ikitərəfli prosesdə iştirak edir. Diqqətin istiqaməti şəxsin özünə yönəlməsinə məcbur edən hadisələrlə, məsələn, özünün əks olunması və diqqəti xaricə çəkən hadisələr, məsələn, məndən kənardə diqqəti yayındıran stimullarla idarə olunur. Obyektiv özünüdərk etmə prosesində insan diqqətinin mənfi və ya müsbət uyğunsuzluğa, obyektə yönəldilməsindən asılı olaraq ya mənfi, ya da müsbət təsir yaşayacaq. [5].



## ABSTRACT

What comes to mind when you think of yourself? When you focus on yourself while working on something, do you know what you are doing or how you are doing it? How do you react when you see that you are in the eyes of a group or someone else?

The answer to all these questions listed above leads to the emergence of the term "self-awareness" and the importance of researching this process. When the focus is on oneself rather than on the outside world, the experience changes completely. How experience changes with self-focus has been a topic of debate for the past 35 years. Therefore, I will now tell you how all this happens and the psychological characteristics of self-awareness. [1].

To understand our personality, we must understand the nature of our mind. The mind consists of two parts - the conscious mind and the subconscious mind. The subconscious mind is vast, and the impressions hidden within are not easy to uncover and analyze. However, during the day, a person's mind often explodes and reacts negatively to some events and situations. [2]. As a result, a person feels a certain amount of anxiety and insecurity, fear or anger. Most of us continue to pause in our daily lives and think about why we are experiencing this emotion in the first place.

If a person is sober and objective in his outlook, he can go through the window opened by the mind. As a result, through this process, one becomes more self-aware of how the mind works and how it reacts to various stimuli. This is known as metacognition, which means being aware of and understanding one's own thought processes. [3]. This particular type of self-development refers to being aware of one's body and mental state, thoughts, actions, ideas, feelings and interactions with others. Therefore, it is the first step in eliminating negative emotions and reactions. [4]

The need is involved in a two-way process, having the characteristic of focusing attention either on the self or on the environment. The direction of attention is controlled by events that force the individual to focus on himself, such as self-reflection, and events that draw attention outward, such as distracting stimuli outside the self. In the process of objective self-awareness, a person will experience either a negative or a positive effect, depending on whether his attention is directed to a negative or positive discrepancy, object. [5].



## MÜRƏKKƏB SÖZLƏRİN YARANMA YOLLARININ MÜXTƏLİFLİYİ

### A VARIETY OF WAYS TO FORM COMPOUND WORDS

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#### ÖZƏT

Mürəkkəb sözlərin yaranması həm tarixi aspektdən həm də günümüz etibarını ilə maraqlı və aktualdır. Mürəkkəb sözlərin yaranma yollarını konkret qəlibləşdirmək, bir çərçivəyə salmaq mümkün deyil və hər bir yeni söz yeni informasiya, yeni yaranma qrupundan məlumat verir.

Bir qrup alimlər mürəkkəb sözləri məzmununa görə, digər qrup isə forma xüsusiyyətlərinə görə ayırmış və qruplaşdırmışdır, lakin mürəkkəb sözləri bu cür çərçivələməyin düzgün olmadığı qənaətindəyik.

Tarixi qrammatikaya nəzər saldıqda mürəkkəb sözlərin müxtəlif yaranma yollarının olduğunu şahidi oluruq. Ancaq həmin yolları müasir dövrlə müqayisəli şəkildə tədqiq etdikdə yeni sözyaratma prosesində bəzi üsulların artıq passivləşdiyini deyə bilərik.

Qədim və Orta əsrlərə aid olan nümunələrə nəzər saldıığımız zaman aydınlaşır ki, müəyyən bir dönmə aid mürəkkəb sözlər daha çox söz birləşməsi formasında mövcud olub, zamanla mürəkkəb söz formasına transformasiya olmuşdur. Bu xüsusiyyəti biz daha çox mürəkkəb sifətlərə aid edə bilərik. Tədqiqatda mürəkkəb sözlərin yaranma yollarını tarixi və müasir baxımdan müqayisə edəcək, mürəkkəb sözlərin yaranma yollarının oxşar və fərqli cəhətlərinə toxunmağa çalışacağıq. Tədqiqat daha çox tarixi-komperativistik üsulda aparıldığı üçün sistemləşdirmələr də bu metodlara uyğun olaraq seçilmişdir.

**Açar sözlər:** *mürəkkəb sözlər, dil tarixi, komperativistik baxış, alternativ yollar*

#### ABSTARCT

The creation of compound words was interesting and relevant historically and even today, because the methods of forming compound words could not be filled into a specific framework, each new word provided new information, information from a new generation group.

Some scholars have divided and grouped compound words according to their content, and others according to their formal characteristics, but it is wrong to frame compound words in this way.

When we look at historical grammar, we saw different ways of forming compound words, but when we compare with modern times, we see that some ways have already become passive in the new process.

When we look at the works of antiquity and the Middle Ages, we see that during a certain period, compound words, especially adjectives, were mostly in the form of phrases, and over time they became compound words.

In this article, we will compare the ways of forming compound words from a historical and modern point of view, touch on the similarities and differences in the ways of forming compound words.

**Keywords:** compound words, history of linguistics, comparative view, alternative paths



## PROBLEMS OF TEACHING ORAL SPEECH DURING FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNING

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### ABSTRACT

The given article is dedicated to the learning and presenting of oral speech during the teaching of foreign languages. In this article, concrete suggestions are put forward for students and teachers who are participants in the process of learning foreign languages to succeed in this process. In the introduction part of the article actuality of the topic has been stressed out and the questions under discussion have been put forward. Different points of view and quotations given from researchers were pointed out in the article.

Such problems as the influence of mother tongue, age factor, ability to express oneself, innate phonetic ability, personality and language ego, motivation and the attempt to build fluent speech were considered and each of them was detailed separately.

It has been shown that taking into consideration the variability of learning needs, skills, places to be applied, and processing contexts when learning a language makes the result to be successful.

In this small research study, we mainly tried to talk about the difficulties in teaching oral speech, but we also talked about the general problems faced by students in the language learning process.

In the introductory part of the article, we tried to highlight the difficulties of students in expressing their oral speech, problems and the factors that cause them, and we also analyzed expert studies, noting the specific local reasons that caused this.

In the conclusion part, it was emphasized that when analyzing the problems to be faced, it is necessary to realize that the learner is the most interested party in the language learning process. In the conclusion, concrete suggestions of the problem were given. These suggestions reflects the clear relationship between teachers and students, as well as the ways of solving problems presented in the article.

**Keywords:** teaching, oral speech, verbal communication, fluent speech, audience.





## BEHAVIORAL DISORDER AND CORRECTION

### DAVRANIŞ POZUNTUSU VƏ KORREKSİYASI

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#### ABSTRACT

Behavioral disorder is one of the most pressing problems. We can say that at least 7 out of 10 children may experience these conditions. Behavioral disorder manifests itself due to psychological and physiological reasons [10]. Behavioral disorder manifests itself mainly in the age range of 3-6 years. Behavioral disorder is manifested mainly by lying, nail biting, swearing, aggressiveness, hyperactivity, aggressiveness [9].

The main characteristic of a behavioral disorder is that it is repetitive and persistent. We can show attacks on animals and people, breaking and destroying things around, theft and hooliganism, disobedience to existing rules, etc. Behavioral disorder manifests itself in various situations at school, social environment, work, etc.[3]. People with behavioral disorders often fight, threaten, act rudely, harm others in various ways, damage other people's things, start fires, etc. as shown. For a conduct disorder to be diagnosed, at least 3 symptoms must recur within the past 6 months [6].

Among the risk factors for behavioral disorders are hard-to-control temperament and low intelligence. It influences the risk factors in what happens in the environment. We can relate at the family level to parental rejection and neglect, improper parenting practices, harsh discipline, physical or sexual abuse, lack of control, large family size, etc.[1]. Genetic and social factors are associated with depression, bipolar disorder or schizophrenia, and post-alcohol behavioral disorders in many parents, as well as the risk of affective disorders, anxiety disorders, post-traumatic stress disorder, psychotic disorders, somatic symptom disorders, and substance dependence in adults [4].

Some of the mild, non-severe signs of conduct disorder include lying, skipping school, not following certain rules, etc. can be shown. The number of moderate behavioral disorders is greater than non-severe ones [5]. Severe, on the other hand, must have many of the behavioral disturbances required for a diagnosis, and in many cases must have a negative impact on those around them [2].

If children constantly show symptoms of behavioral disorders, children should be treated first of all as individuals, instill love in them, do not put any conditions on them, spend time with them, play interesting games [8]. Giving them self-confidence is one of the main conditions. To increase self-esteem, we must give them a little task and praise them, cheer them up, in short, let them feel our love, trust and confidence. Parents should not forget that children demonstrate the behavior that they see, so they should first of all pay attention to their behavior and forms of communication [7].

**Key words:** behaviour disorder, emotional behaviour, aggressive behaviour, whims, hysteria, symptoms





## ÖZET

Davranış pozuntusu aktual məsələlərdən biridir. Demək olar ki, hər 10 uşağın ən azı 7-sində bu hallarla rastlaşa bilmə ehtimalı olur. Davranış pozuntusu özü də psixi və fizioloji səbəblərə bağlı olaraq özünü göstərir [10]. Davranış pozuntusu özünü ən çox 3-6 yaş aralığında göstərmiş olur. Davranış pozuntusu özünü davamlı olaraq əsasən yalan danışmaqla, dırnaq yeməklə, söyüş söyməklə, aqressivliklə, aşırı hərəkətiliklə, təcavüzkarlıqla göstərmiş olur [9].

Davranış pozuntusunun əsas xüsusiyyəti təkrarlayıcı və qalıcı bir modelə sahib olmasıdır. Heyvanlara və insanlara qarşı hücumu, ətrafdakı əşyaları qırıb dağıtmağı, oğurluq və xuliqanlıq etməyi, mövcud olan qaydalara tabe olmamağı və.s göstərə bilərik. Davranış pozuntusu özünü müxtəlif vəziyyətlərdə məktəbdə, sosial mühitdə, iş ortamında və s. göstərə bilər [3]. Davranış pozuntusu olan şəxslər tez-tez dalaşır, qorxudurlar, kobud hərəkətlər edirlər, başqalarına müxtəlif vasitələrlə zərər yetirə bilirlər, başqalarının əşyalarına zərər yetirmək, yanğın törətmək və s. kimi göstərmiş olur. Davranış pozuntusuna diaqnoz qoymaq üçün ən azı 3 əlamətinin son 6 ayda təkrarlanmasını nəzərə almaq lazımdır [6].

Davranış pozuntularının risk faktorlarına əsasən çətin idarə olunan temperamentləri, aşağı dərəcəli zəkani göstərmək olar. Ətraf mühitdə baş verənlərdə risk faktorlarına təsir göstərir. Ailə səviyyəsində valideyn tərəfindən imtina edilmə və laqeydlilik, düzgün olmayan tərbiyə metodunu, ağır disiplini, fiziki və ya cinsi zorakılığı, nəzarətin olmamasını, ailənin böyük olmasını və s. aid edə bilərik [1]. Genetik və sosial faktorlara isə çox valideynlərin alkoqol istifadəsindən sonra depressiya, bipolyar pozuntu yaxud şizofreniya və davranış pozuntusu olanda, bu şəxslərdə əhval-ruhiyyədə pozulma, anksiyete pozuntusu, posttravmatik stress, psixotik pozuntu, somatik simptom pozuntusu və yetkin şəxslərdə maddə asılılığı riskləri görülür [4].

Davranış pozuntusunun ağır olmayan yüngül əlamətlərdən bəziləri yalan danışmaq, məktəbdən qaçmaq, bəzi qaydalara əməl etməməyi və s. göstərmək olar. Orta dərəcə davranış pozuntularının sayı ağır olmayana nisbətən çoxdur [5]. Ağır dərəcə isə diaqnoz qoymaq üçün lazımı davranış pozuntularının bir çoxu olmalıdır və başqalarına bir çox hallarda neqativ təsir göstərməlidirlər [2].

Davranış pozuntularının simptomları uşaqlarda davamlı olaraq özünü göstərsə, uşaqlara ilk növbədə fərd kimi yanaşılmalı, sevgilərini onlara aşılmalı, onların qarşısına şərtlər qoymamalı, onlarla zaman keçirməli, maraqlı oyunlar oynanmalıdır [8]. Onlara özgüvən vermək əsas şərtlərdən biridir. Özgüvəni yaratmaq üçün onlara xırda bir işi tapşırmaq və tərifləməli, onu cəsarətləndirməli, bir sözlə, desək, onlara sevgimizi, güvənimizi, inamımızı hiss etdirməliyik. Valideynlər unutmamalıdırlar ki, uşaqlar gördüyü davranışları sərgiləyir buna görə ilk növbədə onlar öz davranış və müraciət formalarına diqqət yetirməlidirlər [7].

**Açar sözlər:** davranış pozuntusu, emosional davranış, aqressiv davranış, kaprizlər, isteriya, simptomlar



## DAVRANIŞ BOZUKLUĞUNUN DOĞASI

### NATURE OF CONDUCT DISORDER

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#### ÖZET

Davranış bozukluğu (DB), genellikle çocukluk veya ergenlik döneminde başlayan ve belirgin antisosyal ve şiddet içeren davranışlarla karakterize, yaygın, ciddi şekilde bozulmuş bir psikiyatrik bozukluktur. Genellikle dikkat eksikliği/hiperaktivite bozukluğu (DEHB) ile birlikte ortaya çıkar ve sıklıkla yetişkinlikte antisosyal kişilik bozukluğuna yol açar. ve belirgin antisosyal ve agresif davranış ile karakterizedir. Genellikle dikkat eksikliği/hiperaktivite bozukluğu (DEHB) ile birlikte ortaya çıkar ve sıklıkla yetişkinlikte antisosyal kişilik bozukluğuna yol açar. ve belirgin antisosyal ve agresif davranış ile karakterizedir. Genellikle dikkat eksikliği/hiperaktivite bozukluğu (DEHB) ile birlikte ortaya çıkar ve sıklıkla yetişkinlikte antisosyal kişilik bozukluğuna yol açar. DB, okul çağındaki çocukların yaklaşık %3'ünü etkiler ve erkeklerde kızlara göre iki kat daha sık görülür. Bu bozukluk, başlangıç yaşına (çocuklukta veya ergenlikte başlayan) ve duygusuz ve duyarsız özelliklerin varlığına veya yokluğuna (empati ve suçluluk eksikliği) göre alt tiplere ayrılabilir. Çölyak hastalığının etiyojisi, hem genetik hem de çevresel risk faktörlerinin yanı sıra bunlar arasındaki çeşitli etkileşim biçimlerini (genler ve çevre arasındaki etkileşim ve korelasyon) içeren karmaşıktır. Ek olarak, DB, nörobilişsel bozulma ile ilişkilidir; Amigdala, insula ve orbitofrontal korteks gibi limbik alanlarda daha az gri madde hacminin yanı sıra duygu işleme, duygu düzenleme ve pekiştirmeye dayalı karar vermeden sorumlu örtüşen beyin devrelerinde işlevsel bozulmalar bildirilmiştir. Azalmış hipotalamik-hipofiz-adrenal eksen ve strese karşı otonomik reaktivite de bildirilmiştir. ÇH'nin yönetimi öncelikle ebeveyn veya aile düzeyinde psikososyal müdahaleleri içerir, ancak uyarıcılar ve atipik antipsikotikler bazen özellikle komorbid durumları olanlarda kullanılır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** davranış bozukluğu, duygusal davranış, saldırgan davranış, kaprisler, belirtiler



## ABSTRACT

Conduct disorder (CD) is a common and highly impairing psychiatric disorder that usually emerges in childhood or adolescence and is characterized by severe antisocial and aggressive behaviour. It frequently co-occurs with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and often leads to antisocial personality disorder in adulthood. CD affects ~3% of school-aged children and is twice as prevalent in males than in females. This disorder can be subtyped according to age at onset (childhood-onset versus adolescent-onset) and the presence or absence of callous-unemotional traits (deficits in empathy and guilt). The etiology of CD is complex, with contributions of both genetic and environmental risk factors and different forms of interplay among the two (gene–environment interaction and correlation). In addition, CD is associated with neurocognitive impairments; smaller grey matter volume in limbic regions such as the amygdala, insula and orbitofrontal cortex, and functional abnormalities in overlapping brain circuits responsible for emotion processing, emotion regulation and reinforcement-based decision-making have been reported. Lower hypothalamic–pituitary–adrenal axis and autonomic reactivity to stress has also been reported. Management of CD primarily involves parent-based or family-based psychosocial interventions, although stimulants and atypical antipsychotics are sometimes used, especially in individuals with comorbid ADHD.

**Key words:** behaviour disorder, emotional behaviour, aggressive behaviour, whims, hysteria, symptoms



**POST COVID-19 DÖVRÜNDƏ INVESTİSİYALARA  
YƏNİ NƏZƏRLƏR VƏ YANAŞMALAR**  
APPROACHES TO INVESTMENTS AND THEIR ROLE IN THE POST- COVID-19  
PERIOD

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**XÜLASƏ**

Bu məqalə COVID-19 pandemiyasından sonra yaranmış mühitdə həm makro, həm də mikro səviyyədə yaranan iqtisadi inkişaf məsələlərindən bəhs edir. Tədqiqatın metodoloji əsasını yerli və xarici alimlərin, beynəlxalq təşkilatların ekspertlərinin elmi əsərləri təşkil etmişdir. Qlobal və regional əhəmiyyət kəsb edən məsələlər, işğaldan azad edilmiş Qarabağ torpaqlarının və bütövlükdə Azərbaycanın iqtisadiyyatının perspektivləri də nəzərdən keçirilir.

COVID-19-un qlobal iqtisadiyyata təsiri ilə bağlı iqtisadi və maliyyə təlatümlər zamanında sənaye istehsalının pozulması, xam malın qiymətlərinin artması, maliyyə bazarlarının qeyri-sabitliyi və artan qeyri-sabitlik prosesləri müşahidə olunur. Bütün bunlar birbaşa və ya dolayısı ilə ölkələrin, o cümlədən Azərbaycanın sosial-iqtisadi inkişafına təsir edir və bu xarici amillərin yaratdığı risklər artır.

Buna baxmayaraq, COVID-19-dan sonrakı dövrdə ölkəmiz iqtisadiyyatın şaxələndirilməsi istiqamətində islahatları tətbiq edir və həyata keçirməkdə davam edir. Azərbaycan, inkişaf etməkdə olan regional və qlobal əhəmiyyətli nəqliyyat logistika zəncirlərinə inteqrasiya olunur

Araşdırma nəticəsində məlum olub ki, qısa və ortamüddətli perspektivdə neft və qaz iqtisadiyyatın mühüm enerji mənbələrindən biri olaraq qalacaq. Beynəlxalq Enerji Agentliyinin proqnozlarına görə, 2030-cü ilə qədər neftin dəyəri 30 dollar/barelə, 2050-cü ilə qədər isə 18 dollara düşəcək. Bu meyillər Azərbaycan iqtisadiyyatının modernləşdirilməsi və şaxələndirilməsinin aktuallığını artırır. Dünya iqtisadiyyatının inkişafındakı yeni reallıqları və tendensiyaları nəzərə alaraq investisiya qoyuluşu üçün prioritet və mühüm sahələrin müəyyən edilməsi məqsədəuyğun və vacibdir.

Müəllif öyrənilmiş elmi iqtisadi ədəbiyyat əsasında müvafiq nəticə və təkliflər irəli sürmüşdür. Bu tədbirlərin və təkliflərin həyata keçirilməsi ölkənin investisiya cəlbediciliyinin artırılmasına, “Azərbaycan: 2030” strategiyasına uyğun olaraq sosial-iqtisadi proqramların həyata keçirilməsinə və icrasının sürətləndirilməsinə köməklik edəcəkdir.

**Acar sözlər:** Iqtisadiyyat, Investisiyalar, Sənaye, İstehsal



## ABSTRACT

The paper is devoted to the issues of economic development both at the macro and micro levels in post- COVID-19 realities. The methodological basis of the study has been formed using the scientific works of domestic and foreign scientists as well as specialists from international organizations. Topics and issues of global and regional significance, the perspectives of the liberated territories of Karabakh and Azerbaijani economy have found its place in this research.

In times of economic and financial turmoil associated with the impact of COVID-19 on the global economy, there are interruptions in industrial production, rising prices for raw materials, instability of the financial market, and increased instability processes. All this directly or indirectly affects the socio-economic development of countries, including Azerbaijan, and the risks caused by these external factors are increasing.

Despite this, in the post-COVID-19 era, our country has carried out and continues to carry out reforms in the direction of economic diversification. Azerbaijan is integrating into developing regional and globally important transport and logistics chains.

The research conducted draws results that in the short and medium term, oil and gas will still remain one of the vital sources of energy. According to the forecasts of the International Energy Agency, the oil prices will fall to \$30 per barrel by 2030, and by 2050, they will drop to as little as \$18. These trends increase the urgency of modernizing and diversifying the Azerbaijani economy. Given the new realities and trends in the development of the world economy, today it is advisable and important to identify priority areas for investment.

Using the scientific - economic literature studied, the author put forward the relevant conclusions and proposals with regards to the research topic. The implementation of these measures and proposals will help increase the investment attractiveness of the country as well as acceleration of the implementation of socio-economic programs in accordance with the "Azerbaijan: 2030" strategy.

**Keywords:** Economy, Investments, Industry, Production



## UŞAQ ƏDƏBİYYATI NÜMUNƏLƏRİNİN TƏRBİYƏVİ ƏHƏMİYYƏTİ EDUCATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE OF CHILDREN'S LITERATURE SAMPLES

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### ÖZƏT

Müasir dövrümüzdə olan yeniliklər onun əsas parçası olan insanları daha çox maraqlandırır. Hər bir millətin dəyərləri olduğu kimi bizim də dəyərlərimiz var. Məhz bu yeniliklər dəyərlərə öz təsirini göstərməmiş yan keçmir. Cəmiyyət tərəfindən yaddan çıxarılan bu dəyərləri gənc nəsle ötürmək həm bugünümüz, həm də sabahımız üçün ən vacib amillərdən biridir. Bu nöqteyi-nəzərdən dövlətimizin sabahı olan uşaqların tərbiyə olunmasına nəzər salmaq böyük əhəmiyyət kəsb edir. Öz bədiiliyi ilə seçilən uşaq ədəbiyyatı uşaqların əqli və mənəvi cəhətdən bir şəxsiyyət kimi formalaşmasına kömək edir.

**Açar sözlər:** uşaq ədəbiyyatı, tərbiyə, mənəvi keyfiyyətlər, şəxsiyyət, əxlaqi keyfiyyətlər

### ABSTRACT

Innovations in our modern era are more interested in people who are the main part of it. Just like every nation has its values we also have our values. It is these innovations that do not pass by without showing their impact on values. Passing on these values, forgotten by society, to the younger generation is one of the most important factors for both today and tomorrow. From this point of view, it is very important to take a look at the upbringing of the children who are the future of our country. Children's literature, distinguished by its artistry, helps children to form mentally and spiritually as a personality.

**Key words:** children's literature, education, spiritual qualities, personality, moral qualities

### РЕЗЮМЕ

Иновации в нашу современную эпоху больше интересуют людей, которые составляют ее основную часть. Как у каждой нации есть свои ценности, так и у нас есть свои ценности. Именно эти инновации не проходят мимо, не показывая своего влияния на ценности. Передача этих забытых обществом ценностей молодому поколению является одним из важнейших факторов как сегодняшнего, так и завтрашнего дня. С этой точки зрения очень важно взглянуть на воспитание детей, за которыми будущее нашей страны. Детская литература, отличающаяся своим артистизмом, помогает детям умственно и духовно формироваться как личности.

**Ключевые слова:** детская литература, воспитание, духовные качества, личность, моральные качества



## THE PROCESS OF CONVERSION IN MODERN ENGLISH

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### **ABSTRACT**

Each specific language develops and improves over a certain period of time, is enriched in the process of contact with other languages and rises to the level of a literary language with stable norms. Throughout the historical development, the internal structure of the language, grammatical categories and norms are improved and find a more precise and concrete explanation. In the process of language development, the phenomenon of translation of transition in its units and categories is widely observed.

Depending on the morphological classification of languages, the conversion event in word creation is the transition of a word belonging to a certain part of speech to another part of speech without any change in the root of the word. At the syntactic level, conversion or transformation is the displacement of lexical actants when the sentences of the known type are processed in the unknown type, and in the lexicon, it is a semantic relationship that mainly shows the polarization between verbs, nouns and adjectives. During the conversion in the syntactic structure, whole sentences in the language can be transformed into phrases and words, the main clause of subordinate complex sentences into a modal word or adverb, and simple sentences into complex sentences. The phenomenon of substantivization can be found in incorporative languages.

**Key words:** conversion, transformation, morphology.





## INTERACTIVE LEARNING METHOD Shargiya KARIMOVA

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### ABSTRACT

This article is about interactive method of learning.

There are a lot of learning methods in our life. Learning a new method is important and useful for us. Our era is digital era. The aim of learning something is effectively, efficiently, fast, interactive, useful nowadays. We know the term “ interactive ” is in the strands of concerning pedagogy and the technologies in education.

Traditional method is no longer effective. There is only one way. The interactive learning is an effective teaching , learning process. In this method teacher can manage student’s attention. It helps students to learn more in comparison to that of the traditional method. In the teaching and learning while to solve problem we need interactivity. It helps creating better environment being more dynamic. Passive learning needs listening to teacher and memorizing information. But in the interactive learning student participate in the communication through technology , role play , group , exercises. Interactive learning is real-world process in classroom. In this learning and teaching includes using of computing ,social networking, games, social media , Qr codes are common ways for interactive learning.

The aim of this article is to highlight advantages of the interactive method, the importance of creating thinking, deep thinking, joining argumentation skills in students. Interactive learning method focuses on students interests, skills, abilities , interaction not only teacher but each other. Students are active in the learning process. Not only in the learning process but they also make decisions in all situation and they develop their models of thinking, interaction, action and etc.

**Keywords:** interactive learning, passive learning , traditional learning,



## MÜASİR DÖVRDƏ “AĞILLI ŞƏHƏR” KONSEPSİYASININ İQTİSADI SƏMƏRƏLİLİYİNİN TƏHLİLİ

ANALYSIS OF THE ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF THE "SMART CITY"  
CONCEPT IN THE MODERN PERIOD

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### XÜLASƏ

Müasir dövrdə innovativ texnologiyaların tətbiqi nəticəsində cəmiyyət üzvlərinin həyatında baş verən sosial-iqtisadi dəyişikliklər idarəetmə sisteminin yenilənməsini tələb edir. Bu baxımdan iqtisadi inkişafın obyektiv qiymətləndirilməsi və iqtisadi fəaliyyətin genişləndirilməsinin resurs potensialı məsələləri mühüm əhəmiyyət kəsb edir. Mövcud ehtiyatlardan və ümumilikdə iqtisadi potensialdan səmərəli istifadəyə kompleks və sistemli yanaşma ölkədə iqtisadi sabitliyin artırılmasına və yeni məhsuldar əlavə dəyər mənbələrinin yaradılmasına imkan verir. Şəhər əhalisinin çoxalması ümumi həcmdə şəhərlərdə dünya enerjisinin və istixana qazı emissiyalarının, nəqliyyat, sanitariya-epidemioloji və kommunal xidmətlər üzrə problemlərin artmasına, eyni zamanda ekoloji göstəricilərini pisləşməsinə gətirir. Bu da resursların böyük hissəsinin istehlak olunmasında onların iqtisadi əhəmiyyətini artırır. Şəhər mühiti mürəkkəbləşdikcə sosial, iqtisadi baxış və məqsədlər, idarəetmə sistemində müasir tələblərə cavab verən, interaktiv texnologiyaların məhsulu olan “ağıllı şəhər” konsepsiyasının yaradılmasını və onun tətbiqini zəruri edir. İşdə ağıllı şəhər rəqəmsal iqtisadiyyatın tərkib hissələrindən biri kimi, vətəndaşların həyatının yaxşılaşdırması məqsədi ilə resurslardan daha səmərəli və qənaətlə istifadə edilməsində informasiya kommunikasiya texnologiyalarının şəhərin idarə edilməsi proseslərinə - onun əmlak, nəqliyyat, su və enerji təchizatı və bu tipli digər xidmətlərin kompleks şəkildə daxil edilməsi və iqtisadi səmərəliliyin təhlili vəziyyəti qiymətləndirilir.

**Açar sözlər:** innovativ texnologiya, iqtisadi sabitlik, rəqəmsal iqtisadiyyat, əlavə dəyər, səmərəlilik



## ABSTRACT

In modern times, socio-economic changes in the lives of members of society as a result of the use of innovative technologies require updating the management system. From this point of view, an objective assessment of economic development and the resource potential of expanding economic activity is of great importance. A comprehensive and systematic approach to the efficient use of available resources and economic potential as a whole makes it possible to increase economic stability in the country and create new sources of production added value. Growth of urban population in total global energy and greenhouse gas emissions in cities, this leads to an increase in problems in transport, in the sanitary-epidemiological and municipal services and, at the same time, to a deterioration in environmental indicators. This increases their economic importance in consuming most of the resources. As the urban environment becomes more complex social, economic vision and goals necessitate the creation and application of the "smart city" concept, which is a product of interactive technologies that meet modern requirements in the management system. A smart city is one of the components of the digital economy, in order to improve the lives of citizens, information and communication technologies are used in city management processes in order to use resources more efficiently and economically- its property, transport, water and energy supply and other services of this type are included in a complex and an analysis of economic efficiency is carried out.

**Key words:** innovative technology, economic stability, digital economy, added value, efficiency



**BİRBANK MOBİL TƏRBİQİNİN SİSTEMİN İSTİFADƏYƏ YARARLILIQ  
ŞKALASI (SIYŞ) VASİTƏSİLƏ ÖLÇÜLMƏSİ VƏ İSTİFADƏYƏ YARARLILIQ  
PROBLEMLƏRİNİN ANALİZİ**

MEASUREMENT OF BIRBANK MOBILE APPLICATION THROUGH SYSTEM  
USABILITY SCALE (SUS) AND ANALYSIS OF USABILITY PROBLEMS

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**XÜLASƏ**

Müasir dövrdə banklar öz müştərilərinin istəklərini nəzərə alaraq, bank xidmətlərini daha əlçatan, rahat və sürətli yerinə yetirə bilmələri üçün mobil tətbiqlər yaratmışlar. İstifadəçilər isə mobil tətbiqlərdən istifadə zamanı bəzi problemlərlə qarşılaşırlar. Bu məqalədə bank mobil tətbiqlərinin istifadəyə yararlılığı araşdırılmışdır. Bu işdə Kapital bankın mobil tətbiqi olan Birbank mobil tətbiqi tədqiq edilmişdir. Tədqiqat zamanı bankların istifadəyə yararlılığına ünvanlanmış suallardan ibarət anket sorğusu keçirilmişdir və istifadəçilərə müəyyən xidmətləri yerinə yetirməsi üçün tapşırıqlar verilmişdir. İstifadəçilərin tapşırıqları yerinə yetirən zaman qarşılaşdıqları problemlər müşahidə olunaraq qeydə alınmışdır. Aparılan müşahidələr nəticəsində müəyyən edilmişdir ki, istifadəçilərin əksəriyyəti tətbiqdə bəzən texniki xətalardan baş verməsindən, bir qismi isə pul köçürmələri zamanı vaxt itkisi kimi problemlərlə qarşılaşmışdır. Verilən tapşırıqlardan sonra istifadəçilər ümumi olaraq tətbiqin məhsuldar, istifadəyə yararlı, sürətli və asan başa düşülən olduğunu bildirmişdirlər.

**Açar sözlər:** istifadəyə yararlılıq, istifadəçi, istifadəyə yararlılıq problemi, istifadəçi məmnunluğu, əməliyyatlar

**ABSTRACT**

In modern times, banks have created mobile applications, taking into account the wishes of their customers, so that they can perform banking services more accessible, conveniently and fast. And users face some problems while using mobile applications. This article examines the usability of banking mobile applications. In this study, Birbank mobile application, which is the mobile application of Kapital bank, was studied. During the research, a questionnaire was conducted with questions on the usability of banks, and users were given tasks to perform certain services. The problems faced by the users while performing the tasks were observed and recorded. As a result of the observations, it was determined that the majority of users encountered problems such as technical errors in the application, and some of them encountered problems such as time loss during money transfers. After completing the tasks, users generally reported that the application was productive, easy to use, fast and easy to understand.

**Keywords:** usability, user, usability problem, user satisfaction, operations



## MİLLÎ MÜCADELENİN KADIN İSTİHBARATÇISI: MEVHİBE CELALETTİN

THE FEMALE INTELLIGENCE OFFICER OF THE NATIONAL STRUGGLE: MEVHİBE  
CELALETTİN

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### ÖZET

Abdülhamit'in kız kardeşi Cemile Sultan'ın torunu Mevhibe Celalettin, 1887'de Fındıklı Sarayında doğdu. Yabancı öğretmenlerden ders aldı. Yabancı dil ve müzikle arası çok iyiydi.

Erken yaşta evlendi ve eşinin sosyal ortamlarında “özgürlük” fikriyle tanıştı. İttihat ve Terakki'nin gizli çalışmalarından bu şekilde haberdar oldu. Gizli elden gazeteler dağıttı. Şehir ve kılık değiştirerek vatanın istibdat döneminden kurtulması için çalıştı.

O dönemde kadınların hukuki ve siyasi hakları yoktu. Buna rağmen, eşinden tek taraflı ayrıldı. Bu hareketinin diyeti, oğlundan ayrılmak oldu.

İkinci eşiyle evlenince yurt dışını gezdi. Paris'te operayla, gece kulübüyle, tiyatro ve müzeyle tanıştı. Otomobil kullanmayı öğrendi. Özel bir tayyareci şapkası ve gözlüğü aldı ve tayyareye bindi. Babıali baskını olunca eşi tutuklandı. Ancak kendisi ağır hastaydı. İkinci eşinden de ayrıldı.

İstanbul işgal edildiğinde katıldığı bir yemekte Mustafa Kemal Paşayla tanıştı. Mustafa Kemal onu çok zeki buldu. Sabaha kadar sohbet ettiler. Bu tanışma, arkasından, yeni buluşmaları getirdi. Ekip, memleketi kurtarmak için planlar hazırlanıyordu. Bu planlar dâhilinde Paşa, Mevhibe'den işgal kuvvetlerinin balolarına katılmasını ve orada gördüklerini ve duyduklarını kendisine aktarmasını istedi. Mevhibe artık Millî Mücadelenin kadın istihbaratçısıydı.

Cumhuriyet'in ilanı ve halifeliğin kaldırılması ile hanedan mensupları yurt dışına çıkarıldı. Mevhibe, bu kanundan muaf tutuldu. Muhsin Ertuğrul'la sahneye çıktı, tiyatrocusu oldu. Telefon memurluğu yaptı. Oğlunun ölüm haberini aldıktan kısa süre sonra, 1952'de hayatını kaybetti.

Bu bildiride, Mevhibe Celalettin'in cesaret dolu hayat hikâyesi işlenecek ve bu bağlamda devrimde kadının rolü üstünde durulacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Millî Mücadele, Mevhibe Celalettin, Kadın İstihbaratçı.



## ABSTRACT

Mevhibe Celalettin, the granddaughter of Abdülhamit's sister Cemile Sultan, was born in Fındıklı Palace in 1887. She took lessons from foreign teachers and was very good with foreign languages and music.

She married at an early age and was introduced to the idea of "freedom" in her husband's social surroundings. This is how she became aware of the secret activities of the Committee of Union and Progress. She secretly distributed newspapers, disguised and tried to save the country from the period of tyranny.

At that time, women did not have legal and political rights. Despite this, she unilaterally divorced from her husband. Separation from her son was the conclusion of this behaviour.

When she married her second husband she traveled abroad. She met the opera, nightclub, theater and museum in Paris. She learned to drive a car, took a special aviator hat and glasses and got on the plane. When the Bab-ı Ali attack happened, her husband was arrested. However, she was seriously ill. She also divorced from his second wife.

She met Mustafa Kemal Paşa at a dinner when Istanbul was invaded. Mustafa Kemal found her very intelligent. They chatted until morning. This meeting brought new encounters. The team was preparing plans to save the hometown. Within these plans, Paşa asked Mevhibe to attend the balls of the occupation forces and to tell him what she saw and heard there. Mevhibe was now the female intelligence officer of the National Struggle.

With the proclamation of the Republic and the abolition of the caliphate, the members of the dynasty were taken abroad. Mevhibe was exempted from this law. She took the stage with Muhsin Ertuğrul and became an actress. She worked as a telephone clerk. She died in 1952, shortly after receiving the news of her son's death.

In this paper, the courageous life story of Mevhibe Celalettin will be discussed and in this context, the role of women in the revolution will be emphasized.

**Keywords:** National Struggle, Mevhibe Celalettin, Female Intelligence Officer.





## BÖYÜK VERİLƏNLƏRİN TƏHSİL SİSTEMİNDƏ TƏTBİQİ APPLICATION OF BIG DATA IN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS

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### XÜLASƏ

"Böyük məlumat" bütün növ təşkilatlar tərəfindən toplanan böyük və daim artan həcmdə məlumatı təsvir etmək üçün istifadə edilən bir termdir. Alimlər və mühəndislər daha yaxşı qərarlar qəbul etməyə imkan verən fikir əldə etmək üçün bu məlumatları araşdırmaq, təhlil etmək və strukturlaşdırmaq üçün kəmiyyət və keyfiyyət yanaşmalarından istifadə edirlər. Bu biliklər təşkilatlara meylləri proqnozlaşdırmağa, insanların davranışlarını öyrənməyə və onları təkmilləşdirməyə imkan verən yeni həllər hazırlamağa imkan verir.

"Böyük məlumat" termini ilk dəfə 2008-ci ildə "Nature" jurnalının redaktoru Clifford Lynch tərəfindən böyük həcmli məlumatların saxlanması və emalı texnologiyalarının inkişaf perspektivləri haqqında material yazarkən istifadə edilmişdir. Lynch böyük dataya gündə 150 GB-dan böyük heterojen məlumatların hər hansı bir sırasını daxil etdi, lakin hələ də vahid meyar yoxdur.

2011-ci ilə qədər böyük verilənlərin təhlili yalnız elmi və statistik tədqiqatlar çərçivəsində həyata keçirilirdi. Lakin 2012-ci ilin əvvəlində məlumatların həcmi geniş miqyasda artdı və onun sistemləşdirilməsinə və praktiki tətbiqinə ehtiyac yarandı.

Təhsildə böyük məlumatlar universitetlərə və kolleclərə biznes modellərini, tələbə akademik nəticələrini və fakültə effektivliyini dəyişdirməyə kömək edə bilər. Bundan əlavə, böyük verilənlərdən əldə edilən fikirlər təhsil müəssisələrini texnoloji sistemlərini təkmilləşdirməyə səbəb ola bilər.

Big Data müəllimlərə tələbə davamiyyətini izləməkdə kömək edir. Təhlil fərdi və kollektiv səviyyədə işin səmərəliliyini anlamağa kömək edir. Fərdi qiymətləndirmələrin statistik təhlili müəllimlərə tələbələrin maraqlarını anlamağa kömək edə bilər.

Universitetlər təşkilatlarının müxtəlif aspektlərini idarə etmək üçün müxtəlif texnologiya sistemlərinə etibar edirlər. Bu, bir-biri ilə qarşılıqlı əlaqədə olmayan ayrı-ayrı sistemlərə səbəb ola bilər. Böyük verilənlər akademik institutlara kritik sistemləri, tətbiqləri və platformaları birləşdirmək üçün imkanlar yaradır. Bu da öz növbəsində səmərəliliyin artırılmasına və xərclərin azaldılmasına imkan verir.

Müəllimlər daha yaxşı öyrənmə mühitləri yaratmaq və dərslərini və kurslarını daha effektiv qiymətləndirmək üçün böyük verilənlərin təhlili ilə yaradılan məlumatdan istifadə edə bilərlər. Məsələn, analitik alətlər tələbələrin testlərdəki səhv cavablarını və tapşırığı yerinə yetirmək üçün lazım olan vaxtı bildirə bilər. Bu, müəllimləri lazım olduqda dərslərini tənzimləməyə imkan verən mühüm məlumatla təmin edir.

**Açar Sözlər:** Təhsildə Big Data, intellektual analiz, Data Mining alətləri, Big Data tətbiqləri



## ABSTRACT

"Big data" is a term used to describe large and ever-growing amounts of data collected by all types of organizations. Scientists and engineers use quantitative and qualitative approaches to research, analyze, and structure this data to gain insight that allows them to make better decisions. This knowledge allows organizations to predict trends, study people's behavior, and develop new solutions that enable them to improve.

The term "Big Data" was first used in 2008 by the editor of "Nature" magazine Clifford Lynch when writing material on the prospects of developing technologies for storing and processing large amounts of data. Lynch included any array of heterogeneous data larger than 150 GB per day in big data, but there is still no single criterion.

Until 2011, the analysis of big data was carried out only within the framework of scientific and statistical research. However, at the beginning of 2012, the volume of data grew on a large scale, and there was a need for its systematization and practical application.

In education, big data can help universities and colleges transform their business models, student academic outcomes, and faculty effectiveness. In addition, insights from big data can lead educational institutions to improve their technological systems.

Big Data assists teachers in tracking student attendance. The analysis helps to understand the efficiency of work at the individual and collective levels. Statistical analysis of individual assessments can help teachers understand areas of student interest.

Universities rely on different technology systems to manage different aspects of their organizations. This can lead to disjointed systems that do not interact with each other. Big data provides opportunities for academic institutions to connect critical systems, applications, and platforms. This, in turn, allows for increased efficiency and reduced costs.

Teachers can use the information generated by big data analysis to create better learning environments and evaluate their lessons and courses more effectively. For example, analytics tools can report students' incorrect answers on tests and the time it takes to complete a task. This provides teachers with vital information that allows them to adjust their lessons as needed.

**Keywords:** Big Data in Education, Educational Data Mining, Data Mining Tools, Big Data Applications.



**DATA MINING ƏSASINDA DƏLƏDUZLUĞUN AŞKARLANMASI**  
**FRAUD DETECTION ON THE BASIS OF DATA MINING**  
**Həcər ƏFƏNDİYEVA**

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**XÜLASƏ**

Data Mining (məlumatların tapılması, verilənlərin intellektual analizi) – şirkətlərin tamamlanmamış böyük verilənləri faydalı informasiyalara çevirmək üçün istifadə etdiyi prosesdir. Həm də bu texnologiya üçün “verilənlərdə biliklərin aşkarlanması” termini istifadə olunur.

Data Mining termininin müəllifi Qriqori Pyatitski-Şapiro onu insan fəaliyyətinin müxtəlif sahələrində qərar qəbul etmək üçün zəruri olan əvvəllər bilinməyən, əhəmiyyətsiz, praktik olaraq faydalı və əlçatan sərhlərin “xam məlumatlarında” aşkarlanması prosesi kimi müəyyən etmişdir.

"Data mining" termini 1970-ci ildə akademik jurnallarda yer almışdı, lakin internetin yaranmasından sonra yalnız 1990-cı illərdə həqiqətən məşhurlaşdı. Sonra şirkətlər əhəmiyyətsiz nümunələri tapmaq və müştəri davranışlarını proqnozlaşdırmağı öyrənmək üçün çox miqdarda heterojen məlumatları təhlil etməli oldular. Adi statistika modelləri bu vəzifənin öhdəsindən gələ bilmədi.

İlk Data Mining sistemləri supermarket satış məlumatlarını bölgələrə görə həcmi və məhsul növü daxil olmaqla bir neçə cəhətdən idarə etmək məqsədi daşıyırdı.

Data Mining sistemləri bazarı böyüyür. Buna SAS, IBM, Microsoft, Oracle kimi böyük korporasiyaların fəaliyyəti kömək edir. Qlobal inkişaf etmiş analitik bazarının 2027-ci ilə qədər 23,1% artaraq 56,2 milyard dollara çatacağı gözlənilir.

Dələduzluğun aşkarlanmasının əsas yanaşmaları.

Dələduzluğun aşkarlanması (fraud detection) üçün tətbiq olunan metodların əksəriyyəti təsnifat problemini həll edir. İki sinifdən hansına aid olduqları əvvəlcədən bilinən obyektlərin mövcudluğunu tələb edirlər dələduzluq və ya saxtakarlıq (və keyfiyyətli bir model qurmaq üçün kifayət qədər böyük miqdarda). Bu cür metodlar supervised learning (müəllimlə öyrənmə) sinfinə aiddir.

Bizim vəzifəmizdə bu və ya digər müşahidələrin hansı sinfə aid olduğu barədə məlumat olmadan potensial dələduzlari müəyyənləşdirməkdir.

Klasterləşdirmə problemi tədqiqatın ilkin mərhələlərində həll olunur. Onun həlli məlumatları, təbiətini daha yaxşı başa düşməyə kömək edir.

Klaster analizinin böyük üstünlüyü ondan ibarətdir ki, obyektləri bir-bir deyil, bütün xüsusiyyətlər dəsti ilə bölməyə imkan verir.

**Açar sözlər:** Data Mining, fraud detection, supervised learning, unsupervised learning



## ABSTRACT

Data Mining is a process used by companies to convert incomplete large data into useful information. Also for this technology is used the term “detection of knowledge in data”.

Grigory Pyatitsky-Shapiro, the author of the term Data Mining, defined it as the process of revealing in “raw data” previously unknown, insignificant, practically useful, and accessible interpretations necessary for decision-making in various areas of human activity.

The term "Data mining" appeared in academic journals in 1970, but it only became popular in the 1990s after the advent of the internet. Then companies had to analyze a large amount of heterogeneous data to find insignificant patterns and learn to predict customer behavior. Conventional statistics models could not cope with this task.

The First Data Mining Systems were intended to manage supermarket sales data in several aspects, including volume and type of product by region.

The market for Data Mining Systems is growing. This is facilitated by the activities of large corporations: SAS, IBM, Microsoft, Oracle, and others. The global advanced analytics market is expected to grow by 2027 \$ 23.1 billion by 56.2.

Basic approaches to fraud detection

Most of the methods used for fraud detection (fraud detection) solve the classification problem. Which of the two classes they belong to requires the existence of objects known in advance as fraud or fraud (and in large enough quantities to build a quality model). Such methods belong to the class supervised learning (learning with a teacher).

In our task, it is necessary to identify potential fraudsters without information about which class this or that observation belongs to.

The problem of clustering is solved at the initial stages of research. Its solution helps to better understand the data, its nature.

The great advantage of cluster analysis is that it allows you to divide objects not one by one, but by a whole set of properties.

**Keywords:** Data Mining, fraud detection, supervised learning, unsupervised learning



## CORRELATION BETWEEN METHODS

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### ABSTRACT

Grammar Translation Method first was used in the twenty century. This method was used to help students to read and comprehend target language. This method help students to differianciate between their native language and target language. If students understand similarities and differencies they will better understand target language. Firstly this method involves high-intermediate level English class in the Colombia University. Students read Pollution reading passage. After students read passage teacher ask students to translate the few lines they have just read Turkish language. The teacher helps him with new vocabulary items. When the students finished reading and translating the content the teacher asks them in Turkish if they have questions . What is the exhaust fume? The teacher replies egzoz qazi then she continues in Turkish to explain what is car and plane and ship. Another student says “no understand extremely “Teacher translates “asiri” Since the students have no more questions the teacher asks them to write the answers to the comprehension questions at the end of context. The questions are in English and the students are instructed to write the answers to them in English. such as What is pollution? Pollution is making air dirty.

In addition to questions that ask for information contained within the reading passage the students answer two types of question such as Do you think teachnology cause pollution? why or why not? the other question requires the students to relate the passage to their own experience. For example Have you thought recycling sth in your circumstance?

Announcing the next activity the teacher asks the students to turn over the page in their text. There is a list of words there. “pollution” “protect” “industrial waste” “factory smoke” “natural resources” They are told that some of these are review words and that others are new to them. If no one knows Turkish equivalent the teacher gives it . the students are given “noisy” “dirty” “ugly” “smoky” and “clean”

These words all have antonyms in the reading passage.

Noisy –silent

Ugly-beautiful

Clean-dirty

When they have finished this exercise the teacher reminds them that English words that look like Turkish words are called cognates The English “ty” she says for example often corresponds to the Turkish “li” “lu” “lül” “lı” The teacher asks the students to find other examples in the context hands go up “tranquility”

The next section of the chapter deals with grammar. Teacher teach “should” “ought to”

They should make less noisy; We should clean our environment. In this grammar translation method is teacher centered. Students are passive. The atmosphere is traditional. Teacher is authority. There is not student-student interaction. In this method vocabulary and grammar are emphasized. Reading and writing are the primary skills that students work on. The students



mostly used their native language. Grammar thought deductively. Literary language superior to spoken language. Culture is considered as literature and fine arts. Pronunciation pay attention a little bit. Generally student memorize the words apply them in their reading and writing.

Teacher uses translation technique, comprehension questions, cognates, antonyms/synonyms.

Total physical response is also called Comprehension Approach. It is called this because it gives importance to listening comprehension. James Asher research claimed that language learning starts with understanding and ends with production. Students should speak when the students self-confidence is boosted. This method fits with Lexical Approach although lexical approach isn't method. Firstly teacher says that didn't speak just listen carefully. Teacher takes four students in front of class and sit on chairs. Teacher says "stand up" volunteers stand up teacher says "sit down" "volunteers sit down". Teacher says "turn around" "students turn around" teacher repeats same activity again and again then teacher adds more activities "walk" "stop" "jump" "rise your hand" "drop your hand" "Students do these activities again and again. Students follow teacher commands. After teacher students do these activities themselves.

Next the teacher turns to the rest of class and gives the following commands to the students in the back row. After that volunteers command rest of the class.

Meaning in the target language can often convey with actions. Instruction should address the right hemisphere of the brain, which controls nonverbal behavior. The target language should be presented in chunks not just word by word. Students should understand target language before speaking. Students for beginner level initially learn one part of language quickly by moving their bodies. While teacher is using imperatives she can control student's behavior. If students learn imperatives they feel successful and low anxiety. When teacher gives command such as jump she makes lesson fun. Spoken language should be emphasized more than written language. When students make mistake in the first speaking teacher can tolerate it.

Teacher's goal is to reduce stress when they learn foreign language. In this method teacher is director. Students are imitators. Teacher gives same opportunity all of students to demonstrate in the target language. Teacher interacts with whole group of students. Teacher never forces students to speak in the target language. Perfection shouldn't be main aim. In this method vocabulary and grammar structures are emphasized over other language areas. Teacher will know immediately whether students perform teacher's action or not.

At first to clarify meaning teacher performs the actions with the students. Later students perform alone. Students performance tell the teacher whether or not the students understand. Teacher uses role reversal. Asher says that students will want to speak after ten or twenty hours of instruction although some students may take longer. Teacher uses action sequence technique. For example point the window, walk the window and touch the window.

Direct method isn't new as Grammar Translation method. It is applied by language teachers for many years. Since Grammar translation method wasn't very effective in preparing students to use the target language communicatively Direct Method became popular. Direct method isn't allowed to translate any word or sentences. The name of direct method receives from meaning is to be conveyed directly in the target language. Direct method is used with lower level secondary school.

Teacher gives paragraph about holiday. Students read a sentence from reading passage at the beginning of the lesson. After students finish reading they are asked if they have questions. A





student asks what a beach means The teacher draw sea and people to illustrate beach.The student nods and says I understand.Another student asks what sun means teacher draw it on the board. After students ask all of questions teacher asks own questionsand reminds the class to answer in a full sentence.

Do we swim in the summer?;Do we eat watermelon in the summer?do you sunbathe in the summer?

Do we wear swimsuit?Do we dive in the sea?Do we play volleyball in the summer?The question and answer session continues for a few more minutes.Finally teacher invites the students to ask questions.Teacher corrects pronunciation of “sunbathe”We swim on the sea .Teacher gives choice such as on the sea or in the sea?

After students asked ten questions the teacher begins asking questions and making statements again.But with on,at,to,in ,between,with. Such as Students don't go .....school.People is lying ..... the sand.Children play .....their friends.Nany sit down ...child and table.

Finally the teacher asks the students to take out their notebooks and he gives them dictation.

Reading in the target language should e taught from the beginning of language instruction.However reading skill should be developed with speaking.Language is primarily speech.Culture contains more than fine arts.Teacher should demonstrate not explain or translate.It is desirable that students make a direct association between target language form and meaning.Students ought to learn to think in the target language as soon as possible.Vocabulary is acquired more naturally if students use it in a full sentences rather than memorize word lists.The purpose of language learning is communication.Pronunciation should be worked on right from the beginning of language instruction.

Teacher gives choice when they make mistakes.Self-correction facilitates language learning.Lessons should contain conversational activity.Students should be encouraged to speak as much as possible.Grammar taught inductively not deductively from examples,from sentences,from context.Writing is an important skill to be developed from the beginning of language instruction.

Students should think in the target language.Students communicate with eachother by asking questions.Students feeling isn't mentioned.Students study everyday speech in the target language.Teacher work on four skills but oral communication is basic.Teacher uses various techniques tries to get students involved in the lesson.Such as reading aloud,question and answer exercise,getting students to self correct,conversation practice,fill-in the blank exercise,dictation,map drawing,paragraph writing.

Mind likes any other muscle requires exercise and training.Language learning which involved the memorization of grammatical rules and vocabulary items together with massive translation could be an appropriate mental activity for strengthening the mind.

Skinner proposed a new learning theory called behaviourism .In this theory he argued that leaning can be explained in terms of the association between stimulus and response.According to the Skinner theory learning as a process of habit formation takes place in organisms,through the reinforcement of a mechanical relation between stimulus and desirable response.They completely ignored the role of mind and in the formation of verbal behavior.



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Humanistic psychology regarded a learner as a whole person who has affective and biological as well as cognitive dimensions and thus can learn only if they are in emotionally appropriate condition. Behaviorist claimed that all learners mechanically produce the same responses to the same stimulus regardless of the various factors that affect the learner in different way thus emotions attitudes, motivations, interests, needs and belief of learner are considered as influential factor in language learning.

Cognitivism in contrast this school of psychology has been mainly concerned with the role of mind and cognition in learning. A subel mentalistic view towards learning hold that the mind is active agent which constantly analyzes the information received and stores them in the memory. They contend that learning is controlled basically by the individual not by surrounding.

Generative view Chomsky differentiated deep structure from performance on the other. Chomsky further proposed that they are two kinds of rules in language. Generative rules are used to make deep structure. Transformational rules are employed to change the deep structure into surface structure. Although according to this view linguistic knowledge of native speaker consists of phonology, lexicon and syntax .

The structural view focus on the observation of human languages in the form of everyday speech rather than the language used in literary form.

**Key words:** Grammar Translation method, Direct method, Total physical response and cognitivism, structural view, faculty psychology.



## MEMETİKANİN ATALAR SÖZLƏRİNƏ TƏTBİQİ APPLYING MEMETICS TO PROVEBS

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### XÜLASƏ

Atalar sözünün tərkib hissələrini təsvir etməzdən əvvəl, onun uyğunluq anlayışını və uyğunlaşdırıldığı memetika sahəsini təqdim etmək vacibdir. Memetika və ya memologiya, mem adlı öz-özünə təkrarlanan mədəni vahidlərin öyrənilməsidir. Memetika mədəni təkamülü şərh etmək üçün bir nəzəriyyədir. R.Dawkins "Egoist gen" (1976) kitabında bir fərddən digərinə ötürülən mədəni məlumatların saxlanması və yayılması vahidi kimi "mem" anlayışını təqdim edib. Müəllifin fikrincə, mədəni məlumatların ötürülməsində mem genetik məlumatın ötürülməsi üçün bir gen kimi çıxış edir, yəni mem canlı təkrarlana bilən replikatorudur. Genlər xromosomlarda lokallaşdırıldığı kimi, memlər də komplekslər – memokomplekslər əmələ gətirir. Daha sonra informasiya mühitinə "mem" anlayışı tətbiq olundu. Məlumat vahidi kimi mem elmi biliklərə, ədəbiyyata, atalar sözlərinə, filmlərə, lətifələrə, musiqiyə, reklam şüarlarına, məşhur ifadələrə, və s. aiddir. Memetika konsepsiyasına görə, memlər replikasiya və təqlid prinsipləri vasitəsilə mədəniyyət və ideyaların yayılmasını təşviq edir.

Mematikanın paremiologiyaya tətbiq oluna bilməsi üçün seçim meyarlarında atalar sözlərinin şifahi ənənədə dərin kök salması və ifadə formasını, mədəni irs olma özəlliyini nəzərə almaq lazımdır. Atalar sözlərini memetik yanaşma ilə təsvir etmək olar : yalnız ən uyğun, seçilmiş atalar sözləri mem daşıyıcılarının psixi leksikonuna daxil olur və onların yayılmasına imkan verir. Köhnəlməmək üçün hətta təsbit olunmuş ifadələr replikasiya dövrünü davam etdirməlidir; faydalılığını ötüb keçən və ya zamanla ayaqlaşma bilməyənlər istifadədən çıxır və yalnız lüğətlərdə sağ qalır. Bu baxımdan atalar sözünün təkrarlanmasının təsvirində memetik yanaşma məhsuldar sayıla bilər. Atalar sözlərinin mematik funksiya daşıyıcısı olması onlar haqqında belə fikrin formalaşmasına müvəffəq olmuşdur- uğurlu atalar sözü təkrarlana bilən, hər dövrdə aktuallığını qoruyan və ya zamanın tələbinə cavab verərək semantik mənasını saxlayıb, predmetik transformasiyalara məruz qalan atalar sözləridir. Atalar sözlərinə mematik yanaşmanı üç mərhələdə təsvir etmək olar -atalar sözünü eşitmək, onu yaddaşda saxlamaq və sözügedən atalar sözündən onu əbədləşdirmək üçün istifadə etmək bu da öz növbəsində onun yayılması deməkdir.

Müasir zamanda internet memlərində atalar sözlərindən istifadə fenomeni aşağıdakı elmi perspektivlər üçün əhəmiyyətlidir:

1. Paremioloji minimumları (cəmiyyətin bütün üzvlərinin bildiyi və ya orta yaşlı bir insanın bilməsi gözlənilən atalar sözləri toplusu) təyin etmək cəhdlərində,
2. Kütləvi informasiya vasitələrinin alar sözlərinin təhlil və tətbiqinə vasitəçi olması.

**Açar sözlər :** memetika, paremiologiya, atalar sözləri, mem.



## ABSTRACT

Before describing the constituent parts of a proverb, it is important to introduce the concept of coherence and the field of memetics to which it is adapted. Memetics, or memeology, is the study of self-replicating cultural units called memes. Memetics is a theory to explain cultural evolution. R. Dawkins in his book "The Selfish Gene" (1976) introduced the concept of "meme" as a unit of storage and dissemination of cultural information transmitted from one individual to another. According to the author, in the transmission of cultural information, a meme acts as a gene for the transmission of genetic information, that is, a meme is a living replicator. Just as genes are localized on chromosomes, memes also form complexes - memocomplexes. Later, the concept of "meme" was applied to the information environment. As a unit of information, a meme can refer to scientific knowledge, literature, proverbs, movies, anecdotes, music, advertising slogans, popular phrases, etc. According to the concept of memetics, memes promote the spread of culture and ideas through the principles of replication and imitation.

In order for memetics to be applied to paremiology, the selection criteria should take into account the fact that proverbs are deeply rooted in the oral tradition and the form of expression, the peculiarity of being a cultural heritage. Proverbs can be described with a memetic approach: only the most relevant, selected proverbs enter the mental lexicon of meme bearers and allow them to spread. Even fixed expressions must continue a cycle of replication to avoid obsolescence; those that have outlived their usefulness or cannot keep up with the times fall out of use and survive only in dictionaries. From this point of view, the memetic approach can be considered fruitful in the description of proverb repetition. The fact that proverbs are carriers of a memetic function has succeeded in forming such an opinion about them - successful proverbs are proverbs that can be repeated, maintain their relevance in every era, or respond to the demands of the time and retain their semantic meaning and undergo subjective transformations. The memetic approach to proverbs can be described in three stages. -hearing a proverb, memorizing it, and using proverb, which in turn means spreading it.

The phenomenon of using proverbs in Internet memes in modern times is important for the following scientific perspectives: 1. In attempts to determine paremiological minimums (a set of proverbs known by all members of society or expected to be known by a middle-aged person), 2. Mediating in the analysis and application of proverbs by mass media.

**Keywords:** memetics, paremiology, proverbs, meme



## THE ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY IN TEACHING AND LEARNING ENGLISH

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### ABSTRACT

The article describes the role and place of information technologies in foreign language teaching. The effectiveness of their application in the development of pupils and students' communicative abilities is shown.

The relevance of the article is that the application of constantly developing technology to the field of education is one of the most important issues, and the use of ICT in teaching English is a very relevant topic. However, there are currently many issues that need to be resolved regarding the use of ICT in language teaching. The most important of these issues is the development of English as a means of communication, which is taught using ICT.

It has been shown that the use of information technologies in teaching reading and writing in English classes helps to increase the effectiveness of the learning process, its individualization, active pedagogical interaction between the teacher and students, create optimal opportunities and conditions for the creative use of information in the independent cognitive activity of students.

It has been shown that it is difficult to imagine modern English classes without the use of ICT in the teaching process. Their use expands the scope of the teaching process, increases its practical orientation, as well as the use of ICT and Internet resources in the English language class allows the teacher to more fully implement the entire spectrum of methodical, pedagogical and psychological principles. The use of computer educational programs in English classes increases the efficiency of solving communicative problems, develops various types of speech activity of pupils and students, and forms a stable motivation of learners for foreign language activity in class.

It was noted that without the use of ICT in the teaching process, it is difficult to imagine modern English lessons.

**Keywords:** communicative competence, skills, information technology, methods, multimedia resources.



## EFFECT OF LANGUAGE ORIGIN ON SOCIETY

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### ABSTRACT

The article covers the topic of the influence of the origin of the language on society.

It is believed that the origin of the language was caused by a social need. A means of communication, namely, such a means is language, could not arise outside of communication and outside of social relations. Language and society are closely related to each other. Just as there can be no language outside of society, so society cannot exist without language. Their influence on each other is mutual. Language is a complex system of phonetic, lexical and grammatical means, which is an instrument for expressing thoughts, feelings, wills and serving as the most important means of communication between people. Language plays a very significant role in public life, it is the basis of mutual understanding, social peace and development. It has an organizing function in relation to society. The influence of language on the development of social relations is evidenced, first of all, by the fact that language is one of the consolidating factors in the formation of a nation. It is, on the one hand, a prerequisite and condition for its occurrence, and on the other hand, the result of this process.

The article also lists the main directions of society's influence on the language: the relationship of the origin of the language with the emergence of human society; social conditioning of language development; social stratification of the language; social components in the structure of language units; the conscious impact of society on the language and its functioning.

Social factors do not affect the language in a straight way: they can speed up or slow down the pace of language evolution, contribute to the restructuring of individual sections of the language system.

**Key words:** language and society, communication, social relations, social factors, society.





## THE EVOLUTION OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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### ABSTRACT

When traveling to different countries, you always have a very high probability of hearing English speech. This means one thing: English is an integral part of intercultural communication. Obviously, at the moment, English is defined as the international and most widely spoken language all over the world. More than 400 million people speak English as their native language, 300 million use it as a second language, and another 500 million speak English to some extent. In many countries, English holds a very important place as the language of diplomacy, trade and business. 90% of global transactions are made in English. World financial funds and exchanges operate in English. Largest companies and corporations use English no matter what country they are in. The popularity of English as a foreign language is widespread in schools all over the world. The largest educational centers and the most famous universities are English-speaking. In countries where English is the second state language, students prefer to study in English. Thus, thanks to the knowledge of the English, you can get a good education and build a successful career.

Countries seeking integration set themselves the task of achieving international cooperation by actively applying knowledge of the English language. Globalization and the development of the Internet lead to communication between representatives of different nations; the ability to master communication skills in English helps to better understand each other.

The history of the English language is divided into three periods: Old English, Middle English and New English. It is important to note that this division is conditional, because the language existed among the tribes that inhabited the British Isles, long before the conquest of Britain by Caesar or the spread of Christianity in the country.

**Key words:** English speech, native language, intercultural communication, development



## COMPARISON BETWEEN AMERICAN ENGLISH AND BRITISH ENGLISH

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### ABSTRACT

The article provides the main differences between British English and American English on the basis of real examples. Very often, learners of English are faced with a choice: which of these two versions of the language is closer to them and which one they should learn. After all, the difference is not only in pronunciation, but also in the spelling and translation of words. Despite globalization and interpenetration of cultures, the difference between American and British English is still obviously visible. Of course, the difference is not so huge that the residents of these two countries do not understand each other at all, but still, it exists. This applies not only to pronunciation, but also to spelling and even grammar. You need to know the differences in order to avoid awkward situations during communication and to choose the right expressions depending on which native speaker of English you are communicating with at the moment. At the end of the article, a whole list of words will be given that have different meanings in American and British English.

The British accent is known far beyond the borders of England, most people try to imitate it and learn exactly this “correct English” version. British English is abbreviated as BrE and American English as AmE. The difference exists not only between these options, but also within each country. So, for example, in the south of the USA people speak quite different accent than in New York, and in Edinburgh (Scotland) they have their own characteristics that are not typical, for example, for the residents of London.

**Key words:** British English, American English, accent, characteristics, interpenetration.



## XIX ƏSRİN SONU XX ƏSRİN ƏVVƏLLƏRİNDƏ AZƏRBAYCAN AŞIQ ŞEİRİNDƏ TÜRK TƏKKƏ ŞEİR ƏNƏNƏLƏRİNİN TƏZAHÜRÜ

MANIFESTATION OF THE TRADITIONS OF TURKISH TAKKA POETRY IN  
AZERBAIJANIAN ASHUG POETRY OF THE END OF THE XIX - BEGINNING OF THE XX  
CENTURY

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### ÖZƏT

Təsəvvüf bir fəlsəfi-ədəbi sistem kimi klassik ədəbiyyatın hərəkətverici qüvvəsi şəklində diqqət çəkir. Amma bu təsir ədəbiyyatımızda təkcə klassik nümunələrlə qısıtlı qalmayıb folklor mətnlərinə, ən əsas da aşiq sənətinə dərinlən nüfuz etmişdir. Erkən orta əsrlərdə meydana gələn aşiq sənəti, qısa müddətdə yarandığı bölgənin müxtəlif regional xüsusiyyətlərini özündə cəmləşdirən fərqli aşiq məktəblərinin formalaşmasına gətirib çıxardı.

Azərbaycan ərazisində 4 fərqli aşiq məktəbi fəaliyyət göstərmişdir. 1. Anadolu aşiq məktəbi; 2. Şirvan aşiq məktəbi; Təbriz aşiq məktəbi; 4. Göyçə aşiq məktəbi. “Aşiq məktəblərində islami dəyərlərin, ayrı-ayrı təriqət görüşlərinin, təsəvvüf baxışlarının, sufi dəyərlərinin, allaha və allahın yaratdığı mənəvi dəyərlərə qovuşma müxtəlifliyi diqqəti cəlb edir. Hər bir məktəbin ifa tərz, repertuar ənənəsi birbirindən müəyyən əlamətlərlə fərqlənir. Məsələn, Anadolu aşiq məktəbi Yunis İmrənin yaradıcılığında təsəvvüf görüşlərini, sufi baxışlarını ifadə edən qüdrətli yaradıcılıq məktəbi idisə, zaman keçdikcə onun özünün daxilində allaha aşiqlik düşüncəsindən allahın yaratdığı real, təbii, gözlə görünən, dərk edilib səcdə olunan gözəlliklərin tərənnümünə meyl yaranmağa başladı. Və getdikcə aşiq yaradıcılığında real gözəlliklərin tərənnümü üstün mövqə qazandı”. Aşiq şeirinin təsəvvüflə bu qədər yaxından bağlılığını zənnimizcə sufizmin milli xarakteri ilə etmək daha düzgün olar. İlk dəfə 1919-cu ildə Mehmet Fuad Köprülü tərəfindən işlədilən “türk mütəsəvvüfləri” ifadəsi diqqətləri təsəvvüfün milli xarakterinə yönəltdi. “İslam mədəniyyəti tarixində böyük rol oynamış ərəb, fars, türk üçlüyü başqa sahələrdə olduğu kimi sufizmin yaranma, formalaşma inkişafında da əvəzsiz rol oynadı”. Sufizmin milli-etnik müstəvidə təsnif etsək bu mənşərə ilə qarşılaşırıq. 1. Bağdad məktəbinin əsas olduğu Ərəb sufizmi; 2. Mərkəzi Nişapur olan Xorasanın bir hissəsini əhatə edən Fars sufizmi; 3. Mərkəzi Türküstan, Azərbaycan, Anadolunu əhatə edən Türk sufizmi. Türk sufizmi digər məktəblərdən fərqli olaraq özündə xalq sufizmini (qam-şaman görüşləri) də ehtiva edən görüşləri əks etdirirdi. Aşiq-aşiq paralelləri də, səma rəqsləri də, məhəbbət dastanlarındakı buta alaraq inisasiya keçən aşiq də məhz xalq sufi elementlərinin dominantlığı ilə izah olunmalıdır. Deyilənləri nəzərə alaraq Göyçə aşiq məktəbində təsəvvüf elementlərini bizcə aşağıdakı şəkildə qruplaşdırmaq mümkündür.

1. Aşıqların öz müəmmalarında, qıfıləndlərində istifadə etdikləri təsəvvüf terminologiyası;
2. İslam dini zəminində formalaşmış sufiliyin din ilə ortaq olan motivlərinə işarə etmək baxımından müraciət;
3. Sırf təsəvvüfi aspektdə - sufinin keçdiyi təkamül yolunun (şəriət-təriqət-məqifət-həqiqət) izahı kimi.

Bütün hallarda aşiq şeiri nə sırf təsəvvüf hadisəsi deyildi, nə də tamamilə qam-şaman ənənələri üzərində formalaşmışdır. Milli inanc sistemimizdəki atalar kultunun izləri aşiq şeirindəki sufi-irfani izlərin mənbəyi kimi qiymətləndirilməlidir.

**Açar sözlər:** aşiq məktəbləri, Göyçə aşiq məktəbi, aşiq şeiri, təkkə ədəbiyyatı, sufi simvolikası



## ABSTRACT

In the course of the study were studied the forms of manifestation of the traditions of Turkish takka poetry in Ashuk literature. Features of the Goyche ashug school, which occupies a unique place among Azerbaijani ashug schools, are the main research direction of the study. Before proceeding to the characterization of takka poetry, in order to draw attention to the national characteristics of Sufism literature, information was given about the Arabic, Persian and Turkish directions of Sufism. The works of Ashyg Ali and Ashyg Alesgar were taken as the basis for a study conducted on the verses of representatives of the Ashyg Goyje school. In all cases, Ashik's poetry was neither a purely Sufi phenomenon, nor fully formed on the traditions of the gam-shaman. Traces of the cult of ancestors in our national system of beliefs should be assessed as a source of Sufi-mystical traces in ashug poetry. If we classify Sufism at the national-ethnic level, we come across this tableau. 1. Arab Sufism based on the Baghdad school; 2. Persian Sufism covering a part of Khorasan, whose center is Nishapur; 3. Turkish Sufism covering Central Turkestan, Azerbaijan, Anatolia. Turkish Sufism, unlike other schools, reflected gatherings that included folk Sufism (gam-shaman gatherings). Love-love parallelisms in love epics, heavenly dances, and love initiated from bushes in love epics should be fully explained by the dominance of folk mystical elements. Taking into account what has been said, it is possible to group the elements of Sufism in Goyche Aşık school as follows.

1. Sufism terminology used by lovers in riddles and riddles;
2. A call to draw attention to the motifs of Sufism, which are shaped according to Islam and are shared with religion;
3. Completely from the perspective of Sufism - as an explanation of the path of evolution (Sharia-Tarikat-Ud-ul-Hakikat) that the Sufi goes through.

**Keywords:** ashiq schools, Goyche ashiq school, ashiq poetry, takka literature, Sufi simvols



## INTONATION IN MODERN ENGLISH AND THE ABILITY OF ITS FUNCTIONS TO GENERATE VARIABILITY

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### ABSTRACT

The article is about intonation and its functions for creating variability in modern English. Intonation is a set of prosodic characteristics of a sentence: tone (speech melody), loudness, tempo of speech and its individual segments, rhythm, phonation features. Together with stress, it forms the prosodic system of the language. Unlike segmental phonetic units (phonemes) and differential features that do not have their own content plan, all intonation units are two-sided, in other words, they are signs that express one or another meaning.

When talking about English speech in the article, “what can we observe when we study the variability in pitch level, and what is the linguistic significance of the phenomenon we observe?” such questions have been answered. From the point of view of evaluating intonation while observing the pronunciation of a single syllable, which is a short part of speech, the intonation of several monosyllabic words was considered. This gives us a simple comparative interpretation of the subject.

It should be noted that while talking about tone variability, some information was also given about its function. After describing some details of the form of intonation, some functions of intonation are discussed. Functions such as Communicative, Syntactic, Modality and Logical are distinguished.

It was touched upon the issue of tones in English being processed with different scales and expressing different nuanced relationships.

The fact that the place of the tonal syllable is linguistically important, and that its place usually occurs in the last lexical words of the tonal unit, was shown by examples.

At the end of the article, it was mentioned that intonation determines where the logical center of the sentence is located.

**Key words:** intonation, variability, tone, phonetic units, tonal syllable.



**ВЛИЯНИЕ ТРАДИЦИОННОГО НАЦИОНАЛЬНОГО КОСТЮМА ТЮРКСКИХ  
НАРОДОВ НА МИРОВУЮ МОДНУЮ ИНДУСТРИЮ**  
**THE INFLUENCE OF TRADITIONAL NATIONAL COSTUME OF THE TURKIC  
PEOPLE IN THE GLOBAL FASHION INDUSTRY**

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**АННОТАЦИЯ**

В статье рассказывается о различных направлениях развития народных традиций в костюме, о самобытности, оригинальности национальной одежды, ее конструкции, форме, цвете, декоративном оформлении, технологии обработки, продиктованные различными культурными традициями, условиями жизни и деятельности человека. Основным содержанием представляется использование национального костюма, как источника творчества для художников- модельеров, дизайнеров. Этот богатейший источник позволяет добиться больших успехов благодаря заимствованию из него различной информации, идей и элементов высокого декоративного искусства. Кроме того, обращение к национальным ценностям служит делу эстетического и патриотического воспитания молодёжи. В ходе эволюции национальные костюмы тюркских народов внесли свой вклад в общепринятый теперь современный костюм.

Если рассмотреть конструкции традиционной народной одежды, то мы увидим, что в основе лежит выверенная веками простота кроя в сочетании с богатством декора. Одежда азербайджанцев в основных чертах была единой во всех историко-этнографических зонах, что свидетельствует об их исторически сложившейся этнической общности. Незначительные различия в одежде отражают локальные особенности единого азербайджанского национального костюма. Следует отметить также, что в ноябре 2014 года на 9-й сессии ЮНЕСКО традиционное искусство и символика кялагаи, его изготовление и ношение были включены от Азербайджана в список нематериального культурного наследия ЮНЕСКО.

В статье также отмечается, что важной задачей является создание электронного банка данных национального народного костюма, так как фонды музеев недоступны для большинства специалистов и невозможно измерить геометрические параметры одежды, их можно только рассматривать визуально.

**Ключевые слова:** Тюркские, Народные, Национальная, Традиция, Одежда, Костюм





## ABSTRACT

The article tells about the various directions in the development of folk traditions in costume, about the originality, originality of national clothing, its design, shape, color, decorative design, processing technology, dictated by various cultural traditions, living conditions and human activities. The main content is the use of the national costume as a source of creativity for fashion designers and designers. This richest source makes it possible to achieve great success by borrowing various information from it, as well as ideas and elements of high decorative art. In addition, the appeal to national values serves the cause of the aesthetic and patriotic education of young people. In the course of evolution, the national costumes of the Turkic peoples have contributed to the now generally accepted modern costume.

If we consider the designs of traditional folk clothing, we will see that it is based on the simplicity of the cut, verified over the centuries, combined with the richness of the decor. The clothes of Azerbaijanis in general terms were the same in all historical and ethnographic zones, which testifies to their historically established ethnic community. Minor differences in the clothes of the population reflect the local features of the single Azerbaijani national costume. It should also be noted that in November 2014, at the 9th session of UNESCO, the traditional art and symbolism of the kelaghay, its manufacture and wearing were included from Azerbaijan in the UNESCO list of intangible cultural heritage.

The article also notes that an important task is to create an electronic data bank of the national folk costume, since museum funds are inaccessible to most specialists and it is impossible to measure the geometric parameters of clothing, they can only be viewed visually.

**Key words:** Turkic, Folk, National, Tradition, Clothing, Costume



## THE PERCEPTION OF THE LINGUISTIC PICTURE OF THE WORLD FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF A PERSON

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### ABSTRACT

The article discusses the perception of the linguistic picture of the world from the point of view of a person. The linguistic picture of the world objectively reflects the perception of the world by the carriers of this culture, but the human reflection is not mechanical, it is creative character.

The components of the picture of the world are heterogeneous and represent images and concepts. Images, from the point of view of psychology, are pictures formed in the mind while we mean a broad understanding of the word "picture": any perceptual, objectively existing or invented mental formation. These can be visual, auditory and tactile. The perception of the world is largely determined, on the one hand, by belonging individual to various communities and, on the other hand, his personal characteristics: education, occupation, age, gender. As for abstract concepts, it is hardly possible to talk about images in this connection.

A person perceives the picture of the world not as a chaotic heap of facts and objects, but as "an ordered set of knowledge about reality, formed in the public consciousness."

The picture of the world also contains an ethnic component, which is represented by a linguistic picture of the world and a set of traditions, customs, beliefs, superstitions, that is, the fact that predetermines the ethnic stereotype of the behavior of representatives of a particular ethnic group. There are also other components of the picture of the world that are not perceptual. We mean concepts - logically formulated general thoughts about classes of objects and phenomena. In formal logic distinguishes between the volume and content of the concept. By volume is meant the set (class) of objects that make up this concept reflected in the mind; the content of a concept is a set of properties and attributes of objects reflected in the mind.

**Key words:** perceptual and mental formation, concept, superstitions



## THE CONCEPT OF "CULTURE " IN MODERN TRANSLATION STUDIES

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### **ABSTRACT**

The question of defining such a complex concept as "culture" is one of the most controversial in modern humanities, including linguistics.

Due to its complexity culture can be described in various terms, classified on various grounds and presented in various typologies. None of the existing classifications or typologies provide a description of culture.

The concept of "culture" is approached from different positions, for example from sociological, from anthropological, from philosophical that arises and existing at the intersection of the individual and society. However, almost all definitions of culture are unified in one thing-this is a characteristics or way of human life and not animals.

Non-culture, which is nature, is thus the antonym of culture in the broadest sense of the word. Not in all cases, however, a natural object can be separated from a cultural object. For example, it cannot be said that the fruits of agricultural crops are unequivocally the creation of human hands, but at the same time they are cultivated by selection, and even by genetic engineering. The same can be said about many breeds of domestic dogs, cows, etc. There are a lot of such cultivated objects of nature, and, apparently, their number will grow. However, this circumstance does not change anything in the above understanding of the relationship between nature and culture, in essence, the difference between them.

Summarizing all of the above, we can conclude that culture is a huge integral phenomenon that makes people inhabiting a certain space, from a simple population to the people, nation. By space, in this case, we mean not just a certain geographical area, but, first of all, the space of the cultural environment, which has not only length, but also depth.

**Key words:** classification, culture, phenomenon



## COGNITIVE LINGUISTICS AND ITS BASIC PRINCIPLES

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### ABSTRACT

The article provides detailed information on the concept of cognitive linguistics, its history, directions, sections, main principles, functions and role, discusses the current state of cognitive linguistics and its prospects.

Cognitive linguistics is considered to be one of interdisciplinary cognitive science areas. In other words, cognitive linguistics covers a fairly large scope of knowledge. Many researchers address to cognitive linguistics for the cognitive explanation of various linguistic phenomena. Cognitive linguistics also has similarities with some other currents of linguistics. It is based on the position that human behavior and activities are largely dictated by his knowledge, and linguistic behavior - by linguistic knowledge.

The characteristic features of cognitive linguistics also include the desire to combine several areas of individual research programs into a whole. In the study of cognitive linguistics, two essential language functions are considered as independent disciplines - communicative, where language is considered as a means of communication, and cognitive, where language is studied as an instrument of thought. As modern cognitive linguistics is developing in parallel in different countries, there are differences in approaches, categorical and terminological apparatus, understanding of the main tasks and methods used.

Cognitive linguistics studies language as a cognitive mechanism which plays an essential role in encoding and transforming information. Cognitive linguistics is an actively developing linguistic area that significantly influences the direction of modern world linguistic science. Methods of cognitive linguistics are developed not only by linguists, but also by representatives of very different areas (for example, psychology, cognitive science, philosophy, neuroscience, computer science). This explains the fact that cognitive linguistics has repeatedly changed its direction in the course of existence. Today, cognitive linguistics can be called one of the most modern spheres of linguistic research.

**Key words:** cognitive linguistics, interdisciplinary, linguistic phenomena, communicative, mechanism.



## ERGONOMIC EVALUATION OF PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT USED IN THE PANDEMIC PROCESS

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### ABSTRACT

Over the past two decades, the world has witnessed a series of epidemics of infectious diseases with high rates of transmission. Currently, we are still going through a pandemic period that has affected the livelihood, social life, and most importantly, the health of billions of people physically and spiritually. This pandemic process, called COVID-19, has affected all countries and people around the world.

In this process, the need for personal protection and equipment of all people, especially healthcare workers, has increased in the fight and protection against the pandemic.

Protecting frontline health workers is very important. Personal protective equipment, including medical masks, respirators, gloves, aprons, overalls, high-visibility clothing, and eye protection, have become priority and mandatory protective equipment for healthcare workers and others caring for COVID-19 patients.

Personal protective equipment has areas of use such as protection of the head, eyes, hearing, respiratory system, gloves and dressing.

The true level of protection of personal protective equipment, which is of critical importance, is possible only with equipment that is correctly installed and worn, properly used and prepared. Therefore, it is an expected feature that personal protective equipment should be ergonomic. At this point, in order not to encounter ergonomic problems, personal protective equipment should meet certain international conditions, and the designed equipment should be prepared with an approach that takes into account the user's body dimensions, environment, duties and working methods. In this context, in this study, it is aimed to evaluate personal protective equipment from an ergonomic point of view. For this purpose, due to the wide range of occupational fields in which personal protective equipment is used, this research focuses on the equipment problems that health care workers encounter while performing their profession and that sometimes endanger their life safety in the context of design and ergonomics.

**Keywords:** Ergonomics, personal protective equipment, safety, protective clothing, mask



## SUPPLY OF MAIN AND AUXILIARY MATERIALS OF TURKISH FASHION DESIGNERS IN THE PANDEMIC PROCESS

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### ABSTRACT

Certain materials are needed for the emergence of a product in production processes. These materials, which are examined in two main groups as main and auxiliary materials, are among the most important needs for all manufacturing sectors.

At this point, the smallest problem that can be experienced in all areas from production to the customer can lead to very serious problems and financial losses. In this process, which we refer to as the supply chain, the production of many different problems can be interrupted. Factors such as the economy of countries, war and epidemics affect not only the individual lives of people, but also all sectors, commercial or non-commercial, throughout the country and the world. The Covid-19 epidemic, which emerged especially in the last months of 2019, has adversely affected both the individual lives of people and all sectors around the world. The fact that all countries in the world go into closure within themselves and especially the closure of entrances and exits abroad to a certain extent constitutes the biggest infrastructure of the negative effects. In this process, which is defined as a pandemic, world trade has come to a standstill, and the transportation of main and auxiliary materials in production has led to the cessation of production, especially in foreign-dependent countries.

Turkey, which has become foreign-dependent in many materials and also makes its own production in many fields, has encountered many problems in this process. However, while there were negative processes for the textile and apparel sectors all over the world during the pandemic process, Turkey partially survived this pandemic process. Although Turkey, which is in an important position in the production of textiles and apparel, is dependent on foreign sources for many materials, the stance of Turkish fashion designers to use more domestic and national resources has partially reduced foreign dependency. In this context, it is aimed to reveal the problems experienced by Turkish fashion designers in the supply of main and auxiliary materials during the Covid-19 pandemic process and what kind of process they follow. For this purpose, the designers were interviewed with a semi-structured interview form and the data were obtained by using the document scanning method. As a result of the research, it was concluded that Turkish fashion designers did not experience problems in the supply of main and auxiliary materials during the pandemic process and that they spent the pandemic process mostly with domestic resources.

**Keywords:** Textile materials, Fashion, Main and auxiliary materials, Pandemic, Covid-19





**DÖVLƏT VEB SAYTLARININ SİSTEMİN İSTİFADƏYƏ YARARLILIQ ŞKALASI  
(SİYS) VASİTƏSİLƏ ÖLÇÜLMƏSİ VƏ İSTİFADƏYƏ YARARLILIQ  
PROBLEMLƏRİNİN ANALİZİ**

MEASUREMENT OF GOVERNMENT WEBSITES THROUGH THE SYSTEM  
USABILITY SCALE (SUS) AND ANALYSIS OF USABILITY PROBLEMS

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Müasir dövrdə dövlət və vətəndaş arasındakı münasibət olduqca inkişaf etmiş və rəqəmsallaşmışdır. Belə rəqəmsallaşma nəticəsində vətəndaşlar dövlət xidmətlərini onlayn şəkildə də yerinə yetirə bilər. Bu məqalənin məqsədi dövlət saytlarının istifadəyə yararlılığını və siravi vətəndaşların saytlardan istifadə zamanı qarşılaşdığı istifadəyə yararlılıq problemlərini araşdırmaqdır. Bu işdə bir neçə Azərbaycan dövlət saytları araşdırılmışdır. Tədqiqat zamanı saytların istifadəyə yararlılığına ünvanlanmış suallardan ibarət olan anketlərdən istifadə olunmuş və istifadəçilərə müəyyən xidmətləri yerinə yetirməsi üçün tapşırıqlar verilmişdir. İstifadəçilərin tapşırıqları yerinə yetirən zaman qarşılaşdığı problemlər müşahidə olunaraq qeydə alınmışdır. Aparılan müşahidələr nəticəsində müəyyən edilmişdir ki, istifadəçilərin bir qismi axtarış qutusu, menyu dizaynı kimi problemlərlə qarşılaşmışdır. Həmçinin, bəzi saytlar görmə qüsurlu istifadəçilərin istifadəsi üçün bir o qədər də yararlı deyildir. Verilən tapşırıqlardan sonra istifadəçilər ümumi olaraq saytların məhsuldar, istifadəyə yararlı, təqdim edilən informasiyaların uğurlu olduğunu bildirmişdirlər.

**Açar sözlər:** istifadəyə yararlılıq, istifadəçi, istifadəyə yararlılıq problemi, istifadəçi məmnunluğu, dövlət xidməti

**ABSTRACT**

Nowadays, the relationship between the state and citizens is highly developed and digitized. As a result of such digitization, citizens can perform public services online. The purpose of this article is to examine the usability of government websites and the usability problems that ordinary citizens face when using the website. In this study, several Azerbaijani state websites were investigated. During the research, questionnaires containing questions on the usability of the sites were used and tasks were given to users to perform certain services. Problems faced by users while performing tasks were observed and recorded. As a result of the observations, it was determined that some users encountered problems such as the search box and menu design. Also, some sites are not very suitable for use by visually impaired users. After the given tasks, the users generally reported that the sites were productive and usable and that the information provided was successful.

**Keywords:** usability, user, usability problem, user satisfaction, public service



## INTONATION IN MODERN ENGLISH AND THE ABILITY OF ITS FUNCTIONS TO GENERATE VARIABILITY

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### ABSTRACT

The article is about intonation and its functions for creating variability in modern English. Intonation is a set of prosodic characteristics of a sentence: tone (speech melody), loudness, tempo of speech and its individual segments, rhythm, phonation features. Together with stress, it forms the prosodic system of the language. Unlike segmental phonetic units (phonemes) and differential features that do not have their own content plan, all intonation units are two-sided, in other words, they are signs that express one or another meaning.

When talking about English speech in the article, “what can we observe when we study the variability in pitch level, and what is the linguistic significance of the phenomenon we observe?” such questions have been answered. From the point of view of evaluating intonation while observing the pronunciation of a single syllable, which is a short part of speech, the intonation of several monosyllabic words was considered. This gives us a simple comparative interpretation of the subject.

It should be noted that while talking about tone variability, some information was also given about its function. After describing some details of the form of intonation, some functions of intonation are discussed. Functions such as Communicative, Syntactic, Modality and Logical are distinguished.

It was touched upon the issue of tones in English being processed with different scales and expressing different nuanced relationships.

The fact that the place of the tonal syllable is linguistically important, and that its place usually occurs in the last lexical words of the tonal unit, was shown by examples.

At the end of the article, it was mentioned that intonation determines where the logical center of the sentence is located.

**Key words:** intonation, variability, tone, phonetic units, tonal syllable.



## AQRESİV DAVRANIŞ VƏ ONUN TƏZAHÜRÜNÜN ARADAN QALDIRILMASININ PSIXOLOJİ MƏSƏLƏLƏRİ

AGRESİF DAVRANIŞIN PSIXOLOJİK SORUNLARI VE GİDERİLMESİ

### AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ISSUES OF ELIMINATING ITS MANIFESTATION

Günel Əhməd qızı Mahmudzadə

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#### Xülasə

Aqressiv davranış insanın fərdi həyatının və cəmiyyətin həyatının ayrılmaz hissəsidir. Bu, əxlaqi-hüquqi normaların hüdudlarını aşaraq, dağıdıcı, insanın şəxsiyyətini məhv edən və başqaları üçün təhlükə yarada bilər. Eyni zamanda fərdlər, qruplar, icmalar və bütöv dövlətlər öz maraqlarını qorumaq, hüquqları uğrunda mübarizə aparmaq, məqsədlərinə çatmaq üçün aqressiv davranış vasitələrindən istifadə edirlər.

**Açar sözlər:** aqressiya, aqressiv hərəkətlər, davranış, yeniyetmə, insanlar.

#### Özet

Saldırgan davranış, bir kişinin bireysel yaşamının ve toplum yaşamının ayrılmaz bir parçasıdır. Bu ahlaki ve yasal normların sınırlarını aşar, yıkıcı olabilir, bir kişinin kişiliğini yok edebilir ve başkaları için tehlike yaratabilir. Aynı zamanda bireyler, gruplar, topluluklar ve tüm devletler çıkarlarını korumak, çıkarları için savaşmak için saldırgan davranış yöntemlerini kullanırlar. haklarına sahiptir ve amaçlarına ulaşır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** saldırganlık, saldırgan eylemler, davranış, ergen, insanlar.

#### Summary

Aggressive behavior is an integral part of a person's individual life and the life of society. This exceeds the limits of moral and legal norms, can be destructive, destroy a person's personality and create danger for others. At the same time, individuals, groups, communities and entire states use aggressive means of behavior to protect their interests, fight for their rights, and achieve their goals.

**Keywords:** aggression, aggressive actions, behavior, teenager, people.



## UÇUCU YAĞLARIN TOHUM ÇİMLENMESİ VE FİDE GELİŞİMİ ÜZERİNE ALLELOPATİK ETKİLERİ

### ALLELOPATHIC EFFECTS OF ESSENTIAL OILS ON SEED GERMINATION AND SEEDLING DEVELOPMENT

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#### ÖZET

Bitkilerin büyümeleri çevrelerindeki diğer bitkilerden etkilenmektedir. Bu etkileşim allelopati olarak adlandırılmıştır. Allelopati bir bitkinin diğerini çevreye saldırdığı kimyasal bileşiklerle dolaylı olarak veya doğrudan zararlı veya yararlı olarak etkilemesidir. Allelopatik etkileşim ise türün ekosistemin içerisinde olan organizmalar veya kendinden olanlar ile kimyasal etkileşim içerisine girmesi demektir. Allelopati değişik kimyasallarla ilgili olmakla birlikte, bu etkileşim çoğunlukla allelokimyasalların salınımı ile ilgilidir. Allelokimyasallar sekonder metabolit ürünü olup bitkilerin özelleşmiş hücrelerinde sentezlenmekte ve tüm bitki aksamalarında (kök, yaprak, gövde, çiçek, tohum vb) bulunabilmektedir. Sekonder metabolitlerce zengin olan tıbbi ve aromatik bitkilerin söz konusu etkileşimde önemli rolleri bulunmaktadır ve bu bitkiler allelokimyasalların birincil kaynaklarıdır. Allelokimyasalların atmosfere salınım şekillerinden biri olan buharlaşma ile aromatik bitkilerin bünyesindeki uçucu yağlar açığa çıkmaktadır. Uçucu yağlar, başlıca monoterpenler, seskiterpenler ve bunların oksijenli türevleri olan alkoller, aldehitler, esterler, eterler, ketonlar, fenoller ve oksitler gibi birçok kimyasal bileşimin birbiri içinde çözünerek homojen bir çözelti oluşturduğu ve uçucu özellikte olan kompleks bir karışımdır. Bazı tıbbi ve aromatik bitkilerden (*Origanum sp.*, *Lavandula angustifolia*, *Thymus vulgaris*, *Cuminum cyminum*, *Rosmarinus officinalis* vb) elde edilen uçucu yağların tohumlarda çimlenmeyi, bitkilerde büyümeyi ve gelişmeyi engellediği tespit edilmiştir. Bu nedenle uçucu yağların sentetik herbisitlere alternatif olabilme potansiyelleri oldukça yüksektir. Bu çalışmada uçucu yağların tohum çimlenmesi ve fide gelişimi üzerine allelopatik etkileri güncel literatür verileri ile tartışılması amaçlanmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Allelopati, Uçucu Yağ, Çimlenme, Tıbbi-Aromatik Bitki



## ABSTRACT

The growth of plants is affected by other plants in their environment. This interaction has been termed allelopathy. Allelopathy is the direct or indirect harmful or beneficial effect of one plant on another by the chemical compounds it releases into the environment. Allelopathic interaction means that the species enters into chemical interaction with the organisms in the ecosystem or with its own. Although allelopathy is related to different chemicals, this interaction is mostly related to the release of allelochemicals. Allelochemicals are secondary metabolite products and are synthesized in the specialized cells of plants and can be found in all plant parts (root, leaf, stem, flower, seed, etc.). Medicinal and aromatic plants rich in secondary metabolites have important roles in this interaction and these plants are the primary sources of allelochemicals. Evaporation, which is one of the forms of release of allelochemicals into the atmosphere, releases essential oils from aromatic plants. Essential oils are a complex mixture of volatile properties, where many chemical compounds such as monoterpenes, sesquiterpenes, and their oxygenated derivatives, alcohols, aldehydes, esters, ethers, ketones, phenols, and oxides, dissolve in each other to form a homogeneous solution. It has been determined that essential oils obtained from some medicinal and aromatic plants (*Origanum* sp., *Lavandula angustifolia*, *Thymus vulgaris*, *Cuminum cyminum*, *Rosmarinus officinalis*, etc.) inhibit germination in seeds, growth, and development in plants. Therefore, the potential of essential oils to be an alternative to synthetic herbicides is quite high. This study is aimed to discuss the allelopathic effects of essential oils on seed germination and seedling growth with current literature data.

**Keywords:** Allelopathy, Essential Oil, Germination, Medicinal-Aromatic Plant



## ASPIR (*Carthamus tinctorius* L.) BİTKİSİNDEN ELDE EDİLEN ÇİÇEKLERİN KULLANIM ALANLARI

### USAGE AREAS OF FLOWERS OBTAINED FROM SAFFLOWER

(*Carthamus tinctorius* L.)

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### ÖZET

Aspir (*Carthamus tinctorius* L.), 3000 yıl öncesinde Ortadoğu'da kültüre alma çalışmaları yapılan önemli bir yağ bitkisidir. Dünyada 16 *Carthamus* türü teşhis edilmiş, ancak bunlar içerisinde sadece *C. tinctorius* türünün kültürü yaygınlık kazanmıştır. Yapılan araştırmalarda aspir çiçeklerinin içerdiği kırmızı-sarı rengi içeren pigmentlerin boyamada kullanıldığı, antik mısır dönemine ait mumyaların tabutlarında aspir tohumları ve çiçeklerinin bulunması, ayrıca hiyerogliflerde bitkinin sunulmasının resmedilmesi bitkinin o dönemde kullanıldığının göstergesi olduğu gibi bitkinin farklı kısımlarından yararlanıldığının da bir göstergesidir. Aspir bitkisinin kökeni her ne kadar çok eski zamanlara dayansa da günümüze tıbbi özellikleri ve çiçeklerinden elde edilen doğal boyar maddeler için yetiştiriciliği yapılarak gelmiştir. Dünyada yağ bitkisi olarak kullanılabileceğine yönelik çalışmalar 1920'lerin başlarında başlamıştır. Ülkemizde ilk defa 1929-1930 yıllarında yağ bitkisi olarak değerlendirilmeye alınan aspir bitkisinin ilk AR-GE çalışmaları bu dönemlerde başlamıştır. Yalancı safran olarak bilinen ve tek yıllık olarak yetiştiriciliği yapılan aspir bitkisi, dikenli ve dikensiz formları, sarı, kırmızı, turuncu ve krem renkli çiçekleri ile oldukça gösterişli ve kurak koşullara nispeten dayanıklı önemli bir endüstri bitkisidir. Aspir tarımı yapılan sahalarda hem tohum hasadı hem de çiçek hasadı yapmak mümkündür. Bu tarz bir üretim modelinde çiftçi daha fazla gelir elde edebilmektedir. Bu çalışmada aspir çiçeklerinin kullanım alanları ile biyolojik aktivitesi literatür çalışmaları ile değerlendirilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Aspir, Çiçek, Biyolojik Aktivite, Saflomin, Kartamin





## ABSTRACT

Safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius* L.) is an important oil plant that was cultivated in the Middle East 3000 years ago. There are 16 *Carthamus* species that have been identified worldwide, but only the culture of *C. tinctorius* species has become widespread. In the research, the red-yellow pigments contained in the safflower flowers were used in dyeing, the presence of safflower seeds and flowers in the mummies belonging to the ancient Egyptian period, and the depiction of the plant's presentation in hieroglyphs is an indication that the plant was used at that time, as well as the use of different parts of the plant. Despite its ancient origins, the safflower plant has been cultivated for its therapeutic benefits and natural dyestuffs produced from its flowers. The safflower plant used as an oil plant came to the fore in the early 1920s because of its seed oil content. In Türkiye, the safflower plant was initially assessed as an oil plant in 1929–1930. The safflower plant, known as false saffron and grown as an annual, is an important industrial plant that is gorgeous flowers with yellow, red, orange, and white colored flowers and is relatively resistant to drought conditions with its spiny and spineless forms. In safflower cultivated areas, both seeds and flowers can be harvested. It appears to be more profitable to cultivate it for both its flowers and seeds. In this study, the usage areas and biological activities of safflower flowers were evaluated with literature studies.

**Keywords:** Safflower, Flower, Biological Activity, Carthamin, Safflomin



**GENETİK KAYNAKLARIN KORUNMASI KAPSAMINDA HALK ELİNDE ISLAH PROJELERİNİN GENEL ÇERÇEVEDE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ**  
**EVALUATION OF PUBLIC BREEDING PROJECTS WITHIN THE CONSERVATION OF GENETIC RESOURCES IN GENERAL FRAMEWORK**

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**ÖZET**

Türkiye’ de son birkaç on yılda hayvansal üretimde yetiştirilecek hayvanların verim artışı yönündeki tercihler, kültür ırkları ile yoğun melezlemeler, tüketici tercihlerindeki değişim, direnç ve adaptasyon yeteneğinin zayıflaması, masrafların artması, yetiştirme ve bakımında yaşanan zorluklar sonucunda hayvan genetik kaynaklarımızda ciddi kayıplar yaşanmış, pek çok ırkımız tanımlanmadan yok olmuştur. Ülke hayvancılığının geliştirilmesi ve genetik kaynakların korunma konusunda Cumhuriyet tarihinin ilk olma özelliği taşımakta olan Halk Elinde Hayvan Islahı Ülkesel Projesi 2005 yılında başlatılmış olup birçok ilde uygulanan en kapsamlı hayvan ıslahı çalışması olmuştur. Her yıl yayınlanan destekleme Kararnamesiyle de hayvan genetik kaynaklarının yerinde korunması ve geliştirilmesi amacıyla Tarım ve Orman Bakanlığınca uygulanan proje kapsamındaki yetiştiricilere, koruma ve geliştirme sürüleri için büyükbaş ve küçükbaş hayvanlarda farklı olmak üzere hayvan başına destekleme ödemesi, ıslah programlarında olan ve yükümlülüklerini yerine getiren üreticilere tarımsal destekler kapsamında yılda bir ödeme yapılmaktadır. Bugüne kadar uygulanan genetik kaynakların korunmasına yönelik çalışmalar neticesinde; küçükbaş için nitelikli damızlık koç ve teke üretilmiştir. Bir yıl önceden ırk ve sayı bildirilmesi halinde ülkemizdeki bütün küçükbaş ırkların erkek damızlık ihtiyacı karşılanabilecek konuma gelmiştir. Sütten kesim ağırlığında % 15 canlı ağırlık artışı sağlanmıştır. Kasaplık çağ bir ay öne çekilmiştir. Bazı ırklarda ikizlik oranında % 20 artış sağlanmıştır. Üniversite-Kamu-STK Ar-Ge iş birliği geliştirilmiştir. Koyun-keçi ve manda yetiştirici birliklerinin kurulmasını hızlandırmıştır. Yetiştiricilerde kayıt tutma bilinci oluşturulmuştur. Verim artışları ve yavru ölümlerinin azalması sonucu verilen desteklerle birlikte yetiştiriciye ekstra kazanç elde etmiş konumuna getirmiştir. Projeye dahil işletmelerde yapılan hayvan satış fiyatları dahil olmayanlara göre yüksek ve daha çok talep görmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Hayvan Genetik Kaynakları, Halk Elinde Koruma, Halk Elinde Islah, Genetik Çeşitlilik



## ABSTRACT

In the last few decades in Turkey, there have been serious losses in our animal genetic resources. as a result of the preferences for increasing the yield of animals to be raised in animal production, intensive crosses with cultural breeds, weakening of resistance and adaptability, increased costs, difficulties in breeding and care changes, in consumer preferences, most of our animal breeds extinct before being identified. The National Animal Breeding Project in the Hands of the People, which is the first in the history of the Republic in terms of improving the country's livestock and protecting genetic resources, was initiated in 2005 and has been the most comprehensive animal breeding study implemented in many provinces. With the Support Decree published every year, the support payment per animal, different for bovine and ovine animals, to the breeders within the scope of the project implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for the purpose on-site protecting and developing animal genetic resources, within the scope of agricultural supports to the producers who are in the breeding programs and fulfill their obligations payment is made once a year. As a result of the studies on the protection of genetic resources applied to date; Qualified breeding rams and goats were produced for sheep and goats. If the breed and number are notified one year in advance, the male breeding needs of all sheep breeds in our country can be met. 15% live weight increase was achieved in weaning weight. Butchery age has been moved forward one month. In some breeds, 20% increase in twinning rate has been achieved. University-Public-NGO R&D cooperation has been developed. It accelerated the establishment of sheep-goat and buffalo breeders' associations. Awareness of record keeping has been created in breeders. It has brought the breeder to the position of gaining extra income with the support given as a result of the increase in yield and the decrease in pup mortality. The animal sales prices made in the enterprises included in the project are higher and more demanded than those not included.

**Keywords:** Animal Genetic Resources, Protection in the Hands of the Public, Improvement in the Hands of the People, Genetic Diversity



**BEYAZ ÇİÇEKLİ KARA LAHANA GENOTİPLERİNİN KOLZA ISLAHI VE ÇEŞİT  
GELİŞTİRMEDE ÖNEMLERİ**  
IMPORTANCE OF WHITE FLOWERING LEAFY CABBAGE GENOTYPES IN  
RAPESEED BREEDING AND CULTIVAR DEVELOPMENT

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**ÖZET**

*B. oleracea* L., diğer Brassica türleri gibi iyi bilinen bir türdür. U Üçgeni, bu türden ve diğer *B. rapa*, *B. nigra*, *B. juncea*, *B. carinata* ve *B. napus* türlerinden oluşmaktadır. Yetiştirme ve tarımsal uygulamadaki ilerlemeler nedeniyle, Brassica cinsinden geliştirilen genotipler, küresel olarak en önemli yağ bitkileri haline gelmiştir. 1970'lerde başlayan yoğun ıslah çalışmaları nedeniyle, kolza tohumundaki (*B. napus* L.) genetik varyasyon sınırlı hale gelmiştir. İstenen varyasyon mevcut değilse, ilgili form ve türler içindeki türler kullanılmaktadır. Bugüne kadar geliştirilen türler arası kolza (*Brassica napus* L.) formları morfolojik ve moleküler yöntemlerle karakterize edilmiş ve bu formların yeni bir gen havuzunu temsil ettiği tespit edilmiştir.

Kara lahana (*B. oleracea* conv. *acephala*), Karadeniz Bölgesi'nin geleneksel bir sebzesidir. Bitkisel yağ kalitesi yüksek olan lahana genotipleri, tohum üretmek için kara lahana ile kolayca melezlenebilmektedir. Çalışmanın amacı, genotipik olarak kara lahanaya benzeyen ve aynı zamanda bitkisel yağ kalitesi içeren Brassica genotiplerini oluşturmaktır. Bu materyal, *B. napus* ıslahı için yeni gen havuzu görevi görecek, tane verimi ve yağ kalitesi yüksek yapraklı lahana genotiplerinin seçimi için bir genetik altyapı oluşturmak için kullanılacaktır. *B. napus*'un gen havuzunun 1970'lerde kaliteli üreme sırasında yoğun üreme çalışmaları nedeniyle dar olduğu bilinmektedir. Bu tür materyalin Brassica ıslahında kullanım imkanı ve iki ürün amaçlı hasat edilen genotipin geliştirilmesi detaylı olarak ele alınacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Brassica, cabbage, breeding



## ABSTRACT

*B. oleracea* L., like other Brassica species, is a well-known species. The Triangle of U is formed by it and the other species *B. rapa*, *B. nigra*, *B. juncea*, *B. carinata*, and *B. napus*. Due to advancements in breeding and agronomical practice, genotypes developed from the genus Brassica have evolved globally to become the most important oil crops. Because of intensive breeding work beginning in the 1970s, genetic variation in rapeseed (*B. napus* L.) has become limited. If the desired variation is not present, species within related forms and species are used. To date, developed interspecific rapeseed (*Brassica napus* L.) forms have been characterized using morphological and molecular methods, and it has been determined that these forms represent a new gene pool.

Leafy cabbage (*B. oleracea* conv. *acephala*) is a traditional vegetable in the Black Sea Region. Cabbage genotypes with high vegetable oil quality can be easily crossed with leafy cabbage to produce seeds. The study's goal is to create Brassica genotypes that are genotypically similar to leafy cabbage and also contain vegetable oil quality. This material will be used to build a genetic infrastructure for selecting leafy cabbage genotypes with high grain yield and oil quality, serving as new gene pool for *B. napus* breeding. We know the gene pool of *B. napus* is narrow due to intensive breeding work during quality breeding in the 1970's. The possibility to use such material in Brassica breeding and the development of genotype harvested for two product purposes will be discussed in detail,

**Keywords:** Brassica, cabbage, breeding



## TÜRKİYE ORGANİK ÇAY TARIMI VE ÇAY TARIMI ALANLARINDA ORGANİK GÜBRELERİN ÇAY VERİMİNE ETKİSİ

### ORGANIC TEA FARMING IN TURKEY AND EFFECTS OF ORGANIC FERTILIZERS ON TEA YIELD

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### **ÖZET**

Organik tarım, sağlıklı topraklar, ekosistemler ve sonuç olarak sağlıklı insanlarla ilgilenen alternatif bir bitkisel üretim sistemidir. Kimyasal girdilerin kullanımıyla ilgili olumsuz deneyimler nedeniyle, organik mahsul üretim sistemleri, mevcut ekolojik koşullar, biyolojik çeşitlilik ve yerel koşullara uygun bitkisel üretim döngüleri gibi konularla ilgilenmektedir. Organik tarımın amacı, geleneksel tarım uygulamalarının neden olduğu bozulan ekolojik dengeyi yeniden sağlamak, bu dengenin bozulmasına neden olan tarımsal girdileri ve uygulamaları azaltmak ve zararlı olan gübre, ilaç ve hormonların yerine doğal ürünleri kullanmaktır.

Türkiye'nin en iyi çay yetiştirme bölgeleri Araklı/Trabzon'dan başlayarak Gürcistan sınırına kadar devam etmektedir. Ancak, Türkiye'de çay tarımının tarihi çok yeni olan bu stratejik bitki, son 40 yılda Karadeniz Bölgesi'ndeki çiftçiler için en büyük gelir kaynağı haline gelmiştir. Organik çay tarımı 2006 yılında Hemşin/Rize'de başlamıştır. Çay bitkisinin verimini artırmak için en önemli tarımsal uygulamalardan biri organik gübre kullanımıdır. Organik gübre değerli bir besin kaynağıdır. Organik gübre, besin kullanım verimliliğini artırabilir, böylece bitki büyümesini ve gelişimini teşvik edebilir. Organik ve inorganik gübreleme uygulamalarının toprak fizikokimyasal özellikleri üzerindeki etkileri de önemli olabilir.

Türkiye'de organik gübre kullanımı ile ilgili bilimsel çalışmalar çok azdır. Sonuç olarak, organik gübrelerin çay verimine etkisini belirlemek için 2017-2019 yılları arasında saha denemeleri yapılmıştır. Mevcut çalışmada Türkiye'de organik çay üretiminin mevcut durumu ve uygulanan organik gübrelerin farklı lokasyonlarda çay verimi üzerindeki sonuçları tartışılacaktır.





**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Camellia sinensis, organik tarım, gübre

### ABSTRACT

Organic agriculture is an alternative crop production system that is concerned with healthy soils, ecosystems, and, as a result, healthy people. Because of negative experiences with the use of chemical inputs, organic crop production systems are concerned with issues such as current ecological conditions, biodiversity, and plant production cycles suitable for local conditions. The goal of organic agriculture is to restore the degraded ecological balance caused by conventional agriculture applications, to reduce agricultural inputs and applications that are responsible for the degeneration of this balance, and to use natural products instead of fertilizers, pesticides, and hormones that are harmful to human health.

The best tea growing regions in Turkey are identified, beginning with Araklı/Trabzon and continuing up to the Georgian border. However, the history of tea farming is very new in Turkey this strategic plant has grown to be the largest source of income for farmers in the Black Sea Region in the last 40 years. Organic tea farming began in 2006 in Hemşin/Rize. One of the most important agricultural practices for increasing tea plant productivity has been the use of organic fertilizer. Organic fertilizer is a valuable nutrient source. Organic fertilizer may improve nutrient utilization efficiency, thereby promoting plant growth and development. The effects of organic and inorganic fertilization treatments on soil physicochemical properties could be also significant.

Scientific studies on the use of organic fertilizers are rarely in Turkey. As a result, field trials were conducted between 2017 and 2019 to determine the effect of organic fertilizers on tea yield. The present status of organic tea production in Turkey and results of applied organic fertilizers on tea yield at different locations will be discussed.

**Keywords:** Camellia sinensi, organic farming, fertilizer



## INNOVATIVE APPROACHES IN DRYING TECHNOLOGIES

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### ABSTRACT

Drying is one of the oldest methods used in food preservation. The drying process is based on the principle of removing water by evaporation. The water in the product was removed naturally in ancient times. Traditional drying methods generally use hot air. Microorganism activity and enzyme activity decrease with decreasing water activity, but they do not disappear completely. With the re-emergence of water activity, the food may be spoiled again. Another positive feature is that the food takes up less space and the need for packaging is reduced. At the same time, some foods become suitable for consumption by drying. The biggest disadvantage is that the nutritional value is negatively affected. In addition, conventional drying technologies currently used consume a lot of energy. It causes environmental pollution due to harmful gases and waste heat. Nowadays, where environmental pollution is one of the most important problems, new methods are being developed to produce clean and cheap energy. Innovations including the use of these methods in the drying process are being made. Today, increasing drying efficiency by reducing energy consumption comes to the fore as the main objective. In addition, new food drying techniques have been used to improve product quality. The main goal here is to reduce the drying temperature. Thus, the costs can be reduced and the damage to the environment can be reduced. In this study, the study of the innovations indicates some new combined techniques that include infrared, microwave-assisted, and similar hybrid drying methods, adsorption-mediated, agitated thin film, electrotechnology, heat pumps, superheated steam, vacuum, and rotary drum.

**Keywords:** food drying, food preservation, hybrid drying techniques, clean energy, environmental pollution



**TERMOPLASTİK NIŞASTANIN GIDA AMBALAJ MATERYALİ OLARAK  
DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ VE BAZI PROSES PARAMETRELERİNİN  
BELİRLENMESİ**

EVALUATION OF THERMOPLASTIC STARCH AS A FOOD PACKAGING MATERIAL  
AND DETERMINATION OF SOME PROCESS PARAMETERS

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**ÖZET**

Katı atıkların bertaraf edilmesine ilişkin artan kamuoyu bilinci ve çevresel kaygılar ile geri dönüşüm endüstrisinin büyümesi ve biyobozunur ve/veya biyopolimerlerin, özellikle ambalaj endüstrisinde petrol bazlı plastiklerin ikame maddeleri olarak kullanılması sürdürülebilirlik kavramının oluşturulmasına yol açtığı için biyolojik olarak parçalanabilen, çevre dostu malzemelerin ekonomik ve sosyal önemi, son on yılda ciddi bir şekilde artış göstermiştir. Özellikle gıda ambalajları yüksek hacimli plastik uygulamalarını içermesi sebebiyle kullanılan malzemelerin biyolojik olarak parçalanabilir olması büyük önem taşımaktadır.

Nişasta, düşük maliyeti ve kolay bulunabilirliği ile bu amaç için en uygun hammaddelerden bir tanesidir. Termoplastik nişasta (TPS) ise, nişastanın bir plastikleştirici (gliserol, sorbitol vb.) varlığında kayma kuvveti ve sıcaklığın etkisiyle işlenmesi sonucu elde edilmektedir. Nişastanın TPS'ye dönüşümü genellikle ekstrüzyon tekniği kullanılarak gerçekleştirilmektedir. Ekstrüzyon tekniği polimerik malzemenin tek veya çift vidalı bir ekstrüzyon makinasının besleme ünitesine aktarıldıktan sonra, belirli bir debi, basınç ve sıcaklık altında eriyik haline gelmesi ve şekillendirilmesi prensibine dayanmaktadır.

Nişasta'dan TPS eldesinde önemli bazı parametreler olarak kullanılan plastikleştirici konsantrasyonu ve işleme sıcaklığı karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Yapılan bu çalışmanın amacı TPS üretiminde kullanılan gliserol konsantrasyonunun ve çift vidalı ekstrüderin çalışma sıcaklığının optimum değerlerinin bulunmasıdır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda farklı gliserol konsantrasyonları (%15-35) ve ekstrüzyon çalışma sıcaklıkları (110-150 °C) denenerek ürünün plastikleşmesi, ekstrüderin tork değerine bağlı olarak çalışma performansı ve elde edilen ürünün  $L^*$ ,  $a^*$ ,  $b^*$ , Hue° ve Kroma değerleri incelenmiştir. Elde edilen sonuçlar değerlendirildiğinde en iyi gliserol konsantrasyonun %30 olduğu belirlenmiştir. Sıcaklık değerinin belirlenmesinde ise, 110 ve 120 °C işlem sıcaklıklarında ekstrüderde TPS oluşturmak üzere kullanılan nişasta:gliserol karışımının akabilirliğinin çok düşük olması ile birlikte ekipmanda çok yüksek tork değerlerine neden olduğu bulgulanmıştır. 150 °C'de karışımın akabilirliği iyi düzeyde olmasına rağmen elde edilen ürünlerin yanması problemi ile karşılaşmıştır. 130 ve 140 °C işlem sıcaklıklarında ise diğer koşullara göre daha iyi özelliklere sahip ürün üretilebilmesi sebebiyle üretimde kullanılacak olan sıcaklık değerleri  $135 \pm 5$  °C olarak belirlenmiştir.



**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Nişasta, Termoplastik Nişasta, Biyobozunur Ambalaj, Ekstrüzyon.

## ABSTRACT

The economic and social importance of biodegradable, environmentally friendly materials, as the growing public awareness and environmental concerns regarding the disposal of solid wastes, and the growth of the recycling industry and the use of biodegradable and biopolymers, especially as substitutes for petroleum-based plastics in the packaging industry, have led to the creation of the concept of sustainability, has increased dramatically over the past decade. biodegradable, Especially since food packaging includes high-volume plastic applications, biodegradable materials usage has gained great importance.

Starch is one of the most promising raw material with its low cost and easy availability. Thermoplastic starch (TPS), is obtained by processing starch in the presence of a plasticizer (glycerol, sorbitol, etc.) by increasing the shear force and temperature of the mixture. The conversion of starch to TPS is usually carried out using the extrusion technique. The extrusion technique is based on the principle that the polymeric material is melted and shaped under a certain flow, pressure, and temperature after being transferred to the feeding unit of a single or twin screw extruder.

Some important parameters in the production of TPS from starch are the plasticizer concentration and the processing temperature. The aim of this study is to find the optimum values of the glycerol concentration and process temperature for the twin screw extruder over TPS production. For this purpose, different glycerol concentrations (15-35%) and extrusion temperatures (110-150 °C) were applied. Plasticization of the product, operating performance depending on the torque value of the extruder, and  $L^*$ ,  $a^*$ ,  $b^*$ , Hue° and Chroma values of the obtained products were examined. As a result, the best glycerol concentration was found 30%. The starch:glycerol mixture used to form TPS in the extruder at 110 and 120 °C t showed very low flowability and causes very high torque values in the equipment. Although the flowability of the mixture is good at 150 °C, the problem of combustion of the products obtained is encountered. The temperature values to be used in production were determined as  $135\pm 5$  °C since products with better properties can be produced at 130 and 140 °C than other processing temperatures.

**Keywords:** Starch, Thermoplastic Starch, Biodegradable Packaging, Extrusion.



**SU MERCİMEĞİNİN YETİŞTİRİLME KOŞULLARINA GÖRE BİYOKÜTLE VE  
PROTEİN ORANINDAKİ DEĞİŞİM**  
CHANGE IN THE BIOMASS AND PROTEIN RATIO OF DUCKWEED ACCORDING  
TO THE GROWING CONDITIONS

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**ÖZET**

Günümüzde doğal kaynakların giderek azalması ve küresel ısınmaya bağlı kuraklık, doğal yaşamı verimli kullanma gerekliliğini doğurmaktadır. Bu noktada sürdürülebilirlik kavramının önemi giderek artmaktadır. Özellikle nüfus artışına bağlı olarak gıda talebinde beklenen artış tarım ve gıda sektörlerinde sürdürülebilir sistemlerin uygulanmasını zorunlu kılmaktadır. Beslenmenin temel yapıtaşı olan proteinlerin hayvansal kaynaklar yerine bitkisel kaynaklardan sağlanması sürdürülebilir tarım-gıda ilişkisi açısından önem arz etmektedir. Aynı zamanda, vegan ve vejetaryen gibi farklı grup beslenme tiplerini benimseyen tüketici grupların giderek artması bitkisel protein pazarının da giderek büyümesini sağlamaktadır.

Su mercimeği durgun su üzerinde büyüyen, vejetatif olarak çoğalan hidrofittlerdir. Su mercimekleri uygun koşullar altında her 16-32 saatte bir iki katına çıkabilme ve değişen ortam şartlarına yüksek uyum sağlayabilme yeteneğine sahiptir. Türden türe ve yetiştirme koşullarına göre farklılık göstermekle beraber su mercimekleri yüksek oranda protein içermekte ve protein oranı besin ortamının içeriğine bağlı olarak artırılabilir.

Bu çalışmada, bitkisel protein kaynağı olarak belirlenen su mercimeğinin (*Lemna minor*) farklı konsantrasyonlardaki solüsyonlarda biyokütle ve protein oranındaki artış belirlenmiştir. Bu amaçla, 1/4 (A solüsyonu) ve 1/5 (B solüsyonu) oranında seyreltilmiş pH değeri 6 olan Hoagland solüsyonları (1 mM  $\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4$ , 5 mM  $\text{KNO}_3$ , 5 mM  $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , 2 mM  $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , 0,75 mM,  $\text{Fe}^{+3}$  ve 1 mM iz elementler) hazırlanmıştır. Bitkiler, polietilen tereftalat (PET) kaplarda oda sıcaklığında yetiştirilmiş, 72 saatte bir solüsyon değişimi yapılmış ve 9. gündeki biyokütle artışı ve protein oranları belirlenmiştir. Su mercimeğinin başlangıç protein oranı kuru madde bazında %35.01 olarak bulunmuştur. 9. gün sonunda A ve B solüsyonlarında yetiştirilen su mercimeklerinin protein oranları ise sırasıyla %43.18 ve %26.67 olarak bulunmuştur. Buna karşılık, 9 gün sonundaki biyokütle artışı ise A ve B solüsyonları için sırasıyla 3.29 ve 3.34 kat olarak bulunmuş ve 3, 6 ve 9. günlerde su mercimeklerindeki biyokütle artışı fotoğraflarla belgelenmiştir. Buradan hareketle, ileriki çalışmalarda yetiştirme koşullarının optimizasyonu ile su mercimeğinin sürdürülebilir alternatif bitkisel protein kaynağı olarak değerlendirilmesi üzerine çalışılacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Sürdürülebilirlik, Protein, Bitkisel protein, Su mercimeği



## ABSTRACT

Today, the gradual decrease of natural resources and drought due to global warming necessitate the efficient use of natural life. At this point, the importance of the concept of sustainability is gradually increasing. The expected increase in food demand, especially due to population growth, necessitates the implementation of sustainable systems in the agriculture and food sectors. Providing protein, which is the basic building block of nutrition, from plant sources instead of animal sources is important for sustainable agriculture-food relationship. At the same time, the increasing number of consumer groups adopting different dietary types such as vegan and vegetarian ensures that the vegetable protein market is growing.

The duckweeds are hydrophytes that grow on stagnant water and reproduce vegetatively. The duckweeds could double every 16-32 hours under suitable conditions and to adapt to changing environmental conditions. Although it differs from species to species and growing conditions, duckweed contains a high amount of protein, and the protein ratio could be increased depending on the content of the nutrient medium.

In this study, the increase in biomass and protein ratio of duckweed (*Lemna minor*), which is determined as a plant protein source, was determined in solutions at different concentrations. For this purpose, Hoagland solutions (1 mM  $\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4$ , 5 mM  $\text{KNO}_3$ , 5 mM  $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , 2 mM  $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , 0.75 mM,  $\text{Fe}^{+3}$  and 1 mM trace elements) were prepared and diluted to 1/4 (solution A) and 1/5 (solution B) at pH 6. The plants were grown in polyethylene terephthalate (PET) containers at room temperature, a solution change was made every 72 hours, and the biomass increase and protein ratios on the 9th day were determined. The initial protein ratio of duckweed was found to be 35.01% on dry matter basis. At the end of the 9th day, the protein ratios of duckweed grown in A and B solutions were found to be 43.18% and 26.67%, respectively. In contrast, the increase in biomass at the end of 9th day was 3.29 and 3.34 times for solutions A and B, respectively, and the increase in biomass in duckweed on days 3, 6 and 9 was documented by photographs. From this point of view, the further studies will focus on optimizing growing conditions and evaluating duckweed as a sustainable alternative plant protein source.

**Keywords:** Sustainability, Protein, Plant protein, Duckweed





## TÜRKİYE'DE ÜRETİLEN ÖZEL SÜT ÜRÜNLERİ SPECIAL DAIRY PRODUCTS PRODUCED IN TURKEY

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### ÖZET

Kaliteli, sağlıklı ve yeterli miktarda gıda tüketimi bireyler ve ülkeler açısından önemlidir. Ülkemiz süt sektörü son yıllarda hem üretim hem de işleme sanayi bakımından çok önemli ilerlemeler kaydetmiş ve bu gelişim ise halk sağlığı ve beslenme politikalarındaki bilinçlenme ile paralel olarak ortaya çıkmıştır. İnsan sağlığı bakımından stratejik bir öneme sahip süt ve elde edilen süt ürünlerinin tüketimi sağlıklı ve dengeli beslenme için vazgeçilmezdir. Tüketiciler, daha sağlıklı ve kaliteli yaşam sürdürmek için sağlık sorunları oluşmadan önce çeşitli önlemler alma yoluna gitmekte, beslenme şekillerini ve besin tercihlerini değiştirmeye yönelmektedirler. Tüketici davranışlarındaki ve tercihlerindeki bu değişiklikler süt endüstrisini daha sağlıklı ürünler üretmeye yönlendirmektedir. Bu durumda, birçok ürün grubu pazara sunulmaya başlanmıştır. Süt endüstrisini şekillendiren önemli trendleri şeker içeriği azaltılmış süt ve süt ürünleri, yağı azaltılmış süt ve süt ürünleri, laktozsuz süt ve süt ürünleri, vitamin ve mineral takviyeli süt ve süt ürünleri, protein içeriği artırılmış süt ve süt ürünleri, aromalı ve sütlü içecekler, süt bazlı atıştırmalıklar olarak sıralayabiliriz. Bu ürünlerin şeker hastalığını önleyici, kilo vermeyi sağlayıcı, bağışıklık sistemini güçlendirici, enerji verici, kalp sağlığı, bağırsak sağlığı ve kemik sağlığı üzerine olumlu etkileri bulunmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, ülkemizde üretilen süt ve süt ürünlerindeki gelişmelere ve trendlere yer verilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Süt endüstrisi, laktozsuz süt, vitaminli süt



## ABSTRACT

Consumption of quality, healthy and adequate food is important for individuals and countries. The dairy sector in our country has made significant progress in terms of both production and processing industry in recent years, and this development has emerged in parallel with the awareness in public health and nutrition policies. Consumption of milk and dairy products, which have a strategic importance in terms of human health, is indispensable for a healthy and balanced diet. In order to maintain a healthier and higher quality life, consumers take various precautions before health problems occur, and they tend to change their diet and food preferences. These changes in consumer behavior and preferences lead the dairy industry to produce healthier products. In this case, many product groups have started to be introduced to the market. The important trends shaping the dairy industry can be listed as reduced the sugar content of milk and milk products, fat-reduced milk and milk products, lactose-free milk and dairy products, vitamin and mineral fortified milk and dairy products, increased protein content in milk and dairy products, flavoured milk drinks, milk-based snacks. These products have positive effects on preventing diabetes, weight loss, strengthening the immune system, energizing, heart health, intestinal health and bone health. In this study, the developments and trends in milk and dairy products produced in our country are included.

**Keywords:** Dairy industry, lactose-free milk, vitaminized milk



## MDF (LİF LEVHA) ÜRETİMİNDE AÇIĞA ÇIKAN ZIMPARA TOZUNDAN KOMPOZİT LEVHA ÜRETİMİ

COMPOSITE PANEL PRODUCTION FROM SANDING POWDER FORMED DURING  
MDF (FIBERBOARD) MANUFACTURING

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### ÖZET

Dünyada endüstriyel gelişmeyle beraber ağaç malzemenin önemi ve kullanımı artmıştır. Yaşanan bu gelişme Dünya’da odun hammaddesinin kıtlaşmasına neden olmuş ve sanayi kollarını harekete geçirmiştir. Bu arayışlar sonucu ağaç endüstri artıkları, bitki sapları, tarım artıkları ve kullanıma müsait olmayan ağaç dal ve gövdelerinin tekrar kazanılması yoluna gidilmiştir. Farklı tekniklerle birçok ahşap esaslı levha üretilmiş, ağacın lifli yapıda olmasından dolayı da lif levhalar geliştirilmiştir. Lif levhalar teknolojik özellikleri itibariyle masif malzemenin önemli bir alternatifidir. Farklı yoğunluklarda üretilen lif levhalardan MDF, orta yoğunlukta lif levha olup ağaç liflerinin, sıcaklıkla reaksiyon kabiliyeti gösterebilen tutkallar vasıtasıyla sıcak preste bir araya getirilmesiyle elde edilmektedir.

Teknolojinin gelişmesine bağlı olarak orman ürünleri sektöründe levha üretimi de artış göstermektedir. Buna paralel olarak lif levha fabrikalarında açığa çıkan zımpara tozu atığı da artmış olup sadece bir fabrikanın zımpara tozu atığı 25 ton civarındadır. Fabrikalarda bu atık genellikle yakılarak enerji üretiminde değerlendirilmektedir. Bu çalışmada, atıl vaziyette bulunan zımpara tozu atıklarının endüstriye kazandırılması amaçlanmıştır. Ayrıca yakılmayarak atmosfere salınmadığı için karbon emisyonunun azaltılmasına da katkı sağlamaktadır. Fabrikadan temin edilen odun lifleri ile MDF zımpara tozları belirli oranlarda karıştırılarak 10 mm kalınlığında lif levha üretimi gerçekleştirilmiştir. Elde edilen deney örneklerinin bazı teknolojik özellikleri incelenmiştir. Sonuçta levha içerisindeki MDF zımpara tozu oranı arttıkça direnç özelliklerinde azalma meydana gelmiştir. Ancak zımpara tozu atıklarının lif levha üretiminde % 50 ye kadar değerlendirilmesi mümkün olup standart özellikleri karşıladığı tespit edilmiştir.



**Anahtar Kelimeler:** MDF, Zımpara tozu, Kompozit Levha, Teknolojik özellikler.

## ABSTRACT

Depending on the industrial development in the world, the importance and use of wood material has increased. This development has caused the scarcity of wood raw materials in the world and has activated the branches of industry. As a result of these searches, wood industry residues, plant stalks, agricultural residues and tree branches and trunks that are not suitable for use have been used as a raw material. Many wood-based boards have been produced with different techniques, and fiber boards have been developed due to the fibrous nature of the wood. Fiberboards are an important alternative to solid woods due to their technological properties. Some important advantages of MDF are that it can be produced in different densities and thicknesses.

Depending on the development of technology, board production in the forest products sector also increased. Parallel to this, the sanding powder waste released in the fiberboard factory has also increased and the sanding powder waste of a factory is approximately 25 tons. In the factories, this waste is generally destroyed by burning in energy production. In this study, it is aimed to bring the idle sanding powder wastes to the industry. It also contributes to the reduction of carbon emissions as it is not released into the atmosphere by not being burned. 10 mm thick fiberboard was produced by mixing wood fibers supplied from the factory with MDF sanding powders in certain proportions. Some technological properties of the obtained test samples were examined. As a result, as the ratio of MDF sanding powder in the board increased, the resistance properties decreased. However, it is possible to evaluate sanding powder wastes up to 50% in fiberboard production and it has been determined that it meets the standard specifications.

**Keywords:** MDF, Sanding powder, Composite board, Technological features.



## AMARANT YARPAĞININ VİTAMİN VƏ MİNERAL TƏRKİBİ

### VITAMIN AND MINERAL COMPOSITION OF AMARANTH LEAVES

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### XÜLASƏ

Amarant zülallarla və mineral maddələrlə zəngin olduğu üçün perspektivli bitkidir. Bizim tədqiqat məqsədi ilə istifadə etdiyimiz beş növ (Xarkovski, Sem, Lera, Baqryanaya və Ultra) amarantın hər bir növünün özünə məxsus vitamin və mineral tərkibi vardır. Sem amarant növünün yarpağının qidalıq dəyəri digər növlərdən fərqlənir. Beləliklə, amin turşu, mineral və vitamin tərkibi Xarkovski amarant növündə daha zəngin özünü göstərmişdir. Amarant növlərinin hamısının xəstəliyə, soyuğa dözümlülüyü, həmçinin digər yem bitkilərindən fərqlidir. Məhsuldarlığa gəldikdə isə dənli bitkilər arasında rekord göstəriciyə (hər hektardan 500-600 sentner yaşıl kütlə, 4-5 ton toxum) malikdir.

**Açar sözlər:** amarant, yarpaq, vitamin, mineral tərkib, zülal, analizator, spektrometr

### ABSTRACT

Amaranth is a promising plant because it is rich in proteins and minerals. Each of the five types of amaranth (Kharkiv, Sem, Lera, Bagryana and Ultra), used by us for research purposes, has its own vitamin and mineral composition. The nutritional value of the seed amaranth leaf is different from other species. So, according to the content of amino acids, minerals and vitamins, Kharkov amaranth is richer. All types of amaranth are resistant to disease and cold, and also differ from other fodder plants. In terms of yield, it is a record holder among grain crops (500-600 centners of green mass, 4-5 tons of seeds per hectare).

**Key words:** amaranth, leaf, vitamin, mineral composition, protein, analyzer, spectrometer.



## COUNTERFEITING IN CYPRUS

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### ABSTRACT

A counterfeiter is someone who engages in fraudulent activity, prints counterfeit currency, or distributes printed counterfeit currency. The money maker is referred to as counterfeiting. It also means to lie and to be untrustworthy. The Ottoman State has entered into a number of agreements in the area of commerce since its founding. One of these rules required it to create money in its own name and set the value of currency. People were not allowed to produce money and manipulate it since the Ottoman State, which had the exclusive control over the mint, forbade it.

Compared to earlier decades, counterfeiting significantly worsened in Ottoman marketplaces throughout the 19th century. During this time, local and international counterfeiters made fake Ottoman coins at home and abroad and released paper money in large quantities. One of the key factors in this time period that gave counterfeiters the chance to create and disseminate fake coins and paper money was the monetary and fiscal policies that were implemented. Additionally, among other things, it is difficult to identify hard currency or paper money on the market, the state administration has a lenient stance toward forgers and counterfeit money, the laws' deterrent effects are insufficient, and there are legal loopholes. In addition to this, the characteristics of Muslims that are dealt with in a market where local and international counterfeiters operate again created outcomes in favor of counterfeiters.

Since its creation, money has played a significant role in the subject of economics. The metals they contain and how much of them there are affect the value of the coins that the states have struck over time. Coins made from precious metals are a sign of a state's strength and might.,

Counterfeiting became a much more important problem in Ottoman markets during the 19th century than in previous centuries. During this period, domestic and foreign counterfeiters intensively released paper money with counterfeit Ottoman coins they produced at home and abroad. Our study will try to express the counterfeiting incidents in Cyprus.

**Keywords:** Cyprus, Ottoman Empire, Counterfeiter





## ORTA DÜZEY ZİHİNSEL YETERSİZLİĞE SAHİP BİR ÖĞRENCİYE VİDEO MODEL ÖĞRETİM YÖNTEMİ İLE KOL ALTI TÜYLERİNİ TEMİZLEME BECERİSİNİN ÖĞRETİMİ

TEACHING THE SKILL OF CLEANING UNDER ARM HAIR WITH VIDEO MODEL  
TEACHING METHOD TO A STUDENT WITH MEDIUM LEVEL MENTAL  
DISABILITY

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### ÖZET

Ergenlik dönemi; zihin yetersizliği olan çocuklarımız için bir dizi zorluğu beraberinde getirmektedir. Bu zorluklardan biri ergenlik dönemi kişisel bakım becerilerini edinme. Ergenlik dönemi kişisel bakım becerileri (menstrüasyon hijyeninin öğretilmesi, kol altı ve özel bölge temizliklerinin yapılması) öz bakım becerileri arasında en karmaşık olanlardır. Muhakeme, soyut düşünme ve deneyimlerle öğrenme konusundaki sınırlılıkları sebebi ile bu becerileri öğrenmeleri için detaylı ve kademeli bir eğitim sürecine ihtiyaç duymaktadırlar. Bu araştırmanın amacı kişisel bakım becerilerinden kol altı tüylerini temizleme becerisinin öğretiminde video modelle öğretim yönteminin etkililiğini belirlemektir. 12 yaşında orta düzey zihin yetersizliği olan bir öğrenci ile gerçekleştirilen bu çalışmanın bağımlı değişkeni kol altı tüylerini temizleme becerisinin öğretimi, bağımsız değişkeni ise video model ile öğretim yöntemidir. Kol altı tüylerini temizleme becerisinin öğretiminde akran aracılı video model kullanılmış olup başlama düzeyi, öğretim, izleme ve genelleme oturumları düzenlenmiştir. Araştırma sonucunda orta düzey zihin yetersizliği olan birey beceriyi kazanmış ve farklı ortam ve kişilerle de beceriyi genelledebilmiştir. Bu araştırmanın bulguları yapılan diğer çalışmaların sonuçlarını desteklemektedir. Videoyla model olma türlerinden biri olan akran aracılı model kullanılarak yapılan öğretimin kol altı tüylerini temizleme becerisinde etkili olduğu görülmüştür. Çalışma sonunda aile bireyin özel bölge temizliği için de beceri basamaklarını uygulama çalıştığını belirterek memnuniyetlerini dile getirmişlerdir. Kişisel bakım becerileri sağlıklı cinsel gelişimin sürdürülmesinin yanı sıra, zihin yetersizliği olan bireylerin toplumda daha fazla kabul görmeleri yönüyle önemlidir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Özel eğitim, Kişisel bakım becerileri, Akran aracılı video model

### ABSTRACT

Adolescence period; It brings with it a series of difficulties for our children with intellectual disabilities. One of these challenges is acquiring adolescent self-care skills. Adolescent self-



**4. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS**  
November 30 - December 01, 2022 / Baku, AZERBAIJAN / Odlar Yurdu University

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care skills (teaching menstrual hygiene, cleaning under the arms and private areas) are the most complex self-care skills. Due to their limitations in reasoning, abstract thinking and learning through experience, they need a detailed and gradual training process to learn these skills. The aim of this research is to determine the effectiveness of the video model teaching method in teaching the skill of cleaning the armpit hair, which is one of the personal care skills. The dependent variable of this study, which was carried out with a 12-year-old student with moderate intellectual disability, is the teaching of the skill of removing underarm hair, and the independent variable is the teaching method with a video model. Peer mediated video model was used in teaching the skill of removing underarm hair, and sessions for baseline, teaching, monitoring and generalization were organized. As a result of the research, the individual with moderate intellectual disability gained the skill and was able to generalize the skill with different environments and people. The findings of this study support the results of other studies. It has been observed that teaching using peer-mediated modeling, which is one of the types of video modeling, is effective in cleaning the underarm hairs. At the end of the study, the family expressed their satisfaction by stating that they are trying to apply the skill steps for the cleaning of the private area. Personal care skills are important in terms of maintaining a healthy sexual development, as well as gaining more acceptance in society for individuals with intellectual disabilities.

**Keywords:** Special education, Self-care skills, Peer mediated video model



**EĞİTİMDE PROGRAM GELİŞTİRMENİN SOSYAL, EKONOMİK VE BİREYSEL  
TEMELLERİ**  
SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND INDIVIDUAL FOUNDATIONS OF CURRICULUM  
DEVELOPMENT

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**ÖZET**

Devletler ve milletler, eğitim ve öğretim programları aracılığıyla sosyo-kültürel olarak varlığını devam ettirmesini, ekonomik olarak kalkınmasını, bireylerinin de kendini gerçekleştirmesini ister. Devlet bu amaca eğitim sistemleri aracılığıyla ulaşır. Eğitim sistemlerinin bu amaca ulaşması, sistemin tüm paydaşlarının nitelikli olması ve görevlerini tam olarak yerine getirmesiyle yakından ilişkilidir. Eğitim sistemlerinin paydaşlarından biri de eğitim ve öğretim programlarıdır. Hedef, içerik, eğitim durumları ve sınav durumları genel olarak bir eğitim veya öğretim programının ana öğelerini oluşturmaktadır. Ancak bu ana öğelerinin geçerli ve güvenilir olması için öncelikle geliştirilen eğitim veya öğretim programının da geçerli ve güvenilir kuramsal temellere dayalı olması gerekmektedir. Tarihsel, felsefi ve psikolojik temellerinin yanı sıra eğitim veya öğretim programlarının sosyal, ekonomik ve bireysel temellerinin de sağlanmış olması gerekmektedir. Kısaca eğitim programları “ne”, “niçin”, “nasıl”, “kim” ve “ne ile” gibi bir dizi soruların meydana getirdiği kuramsal temeller üzerine kurulmaktadır. “Ne” sorusunun cevabı eğitim programının sosyal temeliyle; “kim” sorusunun cevabı eğitim programının birey temeliyle; “ne ile” sorusu cevabı eğitim programının ekonomik temeliyle ilgilidir. Belirtilen bu soruların yanıtları, öncelikle program geliştirmenin kuramsal temellerini etkilemektedir. Program geliştirmede bu ve benzer soruların kaynağı ve daha da önemlisi programın başlangıcına karar vermek için başvurulacak temel unsur, program geliştirmenin kuramsal temelleridir. Geliştirilen veya güncellenen eğitim programlarının kuramsal temeli çok boyutlu bir yapı özelliği sergilemektedir. Eğitim programlarının uygulamadaki başarısı ile eğitim sisteminin genel, uzak ve özel hedeflerine yüksek düzeyde ulaşımı bakımından eğitim programlarının kuramsal temellerinin güvenilir ve geçerli bilgiye dayanması gerekmektedir. Dolayısıyla geliştirme veya güncelleme sürecinde güvenilir ve geçerli kuramsal temeli olan bir eğitim veya öğretim programı istendik yönde ve düzeyde bir ürünün ortaya konulmasına katkı sağlayacaktır. Alanyazın taramasına dayalı olarak yürütülen bu çalışma, eğitimde program geliştirmenin sosyal, ekonomik ve bireysel temellerini açıklamak amacıyla yapılmıştır. Çalışma kapsamında eğitimde program geliştirmenin sosyal, ekonomik ve bireysel temelleri ayrı başlıklar altında açıklanmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Eğitim Programı, Sosyal Temel, Ekonomik Temel, Bireysel Temel.



## ABSTRACT

States and nations want their socio-cultural existence, economic development and self-realization of their individuals through curriculum. The state achieves this goal through education systems. The achievement of this goal by education systems is closely related to the quality of all the stakeholders of the system and the full fulfillment of their duties. One of the stakeholders of education systems is curriculum. Objective, content, learning-teaching process and evaluation situations generally constitute the main elements of a curriculum. However, in order for these main elements to be valid and reliable, curriculum developed must be based on valid and reliable theoretical foundations. In addition to the historical, philosophical and psychological foundations, the social, economic and individual foundations of the curriculum must also be provided. In short, curriculum is built on theoretical foundations, which are brought about by a series of questions such as "what", "why", "how", "who" and "with what". The answer to the "what" question is based on the social basis of the curriculum; the answer to the "who" question is based on the individual basis of the curriculum; the answer to the question "with what" is related to the economic basis of the curriculum. The answers to these questions primarily affect the theoretical foundations of curriculum development. The source of these and similar questions in curriculum development, and more importantly, the basic element to be used to decide on the beginning of the program is the theoretical foundations of curriculum development. The theoretical basis of the developed or updated curriculum exhibits a multidimensional structure. The theoretical foundations of the curriculum should be based on reliable and valid information in terms of the success of the curriculum in practice and the high level of reaching the general, distant and specific goals of the education system. Therefore, a curriculum with a reliable and valid theoretical basis in the development or updating process will contribute to the creation of a product in the desired direction and level. Based on the literature review, this study was conducted to explain the social, economic and individual basis of curriculum development in education. Within the scope of the study, the social, economic and individual foundations of curriculum development in education are explained under separate headings.

**Keywords:** Curriculum, Social Foundation, Economic Foundation, Individual Foundation.



## PROBLEME DAYALI ÖĞRENME YAKLAŞIMI PROBLEM-BASED LEARNING APPROACH

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### ÖZET

Öğrenmenin nasıl olduğu ve insanların nasıl öğrendiği sorusu tarihsel süreçte önemini ve güncelliğini korumaktadır. Bu soruya bazı noktalarda benzer olsa da başta eğitim felsefesi akımları olmak üzere öğrenme modelleri, yaklaşımları, stratejileri, stilleri, ilkeleri, yöntem ve teknikleri farklı cevap vermektedir. İçerisinde Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Devleti eğitim sisteminin de yer aldığı gelişmiş veya gelişmekte olan birçok devletin eğitim sistemi, öğretmen merkezli eğitim paradigmasından öğrenci merkezli eğitim paradigmasına geçiş yapmıştır. Bu durum beraberinde eğitim süreçlerinin öğrenci merkezli eğitimi ön plana alan öğrenme modellerinin, yaklaşımlarının, stratejilerinin, stillerinin, ilkelerinin, yöntem ve tekniklerinin kullanımını gerekli kılmaktadır. Probleme dayalı öğrenme yaklaşımı da bunlardan birisidir. Probleme dayalı öğrenme genel olarak ilerlemecilik eğitim felsefesine, yapılandımacı ve bilişsel öğrenme kuramlarına, yaparak ve yaşayarak öğrenme ilkesine, araştırma ve inceleme yoluyla öğrenme stratejisine uygun olan bir öğrenme yaklaşımıdır. Felsefi kökleri Eflatun ve Sokrat'a kadar götürülen probleme dayalı öğrenme yaklaşımı sistematik bir şekilde ilk olarak 1950'li yıllarda ABD'de tıp eğitiminde kullanılmıştır. Probleme dayalı öğrenme yaklaşımı daha sonra Kanada, Hollanda, Avustralya, ABD gibi birçok devletin eğitim programlarında yerini almıştır. Probleme dayalı öğrenme yaklaşımı günümüzde kendi felsefesi ile bütünleşerek mühendislik, sosyal bilimler, hukuk ve eğitim alanlarında da uygulanma başlanmıştır. Bu öğrenme yaklaşımı, Türkiye Cumhuriyetinde 1990'lı yılların sonuna doğru tıp eğitiminde, 2000'li yılların ilk başlarında ise ilköğretim ve ortaöğretim kademelerinde kullanılmaya başlanmıştır. Alanyazın taramasına dayalı olarak yürütülen bu çalışma, probleme dayalı öğrenme yaklaşımını açıklamak amacıyla yapılmıştır. Çalışma kapsamında öncelikle probleme dayalı öğrenme yaklaşımının tarihsel temeli, kelime kökeni ve tanımına yer verilmiştir. Daha sonra probleme dayalı öğrenme yaklaşımına uygun olan problem ve senaryo kavramları örnekleriyle birlikte açıklanmıştır. Probleme dayalı öğrenme yaklaşımının aşamalarının detaylı olarak yer aldığı çalışmada bu öğrenme yaklaşımının üstün ve sınırlı yönleri de ele alınmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Öğrenme, Öğrenme Yaklaşımı, Problem, Probleme Dayalı Öğrenme.



## ABSTRACT

The question of how learning is and how people learn remains important and current in the historical process. Although they are similar in some points to this question, learning models, approaches, strategies, styles, principles, methods and techniques, especially educational philosophy movements, give different answers. The education system of many developed or developing states, including the education system of the State of the Republic of Turkey, has transitioned from the teacher-centered education paradigm to the student-centered education paradigm. This situation necessitates the use of learning models, approaches, strategies, styles, principles, methods and techniques that prioritize student-centered education in educational processes. The problem-based learning approach is one of them. Problem-based learning is a learning approach that is generally in accordance with the educational philosophy of progressivism, constructivist and cognitive learning theories, the principle of learning by doing and experiencing, and the strategy of learning through research and examination. The problem-based learning approach, whose philosophical roots are traced back to Plato and Socrates, was first systematically used in medical education in the USA in the 1950s. The problem-based learning approach has later taken its place in the educational programs of many states such as Canada, the Netherlands, Australia, the USA. Today, the problem-based learning approach has been integrated with its own philosophy and has started to be applied in the fields of engineering, social sciences, law and education. This learning approach started to be used in medical education towards the end of the 1990s in the Republic of Turkey and in primary and secondary education levels in the early 2000s. This study, which was conducted based on the literature review, was conducted to explain the problem-based learning approach. Within the scope of the study, the historical basis, word origin and definition of the problem-based learning approach are given first. Then, problem and scenario concepts that are suitable for the problem-based learning approach are explained with examples. In the study, in which the stages of the problem-based learning approach are discussed in detail, the superior and limited aspects of this learning approach are also discussed.

**Key words:** Learning, Learning Approach, Problem, Problem-Based Learning.





## GÜNCEL BİR ÖĞRETİM TEKNİĞİ: İSTASYON A CURRENT TEACHING TECHNIQUE: STATION

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### ÖZET

Eğitim programları temelde hedef, içerik, eğitim durumları ve sınav durumları öğelerinden oluşmaktadır. Hedef ögesi “neden, niçin öğrenelim veya öğretelim”, içerik ögesi “ne öğrenelim veya ne öğretelim”, eğitim durumları ögesi “nasıl, ne şekilde öğrenelim veya öğretelim”, sınav durumları ögesi “ne kadar öğrendik, ne kadar öğrettik” sorusuna cevap aramaktadır. Bu sorulara işlevsel ve nitelikli cevap vermek, eğitim programının niteliği yükseltir ve programın amaçlara ulaşmasını sağlar. Yöntem ve teknik seçimini etkileyen faktörler de dikkate alınarak kullanılan “öğrenme-öğretme yöntem ve teknikleri” öncelikle “nasıl, ne şekilde öğrenelim veya öğretelim” sorusuna yani eğitim durumlarına hizmet etmektedir. Bilindiği üzere, tüm öğeleriyle bir bütün olan eğitim programlarının temel öğeleri arasında canlı ve dirik bir ilişki bulunmakta, bir öğedeki değişim ve gelişim diğer öğelerdeki değişim ve gelişimi de etkilemektedir. Öğrenme-öğretme model, yaklaşım, stil, ilke, strateji, yöntem ve tekniklerinde yaşanan değişim, eğitim programının öğelerindeki değişimi de etkilemektedir. Eğitim taksonomisi açısından bilişsel öğrenme alanının orta ve üst basamaklarının, merkezde yer alan özne açısından öğrenci merkezli eğitimin, kuram açısından yapılandırmacı öğrenmenin, ilke açısından yaparak ve yaşayarak öğrenmenin, eğitim felsefesi açısından ilerlemeciliğin, ölçme ve değerlendirme açısından süreç ve tamamlayıcı ölçme ve değerlendirmenin günümüz eğitim sistemlerinde ön planda olması beraberinde yeni öğrenme-öğretme yöntem ve tekniklerinin de kullanımını gerektirmektedir. Eğitim sistemindeki dinamik süreç, hızlı gelişim ve yenilenmeler, eğitim durumlarında çağdaş, güncel öğrenme-öğretme tekniklerinin de uygulanmasını zorunlu kılmaktadır. Bu öğrenme-öğretme yöntem ve tekniklerinden biri de okul öncesinden yükseköğretime kadar farklı öğretim kademelerinde ve farklı konularda kullanıma uygun olan istasyon tekniğidir. Alanyazın taramasına dayalı olarak yürütülen bu çalışma, istasyon tekniğini açıklamak ve tanıtmak amacıyla yapılmıştır. Çalışma kapsamında öncelikle istasyon tekniğinin tarihsel süreci, amacı, tanımı ve temel özellikleri ele alınmıştır. Daha sonra istasyon tekniğinin uygulama süreci ve aşamalarına, öğretmen ve öğrenci görevlerine yer verilen bu çalışma kapsamında ilgili tekniğin üstün ve sınırlı yönlerine de değinilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Öğrenme ve Öğretme Yöntemleri, Öğrenme ve Öğretme Teknikleri, İstasyon Tekniği.



## ABSTRACT

The curriculum basically consist of the elements of aim, content, educational situations and test situations. The aim element “why, why should we learn or teach”, the content element “what should we learn or what should we teach”, the educational situations item “how, how should we learn or teach”, and the test cases item looks for an answer to the question “how much we have learned, how much have we taught.” Answering these questions functionally and qualitatively increases the quality of the curriculum and ensures that the program achieves its goals. The “learning-teaching methods and techniques” used by considering the factors affecting the choice of method and technique primarily serve the question of “how and how we should learn or teach”, that is, educational situations. As it is known, there is a lively and vivid relationship between the basic elements of curriculum, which are a whole with all their elements, the change and development in one element also affects the change and development in other elements. In addition to this, the change experienced in learning-teaching models, approaches, styles, principles, strategies, methods and techniques affects the change in the elements of the curriculum. In terms of educational taxonomy, the middle and upper steps of the cognitive learning field, student-centred education in terms of the subject in the centre, constructivist learning in terms of theory, learning by doing and experiencing in terms of principle, progressivism in terms of educational philosophy, process and complementary measurement and evaluation in terms of measurement and evaluation are at the forefront of today's education systems and requires the use of new learning-teaching methods and techniques. The dynamic process, rapid development and innovations in the education system necessitate the application of contemporary, up-to-date learning-teaching techniques in educational situations. One of these learning-teaching methods and techniques is the station technique, which is suitable for use in different education levels and different subjects from pre-school to higher education. Based on the literature review, this study was conducted to explain and introduce the station technique. Within the scope of the study, first, the historical process, purpose, definition and basic features of the station technique are discussed. Then, the application process and stages of the station technique, teacher and student duties are included in this study, the superior and limited aspects of the related technique are also mentioned.

**Key Words:** Learning and Teaching Methods, Learning and Teaching Techniques, Station Technique.



## LIVED SPACE: EXPLORING FAHRETTIN ALTAY SQUARE

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### ABSTRACT

Urban squares are built for community gatherings and are always base of everyday life. Thus, urban squares are always restless with human activities due to being stages for cultural, economic and political actions. Inhabitants of a city engage urban squares for socialising or make them heard by governments. By doing so, inhabitants transform the built environment into a lived space shaped by power relations. To understand how power relations shape space and place, merged layers of the lived space should be separated with the help of Lefebvre's Unitary Theory. The Unitary Theory of space arises from the synthesis of logico-epistemological space and the physical, mental and social space. According to Lefebvre, space is not transparent, cannot be read by semiotics, and is not opaque or natural since it is a product. Each production produces unique spaces, and there is a relationship between the space and its social reproduction.

As an urban square, Fahrettin Altay is no different than other squares; it is produced by the municipality, governorship, designers and inhabitants. Hence, as a platform of power relations, Fahrettin Altay square has many lived space layers. In this research, this layers analysed by the help of Lefebvre's Unitary Theory to understand how Fahrettin Altay square is reproduced by the local actors.

**Keywords:** Urban squares, Lefebvre, Unitary Theory, Fahrettin Altay Square



## ANALYSIS OF THE TAXATION OF SOCIAL MEDIA CONTENT PRODUCTION IN THE LIGHT OF NEW REGULATIONS

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### ABSTRACT

Youtubers come to mind first when it comes to earning money from social content production. Social content production and application development for mobile devices, 2020 Youtube revenues new tax regulation, 2022 mobile application development new tax regulation. It was added to the Income Tax Law dated 31 December 1960 and numbered 193 with Article 2 of Law No. 7338 on Tax Procedures and dated 14 October 2021, which entered into force on January 1, 2022, with the income tax general communiqué no. 318. Article /B procedures and principles explain the procedures and principles governing the taxation of social media production. According to the re-iterated Article 20/B, social content producers who share content such as text, images, audio, and video via social network providers on the internet, as well as those who develop applications for mobile devices such as smartphones or tablets, earn money from these activities. Earnings are not subject to income tax. The purpose of this article is to legally evaluate the earnings from social content production and application development for mobile devices, taking into account the latest regulations.

**Keywords:** social media, content producer, personal income tax



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## CRYPTO ASSETS IN ALL ASPECTS: EVALUATION OF NEW REGULATIONS

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### ABSTRACT

Due to recent allegations of fraud in the cryptocurrency exchange Thodex and the victimization of numerous people, discussions on the regulation of these platforms and cryptocurrencies have gained attention. Regulations governing crypto assets were developed first by the central bank and then by MASAK (Financial Crimes Investigation Board). In the “Regulation on Not Using Crypto Assets in Payments” of the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey (“CBRT”) published on April 16, 2021, the concept of crypto assets has been explained and regulations have been made regarding crypto assets. The use of crypto assets as a means of payment is prohibited under the "Regulation on the Non-Use of Crypto Assets in Payments ("Regulation")" published in the Official Gazette on April 16, 2021. The use of crypto money as a direct payment instrument is prohibited by this regulation, as is the use of crypto assets directly or indirectly in the issuance of electronic money by intermediary institutions. After defining crypto assets in all of their aspects, the goal of this article is to evaluate and analyze the most recent regulations on the subject. The first step can be thought of as adhering to all legal requirements pertaining to crypto-assets. As long as crypto assets are kept up to date, additional statements and new regulations by the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey will be unavoidable.

**Keywords:** crypto assets, new regulations, legal issues



### XIII-XVI ƏSR YAZILI ABİDƏLƏRİNDƏ TÜRK MƏNŞƏLİ ARXAİZMLƏR

#### TURKISH ORIGIN ARCHAISMS IN THE WRITTEN MONUMENTS OF THE 13th-16th CENTURY

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#### ÖZƏT

Müasir ədəbi dilimizdə arxaizm olaraq qəbul olunan leksik vahidlərin bir qismi dialektlərdə, bir qismi isə fərqli anlam və ya şəkillərdə izahlı lüğətlərdə yer alır. Ancaq köhnəlmiş sözlərin böyük əksəriyyətinə orta əsrlərdə qələmə alınmış yazılı abidələrin dilində təsadüf edilir. Həmin abidələrin istər tarixi leksikologiya, istərsə də müasir ədəbi dilimizin qorunması və öz daxili imkanları hesabına inkişafı yolunda qiymətli xəzinə olduğu danılmaz faktlardandır.

Bu gün bir çox bədii əsərlərin lüğət tərkibində orta leksikaya rast gəldiyimiz ayrı-ayrı əsrlərə məxsus klassik ədəbi nümunələrin dilində də həmin uyğunluğu görmək olur. Hətta ana dilində qələmə alınmış və bizə gəlib çatmış ilkin bədii örnəklərdə türkmənşəli sözlərin böyük çoxluğu formaca və mənaca heç bir ciddi dəyişikliyə uğramadan hal-hazırda işlənir. Bununla yanaşı, orta əsr yazılı abidələrin dilində elə leksik vahidlər vardır ki, yalnız həmin dövr üçün xarakterik olmuşdur. Sonrakı əsrlərdə artıq istifadə dairəsi məhdudlaşmış həmin sözlər istər türkmənşəli, istərsə də alınma sinonimləri ilə əvəzlənmişdir. Misal olaraq, “al” (hiylə), “aymaq”/ “ayıtmaq” (demək), “duş” (yuxu), “dün”/ “tün” (gecə, dünən), “ər” (kişi), “əsən” (sağ), “görklü” (gözəl), “ilətmək” (çatdırmaq), “irmək”/“irişmək” (çatmaq), “kiçi”, “qarındaş”, “qılmaq” (etmək), “sunmaq” (təqdim etmək), “uçmaq” (cənnət), “us” (ağıl), “ün” (səs) kimi türkmənşəli arxaizmlər həm XIII-XVI, həm də sonrakı əsrlərdə müşahidə edilir. Ancaq “aldamaq” (aldatmaq), “ağırlamaq” (əzizləmək, hörmət etmək), “bayıq” (doğru), “çav” (şan, şöhrət), “dişlənmək” (dincəlmək), “kələci” (söhbət), “qaqımaq” (əşəbiləşmək), “oxumaq” (çağırmaq) və s. orta əsr abidələri üçün səciyyəvidir. Göründüyü kimi, bu leksik vahidlərin bəzilərinin müasir dildə qarşılığı alınma sözlərdir. Onların araşdırılması və yenidən işlənməsi dilimizdə sinonim cütlüklərinin sayının artması və alınmalardan istifadənin azaldılması üçün faydalıdır. Çünki dilin əsas varlığı, mövcudluğu, inkişafı, davamlılığı birbaşa olaraq onun leksikası ilə bağlıdır.

**Açar sözlər:** ədəbi dil, leksik vahidlər, orta əsrlər, arxaizm, bədii nümunələr





## ABSTRACT

Some of the lexical units considered as archaism in our modern literary language are found in dialects, and some have different meanings or images in explanatory dictionaries. However, the vast majority of obsolete words are encountered in the language of written monuments written in the Middle Ages. It is one of the undeniable facts that these monuments are a valuable treasure in terms of historical lexicology and the preservation and development of our modern literary language at the expense of its own internal capabilities.

Today, the same compatibility can be seen in the language of classical literary examples belonging to different centuries, where we find a common lexicon in the vocabulary of many artistic works. Even in the original artistic examples that have come down to us, written in their native language, a large number of words of Turkic origin are used today without any serious changes in form and meaning. In addition, there are lexical units in the language of medieval written monuments that were characteristic only for that period. In the following centuries, those words, whose scope of use was already limited, were replaced by synonyms either of Turkic origin or borrowed. For example, "al" (trick), "aymaq"/ "ayıtmaq" (say), "duş" (sleep), "dun"/ "tun" (night, yesterday), "er" (man), "esen" (right), "gorklu" (beautiful), "iletmek" (deliver), "irmek"/"irishmak" (reach), "kichi", "garındash", "gılmak" (do), "sunmak" (introduce), "uchmak" (heaven), "us" (mind), "un" (sound) Turkic origin archaisms are observed both in the XIII-XVI and later centuries. But "aldamak" (deceive), "agırlamak" (respect), "bayık" (true), "chav" (glory), "dişlenmak" (rest), "keleci" (conversation), "gagimak" (get angry), "oxumak" (call), etc. typical for medieval monuments. Apparently, the equivalent of some of these lexical units in the modern language are loanwords. Their research and using in language again is useful for increasing the number of synonym pairs in our language and reducing the use of borrowings. Because the main existence, development, continuity of the language is directly related to its lexicon.

**Keywords:** literary language, lexical units, middle-age century, archaism, artistic examples



## EBELİKTE TELE-SAĞLIK UYGULAMALARININ YERİ THE PLACE OF TELE-HEALTH PRACTICES IN MIDWIFERY

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### ÖZET

Telekomünikasyon teknolojisinin sağlık hizmetlerinde kullanılması “tele-sağlık” olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Tele-sağlık hizmetleri hasta eğitimi, danışmanlığı ve bakımı gibi sağlık hizmetlerini kapsamaktadır. Covid-19 pandemisinde sağlık hizmetlerinin sunulmasında tele-sağlık teknolojilerinden önemli ölçüde yararlanılmıştır. Her ne kadar yüz yüze fizik muayene ve hasta takibinin yerini alamasa da hasta verilerine daha kolay ve hızlı ulaşılabilmesini sağlama açısından sağlık uygulamalarında yeni bir bakış açısı açmıştır.

Tele-sağlık hizmetleri sağlık profesyonelleri için bireylere ulaşmayı kolaylaştırması, pandemi veya bazı salgın süreçlerinde temas gerektirmemesi ve aynı anda birden fazla kişiye ulaşımı sağlaması nedeniyle hem koruyucu hem de ekonomiktir. Tele-sağlık hizmetlerinden yararlanacak meslek gruplarından biri de ebeldir. Ebelerin sunmuş olduğu gebeliğe ve doğuma hazırlık eğitimleri, yenidoğan bakımına yönelik eğitimler ve emzirme eğitimleri tele-sağlık hizmetlerinden yararlanılabilecek konulardır. Tele-sağlık hizmetlerinin avantajları kadar dezavantajları da mevcuttur. Teknolojik aletlerin temininde yaşanan sorunlar, veri gizliliğinin sağlanmasında yaşanan güçlükler, sadece bu hizmete ayrılmış sağlık profesyonelinin olmaması gibi problemler, dezavantajlardan bazılarıdır. Bu derleme, tele-sağlık uygulamalarının ebelikteki yeri, önemi, avantaj ve dezavantajlarını vurgulamak amacıyla ele alınmıştır. Ebelik uygulamaları ve eğitiminde tele-sağlık hizmetlerinin yaygınlaştırılması için finansal kaynakların sağlanması, tele-sağlığın ebelik alanında bir uzmanlık alanı olarak görülüp, görev tanımının belirlenmesi ve klinik uygulamalar içerisinde de yer verilmesi tele-sağlığın ebelik mesleğindeki yerini güçlendirecektir. Bu bildiride tele-sağlık hizmetlerinin ebelik mesleğindeki yeri ve öneminden yapılan çalışmalar doğrultusunda bahsedilecek, avantaj ve dezavantajları tartışılıp, meslek açısından geliştirilmesine yönelik öneriler sunulacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Tele-Sağlık, Ebelik, Ebelik Bakımı



## ABSTRACT

The use of telecommunication technology in healthcare is defined as “tele-health”. Tele-health services include health services such as patient education, counseling and care. Tele-health technology has been used significantly in the delivery of health services in the Covid-19 pandemic. Although it cannot replace face-to-face physical examination and patient follow-up, it has opened a new perspective in health practices in terms of providing easier and faster access to patient data.

Tele-health services are both protective and economical as they make it easier for health professionals to reach individuals, do not require contact during pandemics or some epidemic processes, and provide access to more than one person at the same time. One of the occupational groups that will benefit from tele-health services is midwifery. Pregnancy and birth preparation trainings, newborn care trainings and breastfeeding trainings offered by midwives are topics that can be benefited from tele-health services. Tele-health services have advantages as well as disadvantages. Problems in the supply of technological devices, difficulties in ensuring data confidentiality, and the absence of a healthcare professional dedicated to this service are some of the disadvantages. This review is discussed in order to emphasize the place, importance, advantages and disadvantages of tele-health applications in midwifery. Providing financial resources for the dissemination of telehealth services in midwifery practices and education, seeing telehealth as an area of expertise in the field of midwifery, determining the job description and including it in clinical practices will strengthen the place of telehealth in the midwifery profession. In this paper, the place and importance of tele-health services in the midwifery profession will be mentioned in line with the studies, the advantages and disadvantages will be discussed and suggestions for the development of the profession will be presented.

**Keywords:** Tele-Health, Midwifery, Midwifery Care



## İNOVASYON YAKLAŞIMLARININ EBELİKTEKİ YERİ

### THE PLACE OF INNOVATION APPROACHES IN MIDWIFERY

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#### ÖZET

İnovasyon, bir sistemi değişime adapte eden yaratıcılık ve yenilikçiliktir. Bu yaratıcılık ihtiyaç doğrultusunda yeni bir ürün veya hizmet olabilmektedir. Kanıta dayalı bilgilerin öneminin artmasıyla ebelerde eğitim ve sağlık bakım uygulamaları gelişebilmekte ve değişebilmektedir. Değişen durumlara uyum sağlamak ancak inovatif yaklaşımları ebeler uygulamalarına entegre etmek ile mümkündür.

Ebelerde inovasyon yaklaşım bilinci beraberinde yenilikçi düşünce ve uygulamaları getirmelidir. Ebelik, sağlık hizmetleri içinde kendine özgü bir alan olduğundan yenilikçi düşünce ve faaliyetler doğrudan anne, bebek sağlığı, dolaylı olarak toplum sağlığı kapsamında önemlidir. İnovasyonun kazandırmış olduğu yenilikçi ürünler ve hizmetlerin ebeler mesleğine entegre edilmesi özellikle prenatal, intrapartum ve postpartum süreçlerdeki bakım kalitesini arttıracak ve mesleğin gelişmesine katkı sağlayacaktır.

Ülkemizde ebelerin, güncel gelişmeleri takip etmesi, inovasyon uygulamalarının desteklenmesi ve görünür kılınması, eğitim niteliğini güçlendirme, ebeler mesleği kapsamında araştırmaları destekleme amacıyla kurulmuş olan dernekler olsa da ebelerde inovasyon alanında yapılan girişimler ve çalışmalar sınırlıdır. Bu derleme ebelerde inovasyon bilincini öne çıkarmak, meslekteki yerini ve önemini anlamak ve inovatif yaklaşımlar konusunda farkındalığı artırmak amacıyla ele alınmıştır. Bu bağlamda ebeler uygulamalarında simülasyon tekniğinin yer alması, uygulamaların kanıta dayalı bilgiler ışığında gerçekleşmesi, akreditasyon çalışmalarının artırılması inovasyon profilinin güçlenmesine yardımcı olacaktır. Ayrıca ebelerin ve ebeler öğrencilerinin inovatif düşünce tekniğini artıracak eğitim, kurs ve bilimsel araştırma kongrelerine yönlendirilmesi inovatif düşünme tekniğini arttıracaktır. Bu bildiride inovatif yaklaşımların ebeler mesleğindeki yeri ve öneminden bahsedilerek, yapılan çalışmalar doğrultusunda inovatif düşünme teknikleri doğrultusunda öneriler sunulacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: İnovasyon, Ebelik, Kanıta Dayalı Uygulamalar



## ABSTRACT

Innovation is creativity and innovation that adapt a system to change. This creativity can be a new product or service in line with the need. With the increasing importance of evidence-based information, education and health care practices in midwifery can develop and change. It is only possible to adapt to changing situations by integrating innovative approaches into midwifery practices.

The awareness of the innovation approach in midwifery should bring innovative thoughts and practices with it. Since midwifery is a unique field within health services, innovative thoughts and activities are important directly within the scope of maternal and infant health and indirectly within the scope of community health. Integrating the innovative products and services gained by innovation into the midwifery profession will increase the quality of care, especially in prenatal, intrapartum and postpartum processes, and will contribute to the development of the profession.

Although there are associations established in our country for midwives to follow current developments, to support and make innovation practices visible, to strengthen the quality of education, to support research within the scope of midwifery profession, initiatives and studies in the field of innovation in midwifery are limited. This review has been discussed in order to highlight the awareness of innovation in midwifery, to understand its place and importance in the profession and to increase awareness about innovative approaches. In this context, the inclusion of simulation techniques in midwifery practices, the realization of applications in the light of evidence-based information, and increasing accreditation studies will help strengthen the innovation profile. In addition, directing midwives and midwifery students to training, courses and scientific research congresses that will increase the innovative thinking technique will increase the innovative thinking technique. In this presentation, the place and importance of innovative approaches in the midwifery profession will be mentioned and suggestions will be presented in line with innovative thinking techniques in line with the studies carried out.

**Keywords:** Innovation, Midwifery, Evidence-Based Practices



## EBELİK ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN BİREYSEL YENİLİKÇİLİK DAVRANIŞLARI İLE GİRİŞİMCİLİK EĞİLİMLERİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INDIVIDUAL INNOVATIVE BEHAVIORS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP TENDENCIES OF MIDWIFERY STUDENTS

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### ÖZET

Sağlık hizmetlerinde uygulanan yeni teknolojiler, hasta/gebe bakımında oluşan hızlı farklılıklar, toplumun daha iyi seviyede sağlık hizmeti alma beklentisi gibi sebeplerle globalleşen dünyada ebelik bilgi ve becerilerinin güncellenmesini gerekli kılmıştır. Daha iyi bir ebelik bakımı için ebelerin yenilikçi ve girişimci olmaları gerekliliği tartışılmazdır. Bu nedenle meslek için yetişen ebe adayların yenilikçi ve girişimcilik düzeylerinin belirlenmesi, sonucu doğrultusunda eğitimlerinin bu doğrultuda planlanması önem arz etmektedir. Bu çalışma ile ebelik öğrencilerinin bireysel yenilikçilik davranışları ile girişimcilik eğilimleri arasındaki ilişkinin incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Tanımlayıcı ve korelasyonel türde olan araştırmanın örneklemini bir kamu üniversitesinin Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi Ebelik Bölümünde 2021-22 Eğitim-Öğretim yılında öğrenim gören 325 öğrenciden gönüllü olarak araştırmaya katılan 244 öğrenci oluşturmuştur (Katılım oranı: %75,07). Veriler literatür doğrultusunda hazırlanan “Kişisel Bilgi Formu” (12 madde), “Bireysel Yenilikçilik Ölçeği (BYÖ)”, “Girişimcilik Ölçeği” (GÖ) ile googleforms aracılığıyla online olarak toplanmıştır. Veriler, SPSS paket programında ortalama, yüzdelik ve Pearson Korelasyon Analizi ile değerlendirilmiştir.

Öğrencilerin yaş ortalaması  $20,30 \pm 1,91$ , %82’si bölümü isteyerek seçmiş, %57,8’i mezuniyet sonrası kamuda ebe olarak çalışmak istemektedir. %85,2’si inovasyon kelimesini duymuş, %87,7’si bir ebe için inovatif düşünebilmesi gerektiği görüşündedir. BYÖ toplam puan ortalaması  $66,82 \pm 9,80$ , GÖ toplam puan ortalaması  $133,84 \pm 22,9$ ’dur. Bireysel yenilikçilik ile girişimcilik düzeyleri arasında ileri düzeyde anlamlı pozitif yönlü zayıf ilişki saptanmıştır ( $r=,440$   $p<,000$ ).

Araştırma sonucunda öğrencilerin sorgulayıcı kategorisinde orta düzeyde yenilikçi ve yüksek düzeyde girişimci olduğu söylenebilir. Yenilikçilik düzeyi ile girişimcilik arasında pozitif yönlü bir ilişki olduğu sonucundan yola çıkarak, bu bildiride öğrencilerin eğitimlerinde yenilikçilik ve girişimcilik yönlerini artırmaya yönelik önerilere yer verilecektir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Yenilikçilik, Girişimcilik, Ebelik Eğitimi



## ABSTRACT

New technologies applied in health services, rapid differences in patient/pregnant care, and the expectation of society to receive better health care have made it necessary to update midwifery knowledge and skills in a globalizing world. It is indisputable that midwives need to be innovative and entrepreneurial for better midwifery care. For this reason, it is important to determine the innovative and entrepreneurial levels of midwife candidates trained for the profession and to plan their education in this direction in line with the result. The aim of this study is to examine the relationship between the individual innovative behaviors of midwifery students and their entrepreneurial tendencies.

The sample of the research, which is descriptive and correlational, consisted of 244 students who voluntarily participated in the research out of 325 students studying in the Department of Midwifery in the Faculty of Health Sciences of a public university in the 2021-22 academic year (Participation rate: 75.07%). The data were collected online via googleforms with the “Personal Information Form” (12 items), “Individual Innovation Scale (CIO)”, “Entrepreneurship Scale” (DI) prepared in line with the literature . The data were evaluated with the mean, percentage and Pearson Correlation Analysis in the SPSS package program.

The average age of the students is  $20.30 \pm 1.91$ , 82% of them voluntarily chose the department, 57.8% of them want to work as midwives in the public sector after graduation. 85.2 % of them have heard the word innovation, 87.7% of them think that a midwife should be able to think innovatively. The mean total score of CIO was  $66.82 \pm 9.80$ , and the mean total score of DI was  $133.84 \pm 22.9$ . A highly significant positive and weak relationship was found between individual innovativeness and entrepreneurship levels ( $r$ ., 440  $p$ .,000).

As a result of the research, it can be said that the students are moderately innovative and highly entrepreneurial in the questioning category. Based on the conclusion that there is a positive relationship between the level of innovation and entrepreneurship, this paper will include suggestions to increase the innovation and entrepreneurship aspects of students' education.

**Keywords:** Innovation, Entrepreneurship, Midwifery Education





## SAĞLIK OKURYAZARLIĞI VE ÖNEMİ HEALTH LITERACY AND IMPORTANCE

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### ÖZET

Tarihsel süreç içinde yaşanan toplumsal olaylar, sosyal değişimler, tıp alanındaki gelişmeler bireylerin sağlığa yaklaşımını ve sağlıklı yaşam algısını etkilemiş ve değiştirmiştir. Tıp teknolojisindeki gelişmelerle yeni ve etkin tedavi yöntemleri ortaya çıkmış bununla birlikte hastalıklardan korunma ve sağlıklı yaşam programları da önemini artırmıştır. Sağlık sisteminin temel amacı, insanların mümkün olduğunca uzun süre sağlıklı kalmaları için hastalıkları önlemek ve hastalıkları azaltmaktır. Sağlıklı bir yaşamın devam ettirilmesi sağlık sistemi ve sağlık hizmeti sunanlar kadar, bireyler ve aileleri içinde üzerinde durulması gereken önemli bir olgu durumuna gelmiştir. Bireylerin içinde bulunduğu koşullar yaşam tarzlarını, sağlık davranışlarını ve sağlığa bakış açılarını değiştirmektedir.

Covid 19 pandemisi boyunca, dünya genelinde hastalığın yayılmasını sınırlamak, koordineli bir şekilde çözüm yolları üretmek için enfeksiyon, aşı ve sağlık sisteminin kullanımı ile ilgili karmaşık sağlık kavramlarının hızlı bir şekilde anlaşılması istenmiştir. Özellikle bu tür büyük salgınlar sırasında sağlık okuryazarlığının önemi anlaşılmaktadır. Dünya Sağlık Örgütü, Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Hedeflerinde listelenen birkaç temel hedefe ulaşmak için bir araç olarak sağlık okuryazarlığını önermektedir. Sağlık okuryazarlığı, bireylerin uygun sağlık kararları vermek için gereken temel sağlık bilgi ve hizmetleri edinme, işleme ve anlama kapasitesine sahip olma derecesidir. Sağlık okuryazarlığı düzeyinin yüksek olması, sağlıkla ilgili yöntemlerin kolay iletilmesine, mesajların kolay anlaşılmasına ve uygulanmasına yardımcı olmaktadır. Toplumlar da sağlık okuryazarlığının geliştirilmesi, bireylerin kendi sağlıklarını iyileştirmede aktif bir rol oynamalarına katkı sağlamaktadır. Ayrıca sağlık okuryazarlığının bireysel ve toplumsal dayanıklılık oluşturduğu, sağlık eşitsizliklerinin görünür olmasında rol oynadığı bilinmektedir. Yetersiz sağlık okuryazarlığı durumunda da sağlık bilgilerinin anlaşılmasında zorluklar yaşanması, hastalıklar hakkında sınırlı bilgiye sahip olunması, yanlış ilaç kullanımı gibi durumlar oluşmaktadır. Bunlar da sağlıksız bir yaşama, yüksek ölüm riskine, sağlık hizmetlerinin yetersiz ve etkisiz kullanımına, artan sağlık maliyetlere ve sağlık eşitsizliklerine neden olmaktadır. Bu bağlamda çalışmada sağlık okuryazarlığı, birey ve toplum açısından önemi, sağlık okuryazarlığının sınıflandırılması, dünyada ve ülkemizde sağlık okuryazarlığı incelenecektir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Sağlık, Sağlık Okuryazarlığı, Sağlık Okuryazarlığı Sınıflandırması



## ABSTRACT

Social events, social changes and developments in the field of medicine affected and changed the health approach of individuals and healthy life perception. With the developments in medical technology, new and effective treatment methods have emerged, but protection from diseases and healthy living programs have increased their importance. The main purpose of the health system is to prevent diseases and reduce diseases to ensure that people stay healthy as long as possible. The maintenance of a healthy life has become an important phenomenon that should be emphasized in individuals and their families as well as those who provide health system and health care. The conditions of individuals change their lifestyles, health behaviors and health perspectives. Throughout the Covid 19 Pandemisi, in order to limit the spread of the disease around the world, to produce solutions in a coordinated way, the concepts of complex health concepts related to the use of infection, vaccine and health system were asked to understand rapidly. Especially during such major outbreaks, the importance of health literacy is understood. The World Health Organization proposes health literacy as a tool to achieve several main objectives listed in sustainable development goals. Health literacy is the degree to obtain the basic health information and services required to make appropriate health decisions of individuals. The high level of health literacy helps to easily transmit health -related methods, to easily understand and apply messages. The development of health literacy in societies contributes to individuals' active role in improving their health. It is also known that health literacy creates individual and social strength and plays a role in the visible of health inequalities. In case of insufficient health literacy, there are difficulties in understanding health information, limited information about diseases, and misuse of the wrong drugs. These cause unhealthy life, high risk of death, insufficient and ineffective use of health services, increasing health costs and health inequalities. In this context, health literacy, importance for individual and society, classification of health literacy, health literacy in the world and in our country will be examined.

**Keywords:** Health, Health Literacy, Health Literacy Classification



## SAĞLIK İŞLETMELERİNDE GİRİŞİMCİ LİDERLİĞİN ÇALIŞAN YARATICILIĞI İLE İLİŞKİSİNDE PSİKOLOJİK GÜÇLENDİRMENİN ARACILIK ETKİSİ

MEDIATING EFFECT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL EMPOWERMENT ON THE RELATIONSHIP OF ENTREPRENEURIAL LEADERSHIP AND EMPLOYEE CREATIVITY IN HEALTHCARE BUSINESSES

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### ÖZET

Çalışanların gelişimine odaklanan yönetim anlayışı her sektörde olduğu gibi sağlık hizmeti arzını sağlayan sağlık işletmeleri için de her geçen gün önem kazanmaktadır. Sağlık işletmelerinde uzmanlaşma seviyesinin yüksek olması, yoğun bilgi ve teknolojinin kullanılması bu zorunluluğu artırmaktadır. Çalışanların inovatif davranışlar sergilemesi, yenilikçi iş davranışlarında bulunması ve çalışan yaratıcılığı gibi konular sağlık hizmeti sunumunda öncelikli alanlar haline gelmektedir. İşletmeler için olumlu çıktılar geliştiren bu uygulamalarda ise gelişimi destekleyen liderlere ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Kendi kişisel çıkarlarına ve gelişimine odaklanmak yerine astların başarısına odaklanan bu liderlik tarzı, girişimci liderlik olarak vurgulanmaktadır. Girişimci liderlik felsefesinde, kurumsal amaç ve hedeflere ulaşma, astların yaratıcılığının ve gelişiminin desteklenmesi ile gerçekleştirilebilmektedir. Bu bağlamda girişimci liderlikte temel amaç, astların bireysel ve mesleki gelişiminin sağlanmasıdır. Ancak astların başarısına odaklanırken işe yönelik faaliyetlerinde kendilerini güçlü hissetmelerini sağlayacak psikolojik desteğe de ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Bu doğrultuda araştırma kapsamında girişimci liderliğin çalışan yaratıcılığı üzerindeki etkisinde psikolojik güçlendirmenin aracılık etkisi incelenecektir. Araştırma bulgularına göre, girişimci liderliğin çalışan yaratıcılığı ve psikolojik güçlendirme ile pozitif yönde ilişkili olduğu belirlenmiştir. Çoklu regresyon analizi sonucunda ise girişimci liderliğin çalışan yaratıcılığı ile ilişkisinde psikolojik güçlendirme kısmi aracılık göstermektedir. Sonuç olarak sağlık işletmelerinde çalışan yaratıcılığı için girişimci liderlik teorisi önemli bir kavram olarak ifade edilebilmektedir. Ayrıca kendini psikolojik olarak güçlü hisseden çalışanların daha fazla yaratıcı girişimlerde bulunabileceği ön görülmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Girişimci Liderlik, Psikolojik Güçlendirme, Çalışan Yaratıcılığı, Sağlık İşletmeleri



## ABSTRACT

The management approach that focuses on the development of employees is gaining importance day by day for healthcare businesses that provide healthcare services supply, as it is in every sector. The high level of specialization and the use of intensive knowledge and technology in health enterprises increase this necessity. Issues such as employees exhibiting innovative behaviors, to be found in innovative work behaviors and employee creativity are becoming priority areas in health service delivery. In these practices, which develop positive outputs for businesses, leaders who support development are needed. This leadership style, which focuses on the success of subordinates instead of focusing on their own personal interests and development, is emphasized as entrepreneurial leadership. In the philosophy of entrepreneurial leadership, achieving corporate goals and objectives can be realized by supporting the creativity and development of subordinates. In this context, the main purpose of entrepreneurial leadership is to ensure the individual and professional development of subordinates. However, while focusing on the success of subordinates, psychological support is also needed to make them feel powerful in their work-related activities. In this direction, the mediating effect of psychological empowerment in the effect of entrepreneurial leadership on employee creativity will be examined within the scope of the research. According to the research findings, it was determined that entrepreneurial leadership is positively related to employee creativity and psychological empowerment. As a result of multiple regression analysis, psychological empowerment shows partial mediation in the relationship between entrepreneurial leadership and employee creativity. As a result, entrepreneurial leadership theory can be expressed as an important concept for employee creativity in healthcare businesses. In addition, it is predicted that employees who feel psychologically strong can engage in more creative initiatives.

**Keywords:** Entrepreneurial Leadership, Psychological Empowerment, Employee Creativity, Healthcare Businesses



## BİR CERRAHİN GÖZÜNDEN; COVID 19 PANDEMİSİNDE CERRAHİ BRANŞLAR İLE KURUM İÇİ VE KURUMLAR ARASI İLETİŞİMİN SAĞLANMASI VE ÖNEMİ

FROM THE EYES OF A SURGEON; ENSURING INTER INSTITUTIONAL AND BETWEEN INSTITUTIONAL COMMUNICATION AND ITS IMPORTANCE WITH SURGICAL BRANCHES IN THE COVID 19 PANDEMIC

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### ÖZET

Bir kavram olarak, kurum; bir toplumun temel ihtiyaçlarını karşılayacak ve faaliyetlerini düzenleyecek şekilde oluşturulmuş bir değerler ve normlar setidir. Kurumların ana işlevi; toplumun refahını en iyi noktaya getirmektir. Toplumsal yapı içinde, her kurum farklı biçimde çalışır, fakat birbirlerini tamamlayarak işlevlerini yerine getirirler. Kurumların varlık sebebi; genel toplumun yararını gözetmek ve belirli toplumsal amaçlara hizmet etmektir.

Kurum içi ve kurumlar arası iyi bir eşgüdüm ve işbirliği olmadan, kurumsal ve toplumsal amaçlara ve de başarıya ulaşmak çok zorlaşır. Kurumsal ilişkilerin sağlıklı yürütüldüğü toplumlarda, istikrar ve sosyal gelişme, bir o kadar kolay olmaktadır. Toplumun yapıtaşları olan bireylerin, sağlıklı olmalarını ve bunun idamesini sağlamak, kurumların ana görev ve amaçlarından birisidir. Bu amaçla paralel olarak; toplumsal sağlığı tehdit eden her hadise ile mücadele etmekte, kurumların ana görevidir.

Pandemiler, toplumsal sağlığı tehdit eden önemli olayların başında gelir. Tüm dünyayı etkisi altına alan Covid 19 pandemisi de, çok sıkıntılı süreçlerin yaşanmasına neden olan bir krizler zinciri olarak karşımıza çıktı. Küresel bir kriz olan Covid 19 pandemisinden etkilenmeyen bir kurum hemen hemen yok gibiydi. Kurumların bu krizdeki başarısı, her aşamada kriz iletişiminin sağlıklı bir şekilde yapılmasıyla yakından ilişkilidir. Öyle ki; kriz iletişiminin, kriz yönetiminin yaşımsal bir bileşeni olduğunu anlamamız uzun sürmedi.

Sonuç olarak; Covid 19 pandemisi süresince, çağımız teknolojilerinin bize kazandırdığı iletişim kabiliyetlerinin, doğru kullanıldığında, süreci yönetmekte ve denetlemekte ne kadar ehemmiyetli ve işe yarar olduğunu bir kez daha gördük. Bunun yanısıra; analitik ve hızlı düşünme becerisinin, bilim temelinde ve bilimin ışığında, diğer kurumlarla koordineli çalışarak, cesur kararlar alabilmenin sürecin gidişatına olan büyük etkisini, yaşayarak deneyimledik. Başarı; mücadele gücü ile gelir, güç birlikten doğar, birliği sağlamanın ana yolu ise iletişimdir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Covid 19, Pandemi, Kurumsal iletişim.



## ABSTRACT

As a concept, the institution; is a set of values and norms created to meet the basic needs of a society and regulate its activities. The main function of institutions; is to bring the welfare of the society to the best point. Within the social structure, each institution works differently, but they fulfill their functions by complementing each other. The reason for the existence of institutions; is to take care of the benefit of the general society and to serve certain social purposes.

Without good coordination and cooperation within and between institutions, it becomes very difficult to achieve institutional and social goals and achievements. In societies where institutional relations are carried out in a healthy way, stability and social development are just as easy. One of the main duties and purposes of institutions is to ensure that individuals, who are the building blocks of society, are healthy and that it is maintained. In parallel with this purpose; It is the main duty of institutions to fight against every event that threatens public health.

Pandemics are one of the most important events that threaten public health. The Covid 19 pandemic, which affected the whole world, also emerged as a chain of crises that caused very troublesome processes. There is not an institution that was not affected by the Covid 19 pandemic, as a global crisis. The success of institutions in this crisis is closely related to the sound crisis communication at every stage. So that; It didn't take long for us to realize that communication is a vital component of crisis management.

As a result; During the Covid 19 pandemic, we once again saw how important and useful the communication capabilities of our age are in managing and controlling the process when used correctly. And also; We have experienced the great impact of analytical and quick thinking skills, being able to make bold decisions on the basis of science and in the light of science, working in coordination with other institutions, on the course of the process. Success; struggle comes with power, power arises from unity, the main way to ensure unity is communication.

**Keywords:** Covid 19, Pandemic, Corporate communication.



## AFET YÖNETİMİNDE RİSK ANALİZLERİNİN HARİTALANDIRILMASI VE BU ANALİZLERİN COĞRAFYA BİLGİ SİSTEMLERİ ÜZERİNDEN TOPLUM YARARINA OLAN ETKİSİ

MAPPING RISK ANALYSIS IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND THE IMPACT OF THESE ANALYSIS ON GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS ON SOCIETY BENEFIT

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### ÖZET

Sanayi devrimiyle başlayan teknolojik gelişmeler, hızlı nüfus artışı ve şehirleşme gibi birçok olgusal süreçler, insan yaşamında önemli farklılıkların ve değişimlerin oluşmasına neden olmuştur. Sanayi devrimi ve endüstrileşme ile birlikte tüm canlıların yaşadığı çevre de olumsuz bir şekilde etkilenerek insanoğlunun yaşam kalitesini düşürmüştür. Özellikle sağlıksız ve sürdürülebilir olmayan birçok hizmet ortamının gelişerek insanların yaşam alanına girmesine neden olmuş ve başta fiziki çevre olmak üzere beşeri ortamda da çeşitli sorunların yaşanması durumunu ortaya çıkarmıştır.

Son yıllarda nüfusun artması, dünya üzerinde işlenebilir arazilerin sabit kalması, kaynakların sınırlı olması; arazi ve diğer mevcut kaynakların kullanımı konusunda daha özenli kararlar almayı zorunlu kılmaktadır. Artan nüfus ve bu nüfusun ihtiyaçları, mekan türlerini kapasitesinin çok üzerinde kullanmayı ve sürdürülebilirlik kriterlerine aykırı müdahaleleri de beraberinde getirmiştir. İhtiyaçların karşılanma kaygısıyla ortaya konan çözümler arazi kullanım biçimleri; bir süre sonra erozyon, ormansızlaşma, çoraklaşma, iklim değişimi, hava kirliliği gibi öngörülmeyen/beklenmeyen olumsuzlukları da meydana getirmiştir. İşte bu kötü sonuçlar, sürdürülebilirlik kaygılarını doğurmuş ve belli ölçütler oluşturularak sorunlara müdahale konusunda karar almayı kolaylaştıracak çözümler üretmeyi de gerekli kılmıştır.

Teknolojinin ilerlemesiyle dijitalleşen dünyada verilerin analiz ve tekniklerinin kullanılarak bir sistemde toplanması artan nüfusun ve karar vericilerin yer seçimi, yatırım, mekânsal stratejiler, sürdürülebilir tarım, sürdürülebilir turizm gibi alanların planlamasını ve mevcut risklere karşı önlemlerin önceden alınmasını da sağlayacaktır. Tüm afetleri tamamen önlemek mümkün olmasa da, yenilikçi teknolojinin etkin kullanımının can ve mal kaybının büyüklüğünü önemli ölçüde azaltabileceği iyi bilinmektedir. Oluşturulan risk haritalarıyla afet öncesi toplumsal tepkinin iyi yönetilmesi ve kamu birimlerinin öncelikli reflekslerinin neler olduğunun belirlenmesine de yardımcı olacaktır.

Bu çalışmada, sürekli olarak veri girişlerinin yaşandığı ve literatür olarak da çalışmaların yürütüldüğü. Afet yönetiminin nasıl anlamlı hale geldiği, risk haritalarının Coğrafya Bilgi Sistemleri (CBS) aracılığıyla oluşturulmasının toplumsal yararları üzerinde durulacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Afet Riski, Risk Haritalandırılması, Coğrafya Bilgi Sistemleri





## ABSTRACT

Many factual processes such as technological developments, rapid population growth and urbanization that started with the industrial revolution have caused significant differences and changes in human life. With the industrial revolution and industrialization, the environment in which all living things live has also been adversely affected, reducing the quality of life of human beings. In particular, many unhealthy and unsustainable service environments have developed and caused people to enter the living space, and it has revealed the situation of various problems in the human environment, especially in the physical environment.

In recent years, the increase in the population, the constant arable land in the world, the limited resources; This necessitates making more careful decisions about the use of land and other available resources. The increasing population and the needs of this population have brought along the use of space types far beyond their capacity and interventions against sustainability criteria. The solutions put forward with the concern of meeting the needs are the forms of land use; After a while, it also brought about unforeseen/unexpected negativities such as erosion, deforestation, barrenness, climate change, and air pollution. These poor results have created sustainability concerns and made it necessary to create solutions that will facilitate decision-making in response to problems by establishing certain criteria.

In the digitalized world with the advancement of technology, the collection of data in a system using analysis and techniques will also enable the increasing population and decision makers to plan areas such as location selection, investment, spatial strategies, sustainable agriculture, sustainable tourism and to take precautions against existing risks. While it is not possible to completely prevent all disasters, it is well known that the effective use of innovative technology can significantly reduce the extent of loss of life and property. With the created risk maps, it will also help to manage the social response before the disaster and to determine the priority reflexes of the public units.

In this study, data entries are constantly experienced and studies are carried out as literature. It will focus on how disaster management becomes meaningful and the social benefits of creating risk maps through Geographic Information Systems (GIS).

**Key Words:** Disaster Risk, Risk Mapping, Geography Information Systems



## CHARACTERISTICS AND USAGE OF LINDEN

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### ABSTRACT

Tilia genus trees are the most popular among urban deciduous trees and consist of about 44 species. In Turkey mainly four species, *Tilia tomentosa* Moench, *T. platyphyllos* Scop., *T. rubra* and *T. cordata* are found. Linden, especially its flowers have great potential to usage in many industries such as food, medicine and cosmetics due to phenolic contents. Linden trees are considered to be high value due to honey-bearing potential. It is used in folk medicine as sedative in anxiety and sleeping disorders. Linden has many health beneficial effects due to having antioxidant, anticancer, anti-inflammatory, antiviral, diuretic and antimicrobial properties. It is useful for the treatment of hypertension caused by arteriosclerosis and for the treatment of cold-related coughs. The functional properties of linden is associated with polyphenolic compounds including flavonoids. Bioactive compounds are tannins, mucilage, volatile oils, and gum in flowers. Its leaves are rich in useful glycosides, tiliac. It also contains monoterpene hydrocarbons, oxygenated monoterpenes, sesquiterpene hydrocarbons, oxygenated sesquiterpenes, aliphatic compounds and diterpenes as phytoncides. Therapeutic usage of linden flower preparations is specified by the committee on Herbal Medicinal Products of the European Medicines Agency for the treatment of common cold symptoms as well as for relieving symptoms of mental stress. Some species are used for therapy due to its phytoncide content. Linden can be also used for the preparation of natural supplements or functional foods. Water extracts and herbal teas have potent antioxidant activity and thereby provide protection against oxidation-related diseases. However the chemical composition and the bioactive compounds vary on many factors such as climate, soil and water availability. It might be considered as a potential source of nutraceuticals and functional drinks in the future. However future studies are necessary to understand the mechanisms of health effects.

**Keywords:** Linden, health benefits, bioactive compounds, functional drinks



## POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS OF SAGE (*Salvia officinalis*)

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### ABSTRACT

Sage (*Salvia officinalis*) is a plant of Labiatae/Lamiaceae family. It is native to Middle East and Mediterranean areas. It has been widely used in preparation of many foods due to its flavoring properties. It is used as a culinary herb in western cooking and used in poultry stuffing, flavoring of meat, sausages, and fish. It has been also used for the treatment of different kinds of disorders including ulcers, gout, rheumatism, inflammation, paralysis, diarrhea and hyperglycemia in the folk medicine. Essential oil of sage has been used in perfumes, deodorants, insecticidal treatments, for thrush and gingivitis. The yield of essential oil from sage leaves is about 1.1-2.8%. The major phytochemicals identified in flowers, leaves and stem of the plant are fatty acids, glycosidic derivatives (cardiac glycosides, flavonoid glycosides, saponins), phenolic compounds (coumarins, flavonoids, tannins), poly acetylenes, steroids, terpenes, terpenoids and waxes. The principal components in the sage oil are 1,8-cineole, camphor,  $\alpha$ -thujone,  $\beta$ -thujone,  $\alpha$ -humulene, rosmarinic acid, and quercetin. The most present phytochemical is linalool in the stem,  $\alpha$ -pinene and cineole in the flowers, bornyl acetate, camphene, camphor, humulene, limonene and thujone in leaves. *Salvia officinalis* has many important biological activities such as anticancer, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, antimicrobial, hypoglycemic, hypolipidemic and memory-enhancing effects. It has high antioxidant properties due to having mainly rosmarinic acid and carnosic acid. However the chemical composition and the bioactive compounds vary on many factors such as climate, soil, water availability and altitude. Particular attention should be paid to improving the bioavailability of *Salvia officinalis* to develop novel dosage. Therefore *Salvia officinalis* can be used as a potentially good spice to develop functional foods. However future studies are necessary to understand the therapeutic applications and toxicity of *Salvia officinalis*.

**Keywords:** *Salvia officinalis*, health benefits, bioactive compounds, functional foods



## ANTENATAL VƏ PERİNATAL QULLUĞUN DÜZGÜN APARILMASI MÖVZUSUNDA KLİNİK -DİAQNOSTİK VƏ GENETİK DƏYƏRLƏNDİRMƏ

### CLINICAL-DIAGNOSTIC AND GENETIC EVALUATION OF ANTENATAL AND PERINATAL CARE

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#### ÖZƏT

Hər hamiləliyin antenatal dövrü mütləq həkim nəzarətində olmalıdır. Beləki, perinatal dövrün birinci mərhələsinə qədər dölü itirməsək belə gecikmiş olarıq, Təsadüfi deyilki "analıq zigotun əmələ gəldiyi, gün başlayır" deyimi sözün əsl mənasında yerinə düşür.

I – trimester antenatal dövrün baxımı: həkim-genikoloq nəzarəti ilə başlayır yəni: QÜA; kauloqramma; SÜA; sidik-cinsiyyət yollarından götürülmüş ifrazatın mikroskopiyası və kultivasiyası.

Hemoqram - ana və dölün hipoxrom, hemolitik anemiya; talassemiya, iltihabı proseslərin olmasını qan dəyərlərinə əsasən qiymətləndiririk.

Kauloqramma – qanın laxtalanma müddəti; qan təchizatı, qan təzyiqi; qanın dinamikası həll edici rol oynayır.

SÜA – böyrəyin və uretral sistemin fiziki fəaliyyəti, filtrasiyası haqqında məlumat verir və 9 ay boyunca hər həftə ediləcək vacib analizlərdən biridir: zülal; keton; xüsusi çəki; pH - ı; epitel; duzlar; bakteriyalar; leykositlər, öncə ana sonra dölün antenatal dövrü baxımı haqqında məlumat verir.

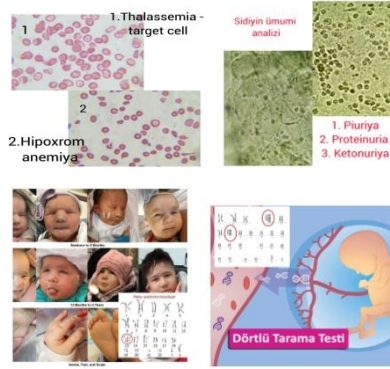
Sidik cinsiyyət yollarından götürülmüş ifrazatın müayinəsi – vaginanın mikroflorası haqqında geniş məlumat verib, dölün bir çox xəstəliklərə yoluxmasının qarşısını alır. Neisseria gonorrhoeae (hüceyrədaxili diplokokk); qardnerella; trichomonas vaginalis; qram ‘+’, ‘-’ kok flora; qram ‘+’, ‘-’ çöp flora; leptothrix; epitellər - buynuz; parabazal-atrofik müşahidə oluna bilər.

Parabazal-atrofik epitelin ümumi yaxmada görünməsi – Pap smear testin verilməsinə zəmin yaradır və xəçəngönü vəziyyət kimi dəyərləndirilir; kok və ya çöpvari flora ana və dölün perinatal və erkən neonatal dövrdə yaradacaq fəsadardan qorumaq üçün vacib analiz sayılır. Beləki, yeganə steril olduğumuz yer ana bətnidir və ilk bakterial dəsti doğuş zamanı alır. Bunun üçün hamiləlik dövründə vaginal ifrazatın mikroskopik müayinəsi və kultivasiyası tövsiyyə olunur. bakterialoji müayinə zamanı Neisseria meningitidis və Streptococcus agalactiae kok florası aşkarlana bilər ki, erkən neonatal dövrdə yoluxmuş uşaqlarda ciddi və ömürlük ağır fəsadlar yaradır:

Serebral iflic; əqli gerilik; spontan uşaqsalma; dolyanı mayenin vaxtından qaba axması; eləcədə uşaqlıq yolunda kolonozasiyalar yaradaraq doğuş zamanı yoluxma riskini artırır.



4. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS  
November 30 - December 01, 2022 / Baku, AZERBAIJAN / Odlar Yurdu University



kliniki analizlər ana və dölün ümumi vəziyyəti haqqında ilkin məlumatdır bir başa patoloji prosesləri araşdırmaq hormonal və genetik analizlərə əsaslanır.

Təbbi ki, antinatal dövrün müsaidəsi üçün kliniki-biokimyəvi və kultivasiya analizləri vacibdir lakin, sağlam uşaq dünyaya gətirmək və patoloji halları təyin edib qarşısını almaq üçün genetik və hormonal testlərin aparılması məqsədə uyğundur.

Perinatal dövrün II mərhələsi – gec antenatal dövrdə daha ciddi problemlərin yəni, dölün genetik xəstəliklərinin orqan və toxumalarının diaqnostikası aparılmalıdır. Bura daxildir 28-40 həftəlikdə rəngli dopler, II – li və III – lü tarama testi 21- ci 18 – ci xromosomda anomaliyalar anada baş verən hormonal dəyişikliklər və bu müayinələr imkan verir ki, ana və uşaqda hal hazırda yaranan və yaxud yarana biləcək patalogiyaların qarşısı alınsın .

Bu müayinələr artıq həkimin növbəti mərhələ yəni – intranatal dövrdə hansı addımları atacağına istiqamət verir.

Yuxarıda qeyd etdiyimiz II - li, III - lu, IV – lü testlər dedikdə nəzərdə tutulur: bu döldə xromosom patologiyasının, olub olmaması haqqında qismən fikir yurutməyə imkan yaradır.

2 – li tarama testi (11-14 həftə) ənsə qalınlığı testi kimidə adlanır. Burada ananın yaşı, qanda ölçülən PAPP –A testi, USM – də dölün ənsə qalınlığı, burun sümüyü, ürək və duktus venozunda qan axını ilə verilir

3 – lü tarama testi.Bu testin tətbiq olunmasında məqsəd körpəyə aid xüsusilə Trizomi-13 (Patau),Trizomi-21 (Down), Trizomi- 18 (Eduard) kimi xromosom pozğunları ilə birlikdə bir sıra anomaliyalar – onurğa yırtığı (spina - bifida), və s. Xəstəliklər haqqında ilkin fikir yürütməyə imkan verir. Üçlü test II trimestr testi kimidə bilinir testin ideal aparılma vaxtı 10-18- ci hamiləlik həftələri arasında olur. Bu müayinədə AFP,  $\beta$ -HCg, E3 ölçülür. Üçlü test dəqiq nəticə verməz yalnız risk nisbətini verir.

Amniosintez.

Amniosintez hamiləliyin 16-20- ci həftəsində aparılır.

Bu analizin məqsədi əsasən döldə xromosom pozğunluğu riskinin və mümkün genetik xəstəliklərin aşkar edilməsidir. Burada dəri xəstəliklərindən ixtioz,qan xəstəliyi talassemiya, Down və bir çox genetik xəstəliklər haqqında fikir söyləməyə imkan yaradır.

**Açar sözlər:** Parabazal-atrofik epitel – Pap smear test, Neisseria meningitidis, Streptococcus agalactiae, Serebral iflic, Əqli gerilik, Spontan uşaqsalma, Perinatal dövrün II mərhələsi, Amniosintez, Trizomi-13 (Patau),Trizomi-21 (Down), Trizomi- 18 (Eduard) kimi xromosom pozğunları



## ABSTRACT

Of course, clinical-biochemical and cultivation analyzes are important for the antinatal period, however, it is advisable to carry out genetic and hormonal tests to identify and prevent healthy children and pathological conditions.

II stage of the Perinatal period – in the late antenatal period, the diagnosis of organs and tissues of more serious problems, that is, genetic diseases of the fetus should be carried out. This includes color Doppler screening test for 28-40 weeks of Age, II – L and III anomalies on chromosome 21 and 18 hormonal changes in the mother, and these tests allow to prevent pathologies that currently occur or may arise in the mother and child .

These examinations already give direction to what steps the doctor will take in the next stage namely – the intranatal period.

The above - mentioned tests II - li, III – lu, IV mean: this allows us to partially think about the presence or absence of chromosomal pathology in the fetus.

**Keywords:**Parabasal-atrophic epithelial - Pap smear test, Neisseria meningitidis, Streptococcus agalactiae, cerebral palsy, mental retardation, spontaneous miscarriage, II stage of the Perinatal period, Amniosynthesis, chromosome disorders such as Trisomy-13 (Patau), Trisomy-21 (do Digesn), Trisomy - 18 (Eduard)





## ÖĞRENCİLERİN BESLENME DÜZENİNİN HİJYENİK ÖZELLİKLERİ HAKKINDA

ON THE HYGIENE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDENTS FOOD REGIME

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### ÖZET

Verimli beslenme yaşam kalitesinin önemli kriterlerinden biri olduğu için onun ihmali kişinin sağlık durumuna, fiziksel gelişimine ve vücudun tüm fonksiyonel faaliyetlerine yansır. Belli bir düzenle beslenmek verimli beslenmenin temel gereksinimlerinden biridir. Beslenme düzeni derken, kişinin günlük yiyecek listesinin günün farklı zamanlarına verimli bir şekilde dağıtılması, her gün aynı saatlerde alımı, öğünler arasındaki zaman aralığı, tek tip beslenme vs. talepler anlaşılır. İnsanların mesleki faaliyetleri, yaşları, vücudun fizyolojik durumu dikkate alınmakla farklı beslenme rejimleri geçerlidir. Örneğin zihinsel çalışma yapan 18-20 yaşındaki gençlerin besin alımının optimal frekansı 3-4 defadan az olmamalıdır. Mevcut çalışmada tıp üniversitesi öğrencilerinin beslenme oranı anket yöntemi kullanılarak yapılan araştırmadan elde edilen sonuçlarla yansıtılmıştır. Araştırmalara tıp üniversitesinin farklı fakültelerinin her iki cinsiyetten olan 328 kişi olmakla ikinci sınıf öğrencileri katılmıştır.

Tesbitimize göre öğrencilerin %75'inin besin alım sıklığı günde 2-3 defadan fazla olmadığı için etkili sayılmıyor, erkek ve kız öğrenciler arasında önemli bir fark gözlenmedi (erkekler – % 76,66±0,71; kızlar – % 75,47±0,54; p>0,05). Geride kalan öğrencilerin % 2,51'i gün boyunca sadece 1 kez ve %21,50'si ise 4 ve ya daha fazla kez yemek yiyor.

Erkek ve kız öğrenciler arasında kahvaltı yapma sayısı da farklıdır. Şöyle ki, öğrenci kızların % 46,54'ü düzenli olarak kahvaltı yaptığı halde, erkeklerin sadece %35,83'ü okuldan önce kahvaltı yapıyor. Aynı zamanda erkek öğrencilerin %38,33'ü düzenli olarak, %25,83'ü tamamen kahvaltı yapmamaktadır.

Kahvaltıdan farklı olarak öğrencilerin %91,39±0,34'u (%92,50±0,79 erkek, % 90,56±0,59'sı kız öğrenci olmakla) öğle yemeyini düzenli yediklerini belirtmişler. Öğle yemeyi dersler arası mola zamanına denk geldiğinden öğrencilerin büyük bir kısmı (%65,59±0,28) her gün hazır yiyecekleri tercih ediyorlar.





Belirtmeliyiz ki, öğrencilerin verimsiz beslenmesi aynı zamanda belirli, sabit bir gıda alımı süresinin olmaması, yalnızca %36 – 47'nin kahvaltı yapması, büyük bir kısmının (%65,59) her gün hazır yiyecekleri tercih etmesi, tek tip beslenme, bazı gıda ürünlerinin listede olmaması vs. ile alakalıdır. Böylece muayene edilen öğrencilerin %65-75'nin beslenmesinin verimli beslenme düzeninin taleplerine tam olarak uymaması nedeniyle hijyenik olarak yetersiz beslenme gibi tanımlana bilir.

## ABSTRACT

It is known that one of the main requirements for effective nutrition is food regimen. There are different nutrition regimes, taking into account people's professional activity, exercise, age, and physiological state of the body. In the current material, 328 second-year students of both gender of different faculties of the university were involved in the questionnaire survey method of the nutritional regime of the students of the medical university.

It was determined that 75% of students do not eat more than 2-3 times a day, so it is not considered effective, and there are no noticeable differences between boys and girls (boys -  $76.66 \pm 0.71\%$ ; girls -  $75, 47 \pm 0.54\%$ ;  $p > 0.05$ ). 2.51% of the remaining students eat only 1 time a day, and 21.50% eat 4 or more times a day. The ineffectiveness of the students' nutrition is also due to the lack of a specific, fixed time of food intake, the preference for "dry" (lunch) meals every day, the monotony of the ration, the lack of some food products in the ration, including milk and milk products, fish and other sea products. Among other reasons (attendance at classes, social work, extracurricular activities, etc.), students also note the absence of a specific, fixed time for eating.

Thus, the nutrition of 65-75% of the examined students is characterized as hygienically inadequate nutrition because it does not fully meet the requirements of an effective nutrition regime.

**Key words:** students, food regime, malnutrition



## VİDEO YARDIMLI TORAKOSKOPIK CERRAHİ (VATS) YAPILAN AKCİĞER KANSERLİ HASTALARDA PULMONER REHABİLİTASYONUN SOLUNUM FONKSİYONLARI EGZERSİZ KAPASİTESİ VE YAŞAM KALİTESİ ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PULMONARY REHABILITATION ON PULMONARY FUNCTIONS EXERCISE CAPACITY AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS WITH LUNG CANCER UNDERGOING VIDEO ASSISTED THORACOSCOPIC SURGERY (VATS)

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### ÖZET

Dünya sağlık örgütü (DSÖ)'ne göre kanser, vücudun hemen her organında veya dokusunda başlayabilen anormal hücrelerin kontrolsüz büyümesiyle normal sınırlarını aşarak vücudun diğer organlarına da yayılabilen geniş bir hastalık grubudur. Sekonder süreç olan metastaz kanserden ölümün önemli bir nedenidir. Akciğer kanserinin meme, kolon, pankreas ve prostat gibi diğer kanserlerden daha ölümcül olduğu bilinmektedir. Dünyada ortalama 100.000 de 32 olan akciğer kanseri insidansı ülkemizde 100.000 de 69 civarında olarak dünya ortalamasının 3 katı kadardır. Akciğer kanseri genel olarak küçük hücreli ve küçük hücreli olmayan akciğer kanserleri olarak iki ana başlıkta sınıflandırılır.

Akciğer kanserleri içinde en sık görülen küçük hücreli olmayan (%80) grupta yer alan kanser türleridir. Akciğer kanserlerinin tedavisinde medikal tedavinin yanı sıra cerrahi tedavide uygulanmaktadır. Medikal tedavide kemoterapi, akıllı ilaç ve moleküller, aşı tedavileri, immünoterapiler, radyoterapi gibi yöntemler yer alırken, cerrahi yöntemlerde ise açık torakotomi ile birlikte son yıllarda yaygın olarak yapılan Video Yardımlı Torakoskopik Cerrahi (VATS) tercih edilmektedir.

Akciğer kanserlerinde hastalığın kendisi, tedavinin yan etkileri ve komorbiditeler sebebiyle dispne, yorgunluk, öksürük ve balgam, ağrı, anksiyete ve depresyon, fiziksel inaktivite gibi bir çok semptom gelişmektedir. Semptomların yönetimi ve hastaların egzersiz kapasitelerinin korunmasında Pulmoner rehabilitasyon tedavinin temel bir parçasını oluşturmaktadır.

Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi Göğüs Cerrahisi Ana Bilim Dalı tarafından Video yardımlı torakoskopik cerrahi yöntemi ile ameliyat edilen 18-80 yaş aralığındaki akciğer kanseri hastalar araştırmamızın kapsamını oluşturmaktadır. Kanserli hastalarda ameliyat öncesi ve sonrasında yapılan değerlendirme ve pulmoner rehabilitasyon uygulamalarıyla ameliyat



sonrası azalmış veya kaybolmuş solunum fonksiyonları, egzersiz kapasitesi, fiziksel aktivite seviyesi ve yaşam kalitesinin restore edilerek hastanın eski fonksiyonel düzeye kavuşması amaçlanmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Pulmoner rehabilitasyon, akciğer kanseri, VATS, yaşam kalitesi

## ABSTRACT

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), cancer is a large group of diseases that can start in almost any organ or tissue of the body and can spread to other organs of the body by exceeding the normal limits with the uncontrolled growth of abnormal cells. Metastasis, the secondary process, is an important cause of death from cancer. Lung cancer is known to be more deadly than other cancers such as breast, colon, pancreas and prostate. The incidence of lung cancer, which is 32 per 100,000 in the world, is around 69 per 100,000 in our country, which is 3 times the world average. Lung cancer is generally classified under two main headings as non-small cell lung cancer and small cell lung cancer.

They are the most common types of cancer in the non-small cell (80%) group of lung cancers. In the treatment of lung cancers, it is applied in surgical treatment as well as medical treatment. While there are methods such as chemotherapy, smart drugs and molecules, vaccine treatments, immunotherapies, and radiotherapy in medical treatment, Video Assisted Thoracoscopic Surgery (VATS), which has been widely performed in recent years, is preferred in surgical methods together with open thoracotomy.

Many symptoms such as dyspnea, fatigue, cough and sputum, pain, anxiety and depression, physical inactivity develop in lung cancers due to the disease itself, the side effects of treatment and comorbidities. Pulmonary rehabilitation is an essential part of treatment in the management of symptoms and the maintenance of exercise capacity of patients.

Lung cancer patients aged between 18-80 years who were operated on with video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery by Ondokuz Mayıs University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Thoracic Surgery constitute the scope of our study. It is aimed to restore the patient's previous functional level by restoring decreased or lost respiratory functions, exercise capacity, physical activity level and quality of life after surgery, with pre-and postoperative evaluations and pulmonary rehabilitation practices in cancer patients.

**Key words:** Pulmonary rehabilitation, lung cancer, VATS, quality of life



## AKCİĞER TUTULUMLU SKLERODERMA HASTALARINDA TELE REHABİLİTASYONUN FİZİKSEL KAPASİTE VE YAŞAM KALİTESİNE ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF TELE REHABILITATION ON PHYSICAL CAPACITY AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS WITH LUNG INVOLVEMENT SCLERODERMA

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### ÖZET

Skleroderma farklı tipleri olan deri, yumuşak doku veya iç organ tutulumu gösterebilen kronik seyirli, otoimmün, romatizmal bağ dokusu hastalığıdır. Skleroderma nadir hastalık olmasa da çok yaygın görülen bir hastalık değildir. Deri tutulum derecesine göre sistemik ve lokalize skleroderma olarak iki ana grupta sınıflandırılmıştır. Lokalize skleroderma hastalarında özellikle el, ayak ve yüz tutulumu karakterizedir ve parmaklarda sertleşme, normal eklem hareket açıklığında azalma ve mimik kayıplarına yol açar. Sistemik skleroderma (SS) ise ilave olarak akciğer, kalp, böbrek tutulumu ile solunum problemleri, fiziksel kapasite düşüklüğü, erken yorulma bulguları gözlenebilir. Periferik kas zayıflığı diğer bulgulara ek durumu daha da kötüleştiren faktördür. Tüm bu etkilenimler ve problemler skleroderma hastalarının yaşam kalitesinde azalmaya, depresyona, stres problemlerine, uyku bozulmalarına yol açar.

Skleroderma'da erken dönemden itibaren önleyici ve rehabilite edici programlar uygulanmalıdır. Kas iskelet sistemine yönelik germe, kuvvetlendirme, mobilizasyon egzersizleri, yüz kaslarına yönelik mimik egzersizleri verilmelidir. Kardiyopulmoner sistem etkilenmelerine yönelik aerobik egzersizler, alt ve üst ekstremitelerine yönelik kuvvetlendirme egzersizleri, solunum ve solunum kontrol egzersizleri verilmelidir.

Telerehabilitasyon son yıllarda yaygın biçimde uygulanmaya başlanmış olan tele tıp sisteminin bir parçasıdır. Rehabilitasyon hizmetlerinin uzak mesafelere taşınmasını sağlayan bu sistem terapiye ve terapistle ulaşımı kolaylaştırmıştır. Telerehabilitasyonun hedefleri arasında hastaların terapiye ve terapistle kolayca ulaşabilmesi, sağlık sistemini hafifletmek, hastaların terapiye bağlılığını arttırmak gösterilebilir.

Araştırmamızın amacı Sistemik skleroderma hastalarında fizyoterapi ve rehabilitasyonu yaygınlaştırmak, bilgisayar ortamında terapist eşliğinde yapılacak değerlendirme sonuçlarını belirlemek, yine bilgisayar ortamında terapist eşliğinde yapılacak aerobik, kuvvetlendirme ve solunum egzersizi kombinasyonunu içeren egzersiz paketinin etkilerini gözlemlemektir. Skleroderma hastalarında bir grup egzersiz ve diğer grup ise ev egzersiz programı ile takip edilecek olmak üzere iki gruptur. Değerlendirme klinik ortamda yapılan değerlendirmeler ile aynı kalitede ve kullanılan standart ölçeklerle yapılacaktır. Egzersiz programı klinikte uygulanan egzersizin ev ortamına uyarlanmış halidir. Araştırma sonunda egzersiz grubunda yer alan hastaların ev programı ile takip edilenlerle karşılaştırılarak fiziksel ve fonksiyonel kapasiteleri ile yaşam kalitesi üzerindeki etkisi ortaya konulacaktır.



**Anahtar Sözcükler:** Skleroderma, Telerehabilitasyon, Yaşam kalitesi, Egzersiz

## ABSTRACT

Scleroderma is a chronic, autoimmune, rheumatic connective tissue disease that can show different types of skin, soft tissue or internal organ involvement. Although scleroderma is not a rare disease, it is not a very common disease. It is classified into two main groups as systemic and localized scleroderma according to the degree of skin involvement. In localized scleroderma patients, especially hand, foot and face involvement is characterized and causes stiffness in the fingers, decrease in normal joint range of motion and loss of facial expressions. In addition to systemic scleroderma (SS), lung, heart, kidney involvement, respiratory problems, low physical capacity, and early fatigue symptoms can be observed. Peripheral muscle weakness is a factor that worsens the condition in addition to other findings. All these influences and problems lead to a decrease in the quality of life of scleroderma patients, depression, stress problems, and sleep disturbances.

Preventive and rehabilitative programs should be applied in scleroderma from an early period. Stretching, strengthening, mobilization exercises for the musculoskeletal system and mimic exercises for the facial muscles should be given. Aerobic exercises for cardiopulmonary system effects, strengthening exercises for lower and upper extremities, respiratory and respiratory control exercises should be given.

Telerehabilitation (TR) is a part of the telemedicine system that has been widely applied in recent years. This system, which enables rehabilitation services to be carried over long distances, facilitated access to therapy and therapist. Among the goals of TR, patients' easy access to therapy and therapist, to alleviate the health system, and to increase patients' adherence to therapy can be shown.

The aim of our research is to expand physiotherapy and rehabilitation in patients with systemic scleroderma, to determine the results of the evaluation to be made in the computer environment with a therapist, to observe the effects of the exercise package that includes a combination of aerobic, strengthening and breathing exercises to be performed in the computer environment with the therapist. There are two groups in scleroderma patients, one group being exercise and the other group being followed up with home exercise program. Evaluation will be made with the same quality and standard scales used as evaluations made in the clinical setting. Exercise program is the adaptation of the exercise applied in the clinic to the home environment. At the end of the study, the effects on the physical and functional capacities and quality of life of the patients in the exercise group will be revealed by comparing them with those followed by the home program.

**Key Words:** Scleroderma, Telerehabilitation, Quality of life, Exercise



## GERİATRİK KALÇA KIRIĞI HASTALARINDA PREOPERATİF GLOMERÜLER FİLTASYON POSTOPERATİF MORTALİTEDE PREDİKTİF ETKİLİ OLABİLİR Mİ?

COULD PREOPERATIVE GLOMERULAR FILTRATION BE PREDICTIVE IN POSTOPERATIVE MORTALITY IN GERIATRIC PATIENTS WITH HIP FRACTURE?

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### ÖZET

Literatürde geriatrik kalça kırıklarının tedavisi sonrası pek çok faktörün (kullanılan implant, preoperatif bekleme süresi, bakım evi hastaları, komorbidite, ASA skoru, nötrofil/lenfosit oranı ve preoperatif hemoglobin ve albümin değerleri) mortalite üzerine etkisi araştırılmıştır. Glomerüler filtrasyon (GFR), böbreklerin süzme kabiliyetini gösteren önemli bir parametredir ve geriatrik popülasyonda morbidite ve mortalite üzerine etkilidir. Öte yandan, bildiğimiz kadarı ile, glomerüler filtrasyonun geriatrik kalça kırıklarında mortalite üzerine etkisi ile ilgili sınırlı sayıda çalışma mevcuttur. Çalışmamızın amacı, geriatrik popülasyonda GFR'nin kalça kırığı ameliyatı sonrası mortalite üzerine etkisinin araştırılmasıdır.

Kliniğimizde 2015 – 2017 yılları arasında, kalça kırığı nedeni ile opere edilen 65 yaş ve üzerindeki tüm hastalar çalışmaya dahil edildi. Hastaların demografik bilgileri ve ameliyat öncesi GFR değerleri retrospektif olarak kayıt altına alındı. Tüm hastalar telefonla aranarak hayatta olup olmadıkları, hayatta olmayan hastaların ölüm tarihleri öğrenildi. SPSS 26.0 programı kullanılarak, ETA katsayısı ve iki yönlü korelasyon analizleri ile istatistiksel analizler gerçekleştirildi.

Çalışmaya dahil edilen hastaların yaş ortalaması 80,99 (Aralık: 65-95 yaş) olup, 46 hasta (%27,5) erkek ve 121 hasta (%72,5) kadındı. Hasta yaşı ile ameliyat sonrası ilk ay ölüm oranları arasında anlamlı ilişki tespit edilmezken ( $p=0,085$ ,  $ETA=0,134$ ), ileri yaş ve ameliyat sonrası ilk yıl mortalite arasında anlamlı ilişki tespit edildi ( $p=0,001$ ,  $ETA=0,250$ ). GFR ve ameliyat sonrası ilk ay ve ilk yıl mortalite arasında anlamlı ilişki tespit edilmedi (sırası ile;  $p=0,112$ ,  $ETA=0,123$  ve  $p=0,162$ ,  $ETA=0,109$ )





Sonuç olarak, geriatrik kalça kırığı hastalarında ileri yaş ve ameliyat sonrası ilk yıl mortalite arasında anlamlı ilişki tespit edilirken, glomerüler filtrasyon ve mortalite arasında anlamlı ilişki tespit edilememiştir. Konu ile ilgili, mortaliteye etkili tüm faktörlerin bir arada incelendiği prospektif geniş çaplı çalışmalara ihtiyaç vardır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Kalça kırığı, Geriatrik hasta, Mortalite, Glomerüler Filtrasyon

## ABSTRACT

In the literature, the effects of several factors (implant, preoperative hospitalization, nursing home patients, comorbidity, ASA score, neutrophil/lymphocyte ratio, and preoperative hemoglobin and albumin values) on mortality after treatment of geriatric hip fractures have been investigated. Glomerular filtration (GFR) is an important parameter that shows the filtration ability of the kidneys and is effective in morbidity and mortality in the geriatric population. On the other hand, to the best of our knowledge, there are limited studies on the effect of glomerular filtration on mortality in geriatric hip fractures. Our study aims to investigate the effect of GFR on mortality after hip fracture surgery in the geriatric population.

All patients aged 65 years and older who were operated on for hip fractures in our clinic between 2015 and 2017 were included in the study. Demographic information and preoperative GFR values were recorded retrospectively. All patients were called by phone to learn whether they were alive or not, and the date of death. Statistical analyzes were performed with ETA coefficient and bivariate correlation analyses using SPSS 26.0 program.

The mean age of the patients was 80.99 years (range: 65-95 years), 46 patients (27.5%) were male and 121 patients (72.5%) were female. While no significant correlation was found between age and postoperative first-month mortality ( $p=0.085$ ,  $ETA=0.134$ ), a significant correlation was found between older age and postoperative first-year mortality ( $p=0.001$ ,  $ETA=0.250$ ). No significant correlation was found between GFR and the postoperative first-month and first-year mortality ( $p=0.112$ ,  $ETA=0.123$ , and  $p=0.162$ ,  $ETA=0.109$ , respectively)

In conclusion, while a significant relationship was found between older age and postoperative first-year mortality in geriatric hip fracture patients, no significant relationship was found between GFR and mortality. There is a need for prospective large-scale studies on the subject in which all factors affecting mortality are examined together.

**Keywords:** Hip fracture, Geriatric patient, Mortality, Glomerular Filtration





## TORAKOTOMİ CERRAHİSİ İLE LOBEKTOMİ YAPILAN HASTADA İNTRAOPERATİF MAGNEZYUM SÜLFAT KULLANIMININ BRONKODİLATATÖR ETKİSİ

BRONCHODILATOR EFFECT OF INTRAOPERATIVE MAGNESIUM SULFATE USE  
IN PATIENT WHO WAS MADE WITH THORACOTOMY SURGERY AND RIGHT  
UPPER LOBECTOMY

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### ÖZET

**Giriş:** Torakotomi cerrahileri perioperatif dönemde ventilasyon açısından yönetimi zordur. Özellikle cerrahinin güvenle devam edebilmesi ve postoperatif derlenme için multimodal analjezi ve akciğer koruyucu ventilasyon stratejilerine rağmen devam eden hipoksi ve hiperkarbi durumunda bronkodilatatör amaçlı peroperatif magnezyum sülfat (MgSO<sub>4</sub>) kullandığımız bir olguyu sunmayı amaçladık.

**Olgu Sunumu:** 59 yaş, erkek, bilinen Tip 2 Diyabetes Mellitus, Hipertansiyon, Astım tanıları olan ASA 3 ve ARISCAT puanı 48 olan hastaya akciğerde kitle nedenli elektif sağ üst lobektomi uygulandı. Preoperatif SpO<sub>2</sub> %92 olan hasta anestezi induksiyonu sonrası çift lümenli endotrakeal tüple entübe edilip sol lateral dekübit pozisyona alındı. Postoperatif analjezi için ultrason eşliğinde 30 ml lokal anesteziyle Paravertebral blok (PVB) ve Erektör Spina Düzlem Blok (ESPB) uygulandı. Tek akciğer ventilasyonunda desatürasyonu (SpO<sub>2</sub>: 76%) olan hastanın cerrahisi durduruldu. Manuel ventilasyonla %100 O<sub>2</sub> 8lt/dk akım'a geçildi, metilprednisolon, lidokain, teofilin intravenöz (iv) uygulandı, PEEP desteği artırıldı. SpO<sub>2</sub> de kısmen düzelme olunca MgSO<sub>4</sub> ampül 1,5 gr iv puşe 20 dakikada bolüs ve 0,5 gr/sa iv infüzyon başlandı. İnfüzyonunun 1. saatinde hastanın arter kan gazında (AKG) hipoksi ve hiperkarbisi düzeldi, cerrahiye devam edilebildi. Hasta suggamadeks ile entübe edildi, derlenmede SpO<sub>2</sub> %94 olan hasta takip amaçlı PACU' ya devredildi. Postoperatif istirahat 2. ve 6. saat VAS 0, öksürükle VAS sırasıyla 1, 3 şeklinde kaydedildi. Hasta postoperatif 2. günde servise, 6. günde evine taburcu edildi.

**Tartışma:** Literatürde magnezyum sülfat'ın postoperatif opioid kullanımını, VAS değerlerini düşürdüğüne dair analjezik etkilerini gösteren çalışmalar mevcuttur (1). Bizim çalışmamızda eşlik eden multimodal analjezi yöntemleri de olduğu için bu etkiyi tam gösteremedik. Ayrıca MgSO<sub>4</sub>'ın astım ve KOAH hastalarında hem iv hem de inhaler kullanımıyla bronkodilatatör olduğu yönünde yayınlar vardır (2, 3). Bizim çalışmamızda da AKG değerlerindeki düzelmelerin MgSO<sub>4</sub> kullanımıyla da ilişkisi olduğunu düşünüyoruz.



**Sonuç:** Torakotomi cerrahilerinde MgSO<sub>4</sub> tedavisinin perioperatif dönemde bronkodilatasyon amaçlı oksijenizasyonun optimize edilmesinde güvenle uygulanabileceğini düşünmekteyiz.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Torakotomi, Bronkodilatasyon, Erektör Spina Düzlem Blok, Paravertebral Blok, Magnezyum sülfat

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Thoracotomy is difficult to manage ventilation in the perioperative period. We aimed to present a case in which we used peroperative magnesium sulfate (MgSO<sub>4</sub>) for bronchodilator, which persisted despite multimodal analgesia and lung protective ventilation strategies for the safe continuation of the surgery and postoperative recovery.

**Case Report:** A 59-year-old ASA 3 male patient with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus, Hypertension, Asthma and ARISCAT score of 58 for elective lobectomy. Preoperative SpO<sub>2</sub> was 92% and intubated with a double lumen endotracheal tube and placed in the left lateral decubitus position. Paravertebral block (PVB) and Erector Spina Plane Block (ESPB) were performed with 30 ml of local anesthetic under ultrasound guidance for postoperative analgesia. When desaturation (SpO<sub>2</sub>: 76%) occurred, one-lung ventilation was stopped. Manual ventilation with 100% O<sub>2</sub> 8lt/min flow was started, methylprednisolone, lidocaine, theophylline were administered intravenously (iv), PEEP was increased. After SpO<sub>2</sub> partially improved, MgSO<sub>4</sub> 3 gr iv bolus in 20 minutes and iv infusion of 0.5 gr/h were started. The patient's arterial blood gas (ABG) hypoxia and hypercarbia resolved and was extubated with suggamadex safely. SpO<sub>2</sub> was 94% at the time of recovery was transferred to the PACU. Postoperative resting VAS was 0 at the 2nd and 6th hours, and VAS with coughing was recorded as 1 and 3, respectively. The patient was discharged to the ward on the 2nd postoperative day and to home on the 6th day.

**Discussion-Conclusion:** There are studies showing the analgesic effects of MgSO<sub>4</sub> on decreasing postoperative opioid use and VAS (1). We could not fully demonstrate this effect, because were accompanying multimodal analgesia methods in our patient. In addition, there are reports that MgSO<sub>4</sub> is a bronchodilator in asthma and COPD patients with both iv and inhaler use (2, 3). We think that the MgSO<sub>4</sub> can be safely applied in optimizing oxygenation with bronchodilation in the perioperative period.

**Keywords:** Thoracotomy, Bronchodilation, Erector Spina Plane Block, Paravertebral Block, Magnesium sulfate



**DEMODEX - DƏRİ GƏNƏSİ - QARANLIQ SAHƏ (DARK FIELD  
MİKROSKOPİYASI) ÜZRƏ TƏYİNİ**  
DEMODEX - SKIN TICK-DARK FIELD (DARK FIELD)  
DEFINITION BY MICROSCOPY

**Qocayeva Aygün Əziz qızı**

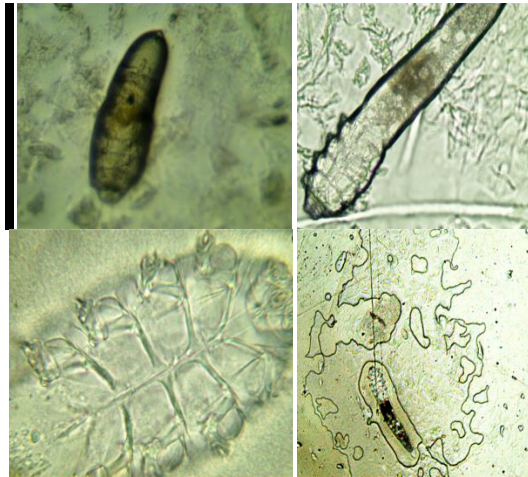
Sabirabad Rayon Mərkəzi xəstəxanası, Sabirabad , Azərbaycan  
İstanbul Genetics Klinika, Sabirabad , Azərbaycan

**ÖZƏT**

Demodex - insan dərisinin bütün hissələrində, əsasən piy vəzisinin hipersekresiya olduğu bölgələrdə rast gəlinir (saç gənələri və ya üz gənəsi ) və qurda bənzər bədən forması olan gənədir, təqribən - 0,1 mm uzunluğunda olur . İnsanlarda məlum olan bir çox növdən yalnız *D. follicularum* və *D. brevis* müntəzəm olaraq müşahidə olunur.

Bu parazit şərti patogen mikrofloraya aid endoparazitdir, 80% hallarda sağlam insanların dərisində yumurta şəklində olur. İnsan dərisində orta hesabla 1 sm<sup>2</sup>-də 1-2 sürfə (larva və ya protonimfa) gənə, demodikozlu xəstələrdə isə 1 sm<sup>2</sup>-də 2-6 ədəd yetkin formaya rast gəlinir. Demodex follikullarının - cinsinin gənələri saçda , göz qapaqları və nazolabial bölgələrdə, *D. brevis* - dəri məsamələrində - yağlı dəri tipinə malik insanlarda daha çox rast gəlinir.

Demodex məişət yolu ilə ötürülür: dəsmallar, yataq dəstləri, çirkli əllər və s. vasitəsilə yayılır, lakin anaerob protozoa olduğuna görə infeksiya gecə baş verir . İnsan yuxuya getdikdə qanda oksigen səviyyəsi azaldığından, gənə dərinin səthinə çıxaraq, nisbətən daha sağlam sahələri zədələyərək dərinin altına nüfuz edir və növbəti gənələr üçün əlverişli şərait yaradır. Dərinin bütövlüyü pozulursa, sürfələr (larva və ya yumurta) dərinin məsamələrinə nüfuz edir və orada çoxalmağa başlayır. Nəticədə iltihablı bir proses meydana gəlir və sızanaqlardan sonra dəridə dərin çapıqlar qalır. Yataq paltarında - 1 saatdan çox , suda 12-18 ° C temperaturda - üç gün, qızdırıldıqda (50 ° C-ə qədər) bir dəqiqədə ölür, dondurulduqda (- 1-4 ° C) dərhal ölür.



**Şəkil 1. *D. Brevis* ; *D. Follicularum* nativ preparat 10x3600, 40x3600, 100x3600  
"Dark-field microscopy"**



Diaqnostikası: Pasient veriləcək analiz üçün birgün öncədən hazırlanmalıdır, yatmadan əvvəl üzünü yumalı və zədələnmiş ərazilərə şəffaf yapışqan lent yapışdırılmalıdır ( lentin tərkibindəki yapışqan maddə "demodex -adult" yəni böyük fərdi özünə cəzb edir, gənə lentə yağışaraq tələyə düşmüş olur). Səhər pasient klinikaya gəlir və həkim yapışqanlı lenti çıxarır və mikroskopiyaya üçün preaparat hazırlayır . Əşya şüşəsinə hazırlanmış preparatı "Dark field" yəni qaranlıq sahə mikroskopiyasında təyin edirik.

**Açar sözlər:** Demodex, D.follicularum, D.brevis, Anaerob protozoa, Dark-field microscopy, Larva, Protonimfa

### ABSTRACT

Demodex - it is found in all parts of the human skin, mainly in areas where the sebaceous gland is hypersecretion (hair mites or face mites ) and is a mite with a worm-like body shape, reaching about-0.1 mm in length . Of the many species known in humans, only D. follicularum and D. brevis is observed regularly.

This parasite is an endoparasite belonging to conditionally pathogenic microflora, in 80% of cases it occurs on the skin of healthy people in the form of eggs. On average, 1-2 larvae (larvae or protonymphae) of ticks are found on human skin in 1 cm<sup>2</sup>, and in patients with demodicosis, 1-2 adult forms are found in 2 CM<sup>6</sup>. Mites of the genus Demodex follicles - in the hair , eyelids and nasolabial areas, D.brevis - in the pores of the skin-is more common in people with an oily skin type.

Demodex is transmitted by household means: towels, bedding, dirty hands, etc. it spreads through, but due to the presence of anaerobic protozoa, infection occurs at night . Since the oxygen level in the blood decreases when a person falls asleep, the mite penetrates under the skin, penetrating the surface of the skin, damaging relatively healthier areas and creating favorable conditions for the next mites. If the integrity of the skin is violated, the larvae (larvae or eggs) penetrate into the pores of the skin and begin to multiply there. As a result, an inflammatory process occurs, and deep scars remain on the skin after acne. In bed linen - more than 1 hour , in water at a temperature of 12-18 p.c - three days,when heated (up to 50 p. c) dies in a minute, when frozen (- 1-4 p. c) dies instantly.

Diagnostics: the patient should be prepared in advance for the analysis to be given, before going to bed, wash his face and apply transparent adhesive tape to the damaged areas ( the sticky substance "demodex-adult" in the tape attracts a large individual, The Tick is trapped by spraying the tape). In the morning, the patient comes to the clinic and the doctor removes the adhesive tape and prepares a pre-camera for microscopy . We define the preparation prepared for the object glass in "Dark field" ie dark field microscopy

**Keywords:** Demodex, D. follicularum, D. brevis, anaerobic protozoa, dark field microscopy, Larva, Protonymph



**İNME SONRASI HEMİPLEJİK BİREYLERDE DUYU PROBLEMLERİ İLE  
GÜNLÜK YAŞAM AKTİVİTELERİ, YAŞAM KALİTESİ VE DUYGU DURUMU  
ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ**

INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SENSORY PROBLEMS WITH  
ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING, QUALITY OF LIFE AND DEPRESSION IN POST-  
STROKE HEMIPLEGIC INDIVIDUALS

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## ÖZET

İnme sonrası duyuşsal sorunlar birçok farklı şekilde olabilir. Bazı hastalar etkilenen tarafta uyuşukluk yaşarken diğerleri karıncalanma hissi hisseder. Bazı durumlarda, inmeden kurtulanlar zorluk veya zayıflamış sıcak ve soğuk duyuşu yaşarlar. Bunun gibi duyuşsal sorunlar genellikle inme sonrası beyinin duyuşları düzenlemeye yardımcı olan bir bölümüne zarar verdikten sonra ortaya çıkar. Duyuşsal ve motor bozukluęu olan inme sonrası hemiplejik hastaların prognozu, tek başına motor defisiti olanlara göre daha kötüdür. Bu çalışmanın amacı, inme sonrası hemiplejik bireylerde duyuş problemleri ile günlük yaşam aktiviteleri, yaşam kalitesi ve duyuş durumu arasındaki ilişkinin incelenmesidir.

Bu çalışmaya Filistin Ahliye Üniversitesi (P.A.U) Fizik Tedavi ve Rehabilitasyon Merkezi'nde inme tanısı konan yaşları 25-70 yaş olan gönüllü 33 hasta dahil edilmiştir. Çalışmaya dahil edilen bireylerin demografik bilgileri kaydedilmiştir. Ayrıca duyuş problemleri Nottingham Duyuşsal Deęerlendirme (NDD) ölçeęi ile, günlük yaşam aktiviteleri Fonksiyonel Baęımsızlık Ölçeęi (FBÖ) ile , yaşam kalitesi için Kısa Form-36 (SF 36) ile, duyuş durumu Beck Depresyon Ölçeęi (BDÖ) ile deęerlendirilmiştir.

Çalışmanın sonuçlarına göre çalışmaya katılan yaş ortalamaları  $60\pm 8$  olan inme sonrası hemiplejik hastalarda duyuş problemleri ile günlük yaşam aktiviteleri ( $p=0.210$ ), yaşam kalitesi ( $p= 0.142$ ), duyuş durumu ( $p= 0.197$ ) arasında anlamlı bir ilişki olmadığı tespit edilmiştir.

Bu sonuçlar doęrultusunda inme hastalarında duyuşsal problemler ile yaşam kalitesi, depresyon ve günlük yaşam aktiviteleri arasında bir ilişki olmadığı belirlenmiştir. Duyuş problemleri olan inmeli hastalarda prognozun kötüye gitmesi durumu göz önüne alındığında daha kapsamlı çalışmaların literatüre katkı sağlayacağını düşünmekteyiz.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Duyuş Problemleri, Hemipleji, İnme, Günlük Yaşam Aktiviteleri, Yaşam Kalitesi.





## ABSTRACT

Sensory problems after stroke can take many different forms. Some patients experience numbness on the affected side, while others feel a tingling sensation. In some cases, stroke survivors experience difficulty or a weakened sensation to heat and cold. Sensory problems like this often occur after a stroke has damaged a part of the brain that helps regulate the senses. Poststroke hemiplegic patients with sensory and motor impairments have a worse prognosis than those with motor deficits alone. This study was aimed to investigate the effects of sensory problems with activities of daily living, quality of life, and depression in stroke patients.

33 volunteer patients with the sensory problem in stroke patients who were diagnosed with CVA and treated at Palestine Ahliye University (P.A.U). The demographic information of the individuals included in the study was recorded. In addition, sensory problems were evaluated with the Nottingham Sensory Assessment (NDS) scale, activities of daily living were evaluated with the Functional Independence Scale (FIM), quality of life was evaluated with the Short Form-36 (SF 36), and depression was evaluated with the Beck Depression Scale (BDI).

According to the results of the study, there was no significant correlation was found between sensory problems and activities of daily living in stroke patients. ( $p=0.210$ ) . On the other hand, no statistically significant difference was found between sensory problems and quality of life( $p= 0.142$ ) . likewise, there was no significant relationship between sensory problems and depression in stroke patients. ( $p= 0.197$ ) .

In line with these results shows that there is no correlation between sensory problems and quality of life, depression, and activities of daily living in stroke patients. we think that more comprehensive studies will contribute to the literature.

**Keywords:** Sensory Problems, Hemiplegia, Stroke, Activities of Daily Living, Quality of Life.





## EFFECT OF HEALTH PROMOTION EDUCATION PROGRAM ON KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE IN ELDERLY HOMES RESIDENTS, IN KHARTOUM STATE, SUDAN 2017

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### ABSTRACT

**Background:** Health promotion is the science of practice and art of helping people to change their life style to move toward a state of optimal healthy lifestyles. Benefits of health promotion are; slowing down functional decline, improving independence, reducing illness burden, increasing healthy life span, and enhancing quality of life among elderly. This study aimed to evaluate the effect of health promotion education program on elderly knowledge, attitude and practice. **Methods:** Intervention study, pre & post-test design was conducted in two geriatric homes (Alsagana and Aldawo Hagoog) in Khartoum State, Sudan. Data was collected from (22) elderly (total coverage) using structured closed ended questionnaire pre- and post-intervention. Health promotion education program (walking exercise and risk behaviors: tobacco smoking, OTC medication use and caffeine consumption) was implemented in forms of lectures, counseling and group discussion. Data was entered and analyzed using SPSS version (25). Descriptive and inferential statistic was done, and data was presented in term of tables.

**Results:** In the majority of elderly there was moderate weight loss, normal blood pressure and mildly elevated random blood sugar pre- and post- intervention. The overall mean score of health problems was 11.3636(1.32900) and 10.8182(2.68393) pre- and post-intervention respectively and the difference was statistically not significant (P-value = 0.398). The overall mean score of knowledge was 1.20(0.40) and 1.65(0.236) pre- and post-intervention respectively and the difference was statistically significant (P-value= 0.0001). The overall mean score of attitude was 2.25(0.43) and 4.30(0.85) pre- and post-intervention respectively and the difference was statistically significant (P-value = 0.0001). The overall mean score of practice was 1.75(0.279) and 1.63(0.413) pre- and post-intervention respectively and the difference was statistically not significant (P-value = 0.279).

**Conclusion and recommendations:** Health promotion education program was effective in increasing the level of knowledge and attitude of elderly. Their practice toward health promotion was not effective. Planned and well-designed regular health promotion education program for elderly is highly recommended for achieving successful aging.

**Key words:** Health Promotion; Health education; KAP; Geriatric Home; Sudan



## APOLIPOPROTEIN E POLYMORPHISM PLAYS A SIGNIFICANT ROLE IN THE ETIOLOGY OF INFLAMMATORY BOWL DISEASE IN SAUDI PATIENTS

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### ABSTARCT

The objective of this study was to evaluate the role of apolipoprotein E (APOE) polymorphism on the onset of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) in Saudi patients. APOE gene was genotyped to evaluate the frequencies of the alleles and genotypes in Saudi subjects including IBD patients (n=200) and matched controls (n=200) using APOE StripAssay™ kit (ViennaLab Labordiagnostika GmbH, Vienna, Austria). The frequencies of alleles and genotypes of APOE differed in patients and controls. The APOE allele  $\epsilon 2$  and  $\epsilon 4$ , genotype  $\epsilon 2/\epsilon 3$  and  $\epsilon 2/\epsilon 4$  were significantly higher in the IBD patients than the healthy controls. The frequencies of  $\epsilon 3$  allele and  $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 3$  genotype were higher in control group as compared to patients. The higher prevalence of allele  $\epsilon 2$  and  $\epsilon 4$  allele in patients compared to that in controls suggested that  $\epsilon 2$  and  $\epsilon 4$  alleles may increase the risk of IBD. Results also indicated that APOE  $\epsilon 4$  allele was associated with early age at onset of IBD. On the other hand the decreased frequencies of  $\epsilon 3$  allele and  $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 3$  genotype in patients as compared to those in the controls suggested a protective effect of APOE  $\epsilon 3$  for IBD susceptibility. In this study, the frequency distribution of APOE alleles and genotypes was not affected by the gender or type of IBD (familial or sporadic). This study indicates that APOE polymorphism plays a significant role in developing IBD and early age of onset in Saudi patients. However, further studies with large-size sample are warranted to confirm this relationship.

**Keywords:** Apolipoprotein E, Inflammatory bowel disease, Polymorphism, Saudis



## COMPARING THE EFFECTS OF ACUPRESSURE AND CLONAZEPAM TABLETS ON THE SLEEP QUALITY OF HEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS

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## ABSTRACT

**Background & Aim:** Considering the increasing prevalence of chronic kidney disease (CKD) and the high prevalence of sleep disturbance in hemodialysis patients and the side effects of hypnotic drugs, the aim of the present study was to compare the effect of acupressure and clonazepam tablets on the sleep quality of hemodialysis patients.

**Materials & Methods:** In this clinical trial, a total of 60 patients were selected by using convenience method and randomly assigned to two groups. One group underwent acupressure (six points bilaterally every other day for three minutes for each point) for two weeks, in the evening shift by the researcher. The other group was treated with clonazepam tablets (0.5 mg) for two weeks. Sleep quality was measured in two groups before and after the intervention using the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI).

**Results:** The mean pre-intervention PSQI score in the acupressure and clonazepam groups was  $15.83 \pm 1.51$  and  $16.17 \pm 0.91$ , respectively, which showed no statistically significant difference between the two groups before the intervention ( $P=0.75$ ). But the mean post-intervention PSQI score in the acupressure and clonazepam groups was  $8.97 \pm 4.29$  and  $13.25 \pm 2.88$ , respectively, which indicated a statistically significant difference ( $p=0.000$ ). The post-intervention sleep quality of the patients improved in both the acupressure and clonazepam groups, but the calculation of the percentage changes in the mean scores of the total score and all PSQI components in each group showed that acupressure had a greater effect than clonazepam tablets on improving the sleep quality.

**Conclusion:** According to the results of the present study, acupressure has been more effective than clonazepam tablets in improving the quality of sleep of patients. Acupressure as an easy and safe non-drug method, depending on the conditions, can be used to improve the sleep quality of patients undergoing hemodialysis treatment.

**Keywords:** Acupressure, Clonazepam, Sleep quality, Hemodialysis patients



## ƏLIAĞA VAHİDİN YARADICILIĞINDA QƏM VƏ QƏMXARIN POETİK SİNKRETİKLİYİ

THE POETIC SYNCRETICITY OF SORROW AND SORROWFUL MAN IN THE  
WORKS OF ALIAGHA VAHID

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### XÜLASƏ

XX əsr Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatında təxəllüsü kimi yaradıcılığı etibarilə də yeganə olan Əliağa Vahid klassik şeiri uzun əsrlər hakimi-mütləq olan müqəyyəd qəliblərdən azad edib onu yeni ruh, yeni məzmunla zənginləşdirən bir sənətkar olmuşdur. “Böyük Füzulinin yadigarı” qəzəlin dəbdən düşdüyü, keçmişin qalığı, köhnəlik əlaməti sayıldığı bir dövrdə onu yenidən dirçəldərək Azərbaycan şeirində xüsusi çəkisi olduğunu, gəldi-gedər münasibətlərə, zəmanənin gərdişinə, siyasi qovğalara məhəl qoymadan nəsilərdən nəsilərə ötürülən bir janr olduğunu yaradıcılığı ilə sübuta yetirmişdir.

Vahid lirikasının əsasını eşq və eşqin doğurduğu nəşə ilə yanaşı, qəm, kədər, qüسسə təşkil edir. Eşqin, məhəbbətin səfası – qəm onun şeiriyyətinin xislətində, mayasındadır. Çünki dünya özü qəmdən, kədərdən yoğrulub. Vahidin şeir aləminə, ədəbi çevrəyə gəlişi, qəbul olunması və tanınması da “qəm”lə bağlı olub.

Romantik ədəbiyyata, xüsusən Yaxın və Orta Şərq poeziyasına xas olan kədər anlayışı Vahidə yad olmamışdır. Sələfləri Nizami, Nəsimi, Füzuli kimi Vahid də qəmi qəmə calamağı, qəmə qəm qatmağı xoşlamış, kədərə meyilliyini, dözümlülüyünü isbat etmişdir.

Dünyanın yaşadığı bəşəri kədərin təzahürü Füzulidən sonra XIX əsrdə Seyid Əzim Şirvani, XX əsrdə Vahidin yaradıcılığında ictimai-fəlsəfi çalarda ifadə olunmuşdur. Füzuli kədəri kimi, Vahidin kədəri də “intim tarixçələrlə, şəxsi güzəran və qayğılarla” bağlı deyil. Lakin Füzulidən fərqli olaraq, Vahid qəmin yükünü bəşərilikdən, ictimailikdən daha çox fərdiliyə endirmiş, adi insanın ürək çırpıntlarına, təbəddülatlarına, kədərinə üstünlük vermişdir.

Vahid üslubundakı kədər onun şair mənliyinin, əyilməzliyinin, üsyankarlığının əks-sədasıdır. Sevgilisinin vəfasızlığından duyduğu kədər aşiqin iç dünyasının sevinci, nəşəsidir. Bu sevgi göylərdən gələn platonik sevgi deyil, saf hislərin coşub-daşdığı bir sevgidir. Bu sevgidə qısqanclıq da var, çılgınlıq da, xəyanət də var, sədəqət də, peşmanlıq da var, ümid də, mərhəmət də var, cəfa da. Çəkdiyi qəmlər, başına gələn min bir oyunlar, əğyarın tənəsinə dözməyi də aşiqin sevgisində qətiyyəti, dözülməzliyi ilə bağlıdır.

Kimdə vardır, gözəlim, səndə olan cazibələr?  
Sənə dünyadə mægər aşiq olan da qəm elər?

Vahid lirikasında qəmin sonu nəşə və sevincdir, Vahid qəmin zirvəsinə ucalır; bərabərsizlik, cəhalət, tənhalıq, soisal köləlik, şeirin, sənətin, sənətkarın lazımınca qiymətləndirilməməsi, sevdinin xəyanəti və s. bu kimi qəm, kədər doğuran motivlər əslində Vahidin duyub yaşadıklarının bədii inikasıdır.

**Açar sözlər:** klassik şeir, qəm, qəmxar, Əliağa Vahid.



## ABSTRACT

Aliagha Vahid, who is unique in 20th century Azerbaijan literature with his creativity as well as his pseudonym, is an artist who frees classical poetry from the fixed patterns that have dominated centuries and enriches a new spirit and content. At a time when the ghazal, which is a “Relic of the Great Fuzuli”, went out of fashion, was considered a relic of the past, a sign of moral obsolescence, he revived it and proved with his work that it has a special weight in Azerbaijani poetry, and that this is a genre that is transmitted from generation to generation, ignoring relationships that come and go, change of time and political conflicts.

Along with love and joy caused by love, sorrow, sadness and anger form the basis of Vahid's lyrics. The purity of love, grief is in the essence of his poetry. Because the world itself is made of grief and sorrow. Vahid's arrival, acceptance and recognition in the world of poetry and literary circle was also connected with “sorrow”.

The concept of sadness characteristic of romantic literature, especially Near and Middle Eastern poetry, was not alien to Vahid. Like his predecessors, Nizami, Nasimi, and Fuzuli, Vahid liked to add grief to grief, and proved his tolerance and forbearance for grief.

The manifestation of human sorrow experienced by the world was expressed in socio-philosophical shades in the works of Seyid Azim Shirvani in the 19th century and Vahid in the 20th century after Fuzuli. Like Fuzuli's grief, Vahid's grief is also not related to “intimate histories, personal lives and concerns”. However, unlike Fuzuli, Vahid reduced the burden of grief to individuality rather than humanity and society, and gave priority to the heartbeats, upheavals, and sorrow of the common man.

Sadness in Vahid's style is an echo of his poet self, inflexibility, rebellion. The sadness of the beloved's infidelity is the joy of the beloved's inner world. This love is not a platonic love from heaven, but a love overflowing with pure feelings. In this love there is jealousy, there is madness, there is betrayal, there is loyalty, there is regret, there is hope, there is mercy, there is suffering. The sorrows he suffered, a thousand and one incidents that happened to him, and enduring the criticism of a stranger are related to the determination and intolerance of the lover in his love.

Kimdə vardır, gözəlim, səndə olan cazibələr?  
(Who has the charms you have, my beauty?)  
Sənə dünyadə məgər aşiq olan da qəm elər?  
(Does the one who is in love with you in the world grieve?)

In Vahid's lyrics, the end of grief is joy and happiness, Vahid rises to the peak of grief; inequality, ignorance, loneliness, social slavery, underestimation of poetry, art, artist, betrayal of a loved one, etc., are actually the artistic reflection of what Vahid heard and experienced.

**Keywords:** classical poetry, the sorrow, the sorrowful man, Aliagha Vahid.





## İSLAMDAN ƏVVƏLKİ VƏ SONRAKI DÖVRLƏRDƏ TÜRK TOPLUMUNDA QADINA MÜNASİBƏT

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### ÖZET

Bu tədqiqat işində türk qadınının islamdan əvvəlki və sonrakı dövrlərdə cəmiyyətdə və ailədə tutduğu mövqə müqayisəli şəkildə araşdırılmışdır. Türk toplumlarında qadın hər zaman dəyər verilən, hörmət edilən, kişilərlə bərabər tutulan, yeri gəldikdə “Ana haqqı-Tanrı haqqı” deyilərək ən yüksək zirvəyə qoyulan bir varlıq kimi qiymətləndirilmişdir. Türk qadını istər ailədə, istərsə də dövlət idarəçiliyində və cəmiyyətdə söz sahibi olaraq görmüşdür. Türklərin ən qədim yazılı abidələrindən olan Orxon-Yenisey abidələrində qadının ailədəki rolu, ailənin və türk soyunun davam etməsi üçün nə qədər önəmli olması öz ifadəsini tapmışdır. Göytürk və Uyğur yazılı abidələrində “ana” sözü bütün məqamlarda “ata” sözündən əvvəl işlənmiş, anaya sonsuz hörmət və sevgi bəslənmişdir. Bir çox dünya mədəniyyətlərində qız uşaqları istənmədiyi, diri-diri torpağa basdırıldığı halda qədim türklər dünyaya gələn övladları arasında fərq qoymamışdır. Türk qadını əri ilə birlikdə döyüşə yollanmış, at minmiş, qılınc oynatmışdır. Qədim türk məzarlarında qadınların məzarından çıxan ox, yay və qılınc kimi silahlar bunun sübutudur. Bizans dönməsinə aid əlyazmalardan öyrənirik ki, elçilərin müşahidəsinə görə xaqanlar önəmli məsələləri xatunla məsləhətləşər, sonra qərarını bildirərdi. Beləliklə, qədim türklərin qadına nə qədər dəyər verdiyini və hüquqlarının qorunduğunu yazılı mənbələrdən, şifahi xalq ədəbiyyatı nümunələrindən aydın görürük. Lakin Mərkəzi Asiyada və digər türk dövlətlərində islam dinin yayılması ilə qadının cəmiyyətdəki mövqeyi sarsıldı, qadın bir cins olaraq ikinci plana atıldı. İslamın yaranmasına qədərki dövrü əhatə edən Cahiliyyə dövründə ərəblər qadını əşya kimi alıb-satır, qız uşağı dünyaya gələn kimi onu diri-diri torpağa basdırıb ölümə tərki edirdilər. Ailədə kişilər dominant rola malik idi. Türk ailə quruluşundan fərqli olaraq ərəblərdə “pədərsahi” ailə quruluşu geniş yayılmışdı. Qadın nə ana, nə bacı, nə də arvad kimi ailədə heç bir hüquqa və hörmətə sahib deyildi. İslam dini Cahiliyyə dövrü ərəbləri üçün ailə həyatını nizamlayan və qadının statusunu müəyyənləşdirən çox önəmli bir amil olsa da, türk qadınının cəmiyyətdə və ailədə özünə yer tapması üçün belə bir dəstəyə ehtiyacı yox idi. Ərəb qadınlarından fərqli olaraq, kifayət qədər sevgi və hörmətlə yanaşılan, haqq-hüquq sahibi olan türk qadını islamın türk cəmiyyətində özünə yer tapması ilə bir neçə addım geriləmək məcburiyyətində qaldı, əsrlər boyu islam mədəniyyətinin kölgəsində sosial həyatda aktiv ola bilmədi.

**Açar sözlər:** qadını, islam, ailə, cəmiyyət



## SUMMARY

In this research, the position of the Turkish woman in the society and in the family in the pre-Islamic and post-Islamic periods was investigated in a comparative way. In Turkish societies, women have always been valued, respected, equal to men, and when appropriate, they have been called "Mother's right - God's right" and placed on the highest level. The Turkish woman had authority in the family, in the state administration and in the society. The Orkhon-Yenisei monuments, which are among the oldest written monuments of the Turks, reflect the role of women in the family and how important it is for the continuation of the family and the Turkish lineage. In the written monuments of Goyturk and Uyghur, the word "mother" was used before the word "father" in all cases, and mother was given infinite respect and love. While in many cultures of the world, female children are not wanted, and they are buried alive, the ancient Turks did not differentiate between their children. A Turkish woman went to war with her husband, rode a horse, wield a sword. Weapons such as arrows, bows and swords from women's graves in ancient Turkish tombs are proof of this. From the manuscripts of the Byzantine period, we learn that, according to the observation of the ambassadors, the Khagans would consult with their wives about important issues, and then make their decision. Thus, we can clearly see how much ancient Turks valued women and protected their rights from written sources and examples of oral folk literature. However, with the spread of Islam in Central Asia and other Turkic states, the position of women in society was undermined, and women as a gender were relegated to the background. During the period of Jahiliyyah, which covers the period before the establishment of Islam, Arabs used to buy and sell women as commodities, and as soon as a girl child was born, they buried her alive in the ground and left her to die. Men had a dominant role in the family. In contrast to the Turkish family structure, the "patriarchal" family structure was widespread in the Arabs. A woman did not have any rights or respect in the family, neither as a mother, nor as a sister, nor as a wife. Although Islam was a very important factor regulating family life and determining the status of women for Jahiliyyah period Arabs, Turkish women did not need such support to find a place for themselves in society and family. In contrast to the Arab women, Turkish women, who are treated with enough love and respect and have rights, were forced to take a few steps back when Islam found a place in Turkish society, and could not be active in social life in the shadow of Islamic culture for centuries.

**Keywords:** woman, islam, family, society



**TÜRKİYE'DEKİ TOPLUMSAL CİNSİYET KUTUPLAŞMA KONUSUNUN SOSYAL  
MEDYA ÜZERİNDEN İNCELENMESİ**  
AN ANALYSIS OF GENDER POLARIZATION IN TURKEY THROUGH SOCIAL  
MEDIA

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**ÖZET**

Sosyal medya günümüzde toplumsal cinsiyet kalıp yargılarının dolaşımının harekete geçirildiği ve sorgulandığı bir alan olarak önem taşımaktadır. Ayrıca dünyanın hemen hemen her yerinde siyaset arenasında görüldüğü üzere siyasiler de sosyal medyayı kutuplaştırıcı içerikleri yayma amacıyla kullanmaktadır. Çevrimiçi alandaki sosyal ve siyasi konuşmalar, yorumlar özellikle toplumsal cinsiyet, kadın özneli vurgu ve yönelimler kullanıcıların bilgi, katılım, düşünce ve davranışlarını etkilemektedir. Türkiye’de internet ve sosyal medya kullanımı artmaya devam etmektedir. Türkiye’de internet ve sosyal medya kullanımı artmaya devam etmektedir. İnternet ve sosyal medya analizleri yapan “We are Social ve Hootsuite” ortaklığında yayınlanan Küresel İnternet Kullanımı Temmuz 2022 raporuna göre, Türkiye’de günlük internet kullanım saati 7 saat 45 dakika, sosyal medyada harcanan günlük süre ise 3 saat 03 dakika olarak belirtilmektedir. Ayrıca rapora göre Türkiye tüm rakamlarda dünya ortalamasının önünde yer almaktadır. Çevrimiçi bilgi paylaşımı ve haber kaynaklarının sayısı arttıkça, ülkedeki yeni medya ortamları hızla gelişmekte ve büyümektedir. Türkiye’de toplumsal cinsiyet ve bunun sosyal ve politik etkilerinin tartışıldığı dikkat çekici akademik çalışmalar yapılmaktadır. Ancak günümüzde yaşanan gerek sosyal gerek siyasi kutuplaşmalar geçmişteki geleneksel ideolojik yansımalarından farklı olarak dijital pratiklerin gündelik yaşama girmesiyle çevrimiçi kültürün daha görünür olduğu yeni bir boyut almıştır. Dolayısıyla son dönemde insanların toplumsal cinsiyet ve kadına yönelik tutum, görüş ve davranışları ile kutuplaşma ilişkisine bakıldığında, gündelik sosyal medya kullanım sürecinin bir yansımaları taşımaktadır demek yanlış olmayacaktır.

Bu çalışma, Türkiye’de toplumsal kutuplaşmanın arttığı tespit edilen son dönemde, özellikle sosyal medyada toplumsal cinsiyet kutuplaşmasının etkilerini ve boyutunu gözler önüne sermek amacıyla gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu çerçevede, konuyu daha net anlamak için, Facebook üzerinden örneklerle durum analizi yapmak hedeflenmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Çevrimiçi Kutuplaşma, Toplumsal Cinsiyet, Facebook, Sosyal Medya



## ABSTRACT

Social media is important today as a space where the circulation of gender stereotypes is mobilized and questioned. Moreover, as seen in the political arena almost everywhere in the world, politicians also use social media to disseminate polarizing content. Social and political conversations and comments in the online space, especially gender, women's subject emphasis and orientations affect users' knowledge, participation, thoughts and behaviors. Internet and social media use continues to increase in Turkey. Internet and social media use continues to increase in Turkey. According to the Global Internet Usage July 2022 report published in partnership with "We are Social and Hootsuite", which analyzes the internet and social media, the daily internet usage time in Turkey is 7 hours 45 minutes and the daily time spent on social media is 3 hours 03 minutes. According to the report, Turkey is ahead of the world average in all figures. As the number of online information sharing and news sources increases, new media environments in the country are rapidly developing and growing. In Turkey, there is a remarkable body of academic work on gender and its social and political implications. However, unlike the traditional ideological reflections of the past, today's social and political polarizations have taken on a new dimension where online culture is more visible with the introduction of digital practices into daily life. Therefore, when we look at the relationship between polarization and people's attitudes, opinions and behaviors towards gender and women in recent times, it would not be wrong to say that it carries a reflection of the daily social media usage process.

This study was conducted to reveal the effects and extent of gender polarization, especially in social media, in the recent period when social polarization has been identified to have increased in Turkey. In this framework, in order to understand the issue more clearly, it is aimed to analyze the situation with examples on Facebook.

**Keywords:** Online Polarization, Gender, Facebook, Social Media



**Z KUŞAĞININ FİNANSAL TUTUM VE DAVRANIŞLARI**  
**FINANCIAL ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIORS OF THE Z GENERATION**

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**ÖZET**

Yaklaşık olarak aynı yıllarda doğmuş, aynı çağın şartlarını, dolayısıyla birbirine benzer sıkıntıları, kaderleri paylaşmış, benzer ödevlerle yükümlü olmuş genellikle yirmi beş otuz yıllık yaş kümelerini oluşturan bireyler öbeği kuşakları oluşturmaktadır. Kuşaklar bireylerin doğdukları zaman dilimleri baz alınarak sınıflandırılrsa da kuşakları oluşturan bireylerin düşünceleri, hisleri ve tecrübelerinin bilinmesi de kuşakları sınıflandırmada kullanılır. Aynı dönemde doğup büyümüş, benzer toplumsal olaylar ve sosyal değişimlerle karşı karşıya kalmış bireyler benzer tutum, davranış ve değer yargılarına sahip olabilirler. Her toplumun kendisine ait toplumsal olayları, sosyal değişimleri, yaşanmışlıkları olmasından dolayı kuşak sınıflandırmasında farklılıklar görülebilir. Yaygın olarak kuşaklar, sessiz kuşak, bebek patlaması kuşağı, X kuşağı, Y kuşağı ve Z kuşağı olarak sınıflandırılmaktadır. Çalışmanın temelini oluşturan Z kuşağı, günlük yaşamın bir parçası olarak akıllı telefonlar ve sosyal medya ile büyüyen ilk nesil olan Z kuşağı profesyonel ve kişisel yaşamlarında daha esnek, işbirlikçi, etkileşime önem veren ve yenilikçi olarak karakterize edilmektedir. Türkiye nüfusunun %39'u Z kuşağından oluşmaktadır. 2025 yılına kadar da dünya nüfusunun üçte birini, OECD ülkelerindeki iş gücünün %27'sini Z kuşağının oluşturacak olması, küresel boyutta politika yapıcılarının, işletmelerin, farklı disiplinlerden bilim insanlarının, finans kurumlarının ilgisini çekmektedir.

Teknoloji ve dijital çağın içinde doğan Z kuşağının taşıdığı potansiyel ve yakın zamanda en büyük tüketici grubu haline gelecek olması Z kuşağının tutum ve davranışlarının, dijital beklentilerinin belirlenmesi ihtiyacını ortaya çıkarmıştır. Z kuşağının üretim ve tüketimde baskın duruma gelmesi ve finansal teknolojilerin Z kuşağı için popüler olması gibi nedenler bu kuşağın finansal eğilimlerinin araştırılmasının önemini artırmaktadır. Bu çerçevede çalışmada Z kuşağının finansal tutum ve davranışları, harcama, tasarruf, yatırım, para yönetimi, kişisel finans konularında bilgi edinme kanalları, finans kurumlarına bakış açıları incelenecektir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Z Kuşağı, Finansal Tutum, Finansal Davranış



## ABSTRACT

It is the generations of individuals who were born in the same years, the conditions of the same era, and therefore shared similar problems, fate, and are obliged to have similar tasks, and generally the individuals of individuals forming the age clusters of twenty -five thirty years. Although generations are classified on the basis of the time periods of individuals, the thoughts, feelings and experiences of the individuals who make up generations are used to classify generations. Individuals who were born and grew up in the same period and faced with similar social events and social changes may have similar attitudes, behavior and value judgments. Due to the fact that each society has its own social events, social changes and experiences, differences in generation classification can be seen. It is widely classified as generations, silent generation, generation Baby Boomers, generation X, generation Y and Z generation. Generation Z, which forms the basis of the study, is characterized by the first generation Z, which is growing with smartphones and social media as part of daily life, is characterized by more flexible, collaborative, emphasis on interaction and innovative in their professional and personal lives. The fact that 39 % of the population of Turkey is composed of generation Z, until 2025, one -third of the world's population, 27 % of the workforce in OECD countries will be the Z generation is attracted by the interest of policy makers, businesses and financial institutions from different disciplines. 39 % of the population of Turkey consists of generation Z. Until 2025, one -third of the world's population, 27 % of the workforce in OECD countries will be the Z generation, the global dimension policy makers, businesses, scientists from different disciplines, financial institutions attracts the attention of financial institutions.

The potential and recently the largest consumer group of the Z generation born in the technology and digital age has revealed the need to determine the attitudes and behaviors of the Z generation and the digital expectations. Reasons such as the fact that the Z generation becomes dominant in production and consumption and the popularity of financial technologies for the Z generation increases the importance of investigating the financial tendencies of this generation. In this context, the financial attitudes and behaviors of the Z generation, expenditure, savings, investment, money management, personal financial information channels, the perspectives of financial institutions will be examined.

**Keywords:** Generation Z, Financial Attitude, Financial Behavior





## AZERBAYCAN'DA DİJİTAL TAŞIMACILIK HİZMETİNDE OTOMATİK YÖNETİM SİSTEMLERİNİN UYGULANMASI.

### IMPLEMENTATION OF AUTOMATIC MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS IN DIGITAL TRANSPORT SERVICE IN AZERBAIJAN.

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#### ÖZET

Makalenin genel amacı, Cumhuriyetimizde ulaştırma sektöründe dijitalleşme, ülkede sürdürülebilir dijital altyapı inşası yönünde atılan en önemli adımlardan biri olup, bu adımlar ulaştırma sektörünün gelişme yönlerinden biri ve bunun açık bir örneği olarak kabul edilmektedir. ulaşım sektörünün dijitalleşmesi. Taşımacılık sektöründe otomatik kontrol sistemlerini incelemeyen önce sistem kavramının ne olduğunu bilmek ve ardından kontrol sistemi denen şeyin ne olduğunu detaylı olarak öğrenmek gerekir. Taşımacılık sektöründe otomatik kontrol sistemlerini incelemeyen önce sistem kavramının ne olduğunu bilmek ve ardından kontrol sistemi denen şeyin ne olduğunu detaylı olarak öğrenmek gerekir. Genel anlamda, sistemin kendisi, birbirleriyle yakın, karşılıklı sentez içinde olan düzenli bir öğeler kümesi olarak anlaşılır. Bilgi sistemleri, herhangi bir belirlenmiş hedefe ulaşmak için toplanan verileri elde etmek, depolamak, işlemek ve iletmek için kullanılan bir dizi etkileşimli araç, yöntem ve kişi anlamına gelir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** taşımacılık, kontrol, hedef, iletmek, yöntem, sentez.



## ABSTRACT

The general purpose of the article is that digitalization in the transportation sector in our Republic is one of the most important steps taken towards the construction of a sustainable digital infrastructure in the country, and these steps are accepted as one of the development aspects of the transportation sector and a clear example of this. digitalization of the transportation sector. Before examining automatic control systems in the transportation sector, it is necessary to know what the concept of system is and then learn in detail what is called a control system. Before examining automatic control systems in the transportation sector, it is necessary to know what the concept of system is and then learn in detail what is called a control system. In general terms, the system itself is understood as an ordered set of elements that are in close mutual synthesis with each other. Information systems refers to a set of interactive tools, methods and people used to acquire, store, process and transmit data collected to achieve any set goal.

**Key words:** transport, control, destination, convey, method, synthesis.



**ÇAR RUSİYASININ İŞĞALINDAN SONRA ŞİMALİ AZƏRBAYCANDA  
TƏHSİLİN VƏZİYYƏTİNƏ DAİR**  
ON THE STATE OF EDUCATION IN NORTHERN AZERBAIJAN AFTER THE  
OCCUPATION OF TSARIST RUSSIA

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**XÜLASƏ**

Azərbaycanda çar Rusiyasının işğalından sonra ənənəvi təhsil sisteminə münasibət dəyişdi. Çar hökuməti Cənubi Qafqazda, eləcə də Azərbaycanda özünə sadıq olan, rəsmi ideologiyanın yayılmasında, eyni zamanda, çarizmin siyasi və iqtisadi mövqelərinin möhkəmlənməsində müsbət təsir göstərə bilən məmurların yetişməsi üçün yeni təhsil sisteminin formalaşdırılmasını vacib hesab edirdi.

Sözü gedən dövrdə ölkədə ibtidai təhsil verən “məktəb” və orta təhsil verən “mədrəsə”lər mövcud idi. Hər iki maarif müəssisəsində dərslər din xadimləri tərəfindən aparılırdı. Şagirdlərə şəriət, fiqh, təfsir kimi dini dərslər, o cümlədən, fəlsəfə, ədəbiyyat, məntiq, riyaziyyat, psixologiya və s. fənlər tədris olunurdu. Bu dövrdən etibarən çar hökuməti çətinliklə də olsa, alternativ dünyəvi təhsil sisteminin tətbiqinə başladı. Azərbaycanda ilk qəza məktəbləri, realni gimnaziyalar və digər təhsil ocaqlarının fəaliyyətə başlaması 1930-cu illərə təsadüf edir. Zaqafqaziya məktəblərinin 1829-cu il nizamnaməsi ilə Azərbaycanda qəza məktəblərinin əsası qoyuldu. Nizamnaməyə görə, bu məktəblərin Gəncə, Şuşa, Nuxa, Şamaxı, Quba, Bakı, Naxçıvan və Ordubad şəhərlərində və Qazax distansiyasında açılması təsdiq edildi. Beləliklə, Azərbaycan ərazisində ilk qəza məktəbi 1830-cu il dekabrın 30-da Şuşada açıldı. Daha sonra, 1831-ci ildə Nuxada, 1832-ci ildə Bakıda və 1833-cü ildə Gəncədə qəza məktəbləri fəaliyyətə başladı.

Hakim dairələr məktəb və mədrəsə sisteminin fəaliyyətinə icazə verməklə, müsəlman əhalini narazı salmamaq və eyni zamanda, dövlət xəzinəsinin təhsil xərclərini azaltmaq istəyirdilər. XIX əsrin 30-cu illərində Bakıda 30 məktəb və 320 şagird var idisə, əsrin ortalarında məktəb və şagird sayında nisbi bir azalma müşahidə edilmişdir. 1842-ci ildə bu say 17 məktəb və 282 şagird, 1859-cu ildə isə 10 məktəb və 206 şagird olmaqla, azalmışdır. Bir çox məktəblərin xüsusi mülklərdə yerləşməsi, məmurların diqqətsizliyi və məktəbdarların istəklərinə görə məktəblərin açılıb-bağlanması da bu prosesə təsir göstərmişdir.

**Açar sözlər:** Azərbaycanda təhsil, məktəb, mədrəsə, qəza məktəbi



## ABSTRACT

After the occupation of Azerbaijan by Tsarist Russia, the attitude towards the traditional education system changed. The tsarist government considered important to form a new education system for the training of officials who are loyal to themselves in the South Caucasus, as well as in Azerbaijan, who can have a positive effect on the spread of the official ideology, as well as on strengthening the political and economic positions of tsarism.

In the mentioned period, there were "schools" providing primary education and "madrasahs" providing secondary education in the country. In both educational institutions, classes were conducted by religious figures. Students were taught religious lessons such as Sharia, Fiqh, Tafsir and philosophy, literature, logic, mathematics, psychology, etc. subjects were taught, too. From this period, the tsarist government began to introduce an alternative secular education system, albeit with difficulty. The first emergency schools, real gymnasiums and other educational institutions began to operate in Azerbaijan in the 1930s. By the 1829 charter of Transcaucasian schools, the foundation of county schools was laid in Azerbaijan. According to the charter, it was approved to open these schools in the cities of Ganja, Shusha, Nukha, Shamakhi, Guba, Baku, Nakhchivan and Ordubad and in the Gazakh district. Thus, the first county school in Azerbaijan was opened on December 30, 1830 in Shusha. Later, in 1831 in Nukha, in 1832 in Baku and in 1833 in Ganja, county schools began to operate.

The ruling circles wanted to not displease the Muslim population by allowing the school and madrasa system to operate, and at the same time, to reduce the educational expenses of the state treasury. In the 30s of the 19th century, there were 30 schools and 320 students in Baku, but in the middle of the century, a relative decrease in the number of schools and students was observed. In 1842, this number decreased to 17 schools and 282 students, and in 1859 to 10 schools and 206 students. The fact that many schools are located in private properties, the carelessness of officials and the opening and closing of schools according to the wishes of the owners of the schools also affected this process.

**Keywords:** education in Azerbaijan, school, madrasah, county school



## REGULATORY IMPACT ANALYSIS (RIA) IN THE CONCEPT OF EVALUATION: A STUDY ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF REGULATORY IMPACT ANALYSIS IN TURKEY

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### ABSTRACT

Regulatory impact analysis, which is included in the concept of evaluation, is an important communication and governance tool for the public in terms of effective legislation. RIA, which is effectively implemented in developed countries, is the basis of transparent legislation studies. Organizations such as OECD and EU also direct their member countries to RIA, set principles for the implementation of RIA and offer methods for implementation. Turkey's efforts in parallel with the increasing importance of RIA in the international sense are an indicator of the importance given to the RIA process. In this study, after stating the importance of RIA and successful RIA process, the legislation regarding the implementation of RIA in Turkey was evaluated, and a research was conducted on the perceptions of the managers and experts of a public institution in Turkey regarding RIA and the RIA problems in practice. The findings are that there are critical deficiencies in the effective implementation of RIA despite the legislation and infrastructure studies regarding RIA since 2006.

**Key Words:** Communication, Governance, Evaluation, Regulatory Impact Analysis, Better regulation



## İNTERYER DİZAYNI VƏ MÜASİR İSTEHLAK MƏDƏNİYYƏTİ

### INTERIOR DESIGN AND MODERN CONSUMER CULTURE

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### ÖZET

Son illər, “həyatı uğurlar” siyahısında, güclü “indikator”lardan biri kimi yaşam məkanının tərtibat üslubunu göstərmək mümkündür. “Yüksəkkeyfiyyətli” yaşam dizaynı - müasir Azərbaycan cəmiyyətinin də demək olar ki, bütün təbəqələrinin vacib tələbləri siyahısındadır. Hələ qədim dövrlərdən, əsrlər boyu yaşam məkanının interyeri insan şəxsiyyətinin davamı kimi qəbul edilmişdir. Müasir dövrə nəzər salsaq, şəxsi interyerlərilə, insanlar bir növ cəmiyyətə özləri, cəmiyyətdə tutduqları “mövqe” haqda informasiya vermək istəyi anlamına gəlmişlər.

Bəşər övladı özünü dərk elədiyi andan indiyədək hələ də bir problemin həlli ilə məşğuldur: özünə “mikromühit” – yəni, ətraf mühitdən təcrid oluna bilən “ev, yaşam şəraiti” yaratmaq problemilə. Zaman keçdikcə, bu problemin həlli yolları müxtəlif konseptual mövqələrdən nəzərdən keçirilmiş, lakin, həlli vasitələrini hələ də tükətməmişdir.

Son illər, dizayn aləmində - interyer dizaynı ən məşhur və aktual növlərdən birinə çevrilmişdir. Müasir insan artıq estetik görünüşlü, komfortlu və ən əsası isə, fərdi interyerin yaradılmasına can atmaqdadır! Bildiyimiz kimi, insan – gün ərzində müxtəlif qıcıqlandırıcılara məruz qalan, müxtəlif “gözəgörünməz” münasibətlər və tələbatlar içərisində davranmaq məcburiyyətində olan psixo-fizioloji bir varlıqdır. Bu münasibətlər içərisində yaşam şəraitinin təminatında məhz, “komfort” anlamının rolu əvəzsizdir. Komfort anlayışı – bu təmtəraq əlaməti deyil, insan mövcudluğunun vacib şərtidir. Müasir dövrdə yaşam mədəniyyəti səviyyəsinin artımı məqsədilə yeni, müasir komfortal tələblərə uyğun olan yaşayış məkanı modelini yaratmaq daha önəmli məsələlərdən sayılır.

İnteryerin funksiyaları isə, ən - əvvəl, insanların həyat tərzini və sosial mənsubiyyətini əks etdirir. Onlar, ictimai tələbatlar və maddi-texniki imkanlarla bağlı olduğundan zamanla dəyişilə bilər. İnsanların yeni fəaliyyət formalarının inkişafı və maddi rifahın yaxşılaşdırılması interyerin müvafiq həllinin axtarışını tələb edir.

**Açar sözlər:** həyatı uğurlar, mikromühit, komfort anlayışı, yaşayış məkanı modeli





## ABSTRACT

In recent years, one of the strongest “indicators” in the list of “vital achievements” is the design style of my living space. “High-quality” life design is on the list of important requirements of almost all sections of modern Azerbaijani society. Even from ancient times, for centuries, the interior of the living space was perceived as a continuation of the human personality.

If we look at the modern era, with their personal interiors, people somehow expressed a desire to inform society about themselves, about their “position” in society. From the moment of self-realization, humans are still engaged in solving one problem: the problem of creating a “microenvironment” – that is, a “home environment” that can be isolated from the environment. Over time, the ways of solving this problem have been considered from various conceptual positions, but nevertheless, have not yet exhausted the means of its solution. In recent years, in the world of design - interior design has become one of the most popular and relevant types. Modern man is already striving to create an aesthetic appearance, comfortable and, most importantly, individual interior.

As we know, a person is a physiological being, exposed to various irritants throughout the day, forced to behave within various “unobtrusive” attitudes and demands. It is the meaning of “comfort” that plays an indispensable role in ensuring living conditions within these relations. Understanding comfort is not a sign of luxury, but a prerequisite for human existence. In order to increase the level of living culture in modern times, it is considered more important to create a new model of living space that meets modern comfortable requirements.

The functions of the Interior, first and foremost, reflect the lifestyle and social belonging of people. They can be changed over time due to public needs and logistical capabilities. The development of new forms of people's activity and the improvement of material well-being requires the search for an appropriate solution to the interior.

**Keywords:** vital success, microenvironment, comfort, living space model



## THE RECORD OF *Gambusia holbrooki* Girard, 1859 IN İZMİR

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### ABSTRACT

In this study, an invasive species known as the Eastern Mosquitofish, *Gambusia holbrooki* Girard, 1859, was found in an independent stream in Urla, İzmir, Turkey. One of the 100 worst invasive alien species in the world, the eastern mosquitofish *Gambusia holbrooki* Girard, 1859 disperses well once it enters a new territory. The 1900s saw the beginning of the vaccination of *Gambusia holbrooki*, a species of mosquito fish that originated in North America and is currently utilized as a biological weapon against malaria in many nations.

In June 2017, the fish were caught using electroshockers, and nets with varying mesh sizes from several areas of the autonomous stream in Urla, İzmir, Turkey. To establish the meristic and metric characteristics of the collected fish samples. The inland waters of Turkey are home to a wide variety of fish species that are unique, exotic, and economically significant.

This study details the location where these fish were discovered and provides population data. For the sake of the environment, it would be prudent to monitor the *Gambusia holbrooki* population in an independent stream in Urla, İzmir, Turkey, and investigate its biological and ecological traits.

**Keywords:** *Gambusia holbrooki*, Eastern Mosquitofish, İzmir.



## THE RECORD OF *Alburnus attalus* (Özuluğ & Freyhof, 2007) IN İZMİR

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### ABSTRACT

In this study, the endemic Bakır Shemaya *Alburnus attalus* (Özuluğ & Freyhof, 2007) species was discovered in Turkey. The Bakır Shemaya *Alburnus attalus* (Özuluğ & Freyhof, 2007) is confined to the tributaries of the Bakırçay River in western Turkey's Aegean Region. It penetrates rock substrates and moving water.

In March 2017, the fish species were caught using fishing rods, electroshockers, and nets with varying mesh sizes from several areas of the Bakırçay River in İzmir, Turkey. Identifying intra- and inter-species variations and identifying these variations according to the region are among the topics that have received attention recently in terms of biodiversity. By statistically analyzing shape changes within or between groups, the field of morphology seeks to define shape variations in organisms.

This paper details the location where these fish were discovered and provides population data. For the sake of the ecology, it would be prudent to monitor the *Alburnus attalus* population in the İzmir, Turkey, and investigate its biological and ecological traits between or within groupings.

**Keywords:** *Alburnus attalus*, Bakır shemaya, İzmir.



## WHY DO GIRLS PREFER TO DRESS UP AS BOYS : EXPRESSING GENDER AND INNER MASCULINITY THROUGH COSPLAY IN POPULAR CULTURE

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### ABSTRACT

Dressing up as characters from popular movie, series or games, known as cosplay, is a modern global phenomenon. Enthusiasts of this hobby not just create costumes, but also behave like these characters – they roleplay. What used to be mainly hobby for Japanese teenagers almost 30 years ago, a way to escape from daily lives struggles, is now a regular occurrence at fan conventions. Cosplay is widely spread free time activity for many otaku (fans of Japanese animations, games and popculture) all over the world, without age, sex or gender restriction. Gender especially is a big theme nowadays amongs cosplayers, as many young adults and teenagers engage in this hobby, expressing their gender, sexual orientation and opinions regarding these topics. From an academic point of view, the issue of cosplay is a very interesting and rather new topic in the field of fan studies, feminist and gender studies and sociology.

This research paper focuses on female cosplayers (who also identify as females) who cosplay as mainly male characters from anime, games and movies. The main goal of the research is to determine and categorize the main motivations of female cosplayers in the selection of male characters from anime series, movies and games. Paper focuses primarily on important aspects in character selection, costume and makeup design, and the effects of long-term cosplaying of male characters on self-esteem, confidence and sexuality of female cosplayer.

For the purposes of this research, a qualitative method of in-depth interviews with informants was used. The research sample consists of female cosplayers from various countries (Japan, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Austria, Germany and others), aged 15 to 40 years. The research is still ongoing and the number of participants is increasing, the number of informants is eight as of the date of submission of this abstract. The result of the research is the categorization of the main motivations of the cosplayer when choosing a character of the opposite sex and finding out the effects on their perception of gender, self-esteem and their own beauty. Interim results have shown that the choice of a male character often lies in bullying and sexual abuse in early childhood, being stalked by male fans (when cosplaying as female character) and/or not feeling good in their own body.

In the research, we focus on female cosplayers, who choose to portray mainly male characters. Through in-depth interviews, we follow their main motivations in choosing the opposite sex with regard to the issue of gender perception, the myth of beauty and the effects of bullying in childhood.

**Key Words:** Cosplay, Gender, Fan Studies, Roleplay, Popular Culture



**FARMERS FIELD SCHOOL TRAINING ON WHEAT PRODUCTION IN  
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION IN LAKE CHAD RESEARCH INSTITUTE.  
MAIDUGURI BORNO STATE, NIGERIA.**

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**ABSTRACT**

The study examined the features of Farmer Field School Training in Borno State. Constraints as well as factors for enhancing its performance were studied. One hundred and twenty farmer members of farmer field school training representing four out of the six established farmer field schools training were randomly selected. Data were collected by use of structured interview schedule and analysis conducted using percentage and means. The mean population of the school was 22 persons, who met monthly (70%) at farmers' field (91.7%) for learning in areas like production and preservation (100%), integrated pest management (96.7%), agronomic practices (96.7%), ecosystem analysis (95.0%) and others. The respondents perceived that the school was important to them in sharing problems and locally adaptable solutions (M=1.9), acquiring novel farming techniques and skills on wheat production (M=1.9), enhanced interaction with researchers and extension workers (M=1.6) and improving access to relevant information (M=1.9). However, farmer field school was constrained by factors ranging from poor funding (M=3.0), poor logistic supports (2.2), poor infrastructure (M=2.3), staff mobility (M=2.0) to lack of cooperation and interest of members (M=2.2). The performance of the school could be enhanced through provision of logistic support, adequate funding and access to credits, provision of infrastructure, proper selection and orientation of members, as well as availability and timely access to inputs. The study concludes that agencies should intensify efforts on orientation, training and support to facilitate effective interaction, capacity building/empowerment and farmer-farmer extension.

**Keyword:** Farmer field school training



## NEUROMARKETING AS AN EFFECTIVE TOOL OF UNDERSTANDING CONSUMER BEHAVIOR

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### ABSTRACT

Nowadays, companies monitor what their customers buy, and it is sometimes difficult to understand why consumers buy their products. That is why many marketers try to understand the human brain better through various tools. That is the reason why neuromarketing is becoming more and more popular. The term neuromarketing is a combination of marketing and neuroscience. The main focus of neuromarketing is analyzing unconscious elements of consumers` behavior to understand their emotional reactions to different marketing stimuli. Consumers` needs are related to the service or product but also to their complex buying experience. Emotions are mediators of how consumers process various marketing messages. Neuromarketing offers a way to understand consumers - their motivation, behavior, expectations, fears, and frictions. It is essential for research in the field of consumers` activities in buying situations because people can` t always verbalize propely their thoughts and feelings. The presented paper deals with an interpretation of neuromarketing as a way to analyze human behavior. The main aim of this paper is to explain objectively how neuromarketing works and how it can be used as an effective tool for understanding consumer behavior. This paper discusses the promise of neuromarketing and suggests the potential to improve the effectiveness of advertising messages.

**Keywords:** Consumer behavior, Consumer psychology, Marketing, Neuromarketing





## TO WHAT EXTENT COULD KAZAKHSTAN OVERCOME THE BARRIERS TO ADOPTING GREEN ENERGY IN THE NEXT 30 YEARS?

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### ABSTRACT

Recently, renewable energy has been developing in various countries, especially Kazakhstan becoming potentially suitable for its implementation. It is widely accepted that implementing renewable energy sources can be a partial solution to Kazakhstan's current ecological issues regarding mineral reserves that are depleting and harmful to Earth. However, some countries cannot transfer to green energy due to several barriers, including Kazakhstan. The purpose of the study was to identify possible ways to overcome the potential obstacles in adopting renewable energy in the next 30 years. To achieve the aim, academic, current research and studies on renewable energy sources and the barriers to their implementation were investigated and analysed. This method was done with Google Scholar and library databases, reviewing articles for relevancy with the annotation of these sources to form coherent arguments. The findings of this paper indicated that Kazakhstan might be able to transfer to green energy partially and overcome obstacles through appropriate governmental policies and deliberate actions. The conclusion can be drawn that there are barriers such as low support from the government, lack of specialists and shortage of investments in the green energy sector and understanding these barriers is essential so that their impact can be mitigated.

**Keywords:** green energy, renewable energy, barriers, Kazakhstan



## INVESTIGATING THE STRESS-DEFORMED STATES OF GEORGIAN BASALT-PLASTIC REINFORCEMENT

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### ABSTRACT

The most common types of composite reinforcement in construction are minacomposite (minaplastic) and basaltcomposite (basaltplastic) reinforcements. Let's consider the technological process of making one of them, for example, a minaplastic rod armature. This process is automated, takes place with the minimum number of people and includes the following stages:

Preparation of raw materials. At this stage, aluminoborosilicate glass (alkali content  $< 1\%$ ) is melted and then extruded into threads with a diameter of 10-20 microns. The received threads are processed in oil (polyether, epoxy, phenolformaldehyde, thermoplastic, etc.) and wrapped into a relatively large braid, which is called roving;

Through a special mechanism capable of feeding up to 60 roving threads at the same time, the fiberglass is fed to the tensioning mechanism;

After stretching, the threads arranged in a certain order are subjected to heat treatment with hot air to remove moisture, oil and various dirt;

The cleaned roving is immersed in a hot oil bath for thorough soaking, from where the yarn is fed into fillers to obtain the required rod diameter; To obtain a profiled rod, a roving braid of the required diameter is spirally wound on it;

The formed rod is placed in the oven and the binder is polymerized;

The finished armature is cooled with ordinary running water;

Depending on the diameter, the finished product is rolled on a drum, adjusted or cut to the required length.

**Keywords:** composite composite, minacomposite, aluminoborosilicate glass.



## CO-OPERATIVE INVESTMENT POLICY: A TOOL TO GROWTH OF SMES AND IMPROVE THE POVERTY CONDITION IN BANGLADESH

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### ABSTRACT

The paper focuses on micro saving based cooperative investment policy as a way to entrepreneurship growth and to alleviate the unemployment and poverty rates in Bangladesh. Bangladesh is one of the poorest countries in the world with high unemployment rate and low GDP/capita. These factors are cause of permanent economic downturn and socio-economic depression in Bangladesh.

The main purpose of the paper is to examine the causes for the high rate of unemployment and the tremendous poverty in Bangladesh and to propose innovative approaches to accelerate the entrepreneurship growth and involve the unemployed and impoverished sections of the population to entrepreneurial activities with a view to reduce the unemployment rate and improve the poverty condition.

The study has been conducted by structural and semi-structural questionnaires and face-to-face interviews. A set of 60 structural questionnaires and the same number of semi-structural questionnaires were given to 100 respondents of all professions, classes, and ages of the population.

In this study, a cooperative investment policy and a government action plan have been drawn up based on coordination between the various agencies, which allow the unemployed and impoverished sections of the population to save and invest collectively in order to accelerate the entrepreneurship growth and involve them in entrepreneurship to lift them out of the poverty cycle and bring sustainable development.

The finding of the study indicates that if the project is implemented properly, it will have a significant impact on improvement of unemployment and poverty conditions and bringing socio-economic development in Bangladesh and it can be applied to other developing countries in same conditions and purposes.

**Kew words:** Co-operative Investment, Entrepreneurship, Micro-saving, Poverty Alleviation, Reduction of unemployment rate.



## DISSOCIATION OF H<sub>2</sub>O IN ELECTRODIALYSIS THROUGH CATION-EXCHANGE MEMBRANES COATED WITH ULTRATHIN ANION-EXCHANGE FILMS

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### ABSTRACT

In this study, layer-by-layer (LBL) deposition method has been used to generate anion-exchange coatings on cation-exchange membranes to develop a bipolar junction to catalyze the splitting of H<sub>2</sub>O in electrodialysis. The LBL deposited protonated poly(allylamine) (PAH)/poly(4-styrenesulfonate) (PSS) multilayers (PEMs) act as anion-exchange films when both polyelectrolyte solutions were made in NaSCN as a supporting electrolyte (SE). Reflectance FTIR studies show that when PAH is prepared in 0.5 M NaSCN and PSS is prepared in 1 M NaSCN, the thickness of the film and the number of anion-exchange sites in the film are many times greater than those in the film synthesized from PAH and PSS polyelectrolytes when either of them is prepared in 0.5 M NaSCN. Transmembrane potential measurements were employed to determine the permselectivity of thus deposited polyelectrolyte multilayers (PEMs). These experiments demonstrated that the fabricated films demonstrate high anion-exchange properties at pH value of 7. But, the ion-exchange character of the PEMs switches from anions- to cations-exchange when pH of the surrounding solutions increased from 7 to 8.4. Diffusion dialysis results through the coated alumina membranes confirm such an alteration in the net charge of the films with an increase in the pH value. Current density-voltage curve experiments show plenty of formation of H<sup>+</sup> and OH<sup>-</sup> ions through water splitting occurring at the interfacial bipolar junction created by depositing these anion-exchange coatings on Nafion cation-exchange membrane (CEM). Donnan dialysis studies also confirm the creation of a bipolar junction by depositing such films on cation-exchange membranes.

**Keywords:** Nafion, anion-exchange coatings, layer-by-layer deposition, bipolar junction, water splitting.



## VALUING OF EDUCATION AND IMPLICATIONS IN UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS' LEARNING

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### ABSTRACT

The study aimed at exploring valuing of education and its implications in the task-engagement of undergraduate students. Phenomenological design type of qualitative approach was employed and semi-structured interview was used. Fifteen second year and third year Bahir Dar University students were selected through typical-case sampling from two departments. The result has revealed that students did not value education and their aspirations were not concordant with the very aim of education. Students interviewed unveiled that they did not value education, and the situations faced by their graduated counterparts and the life struggle encountered by the beginner employees in government offices were among the reasons they mentioned. Moreover, students were seldom task-oriented and they engaged in tasks and classroom routines in rare conditions. The cases impelling students to engage in academic tasks were fear of inexpedient psychosocial conditions they would face if they get dismissed and their families' exaggerated expectation for themselves. Besides, the result also has indicated that envisioning the value of education in future is negative and again far from the very aim of education. We concluded that if the outside-campus-situations related to job and payment are kept as they are today, other problems, like hatred towards education in general would thrive. Hence, the researchers recommended that relative task novelty in institutions, making the number of newly assigning students compatible with demands in the country, rendering entrepreneurship course to all students in graduating year and facilitation of loans for graduates to create jobs by banks are germane.

**Key words:** valuing education, envisioning, task engagement



## CALCULATION OF THE STABILITY OF A PLATE SPATIAL CONSTRUCTION WITH IRREGULARITY DURING SEISMIC IMPACT

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### ABSTRACT

The dynamic task of seismic impact calculation on plate spatial systems is considered. Its explanation is given on the basis of the spectral theory of seismic resistance of known buildings and methods of overlaying fictitious orthotropic systems. This theory is widely used in practice to calculate various engineering structures.

Calculation of plate structures on seismic resistance, due to their complex geometrical and boundary conditions, as well as the lack of expected nature of the seismic impact of the design structure, belongs to the category of the most difficult tasks of the mechanics of deformed bodies. When considering similar dynamic tasks, as is known, determining the process of formation of inertial (seismic) forces of buildings, which are generated as a result of earthquake waves and are manifested as complex oscillatory displacements of base or foundation points, becomes crucial.

Therefore, the task of calculating the seismic resistance of buildings, when considered strictly, can be solved only by taking into account the real indicators of the differences in the phases and amplitudes of the oscillations of the base or foundation points during the passage of earthquake waves.

Due to the lack of real data on the nature of the vibrations of the base or foundation points from an earthquake, in each specific case, the solution to this problem will be approximate. Therefore, in practice, we are forced to use various simplified models that allow us to obtain approximate values of the seismic resistance of the building. A model is used below, according to which the complex picture of the structure's vibration is approximated through a spectrum of vibrations of simple forms.

**Keywords:** dynamic task, seismic resistance, structure's vibration.



**ÜNİFORM AKIŞ KOŞULLARINA YERLEŞTİRİLMİŞ YARI KÜRESEL BURUN  
TORPIDO BENZERİ GEOMETRİ ÇEVRESİNDEKİ ANLIK AKIŞ  
ÖZELLİKLERİNİN DENEYSEL OLARAK İNCELENMESİ**  
EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION OF INSTANTANEOUS FLOW PROPERTIES  
AROUND A HEMISPHERICAL NOSE TORPEDO-LIKE GEOMETRY EXPOSED TO  
UNIFORM FLOW

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**ÖZET**

Birçok uygulama alanına sahip olan akışkanlar mekaniğinin uygulama alanlarından biri de su altı araçlarıdır. Son yıllarda su altı araçlarına ilgi artmasına rağmen torpidolarla ilgili literatürdeki bilgiler halen yetersizdir. Bu çalışmada, üniform akış koşullarında konumlandırılan yarım küre burunlu ve kanatsız eliptik kuyruğa sahip torpido benzeri geometri etrafındaki akış özellikleri, Parçacık Görüntüleme Hızı (PIV) Ölçüm sistemi kullanılarak deneysel olarak incelenmiştir. Torpidonun seyir hareketini simüle etmek için  $\alpha=0^\circ$ ,  $\alpha=8^\circ$  saldırı açılarında ve Reynolds sayısı  $Re=20000$ 'de deneyler yapıldı. Deneylerden sonra anlık hız vektör alanı  $V$  değişimi ve anlık girdap konturları  $\omega L/U_\infty$  değişimi elde edilmiştir. Hücum açısının  $\alpha = 0^\circ$  değerinde alt ve üst kayma tabakalarının torpido benzeri geometrinin yüzeyini takip ederek geliştiği ve art izinde uzayarak girdap etkileşimleri oluşturduğu gözlemlenmiştir. Artan hücum açısı ile kayma tabakalarının art izindeki etkileşime girme mesafesi torpido benzeri geometriye yaklaştığı gözlemlenmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** PIV, Girdaplı akış, Akışkanlar mekaniği, Torpido benzeri geometri,





## ABSTRACT

One of the application areas of fluid mechanics, which has many application areas, is underwater vehicles. Although the interest in underwater vehicles has increased in recent years, the information about torpedoes in the literature is still insufficient. In this study, the flow characteristics around the torpedo-like geometry with a hemispherical nose and a wingless elliptical stern positioned in uniform flow conditions were experimentally investigated using the Particle Image Velocimetry (PIV) method. Experiments were carried out at  $\alpha=0^\circ$ ,  $\alpha=8^\circ$  degrees of attack angles and Reynolds number  $Re=20000$  to simulate the cruise motion of the torpedo. After the experiments, instantaneous velocity vector field  $V$  change and instantaneous vorticity contours  $\omega L/U_\infty$  change were obtained. It has been observed that at  $\alpha=0^\circ$  of the angle of attack, the lower and upper shear layers develop following the surface of the torpedo-like geometry and elongate in the wake region to form vortex interactions. It has been observed that with increasing angle of attack, the interaction distance of the shear layers in the wake region approaches the torpedo-like geometry.

**Keywords:** PIV, Turbulent flow, Fluids mechanics, Torpedo-like geometry



**2 BOYUTLU VE 3 BOYUTLU KAYA DÜŞMESİ SİMÜLASYONLARI  
KULLANILARAK KAYA DÜŞMESİ TEHLİKESİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ:  
YUSUFELİ BARAJI (ARTVİN), TÜRKİYE ÖRNEĞİ  
EVALUATION OF ROCKFALL HAZARD USING 2-D AND 3D ROCKFALL  
SIMULATIONS: THE CASE OF YUSUFELI DAM (ARTVIN), TURKEY**

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**ÖZET**

Kaya düşmesi, yerçekimi etkisi altında gevşek kaya malzemesinin, yamaç aşağı hareketi olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Ülkemizin jeolojik – jeomorfolojik yapısı, sahip olduğu iklim özellikleri nedeni ile birçok kesiminde kaya düşmeleri meydana gelmektedir. Kaya düşmeleri, yaşandığı bölgelerde yarattığı olumsuz etkilerden dolayı doğal afetler içerisinde yer almaktadır.

Bu çalışmanın amacı; çalışma alanı olarak seçilen Artvin ili Yusufeli ilçesinde gerçekleşen veya gerçekleşme potansiyeli olan kaya düşme probleminin tanımlanması, kaya düşme probleminin 2 boyutlu ve 3 boyutlu olarak analiz edilmesi ve sonuçların karşılaştırılmasıdır.

Bölgede Jura ile Kuvaterner yaşları arasında değişen birimler yer almaktadır. Çalışma alanında Jura yaşlı volkanik kayalar bulunmaktadır. Bu volkanik kayalarda yer alan çatlaklardan, donma-çözünme etkisinden ve arazinin apik olması gibi sebeplerden dolayı kaya düşmeleri gerçekleşebilmektedir.

Yapılan arazi çalışmalarında, düşen veya asılı kalan kayaların jeolojik özellikleri, eklem tabaka durumları ile tabaka boyutları incelenmiştir. RocFall v7.0, v8.0 programlarında 2 boyutlu analizler ve RocFall 3 programında 3 boyutlu analizler yapılmış, düşen blokların hızları, kinetik enerjileri, gidebilecekleri son noktalar ile zıplama yükseklikleri belirlenmiş ve elde edilen sonuçlar karşılaştırılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Kaya Düşmesi, Yusufeli, 2 boyutlu kaya düşme analizi, 3 boyutlu kaya düşme analizi



## ABSTRACT

Rockfall is defined as the downslope movement of loose (free) rock material under the influence of gravity. Due to the geological – geomorphological structure and climatic characteristics of our country, rockfalls occur in many parts of the country. Rockfalls are among natural disasters owing to the negative effects they create in the regions where they occur.

The aim of this study is to define the rockfall problem that has occurred or has the potential to occur in the Yusufeli district of Artvin province, which is selected as the study area; to analyze the rockfall problem in 2D and 3D and to compare the results.

There are units in the region with ages ranging from Jurassic to Quaternary. In the study area, rock falls may occur due to reasons such as fractures in Jurassic aged volcanic rocks, freezing and thawing effect and the apic morphology of the terrain.

The geological features of falling or hanging rocks, joint - bedding conditions and dimensions of the layer were examined in the field studies. RocFall v7.0, v8.0 programs were used for 2D analyses and RocFall 3 programs were used for 3D analyses. The velocities, kinetic energies, end points and jump heights of the falling blocks were determined and the results were compared.

**Keywords:** Rockfall, Yusufeli, 2-D rockfall analysis, 3-D rockfall analysis



## THE PERFORMANCE OF THE SECTOR ELEMENT SBS4 IN THE ANALYSIS OF PRESSURIZED FG HOLLOW CYLINDER

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### **ABSTRACT**

In the present paper, the performance of a sector finite element SBS4 based on strain approach in polar coordinate with drilling rotation is tested by applying it to the analysis of pressurized FG hollow cylinder. This element is developed by Belarbi and has only three degrees of freedom at each corner node. The obtained results for displacements and stresses are shown to be in good agreement with the analytical solutions.

**Keywords:** Sector element, strain approach, polar coordinate, FG hollow cylinder, drilling rotation.



## ANALYSING THE CONCENTRATIONS OF CARBON DIOXIDE, FORMALDEHYDE, AND VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS IN A GENERAL STORE

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### ABSTRACT

The average person spends more than 80 percent of their time inside buildings. The quality of the air that is found inside of a building may have a significant effect on a person's health. People who spend a considerable amount of time in buildings with poor indoor air quality may be at risk for developing a variety of symptoms or even illnesses such as cancer. Particulate matter (PM), formaldehyde (HCHO), volatile organic compounds (VOC), and carbon dioxide are the four types of indoor pollutants that have been researched the most (CO<sub>2</sub>).

The purpose of this research is to investigate the ways in which volatile organic compounds and the concentrations of particulate matter, formaldehyde, and carbon dioxide change over the course of a year in various sections of a general store at various hours of the day.

Using a multiparameter, the levels of fine particulates (PM<sub>1</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, and PM<sub>10</sub>), formaldehyde, and carbon dioxide were measured on a daily basis at the opening of the store in the morning, as well as during a peak shopping hour once a month for an entire year. These measurements were taken for a duration of one year. An analytical method known as gas chromatography-mass spectrometry was utilised in order to keep an eye on volatile organic substances such as terpenoids, aldehydes, ketones, and alcohols.

The levels of pollutants change during the day depending on factors such as the number of customers entering a store and the sort of department they are shopping in.

In the present study, we discovered that different types of pollutants could be found in the store, and that the values of these pollutants are dependent on the number of customers who, the departments that it contains, and—most importantly—whether or not the store is clean. Unless the store is not clean, the values of the pollutants are higher.

**Keywords:** carbon dioxide, fine particulates, formaldehyde, indoor air quality, volatile organic compounds.



## CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES: CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS IN THE GREATER LAGOS AREA

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### ABSTRACT

Understanding the challenges and prospects of construction and demolition waste (CDW) management practices in the Lagos Metropolis, Nigeria, is no doubt important to the development of the construction industry in Nigeria. The Lagos Metropolis, like any other fast-growing global city, is unprecedentedly expanding in construction activities due to the urbanization rate and increasing demand for housing. Consequently, this generates a high volume of waste that is becoming difficult to manage and a threat to the lives of the citizenry and the city's sustainability. Based on this backdrop, this study examined the prospects and challenges of CDW management practices using the experience of the Lagos Metropolis, Nigeria. To achieve this aim, the following objectives guided the study: the profile of the contractors (respondents), the nature of construction and demolition waste (CDW) generated, the method of collection, sorting, and disposal of CDW, the challenges, and the prospects of CDW management practices in Lagos Metropolis. A survey research design was adopted for this study. A snowball sampling technique was used to administer 200 copies of a questionnaire to contractors within the Lagos Metropolitan Area. Major findings revealed that the majority of the respondents are male (94%) and have over 15 years of professional working experience (76%). The top-ranked CDW in the study area are concrete with steel, glass, and broken tiles. Furthermore, the study revealed that the high cost of waste evacuation, inadequate adaptive disposal vehicles, poor waste logistics, quantity of waste, and poor information are the top-ranked challenges of CDW management practices in Lagos Metropolis. Findings also revealed that increasing competitiveness in the construction industry, increasing profit maximization, reducing environmental degradation, reducing the cost of waste disposal, and increasing employment opportunities are among the top-ranked prospects of CDW management practice. The study concluded and recommended the full adoption of the carrot-and-stick approach to achieving effective CDW management practices in the Lagos Metropolis and other cities in Nigeria.

**Keywords:** Construction, construction and demolition waste CDW, contractors, Lagos Metropolis, solid waste management practice.



## RESIDENTS' PERCEIVED LOCATIONAL IMPACT OF ROADSIDE AUTOMOBILE WORKSHOPS ON THE SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF OTA, NIGERIA

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### ABSTRACT

Understanding the socioeconomic impact of organized roadside automobile workshops (RAW) in Nigerian cities is undoubtedly pivotal to understanding the contribution of the services industry to the economic development of Nigeria. Based on this backdrop, this study analyzed the locational impact of RAW on the socioeconomic development of Ota City, Nigeria. To address this aim, this study examined the socioeconomic status of residents around RAW, the locational pattern of its distribution, and the perceived locational impact on the socioeconomic development of Ota City. A cross-sectional survey research design was adopted for this study. A multistage sampling technique was used to distribute 400 copies of a questionnaire to residents within a one-kilometer radius of RAW. Major findings revealed that the majority of the residents are female (73.8%), have formal education (91.3%), and are engaged in personal businesses (44.5%). Findings also revealed that the locational pattern of the RAW is clustered in the study area. Furthermore, findings revealed that increasing trading and commerce (3.4825), increasing service responsiveness (3.3025), increasing industrial productivity (3.2250), increasing labour force (3.0950), and increasing land value (2.8450) are the top-ranked impacts of RAW on the socioeconomic development of Ota, Nigeria. This study concluded that there is an urgent need to organize the location and activities of RAW and recommended this among others as a major strategy to improve its impacts on socioeconomic development in the study area and other Nigerian fast-growing cities.

**Keywords:** Nigeria, Ota city, residents' perception, roadside automobile workshop (RAW), socioeconomic development, transportation land use.





## SU İLE İLGİLİ HİKAYE METHODS STORY ABOUT WATER

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### ÖZET

2014'ten beri herkese aynı soruyu soruyorum: Su nereden geliyor? Birkaç yıl sonra nakit ödül bile teklif ettim ama yine de cevap yok. 35 yıl önce, Ljubljana'daki Elektrik Mühendisliği Ortaokulunda klasik elektromanyetizmanın temelleri olan Maxwell denklemlerini öğrendik. 2009 yılında, Helmholtz-Zentrum Berlin'deki (HZB) bilim adamları, katı maddede manyetik monopollerin varlığına dair kanıt yayınladılar. Ancak bugün fizikçiler, elektrik mühendisliğinin temel yasasını revize etmeye gerek görmemektedir. Einstein'ın ve tüm dünyanın gözden kaçırdığı şey nedir? Ters kare yasası, trigonometrinin temel kuralıdır. O kadar yaşlı ki adı yok. Alan tüm boyutları tanımlar! Tornado, buhar girdapları gibi. Konstantin Meyl, Alman elektrik mühendisliği profesörüdür. 1990 ve 2020 yılları arasında Nikola Tesla'nın (Potansiyel girdap 1-5) çalışmasına dayanan yeni bir birleşik alan teorisi geliştirdi. Doğada bir değil üç çeşit elektromanyetik dalga vardır. Maneviyatın ne olduğunu anlamak için önce biyolojideki temel bir paradoksu anlamalıyız. Levinthall paradoksu, olası tüm konfigürasyonlar arasında rastgele arama yaparak bir proteinin doğal katlanmış durumunu bulmanın son derece uzun zaman alabilmesidir. Yine de, proteinler saniyeler veya daha kısa sürede katlanabilir. Gözlenen süreci gerçekleştirmek için hücrenin biyokimyasını ne yönlendirir? Meyl'in birleşik teorisi bize ne getiriyor? Sadece doğru bir bilimsel model dünyaya barış getirebilir. Manyetik skaler dalgalar da dahil olmak üzere alan fiziği tarafından açıklandığı gibi hücresel iletişim, bize tıpta bir devrim getiriyor. Meyl'in yaklaşımı bize hava olayları üzerinde kontrol sağlıyor. Son olarak, su ve Dünya'nın yanlış modeli hakkında gerçek bir hikaye.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Su, Potansiyel girdap, skaler dalgalar,



## ABSTRACT

Since 2014, I have been asking everyone the same question-Where does water come from? After a few years I even offered cash reward, but still no response. 35 year ago, in the Electrotechnical high school in Ljubljana, Slovenia, we learned about Maxwell's equations, foundation of classical electromagnetism. In 2009, the scientists of the Helmholtz-Zentrum Berlin (HZB) Institute published the evidence of the magnetic monopole existence as quasiparticles in solid. But physicists today see no need to revise the basic law of electrical engineering. What is it that Einstein and all of the world have missed? The Inverse square law is the basic rule of trigonometry. It is so old that it has no name. The field determines all dimensions! Tornado as a pair of vortices. Konstantin Meyl is a German professor of electrical engineering. Between 1990 and 2020 he developed a new unified field theory based on the work of Nikola Tesla (Potential vortex 1-5). In nature we have not one but three forms of electromagnetic waves. If we want to understand what spirituality is, we must first understand a basic paradox in biology. Levinthal's paradox is that finding the native folded state of protein by a random search among all possible configurations can take an enormously long time. Yet proteins can fold in seconds or less. What drives the biochemistry of a cell to execute an observed process? What does Meyl's Unified Theory bring us? Only a correct scientific model can bring peace in the world. Cellular communication as explained by field physics including magnetic scalar waves brings us a revolution in medicine. Meyl's approach brings us control of weather phenomena. Finally, the correct story about water and the incorrect model of the Earth.

**Keywords:** Water, Potential vortex, scalar waves,



**OPTIMIZATION OF THE ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY OF COPPER  
PHTHALOCYANINE FOR THE FORMULATION OF A CONDUCTIVE INK  
APPLICABLE BY SCREEN PRINTING ON TEXTILE MATERIALS**

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**ABSTRACT**

We report results on the conductivity of conductive ink based on copper phthalocyanine, which contain different organic solvents, i.e. dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) or THF, and with different percentage of copper phthalocyanine. Conductive inks were prepared from the copper phthalocyanine by dispersion of the conductive pigment in a screen-printing paste. A Variety of patterns have been developed with different percentages of CuPc on a cotton substrate using the screen-printing technique. Simultaneously, the presence of solvent residue in the printed pattern also resulted in poor control of the morphology and conductivity of the pattern. The solvent effect on copper phthalocyanine dispersion's was studied by UV visible spectroscopy and the minimum sheet resistance of printed circuit board was reached at about 3% of CuPc in THF and DMSO with  $1 \text{ M}\Omega\cdot\text{cm}^{-1}$  and  $1.8 \text{ M}\Omega\cdot\text{cm}^{-1}$  respectively.

**Keywords:** conductive pastes, screen printing, copper phthalocyanine, Textile



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**GENDER ANALYSIS OF INSTITUTIONAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL FACTORS  
INFLUENCING THE ADOPTION OF TENERA OIL PALM PRACTICES AMONG  
SMALLHOLDER FARMERS IN EDO STATE, NIGERIA**

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**ABSTRACT**

The study determined institutional and technological factors that influence the adoption of tenera oil palm production practices with a gender dimension among smallholder farmers in Edo State, Nigeria. Primary data were generated with use of questionnaire administered to 155 males and 137 female respondents. Results show that the level of adoption of tenera oil palm production practices was low for both male and females. Tobi regression result shows that land ownership structure and affordability at 1% significance influenced male adoption of tenera oil palm production practices while age and level of income at 1% significance influenced female in the adoption o. The major roles of male as reported in adopting process were purchase of seedlings, clearing of bush for planting and selling of cut bunches while the major roles of female were periodic weeding, gathering of cut bunches and mulching of palm field. The major constraint faced by male in adoption process were high cost of labour while for females is drudgery nature of the work. The study recommended that the Land Use Act of 1978 should be enforced to help women and non-indigenes to have sizeable farm lands, Government should empower Agricultural Development Programme (ADP) by employing more extension personnel to increase their contacts with the farmers.

**Key Words:** Gender, Adoption, Variety, Oil, Tenera, Edo



## THE INFLUENCE AT CLIMATE CONDITION TO POPULATION DYNAMICS OF TICKS OF SMALL RUMINANT IN CENTRAL SERBIA

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### ABSTRACT

Pasutre breeding of small ruminants in central parts of Serbia. This semi-intensive breeding system, which is the most often practice in this region, is very difficult to avoid infections with different types of ticks that are contaminants of the grasslands and pastures. Climate conditions like air temperature, relative humidity and rainfall have a great influence on the population dynamics of ticks. This influence was monitored in 60 sheep and goats herds from March to October 2019. The climate condition in examined area is moderate continental. The average annual temperature is 11.9°C. The average winter temperature is -3°C and in July is 22.6°C. Annual rainfall is 632 mm, with 119 rainy days. Ticks were collected by removing them from sheep and goats and tick species and sex/gender were identified by morphometric characteristics. Tick infestation was detected in 49.14% of examined animals. The most dominant species was *Ixodes ricinus* (48.91%), followed by *Dermacentor marginatus* (33.91%), *Rhipicephalus bursa* (17.22%), *R. sanguineus* (9.72%), *Hyalomma savignyi* (4.72%), *Haemaphysalis punctata* (3.21%) and *D. pictus* (1.72%). The population dynamics of recorded tick species showed two annual maxima, in spring (April-May) and in autumn (September-October). The considerable interchange between spring and autumn tick populations can be attributed mainly to environmental conditions. The March was a period when the grazing season started and the first occurrence of *Ixodes ricinus*, *Ha. punctata* and *Dermacentor marginatus* was recorded. During April were found *I. ricinus*, *R. sanguineus*, *D. marginatus* and *Ha. Punctata*. In May, we observed the occurrence of *D. pictus*, *R. bursa*, *Hyalomma savignyi* and *Ha. inermis*. In June, July and August the population peak is observed for the *R. sanguineus*. The autumn population peak in September we saw to *I. ricinus* and *D. marginatus*, while in October we observed the emergence of *Ha. punctata*, *Ha. inermis*, *R. sanguineus* and *R. bursa* while *D. marginatus* and *D. pictus* were rarely encountered.

**Keywords:** ticks, small ruminant, climate condition, central Serbia



## COMPLICATIONS OF TOTAL HIP ARTHROPLASTY: A CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS OUTCOMES DATA

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### ABSTRACT

#### Introduction

Nowadays, total hip replacement is a highly effective surgical procedure in healthcare systems. Even though this procedure provides very effective outcomes, complications in many times are inevitable.

#### Methods

This observational study focused on the collection of data regarding the complications that occurred in patients who underwent THA for a period of 5 years. The data are collected from the arthroplasty registry in the University Trauma Center Hospital. All the major and minor procedure complication findings are analyzed by SPSS software 20.0. The logistic regression was used to identify some of the risk factors for complications. A p-value of <5% was statistically significant.

#### Results

Overall of 746 patients, over 50 years old, who underwent total hip arthroplasty, about 72.15% were women, and the most predominant age 60-70 years old was. Women were more likely to be older and to have hypertension, anemia, and kidney disease compared to men ( $P < 0.02$ ). The rate of major and minor complication procedures was reported at 2.4% and 5.5% respectively. A significant association was seen between risk factors such as BMI, syndrome metabolic, and previous THA. The most predominant complications were dislocations 1.8%, infections 2.5%, leg length discrepancy 1%, nerve damage 0.2% and muscle weakness 5.5%. Readmission as a consequence of postoperative complications was reported only in 1.2% of patients.

#### Conclusion

The findings of this study, suggest a minor rate of postoperative complication procedures among patients who underwent the intervention for total hip arthroplasty. Furthermore, studies are recommended to clarify the risk factors that influence postoperative complication procedures in THA patients.

**Keywords:** replacement of total hip arthroplasty, complication, procedure



## GENDER DIFFERENCE IN HIP REPLACEMENT SURGERY RESPONDING

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### ABSTRACT

**Purpose:** In some papers differences in gender regarding the total hip arthroplasty (THA) replacement surgery response are reported. The aim of this study was to evaluate gender differences in response in patients undergoing the surgery for total hip arthroplasty replacement in our country.

**Methods:** This is an observational study, that analyzed 378 patients admitted and undergoing THA in the University Trauma Center, Tiranë, for a period of three years. The outcome measures of patients are analyzed by SPSS software 20.0. The logistic regression compared outcomes between genders. A p-value less than 0.05 was considered significant.

**Results:** In this study, the average age resulted in  $67.1 \pm 5.4$  years old with the interval of min to the max from 55 to 89 years old. Women were the most predominant gender 75.1% (284/378) compared to men 24.9% (94/378). The age 60-70 years old showed a higher number of patients 61.9% (234/378). Additionally, women were more likely to be older, to have arthritis and metabolic syndrome compared to men ( $P < 0.001$ ). The pre-operative health of men was feebler despite being younger than women. Based on logistic regression of data, the length of hospital stay was significantly higher in men versus women, but on the other hand, the mobility after the replacement was much slower in men. Also, the men were less likely to return to their homes or mobilize independently during the 120-day follow-up.

**Conclusions:** The findings of this study show a significant association between the gender effect and outcomes of replacement response. Total arthroplasty used is more than four times as great in women as in men. We recommend future studies to clear up the underlying causes of gender differences in joint arthroplasty.

**Keywords:** total hip arthroplasty, gender difference, outcomes





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**A NOVEL SOLAR CELL MODEL WITH HIGH PERFORMANCE BASED ON  
CARBON NANOTUBES AND A CBTS COMPOUND AS THE BACK SURFACE  
FIELD**

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**ABSTRACT**

This paper aims in a simulation work of a novel hybrid hetero-structure based on Carbon Nanotubes as absorber layer with its unique electronic properties in semiconductor technology, and Copper barium tin sulfide (CBTS) compound as a back surface field. Cell optimization was investigated in SCAPS-1D software for the architectures ITO/CdS/SWCNTs and ITO/CdS/SWCNTs/CBTS. The device performance and the influence of different materials parameters such as thickness, carrier concentration, and defect density are analyzed in this article. After adding the BSF layer and optimized physical parameters, promising results were achieved with PCE of 30.92%,  $V_{oc}$  of 0.83 V,  $J_{sc}$  of 43.47 mA/cm<sup>2</sup>, and FF of 86.18%.

**Keywords:** Solar Cell, SWCNTs/CBTS hetero-structure, Simulation, SCAPS-1D, Back surface field



## EVALUATION OF THE ANTI-MICROBIAL AND ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITIES OF ESSENTIAL OILS EXTRACTED FROM A MEDICINAL PLANT OF SAHARAN ORIGIN

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### ABSTRACT

Since antiquity, natural products, in particular those of vegetable origin constituting a source of primordial interest for the man who used various plants found in his environment in order to treat and cure all kinds of diseases. Recently, medicine has experienced extraordinary enthusiasm throughout the world, for the use of medicinal plants (MP), which are currently the subject of numerous scientific researches for the treatment of different pathologies. Essential oils can be given a simple definition as the predominantly volatile and odorous fraction isolated by some physical process from vegetable materials. In addition, MP are considered a reservoir rich in bioactive molecules such as essential oils.

According to the literature, essential oils have several biological activities, such as antioxidant, antimicrobial, cytotoxic, and other activities. In this context, the objective of this study was the evaluation of anti-microbial and antioxidant activities of essential oils extracted from an Algerian medicinal plant. To do this, the extraction of essential oils was carried out by hydrodistillation. The evaluation of the antimicrobial activity, using the disc diffusion method against six bacterial strains (*Escherichia coli*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Salmonella typhimurium*, and *Staphylococcus epidermidis*) and two fungal strains (*Candida albicans* and *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) was determined. The results obtained revealed a great growth inhibitory effect of all microorganisms (varies between 16.6 and 38.5 mm). Furthermore, the antioxidant activity has been demonstrated by DPPH method, the obtained results revealed a moderate activity (IC<sub>50</sub> > 800 µg/ml). Further study is needed to determine the chemical compounds responsible for these activities.

**Keywords :** Biological activities, Essential oils, Medicinal plant



**ANTAGONIST EFFECT OF A BACILLUS BACTERIA AGAINST A  
PHYTOPATHOGENIC FUNGUS OF TOMATO, *FUSARIUM SP.***

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**ABSTRACT**

In this study, over 14 bacterial isolates were obtained from soil rhizosphere around the pine tree (Forest of El Baaraouia, Constantine, East of Algeria). Only one isolate (M4) was selected for its ability to inhibit phytopathogen strains. In addition, antagonism test using confrontation method were realized *in vitro* against phytopathogenic strains such as *Fusarium sp* and *Alternaria sp*. The obtained results showed the capacity of M4 to inhibit phytopathogens *Fusarium sp* and *Alternaria sp* with rate inhibition of 84% and 64% successively. Primary identification using morphological, sporulation test and biochemical test i.e catalase showed that this strain belong to *Bacillus* genus. The phytopathogenicity test carried out on tomato plants by infecting them with *Fusarium. sp* and *Alternaria sp* showed disease indices of 88.88% and 25% respectively. Under field conditions after 12 weeks, *Bacillus sp* inoculated on liquide LB (Luria-Bartani) medium was effective in improving and protecting tomato plants against *Fusarium sp* compared to the control : Plant size ((24±4) cm (LB) vs (16±3) cm (Control)), number of leaves ((58±10) (LB) vs (34±6) (Control)), number of discoloured leaves ((59±15) (LB) vs (80±12) (Control)). The average number of flowers (antagonist on LB medium) is (18±12) against (13± 6) flowers for the control, the average number of tomatoes grown (antagonist on LB medium) is 4 tomatoes against 1 tomato for the control and the average weight of tomatoes (antagonist on LB medium) is 50.80g against 10.10g for the control.

**Keywords:** *Bacillus sp*, *Fusarium sp*, tomato plants.



## EGG-LAYING AND EGG QUALITY OF QUAILS REARED IN SEMI-INTENSIVE CONDITIONS IN EASTERN ALGERIA

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### ABSTRACT

The present work proposes an evaluation of the egg-laying performance and quality of quail eggs. In this study, the eggs of 200 quails were collected every 4 weeks from the 12<sup>th</sup> week of age until the 44<sup>th</sup> week of age. For each harvest period, the first 240 eggs were considered. The average egg laying rate calculated over a period of 37 weeks was 74.44%. All the quality parameters studied were significantly ( $p < 0.001$ ) influenced by the age of the quails. The average weight of the whole egg (13.66 g), yolk (3.99 g) and shell (2.28 g) reached their maximum values at the 40<sup>th</sup> week. The average weight of the white has reached its maximum value of 7.45 g at week 32. The indices of the white (12.02) and yellow (48.72) showed their maximum values at the 12<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> week of age respectively. The freshness of eggs, expressed by Haugh units has decreased with age from 89.56 at 12 weeks of age to 83.71 44 weeks. The color of the yellow shows values with irregular fluctuations (7.12 to 9.33) according to a colorimetric scale of 15 scales (the DSM range of yolk colors). In conclusion, age has a significantly influenced on the the different quality parameters of the quail eggs.

**Key words:** quail, egg quality; egg laying; effect of the age



## A COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN THE STANDARD HASH FUNCTION SHA-2 AND THE CHINESE STANDARD HASH FUNCTION SM3

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### ABSTRACT

Nowadays, hash functions play a fundamental role in cryptography and internet network applications. They are used as a building block of various cryptographic protocols to verify the integrity and authenticity of information and communication. The security of these protocols is mainly based on the resistance of the hash function to different types of attacks. To be able to be used in cryptography, SHA-2 is one of the common standard hash function designed by the National Security Agency, this hash function are mainly used in web application and data storage. In recent years, the Chinese National Standard announced a new hash function called SM3, as a standard hash function in china. Both SM3 and SHA-2 share many similarities such as Merkle-Damgard construction and Davies-Mayers compression design. This paper presents a comparison between SHA-2 and SM3 hash functions. The comparison include: design, compression function and time performance.

**Keywords:** Cryptography, Hash, SHA-2, SM3, NSA, Merkle-Damgard, internet



## THE GUT-BRAIN-SKIN AXIS IN ACNE: IMPACT OF POLENODERM

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### ABSTRACT

**Background** It is increasingly believed that the interaction between skin microbes and host immunity plays an important role in acne. Acne also has close connections with the gastrointestinal tract, and many argue that the gut microbiota could be involved in the pathogenic process of acne. The emotions of stress, have been hypothesized to aggravate acne by altering the gut microbiota. The presence of a gut-brain-skin axis that connects gut microbes, oral probiotics, and diet, currently an area of intense scrutiny, to acne severity. This study concentrates on the skin and gut microbes in acne, the role that the gut-brain-skin axis plays in the immunobiology of acne, and newly emerging microbiome-based therapies that can be applied to treat acne.

**Objective** The purpose of this study was to compare the diversity of the skin microbiota in acne patients before and after taking Polenoderm.

**Materials and methods** A longitudinal cohort study was performed on 20 participants with moderate to severe facial acne with no recent use of oral and topical antibiotics/retinoids.

**Results** Hence, it is crucial to understand Polenoderm impact on the acne skin microbiota which is thought to be perturbed, our study provides insight into the skin microbiota in acne and how it is modulated by Polenoderm and diet.

**Conclusion** Acne also has close connections with the gastrointestinal tract, and many argue that the gut microbiota could be involved in the pathogenic process of acne. As understanding of the microbiome in healthy skin and the pathophysiology of acne continues to develop, new therapeutic targets are arising.

**Keywords:** acne, gut-brain-skin axis microbiota, Polenoderm, diet



## HUMAN EPIDIDYMIS PROTEIN 4 VALUES IN PREMENOPAUSAL AND POSTMENOPAUSAL FEMALES IN BITOLA, NORTH MACEDONIA

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### ABSTRACT

#### Background – AIM

Ovarian cancer is one of the most common gynecologic cancers all over the world. The estimated annual incidence is 225,500 cases worldwide and 140,200 patients die every year from the disease. Despite the improvement of surgical techniques and development of a number of anti-tumor drugs and new therapies, the 5-year survival rate of late-stage ovarian cancer is only 30 %. Therefore, early diagnosis of ovarian cancer is critical for prognosis and long-term survival. Unfortunately, due to the lack of specific symptoms at early stages, most patients are diagnosed only in late stages.

#### Methods

The study was conducted as prospective in the period from November 1, 2021 to November 1, 2022 in the Department of Medical Biochemistry in PHO Clinical Hospital in Bitola, North Macedonia. The survey was conducted on immunoassay Abbot Alinity CI, tested material was serum.

#### Results

A total of 757 subjects were interviewed, of whom 600 have normal HE4 values and 157 have increased HE4 value. We separated subjects in 2 age groups.

Pre menopausal women age 10-50 years included 345 subjects with mean HE4  $\pm$ SD values – 36.367 pmol/l  $\pm$ 10.09.

Postmenopausal women age 50 – 85 years included 255 subjects with mean HE4  $\pm$ SD values – 41.940 pmol/l  $\pm$ 12.132.

#### Conclusion

HE4 has the highest relevance in ovarian cancer but can be elevated in a variety of benign and malignant diseases. We found higher values of HE4 in postmenopausal women what is in a strong correlation with previous published publications.

**Keywords:** HE4, ovarian cancer, premenopausal women, postmenopausal women





## THE PERCEPTION OF THE SPORTS TUTORS OF THE "SCUOLA ATTIVA KIDS" PROJECT IN THE PRIMARY SCHOOL

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### ABSTRACT

In the year 2021/2022 the Ministry of Education and the government agency Sport & Salute S.p.a. they promoted the national project "Scuola Attiva Kids" for primary school pupils. The project provides for the support of the sports tutor to the teacher in charge of the class to carry out one hour of physical education lessons of the two weeklies provided in the 4th and 5th grade of primary school in co-presence. From this school year, the graduate teacher in motor science was also introduced in the fifth class of primary school with the compulsory 2 hours per week of Motor Education (EM). It becomes useful to investigate the perceptions of sports tutors, probable EM teachers, regarding the current contextual conditions relating to the teaching of physical education.

Therefore, a fact-finding survey was conducted on a convenience sample made up of 48 sports tutors from the province of Salerno. The semi-structured questionnaire was prepared with Google Form with the aim of investigating the tutors' perceptions of their work in the school, of the current contextual conditions. It consists of 13 questions elaborated through descriptive statistics.

The results show that various problems were encountered by the sports tutors including the lack of preparation and interest of teachers in carrying out EM lessons, lack of gyms and equipment, poor knowledge of preparatory exercises for various sports and difficulties in class management in dynamic activities.

In conclusion, knowing the experiences of sports tutors in primary school can contribute to improving the training of future EM teachers and breaking down the barriers that hinder the proper conduct of activities.

**Keywords:** sports tutor, physical education, specialist teacher



## MULTILINGUALISM: A LANGUAGE LEARNING STRATEGY FOR ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE (ESL) UNDERGRADUATES

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### ABSTRACT

This paper investigates the effectiveness of the application of a multilingual teaching and learning method as a language learning strategy in English as a Second Language ( hereafter ,referred to as ESL) undergraduate classes in higher institutions of learning. Methodologically, the study adopts a Random Experimental Research for data gathering in culturally and linguistically diverse English Language classrooms. T-test statistical tool is applied to analyse the data quantitatively. The theoretical framework of this presentation is anchored on Affordances theory associated with Gibson (1979) and (1986). The study is located in a privately-run university within the cosmopolitan city of Lagos, Nigeria, using 400 undergraduate students offering ENG1201: Introduction to English Grammar, as participants. The students were randomly grouped into two: Control group and Experimental group. Results and findings reveal that the category of students who were given the freedom by their lecturers to interact with one another, including the use of their home languages in the communication –based tasks, fared better than their counterparts in Control group where the use of vernacular was prohibited . In conclusion, the presenter strongly argues that translanguaging, especially in ESL classrooms in tertiary institutions of learning, is a worthwhile learning strategy, hence pays off. It is, therefore, suggested that the English Language teachers and Lecturers should not forbid the use of vernaculars in second language classrooms. Secondly, more research works should be conducted on the use of multilingual approaches in teaching ESL students in the higher institutions of learning.

**Keywords:** Multilingualism, English as a Second Language, Translanguaging, Language Learning Strategy, Pedagogy



## HOW FAR IS THE ROAD TO ABOLISHING THE DEATH PENALTY IN VIETNAM

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### ABSTRACT

The death penalty is the cruelest and most terrifying of all forms of punishment under the Vietnamese legal system. It takes away the life of the offender, takes away the human right to life.

Abandoning or keeping the death penalty has always been a matter of concern and discussion among Vietnamese people for many years. Abandoning or keeping the death penalty has always been a matter of concern and discussion among Vietnamese people for many years. Especially as the abolition and promotion of the abolition of the death penalty are becoming a global movement. There are many researchers who have given many reasons to abolish the death penalty, but the number of people who think that the death penalty should be kept is still higher, so the death penalty still exists. Although the rate of criminals subject to the death penalty has decreased significantly, the death penalty has never disappeared from the Vietnamese Penal Code even once so that people have a chance to judge whether abolishing this penalty can bring better results for our society or not. This penalty exists as an obvious, inevitable one. Why Vietnam still keeps the death penalty, whether Vietnam will abolish this penalty in the future and how far the road to the abolition of the death penalty is still questions that many people wonder.

This study will answer these questions from many different perspectives so that everyone has the most objective view of the death penalty in Vietnam. This study also gives appropriate recommendations to soon abolish the death penalty in Vietnam's criminal law, because taking other people's lives is something that people with real hearts don't want to do.

**Keywords:** Death penalty, Crime, Abolishing, Vietnam



## ASSESSMENT OF AWARENESS LEVEL OF LONG DISTANCE COMMERCIAL DRIVERS ON VISUAL TEST IN KANO METROPOLIS, NIGERIA

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### ABSTRACT

**Background:** Globally it is estimated that about 1.2 million people are killed annually due to road traffic accidents. And over 52 million people sustain various forms of disabilities as result of road traffic related accidents. Driving a vehicle requires a good vision, especially driving a commercial vehicle that operate on long distance journey.

**OBJECTIVE:** To investigate the awareness level of long distance commercial drivers on visual test in Kano metropolis.

**METHODS:** A descriptive cross-sectional survey of long distance commercial drivers was conducted from the month of January 2022 to march 2022, at Naibawa Motor Park, in Kano metropolis, a well structured questionnaire, visual acuity testing, fundoscopy and refraction, were conducted, on 120 long distance commercial drivers. Also an interview was conducted on some of the state officials of the national union of road transport workers (NURTW).

**RESULT:** Out of the 120 questionnaires distributed, 98.3 % ( n=118) responded, while 1.7 % (n=2) did not respond.90.8%(n=109) have awareness about vision test,while7.5% (n=9) have no awareness about vision assessment.

**CONCLUSION:** The awareness level about vision assessment among long distance commercial drivers in Kano metropolis is very high.



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**RECOMMENDATION:** There is need to sustain the campaign on visual assessment among long distance commercial among others.

**KEYWORDS:** Awareness, commercial drivers, long distance



## MENTAL HEALTH CHALLENGES IN INDIA FROM A NEW WORLD APPROACH

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### ABSTRACT

The advances in physiological research and other health sciences bring new development that enhances the concept of health and illness into a larger understanding. The new concept of health view human ill experience as the combination of the biological, psychological, social, and spiritual factors that need the biopsychosocial-spiritual assessment alongside the treatment of the physical pain symptoms. Health according to the World Health Organization (WHO) is not merely the absence of disease symptoms alone. It is the well-being of the whole person with regard to the individual physical, psycho-emotional, mental, and socio-spiritual well-being. The psychological understanding of illness and symptoms surpassed the biomedicine knowledge in delivering the whole-person treatment that produces a quality of life. The modern holistic concept makes the role of psychologists in health sciences a growing concern that draws special attention as health expands from its bio-medicinal realm to psychosocial-spiritual wellbeing. Unfortunately, the role of psychologists in health science remains unclear in many clinical practices in the country. None is more effective than assessing the patient emotional sufferings and mental disharmony for the quality of life and well-being of the whole. The psychological approach to health care is also essential for effective treatment plans and policies in clinical practices.

**Key Words:** Mental Health, well-being, Psychological Assessment, Quality of Life



## INVESTIGATING THE WELFARE EFFECTS OF MARKET SUPPORT POLICIES IN IRAN

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### ABSTRACT

Supportive policies are used as one of the important tools in the regulation of economic policies to support vulnerable groups and to regulate the market with the aim of helping consumers who are unable to purchase some goods. These policies can be implemented with goals such as creating and adjusting income distribution, regulating the market, adjusting the effects of market pressures and correcting the consumption patterns of consumers, so the government should adopt supportive policies and properly implement them. It can play a key role in regulating the market and the growth of economic sectors. In this study, in order to investigate the welfare effects of support policies in the form of a market regulation plan, the cost-income data of 1281 households in Mashhad in 2019 and the mixed demand system were used, and food items including rice, meat and oil, which are the most They have a share in the cost of household foodstuffs and are among the goods in the market regulation plans' basket. After estimating the functions using the (SUR) method, the coefficients of the demand function were obtained. Then, the values of self-esteem and income elasticities were calculated and the results were used in the examination of welfare effects. The results showed that all three studied goods are among the essential goods in the household consumption basket. Also, the results show that the price elasticity for both rural and urban households in the case where the market regulation plan is implemented is almost lower than the price elasticity reported in the free market. And removing or reducing the rice product from the product basket of the market regulation affects the well-being of consumers to a greater extent.

**Keywords:** market, regulation plan, welfare effects, Iran





## HYDROLOGICAL MODELLING OF GURARA WATERSHED UNDER THE IMPACT OF LAND-USE AND CLIMATE CHANGE

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### ABSTRACT

Land-use and climate change are major anthropogenic factors that changes the hydrological response of a watershed. Whence the Gurara watershed was evaluated due to its significance for power generation, water supply and enormous irrigation activities it provided for the residence in Abuja and environs. An integrated approach of multi temporal Geographical Information Systems (GIS) based hydrological modeling known as Hydrological Simulation Program FORTRAN (HSPF) Model was used in this study. The model was calibrated and validated with correlation coefficient value of 0.98 (both calibration and validation) and Nash Sutcliffe efficiency of 0.91 for the calibration and 0.90 for the validation. The uncertainty analysis of the model results shows 10.28% as a percentage of contrast between the calibrated and validated streamflow for the watershed. Five land use scenarios (1991-2030) were generated using remote sensing data and Land Change Modeller (LCM). The generated land-use scenarios were combined with 30 years climatic data (1991-2020) in order to evaluate the hydrological changes due to impact of land-use and climate change. The baseline scenario (1991) is characterized by large extents of forest areas (17.5%) and bare-land areas (54.02%) and an insignificant extent of urban areas (0.15%) and produced low surface runoff ( $85.4 \times 10^5 \text{m}^3$ ) after simulation, compared to other scenarios. However the final scenario (2030), was characterized by an increased percentage of built up areas (22.6%) and agricultural areas (55.6%) leading to an increase in surface runoff ( $126.1 \times 10^5 \text{m}^3$ ). Four climate projection scenarios of 1.060C and 1.010C increase in temperature and 20.96% and 33.5% increase in precipitation were generated to study the impact of future climate on the watershed using the climate assessment tool. Trend Analysis was used to assess the variability in the streamflow's



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of the watershed. The analysis of the results shows that surface runoff accounts for 93.15% of the rainfall influx, an indication that a large percentage of the rainfall is converted to overland flow. Although, surface runoff exhibits an average yearly increase of 50.57% due to increase in rainfall and built-up areas, slight increases were also observed for actual Evapotranspiration, deep ground water and storage by 5.12%, 3.75% and 18% respectively.

To reduce the excess runoff from the watershed, a best management practices (BMPs) was adopted. The result indicates that placing a detention pond at the upstream section of the watershed will attenuate the runoff at the downstream by 64.08%. The results of this study provide useful information on the changes on the hydrology of the sub-tropical watershed under the impact of land use dynamics and climate change for effective management of water resources of the area.

**Keywords:** Watershed, Land Use Change, Climate Change, HSPF



## COMPARATIVE DNA ANALYSIS IN TWO BROILER RABBIT BREEDS IN BULGARIA

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### ABSTRACT

The aim of present study was to identify the genotypic variants of the melanocortin-4 receptor gene (MC4R) associated with body weight in 60 animals from Californian (30 bucks and does) and New Zealand White (30 bucks and does) broiler rabbit breeds. The investigation was conducted in experimental flocks from Institute of Animal Science in Kostinbrod, Bulgaria. Approximately 0.5 mL blood was taken from *vena saphena* of each animal. Genomic DNA was extracted by manual purification kit. Genotypes were determined by PCR-RFLP analysis and restriction endonuclease *BcuI*. As a result it could be reported that all three possible variants of MC4R gene were presented in New Zealand White rabbit breed. The allelic frequencies were 0.54 for allele *G* and 0.46 for allele *A*. The genotypic frequencies were: 0.20 for *GG*, 0.68 for *AG* and 0.12 for *AA*. In the Californian rabbit breed were identified two alleles with frequencies 0,78 for *G* and 0,22 for *A* and two genotypes with frequencies 0,43 for *GG* and 0.57 for *AG*. The investigated populations were found to be in HWE.

**Key words:** rabbit, polymorphism, PCR, RFLP, MC4R gene.



## SILVOPASTURE: A REVIEW

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### ABSTRACT

Silvopasture, as an integrated land use practice that combines trees, forage and livestock, has been in existence for millennia. Silvopastoral systems are sustainable production systems characterized by greater biodiversity and multifunctionality, compared with other livestock production methods. Silvopastoralism influences ecosystem processes of hydrology, nutrient cycling, energy flow, and succession primarily through manipulation of the community structure. Economic risks are reduced because livestock and forest components require different inputs, share few common diseases and pests, and sell into different markets.

**Keywords:** Forage production, agroforestry, silvopasture



## FORAGE HARVEST MANAGEMENT: A REVIEW

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### ABSTRACT

The most important forage quality measures are the fiber and energy contents. Protein content and the type of protein are also important, but inadequate protein levels normally can be overcome by adding concentrate feeds in rations. Cereal forages are an important component of dairy rations. There are tremendous differences in yield and feeding value of small grain forages depending on which growth stage is chosen for harvest. Dry matter yields are lowest at boot and highest at soft dough stage. Producing high quality forage begins with mowing. Tradeoffs between forage yield and nutritive value should be considered when selecting the timing of the initial spring forage harvest for crops such as maize, peanut, switchgrass, alfalfa, forage sorghum and intermediate wheatgrass.

**Keywords:** Forage, harvest, quality, stage, loss