



## 9<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Multidisciplinary Sciences

(9<sup>th</sup>icomus)

24-29 April 2023 • Antalya/Turkey

# Abstracts Book

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bushra Ni'ma Rashid & Dr. Jateen Raof Mahmood (eds).

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*Edited by*  
*Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bushra Ni'ma Rashid*  
&  
*Dr. Jateen Raof Mahmood*

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**IMPORTANT NOTES / ÖNEMLİ NOTLAR**

- 1- Each presentation lasts 15 minutes / *Her sunum süresi 15 dakikadır.*
- 2- A separate link is defined for each day. You can log in at any time you want from the specified link every day. / *Her gün için ayrı link tanımlanmıştır. Her gün belirtilen linkten dilediğiniz saatte giriş yapabilirsiniz.*
- 3- Please be ready in the hall 30 minutes before the presentation time. / *Lütfen sunum saatinden 30 dakika önce salonda hazır olunuz.*
- 4- There are 16 different countries, 86 papers from other countries than Turkey, while 17 papers from Turkey. The opening was held with participants from 5 different countries. The distribution of the participants is summarized in the table below. / *16 farklı ülkeden, Türkiye dışındaki ülkelere 86 bildiri, Türkiye'den 17 bildiri bulunmaktadır. 5 farklı ülkeden katılımcı ile açılış yapılmıştır. Katılımcıların dağılımı aşağıdaki tabloda özetlenmiştir.*

Italy (IT): 1	Czech Republic (CZE): 1	Azerbaijan (AZ): 1	Australia (AUS): 1
Russia (RUS): 3	United States of America (USA): 1	Türkiye (TR): 17	Iraq (IRQ): 35
Kuwait (KWT): 1	Sudan (SDN): 18	Jordan (JOR): 4	Morocco (MAR): 5
Tunisia (TUN): 4	Libya (LBY): 2	Egypt (EG): 3	Saudi Arabia (SA): 3

**26 APRIL 2023, WEDNESDAY • Phaselis Conference Hall**

26 APRIL 2023, WEDNESDAY		INVITED SPEAKERS	Session P1 • Time: 13.30-14.45
IT	Francesca DEPALO		
CZE	Milena KRALICKOVA		
AZ	Farid JABBARLI		
AUS	Thomas BAUER		
USA	David GUNKEL		

26 APRIL 2023, WEDNESDAY		Chair: Dr. Gulkaiyr HAKVERDİ	Session P2 • Time: 15.00-15.45
RUS	23901 Fedor Ilich ILIN	FIGHTING CORRUPTION IN RUSSIA AND FRANCE ILLUSTRATED BY THE EXAMPLE OF LEGAL CHANGES CONNECTED WITH INCREASED EFFICIENCY OF PROCEEDINGS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL LEGAL STANDARDS INTO THE CRIMINAL LAW	
RUS	23902 Svetlana MAKHMUDOVA	LOVE LYRICS BY KUR-RAJAB	
RUS	23903 Tatiana Sergeevna KRASNOVA	PROSPECTS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERSECTORIAL AND INTERDISCIPLINARY CONCEPT "SUSTAINABLE OBLIGATIONS"	

26 APRIL 2023, WEDNESDAY		Chair: Prof. Dr. Turhan ÇETİN	Session P3 • Time: 16.00-17.30
TR	23103 Fatma KASTALMIŞ & Turhan ÇETİN	EXAMINATION OF DEDE KORKUT BOOK IN TERMS OF MIGRATION PHENOMENON	
TR	23104 Muhammed Zeki GÜZ & Turhan ÇETİN	BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF EDUCATIONAL ARTICLES WRITTEN ON GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP	
TR	23105 Turhan ÇETİN, Esra BENLİ ÖZDEMİR & Ergin HAMZAOĞLU	OPINIONS OF TEACHER CANDIDATES ON NOISE, LIGHT AND VISUAL POLLUTION	
TR	23106 Esra BENLİ ÖZDEMİR & Turhan ÇETİN	METAPHORICAL PERCEPTIONS AND VISUAL IMAGES OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS REGARDING THE CONCEPT OF EROSION	
TR	23107 Esra BENLİ ÖZDEMİR & Turhan ÇETİN	A COMPARATIVE EXAMINATION OF THE CONCEPT OF "EARTHQUAKE" IN SCIENCE EDUCATION AND SOCIAL STUDIES CURRICULUM	
TR	23110 Esra BENLİ ÖZDEMİR, Turhan ÇETİN & Ergin HAMZAOĞLU	METAPHORICAL PERCEPTIONS AND VISUAL IMAGES OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS REGARDING THE CONCEPT OF LANDSLIDE	

**27 APRIL 2023, THURSDAY • Phaselis Conference Hall**

27 APRIL 2023, THURSDAY		Chair: Assoc. Prof. Gülseren YURCU	Session P4 • Time: 09.00-10.15
TR	23108 Özge YAVUZOĞLU, Gülseren YURCU & Zeki AKINCI	RELATIONSHIP WITH OTOTELIK PERSONALITY, FLOW EXPERIENCE AND RECREATION	
TR	23109 Özge YAVUZOĞLU, Gülseren YURCU & Zeki AKINCI	EXAMINATION OF TRAVEL MOTIVATIONS OF ELDERLY INDIVIDUALS	
TR	23113 Fatma Selen MADENOĞLU & Banu SUNGUR	TIME SERIES ANALYSIS: IN THE INVESTIGATION OF AFTER-TOCK EARTHQUAKE IN 2023 KAHRAMANMARAŞ EARTHQUAKE	
TR	23114 Nur Kuban TORUN & Tolga TORUN	INVESTIGATION OF POLITICAL COMMUNICATION RACE VIA SOCIAL MEDIA MINING ON DIGITAL MEDIA SOURCE YOUTUBE	
TR	23115 Nur Kuban TORUN	DETERMINING THE EXPERIENTIAL ROUTE IN CARAVAN TOURISM, AN ALTERNATIVE TOURISM CONCEPT, WITH YOUTUBE DATA	

27 APRIL 2023, THURSDAY		Chair: Assit. Prof. Dr. Sibel CANSU	Session P5 • Time: 10.30-11.45
TR	23102 Fatma UNAL	LUMINESCENCE BEHAVIOR OF Sm-DOPED 58S BIOGLASS NANOPARTICLES FOR BIOMEDICAL APPLICATIONS	
TR	23111 Hakan Murat KARACA	MAXIMUM INDEPENDENT SET-BASED MULTICHANNEL ALLOCATION OPTIMIZATION FOR COGNITIVE RADIO NETWORK-AIDED INTERNET OF THINGS	
TR	23112 Sibel CANSU	WEAKLY PRIME RADICAL OF SUBMODULES	

27 APRIL 2023, THURSDAY		Chair: Prof. Dr. Ömer Kürşad TÜFEKÇİ	Session P6 • Time: 12.00-12.45
TR	23101 Ferdi AKBIYIK	SOCIAL MEDIA USE OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS: A SWOT ANALYSIS	
TR	23121 Ömer Kürşad TÜFEKÇİ	EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH IN THE DISCIPLINE OF TOURISM: A HOLISTIC APPROACH TO THE APPLICATION AREAS OF NEUROTOURISM	
TR	23122 Ömer Kürşad TÜFEKÇİ	NEUROGASTRONOMY APPLICATIONS FOR THE EVALUATION OF FOOD PRESENTATIONS IN RESTAURANTS	

## 28. أبريل 2023 • Olympos Conference Hall

الجمعة 28 أبريل 2023		OPENING	Session O1 • Time: 09.00-10.15
SDN	Professor.Dr. Alhadi Adam Mohammed Ibrahim	رئيس المؤتمر رئيس جامعة النيلين (رئيس المؤتمر العلمي التاسع للعلوم المتعددة)	
IRQ	د. جتین رؤوف محمود	رئيس المؤتمر الفخري (رئيس مركز مكنين الأكاديمي للمؤتمرات والدراسات والاستشارات العلمية)	
IRQ	أ.م.د. بشرى نعمة رشيد	رئيسة اللجنة التحضيرية	
KWT	د. أنوار نمشان الجفناوي	((رئيسة أكاديمية العدالة الكويتية (ملخص بحث بعنوان تغيير الجنس وتصحيحه بين الواقع والقانون (دراسة تحليلية	

أبريل 2023, الجمعة 28		Chair: Asst. Prof. Bushra Ni'ma Rashid	Session O2 • Time: 10.30-11.45
IRQ	Asst. Prof. Hussain Hameed Ma'yuf	A CORPUS BASED ANALYSIS OF SEMANTIC LEXICAL RICHNESS IN TWO DIFFERENT QURANIC TRANSLATIONS	
IRQ	Prof. Abdulkarim Fadhil Jameel PhD.	A LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF METADISOURSE MARKERS IN LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC ARTICLES	
IRQ	Prof.Dr. Salih Mahdi Adai & Bushra Ni'ma Rashid	A STUDY ON SOCIOCULTURAL FEATURES AMONG TURKISH AND IRAQI WOMEN	
IRQ	Dr. Ali Flayyih Hasan	Studies on nanocrystalline cadmium sulphide (CdS) thin films deposited by spray pyrolysis for solar cells applications	
SDN	استاذ مساعد . أحلام فاضل مصلح	فاعلية التعلم المعكوس في أكتساب طلبة الصف الخامس الادبي المفاهيم النحوية وتنمية دافعتهم المعرفية	

أبريل 2023, الجمعة 28		Chair: أ.م.د. بشرى نعمة رشيد	Session O3 • Time: 12.00-13.15
JOR	د. سالم محمد الفرعان	تحليل محتوى كتب التربية المهنية في مرحلة التعليم الأساسي في الأردن في ضوء المهارات الحياتية	
JOR	Rula Awad, Aziza Mohamed-Brahmi Hosam Titi, Mohamed Jaouad4Aziza Gasmi-Boubaker	CHARACTERIZATION OF THE SMALL RUMINANT VALUE CHAIN IN ARID REGIONS: CASE STUDY OF THE NORTH-EASTERN BADIA BASALT PLATEAU IN JORDAN	
TUN	Dr.Ryad Jamal Wahab. Dr.Abdulazez Bashar Haseeb	OPTIMUM METHOD FOR DETERMINE THE PERCENT OF DEPRECIATION IN THE PRODUCTIVITY MACHINES & EQUIPMENT : APPLIED STUDY	
IRQ	Ali Abdulkarem Habib Alrammahi Farah Abbas Obaid Sari	Development And Research of Models for Optimization Information Flow in Interactive Analysis Big Data in Geographic Information Systems	
IRQ	Dr. Adnan Fakak ALHAMD	دور المهارات المقروءة والمسموعة والمكتوبة في تعليم العربية للناطقين بغيرها	

أبريل 2023, الجمعة 28		Chair: : Prof. Chalang A. ARSLAN	Session O4 • Time: 14.30-15.45
IRQ	Adnan Ajam Abed, Chalang A. ARSLAN, Izzat Niazi Sulaiman	PERFORMANCE OF WATER FLOODING IN INCLINED COMMUNICATING STRATIFIED RESERVOIRS WITH THE EFFECT HYDRAULIC AND GRAVITY FORCES	
SDN	أ.م.د. قاسم هاشم محمود	حق نسيان المعلومات المنتشرة في المجال الرقمي	
TR	Sarah SARRAF •Nefise AKÇELİK • Mustafa AKÇELİK	Salmonella Typhimurium'un Planktonik Hücrelerinin ve Biyofilm Formlarının Antimikrobiyel Ajanlara karşı dirençlik Kapasitelerinin Karşılaştırmalı Analizi	
IRQ	ABDULSATTAR SEGER HAMMOOD	"The English language and its role in developing scientific research in Iraqi society"	
LBY	Nassr Thwaini Ahmed & Hatem Bentaher	A STUDY OF THE İMPORTANCE OF USING SOLAR PUMPS FOR PUMPING WATER FROM DEEP WELLS AND WAYS TO İNCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF THEIR	

أبريل 2023, الجمعة 28		Chair: أ. م. د هيثم نعمة رحيم العزاوي	Session 05 • Time: 16.00-18.15
EG	Ibtihal Mohammed, Gaber FAISEL	DESIGNING AN ELECTRONIC LENS BY USING EOD SOFTWARE	
IRQ	Assistant. Professor. Asmaa Mukaram Saeed	ESCAPISM IN SHELAGH DELANEY'S A TASTE OF HONEY	
IRQ	Sami A. Khalaf, Thamir H. Khalaf	EFFECT OF THE ELECTRODES' SHAPE ON THE TRANSITION BETWEEN 2ND AND 3RD MODES STREAMER DISCHARGE	
MAR	Bushra Bader jerad Shammari	THE EFFECT OF TOMATO SEED FLOUR ON THE NUTRITIONAL VALUE AND QUALITY OF BREAD	
IRQ	أ. م. د هيثم نعمة رحيم العزاوي	SOSYAL MEDIA VERILERINDE KÖTÜ SÖZCÜKLERIN BELIRLENMESI İÇİN ANAHTAR KELIME TABANLI SINIFLANDIRMA YÖNTEMLERININ ANALIZI	

## 29. السبت 2023 • Olympos Conference Hall

أبريل 2023, السبت 29		Chair: ا.م. د احلام فاضل مصلىح	Session 06 • Time: 10.45-12.15
IRQ	Aysin Karavanchi & Ali Hussein Alek Al-Ganmi	QUALITY OF LIFE OF ADULTS WITH HYPERTENSION AT OUT-PATIENTS CLINICS IN BAGHDAD CITY HOSPITAL	
IRQ	Ibtisam Jassim Mohammed	STUDENTS' TEACHER INTERACTION IN ONLINE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT	
IRQ	م.م. ماهر سلمان مالك . م.م. محمد اياد حمدان	(كشف وتحليل قيم التغير في العطاء النباتي باستخدام الادلة الرقمية منطقة العظيم (دراسة حالة)	
IRQ	Firas Mahmood Faeq	EFL IRAQI PREPATORY SHOOOL STUDENTS' ERROR IN USING THE PAST SIMPLE AND THE PRESENT PERFECT	
MAR	علي عبدالله علي	ATTITUDES OF VEGETABLE FARMERS TOWARDS RISK IN JORDAN	
IRQ	Qusay Saihood	Software Defect Prediction System Based on Well-Tuned Random Forest Technique	
SA	معتوق الشريف	assess the experience of AbdelRahman Adakhel high school in developing	

أبريل 2023, السبت 29		Chair : Dr. Jateen Raof Mahmood	Session 07 • Time: 15.00-16.15
IRQ	Dr. Basheer Abd Al Rida Sadiq	Solving some mathematical series using linear ordinary differential equations solutions	
IRQ	د. احمد د. بسم منيب علي د. عادل ذاك النعمة طلال احمد	اعادة هندسة العمليات مدخلا لتخفيض الهدر / دراسة استطلاعية لآراء المدراء في مصنع الالبسة الجاهزة في محافظة نينوى/ العراق	
MAR	م.م. احمد حازم احمد ياسين اللهيبي	أثر استراتيجية خرائط المفاهيم في اكتساب المفاهيم الجغرافية لدى طلبة الصف الثاني المتوسط	
SDN	م.سوزان مجيد دارخان	تصورات المجتمع الافتراضي لإجراءات التعامل مع المحتوى الهابط دراسة تحليلية على صفحة (بغداد)	
IRQ	Shaymaa Mohammed Fayyadh ,Maha M. Ibrahim ,Abeer Ibrahim Ashawi	STUDYING THE EFFECT OF CONCENTRATION OF SOLUTIONS ON THE PROPERTIES OF NICKEL OXIDE NANOPARTICLES	

أبريل 2023, السبت 29		Chair: أ.م.د. علي عطيه عذاب	Session 08 • Time: 16.30-17.45
IRQ	Madeha H. Hussein, Shahbaa M.Al-khazraji, Ali S. Hassoon, Emad M. Rashed	DIAGNOSTIC STUDY OF SOME FATTY ACIDS AND ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF BAUHINIA VARIEGATE LEAVES EXTRACTS IN SOME GRAM POSITIVE AND GRAM NEGATIVE BACTERIA	
IRQ	Ali S. Hassoon, Madeha H. Hussein Shahbaa M.Al-khazraji, Ahmed Adnan Kadhim	ESTIMATION OF SOME PHENOLIC COMPOUND AND ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF GREEN TEA (CAMELLIA SINENSIS L.) EXTRACT	
IRQ	,Sarah R. Nashee, Hayder M. Hamood	THE OPTIMUM SHAPE OF FINS FOR MAXIMUM HEAT DISSIPATION	
IRQ	Ali Ajib Salbookh	NUMERICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL COMPARISON OF PASSIVE COOLING EFFECT ON PHOTOVOLTAIC - THERMOELECTRIC GENERATOR HYBRID SYSTEM PERFORMANCE	
IRQ	Assistant Lecturer .Walaa Nasser Abbas	EXPERIMENTAL AND NUMERICAL INVESTIGATION OF PHOTOVOLTAIC-THERMOELECTRIC (PV-TEG) INTEGRATED HYBRID SYSTEM PERFORMANCE	
IRQ	Nisreen kaddim Radi, Zainab A Tolaifeh and Nebras M Sahi Al-Khafaji	EVALUATION OF HUMAN FAS/APO-1 AT PATIENTS WITH HEPATITIS C VIRUS (HCV) IN HILLA CITY /IRAQ.	
MAR	أ.م. وسن قاسم علوان حسين	درجة ممارسة مدرسي علم الاحياء في المدارس الاعدادية للإبداع المهني وأخلاقيات مهنة التعليم من وجهة نظرهم	

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## Fighting corruption in Russia and France illustrated by the example of legal changes connected with increased efficiency of proceedings and implementation of international legal standards into the criminal law

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### Abstract

Considering corruption cases is characterized by high complexity, the necessity for the judge to resort to numerous legal acts in the sphere of government management, economy and finance. To pass a decision the judge needs substantial knowledge of criminalistics, the use of criminalistics characterisation of a certain category of crime, consideration of specific elements, method, mechanism and circumstances of commitment.

The abovementioned circumstances are of special significance for the Russian judges, as unlike France, for instance, Russia does not have specialised courts to consider complicated cases. Corruption cases, as well as economic and financial, are considered in first instance courts solely, not as a panel, while the participation of specialised highly qualified and experienced assistants is not stipulated.

International anti-corruption conventions contribute a lot to fighting corruption, their ratification results in implementation of international legal standards into the national law, as it is proved by the example of France and Russia. As for the Russian experience, it should be considered that in the international legal standards corruption cases are defined broader than in the Russian law, and confiscation, being excluded from the Russian Criminal Code, is seen as a measure to fight corruption.

**Keywords:** Corruption crimes, judicial procedure in Russia and France, implementation of international legal standards.

## Prospects for the Implementation of the Intersectorial and Interdisciplinary Concept "Sustainable Obligations"

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### **Abstract**

The inspiration for this report is the article of Bram Akkermans "Sustainable Obligations in (Dutch) Property Law". It should be noted that on my part this is the first approach to the issue - the report is more likely to set the direction for the intersectorial and interdisciplinary research, invite to the discussion, rather than present the firm scientific conclusions on the topic.

Today it is possible to consider as a commonplace the idea that the inviolability of ownership and granting an owner the maximum of power and authority should not be regarded as an absolute value and advantages of ownership do not rule out its limitations. Public and private law contain many examples of restrictions of the right of ownership - established erga omnes, in the interests of certain categories of persons or certain persons. In this regard, legal academics inevitably face the need to harmonize such phenomena as "ownership", "autonomy of will", "coercion", "restrictions of property rights", etc. As a result of the development of this issue the most legal systems have suggested two types of restriction of the right of ownership: limits of right and encumbrances of right. The limits of right are "external boundaries" of a subjective right and, as a general rule, are not associated with the granting of subjective rights to the third parties. Encumbrances of right are subjective rights.

One of the grounds for public-law restriction of the right of ownership may be the need to solve certain environmental problems. It is no secret that the concept of "sustainable development" is one of the central in the field of the environmental law.

In this light, the opinion of Bram Akkermans, that in the context of sustainability, especially environmental sustainability, restrictions on property rights play a central role, is of interest. The current theoretical foundations of property, which can be called "utilitarian", "individualistic" and, in combination with the neoliberal economic basis of law, aimed exclusively at the accumulation of personal wealth, should be questioned.

The general idea is that property rights should be organized in such a way that things benefit not only their owners and holders of limited property rights, but also a society as a whole, i.e. property law should be aimed at extracting the maximum benefit from things. The view of property rights is transforming: instead of the focusing on their own benefit (or along with

such a concentration), the holder of a property right should not forget about the context in which he exists - about the world around him, in particular, about the environment. In this regard, the right of ownership should be expressed not only in the maxim "what I can do for myself", but also in the maxim "what I can and should do for others". This requires a retreat not only from the traditional opposition of property and liability law, but also private and public law. On this way one can rely both on the public law concepts of "human flourishing" , "sustainable development" , and on the private law concept of "property obligations" .

The timelines of the specified issue has been confirmed many times. For example, experts in the land law write: based on "statistics and analytical findings of leading scientists, it can be noted that the world's land fund is mainly used for agriculture or residential development. At the same time, despite the significant expansion of the territorial sphere of human activity, much of the land area is not exploited as a production resource, since it is covered by mountains, forests, deserts, glaciers, swamps, etc. In this regard, there are two trends: on the one hand, every year there is the expansion of territories usable in agriculture; on the other hand, there is the deterioration of lands occupied in civil circulation as a result of erosion, desertification and open mining. As a consequence, the authorities are forced to withdraw large areas of land from economic use to take measures for their natural or artificial regeneration. In general, land degradation, and especially the degradation of agricultural lands, is the problem of global scale"-.

Speaking about the implementation of public-law concepts of "sustainable" "human flourishing" through the instruments of private law, scientists give the following examples: the using the same land plot by several generations of the family, continuity in the management of companies, donations for the functioning of socially significant objects, creation of common infrastructure facilities, joint cultivation of agricultural lands. Through these and other similar mechanisms "sustainable" "human flourishing" is achieved, which means not only direct property benefits for the indefinite circle of people, but also the provision of such basic values as autonomy, security, individuality, self-determination, community, equality, dignity, etc .

If we focus on the contribution of property law to the implementation of these concepts, we will talk about the unequivocal refusal of the individualistic approach to the right of ownership, in particular, from the historically established idea that the right of ownership cannot be the source of obligations, but should be considered as a pure collection of rights . Moreover, these will be obligations of both positive and negative content, predetermined by the nature of property rights, and not only established by regulatory requirements. Such obligations will have a real nature - in particular, they will be subject to a state registration and have legal effect for the third parties.

Here it is worth mentioning that the most of the legal obligations of an owner are based on moral and ethical obligations - the belonging of an owner to certain communities predetermines all of these obligations. Scientists even put forward the relevant points: "you

must prosper yourself, as well as help others prosper” , “ the more opportunities you have, the more duties you have” . Possessing a thing, a title-holder has a special value - he not only has the opportunity to benefit from the thing for himself, defend himself against intrusion into his sphere of domination by any outsider, but also to provide access to his thing to everyone interested in it . Therefore, it would also be interesting to look at the law theory of “sustainable” “human flourishing” from the positions of sociology, political science, philosophy, psychology and other sciences. Thus, this issue has a strong potential not only for intersectorial, but also for interdisciplinary research.

**Keywords:** Sustainable Obligations, Intersectorial, Interdisciplinary.

## Social Media Use of Women Entrepreneurs: A SWOT Analysis

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### Abstract

Social media offers its users easy access and speed spread. The low cost of advertising in social media and the simultaneous and bidirectional information have increased the interest in digital platforms therefore. Positive user comments and the number of likes on the posts for product and service promotion on social media help increase sales. As it is possible to communicate directly with customers on social media, feedback about products and services can be received. Entrepreneurs eventually concentrate their social media communication and entrepreneurial activities on social media platforms.

In the study conducted with seven women entrepreneurs serving in the clothing and catering sectors in Isparta, it was aimed to determine the social media usage of female entrepreneurs by swot analysis. In this context, it was meant to identify the strengths and weaknesses of social media use in terms of promotion and awareness of the products and services produced by women entrepreneurs, as well as the opportunities and threats in social media in product and service promotion. The data were collected with the semi-structured in depth interview technique, which is one of the qualitative research techniques, and then evaluated with the descriptive analysis method. In the study, it was observed that if social media is used regularly and efficiently, visibility and awareness increase, access to more people is achieved, along with faster dissemination, more comprehensive and satisfactory information about products and services are insured. However, it was also highlighted that the participants had time constraints for social media and economic impossibilities to get professional support.

**Keywords:** SWOT analysis, woman entrepreneur, social media



## Luminescence Behavior of Sm-Doped 58S Bioglass Nanoparticles for Biomedical Applications

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### Abstract

In this study, promising Sm-doped bioglass nanoparticles for biomedical applications were synthesized by the modified coprecipitation method. After the heat-treatment, it was observed that all nanoparticles exhibited amorphous structure, and the structure still preserved their amorphous with the increase in the amount of Eu element. They exhibited the PL emissions in the green-red region range ( $^4G_{5/2}-^6H_{5/2}$  and  $^4G_{5/2}-^6H_{7/2}$  transitions). All nanoparticles were exhibited at around 602nm (orange-red) broad peak because of Sm<sup>3+</sup> ions. In addition, the PL intensity of 5% mol. Sm-doped nanoparticles decreased due to concentration quenching of luminescence.

**Keywords:** Bioglass nanoparticle, Samarium dopant element, Photoluminescence, Coprecipitation.

## Biyomedikal Uygulamalar için Sm-Katkılı 58S Biyocam Nanopartiküllerinin Luminesans Davranışı

### Özet

Bu çalışmada, biyomedikal uygulamalar için ümit vaat eden Sm katkılı biyocam nanopartiküller modifiye birlikte çöktürme yöntemi ile sentezlendi. Isıl işlem sonrasında, tüm nanoparçacıkların amorf yapı sergiledikleri ve Eu elementi miktarındaki artışla birlikte yapının amorf halini koruduğu gözlemlendi. Yeşil-kırmızı bölge aralığında ( $^4G_{5/2}-^6H_{5/2}$  and  $^4G_{5/2}-^6H_{7/2}$  geçişleri) PL emisyonlarını sergilediler. Tüm nanoparçacıklar, Sm<sup>3+</sup> iyonları nedeniyle yaklaşık 602nm (turuncu-kırmızı) geniş pik sergiledi. Ayrıca %5 mol. Sm katkılı nanoparçacıkların PL yoğunluğu, lüminesansın konsantrasyon sönümlenmesi nedeniyle azaldı.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Biyocam nanopartikül, Samaryum katkı elementi, Fotoluminesans, Birlikte çöktürme.

## Examination of Dede Korkut Book in terms of Migration Phenomenon

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### Abstract

Epics are the most valuable assets of nations. Important personalities and events that have taken place in the history of nations are handled in the most magnificent form in the epics. The phenomenon of migration is seen in the epics as an event that deeply affects nations. Migration phenomenon which is seen as important in social studies course can be taught to students in different ways. It is seen that the use of epics in the teaching of the phenomenon of migration is used as a resource in the teaching of the phenomenon of migration using the Book of Dede Korkut, which has the precedents of migration made by the Turkish nation. The immigration classifications in the Book of Dede Korkut, the causes and characteristics of migration, provide details that can be a solid bridge between the past and the future. In this respect, it is seen as a very important resource for Social Studies Teaching. In this study, the details of the events and facts that can be evaluated in the context of the migration phenomenon in the 12 epics of Dede Korkut Book will be examined. It is considered that the study of Dede Korkut Book is of great importance in teaching the concept of 'migration Sosyal to the students in Social Studies Teaching. It is thought that the study of Dede Korkut Book is of great importance in teaching the concept of migration in social studies education to students. In this respect, the study was carried out by descriptive scanning method and the literature review was completed.

**Keywords:** Dede Korkut Book, migration, epic, social studies

## Dede Korkut Kitabı'nın Göç Olgusu Açısından İncelenmesi

### Özet

Destanlar milletlerin sahip oldukları en değerli varlıklardır. Milletlerin tarihlerinde yer etmiş önemli şahsiyetler ve olaylar destanlarda en görkemli haliyle işlenmiştir. Göç olgusu destanlarda milletleri derinden etkileyen bir hadise olarak görülmektedir. Sosyal bilgiler dersinde öğretimi önemli görülen göç olgusu öğrencilere değişik şekillerde öğretilmektedir. Göç olgusunun öğretiminde destanlardan yararlanmanın, Türk milletinin yapmış olduğu göçlerin emsallerinin bulunduğu Dede Korkut Kitabı'nın göç olgusu öğretiminde kaynak olarak kullanılması önemli görülmektedir. Dede Korkut Kitabı'ndaki göç sınıflandırmaları, göçün nedenleri ve özellikleri, geçmiş ve gelecek arasında sağlam bir köprü olabilecek ayrıntılar taşımaktadır. Bu açıdan Sosyal Bilgiler Öğretimi için de çok önemli bir kaynak olarak görülmektedir. Bu çalışmada Dede Korkut Kitabı'ndaki 12 destan içerisinde yer alan göç olgusu bağlamında değerlendirilebilecek olay ve olgulara ilişkin ayrıntılar incelenecektir. Sosyal Bilgiler Öğretiminde 'göç' kavramının öğrencilere öğretilmesinde Dede Korkut Kitabı'nın incelenmesinin büyük önem taşıdığı düşünülmektedir. Bu açıdan çalışma betimsel tarama yöntemiyle gerçekleştirilmiş olup konu ile ilgili literatür taraması yapılarak tamamlanmıştır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Dede Korkut Kitabı, göç, destan, sosyal bilgiler

## Bibliometric Analysis of Educational Articles Written on Global Citizenship

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### Abstract

The aim of this research is to make a bibliometric analysis of the articles published on the concept of global citizenship in the category of educational research in the Web of Science Core Collection database. Bibliometric research is research that aims to reveal the general framework of studies on a particular science or subject. This research was carried out in the descriptive scanning model. The data obtained in the Web of Science database in line with certain limitations for the purpose of the research was downloaded as a "txt" file. The data were analyzed with the free analysis program called Vosviewer developed by Leiden University. As a result of the analyzes made; The first three countries to produce articles on global citizenship in the Web of Science database are the USA, the UK and Australia. Researchers with the highest h index in global citizenship studies; Miri Yemini, Karen Pashby and Claire Maxwell. The first three journals in which the articles on this subject are published the most are; It has been determined as "Globalisation Societies and Education", "Policy&Practice-A Development Education Review", "Education Citizenship and Social Justice". Looking at the current trends, the most used keywords are; It has been determined that there are global citizenship, global citizenship education, higher education, development education, globalization. It is thought that this research will provide a projection for researchers who will conduct research on global citizenship.

**Keywords:** Global citizenship, education, bibliometric analysis

## Küresel Vatandaşlık Üzerine Yazılmış Eğitim ile İlgili Makalelerin Bibliyometrik Analizi

### Özet

Bu araştırmanın amacı, Web of Science Core Collection veri tabanında, eğitim araştırmaları kategorisinde yer alan küresel vatandaşlık kavramı üzerine yayımlanmış makalelerin bibliyometrik analizini yapmaktır. Bibliyometrik araştırmalar, belirli bir bilim alanı veya konu hakkında yapılan çalışmaların genel çerçevesini ortaya koymayı amaçlayan araştırmalardır. Bu araştırma betimsel tarama modelinde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Web of Science veri tabanında araştırmanın amacınaya yönelik belirli sınırlamalar doğrultusunda elde edilen veriler “txt” dosyası olarak indirilmiştir. Veriler Leiden Üniversitesi tarafından geliştirilen Vosviewer adlı ücretsiz analiz programı ile analiz edilmiştir. Gerçekleştirilen analizler sonucunda; Web of Science veri tabanında küresel vatandaşlık üzerine makale üreten ilk üç ülke ABD, İngiltere ve Avustralya’dır. Küresel vatandaşlık araştırmalarında h-indeksi en yüksek olan araştırmacıların; Miri Yemini, Karen Pashby ve Claire Maxwell olduğu belirlenmiştir. Bu konudaki makalelerin en çok yayımlandığı ilk üç dergi ise; “Globalisation Societies and Educatiton”, “Policy&Practice-A Development Education Review”, “Education Citizenship and Social Justice” olduğu belirlenmiştir. Güncel eğilimlere bakıldığında ise en çok kullanılan anahtar kelimeler; global citizenship, global citizenship education, higher education, development education, globalization olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Bu araştırmanın küresel vatandaşlık hakkında araştırma yapacak araştırmacılar için bir projeksiyon sunacağı düşünülmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Küresel vatandaşlık, eğitim, bibliyometrik analiz

## Opinions of Teacher Candidates on Noise, Light and Visual Pollution

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### Abstract

The aim of this study is to determine the opinions of teacher candidates about "noise, light and visual pollution". The research was carried out in a metropolitan university in the fall semester of the 2022-2023 academic years. The study group of the research consisted of 238 teacher candidates ( $n_{1st\ class} = 59$ ,  $n_{2.class} = 59$ ,  $n_{3.class} = 60$ ,  $n_{4.class} = 60$ ) continuing their education. In order to collect data in the research, "personal information form" and "noise, light and visual pollution form" developed by the researchers were used. In the research, descriptive scanning method was used. The data were analyzed with the SPSS package program. As a result of the analysis of the data, the opinions of the social studies teacher candidates about "noise, light and visual pollution"; It does not vary according to gender, grade level and whether or not to take courses related to the environment. However, pre-service teachers' presentations, assignments, projects, etc. related to the environment in undergraduate education. According to the situation of preparing events; it has been observed that their views on noise, light and visual pollution differ. This difference is related to the presentation, homework, project, etc. related to the environment. It has been noted that it is in favor of pre-service teachers who actively participate by preparing activities. One of the other remarkable results is that teacher candidates who turn off unnecessary lights at home and at school have higher opinions about noise, light and visual pollution. This showed that pre-service teachers were able to transform their knowledge into behavior with the practices in which they actively participated while learning. The findings obtained in this study may contribute to detecting the existing situation and taking precautions.

**Keywords:** Noise, light pollution, visual pollution, pre-service teacher.



## Öğretmen Adaylarının Gürültü, Işık ve Görsel Kirliliklere Yönelik Görüşleri

### Özet

Bu çalışmanın amacı, öğretmen adaylarının “gürültü, ışık ve görsel kirliliklere” yönelik görüşlerinin belirlenmesidir. Araştırma, 2022-2023 eğitim öğretim yarıyılı güz döneminde bir büyükşehir üniversitesinde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırmanın, çalışma grubu öğrenimine devam eden 238 öğretmen adayından ( $n_{1.sınıf} = 60$ ,  $n_{2.sınıf} = 59$ ,  $n_{3.sınıf} = 60$ ,  $n_{4.sınıf} = 59$ ) oluşmuştur. Araştırmada verileri toplamak amacıyla “kişisel bilgi formu” ve araştırmacılar tarafından geliştirilen “gürültü, ışık ve görsel kirlilik formu” kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada, betimsel tarama yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Veriler SPSS paket programı ile analiz edilmiştir. Verilerin analizi sonucunda, sosyal bilgiler öğretmen adaylarının “gürültü, ışık ve görsel kirliliklere” yönelik görüşleri; cinsiyet, sınıf düzeyi ve çevre ile ilgili ders alıp almama durumuna göre değişkenlik göstermemektedir. Ancak öğretmen adaylarının lisans eğitiminde çevre ile ilgili sunum, ödev, proje vb. etkinlikler hazırlama durumuna göre; gürültü, ışık ve görsel kirliliklerine yönelik görüşlerinin farklılaştığı görülmüştür. Bu farklılığın çevre ile ilgili sunum, ödev, proje vb. etkinlikler hazırlayarak aktif katılım gösteren öğretmen adaylarının lehine olduğu dikkat çekmiştir. Diğer dikkat çeken sonuçlardan biri ise, evde ve okulda gereksiz ışıkları kapatan öğretmen adaylarının gürültü, ışık ve görsel kirliliklerine ilişkin görüşlerinin de daha yüksek olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Bu durum, öğretmen adaylarının öğrenirken etkin bir şekilde katılım sağladıkları uygulamalar ile bilgilerini davranışa dönüştürebildiklerini göstermiştir. Bu çalışmada elde edilen bulgular, var olan durumu tespit etme ve tedbirler alma açısından katkı sağlayabilir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Gürültü, ışık kirliliği, görsel kirlilik, öğretmen adayı.

## Metaphorical Perceptions and Visual Images of Secondary School Students Regarding the Concept of Erosion

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### Abstract

The purpose of this research is to determine the metaphors and visual images of the sixth, seventh and eighth grade students of secondary school regarding the concept of "erosion". The study group of the research was determined by the convenient (easy) sampling method, one of the unbiased sampling methods. The study group consists of students (n=241) who continue their education in three different public secondary schools in the central district of Ankara in the fall semester of the 2022-2023 academic year. The phenomenology model, one of the qualitative research methods, was used in the study. The form used to collect data in the research consists of two parts. In the first part of the form, the students were asked to fill in the sentence "Erosion is like..... Because.....", and in the second part, the students were asked to draw what they imagined in their minds of the concept of "erosion". Students were given 30 minutes to create metaphors and make drawings. Before the application, the students were clearly emphasized verbally by the researchers what the metaphor was and how to fill in these sentences. The data obtained in the research were analyzed using the content analysis method. Content analysis is the coding and quantification of what individuals say and write. In content analysis, the goal is to systematically collect similar data and turn it into an understandable interpretation. Qualitative data were analyzed in four stages (coding the data, finding the themes, organizing the data according to the codes and themes, interpreting the findings) in the content analysis. Among the metaphors produced by the students, the metaphors with meaningless sentence structure or due to the inability to explain the produced metaphor were not included in the categories. According to the conceptual categories obtained from the metaphorical perceptions created by the students; A total of 107 metaphors were produced by the students. These metaphors are divided into five categories ("nature", "concrete object", "fear", "emotion" and "other"). In the data obtained by the students, the metaphors of "landslide, landslide, death, broom, destruction" were mostly used. At least, the metaphors of "flour, salt, soap" were used.



Among the determined categories, the category of "erosion as concrete objects" was the category with the metaphors most associated with erosion by the students. While more abstract concepts were found in the answers of the students in the upper-level classes in the metaphor studies, more concrete examples were found in the answers of the students in the lower-level classes. Eighth grade students' production of different metaphors and more abstract concepts compared to sixth and seventh grade students show that the level of education increases their vocabulary and knowledge level. It is noteworthy those students have insufficient knowledge and alternative concepts about erosion, and that they confuse the concept of erosion with landslide. When the drawings of the participants about the concept of erosion are examined, it is seen that they mostly make drawings that do not support their metaphorical perceptions.

**Keywords:** Erosion, metaphor, visual image, secondary school students.

## Ortaokul Öğrencilerinin Erozyon Kavramına Yönelik Metaforik Algıları ve Görsel İmajları

### Özet

Bu araştırmanın amacı, ortaokul altıncı, yedinci ve sekizinci sınıf öğrencilerinin "erozyon" kavramına ilişkin metaforlarının ve görsel imajlarının belirlenmesidir. Araştırmanın çalışma grubu, yansız örnekleme yöntemlerinden uygun (kolaylıklı) örnekleme yöntemiyle belirlenmiştir. Çalışma grubu, 2022-2023 eğitim-öğretim yılı güz döneminde Ankara ili merkez ilçesinde üç farklı devlet ortaokulunda öğrenimine devam eden toplam (n=241) öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden fenomenoloji modeli kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada veri toplamak amacıyla kullanılan form iki bölümden oluşmaktadır. Formun birinci bölümünde öğrencilerden "Erozyon.....gibidir. Çünkü....." şeklinde verilen cümleyi doldurmaları, ikinci bölümde ise öğrencilerden "erozyon" kavramının zihinlerinde canlandırdıklarını çizimleri istenmiştir. Öğrencilere metafor oluşturmaları ve çizimleri yapmaları için 30 dakika süre verilmiştir. Uygulamadan önce öğrencilere metaforun ne olduğu ve bu cümlelerin nasıl doldurulacağı araştırmacılar tarafından sözel olarak açıkça vurgulanmıştır. Araştırmada elde edilen veriler içerik analizi yöntemi kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. İçerik analizi, bireylerin söyledikleri ve yazdıklarının kodlanarak nicelleştirilmesidir. İçerik analizinde hedef, benzerlik gösteren verileri sistematik bir şekilde toplayarak anlaşılabilir bir yorum haline getirmektir. Nitel veriler, içerik analizinde dört aşamada (verilerin kodlanması, temaların bulunması, verilerin kodlara ve temalara göre düzenlenmesi, bulguların yorumlanması) analiz edilmiştir. Öğrencilerin ürettiği metaforlar arasında, anlamsız cümle yapısına sahip ya da üretilen metaforu açıklayamaması nedeni ile belirlenen metaforlar kategorilere dâhil edilmemiştir. Öğrencilerin oluşturdukları metaforik algılardan elde edilen kavramsal kategorilere göre; öğrenciler tarafından toplam 107 adet metafor üretilmiştir. Bu metaforlar beş kategoriye ("doğa",

"somut nesne", "korku", "duygu" ve "diğer") ayrılmıştır. Öğrenciler tarafından elde edilen verilerde en çok "toprak kayması, heyelan, ölüm, süpürge, yıkım" metaforları kullanılmıştır. En az ise "un, tuz, sabun" metaforları kullanılmıştır. Belirlenen kategoriler arasında "somut nesnelere olarak erozyon" kategorisi, öğrencilerden tarafından erozyon ile en çok ilişkilendirilen metaforların bulunduğu kategori olmuştur. Yapılan metafor çalışmalarında üst seviye sınıflardaki öğrencilerin cevaplarında daha soyut kavramlara rastlanırken alt kademedeki öğrencilerin cevaplarında daha somut örneklere rastlanmıştır. Sekizinci sınıf öğrencilerinin altıncı ve yedinci sınıf öğrencilerine göre farklı metaforlar üretmeleri ve daha soyut kavramlara yer vermeleri, eğitim düzeyinin kelime dağarcığını ve bilgi düzeyini arttırdığını göstermektedir. Öğrencilerin erozyon konusunda yetersiz bilgiye ve alternatif kavramlara sahip oldukları, erozyon kavramını heyelan ile karıştırdıkları dikkat çekmektedir. Katılımcıların erozyon kavramı ile ilgili çizimleri incelendiğinde, çoğunlukla metaforik algılarını desteklemeyecek çizimler yaptıkları görülmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Erozyon, metafor, görsel imajları, ortaokul öğrencileri.

## Metaphorical Perceptions and Visual Images of Secondary School Students Regarding the Concept of Landslide

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### Abstract

In this study, it was aimed to determine the metaphors and visual images of the sixth, seventh and eighth grade students of secondary school regarding the concept of "landslide". The study group of the research was determined by the convenient (easy) sampling method, one of the unbiased sampling methods. The study group consists of a total of (n=200) students who continue their education in two different public secondary schools in the central district of Ankara in the fall semester of the 2022-2023 academic year. The phenomenology model, which is one of the qualitative research methods, was used in the study. The form used to collect data in the research consists of two parts. In the first part of the form, the students were asked to fill in the sentence "Landslide is like..... Because.....", and in the second part, the students were asked to draw what they imagined in their minds of the concept of "erosion". Students were given 30 minutes to create metaphors and make drawings. Before the application, the students were clearly emphasized verbally by the researchers what the metaphor was and how to fill in these sentences. The data obtained in the research were analyzed using the content analysis method. Content analysis is the coding and quantification of what individuals say and write. In content analysis, the goal is to systematically collect similar data and turn it into an understandable interpretation. Qualitative data were analyzed in four stages (coding the data, finding the themes, organizing the data according to the codes and themes, interpreting the findings) in the content analysis. Among the metaphors produced by the students, the metaphors with meaningless sentence structure or due to the inability to explain the produced metaphor were not included in the categories. According to the conceptual categories obtained from the metaphorical perceptions created by the students; a total of 59 metaphors were produced by the students. These metaphors are divided into five categories ("as disaster", "as fear", "as nature", "as an abstract concept" and "as a concrete concept"). The metaphors of "landslide, disaster and earthquake" were mostly used in the data obtained by the students. At least, metaphors of "fire, wind, snow" were used. Among the determined categories, the category of "landslide as a disaster" was the category with the metaphors most associated with

landslide by the students. It was noted that the students identified the concept of landslide with fear and they were afraid of landslides. However, no metaphor was found about the measures to prevent or slow down the landslide. In this context, it can be concluded that the students do not have an idea about how to prevent landslides. It is noteworthy that students mostly define the concept of landslide correctly, but they have insufficient knowledge and alternative concepts, and they confuse the concept of erosion with landslide. When the drawings of the participants about the concept of landslide are examined, it is seen that they mostly make drawings to support their metaphorical perceptions.

**Keywords:** Landslide, metaphor, visual image, secondary school students.

## Ortaokul Öğrencilerinin Heyelan Kavramına Yönelik Metaforik Algıları ve Görsel İmajları

### Özet

Bu araştırmada, ortaokul altıncı, yedinci ve sekizinci sınıf öğrencilerinin “heyelan” kavramına ilişkin metaforlarının ve görsel imajlarının belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubu, yansız örnekleme yöntemlerinden uygun (kolaylıkl) örnekleme yöntemiyle belirlenmiştir. Çalışma grubu, 2022-2023 eğitim-öğretim yılı güz döneminde Ankara ili merkez ilçesinde iki farklı devlet ortaokulunda öğrenimine devam eden toplam (n=200) öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden fenomenoloji modeli kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada veri toplamak amacıyla kullanılan form iki bölümden oluşmaktadır. Formun birinci bölümünde öğrencilerden "Heyelan.....gibidir. Çünkü....." şeklinde verilen cümleyi doldurmaları, ikinci bölümde ise öğrencilerden “erozyon” kavramının zihinlerinde canlandırdıklarını çizimleri istenmiştir. Öğrencilere metafor oluşturmaları ve çizimleri yapmaları için 30 dakika süre verilmiştir. Uygulamadan önce öğrencilere metaforun ne olduğu ve bu cümlelerin nasıl doldurulacağı araştırmacılar tarafından sözel olarak açıkça vurgulanmıştır. Araştırmada elde edilen veriler içerik analizi yöntemi kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. İçerik analizi, bireylerin söyledikleri ve yazdıklarının kodlanarak nicelleştirilmesidir. İçerik analizinde hedef, benzerlik gösteren verileri sistematik bir şekilde toplayarak anlaşılabilir bir yorum haline getirmektir. Nitel veriler, içerik analizinde dört aşamada (verilerin kodlanması, temaların bulunması, verilerin kodlara ve temalara göre düzenlenmesi, bulguların yorumlanması) analiz edilmiştir. Öğrencilerin ürettiği metaforlar arasından, anlamsız cümle yapısına sahip ya da üretilen metaforu açıklayamaması nedeni ile belirlenen metaforlar kategorilere dâhil edilmemiştir. Öğrencilerin oluşturdukları metaforik algılardan elde edilen kavramsal kategorilere göre; öğrenciler tarafından toplam 59 adet metafor üretilmiştir. Bu metaforlar beş kategoriye ("felaket olarak", "korku olarak", "tabiat olarak", "soyut kavram olarak" ve "somut kavram olarak") ayrılmıştır.

Öğrenciler tarafından elde edilen verilerde en çok “toprak kayması, afet, deprem” metaforları kullanılmıştır. En az ise “yangın, rüzgar, kar” metaforları kullanılmıştır. Belirlenen kategoriler arasında “felaket olarak heyelan” kategorisi, öğrencilerden tarafından heyelan ile en çok ilişkilendirilen metaforların bulunduğu kategori olmuştur. Öğrencilerin, heyelan kavramını korkuyla özdeşleştirdikleri ve heyelandan korktukları dikkat çekmiştir. Ancak heyelanın engellenmesine ya da yavaşlatılmasına yönelik önlemler hakkında bir metafora rastlanılmamıştır. Bu bağlamda, öğrencilerin heyelanın nasıl engellenebileceğine yönelik fikir sahibi olmadığı sonucuna ulaşılabilir. Öğrencilerin heyelan kavramını çoğunlukla doğru tanımladıkları ancak yetersiz bilgiye ve alternatif kavramlara sahip oldukları, erozyon kavramını heyelan ile karıştırdıkları dikkat çekmektedir. Katılımcıların heyelan kavramı ile ilgili çizimleri incelendiğinde, çoğunlukla metaforik algılarını destekleyecek çizimler yaptıkları görülmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Heyelan, metafor, görsel imaj, ortaokul öğrencileri.

## A Comparative Examination of the Concept of "Earthquake" in Science Education and Social Studies Curriculum

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### Abstract

The aim of this study is to examine the concept of "earthquake" in the science education and social studies curriculum updated in 2018. Qualitative research method was used in the study. The data were obtained according to the document analysis pattern, which allows for in-depth examination of printed and electronic materials in accordance with the purpose of the research. In order to collect research data, the 2018 science and social social studies course curriculum was accessed through the official website of the Ministry of National Education. Within the scope of the research, the subjects and learning areas in which the acquisitions for the concept of "earthquake" in the science and social studies curriculum were examined and the findings were compared under separate headings. In the analysis of the data obtained in the research, the descriptive analysis method, which is one of the qualitative research methods and used for the interpretation of the obtained findings, was used. According to the data obtained in the research, the concept of "earthquake" in the science curriculum updated in 2018 is only included at the fifth grade level and within the scope of the "Human and Environment" unit within the subject area of "Living Beings and Life". There is no direct gain about "earthquake and ways of protection", which are among the two acquisitions of destructive natural events and ways of protection. In the social studies course curriculum updated in 2018, there is no direct gain for the definition of the concept of "earthquake" as a natural disaster. However, in the "People, Places and Environments" learning area, the achievements of preparing for natural disasters in the fourth grade and exemplifying their effects on community life in the fifth grade can be associated with the concept of "earthquake". On the other hand, the achievement of developing ideas for the solution of global problems in the seventh grade within the "Global Connections" learning area can be indirectly associated with the concept of "earthquake". When the concept of "earthquake" is examined, it is important that it has an interdisciplinary structure and that the level of consciousness of individuals, especially after the natural disaster, should be increased by including it in the curriculum.

**Keywords:** Curriculum, Science Education, Social Sciences, Earthquake.



## Fen Bilimleri ve Sosyal Bilgiler Dersi Öğretim Programlarında Yer Alan “Deprem” Kavramının Karşılaştırmalı İncelenmesi

### Özet

Bu çalışmanın amacı, 2018 yılında güncellenen fen bilimleri ve sosyal bilgiler dersleri öğretim programlarında yer alan “deprem” kavramının incelenmesidir. Çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Veriler, araştırmanın amacına uygun olarak basılı ve elektronik materyallerin derinlemesine incelenmesine olanak sağlayan döküman inceleme desenine göre elde edilmiştir. Araştırma verilerinin toplanması amacıyla 2018 yılı fen bilimleri ve sosyal bilgiler dersi öğretim programlarına Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı resmi internet sitesi aracılığıyla erişim sağlanmıştır. Araştırma kapsamında fen bilimleri ve sosyal bilgiler dersleri öğretim programlarında yer alan “deprem” kavramına yönelik kazanımların yer aldığı konu ve öğrenme alanları incelenmiş ve elde edilen bulgular ayrı başlıklar altında karşılaştırılmıştır. Araştırmada elde edilen verilerin analizinde, nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden olan ve elde edilen bulguların betimlenerek yorumlanması için kullanılan betimsel analiz yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada elde edilen verilere göre, 2018 yılında güncellenen fen bilimleri dersi öğretim programında “deprem” kavramı, sadece beşinci sınıf düzeyinde ve “Canlılar ve Yaşam” konu alanı içerisinde “İnsan ve Çevre” ünitesi kapsamında yer almaktadır. Yıkıcı doğa olayları ve korunma yollarına ait iki kazanım içerisinde yer alan “deprem ve korunma yolları” ile ilgili doğrudan bir kazanıma yer verilmemiştir. 2018 yılında güncellenen sosyal bilgiler dersi öğretim programında doğal afet olarak “deprem” kavramının tanımlanmasına yönelik doğrudan bir kazanım bulunmamaktadır. Ancak “İnsanlar, Yerler ve Çevreler” öğrenme alanı içerisinde dördüncü sınıfta, doğal afetlere yönelik hazırlık yapma ve beşinci sınıfta, toplum hayatı üzerindeki etkilerini örneklendirme kazanımları “deprem” kavramı ile ilişkilendirilebilir. Bunun birlikte “Küresel Bağlantılar” öğrenme alanı içerisinde yedinci sınıfta küresel sorunların çözümüne yönelik fikir önerileri geliştirme kazanımı, dolaylı olarak “deprem” kavramı ile ilişkilendirilebilir. “Deprem” kavramı incelendiğinde, disiplinler arası bir yapıya sahip olduğu ve özellikle yaşanan doğal afet sonrasında bireylerdeki bilinç düzeyinin öğretim programlarında derinlemesine yer verilerek artırılması önem arz etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Öğretim programı, Fen Bilimleri, Sosyal Bilgiler, Deprem.

## Examination of Travel Motivations of Elderly Individuals

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### Abstract

Purpose of the study is to investigate the differences in the travel motivations of individuals aged 50 and over residing in different provinces in Turkey according to demographic variables. Within the scope of the research, 287 participants, aged 50 and over, residing in Turkey, were reached via an internet survey, and the obtained data were analyzed. In the data analysis, t-test and ANOVA were used as well as descriptive statistics. According to the results obtained, it was determined that the travel motivations of the participants did not differ according to gender, marital status and educational status, but differed according to the income status and age variables.

**Keywords:** Old Age, Travel, Travel Motivation.

## Yaşlı Bireylerin Seyahat Motivasyonlarının İncelenmesi

### Özet

Bu araştırmada, Türkiye’de farklı illerde ikamet eden 50 yaş ve üzeri bireylerin seyahat motivasyonlarının demografik değişkenlere göre farklılıkların belirlenmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Araştırma kapsamında Türkiye’de ikamet eden 50 yaş ve üzeri bireylerden 287 katılımcıya internet üzerinden anket aracılığıyla ulaşılmış, elde edilen veriler analiz edilmiştir. Veri analizinde tanımlayıcı istatistiklerin yanı sıra t-testi ve ANOVA kullanılmıştır. Elde edilen sonuçlara göre katılımcıların seyahat motivasyonlarının cinsiyet, medeni durum ve eğitim durumlarına göre farklılaşmadığı, gelir durumu ve yaş değişkenlerine göre ise farklılaştığı saptanmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Yaşlılık, Seyahat, Seyahat Motivasyonu.



## Relationship with Autotelic Personality, Flow Experience and Recreation

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### Abstract

The aim of this research is to reveal the relationship between autotelic personality, flow experience and recreation. An individual with an autotelic personality aims to provide the highest level of success and motivation for the recreational activity in which he participates. Since the purpose of recreational activities is to feel happy and to provide efficiency, it can be said that individuals with autotelic personality will fulfill this purpose in the best way. It is known that it will be easier to be in the flow channel if individuals participate in recreational activities voluntarily within their own will and desires, with full concentration.

**Keywords:** Recreation, Flow Experience, Autotelic Personality.

## Ototelik Kişilik, Akış Deneyimi ve Rekreasyon İlişkisi

### Özet

Bu araştırmanın amacı ototelik kişilik, akış deneyimi ve rekreasyon ilişkisini ortaya koymaktır. Ototelik kişiliğe sahip bir birey katılmış olduğu rekreatif faaliyet için en üst seviyede başarı ve motivasyon sağlamayı hedeflemektedir. Rekreatif faaliyetlerin amaçları içinde mutlu hissetme ve verim sağlama olduğundan ototelik kişiliğe sahip bireylerin bu amacı en iyi şekilde yerine getireceği söylenebilmektedir. Bireylerin kendi istek ve arzuları dahilinde gönüllü olarak katılım gösterdikleri rekreatif faaliyetlere, tam bir konsantrasyon ile dahil olmaları halinde akış kanalında bulunmanın kolaylaşacağı bilinmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Rekreasyon, Akış Deneyimi, Ototelik Kişilik Yapısı

## Maximum independent set-based multichannel allocation optimization for cognitive radio network-aided Internet of things

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### Abstract

Wireless networks are able to sustain themselves by collecting energy from RF signals that are present in their environment. Recently, there has been a lot of advancement in this area. This paper proposes novel algorithms of performance improvement for multichannel assignment problem for secondary users (SU) in a CRN, which might extract electrical power from RF signals sent by operational primary transmitters (PTs) in the area. This, along with enhanced spectrum reuse made possible by combing overlay and underlay modes of cognitive radio networks (CRNs), serves as the inspiration for this paper. According to the proposed method, SUs and PTs are distributed as independent homogeneous Poisson point processes (HPPPs) that come into touch with respective receivers at specified intervals. Each PT has a zone under its control that protects its intended receiver from SU interference and also submits RF energy to SUs within its harvesting zone (HZ). The performance of channel distribution is improved by attributes such as harvesting ability and energy amount, therefore when channels are distributed opportunistically, SUs must be given first priority. Inspired by this, a novel metric that prioritizes STs based on their initial energy levels, harvesting potential, and quantity of transmission channels is proposed. Three algorithms are compared: the suggested metric for hybrid CRNs with harvesting ability, the proposed multichannel allotment policy based on maximal independent sets (MIS), and the greedy procedure for hybrid CRNs with no harvesting. Simulations demonstrate that the proposed multichannel allocation strategy using the suggested metric for CRNs with energy harvesting ability shows the best performance of the three ways, and mechanism based on MIS works better than the greedy procedure. This clearly shows how great the suggested approach is.

**Keywords:** Cognitive radio; energy absorption; underlay/overlay mechanism; maximal independent set; interference restriction

## Weakly Prime Radical of Submodules

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### Abstract

Throughout all rings are commutative and all modules are unitary. If  $R$  is a ring and  $M$  is an  $R$ -module, then a proper submodule  $N$  of  $M$  is called prime if whenever  $rm \in N$ , for some  $r \in R$ ,  $m \in M$  then  $m \in N$  or  $rM \subseteq N$ . Also,  $N$  is called a weakly prime submodule if  $rsm \in N$  implies  $rm \in N$  or  $sm \in N$  for some  $r, s \in R$ ,  $m \in M$ . If  $N$  is a proper submodule of an  $R$ -module  $M$ , then the prime radical of  $N$ ,  $\text{rad}M(N)$ , is defined as the intersection of all prime submodules containing  $N$ . Also, the weakly prime radical of  $N$  in  $M$ ,  $\text{wrad}M(N)$ , is the intersection of all weakly prime submodules of  $M$  containing  $N$ . In this paper, some properties of weakly prime radical are stated. Also, the conditions under which the weakly prime radical of the intersection of submodules is equal to the intersection of weakly prime radicals of that submodules are investigated.

**Keywords:** Prime submodule, weakly prime submodule, weakly prime radical.

## Zaman Serisi Analizi: 2023 Kahramanmaraş Depremindeki Artçı Depremlerin İncelenmesinde

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### Özet

Kahramanmaraş ilinde 06 Şubat 2023 günü iki büyük deprem meydana gelmiştir. Saat 04.17'de meydana gelen ilk deprem Pazarcık ilçesi merkezli ve 7,7 büyüklüğündedir. İlk depremden dokuz saat sonra meydana gelen ikinci deprem Elbistan ilçesi merkezli ve 7,6 büyüklüğündedir. Bu iki büyük deprem, 11 ilde 62 ilçede ve 10.190 köyde yıkıma yol açmıştır. Depremler sonrasında bölgede artçı depremler yaşanmaya başlamıştır. 6 Şubat 2023- 12 Nisan 2023 tarihleri arasında (65 gün) Kahramanmaraş'ın 11 ilçesi merkezli toplam 10.378 artçı deprem yaşanmıştır. Uzmanlar artçı depremlerin bir yıl sürebileceğini söylemektedir. Bu çalışmada Zaman Serisi Analizi yapılarak Kahramanmaraş ili merkezli yaşanmış artçı deprem verileri analiz edilecek ve ileri tarihli tahminleme yapılacaktır. Zaman serileri, zamanla ölçülen değişken değerlerinin yer aldığı serilerdir. Zaman serileri analizi ile değişkenlerin zaman içindeki oluşum sürecinin matematiksel modeli belirlenir ve değişkenlerin gelecekteki değerleri tahmin edilir. Deprem verileri AFAD (Afet ve Acil Durum Yönetimi Başkanlığı) web sitesinden alınmıştır. Depremlerin tamamı kaydedilmiş ve günlük deprem sayıları ve günlük ortalama deprem büyüklükleri hesaplanmıştır. Çalışmada iki değişken dikkate alınmıştır. Bu değişkenler; günlük deprem sayıları ve günlük ortalama deprem büyüklükleridir. Zaman serisinde uzun dönemdeki artma veya azalma trend adını alır. Günlük artçı deprem sayılarında ve ortalama büyüklüklerinde zaman serisinde azalma eğilimi gözlenmektedir, azalan trend söz konusudur. Her iki değişken için de trend analizi yapılmış; doğrusal, üstel, logaritmik, üssel ve polinom tahmin fonksiyonları oluşturulmuştur. Tahmin fonksiyonları ile elde edilmiş 65 günlük deprem sayıları, ortalama deprem büyüklüğü tahmini ile gerçekleşmiş deprem sayıları arasındaki karesel ortalama hatalar hesaplanmıştır. İleriye dönük tahminleme gerçekleştirilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Zaman Serisi Analizi, Deprem, Kahramanmaraş

## Investigation of Political Communication Race via Social Media Mining on Digital Media Source Youtube

Nur Kuban TORUN & Tolga TORUN

### Dijital Medya Kaynağı Youtube Üzerinden Siyasal İletişim Yarışının Sosyal Medya Madenciliği Yoluyla İncelenmesi

#### Özet

Televizyon, dergi, gazete ve radyo gibi kitlesel medya araçları, gelişen internet ve de teknoloji ile birlikte yerini sosyal etkileşimli dijital içeriklerin üretildiği platformlara bırakmaya başlamıştır. Bu bağlamda yüzlerce gazete kapanmaya başlamış, radyolar ve televizyonlar ise dijital platformlar haline almaya başlamıştır. Bu köklü değişim beraberinde iletişime dayalı bir çok alanda evrim yaşanmasına neden olmuştur. Özellikle son 20 yılda halkın görüşleri sosyal medya platformlarına taşınmaya başlanmış ve buna bağlı olarak da siyasal iletişim dijitalleşmiştir. Dijital platformlar tarafından oluşturulan algoritmalar, bu medyada yer alan izleyicilerin mümkün merteye homojen kümelenmesine ve mesajların kişiselleşmesine olanak sağlamaktadır. Bu sayede siyasi partilerin mesajları da ilgili kişilere, daha akıcı ve anlık olarak değişikliklere imkan tanıyan bir şekilde ulaştırılabilmektedir. Sosyal medya platformlarında süregelen siyasal iletişim mesajlarının ölçülmesi, partilerin başarısı için bir ölçüt oluşturabilmektedir. Türkiye'de siyasal iletişime konu olan ve en yaygın kullanılan platform Youtube olmaktadır. Youtube kurulduğu dönemden bu yana büyük bir sıçrama yaşamıştır. 2023 yılında izlenme oranlarını 2022 yılına göre %10 arttırarak 868 milyon aboneye ulaşmıştır. Ayda ise 2.6 milyar insan Youtube kullanmaktadır. Türkiye'de Youtube kullanıcı sayısı 2023 itibari ile 57.9 milyon kişidir. Youtube üzerinde eğlence kanalları, eğitici kanallar kadar halkın bilgi almasına yönelik içerikler oluşturan kanallar da popüler hale gelmiştir. Özellikle siyasete yönelik içerikler üreten kanallar oluşturularak, bir çok siyasetçiye bu alanlarda söz hakkı verilmeye başlanmıştır. Bu durum, özellikle ulusal medyada gerek siyasi gerekse maddi olarak yer bulamayan kişilerin seçmen kitlesine ulaşması açısından avantaj yaratmaya başlamıştır. Ayrıca kendi seçmen kitlesi dışında kişilere de ulaşma avantajı yaratarak karşıt görüşlerin bir arada etkileşimine de olanak sağlamasından dolayı bir çok siyasetçi yönünü bu tarz içeriklerin oluşturulduğu kanallara çevirmesine neden olmuştur. Özellikle seçim öncesinde yoğun bir şekilde tercih edilen bu platformda muazzam bir büyük veri oluşmakta ve bu verinin gelecekteki siyasal iletişim çalışmalarına ışık tutması açısından anlamlandırılması gerekliliği ortaya çıkmaktadır. Bu çalışmada Youtube dijital platformunda siyaset içerikli kanala konuk olan siyasetçilerin konuşmaları, Youtube geliştirici hesabı kullanılarak R programlama ile çekilerek, sosyal medya madenciliği tekniği ile analiz edilecektir. Elde edilen sonuçlar dahilinde çıkarımlarda bulunulacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Dijital medya, youtube siyasal iletişim sosyal medya madenciliği

## Determining the Experiential Route in Caravan Tourism, An Alternative Tourism Concept, with Youtube Data

Nur Kuban TORUN

### Alternatif Bir Turizm Anlayışı Olan Karavan Turizminde Deneyimsel Rotanın YouTube Verileriyle Belirlenmesi

#### Özet

Dijital çağ ile birlikte iletişim yönünü internet tabanlı uygulamalara çevirmiştir. Akıllı telefon, pc, laptop ve tablet kullanımları yaygınlaşmaya başlamıştır. Bu aygıtlar sayesinde insanlar her türlü bilgiye anında ulaşabilmekte, araştırmalar yapabilmekte ve alışverişlerini kolaylıkla yapabilmektedir. 21. yüzyılda yaşanan teknolojik gelişmelerin bir yansıması da turizm alanında olmuştur. Turizm; genel tanımı itibariyle insanların gezmek, görmek, eğlenmek, dinlenmek, yeni yerler keşfetmek gibi sebeplerle buldukları yerden bir başka yere gitmeleri şeklinde ifade edilebilmektedir. Tanımdan yola çıkarak turizmin deneyim yaşama odaklı olduğu söylenebilir. Bu yüzden deneyimin en üst sıralarda olduğu turizm sektöründe, dijital içerik üreticilerinden sıradan turistlere kadar geniş bir kesim, tatil deneyimlerini Instagram, Pinterest, Facebook ve YouTube gibi sosyal medya hesaplarına aktararak yaşaması sonucunda kitlelerin tatil seçimlerinin dijital medya vasıtasıyla etkilendiği görülmektedir. Bu alanda deneyimin ilk elden bizzat yaşayan tarafından pazarlanması ve ilgili kişilere aktarılması gibi kavramlar ortaya çıkmaktadır. Bu imkanlar dahilinde tatile çıkmak isteyen kişilerin seyahat rotasını sosyal medya mecralarını kullanarak planlaması yaygın hale gelmiştir. Turizm alanında otel turizminin yanında kamp turizmi ve karavan turizmi gibi alternatif turizm anlayışları da gelişmiştir. Pandeminin yaşandığı süreçte, özellikle karavan turizmi dünya çapında popülerlik kazanmıştır. Karavan turizmi üzerine içerikler üreten Youtube hesapları, tatil açısından özelleştirilmiş seyahat seçeneklerini arayan backpackers diye nitelendirilen sırt çantalı tatilciler için cazip seçenekler sunmaya başlamıştır. İçeriğinde uzun video ve yeni hali ile short diye tabir edilen video kesitleri sunmasından dolayı karavan turizminde bilginin aktarılmasında YouTube öne çıkmaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacını karavan turizmine yönelik YouTube'da içerik üreten popüler kanalların yarattığı metayı R programlama ile çekerek, elde edilen verilerin sosyal medya madenciliği ile incelenerek, bu tarz deneyimi yaşayacak turistlere rotalar ortaya koyulması oluşturmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Alternatif turizm, karavan turizmi, deneyimsel rota, youtube



## Performance of Water Flooding in Inclined Communicating Stratified Reservoirs with the effect Hydraulic and Gravity Forces

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### Abstract

Water flooding is very important in the oil field, therefore the research is designed to monitor the impact of water flooding on reservoir performance and oil recovery. Dykstra, Stile and others demonstrated that the following parameters can be determined from the fractional flow curve: Surface water cut, Average Water saturation in the reservoir, and Cumulative water injected.

We have noticed that the effect of the forces of gravity and the hydraulic in inclined oil reservoirs has a great effect on the mobility ratio and thus this will negatively affect the displacement front. Therefore, monitoring the amount of those forces and analyzing them requires determining the minimum required to obtain a useful frontal displacement through sweep efficiency.

MBAL software conducted to analyze of results and display the plots In addition to implementing a mathematical model by fractional flow of water equation with the effect of mobility and changing the injection rates, maintaining the stability of the displacement front and compensating for the forces of gravity and hydraulic by changing the viscosity of the water in addition to water injection rate.

Keywords: water flooding, Gravity and Hydraulic forces, and MBAL software

## Designing an electronic lens by using EOD software

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### Abstract

In this study we aim to determine the optimum design for symmetric double pole piece magnetic lenses which are magnetically unsaturated, to be utilized in the construction of magnetic optical systems for transmission electron microscopes (TEM). In this work, we investigate the effect of certain geometrical factor on the magnetic lenses namely, the width of the air gap with the help of a computer program, known as EOD. This investigation turns to be important as it allows us to specify the appropriate geometry of the magnetic lenses to get benefit from them in making transmission electron microscopes.

**Keywords:** Electronic lens, Focal length, Spherical aberration, Chromatic aberration.

## EOD yazılımını kullanarak elektronik lens tasarlama

### Özet

Bu çalışmada, transmisyon elektron mikroskopları (TEM) için manyetik optik sistemlerin yapımında kullanılmak üzere manyetik olarak doymamış simetrik çift kutuplu manyetik lensler için optimum tasarımın belirlenmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, EOD olarak bilinen bir bilgisayar programı yardımıyla hava aralığının genişliği gibi belirli bir geometrik faktörün manyetik lensler üzerindeki etkisini araştırıyoruz. Bu araştırma, geçirgen elektron mikroskoplarının yapımında onlardan faydalanmak için manyetik lenslerin uygun geometrisini belirlememize izin verdiği için önemli hale geliyor.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Elektronik lens, Odak uzaklığı, Küresel sapma, Kromatik sapma.

## Effect of the Electrodes' Shape on the Transition between 2nd and 3rd Modes Streamer Discharge

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### Abstract

Transformers and other high-voltage devices frequently employ dielectric liquids. Experimental and modeling research of the dielectric liquids' pre-breakdown process, commonly referred to as "streamers," are essential for the use of liquids in high voltage and power-dense devices. To determine how the shape of the electrodes affects the transition between the second and third modes, an electrohydrodynamic model is provided. Transformer oil-filled electrode geometries with needle-plane, rod-plane, and needle-sphere electrode configurations prescribed by the IEC produced a streamer discharge. The primary properties of the streamer have been studied, including its initiation time, length, propagation velocity, and radius. The tables of results and shapes that we obtained during our simulation clearly show that the modeling results indicate that the shape of the electrodes affects the length, velocity, and radius of the streamers discharge, and thus affects the transition to the third mode after crossing the second mode. According to the data, the lowest applied voltage required for the electrodes with rod-plane, needle-plane, and needle-sphere to transition into their respective third modes was (265,269,281) kV. Despite the (1 mm) stability of the electrode gap and the (40 $\mu$ m) consistency of the anode tip's curvature across all configurations. COMSOL Multiphysics was employed to run a finite element-based simulation in two dimensions.

**Keywords:** Numerical Simulation, Streamer discharge, Breakdown, transformer oil.

## **The English language and its role in developing scientific research in Iraqi society**

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### **Abstract**

The study dealt with the role of the English language in scientific research for social development in Iraq, as scientific research is considered one of the most important means that help achieve scientific and technological social development. The study reviews the challenges that Iraqi researchers face in scientific research in English, including poor access to scientific resources in English and lack of sufficient proficiency in the English language.

The study also deals with the importance of learning English to improve the quality of social science research in Iraq, and the role of universities and educational institutions in improving the ability of students and researchers to use English in scientific research.

The study recommends the need for more support and encouragement for Iraqi scientific researchers by providing scientific resources in English and providing students and researchers with educational programs in English in addition to science and culture. Exchange with English-speaking countries should be encouraged to increase the capacity of researchers and improve the quality of scientific research in Iraqi society.

**Key word:** English language, scientific research, Iraqi society, challenges, quality and learning.

## ***Numerical and Experimental Comparison of Passive Cooling Effect on Photovoltaic - Thermoelectric Generator hybrid system***

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### **Abstract**

In this paper, a 3D numerical model to investigate the efficiency of solar energy harvesting using photovoltaic panels combined with thermoelectric generator modules (PV-TEG) was built. Furthermore, the effects of different numbers and distributions of thermoelectric modules by using a passive cooling unit on the performance of PV-TEG system were investigated. Seven models of hybrid system (M1-M7) with different numbers and distributions of TEG items were tested and simulated numerically. In addition, the optimum model performance of (PV-TEG) was compared with that of photovoltaic only and photovoltaic/ thermal (PV/T) system. Based on the results obtained, the optimum model of hybrid system was M1. Also, electrical power of the PV-TE system, when exposed to solar radiation of  $1000 \text{ W/m}^2$  and ambient temperature of  $25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , was higher by 16.3% and 1.79% than that of the PV only and PV/T system, respectively. Besides, performance of M1 model was validated by experimental work in the indoor environment under the same operation conditions. The experimental results showed that the enhancement ratio of  $P_{el}$  of the (M1) model is higher by 15.13 and 0.8 % compared with the photovoltaic panel and the PV/T system. It can be seen that the numerical results for all studied parameters show a good level of agreement with experimental results. Ultimately, the effect of passive cooling on the PV-TEG system performance was lower.

**Keywords:** Passive Cooling Effect, Photovoltaic - Thermoelectric Generator, hybrid system Performance

## Experimental and Numerical Investigation of Photovoltaic-Thermoelectric (PV-TEG) Integrated Hybrid System Performance

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### Abstract

An integration of photovoltaic (PV) and thermoelectric generator (TEG), called the photovoltaic-thermoelectric (PV-TEG) hybrid system, is a promised technique to influentially make wider the utilize of solar radiation that falling on the upper surface of the PV and harvesting the wasted heat in the PV via the TEG module to increase the total output power and boosted (PV-TEG) system comprehensive performance. The combination of photovoltaic and thermoelectric apparatus demands specific interest since the solar cell with the thermoelectric device own an inverse relation with temperature. Therefore, the research study was in two stages a numerical and experimental. Firstly, a numerical analytical study was conducted for the different numbers and distributions of the thermoelectric items was coupled with the photovoltaic system as S1 (PV-204 items TEG), S2 (PV-94 items TEG), S3 (PV-85 items TEG), and S4 (PV-50 items TEG) hybrid systems under the identical boundary condition. The results appear that the S4 hybrid system was optimum model. Secondly, the S4 hybrid system performance was tested experimentally in the indoor environment inside the Graduate Studies Laboratory of the College of Engineering, University of Kerbala to validate the correctness of the chosen system and emulate with the solar cell system alone and the photovoltaic/ thermal system performance. The results appeared that the PV -TEG (S4) model generated power was higher by (36.94% and 16.8%), and (31.66 % and 16.5 %) compared with the traditional photovoltaic only and the PV/T system numerically and experimental, respectively, under the same operating conditions .The electrical output power (Eel ) and electrical efficiency (  $\eta_{el}$  ) of the PV-TEG hybrid system were higher than that of the PV module and PV/T system in all tests. The Eel is about (21.5 and 20.21) W and  $\eta_{el}$  is about (6.2 and 5.83) % in numerical and experimental tests, respectively



## **Escapism in Shelagh Delaney's *A Taste of Honey***

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### **Abstract**

Delaney wrote her play when she was nineteen years old aiming at shedding lights on many social hidden issues in her society at that period. The play was classified as a "Kitchen Sink" genre which emerged in England to present the proletarian's problems. Due to the pivotal role of the theater and its impact upon the audience, Delaney wrote *A Taste of Honey* as a play instead of novel as planned by her at the beginning of writing process. The setting of the play is Sanford, 1950 a two act play acted by five characters. The playwright's main concern is the barren relationship between a mother and her daughter emphasizing the decaying familial bonds in the society between 1950 -1960 and the sense of loneliness experienced by all the characters that leads eventually to escape their reality via different ways of escapism.

## A Study on Sociocultural Features among Turkish and Iraqi Women

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### Abstract

Turkey and Iraq are characterized by a multiplicity of religious, ethnic, cultural, and linguistic diversity. Women's status in society is one of the most arguable topics in Turkey and Iraq. To build a secure and prosperous society, women's empowerment is one of the most important instruments. Traditionally, women are expected to be more dependent, relational, submissive, caring, and emotional in these countries. The development of women's self-cognition, the formation of their outlook on life, and the orientation of their values are influenced by the specific social-cultural aspects in which they live. This study provides insights into different sociocultural features among Turkish and Iraqi women. It describes family types, religious beliefs, social interactions, marriage, education, and employment. In addition, it also covers some of the cultural and traditional practices followed by women. The social relations, challenges and conflicts women face in these societies need to be studied. It is concluded that culture plays a vital role in such features; in addition, the sample's traditions have their influence and impact at women's discrimination, appointing, and roles.

**Keywords:** *Turkish women, Iraqi women, Sociocultural features, interactions*

## The effect of tomato seed flour on the nutritional value and quality of bread

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**Abstract:** The purpose of this research was to enhance the quality of bread by adding tomato seed flour to it. At the levels of 2, 4, and 7%, tomato seed flour was substituted by wheat flour for producing bread. bread quality was evaluated and contrasted with that of bread without tomato seed using its physical, color, crumb cell, textural, and sensory qualities physicochemical characteristics, amino acid and minerals content were determined .The analysis revealed that the tomato seed flour had moisture 11.33%, protein 31.66%, crude fat 20% , total ash 3.16 % and carboyhydrates 35.5%, The sample has a lot of magnesium content 29mg/g, sodium 15.7mg/g , potassium 7.06 mg/g, and calcium 0.76mg/g are the highest content 75.77 mg/g ,Iron 72.28 mg/g , Zin 57.645 mg/g and Cu 14,205 mg/g . According to the findings, the seeds revealed a high protein content 31.66% rich in Lucien and lysine. Finally, the tomato seed can be regarded as a good source of minerals and protein in nature.

**Keyword:** Tomato seed flour, Chemical composition , Amino acid , Mineral content , bread

## Quality of Life of Adults with Hypertension at Out-patients Clinics in Baghdad City Hospital

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### Abstract

**Background:** Lower health-related quality of life (HRQoL) is common in individuals with hypertension, although it is unclear if this is because of high blood pressure, medication use, or disease awareness, as opposed to the disorder itself. This causes a gradual loss of physical and mental capacities, a rise in illness risk, and ultimately mortality, although these changes are not unavoidable.

**Objective:** To investigate the quality of life in adult with hypertensive in outpatient clinics and the to determine the relationships between the quality of life and adult socio-demographic and health characteristics.

**Methods:** A cross-sectional survey was conducted among 213 adults with hypertension and data were collected conveniently from the outpatient clinics of Medical City Teaching Hospital in Baghdad.

Data were collected using a demographic and the quality-of-life (36-items) questionnaires as self-reporting technique. Data were analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistical tests in SPSS software version 26. Stepwise multiple regression analysis was used to test the explanatory power of each significantly-correlated independent variable regarding the quality of life.

**Results:** In total, 50 adults were evaluated, being 54% women, 38% aged 65 years old and over, and 24% were illiterate. In general, pain and poor health affect the lives of the elderly in terms of well-being and self-care. There is a correlation between lower quality of life and adult economic status Mean (SD)= 1.84 ( $\pm 0.77$ ). However, they have good social relationships and support, Mean (SD)= 2.30 ( $\pm 0.84$ ).

**Conclusion:** Adults with hypertension have low quality of life, particularly in the physical and economic aspects. The higher the blood pressure control, the better physical and social performance, and the better the quality of life.

**Recommendations:** successful hypertension control could be achieved by medication adherence and maintain the physical and mental functions of the elderly person, avoid disease, and maintain independence and activity.

## **EFL Iraqi Preparatory School Students' Error in Using the Past Simple and the Present Perfect**

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### **Abstract**

The aim of this study is to detect and analyse the errors EFL Iraqi preparatory school commit when using the past simple tense and the present perfect simple tense. The study also has a special interest in discovering the sources of errors committed by the subjects of the study in this area. To achieve its goal the study adopts a descriptive qualitative approach. First language interference and the difficulty of the target language are hypothesized to be the main causes of confusion in the use of the two tenses .

The subjects of the study were 100 students in the 6th preparatory at Al-Balad Al-Ameen Preparatory School in Baghdad , Iraq. The data were the students' answers to a written test. The test sentences were designed to find out whether the subjects could understand the difference in use between the past simple tense and the present perfect tense. Then to further serve the purpose of the study, the test sentences were furthermore divided into those containing adverbs that give students clues to decide the correct tense and those that lack any overt clues. The data was analysed according to Corder's (1967) model. And to give a detailed explanation of the sources of errors, the study followed Brown's 1980 taxonomy of errors.

The results of the study showed that the subjects' errors in using the past simple tense and the present perfect simple tense can be attributed to three sources ; Interlingual, Intralingual and Context of learning errors. Context of learning errors were found to be the largest group in number. The next largest groups of errors can be successively attributed to Interlingual and Interlingual causes.

Finally, some pedagogical recommendations are presented for English teachers and syllabus designers.

## Estimation of some Phenolic compound and Antimicrobial activity of Green Tea (*Camellia sinensis* L.) extract

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### Abstract

In this article, the activity of antibacterial of methanolic owns a green tea leaves (*Camellia sinensis*) extracted on different pathogenic strains has been investigated with the use of paper disc diffusion technique. the tested strains were *Enterococcus faecalis* , *Escherichia coli* , *Staphylococcus aureus* ,Methicillin –resistant *staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) and *pseudomonas aeruginosa*. The results were showed that the extract produced inhibition zones in all tested bacteria ranging from 18 mm in *S.aureus* to 12mm in *p.aeruginosa* . we can concluded that The extract from green tea leaves may be helpful in the fight against new drug resistance brought on by the germs mentioned above. Some phenolic materials were determined using a high-performance liquid chromatograph(hplc), and three extraction methods (aqueous, methanol and ethanol) were used. The following phenolic substances were estimated) Epicatechin, Gallic acid, Chlorogenic, Caffeine, Quercetin, Kaempferol). The methanol extraction method significantly outperformed the other of the methods and recorded the highest averages of ( Epicatechin, Gallic acid, Chlorogenic, Caffeine, Quercetin, Kaempferol) reached) 30.367, 26.467, 37.533, 34.800, 25.533, 42.700) mg.g sequentially.

**Key words :** Antimicrobial activity , green tea extract, paper disc diffusion.



**Diagnostic study of some Fatty acids and Antibacterial activity of Bauhinia variegata leaves extracts in some Gram positive and Gram negative bacteria**

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**Abstract**

Antibacterial activity of methanol and aqueous extracts of leaves of Bauhinia variegata was determined employing the disc diffusion technique, against Escherichia coli (gram negative bacteria) and Staphylococcus aureus (gram positive bacteria). Gentamicin was used as a reference standard for comparison with the extracts activities. The results were appeared with the two extracts own antibacterial activity against the bacteria that been tested. The methanolic extract of B.variegata was showed highest zone of growth inhibition in staph. aureus was (20 mm) , while the zone of growth inhibition in E.coli was (16 mm) . The activity at aqueous extract showed (18 mm) in growth inhibition in staph. aureus and (14 mm) in growth of E. coli .The methanolic extract has much more activity compared to aqueous solutions, in both bacteria, and staph that been tested. aureus was more sensitive than E.coli to both extracts .

**Key words :** Bauhinia variegata , antibacterial activity , disc diffusion method , pathogenic bacteria .

## **A Study of the Importance of Using Solar Pumps for Pumping Water From Deep Wells and Ways to Increase the Efficiency of their Production**

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### **Abstract**

Due to the deterioration of world oil prices, it has become necessary to look for alternative sources to provide energy, and among these alternatives is solar energy, as it is one of the most important alternative energy sources that can be used in various fields such as agriculture and other - due to its many advantages, and the geographical position of Iraq has contributed to the development of the use of energy solar panels in the country due to the intensity and duration of solar radiation, and thanks to this feature, our country can cover its needs with energy to fill the gap in most vital areas, and also for use in agriculture, industry where Stand - alone solar pumping systems typically use a Variable Speed Drive to control the electric motor to run at various speeds depending on the available sunshine power. And also The inverter that converts the dc power from the sun to ac power uses the space vector pulse width to feed the motor. Under a constant v/f ratio, where a modulation method is used It controls the motor's power consumption (rather than its speed) in order to adapt it to the available power on the photovoltaic system. The variable speed operation of the motor as a result of solar power's flux increased has an impact on Pump hydraulic efficiency and performance (The electric pump cures) a result, on the yield of water. Because the operating flow is not continuous, this speed control operation has an impact on the well characteristics.

**Keywords:** Solar energy, photovoltaic system, water pumping systems, solar radiation, agricultural, increase power, increase efficiency.

## A Linguistic Analysis of Metadiscourse Markers in Literary and Scientific Articles

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### Abstract

Metadiscourse markers enables writers communicate their ideas and arguments as well as represent themselves more efficiently in their writings. This study intended to examine the metadiscourse features in literary and scientific articles. For this purpose, five articles of each type were selected in order to be analyzed. The study adopted the classification of metadiscourse markers based on Crismore et al. (1993) model in which metadiscourse is divided into textual and interpersonal markers. The study displayed that there are differences in the utilization of various metadiscourse markers between the literary and scientific genres. In general, the study found that writers of literary articles used metadiscourse markers less frequently than those who write in the scientific genre. In addition, the study showed that textual metadiscourse markers are, in fact, highly utilized in scientific articles while literary ones employ interpersonal markers more often.

**Keywords:** Metadiscourse, literary, scientific, textual, interpersonal

## Characterization of the Small Ruminant Value Chain in Arid Regions: Case Study of the North-Eastern Badia Basalt Plateau in Jordan

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### Abstract

Small ruminant production is the main source of income of farmers living in the arid regions. The aim of this study was to characterize the small ruminant value chain, to map out its stakeholders and their roles, and to identify the challenges facing it in order to guarantee its sustainability in the case of the North-Eastern Badia Basalt Plateau of Jordan, where 26.2% of the entire small ruminant flocks in Jordan are located. Primary data were collected from 80 out of 2599 small ruminant holders along the district through a structured survey focusing on the main aspects of small ruminant's production as input supplies, husbandry practices, processing, marketing and consumption. In addition, individual interviews of the potential actors were carried out to undertake small ruminant value chain analysis. Results showed that the small ruminant value chain in the study area involved multiple actors with diverse roles represented by input suppliers, producers, animal collectors, traders, processors and consumers. High costs of feed, scarcity and dryness of rangelands, weakness of governmental provided services and instability of governmental decisions are the most prominent issues revealed by SWOT analysis. Furthermore, neighboring small ruminant holders to the Syrian refugee camps have suffered from land pollution waste by these refugees. It was concluded that the small ruminants' value chain in the study area is not well organized and it was negatively affected by the climate change and especially the successive drought years, the insufficient governmental and non-governmental support for activities of the chain, and the Syrian asylum.

**Keywords:** Small ruminant, Value chain, Jordan, North-Eastern Badia Basalt Plateau

## The optimum shape of fins for maximum heat dissipation

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### Abstract

Due to the importance of dissipating heat in many engineering applications, fin design has drawn a lot of attention from the old decades. Four fin shapes were studied: rectangle, concave, triangle, and convex fin. The finite element solution has been used to obtain the temperature distribution, total heat transfer through the fins, and their efficiency. The analysis started with a two-dimensional solution and compared the result with the exact solution of the same problem with good matching. To simplify the solution, the result was compared with a one-dimensional (exact and numerical) solution which matched the two-dimensional solution with a good nearby result. The finite element one-dimensional analysis shows that a rectangle fin dissipates heat more than the convex, triangle, and concave fin shapes, respectively, but the order is reversed in the heat dissipated per unit volume. Results also show that the rectangle fin is more thermally efficient than the convex, triangle, and concave fins, respectively. This work would be helpful for engineering in designing fins to enhance heat transfer from a hot source.

**Keywords:** fin, finite element solution, fin efficiency, fin profile

**Comparative Analysis of the Resistant Capacities of Planktonic  
Cells and Biofilm Forms of *Salmonella* Typhimurium to  
Antimicrobial Agents**  
***Salmonella* Typhimurium'un Planktonik Hücrelerinin ve  
Biyofilm Formlarının Antimikrobiyel Ajanlara karşı dirençlik  
Kapasitelerinin Karşılaştırmalı Analizi**

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**Özet**

Çalışmada kullanılan *Salmonella* suşların planktonik ve biyofilm formları arasında antimikrobiyel ajanların yarattığı dirençlilik değişimleri araştırılmışı ; Denenen tüm *Salmonella* suşları ampisilin (MİK= 2-4 µg/ mL, MBK= 4-8 µg/ mL), streptomisin (MİK= 16-64 µg/ mL, MBK= 32-128 µg/ mL), kloramfenikol (MİK= 4-6 µg/ mL, MBK= 4-32 µg/ mL) ve siproflaksasin (MİK= <2-4 µg/ mL, MBK=<2-4 µg/ mL) antibiyotiklerine karşı çok ya da orta düzeyde duyarlı olarak saptanırken; tetrasiklin (MİK= 1024-2048 µg/ mL, MBK= 1024-2048 µg/ mL), nalidiksik asit (MİK= 2048->4096 µg/ mL, MBK= 2048->4096 µg/ mL), Seftiofur ventrenal (MİK= 512-2048 µg/ mL, MBK= 512-2048 µg/ mL), trimetoprim (MİK= 128-512 µg/ mL, MBK= 128-521 µg/ mL), sulfonamid (MİK= 2048->4096 µg/ mL, MBK= 2048->4096 µg/ mL) ve sulfametaksazol (MİK= 512-2048 µg/ mL, MBK= 512-2048 µg/ mL) antibiyotiklerine karşı orta ve yüksek düzeylerde dirençli olarak tespit edilmiştir . Denemede kullanılan tüm suşların biyofilm formlarında, aynı suşların MİK değerlerinin çok üzerindeki dezenfektan konsantrasyonlarında dahi yüksek düzeyde dirençlilik belirlenmiştir (P<0.01). Aynı şekilde, kuruma stresi ve gastrointestinal sistem koşullarına karşı denenen tüm *Salmonella* suşlarının biyofilm formları, aynı bakterilerin planktonik formlarından istatistiki açıdan anlamlı düzeylerde dirençli olduğu tespit edilmiştir (P<0.01).

**Anahtar Kelimeler :** *Salmonella* , Antimikrobiyel , planktonic , Biyofilm



## Studying the effect of concentration of solutions on the properties of nickel oxide nanoparticles

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### Abstract

In this study, copper doping concentrations of 0.02 and 0.04 were employed to create (NiO) films, which were then subjected to optical and structural tests, including X-ray diffraction, atomic force microscopy, and absorbance, reflectivity, and energy gap. The higher doping ratio resulted in a smaller value for the granular size by (62nm), whereas the pure films gave a granular size of (118nm), and this result agreed with the results of the XRD. The doping ratios did not affect the phase of the prepared films, but they did affect both the granular size and the specific surface area. The range of particle sizes used for the AFM analysis. According to the findings of the eye examinations, the absorbance and reflectivity increased with the amount of doping while the transmittance decreased. The membrane had an energy gap of 1.65 eV during the time when the pure membrane had an energy gap of 0.04Cu, but the energy gap shrinks as the amount of cu in the thin film grows (1.85 eV).

**Key words:** nickel oxide nanofilms, spin coating method, copper doping, optical properties.

## **Sex change and correction between reality and law (Analytical Study)**

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### **Abstract**

The idea of the research revolves around addressing one of the extraneous and alien phenomena to the Kuwaiti society, which is (sex change), and the extent of the legality and legitimacy of this phenomenon and its impact on society.

The idea of the research is derived from the controversy taking place in Kuwait, the region, and the world as a whole through virtual worlds, despite its lack of realism in our conservative society, which is still dominated by religious tendency, sexual transformation, and transgender people from one sex to another. Regarding sex change, and the position of the Kuwaiti legislator and judiciary on the issue of sex change, and although it is an extraneous phenomenon, social media has shown that it exists.

The problem lies in the subject of this research. The idea of gender change conflicts with the values and morals of the Kuwaiti society that adheres to the Islamic identity. How much the law is a tool and a means of regulation and control, as well as prevention and permissibility. This creates a problem other than the moral problem, which is a legal problem related to the rights and duties related to this sect, which in turn affects the upbringing of future generations.

The researcher follows the analytical approach and the descriptive approach, by presenting the subject in the legislation and then analyzing it in a legal framework to reach the desired results.

The research is divided into two sections, the first is the extent of the impact and danger of the transgender category on the morals and identity of the Kuwaiti society, and the second section is the position of the Kuwaiti law and judiciary regarding the transgender category, and in conclusion, the conclusion that includes the results and recommendations.

**Keywords:** gender change, identity, ethics, law

## ملخص بحث بعنوان

تغيير الجنس وتصحيحه بين الواقع والقانون

(دراسة تحليلية)

**الباحثة: أنوار نمشان الجنفاوي**

باحثة دكتوراه في القانون التجاري، القانون الخاص كلية الدراسات العليا، جامعة الشارقة.

المؤتمر العلمي السنوي الدولي التاسع

للعلوم المتعددة

**ملخص البحث:**

تدور فكرة البحث حول معالجة احدى الظواهر الدخيلة والغريبة على المجتمع الكويتي وهي (تغيير الجنس)، ومدى قانونية وشرعية هذه الظاهرة وتأثيرها على المجتمع، وهل تم تناول هذه الظاهرة من الناحية القانونية بشكل دقيق ومنظم أم لا، وتم التركيز على إشكاليات واقعية دقيقة.

**فكرة البحث** مشتقة من الجدل الحاصل في الكويت والمنطقة والعالم أجمع عن طريق العوامل الافتراضية رغم ضالته الواقعية في مجتمعنا المحافظ والذي لازال تسيطر عليه النزعة الدينية، التحول الجنسي والمتحولين من جنس لآخر، سننترق بشكل عام في الدوافع التي تجعل الشخص يقبل على تغيير جنسه، وموقف المجتمع من تغيير الجنس، وموقف المشرع والقضاء الكويتي في مسألة تغيير الجنس، وعلى الرغم من أنها ظاهرة دخيلة الا أن وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي أظهرت بأن لها وجود، إن عملية التحويل أو التغيير الجنسي أمر حادث وجديد في العصور الحديثة وذلك بموجب التطور العلمي للطب والجراحة.

**تكمن الإشكالية** في موضوع هذا البحث تعارض فكرة تغيير الجنس مع قيم وأخلاق المجتمع الكويتي المتمسك في الهوية الإسلامية، كم أن القانون أداة ووسيلة للتنظيم والضبط وأيضا للمنع والاباحة، فإذا قام القانون بتيسير هذه المواضيع وتنظيمها فهو أباحها بطريقة ما وسيترتب عليها استصاغة هذه الأفكار واعتياد المجتمع عليها وهذا يخلق إشكالية أخرى غير الإشكالية الأخلاقية وهي إشكالية قانونية تتعلق بالحقوق والواجبات المتعلقة في بهذه الطائفة والتي تؤثر بدورها في نشأة الأجيال القادمة

### التساؤلات البحثية:

- مامدى تأثير ( تأييد أو رفض ) إقرار هذا القانون الذي نظم حقوق المتحولين على أخلاق المجتمع وثوابته وقيمه وهويته.
- ما الآلية والتنظيم القانوني المناسب لدحض هذه الأفكار و ما يشابهها.
- ما مصير الفئة التي تجري عمليات خارج الكويت لتحويل جنسها ثم تقوم بالرجوع وتطالب الدولة بتعديل بياناتها، هل يعامل على جنسه القديم أم الحديث، بالتالي هذه الفئة في وضع قانوني غير واضح.
- ما مصير الفئة التي تسمح بلدانهم بالتحول الجنسي ويدخلون الكويت هل يتم التعامل معهم بالجنس القديم أم الجديد.

### الأهمية من البحث:

معالجة الموضوع من الناحية العملية عن طريق الفرضيات وأيضا من الناحية النظرية عن طريق تسليط الضوء لعدم وجود قانون في الكويت نظم هذه المسألة بشكل دقيق ومتكامل وهذا ما له أثره البالغ لأن اذا كانت المسألة متجاهلة تكون النتائج خطيرة.

### منهجية الدراسة:

تتبع الباحثة المنهج التحليلي والمنهج الوصفي، وذلك عن طريق عرض الموضوع في التشريعات ومن ثم تحليلها بشكل وطار قانوني للوصول للنتائج المرجوة.

### تقسيم البحث:

ينقسم البحث إلى مبحثان المبحث الأول مدى تأثير وخطورة فئة المتحولين جنسيا على أخلاق وهوية المجتمع الكويتي وفي المبحث الثاني لموقف القانون والقضاء الكويتي من فئة المتحولين جنسيا وفي الختام الخاتمة التي تتضمن النتائج والتوصيات.

كلمات مفتاحية: تغيير الجنس / الهوية / الأخلاق / القانون

## The role of reading, listening and written skills in teaching Arabic to non-native speakers

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### Abstract

Teaching Arabic to non-native speakers has great importance, and its importance increased even more when European countries and other countries of the world opened up to learning Arabic, and this was evident through scientific books and literature that later became a curriculum with scientific foundations taught in many parts of the world. Turkey has had the largest share in teaching these curricula, especially in Sharia colleges. And due to the importance of teaching Arabic in this country, which is a link between Arab countries and European countries, the article was titled (The Role of Visual, Read and Audio Aids in Teaching Arabic to Non-Native Speakers) a theoretical and applied study. The study has objectives, problems and scientific sources, as some sources relied on different teaching methods, and some relied on the classic method of simulation, oral, reading, and listening. And the means of communication and information, and each of them performs a purpose different from the others, but they unite in the goal, which is to deliver the information in its full form to the learner and the recipient. The purpose of the study is to clarify all the pros and cons with their evidence, in order to reach the best results.

دور المهارات المقروءة والمسموعة والمكتوبة في تعليم العربية للناطقين بغيرها

**الملخص:** إنّ تعليم اللغة العربية للناطقين بغيرها له أهميته الكبيرة, وقد ازدادت أهميته بشكل أكبر عندما انفتحت الدول الأوروبية وغيرها من دول العالم على تعلم العربية, وبدا هذا واضحا من خلال الكتب العلمية, والمؤلفات التي أصبحت فيما بعد منهجا ذو أسس علمية يُدرّس في كثير من أنحاء العالم, وقد حظيت تركيا بالنصيب الأكبر في تدريس تلك المناهج خصوصا في كليات (الشريعة). ولأهمية تعليم العربية في هذا البلد الذي هو حلقة وصل بين دول العرب والدول الأوروبية جاءت المقالة بعنوان (دور الوسائل المرئية والمقروءة والمسموعة في تعليم العربية للناطقين بغيرها) دراسة نظرية تطبيقية. وللدراسة أهداف ومشكلات ومصادر علمية, حيث اعتمدت بعض المصادر على طرائق التدريس المختلفة, وبعضها اعتمد على الأسلوب الكلاسيكي في المحاكاة والمشاهدة, والقراءة, والاستماع, أما الوسائل المرئية والمسموعة, فهي متنوعة ومتعددة كالتلفاز, والصور الفوتوغرافية والمتحركة, والراديو, وشبكة الإنترنت, ولغة الجسد, والوسائل الاتصالية والإعلامية وكل وسيلة منها تؤدي غرضا مختلفا عن غيرها لكنها تتحد في الهدف, وهو إيصال المعلومة بشكلها التام إلى المتعلم والمتلقي. والغرض من الدراسة هو إيضاح جميع الايجابيات والسلبيات مع أدلتها, للتوصل إلى أفضل النتائج.

**الكلمات المفتاحية:** دور, قراءة, سماع, كتابة, وسائل, أهداف

## Political media and its impact on Confronting violence and terrorism

Assist Prof. Dr. Haitham Nehme Rahim Al-Azzawi

الإعلام السياسي وأثره في

مواجهة العنف و الإرهاب

### Abstract

There is no doubt that the interactions of local and international powers and entities and the transition of positions of influence, domination and control as the owners of such positions become increasingly willing to retain them and the requisite possession of power. In spite of past crises, awareness of decision-making and crisis management has only evolved in recent decades and therefore the study of crises has become one of the studies of increasing interest in the present era. Political media is an essential component of the integrated mix of crisis studies. The relationship between the internal environment as well as the external environment surrounding the crisis requires the use of entry points from which political media occupies a distinct position. The concept of crisis management in the media has focused on the study of crises from the media perspective. s studies have evolved in two directions:

The first track is concerned about developments that have broadened to include the aspect of crises and natural disasters, including the addition to the concept of the social dimension of the crisis, which has added to this science other areas of study that include economic and environmental issues as well as political and military issues.

Track 2: Focuses on managing crises of political and military nature highlighting the crisis of terrorism, which is the phenomenon of the times from which the individual and society have suffered, having spread so widely, that it represents a major threat to all societies. The relationship between the political media and terrorism is a direct one that helps to raise many problems related to the performance and practice of media in times of crisis, foremost among which is terrorism, which has been a starting point that has raised many controversies and questions about how the media deals with terrorism, the criteria for coverage of concepts of objectivity and factors affecting the credibility of the political media in dealing with terrorism.



## **Process re-engineering as an entry point to reduce waste / An exploratory study of the opinions of managers in the ready-made garments factory in Nineveh Governorate / Iraq**

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### **Abstract**

Many companies, regardless of their size or scope of work, seek to make better use of the resources available to them in a way that reduces the waste of those resources, which requires the use of concepts that support this, and among these concepts is process re-engineering, which includes improving operations and organizational structures to obtain the best Possible final result, for this reason, the research aims to identify the willingness of the process re-engineering approach to reduce waste in the company under study, and based on the research problem that focused on raising many questions, perhaps the most prominent of which is whether the process re-engineering approach contributes to reducing waste?

For the purpose of answering these questions, the hypothetical research scheme and its hypotheses were formulated by adopting the descriptive analytical approach, and then it was tested statistically by using the questionnaire form as the main tool for collecting data from the field of study. (36) respondents, and using the software package (SPSS VR26), the scheme was tested and its hypotheses verified, and the study reached a set of conclusions, the most important of which is that there is a significant contribution to process re-engineering in reducing waste, which the company must adopt this approach and make it a work context Its own if it wants to reduce the amount of waste in its available resources in a way that achieves the best use of those resources.

اعادة هندسة العمليات مدخلاً لتخفيض الهدر / دراسة استطلاعية لأراء المدراء في مصنع  
الالبسة الجاهزة في محافظة نينوى/ العراق

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المستخلص

تسعى الكثير من الشركات بصرف النظر عن حجمها او نطاق عملها الى استغلال افضل للموارد المتاحة لها على النحو الذي يقلل من الهدر لتلك الموارد، الامر الذي يتوجب عليها استخدام مفاهيم تدعم ذلك، ومن بين هذه المفاهيم اعادة هندسة العمليات والمتضمنة تحسين العمليات والهيكل التنظيمية للحصول على أفضل نتيجة نهائية ممكنة، لهذا من هذا المنطلق يهدف البحث الى التعرف على استعداد مدخل اعادة هندسة العمليات في خفيض الهدر في الشركة قيد الدراسة وانطلاقاً من مشكلة البحث التي تركزت في اثاره العديد من التساؤلات لعل من ابرزها هل يسهم مدخل اعادة هندسة العمليات في تخفيض الهدر؟.

ولغرض الاجابة على هذه التساؤلات تم صياغة مخطط البحث الفرضي وفرضياته باعتماد المنهج الوصفي التحليلي ومن ثم تم اختباره احصائياً من خلال استخدام استمارة الاستبيان بوصفها الاداة الرئيسة لجمع البيانات من ميدان الدراسة وقد شملت هذه الدراسة مجلس إدارة الشركة ومدراء الوحدات والأقسام التابعة لها باعتبارهم العينة القصدية المختارة والبالغة (36) فرداً مستجيباً، وباستخدام الحزمة البرمجية (SPSS V126) تم اختبار المخطط والتحقق من فرضياته، وتوصلت الدراسة إلى مجموعة من الاستنتاجات من أهمها أن وجود اسهام كبير لإعادة هندسة العمليات في تخفيض الهدر الامر الذي يجب على الشركة ان تتبنى هذا المدخل وتجعله سياق عمل خاص بها اذا ما ارادت ان تخفض من حجم الهدر في مواردها المتاحة على النحو الذي يحقق لها الاستخدام الافضل لتلك الموارد .

## **The virtual community's perceptions of the procedures for dealing with derogatory content, an analytical study on the (Baghdad) page**

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### **Abstract**

The current research aims to demonstrate the perceptions of the virtual community for the procedures for dealing with the derogatory content, an analytical study on the (Baghdad) page, and in order to achieve the goals of the current research, the study relied on the descriptive approach by analyzing the content of the (Baghdad) Facebook page publications for the period (2-6- 2023) to (13-3-2023) related to subordinate content topics, and the content analysis form was designed based on the survey study of the page's publications, and the researcher verified its validity and stability, and after conducting a content analysis study, the study reached the following results:

1. The publications of the Baghdad page focused on the official procedures for confronting negative content in Iraq
2. The political factors are among the factors that most dominate the issue of derogatory content in Iraq, according to the publications of the Baghdad page.
3. It was found that the actors and influencing the spread of negative content in Iraq belong to external parties
4. The publications of the Baghdad page used the type of critical treatment in their coverage of the subject of negative content in Iraq
5. Regarding journalistic arts, the journalistic news dominated the journalistic arts
6. As for the title, the main title dominated the rest of the genres
7. The personal image dominated the coverage of the Baghdad page publications regarding the subject of derogatory content
8. The dominance of the black color over the rest of the colors in the coverage of the Baghdad page publications for the topic of the bearish content.

تصورات المجتمع الافتراضي لإجراءات التعامل مع المحتوى الهابط دراسة تحليلية على صفحة (بغداد)

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## الملخص

يهدف البحث الحالي الى بيان تصورات المجتمع الافتراضي لإجراءات التعامل مع المحتوى الهابط دراسة تحليلية على صفحة(بغداد), ومن اجل تحقيق اهداف البحث الحالي فقد اعتمدت الدراسة على المنهج الوصفي من خلال تحليل مضمون منشورات صفحة(بغداد) على الفيسبوك للفترة (6-2-2023) الى (13-3-2023) المتعلقة بموضوعات المحتوى الهابط,وقد تم تصميم استمارة تحليل المضمون بناء على الدراسة الاستطلاعية لمنشورات الصفحة,وقد تحقق الباحث من صدقها وثباتها وبعد اجراء دراسة تحليل المضمون توصلت الدراسة الى النتائج التالية:

1.اهتمت منشورات صفحة بغداد بالاجراءات الرسمية لمواجهة المحتوى الهابط في العراق

2.تعد العوامل السياسية من اكثر العوامل التي سيطرة على موضوع المحتوى الهابط في العراق حسب منشورات صفحة بغداد.

3.تبين ان الجهات الفاعلة والمؤثرة في انتشار المحتوى الهابط في العراق تعود لجهات خارجية

4.استخدمت منشورات صفحة بغداد نوع المعالجة الانتقادية في تغطيتها لموضوع المحتوى الهابط في العراق

5.بخصوص الفنون الصحفية فقد سيطر الخبر الصحفي على الفنون الصحفية

6.اما بخصوص العنوان فقد سيطر العنوان الرئيسي على بقية الانواع

7.سيطرت الصورة الشخصية في تغطية منشورات صفحة بغداد لموضوع المحتوى الهابط

8.سيطرة اللون الاسود على بقية الالوان في تغطية منشورات صفحة بغداد لموضوع المحتوى الهابط.

## Detecting and analyzing the values of change in the vegetation cover using digital evidence in the Al-Azim region (A case study)

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### Abstract

The study relied on a set of spectral clues in order to detect and analyze the values of change in the vegetation cover of the Al-Azim region for the period (1990-2022) through mathematical relations between the spectral fields (addition, subtraction, division, multiplication), as well as determining the best vegetation indicator in that. change, and assessing the suitability of the spectral indicators used in identifying these changes in vegetation cover, monitoring them, and detecting their causes. Statistically significant strong correlation between plant indices values, as well as producing vegetation distribution maps for spectral plant indices values.

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### كشف وتحليل قيم التغير في الغطاء النباتي باستخدام الادلة الرقمية منطقة العظيم (دراسة حالة)

اعتمدت الدراسة على مجموعة من القرائن الطيفية من اجل كشف وتحليل قيم التغير في الغطاء النباتي لمنطقة العظيم للفترة (1990 – 2022) وذلك عن طريق العلاقات الرياضية بين المجالات الطيفية (الجمع، الطرح، القسمة، الضرب)، فضلا عن تحديد المؤشر النباتي الافضل في ذلك التغيير، وتقييم مدى ملاءمة المؤشرات الطيفية المستخدمة في تحديد تلك التغيرات للغطاء النباتي ومراقبتها والكشف عن اسبابها، فقد تناولت الدراسة المؤشرات الاتية وهي (NDVI , IPVI,SAVI) من بيانات القمر الاصطناعي (Landsat9,Landsat TM) ، فقد توصلت الدراسة الى ان هناك علاقة ارتباط قوية ذات دلالة احصائية بين قيم المؤشرات النباتية، فضلا عن انتاج خرائط توزيع الغطاء النباتي لقيم المؤشرات النباتية الطيفية.

## **The effect of the concept maps strategy on acquiring geographical concepts for second-grade intermediate students**

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### **Abstract**

The current research describes the impact of the concept mapping strategy on the acquisition of geographical concepts among the second grade intermediate students. The researcher used the experimental design with two equal groups: one experimental and the other a control one. The experimental group (which was studied using concept maps and the number of its students was (14) students and the control group, which is Division (A), studied using the usual method and the number of its students was (12) students. The total research sample was (26) students. The researcher conducted equivalence between the two groups in the following variables The degree of social studies for students in the first intermediate grade for the academic year (2019-2020), the chronological age of students, calculated in months, the educational level of fathers and the educational level of mothers.

For the purpose of achieving the goal of the research, the researcher prepared a test of geographical concepts consisting of (23) items, of the type of multiple test.

The results showed the effectiveness of the use of geographical maps in acquiring geographical concepts among the students of the second intermediate grade. Other



## أثر استراتيجيات خرائط المفاهيم في اكتساب المفاهيم الجغرافية لدى طلبة الصف الثاني المتوسط

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### مستخلص البحث:

يصف البحث الحالي الى معرفة اثر استراتيجيات خرائط المفاهيم في اكتساب المفاهيم الجغرافية لدى طلبة الصف الثاني المتوسط واستخدم الباحث التصميم التجريبي ذا المجموعتين المتكافئتين: احدهما تجريبية والآخرى ضابطة، واختيار الباحث بصورة عمدية متوسط الفتوة لتكون احدي شعب الصف الثاني المتوسط فيها وهي شعبة (ب) المجموعة التجريبية ( التي درست باستخدام خرائط المفاهيم وكان عدد طلابها (14) طالبا والمجموعة الضابطة وهي الشعبة (أ) درست باستخدام الطريقة الاعتيادية وكان عدد طلابها (12) طالبا وقد بلغ مجموع عينة البحث (26) طالبا وقد اجري الباحث التكافؤ بين المجموعتين في المتغيرات الاتية درجة مادة الاجتماعيات للطلبة في الصف الأول المتوسط للعام الدراسي (2019-2020) والعمر الزمني للطلبة، محسوبا بالأشهر، والمستوى التعليمي للأباء والمستوى التعليمي للأمهات

ولغرض تحقيق هدف من البحث اعد الباحث اختبار المفاهيم الجغرافية مكونا من (23) فقرة، من نوع اختبار من متعدد، تم التأكد من الصدق الظاهري للاختبار بعرضه على لجنة من المحكمين، وقد بلغ (0,82) وهو ثبات عالٍ

وأظهرت النتائج الى فاعلية استخدام الخرائط الجغرافية في اكتساب المفاهيم الجغرافية لدى طلبة الصف الثاني المتوسط، وقد قدم الباحث جملة من التوصيات والمقترحات منها، التأكيد على استخدام خرائط المفاهيم في تدريس مادة الاجتماعيات في المراحل الدراسية المختلفة كونها حديثة وفعالة، واجراء دراسة مماثلة تطبق على مراحل دراسية أخرى

## **Analysis of the content of vocational education textbooks in the basic education stage in Jordan in the light of life skills**

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### **Abstract**

The study aimed to determine the extent to which vocational education books in the basic education stage in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan take into account life skills.

The study population consisted of vocational education books approved for teaching in Jordan for the basic stage for the academic year 2022/2023, and the study sample consisted of the vocational education book for the fourth grade.

To achieve the objectives of the study, the researcher used the analytical descriptive approach, which is based on the content analysis method, where a content analysis card was designed that includes the main life skills and the sub-life skills emanating from them, and the validity and reliability of the tool has been confirmed.

The researcher used appropriate statistical treatments to achieve the objectives of the study.

The study reached a number of results, including the identification of a list of life skills that must be available in the books of degrading education for the basic stage.

The study recommended the necessity of conducting more studies that analyze the content of vocational education textbooks for other grades and secondary school grades, in order to identify its strengths and weaknesses and work on evaluating, developing and improving it.

**Keywords:** vocational education books, content analysis, life skills

تحليل محتوى كتب التربية المهنية في مرحلة التعليم الاساسي في الأردن في ضوء المهارات  
الحياتية.

بحث مقدم للمشاركة في المؤتمر الدولي العلمي التاسع في العلوم المتعددة

الباحث : د.سالم محمد سالم القرعان

جامعة اليرموك / كلية التربية / قسم المناهج وطرق التدريس

هدفت الدراسة الى تحديد مدى مراعاة كتب التربية المهنية في مرحلة التعليم الأساسي في المملكة  
الأردنية الهاشمية للمهارات الحياتية.

تكون مجتمع الدراسة من كتب التربية المهنية المعتمدة للتدريس في الأردن للمرحلة الاساسية للعام  
الدراسي 2023/2022، وقد تمثلت عينة الدراسة في كتاب التربية المهنية للصف الرابع الاساسي.

لتحقيق أهداف الدراسة استخدم الباحث المنهج الوصفي التحليلي، المعتمد على أسلوب تحليل  
المحتوى حيث تم تصميم بطاقة تحليل للمحتوى تتضمن المهارات الحياتية الرئيسية والمهارات  
الحياتية الفرعية المنبثقة عنها، وقد تم التأكد من صدق الأداة وثباتها.

استخدم الباحث المعالجات الإحصائية المناسبة لتحقيق اهداف الدراسة.

توصلت الدراسة الى عدد من النتائج منها، تحديد قائمة بالمهارات الحياتية اللازم توافرها في كتب  
التربية المهينة للمرحلة الاساسية.

وأوصت الدراسة بضرورة اجراء المزيد من الدراسات التي تقوم بتحليل محتوى كتب التربية  
المهنية للصفوف الأخرى و صفوف المرحلة الثانوية، من أجل الوقوف على جوانب القوة والضعف  
فيها والعمل تقويمها تطويرها وتحسينها.

الكلمات المفتاحية: كتب التربية المهنية ، تحليل المحتوى ،المهارات الحياتي