

GUIDELINES FOR EXTENDED ABSTRACT

Extended abstracts must contain all relevant aspects and information of a regular research in a form that is shorter than the full text. Subtitles of the extended abstract should be composed of abstract and keywords, introduction and objective, method, findings and argument, conclusion and suggestions. It shall be written in English with Times New Roman font, single line spacing and 11 font size and can contain figures, tables, or images. Page margins are 1 inch on all sides, in A4 paper size and should not exceed 2 pages or 2000 words, maximum two Figures/Tables. It should follow the suggested template below.

TEMPLATE

TITLE

(TIMES NEW ROMAN, 14 FONT SIZE, BOLD, ALL CAPS, CENTERED)

Author's Name and Surname1 , Author's Name and Surname2 (10 font size)

1Organization of author1; e-mail1

2Organization of author 2; email2

ABSTRACT (12 Font Size, bold, all caps, centered)- Abstract should be written with in 250 words and with 10 font size, Times New Roman, justified, single line spacing. Objectives, methods and findings **are summarized in this section.**

KEYWORDS: keyword 1; keyword2; keyword3; up to 5 (Said section should contain maximum 5 words that are written with 10 font size and separated with semi-colon)

I. INTRODUCTION (Title Times New Roman, 12 font size, bold). Current literature regarding the work subject should be examined and the differences of the said work from the past, similar works should be presented clearly in the introduction section.

II. METHODOLOGY The methodology must be clearly stated and described in sufficient detail or with sufficient references. The author shall explain the research question, describe the research framework, and the methods applied in detail. It should be furthermore highlighted why the research question is relevant to theory and practice, and why the chosen method(s) are suited for the problem.

III. RESULT Presentation of the result obtained. If possible, use descriptive figures or tables rather than explain in text. Do not discuss or interpret the results at this stage.

IV. DISCUSSION Discuss the results. Put your results in perspective by comparing to other studies or generally accepted knowledge in the field. Criticize your own method and results, for example, with respect to the simplifications made.

V. CONCLUSIONS Conclusions should include (1) the principles and generalizations inferred from the results, (2) any exceptions, problems or limitations of the work, (3) theoretical and/or practical implications of the work, and (5) conclusions drawn and recommendations.

VI. REFERENCES References should be listed in alphabetical order and presented strictly in following reference style:

Reference style

Text: Indicate references by number(s) in square brackets in line with the text. The actual authors can be referred to, but the reference number(s) must always be given.

Example: '..... as demonstrated [3,6]. Barnaby and Jones [8] obtained a different result'

List: Number the references (numbers in square brackets) in the list in the order in which they appear in the text.

Examples:

Reference to a journal publication:

[1] J. van der Geer, J.A.J. Hanraads, R.A. Lupton, The art of writing a scientific article, J. Sci. Commun. 163 (2010) 51–59. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.Sc.2010.00372>.

Reference to a book:

[3] W. Strunk Jr., E.B. White, The Elements of Style, fourth ed., Longman, New York, 2000.

Reference to a chapter in an edited book:

[4] G.R. Mettam, L.B. Adams, How to prepare an electronic version of your article, in: B.S. Jones, R.Z. Smith (Eds.), Introduction to the Electronic Age, E-Publishing Inc., New York, 2009, pp. 281–304.

Reference to a website:

[5] Cancer Research UK, Cancer statistics reports for the UK. <http://www.cancerresearchuk.org/aboutcancer/statistics/cancerstatsreport/>, 2003 (accessed 13 March 2003).