Research Article

INVESTIGATION OF THE PRESERVICE TEACHERS' PERSONALITY TRAITS ACCORDING TO THE ACTIVITY BEHAVIOR PATTERN

Nihat CALISKAN

Prof. Dr., Kirsehir Ahi Evran University, ncaliskan@ahievran.edu.tr ORCID: 0000-0003-2327-2546

Okan KUZU

Assist. Prof. Dr., Kirsehir Ahi Evran University, okan.kuzu@ahievran.edu.tr ORCID: 0000-0003-2466-4701

Received: 13.08.2018 Accepted: 09.12.2018

ABSTRACT

In this study, the personality traits of the preservice teachers studying Mathematics and Science Education and Educational Sciences departments were examined in terms of Activity Behavior Pattern. In this quantitative study, a 5-point likert-type "Activity Behavior Pattern Scale" was developed with the participation of 480 preservice teachers and has .752 reliability. By using this scale consisting of two factors as "Procedural" and "Options" behavior patterns, it was examined by independent sample t-test that the preservice teachers have which type of behaviors according to their departments. According to the results, no significant difference was found between the procedural behavior pattern and the departments; the levels of the preservice teachers in both departments were quite high. Preservice teachers studying in the department of Educational Sciences were found to be more options people than those who were studying in the department of Mathematics and Science Education. Mann Whitney-U test was used to examine whether the behavioral levels of preservice teachers differed according to gender and it was seen that male preservice teachers were more procedural and options people than female preservice teachers. On the other hand, the relationship between procedural and options behavior patterns of preservice teachers was examined by Pearson Correlation test, and a moderate correlation was found in the positive direction.

Keywords: Activity behavior pattern, preservice teachers, procedural, options.

INTRODUCTION

The teachers, who have an important place in the education system, are known as a model that provides discipline, transfers their knowledge to their students and prepares them for their life. Teachers help students in the development of practical skills and social responsibility, such as communication, analytical and intellectual thinking, problem solving. Teachers should have the professional qualities closely related to the society, the cultural characteristics, the general culture, the subject matter knowledge and the professional knowledge in order to make the students socialize and convey the social culture to the students (Erden, 1998).

Besides the professional qualities of the teachers, personality traits are also very important. Teachers who cannot exemplify their students with their behavior and cannot show the desired personality characteristics can cause the existing qualities in the students to disappear (Yazıcı, 2006). A teacher with negative personality traits can cause the student to be completely away from the school and from the school and fail in the academic direction (Erden, 1998). The first research on teaching profession and personality traits was conducted by Ruediger and Strayer (1910) in 1910 and attempted to create a profile. In this study, it has been stated that teachers should pay attention to education and teaching competences, teaching skills, health, personality, relations with students, social activities outside the classroom. Although there are some teacher personality traits that are determined by the educators in common papers, the real problem is that the teachers do not carry these features. For this reason, it can be important whether or not the preservice teachers who choose lecture profession have the desired personality characteristics, and it is thought that preservice teachers having suitable personality trait may have high level of qualifications on teaching, too. On the other hand, because of the diversity of the teaching departments in the education faculties, it is expected that preservice teachers should have some special qualifications for their department as well as for the vocational qualifications. They need to be able to provide an active learning environment, to transfer their knowledge freely, to communicate effectively, to be tolerant, careful, meticulous and devoted to their work, as well as to be relevant, willing, disciplined and creative towards their fields (Altınkaynak & Çakır, 2015; Morgil & Yılmaz, 1999). For this reason, it is thought that the "Behavioral Patterns" which emphasize that modeling approach should be done while choosing a profession. According to Woodsmall and Woodsmall (2003), in the behavioral patterns, common characteristics of the most successful individuals working in a profession are determined, a typology is created and this typology is applied when the selection is made. Behavioral patterns consist of change, primary interest, information, evaluation, decision, motivation, motive, organization, and activity, each of which has its own characteristics (Woodsmall & Woodsmall, 2003).

- Change Pattern: It shows how an individual perceives change in the world and how it will cope with change.
- Primary Interest Pattern: it is about our common, with or without side with people and have a great impact on relations. It points to the area of interest and habitat most interested in.

- Information Pattern: Depending on the format and structure of knowledge synthesis shows how much you need to know for the creation of knowledge.
- Evaluation pattern: Individuals are based on internal or external criteria, depending on the source they are influenced in making their decisions.
- Decision template: The individual is unaware that he goes on his life according to certain criteria and preferences and he makes decisions for hundreds of times each day. In general, 95% of individuals make different decisions even if it is thought that the decisions made are logical.
- Motivation Pattern: Individuals are informed about how they are made to work according to their
 position and it is thought that every competitive organization should focus on the results.
- Motive Pattern: In order to achieve any situation, the impulse is called an internal process that develops spontaneously in the individual, and it is necessary to be needed first to go for a behavior.
- Organization Pattern: It is important that individuals are able to evaluate and manage their time properly, plan and program according to a certain plan.
- Activity Pattern: Individuals are evaluated in two groups as "procedural" and "options" according to the way they conduct their business, and these two groups are interdependent.

In the activity pattern, which is one of the nine behavior patterns, individuals having procedural behavior pattern regard activity and learning, namely everything, as a sequence of sequential actions. It is possible to do a task or job but only to follow certain instructions or even apply them in a specific order. An event can only be done by following rules. There is only one right way to do something for procedural people. In contrast, individuals with an alternative behavioral pattern regard activity and learning, namely everything, as grouping of actions without a particular order. They want to have choices and alternatives in every situation or event. According to them, there can be countless ways to do a task or learn something. Unlike procedural people, they do not like to limit themselves to one right path. While it is seen that information is linearly processed in the procedural human example, it seems that the information for the alternative man is processed at the same moment. If a person loves procedures, he can stay connected to the routine, and if he feels lost when there are no rules, we can say he is a regular person. On the other hand, if they are skilled at creating rules and never complies with them, they are an options people. Procedural people want to see rules, order, order and stability in their lives; options people stand on alternate, divergent and unseen sides. If the given answer to any question to "why" starts with "because" and the reasons are stated, he is defined as options person; if the answer is directed to "how" question, he is regarded as procedural person. On the other hand, procedural ones are not tolerant and this situation disturbs the options people. Procedural people blame options people for disobedience. In addition, the procedural people need options people_to formulate the rules they should follow, and so they are dependent on each other (Woodsmall & Woodsmall, 2003).

Behavioral patterns are very important in the determination of personality traits. It is thought that preservice teachers are thought to be more interested and willing to work as a result of overlapping personality traits with professional characteristics. Caliskan, Kuzu and Kuzu (2017) talked about the importance of researching the

IJOESS

Year: 9, Vol: 9, Issue: 34

DECEMBER 2018

personality traits of the preservice teachers with the behavior patterns and developed a scale in the framework of the organizational behavior pattern for this purpose. In the study, the typological characteristics that should be present in those who have organizational behavior patterns are not in the two groups as planners and free souls as defined by Woodsmall and Woodsmall (2003); it is seen that they are gathered in three groups as planner, regular and solutionist. Thus, it has been determined that scientific and statistical data may differ from the theoretical solution for the organization behavior pattern. In the study conducted by Kuzu, Caliskan and Kuzu (2017), the personality traits of preservice teachers were examined and it was seen that there were significant differences according to some parts. For example, it has been observed that the preservice teachers in the Department of Science Education, which is supposed to have numerical thinking ability, are more solution oriented and rule-based than the preservice teachers in the Department of Counseling and Psychological Counseling. Moreover, in the same study, it was stated that girls were more planned than boys and boys were more solution oriented than girls. Preservice teachers staying in dormitories were found to be more planned than preservice teachers staying in the same house with family or friends (Caliskan vd., 2017; Kuzu vd., 2017). On the other hand, in the study conducted by Sekar and Eyasu (2018), a significant relationship was not found between the planners, solution-oriented and procedural behavior patterns and the psychological foundations of the learners, and the result was that there was no significant effect on student achievement.

Today, the choice of the teaching profession has become an important issue to be emphasized, and the personality traits of preservice teachers have become an important factor in choosing this profession. It has been thought that preservice teachers will contribute to being a successful teacher in the profession of moving according to their personality traits and the determination of the personality traits of preservice teachers has been tried. In this study, in the framework of the "People Pattern" approach, a new scale in the likert format was developed for evaluating preservice teachers within the framework of "Activity Pattern", one of the nine well-known beliefs. With this scale, it was researched what type of behaviors the preservice teachers of the Department of Mathematics and Science Education and the Department of Educational Sciences have, and the answers to the following questions have been searched.

- **1.** Are the "Procedural" and "Options" behaviors of preservice teachers differentiated according to the parts they learn?
- **2.** Are the behavioral levels of the preservice teachers "Procedural" and "Options" different according to their gender?
- **3.** Is there a significant relationship between the preservice teachers' "Procedural" and "Options" behavior levels?

METHOD

The research was quantitative research and descriptive data were used to identify patterns of activity patterns. In order to determine what type of activity pattern behaviors the students of the Department of Mathematics

IJOESS

Year: 9, Vol. 9, Issue: 34

DECEMBER 2018

and Science Education and the Department of Educational Sciences in the Department of Mathematics and Science have, the study of behavioral patterns conducted by Woodsmall and Woodsmall (2003) have taken into account. 5-point likert-type preliminary scale consisting of 18 items in which the original language was Turkish, was prepared by the researchers. The scale was applied to 480 preservice teachers studying in the Department of Mathematics and Science and Education Sciences of a state university in the academic year 2017-2018. While deciding the university included in the study, appropriate sampling method was used and the target sampling method was used in the selection of the relevant sections.

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of the Sample

Department	Female	Male	Total
Mathematics and Science Education	210	58	268
Educational Sciences	180	32	212
Total	390	90	480

Data Analysis

The preliminary scale data for evaluating activity pattern behaviors of preservice teachers were analyzed using the SPSS 23 program. Item-total correlation is used when determining the items. Tavşancıl (2014) suggests that the item total correlations for the items should be .30 and above. The total item correlations of items 5, 7, 12, and 15 were excluded from the scale because they were below .30. In addition, item 8 was also excluded because the Cronbach Alpha reliability coefficient was lowered even though the item total correlation was over .30. The adequacy of the sample size was examined by the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) test and the KMO value was found to be .799.

Table 2. Results of Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) and Bartlett's Test of Sphericity

Kaiser-Meyer Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy		.799
	Approx Chi-Square	1070.546
Barlett's Test of Sphericity	df	66
	ρ	.000

Kaiser (1970) states that the KMO value is between 0 and 1, and the closer the sample is to 1, the more appropriate the factor analysis is. The value is excellent in .90, very good in .80s, mediocre in .70s and .60s, bad in .50s. (Tavşancıl, 2014). Furthermore, in factor analysis, the distribution in the brain should be normal. This was examined by the Bartlett test and the Bartlett test was found to have a significance value of ρ <.01.. According to the results of KMO and Bartlett test, it is understood that explanatory factor analysis can be performed for the validity of the scale.

Factor analysis of the scale was started with 13 items and Varimax vertical axis rotation technique was chosen as vertical axis rotation technique because it is considered to be multi-factorial structure (Kline, 1994; Rennie, 1997; Stapleton, 1997; Stevens, 1996). In studies conducted by Yavuz (2005) and Tümer and Gür (2007), it was emphasized that the difference between the factor load values of the factors of each measure in the measure

should be at least .10 and removed from the scale because the difference between the factor load values of the second item is less than .10. Furthermore, it was emphasized that the factor loadings of the study conducted by Grece et al. (1998) should not be below .30. As a result, the scale was aggregated in two factors and the factor loadings in the first factor ranged between .544 and .707 and the factor loadings in the second factor ranged from .397 to .674 (Table 3). Moreover, the variance rate explained for the total scale was 41.143%. Since it is not possible to reach very high variance rates in social sciences, variance rates ranging from 40% to 60% are considered adequate (Tavṣancıl, 2014).

Table 3. Rotated Component Matrix After Factor Analysis

	Items	Factor	Loads
	itenis		2
3	I take care to comply with existing procedures.	.707	
11	I take care to plan and act according to existing rules.	.673	
1	I take care to comply with the rules in society.	.669	
17	The fact that there are rules to be followed in the community makes me feel safe.	.626	
10	The rules that absolutely must be obeyed bother me.	.625	
18	I believe that the only way to come to the places we want in society is to adopt the rules.	.544	
13	I concentrate on the causes when I want to explain an event.		.674
4	When thinking about a topic, I consider it as detailed and broad as possible.		.671
14	When you ask a question about a topic, I explain it in detail.		.611
6	When I do a job, I think that alternatives should be as much as possible.		.602
16	I take care to tell the things directly and clearly.		.558
9	I want the people around me to treat me more special.		.397

Looking at the 1, 3, 10, 11, 17 and 18 numbered items collected in the first factor, it was seen that these items tested "Procedural" behavior pattern. It was also observed that 4, 6, 9, 13, 14, 16 numbered items tested "Options" behavior pattern. Each item included "never agree", "agree", "undecided", "agree", "completely agree" and was scored from 1 to 5. The lowest score to be taken from the scale is 6, while the highest score is 30 for the "Procedural" behavior pattern factor. The low score corresponds that preservice teachers are less prescriptive, the high score also corresponds that they are more prescriptive. Similarly, the lowest score to be taken from the scale is 6, while the highest score is 30 for the "Options" behavior pattern factor. The low score indicate that the preservice teachers are less options people, while the high score indicate that they are more options people. Next, using LISREL 8.80 (Linear Structural Relations 8.80) package programme, confirmatory factor analysis was conducted to evaluate the validity of the 2-factor scale that was obtained as the results of exploratory factor analysis of the scale. The results of this from confirmatory factor analysis, were presented in Table 4 and Figure 1.

Table 4. The Results of the Confirmatory Factor Analysis

Index	Perfect values	Acceptable values	Findings	Results
χ^2/df	0-3	3-5	3.57	Acceptable
RMSEA	.0005	.0508	.073	Acceptable

 χ^2 value divided by degree of freedom is χ^2/df , and this value has to be less than 2, 3 or 5 (Bollen, 1989). Moreover, if RMSEA (Root Mean Square Error of Approximation) value is less than .05, then there is a perfect data compatibility. If the RMSEA value is between .05 and .08, then there is an acceptable data compatibility (Broene & Cudeck, 1993).

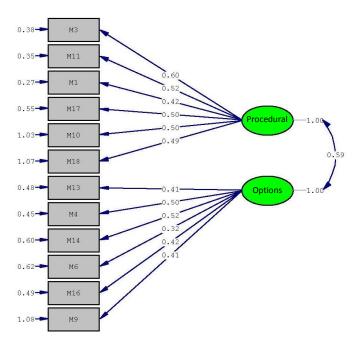


Figure 1. Confirmatory Factor Analysis Path Diagram

As a result of the reliability analysis, the Cronbach Alpha internal consistency coefficient was found to be .752 for the scale. Thus, it has been identified that 5-likert type "Activity Behavior Pattern Scale" composed of 12 items and 2 factors such that "Procedural" and "Options" can be confidently applied (Table 5).

Table 5. Activity Behavior Pattern Scale

B.P.	No	Items
Procedural	1	I take care to comply with the rules in society.
Procedural	2	I take care to comply with existing procedures.
Options	3	When thinking about a topic, I consider it as detailed and broad as possible.
Options	4	When I do a job, I think that alternatives should be as much as possible.
Options	5	I want the people around me to treat me more special.
Procedural	6	The rules that absolutely must be obeyed bother me.
Procedural	7	I take care to plan and act according to existing rules.
Options	8	I concentrate on the causes when I want to explain an event.
Options	9	When you ask a question about a topic, I explain it in detail.
Options	10	I take care to tell the things directly and clearly.
Procedural	11	The fact that there are rules to be followed in the community makes me feel safe.
Procedural	12	I believe that the only way to come to the places we want in society is to adopt the rules.

No: The item numbers of the final scale

B.P.: The behavior patterns of the final scale with 12 items

IJOESS

Year: 9, Vol. 9, Issue: 34

DECEMBER 2018

Using the scale, it was examined that the preservice teachers have which kind of behavior patterns according to their departments and genders. The normal distribution of obtained data and the homogeneity of variances were tested in terms of statistics and it was seen that the distribution of the data was normal and the variances were homogeneous in terms of the departments. In this case, by using the independent sample t-test, it was investigated whether the preservice teachers' "Procedural" and "Options" behavior pattern levels are different according to the departments for the significance level of .05. On the other hand, it was observed that the distribution was not normal and the variances were not homogeneous in terms of gender variation. Then, by Mann Whitney-U test, it was examined whether the preservice teachers' "Procedural" and "Options" behavior pattern levels are different according to the genders for the significance level of .05. In addition, by using the Pearson Correlation test, it was investigated whether there was a relationship between "Procedural" and "Options".

FINDINGS

In this section, according to the "Activity Pattern", it was examined that preservice teachers studying in the department of Mathematics Science Education and Educational Sciences have which type of behavior patterns in terms of the departments and the genders, Furthermore, obtained results were presented in Table 6.

Table 6. t-Test Results According to the Departments for the Procedural Behavior Pattern Levels

	Department	N	$ar{X}$	Sd	t	р
Procedural	Mathematics and Science Education	266	21.98	2.488	016	007
	Educational Sciences	208	21.98	3.164	.016	.987

According to the results in Table 6, p = .987> .05 was found and it was seen that the procedural behavior pattern levels of the preservice teachers were not significantly different according to their departments. The lowest score to be taken from the scale for the procedural behavior pattern was 6, and also the highest score was 30. Therefore, preservice teachers' procedural behavior levels became quite high for the both departments.

Table 7. t-Test Results According to the Departments for the Options Behavior Pattern Levels

	Department	N	\bar{X}	Sd	t	р
Options	Mathematics and Science Education	268	22.93	2.926	-2.76	.006
	Educational Sciences	212	23.74	3.514	-2.70	.006

When the results in Table 7 were examined, since p = .006 < .05, there was a statistically significant difference between the preservice teachers' options behavior levels and the departments. When the average scores of the preservice teachers were examined, it was seen that options behavior levels of the preservice teachers who were studying in the Department of Educational Science were more than the preservice teachers who were studying in the Department of Mathematics and Science Education.

IJOESS

Year: 9, Vol: 9, Issue: 34

DECEMBER 2018

Table 8. Mann Whitney-U Test Results According to the Genders for the Procedural Behavior Pattern levels

	Gender	N	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks	U	Р
Procedural	Female	382	229.27	87583.00	14430.00	.037
	Male	88	262.52	23102.00	14450.00	.037

According to the results in Table 8, since p = .037 < .05, statistically significant differences were found between the preservice teachers' procedural behavior levels and their genders. When the mean rank values was examined, the preservice teachers' procedural behavior levels became quite high for the both departments. However, it was seen that the males' procedural behavior levels were more than females.

Table 9. Mann Whitney-U Test Results According to the Genders for the Options Behavior Pattern levels

	Gender	N	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks	U	Р
Options	Female	388	231.42	89790.00	14324.00	.018
	Male	88	269.73	23736.00	14324.00	.010

When the results in Table 9 were examined, since p = .018 < .05, it was found that the preservice teachers' options behavior levels were statistically different according to their genders. When the rank average values of the preservice teachers were examined, it was seen that options behavior levels of the male preservice teachers are more than the females. On the other hand, the relationship between the procedural and options behavior levels of the preservice teachers was examined, and obtained results were presented in Table 10.

Table 10. The Relationship between the Procedural and Options Behavior Levels of the Preservice Teachers

	Options		
Drocodural	r	р	
Procedural	.41	.00	

According to Table 10, since p = .00 < .05 and .40 < r = .41 < .60, respectively, a moderate correlation was found between procedural and options behavior levels of the preservice teachers in the positive direction.

CONCLUSION, DISCUSSION and SUGGESTIONS

Personality traits of teachers have a very effective place in students' behaviors, attitudes towards teaching and their academic achievement. Although there are some teacher personality traits determined by educators, the main problem is whether teachers and preservice teachers have these traits. For this purpose, in the framework of "Activity Pattern" which is one of the nine behavior patterns, it was examined that the preservice teachers have which type of behaviors according to their departments and genders. A new scale of 5-li likert-type "Activity Behavior Pattern Scale" consisting of 12 items was developed. The scale was composed of two factors, "Procedural" and "Options", and the Cronbach Alpha internal consistency was found to be .752. According to these results, for "Activity Pattern", the difference was not appeared between descriptive and statistical solutions and the theoretical analysis introduced by Woodsmall and Woodsmall (2003).

In this study, it was seen that procedural behavior levels of the preservice teachers studying in the departments of Mathematics and Science Education and Educational Sciences did not differ significantly according to their departments. Procedural behavior levels of the preservice teachers in the both department was quite high. Doing a job for the preservice teachers in the both departments; however it is possible with follow certain instructions and apply them in a specific order. In this case, it seems that preservice teachers in the both departments acted in accordance with the rules in a certain discipline. In the study conducted by Demir (2015), it was emphasized that branch teachers were disciplined individuals and acted in planned work. The fact that preservice teachers in the both departments having a certain branch may cause their procedural behavior levels to be high and thus not to make a significant difference between them. It was seen that the preservice teachers' options behavior levels was significantly different according to the departments. Although fairly high averages are obtained for both departments, it is seen that options behavior levels of the preservice teachers who are studying in the Department of Educational Sciences are more than the preservice teachers who are studying in Mathematics and Science Education. In this case, it can be expressed that the preservice teachers in the Department of Educational Sciences is more successful in establishing and creating rules according to the preservice teachers in the Department of Mathematics and Science Education. Moreover, according to Woodsmall & Woodsmall (2003), it can be said that Educational Sciences preservice teachers will be more successful than Mathematics and Science Education preservice teachers as a manager or in the higher positions. On the other hand, it seems that it is more open-minded and flexible than the procedural people in terms of compliance with rules. Being open-minded and flexible makes it possible to solve various problems arising from the rules (Genç & Kalafat, 2007). Since these reasons, department of Educational Sciences preservice teachers may be more suitable for the managerial role in business and school life. Moreover, Educational Administration and Planning Program which aims to raise the level of education and quality of life of the society and to train the needed experts, administrators, auditors and researchers, is under the Department of Educational Sciences and therefore, may be a sign of this result.

Preservice teachers' procedural behavior levels differed significantly according to gender. Although, for both genders, a fairly high average was obtained, and procedural behavior levels of the male preservice teachers were found to be more than female preservice teachers. For males preservice teachers, it is seen that the rules are indispensable and their lives prefer to live according to routine and procedures. They want to see rules, plan, order and stability in their lives and believe that they have to adopt the rules for coming to the desired spots in society. They like to do what is told to them and follow directions. From this point of view, it seems that the prescriptive person has the legislative thinking feature which is one of the thinking styles. In Çubukçu (2005)'s study of preservice teachers' thinking styles, males were stated to be more legislative than females. On the other hand, in the study on high school students by Dinç and Bal (2008) found a significant result for females, and males were described as conservative people who like to follow an unplanned approach to the problems; however they do not like systems, guidance and almost all the instructions. In addition, in the study done by Kavgaoglu and Altun (2016), it was emphasized that female teachers are more rule-based thought than male teachers. Since Turkey's patriarchal culture, it was expressed that males was rewarded with rule-maker,

independent, innovative style, while females was rewarded with obedience, dependency and traditional style. On the other hand, it was seen that preservice teachers' options behavior levels differed significantly according to gender. Although for both genders, preservice teachers' options behavior levels is quite high, it is seen that males are more options people than females. Accordingly, male candidates see a job as a grouping of actions without a specific order and want to have alternatives. According to them, there can be countless ways to do a task or learn something. Options people stand on differences and unseen sides, thinking that alternatives should be as much as possible. Similarly, in the study of identity statues by Marcia (1993), the concept of exploring of options emerges, and this concept is expressed in the form of questioning possible jobs, beliefs and thoughts for oneself or choosing between options and putting out behaviors towards this choice. Marcia (1993) emphasizes that individuals with successful and suspended identity status are exploring options. It is also stated that suspended identity is a precondition for successful identity, and individuals in suspended identity generally want to change everything, usually government, politics, education. This indicates that people with suspended identity statute have similar characteristics with options people who are evaluating options and are more suited to managerial positions. In this study, although males preservice teachers' options behavior levels were found more than female preservice teachers, when other studies on identity statuses were examined, females have more suspended identity statute than males. Therefore, it was stated that females were more options people (Cramer, 2000; Bergh & Erling, 2005; Uzman, 2002). In another study, females were found to have higher scores on successful identity status than males, and females were more likely to be options people (Morsünbül, 2005). In the study conducted by Oflazoğlu (2000), it was determined that the successful identity status of males was higher than females, and males were more options people than females. The causes of these differences in the field can be determined by interviews with the candidates.

In this study, there was a moderately significant positive correlation between procedural and options behavior levels of preservice teachers (r = .41, p = .00). In addition, both the procedural and options behavior pattern medium scores of the preservice teachers studying in the Department of Educational Sciences has found quite high and it was seen that they have both behavior patterns. In the case where the procedural behavior pattern features are required, any of preservice teachers in the Departments of Mathematics and Science Education or Educational Sciences may choose. In the case where the options behavior pattern features are required, preservice teachers studying in the Department of Educational Science may be more useful to prefer. Similarly, it was observed that the average scores of the procedural behavior pattern and the options behavior pattern were quite high for the male preservice teachers, and it was seen that males have traits of the both behavior patterns. However, it may be more beneficial for male preservice teachers to be preferred in situations where the procedural and options behavior features are required. On the other hand, by using the "Activity Behavior Pattern Scale" obtained in this study, it can be contributed to individuals choosing the appropriate occupation for themselves. In addition, by using the results obtained, candidates who want to choose the teaching profession can be directed about which branch to choose.

IJOESS

Year: 9, Vol: 9, Issue: 34

DECEMBER 2018

ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ KİŞİLİK ÖZELLİKLERİNİN ETKİNLİK DAVRANIŞ KALIBI ÇERÇEVESİNDE İNCELENMESİ

TÜRKÇE GENİŞ ÖZET

GIRIS

Meslek seçimi yapılırken modelleme yaklaşımının yapılması gerektiğini öne süren "Davranış Kalıpları", öğretmenlik mesleğini seçen öğretmen adaylarının istenilen kişilik özelliklerine sahip olup olmadığı konusunda önemli bir yere sahiptir. Woodsmall ve Woodsmall'e (2003) göre davranış kalıplarında, bir meslekte çalışan en başarılı bireylerin ortak özellikleri belirlenir, bir tipoloji oluşturulur ve seçim yapılırken bu tipolojiye başvurulur. Davranış kalıpları; değişiklik, temel ilgi, bilgi, değerlendirme, karar, motivasyon, dürtü, organizasyon ve etkinlik kalıbı olmak üzere dokuz kalıptan oluşmaktadır ve her kalıbın kendine özgü özellikleri vardır (Woodsmall & Woodsmall, 2003).

Dokuz davranış kalıbından biri olan Etkinlik kalıbında, bireyler işlerini yaparken izledikleri yola göre "kuralcı" ve "seçenekçi" olmak üzere iki grupta değerlendirilir. Kuralcı davranış örüntüsüne sahip bireyler, etkinlik ve öğrenmeyi -yani her görevi- sıralı eylemler dizisi olarak görürler. Bir görevi veya işi yapmaları ancak belirli talimatlara uymakla, hatta bunları belirli bir sıraya göre uygulamakla mümkündür. Buna karşılık, seçenekçi davranış örüntüsüne sahip bireyler, etkinlik ve öğrenmeyi-yani her görevi- belirli bir sıra olmaksızın eylemlerin aynı anda gruplanması olarak görürler. Her durum veya etkinlikte seçenek ve alternatiflere sahip olmak isterler. Eğer bir insan prosedürleri seviyorsa, rutine bağlı kalabiliyorsa ve kurallar olmadığı zaman kendini kaybolmuş hissediyorsa, kuralcı bir insan olduğunu söyleyebiliriz. Kurallar yaratmada becerikli olup, bunlara asla uymuyorsa seçenek insanıdır. Kuralcı insanlar, yaşamlarında kural, düzen, sıra ve istikrar görmek isterken; seçenekçi insanlar alternatif, farklılık ve görülmeyen yanlar üzerinde durmaktadırlar. Kural insanları, uyulması gereken kuralların oluşturulması için seçenek insanına ihtiyaç duymakta ve bu nedenle birbirlerine bağımlı yaşamaktadırlar (Woodsmall & Woodsmall, 2003).

Caliskan, Kuzu ve Kuzu (2017), öğretmen adaylarının sahip olduğu kişilik özelliklerini davranış kalıpları ile araştırmanın öneminden bahsetmiş ve bu amaç doğrultusunda organizasyon davranış kalıbı çerçevesinde bir ölçek geliştirmişlerdir. Yapılan çalışmada, organizasyon davranış kalıbına sahip kişilerde olması gereken tipolojik özelliklerin Woodsmall ve Woodsmall (2003) tarafından tanımlandığı gibi planlamacı ve özgür ruhlu olacak şekilde iki grupta değil; planlamacı, kuralcı ve çözümcü olmak üzere üç grupta toplandığı görülmüştür. Böylece, organizasyon davranış kalıbı için teorik çözümlemenin bilimsel ve istatistiksel verilerin farklı olabileceği tespit edilmiştir. Kuzu, Caliskan ve Kuzu (2017) tarafından yapılan çalışmada ise öğretmen adaylarının sahip oldukları kişilik özellikleri incelenmiş ve bazı bölümlere göre anlamlı farklılıkların olduğu görülmüştür. Örneğin, sayısal düşünme yeteneğine sahip olması beklenen Fen Bilgisi Eğitimi bölümündeki öğretmen adaylarının, Rehberlik ve Psikolojik Danışmanlık bölümü öğretmen adaylarına göre daha çözüm odaklı ve kurala bağlı olduğu

görülmüştür. Ayrıca, aynı çalışmada kızların erkeklere oranla daha planlı, erkeklerin ise kızlara oranla daha çözüm odaklı olduğu belirtilmiştir. Yurtlarda kalan öğretmen adaylarının ise ailesiyle ya da arkadaşlarıyla aynı evde kalan öğretmen adaylarına göre daha planlı oldukları görülmüştür (Caliskan vd., 2017; Kuzu vd., 2017). Diğer taraftan, Sekar ve Eyasu (2018) tarafından yapılan çalışmada ise planlamacı, çözüm odaklı ve kuralcı davranış örüntüleri ile öğrenmenin psikolojik temelleri arasında anlamlı bir ilişki bulunamamış ve öğrenci başarısı üzerinde önemli bir etkisinin olmadığı sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Bu çalışmada, öğretmen adaylarının kendi kişilik özelliklerine göre hareket etmesinin mesleğinde başarılı birer öğretmen olmasına katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmüş ve öğretmen adaylarının kişilik özelliklerinin belirlenmesi çalışılmıştır. "Etkinlik Kalıbı" çerçevesinde öğretmen adaylarını değerlendirmeye yönelik likert formatında yeni bir ölçek geliştirilmiş, Matematik ve Fen Bilimleri Eğitimi bölümü ile Eğitim Bilimleri bölümü öğretmen adaylarının hangi tür davranış örüntüsüne sahip oldukları bölüm ve cinsiyet değişkenleri açısından incelenmiştir. Ayrıca, adayların "Kuralcı" ve "Seçenekçi" davranış düzeyleri arasında anlamlı bir ilişkinin olup olmadığı araştırılmıştır.

YÖNTEM

Nicel araştırma niteliğinde olan bu araştırmada, Matematik ve Fen Bilimleri Eğitimi bölümü ile Eğitim Bilimleri bölümü öğretmen adaylarının hangi tür etkinlik kalıbı davranış örüntüsüne sahip olduklarını belirlemek amacıyla bir geliştirilmiştir. Ölçek, 2017-2018 eğitim-öğretim yılında bir devlet üniversitesinin Matematik ve Fen Bilimleri Eğitimi ile Eğitim Bilimleri bölümlerinde öğrenim görmekte olan 480 öğretmen adayına uygulanmıştır. Yapılan analizler sonucunda, KMO değeri .799, toplam ölçek için açıklanan varyans oranı %41.143 olarak bulunmuştur. Ortaya çıkan iki faktörlü yapının geçerliliğini değerlendirmek amacıyla LISREL 8.80 paket programı kullanılarak doğrulayıcı faktör analizi yapılmıştır. χ^2/df ve RMSEA değerleri hesaplanmış ve kabul edilebilir veri uyumunun olduğu ortaya çıkmıştır. Güvenirlik analizi sonucunda ise, Cronbach Alpha iç tutarlık katsayısı ölçeğin geneli için .752 bulunmuştur. Bu analizler sonucunda "Kuralcı" ve "Seçenekçi" şeklinde iki faktörden oluşan 5-li likert tipli 12 maddelik "Etkinlik Davranış Kalıbı Değerlendirme Ölçeği" nin güvenle kullanılabileceği tespit edilmistir (Tablo 11).

Tablo 11. Etkinlik Davranış Kalıbı Değerlendirme Ölçeği

D.Ö.	No	Maddeler
Kuralcı	1	Toplum içerisinde kurallara uymaya özen gösteririm.
Kuralcı	2	Var olan prosedürlere birebir uymaya özen gösteririm.
Seçenekçi	3	Bir konu üzerine düşünürken konuyu olabildiğince detaylı ve geniş bir çerçevede değerlendiririm.
Seçenekçi	4	Bir iş yaparken alternatiflerin olabildiğince fazla olması gerektiğini düşünürüm.
Seçenekçi	5	Çevremin bana daha özel davranmasını isterim.
Kuralcı	6	Kesinlikle uyulması gereken kurallar beni rahatsız eder.
Kuralcı	7	Plan yapmaya ve var olan kurallara göre hareket etmeye özen gösteririm.
Seçenekçi	8	Bir olayı açıklamam istendiğinde sebepler üzerine yoğunlaşırım.
Seçenekçi	9	Bir konu hakkında soru yöneltildiğinde konuyu ayrıntılarıyla anlatırım.
Seçenekçi	10	Anlatmak istediğim şeyleri doğrudan ve net bir şekilde anlatmaya özen gösteririm.
Kuralcı	11	Toplumda uyulacak kuralların mevcut olması bana güvende olduğumu hissettirir.
Kuralcı	12	Her Toplumda istediğimiz yerlere gelebilmenin tek yolunun kuralları benimsemek olduğuna inanırım.

No : 12 maddelik nihai ölçeğin madde numaraları D.Ö. : 12 maddelik nihai ölçeğin davranış örüntüleri

IJOESS

Year: 9, Vol. 9, Issue: 34

DECEMBER 2018

Geliştirilen bu ölçek yardımıyla öğretmen adaylarının "Kuralcı" ve "Seçenekçi" davranış düzeylerinin öğrenim gördükleri bölümlere göre istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı bir farklılaşmanın olup olmadığı .05 anlamlılık düzeyinde bağımsız gruplar için t-testi yardımıyla incelenmiştir. Öğretmen adaylarının "Kuralcı" ve "Seçenekçi" davranış düzeylerinin cinsiyetlerine göre istatistiksel olarak farklılaşıp farklılaşmadığı ise .05 anlamlılık düzeyinde Mann Whitney-U testi ile incelenmiştir. Ayrıca, adayların "Kuralcı" ve "Seçenekçi" davranış düzeyleri arasında bir ilişkinin olup olmadığı ise Pearson Korelasyon testi ile incelenmiştir.

BULGULAR

Bu çalışmada, öğretmen adaylarının kuralcı davranış düzeylerinin öğrenim gördükleri bölümlere göre oldukça yüksek olduğu görülse de, istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı bir farklılaşma bulunmamıştır. Diğer taraftan, adaylarının seçenekçi davranış düzeyleri ile öğrenim gördükleri bölümler arasında istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı bir farklılaşma bulunmuştur. Adayların ortalama puanlarına bakıldığında ise, Eğitim Bilimleri bölümünde öğrenim gören öğretmen adaylarının Matematik ve Fen Bilimleri Eğitimi bölümünde öğrenim gören öğretmen adaylarına göre daha seçenekçi olduğu görülmüştür.

Öğretmen adaylarının kuralcı davranış düzeyleri ile cinsiyetleri arasında da istatistiksel acıdan anlamlı bir farklılaşma bulunmuştur. Sıra ortalaması değerleri incelendiğinde her iki cinsiyet için de öğretmen adaylarının kuralcı olma düzeyleri oldukça yüksek çıksa da, erkek öğretmen adaylarının kadın öğretmen adaylarına göre daha kuralcı olduğu görülmüştür. Ayrıca, adayların seçenekçi davranış düzeylerinin cinsiyetlerine göre istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı olarak farklılaştığı görülmüştür. Adayların sıra ortalaması değerlerine bakıldığında, erkek öğretmen adaylarının kadın öğretmen adaylarına göre daha seçenekçi olduğu görülmüştür.

Diğer taraftan, bu çalışmada öğretmen adaylarının kuralcı davranış düzeyleri ile seçenekçi davranış düzeyleri arasındaki ilişki incelenmiş ve adaylarının kuralcı davranış düzeyleri ile seçenekçi davranış düzeyleri arasında istatistiksel olarak pozitif yönde orta düzeyde anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmuştur.

SONUÇ, TARTIŞMA VE ÖNERİLER

Bu çalışmada, Matematik ve Fen Bilimleri ile Eğitim Bilimleri bölümü öğretmen adaylarının kuralcı olma düzeylerinin öğrenim gördükleri bölümlere göre anlamlı olarak farklılaşmadığı, ancak her iki bölüm öğretmen adayları için kuralcı olma düzeylerinin oldukça yüksek olduğu görülmüştür. Bu durumda, her iki bölüm adaylarının belirli bir disiplin içerisinde kurallara bağlı hareket ettiği ve bir işi yapmaları ancak belirli talimatlara uymakla mümkün olduğu görülmüştür. Demir (2015) tarafından yapılan çalışmada branş öğretmenlerinin disiplinli bireyler olduğu ve yapılan işlerde planlı hareket ettiği vurgulanmıştır. Adayların belirli bir branşa sahip olması, onların kuralcı olma düzeylerinin yüksek olmasına ve bu nedenle aralarında anlamlı bir farkın oluşmamasına neden olabilir. Ayrıca, adayların seçenekçi olma düzeylerinin de bölümlere göre farklılaştığı görülmüştür. Her iki bölüm için oldukça yüksek ortalamalar elde edilse de, Eğitim Bilimleri bölümünde öğrenim gören adayların Matematik ve Fen Bilimleri Eğitimi bölümünde öğrenim gören adaylara göre daha seçenekçi olduğu ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu durumda, Eğitim Bilimleri adaylarının Matematik ve Fen Bilimleri Eğitimi adaylarının

göre kural koyma ve yaratmada daha başarılı olduğu söylenebilir. Ayrıca, Woodsmall ve Woodsmall (2003) tarafından yapılan çalışmaya göre, yönetici konumunda ve daha üst mevkilerde de Matematik ve Fen Bilimleri Eğitimi bölümü öğretmen adaylarına göre daha başarılı olacağı söylenebilir. Diğer taraftan, kurallara uyma konusunda ise kuralcılara göre daha açık fikirli ve esnek olduğu görülür. Açık fikirli ve esnek olması ise kurallardan kaynaklanan çeşitli sorunların çözülmesine imkân tanır (Genç & Kalafat, 2007). Eğitim Bilimleri bölümü öğretmen adaylarının iş ve okul hayatlarında yönetici sıfatına daha uygun olmaları ise bu sebeplerden dolayı olabilir. Ayrıca, amacı, toplumun eğitim düzeyini ve yaşam kalitesini yükseltmek, ihtiyaç duyulan uzman, yönetici, denetici ve araştırmacıları yetiştirmek olan Eğitim Yönetimi anabilim dalında Eğitim Bilimleri bölümü altında bulunması bu durumun bir göstergesi olabilir.

Diğer taraftan, öğretmen adaylarının kuralcı olma düzeylerinin cinsiyetlerine göre anlamlı olarak farklılaştığı görülmüştür. Her iki cinsiyet için oldukça yüksek ortalamalar elde edilse de, erkek adayların kadın adaylara göre daha kuralcı olduğu görülmüştür. Erkek adaylar için kuralların vazgeçilmez olduğu, hayatlarını rutine ve prosedürlere bağlı olarak yaşamayı tercih ettikleri görülmektedir. Kuralcılar, yaşamlarında kural, düzen, sıra ve istikrar görmek isterler ve toplumda istenilen noktalara gelebilmenin kuralları benimsemek olduğuna inanırlar. Kendisine söylenenleri yapmaktan ve yönergeleri izlemekten hoşlanırlar. Bu açıdan bakıldığında, kuralcı insanın düşünme stillerinden biri olan kuralcı düşünme özelliğine sahip olduğu görülmektedir. Çubukçu (2005)'nun öğretmen adaylarının düşünme stilleri üzerine yaptığı çalışmada, erkek adayların kadın adaylara göre daha kuralcı olduğu belirtilmiştir. Diğer taraftan, Dinç ve Bal (2008) tarafından lise öğrencileri üzerine yapılan çalışmada ise kadınlar lehine anlamlı bir sonuç bulunmuş ve erkekler, problemlere karşı plansız bir yaklaşım izlemeyi seven, sistemlerden, rehberlikten ve neredeyse bütün yönergelerden pek hoşlanmayan kuralsız insanlar olarak nitelendirilmiştir. Ayrıca, Kavgaoğlu ve Altun (2016) tarafından yapılan çalışmada da kadın öğretmenlerin erkek öğretmenlere oranla daha kuralcı olduğu vurgulanmıştır. Türkiye'nin ataerkil kültür yapısından dolayı erkeklerin kural koyan, bağımsız, yenilikçi tarzı ile ödüllendirildiği; kadınların da bu kurallara uyan, bağımlı, gelenekçi tarzı ile ödüllendirildiği belirtilmiştir. Diğer taraftan, öğretmen adaylarının seçenekçi olma düzeylerinin cinsiyetlerine göre anlamlı olarak farklılaştığı görülmüştür. Her iki cinsiyet için öğretmen adaylarının seçenekçi olma düzeyleri oldukça yüksek çıksa da; erkek adayların kadın adaylara oranla daha seçenekçi olduğu görülmüştür. Buna göre, erkek adaylar, bir işi belirli bir sıra olmaksızın eylemlerin aynı anda gruplanması olarak görürler ve alternatiflere sahip olmak isterler. Onlara göre bir görevi yapmanın veya bir şey öğrenmenin sayısız yolu olabilir. Seçenekçi insanlar farklılıklar ve görülmeyen yanlar üzerinde durmakta, alternatiflerin olabildiğince fazla olması gerektiğini düşünmektedirler. Marcia (1993) tarafından kimlik statüleri üzerine yapılan çalışmada da benzer şekilde seçeneklerin araştırılması kavramı karşımıza çıkmakta ve bu kavram bireylerin kendisi için olası iş, inanç ve düşünceleri sorgulaması ya da seçenekler arasında seçim yapma ve bu seçim doğrultusunda davranışlar ortaya koyması şeklinde ifade edilmektedir. Marcia (1993) tarafından, başarılı ve askıya alınmış kimlik statüsüne sahip bireylerin seçenekleri araştırdığı vurgulanmıştır. Ayrıca, askıya alınmış kimliğin başarılı kimlik için bir ön koşul olduğu ve askıya alınmış kimlik statüsündeki bireylerin genellikle hükümeti, politikayı, eğitimi kısaca her şeyi değiştirmek istediği belirtilmiştir. Bu durum askıya alınmış kimlik özelliklerine sahip bireylerin, seçenekleri değerlendiren ve yönetici sıfatına daha uygun olan seçenekçi bireyler ile benzer özellikler taşıdığını göstermektedir. Çalışmamızda erkek adayların kadın adaylara göre daha seçenekçi olduğu bulunsa da, kimlik statüleri üzerine yapılan diğer çalışmalar incelendiğinde kadınların erkeklere oranla daha askıya alınmış kimlik statüsüne sahip olduğu bu nedenle seçenekçi olduğu belirtilmiştir (Cramer, 2000; Bergh & Erling, 2005; Uzman, 2002). Başka bir çalışmada ise kadınların başarılı kimlik statüsü puanlarının erkeklerinkinden daha yüksek olduğu görülmüş ve kadınlar daha seçenekçi olarak belirtilmiştir (Morsünbül, 2005). Oflazoğlu (2000) tarafından yapılan çalışmada ise, erkeklerin başarılı kimlik statülerinin kızlara oranla daha yüksek olduğu tespit edilmiş ve erkekler kadınlara oranla daha seçenekçi olarak nitelendirilimşitr. Alanyazında ortaya çıkan bu farkılıkların nedenleri ise adaylarla görüşmeler yapılarak belirlenebilir.

Bu çalışmada, öğretmen adaylarının kuralcı davranış düzeyleri ile seçenekçi davranış düzeyleri arasında pozitif yönde orta düzeyde anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmuştur (r=.41, p=.00). Ayrıca, Eğitim Bilimleri bölümü öğretmen adaylarının hem Kuralcı davranış örüntüsü hem de Seçenekçi davranış örüntüsü ortalama puanlarının oldukça yüksek olduğu görülmüş ve her iki davranış örüntüsünün özelliklerini taşıdığı görülmüştür. Kuralcı davranış örüntüsü özelliklerinin gerektiği bir durumda Matematik ve Fen Bilimleri Eğitim ile Eğitim Bilimleri bölümü öğretmen adaylarından herhangi biri tercih edilebilecekken; seçenekçi davranış örüntüsü özelliklerinin gerektiği bir durumda Eğitim Bilimleri bölümü öğretmen adaylarının tercih edilmesi daha yararlı olabilecektir. Benzer şekilde, erkek öğretmen adaylarının hem Kuralcı davranış örüntüsü hem de Seçenekçi davranış örüntüsü ortalama puanlarının oldukça yüksek olduğu görülmüş ve her iki davranış örüntüsünün özelliklerini taşıdığı görülmüştür. Ancak, Kuralcı ve Seçenekçi davranış örüntüsü özelliklerinin gerektiği bir durumda erkek öğretmen adaylarının tercih edilmesi daha yararlı olabilecektir. Diğer taraftan, bu çalışmada elde edilen "Etkinlik Davranış Kalıbı Değerlendirme Ölçeği" ile bireylerin kendine uygun mesleği seçmesine katkı sağlanabilir. Ayrıca, elde edilen sonuçlardan yararlanılarak, öğretmenlik mesleğini seçmek isteyen adaylar hangi branşı seçeceği konusunda yönlendirilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Etkinlik davranış kalıbı, kuralcı, öğretmen adayları, seçenekçi.

REFERENCES

Altınkaynak, S., & Çakır, S. G. (2015). Rehber öğretmenlerin duygusal zeka düzeylerinin incelenmesi.

Bergh S., & Erling A. Adolescent identity formation: A Swedish study of identity status using the EOM-EIS-II.

Adolescence 2005; 40:377-395.

Browne, M., & Cudeck, R. (1993). Alternative ways of testing structural equation models, *Testing Structural Equation Models, London: Sage*.

Caliskan, N., Kuzu, O., & Kuzu, Y. (2017). The Development of a Behavior Patterns Rating Scale for Preservice Teachers. *Journal of Education and Learning*, 6(1), 130-142.

Cramer P. Development of identity: Gender makes a difference. J Res Pers 2000; 34:42-72.

- Çubukçu, Z. (2005). Öğretmen Adaylarının Düşünme Stillerinin Öğrenme Biçimlerini Tercih Etmelerindeki Etkisi. Çağdaş Eğitim Dergisi, 30(324), 22-32.
- Dinc, A. P. & Bal, A. (2008). Lise Öğrencilerin Geometri Başarısı ve Düşünme Stillerinin Karşılaştırılması. Çukurova Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Dergisi, 17(1), 1-10.
- Demir, E. (2015). Ortaokul ve Liselerde Görev Yapan Branş Öğretmenlerinin Kişilik Özelliklerinin Değerlendirilmesi. *Bartın Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi Dergisi*, 4(1), 137-150.
- Erden, M. (1998). Öğretmenlik Mesleğine Giriş. Alkım Yayınları, İstanbul
- Kavgaoğlu, D., & Altun, S. (2016). Öğretmenlerin düşünme stillerinin branşa ve cinsiyete göre incelenmesi. *Uluslararası Eğitim Bilimleri Dergisi/The Journal Of International Education Science*, 136-149.
- Kuzu, O., Çaliskan, N., & Kuzu, Y. (2017). Evaluation of Teacher Candidates According to the Organization People Pattern. *College Student Journal*, *51*(4), 561-569.
- Marcia J. The relational roots of identity. In Discussions on Ego Identity (Ed J Kroger):34-65. NJ, England, Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 1993.
- Morgil, F. İ., & Yılmaz, A. (1999). Fen öğretmeninin görevleri ve nitelikleri, fen öğretmeni yetiştirilmesine yönelik öneriler. *Hacettepe Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi Dergisi*, *15*(15).
- Morsünbül Ü. Ergenlikte kimlik statülerinin bağlanma stilleri, cinsiyet ve eğitim düzeyi açısından incelenmesi (Yüksek Lisans Tezi). Ankara, Ankara Üniversitesi Eğitim Bilimleri Enstitüsü, 2005.
- Oflazoğlu F. Yetiştirme yurdunda yaşayan ergenlerde kimlik statülerinin incelenmesi (Yüksek Lisans Tezi). İzmir, Ege Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, 2000.
- Ruediger, W. C., & Strayer, G. D. (1910). The qualities of merit in teachers. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1(5), 272-278.
- Sekar, J. M. A., & Eyasu, M. (2018). Identifying the Behavior Patterns that Influence on Students' Achievement in Psychological Foundations of Learning and Development: A Case of Mekelle University, Ethiopia. *i-manager's Journal on Educational Psychology*, 11(3), 12-20.
- Uzman E. Sosyal destek düzeyleri farklı üniversite öğrencilerinin bazı değişkenlere göre kimlik statüleri (Doktora Tezi). Ankara, Hacettepe Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, 2002.
- Türnüklü, E. B., & Yeşildere, S. (2005). Türkiye'den bir profil: 11-13 yaş grubu matematik öğretmen adaylarının eleştirel düşünme eğilim ve becerileri. *Ankara Üniversitesi Eğitim Bilimleri Fakültesi Dergisi*, *38*(2), 167-185.
- Woodsmall, M. & Woodsmall, W. (2003). Davranış Kalıplarının Gücü. Kariyer Yayıncılık, İstanbul.
- Yazıcı, K. (2006). Değerler eğitimine genel bir bakış. Türklük bilimi Araştırmaları, 19, 499-522.