

JOURNAL OF GASTRONOMY, HOSPITALITY AND TRAVEL (JOGHAT)

AUTHOR GUIDELINES

1. Manuscripts to be submitted must be prepared as two separate files.

File 1

- Title
- Author's name and surname
- Institution, faculty, department
- City, Country
- Contact information (e-mail address)
- ORCID number
- Corresponding author

File 2 (MUST STRICTLY NOT CONTAIN ANY AUTHOR INFORMATION).

For articles written in Turkish, both English and Turkish abstracts and titles must be provided. For articles written in English, A TURKISH ABSTRACT AND TITLE ARE NOT REQUIRED.

HEADINGS IN MANUSCRIPTS MUST BE ARRANGED AS FOLLOWS:

Article Title

A title of no more than 16 words must be provided. For articles written in Turkish, an English title must also be provided.

Structured Abstract Section

Authors must structure the abstract section under 4 sub-headings. These sections are:

- Purpose:
- Design/Method/Approach:
- Findings:
- Discussion (What do the findings mean):

The paragraphs that make up the abstract section:

Purpose:.....

Method:.....

Findings:.....

Discussion:..... The headings must be written in bold and followed by a colon, after which a brief explanation must be provided. The abstract section must contain a maximum of 250 words.

Authors must avoid using personal pronouns in the structured abstract section. (For example, "In our research....." is incorrect, whereas "In the research....." is the correct expression.)

For articles submitted in Turkish, an English Abstract section must also be included.

Keywords

Authors must provide appropriate and concise keywords that cover the main topics of the article. The number of keywords must be at least 3 and at most 5.

Introduction

The purpose of the introduction is to establish the framework of the research and thus enable the reader to make the connection between the research and other studies.

In the introduction, the purpose of the research, its theoretical foundations, its place in the literature, its contribution to the field, and its originality must be presented.

The sub-sections that make up the introduction of the article:

Statement of the research problem

Statement of the research purpose

Literature review

Research questions / research hypotheses

In addition to these elements, which are common to qualitative, quantitative, and mixed-methods research, in qualitative research the researcher's role, tendencies, and perspective must also be stated in the introduction.

Conceptual Framework

In the conceptual framework section, each of the scales belonging to the model used in the research is explained in detail from a conceptual perspective.

Theoretical Framework (May vary according to the requirements of the research)

The basic theoretical information related to the research must be included in this section. The theoretical background of the scales used in the research is presented, and the research hypotheses are then formulated.

Related Literature

This section conveys developments in the literature based on fundamental prior studies on the subject. Studies on the topic must be summarized briefly in chronological order. The key point to consider when designing and writing this section is that, at the end of the section, the gap arising from the absence of a study on the topic you have chosen must be emphasized. In other words, what kind of gap did you identify as a result of reviewing the related literature?

Method

The method section must include "Research Model," "Population and Sample," "Data Collection Tools," and "Data Analysis."

Which research model (descriptive, experimental, case study, etc.) has been used in the article must be stated in the method section. Whether the article uses a quantitative, qualitative, or mixed-methods research design must also be stated in this section.

The population and sample used in the article must be explained within the method section.

The data collection tools used in the article, and how the validity and reliability studies of these tools were conducted, must be presented in detail under the method heading. Likewise, how the data were analyzed after collection and the statistical methods used in the analysis must also be included.

The method section is where exactly what was done in the article, how it was done, and which method was used are explained. Its importance is therefore very considerable.

Findings

This is the section in which the questions identified or sought to be answered in the introduction are addressed, in which the data obtained as a result of the study are presented clearly and effectively, and in which favorable or unfavorable data are reported objectively. Only the findings are presented here. No interpretation must be included.

In the findings section, a summary of the results obtained from the research must be accompanied by the detailed presentation of numerical data through tables and figures, and statistical data must be expressed in this section. Tables, figures, and other graphics must be indicated at the appropriate point in the text, at the end of the relevant sentence, so that the reader is directed to the correct graphic, figure, or table at the right moment.

Conclusion and Discussion

The conclusion section is where the types of results reached in the research, based on the findings, are stated. This section must, as far as possible, explain the research problem and the sub-problem statements. After the

concluding sentences, the discussion sentences of the research must be presented. In this section, the extent to which the results of the research show similarity or inconsistency with the results of other studies in the literature must be indicated.

Theoretical Implications

The theoretical implications in articles refer to the potential impact and significance of the research findings on existing theoretical frameworks or models in a particular academic field. Researchers often use or develop theories that will guide their research while conducting it. These theories provide a conceptual framework for understanding the phenomenon being examined. The theoretical implications in articles may cover various aspects: Advancement of Theory: Research findings may contribute to the refinement or development of existing theories. New data and insights may lead to a deeper understanding of concepts and relationships within a theoretical framework. Contradiction or Confirmation: The results of a study may either support or contradict existing theories. Confirming a theory strengthens its validity, while contradicting it may prompt scholars to rethink or modify the theoretical framework. Integration of Theories: Sometimes researchers combine multiple theories in order to provide a more comprehensive understanding of a phenomenon. Theoretical implications may involve demonstrating how different theories can be related to one another in order to offer a more holistic perspective. Generation of New Hypotheses: Discoveries arising from a study may suggest new hypotheses or questions that can be investigated in future research. This contributes to the ongoing evolution of theories within a field. In scholarly articles, the section in which theoretical implications are discussed generally appears toward the end of the article, after the presentation of the results and discussion. It is the place where researchers reflect in depth on the broader significance of their findings, how they contribute to the existing body of knowledge, and their potential impact on the theoretical landscape of their field.

Practical Implications

The practical implications in articles refer to the real-world consequences, applications, or outcomes that can be derived from the findings or information presented in the article. When authors discuss the practical implications of their research or the content of their article, they are in fact exploring how the knowledge can be applied, what effects it may have on various stakeholders, and how it can inform decision-making or practice in a particular field. For example, in a scientific research article, the practical implications may include how newly discovered knowledge can be used to develop new technologies, improve existing processes, or solve practical challenges. In a business article, the practical implications may focus on how the insights provided can be used by managers or administrators to make better strategic decisions. Understanding the practical implications is important for readers who wish to apply the knowledge they gain from the article in their professional or personal contexts. It helps bridge the gap between theoretical knowledge and real-world applications, making the information more relevant and actionable.

Limitations and Suggestions for Future Research

In this section of the research, the limitations and constraints related to the current study must be stated. In addition, information must be provided about future studies that may be conducted on the topic as a result of the present study. This section must not exceed one paragraph.

After the section on limitations and suggestions for future research, the ethics statement, the author contribution statement, and the conflict of interest statement must be presented as shown below.

Ethics Statement: For the survey method used in this study, permission was obtained from the Ethics Committee of University at its meeting dated .././.... and numbered .././., with decision number .. . If a contrary situation is identified, Journal of Gastronomy Hospitality and Travel (JOGHAT) shall bear no responsibility whatsoever, and all responsibility shall rest with the author(s) of the study.

Author Contribution Statement: The contribution rate of the 1st author is ...%, and the contribution rate of the 2nd author is ...%.

Conflict of Interest Statement: There is no conflict of interest among the authors.

References

In the references section, the paragraph spacing must be 6 pt before and 6 pt after, the line spacing must be single, and the special indentation must be set to “hanging” by 1 cm. The references section of manuscripts must be prepared in accordance with the **APA 7** reference formatting rules.

WRITING RULES

Manuscript texts must be written in “MS Word” using Times New Roman font, with no indentation (space) at the beginning of paragraphs. Numbering must not be used in section headings or sub-headings; the first letter of each word must be capitalized, and headings must be 11 pt, bold, and left-aligned. Paragraph spacing must be 6 pt before and after, with single line spacing. All margins must be 2 cm.

The first letters of table, figure, and chart captions must be capitalized; captions must be 10 pt, bold, and left-aligned. Captions must appear above the tables, charts, and figures. Tables, charts, and figures must be left-aligned. If there is a source note, it must appear beneath the table, chart, or figure, and must be 10 pt, bold, and left-aligned. In tables, only horizontal lines must be used. Vertical lines must not be used. The font size must be 10 pt, the paragraph spacing must be 0 pt before and 0 pt after, and the line spacing must be single.

IN-TEXT CITATION

- For in-text citations, the surname(s) of the relevant author(s), the year of publication of the work, and, if necessary, the page number of the citation must be indicated. For example: Cankül (2011)...; (Cankül, 2011: 182)...; (Cankül, 2011: 182-186).
- If the citation is made at the beginning of the sentence rather than at the end, the form “According to Temizkan and Cankül (2015)...” or “by Temizkan and Cankül (2015)...” must be used.
- According to the APA citation system, in studies with 1–3 authors, the surnames of the authors must be listed individually in the first citation, along with the year and, if necessary, the page numbers (Yaylı, Erdoğan, & Akın, 2005). In subsequent citations of the same reference, the surname of the first author followed by “et al.,” the year, and, if necessary, the page number are sufficient; (Yaylı et al., 2005).
- When making in-text citations for works with four or more authors, the surname of the first author followed by “et al.,” the year, and, if necessary, the page number must be written; (Batman et al., 2002: 154-192).

REFERENCE LIST FORMAT

Book

Surname, First letter of first name -Capital letter- (Year of publication). Book Title, Place of publication, Publisher.

Example. Correia, D. (2014). *Business Continuity*, New York, Elsevier.

Book Chapter

Surname, First letter of first name (Year of publication). Chapter Title, Editor’s Surname, First letter of first name, Book Title, Publisher, Place of publication, Page range.

Example. Miller, F.A. (2015). Managing Risks in Business, Jackson, A. (Ed.), *Business Management*, New York, NY, Elsevier, 15-20.

Journals

Surname, First letter of first name (Year of publication). Article title, Name of the Journal, volume (issue), page range.

Example. Yuksel, A.D. and Yazıcı, M. (2015). Price reversals and price continuations following large price movements, *Journal of Business Management*, 30 (2), 15-27.

Proceedings

Surname, First letter of first name (Year of publication). Paper title, Editor’s Surname, First letter of first name (Ed.), Name of the Conference, Place of publication, Publisher, page range.

Example. Jakkilinki, R., Georgievski, M. and Sharda, N. (2007). Connecting destinations with an ontology-based e-tourism planner, in *Information and Communication Technologies in Tourism, in Ljubljana, Slovenia, 2-5 April 2007*, Vienna, Springer-Verlag, 12-32.

Encyclopedia Entry

Name of the Encyclopedia (Year of publication). Entry title, Volume, Issue, Name of the Encyclopedia, Publisher, Place of publication, page range.

Example. *Encyclopaedia Britannica* (1985). Cultural convention, Vol. 1, 13th ed., Encyclopaedia Britannica, London and New York, NY, 255-256.

Electronic Sources

If the source used is an online source, the URL and the date of access must be provided at the end of the reference.

Example. Aktan, C.C. (2018), Who is an entrepreneur?, <http://www.canaktan.org/yonetim/kobi/girisimcilik-teorisi/girisimci-kimdir.htm> (Accessed: 15 November 2018).