

Medunarodna znanstveno-umjetnička konferencija
International Scientific and Artistic Conference

Nova promišljanja o djetinjstvu II *Rethinking Childhood II*

Dijete i prostor
Child and Space



Zadar, Hrvatska, 1. – 3. lipnja 2023.
Zadar, Croatia, June 1–3, 2023.

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KOMPETENCE VZGOJITELJEV PREDŠOLSKE VZGOJE PRI VKLJUČEVANJU OTROK PRISELJENCEV

Uspešno vključevanje otrok priseljencev na vseh ravneh izobraževanja, zlasti na predšolski ravni, je iziv v številnih državah EU. V predavanju bo pojasnjeno, kateri so najpogostejši izzivi pri vključevanju otrok priseljencev, katere splošno sprejete inkluzivne smernice so lahko koristne za vzgojitelje in druge strokovne delavce, pomen in praktične posledice medkulturne vzgoje ter kako premagati ovire pri sodelovanju s starši priseljenci. Kompetence vzgojiteljev pri vključevanju otrok priseljencev in kompetence vzgojiteljev za sodelovanje s starši priseljenci, bodo v ospredju dveh predstavljenih raziskav, objavljenih v revijah European Early Childhood Education Research Journal, 2021, in Cogent Education, 2022. Namen prve raziskave je bil analizirati specifične napovednike kompetenc vzgojiteljev pri delu z otroki priseljenci. Natančneje, kako različni pogoji (demografske spremenljivke in podpora iz okolja) ter medosebne veščine (pozitivne vrednote učiteljev, čustvene kompetence, pozitiven odnos vzgojiteljev do poučevanja otrok priseljencev) napovedujejo kompetence vzgojiteljev predšolske vzgoje pri delu z otroki priseljenci. Rezultati hierarhične regresijske analize v prvi raziskavi so pokazali, da so medosebne veščine močnejši napovedovalci kompetenc vzgojiteljev kot drugi (npr. demografski) pogoji. Rezultati mrežne analize kažejo na posebne poglobljene povezave med kompetencami vzgojiteljev in analiziranimi spremenljivkami. Raziskava je pomembna, saj združuje ekološke pogoje kot kontekstualne dejavnike in medosebne veščine, z namenom boljšega razumevanja, kako podpirati vzgojitelje v večkulturnem okolju. Namen druge predstavljene raziskave je raziskati sodelovanje s starši priseljenci in ugotoviti vpliv več spremenljivk, ki bi lahko prispevale k boljšemu razumevanju kompetenc vzgojiteljev pri sodelovanju s starši priseljenci ter k temu, kako vzgojitelje bolje podpreti v teh prizadovanjih. Rezultati so pokazali, da so okoljski pogoji (npr. spol, stopnja izobrazbe, delovno mesto, podpora izobraževalnega okolja) pomembni napovedniki sodelovanja s starši priseljenci. Vzgojitelji moškega spola, vzgojitelji, katerih delovno mesto je vzgojitelj predšolskih otrok in ne pomočnik vzgojitelja, ter vzgojitelji z višjo stopnjo izobrazbe so poročali o bistveno boljšem sodelovanju s starši priseljenci kot vzgojiteljice in vzgojitelji z nižjo stopnjo izobrazbe. Glede kompetenc vzgojiteljev, so rezultati pokazali, da so medosebne in strokovne veščine (npr. pozitivne vrednote, pozitiven odnos do poučevanja otrok priseljencev in zaznano neprimerno vedenje otrok priseljencev) pomembni napovedniki poročanega sodelovanja s starši priseljenci. Rezultati obeh raziskav so praktičnega pomena za vzgojitelje, starše priseljencev in vodstveno osebje.

PRESCHOOL TEACHER COMPETENCIES IN THE INCLUSION OF IMMIGRANT CHILDREN

Successful inclusion of immigrant children on all levels of education, especially in early years of education, is a challenge in many EU countries. The lecture will address the following topics: (1) what are the most common challenges for inclusion of immigrant children, (2) which generally accepted inclusive guidelines can be useful for teachers and professionals, (3) the meaning and practical implications of intercultural education and (4) how to overcome obstacles in collaborating with immigrant parents. Both teacher competencies in the inclusion of immigrant children and their competencies in terms of collaboration with immigrant parents will be the focus of the presented studies, two of which were published in European Early Childhood Education Research Journal, 2021 and Cogent Education, 2022. The purpose of the first research study is to analyse the specific predictors of ECE teacher competencies in working with immigrant children. More specifically, the question is how well do various ecological conditions (demographic variables and support from environment) and interpersonal skills (teachers' positive values, emotional competencies, teachers' positive attitudes toward teaching immigrant children) predict the competencies of ECE teachers in working with immigrant children. The results of the hierarchical regression analysis in the first study revealed interpersonal skills as stronger predictors of teacher competencies than ecological conditions. The results of network analysis suggest specific in-depth relations among teacher competencies and the analysed variables. The study is important because it combines ecological conditions as contextual factors and interpersonal skills to better understand the ways for supporting teachers in a multicultural environment. The purpose of the second presented research study is to research the collaboration with immigrant parents from a more complex perspective and determine the influence of several variables that might contribute to a better understanding of teacher competencies in collaboration with immigrant parents, as well as ways to better support them. The results found that environmental conditions (e.g. gender, level of education, job position, educational environment support) are important predictors of collaboration with immigrant parents. Male teachers, teachers whose job position is ECE teacher rather than assistant teacher, and teachers who have higher levels of education reported a significantly better collaboration with immigrant parents than female teachers and teachers with lower educational levels. When it comes to teacher skills, the results have suggested that interpersonal and professional skills (e.g. positive values, positive attitudes towards teaching immigrant children and perceived immigrant child misbehaviour) are important predictors of reported collaboration with immigrant parents. The results of both studies are of practical significance for teachers, immigrant parents and management staff.

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DIJETE I PROSTOR U DISKURSU PEDAGOGIJE

Pojam prostora sadrži brojna značenja, bilo da se radi o ukupnosti odnosa u svim dimenzijama i pravcima, dijelu površine, trodimenzionalnom realnom prostoru s euklidskom geometrijom ili o kategoriji postojanja materijalnoga svijeta. Pedagoški promatrano, prostor zauzima važno mjesto u djetetovu životu. Ne čudi stoga što se prostor smatra trećim odgojiteljem, ne samo u okviru Reggio pedagogije, odakle izvorno potječe, nego i znatno šire. U kontekstu vrtića i škole, prostor se odnosi na arhitekturu vanjskoga i unutarnjega okruženja, ali i na ljudski kontekst. Taj prostor predstavlja, za svaku ustanovu, specifičan mikrosvemir – prostor ispunjen posebnostima svih dionika odgojno-obrazovnoga procesa. U njemu se ostvaruju mnogobrojni utjecaji, uspostavljaju međuovisnosti djece/učenika, odgojitelja/učitelja, roditelja i drugih odraslih važnih za rast i razvoj djece. Danas djeca odrastaju u različitim prostorima, što zahtijeva individualiziran pristup svakome od njih. Kvaliteta prostora značajno se mijenja, i to silnom brzinom: privatni prostor postaje javan, a realan virtualan. U suvremenim pedagoškim istraživanjima sve se više razmatra i kritički propituje žrtvovanje prostora: otvorene prostore za igru djece zamjenjuju zatvorenim prostorima, roditeljima konstantno nedostaje prostora za istinsko bavljenje djeecom, vršnjačka druženja sele se u *cyber* prostore. Kako bi se u što većoj mjeri pojačali pozitivni, a smanjili potencijalni negativni utjecaji na dječu, prostor mora biti pedagoški dizajniran. Takav bi prostor trebao biti siguran, inkluzivan, poticajan, usmjeren pozitivnim vrijednostima. Nadalje, takav prostor mora omogućavati dječju aktivnost, istraživanje i kreativnost. Ovo izlaganje bit će usmjereno na pedagoško poimanje multidimenzionalnosti prostora, s posebnim naglaskom na izazove s kojima se suočavaju odgojitelji, učitelji i roditelji u kvalitetnom korištenju prostora u svrhu holističkoga razvoja djece.

CHILD AND SPACE IN THE PEDAGOGICAL DISCOURSE

The notion of space has multiple meanings, either referring to the totality of dimensional relationships and directions, a part of an area, three-dimensional real space with Euclidean geometry or the category of material world. From the pedagogical perspective, space has an important role in a child's life. Therefore, it is not surprising that space is considered as the third educator, not only in the framework of the Reggio pedagogy, where it originated, but also in a broader sense. In the kindergarten and school context, space includes the interior and exterior architecture and human factor as well. In any institution, space is a specific microuniverse – space made up of all peculiarities pertaining to the stakeholders in the

educational process. Here, various influences are at work, and various types of interdependences establish themselves between children/pupils, kindergarten teachers/teachers, parents and other adults, all of which are important for children's growth and development. Nowadays, children are brought up in different types of spaces, thus requiring an individual approach to each child. The quality of space has been changing significantly at a rather fast pace: private space is becoming public, and the real space is being replaced by virtual space. In the contemporary pedagogical research, the sacrificing of space is becoming a frequently analysed and critically examined topic: children are replacing the outdoor play space with indoor space, parents lack space for quality time with their children, and peer play is being replaced by cyberspace. In order to increase the positive and reduce the negative influence on children, space must be designed in line with pedagogical guidelines. Such space should be safe, inclusive, encouraging, and directed towards positive values. Furthermore, it should encourage children's activity, exploration and creativity. This presentation will be based on the pedagogical understanding of multidimensional space, with special emphasis placed on the challenges that kindergarten teachers, teachers and parents encounter in relation to the quality use of space in the context of ensuring a holistic development of children.

Irena Klasnić izvanredna je profesorica na Učiteljskome fakultetu Sveučilišta u Zagrebu. Izvodi nastavu iz kolegija Teorije nastave i obrazovanja, Nastavni kurikulum, Ocjenjivanje u primarnom obrazovanju, Školski propisi i dokumentacija te Škola i obitelj na Odsjeku za učiteljske studije. Autorica je i koautorica pedesetak znanstvenih i stručnih radova. Koautorica je sveučilišnoga udžbenika Dijete, odgoj i obitelj. Aktivno sudjeluje na brojnim znanstvenim i znanstveno-stručnim skupovima u zemlji i inozemstvu te je recenzirala preko trideset radova. Članica je znanstvenih i programskih odbora međunarodnih i domaćih konferencija. Njezin znanstveni interes usmjeren je na područje didaktike, školske i obiteljske pedagogije te pedagogije slobodnoga vremena.

Irena Klasnić is an Associate Professor at the Faculty of Teacher Education, University of Zagreb. She teaches the following courses: *Theory of Teaching and Education*, *Curriculum, Assessment in Primary Education*, *School Regulations and Documentation*, and *School and Family* at the Department of Teacher Education Studies. She is the author and co-author of about fifty scientific and professional papers. She is also the co-author a university textbook *Child, upbringing and family*. She has actively participated in numerous scientific and professional conferences in Croatia and abroad, and has reviewed more than thirty papers. She is a member of scientific and program committees of national and international conferences. Her research interests include didactics, school and family pedagogy and free time pedagogy.



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THE ROLE OF ENVIRONMENT AND SPACE IN THE REGGIO EMILIA APPROACH

The theme of educational spaces stirs up a fundamental question: does environment constitute only one part of the educational process or is it like a neural network going through the whole body of education? In 1916, Dewey had laid the groundwork for one of the pillars of the Reggio Emilia Approach (REA): individuals seldom exist in isolation; instead, they usually interact with the objects and entities around them. The environment is made of the specific continuity of the surroundings with one's own active tendencies. [...] In brief, the environment consists of those conditions that promote or hinder, stimulate or inhibit, the characteristic activities of a living being. Thus, the environment may be regarded as a space or a field where the networks of relationships, interconnections, and interactions between entities occur. "Reggio Emilia is an inspirational early years' approach that is not an educational model in the formal sense, with defined methods, teacher certification standards, and accreditation processes," but rather one that "embraces a progressive vision of education in seeking new kinds of schools for young children" (Aden and Theodotou 2019). In the Reggio Emilia Approach, attention to furnishings, shapes, colors, architecture, materials and to the relatedness of spaces and environments implicitly defines the roles of the pre-schools and their activities. The REA environment is a multi-dimensional place, a hybrid space that is shaped by the relationship created within it. It acts a multi-sensory place not so much in the sense of being simply rich in stimuli but having different sensory values, so that everyone can tune in according to their own individual reception characteristics. In other words, standard univocal space solutions cannot be conceived for everyone. The REA school is a collective environment, based on participation and community management, on collegiality and conviviality, on shared values and objectives. Creative spaces such as the atelier and focus on the ecology of the environment are paramount to understand the success of the REA educational approach.

Roberta Mineo is a tenured academic, Senior Research Fellow at the University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, serving as Chair of the Erasmus Committee and other mobility programs, with more than thirty different international partners worldwide. She teaches *Psychodynamics of Family Relations*, *Clinical Psychology* and *Group Processes*, and acts as the Program Chair of the first Industrial PhD in Reggio Childhood Studies, where she has lead all introductory seminars for the first-year doctoral candidates since its opening. Apart from that, she has been a visiting Professor at NYU Law School upon invitation by professor Jerome Bruner. She is also the Chair of the Governance and Bylaws Committee of the International Association for Group Psychotherapy and Group Processes (IAGP), initiator of the FOYT program for young professionals, designer of international conferences like Ryla (Rotary Youth Leadership Award) and FLAM (Femininity, Leadership, Authority, Masculinity), NGOs' advisor (like CISS Morocco), and a researcher at educational institutions (such as Rakhawy Research Center in Cairo).



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UČENJE OD DJECE – PROSTORI FILOZOFIJE

Jedna od najpoznatijih karakterizacija filozofije jest da ona počinje divljenjem (*thaumazein*), kako je Platon ustvrdio u dijalogu Teetet (155e). S obzirom na ovu definiciju, onda je prirodno, ili čak samorazumljivo, da filozofija treba započeti u djetinjstvu. Za razliku od odraslih, djeca su sposobna diviti se i čuditi u svakodnevnome životu. Sposobnost divljenja osnovno je određenje ljudskih bića i našeg oblika života. Pronalazimo ga i kod filozofa koji su u prvi plan razmišljanja stavljali racionalnost, razumnost i argumentaciju, kao što je to bio slučaj kod Platona, Pascala ili Kanta. Čuvena Kantova rečenica, koja stoji kao epitaf na njegovu nadgrobnom spomeniku, nadjublje fascinira ljudsku psihu: „Dvije stvari me ispunjavaju sve većim strahopostovanjem i udjelivanjem što ih više promišljam – zvjezdano nebo nado mnom i moralni zakon u meni.“ (I. Kant, Akademjsko izdanje, Kritika praktičnog uma V, 161). Zvjezdanomu nebu nedvojbeno se djeca više dive od odraslih, kojima je promatranje neba opterećeno vlastitim znanjem i obrazovanjem, odnosno njihovomu "drugom prirodom". Radije gledaju nebo kroz teleskop nego svojim očima. Analogno bi se moglo reći i za moral. Odrasli i obrazovani ljudi intenzivno raspravljaju o moralu, istražuju mogućnosti moralnoga rasudivanja, analiziraju argumente moralnoga realizma i relativizma, dok djeca imaju iskonski osjećaj za moral i vrlo su osjetljiva na nepravdu i zlo. To posebno vidimo na primjeru proslave dječijih rođendana, kada se rođendanska torta mora rezati na jednakе dijelove da se ni jedno dijete ne bi osjetilo povrijedjenim zbog povrede ravnopravnosti. Također djeca ponekad imaju originalniji smisao za lijepo od odraslih i njihov izgled ne trpi ružnoću. Estetski predikati poput "lijepo" i "ružno" sadrže i moralnu konotaciju u životima djece. Osjećaj za ljepotu kod djece, kao i kod Grka u klasičnoj antici, uvijek je bio povezan s dobrotom, koja je izasla na vidjelo u Platonovom pojmu "kalokagathia" (lijepo i dobro). Djeca imaju više osjećaja tolerancije i prepoznavanja drugih u svojoj različitosti, za razliku od odraslih osoba. Protivnici su rasizma zbog svojih unutarnjih osjećaja, primaju djeцу u svoje društvo ne pitajući za vjeru, ne gledajući boju kože i slično. Od tolerancije koja vlada u dječjem krugu puno bi mogli naučiti i odrasli. Po mom mišljenju, filozofirati s djecom znači dalje razvijati dobro koje je već tu kao sjeme i pupoljak u njihovim mislima. Platon je u VII Knjizi o Republici uvjerljivo pokazao da odgoj djece treba teći kao u igri (paizontas παιδεύτας R 537a), bez prisile i pritiska. Djeca trebaju uživati i odrastati u znanju kao zabavi i radosti. Isto bi se trebalo dogoditi svakome tko se zanima za filozofiju.

LEARNING FROM CHILDREN – SPACES OF PHILOSOPHY

One of the most well-known characterizations of philosophy is that it begins with admiration (*thaumazein*), as Plato asserted in the dialogue *Theaetetus* (155e). Considering this definition, it is then natural, or even self-evident, that philosophy should begin in childhood. Children, unlike adults, are capable of admiration and wonder when it comes to everyday life events. The ability of admiration is a basic determination of human being, of our form of life. It is also present in philosophers who put rationality, reasonableness and argumentation in the foreground of their thinking, as was the case with Plato, Pascal or Kant. Kant's famous sentence, which stands as epitaph on his tombstone, fascinates the human psyche to the deepest: „Two things fill the mind with ever new and increasing admiration and reverence, the more frequently and persistently one's meditation deals with them: *the starry sky above me and the moral law within me*“ (I. Kant, Academy Edition, *Critique of Practical Reason* V, 161). Children undoubtedly admire the starry sky more than adults, for whom the observation of the sky is burdened by their own knowledge and education, i.e., by their "second nature". They prefer to look at the sky through a telescope rather than with their own eyes. Analogous could be said for the morals. The adult and educated people intensively discuss morality, explore the possibilities of moral reasoning, analyze arguments concerning moral realism and relativism, whereas children have a primal sense of morality – they are very sensitive to injustice and evil. We can see this especially on the example of children's birthdays, when the birthday cake must be cut in equal parts, so that no child feels hurt because of the violation of equality. Children also sometimes have a more original sense of beauty than adults, their look does not suffer from ugliness. Aesthetic predicates "beautiful" and "ugly" also have a moral connotation in the lives of children. The sense of beauty in children, as with Greeks in classical antiquity, was always associated with goodness, which came to light in Plato's notion of "*kalokagathia*" (beautiful and good). Children have a greater sense of tolerance and better recognize others in their otherness than the adult persons. They are against racism because of their inner feelings, they accept children in their company without asking about their religion, without looking at their skin color. Adults could certainly learn a lot from the tolerance that reigns in the kingdom of children. In my opinion, philosophizing with children means to further develop the good that is already there as a seed and a bud in their minds. Plato has convincingly demonstrated in the VII Book of the Republic that the education of children should proceed as in play (*paizontas παιζόντας* R 537a), without coercion and pressure. The growing up process in children should be filled with fun and joy. The same should happen to anyone who is interested in philosophy.

Jure Zovko redoviti je profesor u trajnome zvanju na Odjelu za filozofiju Sveučilišta u Zadru te znanstveni savjetnik u trajnome zvanju na Institutu za filozofiju (Zagreb do 2021). Od 2008. godine redoviti član i predsjednik filozofske akademije *Institut international de philosophie* (Paris), a od 2010. redoviti član i predsjednik *Académie Internationale de Philosophie des Sciences* (Bruxelles); dopredsjednik Međunarodnog Hegelova društva (*Internationale Hegel-Gesellschaft*); suizdavač časopisa *Hegel-Jahrbuch* (Duncker und Humblot Berlin) te niza *Hegel-Forschungen* (Duncker und Humblot Berlin). Urednik niza *Philosophy in International Context* (Lit Verlag Berlin). Član Glavnog odbora Saveza međunarodnih udružuga filozofije, *Steering Committee of FISP-a* (*Fédération internationale des sociétés de philosophie*). Gostujući profesor na sveučilištima u Beču, Mainzu, Tübingenu, Münsteru, Xi'anu. Odlikovan Redom Danice hrvatske s likom Ruđera Boškovića (1998.).

Jure Zovko is a Full Professor of Ontology at the Department of Philosophy at the University of Zadar and a senior associate with the same position at the Institute for Philosophy (University of Zagreb, until 2021). Since 2008, he has been a permanent member of Institut international de philosophie (Paris), and since 2010, he is also full member and a president of L' Académie

Internationale de Philosophie des Sciences (Bruxelles), a vice-president of the Internationale Hegel-Gesellschaft, a co-publisher of the journal *Hegel-Jahrbuch* (Duncker and Humblot Berlin) and publication series *Hegel-Forschungen* (Duncker and Humblot Berlin). He is the editor of the publication series *Philosophy in International Context* (Lit Verlag Berlin), as well as a member of the Steering Committee of FISP (Fédération Internationale des Sociétés de Philosophie). He has been a guest professor in Vienna, Mainz, Tübingen, Münster, and Xi'an. Finally, he has been awarded the medal – *Order of Danica Hrvatska* – for his scientific contributions.



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EARLY CHILDHOOD NEUROPEDAGOGY: AN OPENING WINDOW TO THE WORLD

“Brains are built not born” (Dr. Jack Shonkoff, Harvard University)

An Early Childhood Neuropedagoggy International Research Group and Lab (NeuPedLab[©]) was established by Laszlo Varga at the Benedek Elek Faculty of Pedagogy in Sopron, Hungary (Varga and Szécsi, 2018). The latest research emphasizes childhood as a key factor. In recent years, research on young children's early brain and emotional development has underscored its importance for later development. However, integrating this 'Brain-Based, Heart-Felt' research into classroom practice will require meaningful dialogue between educators and neuro scientists to inform both research and ECE institutions. Linking brain and EQ research to ECE is extremely valuable to our understanding of children's development and learning. This presentation will provide educational sciences with new information and data, while also modifying and complementing the content of the nursery school teacher and early childhood educator trainings, as well as the innovation of early childhood educational and research facilities (Szécsi, Varga and Mák, 2018). The human brain is a mysterious organ that presents serious learning challenges to scientists and educators who work with children. Understanding how neuroscience can inform education strategies, and finding out what teachers need to know about how children learn are two key drivers behind the neuro-education initiative. At birth, the brain is remarkably unfinished. The period up to eight years is considered the peak time for brain development. From birth to about the age of eight, the brain behaves like a super-sponge, actively learning from its environment. “Windows of opportunity” designate sensitive periods in children's lives when specific types of learning take place. Information flows easily into the brain through “windows” that are open for only a short period of time. Then the “windows” close, and much of the fundamental architecture of the brain is completed, with little chance of further significant change. It is a central question what to expose children to, and what to avoid, in their first years. Children who have little opportunity to explore and experiment with their environment may fail to fully develop the neural connections and pathways that facilitate later learning. Furthermore, exposure to trauma or chronic stress can make children more prone to emotional disturbances and less able to learn. Scientists are continually learning more about how young children's brains develop. At the same time, teachers are looking for effective strategies to help children use their brains to their fullest capacity (Mák, Szécsi and Varga, 2018). This presentation contributes to this dialogue by summarizing what we already know about the learning process in the brain and suggests how this information might inform the teaching and learning process in the classroom. Intelligent investment is fundamental to establishing a happy life,

meaning that there is an unlimited chance and extreme responsibility on our shoulders, since early years last forever.

László Varga is an Associate Professor and a Dean of Benedek Elek Faculty of Pedagogy at the University of Sopron, Hungary. He is the founder and leader of a unique early childhood neuropedagogical research group and laboratory in Hungary. Together with prominent professionals, he has established an international research and counselling network. He is a member of international advisory groups of both American and European educational scientific journals. In the context of research and teaching scholarships, he has represented Hungarian higher education and educational science all over the world. His main research fields include childhood's effect on individual life paths, children's worldview and children's culture, childhood progress and development, constructivist pedagogy, early childhood neuropedagogy and competence-based education. He was awarded with Apáczai Csere János Prize for his outstanding academic performance in promoting educational practice.



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PROSTOR – TEMELJ INTEGRACIJE I CJELOVITOGA MOTORIČKOG RAZVOJA DJETETA TIJEKOM ODGOJNO-OBRAZOVNOGA PROCESA?

Rano i predškolsko razdoblje najosjetljivija je senzibilna faza u djetetovu životu (Jensen, 2005). U toj se dobi u djetetovu organizmu dogadaju fiziološki procesi ključni za razvoj njegovih potencijala, a od odgajatelja se očekuje da bude stručnjak koji zna primjereno integrirati znanstvena postignuća u praksi te omogućiti svakom djetetu optimalan razvoj tih procesa (Petrić, 2019). Dijete svoje potencijale u pravilu razvija pokretom koji predstavlja njihovu biotičku potrebu, a upravo poticajno prostorno okruženje može značajno potaknuti dijete na pokret i osigurati cjelovit motorički razvoj (Petrić, Kostadin and Peić, 2018). Institucijski odgoj i obrazovanje, unatoč suvremenim paradigmama, još uvijek ovise o strukturi koja često zanemaruje važnost dječeg pokreta (Petrić, 2021). Postavljanje pokreta kao temelja integriranoga učenja u ustanove ranoga odgoja predstavlja jedan od najvećih suvremenih izazova znanstvenika i potrebu želi li se očuvati i unaprijediti zdravlje djece (Petrić, 2022). Iznimno je važno shvatiti kako motorička znanja djece ne bi trebala biti sama sebi cilj već sastavni dio integriranog kurikuluma vrtića. Djeci nije prirodno promatrati svijet i usvajati znanja iz različitih područja zasebno, već ih integrirano primjenjivati kao jedinstvenu cjelinu u svakodnevnim životnim izazovima. Jasno je kako odgajatelj stalno pred izazovom u kojem treba organizirati, pripremiti i oblikovati okruženje koje traži pokret kao biotičku potrebu djeteta za postizanje njegova cjelovita razvoja. Odgajatelji imaju obvezu djetetovo okruženje pretvarati u laboratorije u kojima će ono istraživati i stjecati neprocjenjiva iskustva (Petrović-Sočo, 2007). Okruženje koje je pedagoški pripremljeno da zadovoljava djetetove postojeće potrebe za pokretom treba svakodnevno živjeti te odgojno-obrazovni proces postavljati u funkciju integriranoga učenja (Vujičić i Petrić, 2021). Dijete prostor i događanja u njemu povezuje s osobnim iskustvima u onoj mjeri koliko mu je u tom okruženju bilo ugodno i poticajno za njegove interese i potrebe (Jilk, 2005). Poticajno okruženje i pozitivna iskustva djeteta u njemu dovode do ispunjenja njegovih maksimalnih bioloških potencijala te utječu na izražavanje njegova gena pri rastu i razvoju, a nepoticajno okruženje sve navedeno sprječava (Vujičić i Petrić, 2021; Vujičić, Petrić i Petrić, 2019). Kretanje djece, njihova neovisnost i interakcija, jedni su od temeljnih karakteristika koje prostor treba zadovoljiti (Malaguzzi, 1998; prema Petrović-Sočo, 2007). Ustanove ranoga odgoja imaju značajnu mogućnost upliva u cjelovit motorički razvoj djece te time i njihovu kvalitetu života (Vujičić, Petrić i Pejić Papak, 2018). Postavlja se pitanje je li moguće suvremenu paradigmu shvaćanja djeteta temeljiti na pokretu kao prirodnom načinu integriranoga učenja, odnosno mogu li se prostori u ustanovi ranoga odgoja postaviti tako da potiču cjelovit motorički razvoj kod djece. Kako bi navedeno bilo moguće, odgajatelji prije svega trebaju vjerovati u dobrobit pokreta te i sami biti tjelesno

aktivni, tek tada mogu biti istinski promotori pokreta i njegove vrijednosti kvalitetnije prenosi na djecu. Zabrinjava podatak da je u Republici Hrvatskoj gotovo 80 % odgajatelja tjelesno neaktivno što svakako dovodi u pitanje njihovu spremnost i razinu intrinzične motivacije za integraciju pokreta u svakodnevni odgojno-obrazovni rad (Petrić, Francetić i Vujičić, 2022). Odgajatelji s više godina radnoga staža u pravilu izražavaju veću potrebu za usavršavanjem i osnaživanjem kinezioloških kompetencija te više vjeruju u dobrobiti pokreta za djecu pri odgojno-obrazovnom procesu (Blanuša Trošelj, Žigulić i Petrić, 2022). Očekuje se kako će u budućnosti sve više odgajatelja završavati diplomski studij i imati potrebu za cjeloživotnim profesionalnim usavršavanjem. Učiteljski fakulteti trebaju biti spremni na suvremene izazove u ranoj i predškolskom odgoju i obrazovanju. Potrebno je konstantno razvijati i usavršavati različite načine pružanja podrške odgajateljima za stjecanje kinezioloških (motoričkih) kompetencija kako bi u svakom trenutku znali potencijale prostornog okruženja iskoristiti za interes djece te kod njih poticati integrirano učenje i optimalni cjeloviti motorički razvoj.

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT – THE BASIS OF INTEGRATION AND COMPLETE MOTOR DEVELOPMENT OF A CHILD DURING THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS?

The early and preschool period is the most sensitive stage in a child's life (Jensen, 2005). At this age, the physiological processes that occur in the child's organism are crucial for the development of their potential, and the educator is expected to be an expert who knows how to properly integrate scientific achievements into practice and enable each child to develop them optimally (Petrić, 2019). As a rule, a child develops its potential through movement, which represents their biotic need, and it is precisely the stimulating physical environment that can significantly encourage the child to move and ensure complete motor development (Petrić, Kostadin and Peić, 2018). Institutional upbringing and education, despite modern paradigms, still depends on a structure that often ignores the importance of children's movement (Petrić, 2021). Establishing the movement as the basis of integrated learning in early childhood education institutions represents one of the greatest contemporary challenges for scientists and a necessity for the preservation and improvement of children's health (Petrić, 2022). It is extremely important to understand that children's motor skills should be a part of the integrated kindergarten curriculum. It is not natural for children to observe the world and acquire knowledge from different fields separately; instead, they ought to apply them in an integrated manner as a single unit in everyday life challenges. It is clear that preschool teachers are presented with constant challenges in relation to organization, preparation and change of the environment that requires movement which is necessary for children to achieve their complete development. Preschool teachers have an obligation to turn the children's environment into laboratories where they would explore and gain invaluable experiences (Petrović-Sočo, 2007). An environment that is pedagogically prepared to meet the child's existing needs for movement should be lived on a daily basis, and the educational process should be placed in the function of integrated learning (Vujičić and Petrić, 2021). Children link their environment with personal experiences to the degree of comfortability and the level of stimulation in relation to their interests and needs (Jilk, 2005). A stimulating environment, and the positive experiences of a child in it, lead to the fulfillment of its maximum biological potential and influence the expression of its genes during growth and development, while a non-stimulating environment prevents the same (Vujičić and Petrić, 2021; Vujičić, Petrić and Petrić, 2019). Children's movement, their independence and interaction are one of the basic characteristics that the space should satisfy (Malaguzzi, 1998; as cited in Petrović-Sočo, 2007). Early childhood education institutions have a significant possibility of influencing complete motor development of children and consequently their quality of life (Vujičić, Petrić and Pejić Papak, 2018). The question is whether it is possible to base the modern paradigm of understanding the child on movement as a natural way of integrated learning, and whether the spaces in the early childhood education institution can

be set up in such a way as to encourage complete motor development in children. In order for the above to be possible, preschool teachers should first of all believe in the benefits of movement and be physically active themselves. Only then can they be true promoters of movement and transmit their values to children in a better manner. The fact that almost 80% of preschool teachers in the Republic of Croatia are physically inactive is worrying, which certainly calls into question their readiness and level of intrinsic motivation to integrate movement into everyday educational work (Petrić, Francetić and Vujičić, 2022). As a rule, preschool teachers with more years of experience express a greater need for improvement and strengthening of kinesiology competencies and believe more in the benefits of movement for children in the educational process (Blanuša Trošelj, Žigulić and Petrić, 2022). It is expected that in the future, more and more educators will complete graduate studies and will have a need for lifelong professional training. Teacher faculties should be ready for contemporary challenges in early and preschool education. It is necessary to constantly develop and improve different ways of providing support to preschool teachers for the acquisition of kinesiology (motor) competencies so that they know how to use the potential of the physical environment in children's best interest at all times, and to encourage integrated learning and optimal comprehensive motor development.

Vilko Petrić izvanredni je profesor na Učiteljskome fakultetu Sveučilišta u Rijeci. Diplomirao je 2006. godine na Kineziološkome fakultetu Sveučilišta u Zagrebu. Do danas je objavio pet autorskih knjiga, devet poglavlja u međunarodnim knjigama i više od 100 znanstvenih i stručnih rada te prezentirao svoj rad na više od 50 međunarodnih znanstveno-stručnih konferencija. Voditelj je istraživačkog projekta „Uspostavljanje sustava za praćenje tjelesne aktivnosti suvremenom tehnologijom u ustanovama ranog i predškolskog odgoja i obrazovanja“ i suradnik na nekoliko međunarodnih projekata vezanih uz odgoj i obrazovanje. Sudjeluje u radu Stručnih skupina za izradu Nacionalnoga kurikuluma i kurikuluma predmeta Tjelesna i zdravstvena kultura. Kvalitetu njegova rada potvrđuju mnoge prestižne nagrade u RH i svijetu od kojih se posebno ističe nagrada za najboljega mladog znanstvenika u Europi FIEP Europe Thulin Award 2015. te nagradu Zaklade Sveučilišta u Rijeci za najboljega znanstvenika u području društvenih znanosti Sveučilišta u Rijeci. Godine 2022. nagraden je nagradom Hrvatskoga kineziološkog saveza *Priznanje za uspješan rad*.

Vilko Petrić is an Associate Professor at the Faculty of Teacher Education, University of Rijeka. In 2006, he graduated from the Faculty of Kinesiology at the University of Zagreb. To date, he has published five author's books, nine chapters in international books and more than 100 scientific and professional papers, as well as presented his work at more than 50 international scientific and professional conferences. He is the leader of the research project "Establishment of a System for Monitoring Physical Activity Using Modern Technology in Early and Preschool Education Institutions" and a collaborator on several international projects related to education. He participates in the work of expert groups for the creation of the National Curriculum and the Curriculum of Physical and Health Culture subjects. The quality of his work is confirmed by many prestigious awards in the Republic of Croatia and around the world, of which the following stand out: the award for the best young scientist in Europe "FIEP Europe Thulin Award" in 2015, and the award of the Foundation of the University of Rijeka for the best scientist in the field of social sciences in 2019. In 2022, he was awarded the Croatian Kinesiology Association Recognition for successful work.

SAŽETCI IZLAGANJA

JEZIČNI SUSTAVI DJETINJSTVA

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Jezična sposobnost ostvaruje se ne samo kao obilježje pojedinaca nego i kao obilježje manjih i većih društvenih zajednica. Poseban govor svake osobe dio je posebnoga jezičnog sustava svake uže društvene zajednice, koji je također dio posebnoga jezičnog sustava svake šire društvene zajednice. Moguće je utvrditi i posebnost više širih društvenih zajednica, kakve su narodi, posebnost skupine naroda čiji jezici pripadaju istim jezičnim porodicama (skupinama) ili potporodicama (podskupinama), kao i posebnost jezičnih obilježja još šire društvene zajednice koju čini čovječanstvo, a čiji su različiti jezični sustavi ipak povezani. Dakle, upravo je jezik ono ljudsko obilježje koje omogućuje maksimalnu individualnost, posebnost, ali i maksimalnu kolektivnost, općenitost. Pripadnost istoj užoj ili široj društvenoj zajednici mora se očitovati i u mogućnosti međusobnog sporazumijevanja. Osim služenja istim jezičnim sustavom, uz individualne jezične razlike, jezična povezanost podrazumijeva i društvenu povezanost, tj. drijeljenje istog konteksta i istih vrijednosti. Šira društvena zajednica u znatno većoj mjeri podrazumijeva pristajanje njezinih pripadnika na kompromise, dogovore, uskladljivanja, između ostalog i na oblikovanje i upotrebu standardnoga jezika. Neprihvatanje standardnoga jezika i/ili njegovo nepridržavanje pokazuje i neprihvatanje i/ili nerazumijevanje koncepta šire društvene zajednice i onemogućuje punu integraciju u širu društvenu zajednicu. Tvrđnja da svatko standardnim jezikom može govoriti i pisati kako želi, također predstavlja i neprihvatanje i/ili nerazumijevanje concepcije obrazovanja, tj. prijenosa znanja, učenja i poučavanja. Naište, proces ovladavanja nekim sadržajem i djelatnostima mora, kako bi imao smisla, podrazumijevati veći broj netočnih pokušaja i njihova ispravljanja. Ne postoji područja u kojima su ispravljanja poželjna i područja u kojima bi ispravljanja bila nepoželjna. Usvajanje i učenje jezika pod utjecajem su okoline u kojoj dijete odrasta. Poticajna okolina pomaže djjetetu u boljem ovladavanju jezičnim sustavom i njegovoj primjeni u jezičnim djelatnostima. U radu će biti proučeno kako učenici reagiraju na susrete sa standardnim jezikom, kako njime ovladavaju u početnom razdoblju, kako reagiraju na ispravljanja govorenog i pisanih teksta i kako se hrvatskim standardnim jezikom služe u govorenjo i pisanoj praksi.

Ključne riječi: jezični sustav, jezična povezanost, društvena zajednica, ovladavanje jezikom, učenici

THE LANGUAGE SYSTEMS OF CHILDHOOD

Language ability is not only an individual's characteristic, but it is also a feature of smaller or larger communities. An individual's speech is part of the particular language system of a narrow social community, which, in turn, makes up the language system of a wider social community. Distinctive features can be established for several wider social communities, such as nations or groups of nations whose languages belong to the same language families or sub-families. There are also distinctive language features of an even broader social community comprising mankind, whose diverse language systems are interconnected. Thus, language enables both maximal individuality and particularity, as well as maximal collectiveness and universality. Belonging to the same narrow or wide social community should be reflected in

the ability to communicate with each other. This communication requires the use of the same language system, along with individual language differences, and implies social connectedness, i.e., sharing the same context and values. The wider social community implies, to a much greater extent, agreement of its members to reach compromise, agreement, adjustment, and among other, formation and use of the standard language. Refusal of the standard language and/or nonconformity to the standard suggests refusal and/or lack of understanding of the concept of wider social community and prevents the full integration into the wider social community. The claim that the standard language can be spoken and written as desired also denotes non-acceptance and/or lack of understanding of the concept of education, i.e. transfer of knowledge, learning, and teaching. To develop particular content or skills meaningfully, it is necessary to have a greater number of incorrect attempts and their corrections. There are no areas in which correction is desired, on those where it is not. Language acquisition and learning are influenced by the environment in which a child grows up. A supportive environment helps a child acquire the language system and apply it to language skills. The paper analyzes how students react to encounters with the standard language, how they learn during the initial period, how they respond to correction of oral and written text, and how they use the standard language in spoken and written communication.

Keywords: language system, language connection, social community, language acquisition, students

PRISTUPI I DIMENZIJE ODRŽIVOSTI VRTIĆA – VALIDACIJA SKALA I PROCJENE ODGAJATELJA O PRAKSI ODRŽIVOG RAZVOJA U VRTIĆIMA

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Sustavan proces odgoja i obrazovanja za održivi razvoj počinje u vrtićima odnosno ustanovama ranoga i predškolskog odgoja i obrazovanja. Postojeće prakse i pedagoški pristupi u odgoju i obrazovanju za održivi razvoj nerijetko variraju, kao i različiti aspekti rada odgajatelja. U ovom istraživanju fokus je na procjenama praksi u razvoju domena održivosti u radu vrtića te na ispitivanju stavova odgajatelja o prevladavajućim pristupima u praksi. U istraživanju je sudjelovalo 81 odgajatelj iz triju županija Republike Hrvatske. Za potrebe istraživanja konstruirane su tri skale kojima se ispitivalo prakse rada odgajatelja u pojedinim dimenzijama održivosti: društvenoj, ekonomskoj i ekološkoj dimenziji održivosti. Također su dodatno ispitane učestalosti provođenja pojedine dimenzije održivosti i pristupa u praksi rada vrtića u području odgoja i obrazovanja za održivi razvoj. Zadaci istraživanja su uključivali: validaciju skala, odnosno ispitivanje njihovih mjernih karakteristika, stavove o procjeni pedagoških pristupa u praksama odgoja i obrazovanja za održivi razvoj, procjene o provođenju različitih praksi dimenzija održivosti u vrtićima te povezanost između dimenzija održivosti. Rezultati istraživanja ukazali su na adekvatnost mjernih pokazatelja svih triju konstruiranih skala. Utvrđeno je da odgajatelji najčešće provode projektni pristup u praksi odgoja i obrazovanja za održivi razvoj. Također je utvrđeno da postoji statistički značajna povezanost svih dimenzija održivosti koja je sukladna integriranim pristupima u radu vrtića. Sveukupni rezultati istraživanja upućuju na daljnja promišljanja o mjerjenjima dimenzija održivosti kao pokazateljima razine implementacijskih procesa odgoja i obrazovanja za održivi razvoj u predškolskim ustanovama, ali i značajnim indikatorima aspekata dimenzija rada vrtića kojima je potrebno daljnje unaprjeđivanje.

Ključne riječi: društvena, ekomska i ekološka dimenzija održivosti, integrirani, projektni i problematsko-istraživački pristup, odgajatelji, odgoj i obrazovanje za održivi razvoj.

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APPROACHES AND DIMENSIONS OF SUSTAINABILITY IN KINDERGARTENS – VALIDATION OF SCALES AND ASSESSMENT OF EDUCATORS ON PRACTICES OF EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN KINDERGARTENS.

The process of education for sustainable development is systematically initiated in kindergartens and other early education institutions. However, the approaches and practices employed in this field can vary. The present study aims to assess practices related to sustainability domains in preschools and to examine the attitudes of kindergarten teachers towards prevailing approaches in practice. The study included 81 kindergarten teachers from three districts in Croatia. Three scales were developed to assess the teachers' working practices in the social, economic, and environmental dimensions of sustainability. The research focused on the frequency of implementation of specific sustainability dimensions and approaches in kindergarten work practices. The study involved validating the scales and evaluating the pedagogical approaches used in education for sustainable development, as well

as assessing the implementation of different practices of sustainability dimensions in kindergartens. Correlation calculations were also performed. The research results showed that all three constructed scales had appropriate measurement indicators. The findings revealed that kindergarten teachers often employ a project-based approach in education for sustainable development. Moreover, there was a statistically significant relationship between all sustainability dimensions, which supports integrated approaches in the work of kindergartens. Overall, the results of the study highlight the need for further reflection on the measurement of sustainability dimensions as indicators of the level of implementation of upbringing and education for sustainable development in preschool institutions. They also point to significant areas of kindergarten work that require further improvement.

Keywords: social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainability, integrated, project and problem-oriented approach, kindergarten teachers, education for sustainable development

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PRIRODA KAO PROSTOR UČENJA U MALIM CRIKVENIM I ŠKOLSKIM NOVINAMA 1931.-1939.

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Posebno poglavlje gradičanskohrvatske dječje književnosti su *Male Crikvene i Školske Novine* koje su se pojavile 1931. s mjestom izdavanja Pajngrtom. U prvom godištu novine donose brojne priloge vjerskoga i poučnoga karaktera, te poeziju. Bile su namijenjene djeci u školama u Gradišću (Burgenlandu) gdje su se školovala djeca hrvatske manjine u Austriji. U prвome broju ističe se da je „Vlasnik, izdavatelj i nakladnik: Hrvatsko Kulturno Društvo u Gradišću (Martin Mersich ml., farmik u Pajngertu). Odgovorni urednik: Karl Stekly, Wien, XV., Kriemhild platz 3. – Tiskara Hans Helbling, Karl Stekly, Wien, XV., Kriemhildplatz 3.“ (1931: 8) U radu se analiziraju književni prilozi, osobito poezija u kojoj se motivima prirode stvara specifičan prostor za učenje školskoj djeci u Gradišću. Brojne su pjesme u kojima su zastupljena godišnja doba, mijene u prirodi, tematizira animalistika i sve ono što ulazi u okvir djetinjstva i vezuje se uz prirodu. Slavko Marhold, Ivan Blažević i Dometar Lempert svojim su prilozima najviše pridonijeli stvaranju ovoga iznimnog pjesničkog prostora, stoga će se upravo njihovi tekstovi analizirati u ovome radu.

Ključne riječi: gradičanskohrvatska dječja književnost, *Male Crkvene i Školske Novine*, književni prilozi, priroda.

NATURE AS A LEARNING SETTING IN THE PERIODICAL MALI CRIKVENE I ŠKOLSKE NOVINE 1931-1939.

The periodical *Male Crikvene and Školske Novine* (eng. Little Church and School Newspapers) – the publishing of which started in 1931 in Baumgarten – constitute a special chapter of the Croatian children's literature in Burgenland. In their first year, newspapers predominantly dealt with texts of religious character, but also with texts of educational substance and poetry. The papers were intended for the school children attending schools in the Burgenland area, where children of the Croatian minority in Austria were mostly educated. The first issue states the Croatian Cultural Society in Burgenland (Martin Mersich Jr., parish priest in Baumgarten) as the owner and publisher of the periodical, with the Editor-in-chief being "Karl Stekly, Wien, XV., Kriemhild platz 3. – Printing house Hans Helbling, Karl Stekly, Wien, XV., Kriemhildplatz 3." (1931: no. 1, p. 8.). The paper analyses the periodical's literary texts – especially poetry, in which motifs of nature produce a specific learning space for the school children in Burgenland. There seem to be numerous poems that deal with the seasons, the changes in nature, the theme of animal studies, and basically everything that enters the framework of childhood and its relationship with nature. The analysis focuses on the work of Slavko Marhold, Ivan Blažević and Dometar Lempert, whose texts were instrumental to the creation of this exceptional poetic space.

Keywords: Burgenland-Croatian children's literature, *Male Crkvene i Školske Novine*, literary texts, nature

REGGIO KONCEPCIJA KAO INSPIRACIJA U OBLIKOVANJU PROSTORNO-MATERIJALNOGA OKRUŽENJA

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Dječji vrtić Potočnica 1 nalazi se u prizemlju stambene zgrade. Sastoji se od dvaju pred soblja i dviju soba, odijeljenih pregradnim zidovima i vratima. Prostor je zahtijevao promjenu i prenamjenu. Imajući na umu cilj: poticaj prostor koji omogućuje maksimalnu slobodu djetetu da samostalno kreira vlastiti proces učenja, inspiraciju smo pronašle u Reggio pedagogiji. Elemente prostora počinjemo shvaćati kao metabolizam, odnosno, skup kemijskih procesa koji se odvijaju u živome organizmu. Kao takav postaje fleksibilan, adaptira se potrebama djece te ih stavlja u prvi plan. Tlocrt je nepromjenjiv, fiksni, ali prestaje stvarati frustraciju i postaje izazov kojem se prilagođavamo. Kombiniramo ono što je potrebno s onim što je moguće, izvedivo i primjenjivo. Postavljamo smjernice koje nas vode kroz proces oblikovanja prostora: interaktivnost, izazovnost, fleksibilnost, metakogniciju, personaliziranost, samostalnost, projektno učenje. Pomičemo vrata, spajamo sobe, a centre formiramo na način da osiguravaju interakciju i komunikaciju manjih grupa. Zidove, namještaj, pod (fiksne elemente) činimo interaktivima, popunjavamo ih različitim igrama, plakatima, fotografijama djece, dječjim radovima i izjavama. Prozori služe za istraživanje svjetla i sjene, apsorpcije zračenja i frakcije zraka, istraživanju utjecaja na rast biljaka, prenošenju poruka roditeljima, ali i široj lokalnoj zajednici. Vidljivom, izloženom dokumentacijom potičemo djecu na konstantno propitivanje te sagledavanje vlastita procesa učenja. Rušimo barijere fiksnih centara stvarajući hibride (centre u centrima) i time potičemo fluidnost. Prostor koji služi kao knjižnica, kuhinja i centar za gradnju na podu ima zaljepljene putokaze za poligon, služi kao kino dvorana ili likovni centar, a u popodnevnim satima kao mjesto za odmor i opuštanje. 'Bučni' centri postaju 'tihi', da bi se ponovno konvertirali u 'bučne', ovisno o potrebama. Materijali su jasni, sortirani, vidljivi i lako dostupni. Omogućuju samostalnost djece, koja potiče samoinicijativu, a samoinicijativa izražavanje vlastitim jezikom – individualiziranost. Djeca samostalno istražuju i pronalaze rješenja, odgajateljice prate, nadopunjaju i dokumentiraju proces. Čovjek svakodnevno djeluje unutar prostora, koegzistira s njim i stvara neraskidivu vezu. Prostor u kojem provodimo vrijeme, u kojem živimo, postaje dio nas i utječe na način na koji mislimo, djelujemo i osjećamo. Odgajateljice oblikuju prostor koji djeca svjesno ili nesvesno prihvataju, a njegova se kvaliteta prilikom korištenja ogleda u intuitivnosti. U ovom radu prikazat ćemo način na koji prostor i njihov korisnik (u ovom slučaju djeca) stvaraju jedinstvenu vezu, u kojoj se međusobno isprepliću i nadograđuju te djeluju jedno na drugo. Prostor s kojim suživimo postaje dio korisnika, a korisnik svojim identitetom i autentičnošću utječe na daljnje promjene u prostoru.

Ključne riječi: prostor kao treći odgajatelj, oblikovanje, interaktivnost, fleksibilnost, koegzistiranje.

REGGIO CONCEPT AS INSPIRATION IN THE DESIGN OF SPATIAL - MATERIAL ENVIRONMENT

Kindergarten Potočnica 1 is located on the ground floor of a residential building. It has two entrance halls and two rooms, separated by partition walls and doors. The space required

change and repurposing. Keeping in mind the goal, a stimulating space that allows maximum freedom for the child to independently create its own learning process, we found inspiration in Reggio pedagogy. We began to understand the elements of space as metabolism, as a set of chemical processes that take place in a living organism. From that point of view the space became flexible, adapts to the needs of children and puts them first. Although the layout is determinated, fixed, that isn't a frustration for us, it becomes a challenge to which we adapt. Now we combine what is necessary with what is possible, manageable and applicable. We set guidelines that guide us through the space design process: interactivity, challenge, flexibility, metacognition, personalization, independence, project learning. By getting rid of the doors we connect rooms and form centers in a way that enables children to interact and communicate in smaller groups. We make the walls, furniture, floor (fixed elements) interactive, fill them with different games, posters, photos of children, children's works and statements. Windows are used for researching light and shadow, radiation absorption and air fraction, researching the impact on plant growth, communicating messages to parents, but also to the local community. With visible, exposed documentation, we encourage children to constantly question and value their own learning process. We break down the borders of fixed centers by creating hybrids (centers within centers), trying to encourage flow of activity and creativity. On the floor in the library, kitchen and construction center there are directions for the training ground, but those spaces can also become cinema hall or art center, and rest and relaxation zone in the afternoon. 'Noisy' centers can become 'quiet' and again easily converted back into 'noisy' ones, if it is required by children's needs. The materials are clear, sorted, visible and easily accessible. It enables children's independence, encourages self-initiative which inspires expression in their own different languages. Children research and find solutions independently while educators monitor, supplement and document the process. Every day, man acts within the space, coexists with it and creates an unbreakable bond. The space, in which we spend time, in which we live, becomes a part of us and affects the way we think, act and feel. Educators intervene in the space and organize it while children, consciously or unconsciously, accept that. But the real quality of intervention and organization is reflected in the intuitiveness when they use it. In this paper, we will show how the space and people inside it (in this case, children) create a unique connection, in which they intertwine and build on each other and how they affect each other. The space we live in becomes part of the user, and the user influences further changes in the space with his identity and authenticity.

Keywords: space as a third educator, design, interactivity, flexibility, coexistence

VAŽNOST STVARALAČKIH I ODGOJNO-OBRZOVNIH POTENCIJALA ŽIVOTNIH PROSTORA U NASTANKU VRTIĆKE „PRIČAONICE“

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Fizički prostor dječjega vrtića jedan je od temeljnih sastavnica predškolskoga odgojno-obrazovnog procesa. Bogato opremljen, raznolik, promišljen i kvalitetno ureden te arhitektonski uskladen prostor kao takav pogoduje cijelovitom razvoju djeteta. Kvalitet prostora uvelike ovisi o odgojitelju koji je za njega zadužen. Odgojiteljeve vrijednosti, kultura same institucije imaju veći utjecaj na kvalitetu prostora nego postojeća zakonska rješenja. Vanjski prostor vrtića sadrži vlastite odgojno-obrazovne potencijale koji doprinose holističkom razvoju djece. Polazimo li od činjenice da se osjetljivost djece za održivi razvoj javlja u poticajnom vrtičkom okruženju onda je „Pričaonica“, kao odbačena polica iz jedne trgovine, postala mjesto susreta, mjesto lijepih događanja, jedan dobar primjer kojim želimo pokazati djeци kako upotrebljavajući stvari više puta smanjujemo otpad otvarajući put prema održivome razvoju.

Odbačena polica postala je „Pričaonica“ kroz koju suradujemo s članovima obitelji, upoznajemo instrumente i glazbenike, pisce i njihova djela, knjižničare, odgojiteljice iz drugih odgojnih skupina i iz drugih ustanova kao i ljudi različitih zanimanja. Gosti su nam i bivši polaznici vrtića kojima je takav kontakt uz aktivnu ulogu u svojoj „bivšoj“ zajednici“ ujedno i emocionalna veza s djelatnicima vrtića i prostorom. Potiče se otvorenost za sve članove zajednice u kojoj se svi angažiramo kao domaćini u svom prostoru, ali i gosti na svim tim događanjima. Učimo ugostiti, pozdraviti se, uvažavati drugoga, čuvati vrijedne instrumente, komunicirati. Slušanje priča samo je jedan segment, uz to su priprema i čišćenje „Pričaonice“ kao rutina, uzbudjenje i čuđenje "tko će doći", pripremanje darova za goste, ali i obraćanje gostima. S tim da to nije igra uloga, djeca su u svom prostoru ona koja preuzimaju aktivnosti i uvježbavaju komunikacijske vještine. Samim svojim postojanjem u našem dvorištu svjedoči o prenamjeni nečega odbačenog u nešto novo čime je svakodnevna aktivnost "išetala" iz unutrašnjeg prostora u vanjski što je uvijek korisno, a posebno se pokazalo u vrijeme pandemije. Naime, brojni gosti nakratko su mogli biti dio vrtičkoga življjenja i ući u naš svijet donoseći svoj dan plesa, dan violine – sudjelovala profesorica violine, dan darivanja knjiga – spisateljica se javila djeci mobitelom, dan planinara, eko dani – sudjelovala predstavnica Čistoće itd. Naime, djeca predlažu koga pozvati pa su i članovi njihovih obitelji uvijek dobrodošli.

Cilj nam je da to malo statično mjesto i dalje obogaćuje vrtičku svakodnevnicu, da povezuje djecu, roditelje, odgojitelje, prostor i širu zajednicu. Djeca preuziraju uloge koje nisu gluma nego stvaran život, ona ugošćuju, pitaju, objašnjavaju, pripremaju. Istovremeno boraveći u svom dvorištu "ulaze" u svjetove priča i živote gostiju čime osnažuju prirodne potencijale i razumijevanje svijeta oko sebe. Kad nema gostovanja, „Pričaonica“ poprima druge uloge, postaje kućica, ambulanta, dućan, banka itd. Metalna je pa su priče s magnetima omiljena aktivnost.

Naša „Pričaonica“ obogatila je ne samo naše vrtičko dvorište, nego je donijela brojne dobrobiti kao što su: čitanje, obogaćivanje rječnika, jačanje socijalnih vještina, poticanje stvaralaštva, emocija, jačanje samopouzdanja, poticanje rješavanja problema, poboljšanje raspoloženja, razvijanje maštice.

Ključne riječi: prostor, dijete, odgojitelj, Pričaonica, dobrobiti.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE CREATIVE AND EDUCATIONAL POTENTIAL OF LIVING SPACES IN THE CREATION OF KINDERGARTEN "PRIČAONICA"

The physical space of the kindergarten is one of the fundamental components of the preschool educational process. A richly equipped, diverse, well-thought-out, well-decorated and architecturally coordinated space as such favors the child's overall development. The quality of the space largely depends on the teacher who is in charge of it, the educator's values, the culture of the institution itself have a greater influence on the quality of the space than the existing legal solutions. The outdoor space of the kindergarten has its own educational potentials that contribute to the holistic development of children. If we start from the fact that children's sensitivity to sustainable development arises in a stimulating kindergarten environment, then *Pričaonica* (eng. a place of talking) is like a discarded shelf from a store that has become a meeting place for us, a place of beautiful events, a good example. With this example, we want to show children how by using things repeatedly we reduce waste and that is our path towards sustainable development. A discarded shelf has become *Pričaonica* through which we collaborate with family members, get to know instruments and musicians, writers and their works, librarians, teachers from other educational groups and from other institutions, as well as people from different professions. Openness is encouraged for all members of the community in which we are all engaged as hosts in our space, but also as guests at all these events. We learn to host, greet, respect others, keep valuable instruments, communicate. Listening to the story is only one segment, there is the preparation and cleaning of the Story Room as a routine, the excitement and wonder of "who will come", the preparation of gifts for the guests, but also addressing the guests is not a role-playing game, the children are the ones in their space who take over the activities and practice communication skills. By its very existence in our yard, it testifies to the repurposing of something discarded into something new, the daily activity "walked" from the interior space to the exterior, which is always useful, and it was especially evident during the pandemic, many guests were given the opportunity to be a part of kindergarten life for a short time and enter our world by bringing their own (dance day, violin day – violin teacher, book donation day – writer via mobile phone, hiker's day, eco days – representative of the street sweeping company). Our goal is that this small static place continues to enrich the day-to-day life of the kindergarten, to connect children, parents, educators, the space and the wider community. Children take on roles that are not acting but real life, they host, ask, explain, prepare. At the same time, by staying in their yard, they "enter" the worlds of stories and the lives of guests, thus strengthening the children's natural potential and motivation to understand the world around them. When there are no guests, *Pričaonica* takes on other roles, becoming a house, a clinic, a shop, a bank and the like. It is made of metal, so stories with magnets are a favorite activity. Children are the ones who suggest who to invite, so their family members are always welcome. Our *Pričaonica* has enriched not only our kindergarten yard, it has brought many benefits of reading to children; it enriches vocabulary, strengthens social skills, stimulates creativity, emotions, strengthens self-confidence, encourages problem solving, improves their mood, and develops their imagination.

Keywords: space, child, teacher, *Pričaonica*, benefits

JEZIK I PROSTOR U PRIPOVIJEDANJU JEDNOJEZIČNIH I DVOJEZIČNIH PREDŠKOLACA

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Prostorni se odnosi u hrvatskome jeziku izriču različitim padežima odnosno prijedložno-padežnim izrazima. Prijedlozi konkretniziraju prostorne odnose. Osnove materinskoga jezika djeca usvajaju između treće i četvrte godine, a do polaska u školu moraju razviti prostornu orientaciju, tj. moraju usvojiti najčešće prostorne prijedloge i moći imenovati prostorne odnose. U to se vrijeme razvija i sposobnost smislenoga pričanja ili prepričavanja kraćega slijeda dogadaja. Međutim, govorno-jezični razvoj jednojezične i dvojezične djece mogu se razlikovati. Dvojezična djeca ponelak posjeduju različitu razinu jezičnoga znanja u jezicima kojima istovremeno ovlađavaju, a njihov rječnik može biti skromniji u odnosu na rječnik jednojezične djece. Stoga je cilj ovoga rada utvrditi jezične osobitosti jednojezičnih i dvojezičnih predškolaca pri izricanju prostornih odnosa. Kao građa poslužili su transkribirani uzorci govornoga jezika hrvatskih predškolaca iz korpusa CHILDES. Uzorci su prikupljeni uz pomoć hrvatske inačice Višejezičnoga instrumenta za procjenu pripovijedanja (MAIN; engl. *Multilingual Assessment Instrument for Narratives*) koji se prevele i prilagodile Hržica i Kuvač Kraljević (2020). Iz korpusa koji sadrži 143 transkribirana uzorka govorne proizvodnje (pripovijedanja na temelju slikovnoga predloška) ispitanika od pet godina do šezdeset i tri godine izdvojeno je sedamdesetak uzoraka jednojezične i dvojezične djece obaju spolova u dobi 5,1 – 6,11. Svi dvojezični ispitanici žive u dvojezičnom okružju te govore hrvatski i talijanski. MAIN se sastoјi od četiri slike s predložakom, ali za potrebe ovoga rada izdvojeni su uzorci pripovijedanja dviju priča (*Ptičice i Kozlići*). Izdvojeni transkripti prepisani su i označeni s obzirom na spol i jezik ispitanika (jednojezični i dvojezični), a jezične se osobitosti ispitanika opisuju na temelju raščlanbe koja osim osnovnih podataka o duljini pojedinoga uzorka (broj riječi, broj i duljina iskaza) sadrži i podatke o zastupljenosti vrsta riječi. Raščlanjuju se, među ostalim, prijedložno-padežni izrazi, uporaba i zastupljenost egzistencijalnih glagola i glagola kretanja, organizacija prostora u tri perspektive (ovdje, tu, ondje), nakon čega slijedi usporedba među skupinama (djevojčice – dječaci, jednojezični – dvojezični ispitanici). Spoznaje, koje proizlaze iz ovoga istraživanja, mogu poslužiti ne samo znanstvenicima koji se bave jezičnim razvojem jednojezične i dvojezične djece predškolske dobi nego i zainteresiranim roditeljima te odgojiteljima pri uočavanju mogućih poteškoća u komunikacijskome i jezično-govornome razvoju. Prepoznavanje i otklanjanje poteškoća u razdoblju rane pismenosti preduvjet je uspješnoga ovlađavanja čitalačkom pismenošću.

Ključne riječi: jednojezičnost, dvojezičnost, hrvatski jezik, predškolska dob, prostorni odnosi

LANGUAGE AND SPACE IN THE ORAL NARRATIVES OF MONOLINGUAL AND BILINGUAL PRESCHOOLERS

Spatial relations in the Croatian language are expressed in different cases and in different prepositional case expressions. They can be concretized by prepositions. Children acquire the basics of their mother tongue between the ages of three and four, and by the time they start school, they must develop spatial orientation, i.e., they must acquire the most common spatial prepositions and be able to name spatial relationships. At the same time, the ability to

meaningfully tell or retell a shorter sequence of events also develops. However, the speech and language development of monolingual and bilingual children may differ. Bilingual children sometimes possess a different level of linguistic knowledge in the languages they acquire at the same time. Compared to monolingual children, they typically know fewer words in each of their languages. Therefore, the goal of this paper is to determine the linguistic specificities of monolingual and bilingual preschoolers when expressing spatial relations. To achieve this, transcribed samples of the spoken language of Croatian preschoolers from the CHILDES corpus had been analysed. The samples were collected using the Croatian version of the *Multilingual Assessment Instrument for Narratives* (MAIN), which was translated and adapted by Hržica and Kuvač Kraljević (2020). From a corpus containing 143 transcribed samples of speech production (narrations based on a picture template) from individuals aged 5 to 63, about 70 monolingual and bilingual children aged 5,1 to 6,11 were selected for this study. All the bilingual children live in a bilingual environment and speak both Croatian and Italian. The corpus contains four parallel stories, but for the purposes of this paper, narration samples from two stories ("Baby Birds" and "Baby Goats") were selected. All selected transcripts were transcribed and marked for gender and language proficiency (monolingual or bilingual). The linguistic specificities of monolingual and bilingual preschoolers were analyzed, including basic information on the length of each sample (number of words, number and length of utterances), as well as the representation of parts of speech, prepositional case expressions, the use and representation of existential verbs and verbs of movement, and the organization of space from different perspectives (here, there), among other things. The results from different groups (girls vs. boys, monolingual vs. bilingual children) were also compared. The findings of this research can be useful not only to linguists who study the language development of monolingual and bilingual preschoolers, but also to parents and preschool teachers as guidelines to determine difficulties in communication and/or delays in language and speech development. Early identification is crucial when it comes to helping preschoolers who are having trouble regarding early literacy, as it can prevent reading problems for most children.

Keywords: monolingualism, bilingualism, croatian language, preschoolers, spatial relation

UREDITEV UČILNICE KOT NAČIN MOTIVIRANJA UČENCEV ZA SPONTANO LIKOVNO IZRAŽANJE (ŠTUDIJA PRIMERA)

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Prostор pomembno vpliva na naša ravnanja, zato ima pomembno vlogo tudi v učnem procesu (Balažič idr., 2003). Likovna dejavnost v višjih razredih običajno poteka v specializiranih likovnih učilnicah, ki imajo ustrezno opremo in pripomočke. Dobro opremljena likovna učilnica, ki spominja na atelje, lahko pomembno vpliva na ravnanje učencev. Zato je oprema prostora eden pomembnih vidikov učnega pristopa, ki se imenuje TAB (teaching for artistic behaviour) (Douglas and Jaquith, 2018). Učitelj učencem omogoči to, kar je dovoljeno odraslim ustvarjalcem: da se igrajo z materialom, zasnujejo svojo idejo, jo spreminjajo, se posvetujejo z drugimi (npr. s sošolci), tvegajo pri svojem delu in opustijo neuspele poskuse, likovne materiale uporabljajo na tradicionalne načine in/ali na povsem individualne načine, kombinirajo likovna področja ter skozi svoje delo govorijo o sebi, svojih prepričanjih itd. (Douglas and Jaquith, 2018).

V nižjih razredih osnovne šole pouk likovne umetnosti poteka v univerzalni oz. matični učilnici. V prvem triletju, predvsem pa v prvem razredu so kotički za različne dejavnosti pogosto prisotni. V petem razredu pa kotički niso več običajni. Če likovno umetnost poučuje likovni pedagog, običajno izvede pouk v specializirani likovni učilnici. Če pa likovno umetnost poučuje razredni učitelj, pouk običajno poteka v matični učilnici.

Zasnovali smo študijo primera, da bi proučili, kako lahko oprema in postavitev prostora v univerzalni učilnici spodbudi učence za spontano likovno izražanje. V raziskavo smo vključili učence petega razreda in njihovo razredno učiteljico. Učencem smo v šolskem letu 2022/23 ponudili likovni kotiček, ki je bil namenjen likovnemu izražanju izven pouka likovne umetnosti. V kotiček smo postavili različne materiale in orodja ter različne likovne izzive. Vsak učenec si je lahko izbral enega ali več likovnih izzivov in se z njim ukvarjal skozi krajše ali daljše časovno obdobje. Zanimalo nas je, v kolikšni meri bodo učenci izkoristili ponujen prostor za likovno izražanje, kako bodo pristopili k svobodni izbiri likovnih materialov, s katerimi likovnimi motivi se bodo ukvarjali in kako pogosto se bodo posvetovali z učiteljico.

Ključne besede: ureditev učilnice, univerzalna učilnica, likovna dejavnost, TAB pristop, motivacija

CLASSROOM DESIGN AS A WAY OF MOTIVATING PUPILS FOR SPONTANEOUS ARTISTIC EXPRESSION (CASE STUDY)

Space has a significant influence on our behavior, which is why it also plays an important role in the learning process (Balažič etc., 2003). Art activities in upper classes of elementary school usually take place in specialized art classrooms with the appropriate equipment and accessories. Well-equipped art classrooms, reminiscent of an art studio, can have a significant impact on pupils' behaviour. Consequently, classroom equipment becomes one of the important aspects of the learning approach called teaching for artistic behavior (Douglas and Jaquith, 2018). The teacher enables students to do what artists do: they play with material, they come up with their own ideas, they change ideas, they consult others (e.g. with classmates), they take risks in their work and can abandon failed experiments, they can use art materials in traditional ways and/or in purely individual ways, they can combine art fields, express themselves through their work and also communicate their ideas and beliefs (Douglas and Jaquith, 2018). In the lower classes of primary school, art classes take place in the

universal classroom. In the first three years of elementary school, and especially during the first, stations for various activities are often present. In fifth grade, there are usually no more stations in the classrooms. If the art is taught by a specialized art teacher, classes usually take place in an art classroom. But, if the lessons are conducted by the generalist teacher, classes usually take place in the universal classroom. We designed a case study to find out how the equipment of space design in the universal classroom can encourage spontaneous artistic expression of students. The study included fifth-grade students and their generalist teacher. In the school year 2022/23, pupils were offered an art station, which was intended for spontaneous artistic expression. The art station contained various art materials and art challenges. Each student was able to choose one or more artistic challenges and work on their project over a shorter or longer period of time. We wanted to find out to what extent the students would take advantage of the space offered for artistic expression, how they would approach the free choice of art materials, which artistic motifs they would depict in their works, and how often they would consult the teacher.

Keywords: classroom design, universal classroom, art activity, TAB approach, motivation for artistic expression

PREKLAPANJE JEZIČNIH PROSTORA NA PRIMJERU DVOJEZIČNE DJECE

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Prostor je jedna od najočitijih dimenzija jezične varijacije: jezici i dijalekti raspoređeni su u prostoru. U tom smislu dvojezičnost se može smatrati izrazom nejasnih granica među jezicima, stanje u kojem se dva jezika preklapaju, bilo na razini zajednice govornika (dvojezičnost zajednice) ili pojedinca (individualna dvojezičnost). Kod individualne dvojezičnosti prostor koji zauzimaju dva jezika nije konkretni i geografski, već kognitivni.

Cilj je ovoga rada raspraviti o obilježjima i posljedicama kognitivnoga preklapanja jezičnih prostora na primjeru dvojezične djece koja istovremeno usvajaju hrvatski i talijanski jezik (simultana dvojezičnost). Uzeti će se u obzir njihova spontana jezična proizvodnja obuhvaćajući razdoblje između 2. i 6. godine života. Jezični podatci preuzeti su iz dnevničkih zapisa njihovih roditelja. Vođenje dnevničkih zapisa jedna je od tzv. *off-line* metoda prikupljanja dječjega jezika koje omogućuju longitudinalno praćenje jezičnoga razvoja (Palović i Kuvač, 2007: 22; Caselli i dr. 2015: 59–61).

Izdvojiti će se slučajevi dviju vrsta preklapanja hrvatskoga i talijanskoga jezika: prebacivanje kodova na razini rečenice i riječi – v. (1)–(2) – te prijenos pravila iz jednoga u drugi jezik – v. (3)–(4). Pokazat će se da posvjedočeni primjeri prebacivanja kodova proturječe ograničenjima predloženima u jezikoslovnoj literaturi (npr. Poplack 1980; Sankoff i Poplack 1981; Belazi i dr. 1994; MacSwan, 1999; López, Alexiadou i Veenstra, 2017), što je u određenoj mjeri primjećeno u dosadašnjim istraživanjima dječje dvojezičnosti (Cantone, 2007; Müller i Cantone, 2008; Autor, 2022a). Opisat će se također primjeri prijenosa pravila iz jednoga jezika u drugi kao još jedna posljedica dijeljenja kognitivnog prostora među jezicima, i to onih uvjetovanih fonološki, semantički i morfosintaktički (Autor, 2022a).

U radu će se razmotriti što nam analizirani primjeri u pojedinačnim iskazima dvojezične djece mogu reći o jezičnom prostoru, odnosno organizaciji umne gramatike. Premda jezici postoje kao odvojeni sustavi iz društvene, lingvističke i psiholingvističke perspektive, možda to i nije tako u slučaju dvojezične djece (v. integrirani model, López, 2020). Čini se razumnim smatrati da dva jezika u tom slučaju nisu u odnosu nadmetanja (Myers-Scotton, 1997), nego međudjelovanja i stalne prilagodbe jezika pri čemu se jedan drugome prilagođavaju unutar rečenice i riječi (López, 2020; Alexiadou i Lohndal, 2018; Autor, 2022b).

- (1) *Guarda, due cavalli trčano.* ‘Look, two horses are running’
- (2) *L'ho visto che seta.* ‘I saw him walking’
- (3) *kocka ne se može napraviti*, usp. tal. *non si può*
- (4)
- (5) *još dvi(F) puta(M), usp. tal. ancora due(F) volte(F)*

Ključne riječi: jezični prostori; simultana dvojezičnost; dječja dvojezičnost; transfer; prebacivanje kodova

OVERLAPPING OF LANGUAGE SPACES ON THE EXAMPLE OF BILINGUAL CHILDREN

Space is one of the most evident dimensions of language variation: languages and dialects are distributed in space. In this sense, bilingualism can be considered as an expression of the blurred boundaries between languages, a state in which two languages overlap, either at the

level of the community of speakers (community bilingualism) or of an individual (individual bilingualism). With individual bilingualism, the space occupied by two languages is not concrete and geographical, but cognitive. The aim of this paper is to discuss the characteristics and consequences of the cognitive overlapping of linguistic spaces on the example of two bilingual children who are simultaneously acquiring Croatian and Italian (simultaneous bilingualism). In the paper we will consider their spontaneous language production covering the period between 2 and 6 years of age. Language data were issued from their parents' diaries. Keeping diary entries is one of the so-called off-line methods for collecting child language which enable the longitudinal monitoring of language development (cf. Palović and Kuvač, 2007: 22; Caselli et al., 2015: 59–61). We will distinguish two types of overlap between the Croatian and Italian languages: code-switching at the sentence and word level – see examples (1) and (2) – and the transfer of rules from one language to the other – see (3)–(4). We will show that the attested examples of code switching contradict the constraints proposed in the literature (e.g. Poplack, 1980; Sankoff and Poplack, 1981; Belazi et al., 1994; MacSwan, 1999; López, Alexiadou and Veenstra, 2017), a fact that has been observed to some extent in previous research on bilingual children (Cantone, 2007; Müller and Cantone, 2008; Autor, 2022a). We will also consider the examples of the transfer of rules from one language to the other as another consequence of the sharing of cognitive space between languages, namely those conditioned phonologically, semantically and morphosyntactically (Author, 2022a). The paper will consider what the analysed examples in the individual utterances of bilingual children can tell us about linguistic space, i.e., the organization of mental grammar. Although languages exist as separate systems from a social, linguistic, and psycholinguistic perspective, this may not be the case for bilingual children (see integrated model, López, 2020). It seems reasonable to consider that the two languages are not competing in that case (or “duelling”, Myers-Scotton, 1997), but rather interacting and constantly adapting to each other within sentences and words (López, 2020; Alexiadou and Lohndal, 2018; Autor, 2022b).

- (1) *Guarda, due cavalli trčano.* ‘Look, two horses are running’
- (2) *L'ho visto che seta.* ‘I saw him walking’
- (3) *kocka ne se može napraviti*, cf. Italian *non si può*
- (4) *još dvi(F) puta(M), cf. Italian ancora due(F) volte(F)*

Keywords: linguistic spaces; simultaneous bilingualism; children's bilingualism; transfer; code-switching

ODGOJITELJI O UPORABI HRVATSKOGA JEZIKA U VRTIĆKOME PROSTORU

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Od rođenja, slušajući svoje roditelje, staratelje i ljude koje nas okružuju, usvajamo zavičajni ili tzv. materinski govor. Ako u tom periodu usvojimo neki hrvatski mjesni (zavičajni, materinski) govor, polaskom u školu počinjemo učiti hrvatski standardni jezik, i to samo u onome dijelu u kojem se on razlikuje od mjesnoga, zavičajnoga, materinskoga govora. Djeca, osim u tim okruženjima, govor usvajaju i u vrtičkome prostoru. Naime, istraživanja pokazuju da je vrijeme koje roditelji provode s djecom u aktivnom razgovoru sve kraće, dok odgojitelji provode značajno duže vremena s djecom. Stoga je od izuzetne važnosti da djeca imaju dobar govorni uzor i kvalitetnu govornu okolinu čime će, oponašajući ju, stvarati vlastite jezične konstrukcije, odnosno na temelju iskustava i urođenih procesnih mehanizama za stvaranje govora. Djetetu se mora osigurati mogućnost slušanja kvalitetnoga govora, primjerice pričanjem priča jer je upravo razdoblje prvi sedam godina djetetova života aktivni period oponašanja uzora. Postavlja se pitanje kako govor taj govorni uzor, u ovome slučaju odgojitelj. Stoga će se radom ispitati kojim se idiomi odgojitelji služe tijekom boravka u vrtičkome prostoru. Također će se ispitati postoji li razlika s obzirom na prostor u kojem se vrtić nalazi. U istraživanju će sudjelovati odgojitelji gradskih, ruralnih i otočkih vrtića Zadarske županije. Kao instrument prikupljanja podataka, konstruirat će se upitnik online Google obrascem na poveznici koju će odgojitelji ispuniti.

Ključne riječi: hrvatski jezik, hrvatski standardni jezik, govorna okolina, govorni uzor, vrtički prostor

EDUCATORS' PERSPECTIVE OF THE CROATIAN LANGUAGE USE IN THE KINDERGARTEN AREA

The acquisition of our mother tongue starts immediately after we are born, when we begin to listen to our parents, guardians and people around us. Children first acquire one of the Croatian local (native) dialects, after which they learn the Croatian standard language in school, by picking up only those parts that differ from their local or native dialect. Apart from this, children also acquire language in the kindergarten area. Research showed that parents spend less and less time actively talking to their children, while educators spend significantly more time with the children. Therefore, it is crucial that children have a good role model in terms of language they hear, and a high-quality speech environment that allows them to create their own language constructions by imitating the speech environment, i.e., they will produce it by relying on experience and innate speech process mechanisms. The child must be provided with the opportunity to listen to high-quality speech; for example, storytelling is important because the first seven years represent a period where they actively imitate their language role models. The important question is: how does the language role model (or in this case – the educator) speak? This paper focuses on seeing which idioms the educators use in the kindergarten area. The paper also analyses whether there is a difference with respect to the location of the kindergarten. The research encompasses educators from city, rural and island kindergartens from the Zadar County. The data collection instrument is an online questionnaire which the educators filled out via Google Forms.

Keywords: Croatian language, Croatian standard language, speech environment, language role model, kindergarten area

„PRIVLAČITI KRUŽNICE NEKAKO PREMA CENTRU“ – JE LI KOZMOPOLITSKA EDUKACIJA VIŠE MOGUĆA?

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Pandemija Covid-19 koja je svijet pogodila 2020. godine bolno nas je podsjetila ne samo koliko su krhkovi naši životi, nego koliko su i krhka društvena uređenja koja oko njih gradimo. Zahvaljujući „globalnoj karanteni“ jedno od društvenih područja koje je doživjelo snažne promjene bilo je i područje obrazovanja – škole i sveučilišta su svoje programe provodili na isprekidani, kombinirani način skoro dvije godine. Premda se čini kako ove godine opasnost od pandemije slabiti, te se svijet vraća u „normalu“, pravi, trajniji utjecaj (psihološki, sociološki, politički) koje će ovo prisilno distanciranje imati na naša društva tek će se razotkriti.

Ovaj će rad istražiti koje bi dugotrajne posljedice pandemija mogla izazvati na načine na koje podučavamo druge „otvorenosti prema svijetu“. Uistinu, učitelji su, barem u onom dijelu svijeta koji držimo da slijedi zapadne vrijednosti, među glavnim zagovornicima kozmopolitizma, antičke filozofske ideje koja ne samo da promovira jednakost i jedinstvo svih ljudi svijeta, nego i kulturnu razmjenu bez obzira na političke granice koje nas sputavaju. U „korona-dobu“, u kojem vrlada nesigurnost, a granice ne samo među narodima, nego i među pojedincima sve više ojačavaju, nije teško vidjeti da ideja otvorenosti prema svijetu gubi na popularnosti.

Kako bi istražio ovu novu društvenu situaciju, rad će pružiti analizu dosadašnjih filozofskih razmišljanja o kozmopolitskoj edukaciji, orientiravši se prvenstveno na djela Marthe Nussbaum, koja koristeći razmišljanja antičkih stoika dokazuje kako su etika i edukacija neraskidivo povezane. U tom smislu, i ovaj rad će zagovarati ovu blisku vezu, te zastupati stav kako promijenjene društvene okolnosti ne bi smjele utjecati na naše ideale, odnosno, da u sve zatvorenjem svijetu nikako ne bismo smjeli odustati od kozmopolitske edukacije.

Ključne riječi: Kozmopolitizam, kozmopolitska edukacija, COVID-19, Martha Nussbaum

“DRAWING THE CIRCLE SOMEHOW TOWARDS THE CENTER” – IS COSMOPOLITAN EDUCATION STILL POSSIBLE?

The Covid-19 pandemic that devastated the world in 2020 cruelly served as a reminder of how frail not only our own lives are, but also the social institutions we create to support them. Thanks to the "global quarantine", one of the social areas that experienced significant changes was the area of education, with schools and universities implementing their programs in sporadic, blended ways for almost two years. The globe may appear to be returning to "normality" with the fear of a pandemic appearing to be lessened this year, but the true, longer-lasting effects (psychological, sociological, and political) that this forced separation will have on our communities have not yet been identified. This paper will investigate potential long-term effects of the epidemic on how we teach "openness to the world." Indeed, teachers are (at least in the part of the world we believe to adhere to Western values) among the leading proponents of cosmopolitanism, an old philosophical idea that not only encourages the equality and unity of all people across the world, but also cultural exchange regardless of the political borders that restrict us. It is obvious that the concept of global openness is waning in the "age of the coronavirus," in which insecurity abounds and borders—not just those between governments, but also those between people—are becoming more rigid. In order to explore this new social situation, the paper will provide an analysis of the previous philosophical thoughts on cosmopolitan education, focusing primarily on the works of Martha Nussbaum, who uses the thoughts of the ancient Stoics to prove that ethics

and education are inextricably linked. In this sense, this work also advocates the closeness of this relationship, and maintains the position that changed social circumstances should not affect our ideals, i.e., that in an increasingly closed world, we should by no means give up on cosmopolitan education.

Keywords: cosmopolitanism, cosmopolitan education, COVID-19, Martha Nussbaum

SURADNJA S UŽOM I ŠIROM DRUŠTVENOM ZAJEDNICOM

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Suradnja s užom i širom zajednicom iznimno je važna za kvalitetu rada predškolske ustanove jer podrazumijeva interakcije s njezinom okolinom. Većina današnje djece odrasta istodobno u obitelji i u odgojno-obrazovnim ustanovama, što upućuje na suradnju kao prijeko potrebnu sastavnicu za unapredjenje kvalitete rada. Suradnja na relaciji roditelj – odgojitelj osnažuje odgojitelja u njegovome radu i osnažuje roditelja u njegovojo ulozi. Njihova je zajednička obaveza preuzimanje odgovornosti za odgoj i obrazovanje djeteteta te pružanje potpore tijekom njegovoga odrastanja. Osim navedene suradnje, od iznimne je važnosti i suradnja s lokalnom zajednicom u okviru koje se također odvija proces učenja te predstavlja brojne koristi za djetetov razvoj. U odgojno-obrazovnoj ustanovi ozračje bi trebalo biti poticajno za samostalno učenje svih sudionika, ali i za zajedničko promišljanje koje stvara suradničku kulturu, a koja je neophodna za rast i razvoj vrtića kao dječje kuće. U svrhu pružanja podrške cijelovitom razvoju djeteteta, omogućene su i interakcije s užom i širom društvenom zajednicom. One se odnose na nova prostorno-materijalna okruženja i socijalnu sredinu u kojima dijete iskustveno uči. Prethodno navedeno prikazano je projektnim oblikom rada („Siguran vrtić“ – izvanredne situacije), a kao sustav podrške pri provedbi, korištena je edukativna platforma HCK-a. Isti je realiziran na više razina. Na razini ustanove u vidu roditeljskih sastanaka, radionice i posjeti roditelja skupini (vatrogasca i medicinske sestre) te djelatnika HCK-a. Na razini posjeta raznim subjektima i institucijama lokalne zajednice; Vatrogasnoj postrojbi Grada Trogira, Gradskom društvu Crvenog križa Trogir, Muzeju i Gradskoj knjižnici. Ovim su načinom rada svi sudionici postali sukonstruktori našega projekta. Interesi i značajela djece potakli su nas na nastavak projekta u okviru suradnje s Civilnom zaštitom (ekudikacije) te institucijom Hrvatske vode (radionice i prezentacije).

Ključne riječi: suradnja, uža zajednica, šira zajednica, prostorno okruženje, projektni rad.

COOPERATION WITH THE CLOSER AND WIDER SOCIAL COMMUNITY

Cooperation with the local and wider community is extremely important for the quality of the preschool institution's work because it implies interactions with its environment. Most of today's children grow up simultaneously in the family and in educational institutions, which points to cooperation as a much-needed component for improving the quality of work. Cooperation in the parent-educator relationship strengthens the educator in their work and strengthens the parent in their role. Their joint obligation is to assume responsibility for the upbringing and education of the child and to provide support during their growing up. In addition to the aforementioned cooperation, cooperation with the local community is also extremely important, as it also represents the framework in which the learning process takes place, yielding numerous benefits for the child's development. In an educational institution, the atmosphere should be stimulating for the independent learning of all participants, but also for joint reflection that creates a collaborative culture, which is necessary for the growth and development of the kindergarten as a children's home. In order to provide support for the complete development of the child, interactions with the immediate and wider social community are also enabled. They refer to new spatial and material environments and social environment in which the child learns experientially. The above was shown through the

project form of work ("Safe Kindergarten" – emergency situations), and the HCK educational platform was used as a support system during implementation. It was realized on several levels. At the institution level, in the form of parent meetings, workshops and visits by parents to the group (firefighters and nurses) and HCK employees. At the level of visits to various subjects and institutions of the local community; To the Fire Department of the City of Trogir, the City Society of the Red Cross of Trogir, the Museum and the City Library. With this way of working, all participants became co-constructors of our project. The children's interests and curiosity encouraged us to continue the project within the framework of cooperation with the Civil Protection (education) and the institution of Croatian Water (workshops and presentations).

Keywords: cooperation, narrow community, wider community, spatial environment, project work

KREATIVNI I ODGOJNO-OBRASOVNI POTENCIJAL ŽIVOTNOGA PROSTORA

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Aktivno promišljanje stručnih djelatnika o djetetovim potrebama rezultira kreiranjem prostornoga okruženja koje će potaknuti djetetu kreativni, stvaralački zanos. Stoga je potrebno istaknuti kako je prostor, tzv. treći odgojitelj, nezamjenjiv pomagač u odgojno-obrazovnome procesu. Prostor se ne može sagledati kao izdvojena kategorija u odgojno-obrazovnom procesu, već je to dio kulture ustanove, povezanosti u timskome radu, težnja suvremenomu kurikulumu pa ga treba promatrati u kontekstu ustanove za rani i predškolski odgoj.

Već od rane dobi izražena je djetetova potreba za istraživanjem. Izazovi prostora, didaktičkoga materijala, prirodnoga okruženja poticaj su djetetovu kreativnom izražavanju i stvaralaštву. Djetetovo stvaralaštvo prepoznaje se po originalnim rješenjima koje dječaci iskazuju i moguće ga je promatrati kao fenomen, ne samo u likovnim, dvodimenzionalnim ili trodimenzionalnim radovima dječaka, već u konstrukcijama različitih didaktičkih materijala, verbalnim izričajima, zvuku i sl. Takvim načinom dijete dokumentira svoje nastojanje da drugima objasni što se krije iza onoga što je načinilo. Uređenje prostora nije poželjno promatrati kroz estetsko uređenje panoa ili zidova dječjim radovima, već prostor namijenjen dječici treba omogućiti razvoj projekta, dokumentaciju koju stvaraju dječaci i odrasli, ekspresiju doživljenoga čime se prepoznaje nova dimenzija u učenju dječaka i odgojitelja.

U radu će biti prikazani primjeri korištenja različitih izražajnih medija tijekom odvijanja odgojno-obrazovnoga procesa i njihova dobrobit u odnosu na pojedino dijete. Na temelju prikazanih primjera dobit će se uvid u odgojiteljevu zainteresiranost za djetetovu aktivnost, njegovo razumijevanje dječjega stvaralaštva te djetetovu potrebu izražavanja sebe korištenjem različitih izražajnih medija. Prikazani model odvijanja odgojno-obrazovnoga procesa implicira novi pristup u razumijevanju dječjega crteža i daje novi smisao razumijevanju dječjih izričaja.

Ključne riječi: djetete, odgojitelj, prostor, stvaralaštvo, izražajni mediji, odgojno-obrazovni proces.

CREATIVE AND EDUCATIONAL POTENTIAL OF LIVING SPACES

The professional staff's active consideration of the child's needs results in the creation of a spatial environment that will stimulate the child's creativity. Therefore, it is necessary to point out that the space, the so-called third educator, is an irreplaceable helper in the educational process. Space cannot be seen as a separate category in the educational process, but rather it is part of the institution's culture, teamwork, striving for a modern curriculum, so it should be viewed in the context of an institution for early and preschool education. From

an early age, the child's need for research is expressed. Challenges of space, didactic materials, the natural environment are an incentive for the child's creative expression and creativity. A child's creativity is recognized by the original solutions that children express, and it is possible to observe it as a phenomenon, not only in fine, two-dimensional or three-dimensional works of children, but in constructions with different didactic materials, verbal expressions, or sound. In this way, the child documents their effort to explain to others what is hidden behind their actions. It is not desirable to observe the arrangement of the space through the aesthetic arrangement of panels or walls with children's works, but the space intended for children should enable the development of the project, the documentation created by children and adults, the expression of what has been experienced, which recognizes a new dimension in the learning of children and educators. The paper will present examples of the use of different expressive media during the development of the educational process and their benefit in relation to an individual child. Based on the presented examples, the work provides insight into the preschool teacher's interest in the child's activity, their understanding of children's creativity and the child's need to express himself using different expressive media. The presented model of the development of the educational process implies a new approach in understanding children's drawings and gives new meaning to understanding children's expressions.

Keywords: child, preschool teacher, space, creativity, expressive media, educational process

AKTIVNO UČENJE DJETETA U SUREMENOME KURIKULUMU

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Dječja prirodna znatiželja i intrinzična motivacija vodi ga učenju na osobit način otkrivanjem, istraživanjem i eksperimentiranjem. Dijete aktivno istražuje svijet oko sebe i interpretira ga na svoj osobit način stoga je predviđen učinkovitog učenja upravo djetetovo aktivno sudjelovanje u učenju. Temeljna postavka konstruktivističke teorije učenja ističe aktivnost djeteta u poticajnom prostorno-materijalnom okruženju, dok socio-konstruktivizam dodaje još i vrijednost socijalne interakcije s odraslima i drugom djecom u razmjeni ideja i zajedničkom učenju. Osim roditelja, i odgojitelji u dječjem vrtiću trebaju se osloniti na prirodnu potrebu djeteta za učenjem osnaživanjem njegova iskustva i načina učenja i na tim temeljima razvijati suvremene strategije učenja. Različitim pristupima i strategijama odgojitelja zadovoljavaju se različiti stilovi i tempo učenja djeteta, temperament i osobnost djeteta.

Cilj rada je ispitati učestalost strategija odgojitelja kojima podržavaju i potiču aktivno učenje djeteta u suvremenome kurikulumu ranoga i predškolskog odgoja i obrazovanja. Istraživanje je provedeno u slavonskim dječjim vrtićima tijekom studentske prakse studenata treće godine preddiplomskoga sveučilišnog studija ranoga i predškolskog odgoja i obrazovanja s dvaju hrvatskih sveučilišta. Korištene metode istraživanja su sudjelujuće promatranje i bilježenje učestalosti odabranih tvrdnji u check listi. Parametri promatranja izdvojeni su i preoblikovani iz Indikatora kvalitete prema ISSA pedagoškim standardima područja Strategije poučavanja. Rezultati istraživanja utvrđuju učestalost strategija aktivnog učenja koje obuhvaćaju sva razvojna područja djeteta. Prikazana je i učestalost aktivnosti koje potiču istraživanja, eksperimentiranja, aktiviranja misaonih procesa i rješavanja problema. Izdvojena je i učestalost prilika za neformalno učenje djece, prilika za promišljanje o procesu i rezultatima učenja i korištenju digitalnih tehnologija pomoći kojih odgojitelji potiču aktivno učenje. Osim autora, u istraživanje su aktivno bili uključeni i studenti koji su dana mogućnost razvijanja istraživačkih kompetencija i učenja o vrijednosti aktivnoga učenja djeteta.

Ključne riječi: aktivnost, dijete, odgojitelji, strategije učenja, suradničko učenje

CHILDREN ACTIVE LEARNING IN THE CONTEMPORARY CURRICULUM

Children's natural curiosity and intrinsic motivation lead them to learn in a unique way through discovery, research, and experimentation. The child actively explores the world around them and interprets it in their own special way. Therefore, the child's active participation in learning is a prerequisite for effective learning. The basic premise of constructivist learning theory emphasizes the child's activity in a stimulating spatial-material environment, while socio-constructivism adds the value of social interaction with adults and other children in the exchange of ideas and joint learning. In addition to parents, preschool teachers should also rely on the child's natural need for learning by strengthening their experience and way of learning, and based on these foundations, develop contemporary

learning strategies. The different approaches and strategies of teachers satisfy the different learning styles and pace of the child, the child's temperament, and personality. The aim of this paper is to examine the frequency of teachers' strategies that support and encourage the active learning of children in the contemporary preschool curriculum. The research was conducted in Slavonian kindergartens during the student internship of third-year undergraduate university students studying preschool education at two Croatian universities. The research methods used were participant observation and recording the frequency of selected assertions in the checklist. The observation parameters were extracted and reshaped from the Quality Indicator according to the ISSA pedagogical standards in the field of Teaching Strategies. The results of the research determine the frequency of active learning strategies that cover all areas of the child's development. The frequency of activities that encourage research, experimentation, activation of thought processes, and problem-solving is also shown. Additionally, the frequency of opportunities for children's informal learning, the opportunity to reflect on the process and results of learning, and the use of digital technologies to encourage active learning are highlighted. In addition to the authors, students were also actively involved in the research, who were given the opportunity to develop research competencies and learn about the value of active learning for children.

Keywords: activity, child, collaborative learning, learning strategies, preschool teacher

PROSTOR ODRASTANJA U INTELEKTUALNO-KREATIVNOME FORMIRANJU IZUMITELJA NIKOLE TESLE

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Nikola Tesla (Smiljan, 1856. – New York, 1943.) izumitelj je s preko sedam stotina patenata kojima je na pragu 20. stoljeća čovječanstvo uveo u novo, električno doba. Promatrajući njegov rad osamdeset godina od smrti i danas ostavlja jasnu sliku neumornoga i kreativnoga intelektuaca. Svojim je radom i umom podario svijetu prvi radio sustav, prvo automatizirano vozilo, prvi koncept daljinskoga upravljanja i projekt svjetskoga bežičnoga sustava u vremenima kada je parna lokomotiva bila glavno prijevozno sredstvo. Vizionarski, istraživačkim je radom na bežičnim tehnologijama dao smjernice daljnje razvoja tehnike 21. stoljeća najavivši svjetske sustave prijenosa energije i informacija koji će ubrzo trajno izmijeniti svijet i način života. Presudne stvaralačke impulse, nesvakidašnje ideje i istraživačke interese koji su ga pokretali Tesla je stekao i razvio u ranome djetinjstvu u ličkome kraju te kasnijim odrastanjem i školovanjem u klasi profesora Martina Sekulića. U radu se interpretira teza je li i koliko je fizički i duhovni prostor djetinjstva i prvoga obrazovanja (trajno) odredio Teslin razvojni put i usmjero ga izučavanju fenomena elektriciteta i svjetskih elektro-sustava. Na primjeru je Teslina prostora odrastanja i prvoga obrazovanja cilj prikazati specifična obilježja (prostora) djetinjstva i (obiteljskoga) odgoja kao dvije temeljne odrednice kasnijega psihosocijalnoga formiranja i funkcionaliranja kroz nastavak obrazovanja. Analizom se izdvojeni Teslinih projekata i ideja očituje u njima prostor odrastanja, odgoja i prvoga obrazovanja. Stoga je cilj ovoga rada potvrditi tezu kako je prvi prostor Teslina istraživačkoga i životnoga ciklusa bio i ostao ishodište – od prvih mlađenačkih istraživačkih početaka već u rođnoj Lici pa do ostvarenih rezultata istraživačkoga rada u tadašnjim svjetskim centrima brzorazvijajućega društva na prijelazu iz 19. u 20. stoljeće.

Ključne riječi: Nikola Tesla, ishodišta ideja i stvaralaštva, prostor odrastanja, odgoj, obrazovanje, eksperimenti i izumi.

THE SPACE OF GROWING UP IN THE INTELLECTUAL AND CREATIVE FORMATION OF THE INVENTOR NIKOLA TESLA

Nikola Tesla (Smiljan, 1856 – New York, 1943) was an inventor with over seven hundred patents, through which he ushered humanity into a new electric age at the turn of the 20th century. Even eighty years after his death, his tireless and creative intellect is still evident in his work. He gave the world the first radio system, the first automated vehicle, the first concept of remote control, and the project of the world's wireless system when the steam locomotive was the main means of transportation. With his research work on wireless technologies, he provided guidelines for the further development of 21st century technology, announcing world energy and information transmission systems that will soon permanently change the world and the way of life. Tesla acquired and developed the crucial creative impulses, unusual ideas, and research interests that drove him during his early childhood in the Lika region, and later growing up and studying in the class of Professor Martin Sekulić. This paper aims to interpret whether and to what extent the physical and spiritual space of childhood and early education permanently determined Tesla's development path and directed him to the study of the phenomenon of electricity and the world's electrical systems. Using Tesla's space of growing up and his early education as an example, the aim is to show the specific features of childhood and family upbringing as two fundamental determinants of later psychosocial formation and functioning through continued education. The analysis of

selected Tesla projects and ideas reveals the space of growing up, upbringing, and early education. Therefore, the aim of this paper is to confirm the thesis that the first area of Tesla's research and life cycle was and remains the starting point - from the first youthful research beginnings already in his native Lika to the achieved results of research work in the world centers of the rapidly developing societies at the transition from the 19th to 20th century.

Keywords: Nikola Tesla, origins of ideas and creativity, place of growing up, upbringing, education, experiments, and inventions

INOVATIVNI PRISTUP RAZVIJANJU PREDČITAČKIH VJEŠTINA

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U današnje doba djeca žive i rastu u digitalnom okruženju što stvara nove mogućnosti ulaska u svijet čitanja. Slikovnica je jedan od prvih medija s kojim se dijete susreće i koju doživljava svim osjetilima. Čitanje od najranije dobi igra važnu ulogu i pozitivno utječe na cjelokupan rast i razvoj djece te na zadovoljavanje osnovnih potreba. Čitanjem se djeca upoznaju sa svijetom oko sebe, razvijaju osnovne komunikacijske vještine, grade vokabular, potiču kreativnost, značitelju i maštu te kritičko mišljenje i rješavanje problema. U poticanju dječjega čitanja važnu ulogu imaju odgojitelji, a da bi ju kod djece uspješno razvili moraju biti svjesni njezine važnosti te stvarati prilike i okruženje koje potiče interes za čitanjem. U Dječjem vrtiću Slavuj djeca iz dvije odgojno-obrazovne skupine od 5 do 7 godina sudjelovala su u međunarodnom projektu *Naša mala knjižnica* koji je vrtiće i škole organizira nakladnička kuća *Ibis grafika*. Projekt je usmjeren na povećanje interesa za čitanjem među djecom kroz zanimljive i poticajne aktivnosti prilagođene njihovoj dobi. Aktivnosti u projektu temelje se na šest klasičnih slikovnica čiji je sadržaj nadograđen elementima inovativnih digitalnih medija. Svrha obogaćivanja projekta je upoznavanje djece sa slikovnicom kao digitalnim medijem u kojem dijete kao aktivni član može ući u medijski i virtualni prostor. Digitalna slikovnica ne isključuje klasičnu slikovnicu, nego predstavlja način njezina nadopunjavanja. Uz postojeće, digitalna slikovnica razvila je nove elemente: interaktivnost, višemodalnost, hipertekstualnost te zvučni diskurs. U ovome radu prikazani su razni digitalni sadržaji za interaktivno čitanje koje djeca koriste samostalno i uz pomoć odgojitelja. Nadalje prikazani su digitalni sadržaji aktivnosti djece kreirani kroz umjetničke i istraživačke aktivnosti te putem razvojno-tematskih razgovora, diskusija i igranja uloga. Kako bismo stvorili zanimljivo, sigurno i interaktivno digitalno okruženje kreirana je e-knjžnica koja nudi kvalitetne, poticajne i dobi prilagođene sadržaje. E-knjžnica omogućuje prostor i vrijeme za čitanje dostupno i kod kuće te nova medijska iskustva i mogućnosti zajedničkoga učenja djece i roditelja. Kako bismo osigurali kontinuitet u odgoju i obrazovanju kroz projekt, osim suradnje s roditeljima, ostvarena je suradnja s Gradskom knjižnicom Samobor. Zajedničko djelovanje djece, odgojitelja, roditelja i lokalne zajednice djeti je omogućilo sjecanje novih vještina i sposobnosti. Aktivnosti provedene u projektu utjecale su na razvoj predčitačkih vještina, razvoj digitalnih kompetencija djece i odgojitelja, razvoj gradanskoga odgoja, razvoj vokabulara te na povećanje interesa djece za slikovnicom kao medijem i za digitalnim slikovnicama čime su djeci osigurani kvalitetniji sadržaji tijekom boravka pred ekranom.

Ključne riječi: čitanje, djeca, digitalna slikovnica, projekt, slikovnica

AN INNOVATIVE APPROACH TO DEVELOPING PRE-READING SKILLS

Nowadays, children are growing up in a digital environment, which presents new opportunities to introduce them to the world of reading. Picturebooks are often one of the first media that children encounter and experience with all their senses. Reading from an early age plays a significant role in a child's overall growth and development, meeting their basic needs and having positive effects. Through reading, children learn about the world around them, develop basic communication skills, build their vocabulary, ignite their creativity, spark their

curiosity, and stimulate their imagination. Reading also develops critical thinking and problem-solving skills. Teachers play an essential role in encouraging children's reading, and in order to successfully develop it in children, they must be aware of its importance and create opportunities and an environment that encourages interest in reading. In the "Slavuj" kindergarten, children aged 5 to 7, combined from two groups, participated in the international project "Naša mala knjižnica" organized by the publishing house "Ibis grafika." The project aimed to increase interest in reading among children through stimulating activities adapted to their age. Activities in the project were based on six traditional printed picturebooks whose content was upgraded with elements of innovative digital media. The purpose of enriching the project was to introduce children to the picturebook as a digital medium, allowing them to enter the media and virtual space as active members. The digital picturebook does not replace the traditional printed picturebook, but complements it. In addition to the existing ones, the digital picturebook offers new elements such as interactivity, multimodality, hypertextuality, and sound discourse. This paper presents various digital contents for interactive reading that children use independently and with the help of educators. Furthermore, the digital contents of children's activities created through artistic and research activities and through development-thematic conversations, discussions, and role-playing are presented. In order to create an interesting, safe, and interactive digital environment, an e-library was created that offers quality, stimulating, and age-appropriate content. The e-library provides space and time for reading available at home, as well as new media experiences and opportunities for children and parents to learn together. To ensure continuity in upbringing and education through the project, cooperation was established with parents and the Gradskna knjižnica Samobor. The joint action of children, teachers, parents, and the local community enabled children to learn new skills and abilities. The project's activities influenced the development of pre-reading skills, the development of digital competences of children and educators, civic education, vocabulary development, and an increase in children's interest in picture books as a medium and in digital picturebooks, thus providing children with better content during their time in front of the screen.

Keywords: children, digital picturebook, picturebook, project, reading

DIGITALNA PLATFORMA KAO PROSTOR ZA POUČAVANJE UČITELJA – DIGITCLUE HUB

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Cilj izlaganja je predstaviti jedan od ishoda međunarodnoga Erasmus+ projekta *Digitalna inkluzija u obrazovanju nastavnika* koji se provodio od lipnja 2021. do svibnja 2023. godine. HUB, digitalna platforma ili prostor za poučavanje osmišljen je kako bi budućim učiteljima, profesorima, mentorima u obrazovanju omogućili pristup alatima, i resursima koji su potrebni za implementaciju primjenu interaktivnih tehnologija i tehnologija e-učenja temeljenih na IKT-u (informacijsko i komunikacijske tehnologije) s ciljem inkluzivnoga poučavanja. Međunarodni projektni tim *DIGITClue* projekta čine znanstvenici i stručnjaci u obrazovanju s tri sveučilišta, Sveučilišta u Beču, koje je i nositelj projekta, Sveučilišta u Dresdenu i Sveučilišta u Zadru.

Digitalna platforma *DIGITClue HUB* sadrži relevantne sadržaje o digitalnoj inkluziji i didaktičke koncepte i alate za njihovu primjenu u praksi. Digitalna platforma konceptualno je razrađena u četiri dijela unutar kojih su predstavljeni sadržaji koji su razvili projektni timovi. Početnica, portfolio, karta Digitalne inkluzije (D.I karta) te Priručnici sastavnice su dostupnih stranica. Namjera je da pripremljeni materijali na platformi omogućuju interakciju korisnika sa sadržajem na način da svaki pojedini tekst funkcioniра kao wiki odnosno dostupni tekstovi su povezani. Središnji tekst je o Digitalnoj inkluziji, a nakon čitanja teksta ili tijekom čitanja na raspolažanju su dostupne poveznice kojima korisnik istražuje druge koncepte na način koji mu odgovara. Taj dio platforme zove se *Početnica*. *Portfolio* je dio platforme koji bilježi osobni put svakoga korisnika, odnosno platforma pohranjuje način na koji je korisnik pristupio sadržaju, pruža informaciju o tome koji je sadržaj pročitan, odnosno označava sadržaj kojem se još nije pristupilo. Također, jedna od funkcija platforme je da se sadržaji koji se smatraju važnim mogu označiti. Stranica pod nazivom DI karta prostor je koji omogućuje participativno sudjelovanje odnosno platforma omogućuje dijeljenje vlastitih iskustava kao i istraživanje iskustva drugih učitelja, studenata, profesora i mentora. Konačno, platforma omogućuje i pretraživanje, ali i preuzimanje svih materijala kao i priručnika u kojima se nude načini na koje se dostupni materijali mogu koristiti u praksi. I na kraju izlaganjem bi se propitivalo značenje i korištenje digitalnoga prostora kao relevantnoga u kontekstu cjeloživotnoga obrazovanja različitih dionika obrazovnoga procesa.

Ključne riječi: Digitalna inkluzija, digitalna platforma, digitalni prostor, digitalna etnografija, učitelji

DIGITAL PLATFORM AS A SPACE FOR TEACHING TEACHERS – DIGITCLUE HUB

The aim of the presentation is one of the outcomes of the international Erasmus+ project *Digital Inclusion in Teacher Education*, which was carried out from June 2021 to May 2023. HUB, a digital platform or learning space is designed to provide future teachers, professors, mentors in education access to the tools and resources needed to implement the application of

interactive technologies and e-learning technologies based on ICT (information and communication technologies) with the aim of inclusive teaching. The international project team of the DIGITClue project consists of scientists and experts in education from three universities, University of Vienna, project's leader, University of Dresden and University of Zadar. The DIGITClue HUB digital platform contains relevant content on digital inclusion and didactic concepts and tools for their practical application. The digital platform is conceptually developed in four parts, within which the contents developed by the project teams are presented. *Easy learning*, *Portfolio*, *Digital Inclusion map* (D.I. map) and *Handbooks* are components of the available pages. The intention is that the prepared materials on the platform enable the user to interact with the content in such a way that each individual text functions as a *wiki*, that is, the available texts are interconnected. The central text is about Digital Inclusion, and after reading the text or during the reading, there are links that allow the user to explore other concepts in a way that suits them personally. That part of the platform is called *Easy learning*. The *Portfolio* is a part of the platform that records the personal learning thread of each user, i.e., the platform stores the way in which the user accessed the content, provides information about what content has been read by marking the content that has not yet been accessed. Also, one of the functions of the platform is that content that is considered important can be marked as favorite. The site called D.I. map is a space that enables users' participation by sharing one's own experiences, as well as exploring the experiences of other teachers, students, professors, and mentors. Finally, the platform enables both searching and downloading of all materials as well as *Handbooks* that offer ways in which the available materials can be used in practice. And finally, in the presentation we would like to question the meaning and use of digital space as relevant in the context of lifelong education of various stakeholders in the educational process.

Keywords: Digital inclusion, digital platform, digital space, digital ethnography, teachers

PROSTOR(I) ODRASTANJA I OBRAZOVANJA U FORMIRANJU OSOBNOSTI I IDENTITETA – STUDIJA SLUČAJA IZ LIČKOGA KRAJOLIKA

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Općeprihvaćen je stav da su uređeni obiteljski domovi (kućanstva) i dobre škole od iznimne važnosti za daljnji psihosocijalni razvoj u starijoj (odrasloj) dobi. Uvriježeni su također koncepti o tome da obiteljski dom i pozitivno školsko ozračje uvelike utječu na izgradnju karakternih osobina mlađeg naraštaja kao što su primjerice osobine prihvaćanja (drugoga i drugosti), uvažavanja i međusobne potpore i ohrabruvanja unutar (u kasnijoj životnoj fazi i izvan) zajednice. Poljska psihologinja Marzena Lotys istraživala je prije nešto dva desetljeća koncepte odrastanja u ruralnim poljskim krajevima i na temelju terenskoga rada zaključuje kako je, svim teškoćama unatoč, za poticajno odrastanje nužno da odrasli članovi zajednice uspiju i znaju se nositi sa svim teškoćama ruralnoga života (2010: 8). Iz toga proizlazi kako je prostor odrastanja, bez obzira na to bio on u konačnici ruralni ili urbani, ključno mjesto za kasnije razvijanje osobina i identiteta pojedinca. Fizičko, kognitivno, emocionalno i socijalno odrastanje pojedinca središnja je tema ovoga rada. U radu se donosi studija slučaja posredovana analizom metodološkoga obrasca sociolingvističke autobiografije (prema Miecznikowski-Fuenfschilling, 2004 te nakon Piškorec 2006 i Starčević, 2014). Raščlamba obuhvaća opis i razradu priče pojedinca na temelju osobnih društveno-jezičnih iskustava. Cilj je rada metodološki posredovanim modelima sociolingvističke autobiografije potvrditi polaznu tezu da je prostor odrastanja i obrazovanja ključna komponenta iz koje se poslije stvaraju (razvijaju) karakterne vrijednosti i manifestira(ju) identitet(i) pojedinca u društvenoj interakciji. U ovome radu na konkretnoj analizi studije slučaja odrastanja i obrazovanja pojedinca u ne baš (od)uvijek idiličnome krajoliku Like.

Ključne riječi: lički krajolik, odrastanje, obrazovanje, sociolingvistička autobiografija, karakterne vrijednosti, društveni identitet pojedinca.

SPACE(S) OF GROWING UP AND EDUCATION IN THE FORMATION OF PERSONALITY AND IDENTITY – A CASE STUDY FROM THE LIKA COUNTY LANDSCAPE

It is widely accepted that well-organized households and positive school environments are crucial for the psycho-social development of individuals in their later years. There are also well-established concepts suggesting that the family home and a positive school atmosphere greatly influence the development of the character traits of the younger generation, such as the traits of acceptance (of the other and otherness), respect and mutual support and encouragement within (in later life phase and outside) the community. Polish psychologist, Marzena Lotys, researched the concepts of growing up in rural Polish regions less than two decades ago, and based on fieldwork she concluded that, despite all the difficulties, for a stimulating upbringing it is necessary for adult members of the community to succeed and know how to deal with all the difficulties of rural life (2010: 8). From this it follows that the place of growing up, regardless of whether it is ultimately rural or urban, is a key place for the later development of an individual's traits and identity. The physical, cognitive, emotional and social growth of an individual is the central theme of this paper. The paper presents a case study mediated by the analysis of the methodological pattern of sociolinguistic autobiography (according to Miecznikowski-Fuenfschilling 2004 and later Piškorec 2006 and Starčević 2014). The analysis includes the description and elaboration of the individual's story based on personal socio-linguistic experiences. The goal of the paper is to - through the methodologically mediated model of sociolinguistic autobiography - confirm the initial thesis

that the space of growing up and education is a crucial component in the formation of character values and identity, especially in the context of social interaction. The paper specifically analyzes the case study of an individual's upbringing and education in the not quite (always) idyllic landscape of Lika.

Keywords: personal landscape, growing up, education, sociolinguistic autobiography, character values, social identity of an individual

POVEZANOST FINE MOTORIKE I RAZVOJA GOVORA U JASLIČKOJ DOBI

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Govor je temelj ljudske komunikacije i značajan je za cijelokupan djetetov razvoj. Temelj razvoja govora formira se tijekom razdoblja ranoga djetinjstva. Najintenzivniji razvoj govora događa se u prve tri godine djetetova života u obiteljskome i vrtićkome okruženju. Dijete ima urodene predispozicije za učenje govora. Govor pomoću sustava znakova i simbola djetetu omogućuje da izražava svoja znanja, osjećaje, potrebe i mišljenja drugim ljudima. Dječje ruke od najranije dobi neprestano su aktive te njima dijete velikim dijelom komunicira sa svijetom koji ga okružuje. Ruka obuhvaća šaku i prste koji omogućuju razvoj fine motorike koja obuhvaća skup pokreta kostiju, zglobova i mišića šake i prstiju čiji je cilj izvođenje malih i preciznih pokreta. Razvoj fine motorike počinje rođenjem, od prvog pokreta šake. Zone u mozgu koje su odgovorne za pokrete prstiju i za govor nalaze se vrlo blizu i povezane su. Poticanjem razvoja fine motorike od najranije dobi kod djeteta se potiče i razvoj obližnjih područja koja upravljaju razvojem govora. Razina razvijenosti dječjega govora proporcionalna je stupnju formiranosti finih pokreta prstiju ruke. Što su djetetovi prsti aktivniji, to se bolje ostvaruje njegov govorni, emocionalni i intelektualni razvoj. U ustanovi ranoga i predškolskog odgoja i obrazovanja djetetovi najvažniji govorni modeli su odgojitelji. Jedna od uloga odgojitelja u kreiranju odgojno-obrazovnoga procesa je stvaranje poticajnoga govornoga okruženja te poticanje razvoja govora i govornih vještina. U navedenome odgojitelju uvelike pomaže planiranje razvojnih zadaća kao nit vodilja odgojno-obrazovnoga radu, a neke od njih su: razvijanje vještina slušanja i razumijevanja govornoga sadržaja, razvijanje interpretacije doživljjenoga kroz govorno-jezične igre te usvajanje novih riječi i obogaćivanje rječnika. Aktivnosti fine motorike kojima se može poticati i pozitivno utjecati na razvoj govora kod djece od najranije dobi su: likovne aktivnosti (slikanje, crtanje, modeliranje, rezanje, lijepljenje, kaširanje), stolno-manipulativne (umetanje, pridruživanje, slaganje), scensko-glazbene (dramatizacija priča, različite govorno-jezične igre) te aktivnosti početnoga čitanja (slušanje, čitanje, prepričavanje, opisivanje priča).

U neposrednom radu s djecom odgojitelji ističu kako različite aktivnosti fine motorike utječu na povećanje međusobne interakcije djece te na razvoj njihova izražavanja i stvaralaštva unutar odgojno-obrazovne skupine. Odgojitelji kao govorni modeli, poticajno prostorno-materijalno okruženje te sadržaji kojima je dijete okruženo bitno utječu na pravilan razvoj dječjeg govora, na razvoj fine motorike te na razvoj svih kompetencija koje se međusobno isprepliću, nadopunjavaju i izgrađuju cijelovitu osobnost svakoga djeteta kao individue.

Ključne riječi: jaslička dob, razvoj govora, fina motorika, poticajno govorno okruženje, govorni model

THE CONNECTION BETWEEN FINE MOTOR SKILLS AND SPEECH DEVELOPMENT AT THE NURSERY AGE

Speech is the foundation of human communication and it is important for the child's overall development. The basis of speech development is formed during early childhood. The most intensive period for acquiring speech are the first three years of a child's life in their family and kindergarten environment. A child has an innate predisposition for learning to speak. By using a system of signs and symbols, the child is able to communicate and express their knowledge, feelings, needs and thoughts to others. Children's hands are constantly active from an early age, and children largely communicate with the world that surrounds them through their hands. The hand consists of the palm and fingers that enable the development of fine motor skills. Fine motor skills are a set of movements of bones, joints and muscles of the hand and fingers, the goal of which is to perform small and precise movements. The development of fine motor skills begins at birth, from the first movement of the hand. The areas in the brain responsible for finger movements and speech are located very close to each other, and they are connected. By encouraging the development of fine motor skills from an early age, one also encourages the development of the nearby brain areas that govern the development of speech. The level of a child's speech development is proportional to the degree of fine finger movement formation. The more active a child's fingers are, the more advanced is the child's speech, emotional and intellectual development. Pre-school and kindergarten teachers are the most important speech models for a child. One of the kindergarten teachers' roles in the educational process is to create a stimulating speech environment and encouraging speech development and speech skills. In the above-mentioned, planning development tasks is essential in educational work to help the kindergarten teacher. These tasks include: the development of listening skills and understanding speech content, the development of the interpretation of experience through speech and language games, and acquisition of new words and vocabulary enrichment. Fine motor skills activities that can be used to facilitate and positively impact the development of speech in children from an early age are the following: art activities (painting, drawing, modelling, cutting, gluing, pasting, papier-mâché making), table toy or manipulative activities (inserting, joining, stacking), stage-musical activities (dramatization of stories, various speech-language games) and initial reading activities (listening, reading, retelling, describing stories). Working directly with children, educators point out that various fine motor skills activities have an impact on the increase of interactions between children, as well as on the development of their expression and creativity within the educational group. Kindergarten teachers as speech models, a stimulating spatial and material environment, as well as the contents with which the child is surrounded – all significantly affect the proper development of a child's speech, the development of fine motor skills, and the development of all competencies that are intertwined, complemented and that build the complete personality of each child as an individual.

Keywords: nursery age, speech development, fine motor skills, stimulating speech environment, speech models

"THE SEED IS THE HEART OF THE PLANT": EDUCATIONAL CONTEXTS AS POWERFUL ACTIVATORS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NATURAL AND DIGITAL

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The aim of this work is to explore the educational space as a place resonating of harmony, beauty and curiosity, a living space (Rinaldi, 2009), where the different proposed activities allow natural learning processes in a multisensory and interactive flow. The space strongly influences human interactions (Danon, 2019), as an active player in the evolutionary and learning process (Fanelli et al., 2006), and as a "third educator" (Edwards et al, 2017) participating in the construction of knowledge. Sustainable Development Goals (Agenda 2030) and the UNESCO report 2021 confirm the importance of adopting different educational strategies to enhance the concept of sustainability. The vast existing literature confirms the interdependence among living beings, the animal and the vegetable worlds, "something you forgot about, precisely because it's working" (Morton, 2018). Plants, both for their behaviors, analyzed by neurobiology (Mancuso, 2013, Paco Calvo, 2022, Trewavas, 2019), and for the psychophysical wellbeing (Ulrich, 1981) that they transmit, assume a crucial role in learning about vital processes. In 2019 Fondazione Reggio Children, in collaboration with The LEGO Foundation launched the research project scintillae - play and learning in the digital age, which is also physical space at the Loris Malaguzzi International Centre based in Reggio Emilia, Italy. Scintillae, gives to children and adults the opportunity to experiment playful learning activities both inter and multidisciplinary. As part of the "Scuola diffusa" project, promoted by Officina Educativa of Reggio Emilia Municipality, scintillae started some collaborations with state primary schools. Co-designing with teachers, pedagogists, educators and researchers, has led to identifying some themes of possible further research starting from the idea of transformation in movement. The investigation of movement went through aspects related to the body, digital tools and plant world, allowing children to explore and make hypotheses on what they could perceive and theorize from their research into these interweavings between digital and analog. This article analyzes what emerged from children's explorations on the dialog between plants and digital tools. The research has a qualitative approach based on pedagogical documentation which kept track of interpretative processes of children and teachers, continuously reflecting on their learnings through different languages: writing, graphics, images, texts, stories, videos. These traces tell, narrate and give value to constant research, so that the elements can emerge in a "generative encounter" (Guerra, 2020). A kind of documentation supports learning as it makes visible how children perceive the complexity of the vital network and strengthen their innate emotional, social and ecological intelligence (Goleman et al., 2017). This experimentation has highlighted how a "rich" context can encourage childrens' argumentative ability and their natural scientific thinking on their own evolutionary processes (Gardner, 2010; Corridoni, 2019). The results show how children understand, helped by digital tools, the vital processes of plants and the similarities between living beings. This paper would like to activate new areas of investigation on plants' slow growing processes and interdependent networks, and open up the possibility to deepen ecological themes in Italian school curricula.

Keywords: learning context, interdependence, documentation, plants, wellbeing

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Prijevod kao specifičan oblik adaptacije i intertekstualnosti, ali i svojevrstan proces odlučivanja u kojemu prevoditelj bira između ponuđenoga broja (izričajnih) opcija (Levý, 2000: 148), ima iznimno važnu ulogu u području književnosti za djecu i mlade. Kao poseban oblik prilagodbe kroz prostor i vrijeme, vrelo je potencijalno zanimljivih tumačenja i rasprava, posebno onih s područja vernakularne stilistike koja, unatoč činjenici što daje dragocjene podatke o umjetničkom uskladivanju vrijednosti riječi u različitim jezicima, u hrvatskoj stilografskoj literaturi ima minoran status (Božanić, 2011).

U tom kontekstu, u ovom će radu predmet istraživanja biti prijevod jedne od najpoznatijih i najprevodenijih francuskih knjiga – *Malog princa* Antoine de Saint Exuperyja. Tea Perinčić prevela je *Mićega Princa* s prijevoda knjige na hrvatski standardni jezik Mije Pervan-Plavec posežući za začudnoum, ali logičnom kombinacijom čakavskih idioma na području Hrvatskoga primorja, od kojih svaki predstavlja unikatni svijet prijevodnoga teksta. Želeći pridonijeti očuvanju izvorne čakavštine, odražavajući njome diversitet kulturnoga prostora, odnosno regionalni, etnički ili obiteljski identitet govornika, prijevodom se uklapa u skupinu prijevoda *Maloga Princa* na koji od hrvatskih organskih idioma (čakavski, kajkavski i moljškohrvatski, dok je prijevod na gradičansko-hrvatski zapravo pisan tim književnim jezikom). Sve njih obilježava, osim prevoditeljeve privrženosti određenom vernakularu, i prevladavanje marginalnih pozicija koje prijevodi stranih djela na koji od organskih idioma imaju u hrvatskoj literaturi.

Budući da uvođenje drugih i drugačijih prirodnih jezika u književno djelo / prijevod ima izrazito očitujuću funkciju (Bakarić, 2001), što je i element kojim se prijevod Tee Perinčić izdvaja od spomenutih hrvatskih prijevoda, jasno je da je prevoditeljica, pridodavši vernakularnu heterogenost Saint-Exuperyjevin prostornim slikama, nastojala postići specifičnu, dodatnu stilogenost i literarnost. Naime, posjećujući različite planete, *Mići Princ* susreće različite ljude, u verziji Tee Perinčić govornike različitih sjevernočakavskih idioma. Putujući od Studene, ikavski govor koje autorica, naravno, osjeća posebnim i raritetnim, i kojim, očekivano komuniciraju toliko izuzetan *Mići Princ* i autor, preko također ikavskе susjedne Klane, ikavsko-ekavskih Grobnika, Kraljevice, Krka i Raba, do ekavskih punktova: Cresa, Lovrana i Kastavštine, *Mići Princ* potiče čitateljsko propitivanje prostornih metafora za udaljenost te razvija teme dijalektike doma / zavičajnoga idioma / odsustva, otuđenja / intime. Polazeći od Guberinine tvrdnje da je, iako umjetnost, prevodenje književnoga djela nužno ukotvljeno u jezik originala i prijevoda, u ovom će se radu istaknuti značajke koje su zajedničke idiomima od kojih je prijevod graden (prilozi i neodredene zamjenice za neživo tvorene od zamjenice *ča*, čakavsko *t'*, primjeri pune čakavске vokalizacije poluglasa u slabom položaju, dvojak refleks negdašnjega prednjeg nazala, arhaičan čakavski sustav s pojmom neocirkumfleksa u pojedinim kategorijama, izmjene šumnika u zatvorenome slogu, oblici pomoćnoga glagola za tvorbu kondicionala, neke arealne značajke itd.), kao i one koje ih međusobno razlikuju (refleks negdašnjeg *jata*, refleksi *šva* i slogotvornog *l*, značajke rubnosti u pojedinim govorima, poput zamjenice *kaj*, promjena dočetnoga *-l > x/v* itd.). Potonjima se potvrđuje da je varijacija vernakularnim konceptima uistinu i funkcionalna u prevoditeljičinu manipuliranju prostornim konceptima.

Ključne riječi: dijalektalni prostor, vernakularna stilistika, prijevod, *Mići Princ*, Tea Perinčić

Translation as a specific form of adaptation and intertextuality, but also as a type of decision-making process in which the translator chooses between the number of (expressive) options offered (cf. Levý 2000: 148), has an extremely important role in the field of children's and young people's literature. As a special form of adaptation through space and time, it is a source of potentially interesting interpretations and discussions, especially those from the field of vernacular stylistics, which, despite the fact that it provides valuable data on the artistic harmonization of word values in different languages, has a minor status in Croatian stylistic literature (Božanić 2011). In this context, the subject of this research will be the translation of one of the most famous and most translated French books – *The Little Prince* by Antoine de Saint Exupery. Tea Perinčić translated the *Mići Princ* from Mija Pervan-Plavec's translation of the book into Croatian standard language, reaching for an astonishing but logical combination of Chakavian idioms in the area of the North Croatian coast, each of which represents a unique world of the translated text. Wanting to contribute to the preservation of the original Chakavian dialect, reflecting with it the diversity of the cultural area, that is, the regional, ethnic, or family identity of the speaker, the translation fits into the group of translations of *The Little Prince* into one of the Croatian organic idioms (Chakavian, Kajkavian and Molise Croatian dialect, while the Burgenland Croatian idiom is a literary language). All of them are characterized, apart from the translator's attachment to a certain vernacular, by the prevalence of marginal positions that translations of foreign works into organic idioms have in Croatian literature. Since the introduction of other and different natural languages into a literary work/translation has an extremely surprising function (Bakarić 2001), which is also an element that distinguishes Tea Perinčić's translation from the aforementioned Croatian translations, it is clear that the translator, adding vernacular heterogeneity to Saint-Exupery's spatial pictures, tried to achieve a specific, additional stylogenicity and literariness. Namely, while visiting different planets, *Mići Princ* meets various people, who are in in Tea Perinčić's version speakers of different North Chakavian idioms. Traveling from Studena, the Ikavian idiom, which the author sees as special and rare, and with which, as expected, exceptional Little Princ and the author communicate, through the Ikavian neighboring Klana, the Ikavian-Ekavian Grobnik, Kraljevica, Krk and Rab, to the Ekavian points: Cres, Lovran and Kastavština, *Mići Princ* encourages the reader's questioning of spatial metaphors for distance and develops themes of the dialectic of home / native idiom / absence, alienation / intimacy. Starting from Guberina's claim that, although an art, the translation of a literary work is necessarily anchored in the language of the original and the translation, this paper will highlight features that are common to the idioms from which the translation is built (adverbs and indefinite pronouns for inanimate objects formed from the pronoun *ča*, Chakavian *t'*, examples of full Chakavian vocalization of a semivowel in a weak position, double reflex of the former front nasal, archaic Chakavian accent system with the appearance of neocircumflex in certain categories, changes of the consonant in a closed syllable, auxiliary verb forms for forming conditionals, some areal features, etc.), as well as those that distinguish them from each other (reflex of the former *jat*, reflexes of *šva* and syllabic *l*, features of marginality in certain dialects, such as the pronoun *kaj*, change of initial *-l > x/v*, etc.). The latter confirms that the variation of vernacular concepts is truly functional in the translator's manipulation of spatial concepts.

Keywords: dialectal space, vernacular stylistics, translation, *Mići Princ*, Tea Perinčić

KLASIFIKACIJA PRILAGOĐENA DJECI – U KNJIŽNIČNOME PROSTORU

PRILAGOĐENOM DJECI

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Slikovnica je prva djetetova knjiga. Istraživanja vezana uz razvoj vokabulara u najranijoj dobi pokazala su da djeca kojoj se čita i koja su okružena knjigama lakše usvajaju i razvijaju predčitačke vještine i vokabular. Knjižnica zauzima jedno od prvih mesta, odnosno prostora (uz vrtić i poslije školu) u koje djeca odlaze od najranije dobi. Knjižnica predstavlja važan prostor za razvoj imaginacije i prođubljivanje osjećaja za knjigu i (poslije) književnost. Iako se o slikovnicama još uvijek ne govoriti kao o književnosti za djecu, prostor u kojemu se slikovnica nudi djetu mora biti primjeren i privlačan, osmišljen s ciljem stvaranja prostora ugode u koji će se djete rado vraćati. Knjižnice već dugi niz godina održavaju programe za mame i bebe, nudeći programe besplatnoga učlanjenja djece u knjižnicu od rođenja. Kampanja *Čitaj mi!*, prva je nacionalna kampanja poticanja čitanja od rođenja i obuhvaća čitav niz aktivnosti koje ukazuju na važnost knjige i čitanja (naglas) od najranije dobi. Knjiga koja se nudi djetu mora biti pažljivo odabrana, primjerena djetetovoј dobi. Zato se posebna pažnja posvećuje uređenju knjižničnih odjela za djecu te se posebno brine o organizaciji građe na odjelima za djecu. Rad se sastoji od dvaju dijelova. U prvome dijelu donosi se pregled klasifikacija koje se koriste u knjižnicama za djecu i na dječjim odjelima kako bi se ukazalo na potrebu reorganizacije, reklassifikacije i 'preslagivanja' građe na dječjim odjelima kako bi ona bila primjerena dječjim potrebama. Također donosi se prikaz novih trendova u knjižnicama u organizaciji građe, posebno slikovnica, koji su primjenjeni djeci i dječjem poimanju stvarnosti i prostora u kojima djeca borave. Drugi dio prikazuje studiju slučaja, projekt reklassifikacije i resigniranja građe na dječjem odjelu Gradske knjižnice Rijeka. Dobra organizacija građe na dječjem odjelu na kojem djete samostalno može pronaći ono što želi omogućuje da se djete osjeća 'sigurno' te ga osnažuje i potiče na samostalno istraživanje prostora i građe koja se u tom prostoru nalazi. U radu se kroz metodu studije slučaja donosi primer reorganizacije i resigniranja zbirke Dječjeg odjela Gradske knjižnice Rijeka koja je, imajući u vidu najmlađega korisnika, odbacila prijašnji način organizacije građe prema Univerzalnoj decimalnoj klasifikaciji (UDK), i osmisnila vlastiti sustav za označavanje građe i primjenila ga na svojoj zbirici. Rezultati ovoga istraživanja pomoći će u kreiranju preporuka za moguća rješenja organizacije građe na dječjim odjelima knjižnica u Hrvatskoj.

Ključne riječi: klasifikacija za djecu, dječji odjel knjižnice, organizacija građe u prostoru

TAILOR-MADE CLASSIFICATION FOR CHILDREN – IN A TAILOR-MADE LIBRARY SPACE FOR CHILDREN

A picture book is a child's first book. Research related to the development of vocabulary at an early age has shown that children who are read to and who are surrounded by books more easily acquire and develop pre-reading skills and vocabulary. The library occupies one of the first places (or spaces), next to kindergarten and later school, where children spend time from an early age. The library represents an important space for developing imagination and deepening the love of books and literature. Although the picture book is still not considered as children's literature, the space in which the picture book is offered to the child must be appropriate and attractive, designed to create a comfortable space that the child will be happy

to return to. Libraries have been holding programs for moms and babies for many years, offering free library membership programs for children from birth. The Read to Me! campaign is the first national campaign to encourage reading from birth and includes a series of activities emphasizing the importance of books and reading aloud from an early age. The book offered to the child must be carefully selected to be appropriate for the child's age. Therefore, special attention is paid to the arrangement of library departments for children, and special care is taken in organizing materials in those departments. This presentation consists of two parts. The first part provides an overview of the classifications used in children's libraries and departments, highlighting the need to reorganize, reclassify, and "rearrange" reading materials in children's departments so that they are more appropriate for children's needs. It also presents new trends in library organization, especially in the organization of reading materials such as picture books, which are more appropriate for children's understanding of reality and the spaces in which they reside. The second part of the presentation presents a case study, a project of reclassification and reshelfing of materials at the children's department of the Rijeka City Library. A good organization of materials in the children's department, where the child can independently find what they want, enables them to feel "safe" and empowers and encourages them to explore the space and materials independently. Through the method of a case study, the presentation shows an example of the reorganization and reshelfing of the collection of the Children's Department of the Rijeka City Library, which, with the youngest users in mind, rejected the earlier way of organizing materials according to the UDC classification and developed its own system for shelving materials and applied it to its collection. The results of this research will help in the creation of recommendations for possible solutions for the organization of materials in children's departments of libraries in Croatia.

Keywords: classification for children, children's library department, organization of books and materials in space

DOŽIVLJAJ PROSTORA KAO POKAZATELJ RAZVOJA VJEŠTINE PISANJA NA MATERINSKOME JEZIKU

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Premda se pisanje smatra najsloženijom od svih jezičnih vještina, razvoj te vještine u hrvatskome kao materinskom jeziku još je uvijek nedovoljno istražen. Pisani uradci učenika uglavnom su služili kao građa za istraživanje opće ovladanost materinskim hrvatskim jezikom (Aladrović Slovaček, 2011, 2019 i Češić, 2017) ili odstupanja od normi standardnoga jezika (Vučić i Pavušek, 2011). Znatno su rjeđe istraživana pojedina obilježja pisanoga jezika učenika (Bošnjak Botica i Kuvač Kraljević, 2022; Cvikić i Aladrović Slovaček, 2017; Pavličević-Franić i Aladrović Slovaček, 2021). Odnosno, prema kategorizaciji istraživanja pisanja koju predlaže Hyland (2008) većina je istraživanja pisanja u hrvatskome jeziku usmjerena na tekst kao rezultat pisanja, dok je istraživanje uloge čitatelja u procesu pisanja te sam proces stvaranja teksta tekr sporadično (npr. Nikčević-Miljković 2008, 2018). Budući da je *Kurikulum nastavnoga predmeta Hrvatski jezik za osnovne škole i gimnazije* (NN 10/19) jedan od temeljnih odgojno-obrazovnih ciljeva predmeta „ovladavanje temeljnim jezičnim djelatnostima slušanja, govorjenja, čitanja i pisanja“, odnosno stvaranje pisanih i govornih tekstova različitih sadržaja, struktura, namjena i stilova, sustavnije i obuhvatnije istraživanje ovladavanja vještinom pisanja iznimno je važno za unaprjeđenje nastavne prakse.

U ovome se radu istražuje način na koji učenici nižih razreda osnovne škole u pisanome tekstu izražavaju svoj doživljaj prostora. Polazeći od očekivanih ishoda ovladavanja vještinom pisanja zadanih *Kurikulum nastavnoga predmeta Hrvatski jezik* za 3. i 4. razred osnovne škole, pretpostavlja se ovladavanje jednostavnijim opisnim tekstovima. U prikupljenoj građi učeničkih tekstova istražiti će se način iskazivanja percepcije prostora na leksičkoj, gramatičkoj i diskursnoj razini. Analiza će se provesti uporabom korpusnolinguističkog alata SketchEngine te programa za kvalitativnu analizu podataka Nvivo. Dobiveni rezultati komentirati će se iz perspektive dosadašnjih spoznaja o ovladavanju pisanjem te će se navesti implikacije za unaprjeđenje poučavanja hrvatskoga kao materinskoga jezika.

Ključne riječi: pisanje, hrvatski kao materinski jezik, poučavanje

EXPRESSION OF SPACE AS AN INDICATOR OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF WRITING SKILLS IN THE MOTHER TONGUE

Although writing is considered the most complex of all language skills, the development of this skill in Croatian as a mother tongue is still insufficiently researched. The students' written compositions were mainly used as corpus for researching the level of overall mastery of the Croatian language (Aladrović Slovaček 2011, 2019; Češić 2017), or to investigate errors in the usage of the standard language (Vučić, Pavušek 2011). Specific characteristics of students' written language have been investigated much less frequently (Bošnjak Botica, Kuvač Kraljević 2022; Cvikić, Aladrović Slovaček 2017, Pavličević-Franić, Aladrović Slovaček 2021). In other words, according to the categorization of writing research proposed by Hyland (2008), the majority of writing research in the Croatian language focuses on the text as a result of writing, while research into the role of the reader in the writing process, and the process of text composition is still rare (e.g. Nikčević-Miljković 2008, 2018). Since the *Curriculum of the school subject Croatian language for elementary schools and high schools* (Official Gazette 10/19)

states that one of the basic educational goals of the subject is "mastering the basic linguistic skills of listening, speaking, reading and writing", i.e., the composition of written and spoken texts of various contents, structures, purposes and styles, a more systematic and comprehensive research on writing development is extremely important for the improvement of teaching practice. This paper investigates the way in which elementary school pupils express space in a written text. Based on the expected outcomes of mastering the skill of writing given by the Curriculum of the Croatian language for the 3rd and 4th grade of primary school, it is assumed the mastery of simpler descriptive texts. The way of expressing the perception of space at the lexical, grammatical and discourse level will be investigated in the collected pupils' texts. The analysis will be carried out using the corpus-linguistic tool SketchEngine and the qualitative data analysis program Nvivo. The obtained results will be commented from the perspective of current knowledge about writing development, and the implications for improving the teaching of Croatian as a mother tongue will be given.

Keywords: writing, Croatian as mother tongue, teaching

ČITATELJSKE AUTOBIOGRAFIJE – I PROSTORI KOJE PAMTIMO I VEŽEMO UZ KNJIGU I ČITANJE

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Povezivanje pozitivnih osjećaja prema knjizi i prostora u kojem smo čitali ili u kojima su nam čitali od najranije dobi tema su ovoga izlaganja. Neke od istraživačkih tema koje se bave razvojem čitateljskih interesa i navika često su usmjerene prema razumijevanju procesa upoznavanja djeteta s knjigom i čitanjem. Neke od tih tema odnose se na okruženje i okolina koje se drži poticajnim za razvoj interesa za knjigu i čitanje. Dijete od najranije dobi knjizi pristupa posredstvom osoba ili poticajne okoline, prostora koje dugoročno povezuje s idejom i poticajem na čitanje. Ovo izlaganje donosi prikaz tzv. čitateljskih autobiografija provedeno metodom sadržajne analize s posebnim osvrtom na ulogu prostora u sjećanju na prve doticaje s knjigom i čitanjem. Christine Garbe (2014) definira čitateljsku autobiografiju kao istraživačku metodu kojoj je cilj odgovoriti na pitanje o subjektivnom značenju čitanja ispitaniku te što su smislene funkcije čitanja po mišljenju ispitanika. Pisanje vlastite 'priče', u obliku dnevničkoga zapisa o čitanju i pismenosti, ispitaniku omogućuje da razmisli i podijeli važne događaje iz njegovo prošlosti koji su mu pomogli u oblikovanju prakse čitanja i pisanja. Prema Morgan (n.d.), elementi ključni za pisanje čitateljske autobiografije vremenska su crta, fokus, naracija i analiza. Analizom čitateljskih autobiografija moguće je utvrditi koliko je pozitivan stav o čitanju povezan s razvojem čitateljskih navika od najranije razvojne faze. U izlaganju su predstavljeni rezultati analize čitateljskih autobiografija studenata Odjela za informacijske znanosti Sveučilišta u Zadru prikupljenih tijekom akademске godine 2017./2018. Kategorizacija i kodiranje sadržaja napravljena je na temelju predloška Christine Garbe i dopunjena elementima nužnim za razumijevanje cijelokupnog konteksta prisjećanja na čitanje. U ovom radu predstavljeni su rezultati analiza odabrane kategorije kontekst koji se odnosi na osobnu interakciju, društvenu situaciju i institucionalni kontekst. Prostor u kojem su ispitanici imali prve i za njih važne doticaje s knjigom i čitanjem analizira se prvenstveno kroz institucionalni kontekst. Dubinska analiza sjećanja koje se može povezati uz kontekst, može ujutro biti zamjenjeno i pojmom prostor jer su rezultati analiziranoga uzorka ukazala na obrazac konteksta - a to je najprije obitelj, zatim vrtić ili škola i na kraju knjižnica. U izlaganju će se staviti naglasak i na okolnosti koje se povezuju uz svaki prostora koji se istraživanjem pokazao kao značajna instanca u ranome djetinjstvu ispitanika.

Ključne riječi: čitateljska autobiografija, čitanje od najranije dobi, prostori u ranom sjećanju na čitanje

READING AUTOBIOGRAPHIES – AND SPACES WE REMEMBER AND LINK TO BOOK AND READING

The focus of this presentation is on connecting positive emotions with books and the environment in which we read, or were read to, during our early childhood. Research on the development of reading interests and habits often aims to understand how children are introduced to books and reading. Some of these studies explore the importance of a supportive

environment that encourages interest in books and reading. From a young age, children engage with books through people or a stimulating environment – a space that they can associate with the positive experience of reading. This talk presents a content and topic analysis of reading autobiographies, with a special emphasis on the role of the physical space in memories of the first encounters with books and reading. Christine Garbe (2014) defines a reading autobiography as a research method that seeks to answer questions about the personal meaning of reading to the respondent and the significant functions of reading according to the respondent. By writing about their reading and literacy experiences in the form of a diary entry, the respondent can reflect on and share important events from their past that helped shape their reading and writing practices. According to Morgan (n.d.), the key elements for writing a reading autobiography are timeline, focus, narrative, and analysis. By analyzing reading autobiographies, it is possible to determine how a positive attitude towards reading is related to the development of reading habits from the earliest developmental stage. The presentation shows the results of the analysis of reading autobiographies of students of the Department of Information Sciences, University of Zadar collected during the 2017/2018 academic year. Categorization and coding of content were done based on Christine Garbe's proposal and additionally developed with elements necessary to understand the overall context of reading recall. This paper presents the results of the analysis of the category "context", which refers to "personal interaction", "social situations", and "institutional context". The space where the respondents had their first and for them important contact with books and reading is analyzed primarily through the "institutional context". An in-depth analysis of memories and recalls that can relate to the "context" can conditionally be replaced by the term "space" because the results of the analyzed sample indicated the pattern of the context – starting with family, then kindergarten or school, and finally the library. This presentation will emphasize the circumstances associated with each of these spaces, which the research has shown to be significant instances in the early childhood of the respondents.

Keywords: reading autobiographies, reading from the early ages, spaces in early memories of reading

UTJECAJ PROSTORA UČIONICE NA PROVEDBU PROBLEMSKE NASTAVE MATEMATIKE U NIŽIM RAZREDIMA OŠ

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U današnje vrijeme u velikoj mjeri naglašava se važnost problemskoga pristupa nastavi matematike i korištenja problemskih zadataka. S druge strane problemski pristup nastavi zahtjeva određene promjene nastavnih sadržaja, pristupa nastavnoj praksi, ali i samome prostoru. Ovaj rad istražuje utjecaj prostora učionice na provedbu problemske nastave matematike u nižim razredima OŠ. Prostor učionice fundamentalno je mjesto interakcije u kojemu se mogu razvijati sve aktivnosti koje djeca provode u svrhu razvoja matematičkoga umijeća. Jedna od komponenti matematičkoga umijeća upravo su strateške kompetencije, kojima je temelj samostalnost u odabiru adekvatnih didaktičkih modela i njihove primjene. Za razliku od demonstracije od strane nastavnika, modeliranje problemske situacije učeniku omogućava dubinu ulaska u problem čije rješenje mora pronaći, a za modeliranje ključnu ulogu ima odabir adekvatnoga didaktičkoga materijala koji se nalazi u učioničkome prostoru. Klasična organizacija učionice prepostavlja da učitelj nudi ili demonstrira odgovarajući didaktički materijal dok pedagoška reorganizacija učionice nudi učenicima prostor za samostalni odabir didaktičkih modela. Cilj ovog istraživanja je analizirati podatke prikupljene promatranjem, te utvrditi kako i u kolikoj mjeri se učenici tijekom strukturiranih matematičkih problemskih aktivnosti samostalno služe didaktičkim materijalom za modeliranje i kako pedagoška reorganizacija učionice može doprinijeti razvoju strateških kompetencija. Istraživanje je provedeno na uzorku učitelja razredne nastave u Republici Hrvatskoj, te se pokazalo da su učitelji skloniji korištenju demonstracije u odnosu na samostalno modeliranje učenika.

Ključne riječi: prostor učionice, reorganizacija prostora, problemska nastava, strateške kompetencije, didaktički materijal

carry out for developing mathematical skills can be developed. Strategic competencies, based on independence in choosing adequate didactic models and their application, are a critical component of mathematical skills. Modeling a problem situation enables the student to enter the depth of the problem, the solution of which they must find, and for modeling, the selection of adequate didactic material in the classroom plays a key role. The classical organization of the classroom assumes that the teacher offers or demonstrates appropriate didactic material, while the pedagogical reorganization of the classroom offers students space for independent selection of didactic models. The goal of this research is to analyze the data collected through observation, and to determine how and to what extent students independently use didactic material for modeling during structured mathematical problem activities and how the pedagogical reorganization of the classroom can contribute to the development of strategic competencies. The research was conducted on a sample of classroom teachers in the Republic of Croatia and showed that teachers are more inclined to use demonstrations compared to students' independent modeling.

Keywords: classroom space, space reorganization, problem-based teaching, strategic competences, didactic material

THE INFLUENCE OF THE CLASSROOM SPACE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PROBLEM-BASED MATHEMATICS TEACHING IN THE LOWER ELEMENTARY GRADES

Today, the importance of a problem-based approach to teaching mathematics and the use of problem-based tasks are widely emphasized. However, a problem-based approach to teaching requires certain changes in teaching content, teaching approaches, and the learning environment itself. This paper presents the influence of classroom space on the implementation of problem-based mathematics teaching in lower elementary schools. The classroom space is a fundamental place of interaction where all the activities that children

PRAVO DJETETA NA VJERSKU SLOBODU U ODREDBAMA CRKVENOGA

I MEĐUNARODNOGA PRAVA

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U radu ćemo analizirati pravne odredbe Katoličke crkve, kao i relevantne odredbe međunarodnoga prava koje se odnose na reguliranje prava djeteta na vjersku slobodu koju treba shvatiti kao pravo svakoga čovjeka da ispovijeda svoju vjeru prema svojoj savjesti, bez ikakve prisile, bilo pojedinačno ili kao zajednica. Pravo na vjersku slobodu ostvaruje se u društvenoj zajednici, podložno je odredbama i pravilima zajednice i može biti ograničeno samo radi zaštite općeg dobra i javnoga reda. U prvome dijelu rada ukratko ćemo prikazati neke dokumente Katoličke crkve koji se bave vjerskom slobodom i pravnim reguliranjem tога prava. Na poseban način analizirat ćemo deklaraciju Drugoga vatikanskog sabora Dignitatis humanae (Dostojanstvo ljudske osobe) – o pravu osobe i zajednica na društvenu i građansku slobodu o religioznoj stvari, te odredbe Zakonika kanonskog prava. Pravne odredbe Katoličke crkve vjersku slobodu promatraju u svjetlu nauka o dostojanstvu i slobodi ljudske osobe. Kao i sva druga ljudska prava, tako i vjerska sloboda proizlazi iz ljudskoga dostojanstva urođenoga svakoj ljudskoj osobi. Subjekt vjerske slobode svaka je osoba promatrana kao pojedinac, ali vjerska sloboda pripada i vjerskim zajednicama koje su uspostavljene da bi udovoljile vjerskim potrebama osoba. U našoj analizi relevantnih pravnih odredbi na poseban način nas zanima pravo djeteta na vjersku slobodu i zaštita tog prava. Stoga ćemo prikazati i analizirati najvažnije dokumente međunarodnoga prava, na poseban način: Opću deklaraciju o pravima čovjeka, Europsku konvenciju za zaštitu ljudskih prava i temeljnih sloboda, Međunarodni pakт o građanskim i političkim pravima, Konvenciju o pravima djeteta, Deklaraciju o uklanjanju svih oblika nesnošljivosti i diskriminacije na temelju uvjerenja i vjeroispovijesti. Dijete prvenstveno u obitelji pronalazi okruženje, odnosno prostor, u kojemu se razvija kao osoba, raste, oblikuje svoju osobnost, ostvaruje sebe i svoje postojanje i ostvaruje pravo na vjersku slobodu. Stoga je potrebno s posebnom pažnjom promotriti i analizirati odnos prava djeteta na vjersku slobodu i prava roditelja na odgajanje djeteta u skladu s vlastitim vjerskim i drugim uvjerenjima, koje također spada u temeljna ljudska prava. U spomenutome odnosu nameće se problematika vezana uz vjerski odgoj djeteta, na poseban način kada se radi o djetetu rastavljenih roditelja koji imaju različita vjerska uvjerenja. Dobrobit djeteta i zaštita njegovih prava prioritet je u odnosu na svako drugo pravo, što možemo iščitati iz pravne teorije ili i aktualne prakse koju ćemo u radu također analizirati.

Ključne riječi: dijete, pravo, vjerska sloboda, Katolička crkva, međunarodno pravo.

THE CHILD'S RIGHT TO RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN THE PROVISIONS OF CHURCH AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

In this work, we will analyze the legal provisions of the Catholic Church, as well as the relevant provisions of international law that relate to the regulation of the child's right to religious freedom. Religious freedom should be understood as the right of every person to profess their faith according to their conscience, without any coercion, either individually or as a community. The right to religious freedom is exercised in the social community, is subject to the provisions and rules of the community and can be limited only to protect the common good and public order. In the first part of this work, we will briefly present some documents of the Catholic Church that deal with religious freedom and the legal regulation of that right. Particularly, we will analyze the declaration of the Second Vatican Council Dignitatis humanae (Dignity of the Human Person) - individual and of communal rights to social and civil freedom

in religious matters, and the provisions of the Code of Canon Law. The legal provisions of the Catholic Church regard religious freedom in the light of teachings about dignity and freedom of the human person. Like all other human rights, religious freedom derives from human dignity inherent to every human. The subject of religious freedom is every person viewed as an individual. However, religious freedom also belongs to religious communities that were established to meet the religious needs of people. In our analysis of the relevant legal provisions, we are particularly interested in the child's right to religious freedom and the protection of that right. Therefore, we will particularly present and analyze the most important documents of international law: the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and Discrimination Based on Belief and Religion. A child's family is the primary environment in which they develop as a person, grows, shapes his personality, realize themselves and their existence, and realize the right to religious freedom. Therefore, it is necessary to carefully observe and analyze the relationship between the child's right to religious freedom and the parents' right to raise the child in accordance with their own religious and other beliefs, which also belong to fundamental human rights. Specific problems in a child's religious education arise when it comes to divorced parents with different religious beliefs. The well-being of the child and the protection of his rights is a priority with respect to any other right, and it can be derived from legal theory or current practice, which is also analyzed in the work.

Keywords: child, law, religious freedom, Catholic Church, international law

IZMEĐU MIMESISA I EKSPRESIJE – LACANOVO ZRCALO U ODABRANIM KNJIŽEVnim DJELIMA IMOTSKIH I HERCEGOVACKIH AUTORA

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Stadij zrcala, kao faza u psihičkome razvoju djeteta prema teoriji Jacquesa Lacana, ima formativnu ulogu u (re)kreaciji identiteta djeteta. Shvaćen u širem smislu, stadij zrcala moguće je primijeniti u kontekstu autentično stvorenih mjesta (termin koji upotrebljava geograf Edward Relph u knjizi *Mjesto i bezmjesnost* iz 1976.) na kojima su nastala ili o kojima govore književni tekstovi autora koji su vezani uz imotsko i/ili hercegovačko podneblje. Rad nudi (re)interpretaciju odabranih književnih tekstova nastalih u različitim književnim periodima s fokusom na (re)kreaciji identiteta pojedinca i/ili kolektiva. Analiza će pokazati recipročnost odnosa ja – drugi, odnosno pojedinac – zajednica – prostor pritom potvrđujući aktivnu ulogu književnosti i propitkujući odnos zbiljske i umjetničke stvarnosti na temelju mehanizma zrcala. Rad uključuje sljedeća pitanja, na koja se ne ograničava i na koja daje odgovore koji vrijede samo u okviru analize odabranih tekstova: je li odnos poticaja s (političkoga) vrha prema *sensu largo* shvaćenoj intelligenции s periferije dvosmjeren u (re)kreaciji identiteta; u kojim se sve diskurzivnim praksama takvi poticaji očituju; kakav je odnos (književne) povijesti i pripovijesti, odnosno historiografije i znanosti o književnosti, u okviru teme rada; upisuju li se odabrani autori i tekstovi u (ne)tipičan razvoj hrvatske književnosti i služe li obogaćivanju kanona; otvara li ovakvo čitanje (nerijetko marginaliziranih) autora mogućnost (re)interpretacije i (re)valorizacije njihovih djela? Konačno, na tragu interdisciplinarnoga receptiranoga francuskoga psihanalitičara, svrha je rada uputiti na (nova) promišljanja o odnosu književnosti i zbilje u formiranju cjelovitoga (a ne imaginarnoga, spekulativnoga i fragmentiranoga) identiteta na sjecištu književnosti, psihanalize, sociologije, geografije, povijesti i politike.

Ključne riječi: autentična mjesta, identitet, Imotski, Hercegovina, stadij zrcala.

BETWEEN MIMESIS AND EXPRESSION – LACAN'S MIRROR IN SELECTED LITERARY WORKS WRITTEN BY AUTHORS FROM IMOTSKI AND HERZEGOVINA

The mirror stage, a phase in a child's psychological development according to Jacques Lacan's theory, plays a formative role in the (re)creation of the child's identity. More broadly, the mirror stage can be applied in the context of authentically created places (a term used by geographer Edward Relph in his book *Place and Placelessness* from 1976), which the literary texts written by authors related to Imotski and/or Herzegovina emerged in, or which were addressed in those literary texts. This paper offers a (re)interpretation of selected literary texts written in different literary periods with a focus on the (re)creation of individual and/or collective identity. The analysis will show the reciprocity of the relationship "I-other", i.e., "individual-community-space", confirming the active role of literature and questioning the relationship between actual and artistic reality based on the mirror mechanism. The paper includes, but is not limited to, the following questions and provides answers that are valid only within the analysis of the selected texts: Is the relationship between the (political) top's incentives and the *sensu largo* understood intelligentsia from the periphery two-way in the (re)creation of identity? In which discursive practices are such incentives manifested? What is the relationship between (literary) history and story, i.e., historiography and literary studies, within the scope of the research theme? Are the selected authors and texts included in the

(un)typical development of Croatian literature, and can they enrich the canon? Does this kind of reading of (often marginalized) authors open up the possibility of (re)interpretation and (re)valuation of their works? Finally, relying on the French psychoanalyst with interdisciplinary reception, the purpose of the paper is to point to (new) reflections on the relationship between literature and reality in forming an integrated (not imaginary, speculative, and fragmented) identity at the intersection of literature, psychoanalysis, sociology, geography, history, and politics.

Keywords: authentic places, identity, Imotski, Herzegovina, mirror stage

SHARENTING – MODERNO RODITELJSTVO I POLOŽAJ DJECE U DIGITALNOME PROSTORU

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U današnje vrijeme digitalni mediji i društvene mreže postaju sve prisutniji u svakodnevnom životu pa se tako postavljaju pitanja njihovih utjecaja na roditeljstvo i djetinjstvo. U ovoj digitalnoj eri tehnologijom se služe sve generacije, od najstarijih do najmladih pa su tako i današnji roditelji izrazito usmjereni na tehnologiju i *online* prisutnost. Navike roditelja na internetu u određenoj mjeri uključuju i javno dijeljenje informacija i detalja o životu djece putem društvenih mreža što se u novije vrijeme naziva *sharenting* (eng. „parenting“ i „sharing“). Roditelji bez znanja i djetetova dopuštenja kreiraju njihov digitalni identitet čime se otvaraju pitanja etičnosti takvih postupaka, a upitna je i roditeljska digitalna pismenost i informiranost o zaštiti osobnih podataka djece. Istraživanja pokazuju kako roditelji navode različite razloge zbog kojih objavljaju podatke i detalje iz svakodnevnoga života svoje djece na društvenim mrežama. Jedni roditelji to rade autentično, drugi to čine zbog publiciteta i popularnosti, treći kako bi ostvarili određenu materijalnu dobit, a razlog kod četvrtih je manipulacija zbog određenih osobnih ciljeva (Bilić i Buljan Ajelić, 2018).

S ciljem upoznavanja roditeljskih navika na društvenim mrežama i razine njihove osviještenosti o posljedicama djetetove izloženosti u digitalnome prostoru, u DV-u Slavuj, Sveti Nedjelji provodi se manje istraživanje čiji sudionici su roditelji djece rane i predškolske dobi. Istraživanje koje je u tijeku provodi se *online* anketnim upitnikom, a rezultati dobiveni istraživanjem bit će temelj daljnje suradnje s roditeljima u ovom području i smjernice za pružanje kvalitetnih oblika podrške roditeljima uslijed suočavanja s izazovima modernoga digitalnog roditeljstva.

Nakon provenogena istraživanja planiraju se aktivnosti usmjerenе prema edukaciji i podršci roditeljima koje bi uključivale kreiranje informativnih tematskih brošura, informiranje roditelja o ovoj tematiki putem digitalne platforme vrtića i održavanje interaktivnoga predavanja za roditelje u cilju jačanja njihove digitalne pismenosti te obogaćivanja roditeljskih znanja o posljedicama *sharentinga* i sveukupnom utjecaju ranoga digitalnog otiska na djetetov daljnji razvoj i socijalne odnose.

Diseminacija dobivenih rezultata doprinijela bi osvještavanju roditelja i odgojno-obrazovnih stručnjaka o važnosti ove problematike i potrebi dalnjih istraživanja položaja djeteta u nesigurnome digitalnom okruženju.

Posljedice digitalnoga napretka u velikoj se mjeri odražavaju na najmlade naraštaje. Na odraslima je odgovornost da se prije svega educiraju o posljedicama koje donosi aktivno sudjelovanje u digitalnom okruženju, da odgajaju i obrazuju djecu kao zdrava bića spremna suočiti se s izazovima stvarnoga života, zakonski ih zaštititi te pravodobno pripremiti na sigurno i odgovorno ponašanje u nepredvidivome virtualnom svijetu.

Ključne riječi: roditeljstvo, *sharenting*, djetetov digitalni otisak, digitalno roditeljstvo, društvene mreže

SHARENTING – MODERN PARENTING AND THE POSITION OF CHILDREN IN THE DIGITAL SPACE

used by all generations, including today's parents, who are extremely focused on technology and online presence. To some extent, parents' habits on the Internet also involve publicly sharing information and details about their children's lives via social networks, which is more recently referred to as "sharenting" (a combination of "parenting" and "sharing"). Parents create their children's digital identity without their knowledge and permission, which raises questions about the ethics of such procedures, and the parents' digital literacy and awareness of the protection of children's personal data is questionable. Research shows that parents give different reasons for posting information and details from their children's daily life on social networks. Some parents do it authentically, some of them for publicity and popularity, others to achieve a certain material gain, and the reason for some of them is manipulation due to certain personal goals (Bilić and Buljan Ajelić, 2018). With the aim of understanding parents' habits on social networks and their awareness of the consequences of their children's exposure in the digital space, a small-scale research project is being conducted in the Slavuj kindergarten in Sveta Nedjelja. The research is being conducted through an online survey questionnaire, and the results will be the basis for further cooperation with parents to provide quality support to parents facing the challenges of modern digital parenting. The results obtained from the research will be the basis for further cooperation with parents in this area, and guidelines for providing quality forms of support to parents due to facing the challenges of modern digital parenting. This includes activities aimed at educating and supporting parents, such as creating an informative brochure, informing parents about this topic via the kindergarten's digital platform, and holding an interactive lecture to strengthen their digital literacy. The aim of these actions is to enrich parents' knowledge about the consequences of sharing and the overall impact of early digital footprint on the child's further development and social relations. Dissemination of the obtained results will contribute to raising awareness among parents and educational experts about this issue and help identify the need for further research on children's position in an insecure digital environment. The consequences of digital progress are largely reflected on the youngest generations. The responsibility of adults is to primarily educate themselves about the consequences of active participation in the digital environment, to raise and educate children as healthy individuals ready to face the challenges of real life, to legally protect them and prepare them for safe and responsible behavior in an unpredictable virtual world.

Keywords: parenting, *sharenting*, child's digital footprint, digital parenting, social networks

Nowadays, digital media and social networks are increasingly present in everyday life, raising questions about their influence on parenting and childhood. In this digital era, technology is

ZNAČAJ BIOPSIHOSOCIJALNOGA PROSTORA U RAZVOJU DJETETA SA STANJIMA SPEKTRA AUTIZMA

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Stanja spektra autizma (SSA) predstavljaju skup heterogenih neurorazvojnih teškoća koja se javljaju u ranome djetinjstvu i utječu na socijalnu komunikaciju, otežavajući razumijevanje socijalnih pravila, a time i komunikaciju i jezik općenito, posebice pragmatiku, uz značajnije poteškoće senzorne modulacije, emocionalne regulacije i izvršnih kognitivnih funkcija. Autistične osobe često imaju primjetna stereotipna ponašanja kao i sužene, vrlo specifične interese. Porast incidencije autizma implicira holistički pristup u identifikaciji, ranoj intervenciji te životnim prilikama sveobuhvatno te upućuje na nužnost razumijevanja biopsihosocijalnoga prostora u kojem se dijete sa SSA odgaja i obrazuje. Brojne studije pokazale su da su autistična djeca u većem riziku za nastanak problema mentalnoga zdravlja u kasnijoj dobi. Pravodobna identifikacija rizičnih faktora, ali i faktora otpornosti povezanih s mentalnim zdravljem, može pomoći u boljem razvojnom ishodu i kvaliteti života ove populacije općenito. Ovim će se radom će naglasiti značaj biopsihosocijalnoga prostora unutar konstrukata osobnosti djeteta sa SSA kao nužnim preduvjetom adekvatnoga razvoja koji se interpretira unutar pojma kvalitete života. Povećavanje svjesnost i potrebe za kreiranjem, procesuiranjem i implementiranjem sustava za brže otkrivanja, zaštitu i poticanje životno-funkcionalne podrške u aspektima zdravstveno-socijalne i odgojno-obrazovne skrbi, predstavlja srž prevencije mentalnih poteškoća osoba sa SSA i kao takvo zahtjeva posebnu pažnju s obzirom na to da su osobe sa SSA ionako marginalizirana, stigmatizirana i posebno vulnerabilna populacija.

Ključne riječi: biopsihosocijalni prostor, autizam, mentalno zdravlje

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF BIOPSYCHOSOCIAL SPACE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A CHILD WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM CONDITIONS

Autism Spectrum Conditions (ASC) represent a heterogeneous set of neurodevelopmental difficulties that occur in early childhood and affect social communication, making it difficult to understand social rules and, as a result, communication and language in general, especially pragmatics. Autistic individuals also experience significant difficulties in sensory modulation, emotional regulation, and executive cognitive functions, often displaying stereotyped behaviors and narrow, specific interests. The increasing incidence of autism highlights the necessity of a holistic approach in identifying, early intervening, and comprehensively providing life opportunities for affected individuals while understanding the biopsychosocial space in which they are raised and educated. Research has shown that autistic children are at greater risk of developing mental health issues later in life. Therefore, timely identification of risk factors and resilient factors related to mental health can promote better developmental outcomes and a higher quality of life for this population. This presentation will emphasize the significance of the biopsychosocial space and its role in the personality of a child with ASC, which is a necessary prerequisite for adequate development and interpreted within the concept of quality of life. Increasing awareness and implementing a system of early identification, protection, and life-functional support in health, social, and educational care are crucial for preventing mental health issues in people with ASC, given their marginalization, stigmatization, and vulnerability.

Keywords: biopsychosocial space, autism, mental health

MOTIVACIJA ZA RANO UČENJE TALIJANSKOGA I NJEMAČKOGA JEZIKA KAO IZBORNOGA PREDMETA U KONTEKSTU VIŠEJEZIČNOSTI

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Motivacija je jedan od najvažnijih pokretača ljudskog djelovanja i postojanja. U procesu ovlađavanja stranih jezika igra važnu ulogu jer pokreće i usmjerava prema željenome cilju koji uključuje i uspješno ovlađavanje jezičnih vještina. Proteklih dvadesetak godina višejezičnost postaje jedna od glavnih ciljeva jezične politike Europske unije te u kontekstu učenja stranih jezika dobiva na sve većoj važnosti u hrvatskome obrazovanju, a prednosti učenja stranih jezika od najranijih uzrasta su mnogobrojne. U četvrtome razredu osnovne škole u kontekstu formalnoga obrazovanja, učeniciima zadarskih osnovnih škola nudi se mogućnost učenja talijanskoga ili njemačkoga kao drugoga stranog jezika. S obzirom na jezično-kulturološke dodire u Dalmaciji, talijanski jezik je godinama biran u većoj mjeri kao drugi strani jezik. Posljednjih nekoliko godina primjećen je pad interesa za učenjem talijanskoga u korist njemačkoga jezika. Dosadašnja istraživanja pokazala su da je motivacija individualni čimbenik koji je u velikoj mjeri pod utjecajem društvenoga konteksta ovlađavanja jezikom. Također, jačina motivacije razlikovat će se ovisno o tome koji se jezik usvaja. Cilj je ovoga rada bio ispitati postoji li razlika u motivaciji za učenjem talijanskoga i njemačkoga jezika. Osim toga, ispitale su se i motivacijske preferencije u učenju talijanskoga i njemačkoga jezika te stavovi učenika prema nastavi i učenju pojedinoga jezika. U istraživanju je korištena prilagodena inačica upitnika autorice Jelene Mihaljević Djigunović (2008) za mjerjenje motivacije. Rezultati ovoga istraživanja trebali bi ukazati na važnost kontinuiranoga učenja drugoga stranog jezika i kao poticaj nastavnicima za razvijanje motivacije u ovlađavanju stranih jezika kao izbornih predmeta u hrvatskome obrazovnom kontekstu.

Ključne riječi: motivacija, rano učenje, višejezičnost, talijanski jezik, njemački jezik, stavovi

MOTIVATION FOR EARLY LEARNING OF ITALIAN AND GERMAN LANGUAGES AS AN ELECTIVE SUBJECT IN MULTILINGUAL CONTEXT

Motivation is a crucial driver of human activity and existence. In the process of learning foreign languages, motivation is essential as it initiates and directs learners towards their desired goals, which includes the successful mastery of language skills. Over the last two decades, multilingualism has become one of the primary goals of the European Union's language policy, and its importance in Croatian education is increasing as the benefits of learning foreign languages from an early age are numerous. In the fourth grade of elementary school in the context of formal education, students in Zadar are offered the opportunity to learn Italian or German as a second foreign language. Due to the linguistic and cultural contacts in Dalmatia, Italian language has been chosen to a greater extent as a second foreign language for years. However, in recent years, interest in learning Italian has decreased in favor of German. Previous research has shown that motivation is an individual factor that is highly influenced by the social context of language mastery. Also, the strength of motivation differs depending on which language is acquired. The aim of this work was to examine whether there is a difference in motivation for learning Italian and German. In addition, motivational preferences in learning Italian and German and students' attitudes towards teaching and learning a particular language were examined. The research used an adapted version of the questionnaire authored by Jelena Mihaljević Djigunović (2008) to measure motivation. The results of this study should highlight the importance of continuous learning of a second

foreign language and serve as an incentive for teachers to develop motivation in students towards mastering foreign languages as optional subjects in the Croatian educational context.

Keywords: motivation, early learning, multilingualism, Italian language, German language, attitudes

IGRA NA OTVORENOME – PROSTOR ZA HOLISTIČKI RAZVOJ DJETETA

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Igra je primarna, najvažnija i najomiljenija aktivnost djece u razdoblju ranoga i srednjega djetinjstva. Djeca su za igru najčešće motivirana intrinzičnim motivacijskim obrascima. Igra pruža djeci veliku radost i zadovoljstvo. Jedna od funkcija igre u životu djece je i njihova priprema za budućnost. Korjeni igre sežu daleko u prošlost. Usporedno s društvenim razvojem odvijao se i razvoj dječjih igara. Današnji brzi razvoj tehnike i tehnologije uvelike je utjecao i na dječju igru. Pojavile su se neke nove vrste igara kao i novi načini provedbe igara. Dječja igra u značajnoj mjeri preselila iz realnoga u virtualni svijet. U znatnom porastu je broj djece koja ostaju kod kuće i vrijeme provode igrajući na internetu različite računalne igre te je značajno smanjen udio djece koja se igraju na otvorenome u prirodnome okruženju. Dječje igre na otvorenome kao da su nestale i izgubile svoju ljepotu i draž. S pedagoškog gledišta, postoji opravdana bojazan o smanjenju broja djece koja se igraju na otvorenome.

Cilj je ovoga rada ukazati na važnost i dobrobit dječjih igara na otvorenome. Dječja igra na otvorenome omogućava holistički razvoj djeteta. Igra u prirodnome okruženju djetetu omogućava ispitivanje njegovih sposobnosti i vještina. Kroz igru dijete upoznaje sebe i svijet koji ga okružuje, ona potiče njegovu maštu i kreativnost, obogaćuje i razvija sva njegova osjetila: dodir, miris, vid, sluh, njuh i kinestetička osjetila. Igrajući se vani, na otvorenome i u prirodi dijete postaje mali istraživač, graditelj, kreator i inovator. Ono razmišlja, povezuje, zaključuje, rješava probleme, stječa nova motorička znanja i razvija brojne sposobnosti i vještine. Osim toga igri s drugom djecom uči se suradnji, toleranciji, komunikaciji, preuzimanju odgovornosti, pomaganju, dijeljenju, uvažavanju sebe, drugoga i prirode. Nužno je dijete vratiti prirodi i prirodu djetetu. Boraveći u prirodi dijete razvija pozitivan stav prema okolišu te spoznaje važnost njegovog očuvanja.

Ključne riječi: dijete, holistički razvoj, igre na otvorenem, razvoj ekološke svijesti

OUTDOOR PLAY – SPACE FOR HOLISTIC DEVELOPMENT OF A CHILD

Play is the primary, most important, and favorite activity for children in early and middle childhood. Children are frequently motivated to play by intrinsic factors, and play brings great joy and satisfaction to them. One of the functions of play is to prepare children for the future. The roots of play can be traced back to the past, where children's games developed together with society. The rapid development of engineering and technology has had a significant influence on children's play, resulting in the emergence of new games and ways of playing. Children's play has moved largely from the real to the virtual world, with an increasing number of children staying at home and spending time playing various online games. The number of children who like to play outside, in the open space, has decreased significantly. The games children used to play outside seem to have disappeared and lost their beauty and appeal. From the pedagogical perspective, there is justified concern about the reduced number of children who engage in outdoor play. The aim of this paper is to point out the importance and benefit of outdoor play for children, as it enables the holistic development of a child. Play in natural environments enables children to explore their own skills and abilities. Through play, children learn about themselves and the world surrounding them; they develop their imagination and creativity, and enrich and develop their senses: touch, smell, vision, hearing, taste and kinesthetic senses. During outdoor play, children become explorers, builders, creators and innovators. They think, make connections between concepts, draw conclusions, solve problems, gain new motor knowledge, and develop various abilities and skills. While

playing with other children, they learn to cooperate, become tolerant, communicate better, take responsibility, help, share things, accept themselves and other people as they are, and appreciate nature. It is important to bring children back to nature and nature back to children. Spending time outdoors helps children develop positive attitudes towards the environment and raises awareness of the importance of preserving it.

Keywords: children, development of environmental awareness, holistic development, outdoor play

TRI LOKUSA RAJA U KRONIKAMA IZ NARNIJE

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U ovom radu analiziraju se tri lokusa raja u *Kronikama iz Narnije* C. S. Lewisa, točnije u *Čarobnjakovu nečaku*, *Plovidbi broda Zorogaza* i u *Posljednjoj bitci*.

U romanu *Čarobnjakov nečak* promatra se prostor raja koji je oblikovan po uzoru na Knjigu postanka. Prostor se oblikuje Aslanovim pjevanjem i napućuje bićima i životinjama. Aslanovo pjevanje ima obredni karakter, a on sam, koji napućuje prostor kao narnijsko božanstvo (Aslan je slika Isusa Krista), potvrđuje da je riječ o religijskome prostoru.

U *Plovidbi broda Zorogaza* prostor raja naznačuje se po uzoru na srednjovjekovne žanrove putovanja koja čiste dušu glavnoga lika pripremajući ga za dolazak u raj. Glavni junaci osjećaju predokus raja, ali ga ne doživljavaju potpuno jer bi za to morali umrijeti – za to je spremam samo miš Cijuciks.

U *Posljednoj bitci* prostor raja ostvaruje se po uzoru na Knjigu otkrivenja. Raj se na kraju *Kronika* otvara kao preobražena Narnija. Ona je svima poznata, ali poboljšana, živilja, nevjerojatnija. *Posljednja bitka* knjiga je u kojoj Lewis nudi kroz književni medij još jedno objašnjenje raja, što je inače područje teologije. Da je riječ o raju nikada ne otkriva sam prostor, uvijek je u središtu osoba Aslana. On je ta „viša stvarnost“ (H. Lefebvre) koja upotpunjuje i uspostavlja prostor, a sve stvoreno tu je u službi svjedoka.

Postavljajući raj na početak, kraj i još jednom između u *Kronikama*, naglašava ga se kao stalno mjesto koje nije ni u dalekoj prošlosti ni u dalekoj budućnosti, nego koje postoji kroz sve vrijeme.

Analiza se temelji na teoriji prostora, poglavito na radu Henrika Lefebvrea *Production of Space* (Proizvodnja prostora). Promatra se u kojoj su mjeri H. Lefebvreovi teorijski zaključci, prema kojima je odnos između religijskog i magijskog prostora suprotstavljen, primjenjivi na odabrane C. S. Lewisove romane, te mogu li oni primjereno odgovoriti na izazove koje pred njih postavlja C. S. Lewisov tip fantastične književnosti.

Ključne riječi: C. S. Lewis, *Kronike iz Narnije*, fantastična književnost, teorija prostora, religijsko i magijsko

THREE PARADISIAL LOCI IN C. S. LEWIS'S CHRONICLES OF NARNIA

The present authors analyse three paradisial loci in C. S. Lewis's Chronicles of Narnia, namely, those in *The Magician's Nephew*, *The Voyage of the Dawn Treader*, and *The Last Battle*. The paradisial space in *The Magician's Nephew*, which is shaped according to the Book of Genesis, is brought into existence by Aslan's ritual singing. It is filled with creatures and animals. Aslan states that it is religious and that he is a Narnian deity (Aslan represents the image of Christ). In *The Voyage of the Dawn Treader*, the paradisial space follows the example of medieval visions that cleanse the soul of the main characters, preparing them for entry into paradise. The main characters have a foretaste of paradise, but they do not fully experience it because they would have to die first, and only the mouse Reepicheep is ready. In *The Last Battle*, the paradisial space follows the model of the Book of Revelation. At the end of the Chronicles, paradise is revealed to be transfigured Narnia. It is a well-known place, but it is now more alive and dazzling. Here, C. S. Lewis offers us an explanation of the concept of paradise which is

usually the domain of theology. Paradise itself is never revealed through space. Instead, the figure of Aslan is at the centre. He is the “higher reality” (H. Lefebvre) that complements and establishes space, while everything that has been created assumes the role of witness. Placing paradise at the beginning and end of the Chronicles (and in between) suggests that it is permanent – it is neither in the distant past nor in the distant future but exists throughout time. The present analysis is based principally on H. Lefebvre’s (1974) *The Production of Space*. In particular, it explores: (1) the extent to which H. Lefebvre’s theoretical conclusions (where the relationship between religious and magical space stand in opposition) can be applied to the selected novels; (2) whether H. Lefebvre’s framework can adequately respond to the challenges posed by C. S. Lewis’s fantasy fiction.

Keywords: C. S. Lewis, *Chronicles of Narnia*, fantasy fiction, spatial theory/theory of space, religious and magical

PROSTOR, PROSTORNA ZNAČENJA U JEZIKU I RANI GOVORNO-JEZIČNI RAZVOJ

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Razmatrajući odnos djeteta, pa tako i čovjeka, te prostora, nezaobilazno je pitanje ono o njihovu uzajamnome utjecaju. Govor, odnosno jezik, medij je kojim čovjek djeluje u tom prostoru, omogućujući da i prostor djeluje na njega. Odnos prostora i jezika te njihovo prožimanje u iskustvu osnova je djetelova percipiranja, shvaćanja te djelovanja na svijet. Preglednim dijelom izlaganja uputit će se sažeto na tu neraskidivu poveznicu između prostora i čovjekova razvoja, a na temelju analize zornije će se predstaviti odnos prostornosti te načini njegova izražavanja u okviru ranoga govorno-jezičnoga razvoja. Govoreći o prostoru, polazimo od postavki da je riječ o ljudskoj temeljnoj kognitivnoj domeni, koja takav status duguje činjenici da od rođenja predstavlja osnovu svakoga ljudskoga iskustva i njegovu svakodnevnicu te podlogu svim logički složenijim odnosima (Langacker, 1987; Belaj, 2009). Tako djeće uvođenje reda u prostorni svijet svakodnevice postavljanjem igračaka u različite suodnose označava uvođenje reda i u jezik, odnosno usvajanje sposobnosti da se jezični elementi kombiniraju i postavljaju u suodnos na apstraktnoj razini onako kako se to čini s predmetima i igračkama na konkretnoj (Guberina, 1986). Drugim riječima, od najranijega životnoga razdoblja ljudi kroz fizičku interakciju s predmetima u svojoj neposrednoj okolini uočavaju i usvajaju temeljne konceptualne obrase koji su determinirani dinamikom prostornih odnosa (npr. udaljavanje od prostornog ishodišta; približavanje kao rezultat usmjerenog kretanja; kontakt kao rezultat približavanja; sadržanost jednoga statičnog tijela u drugome; paralelizam koji proizlazi iz istosmjernoga kretanja dvaju dinamičnih tijela), a upravo je na tim obrascima utemeljena i njihova kasnija predodžba apstraktnih odnosa među entitetima u izvanjezičnoj stvarnosti (Belaj i Tanacković Faletar, 2014: 257). Zato se i smatra da se kategorija prostora može smatrati najvažnijom jezičnom kategorijom uopće (Pranjković, 2009: 11). Za percepciju je prostora zadužen jedan nadređeni, jedinstveni spaciocepcijiski sustav, koji osim vestibularnoga osjetila zaduženog za ravnotežu uključuje i osjetila opipa, propriocepcije, slухa te vida (Pansini, 1989). Spaciocepcijiski je sustav stoga ključni kanal koji omogućuje korespondenciju između govora kao izomorfa realnosti s događajima koji se u ljudskome svijetu uvijek odvijaju u prostoru. Prostor i verbalni jezik, odnosno događaji i govor, stoga imaju istu gramatiku, a ona je prostorna: obje se pokoravaju istim pravilima te se sastoje od istih elemenata (predmeta, prostora, vremena, kauzalnosti i sinkroniciteti). Dio izlaganja bit će posvećen povezivanju tih perspektiva u predstavljanje važnosti prostora za govorno-jezični razvoj djeteta te načina njegova izražavanja. Svrha je izlaganja uputiti na povezanost i uvjetovanost prostora i ranoga govorno-jezičnoga razvoja (0–6 godina) te analizirati i predstaviti načine izražavanja prostornih odnosa, što će se provesti na temelju *Hrvatskoga korpusa dječjeg jezika* (Kovačević, 2002) te drugih dostupnih materijala. Izdvajeni iskazi bit će analizirani kvalitativnom metodom te metodologijom kognitivne gramatike kako bi se potvrdile postavke 1) da se usvajanje reda u prostoru (prostorne gramatike) izravno odražava na usvajanje reda u jeziku (verbalne gramatike) te 2) da dječji iskazi paralelno s njihovim napredovanjem u prostoru pokazuju napredak na ljestvici konkretno-apstraktno, idući od vrlo konkretnih, situacijskih značenja do onih uzročno-posljeđičnih, vremenskih i ostalih apstraktnih značenja.

Ključne riječi: prostor, prostorna značenja u hrvatskome jeziku, spaciocepcijiski sustav, rani jezični razvoj.

SPACE, SPATIAL MEANINGS AND EARLY SPEECH–LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

When considering the relationship between a child, and thus a person, and space, the inevitable question arises about their mutual influence. Speech, or language, is the medium through which a person acts in that space, enabling the space to act on him or her as well. The relationship between space and language, and their permeation in experience, is the basis of a child's perception, understanding, and action on the world. The overview of this presentation will briefly refer to the inextricable link between space and human development. Based on the analysis, the relationship between spatiality and the ways of its expression in the context of early speech and language development will be presented more clearly. When talking about space, we start from the assumption that it is a fundamental human cognitive domain. From birth, it represents the basis of every human experience and everyday life, as well as the basis for all logically more complex relationships (Langacker, 1987; Belaj, 2009). Thus, when children introduce order into the spatial world of everyday life by placing toys in different relationships, it signifies the introduction of order into language as well. They acquire the ability to combine linguistic elements and place them in a relationship at an abstract level, as they do with objects and toys on a concrete level (Guberina, 1986). In other words, from the earliest period of life, people, through physical interaction with objects in their immediate environment, notice and adopt basic conceptual patterns that are determined by the dynamics of spatial relationships (e.g. moving away from a spatial origin; approaching as a result of directed movement; contact as a result of approaching; the content of one of a static body in another; parallelism resulting from the simultaneous movement of two dynamic bodies), and it is precisely on these patterns that their later idea of abstract relations between entities in extra-linguistic reality is based (Belaj and Tanacković Faletar, 2014:257). That is why it is considered that the category of space can be considered the most important linguistic category in general (Pranjković, 2009: 11). One superior, unique spacioception system is responsible for the perception of space, which, in addition to the vestibular sense responsible for balance, also includes the senses of touch, proprioception, hearing and sight (Pansini, 1989). The spacioception system is therefore a key channel that enables correspondence between speech as an isomorph of reality with events that always take place in space in the human world. Space and verbal language, that is, events and speech, have the same grammar, and it is spatial: both obey the same rules and consist of the same elements (subject, space, time, causality and synchronicity). Part of the presentation will be devoted to connecting these perspectives in presenting the importance of space for the speech-language development of the child and the way of its expression. The purpose of the presentation is to refer to the connection and conditioning of space and early speech and language development (0–6 years) and to analyze and present ways of expressing spatial relations, which will be carried out on the basis of the Croatian Corpus of Child Language (Kovačević, 2002) and other available materials. Selected utterances will be analyzed using a qualitative method and the methodology of cognitive grammar in order to confirm the assumptions 1) that the acquisition of order in space (spatial grammar) is directly reflected in the acquisition of order in language (verbal grammar) and 2) that children's utterances parallel their progress in space show progress on the concrete–abstract scale, going from very concrete, situational meanings to causal, temporal and other abstract meanings.

Keywords: space, spatial meanings in Croatian, spacioception system, early speech-language development

CHILDREN'S INDEPENDENT MOBILITY (CIM) AND ITS EFFECTS ON EMPLACED KNOWLEDGE. A COMPARISON OF TWO NEIGHBOURHOODS IN FRANCE AND ITALY

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According to numerous studies published in the last thirty years, the possibility for children to enjoy a certain degree of independent mobility allowing them to move without constraints in public space has undergone a profound and ever-increasing decline in most industrialized countries (O'Brien, 2003; Karsten, 2005; Tonucci, 2014). One of the consequences has been the creation of spaces specifically designed for children inducing a form of segregation of childhood (Zeiher, 2001; Tonucci, 2014). In these conditions, in terms of children experiencing a place, and their construction of a sense of place, the question is how to define their "emplaced knowledge" (Christensen, 2003). It is not only about spatial knowledge but also about social and personal content. As stated by Chawla (1992), relations can also be with other-than-human beings, in fact, children create a real relationship with places (Cele, 2006; Barbara Bodenhorn, Elsa Lee, 2021), and this place attachment is part of how children construct their identity (Christensen, 2003; Malone, 2006; Authier, 2007). Studying the link between the development of emplaced knowledge and the CIM means recognizing that "character and habits are formed under the influence of the environment" (Park, 1984), that the space occupied or traveled through "is an integral part of social life likely to exert effects on mental structures and individual behaviors" (Grafmeyer, 1994). This is what Authier (2007) calls the "effects of the neighborhood": everyday spaces influence the ways in which individuals are, act and see. The first question of this research is what do children's independent mobility look like in terms of time and space? The answer is given by interpreting the diaries they themselves completed and analysing the way in which a certain vision of childhood and an increasingly restrictive normative context have progressively excluded them from the public space. The second question is what are the effects of CIM on children's emplaced knowledge? The technique used here is walking interviews, which shed essential light on the real skills that children demonstrate when they move freely in their neighbourhood. They are also an opportunity to assess their own relationship to autonomy and to the rules set by their parents while providing their vision of the world around them. The main results of this research confirm the decline of CIM in both countries, even if this is more accentuated in Italy for reasons linked to the increasingly intensive parental education style and to a very restrictive legislation which does not encourage CIM. What the walking interviews with children show, on the other hand, is their capacity, much underestimated by adults, to deal with the opportunities and the risks that the city presents.

Keywords: children's independent mobility, emplaced knowledge, neighbourhood, diaries, walking interviews, France, Italy

BALET KAO OSNOVA ZA PLESNO STVARALAŠTVO DJECE RANE I PREDŠKOLSKE DOBI

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Plesanje uz pokret uključuje glazbu te su djeca koja se bave plesom istovremeno sudionici u umjetnosti. Kreativan je ples najprimjerjeniji u radu s djecom predškolskoga uzrasta. Iako je kreativan ples umjetnički izričaj koji se temelji na prirodnome pokretu, a ne na pokretu određenoga stila kao što je balet, kreativni ples dopušta i zahtijeva spontanu kreativnost i improvizaciju, ali može sadržavati elemente i plesne forme bilo kojega plesa. Elementi baleta u kombinaciji s kreativnim elementima u plesu u predškolskoj dobi provode se nakon faze zagrijavanja kao priprema djece za fizičku aktivnost. Kroz baletne tehnike usvaja se kontrola tijela, nakon čega slijedi kreativan pokret kojim se usvaja kako izmijeniti svoje pokrete pomoći mašte. Cilj ovoga rada bio je ispitati stavove odgojitelja o korištenju elemenata klasičnoga baleta kao osnove za plesno stvaralaštvo djece u vrtiću, kao i njihova zastupljenost u dječjim vrtićima. Istraživanjem je obuhvaćeno 135 odgojitelja zaposlenih dječjim vrtićima diljem Hrvatske. Istraživački instrument bio je upitnik *Balet kao osnova za plesno stvaralaštvo djece rane i predškolske dobi*. Možemo zaključiti da većina odgojitelja smatra da se elementi klasičnoga baleta mogu koristiti kao osnova za plesno stvaralaštvo djece u vrtiću. Većina odgojitelja ipak ne koristi elemente baleta u plesu s djecom što možemo povezati s time da ne poznaju osnove baletne tehnike, ali i s time da se ne osjećaju dovoljno kompetentni u izvođenju plesnih aktivnosti s djecom. Rezultati istraživanja pokazali su visoko slaganje odgojitelja s tvrdnjom da za korištenje elemenata baleta kao osnove za plesno stvaralaštvo djece rane i predškolske dobi, veliku ulogu ima odgojiteljevo poznavanje osnova baleta, prethodno iskustvo, motiviranost i stav. Većina odgojitelja zainteresirana je za edukacije (stručno usavršavanje) iz umjetničkog plesa/baleta i kreativnog plesa.

Kjučne riječi: kreativan ples, balet, predškolska dob, odgojitelj

BALLET LIKE A BASIS FOR DANCE CREATION OF CHILDREN OF EARLY AND PRESCHOOL AGE

Dancing with movement includes music, and children who dance simultaneously participate in art. Creative dance is the most appropriate when working with children of preschool age. Although creative dance is an artistic expression based on natural movement and not on the

movement of a specific style such as ballet, creative dance allows and requires spontaneous creativity and improvisation but can contain elements and dance styles of any dance. The elements of ballet combined with creative elements in dance in preschool age are carried out after the warm-up phase, preparing the children for physical activity. Body control is learned through ballet techniques, followed by creative movement which assists learning how to alter your movements using your imagination. The aim of this work was to examine the views of educators on the use of elements of classical ballet as a basis for children's dance creativity in kindergarten, as well as the way they are represented in kindergartens. The research included 135 educators employed in kindergartens throughout Croatia. Questionnaire, which was named *Ballet as a basis for dance creativity of children of early and preschool age*, was the main research instrument. We can conclude that the majority of educators believe that the elements of classical ballet can be used as the basis for the dance creativity of children in kindergarten. However, most teachers do not use elements of ballet in dancing with children, which we can relate to the fact that they do not know the basics of ballet technique, but also to the fact that they do not feel competent enough in performing dance activities with children. The results of the research showed a high level of agreement among teachers with the statement that the teacher's knowledge of the basics of ballet, previous experience, motivation and attitude play a major role when using the elements of ballet as the basis for the dance creativity in children of early and preschool age. Most educators are interested in education (professional training) in artistic dance/ballet and creative dance.

Keywords: creative dance, ballet, preschool age, early childhood educator

NEKI ASPEKTI ZADOVOLJSTVA I RODITELJSKOGA PONAŠANJA MAJKI U FUNKCIJI BRAČNOGA STATUSA I DOBI DJETETA

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Roditeljstvo predstavlja jednu od značajnijih uloga koja donosi promjene u različitim aspektima funkcionaliranja pojedinaca koji se suočavaju s tranzicijom u roditeljstvo. Termin „roditelj“ podjednako se odnosi na majčinstvo i očinstvo, a podrazumijeva preuzimanje odgovornosti za djecu, prihvaćanje i preuzimanje roditeljske uloge, reevaluaciju osobnih vrijednosti i ciljeva zbog materijalnoga i emocionalnoga ulaganja. S obzirom na to da faktori poput dobi djeteta, broja djece, bračnoga statusa ili kvalitete partnerskoga odnosa utječu na doživljaj majčinstva, cilj ovog istraživanja bio je provjeriti neke korelate i razlike u aspektima zadovoljstva i roditeljskoga ponašanja majki u funkciji bračnoga statusa (majke u partnerskome odnosu i samohrane majke) i nekih karakteristika djeteta. Rezultati istraživanja upućuju na to da majke koje su u partnerskome odnosu izjavljuju o većem zadovoljstvu životom i zadovoljstvu obitelji u odnosu na samohrane majke kao i na to da postoji pozitivna korelacija između majčina zadovoljstva obitelji i životom s pozitivnim obrascima roditeljskoga ponašanja (visoko prihvaćanje te nisko odbacivanje i kontrola). Također su utvrđene neke razlike u roditeljskome ponašanju majki s obzirom na dob i broj djece u funkciji njihova bračnoga statusa.

Ključne riječi: roditeljstvo, majčinstvo, roditeljsko ponašanje, zadovoljstvo životom, zadovoljstvo obitelji

SOME ASPECTS OF SATISFACTION AND PARENTAL BEHAVIOUR OF MOTHERS REGARDING MARITAL STATUS AND CHILD'S AGE

Parenting is a significant role that brings changes to various aspects of individuals facing the transition to parenthood. The term "parent" encompasses both motherhood and fatherhood and entails taking responsibility for children, accepting and performing the parenting role, and reevaluating personal values and goals concerning emotional and material investment. Considering that factors such as age, number of children, marital status or quality of partner relationships affect motherhood experience, the aim of this study was to determine some correlates and differences in aspects of satisfaction and parental behaviour of mothers regarding their marital status (mothers in partners relationships and single mothers) and some child's characteristics. The results indicate that mothers in partner relationships report higher life and family satisfaction compared to single mothers, and there is a positive correlation between mothers' satisfaction with their family and life and positive parental behavior, such as high acceptance and low rejection and control. Additionally, there are differences in parental behavior based on mothers' age, number of children, and marital status.

Keywords: parenting, motherhood, parental behaviour, life satisfaction, family satisfaction

ORFFOV INSTRUMENTARIJ KAO POTICAJ I SREDSTVO U STVARALAČKOME PROSTORU DJETETOVA GLAZBENOGA RAZVOJA U RANOJ I PREDŠKOLSKOJ DOBI

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Glazbeni odgoj u predškolskoj ustanovi integrirani je dio jedinstvenoga odgojno-obrazovnoga procesa i rada s djecom te doprinosi cjelovitom razvoju djeteta, a osobito njegovim stvaralačkim mogućnostima, odnosu prema okolini, socijalnoj interakciji, kreativnim sposobnostima, sposobnostima čitanja, imaginaciji i estetskome senzibilitetu za glazbu. Razdoblje ranoga djetinjstva i predškolskoga uzrasta najvažnije je za razvoj svih sposobnosti djece. Slušanjem i stvaranjem glazbe dječje uključuje sva svoja osjetila te ima potrebu na cjelovit način izraziti svoj glazbeni doživljaj. U želji da u djetetu potaknemo stvaralački i kreativni potencijal stvaranja glazbe, uz uključivanje različitih modaliteta poput sviranja po vlastitim tijelima, uvodimo i koristimo ritmičke i melodijske udaraljke, dječji ili Orffov instrumentarij. Stoga se u radu nastojalo istražiti provode li odgojitelji/ce zadarskih vrtića aktivnosti temeljene na Orffovome instrumentariju te u kojoj se mjeri smatraju kompetentnima za provođenje takvih aktivnosti. Jedan od ciljeva istraživanja je i ispitati jesu li vrtići opremljeni Orffovim instrumentarijem što bi trebao biti jedan od važnijih preduvjeta za provođenje glazbenih aktivnosti. Istraživanje je provedeno među odgojiteljicama i odgojiteljima zadarskih gradskih vrtića „Radost“ i „Sunce“. U radu će također biti opisana aktivnost temeljena na glazbeno-pedagoškom konceptu Carla Orffa u kojoj su sudjelovala djeca mješovite skupine (3–5 godina) Dječjeg vrtića „Voštarnica“ u Zadru tijekom dva mjeseca.

Ključne riječi: glazba, predškolski odgoj, glazbeni razvoj djeteta, glazbeni instrumenti, Orffov instrumentarij.

ORFF INSTRUMENTS AS BOTH STIMULUS AND TOOL IN THE CREATIVE SPACE OF CHILDREN'S MUSICAL DEVELOPMENT IN EARLY AND PRESCHOOL AGE

Music education in preschool institutions constitutes a key part of the unique educational system and work with children, and as such, positively affects the development of children, especially in relation to their creativity and relationship towards their environment, social interaction, creativity, reading skills, imagination and aesthetic sensibility for music. This period of early childhood and preschool development is the most important for the overall improvement of children's abilities. By producing and listening to music, a child engages all of their senses and strives to express their musical experience in full. In order to encourage the child's creativity and imaginativeness in music production we introduce and employ different modalities; aside from body percussion, there is also rhythmic and melodic

percussion, children's or Orff instruments. Therefore, the paper investigates whether kindergarten teachers in Zadar carry out activities based on Orff instruments, but also to what extent they are considered competent to carry out such activities. One of the goals of the research was to examine whether kindergartens are equipped with Orff instruments, which should be one of the most important prerequisites for conducting musical activities. The research was conducted among the teachers of the kindergartens *Radost* and *Sunce* in Zadar. The paper also describes an activity based on the music-pedagogical concept of Carl Orff, in which children of mixed ages (3-5 years old) attending the kindergarten *Voštarnica* in Zadar participated during a period of two months.

Keywords: music, preschool education, child's musical development, musical instruments, Orff instruments

DJECA U DRAMSKOME PROSTORU EURIPIDOVIH TRAGEDIJA

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Prikazi i spomeni djece iznimno su važni u cijelome Euripidovu opusu. Dječje likove susrećemo u nekolicini tragedija (*Andromaha*, *Alkestida*, *Hekaba*, *Heraklo*, *Heraklova dječa*, *Ifigenija u Aulidi*, *Medeja i Trojanke*), dječje sudsbine su u centru pažnje u mnogim dramama, a odrasli protagonisti učestalo komentiraju radosti, teškoće i opasnosti roditeljstva. Autor dramatski osvjetljava dualnost položaja djece – njihovo sadašnje postojanje i trenutna ranjivost njihovih malenih tijela suprotstavljeni su ideji njihova *budućeg potencijala* (tj. njihova odrastanja do pune životne snage). Djecu se u spomenutim tragedijama gotovo uvijek ubija te je autorov fokus redovito na *pathosu* koji proizlazi iz neispunjena spomenutoga potencijala i iz prekida linearne transformacije tih likova od onoga što su trenutno (djeca) do onoga što su mogli postati (odrasli).

Ovim istraživanjem izdvojiti će se narativne prednosti Euripidova uključenja a) dječijih likova, b) spomena djece te c) stavova o roditeljstvu u tragediji. Analizirat će se jezik dječjega govora te jezik kojim im se protagonisti obraćaju, odredit će se identitet i spol njihovih ubojica, precizirat će se svrhe i načini njihova smaknuća, usporedit će se tretman dječaka i djevojčica, kao i pojedinaca i skupina djece. Osim toga, ponudit će se (i detaljno kontekstualizirati) pregled stavova protagonista o roditeljstvu.

Pažljiva tekstualna analiza bit će upotpunjena digitalnom pretragom grčkih originala uz pomoć ključnih riječi (npr. osobnih imena djece, termina παῖς (pais) i τέκνον (teknon) te njihovih izvedenica).

Rezultati istraživanja proširit će naše poznavanje Euripidove narativne tehnike i oblikovanja zapleta, koji se često vrte upravo oko sudsbine dječjih likova. Prezentirat će se dijapazon varijacija: Euripid varira spol ili broj djece u dramama, njihove gorovne, pjevane i tihe uloge, spol i identitet njihovih ubojica, načine ubojstava i motivaciju za njih, a naročito su šarolike svrhe njihovih likvidacija (osveta, žrtva bogovima, pogubljenje budućeg osvetnika i sl.). Neki od tih elemenata, naravno, potječu iz mita (ali sam Euripid *birao* je koje će mitološke priče iskoristiti, a koje ne). Međutim, autor je rado i modificirao mitove, a izdvojiti će se pojedini elementi koji se smatraju njegovim originalnim doprinosom.

Istraživanje je pokazalo da motiv umorstva djece predstavlja okosnicu nekolicine sačuvanih Euripidovih tragedija. One su „tragične“ upravo zbog prikaza dječjih sudsina u njima, a činjenica da su ubojice djece gotovo redovito članovi njihovih obitelji znatno povećava literarnu vrijednost samih drama. Aristotel smatra da je izazivanje „sažaljenja i straha“ svrha tragedije (*Poetika*, 6). Stav je autora ovoga rada da potresna umorstva nevine i ranjive djece u Euripidovim tragedijama predstavljaju potpuno ispunjenje te svrhe jer likvidacije nemoćnih (u literarnom djelu, ali i u antičkoj i našoj stvarnosti) izazivaju kudikamo jaču emocionalnu reakciju no ubojstva odraslih.

Ključne riječi: dječa, Euripid, grčka tragedija, pathos, roditeljstvo

CHILDREN IN THE DRAMATIC SPACE OF EURIPIDES' TRAGEDIES

Both representations of children and references to them are extremely important in Euripides' opus. Children are characters in several tragedies (*Andromache*, *Alcestis*, *Hecuba*, *Heracles*, *Iphigenia at Aulis*, *Medea*, *The Children of Heracles* and *The Trojan Women*); the plays often revolve around children's fate, and adult protagonists often comment on the joy, difficulties and perils of parenthood. The author illuminates the duality of the children's position – their

present existence and the vulnerability of their tiny bodies are juxtaposed (and clashed) with the idea of their *future potential* (i.e. their adulthood). The children are almost always murdered in these plays and the author regularly focuses on the *pathos* that derives from the very lack of attaining the aforementioned potential, and from the disruption of the linear transformation from the present state of these characters (childhood) towards what they might have become (adults). This paper will disclose the narrative advantages of Euripides' choice to include a) children as characters, b) the references to them and c) the attitudes towards parenthood into his tragedies. The children's speech and the language used by the other protagonists when speaking to children will be analysed, the identity and the gender of their assassins will be pointed to, the purposes and the means of their murders will be determined, and the treatments of boys and girls, as well as of individual children and groups, will be compared. Additionally, an overview of the protagonists' attitudes towards parenthood will be presented and contextualised. The meticulous textual analysis of the plays will be complemented by the digital search of original Greek texts (keywords such as children's personal names, the terms *παῖς* (*pais*) and *τέκνον* (*teknon*) and their derivatives will be used). The results of this research will contribute to our understanding of Euripides' narrative technique and his composition of plots, which often center on the destinies of children. The variations displayed by Euripides will be presented, including the gender and number of children in the plays, their singing, speaking, and silent roles, the gender and identities of their murderers, the ways in which their murders take place, and the motivations for these murders. The purposes of the children's killings are especially diverse, including revenge, sacrifice to gods, and the execution of a potential future avenger. Some of these elements originate from myths, but Euripides chose to use certain myths and modify others. This paper will indicate several elements that might be considered his original contribution. The research demonstrates that the pedicide motif is a focal point of several of Euripides' tragedies, which are "tragic" precisely because of the calamities suffered by the children represented in them. The fact that the children's executioners are almost always family members adds to the literary merit of the plays themselves. Aristotle claims that the purpose of a tragedy is to provoke "pity and fear" (*Poetics*, 6). The author of this paper believes that the shocking murders of innocent and vulnerable children in Euripides' tragedies fulfill that purpose. The killings of powerless victims, both in literature and in Greek and our reality, provoke a stronger emotional reaction than murders of adults.

Keywords: children, Euripides, Greek tragedy, pathos, parenthood

WHERE IS MY PLACE? ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF IDENTITY IN THE DOMESTIC SPACE AND BEYOND IN SOUTH KOREAN COMING-OF-AGE FILMS.

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The 21st century is a period in which South Korean cinematography is extremely successful in world cinema. One of the elements influencing these achievements is the emergence of author-directors such as Kim Bora, Yoon Ga-eun or Yoon Dan-bi, who show the fate of adolescent girls and young women in their films and offer a new perspective in South Korean drama cinema. Mentioned artists grew up when South Korea underwent a political transformation and entered a democratic order. Growing up process of these women was accompanied by the action of looking at social changes. In their works, a strong accent is placed on the role of women undergoing metamorphosis. In South Korean *coming-of-age* cinema, adolescent girls negotiate the notion of their femininity, moving between various images of women around them: busy middle-class mothers, elegant women from so-called good homes, pretty friends or older sisters who have more rights to decide about themselves. The heroines of these films try to find themselves in one of them, yet to understand that the formation of human character is a continuous, very individual process. This experience often ends in disappointment, giving up the search for an ideal pattern that can be implemented in one's life and striving to become someone valuable in one's own eyes. The aim of the presentation will be to analyze selected films by Korean directors, with great interest put on the review of the spaces shown in them, connoted as belonging to girls. Particular emphasis is placed on presenting the meaning and symbolism of rooms in houses and other locations where the lives of the characters of the films and their loved ones take place. Playgrounds, game arcades, gymnasiums or rooms posterized with images of sports stars are spaces most often presented in the audiovisual culture as those where adolescent boys feel most at ease and can express their emotions. On the other hand, when we think of film and TV series where most female representatives can manifest their femininity, we mainly think of rooms with dressing tables, kitchens, and wardrobes. The author is interested in the patterns encoded in these spaces of the protagonists of South Korean cinema going beyond the limits of their comfort and entering through them into zones previously reserved for other people.

Keywords: cinema of South Korea, space, coming of age, house, family

GDJE JE MOJE MJESTO? O IZGRADNJI IDENTITETA U MATIČNOME PROSTORU I ŠIRE U JUŽNOKOREJSKIM FILMOVIMA O ODRASTANJU

Južnokorejska je kinematografija u 21. stoljeće posebno uspješna i na razini svjetske kinematografije. Jedan od elemenata koji utječu na ova ostvarenja je pojava autora-redatelja kao što su Kim Bora, Yoon Ga-eun ili Yoon Dan-bi, koji u svojim filmovima prikazuju sudbinu adolescentica i djevojaka te nude novu perspektivu na južnokorejskom jeziku, dramsko kino. Ti su umjetnici odrasli u vrijeme kada je Južna Koreja prolazila kroz političku transformaciju i ulazak u demokratski poredak. Sazrijevanje ovih žena pratio je i proces sagledavanja društvenih promjena, a u njihovim je radovima snažan naglasak stavljen na ulogu žene koja prolazi kroz metamorfozu. U južnokorejskome kinu odrastanja, adolescentice pregovaraju o pojmu vlastite ženstvenosti, krećući se između različitih slika žena oko sebe: zaposlene majke iz srednje klase, elegantne žene iz tzv. dobre domove, lijepе prijateljice ili starije sestre koje imaju više prava odlučivati o sebi. Junakinje ovih filmova pokušavaju pronaći sebe u jednome od njih, još ne shvaćajući da je formiranje ljudskoga karaktera kontinuiran, vrlo individualan proces. Ovo iskustvo često završava razočaranjem, odustajanjem od potrage za idealnim

uzorkom koji se može implementirati u vlastiti život i težnjom da postane netko vrijedan u vlastitim očima. Cilj govora bit će analiza odabranih filmova korejskih redatelja, s posebnim naglaskom na osrv na prikazane prostore u njima, konotirane kao djevojačke. Poseban naglasak bit će stavljen na predstavljanje značenja i simbolike prostorija u kućama i drugim lokacijama u kojima se odvijaju životi likova iz filmova i njihovih najmilijih. Igrališta, zabavne dvorane, dvorane za vježbanje ili sobe oblijepljene slikama sportskih zvijezda prostori su koji se u audiovizualnoj kulturi najčešće predstavljaju kao oni gdje se dječaci u adolescenciji osjećaju najlakše i mogu izraziti svoje emocije. Kada razmišljamo o mjestima u filmovima i TV serijama gdje većina predstavnica može ispoljiti svoju ženstvenost, sobe koje nam padaju na pamet uglavnom su s toaletnim stolom, kuhinje, ormari. Prije svega, zanimat će me obrasci kodirani u tim prostorima junakinja južnokorejske kinematografije koje izlaze izvan granica vlastite udobnosti i kroz njih ulaze u zone koje su prije bile rezervirane za druge ljude.

Ključne riječi: kinematografija Južne Koreje, prostor, coming of age, kuća, obitelj

MONTESSORI PRIPREMLJENA OKOLINA KAO POTICAJNO OKRUŽJE ZA RAZVOJ KLJUČNIH KOMPETENCIJA KOD DJECE

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Kvalitetan rad u odgojno-obrazovnoj ustanovi odvija se zajedničkom odgovornošću i proaktivnošću svih sudionika odgojno-obrazovnoga procesa. Nema univerzalnoga recepta za uspjeh. Međutim, obveza je svakog vrtića kontinuirano se uskladivati s temeljnim dokumentima iz područja odgoja i obrazovanja, a posebice s Nacionalnim kurikulumom ranog i predškolskog odgoja i obrazovanja. Važan cilj Nacionalnoga kurikuluma za rani i predškolski odgoj i obrazovanje je cijelovit razvoj, odgoj i učenje djece te razvoj njihovih kompetencija. Cilj Montessori kurikuluma je pružiti djetetu mnoštvo sadržaja i iskustva u poticanju spontanoga razvoja cijelovitoga djeteta. Kako navodi Maria Montessori u knjizi Dijete-tajna djetinjstva: „Dijete je otkrivač: čovjek koji se radi iz maglice, kao neodređeno i sjajno biće koje traži svoj oblik.“ (1966: 136) U radu se daje primjer iz prakse i argumentira teza da je kvalitetno pripremljena materijalna sredina s naglaskom na glazbenu umjetnost izuzetno važna za razvoj osam ključnih kompetencija i osiguranja dobrobiti za dijete. Aktivnosti u sklopu akcijskoga istraživanja provedene su u dvije mješovite odgojne skupine, a obje skupine djeluju prema sustavu odgoja i obrazovanja Marie Montessori. U aktivnostima su sudjelovala djeca, članovi obitelji i odgojitelji. Dječji uradci i uradci odraslih dokumentirani su foto i videozapisima, dječjim crtežima i bilješkama odgojitelja. Ponuđeni materijali i aktivnosti kod djece pobudili su samoorganiziranje aktivnosti, istraživanje, znatiželju i slobodan izbor. Upoznavajući glazbu, instrumente, tradicijsku glazbu i ples djeca pokazuju potencijal koji je na kraju motiv odgajatelju za daljnje djelovanje i planiranje poticajnih aktivnosti. Suradnja članova obitelji koji svojim iskustvom, talentom i znanjem značajno obogaćuju spoznaju i vrijednost vlastitoga identiteta jezične i duhovne baštine. Na temelju provedenoga istraživanja i analize dobivenih podataka zaključili smo kako glazbena umjetnost i kvalitetno pripremljena okolina pozitivno djeluju na razvoj djeteta kao cijelovitoga bića i razvoj njegovih kompetencija. U nastavku istraživanja planiramo istražiti važnost i drugih oblika umjetnosti za dijete i djetinjstvo.

Ključne riječi: glazba, kompetencije, kurikulum, pripremljena okolina, umjetnost

MONTESSORI-DESIGNED ENVIRONMENT AS A STIMULATING ENVIRONMENT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF KEY COMPETENCES IN CHILDREN

A good quality work of an educational institution relies upon the joint responsibility and proactiveness of all participants in an educational process. There is no universal recipe for success. Nevertheless, every kindergarten must regularly keep up to date with the basic documents in the field of education, especially with the National Curriculum of Early and Preschool Education. An important objective of the National Curriculum for Early and

Preschool Education is holistic development, upbringing, and teaching of children, as well as development of their competencies. The objective of the Montessori curriculum is to provide a child with a variety of content and experiences so as to encourage the spontaneous development of the whole child. As Maria Montessori states in her book *The Secret of Childhood*: "A child is an explorer: a person who is born from the mist as an indeterminate and brilliant being that seeks its form" (1966: 136). This paper provides examples from real life that argue that a well-prepared material environment with an emphasis on music is important for the development of eight key competencies and for ensuring a child's well-being. The research was carried out in two mixed groups, both of which follow Maria Montessori's system of education. Children, family members, and educators participated in the research activities. The works done by children and adults were documented in photos and videos, children's drawings and notes by educators. Materials and activities that were offered instigated the children's self-organization skills, their desire for research, their curiosity, and their freedom of choice. By learning about music, instruments, traditional music and dance, children show their potential, which motivates the educator to take further action and plan stimulating activities. Family members provide their experiences, talent and knowledge thus significantly enriching the cognition and value of their own inherited linguistic and spiritual identity. The conducted and analyzed research indicates that music and a well-prepared environment have a positive effect on the development of the child as a whole being and the development of his competencies. Following this research, we plan to explore the importance that other forms of art have on children and childhood.

Keywords: music, competences, curriculum, designed environment, art

KONTEKST JASLIČKOGA PROSTORA KAO PRILIKA ZA KONSTRUKTIVNO UČENJE

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Jaslička dob podrazumijeva dob do tri godine i uvod je u institucionalni oblik odgoja. Djeca rane dobi koja pohadaju jaslice unutar odgojno-obrazovne ustanove imaju priliku mogu razviti sva svoja razvojna područja kojima razvijaju širok spektar kompetencija. Od socijalno-zdravstvene ustanove za smještaj, njegu i društveni odgoj djece kao polaznoga težišta za djecu jasličke dobi u prošlom stoljeću, jaslice danas predstavljaju nešto posve drugo. Prostor suvremenih jaslica izgleda vrlo maštvito, toplo i privlačno. Djeca nakon adaptacijskoga perioda prihvataju jaslice kao svoj dom i prostor za igru, druženje i učenje. Zadatak je odgojitelja da stvaraju prirodna okruženja, socioemocionalni prostor topline i ljubavi, poticajnu okolinu s puno senzomotornih elemenata. Upravo je senzomotorika baza jasličke dobi kada se postavljaju temelji samokontroli, stabilnosti emocija, osnažuje se prag tolerancije te se jača senzomotorička inteligencija. U okruženju bogatom senzomotoričkim poticajima dijete bira stimulaciju koju želi i za kojom pokazuje intrizičnu potrebu. Naglasit ćemo da prostor predstavlja „treće“ odgojitelja u skupini. Sukladno tome dijete rane dobi postaje sukonstruktor svoga znanja, učenja i komunikacije. Kroz primjere dobre prakse možemo vidjeti napredak i sazrijevanje malenih bića kojima prostor odrastanja postaje dio njihove osobnosti.

Ključne riječi: jaslice, okruženje, prostor, poticaji, senzorika

THE CONTEXT OF THE NURSERY AREA AS AN OPPORTUNITY FOR CONSTRUCTIVE LEARNING

Nursery age refers to the period up to three years of life and serves as an introduction to institutional education. Children who attend daycare within an educational institution at an early age have the opportunity to develop a wide range of competencies across all developmental areas. From being a social-health institution for accommodation, care, and social education of children in the last century, nurseries today represent something completely different. The modern nursery space is imaginative, warm, and attractive, and after an adaptation period, children accept it as their home and space for play, socialization, and learning. Educators play a crucial role in creating natural environments, providing a socio-emotional space of warmth and love, a stimulating environment with lots of sensorimotor elements. Sensorimotor skills form the basis of the nursery age, when the foundations of self-control, emotional stability, tolerance threshold, and sensorimotor intelligence are laid. In an environment rich in sensorimotor stimuli, the child chooses the stimulation he wants and needs. We can say that the space represents the "third" educator in the group, and the child becomes a co-constructor of knowledge, learning, and communication at an early age. Through examples of good practice, we can see the progress and maturation of these young beings, for whom the space in which they grow up becomes part of their personality.

Keywords: environment, nursery, sensory, space, stimulation

BEBE I DRUŠVENI PROSTOR

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Iako je u društvenim znanostima provedba istraživanja s djecom kao istraživačkim subjektima u zadnjih nekoliko desetljeća postala ubičajena, istraživanja s bebama izvan područja razvojne psihologije još su uvijek rijetka. Istraživanja s bebama nam mogu ukazati na raspon ljudskoga djelovanja, kao i na granice onoga što nazivamo ljudskim, što povlači za sobom niz političkih, etičkih i religijskih pitanja. Međutim, propitivanja problema djelovanja, moći, kulture, interpretacije, politike i prava u istraživanjima s djecom i dalje mahom isključuju bebe. Namjera ovoga rada je nadovezati se na nekolicinu istraživanja koja problematiziraju navedena pitanja analizirajući odnos beba i društvenoga prostora na primjeru osobnoga autoričina iskustva trudnoće i prve godine života s bebom. Analiza je je obuhvatila dva perioda, vrijeme prije dolaska bebe kada se obitelj pripremala za novog člana, i vrijeme nakon rođenja bebe ispunjeno intenzivnim upoznavanjem bebe i okoline. Metoda istraživanja predstavlja kombinaciju autobiografskoga narativa i elemenata vizualne etnografije. Istraživački fokus bio je usmjeren na četiri prostorno-vremenske točke: ranu trudnoću i prostor ženskoga tijela, visoku trudnoću i prostor rodnih uloga u kontekstu kupnje, posudbe i poklanjanja dječje odjeće, kretanje bebe u prostoru obiteljskoga stana tijekom prve godine života i kretanje bebe prostorom susjedstva uz pomoć kolica i roditelja, s naglaskom na priobalni urbani prostor i socijalni kapital lokalne zajednice. Rezultati analize u skladu su sa sličnim istraživanjima društvene prostornosti bebinoga života koji pokazuju da bebe krše normativna očekivanja, ali s druge strane analiza ujedno pokazuju i da je suvremeniji društveni prostor beba oblikovan i ograničen kapitalističkim oblikom rada, proizvodnje i potrošnje, što se ispoljava u svakodnevnim materijalnim i socijalnim odlikama prostora u kojima se dijete kreće i odrasta. Zaključak rada je da istraživanja s bebama, iako epistemološki, etički i metodološki izazovna, mogu pružiti zanimljive i intrigantne nalaze o suvremenoj društvenosti.

Ključne riječi: bebe, društveni prostor, društvenost u ranom djetinjstvu, istraživanja s bebama, materijalnost i diskurzivnost društvenog prostora

BABIES AND SOCIAL SPACE

Although conducting research with children as research subjects has become common in the social sciences in the last couple of decades, research with babies outside the field of developmental psychology is still rare. Research with babies can show us the range of human agency, as well as the limits of what we call human, which entails a series of political, ethical, and religious questions. However, questions of agency, power, culture, interpretation, politics, and rights in research with children still largely exclude babies. The intention of this paper is to build on research that problematizes the above-mentioned questions by analyzing the relationship between babies and the social space through the example of the author's personal experience of pregnancy and the first year of life with a baby. The analysis covered two periods: the time before the baby's arrival when the family was preparing for a new member and the time after the baby's birth filled with intense familiarization of the baby with the environment. The research method combines autobiographical narrative and elements of visual ethnography. The research focus was on four spatiotemporal points: early pregnancy and the space of the female body, late pregnancy and the space of gender roles in the context of buying, borrowing, and giving away children's clothes, the movement of the baby in the space of the family apartment throughout the first year of life, and the movement of the baby

in neighborhood space with the help of a stroller and parents, with an emphasis on the coastal urban space and the social capital of the local community. The results of the analysis are in line with similar research into the social space of a baby's life, which show that babies break normative expectations. However, the analysis also shows that the modern social space of babies is shaped and limited by the capitalist form of work, production, and consumption, which manifests itself in the everyday material and social features of the space in which the child moves and grows up. The conclusion of the paper is that although research with babies is epistemologically, ethically, and methodologically challenging, it can provide interesting and intriguing findings about contemporary sociality.

Keywords: babies, social space, sociability in early childhood, research with babies, materiality and discursiveness of social space

HAN(K)INE KUĆICE – PROSTOR(I) U ROMANU PIPO I PIPA JAGODE TRUHELKE

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Rad će se usmjeriti na dječji roman Jagode Truhelke *Pipo i Pipa* objavljen 1923. godine. Riječ je o semantički višeslojnom dječjem romanu koji uz djevojčicu Anicu u središte naracije postavlja lik veselih kitničarki, frajle Hane, a prostorna dimenzija romana zanimljivo je narativno i značenjsko čvršće romaneske strukture. Središnji je prostor romana Hanina soba u kojoj je uvjetni izostanak fizičkog aktiviteta zamijenjen unutarnjim (emocionalnim) dinamizmom (stvarnost – mašta/intimno – javno). Hanina soba funkcioniра i kao smirujuća spacialna točka s brojnim simboličnim prostornim pozicijama i detaljima (Bachelard 2000). S druge strane, supostavljajući dva središnja identiteta (Anica i Hana) usmjerava se i tipološko definiranje romana kao međugeneracijskoga. Njihov se kompenzaciski odnos iščitava kao temeljna sociemska figura (Peleš, 1999), otkrivajući i ontemsku razinu romana o međugeneracijskome razumijevanju i potrebi za bliskošću i toplinom ljudske riječi, ali i prolaznosti života. Izmjehstanjem fokusa na Hanin lik naracija je usmjerena prikazu društveno marginaliziranih ljudi (frajli) i njihovih (intimnih) životnih prostora, prostora margine. Hana je artikulirana kao pedesetogodišnja usidjelica i društvena „autsajderica“, no prepuna životnoga optimizma koji ju približava dječoj naivnosti i dobroti. Izmaštane i narativno strukturirane Han(k)ine intimne prostore u romanu (kućice), vezujemo i uz njezin društveni položaj neudane žene (frajle), koji bi se iz pozicije dobnih studija percipirao kao nedostatak u realizaciji „pune odraslosti“ (Joosen, 2018). Kućice od mašte, kao uvjetne rezerve djetinjstva, Hana gradi i u odrasloj dobi, dijelom kompenzirajući nedostatak vlastite obitelji, ali i stvarnoga (intimnoga) prostora, koji ona i sestra nisu uspjeli realizirati. Stvarajući kuće u mašti, Hana ih altruistički dijeli siromašnima i potrebitima, osiguravajući im sigurnost i zaštitu. Naposljetku, i ontemski iščitana prolaznost života svoju je artikulaciju pronašla u zadnjem poglavljju romana (Hankina posljednja kućica), u metaforici „opipljivosti“ i hladnoće posljednje kuće na Zemlji koju Hana kupuje za sestruru i sebe.

Ključne riječi: Jagoda Truhelka, *Pipo i Pipa*, dječji roman, prostorna dimenzija romana

SMALL HOUSES OF HAN(K)A – SPACE(S) IN THE NOVEL PIPO I PIPA

The focus of the work will be on the children's novel *Pipo i Pipa* (eng. *Pipo and Pipa*) by Jagoda Truhelka, published in 1923. It is a semantically complex children's novel that centers around the cheerful flower-seller Fraulein Hana, alongside the character of Anica. The spatial dimension of the novel is an interesting narrative and meaningful knot in the novel's structure. The central space of the novel is Hana's room, where the absence of physical activity is replaced by internal (emotional) dynamism (reality – imagination / intimate – public). Hana's room also functions as a calming spatial point with numerous symbolic spatial positions and details. On the other hand, by juxtaposing the two central identities (Anica and Hana), the novel is typologically defined as intergenerational. Their compensatory relationship is interpreted as the fundamental social figure, revealing the ontological level of the novel about intergenerational understanding and the need for closeness and warmth of human communication, but also the transience of life. By shifting the focus to Hana's character, the narration is directed towards the portrayal of socially marginalized people (Frauleins) and their (intimate) living spaces, the margins of space. Hana is articulated as a

fifty-year-old anchorite and social "outsider," yet full of life optimism that brings her closer to childhood naivety and kindness. The imagined and narratively structured intimate spaces of Han(k)a in the novel (little houses) are also linked to her social position as an unmarried woman (Fraulein), which from the perspective of age studies would be perceived as a lack in realizing "full adulthood" (Joosen 2018). Building imaginary houses, as conditional props of childhood, Hana also builds them in adulthood, partly compensating for the lack of her own family but also real (intimate) space that she and her sister failed to realize. By creating houses in imagination, Hana selflessly shares them with the poor and needy, providing them with security and protection. Finally, the transience of life, both ontologically and narratively, finds its articulation in the last chapter of the novel (Hana's last little house), in the metaphor of the "tangibility" and coldness of the last house on Earth that Hana buys for herself and her sister.

Keywords: Jagoda Truhelka, *Pipo and Pipa*, children's novel, space dimension of the novel

KNJIŽEVNI TEKST KAO MEDIJ ZA RAZUMIJEVANJE UTJECAJA VANJSKOGA PROSTORA NA DIJETE

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Ovim se radom želi istražiti utjecaj korištenja književnoga teksta na otvorenome na dječiji razvoj i stvaralaštvo. Priče (književni tekstovi) odlično su motivacijsko sredstvo za cijelovito učenje, a posebno za učenje jezika. Ako se prenose višeosjetljivo, ostaju duboko u pamćenju. Djeca jezik uče slušajući, govoreći i promatrujući, zato je važno u ranoj i predškolskoj dobi naučiti djecu govoriti i razumjeti materinji jezik. Usvojeni materinji jezik služi kao temelj za kasnije učenje, komuniciranje i shvaćanje svega što dijete okružuje.

Cilj je projekta književnim tekstom kao poticajem omogućiti djeci umjetničko stvaralaštvo i učenje na otvorenome prostoru kroz neposredno iskustvo u poticajnoj okolini. S obzirom na to da je važnost boravka na otvorenom za djecu nezamjenjiva, a dobrobit dokazana, u projektu polazimo od priče – teksta, kao medija za poticanje dječje mašte, govora i stvaralaštva. Naglasak je na kreiranju poticajne okoline na otvorenome za mogućnost stjecanja neposrednog iskustva i prenošenja iskustvenog doživljaja u različite izražajne modalitete: likovnost, dramu, ples i glazbenu umjetnost, kretanje na otvorenome, digitalne vještine i senzorna iskustva. Sadržaji koji su korišteni tijekom provođenja projekta integrirani su te obuhvaćajući sva područja dječjega razvoja.

Završetkom projekta uočeno je aktivnije i slobodnije umjetničko izražavanje djece u aktivnostima na otvorenom prostoru. Djeca su imala više slobodnoga prostora za kretanje, sama su stvarala potrebne materijale od prirodnina kojima su bili okruženi te su pokazala veću prilagodljivost i snalažljivost u drugaćijim uvjetima. Upoznala su nove alate za učenje i stvaranje umjetničkoga sadržaja, tehnike plesa i stvaranja glazbe, digitalne medije te savladala samostalno dokumentiranje procesa. Ovim projektom razvija se svijest o kritičkome odnosu prema novome i nepoznatome te slobodnijoj dječjoj ekspresivnosti u stvaralačkome i emocionalnome prostoru. Djeca su imala priliku razvijati autonomiju u projektu, samostalno organizirati aktivnosti, jačati suradnički odnos, bogatiti rječnik čitajući i na različite načine interpretirajući književni tekst te sudjelovati u diskusijama.

Ključne riječi: dijete, književni tekst, projekt, prostor, učenje

LITERARY TEXT AS A MEDIUM FOR UNDERSTANDING THE INFLUENCE OF THE EXTERIOR SPACE ON A CHILD

The aim of this research paper is to investigate the impact of the usage of literary texts outdoors on children's development and creativity. Stories (literary texts) are an excellent motivational tool for comprehensive learning, especially for language learning. If the stories are transmitted multisensorily, then they remain deep in the memory. Children learn languages by listening, speaking, and observing, so that is why it is important to teach children to speak and understand their mother tongue at an early age and preschool age. The acquired knowledge of the mother tongue serves as a basis for learning at a later age, communication, and a general understanding of everything that surrounds the child. The main goal of this project is to provide children with an opportunity for artistic creativity and learning in the outdoors through direct experience in a stimulating environment using literary

texts as the medium. Given the irreplaceability of being outdoors for children and the benefits that go along with it, we begin this project with the story—text as a medium for stimulating children's imagination, speech, and creativity. The emphasis is on creating a stimulating outdoor environment for the opportunity of acquiring direct experience and the transposition of the empirical experience into different expressive styles: fine arts, drama, dance, and musical art, outdoor movement, digital skills and sensory experiences. The contents that were used during the implementation of this project are already integrated and cover all areas of child development. At the end of the project, a more active and freer artistic expression of children was observed in outdoor activities. The children had more free space for moving, they created the necessary substances themselves from the materials in nature by which they were surrounded, and they showed greater adaptability and gumption in different conditions. They got the chance to discover new tools for learning and creating artistic content, learn dance and music creation techniques, and master independent documentation of the process. This project develops awareness of a critical approach towards the new and unknown and also freer children's expressiveness in the creative and emotional dimensions. The children had the opportunity to develop autonomy in the project, organize activities independently, strengthen teamwork and cooperative relationships, enhance their vocabulary by reading and interpreting literary texts in different ways, and participate in discussions.

Keywords: child, literary text, project, area, outdoor learning

OSOBNI PROSTOR PREDŠKOLSKOGA DJETETA U OKVIRU PROSTORNO-MATERIJALNIH UVJETA PREDŠKOLSKE USTANOVE

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Djetinjstvo kao socijalni konstrukt i dijete kao njegov subjekt moguće je promatrati i s aspekta prostora i prostornosti. Jedno od mjesa na kojima se djetinjstvo prostorno odvija u autentičnom društvenom kontekstu obuhvaća i prostor ranoga i predškolskog odgoja i obrazovanja (u daljnjem tekstu RPOO). Obrazovne politike i okruženje RPOO-a imaju važan utjecaj na kvalitetu pedagoške prakse, a uključuju ne samo prostorno-materijalnu dimenziju, nego i kulturu dionika i prirodu odnosa koji se u njemu njeguju. Djeca u takvome okruženju ostvaruju svoja zakonom zajamčena prava, među kojima i pravo na osobni prostor. Iako je višestruko potvrđeno da prostorno-materijalni uvjeti imaju značajan utjecaj na kvalitetu procesa i ishoda pedagoške prakse, ipak im se ne pridaje dovoljno pažnje unutar europske prakse RPOO-a. Dodatno tomu, u literaturi se posljednjih nekoliko desetljeća propituje praksa ostvarivanja dječjih prava u različitim socijalnim kontekstima, pa se tako i u kontekstu institucijskoga RPOO-a raspravlja o vidljivim i manje vidljivim dimenzijama stvaranja odgovarajućih uvjeta za provedbu dječjih prava. Imajući navedeno u vidu, u ovom se radu nudi pregled istraživanja dimenzija kvalitete ustanova RPOO-a, a koje su povezane s ostvarenjem dječjih prava, s posebnim naglaskom na pravo svakog djeteta na osobni prostor. Analizira se koncept osobnoga prostora kao potrebe i prava djece, argumentiraju se strukturni (fizički), socijalni, psihološki i odgojno-obrazovni aspekti prostora RPOO-a te se kritički raspravljaju mogućnosti ostvarivanja dječjih prava u tome prostoru. Radom se želi pridonijeti boljem razumijevanju koncepcata djeteta i djetinjstva, te dječjih prava koja uključuju pravo na osobni prostor predškolske djece s motrišta ostvarenja njihove dobrobiti.

Ključne riječi: dijete, dječja prava, djetinjstvo, kvaliteta ustanove, okruženje

PERSONAL SPACE OF A PRESCHOOL CHILD IN THE FRAME OF SPATIAL AND MATERIAL CONDITIONS IN THE PRESCHOOL INSTITUTION

Childhood, as a social construct, and the child as its subject can also be viewed from the perspective of space and spatiality. One of the authentic social contexts where childhood takes place spatially is in the area of early and preschool education and care (ECEC). Educational policies and the ECEC setting have an important influence on the pedagogical practice, and include not only the spatial-material dimension, but also the culture of the stakeholders and the nature of the relationships that are fostered in it. Children have legally guaranteed rights, including the right to a personal space, which is realized in such an environment. Despite repeated confirmation that spatial and material conditions have a significant impact on the quality of the pedagogical process and outcomes, they are still not given enough attention in European ECEC practice. Additionally, the literature has questioned the practice of realizing children's rights in different social contexts for the past few decades. Visible and less visible dimensions of creating appropriate conditions for the implementation of children's rights are discussed in the context of institutional ECEC. This paper provides an overview of the research dimensions related to the realization of children's rights in ECEC quality, with special emphasis on the right of each child to a personal space. The concept of personal space as a

need and right of children is analyzed, and the structural (physical), social, psychological, and educational aspects of the ECEC setting space are discussed. The paper aims to contribute to a better understanding of the concepts of child and childhood, as well as children's rights, which include the right to a personal space of preschool children, from the perspective of achieving their well-being.

Keywords: child, childhood, children's rights, environment, institution quality

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Teorijsko ishodište čini razumijevanje prostora (prirodnoga ili izgrađenoga) kojim se oblikuju društveni odnosi i prakse, a društvenim praksama mijenja se priroda, korištenje i iskustvo primjene prostora, o čemu govore i pišu brojni suvremenici pedagoške teorije i prakse npr. Rühm, B. (Rühm, 2011), Day, C. (Day, 2007) i dr. Prostori za učenje posreduju u odnosima i društvenim praksama poučavanja i učenja te su samo jedan od mnogih čimbenika u složenim odnosima poučavanja koje utječe na cjelovit razvoj tijekom djetinjstva. U kontekstu navedenoga, promatra se slikovnica. Slikovnica je likovno i literarno djelo te prva knjiga i među prvim igračkama djeteta. Koristi se kao odgojno-obrazovno sredstvo tijekom odgoja i obrazovanja u djetinjstvu u institucionalnome kontekstu. Novom slikom djeteta i razumijevanjem djetinjstva upućuje se na stvaranje i promišljanje okruženja kojima se mijenjaju konvencionalni pristupi oblikovanju prostora vrtića i odgojno-obrazovnih praksi. Rad je produkt znanstvenoistraživačkoga projekta Sveučilišta u Rijeci, na Učiteljskome fakultetu *Slikovnica u dječjem vrtiću i osnovnoj školi* u projektnom zadatku *Uporaba slikovnice u radu s djeecom rane i predškolske dobi*. Autorice su izdvojile rezultate u istraživačkim područjima: Uporaba slikovnice u odgojno-obrazovnome radu i Prostorno-materijalni uvjeti. Svrha istraživanja bila je prikazati prostorna okruženja primjene slikovnice u vrtićima RH. Odgajatelji (363 sudionika) anketirani su od svibnja do rujna 2022. godine pomoću *google formsa*. Rezultati istraživanja interpretirani su u istraživačkim pitanjima usmjerenim na: smještaj slikovnice, njihovu dostupnost i mogućnosti individualnih i zajedničkih aktivnosti. Zaključuje se da slikovnica ima mjesto u različitim strukturiranim okruženjima, te da takvim okruženjima ostvaruje recipročni odnos. Podatcima se upućuje na daljnja istraživanja kojima bi se strukturiranje prostora povezalo s kulturom, običajima i značajkama autentičnih okruženja u kojima se vrtić nalazi.

Ključne riječi: slikovnica, prostor, djetinjstvo, odgojno-obrazovna praksa, dječji vrtić

PICTURE BOOK AND SPACE

The theoretical starting point is the understanding that space, whether natural or built, shapes social relations and practices, while social practices, in turn, influence the use and experience of space. Many contemporary educational theorists and practitioners have expressed this idea, including Rühm, B. (2011) and Day, C. (2007), among others. Learning spaces play a crucial role in mediating the relationships and social practices of teaching and learning, but they are just one of many factors that impact a child's overall development. In this context, let's consider a picture book, which serves as both a work of art and literature and a child's first book and toy. In institutional contexts, picture books are used as educational tools for children. The new understanding of the child and childhood calls for the creation and reflection of an environment that challenges traditional approaches to designing kindergarten spaces and pedagogical practices. The article is the result of the scientific research project of the Rijeka University of Applied Sciences at the Faculty of Teacher Education, *Picture book in kindergarten and primary school* within the project assignment *Using picture book in working*

with children of early and preschool age. The authors have divided the results into the research areas: Using picture books in pedagogical work and Spatial-material conditions. The aim of the research was to determine the spatial conditions for the use of picture books in kindergartens in the Republic of Croatia. The kindergarten teachers (363 participants) were surveyed in the period from May to September 2022 using Google forms. The results of the survey were interpreted into research questions that focused on the placement of picture books, their availability and opportunities for individual and group activities. It was found that the picture book has its place in different structured environments, and that these environments realize a reciprocal relationship. The data points to further research that relates the structuring of space to the culture, habits and characteristics of the authentic environments in which the kindergarten is located.

Keywords: picture book, space, childhood, pedagogical practise, kindergarten

KIDS IN (OUTER) SPACE. LOCATING THE CHILD IN AUDIOVISUAL ASTROCULTURES

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In his book "How Outer Space Made America. Geography, Organization and Cosmic Sublime", Daniel Sage notes that the cosmic ideas that we encounter in contemporary media are closely connected to Earthly geographies: nations, places, localities, relationships, organizations, landscapes, museums and popular cultures. Therefore, "Mapping the cosmos" in mass culture has little to do with cosmography per se; instead, it can certainly be seen as the projecting into outer space the quasi-cartographic grid of concepts describing our local policies and relationship (Sage, 2014: 4). This observation raises a number of questions about the ways in which representations of particular social groups – especially children, who seem to be key to the success of possible future space missions, given how time-consuming these missions will be – are included in the aforementioned "outer space mapping" process. The purpose of my paper is to try to determine what place, in relation to the cosmos, is assigned to children in the selected narratives of contemporary astrocultures, particularly in space documentaries. Films and TV series representing this genre generally fit into the idea of edutainment, and their target audience are young viewers, often children. One of the main purposes of such productions is to arouse and strengthen interest in issues related to space exploration. However, their impact does not end here. After all, as Claudia Castañeda notes, "the child is constructed in contemporary culture as a figure of possibility and transformation, of potentiality and becoming. The child is a figure through which the adult subject experiences or imagines transformation" (Castañeda 2002: 43). The presence of the child therefore seems obvious in narratives about a transformation as fundamental for humanity as the colonization of space. In my paper, I intend to show that the mapping of outer space, taking place in series such as "Cosmos: A Spacetime Odyssey" (2014–2019) and "Through the Wormhole" (2010–2017) also includes the process of locating a child in (and in relation to) outer space. Although space exploration is presented in them as an "adult affair," the child is written into the project as a future explorer, conqueror, but also defender of Earth, constantly threatened by cosmic and ecological disasters. In my presentation, I intend to look at the ideological aspects of such a narrative and the role the child plays in the pop-cultural mapping of the universe.

Keywords: astroculture, space documentaries, children, edutainment, cosmography in popular culture

DJECA U SVEMIRU – SMJEŠTANJE DJETETA U AUDIOVIZUALNE ASTROKULTURE

U svojoj knjizi *How Outer Space Made America. Geography, Organization and Cosmic Sublime*, Daniel Sage napominje da su kozmičke ideje s kojima se susrećemo u suvremenim medijima usko povezane sa zemaljskim zemljopisima: nacije, mjesta, lokaliteti, odnosi, organizacije, krajolici, muzeji i popularne kulture. *Mapiranje kozmosa* u masovnoj kulturi stoga nema mnogo veze s kozmografijom per se; umjesto toga, ono se svakako može promatrati kao projiciranje u svemir kvazi-kartografske mreže koncepata koji opisuju naše lokalne politike i odnose (Sage, 2014: 4). Ovo zapažanje otvara niz pitanja o načinima na koje su reprezentacije pojedinih društvenih skupina – posebice djece, koja su, čini se, ključna za uspjeh mogućih budućih svemirskih misija, s obzirom na to koliko će te misije biti dugotrajne – uključene u spomenuti „svemirski prostor“, proces mapiranja". Svrlja je mog rada pokusati utvrditi koje je mjesto u odnosu na kozmos dodijeljeno djeci u odabranim narativima suvremenih astrokultura, posebice u svemirskim dokumentarcima. Filmovi i TV serije koji predstavljaju ovaj žanr uglavnom se uklapaju u ideju *edutainmenta*, a njihova ciljna publika mladi su gledatelji, često

djeca. Jedna od glavnih svrha ovakvih produkcija je pobuditi i ojačati interes za teme vezane uz istraživanje svemira. Međutim, njihov utjecaj ne završava ovdje. Uostalom, kako primjećuje Claudia Castañeda, „dijete je konstruirano u suvremenoj kulturi kao figura mogućnosti i transformacije, mogućnosti i postajanja. Dijete je figura kroz koju odrasli subjekt doživljava ili zamišlja transformaciju“ (Castañeda 2002: 43). Stoga se prisutnost djeteta čini očitom u narativima o transformaciji koja je temeljna za čovječanstvo kao što je kolonizacija prostora. U svome radu namjeravam pokazati da mapiranje svemira, koje se odvija u serijama kao što su „Cosmos: A Spacetime Odyssey“ (2014. – 2019.) i „Through the Wormhole“ (2010. – 2017.), također uključuje proces lociranja dijete u svemiru (iu odnosu na njega). Iako je istraživanje svemira u njima predstavljeno kao „zabava za odrasle“, dijete je u projekt upisano kao budući istraživač, osvajač, ali i branitelj Zemlje kojeg neprestano prijete kozmičke i ekološke katastrofe. U svome izlaganju namjeravam se osvrnuti na ideološke aspekte takvoga narativa i ulogu koju dijete ima u pop-kulturnom mapiranju svemira.

Ključne riječi: astrokultura, dokumentarni filmovi o svemiru, djeca, edukacija, zabava, kozmografija u popularnoj kulturi

UČINKI BRANJA IN RAZISKOVANJA NA SPLETU NA USPEŠNOST/PROCES NAČRTOVANJA TEHNIŠKEGA IZDELKA

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Učni načrt za tehniko in tehnologijo pravi, da naj bi učenci ob izdelovanju predmetov in gradnji konstrukcij imeli možnost, da razvijajo svoje sposobnosti za iskanje in oblikovanje novih rešitev, ustvarjalnost in za odločanje zanje. V okviru projektne naloge smo iskali možnost poglabljanja snavanja in načrtovanja tehniških ter tehnoloških problemov na spletu s fokusom na namen razvijanja ustvarjalne sposobnosti in spodbujanja učenčeve sposobnosti in nagnjenja ustvarjalno delo tudi v prostem času.

Intervencija pri predmetu tehnika in tehnologija je bila zasnovana na temelju učnega načrta, pri čemer so učenci v spletнем okolju sistematično raziskovali s pomočjo metode recipročnega učenja s spletom. Delo je potekalo v 4 skupinah, v vsaki skupini je bilo 4/5 učencev, in je bilo strukturirano v dveh korakih. Oba sta zajemala tri faze projektne naloge – iskanje rešitev problema, oblikovanje idej za rešitev problema, predstavitev in utemeljevanje skice ideje – s tem, da je delo v prvem koraku potekalo v klasični obliki, v drugem koraku pa je učitelj učence pozval, da projektno nalogu dopolnijo, pri čemer so za to delali v spletнем učnem okolju, s pomočjo metode recipročnega učenja s spletom.

Eksploratorno zastavljena raziskava, zasnovana kot študija primera, temelji na kvalitativnih in kvantitativnih metodah raziskovanja. Za namen triangulacije je bilo zbranih več oblik podatkov – primerjani sta bili projektna naloga, izdelana v prvem in drugem koraku, z učiteljem in učenci je bil izveden nestrukturirani intervju, učinek zastavljeni oblike dela pa smo primerjali še s pomočjo ocenjevalne lestvice za učence.

Rezultati kažejo, da so učenci s pomočjo branja in raziskovanja na spletu svoje izdelke izboljšali. Smiselnost branja in raziskovanja na spletu pri projektni nalogi v okviru predmeta tehnika in tehnologija se kaže predvsem v kontekstu poglobitve snavanja in načrtovanja problema. Podaljšala se je faza iskanja rešitve problema, ko so učenci predvsem s pomočjo naravoslovnih/družboslovnih znanj, ki jih še nimajo, lahko svoje izdelke izboljšali in dopolnili, kar se je pokazalo tudi pri oblikovanju idej za rešitev problema, kjer je treba izpostaviti tudi dopolnjevanje vrzeli v znanju, potrebnem za skiciranje ter dopolnjevanju vrzeli v znanju oz. izkušnjah skiciranja, predstavitev učencev pa so bile podrobnejše in utemeljitve dopolnjene. Kažejo se tudi učinkni na ustvarjalno sposobnost, učitelj pa je poročal tudi o vplivu intervencije na ustvarjalno delo učencev v njihovem prostem času.

Ključne besede: branje na spletu, projektna naloga, tehnik in tehnologija, recipročno učenje na spletu, ustvarjalnost

was curriculum-based, with students systematically exploring in an online environment using a method of reciprocal learning from the web. The work was carried out in 4 groups, with 4/5 students in each group, and was structured in two steps. Both consisted of three phases of a project task – finding solutions to a problem, generating ideas to solve the problem, presenting and justifying a sketch of the idea – with the work in the first step taking place in a classical format, and in the second step the teacher asking the students to complete the project task, working in an online learning environment, using the Internet reciprocal teaching method to do so. The exploratory research, designed as a case study, is based on qualitative and quantitative research methods. For the purpose of triangulation, several forms of data were collected – a comparison was made between the project assignment produced in steps 1 and 2, an unstructured interview was conducted with the teacher and the students, and the impact of the set form of work was further compared using a rating scale for the students. The results show that students improved their products by reading and researching online. The relevance of reading and researching online for a project assignment in an engineering and technology course is particularly evident in the context of in-depth problem design and planning. The problem-solving phase was prolonged, when students were able to improve and complete their products, especially with the help of science/social science knowledge they did not already have, which was also evident in the formulation of ideas to solve the problem, where the filling in of gaps in sketching knowledge and sketching knowledge/experience was also highlighted, and students' presentations were made more detailed and their arguments were completed. Effects on creative ability are also evident and the teacher reported on the impact of the intervention on students' creative work in their free time.

Keywords: reading online, project task, technique and technology, online reciprocal learning, creativity

EFFECTS OF ONLINE READING AND RESEARCH ON THE PERFORMANCE OF THE TECHNICAL PRODUCT DESIGN PROCESS

The curriculum for technology and engineering states that, while making objects and building structures, students should have the opportunity to develop their ability to find and design new solutions, to be creative and to make decisions. In the project assignment, we sought to deepen the design and planning of engineering and technology problems online, focusing on the purpose of developing creativity and encouraging students' ability and inclination to work creatively also in their free time. The intervention in the technology and engineering course

NASTAVA PRIRODE I DRUŠTVA – PROSTOR INTEGRACIJE KONKRETNIH ISKUSTAVA DJETETA

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Temeljna značajka primarnoga stupnja osnovnoškolskoga obrazovanja je da učenicima/učenicama omogućava cijelovit pristup vlastitom okruženju. Suvremeno je primarno obrazovanje usmjereni na djelovanje i vezano za životnu stvarnost. U skladu s time možemo konstatirati da nastava Prirode i društva ima središnje značenje za učenike/učenice jer ih potiče na bavljenje vlastitim društvenim, kulturnim, tehničkim i prirodnim okruženjem kako bi se oni u svojoj životnoj stvarnosti mogli snaći, kako bi je mogli oblikovati na individualnoj razini, sustavno i refleksivno proučavati i tako stjecati preduvjete za kasnije učenje. U pedagoškoj javnosti ponekad susrećemo stav da u nastavi Prirode i društva dolazi do izdvojenoga, mehaničkoga i suksesivnoga spajanja teme iz predmetne nastave, koju susrećemo u višim razredima osnovne škole. Primjerice teme koje se odnose na orijentaciju u prostoru, orijentaciju u vremenu, teme usmjerene prema različitim životnim zajednicama i slično. Nastavni predmet Priroda i društvo promiče višeperspektivno i integrirano prožimanje sadržaja iz prirodnoga i društvenoga okruženja djeteta u kojem djetetu treba omogućiti što više različitih konkretnih iskustava. Omogućiti djetetu integrirano spoznavanje svijeta u kojem živi, istraživačkim pristupom i na temelju što više različitih višeosjetilnih iskustava, znači stvoriti prostor u kojem se može slobodno razvijati. Nasuprot tome, izdvojeni nastavni predmeti usmjereni na tehničku i znanstvenu nastavu, kao i nastavu sadržaja društvenih znanosti gurnut će i učitelje primarnoga obrazovanja i predmetne učitelje u situaciju nedostatne kompetentnosti. Temeljni problem tako usmjerene nastave primarnoga obrazovanja je u tome što ono svojim ciljevima i sadržajem nedostatno dopire do djece rane školske dobi. U eventualnom procesu promjene statusa nastavnoga predmeta Priroda i društvo i mogućih fragmentiranja predmetnih područja došlo bi do zamjene spoznajnih, didaktičkih i metodičkih načela primarne razine osnovnoškolskoga obrazovanja onima iz predmetne nastave u višim razredima osnovne škole.

Ključne riječi: prirodno i društveno okruženje djeteta, integrirano prožimanje sadržaja, višeperspektivno prožimanje sadržaja.

TEACHING NATURE AND SOCIETY – SPACE FOR INTEGRATION OF CONCRETE EXPERIENCES OF THE CHILD

The fundamental feature of the primary level of primary school education is that it provides students with comprehensive access to their own environment. Modern primary education is focused on action and related to the reality of life in children's environment. Accordingly, we can state that the teaching of Nature and Society has a central meaning for students because it encourages them to deal with their own social, cultural, technical and natural environment so that they can manage in their life reality, so that they can shape it on an individual basis level, to study systematically and reflexively and thus acquire prerequisites for later learning. In the pedagogical milieu, we sometimes encounter the attitude that in the teaching of Nature and Society there is a separate, mechanical and successive combination of topics from the

subject teaching, which we encounter in the upper grades of elementary school. For example, topics related to orientation in space, orientation in time, topics directed towards different life communities, etc. The subject Nature and Society promotes a multi-perspective and integrated networking of content from the child's natural and social environment, in which the child should be provided with as many different concrete experiences as possible. Enabling the child to learn about the world in which he/she lives in an integrated way, through research and based on as many different multi-sensory experiences as possible, means creating a space in which he/she can develop freely. In contrast, separate teaching subjects focused on technical and scientific teaching, as well as the teaching of social science content, will push both primary education teachers and subject teachers into a situation of insufficient competence. The fundamental problem of primary education focused in this way is that it does not sufficiently reach children of early school age with its goals and content. In the eventual process of changing the status of the teaching subject Nature and Society and the possible fragmentation of subject areas, the cognitive, didactic and methodical principles of the primary level of primary school education would be replaced by those from subject classes in higher grades of primary school.

Keywords: natural and social environment of the child, integrated networking of content, multi-perspective permeation of content

KEYS OF WISDOM - CHANGING PERSPECTIVES ON EARLY CHILDHOOD LEARNING METHODS

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Theories of children's learning have undergone significant changes from the second half of the 20th century to the present in Hungary, reflecting to current ideological and educational policy demands. From the late 1950s, the strong emphasis on knowledge transfer and formal learning slowly shifted towards the construction of knowledge and learning through activities (Education in Kindergartens, 1957; Programme of Kindergarten Education, 1971, 1989; National Core Curriculum of Kindergarten Education, 1996; 2012). The focus of our research here is to examine the conceptions of children's learning in the period indicated above. Our primary aim is to explore the main paradigmatic changes in the interpretations of children's learning in pre-school education from the second half of the 20th century to the present day, In our research, we seek to answer (1) what terminological changes characterise the content regulators under the chapters on learning, (2) how and in what way the nature of learning (receptive, passive or active, active) is referred to, (3) what is considered to be the learning material and skills to be acquired, (4) whether individual and age-specific characteristics and differentiated learning organisation are reflected in the interpretation of the learning process, (5) what role is played by pre-school teachers in terms of facilitating and supporting the learning process. The method of our research was qualitative document and content analysis, in the course of which we comparatively examine the paradigms of knowledge transfer vs. knowledge construction, the age-specific learning contents and individual development, the passive, receptive and active nature of learning, the learning criteria and the nature of the teacher's work in organising and supporting learning. The results of our research show that from the end of the 1950s, due to strong ideological and educational policy influences, the formal interpretation of learning in kindergarten education was characterised by a school-like approach to learning, which was described in the central regulations of kindergarten education by the term of 'school education'. The nature of learning was referred to as an active action, but, for reasons attributable to ideological influences and the dominant role of teachers, a passive, inclusive image of the child emerged overall in the centrally formulated expectations. Consideration of individual differences in developmental pace was explicitly identified only in the National Core Curriculum for Early Childhood Education (1996; 2012), however, neurobiological and neuroconstructivist approach of children's learning is not yet reflected in the present curricula of kindergarten education.

Keywords: children's learning methods, centralised core curricula, age-specific criteria, constructivism, neurobiological approach

KLJUČEVNI MUDROSTI – MIJENJANJE PERSPEKTIVA O METODAMA UČENJA U RANOME DJETINJSTVU

Teorije dječjega učenja doživjele su značajne promjene od druge polovice 20. stoljeća do danas u Mađarskoj, održavajući trenutne ideološke i zahtjeve obrazovne politike. Od kasnih 1950-ih snažan naglasak na prijenos znanja i formalno učenje polako se pomaknuo prema izgradnji znanja i učenja kroz aktivnosti (Obrazovanje u dječjim vrtićima, 1957.; Program vrtićkog obrazovanja, 1971., 1989.; Nacionalni temeljni kurikulum dječjeg vrtićkog obrazovanja, 1996.; 2012.).

Fokus je našega istraživanja ispitati koncepcije dječjega učenja u navedenome razdoblju. Naš primarni cilj je istražiti glavne paradigmatske promjene u tumačenjima dječjega učenja u

predškolskome odgoju i obrazovanju od druge polovice 20. stoljeća do danas. U našem istraživanju nastojimo odgovoriti (1) koje terminološke promjene karakteriziraju regulatori sadržaja u poglavljima o učenju, (2) na koji se način govori o prirodi učenja (receptivno, pasivno ili aktivno, aktivno), (3) što se smatra materijalom za učenje i vještinama koje treba usvojiti, (4) odražavaju li se individualne i dobne karakteristike i diferencirana organizacija učenja u interpretaciji procesa učenja, (5) kakvu ulogu imaju odgojitelji u smislu olakšavanja i potpore procesu učenja.

Metoda našega istraživanja bila je kvalitativna analiza dokumenata i sadržaja, tijekom koje usporedno ispitujemo paradigme prijenosa znanja naspram konstrukcije znanja, dobno specifične sadržaje učenja i individualni razvoj, pasivnu, receptivnu i aktivnu prirodu učenja, kriterije učenja i prirodu rada nastavnika u organiziranju i podržavanju učenja.

Rezultati našega istraživanja pokazuju da je od kraja 1950-ih, zbog snažnih ideoloških i obrazovnih utjecaja, formalno tumačenje učenja u vrtićkom obrazovanju karakterizirao školski pristup učenju, koji je opisan u središnjim propisima vrtićko obrazovanje pod pojmom 'Školsko obrazovanje'. Priroda učenja nazivala se aktivnim djelovanjem, ali iz razloga koji se mogu pripisati ideološkim utjecajima i dominantnoj ulozi učitelja, pasivna, uključiva slika djeteta pojavila se općenito u centralno formuliranim očekivanjima. Uvažavanje individualnih razlika u tempu razvoja eksplicitno je identificirano tek u Nacionalnoj jezgri kurikulumima za rani odgoj i obrazovanje (1996 i 2012), međutim, neurobiološki i neurokonstruktivistički pristup dječjem učenju još nije reflektiran u sadašnjim kurikulumima vrtićkoga odgoja.

Ključne riječi: metode učenja djece, centralizirani temeljni kurikulum, dobno specifični kriteriji, konstruktivizam, neurobiološki pristup

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Poticajno okruženje omogućuje razvoj punoga potencijala svakoga djeteta koje u njemu boravi. Dijete u interakciji sa svojim okruženjem razvija kreativne i stvaralačke osobine koje postaju temelj za aktivno propitivanje, istraživanje i razvoj njegovoga osobnog potencijala. Bogato opremljen i razvojno orijentiran prostor neupitno je karakteristika zajednice koja brine, podržava i potiče kvalitetan pristup usmjeren aktivnom učenju djeteta. Predškolske ustanove trebale bi (p)ostati i biti mjesto kreirano po mjeri djeteta na način da odgovore na sve njihove odgojno-obrazovne potrebe. Izazov je to koji pred stručnjake stavlja veliku odgovornost, ali i zahtjeva pomno promatranje, planiranje i strukturiranje poticajne okoline kako bi na primjeren i adekvatan način razvijali puni djetetov potencijal. Budući je prostor, odnosno bogato i kvalitetno osmišljeno vrtičko okruženje, važan čimbenik cijelovita djetetova razvoja, odgajatelji su ti koji bi zajedno s djecom trebali osmisliti i strukturirati sredinu koja će poticati kreativnost i istraživanje, izazivati značajelju i pobuditi interes, te omogućiti razvoj svih njegovih potencijala. U radu se razmatra pedagoško oblikovanje kvalitetnoga prostorno-materijalnoga okruženja koji će, kao takav, potaknuti aktivno učenje djece i stimulirati njihov cijelovit razvoj. U teorijskome smislu rad je orijentiran na konstruktivističku i sukonstruktivističku paradigmu kao uporišta suvremenoga shvaćanja djeteta kao aktivnoga i angažiranoga (su)kreatora primjerenoga i razvojnoga vrtičkoga okruženja.

Ključne riječi: vrtičko okruženje, strukturiranje prostora, cijelovit razvoj djeteta, odgojno-obrazovni potencijal prostora, aktivno učenje djeteta

POTENTIAL OF SPACE IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

Stimulating environment empowers the development of every child's full potential. Children who interact with their surrounding develop creative and productive traits that become the foundation for active reasoning, research and development of individual potential. Highly equipped and developmentally oriented space is an unquestionable characteristic of the community that cares for, supports, and motivates quality approach directed to active learning of the child. Preschool institutions should become/remain a place designed to suit children by supporting all their educational needs. It is a challenge that requires not only great responsibility of experts but also careful observation, planning, and structuring of incentive environment in order to develop the child's overall potential appropriately. Since space, i.e. comprehensively and qualitatively designed preschool environment presents an important factor of overall children's development, preschool teachers should, together with children, design and structure this environment so it motivates creativity and research, propels curiosity, awakens interest and empowers the development of all children's potentials. This work examines the pedagogical formation of quality spatial-material environment that, as such, motivates active children's learning and stimulates their overall development. In the theoretic sense, the work is oriented towards constructivist and co-constructivist paradigm as a stronghold of the contemporary concept of children as active and engaged (co)creator of appropriate and developmentally supportive preschool environment.

Keywords: preschool environment, structuring space, overall children's development, educational potential of space, active children's learning

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Djetinjstvo i dječja percepcija djetinjstva u metodičkome su kontekstu važni jer su motivi izvorne, neposredne stvarnosti (realni svijet) uz koje je dijete afektivno vezano. Djetetu je ta stvarnost najneposrednija i najsugestivnija, pa se o njoj izražava u govorenome i pisanoome modalitetu jezika. Afektivna je vezanost za predmetni svijet djetinjstva intrinzični poticaj jer proširuje krug zapažanja i omogućuje stvaranje asocijacija i veza. Ta, još uvijek nastajuća slika djetinjstva uključuje krug roditeljskog doma, suodnos s vršnjacima i osjetilne senzacije koje proizlaze iz tih suodnosa.

Svaki navedeni objekt djetinjstva može potaknuti različite osjetilne senzacije i biti predmetom izražavanja (usmenoga i pismenoga). „Zapažanja se mogu svrstati u sustav vizualnih, slušnih, opipnih, mirisnih i okusnih senzacija. Sustav se može izgraditi na taj način da se kao polazna poticajna riječ uzme boja, dimenzija, pokret, akustična osobina... i tako se stvara leksički niz (leksički asociogram)“ (Rosandić, 2002: 147).

Dječji jezični korpus, rječničko blago koje je usvojeno u djetinjstvu, bogato i raznoliko, predstavlja dobru podlogu za metodičku artikulaciju vođenoga pisanja i asocijativno razvijanje teksta. Širenjem opseg-a rječi leksičkim vježbama, stvara se preduvjet za početno vođeno pisanje teksta. Metodički instrumentarij omogućuje ovladavanje ortopaskim i ortografskim vještinama, gramatičkim i stilističkim sredstvima te potiče uspostavljanje veza među asocijativno povezanim leksikom.

U radu ćemo identificirati leksički asociogram o motivu djetinjstva učenika 4. razreda primarnoga obrazovanja na prigodnome uzorku ($N = 300$ učenika). Na temelju dobivenih pokazatelja strukturirati ćemo metodički instrumentarij s metodičkom artikulacijom koja omogućuje učeniku stvaranje teksta u skladu s tekstnom lingvistikom i razvojnim jezičnim karakteristikama učenika. Metodički instrumentarij uključivat će poticaje za uspostavljanje leksičko-semantičke veze u tekstu i organizaciju teksta.

Ključne riječi: dječji jezični korpus, metodički instrumentarij, vođeno pisanje.

LEXICAL ASSOCIOGRAM OF THE PICTURE OF CHILDHOOD – A PREREQUISITE FOR WRITTEN LANGUAGE PRODUCTION

Childhood and a child's perception of childhood in the context of teaching methodology are important because they are the motifs of the original, immediate reality (the real world) to which the child is affectively attached. For the child, this reality is the most immediate and the most suggestive, so it is expressed in the spoken and written modality of language. Affective attachment to the childhood world of objects is an intrinsic stimulus because it expands the circle of observation and enables the creation of associations and connections. This picture of childhood, still in the process of emerging, includes the circle of the parental home, the relationship with peers, and the sensory sensations that arise from these relationships. Each mentioned object from childhood can stimulate different sensory sensations and be the subject of expression (spoken and written). “Observations can be classified into a system of visual, auditory, tactile, olfactory, and gustatory sensations. The system can be built in such a

way that a colour, dimension, movement, acoustic feature, etc. is taken as the initial stimulatory word, and thus a lexical sequence (lexical associogram) is created" (Rosandić, 2002, 147). A child's language corpus, a rich and diverse vocabulary collection that was acquired in childhood, represents a good basis for the methodological articulation of guided writing and the associative development of the text. By expanding the vocabulary range with lexical exercises, a prerequisite is created for the initial guided writing of the text. Methodological instrumentation enables the mastery of orthoepic and orthographic skills, grammatical and stylistic means, and encourages the establishment of links between associatively connected lexicons. In this paper, we will identify the lexical associogram about the childhood motif of 4th grade primary education pupils on a convenient sample ($N = 300$ pupils). On the basis of the obtained indicators, we will structure methodological instrumentation with a methodological articulation that enables the pupil to create a text in accordance with the textual linguistics and developmental language characteristics of the pupil. Methodological instrumentation will include stimulations for establishing lexical and semantic connections in the text and organisation of the text.

Keywords: a child's language corpus, guided writing, methodological instrumentation

POZICIJA DJETINJSTVA U RANOJ POEZIJI VESNE PARUN

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Vesna Parun, često nazivana najznačajnijom hrvatskom pjesnikinjom 20. stoljeća, s opusom od stotinjak knjiga različitih žanrovske i tematske predznaka, ide u red najproduktivnijih hrvatskih književnika uopće. Glavninu autoričina opusa čini pjesništvo, kako ono za odrasle, tako i ono namijenjeno djeci, no ta dva dijela njezina poetskoga angažmana dosadašnji radovi uglavnom nisu dovodili u užu međusobnu vezu. Ovdje će biti upravo suprotno – cilj rada jest istražiti entitet djetinjstva kao specifičnu motivsko-tematsku, poetičko-stilsku i svjetonazorsku poveznicu između pjesništva za djecu i onoga za odrasle. Naime, upravo je konstrukcija djetinjstva kao ključna motivsko-tematska, idejna i oblikovna komponenta prve autoričine zbirke *Zore i vihori* (1947.) odigrala veliku ulogu u cjelokupnoj poetičko-stilskoj i svjetonazorskoj profilaciji navedene knjige, obilježene, između ostaloga, evokacijom zlatnoga vremena djetinjstva, motivskim prodorom ratne bobilje, simboličkim pejzažima, infantilizacijskim metadiskursom i utopijskim slikama budućnosnih poslijeratnih projekcija (Lemac 2014). U radu se problematizira poetički tretman kronotopa djetinjstva u prvoj pjesnikinjinoj zbirci, (ne)mogućnost njegova određenja heterotopijom/heterotopijama, te ključni poetsko-stilski mehanizmi koji iz takvoga tretmana proizlaze, a koji pojedine pjesme *Zora i vihori* čine poezijom koja dobnu stratifikaciju implicitnih recipijenata uvelike relativizira. Naime, iako inicijalno nisu mišljene da budu poezija za djecu, određene pjesme *Zora i vihori* mogu se smatrati i takvima, prije svega zbog strategija dihotomizacije i infantilizacije koje se očituju kako u svjetonazorsko-idejnom sloju, tako i u sloju konkretnih iskaznih postupaka.

Ključne riječi: djetinjstvo, heterotopije, Vesna Parun, poezija za djecu, poezija za odrasle, *Zore i vihori*

THE POSITION OF CHILDHOOD IN THE EARLY POETRY OF VESNA PARUN

Vesna Parun, often referred to as the most important Croatian poet of the 20th century, with an opus of about a hundred books of different genres and themes, is among the most productive Croatian writers in general. The main part of the author's opus is poetry, both for adults and children, but so far, these two parts of her poetic engagement have mostly not been brought into a close relationship in scientific papers. This paper shall attempt to do precisely the opposite – the aim of the paper is to investigate the entity of childhood as a specific motif-based, thematic, poetic-stylistic, and worldview-based link between her poetry for children and that for adults. Namely, it is precisely the construction of childhood as a key motif-thematic, conceptual, and formative component of the author's first collection, *Dawns and Whirlwinds* (1947), that played a significant role in the entire poetic-stylistic and perspective profile of the book, marked, among other things, by the evocation of the golden age of childhood, the motivational breakthrough of wartime reality, symbolic landscapes, infantilising meta-discourse, and the utopian images of the post-war projections of the future (Lemac 2014). The paper problematises the poetic treatment of the chronotope of childhood in the first collection of the poet, the (im)possibility of its determination by heterotopia/heterotopias, and the key poetic-stylistic mechanisms that result from such treatment, and which make the individual poems of *Dawns and Whirlwinds* poetry that greatly relativises the age stratification of implicit recipients. Although they were not originally intended to be poems for children, certain poems in *Dawns and whirlwinds* can also be considered such, primarily because of the strategies of dichotomisation and infantilisation

that are manifested both in the worldview-conceptual layer and in the layer of concrete expression procedures.

Keywords: childhood, heterotopias, Vesna Parun, poetry for children, poetry for adults, Dawns and whirlwinds

THE MAGIC BEDROOM – CHILDREN'S DOMESTIC SPACES IN THE FANTASTIC CINEMA OF THE 1980S

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The paper aims to determine the topography of a children's room – a space regularly depicted in the fantastic cinema of the 1980s. The bedrooms of protagonists in American horror, fantasy, and science fiction films in the era of Reaganism serve as spheres of paranormal and miraculous phenomena. The author demonstrates that the interior spaces in which children confront otherness, experience transgression, dream nightmares, and imagine daydreams should be understood as the manifestations of a *child's gaze* in popular cinema. This particular non-adult way of seeing, finds its counterpart in the heterogeneous construction of the domestic space, whose ontological status is unclear and which is full of gaps, cracks, and secret passages. Special emphasis is placed on children's bedrooms (interiors strongly related to the internal life of their tenants). The animistic handling of the surrounding world returns in the ontology focused on objects and cinema focused on objects in which children maintain a more intimate bond with non-people/objects than adults. The objects free themselves from the paternal law and begin to live on their own account – they exist independently, not only for the human gaze. That is why spaces filled with unstructured, scattered items, populated with obsolete objects, or full of small hiding places, are especially friendly to children and their agency. We see it regularly in the American fantastic cinema of the 1980s, where wardrobes become hideouts and places of contact with the Alien (*E.T. the Extra-Terrestrial*), where televisions, telephones, and other transmitters act as mediators with the supra-rational sphere (*Poltergeist; Poltergeist II: The Other Side*), and where toys become the allies or antagonists of children (*Dolls; Child's Play*). For the establishment of the topography of a children's room in the 1980s fantastic cinema, it is important to demonstrate the dynamics of interaction between the children's characters and the animistic sphere of things. Although American popular cinema of the 1980s has been subjected to numerous categorizations, it has not been systematically interpreted as a kind of cinema that expresses children's point of view. So far, the dominant interpretations in film studies and public debate have tended to see in the popular cinema of Ronald Reagan's era as a reflection of neoconservative ideology. The attempt to analyze the fantastic cinema of the 1980s in terms of a *child's gaze* is a novel one.

Keywords: 1980s cinema, childhood studies, children's bedroom, space in cinema, topography

ČAROBNA SPAVAĆA SOBA – DJEĆJI KUĆNI PROSTOR U FANTASY KINU OSAMDESETIH GODINA

Cilj rada je utvrditi topografiju dječje sobe – prostora koji se redovito pojavljuje u *fantasy* kinematografiji 1980-ih. Spavaće sobe dječjih junaka američkog horora, *fantasyja* i znanstvene fantastike u Reaganovo doba služe kao sfere za nastajanje paranormalnih i čudesnih situacija. Autorica ističe da su interijeri u kojima se djeca na platnu suočavaju s nečim neobičnim, doživljavaju transgresije, sanjaju noćne more i ostvaruju snove, primjer korištenja strategije tzv. dječje perspektive u popularnome filmu. Poseban, nezreo način viđenja prevodi se u neheterogenu konstrukciju kućnoga prostora, prepunu praznina i prelamanja prostora s nejasnim egzistencijalnim statusom, s posebnim naglaskom na dječju spavaću sobu (snažno integriranu s unutarnjim životom njezinih stanara). Animistički pristup okolnom svijetu otkriva se u ontologiji usmjerenoj na objekt i „filmu usmjerrenom na objekt“, u kojem djeca održavaju intimniji odnos s neljudima/objektima nego odrasli. Objekti se oslobađaju očišćskoga zakona i počinju živjeti na vlastiti račun. Oni postoje neovisno, a ne samo za ljudski vid. Stoga

su prostori prepuni smeća, *gadgets*, zastarjelih stvari ili ugodnih skrovišta posebno naklonjeni djeci i njihovoj agenciji. Ovi se prostori redovito pojavljuju u američkoj fantastičnoj kinematografiji 1980-ih, gdje ormarci postaju skrovišta i mjesta kontakta s izvanzemaljcima (*E.T. the Extra-Terrestrial*), gdje televizori, telefoni i drugi odasiliči dјeluju kao posrednici s paranormalnim (*Poltergeist; Poltergeist II : The Other Side*) i gdje igračke postaju saveznici ili antagonisti djece (*Dolls; Child's Play*). Kako bismo odredili topografiju dječje sobe u fantasy kinematografiji 1980-ih, važno je prikazati dinamiku interakcije između dječijih likova i animističke sfere stvari. Iako je američka popularna kinematografija 1980-ih bila podvrgnuta brojnim kategorizacijama, nije se sustavno tumačila kao kinematografija koja izražava dječje gledište. Prethodne interpretacije dominantne u filmskim studijama i u javnoj raspravi gledale su na popularnu kinematografiju ere Ronaldia Reagana kao na odraz neokonzervativne ideologije. Inovativan je pokušaj filmske fantastike ovoga razdoblja u kategoriji dječjega sagledavanja.

Ključne riječi: kino 1980-ih, studije djetinjstva, dječja spavaća soba, prostor u filmu, topografija

KOMPETENCIJE UČITELJA ZA POTICANJE GLAZBENOGLA STVARALAŠTVA KOD UČENIKA

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Glazbeno stvaralaštvo važno je za svako dijete. Razvijanje vještina pjevanja, slušanja skladbi i sviranja donosi učenicima bogatstvo u ozračju samoga glazbenoga stvaralaštva. Važnu ulogu u obrazovanju učenika ima učitelj koji je dužan imati određene kvalitete i kompetencije kako bi razvijao stvaranje različitoga glazbenoga ozračja kod djece na satu glazbene kulture. Učitelj bi trebao poučavati i djelovati na učenike kao njihov glavni izvor inspiracije. Također, biti posrednik koji će stvoriti ugodno ozračje i prostor u razredu za stvaranje glazbe s učenicima. Prioritet učitelja jest uvesti učenike na jedinstven i zanimljiv način u glazbenu kulturu, osnaživati razvoj glazbene sposobnosti i kreativnosti te raditi na usvajanju kritičkoga i estetskoga procjenjivanja glazbe te uz različite brojalice, uspavanke, tradicijsku glazbu i korištenje instrumenata poučavati djecu. Glazba je vrlo važan proces razvoja svakoga djeteta te kao takva ima posebnu ulogu kod razvoja djece. Cilj je ovog rada ispitati stajališta učitelja te njihove kompetencije za poticanje glazbenoga stvaralaštva kod učenika. Provodi se istraživanje u kojem je upotrijebljen postupak anketiranja, te kao instrument upotrijebljena anketa. Za analizu rezultata koristi se kvantitativna analiza. Ispitanici ankete učitelji su razredne nastave u osnovnim školama Vukovarsko-srijemske županije. U ovom radu prikazat će se rezultati istraživanja, obavljeni sa svrhom određivanja stajališta učitelja razredne nastave o potrebnim i bitnim kompetencijama za poticanje glazbenoga stvaralaštva. Ovim istraživanjem očekuju se rezultati koji će pomoći u dalnjim istraživanjima kao i učiteljima razredne nastave u posjedovanju bitnih i raznolikih kompetencija, koje pridonose kvalitetnom poticanju glazbenoga stvaralaštva kod učenika na satima glazbene kulture.

Ključne riječi: kompetencije, učitelji razredne nastave, osnovna škola, glazbeno stvaralaštvo, poučavanje

TEACHERS' COMPETENCIES FOR ENCOURAGING PUPILS' MUSICAL CREATIVITY

Musical creativity plays a vital role in the development of every child. Learning to listen, sing, and play instruments expands a child's knowledge of music. Another important person is the teacher, who should be well-educated and competent in music, able to inspire creativity and positivity in the classroom. The teacher not only serves as an inspiration but also as a mediator who fosters positive interactions among students. Aside from the inspiration, the teacher is also an interceder who makes all the positive vibes between the pupils in the classroom. The priority is to bring in the lesson to the pupils in interesting and unique way, improve musical capabilities, critical and aesthetic assessment of music as well, to teach children through different numbers, lullabies, traditional music and usage of musical instruments. The teacher should have a solid grasp of both the theoretical and practical aspects of music culture to effectively teach the subject matter to students. Music is a huge part of development of every child. This research aims to investigate the competencies that primary school teachers in Vukovarsko-srijemska county should possess to teach and improve pupils' musical creativity. Through a questionnaire, respondents will share their perspectives on which competencies they use in class. The results of this study will help teachers improve their teaching and inspire musical creativity in their students.

Keywords: competencies, primary school teachers, primary school, music creativity, teaching

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Izražavanje dimenzija fizičkoga svijeta može biti apsolutno (na primjer, sjever, jug...) ili u različitim stupnjevima relativno (Poetovio – Ptuj, grad na Dravi, tamo...; polazak za Ptuj, dolazak u Maribor). Za to su u jeziku na raspolažanju različita jezična sredstva, ponajprije prijedlozi, prilozi, ali i imenice, glagoli, zamjenice i pridjevi tvoreni od pokaznih zamjenica, npr. *tamošnji*, *ovdašnji*, *ondašnji*. Pojmovi koje autor teksta bira za uvođenje tih dimenzija nemaju samo semantičku funkciju, već i pragmatičku u diskurzivnu. Njihovom pragmatičkom funkcijom autor upućuju na svoj odnos prema predmetu (referenciji), adresatu i komunikacijskoj situaciji, stavljavajući najčešće sebe u deiktičko središte. Diskurzivna funkcija jezičnih sredstava kojima se izražava prostornost može se promatrati na razini tekstnih sredstava, odnosno diskursnih ozнакa (diskursnih markera), ali i kohezivnih sredstava. Budući da se kohezija kao semantički koncept odnosi na semantičke relacije koje postoje između elemenata teksta i ne ovisi o rečeničnim granicama, semantičko se povezivanje u korpusu promatra na različitim relacijama – tekstu i kontekstu. Povezanosti teksta u smislu cjelinu, osim vidljivih elemenata, pridonose i sredstva koja nisu na prvi pogled tako jasno uočljiva, a koja proizlaze iz semantike rečenice i znanja o svijetu. Ta se sredstva tiču koherencije teksta, odnosno povezanosti koncepcata i relacija (komponenata ispod površine teksta) u cjelinu tekstualnoga svijeta. Diskurzivna analiza zato je usmjerenja i na elemente kojima su učenici postizali koherenciju teksta, što je dalo vrijedne podatke i o izvanjezičnoj stvarnosti ispitanika. Dakle, u radu se pozornost posvećuje načinima izražavanja prostornosti koju je ponekad teško odvojiti od temporalnosti, npr. *u vrtiću*, što se odnosi na prostor, ali i na vrijeme u smislu 'kad sam bio u vrtiću', tako da je u istraživanje uključena i kategorija temporalnosti. Cilj je bio utvrditi kojim jezičnim elementima desetogodišnjaci izražavaju prostornost u vođenim školskim radovima. U tome se razvojnom razdoblju očekuje ovlađavanje konkretnim prostorom, budući da se djeca od sedme do dvanaest godine prema Jeanu Piagetu (1977) nalaze u fazi konkretnih misaoni operacija, što znači da još uvjek nemaju razvijeno apstraktno mišljenje. Za potrebe istraživanja izrađen je metodički instrumentarij kako bi pisanje bilo vodeno i provedeno u istim uvjetima u Hrvatskoj i Sloveniji. Analiza je provedena zasebno za hrvatski i slovenski jezik, a napravljena je i njihova poveznica – komparativna analiza. Uzorak ispitanika činili su učenici ($N = 300$) osnovnih škola u Republici Sloveniji i Republici Hrvatskoj. Osnovna hipoteza bila je da će učenici prostornost izražavati različitim jezičnim elementima, ali da će biti odstupanja u semantici i pragmatici. Pretpostavlja se da neće biti razlika u izražavanju između slovenskih i hrvatskih učenika.

Ključne riječi: diskurzivna analiza, školski radovi, izražavanje prostornosti, semantika, pragmatika, psiholingvistika

Research of the dimensions of the physical world can be absolute (e.g. north, south ...) or relative in various degrees (Poetovio – Ptuj, city on the Drava river, there...; departure for Ptuj, arrival to Maribor). For that purpose, language provides various linguistic devices, primarily prepositions, adverbs but also nouns, verbs, pronouns, and adjectives formed from demonstrative pronouns, e.g. *tamošnji*, *ovdašnji*, *ondašnji* (eng. of/from there, of/from here, of that time). The concepts which the author of a text chooses for introducing such dimensions do not only have a semantic function, but also a pragmatic and discursive one. Through the pragmatic function the author indicates the relationship towards an object (reference), the recipient and the communicative situation, placing him/herself in the deictic center. The discourse function of linguistic devices used to express spatiality can be observed at the level of text devices, i.e., discourse markers, but also as cohesive devices. Considering cohesion, as a semantic concept, refers to semantic relations between text elements and does not depend on sentence boundaries, semantic cohesion in a corpus is observed through various relationships – text and context. In addition to the visible elements, there are elements which are not obvious at first sight but arise from sentence semantics and knowledge of the world and they contribute to the cohesion of text as a meaningful entity. Such devices concern text cohesion, i.e., the connection of concepts and relations (components below text surface) into an entity of the textual world. Owing to that, the discourse analysis is also directed towards elements which students used in order to achieve text cohesion and which gave valuable data on the extralinguistic reality of the participants. Hence, the paper focuses on the ways in which spatiality is expressed and where it is sometimes difficult to separate it from the temporal feature, e.g. *u vrtiću* (Eng. in kindergarten) which refers to space but also time in the sense "when I was in kindergarten". Thus, the research also involves the temporal category. The aim of the research was to establish linguistic elements used by 10-year-olds in order to express spatiality in their guided writing in school. The above-mentioned developmental age presupposes the acquisition of concrete space considering that children from the age of seven to twelve go through the concrete operational stage (Jean Piaget, 1977), implying that they have not yet developed the ability of abstract thinking. For the purpose of this research, a set of didactic instruments was developed in order for writing to be guided and carried out under the same conditions in Croatia and Slovenia. The analysis was conducted separately for the Croatian and the Slovene language, but the results underwent a comparative analysis. The sample of participants comprised primary school students ($N = 300$) in the Republic of Slovenia and in the Republic of Croatia. The underlying hypothesis was that students will express spatiality using various linguistic elements, and that there will be deviations in semantics and pragmatics. It is assumed that there will be no differences between Slovene and Croatian students in their expression.

Keywords: discourse analysis, expressing spatiality, pragmatics, psycholinguistics, semantics, written schoolwork

JEZIČNI I KULTURNI PROSTOR(I) HRVATSKO-ČILEANSKE POČETNICE IZ 1916. GODINE

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Hrvatsko-čileanski gospodarstvenik Vicko Kusanović Mihovilović (1875. – 1960.) u čileanski je Punta Arenas doselio kao dvadesetogodišnjak 1895. godine iz bračkoga mjesta Pražnice. U godinama koje će uslijediti realizirat će se kao značajan čileanski gospodarstvenik, ali i kao mecenja i podupiratelj obrazovanja i podizanja kulturne svijesti među brojnim hrvatskim (uglavnom dalmatinskim) doseljenicima na tome kraju svijeta. U radu se izdvaja ta Kusanovićeva briga za očuvanjem jezika i kulture promatranjem *Početnice* tiskane 1916. godine u Punta Arenasu. Inicirao je i financirao pisanje, uređivanje i tiskanje toga priručnika za početno čitanje i pisanje na hrvatskome jeziku, a sami autori tekstova nisu poznati. Danas se taj udžbenik može promatrati kao izravan plod rada institucija koje su na jugu Čilea okupljale hrvatske doseljenike i njihove potomke. Naime, dvije godine prije tiskanja *Početnice* počinje izgradnja Hrvatskoga doma u Punta Arenasa u kojemu će odmah po otvaranju početi s radom škola na hrvatskome jeziku. Tiskana hrvatsko-čileanska *Početnica* namijenjena prvome naraštaju upisanih učenika središnji je predmet promatrana i analize u ovome radu. Nastala u specifičnim (iseljeničkim) okolnostima osigurala je, za vremena u kojima nastaje, sustavan uvod u obrazovanje na hrvatskome jeziku na već tada dominantnoum hispanskome govornome području. Analizom će se *Početnice* dotaknuti dva središnja prostora – jezični i kulturni. U skladu s načelima sociolingvističkoga promatrana predmetne grade izdvojiti će se i predstaviti ta dva ključna prostora (jezični i kulturni) ugrađena u tekst promatrane početne knjige za ovladavanje čitanjem i pisanjem na hrvatskome jeziku u dalekome Čileu. Metodički će opis biti tek dijelom dotaknut jer su u središtu promatrana stavljeni jezični i kulturni markeri koji se iščitavaju iz hrvatsko-čileanske *Početnice* iz 1916. godine, otkrivene u ožujku 2018. godine i do danas u izvornome obliku (sa)čuvane u muzeju Maggiorno Borgatello u čileanskome gradu Punta Arenasu.

Ključne riječi: hrvatski jezik, obrazovanje u iseljeništvu, čile, početnica, jezična obilježja, kulturna obilježja.

LINGUISTIC AND CULTURAL SPACE(S) IN CROATIAN-CHILEAN ABC BOOK FROM 1916

Croatian-Chilean businessman Vicko Kusanović Mihovilović (1875 – 1960) moved from Pražnice, Brač to Punta Arenas in Chile as a twenty-year-old in 1895. In the years to come, he became an important Chilean businessman as well as the patron and supporter of education and cultural awareness raising process among numerous Croatian (mostly Dalmatian) immigrants in that part of the world. This paper emphasizes Kusanović's care for language and culture preservation by observing *The ABC Book* printed in 1916 in Punta Arenas. He initiated and financed writing, editing and printing of this manual focusing on the basics of reading and writing in Croatian language. However, the authors of the book remain unknown. Nowadays, this teaching book may be observed as a direct product of the work of the institutions gathering Croatian immigrants and their descendants in the south of Chile. Two years before *The ABC Book* was printed, the construction of the Croatian Home in Punta Arenas had been started. Soon after the opening, Croatian Home became the location of the school with teaching held in Croatian language. Printed Croatian-Chilean *ABC Book* intended for the first generation of enrolled students is the focus of the observation and analysis in this paper. Being written in specific (immigrant) circumstances, at that time it presented a systematic introduction to the education in Croatian language in dominantly Hispanic speaking area. The analysis of *The ABC Book* shall focus on two main spaces – linguistic and cultural. In

accordance with the principles of socio-linguistic analysis of the subject corpus, the paper shall separate and present these two key spaces (linguistic and cultural) which are incorporated in the text of the observed ABC book aiming to teach reading and writing in Croatian in distant Chile. Methodical description is only partially analysed as linguistic and cultural markers remain the focus of the analysis of the Croatian-Chilean *ABC Book* from 1916, which was discovered in March 2018 and kept up to this date in the Museum of Maggiorno Borgatello in the Chilean town of Punta Arenas, in its original form.

Keywords: Croatian language, education in diaspora, Chile, ABC book, linguistic features, cultural features

PROSTOR U DJEĆJEM FILMU SEDMI KONTINENT

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U radu se razmatra društvena i narativna funkcionalnost uporabe prostora i njegov interpretativni potencijal u dječjem filmu *Sedmi kontinent* (1966.) Dušana Vukotića. Autor radnju filma smješta u svijet odraslih koji je neosjetljiv za potrebe svojih dječjih stanovnika pa oni putem fantastičnog portala vode odlaze u drugi, humaniji svijet. Supostavljanjem realističkoga svijeta onome fantastičnom, utopijskom, Vukotić gradi ideju djeće republike (Majhut i Lovrić Kralj, 2016) koja, za razliku od svojih književnih pandana, a s obzirom na prirodu filmskoga medija, mora vizualno reprezentirati prostor slobode, djeće igre i zajedništva. Unatoč naglasku na dihotomiji dvaju svjetova, odraslih i djece, analiza pokazuje kako utopistički svijet djeće republike služi tek kao komentar i kritika kapitalističkoga društvenog uredenja. Naime, svijet odraslih koji ne razumije djecu nije svijet socijalizma već kapitalističkoga zapada. U radu će se nastojati istražiti načini na koji se na površini nastojala prikazati slika tolerancije, djeće nevinosti, mašte i ostalih dječjih atributa da bi se u dublji slikovima filma oštro obračunavalо s ideološkim protivnicima. Sličan poetički i struktturni uzorak pronalazimo i u ostalim autorovim djelima pa zaključujemo da je prostor u Vukotićevu filmu, bez obzira reprezentirao on realistički ili fantastični ambijent, zapravo artikulacija društvenih ideja i idealja.

Ključne riječi: dječja republika, prostor, utopija, socijalistički film, fantastika

SPACE IN THE CHILDREN'S FILM SEDMI KONTINENT

The paper examines the social and narrative functionality of space usage and its interpretive potential in the children's film *Sedmi kontinent* (eng. The Seventh Continent) from 1966 by Dušan Vukotić. The author places the film's plot in the world of adults who are insensitive to the needs of their child inhabitants, so they use a fantastic portal to escape to another, more humane world. By juxtaposing the realistic world with the fantastic utopian one, Vukotić creates the idea of a children's republic (Majhut and Lovrić Kralj, 2016), which, unlike its literary counterparts and given the nature of the film medium, must visually represent the space of freedom, play, and community for children. Despite the emphasis on the dichotomy of two worlds, adults and children, the analysis shows that the utopian world of the children's republic serves only as a comment and critique of capitalist social organization. In fact, the world of adults who do not understand children is not the world of socialism but that of capitalist West. The paper attempts to explore the ways in which the film's surface attempts to depict a picture of tolerance, child innocence, imagination, and other children's attributes, while sharply confronting ideological opponents in the deeper layers of the film. We find a similar poetic and structural pattern in the author's other works, so we conclude that space in Vukotić's film, whether representing a realistic or fantastic environment, is actually an articulation of social ideas and ideals.

Keywords: child's republic, space, utopia, socialist film, fantasy

PUTEVIMA DJEĆJE DRUŽINE U GRADU USKOKA – JEZIČNA REALIZACIJA I ZNAČENJE PROSTORA U ROMANU CRVENOKOSA ZORA I NJEZINA DRUŽINA

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Povezanost prostora i književnosti neraskidiva je i međusobno uvjetovana, prostor postoji u književnosti, a i sama je književnost (stvorenim) prostorom. Način jezičnoga oblikovanja prostora i njegova funkcija u tekstu romana *Crvenokosa Zora i njezina družina* u njegovu hrvatskomo prijevodu glavnom su temom i predmetom provedenoga istraživanja. U središtu su istraživačkoga zanimanja pritom leksik kojim se ostvaruje topografija kao jedan od tipova deskripcijskih toposa (v. u Bagić 2012: 217), njegova obilježja i funkcija. Roman je izvorno objavljen na njemačkome jeziku 1941. godine, a njegov je autor Kurt Held (Kurt Kläber) posjetio Senj prije početka Drugoga svjetskog rata. Inspiriran živopisnim gradom na jadranskoj obali te njegovom atmosferom i običajima, napisao je priču za koju se pretpostavlja da je u najvećem dijelu građena na istinitim događajima i ljudima koje je upoznao u Senju, priču o dječjoj družini koju predvodi djevojčica Zora, a čiji su članovi prisiljeni na samostalnu borbu za svoj opstanak. Simbolično se nazivaju uskocima i skrivaju u senjskoj tvrdavci Nehaj, a njihove se pustolovine odvijaju u književnome prostoru koji obuhvaća grad Senj i njegovu okolicu. Roman *Die rote Zora und ihre Bande* u Njemačkoj je klasikom dječje književnosti koji je doživio 40 izdanja, po njemu su snimljeni film i televizijska serija te je postavljena i opera, a preveden je na 18 jezika. Zanimljivo je da je u hrvatskome prijevodu Roberta Katalinića i Tamare Farkaš objavljen tek 2017. u izdanju Gradske knjižnice Senj, Kluba maturanata senjske gimnazije i Oigranka Matice hrvatske u Senju, a iste je godine, neovisno o književnome prijevodu, u zagrebačkome Gradskom kazalištu Trešnja premijerno izvedena predstava *Zora riđokosa i njezina banda*. Razmatranje osobitosti jezičnih i stilskih sredstava kojima se gradi prostor u kojem se odvija radnja ovoga romana promatra se u hrvatskome prijevodu na razini atmosferskoga prostora kojim se stanja likova i događaja u romanu dodatno naglašavaju, osobnoga prostora u koju su smješteni njegovi likovi, prostora određenog društvenoga miljea te simboličkoga prostora kojim se naglašava sama tema. Pritom se pretpostavlja da će jednim od obilježja jezične realizacije prostornosti u odabranome književnom predlošku biti i kulturološki obilježeni leksemi te da je značenje prostora građeno na oprekama unutrašnjevanjsko i skriveno-javno. Jezično oblikovanje prostora u romanu na simboličnoj razini odražava odnos među likovima, a topografijom se ostvaruje refleksivnost i produktivnost književne prostornosti. Provedenim se istraživanjem zaključno želi dati doprinos lingvističkim istraživanjima, posebno na području jezičnoga ostvarivanja prostornosti u književnosti za djecu i mlade, uz uključivanje elemenata međujezične usporedbe u analizi prijevoda odabranoga književnog predloška na hrvatski jezik.

Ključne riječi: Crvenokosa Zora i njezina družina, hrvatski prijevod, jezična realizacija prostornosti, topografija, simboličko značenje prostora

FOLLOWING A BAND OF CHILDREN IN THE CITY OF USKOKS – LINGUISTIC REALISATION AND THE MEANING OF SPACE IN THE NOVEL CRVENOKOSA ZORA I NJEZINA DRUŽINA

Space and literature are inextricably intertwined and mutually affect one another. Space exists in literature, and literature itself is a (created) space. The way language is used to shape space and its function within the Croatian translation of the novel *Crvenokosa Zora i njezina družina* (*The Outsiders of Uskoken Castle*) is the main subject of the present study. The focus is on the lexis that serves to build topography, as one of the types of descriptive topoi (see Bagić 2012:

217), its features and function. The novel was originally published in German in 1942, and its author Kurt Held (Kurt Kläber) had visited Senj prior to the beginning of World War II. Inspired by the picturesque town on the Adriatic coast, as well as by its atmosphere and customs, he wrote a story which is mostly assumed to be based on true events and the people he had met in Senj, a story about a band of children led by the girl Zora, whose members were forced to fight for their own survival. They bear the symbolic name of Uskoci and are hiding in the Nehaj Fortress of Senj, as their adventures take part in the literary space encompassing Senj and its surroundings. The novel "Die rote Zora und ihre Bande" is a classic of German children's literature. It saw 40 editions, had a film, TV series and an opera made after it, and it was translated into 18 languages. It is interesting that the Croatian translation by Robert Katalinić and Tamara Farkaš was published only in 2017 by the Senj City Library, Alumni Club of the Grammar School in Senj, and the Senj branch of Matica Hrvatska, while in the same year, irrespective of the translation, the play *Zora ridokosa i njezina banda* (Red Zora and her Gang) was premiered in the City Theatre Tresnja. The particularities of linguistic and stylistic figures used to build the space where the plot takes place is observed in the Croatian translation at the level of atmospheric space, whereby characters' states and events are additionally emphasised, characters' personal space, the space of the social milieu, and the symbolic space accentuating the topic. It is assumed that one of the features of the linguistic realisation of space in the selected literary template will be the culturally marked lexemes, and that the meaning of space is built on inner/outer, hidden/public dichotomies. At a symbolic level, linguistic shaping of space in the novel reflects the character's relations, while the topography serves to achieve reflexivity and productivity of literary space. The present study hopes to contribute to linguistic-stylistic research, especially in the field of linguistic realisation of space in children's and teen literature, while including elements of interlinguistic comparison within the analysis of the Croatian translation of the selected literary template.

Keywords: Crvenokosa Zora i njezina družina, Croatian translation, linguistic realisation of space, topography, symbolic meaning of space

PROMJENE PROSTORA I KONTEKSTA: O POLJSKIM PRIJEVODIMA LOVRAKOVA ROMANA DJECA VELIKOG SELA (1933.)

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Hrvatski pisac Mato Lovrak (1899. – 1974.) romanima se za djecu pojavljuje u hrvatskim izdanjima od početka tridesetih godina prošloga stoljeća. Roman *Djeca Velikog sela*, na čijim temeljima nastaje kuljni *Vlak u snijegu*, objavljen je u hrvatskome izvorniku 1933. godine. Taj će roman biti prvo prevedeno i objavljeno djelo hrvatske književnosti u Poljskoj nakon 2. svjetskog rata. Izlazi na poljskome jeziku 1948. godine, netom prije donošenja Rezolucije Informbiroa kojom su prekinuti odnosi između Poljske i Jugoslavije na svim područjima uzajamne suradnje uključujući time i onu međuknjizevnu. *Djeca Velikog sela* u poljskome se izdanju pojavljuju s neizmjenjenim naslovom, a četrdesetak godina poslije, točnije 1978. godine, poljska će se publika ponovno susresti s Lovrakom. U kinima tada gledaju adaptaciju romana kroz kuljni film *Vlak u snijegu*. Poljski prijevod romana pojavljuje se u vrijeme staljinizma, filmska se inačica pak pojavljuje u razdoblju razvijenoga komunizma. I jedan i drugi medij u poljskome prijevodu odražavaju vrijeme u kojem nastaju. Snažan utjecaj politike na kulturu i prijevodnu književnost pa tako i na onu književnost stvaranu o djeci i za djecu nije pošteđen ideologizacije. Poruke romana i filma uskladene su u mnogim segmentima s političkim stanjem. Predmet je ovoga članka analiza književnoga i filmskoga prijevoda Lovrakova romana na poljski jezik, dvaju umjetničkih sadržaja predstavljenih i predstavljanih poljskoj publici u vrlo kompleksnim političkim vremenima od kraja četrdesetih do kraja sedamdesetih 20. stoljeća.

Ključne riječi: Mato Lovrak, *Djeca Velikog sela*, dječji roman, dječji film, prijevodna književnost, politika i prijevod, međujezični prijevod, intersemiotički prijevod

CHANGE OF SPACE AND CONTEXT: ON THE POLISH TRANSLATIONS OF THE NOVEL DJECA VELIKOG SELA BY MATO LOVRAK

The Croatian writer Mato Lovrak (1899–1974) appeared in Croatian editions of children's novels from the beginning of the 1930s. The novel *Djeca Velikog sela* (eng. Children of the Great Village), on which the cult classic *Vlak u snijegu* (eng. Train in the Snow) is based, was published in its original Croatian version in 1933. This novel would be the first translated and published work of Croatian literature in Poland after World War II. It was published in Polish in 1948, just before the adoption of the Informbiro Resolution, which severed relations between Poland and Yugoslavia in all areas of mutual cooperation, including inter-literary cooperation. *Djeca Velikog sela* appeared in the Polish edition with an unchanged title, and forty years later, in 1978, the Polish audience had the opportunity to meet Lovrak again. The adaptation of the novel was screened in cinemas as the cult classic film *Vlak u snijegu*. The Polish translation of the novel appeared during the Stalinist period, while the film version appeared during the period of developed communism. Both media in the Polish translation reflect the time in which they were created. The strong influence of politics on culture and literary translation, including children's literature created for and about children, is not spared from ideologization. The messages of the novel and the film are harmonized in many segments with the political moment. The subject of this article is the analysis of the literary and film translation of Lovrak's novel into the Polish language, two artistic contents presented to and for the Polish audience in very complex political times from the late forties to the end of the seventies of the 20th century.

Keywords: Mato Lovrak, *Djeca Velikog sela*, children's novel, children's film, literary translation, politics and translation, interlingual translation, intersemiotic translation.

**RAD VJERSKE SKUPINE U PODRUČNOME OBJEKTU CICIBAN I NJEZIN
UTJECAJ NA CJELOKUPNI RAZVOJ DJETETA**

**THE WORK OF THE RELIGIOUS GROUP IN THE LOCAL FACILITY CICIBAN AND ITS INFLUENCE
ON THE OVERALL DEVELOPMENT OF A CHILD**

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Hrvatska biskupska konferencija u programu katoličkoga vjerskog odgoja ističe važnost vođenja računa o djitetu kao cjelokupnomu biću navodeći kako je religiozna dimenzija sastavni dio djietetova potpunoga doživljaja svijeta te samim time vjerski odgoj djeteta je neizostavni dio odgojno-obrazovnoga rada. Polazeći od Državnoga pedagoškog standarda koji u sklopu posebnih programa za djecu rane i predškolske dobi obuhvaća i vjerski program, Dječji vrtić Sunce ga je implementirao 2007. godine, od kada se provodi u mješovitoj odgojnoj skupini područnog objekta Ciciban. Program katoličkoga vjerskog odgoja verificiran je od strane Ministarstva znanosti i obrazovanja te se njegova provedba osmišljava i valorizira u suradnji s roditeljima. U programu HBK navedeni su prostorno-materijalni uvjeti za ostvarivanje vjerskoga odgoja u ustanovi RPOO koji svojim karakteristikama obogaćuju i potiču duhovni razvoj djece. Prema programu HBK, cilj rada je istražiti na koji se način primjenjuje katolički vjerski odgoj unutar mješovite skupine područnoga objekta Ciciban, te koliko utječe na cjelokupni djetetov razvoj. U radu će se koristiti pedagoška dokumentacija ustanove Dječjega vrtića Sunce i odgojiteljica u vjeri, foto i video dokumentirani procesi učenja djeteta, kao i ljetopis ustanove područnoga objekta Ciciban.

Sukladno programskom usmjerenju, odgojiteljice u vjeri unutar skupine provodile su niz aktivnosti u skupini i ostvarile izvrsnu suradnju s brojnim katoličkim institucijama u kojima su potakle razvoj i širenje duhovne dimenzije djeteta koja se nenametljivo prenijela i šire u prvoj redu na obitelj, kao i na ustanovu u kojoj djeluju. Organizacijom prostora, obogaćivanjem centra za vjerski odgoj različitim duhovnim sadržajima, omogućile su razvoj duhovne dimenzije djece. Uvidom u različite provedene aktivnosti i njihovom analizom možemo zaključiti kako je prostor vjerske skupine područnoga objekta Ciciban suptilno utjecao na sve aspekte djietetova cjelevitoga razvoja, koji je sukladno cilju programa HBK omogućio razvijanje religiozne dimenzije. Sam prostor poticao je djecu na otkrivanje i implementiranje vrednota Božje riječi u odnosu na sebe, svoju užu i šиру okolinu.

Ključne riječi: Hrvatska biskupska konferencija, cjelokupni razvoj djeteta, odgojiteljice u vjeri, duhovnost djeteta, prostor vjerske skupine.

In the program of Catholic religious education, the Croatian Episcopal Conference emphasizes the importance of taking care of the child as a whole being, stating that the religious dimension is an integral part of the child's complete experience of the world, and thus the religious education of the child is an indispensable part of educational work. Based on the State Pedagogical Standard, which encompasses religious program within the special programs for early and preschool children, kindergarten Sunce implemented the same in 2007, and since then it has been implemented in the mixed educational group of the local facility Ciciban. The program of Catholic religious education has been verified by the Ministry of Science and Education, and its implementation is designed and valorised in cooperation with parents. The CEC program specifies the spatial and material conditions for the realization of religious education in the EPE (Early and preschool education) institution, which with their characteristics enrich and encourage the spiritual development of children. According to the CEC program, the aim of the work is to research the way in which Catholic religious education is applied within the mixed group of the local facility Ciciban, and to what extent it affects the child's overall development. The pedagogical documentation of kindergarten institution Sunce as well as that of religious kindergarten teachers, photo and video documented processes of the child's learning, as well as the yearbook of the institution of the local facility Ciciban will be used in the paper. In accordance with the program direction, religious kindergarten teachers carried out within the group a series of activities and achieved excellent cooperation with numerous Catholic institutions in which they encouraged the development and expansion of the spiritual dimension of the child, which has been unobtrusively transmitted and spread primarily to the family, as well as to the institution in which they work. By organizing the space, by enriching the centre for religious education with different spiritual contents, they enabled the development of the spiritual dimension of the children. By taking insight into the various activities carried out and analysing them, we can conclude that the space of the religious group of the local facility Ciciban subtly influenced all aspects of the child's overall development, which, in accordance with the goal of the CEC program, enabled the development of the religious dimension. The space itself encouraged the children to discover and implement the values of God's word in relation to themselves, their immediate and wider environment.

Keywords: Croatian Episcopal Conference, overall development of the child, religious kindergarten teachers, spirituality of the child, space of the religious group

POTICAJNO TJELESNO VJEŽBANJE

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U ustanovama ranoga i predškolskog odgoja i obrazovanja tjelesni odgoj djece rane i predškolske dobi zauzima posebno mjesto. Djeca primjenjujući različite tjelesne aktivnosti upoznaju prirodne oblike kretanja, opće pripremne tjelesne vježbe, samostalno se snalaze u svojoj okolini te uče ontogenetska motorička znanja koja će primjenjivati u budućim tjelesnim aktivnostima. Uz razvijanje kinantropoloških obilježja, tjelesnim aktivnostima utječe se i na pravilan psihički razvoj djeteta koji uključuje i formiranje estetskih osjećaja, moralnih i voljnih osobina svakog djeteta.

„Djeca se trebaju kretati kako bi se zdravo razvijala i dobro osjećala jer kretanje je temelj za razvoj mozga“ (Baureis i Wagenmann, 2015: 73). Djeci je kretanje koje se provodi primjenom različitih oblika igara bio loša potreba. „Kroz igru djeca upoznaju svijet: istražuju povezanost i odnose, istražuju okolinu, ulaze u odnose i postavljaju granice. Kroz igru se vježbaju i učvršćuju psihičke, motoričke, emocionalne i socijalne sposobnosti“ (Baureis i Wagenmann 2015: 124). Igra djeci omogućava percepciju okruženja u kojem se nalaze i potiču razvoj svih osjetila. Igra, koja je djeci zanimljiva, ima pozitivne efekte na psihofizički razvoju djeteta. Aktivnim uključivanjem odraslih u igru s djetetom, omogućeno im je izravno sudjelovanje u djetetovu razvoju i njegovu poticanje. Pri odabiru tjelesne aktivnosti treba voditi računa o interesima djece kako bi ona bila motivirana na sudjelovanje i aktivno participirala. Djeca se trebaju nalaziti u poticajnom okruženju kako bi što više bila tjelesno aktivna primjerice: odrasli mogu poticati djecu na tjelesno vježbanje odlaskom u prirodu, na planinarenje, u park, na izlet i slično ili jednostavno formirati materijalno poticajno okruženje. Stvaranjem poticajnoga prostornog okruženja, dijete se samoinicijativno potiče na kretanje, što dakako doprinosi pravilnjem motoričkom razvoju. U odgojno-obrazovnim ustanovama za rani i predškolski odgoj i obrazovanje, poticajno vježbanje moguće je integrirati u svakodnevni odgojno-obrazovni rad. Važno je i potrebno uskladiti sadržaje poticajnoga vježbanja dobi djeteta kao i materijalnim uvjetima. Djecu potičemo da samoinicijativno odlučuju kako će se kretati: provlačeći, plešući, skačući i slično. Vježbanje se može provoditi u zatvorenome prostoru unutar sobe dnevnog boravka te na otvorenim prostorima kao što su terasa, park, dječje igralište i sportski teren. Hodnici u odgojno-obrazovnim ustanovama mogu postati centri tjelesnoga vježbanja. Tjelesno vježbanje treba u djetetu pobuditi pozitivne emocije, isključiti stresne situacije te im omogućiti dovoljan intenzitet i širok izbor motoričkih radnji, omogućiti im individualni i diferencirani pristup u odabiru vježbi. Također je vrlo važno voditi brigu o odmoru, rasporedu aktivnosti, zdravstvenom stanju djece, klimatskim i vremenskim uvjetima, odjeći i obući djece. Stjecanje zdravih navika treba djeci prenijeti na zabavan način i osvijestiti ih za cijeli život. Roditelji, odgojitelji te društvena zajednica trebali bi suradivati i sudjelovati u razvoju zdravstvenih navika djece. Redovno vježbanje pokazatelj je kvalitetnoga i aktivnoga načina života. Osim što, tjelesno vježbanje, ima velik utjecaj na zdravlje svakoga djeteta, bitno je i za socijalizaciju te općenito obogaćuje i oplemenjuje djetetov život. Navike koje djeca usvoje u predškolskoj dobi, odražavaju se na njihov cjelokupni razvoj i najčešće zadržavaju u kasnijim životnim razdobljima.

Ključne riječi: djeca, igra, motorički razvoj, poticajno tjelesno vježbanje

ENCOURAGING ENVIRONMENT FOR PHYSICAL EXERCISE

In early childhood and preschool education institutions, physical activity plays a crucial role. By engaging in various physical activities, children develop an understanding of natural movements, general preparatory physical exercises, and gain the ability to navigate their environment independently, learning motor skills that will be useful in future physical activities. Apart from developing kinanthropological features, physical activities also contribute to the proper psychological development of children, including the formation of aesthetic feelings and moral and volitional qualities. "Children need to move to develop healthily and feel good because movement is the basis for brain development" (Baureis, Wagenmann 2015:73). Movement, especially through various forms of play, is a biological need for children. "Through play, children learn about the world: they explore connections and relationships, discover the environment, establish relationships and set boundaries. Play also exercises and strengthens mental, motor, emotional and social skills" (Baureis, Wagenmann 2015:124). Play allows children to perceive their surroundings and encourages the development of all their senses. Engaging in interesting and stimulating games has positive effects on a child's psychophysical development. By actively involving adults in playing with the child, they can directly participate in the child's development and encourage it. When choosing physical activities, the child's interests should be taken into account to motivate them to actively participate. The child should be in a stimulating environment that encourages physical activity as much as possible. For example, adults can encourage children to exercise by spending time together in nature, hiking, going to the park, on a trip, or by creating a materially stimulating environment. By creating a stimulating spatial environment, the child is encouraged to move on their own initiative, which contributes to proper motor development. In educational institutions for early childhood and preschool education, stimulating exercise can be integrated into everyday educational work. It is important to harmonize the content of stimulating exercise with the child's age and material conditions. Children should be encouraged to move in a way they prefer, such as crawling, dancing, jumping, and similar. Exercise can be done indoors in the living room or in open spaces such as the terrace, park, children's playground, and sports field. Corridors in educational institutions can become centers of physical exercise. Physical exercise should arouse positive emotions, exclude stressful situations, provide sufficient intensity and a wide range of motor actions, and allow for an individual and differentiated approach in choosing exercises. It is also very important to take care of rest, activity schedule, children's health, climate and weather conditions, children's clothes and shoes. The acquisition of healthy habits should be conveyed to children in a fun way and make them aware for the rest of their lives. Parents, educators and the community should cooperate and participate in the development of children's health habits. Regular exercise is an indicator of a quality and active lifestyle. In addition to the fact that physical exercise has a great impact on the health of every child, it also plays an important role in socialization and generally enriches and ennobles the child's life. The habits that children adopt in preschool age are reflected in their overall development and are most often retained in later periods of life.

Keywords: children, play, motor development, stimulating physical exercise

DEKLİŞKO ODKRIVANJE PROSTOROV SVOBODE V PROZI ZOFKE KVEDER

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Multikulturna avtorica Zofka Kveder (1878–1926) je med letoma 1903 in 1910 objavila več kratkih zgodb, v katerih je osrednja protagonistka deklica, natančneje njena hčerka Vladoša, rojena leta 1901. Te zgodbe so izšle najprej revijalno v slovenščini, hrvaščini, češčini in nemščini, nato pa tudi v knjigi: leta 1908 v češkem prevodu in leta 1927 tudi prvič v slovenščini. V njih odmevajo različne ideje tedaj aktualnih diskurzov o materinstvu in otroštву, kakor so se izoblikovali predvsem v besedilih nemških in avstrijskih avtoric. Zofka Kveder je brala njihova besedila, a tudi odzive na tedaj zelo odmevno švedsko avtorico Ellen Key, ki jo je poznala preko nemških prevodov. V prispevku nas bo najprej zanimalo, kako Zofka Kveder reprezentira materinstvo in otroštvo v svojih delih o hčerki, nato bomo z vzporednim branjem pomembnih sodobnih raziskav s področja študij spolov določili, na katere ideje se navezuje in kako jih reflekтиra. Pozornost bomo usmerili tudi v to, kako Zofka Kveder teoretična diskurza o otroštvu in materinstvu pretvarja v literarni diskurz.

Drugi del naše raziskave bo osredinjen na tista besedila o hčerki, v katerih je v ospredju dekličino odkrivanje velemesta Prage. Raziskali bomo, s katerimi pripovednimi strategijami Zofka Kveder ustvarja reprezentacije otroškega odkrivanja prostorov, ki so konotirani in metaforizirani kot prostori svobode. Vprašali se bomo, ali je ambivalenten koncept ženskega »pohajanja« (Wolff 1985, Bowlby 1992, Pollock 2003, Wilson 2001, Elkin 2018) mogoče otrokov odnos do prostora povezati s sodobnimi feminističnimi refleksijami o prostoru (Donovan in Moss, 2017; Pratt in Rosner, 2012) in kako je gibanje v prostoru povezano z emancipacijo otroškega subjekta. V tem smislu bomo pogledali tudi na tista (avtobiografska) besedila Zofke Kveder, v katerih ni v ospredju njena hčerka, temveč ona kot otrok in se vprašali, kako so artikulirane razlike med otrokom, ki odrašča na začetku 20. stoletja v modernem velemestru in ga vzbaja t. i. nova ženska in otrokom, ki odrašča v patriarhalnem okolju slovenskega podeželja v drugi polovici 19. stoletja. Na osnovi ugotovitev iz tega dela raziskave bomo v zadnjem delu prispevka skušali odgovoriti na vprašanje, ali lahko v literarnih delih Zofke Kveder opazimo transformacijo intimnega odnosa mati-hči, ki jo je spodbudilo historično dogajanje ženskega emancipacijskega gibanja.

Keywords: Zofka Kveder, otroštvo, materinstvo, žensko pohjanje, mesto, intimnost

A GIRL'S DISCOVERY OF THE SPACES OF FREEDOM IN ZOFKA KVEDER'S PROSE

Between 1903 and 1910, multicultural author Zofka Kveder (1878–1926) published several short stories in which a girl, namely her daughter Vladoša, born in 1901, is the main character. These stories were first published in Slovenian, Croatian, Czech and German in magazines and later in book form: in 1908 in a Czech translation and in 1927 for the first time in Slovenian. They reflect various ideas of the discourses on motherhood and childhood that were current at the time, as they were shaped primarily in the texts of German and Austrian authors. Zofka Kveder read their texts, but also the reactions to the then highly acclaimed Swedish author Ellen Key, whom she knew through German translations. In this paper, we are primarily interested in how Zofka Kveder portrays motherhood and childhood in her writings about her daughter, and then, through a parallel reading of relevant contemporary research in the field of gender studies, we seek to find out what ideas she refers to and how she reflects on them.

We also focus on how Zofka Kveder translates theoretical discourses on childhood and motherhood into a literary discourse. The second part of our investigation will focus on those texts about her daughter in which the girl's discovery of the city (Prague) is central. We will examine the narrative strategies Zofka Kveder uses to create representations of a child's discovery of spaces that are connoted and metaphorized as spaces of freedom. We will ask whether the ambivalent concept of female 'flânerie' (Wolff 1985, Bowlby 1992, Pollock 2003, Wilson 2001, Elkin 2018) can be thought of in terms of girls' flânerie, how the child's relationship to space can be related to contemporary feminist reflections on spatiality (Donovan and Moss, 2017; Pratt and Rosner, 2012), and how movement in space is linked to the emancipation of the child subject. In this sense, we will also consider those (autobiographical) texts by Zofka Kveder in which the focus is not on her daughter, but on her as a child, and ask how the differences between a child growing up in a modern big city at the beginning of the 20th century and raised by the so-called new woman, and a child growing up in the patriarchal environment of Slovenian rural life in the second half of the 19th century, can be explained. Based on the results of this part of the research, the final part of the paper attempts to answer the question of whether we can observe in the literary works of Zofka Kveder a transformation of the intimate mother-daughter relationship stimulated by the historical developments of the women's emancipation movement.

Keywords: Zofka Kveder, childhood, motherhood, female wandering, city, intimacy

PERSPEKTIVE STRIPA KAO MEDIJA ZA UČENJE HRVATSKOGA JEZIKA

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Neki od glavnih nedostataka suvremenoga odgojno-obrazovnog sustava preopširnost je nastavnoga programa, odnosno kurikula te neadekvatna obrada tih sadržaja. Dio problema s kojima se nastavnici i njihovi učenici svakodnevno susreću (premalo vremena za obradu svih predviđenih sadržaja, manjkavost logičnog povezivanja gradiva) djelomično se može riješiti uvođenjem stripa u nastavu. Strip danas ima status devete umjetnosti. Jedan je od prvih masovnih medija koji ima širok spektar odgojno-obrazovnoga potencijala, a već se desetljećima nikako ne može probiti u školske klupe. Pogodan je za usvajanje gramatike hrvatskoga jezika, posebice morfologije i sintakse, ali i za obradu književnih sadržaja, jezičnoga izražavanja i medijske kulture pa svoje mjesto može pronaći u svim područjima nastavnoga predmeta Hrvatski jezik: hrvatski jezik i komunikacija, književnost i stvaralaštvo, kultura i mediji. U radu se problematizira strip kao potencijalni medij za učenje hrvatskoga jezika. Kako bi se dobio uvid u zastupljenost stripa u nastavi, analizirana je njegova zastupljenost u odgojno-obrazovnim dokumentima. Istražene su mogućnosti metodičke primjene stripa u nastavi različitih područja nastavnoga predmeta Hrvatski jezik. Rad uključuje i provedeno terensko istraživanje s ciljem utvrđivanja stavova učitelja i nastavnika hrvatskoga jezika ($N = 690$) o mogućnostima primjene stripa u nastavi. Uspješnost implementacije najnovijih koncepcijskih spoznaja o stripu u odgojno-obrazovnu praksu u velikoj mjeri ovisi o razvijenosti nastavničkih kompetencija te o njihovoj spremnosti za primjenu spomenutih spoznaja u neposrednom radu s učenicima, odnosno o spremnosti nastavnika za upotrebu stripa u nastavi hrvatskoga jezika. Rezultati istraživanja upućuju da u perspektivi strip neće biti samo metodičko nastavno sredstvo, nego će se proučavati i kao samostalna cjelina u okviru nastave lektire.

Ključne riječi: hrvatski jezik, nastava, mediji, strip, učitelji hrvatskoga jezika.

THE POTENTIAL OF COMICS AS A MEDIUM FOR LEARNING CROATIAN

Some of the main shortcomings of the modern education system are extensive teaching program, i.e., the curriculum, and the inadequate way of presenting learning contents. Certain problems that teachers and their students face on a daily basis (not enough time to cover all the planned content, lack of logically connecting the teaching material) can be partially solved by introducing comics into classes. Nowadays, comics have the status of the ninth art. It is one of the first mass media with a wide range of educational potential, and yet has not managed to enter classrooms for decades. It is suitable for learning Croatian grammar, especially morphology and syntax, but also for teaching literature, language expression and media culture, so it can be included in all areas of the school subject Croatian Language: Croatian language and communication, literature and creation, culture and media. The paper examines comics as a potential medium for learning Croatian. To see the degree to which comics have been integrated in the classroom, we first analyzed how much this medium is included in educational documents. Further, we explored the possibilities of the methodical application of comics in teaching different subject areas of the Croatian language. The paper also includes field research aimed at determining Croatian teachers' ($N = 690$) views on the possibilities of

using comics in the classroom. How successful the implementation of the latest conceptual knowledge about comics in educational practice will be largely depends on the development of teacher competencies and their readiness to apply the knowledge in direct work with students, i.e., on teachers' readiness to use comics in teaching Croatian. The research results indicate that, in the future, comics will not only be a methodical educational tool but will also be studied as an independent unit within the framework of reading classes.

Keywords: Croatian language, teaching, media, comics, Croatian language teachers.

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eTwinning, dio Europske platforme za školsko obrazovanje, nudi platformu za međunarodnu suradnju na obrazovnim projektima. U početku je bio dostupan samo predškolskim, osnovnoškolskim i srednjoškolskim učiteljima i stručnim suradnicima, nakon čega su uključene i visokoškolske ustanove za obrazovanje učitelja. Tako je eTwinning postao ne samo siguran virtualni prostor za djecu, već i za studente buduće učitelje. Istraživanja o sudionicima eTwinning projekata pokazala su mnoge osobne i profesionalne dobrobiti za učitelje, uključujući prilike za cjeloživotno učenje, učenje stranih jezika te razvoj digitalne i međukulture komunikacijske kompetencije. Slično, učitelji koji sudjeluju u eTwinning projektima primijetili su višestruke dobrobiti kod svojih učenika, poput razvoja njihovih sposobnosti, znanja i stavova prema učenju. Iz navedenih se razloga preporučuje uključivanje budućih učitelja u eTwinning projekte tijekom njihova studija. U izlaganju se iznose rezultati anketе provedene među studentima Učiteljskoga fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu i njihovih kolega iz međunarodnog eTwinning projekta koji je započeo u zimskom semestru akademске godine 2022./2023. Cilj je istraživanja otkriti stavove i mišljenja studenata budućih učitelja o prednostima i nedostacima eTwinninga te o posljedicama sudjelovanja u eTwinning projektima na osobnoj i profesionalnoj razini. Rezultati istraživanja ukazuju na osobne i profesionalne dobrobiti korištenja eTwinninga kao odgojno-obrazovnoga alata u obrazovanju budućih učitelja, ali i na izazove s kojima su se studenti susreli tijekom rada na projektu.

Ključne riječi: eTwinning, međunarodni projekti, suradnja, obrazovanje budućih učitelja, osobni i profesionalni razvoj

eTWINNING – EDUCATIONAL POTENTIALS OF THE VIRTUAL SPACE

eTwinning is part of the European School Education Platform (ESEP) and offers a platform for international collaboration on educational projects. Initially available to pre-primary, primary, and secondary teachers and educational specialists, it has now extended its reach to institutions of teacher education, becoming not only a safe virtual space for children but also for students who are future teachers. Involvement of student teachers in international eTwinning projects is strongly encouraged since there are many personal and professional benefits of eTwinning reported in research with teachers, including opportunities for lifelong learning, foreign language learning, the development of ICT skills and intercultural communication. Teachers who participate in eTwinning projects also noted benefits that include improvements of their pupils' abilities, knowledge and attitudes to learning. This paper presents the results of a survey conducted among students of the Faculty of Teacher Education (University of Zagreb) and their international peers from a joint eTwinning project that has taken place in the winter term of the academic year 2022/2023. The study aims to find out student teachers' attitudes towards the benefits and disadvantages of eTwinning, as well as their opinions on the effects of participation in an eTwinning project on their personal and professional levels. The key findings of this study point out the personal and professional benefits of using eTwinning as an educational tool in the education of future teachers. However, the study also draws attention to unexpected challenges that student teachers reported after their involvement in the project.

Keywords: eTwinning, international projects, collaboration, education of future teachers, personal and professional development

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Prostor ustanove ranoga i predškolskog prostora značajno utječe na stimulaciju ili stagnaciju cjelovitoga dječeg razvoja. Bronfenbrennerova teorija ekološkoga razvoja u ovom bi se kontekstu ogledala u činjenici kako prostor, uz ostale čimbenike, čini cjelinu koja utječe na djetetovo razvoj. Kvalitetni prostorno-materijalni uvjeti u ustanovi ranoga i predškolskog odgoja omogućuju raznovrsne aktivnosti koje pogoduju djetetovu cjelokupnom razvoju, facilitiraju kako socijalizaciju tako i individualnu djetetu te pružaju ugodne i sigurne uvjete koji odgovaraju različitoj dobi i interesima. Razumijevanje djetetova razvoja potrebno je promatrati unutar konteksta u kojem se odvija. Naime, dijete uči i usvaja znanja u interakciji s fizičkim, socijalnim i kulturnim okruženjem. Načinom organizacije prostora odgojitelj šalje poruku djetetu kakvu sliku ima o njemu te koja su njegova očekivanja u odnosu na dijete i djetetove oblike učenja. Različiti parametri, a posebice odnosi prisutni unutar odgojno-obrazovnoga sustava, utječu na uvjete, oblike, materijale i okruženje koje će odgojitelj kreirati. Uloga je odgojitelja prepoznati djetetove kompetencije, kreirati uvjete za *zonu sljedećega razvoja* kako bi dijete pravovremeno dobilo podršku, razumijevanje i poticanje u stjecanju novih znanja. Odgojitelj kao nositelj nove paradigmе u odgojno-obrazovnom procesu važan je dionik u gradnji kvalitetnoga i poticajnog okruženja. Nova paradigmа koju zastupa odgojitelj temelji će se na *slici djeteta* kao osobe punе različitih potencijala i unutarnje motivacije u razumijevanju svijeta oko sebe. Da bi odgojitelj razumio dijete, njegove potrebe i interese potrebno je da vidi i čuje dijete tijekom njegova boravka i aktivnoga sudjelovanja i istraživanja tijekom odgojno-obrazovnoga procesa. Redefiniranje uloge odgojitelja s posebnim naglaskom na reorganizaciju prostorno-materijalnih uvjeta ustanove zahtijeva primarno refleksivnog praktičara koji se permanentno usavršava.

Suvremene koncepcije vrtača usmjerenoga na potrebe djece zahtijevaju nova arhitektonска rješenja, kvalitetniju pedagoško-psihološku osnovu dizajniranja, koja se mogu kreirati po uzoru na ona kakva predlaže Reggio koncepcija, koja pretpostavlja pomno osmišljen prostor uspješnog razvoja dječijih potencijala. Centri aktivnosti trebaju biti prilagođeni specifičnim interesima odgojnih skupina te se upravo tu očituje važnost uloge odgojitelja koji svojom stručnosti i iskustvom treba omogućiti adekvatne materijale potrebne za optimalno ostvarenje potencijala svoje skupine. Izmjenjuju li odgojitelj prostor temeljem vlastitih nahađenja, usmjeravanja djece ili možda prateći smjernice koje nudi suvremena literatura? U radu će biti dan prikaz rezultata različitih recentnih istraživanja o ulozi odgojitelja u kreiranju poticajnoga okruženja s ciljem učenja i razvijanja djeteta rane i predškolske dobi te rezultati mišljenja odgojitelja i studenata diplomskih studija ranog i predškolskog odgoja i obrazovanja o važnosti i ulozi odgojitelja u odgojno-obrazovnom procesu.

Ključne riječi: organizacija prostora, dijete, odgojitelj, refleksivni praktičar, odgojno-obrazovni proces

The physical environment of early and preschool institutions has the power to influence the stimulation or stagnation of a child's overall development. Bronfenbrenner's theory of ecological development in this context is reflected in the fact that space, along with other

factors, forms a whole that affects the child's development. High-quality spatial and material conditions in early and preschool education institutions enable a variety of activities that favor the child's overall development, facilitate both socialization and individuality of the child, and provide comfortable and safe conditions that suit different ages and interests. Understanding a child's development needs to be seen within the context in which it takes place. Namely, the child learns and acquires knowledge in interaction with the physical, social and cultural environment. By organizing the physical space, the educator sends a message to the child about how they see them and what their expectations are in relation to the child and the child's forms of learning. Different parameters, especially the relationships present within the educational system, influence the conditions, forms, materials and environment that the educator will create. The role of the educator is to recognize the child's competencies, to create the conditions for the zone of proximal development so that the child receives timely support, understanding and encouragement in acquiring new knowledge. The educator as the bearer of a new paradigm in the educational process is an important stakeholder in building a quality and stimulating environment. The new paradigm represented by the educator will be based on the image of the child as a person full of different potentials and internal motivation in understanding the world around them. In order for the educator to understand the child, their needs and interests, he needs to observe, follow, see, listen and hear the child during his stay and active participation and research during the educational process. Redefining the role of educators with a special emphasis on the reorganization of the spatial and material conditions of the institution requires primarily a reflexive practitioner who is lifelong learner. Contemporary conceptions of a kindergarten focused on the needs of children require new architectural solutions, a better pedagogical and psychological basis of design, which can be created on the model of the one proposed by the Reggio concept, which postulates a carefully designed space for the successful development of children's potential. Activity centers should be adapted to the specific interests of educational groups, and this is precisely where the importance of the role of the educator is manifested, who, with their expertise and experience, should provide adequate materials necessary for the optimal realization of the potential of their group. Does the educator change the space based on their own findings, guidance of the children, or perhaps following the guidelines offered by contemporary literature? The paper presents the results of various recent researches on the role of educators in creating a stimulating environment with the aim of learning and developing children of early and preschool age, as well as the results of the opinions of educators and graduate students of early and preschool education on the importance and role of educators in education process.

Keywords: organizing physical environment, child, educator, reflexive practitioner, education process

PARTICIPACIJA OTROK PRI UREJANJU PROSTORA V VRTCU

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Participacija otrok je pomembna značilnost demokratične predšolske vzgoje, ki prinaša mnoge pozitivne učinke. Prav zato je njena implementacija v vrtcu nujna. V prispevku se osredotočamo na participacijo otrok pri urejanju prostorov v vrtcu, kajti otroci v vrtcu preživijo velik del dneva in pomembno je, da se tam počutijo dobro. Raziskava je nastala v okviru projekta *Vključenost v predšolsko izobraževanje: dejavnik zagotavljanja enakih možnosti za razvoj posameznika* in družbe ter vseživljenjsko učenje, ki ga finančira Javna agencija za raziskovalno dejavnost Republike Slovenije (ARRS). V raziskavi je sodelovalo 423 vzgojiteljev in pomočnikov vzgojiteljev, ki so bili v šolskem letu 2021/2022 zaposleni v slovenskih vrtcih. Za pridobivanje podatkov smo uporabili anketni vprašalnik. Ugotovili smo, da večina vzgojiteljev otrokom ponudi možnost sodelovanja tako pri urejanju notranjih površin kot tudi pri urejanju zunanjih površin vrtca. V nadaljevanju smo se osredotočili na sodelovanje otrok pri urejanju igralnice, saj v igralnici otroci preživijo največ svojega časa v vrtcu. Rezultati kažejo, da večina vzgojiteljev ponudi otrokom možnost sodelovanja pri urejanju kotičkov za igro. Le tretjina vzgojiteljev otrokom omogoča sodelovanje pri opremljanju igralnice in razporejanju opreme v igralnici. Večina vzgojiteljev je poročala, da otrok ne vključuje v sprejemanje odločitev o nakupu igraca in materialov. Ugotovili smo še, da med vzgojitelji in pomočniki vzgojiteljev obstajajo razlike pri vključevanju otrok v urejanje okolja v vrtcu, pri čemer so bile razlike v prid vzgojiteljev. Razlike so se pokazale tudi med vzgojitelji, ki so se udeležili izobraževanja na področju participacije otrok, in vzgojitelji, ki se tovrstnih izobraževanj niso udeležili, pri čemer imajo bolj participativno prakso delovanja vzgojitelji, ki so se udeležili izobraževanj. V pedagoški praksi se pri uveljavljanju participacije pojavljajo različne dileme. Prav te pripomorejo k temu, da so otroci prikrajšani za številne možnosti sodočanja, kar se odraža tudi v rezultatih raziskave. Iz tega izhaja, da je pomembno, da vzgojitelji reflekтиrajo svojo prakso delovanja na področju participacije, saj lahko posledično otrokom zagotovijo več priložnosti sodočanja.

Ključne besede: participacija, okolje, vrtec, vzgojitelj, otrok.

CHILDREN'S PARTICIPATION IN THE DESIGN OF THE KINDERGARTEN ENVIRONMENT

Children's participation is an important characteristic of democratic early childhood education and has many positive effects. Its implementation in kindergartens is therefore essential. The focus of this paper is on children's participation in the design of the kindergarten environment, because children spend a large part of their day in kindergarten, and it is important that they feel comfortable there. The research was carried out in the framework of the project *Enrolment in early childhood education: factor ensuring equal opportunities in the development of an individual and society, and lifelong learning*, funded by the Slovenian Research Agency. The research involved 423 ECE teachers and ECE teacher assistants employed in Slovenian kindergartens in the 2021/2022 school year. A questionnaire

was used to collect the data. We found that the majority of ECE teachers and assistants offer children the opportunity to take part in both the interior and exterior design of the kindergarten. Further, we focused on the children's participation in the design of the playroom, as the playroom is where children spend most of their time in kindergarten. The results indicate that the majority of ECE teachers and assistants offer children the opportunity to participate in arranging play corners. Only one third of the ECE teachers and assistants allow children to participate in the furnishing of the playroom and the arrangement of the equipment in the playroom. The majority of ECE teachers and assistants reported that they do not involve children in decisions about the purchase of toys and materials. Furthermore, differences were found between ECE teachers and ECE teacher assistants in terms of the extent to which children were involved in designing the kindergarten environment, with ECE teachers being more involved. Additional differences were observed between those ECE teachers and assistants who had received training in child participation and those who had not, with the former showing more participatory practices. However, despite the potential benefits of participation, various dilemmas arise in pedagogical practice that may prevent children from participating fully, as also reflected in our findings. Thus, it is important for ECE teachers to reflect on their participation practices to ensure that children are given ample opportunities to participate.

Keywords: participation, environment, kindergarten, teacher, child.

SUODNOS NEKIH ČIMBENIKA ŽIVOTNOGA PROSTORA DJECE RANE I PREDŠKOLSKE DOBI U RAZVOJU NJIHOVE DUHOVNOSTI

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Životni prostor djeteta kao skup svih okolinskih (fizičkih i virtualnih), subjektivnih (bioloških, psiholoških i duhovnih), te društvenih i religijskih čimbenika (kulturnih i vjerskih) koji utječe na cijelokupni razvoj djeteta uključuje različite, ali međusobno povezane elemente. Razumijevanje, uvažavanje i vrednovanje razvoja duhovnosti u odgojnome procesu razvoja djeteta rane i predškolske dobi nije moguće postići razmatranjem pojedinačnih dimenzija životnoga konteksta, već pomnom analizom interakcija kako djeteta i pojedinih aspekata njegova životnoga prostora, tako i uzajamnih interakcija ključnih dimenzija djetetova životnoga prostora. Kontekstualna ili „transakcijska“ orientacija u tom smislu ima za cilj rekomponirati dihotomiju između subjekta i objekta, točnije, između osobe i okoline, ukazujući na postojanje uzajamnih dinamičnih odnosa. Analiza okoline i proučavanje dinamičkih odnosa između djeteta i njegova konteksta ističe obiteljsko okruženje kao prvi konstitutivni element, a odmah zatim onaj institucijski. Polazeći od višeslojnosti djetetova životnoga prostora, rad se stoga fokusira na suodnos tih dvaju životnih prostora u funkciji razvoja djetetove duhovnosti, a da se pri tome ne gube iz vidika ostali čimbenici koji na taj odnos mogu značajno utjecati. Spomenuti primarni suodnos obiteljskog i institucijskog oblikovanja djetetova životnoga prostora realizira se na temelju suradnje subjekata različite naravi i kompleksnosti, a o njihovoj kvaliteti i stupnju koordinacije ovise procesi i ishodi razvoja duhovnosti djeteta. U tom smislu, duhovna se dimenzija razvoja djetetove osobnosti može razmatrati kao jedna od mogućih indikatora kvalitete suodnosa spomenutih čimbenika. U radu se stoga elaboriraju elementi povezanosti obiteljskoga i institucijskoga konteksta, kao i kongruentnost navedenih životnih prostora, te njihov značaj u „oblikovanju“ duhovnoga prostora u razvoju djece rane i predškolske dobi. Temeljem navedenoga, predlažu se smjernice na kojima je moguće graditi zajedničke prostore i mesta susretišta te dijeliti zajedničku odgovornost i sudjelovanje u razvoju duhovnosti djece.

Ključne riječi: djetete, cjelovit razvoj, pedagogija odgojnog prostora, duhovni prostor, odgojni savez

CORRELATION OF SOME FACTORS IN THE LIVING SPACE OF CHILDREN OF EARLY AND PRESCHOOL AGE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR SPIRITUALITY

A child's living space as a set of all environmental (physical and virtual), subjective (biological, psychological and spiritual), and social and religious factors (cultural and religious) affecting the overall development of a child involves different but interrelated elements. Understanding, appreciation, and evaluation of the development of spirituality in the educational process of early and preschool child development cannot be achieved by considering individual dimensions of the life context, but by careful analysis of the interactions of both the child and certain aspects of their life space, as well as the mutual interactions of the key dimensions of the child's life space. A contextual or "transactional" orientation in this respect aims to recompose the dichotomy between subject and object and, more precisely, between person

and environment, pointing to the existence of a mutual dynamic relationships. The analysis of the environment and the study of dynamic relations between the child and their context highlight the family environment as the first constitutive element, followed immediately by the institutional one. Starting from the multi-layered nature of the child's living space, the work therefore focuses on the relationship between these two living spaces in the function of the development of the child's spirituality, without losing sight of other factors that may have a significant impact on this relationship. The primary correlation of family and institutional shaping of the child's living space is realized on the basis of cooperation between subjects of different nature and complexity, and the processes and outcomes of the child's spiritual development depend on their quality and degree of coordination. In this regard, the spiritual dimension of the development of a child's personality can be considered as one of the possible indicators of the quality of the interrelationship of said factors. The paper therefore elaborates the elements of connection between the family and institutional contexts, as well as the congruence of the aforementioned living spaces, and their importance in "shaping" the spiritual space in the development of children of early and preschool age. Based on the above, guidelines are proposed on which it is possible to build common spaces and meeting places, and to share joint responsibility and participation in the development of children's spirituality.

Keywords: child, integral development, pedagogy of educational space, spiritual space, educational alliance

TEACHING ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES WITH KUBO ROBOTICS

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Computational thinking is a key competence of modern times since it combines several cognitive abilities and skills that are important for individuals to be successful in modern society. Therefore, its early development in students, starting from primary school, is crucial. This article introduces activities aimed at developing computational thinking through the content of environmental studies, specifically the thematic heading "Space" in third grade. Through tasks supported by KUBO robotics, students learned how to solve problems, process information systematically, think logically and algorithmically, use abstraction, generalize, cooperate, and above all, it gave them the opportunity to be mentally active throughout the entire learning process. The empirical portion of the present work demonstrates that despite a limited number of lessons, the participating students had advanced and reached a higher level of understanding of the basic programming concepts. In conclusion, the activities proved interesting, with students being drawn to KUBO, demonstrating that it is a useful and applicable tool for teaching beginner programming.

Keywords: Computational Thinking, Environmental Studies, KUBO Robotics Teaching

PROSTOR KOMBINIRANIH RAZREDNIH ODJELA U UMJETNIČKOME NASTAVNOM PROCESU

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Suvremeno poučavanje intenzivno uključuje aktivan odnos učenika i učitelja, što je za rad u kombiniranim razrednim odjelima, s organizacijskoga, vremenskoga i metodičkoga aspekta, vrlo važno. Kombinirani razred formiran je od grupe učenika koji se razlikuju po dobi, uzrastu i sposobnostima. Raznolikost i različitost učenika poseban je izazov za učitelja. U takvome stilu poučavanja pristup učitelja treba biti poticajan, prijateljski orijentiran, otvoren i razumljiv kako bi učeniku bilo jasno što se od njega očekuje. Poželjno je da učitelj ima izražene kompetencije poput kreativnosti, inovativnosti, demokratičnosti, racionalizacije te samoorganizacije. Iz perspektive učenika, on konstruira svoje znanje nadopunjivajući ga kroz interakciju s vršnjacima i učiteljem kao moderatorom koji uvažava mogućnosti i individualne značajke učenika. Istraživanja su pokazala kako djeca u kombiniranim razrednim odjelima intenzivnije razvijaju svoju samostalnost, inicijativnost, ekonomičnije raspolažu obvezama i slobodnim vremenom. Dodatno se potencira stvaralački mehanizam, razvija se kritičko i kreativno mišljenje što utječe na razinu samopouzdanja i u konačnici na samoostvarenje učenika. Upravo su to karakteristike koje se razvijaju kroz umjetničko obrazovanje (likovnu i glazbenu kulturu). Cilj istraživanja je prikazati prednosti i nedostatke rada u kombiniranim razrednim odjelima s naglaskom na ulogu učitelja u prostornoj i metodičkoj organizaciji nastavnoga procesa. Istraživanje je provedeno 2023. godine s učiteljima koji rade u kombiniranim razrednim odjelima, a uključeni su učitelji iz nekoliko hrvatskih županija. Provedeno je kvantitativno istraživanje anketnim upitnikom koji sadrži pitanja objektivnoga i subjektivnoga tipa. Podaci su obrađeni u SPSS programu. Rezultati pokazuju da nastava umjetničkih predmeta u kombiniranim razredima ima svoje prednosti, ali i nedostatke vezane za didaktičko-metodičke strategije i prostornu organizaciju rada.

Ključne riječi: kombinirani razredni odjeli, metodička organizacija, primarno obrazovanje, prostorna organizacija, umjetničko područje.

objective of the present research was to show the advantages and disadvantages of teaching in multi-grade classes with an emphasis on the role of the teacher in the spatial organisation and the teaching methodology organisation of the teaching process. The research was conducted in 2023, and the participants were primary school teachers from several Croatian counties, all working in multi-grade classes. In this quantitative research, a survey containing open and closed-ended questions was used as a research instrument. The data were processed in the SPSS program. The results indicate that the teaching of art subjects in multi-grade classes has its advantages, but also some disadvantages related to didactic and teaching methodology strategies and spatial organisation of work.

Keywords: multi-grade classes, teaching methodology and organisation, primary education, spatial organisation, art.

THE ASPECT OF SPACE IN TEACHING ART IN MULTI-GRADE CLASSES

Contemporary teaching implies an active relationship between students and teachers, which is especially important for teaching in multi-grade classes, from several aspects such as organisation, time and teaching methodology. A multi-grade class usually comprises a group of students who differ in age and abilities. Diversity and differences among students are a special challenge for the teacher. In such a class, the teacher's approach should be encouraging, friendly, open and understandable so that each student would know what is expected of them. It is desirable that the teacher has high competencies in the field of creativity, innovativeness, democratic conduct, rationalisation and self-organisation. The students construct their knowledge by complementing it through interaction with peers and the teacher as a moderator who respects the students' capabilities and individual characteristics. Previous research has shown that children in multi-grade classes develop their independence and initiative more intensively and manage their obligations and free time more economically. The creative mechanism is additionally enhanced, and critical and creative thinking are developed, which may have a positive impact on the level of self-confidence and, ultimately, each student's self-realisation. These are precisely the characteristics that may be developed through art education (visual arts and music). The

„OBITELJSKI PROSTOR“ U LEKTIRI OD 1. DO 4. RAZREDA

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Novija hrvatska književnost za djecu i mlađe svjedoči stvarnost u kojoj se obitelj transformira iz relativno čvrste zajednice, jasno definiranih uloga, u prilično fluidnu strukturu. Cilj je ovoga rada razmotriti kakav „obiteljski prostor“ prevladava u lektiri od 1. do 4. razreda osnovne škole te kako se književni subjekt prema njemu odnosi. Odabrani sadržaji analizirat će se s obzirom na suvremene teorijske koncepte o prostoru kao sinesteziji fizičkoga i duhovnoga svijeta pojedinca. Pri tome, percepcija obitelji podrazumijevat će niz drugih prostora s kojima je obiteljski život u snažnoj interakciji, poput prostora zavičaja, prostora doma u užem i širem smislu rječi, prostora unutar kojih se razvija odnos sa širom obiteljskom zajednicom, fizičkoga prostora povezanoga s obiteljskim životom, prostora „izmjerenosti“ iz nekada stabilnoga obiteljskoga grijezda te prostor emocionalnoga svijeta djeteta koji se kreira uslijed suvremenog transformiranja obitelji. Analiza pokazuje da u književnim djelima s popisa lektire od 1. do 4. razreda prevladavaju naslovi koji na različite načine obitelj i „obiteljski prostor“ prepoznaju kao jednu od središnjih točaka dječjega svijeta. U starijim kanonskim književnim djelima s relativno stabilnim mjestom na popisu lektire, „obiteljski prostor“ i odnos književnoga subjekta prema njemu, najčešće posredstvom jasno prepoznatljive pedagoški oblikovane pouke, prilično su jasno određeni. Novija dječja književnost transformaciju obitelji prepoznaje kao intrigantni suvremeni fenomen, prikazuje prostor njezina redefiniranja, ali književni subjekt, a to je najčešće ili dijete ili biće blisko djetetu koje progovara njegovim jezikom, više ga prihvata negoli propituje.

Ključne riječi: kanonska dječja književnost, književni subjekt-dijete, novija dječja književnost, obitelj, prostor.

"FAMILY SPACE" IN COMPULSORY READING FROM 1ST TO 4TH GRADE OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Recent Croatian literature for children and young people depicts a reality in which the family is transformed from a relatively solid community, with clearly defined roles, into a rather fluid structure. The aim of this paper is to analyse what kind of "family space" prevails in the reading material from the 1st to the 4th grade of elementary school and how the literary subject relates to it. The selected passages are analysed with regard to contemporary theoretical concepts about space as a synaesthesia of the physical and spiritual world of an individual. At the same time, the perception of the family includes a number of other correlated domains, such as the homeland domain, the domain of home in the narrower and broader sense of the word, the domain including the relationship with the wider family community, the physical domain connected with family life, the domain of "displacement" from the once stable family nest, and the domain of the child's emotional world which is created due to the modern transformation of the family. The analysis shows the prevalence of titles recognising the family and the "family space" as one of the central points of the children's world in various ways in the literary works on the compulsory reading list from the 1st to the 4th grade. In older canonical literary works with a relatively stable position on the compulsory reading list, "family space" and the literary subject's attitude towards it are quite clearly determined, most commonly by means of a clearly discernible and pedagogically shaped moral of the story. More recent children's literature recognises the transformation of the family as an intriguing contemporary phenomenon and depicts the space of its redefinition, but the literary subject, usually a child or a person close to the child who speaks in their language, accepts it rather than questions it.

Keywords: canonical children's literature, literary subject-child, recent children's literature, family, space

USKLAĐIVANJE RADNE I OBITELJSKE ULOGE KOD RODITELJA DJECE S TEŠKOĆAMA – KVALITATIVNO ISTRAŽIVANJE OSOBNIH I OBITELJSKIH ČIMBENIKA

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Roditelji djece s teškoćama u razvoju u svojoj se svakodnevici neprestano suočavaju s brojnim izazovima što se posljedično očituje na njihovu dobrobit, ali neposredno i na razvoj njihove djece. Zaposleni roditelji djece izloženi su dodatnom izazovu usklajivanja radne i obiteljske uloge koja je opterećena specifičnim zahtjevima njegove djeteta atipične razvojne putanje. U našoj su zemlji istraživanja istaknute tematike relativno zanemarena, stoga je osnovni cilj provedenoga kvalitativnog istraživanja bio ostvariti dublji uvid u čimbenike koji olakšavaju i ili otežavaju uskladenost radnoga i obiteljskoga te privatnoga života, kod zaposlenih roditelja djece s teškoćama u razvoju. Istraživanje je fokusirano na osobne i obiteljske čimbenike koji imaju potencijalno značajnu ulogu u oblikovanju dobrobiti ove skupine roditelja. U istraživanju je sudjelovalo 25 zaposlenih roditelja maloljetne djece s teškoćama u razvoju, od čega 15 majki i 10 očeva, od 30 do 55 godina, s kojima su provedeni dubinski intervjuji. Većina sudionika istraživanja zaposlena je na puno radno vrijeme (njih 21), 11 sudionika je zaposleno u javnom, a 14 u privatnom sektoru. Većina sudionika (23) ima jedno dijete s objektivno dijagnosticiranim teškoćama u razvoju (dvoje sudionika ima dvoje djece s teškoćama), pri čemu su u uzorku zastupljene različite vrste teškoće te stupnjevi teškoće prema nalazima tijela vještacenja. Dobiveni podaci analizirani su tematskom analizom, uz pomoć NVivo softvera. Rezultati upućuju na veći broj osobnih i obiteljskih čimbenika koji, temeljem iskustava sudionika ovog istraživanja, olakšavaju i ili otežavaju usklajivanje radne i obiteljske uloge. Među osobnim čimbenicima prepoznati su: određene adaptivne i maladaptivne karakteristike ličnosti i načini suočavanja, percepcija važnosti obiteljske uloge te percepcija psihološkoga značenja posla u odnosu na zahtjevnost usklajivanja uloga, te doživljaj posttraumatiskoga rasta u odnosu na psihofizičke ishode stresa. Obiteljski čimbenici koji olakšavaju i ili otežavaju usklajivanje radnoga i obiteljskoga života uglavnom proizlaze iz percepcije zahtjevnosti roditeljstva djeteta s teškoćama u razvoju te same funkcionalnosti djeteta s teškoćama osobito u vremenskoj perspektivi, zatim (ne)dostupnosti podrške partnera i šire obitelji te (ne)uspješne organizacije obveza unutar obitelji. Nadalje, kao zaseban segment ističe se i zdravlje i samostalnost ostale djece u obitelji u odnosu na specifičnosti odrastanja uz brata/sestru s teškoćama u razvoju. Rezultati provedenoga istraživanja mogu poslužiti kao temelj za buduću kvanitativna istraživanja ove tematike, ali i kao okosnica planiranja intervencijskih strategija s ciljem osnaživanja obitelji djece s teškoćama u kontekstu uspješnijega balansiranja između zahtjeva radne i obiteljske uloge.

Ključne riječi: radna i obiteljska uloga, roditelji djece s teškoćama u razvoju, dobrobit, osobni i obiteljski čimbenici

**BALANCING THE WORK AND FAMILY ROLES OF PARENTS OF CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES
- QUALITATIVE RESEARCH ON INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY FACTORS**

Parents of children with developmental disabilities face numerous challenges that affect their well-being and their children's development. Working parents are additionally burdened by the specific demands of caring for a child with an atypical developmental trajectory while balancing work and family life. However, in our country, research on this topic is relatively neglected. Therefore, the main goal of this qualitative research was to gain deeper insight into the factors that facilitate or hinder work-family-life balance among working parents of children with developmental disabilities. The research focuses on individual and family factors that may play an important role in shaping the well-being of this group of parents. The study included 25 working parents of underage children with developmental disabilities, consisting of 15 mothers and 10 fathers aged between 30 and 55, who participated in in-depth interviews. Most research participants are employed full-time (21 of them), 11 participants are employed in the public sector and 14 in the private sector. Most participants (23) have one child with an objectively diagnosed developmental disability (two participants have two children with disabilities), with various types of disabilities and levels of disability represented in the sample, according to the findings of the expert panel. The data obtained were analyzed by thematic analysis using NVivo software. The results indicate a number of individual and family factors that facilitate and/or impede work-life balance, based on the experiences of the participants in this study. Individual factors identified included: certain adaptive and maladaptive personality traits and coping styles, perception of the importance of family roles and perception of the psychological importance of work relative to the demands of matched roles, and the experience of post-traumatic growth relative to the psychophysical consequences of stress. Family factors that facilitate or complicate work-life balance mainly arise from the perception of the demands of raising a child with developmental disabilities, as well as the functionality of the child with disabilities, especially in terms of time perspective. They also arise from the availability or lack of support from the partner and extended family, and the organization of family obligations. Additionally, the health and independence of other children in the family in relation to the specifics of growing up with a sibling with developmental disabilities is a separate concern. The results of the study can serve as a basis for future quantitative research on this topic and for planning intervention strategies to strengthen families of children with developmental disabilities and help them more successfully balance the demands of work and family roles.

Keywords: work and family roles, parents of children with developmental disabilities, well-being, individual and family factors

**IZRICANJE DIMENZIJE PROSTORA U PISANIM RADOVIMA
UČENIKA PETOGA RAZREDA**

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U hrvatskome standardnom jeziku prostor, prostornost i prostorni odnosi mogu se izreći na više načina: topominima (imenicama koje znače naseljeno područje), imenicama koje znače mjesto, pridjevima, brojevima, prilozima, zamjenicama, priložnom oznakom mjesta, mjesnom rečenicom itd. (Silić i Pranjović, 2007). Prostorni se odnosi najčešće izriču određenim padežnim oblikom (ako se izriču promjenjivom vrstom riječi) te brojnim prijedložno-padežnim izrazima (koji su često u službi priložne oznake mjesta) (Silić i Pranjović, 2007). Tako se prostorni odnosi često izriču s lokativom, genitivom, akuzativom, dativom i instrumentalom uz koje dolaze dimenzionalni prijedlozi (Silić i Pranjović, 2007) koji specificiraju prostorne odnose (Udier, Čilaš i Mikulić, 2009). U radu ćemo analizirati izricanje dimenzije prostora, prostornosti i prostornih odnosa u dječjim pisanim radovima - u sastavcima učenika petoga razreda jedne škole u Zadarskoj županiji. Jezik učenika petoga razreda spada u kategoriju *dječjega jezika* jer spontano i nesvesno ovlađavanje morfološkim i sintaktičkim obilježjima materinskoga jezika završava otpriklike s dvanaestom godinom djetetova života, kada bi trebao završiti proces *jezične automatizacije* (Jelaska, 2007). Analizirali smo korpus od 40 učeničkih sastavaka, od čega većinu čine školske zadaće. Sastavci (školske zadaće) napisani su u školi u vremenskom rasponu od 90 minuta. Učenici su pisali sastavke na zadanu temu. Prikupivši učeničke sastavke, pretipkali smo ih u Word dokument poradi analize. Do konačnih rezultata došli smo pomoću Excel programa. Analizom je utvrđeno da učenici petoga razreda prostorne odnose izriču na različite načine. Dimenziju prostora ponajviše izriču lokativom - 36 %, s tim da lokativ najčešće dolazi uz prijedlog *u* te značajno manje uz prijedlog *na*. Učenici često koriste prijedložni akuzativ za izricanje prostora - 24 %, s tim da akuzativ uglavnom dolazi s prijedlogom *u*, a vrlo rijetko s prijedlogom *na*. Prostorne odnose učenici podostaju izriču određnim padežnim oblikom imenice koja znači naseljeno područje ili imenice koja znači mjesto - 18,6 %, s tim da je u većini slučajeva imenica u dativu, nešto manje u akuzativu. Prijedložni genitiv učenici su rabili u 12,6 % situacija. Genitiv su rabili s različitim prijedlozima (*iz, ispod, do, pokraj, iza, nasred*), a ponajviše su ga rabili u kombinaciji s prijedlogom *iz*. Učenici su u manjoj mjeri prostorne odnose izricali mjesnim prilozima 7,2 %, a ponajmanje su se služili zamjenicama - 1 % i instrumentalom - 0,6 %. S obzirom na zastupljenost pojedinih prijedloga u prijedložno-padežnim izrazima, možemo zaključiti kako učenici petoga razreda najčešće izriču unutarnjenesnost (intralokalnost), nešto manje izriču usmjerenu prostornost (direktivna lokalnost), a ponajmanje ablativnu prostornost (ablokalnost) (Silić i Pranjović, 2007). Na temelju analize zaključujemo da se učenici petoga razreda služe različitim mogućnostima izricanja prostornih odnosa u okviru hrvatskoga standardnog jezika. Daljnjam učenjem i poučavanjem standardnoga jezika te rastom i razvojem samih učenika trebao bi se proširivati njihov leksik, što će zasigurno utjecati na raznolikije i bogatije izražavanje općenito pa tako i na izricanje dimenzije prostora. Ovlađavanje pisanim izražavanjem hrvatskim standardnim jezikom u višim razredima osnovne škole nije dovoljno istraženo pa je i najmanji prilog koristan i poželjan.

Ključne riječi: prostor, dječji jezik, jezična automatizacija, hrvatski standardni jezik, prijedložno-padežni izrazi, dimenzionalni prijedlozi

THE EXPRESSION OF SPACE IN THE WRITTEN WORK
OF FIFTH GRADE STUDENTS

In the standard Croatian language, spaciousness and spatial relations can be expressed in several ways: toponyms (nouns indicating a populated area), nouns that denote a place, adjectives, numbers, adverbs, pronouns, adverbial designations of place, local sentences, and more (Silić and Pranjković 2007). Spatial relations are most commonly expressed using a specific case form, if they are expressed by a variable type of word, and through numerous prepositional-case expressions, which often serve as adverbial markers of place (Silić and Pranjković, 2007). Therefore, spatial relations are often expressed with the locative, genitive, accusative, dative, and instrumental cases, accompanied by dimensional prepositions (Silić and Pranjković, 2007) that specify spatial relations (Udier and Čilaš Mikulić, 2009). In this paper we will analyze the space dimension expression, spatiality and spatial relations in children's written works - in the compositions of fifth-grade students of single school in Zadar County. The language of fifth-graders belongs to the category of children's language, because the spontaneous and unconscious mastering of the morphological and syntactic features of the mother language ends approximately with the child's twelfth year of life, when the process of linguistic automation should end (Jelaska, 2007). We analyzed a corpus of 40 student compositions, most of which are school assignments. The compositions (school assignments) were written at school in a time span of 90 minutes. Students wrote essays on a given topic. Having collected the student compositions, we typed them into a Word document for analysis. We reached the final results using the Excel program. The analysis revealed that fifth-grade students express spatial relationships in different ways. Space dimension is mostly expressed by the locative – 36 %, with the fact that the locative most often comes with the preposition *in* and significantly less often with the preposition *on*. Students often use the prepositional accusative to express space – 24 %, with the fact that the accusative mostly comes with the preposition *in*, and very rarely with the preposition *on*. Spatial relations are often expressed by students with a specific case form of a noun meaning a populated area or a noun meaning a place – 18,6 %, with the fact that in most cases the noun is in the dative case, slightly less in the accusative case. Students used the prepositional genitive in 12,6% of situations. They used the genitive with different prepositions (*from, below, to, next to, behind, in the middle*), and most of all they used it in combination with the preposition *from*. To a lesser extent, students expressed spatial relations with locative adverbs 7,2%, and the least they used pronouns – 1 % and instrumentals – 0,6 %. Regarding the representation of certain propositions in prepositional-case expressions, it can be concluded that fifth-grade students most frequently express intralocality, followed by directed spatiality, and least frequently ablative spatiality (ablocality) (Silić and Pranjković, 2007). Based on this analysis, it can be inferred that fifth-grade students utilize various means for expressing spatial relations within the Croatian standard language framework. As students continue to learn and develop their language skills, their lexicon should expand, resulting in a more diverse and richer expression, including in the realm of space dimension. Research into the mastery of written expression in the Croatian standard language in the upper grades of elementary school is lacking, so any contribution towards this area is valuable and desired.

Keywords: space, children's language, language automation, Croatian standard language, prepositional-case expressions, dimensional prepositions

PARTNERSTVO DJEĆJEGA VRTIĆA I LOKALNE ZAJEDNICE – ŠIRENJE PROSTORA DJEĆJEGA ISKUSTVA

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Polazeći od suvremene organizacije odgojno-obrazovnoga procesa u ustanovama za rani i predškolski odgoj i obrazovanje, u radu se obrazlažu neke mogućnosti realizacije načela partnerstva ustanove sa širom zajednicom u funkciji širenja prostora dječjega iskustva. Mnogobrojne interakcije dječjega vrtića s ustanovama u lokalnoj zajednici čini je otvorenim i živim sustavom koji je usmjeren prema stvaranju mjesta susreta i zajedničkih projekata s različitim čimbenicima u užoj i široj društvenoj zajednici. Otvorenost dječjega vrtića prema partnerstvu s lokalnom zajednicom doprinosi stjecanju kvalitetnijih i raznovrsnijih iskustava djece, što omogućuje optimalnije uvjete za njihov cijelovit razvoj. Dijete se u život lokalne zajednice, kao i u dječjem vrtiću, prihvata kao aktivni sudionik svoga razvoja. To je u suglasju sa suvremenom slikom o djetetu kao istraživaču i aktivnome stvaratelju znanja, kao aktivnom, kreativnom i socijalnom subjektu te kao aktivnom gradaninu zajednice. Upravo pedagoške teorije zasnovane na sociokonstruktivističkim postavkama ističu važnost ne samo sociopedagoške dimenzije, nego i materijalno-prostorne, odnosno dinamičnu i bogatu interakciju sa socijalnim i fizičkim okruženjem.

Povezivanje i kontinuirana komunikacija i razmjena između dječjega vrtića i lokalne zajednice polučit će višom razinom kvalitete odgojno-obrazovnoga rada te afirmirati dječji vrtići kao mjesto kontinuiranog unaprjeđivanja kvalitete odgojno-obrazovne djelatnosti. S obzirom da se kurikulum predškolske ustanove razvija i u suodnosu sa specifičnostima lokalne zajednice, njezine kulture i tradicijskih vrijednosti okruženja, u radu će se prezentirati neka iskustva Dječjeg vrtića Radost u Zadru u ostvarivanju partnerskih odnosa s različitim ustanovama u lokalnoj zajednici. Cilj istraživanja usmjeren je prema ispitivanju oblika i učestalosti partnerstva između dječjega vrtića i lokalne zajednice. Temeljem postavljenoga cilja u radu će se analizirati rezultati istraživačkih pitanja koja se odnose na realizirane oblike partnerstva između dječjega vrtića i lokalne zajednice, vrste ustanova s kojima je uspostavljena suradnja (udruge, društva, zajednice, privatni i javni subjekti) te učestalost ostvarenih oblika partnerstva.

Ključne riječi: kurikulum za rani i predškolski odgoj i obrazovanje, kvaliteta odgojno-obrazovnog rada, partnerstvo, slika o djetetu, dobrobiti.

PARTNERSHIP OF KINDERGARTEN AND THE LOCAL COMMUNITY – EXPANDING THE SPACE OF CHILDREN'S EXPERIENCE

Starting from the modern organization of the educational process in institutions for early childhood education and care, the paper explains some possibilities of realizing the principle of partnership of the institution with the wider community in the function of expanding the space of children's experience. The numerous interactions of the kindergarten with institutions in the local community make it an open and living system that is aimed at creating meeting places and joint projects with various factors in the narrow and wider social community. The kindergarten's openness towards partnership with the local community contributes to the acquisition of higher quality and more diverse experiences for children, which enables more optimal conditions for their overall development. The child is accepted in the life of the local community, as well as in the kindergarten, as an active participant in his development. This is in agreement with the contemporary image of the child as a researcher and active creator of knowledge, as an active, creative and social subject and as an active

citizen of the community. Pedagogical theories based on socio-constructivist principles emphasize the importance of not only the socio-pedagogical dimension, but also the material-spatial dimension, i.e., the dynamic and rich interaction with the social and physical environment. Connection and continuous communication and exchange between the kindergarten and the local community will result in a higher level of quality of educational work and affirm the kindergarten as a place of continuous improvement of the quality of educational activities. Given that the curriculum of the preschool institution develops in relation to the specifics of the local community, its culture and traditional values of the environment, the paper presents some experiences of the kindergarten *Radost* in Zadar in achieving partnership relations with different institutions in the local community. The goal of the research is to examine the form and frequency of partnership between the kindergarten and the local community. Based on the set goal, the paper analyses the results of research questions related to the realized forms of partnership between the kindergarten and the local community, the types of institutions with which cooperation has been established (associations, societies, communities, private and public entities), and the frequency of realized forms of partnership.

Keywords: early childhood education and care, quality of educational work, partnership, an image of a child, benefits.

GLAZBENE IGRE U STVARALAČKOME PROSTORU DJETETA RANE I PREDŠKOLSKE DOBI

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Glazba je umjetnost koja ima značajnu ulogu u odgoju i obrazovanju djeteta rane i predškolske dobi. Od najranijih dana glazba djetetu pruža radost, veselje i igru te posporješuje njegov psihički, fizički, emocionalni i socijalni razvoj. Kvalitetna glazbena iskustva u ranoj dobi poboljšavaju djetetovu vještinsku razvijaju mišljenje, stvaralačku aktivnosti, formiraju razne osobine ličnosti, pomažu razvoju djetetova govora, njegove inteligencije i kreativnosti, potiču društvenost, obogaćuju djetetov rječnik i posporješuju pamćenje. S obzirom da glazbeni sadržaji uvelike utječu na djetetov cijeloviti razvoj, važno je da glazba bude prisutna u odgojno-obrazovnom procesu na djetetu razumljiv način. Kako bi glazba bila što bliža djetetu, često se povezuje s igrom koja je djetetu rane i predškolske dobi najbliža i najprirodnija aktivnost koja mu pomaže prilikom upoznavanja okoline i učenja o svijetu koji ga okružuje. Igra budi kod djeteta osjećaj ugode i zadovoljstva te kroz nenametljiv način pozitivno utječe na djetetov razvoj. Glazbene su igre zabavan i koristan alat koji potiče dijete da kroz pokret s lakoćom usvaja različite sadržaje. Kompetentan odgajatelj ključan je u provedbi kvalitetnoga glazbenog odgoja. On motivira djecu na razne glazbene aktivnosti (pjevanje, sviranje, slušanje glazbe, igranje glazbenih igara) i potiče ih unutar odgojno-obrazovne skupine u skladu s njihovim potrebama, interesima i željama. U ovom će radu biti prikazane različite vrste glazbenih igara, utjecaj glazbe na igru, mogućnost učenja neglazbenih sadržaja uz glazbene igre te utjecaj glazbenih igara na cijelovit glazbeni razvoj djeteta rane i predškolske dobi. Također će se prikazati i važnost uloge odgajatelja u provođenju glazbenih sadržaja s djecom rane i predškolske dobi.

Ključne riječi: glazbeno stvaralaštvo, razvoj djeteta, glazbene igre, uloga odgajatelja

MUSIC GAMES IN THE CREATIVE SPACE OF EARLY AND PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

Music is an art form that plays a significant role in the upbringing and education of young children, including those in the early and preschool stages. From an early age, music provides children with joy, happiness, and play, while also promoting their mental, physical, emotional, and social development. Quality musical experiences at a young age can enhance a child's listening skills, develop their thinking and creativity, shape various personality traits, support speech, intelligence, and creativity development, encourage sociability, enrich their vocabulary, and improve memory. Given the significant impact of musical content on a child's overall development, it is important that music be integrated into the educational process in a way that is understandable to the child. Music is often associated with play to bring it as close as possible to the child, as play is the most natural and closest activity for young children to learn about their surroundings and the world around them. The game awakens a sense of comfort and satisfaction in the child and has a positive impact on the child's development through an unobtrusive way. Music games are a fun and useful tool that encourages the child to learn different contents with ease through movement. A competent teacher is crucial in the implementation of quality music education. He motivates children for various musical activities (singing, playing, listening to music, playing musical games) and encourages them within the educational group in accordance with their needs, interests and wishes. This paper presents different types of music games, the influence of music on play, the possibility of learning non-musical content with music games, and the impact of music games on the whole and musical development of children of early and preschool age. The work also demonstrates the importance of the educator's role in conducting musical content with children of early and preschool age.

Keywords: music creativity, child development, music games, the role of educators

**INTERPRETACIJA PROSTORA KROZ LIKOVNE AKTIVNOSTI KAO POTICAJ ZA USVAJANJE
NOVIH RIJEČI NA NJEMAČKOME JEZIKU**

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Suvremeni metodički pristup u radu s djecom predškolske dobi, zagovara interdisciplinarno i međupredmetno povezivanje sadržaja odgojno-obrazovnoga procesa, kao i uključivanje neformalnih oblika poučavanja, u svrhu kvalitetnoga, otvorenoga, fleksibilnoga i spontanoga usvajanja stranoga jezika.

Kako bi povezali sadržaje likovne kulture i sadržaje stranoga jezika, potrebno je koristiti kreativne likovno-vizualne poticaje i aktivnosti u kojima će dijete estetski senzibilitet povezati s intuitivnom percepcijom i intelektualnom analizom. Navedeno kod djeteta potiče mnogostrukost mišljenja i djelovanja što stvara osnovu za daljnje obrazovne procese.

Cilj rada je da dijete kroz doživljajno stvaralački proces, prožet prostornim senzibilitetom (vanjski i unutarnji prostor u neposrednom okruženju) kroz različite likovne aktivnosti, samostalno stvara temelje za osnaživanje metakognitivnih sposobnosti i kreira znanja koja povezuje s usvajanjem novih sadržaja na stranom jeziku. Navedeni procesi podrazumijevaju da dijete promatranjem, doživljavanjem, opisivanjem prostora i stvaranjem, pronalazi kreativna likovna i misaona rješenja interpretirajući vlastito razumijevanje prostora i prostornih odnosa. Integriranjem likovnog neverbalnog jezika kroz različite aktivnosti, dijete kao sukreator u stvaralačkom procesu usvaja planirane lingvističke sadržaje na stranom jeziku.

Kao metodički pristup, za razumijevanje prostornih odnosa i usvajanje vokabulara na stranome (njemačkom jeziku), u radu s djecom predškolske dobi koristi se: 1. Vizualni poticaj; 2. Poticanje sposobnosti promatranja i estetskog doživljaja; 3. Poticanje na percipiranje, istraživanje i analiziranje likovnog problema; 4. Kreativni izraz - dječji likovni uradak ; 5. Imenovanje sadržaja na njemačkome jeziku; 6. Preradu sadržaja – razumijevanje te 6. Upotrebu usvojenih sadržaja u svakodnevnim situacijama. Visok stupanj značajke, kao unutarnji poriv, omogućava da dijete kroz doživljaj razvija svoje kompetencije, istražuje i pronalazi puteve vlastitoga učenja i razumijevanja svijeta oko sebe. Likovno izražavanje djeluje kao povratna sprega koja osnaže opažanja, predočavanja i shvaćanja djeteta i potiče njegov cjelovit psihofizički razvoj. Povezivanjem likovnih sadržaja sa sadržajima stranoga jezika u odgojno-obrazovnome procesu, dijete upoznaje igru i stvaralaštvo kao pokreć učenja i poučavanja.

Učenje se ostvaruje u procesu intuitivne percepcije i intelektualne analize u kojemu misao djeteta kombinira podatke i činjenice istovremeno. Navedeno rezultira izražavanjem kritičkoga mišljenja i stvaranja osobnoga stava djeteta, koji potiče na izražavanje i komunikaciju, a sadržaji koje dijete usvaja intuitivnom preradom vlastitih iskustava, prelaze u dugoročna pamćenja. Kroz stvaralačke aktivnosti i procese dijete konkretizirane sadržaje, dublje i trajnije urezuju u svoju svijest.

Budući da je likovni jezik univerzalan i blizak djetetu, likovne aktivnosti se pokazuju kao učinkovita strategija u poučavanju stranoga jezika u predškolskoj ustanovi.

Ključne riječi: dijete, likovne aktivnosti, njemački jezik, su-kreator, prostorni odnosi

**INTERPRETATION OF SPACE THROUGH ART ACTIVITIES AS AN INCENTIVE FOR THE
ACQUISITION OF NEW WORDS IN THE GERMAN LANGUAGE**

The modern methodical approach to working with preschool-age children advocates for interdisciplinary and cross-subject linking of educational content, as well as the inclusion of informal teaching methods, to facilitate high-quality, open, flexible, and spontaneous acquisition of a foreign language. To connect the contents of art culture and foreign language instruction, creative visual stimuli and activities that encourage the child to connect aesthetic sensibility with intuitive perception and intellectual analysis are necessary. This approach promotes diversity of thinking and action in the child, providing a foundation for further educational processes. The goal is to foster a child's metacognitive abilities and create knowledge that connects with the acquisition of new foreign language content through an experiential, creative process that imbues spatial sensibility (including external and internal space in the immediate environment) through various art activities. Ultimately, the child should be able to independently develop the foundations needed to strengthen their cognitive abilities and acquire new knowledge in a foreign language. The mentioned processes imply that the child, by observing, experiencing, describing space and creating, finds creative art and thought solutions by interpreting his own understanding of space and spatial relationships. By integrating artistic non-verbal language through various activities, the child as a co-creator in the creative process adopts planned linguistic content in a foreign language. As a methodical approach, for understanding spatial relationships and acquiring vocabulary in a foreign language (German), in working with preschool children, the following is used: (1) visual stimulus, (2) encouraging observation and aesthetic experience, (3) encouragement to perceive, research and analyze an art problem, (4) creative expression - children's artwork (5) naming the content in German, (6) content processing – understanding, (7) use of acquired content in everyday situations. A high degree of curiosity, as an internal urge, enables the child to develop his competences through experience, to explore and find ways of his own learning and understanding of the world around him. Artistic expression acts as a feedback loop that strengthens the child's observations, representations and understandings and encourages his complete psychophysical development. By connecting art content with foreign language content in the educational process, the child gets to know play and creativity as a driving force for learning and teaching. Learning is realized in the process of intuitive perception and intellectual analysis in which the child's thought combines data and facts simultaneously. The above results in the expression of critical thinking and the creation of a child's personal attitude, which in turn encourages expression and communication, and the contents that the child acquires through intuitive processing of their own experiences are transferred into long-term memories. Through creative activities and processes, the child engraves concrete contents deeper and more permanently into his consciousness. Since visual language is universal and close to the child, visual activities prove to be an effective strategy in teaching a foreign language in a preschool institution.

Keywords: child, art activities, German language, co-creator, spatial relations

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Jedan od jedinstvenih jezičnih obrazaca u engleskome jeziku, posebno iz perspektive njegove strukture argumenata, je perifrastična kauzativna konstrukcija (e.g. *John made him do it*; $NP_X \rightarrow V_{CAUSE} \rightarrow NP_Y \rightarrow VP_{EFFECT}$). Glagol pomoći semantički gledano ne pripada nužno skupini kauzativnih glagola, ali u okviru sintakse i strukture argumenta njegova perifrastična varijacija svakako pripada (e.g. *John helped him do it*). Prva osobitost 'help' kauzativne konstrukcije u engleskom jeziku je ta da može licencirati glagole u njihovome osnovnom obliku, ali može uzeti i infinitive (e.g. *John helped him to do it*), za razliku od drugih kauzativnih glagola koji se ograničavaju na jednu od perifrastičnih varijacija. Ovo se istraživanje prvenstveno usredotočilo na drugu osobitost uočenu na podacima ekstrahiranim iz korpusa CHILDES i British National Corpus (BNC). Podaci pokazuju da je slijed *help* → *zamjenica* → *goli infinitiv* znatno češći nego *help* → *imenica/imenski skup* → *goli infinitiv*. Ipak, unatoč očekivanju istih tendencija u alternaciji s punim infinitivom (*help* → *imenica/imenski skup* → *puni infinitiv*), razlika u učestalosti između konstrukcija sa zamjenicama i konstrukcija s imenicama (ili imenskim skupovima) kao argumentima u sekundarnom položaju znatno je manja, odnosno gotovo jednaka, što nas navodi na pretpostavku da je preferiranje imenica nad zamjenicama gotovo svojstveno infinitivnoj dopuni. Fenomen je uočen i u govornome i u pisanome podkorpusu BNC-a, dok prikupljeni podaci na govorenome jeziku djece upućuju na slične (iako ne u potpunosti iste) tendencije.

Ključne riječi: kauzativna konstrukcija, kauzativni help, struktura argumenata, dječji jezik, BNC

THE CURIOUS CASE OF THE SEMI-CAUSATIVE HELP CONSTRUCTION: CHILD AND ADULT LANGUAGE

One of the unique linguistic patterns in English language, particularly when it comes to its argument structure, has been the periphrastic causative construction (e.g. *John made him do it*; $NP_X \rightarrow V_{CAUSE} \rightarrow NP_Y \rightarrow VP_{EFFECT}$). Semantically, the verb *help* does not strictly belong to the group of causative verbs, but in terms of syntax and argument structure, its periphrastic variation certainly does (e.g. *John helped him do it*). The first peculiarity of the periphrastic *help* is that it can license verbs in their base form but it can also take infinitives (e.g. *John helped him to do it*), unlike other causative verbs which restrict themselves to one of the periphrastic variations. This research focuses primarily on the second peculiarity observed on the data extracted from the CHILDES corpora and the British National Corpus (BNC). The data shows that the sequence *help* → *pronoun* → *bare infinitive* is considerably more frequent than *help* → *(complex) nominal* → *bare infinitive*. However, despite expecting the same tendencies in the infinitival alternation (*help* → *pronoun/(complex) nominal* → *full infinitive*), the difference in frequencies between sequences with pronouns and (complex) nominals as arguments in the secondary position is significantly smaller, or almost equal, which leads us to assume that the preference towards substantives over bare pronouns is almost inherent to the infinitival complement. The phenomenon has been observed in both spoken and written subcorpora of the BNC, while the data gathered on children's spoken language points towards similar (albeit not the same) tendencies.

Keywords: semi-causative construction, causative help, argument structure, children's language, BNC

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Our work deals with the role of children in the so-called *new public art* on the example of the Admission Free Festival, the central project of the Art Society of Celje (DLUC). We focus on the position that this autogenous collective project has taken in the local environment of Celje, Slovenia, in relation to the needs of children. The festival offers socially engaged art outside of institutions, flexible enough to respond to the rapid changes in society and to create and make visible the different situations in the urban landscape. The festival demonstrates a subtle ability to raise awareness of the various problematic aspects of the urban present in relation to specific urban places and their *genius loci*. The self-organised format, the rejection of aesthetic formalism, the application of the principle of "do it yourself" or "let us do it together" and the emphasis on artistic autonomy, collectivity, equality, solidarity, friendship, collaboration, and an open and accessible public space are the main features of the festival. Some urban interventions and installations are a kind of service that helps to raise awareness and perhaps alleviate problems in the community (proposals for alternative spatial planning, green areas, communal practices related to various recreational and leisure opportunities and socialization in the city centre, safe and creative use of the city park, etc.). Artists who create such installations are less concerned with aesthetic appeal than with how the work engages with social space. Through their projects, artists experiment with alternatives to urban life and test models of participation that question aspects of urban living. It is undoubtedly a merit of the festival that it pays tribute to various alternative forms of artistic creation, thought and action and use of public urban space. We will focus on those that involve children and help us rethink childhood in the context of urban life in today's city.

Keywords: urban space, new public art, child-friendly city, festivals, the Admission Free Festival

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Puberty is a significant element of sexuality education (Standards for Sexuality Education in Europe, 2010), representing an important aspect of comprehensive education for children. Puberty follows pre-puberty and culminates in reproductive capacity. It involves essential hormone processes accompanied by physical changes and rapid transformations in the psyche during which individuals become aware of their personalities (Langmeier and Krejčířová, 2006; Thorová, 2015; Vágnerová, 2000, etc.). It is important to adequately prepare for puberty in a timely manner. This means that children should obtain all necessary knowledge about puberty before its onset, during the period of pre-puberty in primary school. Primary school teachers must be prepared for puberty education, not only in professional terms but particularly in terms of their personality. Inadequate personality qualities on the part of the teacher may compromise the delivery of sexuality education, including the issue of puberty. However, every teacher must be able to overcome these challenges. On the basis of this background, we conducted a research study aimed at students of *Teacher training for primary schools* at Palacký University Olomouc, Czech Republic in comparison with students at the University of Zadar, Croatia. For the purposes of data collection, a questionnaire with scale items was developed. Data description was performed by means of the descriptive investigation method. The research data files including their characteristics were described by the descriptive statistics method and additional statistical method that allowed the assessment of the requirements for personal readiness of future teachers for education about puberty. The research was carried out as part of a student grant competition at Palacký University Olomouc (IGA_PdF_2020_023; Cognitive and informative level of knowledge about puberty among primary school pupils in Croatia; principal investigator Doc. PaedDr. Miluše Rašková, Ph.D.).

Keywords: sexuality education, puberty, research study, Palacký University Olomouc, University of Zadar

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U radu se analiziraju vukovarski prostori/mjesta u dječjem romanu Pavla Pavličića *Mjesto u srcu*. Vukovar je čitatelju dobro poznat iz prijašnjih Pavličićevih djela, napose iz *Vodiča po Vukovaru*. Referentne točke grada na Vuki i Dunavu katkad su prezentirane posve istim ili sličnim jezičnim odabirima kao u romanima za odrasle, a mogu se „pročitati“ iz domene kulturne i književne geografije te filozofije svakodnevice pomoću teorijskih postavki autora poput Michela Foucaulta, Henrika Lefebvrea, Edwarda Soje, Michel de Certeaua, Gastona Bachelarda, Jurija Lotmana, Stipe Grgasa, Svenda Erika Larsena i dr. Vjeran sebi, autor i u ovome romanu vukovarske krajolike doživljava sinestetsijski: u „književnim vedutama“ (Aleksandar Flaker) suspostoje vizualne, olfaktivne, taktilne i auditivne sastavnice. Takav, čulima doživljen prostor, utječe na osjećaje (Martina Löw) malih protagonisti. Glavni junak, Braco (sam Pavličić) s najboljim prijateljem Dinkom dijeli simpatiju prema djevojčici Jani. Najvažniji punkt u njegovu mlijekovitetu stari je mlin, kojemu je dječja mašta pripisala čarobna svojstva. Za druge Ruševina, za njega je čarobno Mjesto, Ali-Babina špilja. U ionako mitskom Vukovaru ruševna sobica na prvoj katu nekadašnjega mlina značenjski je još nabijenija: ona posjeduje moć promjene zbivanja, prekretnica je povjesne determinacije. Dovoljno je zaželjeti želju, čvrsto se držati za okvir prozora i događaji krenu u želenome smjeru. Budući da Mjesto ispunjava želju svakoga „zelitelja“, želje nužno interferiraju. Tako Pavličić u spajaljini okvir romana Pavličić postavlja svoju čestu, gotovo stalnu temu: odnos dobra i zla. Srčani Braco u konačnici uviđa da Mjesto samo ispunjava želje, a ljudi su ti koji moraju razmišljati o posljedicama. Stoga zadnjom željom odlučuje o fizičkome nestanku Mjesta koje ubuduće čuva u srcu. Na fundumentu Bracine prosudbe i odluke autor romanom koji tematizira prostor neusiljeno i efektno maloga recipijenta poučava o etičnosti.

Ključne riječi: Pavao Pavličić, Vukovar, dječji roman, kulturna geografija, književna geografija, spajaljnost

SPACES/PLACES IN PAVAO PAVLIČIĆ'S CHILDREN'S NOVEL MJESTO U SRCU (PLACE IN THE HEART)

The paper analyzes Vukovar spaces/places in the children's novel by Pavao Pavličić, *Mjesto u srcu* (*Place in the Heart*). Vukovar is well known to the reader from Pavličić's earlier works, especially from the *Guide to Vukovar*. The reference points of the city on the Vuka and the Danube are sometimes presented with the same or similar language choices as in novels for adults, and can be "read" from the domain of cultural and literary geography and philosophy of everyday life using the theoretical assumptions of authors such as Michel Foucault, Henri Lefebvre, Edward Soja, Michel de Certeau, Gaston Bachelard, Yuri Lotman, Stipe Grgas, Sven Erik Larsen, etc. True to himself, the author experiences the landscapes of Vukovar synaesthetically in this novel: in "literary vedutas" (Aleksandar Flaker) there are visual, olfactory, tactile and auditory components. Such a space, experienced by the senses, affects the feelings (Martin Löw) of the small protagonists. The main character, Braco (Pavličić himself) shares a crush on the little girl Jana with his best friend Dinko. The most important point in his microworld is the old mill, to which children's imagination attributed magical properties. For others it is a *Ruin*, for him it is a magical *Place*, Ali-Baba's cave. In the already mythical Vukovar, the ruined little room on the first floor of the former mill is even more charged with meaning: it has the power to change events, it is a turning point of historical determination. It is enough to make a wish, hold on tightly to the window frame and events will move in the desired direction. Since the *Place* fulfills the wish of every wisher, wishes

necessarily interfere. Thus, Pavličić places his frequent, almost permanent theme in the spatial framework of the novel: the relationship between good and evil. Heartfelt Braco ultimately realizes that the *Place* only fulfills wishes, and the people are the ones who have to think about the consequences. Therefore, with his last wish, he decides on the physical disappearance of the *Place* that he would keep in his heart in the future. On the foundation of Braco's judgment and decision, the author teaches the little recipient about ethics with a novel that thematizes the space effortlessly and effectively.

Keywords: Pavao Pavličić, Vukovar, children's novel, cultural geography, literary geography, spatiality

DJEĆJA PERCEPCIJA IGRE NA OTVORENOME U USTANOVAMA RANOGA I PREDŠKOLSKOG ODGOJA

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Igru na otvorenome smatra se jednom od ključnih aktivnosti ranoga djetinjstva. Posljednjih desetljeća, nakon što je primijećeno njezino smanjenje, poticanje dječje igre na otvorenome postalo je fokus mnogih istraživanja u Europi i svijetu. Unatoč tome broj istraživanja vezanih uz dječju igru na prostorima dvorišta ustanova ranoga i predškolskog odgoja vrlo je malen. Postojeća istraživanja su koncipirana u dva smjera: dječja percepcija vanjskih prostora te djelovanje odgojitelja na dječju igru u vanjskim prostorima ustanove.

Djeca svoje viđenje vanjskih prostora stvaraju otkrivanjem značenja slobodno povezanih, često i najsitnijih elemenata koji taj prostor čine. Djeca iz vanjskoga prostora iščitavaju je li to prostor za njih i zadovoljava li njihove potrebe. „Posebnim mjestima“ Green (2013) smatra mjesta koja kroz različite funkcije zadovoljavaju različite dječje potrebe: za igrom, za odmorom, za samostalnosti i privatnosti.

Uspješne strategije odgojitelja za poticanje igre na otvorenome uključuju kontinuirano unošenje sitnih preinaka u vrtićka dvorišta, nuđenje prirodnoga i pedagoški neoblikovanoga materijala te formiranja „kolekcija“ predmeta s određenim svojstvima.

Cilj je ovoga istraživanja bolje razumjeti dječju percepciju dvorišta objekta A. T. Mimare DV „Malešnica“ u Zagrebu kao temelj daljnjega osmišljavanja boravka na otvorenome u odgojnoj skupini, ali i u objektu.

U realizaciji istraživanja koristit će se mozaik pristup koji podrazumijeva sklop participativnih alata i metoda koji omogućavaju djeci da pomoći razgovoru, crtežu, šetnje, fotografiranju i ponovnoga pregledavanja sakupljenih materijala istražuju svoje iskustvo boravka u ustanovi ranoga i predškolskog odgoja.

Ključne riječi: igra na otvorenem, djeca rane i predškolske dobi, dvorišta vrtića, mozaik pristup, dječji stavovi

CHILDREN'S PERCEPTION OF OUTDOOR PLAY IN EARLY AND PRESCHOOL INSTITUTIONS

Outdoor play is a crucial childhood activity. Over the past few decades, there has been a decline in outdoor play, which has led to an increased focus on supporting outdoor play through research in Europe and around the world. However, research on children's play in preschool environments is limited. There are two perspectives in existing research: children's perceptions of outdoor spaces in preschool and the role of teachers in supporting children's play in these spaces. Children interpret their surroundings by examining the meaning of even the tiniest and loosely connected elements that make up the space. By decoding these elements, children determine if a space will meet their needs. Green (2013) considers "special places" places with different functions that can satisfy various needs the children have: the need to play, rest, the need for autonomy, and the need for privacy. Successful teaching strategies for supporting outdoor play include small adjustments over a longer period, supplying loose parts and forming collections of objects with similar properties. The goal of this research is to better understand children's perception of the preschool grounds of Malešnica Kindergarten in Zagreb as a base for further supporting children's outdoor play. The study will be conducted through Mosaic approach. Mosaic approach consists of a number of participatory tools and methods that enable preschool children to explore their experience in a preschool setting by talking, drawing, walking, photographing and reviewing the data they collected.

Keywords: Outdoor Play, Young Children, Kindergarten Grounds, Mosaic Approach, Childhood Attitudes

DJEĆJA PERCEPCIJA IGRE U DIGITALNOME OKRUŽU

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Dijete i prije rođenja duboko je uronjeno u digitalno okružje u kojem roditelji objavljaju snimke ultrazvuka stvarajući djetetov digitalan otisak koji čini jedinstven trag podataka o djetetu u digitalnome okružju. To se nastavlja samim rođenjem djeteta koje je zabilježeno u jednome od digitalnih formata. Često je upravo ekran ono što dijete najčešće vidi jer se iza ekrana nalazi roditelj koji snima i fotografija sva djetetova postignuća tijekom odrastanja. *Megabajti i pikseli* svojevrsna su mjerama jedinica u izgradnji mreže između djeteta i roditelja, a korištenjem društvenih mreža ostvaruje se povezanost s društvom i javnosti. Roditeljstvo se sve češće okreće digitalnoj tehnologiji kao sredstvu umirivanja i usmjeravanja pažnje djeteta te kao odgojnoj mjeri, a nerijetko tu tehnologiju roditelji koriste kao dadilju. Upravo zbog ovakvoga načina upotrebe digitalne tehnologije stvara se negativan stav prema zastupljenosti digitalne tehnologije u institucijskome odgoju i obrazovanju djece rane i predškolske dobi. U ovome radu koristi se kolektivni tip studije slučaja (Stake, 1995) koji predstavlja skupine pojedinačnih studija s ciljem dobivanja potpunije slike dječje percepcije digitalne tehnologije u dječjoj igri. Studije slučaja usmjerene su prema dječjoj igri u kojoj je implementiran neki od oblika digitalne tehnologije poput prijenosnoga računala, tableta, digitalnoga fotoaparata, podnoga računala Bee Bot-a i elektroničkoga povećala. Podaci su se prikupljali promatranjem igrovnih situacija koje su uključivale digitalne uređaje, analize fotografija i snimaka igre, grupne razgovore s djecom te intervjuje s odgojiteljima (Yin, 2003). Različitost načina prikupljanja informacija pridonjelo je boljem razumijevanju konteksta digitalnoga okružja u dječjem vrtiću. Analiza prikupljenih podataka omogućila je stvaranje cjelovite slike o interesima, mogućnostima i kompetencijama djece u digitalnom okružju. Može se zaključiti da djeца preferiraju ravnopravnu participaciju koja omogućava sudjelovanje u svim segmentima provedbe aktivnosti bez obzira uključuje li ona digitalnu tehnologiju ili ne.

Ključne riječi: digitalna tehnologija, kritičko mišljenje, odgojitelji, pravo na izbor, sudjelovanje

CHILDREN'S PERCEPTION OF PLAY IN THE DIGITAL ENVIRONMENT

Even before birth, children are deeply immersed in the digital environment. Their parents can post ultrasound images online, creating the child's digital footprint, which forms a unique trail of information about the child in the digital environment. This continues with the birth of the child, which is recorded in one of the digital formats. Usually, children see the screen most often because behind the screen there is a parent who records and photographs all the child's achievements while growing up. Megabytes and pixels are a kind of a measuring unit in the construction of a network between a child and a parent, and the use of social networks creates a connection with society and the public. Parenting is more and more turning to digital technology as a means of soothing the child and averting the child's attention, as well as an educational measure, and parents often use technology as a babysitter. It is precisely because of this manner of using digital technology that a negative attitude is created towards the representation of digital technology in the institutional education of children of early and preschool age. This paper uses a collective type of case study (Stake, 1995) which represents groups of individual studies with the aim of obtaining a more thorough picture of children's perception of digital technology in children's play. The case studies focus on children's play in which some form of digital technology is implemented, such as a laptop, tablet, digital

camera, Bee Bot floor computer, and electronic magnifier. Data was collected by observing play situations that included digital devices, analysis of photos and game recordings, group discussions with children, and interviews with educators (Yin, 2003). The diversity of ways of collecting information contributed to a better understanding of the context of the digital environment in kindergarten. The analysis of the collected data made it possible to create a picture of the interests, possibilities, and competences of children in the digital environment. It can be concluded that children prefer equal participation, which enables their participation in all segments of the implementation of the activity, and this is true regardless of whether it includes digital technology or not.

Keywords: critical thinking, digital technology, educators, the right to choose, participation

LIKOVNI JEZIK I GLAZBENA STRUKTURA KAO MOGUĆI UZAJAMNI ČINIOCI U NASTANKU UMJETNIČKOGA DJELA

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U radu se govori o povezanosti apstraktne glazbene forme s likovnim djelom kroz načelna podudaranja ovih dvaju jezika te kroz primjere osobnih poetika umjetnika. Navode se različiti pristupi umjetničke izvedbe likovnih umjetnika s obzirom na glazbeni tekst kao i glazbeno komponiranje koja nastaje po predlošku likovnoga djela. Glazba može imati programsku narav komponiranja, kao i potpuno apstraktnu, jednako tako i likovno djelo može nastati kao posljedica poticanja glazbom te biti ili motivski apstraktno ili realistično. Glazba kod likovnih umjetnika izaziva različite emotivne, kompozicijske, ritmičke i ravnotežne potpore. Struktura koja stvara glazbeni doživljaj može biti apsorbirana kao emotivni doživljaj, kao „slika“ koja sa kroz naziv kompozicije i programsku narav djela sugerira, ali i kao jezična struktura koja je bliska kompozitorovome stvaralačkom pristupu. U radu se analizira euritmisko reagiranje u likovnoj produkciji s obzirom na „osjećanje“ glazbe, opisno-scenariističko reagiranje s obzirom na postojeći naziv i/ili označene naravi glazbene kompozicije te likovna izvedba nastala temeljem razumijevanja/„citanja“ glazbenoga teksta, strukture djela. Strukturalna korelacija predviđena je u nastavnom procesu u osnovnoj školi, no u slučaju korelacije glazbenoga predloška za likovno izvođenje, u radu s učenicima često se izbjegava predočiti strukturalnu narav glazbenoga djela kao jezik koji, ako se zna čitati, može biti najintenzivniji poticaj za likovno stvaranje po motiviranju slušanjem glazbe. U radu se objašnjava kako nastavnik može pristupiti u prezentaciji glazbenoga predloška kada se služi glazbom kao motivacijom za likovni rad na satu likovne kulture. Euritmisko reagiranje koje se u nastavnom procesu često sugerira kao princip za izvođenje likovnoga rada ima za posljedicu stvaranja navike slušanja bez razumijevanja, odnosno „ne-slušanja“ glazbe. Takva površnost koja izbjegava poticaj u jezičnoj strukturi stvara perspektivu za ukus koji neselektivno i bez osobnoga razumijevanja prihvaca sadržaje po preporuci medija, mode i količini reklamne agresije. U radu se govori o dobrobiti te ujedno i važnosti izvođenja struktурне korelacije između glazbenoga i likovnoga područja na način razumijevanja strukture glazbenoga teksta kao bitnoga aspekta vrijednosti glazbanoga djela. Objašnjava se nekoherentnost upućivanja u nastavnoj praksi Likovne kulture na likovni jezik kao strukturu i jezik, dok se glazba svodi na apstraktну kulisu te se tako kod učenika omogućuje stvaranje pogrešnoga shvaćanja glazbe – isključivo kao zabave, kulise koje potiče raspoloženje i ništa drugo.

Ključne riječi: euritmija, glazba, likovni jezik, likovno djelo, poticaj

VISUAL LANGUAGE AND MUSICAL STRUCTURE AS POSSIBLE MUTUAL FACTORS IN THE CREATION OF AN ARTWORK

The paper talks about the connection between the abstract musical form and the work of art through the principle matches of these two languages and through examples of the personal poetics of artists throughout history. Different approaches to the artistic performance of visual artists are listed with regard to the musical text as well as the musical composition that is created according to the template of the visual work. Music can have a programmatic nature of composition, as well as a completely abstract one, just as a work of art can be created as a result of being stimulated by music and be either motivically abstract or realistic. Music evokes

different emotional, compositional, rhythmic and balance supports in visual artists. The structure that creates a musical experience can be absorbed as an emotional experience, as a "picture" that is suggested through the name of the composition and the programmatic nature of the piece, but also as a linguistic structure that is close to the composer's creative approach. The paper analyzes eurhythmic response in artistic production with regard to the "feeling" of music, descriptive-scenario response with regard to the existing name and/or marked nature of the musical composition, and the artistic performance created based on the understanding/"reading" of the musical text, the structure of the work. Structural correlation is foreseen in the teaching process in elementary school, but in the case of correlation of a musical template for artistic performance, when working with students, it is often avoided to present the structural nature of a musical piece as a language which, if one knows how to read, can be the most intensive stimulus for artistic creation by motivating by listening to music. In the paper, the author explains how teachers can approach presenting a musical template when music is used as motivation for artwork related to art culture. Eurythmic response, often suggested in teaching as a principle of performing artwork, can lead to a habit of listening without understanding, essentially "not listening" to the music. Such superficiality, which avoids stimulation in the language structure, creates a perspective that indiscriminately accepts content based on media recommendations, fads, and advertising aggression, without personal understanding. The paper discusses the benefits and importance of performing structural correlation between the musical and visual fields in a way that emphasizes understanding the structure of the musical text as an essential aspect of the value of the musical work. The paper also explains the incoherence of Fine Arts teaching practices that prioritize visual language as a structure and language while reducing music to an abstract backdrop, which can lead students to misunderstand music as mere entertainment or background noise.

Keywords: artistic language, artwork, eurythmy, music, stimulus

(IN)VISIBLE LINES THE CONNECTION BETWEEN
SPACE AND CHILDREN GROUP DYNAMICS

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Focus of the research presented is the relation between space and group dynamics, exploring what lies among the subjects, the context and their inextricable interdependence. The starting hypothesis is that space and group dynamics constitute an irreducible binomial in a continuous relationship of mutual transformation, "because education is not built in a vacuum; it must take place in some space" (Gandini, 199: 10) and in some group. The study presents three qualitative observations carried out in a nursery school to "conjecturally formulate other generalizations relating to implicit action premises, to processes of construction and maintenance of frames" (Sclavi, 2003: 157). Each observation takes the form of a card made up of different sections: a photographic and narrative sequence to describe the event, subsequent notes, recognized rules and implicit rules. Among the interesting many results, it emerged that if space delimits the view, it helps children to concentrate. Furthermore, some spatial elements affect children's conflicts, by attenuating or exacerbating them, and certain places present physical obstacles that encourage collaborative learning. Also "the quantity and the variety of play materials are among the variables of the physical context that can promote or hinder the emergence and the evolution of peer interactions" (Morgandi, 2013-2014: 107). Sharing a space sometimes determines a joint action of the group to achieve a common goal; other times it implies the use of parallel games, also through the implementation of strategies such as shifts that allow the group to stay together without conflicts in a confined space with few alternatives. Moreover, testing the space in relation to each one's size allows children to create an image of the context in harmony with the image and perception of themselves and of the group. Finally, any movement needs to be interpreted within a spatial, cultural and interpersonal system; the same movement can mean different things according to the environment in which it is set in.

Keywords: space, group dynamics, childhood, education, active observation

DJETINJSTVO U BASILIKOS LOGOSU: PRIMJER IZ PORFIROGENETOVA SPISA VITA BASILII

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U sklopu književne produkcije tradirane pod imenom bizantskog cara Konstantina VII. Porfirogeneta (912. – 959.) sačuvan je spis *Vita Basilii*, koji je sastavljen u čast Porfirogenetova djeda Bazilija I. (867. – 886.), utemeljitelja makedonske dinastije. U povijesti bizantske književnosti djelo se navodi kao prva pohvalna biografija u kojoj se veličaju carev život i djela (βασιλικὸς λόγος). Definiciju *basilikos logos* dao je govornik Menandar iz Laodiceje (3. st.), a među toposima određenima za tu književnu vrstu četiri se odnose na opis careva djetinjstva (rođenje, fizički izgled, odgoj, karakterne osobine). Topos rođenja uključuje čudesne znakove koji se se pojavili u vrijeme careva rođenja (kao što je to bilo u slučaju prvoga rimskog kralja Romula ili perzijskog kralja Kira), dok je pri opisu fizičkog izgleda i karaktera poželjno naglasiti carevu ljepotu te istaknuti vrline poput razboritosti, mudrosti, poslušnosti i pobožnosti, koje bi car trebao posjedovati već odmalena. Cilj je istraživanja utvrditi kojim se pripovjednim tehnikama i stilskim sredstvima autor *Vita Bas* služi kako bi udovoljio zahtjevima književne vrste te svog djeda već u djetinjstvu prikazao kao osobu koja će postati slavnim bizantskim carem.

Ključne riječi: *Vita Basilii*, *Bazilije I.*, *Konstantin VII. Porfirogenet*, *basilikos logos*, *djetinjstvo*

CHILDHOOD IN BASILIKOS LOGOS: AN EXAMPLE FROM PORPHYROGENITUS' VITA BASILII

The *Vita Basilii*, which was compiled in honor of Byzantine emperor Basil I (867–886), the founder of the Macedonian dynasty, has come down to us as a part of the literary production of Constantine VII. Porphyrogenitus (912–959), Basil's grandson. The work is cited as the first laudatory biography, in which the emperor's life and deeds are glorified (βασιλικὸς λόγος), in the history of Byzantine literature. The definition of *basilikos logos* was given by the orator Menander from Laodicea (3rd century), and among the topoi specified for that literary genre, four refer to the description of the emperor's childhood (birth, physical appearance, upbringing, character traits). The topos of birth includes miraculous signs that appeared at the time of the emperor's birth (as was the case with the first Roman king Romulus or the Persian king Cyrus), while in the description of the physical appearance and character of the emperor, it is desirable to emphasize his beauty and highlight virtues such as prudence, wisdom, obedience and piety, which the emperor should possess from an early age. The aim of this paper is to determine which narrative techniques and stylistic devices the author of *Vita Basilii* uses to meet the demands of the literary genre and to portray his grandfather, even in his childhood, as a person who would become a famous Byzantine emperor.

Keywords: *Vita Basilii*, *Basil I*, *Constantine VII Porphyrogenitus*, *basilikos logos*, *childhood*

KONCEPT FIKTIVNOGA PROSTORA U FUNKCIJI PREVLADAVANJA RATNE TRAUME NA PRIMJERU ROMANA SLOBOŠTINA BARBIE

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Fenomen prostornosti obilježje je suvremenih humanističkih i društvenih znanosti koji u svojoj analizi podrazumijeva interdisciplinarni pristup. Upravo će prostor postati ključni objekt u kojem se prate proživljena iskustva neimenovane pripovjedačice u proturatnome romanu Maše Kolanović *Sloboština Barbie*. Važno je naglasiti kako je koncept prostora u kontekstu romana neodvojiv od koncepta vremena. Ovaj će rad pratiti ideju izmišljenoga prostora koji je u funkciji prevladavanja ratne traume. Naime, glavna junakinja svoje djetinjstvo provodi u ratu zahvaćenom Zagrebu u vrijeme Domovinskog rata. Ratnu stvarnost pripovjedačica je, uz sporedne (također realistički oblikovane) likove, zamjenila konstruiranim fiktivnim prostorom – igrom koji predstavlja svojevrsni eskapizam. Tako prostorni imaginarij postaje primjer narrativizacije traume. Nadalje, u radu će se baviti i tezom da odmakom fabule infantilni pripovjedač sazrijeva te da se diskurs mijenja, odnosno postaje složeniji, a za potrebe dokazivanja ove teze, tekstu će se pristupiti, također, na leksičko-stilističkoj razini. Argument za tu tezu proizlazi iz promjene složenosti odabira leksema te promjene stila pisanja u odnosu početka i kraja djela. Približavanjem radnje kraju diskurs postaje stilski složeniji i leksički bogatiji, a upravo će se analizom diskursa omogućiti razumijevanje koncepta traume u vremenski različitim periodima. Naime, infantilni pripovjedač u djelu sazrijeva pa je i njegovo nošenje s traumom različito s obzirom na starosnu dob, ali i prihvaćanje izvanjske zbilje mijenja se kroz etape. Zadnja teza koja će se u radu dokazivati jest da je na određenim mjestima infantilnost narušena na leksičkoj razini, odnosno da se kod pripovjedačice mogu isčitati karakteristike odrasloga govornika, a za potrebe dokazivanja ove teze pristupit će se metodom analize diskursa. U završnome dijelu rada prikazat će se mogućnost implementiranja romana u svrhu ostvarivanja odgojno-obrazovnih ishoda nastave Hrvatskoga jezika usporednom tematski sličnih primjera iz suvremene hrvatske književnosti.

Ključne riječi: proturatni roman, igra, eskapizam, prostornost, Sloboština Barbie

THE CONCEPT OF FICTIONAL SPACE IN THE FUNCTION OF OVERCOMING WAR TRAUMA, ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE NOVEL SLOBOŠTINA BARBIE

The phenomenon of spatiality is a feature of contemporary humanities and social sciences, which in its analysis implies an interdisciplinary approach. The concept of the space will become a key object in which the real experiences of the unnamed narrator in the anti-war novel by Maša Kolanović *Sloboština Barbie* are followed. It is important to emphasize that the concept of space in the context of the novel is inseparable from the concept of time. This article will follow the idea of a fictional space that serves the purpose of overcoming war trauma. The main heroine spends her childhood in the war engulfed Zagreb during the Croatian War of Independence. Along with secondary (also realistic) characters, the narrator replaced the reality of war with a constructed fictitious space – a game that represents a kind of escapism. So the spatial imaginary becomes an example of the narrativization of trauma. Furthermore,

the article will deal with the thesis that as the fable progresses, the infantile narrator matures and that the discourse changes, i.e. becomes more complex, and for the purposes of proving this thesis, the text will also be approached at the lexical-stylistic level. The argument for that thesis stems from the change in the complexity of the selection of lexemes and the change in the style of writing in relation to the beginning and end of the work. By approaching the end of the action, the discourse becomes stylistically more complex and lexically richer, and the analysis of the discourse will enable the understanding of the concept of trauma in different time periods. Namely, the infantile narrator matures in the work, so his handling of trauma is different depending on his age, but his acceptance of external reality also changes through the stages. The final thesis to be proven is that infantility is violated on the lexical level in certain contexts, meaning that characteristics of adult speakers can be observed in the narrator. To demonstrate this thesis, the method of discourse analysis will be used. In the last part of the article, the potential of using the novel to achieve educational outcomes in Croatian language teaching will be explored by comparing thematically similar examples from contemporary Croatian literature.

Keywords: anti-war novel, game, escapism, spatiality, "Sloboština Barbie"

PROMJENA PROSTORA – DOBROBITI ZA DIJETE I ODGOJITELJA

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Vodeći računa o dječjoj dobi s pretpostavkom o njihovim mogućnostima, stvarali su se kvalitetni prostorni uvjeti u kojima im je osigurana sloboda kretanja, interakcija i neovisnost. Cilj je bio stvaranje poticajno–razvojnoga okruženja u kojem će dijete slobodno birati različite stimulativne izvore učenja. Na taj način stvarane su prilike za razvijanje djetetovih osobnih potencijala kroz istraživanje, kreativno stvaranje i izražavanje. Izazovi u osmišljavanju prostora i pripremu materijala bili su nepoznavanje djece i njihova razvojnoga statusa. Oslanjajući se na profesionalne procjene koliko dijete hoće i može ustrajalo se u zadanome cilju i izgradnji skupine pune povjerenja u vlastite mogućnosti, spremne za nove izazove. Napredovanjem djece mijenjala se slika o djetetu što je utjecalo na stvaranje novog kurikula, novih intervencija u prostoru i izlaženja iz njega. Dogodile su se afirmativne promjene. U ovome radu prikazat će se način formiranja centara aktivnosti u unutarnjem i vanjskomu prostoru, potkrijepljen različitim primjenjenim i poticajnim materijalima. Promjene koje su nastale u centrima aktivnosti uvjetovane napretkom skupine, bile su motiv za daljnje istraživanje prostora i praćenja dječjih razvojnih mogućnosti. Dokumentiranje dječjih aktivnosti utjecalo je na promjene u odgojnoj praksi. Osmišljavali su se novi poticaji i sadržaji kojima se osiguravalo razvijanje djetetovih osobnih potencijala. Zbog epidemioloških mjera roditelji nisu bili od samog početka uključeni u život vrtića, ali su se informacije o provedenim aktivnostima s djecom prezentirale u centru za roditelje i na društvenim mrežama putem WhatsApp grupe. Roditeljima je omogućeno volontiranje u skupini nakon popuštanja pandemijskih mjera. Takvi oblici suradnje osiguravali su planiranje novih projekata i suradnju s vanjskim suradnicima – školama.

Ključne riječi: prostor, dijete, odgojitelj, mijenjanje, suradnja

CHANGE OF SPACE – BENEFITS FOR CHILDREN AND EDUCATORS

By considering the children's age and abilities, high-quality spatial conditions were created to facilitate freedom of movement, interaction, and independence. The objective was to provide a stimulating developmental environment where children could choose from various sources of learning. This approach fosters personal growth and development through exploration, creativity, and self-expression. Challenges encountered in designing the space and preparing materials included a lack of knowledge of the children's developmental status. However, relying on professional assessments and encouraging children to pursue their goals resulted in building a group that is confident in their abilities and ready for new challenges. As the children progressed, the image of the child changed, which influenced the creation of a new curriculum, new interventions in and out of the space. Affirmative changes have taken place. This paper will present the method of forming activity centers in indoor and outdoor spaces, supported by various appropriate and stimulating materials. The changes that occurred in the activity centers due to the progress of the group were the motive for further research of the space and monitoring of children's developmental possibilities. Documenting

children's activities influenced changes in educational practice. New incentives and content were designed to ensure the development of the child's personal potential. Due to epidemiological measures, parents were not involved in the life of the kindergarten from the very beginning, but information about the activities carried out with the children was presented in the center for parents and on social networks via a WhatsApp group. The opportunity to volunteer in the group was made available to parents after the easing of measures. Such forms of cooperation ensured the planning of new projects and cooperation with external collaborators – schools.

Keywords: space, child, educator, change, cooperation

**WHY SHOULD ARTS ACTIVITIES BE INCLUDED IN SCIENCE TEACHING?
CASE OF GLOBAL SCIENCE OPERA**

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The article explores how art educators perceive and apply arts principles and activities in science-art setting. The research subject, the Global Science Opera (GSO), is characterized by a global community of students, artists, scientists, and teachers co-creating a science-inspired opera. A qualitative method has been used. 7 arts teachers from different countries (who participated in the GSO projects during 2016–2021) were interviewed. Their opinions and experiences towards the arts' role in science teaching were collected, analysed and presented. Findings suggest that arts activities are closely linked to science teaching in terms of communication and building collaboration and social relationships. However, the aesthetics and artistry dimensions of science teaching remain distant from the arts perspective. The article raises the overarching question of how to implement science-arts teaching and learning while maintaining a good balance between arts and science and keeping in mind that education is a lifelong learning process.

Keywords: Arts activities, arts teachers, science teaching, science-arts education, Global Science Opera (GSO)

**RAZVOJ SUVREMENOGA ODGOJNO-OBRAZOVNOGA KONTEKSTA KROZ STEM
AKTIVNOSTI U DJEĆJEM VRTIĆU**

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Promjene u shvaćanju djeteta i djetinjstva kao društvenoga konstruktua značajno su utjecale na promjene unutar institucijskoga konteksta ustanova za rani i predškolski odgoj i obrazovanje. Pritom, slika djeteta svojstvena tradicionalnemu pristupu dijete gleda kao objekt odgojno-obrazovnoga procesa. Prema takvome određenju dijete se smatra pasivnim konzumentom znanja koje se prenosi tzv. transmisijskim modelom. Znanje se u tim okvirima turnači kao nešto što je unaprijed strogo definirano, statično te lako mjerljivo. Značajan preokret u pogledu važnosti ranoga i predškolskog odgoja i obrazovanja očituje se u „novoj“ paradigmni prema kojoj je dijete osobnost već od rođenja. U okviru institucijskoga konteksta doprinos „nove“ paradigmne ogleda se u definiranju djetinjstva kao procesa socijalne konstrukcije. Takvo određenje postaje temelj sociokonstruktivizma prema kojem se važnost su(konstrukcije) znanja stavlja u fokus naspram njegove reprodukcije. Naime, dijete kao socijalno biće zajedno s drugom djecom i odraslima sukstruirala, reflektira i rekonstruira svoja znanja pri čemu postaje aktivni sudionik odgojno-obrazovnoga procesa. Takvim shvaćanjem dotadašnji transmisijski model zamjenjen je transakcijsko-transformacijskim modelom koji podrazumijeva holistički pristup učenju. Znanje je dinamično te je u stalnoj konstrukciji i izgradnji unutar određenoga socijalnog konteksta. Navedeno stajalište znatno je utjecalo na redefiniranje odgojiteljske uloge posebice u pogledu izgradnje kurikulumu i doprinosa u kvaliteti odgojno-obrazovne prakse o čemu ovisi i kvaliteta dječjega ikustva, življena, učenja, socijalizacije i osobnosti. Razvoj odgojno-obrazovne prakse obavlja se postupno i sustavno, a kao rezultat zajedničkoga promišljanja svih koji u njemu sudjeluju. Potreba za kontinuiranim učenjem i promišljanjem prakse proizlazi iz dubljeg shvaćanja i prihvaćanja kako se svaki organizam (prirodni ili socijalni) stalno mijenja i razvija te da se ni jedan oblik razvoja ne može precizno planirati s obzirom da razvoj nije pravocrtan ni predviđljiv. Odgojitelj istraživanjem, konstruiranjem i rekonstruiranjem vlastita odgojno-obrazovnog pristupa te propitivanjem svojih odnosa usavršavaju i istodobno razvijaju sebe i odgojnu praksu. S obzirom na to da se suvremeno shvaćanje djeteta i djetinjstva naslanja na konstruktivističku paradigmu, posebna pozornost posvećena je kontekstu ustanove za rani odgoj i obrazovanje kojim se obuhvaća sociopedagoška, fizička i vremenska dimenzija. Uzimajući u obzir kulturno-istorijsku, a i druge društvene izazove naglašena je nužnost usvajanja transverzalnih i temeljnih znanja i vještina iz područja prirodoslovja, tehnologije, inženjerstva i matematike. Znanstvena istraživanja (Eshach i Fried, 2005, Worth, 2010) potvrđuju utjecaj znanosti na razvoj kurikulumu dječjega vrtića i to prije svega u razvoju pozitivnih stavova prema znanosti. Obrazovanje u ranome djetinjstvu kritično vrijeme u kojemu se stvaraju ikustva koja omogućuju i jačaju dječju sklonost cjeloživotnomu učenju (Katz, 2010). Iz svega navedenog proizašao je istraživački problem koji se odnosi na neistraženost zastupljenosti STEM aktivnosti u ustanovama za rani i predškolski odgoj i obrazovanje. Predmetom istraživanja postaje istraživanje i razumijevanje izazova koji se postavljaju pred odgojitelje prilikom stvaranja suvremenoga odgojno-obrazovnoga konteksta u dječjem vrtiću. Stoga je cilj istraživanja analizirati zastupljenost STEM aktivnosti u dječjem vrtiću te ujedno otkriti i opisati mogućnosti i načine stvaranja suvremenoga odgojno-obrazovnog konteksta usmjerenoga prema poticanju i razvijanju STEM vještina.

Ključne riječi: slika djeteta, suvremeni odgojno-obrazovni kontekst, STEM aktivnosti, odgojitelj-refleksivni praktičar, kurikulum

DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN EDUCATIONAL CONTEXT THROUGH STEM ACTIVITIES IN KINDERGARTEN

Changes in the understanding of children and childhood as a social construct have significantly influenced changes within the institutional context of institutions for early and preschool education. At the same time, the image of the child characteristic of the traditional approach sees the child as an object of the educational process. According to such definition, the child is considered a passive consumer of knowledge that is transmitted so-called transmission model. In these frameworks, knowledge is interpreted as something that is strictly defined in advance, static and easily measurable. A significant change in the importance of early and preschool education is manifested in the "new" paradigm according to which a child is a personality from birth. Within the institutional context, the contribution of the "new" paradigm is reflected in the definition of childhood as a process of social construction. Such a determination becomes the basis of socioconstructivism, according to which the importance of the construction of knowledge is put in focus as opposed to its reproduction. The child as a social being co-constructs, reflects and reconstructs his knowledge together with other children and adults, thereby becoming an active participant in the educational process. With such an understanding, the previous transmission model has been replaced by a transactional-transformational model that implies a holistic approach to learning. Knowledge is dynamic and in constant construction within a certain social context. This point of view significantly influenced the redefinition of the educator's role, especially in terms of building the curriculum and contributing to the quality of educational practice, on which the quality of children's experience, living, learning, socialization and personality depends. The development of educational practice is carried out gradually and systematically, and as a result of the joint reflection of all those who participate in it. The need for continuous learning and reflection of practice stems from a deeper understanding and acceptance of how every organism (natural or social) is constantly changing and developing, and that no form of development can be precisely planned, given that development is not linear or predictable. By researching, constructing and reconstructing their own educational approach and by questioning their relationships, educators improve and develop themselves and their educational practice at the same time. Given that, the contemporary understanding of children and childhood is based on the constructivist paradigm, special attention is paid to the context of the institution for early education, which encompasses socio-pedagogical, physical and temporal dimensions. Taking into account cultural and other social challenges, the necessity of acquiring transversal and basic knowledge and skills in the fields of science, technology, engineering and mathematics was emphasized. Scientific research (Eshach and Fried, 2005, Worth, 2010) confirms the influence of science on the development of the kindergarten curriculum, primarily in the development of positive attitudes towards science. Early childhood education is a critical time in which experiences are created that enable and strengthen children's propensity for lifelong learning (Katz, 2010). Based on the above, this article examines the underresearched representation of STEM activities in institutions for early and preschool education. The research aims to analyze the representation of STEM activities in kindergarten, and to discover and describe the possibilities and ways of creating a modern educational context that encourages and develops STEM skills whilst addressing the challenges that educators face in creating such a context.

Keywords: image of the child, contemporary educational context, STEM activities, educator-reflexive practitioner, curriculum

UČENIČKA I NASTAVNIČKA PERCEPCIJA POTICANJA SAMOREGULIRANOGA UČENJA

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U okviru socijalno-kognitivne perspektive samoregulacija se shvaća kao interakcija osobnih, ponašajnih i okolinskih čimbenika. Samoregulirano učenje (SRU) multidimenzionalan proces koji uključuje osobne (kognitivne i emocionalne), ponašajne i kontekstualne komponente. Učenici čije je učenje samoregulirano ostvaruju pozitivnije obrazovne ishode, a učinci SRU nadilaze obrazovni kontekst. Sposobnost samoregulacije daje učenicima pozitivniji stav prema budućnostim, osnažuje ih u upravljanju vlastitim socijalnim ponašanjem i podržava razvoj vještina cjeuloživotnoga učenja, što pak olakšava suočavanje sa zahtjevima suvremenoga društva. Istraživanja pokazuju da učenje značajnoga dijela učenika nije optimalno samoregulirano jer im nedostaju znanja i vještine potrebne za učinkovito upravljanje vlastitim učenjem. Nastavnici kao posrednici u socijalizaciji igraju važnu ulogu u poticanju SRU, te ju mogu poticati na različite, direktnе i indirektnе načine: poučavanjem učenika učinkovitim strategijama učenja ili strukturiranjem okruženja učenja kako bi učenici imali prilike sami otkriti učinkovite strategije učenja. Nastavnici imaju pozitivne stavove o SRU, smatraju da učenicima treba pomoći da njihovo učenje postane samoregulirano, međutim, osjećaju se nesigurno po pitanju kako to napraviti i u ograničenom opsegu stimuliraju SRU.

Cilj ovog istraživanja bio je ispitati učeničku i nastavničku percepciju poticanja samoreguliranog učenja, te ispitati povezanost učeničke i nastavničke percepcije poticanja SRU s nekim učeničkim i nastavničkim karakteristikama. Istraživanje je provedeno pomoću online upitnika, na uzorcima od 251 (179) nastavnika i 2154 učenika osnovnih i srednjih škola iz 17 županija u Republici Hrvatskoj.

Utvrđeno je da su učenici i nastavnici suglasni u procjenama, smatraju da nastavnici u najvećoj mjeri potiču ulaganje truda, zatim metakognitivno praćenje učenja, pa razumijevanje, a na kraju planiranje učenja i organizaciju učenja, te elaboraciju i vrednovanje. Međutim, nastavnici daju značajno veće procjene poticanja SRU (relativno visoke do visoke) nego učenici (umjerene do relativno visoke). Učenička percepcija nastavničkog poticanja SRU je povezana s komponentama SRU, školskim uspjehom i emocijama koje učenici doživljavaju u razredu. Nastavnička percepcija poticanja SRU povezana je s percepcijom učenika, emocijama koje nastavnici doživljavaju u razredu, nastavničkim osobinama ličnosti, samoefikasnošću i predanošću poslu, nastavničkim uvjerenjima i kvalitetom nastavničke interakcije.

Ključne riječi: poticanje samoreguliranog učenja, učeničke procjene, nastavničke procjene

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STUDENT AND TEACHER PERCEPTION OF SELF-REGULATED LEARNING ENCOURAGEMENT

As far as social and cognitive perspective is concerned, self-regulation is an interaction of personal, behavioural and environmental factors. Self-regulated learning (SRL) is defined as a multidimensional process that includes personal (cognitive and emotional), behavioural and contextual components. Students whose learning is self-regulated achieve more positive educational outcomes, and the effects of SRL go beyond the educational context. The ability to self-regulate provides students with a more positive attitude towards the future, empowers them to manage their own social behaviour, and supports the development of lifelong learning skills, which in turn makes it easier to deal with the demands of modern society. The research has showed that a significant part of students lacks the knowledge and skills needed to effectively manage their own learning, meaning that it is not optimally self-regulated. As mediators in socialization, teachers play an important role in encouraging SRL, allowing them to encourage it in both directly and indirectly: by teaching students effective learning strategies, or by structuring the learning environment so that students have the opportunity to discover effective learning strategies themselves. Teachers seem to be in favour of SRL, i.e., they believe that students should be helped to become self-regulated in their learning, but at the same time they feel uncertain about how to do this, and they stimulate SRL to a limited extent. The aim of this research was to examine student and teacher perception when it comes to encouraging self-regulated learning, and to examine the connection between student and teacher perception of encouraging SRL with respect to some of the student and teacher characteristics. The research was conducted using an online questionnaire, on a sample of 251 (179) teachers, and 2154 primary and secondary school students from 17 different counties across the Republic of Croatia. Students and teachers were found to be in agreement in terms of their assessments. They believed that teachers first and foremost encourage making an effort, followed by metacognitive learning monitoring, but they also encourage understanding, planned learning and learning organization strategies, as well as elaboration and assessment. However, teachers gave significantly higher estimates of SRL encouragement (relatively high to high) than students (moderate to relatively high). Students' perception of teacher encouragement of SRL was related to SRL components, school performance and emotions experienced by students in the classroom. Teachers' perception of encouraging SRL was related to students' perception, emotions that teachers experience in class, teachers' personality traits, self-efficacy and commitment to work, teachers' beliefs and the quality of teacher interaction.

Keywords: self-regulated learning encouragement, student assessments, teacher assessments

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STAVOVI UČITELJA PREDMETNE NASTAVE O IZRICANJU PEDAGOŠKIH MJERA – NAČIN USPOSTAVLJANJA POZITIVNE ŠKOLSKE KLIME U MIKROSUSTAVU KAO NAJBLIŽEM PROSTORU ZA RAZVOJ UČENIKA

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Svakim danom učiteljima postaje sve izazovnije uspostaviti i održavati razrednu disciplinu. Kako bi u tome uspjeli, učitelji koriste pozitivne disciplinske strategije koje potiču razvoj samokontrole kod učenika, ali i asertivne disciplinske strategije za smanjenje nepoželjnih ponašanja. Asertivne disciplinske strategije pretpostavljaju određivanje jasnih pravila i granica ponašanja te posljedica za njihovo kršenje. Svrsishodno, *Pravilnik o kriterijima za izricanje pedagoških mjera* predviđa izricanje pedagoške mjere učeniku u slučaju povrede dužnosti, neispunjavanja obveza, nasilničkoga ponašanja i drugih neprimjerjenih ponašanja. Pedagošku mjeru dobitilo je 2,4 % osnovnoškolaca ili skoro svaki četrdeseti učenik u školskoj godini 2020./2021. Usprkos tome, jako je malo istraživanja koja se bave temom pedagoških mjeri. To je još više poražavajuće ako znamo da je školski kontekst prostor mikrosustava učenika koji im je nakon obitelji najvažniji te u kojem uče o preuzimanju odgovornosti za posljedice svoga ponašanja. Ovim istraživanjem nastojalo se ispitati stavove učitelja predmetne nastave o izricanju pedagoških mjeri, kao i njihovu namjeru izricanja za neprihvatljiva ponašanja učenika. U istraživanju su sudjelovala 84 učitelja predmetne nastave iz 4 osnovne škole koji su ispunili Skalu stavova o izricanju pedagoških mjeri, upitnik kreiran za potrebe ovoga istraživanja, Skalu sociodemografskih podataka i Skalu namjere izricanja pedagoške mjere. Rezultati istraživanja pokazuju da nema značajne povezanosti stavova o izricanju pedagoških mjeri s radnim iskustvom učitelja te brojem izrečenih i ukinutih pedagoških mjeri tijekom školske godine. Međutim, utvrđena je značajna razlika u stavovima o izricanju pedagoških mjeri između razrednika i ostalih učitelja predmetne nastave na način da su stavovi razrednika pozitivniji od stavova ostalih učitelja predmetne nastave. Što se tiče namjere izricanja pedagoške mjeri, nisu utvrđene značajne razlike u namjeri izricanja različitim pedagoškim mjerama s obzirom na spol i školski uspjeh počinitelja neprihvatljivog ponašanja. Pokazalo se kako učitelji pri donošenju odluke o izricanju pedagoške mjere razmatraju sve okolnosti događaja i posljedice neprihvatljivoga ponašanja. Dobiveni rezultati pružaju smjernice za buduća istraživanja u smjeru proširivanja uzorka na učitelje razredne nastave i srednjoškolske nastavnike, ispitivanja stavova o izricanju pedagoške mjere korištenjem neke druge skale stavova, uključivanjem većeg broja scenarija u kojima bi bila opisana različita neprihvatljiva ponašanja i variranje drugih karakteristika počinitelja neprihvatljivoga ponašanja, ali i praktične implikacije za rad učitelja.

Ključne riječi: asertivne disciplinske strategije, pedagoške mjere, stavovi, učitelji, neprihvatljivo ponašanje

SUBJECT TEACHERS' ATTITUDES ON THE IMPRESSION OF PEDAGOGICAL MEASURES – THE METHOD OF ESTABLISHING A POSITIVE SCHOOL CLIMATE IN THE MICROSYSTEM AS THE NEAREST SPACE FOR STUDENT DEVELOPMENT

Every day it becomes more challenging for teachers to establish and maintain classroom discipline. In order to succeed in this, teachers are forced to use not only positive discipline strategies that encourage the development of student's self-control, but also assertive discipline strategies to reduce undesirable behaviors. Assertive discipline strategies entail setting clear rules and boundaries of behavior, as well as consequences for their violation. Ekspediently, the *Rulebook on criteria for imposing pedagogical measures* serves provides for the imposition of pedagogical measures against students in the event of breach of duty, non-fulfillment of obligations, violent behavior and other inappropriate behavior. Pedagogical measure was received by 2,4 % or almost every fortieth student in the 2020/2021 school year. Despite this, very few studies have dealt with the topic of pedagogical measures at all. This is even more devastating if we know that the school context is the space of the students' microsystem that is the most important to them after the family and where they learn to build social relationships. The aim of this study was to examine subject teachers' attitudes towards the imposition of pedagogical measures, as well as their intentions to impose them for unacceptable student behaviour. In total, 84 subject teachers from four primary schools participated in the research and completed a questionnaire on attitudes towards the imposition of pedagogical measures, which was created specifically for the purposes of this research. The questionnaire included a scale of socio-demographic data and a scale of intention to impose a pedagogical measure. The research results showed that attitudes towards the imposition of pedagogical measures were not significantly related to teachers' work experience or the number of pedagogical measures given or withdrawn during the school year. However, there was a significant difference in attitudes towards the imposition of pedagogical measures between class teachers and other subject teachers. The attitudes of class teachers were more positive than the attitudes of other subject teachers. When looking at the intention to impose a pedagogic measure, no differences were found in the intention to impose different pedagogical measures with regard to the offender's gender and school performance. It turned out that teachers when making the decision to impose a pedagogical measure consider all the circumstances of the case and the consequences of the unacceptable behavior. The obtained results provide guidelines for future studies in the direction of expanding the sample to include classroom teachers and high school teachers, examining attitudes about the imposition of a pedagogical measure using some other scale of attitudes, including a larger number of scenarios in which different unacceptable behaviors would be described and varying other characteristics of perpetrators of unacceptable behavior, as well as guidelines for counseling teachers.

Keywords: assertive discipline strategies, pedagogical measures, attitudes, teachers, unacceptable behavior

PRIPOVJEDNI KRAJOBRAZI ROMANA DIE ROTE ZORA UND IHRE BANDE

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Dječji književni klasik *Die rote Zora und ihre Bande* doživio je svoje prvo izdanje 1941. godine, nedugo nakon što se njegov autor, Nijemac Kurt Kläber (1897. – 1959.), poznatiji pod pseudonimom Kurt Held, pun dojmova vratio s putovanja Hrvatskim primorjem i njegovim zaleđem. Oduševljen ljepotom i raznolikošću primorskih i ličkih krajolika, a inspiriran poznanstvom sa skupinom djece u Senju, koja su se, ostavši bez roditelja, okupila u složnu družbu, Held se po povratku u svoju novu domovinu Švicarsku posvetio pisanju romana, koji se temeljio i na događajima, kojima je svjedočio tijekom boravka u Senju. Roman obiluje detaljnim opisima primorskih i ličkih krajolika, ali poglavito ipak onima senjskih uličica, skrovitih mjesto, javnih trgovina ili pak senjskoga Nehajgrada. Pritom vjerno prikazuje međuljudske odnose i običaje u tadašnjem Senju i okolini.

Malo je koji roman ostavio tako snažan i trajan dojam na svoje čitatelje da oni desetljećima nakon što su ga pročitali dolaze posjetiti tisućama kilometara udaljena mjesta, na kojima su njihovi junaci proživljavali svoje radosne i tužne avanture. No upravo je to slučaj s ovim romanom, čiji čitatelji često posjećuju Senj upravo s tom namjerom. Iako se radnja romana odvija u Hrvatskom primorju i Lici, a likovi su Hrvati, pasionirani čitatelji, koji posjećuju lokacije u Senju i okolini u potrazi za priopovjednim svjetovima omiljenoga im romana, uglavnom govore njemačkim jezikom. Zanimalo nas je kakvu je to privlačnu dimenziju otvorio Kurt Held u stvaranju priopovjednoga svijeta ovoga djela. Kako je uspio sliku stranoga učiniti tako zanimljivom i posebnom da ju njegovi čitatelji pokušavaju uvijek iznova (pr)oživjeti, pa generacijama posjećuju istoimene stvarne lokalitete u Hrvatskoj.

Polazeći od klasifikacija i teorijskih postavki teoretičara poput Lefebvra, Le Goffa, Morettija, Majhuta i dr., rad propituje obilježja, značenja i uloge priopovjednih prostora u navedenoj romanu, uzimajući pritom u obzir i višestruku stranost djela, ali i reakcije stvarnih, empirijskih čitatelja. Sljedeći Majhutovu klasifikaciju realističnoga dječjeg romana, cilj je rada također utvrditi tretira li ovaj roman suodnos likova i priopovjednih krajolika na način kako to čini pustolovni roman, roman o siročetu ili onaj o dječjoj družbi? Ili je pak riječ o nekoj drugoj podvrsti ili kombinaciji obilježja raznih romaneskih podvrsta?

Metodom usporedne analize istražit ćemo kako se pojedini dječji likovi osjećaju i snalaže u različitim priopovjednim prostorima ovoga romana. 'Osvajaju' li likovi priopovjedne prostore, ili ne; povinju li im se ili ih prilagođavaju sebi; utječu li fizički prostori priče na kreiranje emocionalnih i/ili mentalnih priopovjednih krajobrazova? Pokazat ćemo primjerice kako se dječji likovi osjećaju i snalaže na gradskim ulicama, u utvrdi, kako u zelenilu šumaraka i makije ili pak na obali blagog modrog ili neprijateljskog sinjeg mora.

Ključne riječi: priopovjedni krajolici, književni klasik, višestruka stranost, suodnos likova i priopovjednog svijeta, usporedna analiza

NARRATIVE LANDSCAPES OF THE NOVEL DIE ROTE ZORA UND IHRE BANDE

The children's literary classic *Die rote Zora und ihre Bande* saw its first edition in 1941, not long after its author, the German Kurt Kläber (1897 – 1959), better known under the pseudonym Kurt Held, returned full of impressions from a trip to the Croatian coast and its hinterland. Held was delighted by the beauty and diversity of the coastal and Lika landscapes, and inspired by his acquaintance with a group of children in Senj, who, left without parents, gathered in a united society. After returning to his new homeland of Switzerland, Held dedicated himself to writing a novel, which was based on events, which he witnessed during his stay in Senj. The

novel abounds in detailed descriptions of coastal and Lika landscapes, but mainly those of Senj's alleys, hidden places, public squares, or Senj's Nehajgrad. At the same time, it faithfully portrays interpersonal relationships and customs in Senj and its surroundings in the 1930s. Only rare novels have left such a strong and lasting impression on their readers that decades after reading them, they come to visit places thousands of kilometers away, where their heroes lived their joyful and sad adventures. But this is exactly the case with this novel, whose readers often visit Senj with exactly this intention. Although the novel takes place in the Croatian coast and Lika, and the characters are Croats, passionate readers, who visit locations in Senj and the surrounding area in search of the narrative worlds of their favorite novel, mostly speak German. We were interested in what kind of attractive dimension Kurt Held opened up in creating the narrative world of this work. How did he manage to make the image of a foreign narrative world so interesting and special that his readers try to (re)live it again and again, and for generations they visit real localities in Croatia. Starting from the classifications and theoretical positions of theorists such as Lefebvre, Le Goff, Moretti, Majhut, etc., the paper questions the features, meanings, and roles of narrative spaces in the mentioned novel, taking into account the multiple foreignness of the work, as well as the reactions of real, empirical readers. Following Majhut's classification of a realistic children's novel, the aim of the paper is also to determine whether this novel treats the relationship between characters and narrative landscapes in the same way as an adventure novel, or a novel about an orphan, or a novel about children's society? Or is it a different subgenre or a combination of features of various novel subgenres? Using the method of comparative analysis, we will investigate how certain children's characters feel and find their way in the different narrative spaces of this novel. Do the characters "conquer" the narrative space or not; do the physical spaces of the story influence the creation of emotional and/or mental narrative landscapes? We will show, for example, how the children's characters feel and cope on the city streets, in the fortress, in the greenery of the woods and maquis, or on the shore of the gentle blue or hostile gray sea.

Keywords: narrative landscapes, literary classic, multiple foreignness, relationship between characters and narrative world, comparative analysis

RATNI PROSTOR U ODABRANIM SUVREMENIM HRVATSKIM DJEĆJIM ROMANIMA

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U članku autorice proučavaju tri dječja romana o Domovinskom ratu u kojima su u glavnim ulogama djevojčice; *Mali ratni dnevnik* Stjepana Tomaša, *Strah, me mama* Nikole Pulića i *Marijina tajna* Nade Iveljić. U analizi navedenih romana autorice se fokusiraju na način na koji ta tri pisca prikazuju prostor djetinjstva i njegovu narušenu sliku koja se očituje pomoću oblikovanja likova djevojčica. Preispituje se odnos između oblikovanja likova djevojčica čije je sazrijevanje prekinuo upravo Domovinski rat i razvoja radnje. Također se proučava idejno-tematski sloj romana koji se vidi u odnosu prema neprijatelju i vrlo aktualnom izbjegličkom pitanju. Kroz izbjegličko pitanje dolazi se do zaključka kako su posljedice Domovinskog rata različite na različitim područjima Hrvatske i to zato što su neki dijelovi Hrvatske bili više, a neki manje izloženi ratu. Tako se u ovome radu prostor definira na dva načina; prvo kao stvarna fizička kategorija, a onda i kao konstruirana društvena kategorija ili kronotop djetinjstva. U radu se povezuju kategorije prostora i vremena oslanjajući se na Bakhtinovu teoriju. Uz to se pokušava i odrediti mjesto koje takvi romani imaju u razvoju suvremene ratne dječje proze, a komentira se i prisutnost takvih romana u popisu lektire budući da je to izravno povezano s ideološkim stavovima. Metodološki se rad oslanja na radove o hrvatskoj dječjoj ratnoj prozi koje su pisali Težak, Hranjec, Pilaš, Zima, ali ide i korak dalje posebno u imagološkoj analizi prikaza likova neprijatelja kojih do sada nije bilo posvećeno dovoljno prostora u ovakvim radovima.

Ključne riječi: ratni dječji roman, Domovinski rat, politika i književnost, Stjepan Tomaš, Nikola Pulić, Nada Iveljić

WAR SPACE IN SELECTED CONTEMPORARY CROATIAN CHILDREN'S NOVELS

In this article, the authors are studying three children's novels about the Homeland War; *A Little Wartime Diary* by Stjepan Tomaš, *Mum, I Am Scared* by Nikola Pulić and *Mary's Secret* by Nada Iveljić. All three novels feature little girls as the main characters. In their analysis, the authors focus on the way in which these three writers portray the space of childhood and its disrupted image, as manifested in the way they created and developed the little girls' characters. The article further examines how the nature of the little girls - in this case, those whose growth was interrupted by the Homeland War - is related to plot development. In addition, the article explores the novels' thematic and ideological levels. They are most evident in the attitude towards the enemy and in the very current refugee issue. Through the refugee issue, a conclusion emerges: the consequences of the Homeland War are different in different regions of Croatia because some parts of Croatia were affected by the war more, and some less. Thus, in this paper, the space is defined in two ways: first, as an actual physical category, and then as a constructed social category or a chronotope of childhood. The paper links the categories of space with those of time, drawing from Bakhtin's theory. Furthermore, the authors are trying to determine the role of these novels in the development of the contemporary children's war literature. They also comment on the presence of such novels in children's reading lists, as it is directly related to ideological attitudes. Methodologically, the

paper draws from previous works on Croatian children's war prose written by Težak, Hranjec, Pilaš, and Zima, but it also goes one step further, particularly in its imagological analysis of depicting characters of the enemy, which has not been sufficiently discussed in these types of papers before.

Keywords: children's war novel, Homeland War, politics and literature, Stjepan Tomaš, Nikola Pulić, Nada Iveljić

PRILAGODBA PROSTORA, A NE PRILAGODBA DJETETA

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Rana intervencija za djecu s razvojnim rizicima i teškoćama u razvoju najučinkovitija je kada se organizira u djetetovoj prirodnoj okolini: domu, susjedstvu, predškolskoj ustanovi, dječjem parku, igraonici i zdravstvenoj ustanovi. Takav pristup olakšava djetetov optimalan razvojni put i prirođan proces učenja. Istovremeno olakšava i obitelji, ali i djetetovoj okolini što bolju prilagodbu na nove okolnosti u kojima se stječu vještine koje utječu na djetetov razvoj. Rana razvojna dijagnostika sve je naprednija pa se sve ranije otkrivaju djeca s razvojnim teškoćama. Razvojne teškoće uključuju i zahtjevaju individualne postupke i metode kod usvajanja znanja i vještina. Tako djeca s poremećajem iz spektra autizma (PSA) zahtjevaju složenije komunikacijske potrebe i vizualnu podršku. Djeca s teškoćama u razvoju uče o svijetu oko sebe i primaju informacije iz okoline kao i ona urednoga razvoja. Međutim, u procesu usvajanja znanja i vještina potrebna im je dodatna podrška koja uključuje korištenje potpomognute komunikacije, vizualne podrške, fizičke strukture prostora i strukturiranoga načina rada. Kada govorimo o djeci s poremećajem iz spektra autizma (PSA), pokazalo se da najbolje usvajaju znanja i vještine u strukturiranoj i prilagođenoj okolini. Okolina uključuje obiteljski prostor, prostor predškolske ustanove i prostor parka. Uključuje i određene materijale, metode i aktivnosti koje roditelji i stručnjaci mogu primjenjivati kako bi potaknuli djetetov optimalan razvoj. Djeca s poremećajem iz spektra autizma (PSA) poznati su kao „vizualni tipovi“ pa prilagodbu okoline i prostora s vizualnom podrškom ima značajnu ulogu u razvoju. Kako bi podučavanje osoba sa spomenutim poremećajem bilo uspješno te se generaliziralo u svim djetetovim aktivnostima svakodnevnoga života, primjenom vizualne podrške i strukturiranoga rasporeda rada utječemo na promjenu prostora djetetova okruženja. Prilagodavamo okolini i prostor djetetu i njegovim individualnim potrebama, a izbjegavamo frustracije i prilagodbu djeteta prostoru.

U ovom će se radu prikazati načini usvajanja znanja i vještina djece s teškoćama u razvoju. Posebna će se pozornost posvetiti potrebi promjene i prilagodbe okoline i prostora djece s poremećajem iz spektra autizma (PSA).

Ključne riječi: djeca s teškoćama u razvoju, poremećaj iz spektra autizma (PSA), vizualna podrška, okolina, prostor

ADAPTATION OF SPACE INSTEAD OF ADAPTATION OF CHILD

Early intervention for children with developmental risks and difficulties is most effective when implemented in child's natural environment: home, neighbourhood, preschool institution, playground and medical facility. This approach facilitates child's optimal development path and natural course of learning. At the same time, it facilitates family's and environment's adaptation to new circumstances in which they acquire skills that affect child's development. Early intervention diagnostics is advancing and children with developmental difficulties are diagnosed earlier. This requires individual procedures and methods when it comes to acquisition of knowledge and skills. Communicational needs of children suffering from autism spectrum disorder (ASD) are more complex and require visual support. Children with developmental difficulties learn about the world around them and receive information in the same way as children of typical development. In the process of acquiring knowledge and skills they do require, however, additional support. This includes use of aided communication, visual support, physical structure of facilities and structured work mode. When talking about children suffering from autism spectrum disorder (ASD), it has been proven that it is best if they acquire knowledge and skills in structured and adapted surroundings. This includes

family space, preschool institution space and playground space. It also includes certain materials, methods and activities that parents and experts use to stimulate child's optimal development. Children suffering from autism spectrum disorder (ASD) are known as visual types, so that adjustment of surroundings and space with visual support plays a significant role in the development. In order for the teaching process to be more successful in all activities of child's everyday life, the use of visual support and structured work plan affects the change of child's surroundings. We adapt the surroundings and space to the child and its individual needs and avoid frustration and adaptation of child to the space. This talk will try to showcase ways in which children with developmental difficulties acquire knowledge and skills. Special attention will be given to the need to change and adapt surroundings and space, so that children suffering from autism spectrum disorder could fulfil their potential.

Keywords: children with developmental disabilities, autism spectrum disorder (ASD), visual support, environment, space

POZITIVNI UTJECAJ PLESA NA KOGNITIVNE SPOSOBNOSTI DJECE RANE I PREDŠKOLSKE DOBI

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Razvoj djeteta eksponencijalno raste u prvih sedam godina života, kako motorički tako i emocionalni, spoznajni i socijalni. Posebna pozornost često se usmjerava prema kognitivnome razvoju djeteta jer je često podložno mjerjenjima te određivanju djetetova napretka u razvoju. Ovaj rad posebnu pozornost obraća na utjecaj plesa na kognitivni razvoj djeteta, međuovisnost plesa i razvoja sinapsi u mozgu te prednosti plesa na razvoj inteligencije kod djeteta. Mnoga istraživanja pokazala su koliko je ples značajan kada je u pitanju razvoj mozga i kognitivnih sposobnosti. Za glazbene aktivnosti prezentirane u ovome radu korišteno je pet folklornih pjesama koji su njima bliske i zabavne, a odvijale su se u dječjim vrtićima. Sudjelovanje u takvim plesnim aktivnostima djeca razvijaju sinapsu u mozgu i bolje umrežuju sve dijelove mozga te pozitivno utječu na razvoj kognitivnih sposobnosti. Ples je aktivnost koja sama po sebi stvara zadovoljstvo i pozitivne emocije, zaokuplja dječju pažnju, razvija njihovu sposobnost i stvara osjećaj pripadanja skupini i društvu u kojem se nalaze. Na temelju ovoga rada može se zaključiti kako je potrebno više implementirati rad s djecom kroz ples zbog svih prednosti koje ples nudi, na kognitivnome razvoju te u razvoju drugih sposobnosti, razvija empatiju i sinapse u mozgu, a dugotrajni učinci na dječji razvoju su dalekosežni i pozitivni.

Ključne riječi: dijete, kognitivne sposobnosti, ples, koncentracija, pamćenje

THE POSITIVE INFLUENCE OF DANCE ON THE COGNITIVE ABILITIES OF EARLY AND PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

A child's development grows exponentially in the first 7 years of life, both motor and emotional, cognitive and social. Special attention is often directed towards the child's cognitive development because it is often subject to measurements and determination of the child's progress in development. This paper pays special attention to the influence of dance on the cognitive development of children, the interdependence of dance and the development of synapses in the brain, and the benefits of dance on the development of intelligence in children. Numerous studies have demonstrated the importance of dance for brain development and cognitive abilities. In this study, musical activities were conducted in kindergartens using five folklore songs that were enjoyable and familiar to the children. By participating in dance activities, children develop synapses in the brain, better connect all parts of the brain, and

have a positive impact on cognitive development. Dancing creates satisfaction and positive emotions, captures children's attention, enhances their abilities, and fosters a sense of belonging to the group and society. Based on this study, it can be concluded that more work with children through dance is necessary due to the advantages it offers. Dance promotes cognitive development and the development of other abilities, enhances empathy, and stimulates synapses in the brain. The long-term effects of dance on children's development are positive and far-reaching.

Keywords: child, cognitive abilities, dance, concentration, memory

PROSTORNO-MATERIJALNO OKRUŽENJE KAO POTICAJ ZA INTEGRIRANO UMJETNIČKO STVARALAŠTVO DJECE PREDŠKOLSKE DOBI

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Prostor predstavlja temeljnu strukturu svih dimenzija našega života i polje u kojemu se odvijaju sve naše aktivnosti. Ovisan je i o našim individualnim percepcijama i doživljajima, a predodžbe koje o njemu stvaramo mogu postati osnovom raznovrsnih umjetničkih aktivnosti. Prostorno-materijalno okruženje vrtića često se naziva i „trećim odgajateljem“, što govorи о njegovoj vrijednosnoj dimenziji i potencijalima koje ono nosi pri svakodnevnoj interakciji s djecom. Neposredno vanjsko materijalno i nematerijalno prostorno okruženje vrtića sačinjavaju i različite auditivne i vizualne forme koje mogu postati idejni alati pri poticanju djece na opažanje, istraživanje i umjetničko interpretiranje. U ovome se radu istražuju mogućnosti ispreplitanja materijalnoga i nematerijalnoga, umjetničkoga prostora i to u vanjskome i unutarnjem prostornom okruženju vrtića u kojemu djeca perceptivno istražuju i kroz umjetnički izraz interpretiraju različite aspekte prostornosti zvuka i zvukovnoga okruženja. Macedo (2015) naglašava kako se različiti aspekti prostornosti zvuka na području likovne umjetnosti povezuju s pojmom zvučne umjetnosti, dok se u glazbi ona povezuje uz pojam prostorne glazbe. U provedenome istraživanju istražiti će se načini na koje djeca mogu osvijestiti koncept zvučnih prostora u vlastitome neposrednom okruženju vrtića te ih stvaralački interpretirati kroz likovno i glazbeno izražavanje. Istraživanje će se provesti u dječjem vrtiću „Lišnjak“ u Pićnu s djecom predškolske dobi primjenom studije slučaja. Pretpostavka je da će rezultati istraživanja pokazati da su primijenjene metode u radu s djecom pozitivno utjecale na njihovo shvaćanje i razumijevanje pojma prostora, povezanosti zvučnih prostora s vlastitom neposrednom okolinom, na mogućnost transponiranja glazbenoga i zvučnoga u likovni doživljaj, kao i na motiviranost, kreativno mišljenje i umjetničko izražavanje. Opisani rezultati ove studije mogu pomoći odgojno-obrazovnim djelatnicima pri osmišljavanju sličnih modela rada s ciljem integracije umjetničkih aktivnosti s ostalim odgojno-obrazovnim područjima.

Ključne riječi: dječje umjetničko stvaralaštvo, integrirani predškolski kurikulum, prostor, studija slučaja, zvučni prostor.

THE SPATIAL AND MATERIAL ENVIRONMENT AS A STIMULUS FOR INTEGRATED ARTISTIC CREATIVITY IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

Space represents the basic structure of all dimensions of our life and is the field in which all our activities take place. It also depends on our individual perceptions and experiences, and the ideas we form about it can be the basis for various artistic activities. The spatial and material environment of the kindergarten is often referred to as the "third educator", indicating its value dimension and the potential it holds in the daily interaction with the children. The external material and immaterial spatial environment of the kindergarten consists of various auditory and visual forms that can become conceptual tools when children are encouraged to observe, explore, and interpret artistically. This paper explores the possibilities of interweaving tangible and intangible artistic space in the external and internal

spatial environment of the kindergarten, where children perceptually explore different aspects of the spatiality of sound and the sound environment and interpret them through artistic expression. Macedo (2015) highlights the relationship between different aspects of sound spatiality in visual arts and the emergence of sound art, and in music, it is related to spatial music. The current research investigates how children in kindergarten become aware of the concept of sound spaces in their immediate environment and creatively interpret them through artistic and musical expression. The study will employ a case study research design in the "Lišnjak" kindergarten in Pičan, with preschool children. It is hypothesized that the research will demonstrate the positive effects of the methods used in working with children, including improved perception and understanding of the concept of space, the ability to connect sound spaces with their immediate environment, the potential to transform sound and music into an artistic experience, as well as enhancing motivation, creative thinking, and artistic expression. These findings can assist educators in designing similar models to integrate artistic activities into other educational areas.

Keywords: children's artistic creativity, integrated preschool curriculum, space, case study, sound space

EFFECTS OF MINDFULNESS ON KINDERGARTEN TEACHERS' MENTAL HEALTH

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The well-being of kindergarten teachers has a significant impact on the well-being, social-emotional competence, and later academic achievement of children through teacher-child relationships and classroom climate. Mindfulness, the ability to be present and aware of one's thoughts and feelings, may help teachers approach stressful classroom environments and children's challenging behavior with more awareness, acceptance, and emotional regulation. The purpose of our study was to examine the relationship between kindergarten teachers' mindfulness and their mental health parameters, namely well-being, depression, and burnout. Additionally, we aimed to assess the association between mindfulness and the kindergarten teachers' relationships with children. Each participant completed a set of six self-administered questionnaires. The final sample comprised of 202 kindergarten teachers, of whom 201 participants were female. The mean age of the participants was 41 years, and the mean number of years teaching in the sample was 10. Linear regression analysis was used to test the research questions regarding the relationship between kindergarten teachers' mindfulness and the parameters of their mental health (well-being, depression and burnout). The association between mindfulness and the quality of teachers' relationship with children was also evaluated with a linear regression model. The results of this study suggest that teachers who are more mindful had lower levels of depression and burnout symptoms, and higher levels of well-being. Furthermore, we have found that kindergarten teachers with higher levels of mindfulness experience better relationship with children characterized by less conflict. We presume that kindergarten teachers who are more mindful may be better able to regulate their feelings in emotionally challenging interactions with children, and are more capable of attune to children's signals and needs. Teachers' mindful disposition provides a comfortable, emotionally safe environment for children's development and learning. We would like to emphasize the importance of interventions that increase the levels of mindfulness among kindergarten teachers, and improve their well-being along with the quality of their relationships with children, potentially affecting children's developmental outcomes.

Keywords: mindfulness, well-being, burnout, depression, kindergarten teacher - child relationship

KOMUNIKACIJA PROSTOROM – INKLUSIVNO PROSTORNO-MATERIJALNO OKRUŽENJE VRTIĆA

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Prema jednom od temeljnih polazišta hrvatskoga Nacionalnoga kurikuluma za rani i predškolski odgoj i obrazovanje (NN, 05/2015) „djetinjstvo je proces koji se kontekstualizira u vijek u relaciji s određenim prostorom, vremenom i kulturom (sociokonstruktivizam) te varira s obzirom na različitost uvjeta i kulture u kojima se događa“. U tom smislu velik značaj za cijelovit djetetov razvoj ima primjereno i poticajno prostorno-materijalno okruženje. Dijeljenje životnoga prostora s drugima, a time i dijeljenje i razmjena informacija, odnosno, komunikacija prostorom, jedno je od bitnih svojstava ljudskih bića jer je život čovjeka kao društvenoga bića nezamisliv bez komunikacije s drugim ljudima. Osim društvenoga aspekta, komunikacija je ključna za stvaranje osobnoga identiteta budući da svijest o njemu nastaje tek stupanjem u interakciju s drugima. Stoga je prostor kao medij za razmjenu informacija, ali i vrijednosti, nezaobilazan preduvjet kvalitetnoga učenja i razvoja.

Prema konstruktivističkoj paradigmi, djeca svoja znanja i iskustva izgrađuju u stalnoj interakciji s okolinom, a ne izravnim poučavanjem. Da bi to bilo moguće treba stvoriti odgovarajuće uvjete što znači na odgovarajući način organizirati prostor po mjeri svakog djeteta.

U radu je predstavljen teorijsko-konceptualni okvir koji povezuje osnovna načela organizacije prostorno-materijalnoga okruženja vrtića u skladu s konstruktivističkom paradigmom u pedagogiji, nekim elementima Reggio pristupa te inkluzivnim načelima i vrijednostima. Prostorno materijalno okruženje organizirano tako da je razvojno primjereno djeci koja u njemu borave; koje je opremljeno multisenzorički podržavajući tako razvoj i integraciju svih osjetila u za to osjetljivim razdobljima; koje podrazumijeva da je učenje multimodalno; to je prostorno materijalno okruženje za djece poticajno, a ujedno i inkluzivno – uključujuće za svu djecu neovisno o specifičnim interesima, potrebama i mogućnostima. Također, u ostvarivanju ideje takvog prostora, presudna je uloga djece i odgojitelja, djece međusobno, njihova interakcija i komunikacija, njihova vlastita aktivnost te kontekst u kojemu se cijeli proces događa.

Stoga ćemo u radu, kroz konkretnizaciju navedenoga, prikazati primjere nekih mogućnosti organizacije inkluzivnih prostora u vrtićima. Tako će se prikazati primjeri osmišljavanja, organizacije, modifikacije i prilagodbu soba dnevnoga boravka i popratnih prostora, centara aktivnosti, opreme, materijala, igračaka i igara.

Zaključno, temeljna svrha rada je osvijestiti i prikazati mogućnosti ostvarivanja inkluzivnih vrtićkih prostora promišljenim djelovanjem u skladu i suodnosom relevantnih profesionalnih, stručnih i znanstvenih načela, osobnosti i kreativnosti odgojitelja te interesa, potreba i želja djece.

Ključne riječi: vrtić, komunikacija prostorom, prostorno-materijalno okruženje, Reggio pristup, inkluzivne vrijednosti

COMMUNICATION THROUGH SPACE – INCLUSIVE SPATIAL-MATERIAL KINDERGARTEN ENVIRONMENT

According to one of the fundamental starting points of the Croatian National Curriculum for Early and Preschool Education (NN, 05/2015) "childhood is a process that is always contextualized in relation to a specific space, time and culture (socio-constructivism) and varies with regard to the diversity of conditions and culture in which it happens". In this sense, a suitable and stimulating spatial and material environment is of great importance for a child's overall development. Sharing living space with others, and thus sharing and exchanging information, that is, communication through space, is one of the essential characteristics of human beings, because life of a human as a social being is unimaginable without communication with other people. In addition to the social aspect, communication is key to the creation of personal identity, since awareness of it arises only through interaction with others. Therefore, space as a medium for exchanging information, but also values, is an unavoidable prerequisite for quality learning and development. According to the constructivist paradigm, children build their knowledge and experiences through constant interaction with the environment, not through direct teaching. In order for this to be possible, it is necessary to create appropriate conditions, which means to organize the space in an appropriate way to fit the needs of each child. The paper presents a theoretical-conceptual framework that connects the basic principles of organizing the spatial-material environment of kindergartens according to the constructivist paradigm in pedagogy, elements of the Reggio approach, and inclusive principles and values. The spatial and material environment should be developmentally appropriate for the children, equipped with multisensory features, and support the integration of all senses in sensitive periods, which implies multimodal learning. This kind of environment is stimulating and inclusive for all children regardless of their interests, needs, and abilities. The roles of children and educators, their interaction and communication, their own activity, and the context in which the process takes place are crucial factors for the implementation of this idea. The paper presents examples of design, organization, modifications, and adaptations of kindergarten spaces, activity centers, equipment, materials, toys, and games. The main purpose of the paper is to raise awareness and demonstrate the possibilities of achieving inclusive kindergarten spaces through thoughtful action in accordance with professional and scientific principles, educators' personality and creativity, and children's interests, needs, and wishes.

Keywords: kindergarten, communication through space, spatial-material environment, Reggio approach, inclusive values

PROCJENA MOTORIČKOGA PROSTORA UČENIKA S TEŠKOĆAMA U UČENJU

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Individualnost u motoričkome prostoru učenika značajka je koja dolazi do izražaja pod utjecajem genetskih i okolinskih čimbenika, te doprinosi raznolikosti i potencijalima učenika pri izvođenju motoričkih sadržaja. Individualnost u motoričkome prostoru, preciznije motoričkim sposobnostima učenika posebno dolazi do izražaja u periodu preadolescencije i adolescencije kada su one u intenzivnoj fazi razvoja i kada se na njih značajnije može i utjecati. Razvoj motoričkih sposobnosti smatra se kontinuiranim procesom vezanim uz kronološku dob, a napredak se očituje od izvedbe jednostavnih i neorganiziranih pokreta do implementacije visoko organiziranih i složenih motoričkih vještina (Okuda i Pinheiro, 2015). Prskalo (2004) ističe, kao značajku koja karakterizira sve motoričke sposobnosti, manju mogućnost utjecaja na sposobnosti koje imaju veći stupanj urodenosti i obrnuto. S obzirom na to, trebalo bi se što prije krenuti s procesom transformacije sposobnosti s većim koeficijentom urodenosti kao što su koordinacija, ravnoteža, preciznost, brzina i snaga. Učenici sa specifičnim teškoćama u učenju razlikuju se od svojih vršnjaka prilikom svladavanja različitih aktivnosti koje podrazumijevaju aktivnosti čitanja, pisanja i rješavanja matematičkih zadataka, međutim i razvijanje motoričkih sposobnosti takvim učenicima može predstavljati problem. Kako ističe Kiš-Glavaš (2016), čitav je niz popratnih problema koji učenike sa teškoćama u učenju ograničavaju pri izvedbi motoričkih sadržaja, poput njihove nesigurnosti, slabijega snalaženja u prostoru, preciziranju lijeve i desne strane i slabe koncentracije. Neka su istraživanja otkrila da učenici sa specifičnim teškoćama u učenju mogu imati oslabljene motoričke sposobnosti (Getchell, Pabreja, Neeld i Carrio, 2007; Blanchet i Assaïante, 2022) što posebno dolazi do izražaja pri provedbi složenijih motoričkih zadataka. Budući da takvim učenicima odredene kineziološke aktivnosti mogu predstavljati teškoće u njihovu svladavanju, poželjno ih je prilagoditi te suzbiti mogućnost da budu izloženi dodatnom stresu i strahu od neuspjeha. Procjena motoričkoga prostora u radu s učenicima iznimno je bitna kako bi se ciljano moglo planirati sadržaje te maksimalno doprinijeti razvoju njihovih sposobnosti i vještina. U ovome će se radu istaknuti dosadašnje spoznaje o motoričkom prostoru učenika s teškoćama u učenju. Takvi učenici moraju dobro svladati prostorne i vremenske odrednice kako bi mogli što lakše usvojiti i razumjeti različite informacije. Što je dijete motorički aktivnije, to će mu biti lakše svladati različite motoričke zadatke čime će se pospješiti ne samo njegov motorički napredak, već i njegov intelektualni, emocionalni i govorni razvoj.

Ključne riječi: učenici, motoričke sposobnosti, napredak, specifične teškoće učenja

ASSESSMENT OF THE MOTOR SPACE OF STUDENTS WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES

Individuality in a student's motor space is a characteristic that is influenced by genetic and environmental factors and contributes to the diversity and potential of students when performing motor tasks. Individuality in the motor space, specifically in a student's motor abilities, becomes more prominent during the preadolescence and adolescence period, when they are in an intensive phase of development and can be significantly influenced. The development of motor abilities is considered a continuous process related to chronological

age, with progress observed from simple and unorganized movements to the implementation of highly organized and complex motor abilities (Okuda and Pinheiro, 2015). "A common feature of the influence on motor abilities is that the possible influence on abilities with a higher degree of innateness is smaller and vice versa" (Prskalo, 2004). Accordingly, the process of transforming abilities with a higher innate coefficient such as coordination, balance, precision, speed and strength should be started as soon as possible. Students with specific learning difficulties differ from their peers when mastering various activities that include reading, writing and solving mathematical tasks, however, developing motor skills can also be a problem for such students. "Their uncertainty, disorientation in space, difficulty determining left and right, poor concentration are just some of the accompanying problems that such students face" (Kiš-Glavaš, 2016) and which limit them when performing motor content. Some research has indicated that students with specific learning disabilities may have impaired motor abilities (Getchell, Pabreja, Neeld, and Carrio, 2007; Blanchet and Assaïante, 2022), particularly when performing complex motor tasks. As certain kinesiology activities may be challenging for these students to master, it is important to adapt them to prevent additional stress and fear of failure. The assessment of students' motor abilities is crucial in order to plan targeted content and contribute to their overall development. This paper will highlight current knowledge about the motor abilities of students with learning disabilities. Such students must have a strong grasp of spatial and temporal determinants to assimilate and comprehend information effectively. The more physically active a child is, the easier it is for them to master various motor tasks, which not only improves their motor skills but also their intellectual, emotional, and speech development.

Keywords: students, motor abilities, progress, specific learning difficulties

JEZIČNI KRAJOLIK ŠKOLE KAO PROSTOR JEZIČNOGA IDENTITETA VIŠEJEZIČNIH UČENIKA

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Jezični krajolik škole (eng. *schoolscape*) opisuje se kao prostor škole u kojemu sve ono što je izloženo (vizualno i auditivno) djeluje na formiranje učenikova jezičnoga identiteta (Brown, 2012, Gorter, 2018). Pritom se to odnosi na sve vrste tekstnih, vizualnih, zvučnih i kombiniranih školskih materijala koji se nalaze u školskim prostorima: predvorju, hodnicima i učionicama. Na temelju jezika školskih prostora moguće je opisati jezične, interkulturnalne te općenito vrijednosne elemente kojima su učenici izloženi tijekom boravka u školi, a koji utječu na oblikovanje njihova jezičnoga identiteta. Pojedini autori (Johnson, 1980; Brown, 2012, Laihonens i Szabo, 2017) školski jezični krajolik promatraju i kao medij kojim se ostvaruje skriveni kurikul (eng. *hidden curriculum*) koji odražava vrijednost pojedinih jezika zastupljenih u prostoru.

U ovome se radu propituje jezični krajolik škole kao medij oblikovanja jezičnoga identiteta višejezičnih učenika u Hrvatskoj. Naime, u hrvatskom su obrazovnom sustavu zastupljeni različiti jezici: hrvatski standardni jezik, učenički govorni idiomi, strani jezici te jezici nacionalnih manjina (Turza-Bogdan i Cvikić, 2017, Turza Bogdan, Cvikić i Leško, 2017), a njihova pojavnost, kvalitativna i kvantitativna, u izravnoj je vezi s geografskim određenjem škole. Također, zbog različito uvjetovanih migracija, u obrazovni sustav ulazi sve više učenika kojima hrvatski nije materinski jezik. Zbog toga je hrvatski obrazovni sustav potrebno promatrati kao višejezičnu okolinu.

U istraživanju nas je zanimalo kako se u školskome prostoru osnovnih škola u Međimurskoj županiji zrcali višejezičnost i multikulturalnost. Istraživanje je provedeno na uzorku četiri škole u Međimurskoj županiji čiji većinski udio učenika govori bajaškim rumunjskim kao materinskim jezikom. Ti se učenici obrazuju na hrvatskome jeziku, zajedno sa suučenicima, izvornim govornicima hrvatskoga jezika čiji je zavičajni idiom međimurski kajkavski. Istraživanje je provedeno u dva smjera. Prvo su metodom analize sadržaja dobiveni podaci o zastupljenosti različitih jezika u godišnjim školskim kurikulima te drugim školskim dokumentima. Zatim su metodom promatranja i dokumentiranja (eng. *tourist guide technique*, prema Szabo, 2015) prikupljeni podaci o školskome jezičnom krajoliku koji je analiziran s obzirom na četiri kategorije: jezik, vrstu teksta, autora i školski prostor. Kategorija jezika odnosila se na sljedeće idiome: hrvatski standardni jezik, bajaški rumunjski jezik, hrvatski narječni idiom (kajkavsko narječe) te na strane jezike (engleski, njemački).

Rezultati analize školskih dokumenata pokazuju da je najzastupljeniji hrvatski standardni jezik, slijede ga strani jezici, a bajaški rumunjski jezik i kajkavsko narječe ne spominju se u školskim kurikulima. Pridjev *romski* spominje se pri opisu socijalno-ekonomskoga statusa učenika ili u vezi s kulturnim identitetom učenika (npr. obilježavanje blagdana i očuvanje romske tradicije). U školskome prostoru prevladava multimodalni tekst, dominantan je hrvatski standardni jezik no, za razliku od školskoga kurikula, u školskim prostorima prisutan je rumunjski bajaški jezik dok je kajkavsko narječe najslabije zastupljeno. Dobiveni rezultati otvaraju nova pitanja o odnosu pisanih dokumenata, školskih kurikula i školskoga jezičnog krajolika za sve promatrane jezične idiome. U raspravi se posebno naglašava važnost školskoga prostora kao refleksije skrivenoga kurikula te se donose zaključci o njegovu mogućem utjecaju na oblikovanje jezičnoga i kulturnoga identiteta učenika.

Ključne riječi: jezični krajolik, višejezičnost, skriveni kurikul, manjinski jezici, dijalekti

SCHOOLSCAPE AS A SPACE OF MULTILINGUAL STUDENT'S LANGUAGE IDENTITY

The linguistic landscape of the school (the so-called schoolscape) is described as the school space where everything that is exposed (visually and auditorily) affects the formation of the student's linguistic identity (Brown, 2012, Gorter, 2018). This applies to all types of text, visual, sound and combined school materials that can be found in school premises: lobby, corridors and classrooms. Based on the language of the school premises, it is possible to describe the linguistic, intercultural and general value elements that students are exposed to during their stay at school, which all influence the formation of their linguistic identity. Some authors (Johnson, 1980; Brown, 2012, Laihonens and Szabo, 2017) view schoolscape as a medium through which a hidden curriculum is realized, which reflects the value of individual languages represented in the space. This paper examines language landscape of the school as a medium for shaping the linguistic identity of multilingual students in Croatia. Namely, different languages are represented in the Croatian education system: Croatian standard language, student spoken idioms, foreign languages and languages of national minorities (Turza-Bogdan and Cvikić, 2017, Turza Bogdan, Cvikić and Leško, 2017), and their occurrence, qualitative and quantitative, is related to the geographical location of the school. Also, due to migrations, the number of students in the educational system whose mother tongue is not Croatian is increasing. For this reason, the Croatian education system should be considered a multilingual environment. In our research, we investigate how multilingualism and multiculturalism are reflected in the classrooms of primary schools in Međimurje County. The research was conducted in Međimurje County, in four primary schools in which the majority of pupils speak Bojashi Romanian as their mother tongue. They are educated in the Croatian language, together with their classmates, native speakers of the Croatian language whose home idiom is Međimurje Kajkavian. The research was conducted in two directions. First, the content analysis method was used to obtain data on the representation of different languages in school curricula and other school documents. Second, using the so-called *tourist guide technique* (Szabo, 2015), data on the school language landscape was collected. Schoolscape were analyzed with regard to four categories: language, type of text, author and school space. The language category referred to the following idioms: Croatian standard language, Bojashi Romanian language, Croatian dialectal idiom (Kajkavian dialect) and foreign languages (English, German). The results of the conducted school document analysis show that the most represented is Croatian standard language, followed by foreign languages, while the Bojashi Romanian language and the Kajkavian dialect are not mentioned in school curricula. The adjective *Romani* is mentioned when describing the socio-economic status of pupils or in connection with their cultural identity (e.g. celebration of holidays and preservation of Romani traditions). In the school landscape, a multimodal text prevails, the Croatian standard language is dominant, but, unlike in the school curriculum, the Bojashi Romanian language is present in the school environment, while the Kajkavian dialect is the least represented. The obtained results open new questions about the relationship between written documents, school curricula and the school language landscape for all observed language idioms. In the discussion, the importance of the school space as a reflection of the hidden curriculum is particularly emphasized, and conclusions are drawn about its possible influence of schoolscape on shaping the linguistic and cultural identity of pupils.

Keywords: linguistic landscape, multilingualism, hidden curriculum, minority languages, dialects

TRAGOVI POMORSKE BAŠTINE – SVJETIONICI NA ZADARSKOME PODRUČJU. HOD KROZ VRIJEME I PROSTOR – PRIMJER IZ ZAVIČAJNE POVIJESTI

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Razvijanje učeničke sposobnosti povjesnoga mišljenja svakako je jedan od ključnih ciljeva poučavanja i učenja povijesti. Aktivnosti koje se pritom provode uključuju uz poznavanje sadržaja, razumijevanje koncepcata i načela koja su svojstvena svakome pojedinom školskom predmetu. Koncept prostora i prostornosti u nastavi povijesti podrazumijeva kompleksne odnose čovjeka i prostora koji ga okružuje, a odgojno-obrazovni potencijali životnih prostora doprinose razvitku prostornoga i zavičajnoga identiteta te su vrlo vrijedan segment nastavnoga procesa. Cilj rada je prikazati kako se na konkretnome primjeru, izborom teme iz lokalne pomorske povijesti (*Tragovi pomorske baštine – svjetionici na zadarskom području. Hod kroz vrijeme i prostor – primjer iz zavičajne povijesti*), nastoji kod učenika stvoriti jasnija predodžba o povjesnom pomorskom nasleđu kraja iz kojeg potječe. Plovidbeni putovi i svjetionici na njima u prošlosti su imali nemjerljivo značenje za život lokalnih zajednica, ali su u isto vrijeme povezivali tu zajednicu s cijelim svijetom. Obradom navedene teme učenicima bi se olakšalo razumijevanje sličnih sadržaja koji uključuju susjedne prostore jadranskoga akvatorija. Korištena metodologija obuhvaćala bi komparativnu, odnosno analitičku metodu pri čemu je svrha ukazati na važnost učenja i poučavanja zavičajne povijesti kao dijela šire cjeline u kontekstu boljega razumijevanja europske povijesti i njezina prostora. Takav pristup osim što pridonosi razvijanju povjesnih vještina i oblikovanju povjesnoga mišljenja, omogućava i razvitak svijesti o važnosti očuvanja pomorske baštine kao važnoga segmenta kulturno-povjesnoga nasljeđa.

Ključne riječi: zavičajna povijest, pomorska baština, koncept prostora, svjetionici zadarskog područja, svjetionici jadranskog akvatorija.

MARITIME HERITAGE TRAIL – THE LIGHTHOUSES IN ZADAR AREA. A WALK THROUGH TIME AND SPACE – THE EXAMPLE OF THE HOMELAND HISTORY

Developing student's historical thinking as a set of critical skills is one of the main purposes in the history teaching and learning process. Activities that are used to teach students, including student's learning of a concept, are understanding the concept and principles in all of the school subject areas. The concept of space and spatiality in history lessons implies the complex interaction between man and the environment, but the educational potential of the living areas brings in the development of the homeland and spatial identity, which means it is a valuable step of the teaching process. This paper's goal is to present the particular example of the local maritime history (*Maritime Heritage Trail – the lighthouses in Zadar area. A walk through time and space – the example of the homeland history*), explaining how the historical maritime legacy of the student's homeland area would look like. In the past, waterways and lighthouses were important to the local community, and they connected communities with other people around the world, as well. This subject will help students to understand similar contents that include Adriatic aquatorium and its surroundings. This study employs a comparative and analytical method to explain the importance of learning and teaching homeland history as a part of the historical complex, and offer a better understanding of the European history and its area. Aside from developing students' historical skills, this approach brings the historical thinking into the process and the progression of awareness about important maritime legacy in the context of a cultural and historical heritage.

Keywords: homeland history, maritime heritage, lighthouses in Zadar area, lighthouses in Adriatic aquatorium

IGRA NA OTVORENOME – RETROSPEKTIVA, STANJE, PERSPEKTIVE

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Igra je temeljna i najvažnija djitetova aktivnost koja najviše utječe na njegov tjelesni, socijalni, emocionalni i kognitivni razvoj. No, nemoguće ju je jednoznačno definirati budući se igra kao fenomen nalazi u fokusu proučavanja različitih znanosti poput antropologije, etnologije, psihologije, pedagogije, sociologije. S pedagoškoga aspekta igra se promatra u kontekstu djelovanja na razvoj djeteta te, upravo iz toga razloga, suvremene teorije odgoja značajnu pozornost pridaju igri kao temeljnoj dječjoj aktivnosti. Promatrana u dužem vremenskome razdoblju igra se, s obzirom na prostor u kojem se odvijala, te kulturni i socijalni kontekst doživjela značajne promjene. Tradicionalno se igra odvijala u vanjskome okruženju, na livadama, kućnim dvorištima, cestama, dječjim igralištima, obilježavala ju je aktivnost i vršnjačka prisutnost. Ubrzani razvoj, životni stil i tempo života u suvremenome društvu dječju igru „smjestio“ je u zatvorene prostore, učinio je pasivnom i izoliranom od neposredne vršnjačke prisutnosti.

U radu se igra sagledava iz više rakursa od kojih je dominantan prostor u kojemu se ona odvija i razmatraju se dobrotivi koje igra na otvorenome ima za cijelovit razvoj djeteta.

Ključne riječi: dijete, igra na otvorenem, cijelovit razvoj, utjecaj, dobrobiti

OUTDOOR PLAY – RETROSPECT, STATE, PERSPECTIVES

Play is the fundamental and most important child's activity that has the greatest impact on their physical, social, emotional and cognitive development. However, it is impossible to define it unambiguously, since play as a phenomenon is in the focus of the study of various sciences such as anthropology, ethnology, psychology, pedagogy, sociology. From a pedagogical point of view, play is viewed in the context of action on child development and precisely for this reason, contemporary educational theories pay significant attention to play as a fundamental children's activity. Observed over a longer period of time, the game has undergone significant changes, considering the space in which it took place and the cultural and social context. Traditionally, the game took place in the outdoor environment, on meadows, backyards, roads, children's playgrounds and was characterized by activity and the presence of peers. Accelerated development, lifestyle and pace of life in modern society "placed" children's play in closed spaces, made it passive and isolated from immediate peer presence. The paper looks at play from several angles, the dominant one being the space where it takes place, and considers the benefits that outdoor play has for the overall development of a child.

Keywords: child, outdoor play, integral development, influence, benefits

**OD MORA I S MOREM O DRUGIM MORIMA:
„MORE VEDRINE“ U PROSTORU DJEĆEGA PJESENČKOG JEZIKA**

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Ključne riječi: poezija, poezija za djecu, antologija, *More vedrine*, more, imaginarni i stvarni prostori u dječjoj poeziji (poeziji za djecu).

**FROM THE SEA AND WITH THE SEA ABOUT OTHER SEAS:
“SEA OF SERENITY” IN THE SPACE OF LANGUAGE OF CHILDREN’S POETRY**

Children have always been an interesting reading audience for many Croatian and foreign writers, and it is almost impossible to find an author who has not dedicated at least a small part of their literary opus to children. Consequently, in a part of their work, the poets coming from Split have focused on the child as the first (perhaps the most prominent) reader. In this context, it is worth noting the year 2004, which saw a publication of a book of poetry titled *Sea of Serenity – Selected Poems for Children Written by 44 (Split) Writers* (eds. Maršić, D. and Vuković, M.). From today's perspective, almost two decades after its publication, this poetry collection makes a good and reliable corpus of anthological poems suitable for analyzing the world of creative writing for children. Already in the title, there is an indication that the anthology will present only poems about the space and vastness of the sea as the basic motif. However, careful observation and analysis of the poems included in the collection *Sea of Serenity* show an extremely rich and diverse thematic (and spatial) repertoire. Therefore, after a detailed thematic analysis of the spaces referred to in the collection, this paper will open up and seek answers to several questions, including the three main ones: (1) what is children's space in poetry and where are its boundaries; (2) is (real and imaginary) children's space realized through linguistic and creative potential of poetry; and (3) are the anthology *Sea of Serenity* and similar books examples of creative writing for children serving the purpose of the motif

geography? In this paper, the sea itself as the basic and umbrella term/motif will serve as the initial visual and auditory spatial dimension; using terms of contemporary technology, a default setting for the possible discovery and disclosure of other (local) themes and motifs, mainly Dalmatian topoi (un)related to the sea (referring to the layers of language and motifs) intertwined through the spaces of different stylizations of forty-four (children's) writers coming from the city of Split.

Keywords: poetry, children's poetry, anthology, *Sea of Serenity*, sea, imaginary and real spaces in children's poetry (poetry for children)

IZRAŽAVANJE PROSTORA U PRIPOVIJEDANJU DJECE PREDŠKOLSKE DOBI

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Djetetova konceptualizacija prostora odražava se u jeziku kojim ono izražava sebe u prostoru, objekte u prostoru, prostorne odnose te prostor kao životno okružje. U jeziku se (prema Pranjković, 2009) prostorna značenja izražavaju leksički (pojedinim riječima), morfosintaktički (padežnim oblicima i prijedložnim padežnim izrazima) te sintaktički (rečenicama i njihovim suodnosima u tekstu). Ovladavajući komunikacijom, jezikom i jezičnim izražavanjem, djeca ovladavaju i jezičnim sredstvima kojima iskažaju prostor oko sebe i odnose među objektima u prostoru. Koristeći se jezikom u skladu sa svojim razvojnim kognitivnim, fizičkim, emocionalnim, socijalnim i inim mogućnostima, djeca stvaraju brojne jezične prilagodbe u svim područjima jezika i jezičnoga izražavanja. Тако се и у изказivanju prostornih odrednica, као и у изказivanju svega drugoga, na vrlo kreativan način koriste jezičnim elementima, stvarajući jedinstvene izkaze.

Kako bi se u dječjem jezičnom izražavanju govornika hrvatskoga jezika provjerilo spomenute načine izricanja prostora i odnosa među objektima u prostoru, načinjena je analiza pri povijednih izkaza djece (38) u dobi od pet do sedam godina. Pri povijedni izkazi zabilježeni su u individualnim razgovorima s djecom, u skladu s etičkim odrednicama istraživanja s djecom (Ajuduković i Keresteš, 2020). Analiza snimljenih dječjih pri povijednih izkaza pokazala je da se djeca u pri povijedanju koriste svima spomenutima načinima izražavanja prostora i odnosa među objektima u prostoru (leksičkim, morfosintakstičkim i sintaktičkim), da postoje znatne dječje individualne različitosti u izražavanju prostora te da s porastom dobi djece raste i uporaba leksema prostornog značenja, posebno mjesnih priloga. U analiziranim dječjim izkazima posebno su zanimljive, individualno vrlo različite, prilagodbe jezičnih sredstava kojima djeca označavaju prostor i odnose među različitim objektima u prostoru.

Ključne riječi: dječja predškolska doba, govorno izražavanje prostora, hrvatski jezik, pri povijedanje

EXPRESSION OF SPACE IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN'S NARRATION

Children's conceptualization of space is reflected in the language in which they express themselves in space, objects in space, spatial relations, and space as a living environment. In language (see Pranjković, 2009), spatial meanings are expressed lexically (in individual words), morpho-syntactically (case forms and prepositional case expressions) and syntactically (sentences and their relationships in the text). By mastering communication and language expression, children also develop their ability to express spatial concepts and relationships between objects in space. Children use language creatively, adapting it to their cognitive, physical, emotional, and social abilities, to create unique statements that express spatial determinants as well as other concepts. To investigate the ways in which children express space and object relationships in the Croatian language, we conducted an analysis of narrative expressions by 38 children aged five to seven years. The narratives were recorded during individual interviews with the children, conducted in accordance with ethical guidelines for research with children (Ajuduković and Keresteš, 2020). The analysis of the recorded narrations showed that children use all three types of linguistic elements (lexical, morphosyntactic, and syntactic) to express space and object relationships. As the children get

older, they increasingly use lexemes of spatial meaning, especially adverbs. The analysis also revealed significant individual differences in children's expression of space. Of particular interest were the individual adaptations of language used by children to indicate space and relationships between objects in their narrations.

Keywords: Croatian language, narration, preschool children, verbal expression of space

RELACIJE SAMOUČINKOVITOSTI ODGOJITELJA S DJETETOVIM EMOCIONALNIM I PONAŠAJNIM PROBLEMIMA: RANI POKAZATELJI ZA POMOĆ ODGOJITELJIMA

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Odgojitelji u Republici Hrvatskoj vjerojatno će se susresti s djecom s izazovima u ponašanju, ali je manje vjerojatno da će dobiti podršku s obzirom na mali broj identificirane predškolske djece kao osoba s emocionalnim i ponašajnim teškoćama.

Ispitali smo percepcije 254 hrvatskih odgojitelja predškolske djece o njihovoj samoučinkovitosti u sposobnosti upravljanja, poučavanja i uključivanja određenoga djeteta kod kojih su prepoznati izazovi u ponašanju. Rezultati su pokazali da je samoučinkovitost odgojitelja negativno povezana s dječjim internaliziranim i eksternaliziranim problemima u ponašanju i pozitivno povezana sa socijalnom kompetencijom. Godine provedene u predškolskoj ustanovi i duljina vremena provedenoga s odgojiteljem bili su povezani s većom procjenom razine socijalne kompetencije i nižom procjenom anksioznosti/povlačenja.

Priloženi su dokazi o mogućoj praktičnosti upotrebe instrumenta s tri čestice za ranu identifikaciju značajno problematičnih ponašanja, koji je u skladu s nacionalnim kriterijima za upise u škole za djecu s posebnim emocionalnim i ponašajnim potrebama.

Ključne riječi: odgojitelji, samoučinkovitost, emocionalni problemi i problemi u ponašanju

PRESCHOOL TEACHERS' SELF-EFFICACY IN RELATION TO A CHILD'S EMOTIONAL AND BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS: EARLY INDICATORS FOR ASSISTANCE FOR TEACHERS

Preschool teachers in the Republic of Croatia are likely to encounter children with challenging behavior but may be less likely to receive support given low numbers of preschool children identified as having emotional and behavioral disabilities. The purpose of the present investigation was two-fold. First, we set out to examine the nature of the relation between preschool teachers' perceptions of their self-efficacy in their ability to manage, instruct and engage a specific child they found to be behaviorally challenging. Our second purpose was to explore the potential feasibility of a 3-item brief screening instrument for early identification of significantly challenging behaviors that directly map to the national criteria for determining special education eligibility for children who are emotionally and behaviorally disabled in the Republic of Croatia. We examined the perceptions of 254 Croatian preschool teachers of their self-efficacy in their ability to manage, instruct and engage a specific child they found to be behaviorally challenging. Findings indicated teacher self-efficacy was negatively associated with children's internalizing and externalizing problems and positively associated with social competence. Years in preschool and length of time with the teacher were associated with higher ratings of social competence and lower ratings of anxiety/withdrawal. Evidence for potential feasibility of a 3-item brief screening instrument for early identification of significantly challenging behaviors that directly map to national criteria for

determining special education eligibility for children who are emotionally and behaviorally disabled is also provided. More research is necessary to determine any future utility of this measure. Continuous and purposeful provision of assistance to teachers when they have a student who exhibits problems will be necessary to provide high quality education to all children.

Keywords: preschool teachers, self-efficacy, emotional and behavioral problems

STAVOVI RODITELJA O DOSTUPNOSTI SADRŽAJA I PROSTORA ZA PROVOĐENJE SLOBODNOGA VREMENA PREDŠKOLSKE DJECE

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Slobodno vrijeme važan je aspekt odrastanja. Okolinski čimbenici, ali i uvjeti mogu definirati rast i razvoj djeteta. Prostor i dostupnost sadržaja u okolini djeteta uvelike doprinosi upotpunjavanju slobodnoga vremena. Dječja igrališta jedan su od najčešćih prostora za provođenje slobodnoga vremena djece predškolske dobi. Brojna istraživanja ukazuju na to kako provođenje slobodnoga vremena na dječjim igralištima ima višestruko pozitivan utjecaj na djetetov razvoj. Cilj je ovoga istraživanja utvrditi roditeljsko zadovoljstvo o dostupnosti sadržaja u okolini njihovoga djeteta kao i sociodemografske razlike zadovoljstva i razlike dostupnosti sadržaja. Za ovo kvantitativno istraživanje konstruiran je upitnik koji osim sociodemografskih podataka ispituje sadržaje dječjih igrališta, učestalost posjećivanja sadržaja za slobodno vrijeme djeteta u okolini te stavove roditelja o važnosti posjećivanja sadržaja za upotpunjavanje slobodnoga vremena djeteta. Upitnik je proveden Google obrascem. Tijekom cijelokupnoga istraživačkog procesa poštivana su etička znanstvena načela. Roditeljima je zajamčena anonimnost te su u bilo kojem trenutku mogli odustati od sudjelovanja u istraživanju. Ovim online anketnom u istraživanju je sudjelovalo 250 roditelja djece predškolske dobi s područja cijele Republike Hrvatske uključujući četiri makroregije. Rezultati ovoga kvantitativnoga istraživanja upućuju na postojanje sociodemografske razlike u dostupnosti i zadovoljstvu sadržaja na dječjim igralištima za provođenje slobodnoga vremena. Iz dobivenih odgovora može se iščitati veća dostupnost sadržaja u većim makroregijama, ali i različiti načini provođenja slobodnoga vremena djece.

Ključne riječi: slobodno vrijeme, dijete, okolina, roditelji, igrališta

anonymity and could withdraw from the research at any time. 250 parents of preschool children from the entire Republic of Croatia, including four macro-regions, participated in this online survey. The results of this quantitative research point to the existence of socio-demographic differences in the availability and satisfaction of content at children's playgrounds for spending leisure time. The answers indicate a greater availability of content in larger macro-regions, as well as different ways of spending children's leisure time.

Keywords: leisure time, child, environment, parents, playgrounds

PARENTS' PERSPECTIVE ON THE AVAILABILITY OF CONTENT AND SPACE FOR PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN TO SPEND THEIR LEISURE TIME

Leisure is an important aspect of growing up. Environmental factors and conditions can determine a child's growth and development. The space and availability of content in a child's environment contribute greatly to how leisure time is spent. Children's playgrounds are one of the most common places where preschool-aged children spend their leisure time. Numerous studies suggest that spending free time in children's playgrounds has a positive impact on child development in several ways. The purpose of this study is to determine parents' satisfaction with the availability of content in their child's environment, as well as sociodemographic differences in satisfaction and availability of various content. For this quantitative study, a questionnaire was designed that included sociodemographic data as well as the content of children's playgrounds, the frequency of visits to children's recreational facilities in the area, and parents' views on the importance of visits to children's leisure time. The questionnaire was created in Google forms and was conducted online. During the entire research process, ethical scientific principles were respected. The parents were guaranteed

TRANSLOKALNO DJETINJSTVO – PROSTORNI I JEZIČNI IDENTITET MIGRANTSKEH OBITELJI

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U globalno povezanome svijetu učestale migracije pojedinaca i čitavih obitelji iz ekonomskih, političkih i drugih razloga stvaraju okolnosti koje značajno utječu na njihov osjećaj identiteta. Iseljavanje iz matične zemlje i dolazak u zemlju i mjesto s kulturnom pozadinom različitim od njihove vlastite često mijenja taj osjećaj te ga postupno transformira (Kresić Vukosav i Vukosav, 2020). Uklapanje doseljenika u novo okruženje najčešće je, međutim, djelomično s obzirom da nastavljaju koristiti svoj materinji jezik, a u mnogim slučajevima i održavati kontakt s mestom porijekla. U geografskom smislu to može značiti više ili manje učestalo putovanje u mjesto porijekla, odnosno povratak u novo mjesto prebivališta. Proces transformacije identiteta doseljenika događa se ne samo u kontekstu njihova identiteta, već i identifikacije s prostorom (od regionalnoga do transregionalnoga identiteta) te korištenja jezika (pojava jezične multifokalnosti).

U radu se, kroz geografski i lingvistički pristup, razmatra utjecaj translokalnosti i dvojezičnosti na oblikovanje iskustava kod djece migranata (Kresić Vukosav i Šimićić, 2021), s posebnim naglaskom na hrvatske obitelji u Njemačkoj (Vukosav i Kresić Vukosav, 2021). Na temelju provedenoga anketnog istraživanja o prostornome i jezičnome identitetu hrvatskih iseljenika u Njemačku (iz Hrvatske i Bosne i Hercegovine) te primjera iseljene hrvatske obitelji u Donjoj Saskoj napravljen je kartografski prikaz prostorne translokalnosti te je analizirana uporaba jezika kod navedene skupine u okvirima jezične multifokalnosti. Poseban fokus je na pitanju kako translokalnost i dvojezičnost utječu na oblikovanje identiteta djece iseljenika (Assmuth i sur., 2018; Kresić Vukosav, 2021).

Ključne riječi: djetinjstvo, translokalnost, dvojezičnost, identitet, migracija, hrvatski iseljenici, Njemačka

TRANSLOCAL CHILDHOOD – SPATIAL AND LINGUISTIC IDENTITY OF MIGRANT FAMILIES

In a globally connected world, frequent migrations of individuals and entire families for economic, political and other reasons create circumstances that significantly affect their sense of identity. Emigrating from one's home country and arriving in a country and place with a background culturally different from your own often changes that feeling and gradually transforms it (Kresić Vukosav and Vukosav 2020). However, the integration of migrants into the new environment is mostly partial, due to the fact that they continue to use their heritage language, and in many cases maintain contact with the place of origin. In a geographical sense, this can imply more or less frequent trips between the migrants' place of origin and their new place of residence. The process of identity transformation occurs not only in the context of migrants' identity, but also with respect to their identification with a certain space (from regional to transregional identity) and their language use (the emergence of linguistic multifocality). Through a geographical and linguistic approach, the paper examines the influence of translocality and bilingualism on the shaping of the experiences in migrant children (Kresić Vukosav and Šimićić 2021), with a special emphasis on Croatian families in Germany (Vukosav and Kresić Vukosav 2021). On the basis of a survey conducted on the spatial

and linguistic identity of Croatian emigrants (from Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina) to Germany and the example of an emigrant Croatian family in Lower Saxony, a cartographic presentation of spatial translocality was developed. Moreover, the language use of the respective subjects was analyzed with respect to the concept of linguistic multifocality. A special focus is on the issue of how translocality and bilingualism can affect the formation of the identity in emigrant children (cf. Assmuth et al. 2018, Kresić Vukosav 2021).

Keywords: childhood, translocality, bilingualism, identity, migration, Croatian emigrants, Germany

KAKO VERA V BOGA VPLIVA NA OTROKOVO DOJEMANJE ZNANSTVENIH DOGNANJ IN VERSKIH TRDITEV

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Slovensko javno šolstvo v sklopu obveznih učnih vsebin ne predvideva obravnave verskih vsebin (z njimi se lahko učenci seznanijo pri izbirnem predmetu verstva in etika), prav tako pa ne poudarja oz. posebej izpostavlja znanstvenih. A številni učenci so vključeni v številne (praviloma izvenšolske) dejavnosti, kjer se seznanjajo z in izobražujejo o veri, in kjer so jim verske trditve predstavljene kot dejstva. Ti učenci niso deležni jasnega mejnika, ki bi primerjal znanstveno razlago in pojmovanje sveta z razlagom z vidika verskega pojmovanja. Zato nas je zanimalo, ali vključevanje v verske dejavnosti in aktivnosti, vplivajo na pojmovanje otrok o nastanku sveta. V raziskavi je sodelovalo 80 posameznikov, od katerih jih je bilo 49 ženskega in 31 moškega spola. Sodelujoči so bili stari od 7 do 17 let, največ je 10 - in 11-letnikov, a vzorec z vidika spola in starosti ni bil analiziran. Veljavni podatki so bili pridobljeni s strani 74 posameznikov. Podatki so bili zbrani s pomočjo spletnega anketevrašalnika, ki je temeljil na vprašanjih, na katera so sodelujoči odgovarjali v obliki Likertove lestvice. Dobljeni rezultati so bili analizirani s Kruskal-Wallis preizkusom. Statistično značilne razlike med sodelujočimi se glede na to, ali verjamejo v Boga ali ne, ne kažejo pri štirih trditvah (Človek se je razvil iz enostavnih organizmov, Do bolezni pride zaradi virusov, bakterij in drugih mikrobov, nezdrave hrane, lenarjenja, Znanost najbolje pojasni, kako se je na Zemlji razvil človek, Človekova podoba se je razvila skozi evolucijske procese in Naravne nesreče so posledica naravnih procesov). Pri ostalih osmih trditvah se z nekaj manjšimi odstopanji kaže, da bolj kot učenci verjamejo v Boga, bolj se strinjajo s trditvami, da svetopisemsko poročilo o stvarjenju najbolje pojasni, kako se je na Zemlji razvil človek, da naravne nesreče nastanejo zaradi naših grehov in slabega obnašanja, da je Bog ustvaril človeka po svoji podobi, da smo vsi potomci enega moškega in ene ženske – biblijskih Adama in Eve, da bolezen pride zaradi nespoštovanja božjih zapovedi in nespoštovanja Boga in da po smrti človek živi v nebesih ali peklu. Obratno se kaže pri trditvi, da se po smrti življenje konča, s katero se v večji meri strinjajo tisti sodelujoči, ki v Boga verujejo v manjši meri.

Ključne besede: razumevanje sveta, religija, izobraževanje, izvenšolske aktivnosti, vera v Boga

HOW BELIEF IN GOD INFLUENCES CHILDREN'S UNDERSTANDING OF SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE AND RELIGIOUS CLAIMS

Slovenian public education does not cover religious subjects as part of the compulsory curriculum (pupils can learn about them in the elective subject Religion and Ethics), nor does it emphasize or specifically highlight scientific subjects. However, many students are involved in a number of (usually extra-curricular) activities where they are introduced to and educated about religion, and where religious claims are presented to them as facts. These students are not provided with a clear landmark that compares the scientific explanation and conception of the world with the explanation in terms of the religious conception. Therefore, we were interested in whether engaging in religious activities and activities influence children's conceptions of the origin of the world. The survey was carried out with 80 participants, 49 of whom were female and 31 male. The participants were aged between 7 and 17, with the largest

number of 10- and 11-year-olds, but the sample was not analyzed in terms of gender and age. Valid data were obtained from 74 individuals. The data were collected using an online questionnaire based on Likert scale questions. The results obtained were analyzed using the Kruskal-Wallis test. Statistically significant differences between participants, depending on whether they believe in God or not, are not found for four statements (*Man evolved from simple organisms, Diseases are caused by viruses, bacteria and other microbes, unhealthy food, laziness, Science is the best explanation for how man evolved on Earth, Man's image has evolved through evolutionary processes and Natural disasters are caused by natural processes*). For the other eight statements, with some minor variations, the more students believe in God, the more they agree with the statements that the biblical account of creation best explains how man evolved on Earth, that natural disasters are caused by our sins and bad behavior, that God created man in His own image, that we are all descended from one man and one woman – the biblical Adam and Eve, that sickness comes from disobeying God's commandments and disrespecting God, and that after death man lives in heaven or hell. The reverse is true for the statement that life ends after death, which is more widely accepted by those participants who believe in God to a lesser extent.

Keywords: belief in God, education, extra-curricular activities, religion, understanding the world

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Rad *Lutalaštvo: povijest hodanja u kontekstu povijesti djetinjstva* naslovom aludira na studiju američke kulturne povjesničarke Rebecce Solnit izvornoga naslova *Wanderlust: a history of walking* (izvorno objavljena 2000., u srpskom prijevodu pod naslovom *Lutalaštvo: istorija hodanja* objavljena 2010.) na koju se oslanjam u istraživačkome i teorijsko-referentnome dijelu rada. U radu će se povijesti (dječjega) hodanja kao jednog od središnjih procesa uspostave odnosa djeteta i prostora pristupiti iz perspektive kulturne historiografije: postaviti će se teorijski model istraživanja povijesti hodanja u kontekstu (nacionalne) povijesti djetinjstva, s obzirom na dugi i posve neistraženu povijest dječjega hodanja, bilo iz nužde (hodanje u potrazi za poslom ili skloništem, hodanje kao oblik bijega od nepovoljnih životnih okolnosti, hodanje kao primarni oblik kretanja i prevaljivanja velikih udaljenosti zbog neimaštine), bilo rekreativno (šetanje gradom, hodanje iz entuzijazma, osobito u 19. stoljeću kada je zabilježen niz primjera duljega dječjega hodanja od grada do grada kako bi se postigao određeni cilj ili pokazala prirvzenost zajednici, ideji ili figurama autoriteta) ili ritualno/politično (kolektivno hodanje u ophodnjama, bakljadama, demonstracijama i drugim oblicima iskazivanja kolektivnoga nezadovoljstva ili podrške posvajanjem javnoga prostora).

Ključne riječi: povijest hodanja, povijest djetinjstva, 19. stoljeće

WANDERLUST: A HISTORY OF WALKING IN THE CONTEXT OF A HISTORY OF CHILDHOOD

The title of the paper *Wanderlust: a history of walking in the context of a history of childhood* alludes to the book of the American cultural historian Rebecca Solnit titled *Wanderlust: a history of walking* (originally published in 2000, in a Serbian translation under the title *Lutalaštvo: istorija hodanja* published in 2010), which I rely upon in theoretical part of the paper. In the paper, the history of (children's) walking as one of the central processes of establishing the relationship between children and space will be approached from the perspective of cultural historiography: a theoretical model for researching the history of walking in the context of the (national) history of childhood will be set up, considering the long and completely unexplored history of children's walking, either out of necessity (walking in search of work or shelter, walking as a form of escape from unfavorable life circumstances, walking as the primary form of movement and covering long distances due to poverty), or out of recreation (walking around the city, walking out of enthusiasm, especially in the 19th century, when a number of examples of longer children's walking from town to town were recorded in order to achieve a certain goal or show attachment to the community, idea or authority figures), or in terms of ritual/political purposes (collective walking in parades, torches, demonstrations and other forms of expressing collective discontent or support adopting public space).

Keywords: history of walking, history of childhood, 19th Century

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Pružajući djetetu mogućnost da se aktivno uključi u planiranje aktivnosti u kojima i samo sudjeluje poštujemo i njegovo pravo na kontinuitet u odgoju i obrazovanju. Samim uvodenjem djeteta u proces dajemo mu mogućnost odabira onoga što njemu odgovara. Slijedeći njegove potrebe i interes ostvarujemo i jedan od naših ciljeva koji uključuje *unapredavanje i mijenjanje* odgojno-obrazovne prakse.

U ovome radu poseban naglasak stavlja se na doživljaj koji djeca imaju u vezi s centrima aktivnosti u sobi dnevnoga boravka i dvorani za tjelesni. Cilj je ovoga rada prikazati dječje doživljaje centara aktivnosti i dvorane za tjelesni odgoj postavljanjem istraživačkih pitanja djeci u dobi od šest do sedam godina, te snimanjem i fotografiranjem centara i dvorane za tjelesni od strane djece. Daljnji je cilj također bio poticanje inicijativnosti i samoorganizacije djece u oblikovanju centara aktivnosti, kao i kreiranju vlastitih aktivnosti u njima. Djecu valja poticati na izražavanje prijedloga, inicijativa i sugestija koje se u oblikovanju odgojno-obrazovnoga procesa uzimaju u obzir, čime se također potiče razvoj djetetovih građanskih kompetencija. Na taj se način djeca osposobljavaju za demokratski dijalog s ostalim sudionicima procesa te pripremaju za aktivno sudjelovanje u životu i radu društvene zajednice. U radu je korišten Mozaički pristup te će pokušati dati odgovori na pitanja *što djeca vole raditi, te koje im je omiljeno mjesto u vrtiću*.

Temeljem dobivenih rezultata možemo zaključiti da djeca rane i predškolske dobi radije iznose ono što im se sviđa, nego ono što im se ne sviđa. Omiljena mjesta koja su djeca fotografirala i snimala bila su ona koja su omogućavala dječju inicijativu, poticala maštu i fizičku aktivnost. Djeca biraju mjesta i okruženje koja olakšavaju različite vrste komunikacije. Simbolička igra na najnapredniji način poticala je kod djece razvoj metakognitivnih sposobnosti, te osjećaj zadovoljstva sa samim sobom. Nasuprot tomu, djeca nerado odabiru centre gdje moraju dugo sjediti.

Ključne riječi: centar aktivnosti, dijalog, dvorana za tjelesni, mozaički pristup, snimanje i fotografiranje, samoinicijativnost

HOW CHILDREN EXPERIENCE THEIR KINDERGARTEN

By providing the child with the opportunity to actively participate in the planning of activities in which child participates, we respect the child's right to continuity in upbringing and education. By introducing the child into the process, we give them the opportunity to choose what suits them. By following their needs and interests, we achieve one of our goals, which includes improving and changing educational approach. In this text *How children experience kindergarten*, special emphasis is placed on the experience that children have in connection with the activity centers in the living room and the sports hall. The aim of this work is to show children's experiences of activity centers and gymnasiums by asking research questions to children aged six to seven years, and by recording and photographing the centers and gymnasium by the children. Another goal was to encourage children's initiative and self-organization in designing activity centers and creating their own activities. Children should

express proposals, initiatives, and suggestions that shape the educational process, fostering the development of their civic competences. This way, children learn democratic dialogue with other participants in the process and prepare for active participation in the life and work of the social community. We used a Mosaic approach, answering questions about what children like to do and their favorite places in kindergarten. Based on the results, we found that children of early and preschool age prefer to express what they like rather than what they don't like. Children's favorite places for photography and filming are those that encourage imagination and physical activity and facilitate different types of communication. Symbolic play in the most advanced way encouraged the development of metacognitive abilities and a sense of self-satisfaction in children. In contrast, children are reluctant to choose centers where they have to sit for a long time.

Keywords: activity center, dialogue, gym, mosaic approach, recording and photography, self-initiative

GALERIJSKI PROSTORI KAO POTICAJ DJEĆJEM STVARALAŠTVU

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Muzeji i galerije mjesta su stvaranja dječjih spoznaja i interakcije s umjetničkim djelima. Promatranjem i proučavanjem izloženih radova djeca prepoznaju šarolikost likovnih tehnika, motiva i različitih pristupa likovnom stvaranju i uz to razvijaju vlastitu sposobnost likovne procjene.

Posjet galeriji ili muzeju i susret s umjetničkim djelom djecu ne stavlja u pasivnu ulogu, već ih potiče na promatranje, propitkivanje, istraživanje, a potom i na vlastitu interpretaciju, razlaganje, redefiniranje i stvaranje. Originalni umjetnički radovi postaju izvor dječje inspiracije.

U ovome radu prikazat će se posjete galerijama i izložbama jedne generacije djece, njihove reakcije u prostoru i stvaralaštvo u vrtiću. Posjećene su sljedeće galerije i izložbe: *S onu stranu boje* Chagall; *Hlebinska škola u Zadru*; *Hrvatski Apoksiomen*Enter into My Life Andy Warhol; Galerija umjetnina; *Metallize* Niko Pinčić; *Harmonija* Antun Boris Švaljak; Nadrealni svjetovi *Salvadora Dalija*.

Djeca su poticana na odlazak u galerije i posjete izložbama na različite načine. Postavljen je plakat s izložbe *Hrvatski Apoksiomen* – Ante Rašića u likovnome centru koji je probudio dječji interes i potaknuo „prepirku“ među djecom oko veličine skulpture, te su različite teorije provjerene na licu mjesta. Plakat s izložbe *S onu stranu boje* Chagall svojim je intenzivnim bojama potaknuo djecu na traženje slike s plakata za vrijeme obilaska izložbe.

U vrtić je donesen katalog s izložbe *Hlebinska škola u Zadru* pa je on bio poticaj za odlazak i na tu izložbu. Tijekom šetnje gradom djeca su vidjela izložbu *Metallize*, Niko Pinčić u prostoru Gradske lože i odlučili je pogledati. Za odlazak na izložbu Nadrealni svjetovi *Salvadora Dalija* u vrtiću su pripremljene aktivnosti s kojima su se djeca upoznala s umjetnikom i djelima koje mogu vidjeti na izložbi. Posjet Galeriji umjetnina planiran je i dogovaran s kustosicom Koraljkom Alavanja koja je došla u skupinu kako bi se upoznala s djecom, saznaла što ih interesira i dogovorila s njima posjet galeriji. Kao odgovor na dječja pitanja „Kako postati, slikar, kipar, umjetnik?“ dogovoren je posjet Školi primijenjene umjetnosti i dizajna gdje su djeca uz upoznavanje škole, učenika, učionica i ateljea crtali na štafelajima i modelirali u za njih pripremljenim radionicama.

Nadalje, ovim radom prikazat će se dječje reakcije na raznovrsne poticaje, različite radionice, materijale i načine rada koje su imali na raspodjeljanju kao i njihove likovne radove nastali kao odgovor na ovaj način pristupa likovnim djelima.

Odlasci u galerije i neposredan susret s originalnim i različitim umjetničkim djelima u ranome djetinjstvu djeci su vrlo važni, jer će uvelike odrediti njihov odnos prema muzejima i galerijama i potaknuti ih u kasnijoj dobi na odlazak u takve prostore sa svojim roditeljima, a u zrelijoj dobi i samostalno. Neposredno promatranje umjetničkih djela, istraživanje, razgovor o njima te njihova interpretacija razvija kod djece kritičko razmišljanje, kreativno izražavanje i uči ih slobodi prosudjivanja i likovnoga stvaranja. Konačno, djecu uči poštivanju hrvatske i svjetske kulturne baštine, a muzeje i galerijske prostore čini ugodnim mjestom za boravak, kakvi bi oni i trebali biti.

Ključne riječi: galerija, prostor, dijete, umjetnička djela, stvaralaštvo

GALLERY SPACES ENCOURAGE CHILDREN'S CREATIVITY

Museums and galleries are places where children can learn and interact with works of art. By observing and studying the exhibited works, children recognize the variety of art techniques, motifs and different approaches to art creation and, in addition, develop their own ability to appreciate art. Visiting a gallery or museum and encountering a work of art does not put children in a passive role, but encourages them to observe, question, research, and then to their own interpretation, analysis, redefining and creation. Original works of art become a source of children's inspiration. This paper will present the visits to galleries and exhibitions of a generation of children, their reactions in the space and creativity in kindergarten. Visited galleries and exhibitions include the following: "Beyond the color" by Chagall, "Bread School in Zadar", "Croatian Apoxyomen" by Ante Rašić, "Enter into My Life" by Andy Warhol, art gallery, "Metallize" Niko Pinčić, "Harmonija" Antun Boris Švaljak, "The Surreal Worlds of Salvador Dali". Children are encouraged to go to galleries and visit exhibitions in different ways. A poster from the exhibition "Croatian Apoksiomen - Ante Rašić" was put up in the art center, which aroused children's interest and encouraged "argument" among children about the size of the sculpture, and different theories were verified on the spot. The poster from the exhibition "Beyond the Color" Chagall, with his intense colors, encouraged children to look for the picture from the poster during the tour of the exhibition. While walking around the city, the children noticed the exhibition Metallize - Niko Pinčić in the area of the City Lodge and decided to see it. For going to the exhibition "Surreal worlds of Salvador Dali", activities were prepared in the kindergarten, with which the children got to know the artist and the works that they can see in the exhibition. The visit to the Art Gallery was planned and arranged with the curator Koraljka Alavanja, who came to the group to get to know the children, find out what interests them and arrange a visit to the gallery with them. In response to the children's questions, "How to become a painter, sculptor, artist?", a visit to the School of Applied Art and Design was arranged, where the children, in addition to getting to know the school, students, classrooms and studios, had the opportunity to draw on easels and model in workshops prepared for them. Furthermore, this work will explore children's reactions to various stimuli, workshops, materials, and methods of working, as well as their artworks created in response to this approach to art. Visiting galleries and encountering original and diverse works of art in early childhood is vital for children, as it can shape their attitude towards museums and galleries and inspire them to visit such spaces with their parents or independently later on. Direct observation of artworks, research, discussions, and interpretation of them foster children's critical thinking, creative expression, and teach them to exercise freedom of judgment and artistic creation. Finally, it instills in children a respect for Croatian and world cultural heritage and creates enjoyable experiences in museum and gallery spaces, as they should be.

Keywords: gallery, space, child, works of art, creativity

SAŽETCI UMJETNIČKIH RADIONICA/ ART WORKSHOP ABSTRACTS

SLIKANJE PROSTORA ILI PRIČA O PLAVOJ BOJI

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Kada pomislimo na prostor, boja možda neće biti prva asocijacija, ali činjenica jest da su se umjetnici tijekom povijesti itekako služili bojom kako bi ga dočarali. Prvenstveno se tu misli na umjetnička istraživanja 20. stoljeća, preciznije na foviste i njihovu kolorističku perspektivu te Josefa Albersa i njegova zapažanja vezana za međudjelovanje boja. U smislu dočaravanja prostora kao boje posebno se istaknuo Yves Klein koji je snažno promicao svoju autorsku plavu boju (*International Klein Blue (IKB)*) čije je kolorističke vrijednosti poistovjećivao s onime za što je smatrao da predstavlja *čisti prostor*.

Kleinov odabir plave boje nije slučajan jer osim što nas s njom vodi prema nebeskim prostranstvima, onda i nekim duhovnim sferama, njome istovremeno ukazuje na njezinu materijalnu ekskluzivnost. Naime, plava je boja u prirodi vrlo rijetka i stoga je od davnina umjetnicima i znanstvenicima predstavljala izazov. U tome je smislu dovoljno spomenuti egipatsko plavu, ultramarin plavu, kobaltno plavu, prusko plavu, kraljevsko plavu, pariško plavu... Iza svakoga od spomenutih naziva krije se priča. Povjesno gledano, zanimljiva je još priča o indigu koju je Issac Newton u okviru svoga poznatog pokusa prepoznao kao zasebnu svjetlosnu vrijednost, različitu od plave, dok, kada je riječ o našoj svakodnevici, pitanja sigurno otvaraju kolorističke vrijednosti boje koju u CMYK sustavu jednostavno nazivamo cijanom. Radionicom se sudionike kratko upoznaje s plavom bojom, s time da se naglasak stavlja i na njezino prostorno djelovanje, ali i na simboliku koja je vrlo bogata i usko vezana s prostorno-povjesnim kontekstima njezinih pojedinih nijansi. U praktičnome dijelu radionice njezini sudionici, poput Yvesa Kleina nekoc, kreiraju svoje vlastite plave boje te ih imenuju. Na taj način nastaje posebna paleta plave boje kao originalni materijalni produkt radionice.

PAINTING SPACE OR THE STORY ABOUT THE BLUE COLOR

When we think of space, color may not be the first association, but the fact is that throughout history, artists have used color to evoke it. Primarily, this refers to the art of the 20th century, more precisely to the fauvist movement and their coloristic perspective, and Josef Albers and his observations related to the interaction of colors. In terms of thinking of space as a color, visual artist Yves Klein stood out. He strongly promoted his original blue color (*International Klein Blue (IKB)*), whose values he equated with what he considered to represent *pure space*. Klein's choice of blue color is not accidental. Blue is the color that leads us to the heavenly expanses, then also to some spiritual spheres, but with it we can also emphasize its material exclusivity. Blue color is very rare in nature and therefore has been a challenge for artists and scientists since ancient times. In this context, it is sufficient to mention Egyptian blue, ultramarine blue, cobalt blue, Prussian blue, royal blue, Parrish blue... There is a story behind each of the mentioned names. From a historical point of view, the story of indigo, which Issac Newton recognized in his famous experiment as a separate light value, different from blue, is also interesting, while, when it comes to our everyday life, questions certainly arise about the color values of the color that in the CMYK system we simply call cyan. At the workshop, participants are introduced to the blue color, with an emphasis on its spatial effect, but also on its symbolism, which is very rich and related to different contexts of each individual shade of blue. In the practical part of the workshop, its participants, like Yves Klein, create their own blue colors and name them. In this way, they create a special palette of blue color as an original material product of the workshop.

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Radionica se odnosi na izradu likovnih kompozicija manjih formata, u tehniči kolaža na papiru: jednodijelnih ili višedijelnih, kao jednostranih ili obostranih; za instaliranje na zidu ili u trodimenzionalnom prostoru (uz potenciranje „objektnosti“ djela). Upotreboom raznovrsnih materijala – papira i kartona različitih kvaliteta, recikliranih materijala, folija, špaga, samoljepljivih traka i sl., razlaže se, deformira i rekomponira četvrtasti karakter podloge. Postupcima dodavanja i oduzimanja (otkidanjem, izrezivanjem, presavijanjem, lijepljenjem, pričvršćivanjem), „razbijaju“ se rubovi papirnatoga nosioca i ostvaruje prodiranje u prostor izvan kadra. Isto tako, otvaranjem i prošupljivanjem prostora unutar formata (perforiranjem, zarezivanjem i izrezivanjem), povezuju se i prožimaju koncepti pozitivnoga i negativnoga, materijalnoga i nematerijalnoga, ispunjenoga i praznoga. Kreativni proces usmjeravan je kroz igru, kombinatoriku i istraživanje oblikovnih potencijala materijala i postupaka, pri čemu se otvaraju mogućnosti za „slučajnosti“ i njihovo prepoznavanje.

BREAKING THE BOUNDARIES OF THE FORMAT

Creating small format visual compositions, in the medium of collage on paper: one-part or multi-part ones, manifested as one-sided or double-sided works; to be installed on the wall or in a three-dimensional space (while emphasizing the "objectness" of the work). Workshop participants will disassemble, alter and recompose the rectangular substrate using various materials – different types of paper and cardboard, recycled materials, foil, twine, self-adhesive tapes, etc. Through the processes of adding and subtracting (tearing, cutting, folding, glueing, fastening), the participants explore „breaking“ the edges of the paper and extending into the space outside the frame. Similarly, by opening up and hollowing out the area within the boundaries of the paper substrate (perforating, slitting and cutting), the activity brings into a dynamic relation the notion of 'positive' and 'negative,' 'material' and 'immaterial,' 'filled' and 'empty.' In the workshop, the creative process is directed through play, creative problem solving and research into the design potential of materials and procedures, opening up the possibility for "coincidences" to arise and be recognised by the participants.

GLAZBENA PRIČA – MJESTO SUSRETA DJETETA S IGRAMA PJEVANJA, DRAMSKIM I JEZIČNIM IGRAMA

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Djecu vrtićke i predškolske dobi važno je poticati na sve oblike stvaralaštva, a u vrtićima je često glazbeno stvaralaštvo manje zastupljeno u odnosu na, primjerice, likovno stvaralaštvo. No, zaboravlja se pri tome važnost glazbenoga odgoja i glazbenih poticaja koji omogućuju cijelovit dječji razvoj. Već u vrlo ranoj dobi ponavljanje brojalica omogućuje djetetu usvajanje zahtjevnih glasova hrvatskoga jezika, ali i usvajanje novih riječi i njihovo razumijevanje u kontekstu, kao i ovladavanje intonacijom materinskoga jezika. Brojalice omogućuju usvajanje melodije i ritma jezika, a ujedno potiču na glazbeno stvaralaštvo. Jednostavne pjesmice namijenjene djeci imaju nevelik raspon tonova te puno ponavljanja kako bi se melodija brzo zapamtila i kako bi se u njoj nakon savladavanja teksta moglo uživati. No, osim igara s pjevanjem koje se koriste, važno je uključiti i slušanje klasične glazbe koje pomaže u stjecanju različitih glazbenih iskustava i stvaranju glazbenoga ukusa. U poticanju slušanja klasične glazbe mogu pomoći pokreti koje djeca ponavljaju i koji su uskladeni s ritmom i tempom te ugodnjem djela, a oni se mogu izvoditi uz pomoć različitih rikvizita, primjerice, uporabom marame. Kako je već naglašeno, kroz pjevanje djeca usvajaju i jezik te ovladavaju jezikom usvajajući nove riječi, uvježbavajući izgovor glasova te rečeničnu intonaciju. Upravo zato u ovoj će radionici biti prikazan rad na glazbenim pričama koje su osmišljene kao poticaji za djecu predškolske i mlađe školske dobi, a kroz koje se uz praćenje priče i razgovor o priči djecu potiče na izvedbu igara s pjevanjem, izvođenje brojalica i slušanje klasične glazbe. U radionici će biti prikazane dvije glazbene priče te način njezine izvedbe u konkretnome kontekstu. Priče su potkrijepljene jezičnim i dramskim igrama kako bi se uz glazbeni poticaj i jezični razvoj. Sudionici će aktivno sudjelovati u ključnim aktivnostima kako bi iskustveno razumjeli što je glazbena priča, koja su njezina obilježja i kako djeca kroz glazbene priče mogu povezivati tekst, stvaranje glazbe, izvođenje glazbe, ples i dramsko stvaralaštvo, a sve to koristeći slobodni prostor u kojem se kreću.

MUSICAL STORY – A MEETING PLACE FOR CHILDREN WITH SINGING GAMES, DRAMA AND LANGUAGE GAMES

It is important to encourage children of kindergarten and preschool age to all forms of creativity, and in kindergartens, musical creativity is often less represented than, for example, artistic creativity. However, the importance of musical education and musical incentives that enable children's complete development is forgotten. Already at a very early age, repeating the numbers enables the child to acquire the demanding sounds of the Croatian language, but also to acquire new words and understand them in context, as well as to master the intonation of the mother tongue. Counters enable learning the melody and rhythm of the language, and

at the same time encourage musical creativity. Simple songs intended for children have a small range of tones and a lot of repetition so that the melody can be quickly remembered and enjoyed after mastering the text. However, in addition to the singing games that are used, it is important to include listening to classical music, which helps in gaining different musical experiences and creating a musical taste. Movements that children repeat and that are coordinated with the rhythm and tempo and the atmosphere of the piece can help encourage listening to classical music, and they can be performed with the help of various props, for example, using a scarf. As already emphasized, through singing, children acquire language and master the language by acquiring new words, practicing the pronunciation of sounds and sentence intonation. This workshop will present musical stories designed as incentives for preschool and younger school-age children. Through these stories, children will be encouraged to participate in singing games, perform counters, and listen to classical music while following and discussing the story. The workshop will feature two musical stories, and the method of its performance in a specific context will be demonstrated. The stories will be supported by language and drama games to encourage language development along with music. Participants will actively engage in key activities to gain an experiential understanding of musical stories, their characteristics, and how children can connect text, music creation, music performance, dance, and drama creation through them, using the free space in which they start.

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Iako je djitetu svojstvena i urođena značenja pri upoznavanju i doživljavanju vlastite okoline te se stvaranje prostora za igru prirodno veže uz zadane uvjete stavnoga prostora u kojemu se dijete trenutačno nalazi, u suvremenome svijetu naši prostori igre kao da sve češće poprimaju fiktivno, intelektualno i virtualno obliče, kod djece i odraslih. Ulogu različitih materijala, njihovih faktičkih, haptičkih i asocijativnih kvaliteta i u djecjim i u društvenim igrama općenito, zamjenjuju vizualni znakovi i umni koncepti. Tako u nekim kompjuterskim igrama igrači saznavaju za brojne materijale, više ili manje poznate i dostupne, od njih grade virtualne svjetove, upoznaju njihova svojstva i vrijednosti, a da ih u stvarnosti nikad nisu ni vidjeli, a kamoli opipali. Nisu ih zbilja doživjeli i nisu ni svjesni vlastite zakinutosti za to istkustvo jer je virtualni svijet „dovoljno“ uvjerljiv.

S druge strane, možda upravo zbog te nestasice stavnosnih doživljaja, u suvremenoj umjetnosti sve su češće pojave kreacije promišljenih, doživljajnih prostora temeljenih na materijalima i njihovim višeslojnim djelovanjima. Pritom promatrači bivaju doslovce i cijelim tijelom „uvučeni“ u interakciju s umjetničkim djelom.

Ako ta iskustva i spoznaje iz suvremene umjetnosti pokušamo vratiti u vlastite prostore igre, možemo li pomoći materijala ući u neke zanemarene kutke vlastite zaigranosti i otkriti neko skriveno blago? Možda li se rukovanjem alatima i materijalima, stavnim građenjem prostora igre postići dublji zaron u igru, snažnija fantazija?

Na ovoj radionici krenut će se u potragu za odgovorom na ta pitanja. Polazišna točka za ovu malu pustolovinu će početi na granici društvenih igara, *storytellinga* i kiparskih promišljanja o različitim materijalima, a cilj je ove igre razigrati se i stvoriti novi prostor igre.

THE ROLE OF MATERIALS IN THE CREATION OF ONE'S OWN PLAY SPACE

Although children possess an inherent curiosity and an innate desire to explore and experience their environment, and their creation of play space is naturally linked to the given conditions of the real space in which the child is currently located, play spaces seem to increasingly take on a fictitious, intellectual and virtual form in the contemporary world, both for children and adults. As a result, the significance of different materials, their factual, haptic, and associative qualities, both in children's games and games in general, is being replaced by visual signs and mental concepts. In some computer games, for example, players learn about numerous materials, more or less known and available, build virtual worlds from them, get to know their properties and values, without having ever seen them in reality, let alone touched them. They have not really experienced them and they are not even aware of their own deprivation of that experience because the virtual world is "sufficiently" convincing. On the other hand, perhaps it is precisely because of this lack of real-life experiences, that the creation of thoughtful, experiential spaces based on materials and their multi-layered effects is increasingly common in contemporary art. At the same time, the observers are literally "drawn" into the interaction with the work of art. They walk into art pieces and explore. If we try to bring these experiences and knowledge from contemporary art back to our own spaces of play, can the materials help us to go into some neglected corners of our own playfulness and discover some hidden treasure? Can a deeper immersion in the game, a stronger fantasy be achieved by handling tools and materials, by actually building the game space? These questions will be explored in this workshop, which aims to make new space for play by incorporating board games, *storytelling*, and sculptural reflections on different materials.

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Pripovijedanje kao metoda u likovnom se stvaralaštvu može primijeniti na mnoge načine, no u ovoj radionici usredotočit ćemo se na jednu metodu: primjenu pripovijedanja pri realizaciji zadatka (namijenjenoga školskoj djeci) koji spada u područje prostornoga oblikovanja. U ovome konkretnome zadatku riječ je o izradi maketa za skulpturu u javnom prostoru. Djeca često nisu u stanju jasno razumjeti prostor i prostornost, niti mogu povezati prostorne proporcije tijela te shvatiti suodnos s njihovom funkcijom ili onom nekoga drugoga predmeta. U prevladavanju ovih poteškoća djeci uvelike može pomoći upravo izrada maketa u zadanome mjerilu, tj. proporcijama u kombinaciji s pripovijedanjem. Ova metoda ne samo da pomaže djeci da bolje razumiju proporcije i prostornost, već otvara nove mogućnosti za kreativnost i za slobodno izražavanje vlastitoga mišljenja, a pritom im pričinjava veliko zadovoljstvo i izrazito je zabavna. Ova metoda može se koristiti u osmišljavanju i razumijevanju prostora, urbanom planiranju ili kreativnom razvojno-pedagoškom radu s djecom. Aktivnost će se provoditi u nekoliko manjih skupina, a dobra suradnja i komunikacija dio su zadatka. Cilj je osmislići makete prostornih instalacija specifičnih za pojedino mjesto, imajući na umu fizičko iskustvo koje one pružaju. Ova radionica pružit će nam priliku da za neko određeno, unaprijed zadano mjesto (ulicu, trg, livadu, park) izradimo vlastite kreativne makete, koristeći se pritom samo jednim jednostavnim materijalom, npr. kartonom. Tijekom izrade maketa posebno će doći do izražaja i naglasiti važnost pripovijedanja. Uživjevši se u unaprijed određenu, zadanu priču, koju zadaje voditeljica i identificirajući se s nekim od imaginarnih likova, sudionici će morati pronaći kreativna rješenja, imajući pritom na umu probleme likova, uzimajući u obzir njihovu veličinu, ali i zabavljajući se tijekom kreativnoga procesa izrade maketa.

STORYTELLING AND ART DESIGN

Storytelling as a method of art creation can be applied in many ways, but in this workshop, we will focus on one method: the application of storytelling during the realization of a task (intended for school children) that belongs to the field of spatial design. In this particular task, we aim to create a model for a sculpture in a public space. Children often struggle with comprehending space and spatiality, and fail to connect the spatial proportions of the body with their function or that of other objects. To overcome these challenges, creating models in a given scale, with storytelling, can greatly assist children. This method not only enhances their understanding of proportions and spatiality, but also fosters creativity and self-expression, while providing immense pleasure and enjoyment. This technique can be applied in space design, urban planning, or creative development-pedagogical work with children. The activity will be conducted in small groups, emphasizing good collaboration and communication. The goal is to design site-specific mock-ups of spatial installations that provide a physical experience. Using only a simple material, such as cardboard, this workshop will enable us to create our own creative mock-ups for a predefined location (street, square, meadow, or park). Throughout the model-making process, the significance of storytelling will be highlighted. By immersing themselves in a predetermined story, presented by the facilitator, and identifying with the imaginary characters, participants must find innovative solutions whilst keeping in mind the characters' problems, considering their size and having fun during the creative process.

ORNAMENT KAO PROJEKCIJA ARHETIPSKOGA PROSTORA PSIHE

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Carl Gustav Jung u svome kapitalnome djelu „Čovjek i njegovi simboli“ opisuje procese koji se zbivaju u ljudskome nesvjesnome, a manifestiraju se kroz različite simbole u kontekstu religije, umjetnosti i na nesvjesnoj razini svakodnevno u ljudskim snovima. Neke od Jungovih teorija i opservacija bit će polazište za umjetničko istraživanje. Jedan od simbola Jung posebice ističe ovim riječima: „Mandala je alat za meditaciju i kontemplaciju, koji pojedincu omogućuje povezivanje s najdubljim razinama psihe i pristup kreativnome potencijalu nesvjesnog.“ Uz Jungovo istraživanje nesvjesnoga, na radionici će se kao polazište za likovno istraživanje koristiti djela nizozemskoga grafičara M. C. Eshera s posebnim naglaskom na pojavu vizualnoga ritma, uzorka i ornamenta.

ORNAMENT AS A PROJECTION OF THE ARCHETYPAL SPACE OF THE PSYCHE

Carl Gustav Jung in his capital work "Man and his Symbols" describes the processes that take place in the human unconscious and are manifested through various symbols in the context of religion, art, but also on the unconscious level every day in human dreams. Some of Jung's theories and observations will be the starting point for artistic research. One of the symbols Jung emphasizes with these words: "Mandala is a tool for meditation and contemplation, which allows the individual to connect with the deepest levels of the psyche and access the creative potential of the unconscious." Along with Jung's research on the unconscious, the workshop will use the works of the Dutch graphic artist M.C. Escher as a starting point for artistic research - with emphasis on the appearance of visual rhythm, pattern and ornament.