

DIJETE I JEZIK DANAS
Razvoj pismenosti u materinskom i inom jeziku
CHILDREN AND LANGUAGES TODAY
First and Second Language Literacy Development



KNJIŽICA SAŽETAKA **BOOK OF**
SAŽETAKA **ABSTRACTS**

Fakultet za odgojne i obrazovne znanosti
Osijek (Hrvatska), 1. – 2. prosinca 2017.

Faculty of Education
Osijek (Croatia), 1-2 December 2017

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Utjecaj glazbe na razvoj rane pismenosti

Istraživanja kognitivne neuroznanosti posljednjih desetak godina dovela su u vezu razvoj glazbenih kompetencija s razvojem pismenosti u djece predškolske i mlađe školske dobi. Ljudski mozak koristi iste dijelove mozga pri čitanju i pisanju i pri bavljenju glazbom. Čak i pasivno slušanje glazbe dovodi do aktivacije dijelova mozga odgovornih za čitanje i pisanje. Osim toga, bavljenje glazbom, a naročito pjevanje, pomaže boljem izgovoru pri čitanju te može pomoći u prevladavanju disleksije. Ovaj rad istražuje mogućnosti uključivanja različitih glazbenih aktivnosti u svakodnevnu razrednu nastavu i predškolski odgoj u svrhu bržeg opismenjavanja učenika. Također se bavi problematikom osposobljavanja učitelja i odgojitelja za navedene aktivnosti u nastavi.

Ključne riječi: kognitivna neuroznanost, glazbene kompetencije, razvoj pismenosti, razvoj izgovora, disleksija, glazbene aktivnosti razrednoj nastavi.

The Influence of Music on Early Literacy Development

In the last decade, various studies in the field of cognitive neuroscience have shown a connection between the development of musical competencies and literacy among preschool and early age children. Same parts of the brain are used by humans in reading and writing as well as in practicing music. Even passive listening to music leads to the activation of brain parts responsible for reading and writing. In addition, music making, especially singing, helps with pronunciation, while reading can help overcome dyslexia. This paper explores the possibilities of incorporating various music activities into day-to-day teaching practices in the first few classes of elementary school and in pre-school education to help develop literacy skills. This paper also responds to the issue of training teachers and educators for such activities in teaching.

Keywords: cognitive neuroscience, music competence, literacy development, speech development, dyslexia, music activities in primary school teaching



The influence of music on early literacy development

Ana Popović



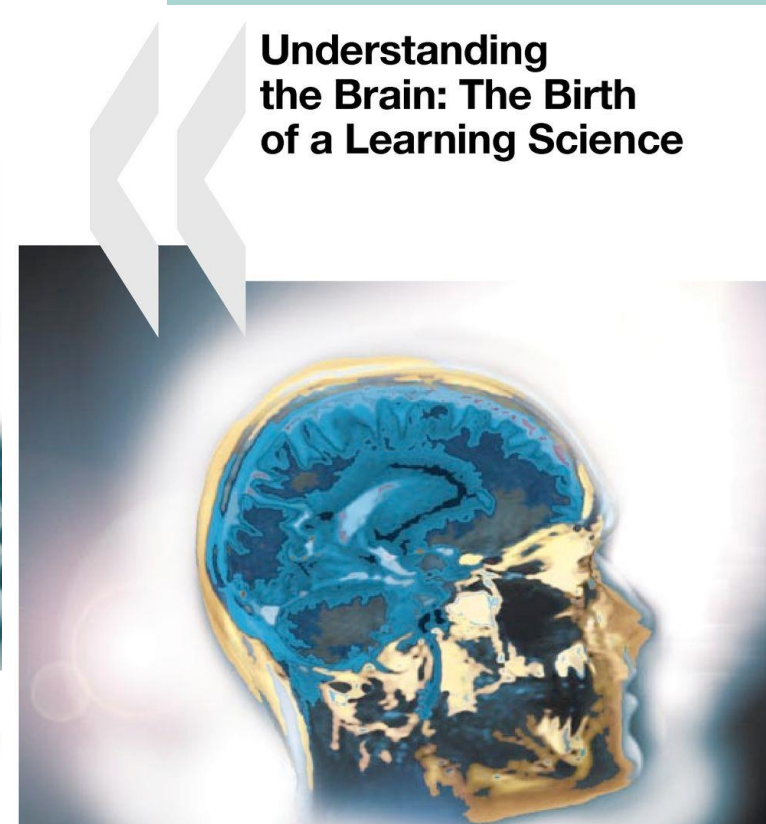
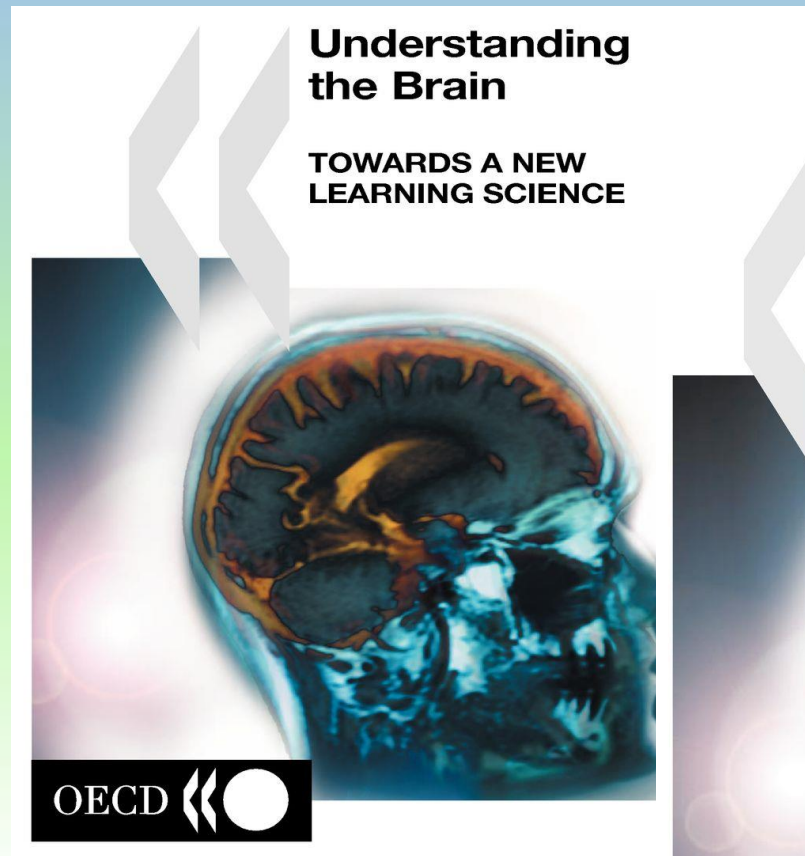
Literacy – not just documentation of speech



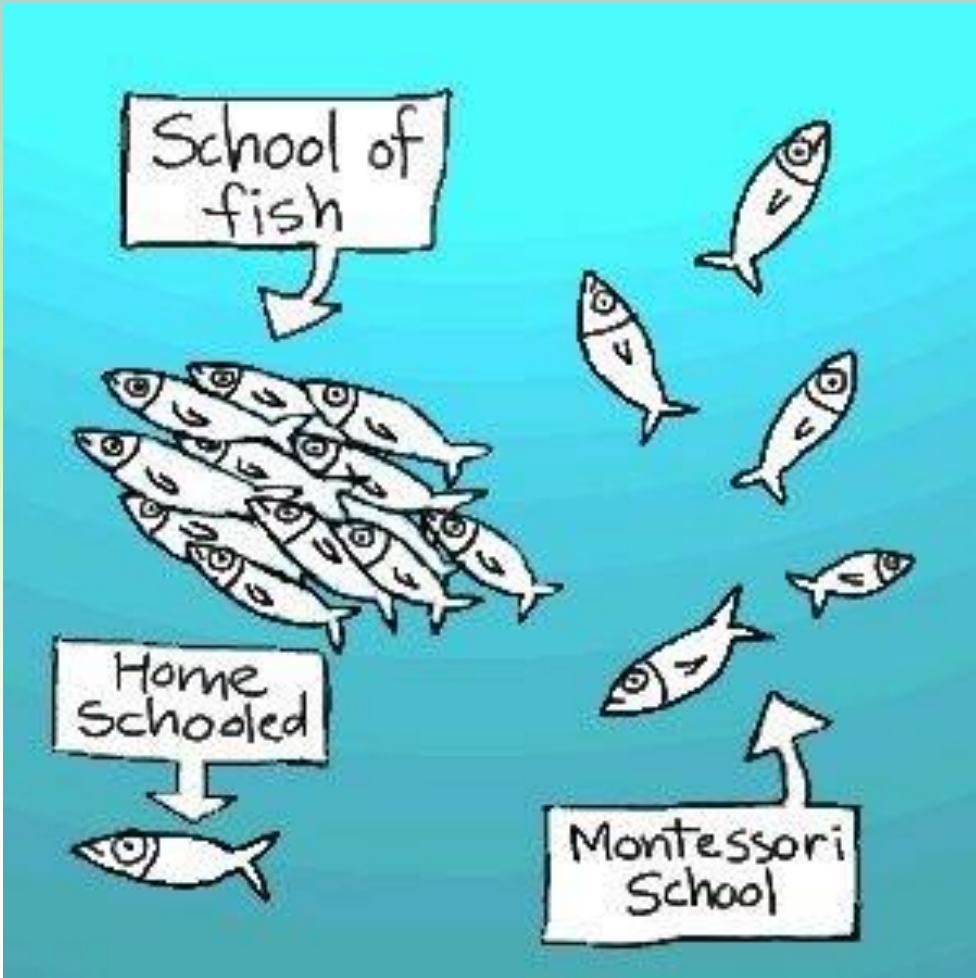
The concept of literacy has evolved from basic reading, writing and numeracy skills to broader notions such as functional literacy and a foundation for lifelong learning - UNESCO



- Neuroscience
- Neurodidactics
- Brain-based learning



Neurodidactics, brain-based learning



- Rudolf Steiner
- Maria Montessori
- Celestin Freinet
- John Dewey
- Peter Petersen
- Jean Piaget
- Lev Vygotsky

- Emile Jacques-Dalcroze
- Carl Orff
- Zoltan Kodaly
- Elly Bašić



Language

- Communication
- Rythm
- Tempo
- Dinamics
- Intonation
- Melody
- Notation

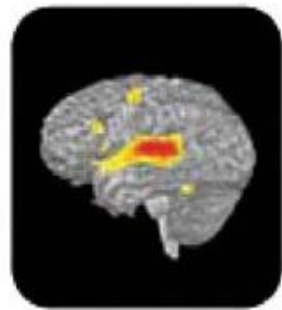
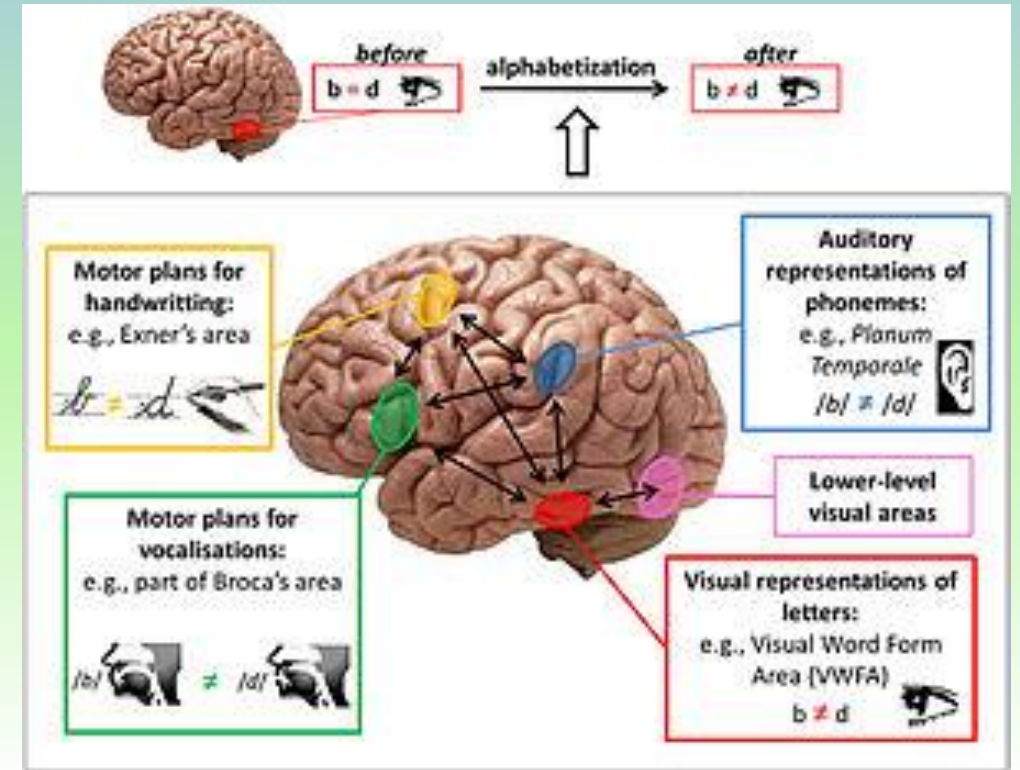


Music

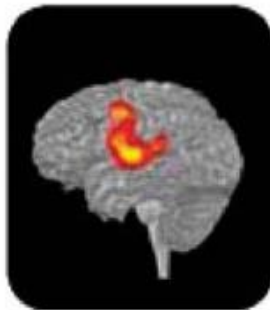
- Communication
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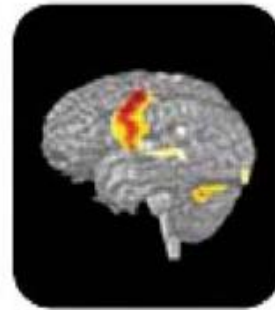
Brain and Language



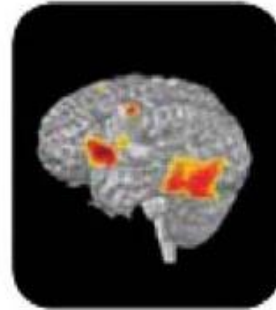
Hearing Words



Speaking Words



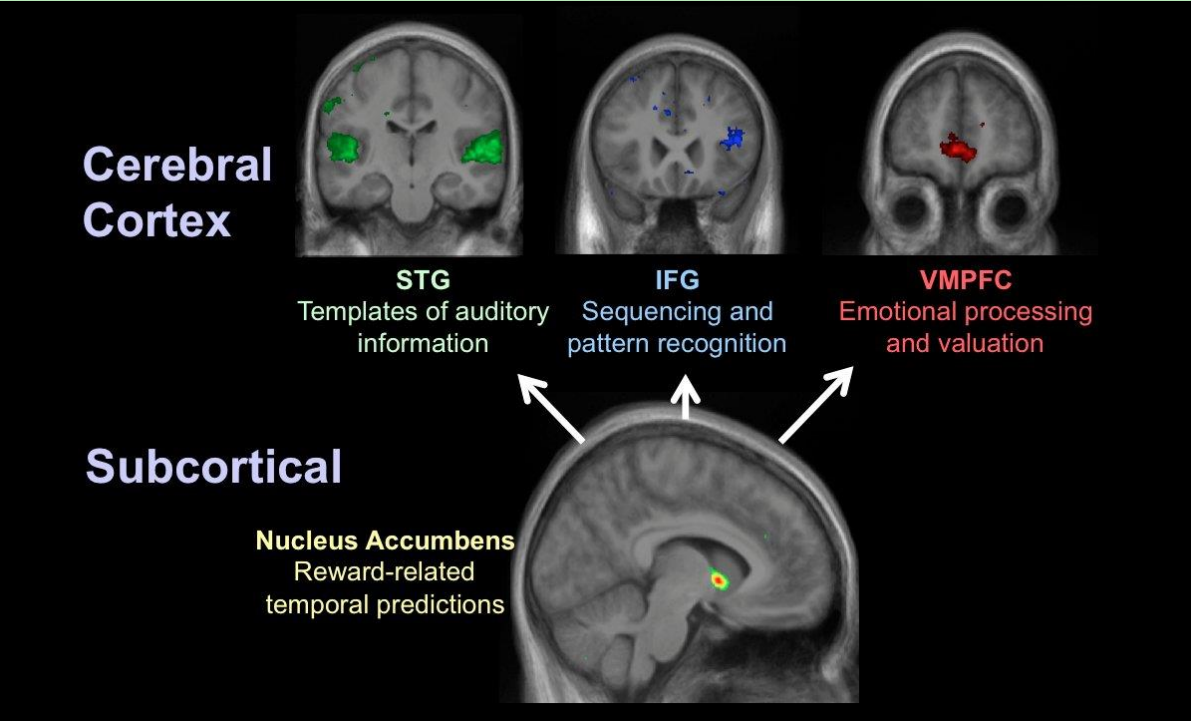
Seeing Words



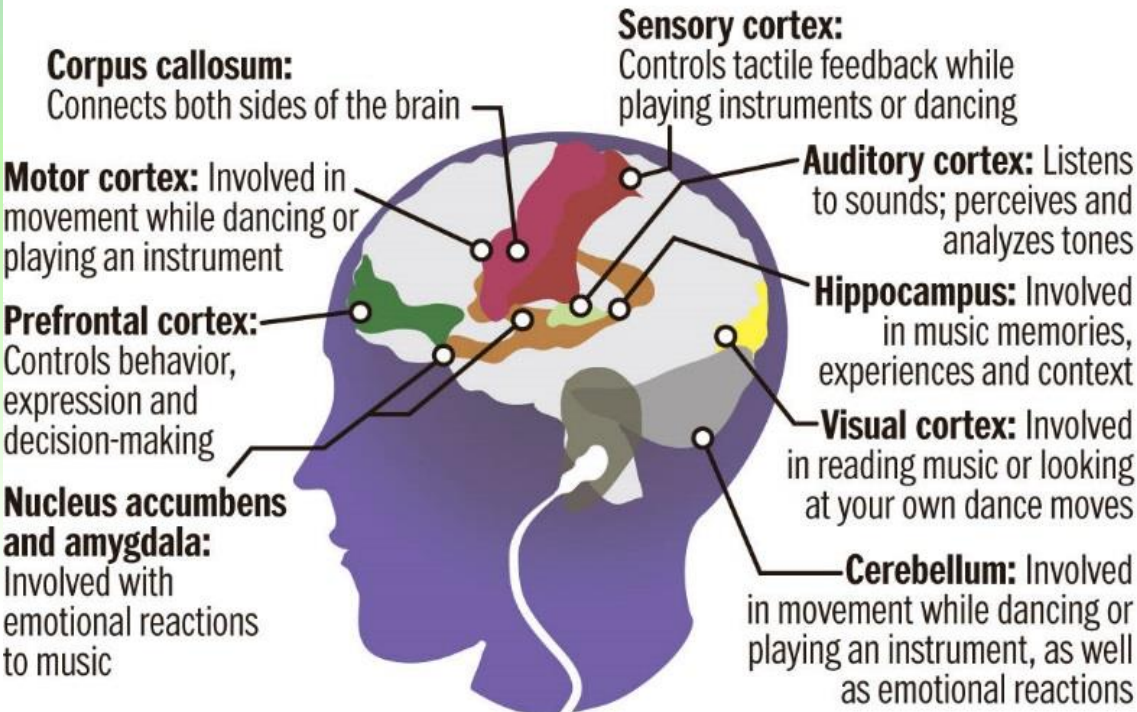
Thinking about Words



Brain and Music



Music and the brain *Playing and listening to music works several areas of the brain*



SOURCE: Music for Young Children

DESERET NEWS GRAPHIC



The Benefits of Early Music Education

- Brain plasticity - improved anatomical and functional organization
- Mozart effect
- Increased reading and writing ability
- Encourages structural development of the auditory cortex
- It helps with better pronunciation
- Improves motor skills
- Helps socialization
- Positive psychological effects



What can a teacher do?

- Music – 35 lessons per year
- Extracurricular activities
- **Music activities during other lessons**



Rhymes

- sung rhymes
- spoken rhymes



Rhymes



Videogyan
Kids

- Rythm
- Pronunciation
- Motor abilities



Theme songs



Body percussion

- Different parts of the body and different sounds of voice are used
- BAPNE Method (Biomechanics, Anatomy, Psychology, Neurology, Ethnomusicology)
- No words – organization, repetition





- Cooperation with music teacher
- Reading music
- Playing an instrument



Conclusions:

- Neurodidactics confirm the theses of the movements and projects of reform pedagogy from past century
- There are vast benefits of early music education, few of them can be linked to development of literacy
- In class teaching, music can be practiced during music lessons and extracurricular activities, but also as an additional activity during other lessons
- There are music activities that don't require specialized teaching skills



"The fact that children can
make beautiful music is
less significant than the
fact that music can make
beautiful children."

- Cheryl Lavender



Thank you!

