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BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

CREATIVITY, ART AND
LEARNING IN
DIGITALLY
TRANSFORMED
EDUCATION



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- 2008 – Pädagogische Hochschule Wien, Wien, Austria
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- 2019 – University of Zagreb, Faculty of Teacher Education, Zagreb, Croatia
- 2020 – University College of Teacher Education Styria, Graz, Austria
- 2021 – on line; Graz, Austria
- 2022 – University of Split, Faculty of Humanities and Social Science in Split, Split, Croatia
- 2026 – University of Zagreb, Faculty of Teacher Education

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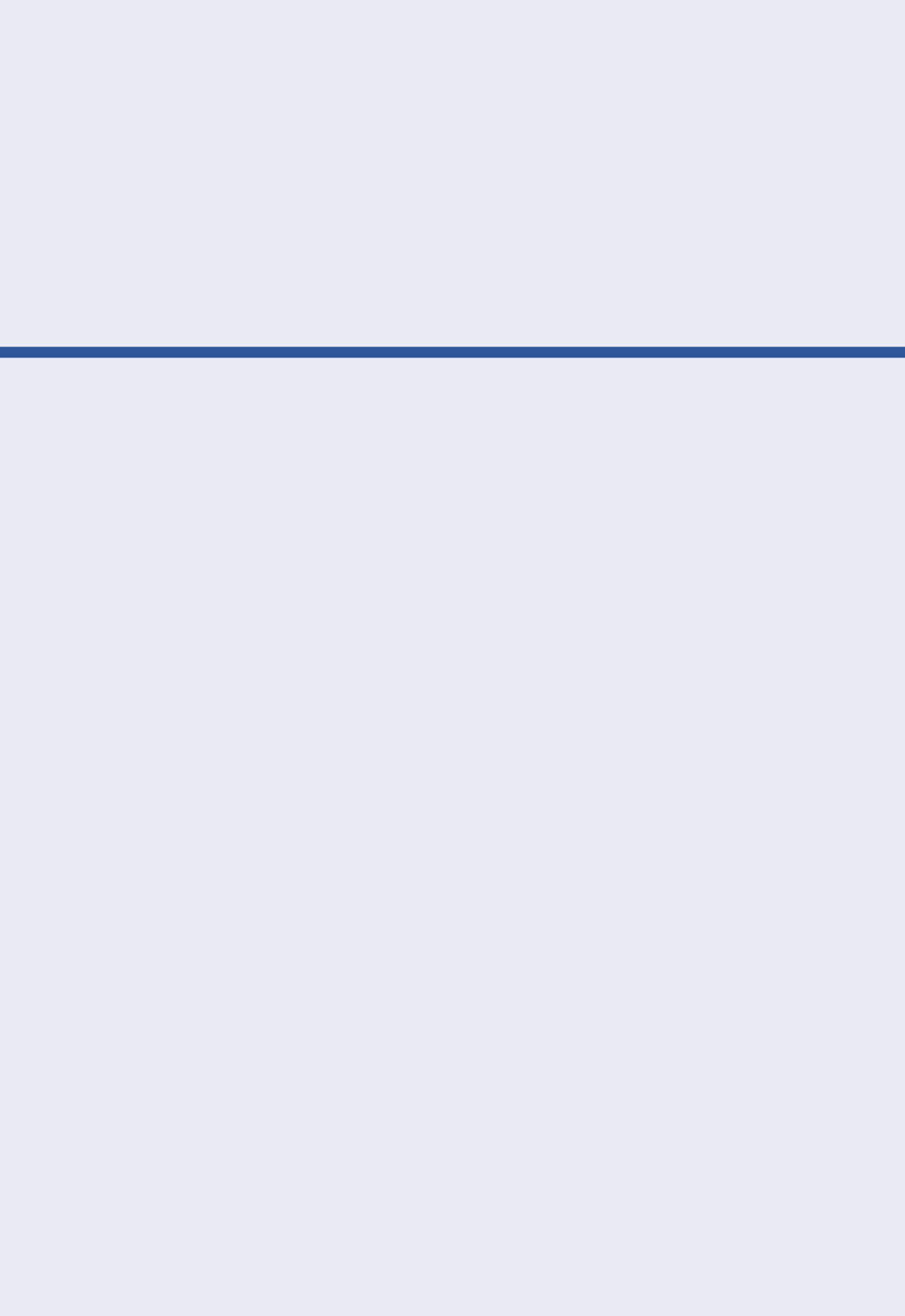
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**PLENARY SESSIONS/
PLENARNA IZLAGANJA**

CREATIVITY AND CURRICULUM: THE ROAD TO HELL IS PAVED WITH GOOD INTENTIONS

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ABSTRACT It is hasty to assume that institutional education and schooling inhibit student creativity. It is more appropriate to ask to what extent and in what ways schooling, education, and national and school curricula encourage the development of student creativity. Creativity is an immanent characteristic of the teaching profession, and the question is also to what extent recent trends in schooling and education enable teachers to be creative. The concept of creativity has been defined, systematized, and taxonomized in various ways, and in this respect has been critically considered from the perspective of education, schooling, and curriculum planning. Standardization, measurability, economization, bureaucratization, and psychologization are characteristics of recent global trends in education and schooling. These characteristics are manifested in the behavioural (technocratic, rational-scientific) curriculum. It is questionable to what extent such trends in education and curriculum encourage student the development and enable teacher creativity. The possibilities of encouraging creativity can be seen from the perspective of a humanistic and open curriculum of student-centred teaching and teacher autonomy. Important opportunities for encouraging creativity can also be seen in moving away from the positivist paradigm and focusing on ethnographic and phenomenological research of curriculum and creativity.

Keywords: creativity, curriculum, education, school

Kreativnost i kurikulum. Put do pakla popločen je dobrim namjerama

SAŽETAK Ishitreno je pretpostaviti da institucijsko obrazovanje i školovanje sputava učeničku kreativnost. Primjerenije je zapitati u kojoj mjeri i na koje načine školovanje, obrazovanje i (nacionalni i školski) kurikulumi potiču razvoj učeničke kreativnosti. Kreativnost je imanentno obilježje učiteljske profesije. Pitanje je i u kojoj mjeri recentni trendovi školovanja i obrazovanja omogućuju učiteljima kreativnost. Pojam kreativnosti višestruko je definiran, sistematiziran i taksonomiziran, a koji je u ovome pogledu kritički razmatran u perspektivi obrazovanja, školovanja i kurikulumske planiranja. Standardizacija, mjerljivost, ekonomizacija, birokratizacija i psihologizacija obilježja su recentnih globalnih trendova obrazovanja i školovanja. Ova obilježja manifestirana su u bihevioralnom (tehnokratskom, racionalno-znanstvenom) kurikulumu. Upitno je u kojoj mjeri ovakvi trendovi obrazovanja i kurikuluma potiču razvoj učeničke te omogućuju učiteljsku kreativnost. Mogućnosti poticanja kreativnosti vide se u perspektivi humanističkoga i otvorenoga kurikuluma nastave usmjerene na učenika te učiteljske autonomije. Bitne mogućnosti poticanja kreativnosti naziru se i u odmaku od pozitivističke paradigme i usmjeravanju na etnografska i fenomenološka istraživanja kurikuluma i kreativnosti.

Ključne riječi: kreativnost; kurikulum; obrazovanje; škola

ART APPRECIATION AS A SPACE FOR CREATIVITY IN THE AGE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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ABSTRACT Art appreciation goes beyond aesthetic evaluation and represents a complex, multidimensional semiotic process of meaning-making, in which visual, linguistic, emotional, embodied, and cultural systems intersect. In the context of digitally transformed education and the rapid development of artificial intelligence (AI), understanding these processes is becoming essential for fostering creativity and multiliteracy.

Today, AI can analyze visual elements, recognize styles, and generate images; however, the process of meaning-making remains devoid of the sensory, embodied, and empathetic experience inherent to humans. This gap raises an important pedagogical question: how can we cultivate artistic creativity and critical thinking through a dialogue between human experience and technological tools?

This contribution conceptualizes art appreciation as a dynamic process in which learners actively co-construct meaning through interaction with artworks, their own experiences, and the digital environment. Didactic approaches that include observation, dialogue, sensory perception, and creative response enable the integration of multiple semiotic pathways and strengthen creative thinking.

Developing art appreciation thus also entails fostering creativity in the digital age as the ability to engage critically, empathetically, and innovatively with visual culture co-shaped by artificial intelligence.

Keywords: art appreciation, artificial intelligence, creativity, multiliteracy, visual culture

Aprecijacija umjetnosti kao prostor za kreativnost u doba umjetne inteligencije

SAŽETAK Aprecijacija umjetnosti nadilazi estetsku prosudbu te predstavlja složen, višedimenzionalan semiotički proces stvaranja značenja u kojem se isprepliću vizualni, jezični, emocionalni, tjelesni i kulturni sustavi. U kontekstu digitalne transformacije obrazovanja i brzoga razvoja umjetne inteligencije (UI), razumijevanje tih procesa postaje ključno za poticanje kreativnosti i višestruke pismenosti.

Danas UI može analizirati vizualne elemente, prepoznati stilove i generirati slike. no proces stvaranja značenja ostaje uskraćen za osjetilno, tjelesno i empatično iskustvo svojstveno ljudima. Taj jaz otvara važno pedagoško pitanje: kako dijalogom između ljudskoga iskustva i tehnoloških alata možemo razvijati umjetničku kreativnost i kritičko mišljenje?

Ovaj prilog konceptualizira aprecijaciju umjetnosti kao dinamičan proces u kojem učenici aktivno sukonstruiraju značenje u interakciji s umjetničkim djelima, vlastitim iskustvima i digitalnim okruženjem. Didaktički pristupi koji uključuju promatranje, dijalog, osjetilnu percepciju i kreativni odgovor omogućuju integraciju više semiotičkih putova i osnažuju kreativno mišljenje.

Razvijanje aprecijacije umjetnosti stoga ujedno znači i poticanje kreativnosti u digitalnom dobu kao sposobnosti kritičkoga, empatičnoga i inovativnoga angažmana s vizualnom kulturom suoblikovanom umjetnom inteligencijom

Ključne riječi: aprecijacija umjetnosti; kreativnost; višestruke pismenosti; vizualna kultura umjetna inteligencija

TRANSDISCIPLINARY CREATIVITY IN ART AND THE FUTURE OF EDUCATION

Marijana Županić Benić¹

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ABSTRACT In a time marked by artificial intelligence, digital transformation, and the increasing complexity of contemporary society, education is faced with the need to redefine its goals, curricula, and pedagogical approaches. The presentation is based on the premise that the future of education will not be determined solely by technological advancement, but by the capacity to develop transdisciplinary thinking, creativity, and new forms of knowledge that connect art, science, technology, and experiential learning (STEAM). In this context, art is not viewed as an addition to education but as an epistemological space for the development of imagination, perceptual sensitivity, reflective thinking, and complex thought. This perspective is theoretically supported by contemporary scholars who associate art and creativity with the development of multiple forms of thinking, imagination, and transdisciplinary creativity (Eisner, 2002; Gardner, 2006; Winner, 2007; Burnard, 2021, 2022). Within this framework, creativity is understood through the relationship between art, artificial intelligence, and the future of education as a collective, relational, and transdisciplinary process essential for the development of sustainable, ethical, and more humane educational practices. Particular emphasis is placed on the transformation of curricula and the role of teachers, from transmitters of knowledge to facilitators and co-creators of learning processes in which students become active participants in the construction of knowledge. Artistic expression enables the development of transdisciplinary thinking and creativity necessary for the future of education in a digital and posthuman society.

Keywords: art education, artificial intelligence, creativity, STEAM, transdisciplinarity

Transdisciplinarna kreativnost u umjetnosti i budućnosti obrazovanja

SAŽETAK U vremenu obilježenom umjetnom inteligencijom, digitalnom transformacijom i rastućom kompleksnošću suvremenoga društva, obrazovanje se suočava s potrebom redefiniranja vlastitih ciljeva, kurikula i pedagoških pristupa. Polazi se od teze da budućnost obrazovanja neće biti određena isključivo tehnološkim napretkom, nego sposobnošću razvoja transdisciplinarnoga mišljenja, kreativnosti i novih oblika znanja koji povezuju umjetnost, znanost, tehnologiju i iskustveno učenje (STEAM). Umjetnost se pritom ne promatra kao dodatak obrazovanju, nego kao epistemološki prostor razvoja imaginacije, perceptivne osjetljivosti, refleksivnoga i kompleksnoga mišljenja. Navedenom teorijski doprinose istraživanja recentinih autora koji umjetnost i kreativnost povezuju s razvojem višestrukih oblika mišljenja, imaginacije i transdisciplinarnom kreativnošću (Eisner, 2002; Gardner, 2006; Winner, 2007; Burnard (2021, 2022)). U tome se kontekstu kreativnost promatra u odnosu umjetnosti, umjetne inteligencije i obrazovanja budućnosti kao kolektivni, relacijski i transdisciplinarni proces ključan za razvoj održivih, etičkih i humanijih obrazovnih praksi. Pri čemu je naglasak na transformaciji kurikuluma i uloge nastavnika, od prenositelja znanja prema facilitatoru i sukreatoru procesa učenja u kojem učenik postaje aktivni sudionik u konstruiranju znanja. Izražavanje putem umjetnosti omogućava razvoj transdisciplinarnoga mišljenja i kreativnosti potrebnih za obrazovanje budućnosti u digitalnome i post-humanome društvu.

Ključne riječi: kreativnost; likovna umjetnost; obrazovanje; STEAM; transdisciplinarnost; umjetna inteligencija

REQUIRED READING BEYOND THE CONVENTIONAL FRAMEWORK: CULTURAL, CRITICAL, AND CREATIVE APPROACHES TO READING

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ABSTRACT Required reading plays a vital role in an educational system as one of the fundamental ways in which learners systematically encounter books and the act of reading. However, in school practice, it is often reduced to a mere obligation, a prescribed mandatory reading list, a reading log, or the assessment of reading comprehension. Thus, its primary objective – developing reading habits, an affinity for books, and an independent reader identity – is often marginalised.

This presentation explores the possibilities of changing this paradigm and presents a model that approaches required reading through three interrelated dimensions: cultural, critical, and creative. In addition to the theoretical foundations, selected strategies and classroom activities will be outlined. The cultural dimension focuses on expanding the reading experience, diversifying texts, and understanding reading as part of personal and social culture. The critical dimension highlights the importance of learner participation in selecting works and in developing self-reflection, reading strategies, and an awareness of their reading process. The creative dimension provides scope for creative, research, and experiential activities that connect reading with self-expression, collaboration, and a deeper understanding of literary works.

The proposed approach examines required reading beyond the established framework – as a stimulating space where learners, texts, and the reading experience converge. Such an understanding of required reading contributes to the development of reading literacy, reader confidence, and a long-term reading culture.

Keywords: creative approach, critical approach, cultural approach, reading culture, reading literacy, required reading

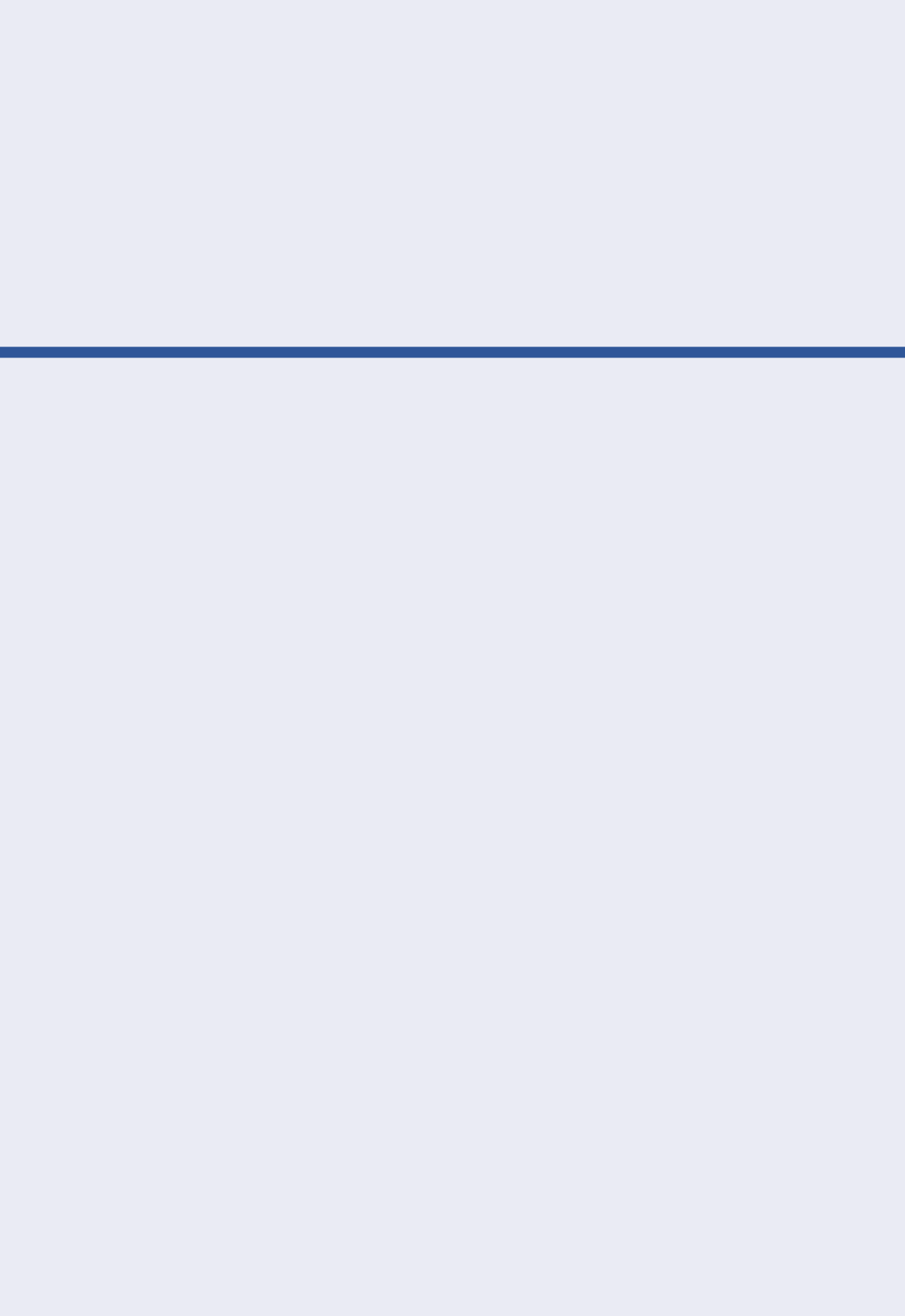
Lektira izvan okvira: kulturološki, kritički i kreativni pristupi čitanju

SAŽETAK Lektira zauzima važno mjesto u odgojno-obrazovnome sustavu kao jedan od temeljnih oblika sustavnoga susreta učenika s knjigom i čitanjem. Ipak, u školskoj se praksi nerijetko svodi na obvezu, zadani popis djela, lektirni dnevnik ili provjeru razumijevanja pročitana. Time se njezina početna zadaća, razvijanje čitateljskih navika, ljubavi prema knjizi i samostalno-ga čitateljskog identiteta, često potiskuje u drugi plan.

U izlaganju će se razmotriti mogućnosti promjene takve paradigme te predstaviti model koji lektiri pristupa putem triju međusobno povezanih dimenzija: kulturološku, kritičku i kreativnu. Uz teorijsko polazište, prikazat će se i odabrane strategije i aktivnosti kojima se te dimenzije mogu ostvarivati u radu s učenicima. Kulturološka dimenzija usmjerena je na širenje čitateljskoga iskustva, raznolikost tekstova i razumijevanje čitanja kao dijela osobne i društvene kulture. Kritička dimenzija naglašava važnost učenikova sudjelovanja u izboru djela, razvoj samorefleksije, čitateljskih strategija i svijesti o vlastitome procesu čitanja. Kreativna dimenzija otvara prostor za stvaralačke, istraživačke i iskustvene aktivnosti kojima se čitanje povezuje s izražavanjem, suradnjom i dubljim razumijevanjem književnoga djela.

Predloženi pristup lektiru promatra izvan ustaljenih okvira, kao poticajan prostor susreta učenika, teksta i čitateljskoga iskustva. Takvo razumijevanje lektire pridonosi razvoju čitateljske pismenosti, čitateljskoga samopouzdanja i dugoročne kulture čitanja.

Ključne riječi: čitateljska kultura; čitateljska pismenost; kreativni pristup; kritički pristup; kulturološki pristup; lektira



PARALLEL SESSIONS/ IZLAGANJA U SESIJAMA

PICASSO'S PAINTING AS AN ANALOG-CREATIVE TECHNIQUE IN TEACHING: POTENTIALS AND CHALLENGES IN DIGITALLY TRANSFORMED EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT In the context of contemporary didactic approaches that emphasize the development of divergent thinking through experiential and arts-based learning and teaching, analogue-creative techniques occupy a significant place in stimulating multidimensional aspects of creativity. Recent research in the field of didactics and art education confirms that practical (active) activities play a key role in the development of creative thinking, especially through dimensions such as originality, fluency and flexibility. In the theoretical framework of creativity, divergent thinking is defined as the ability to generate multiple ideas and solutions, with fluency and originality being its fundamental components. Based on the above findings, the research conducted among students focused on the application of the creative method Picasso's painting as a specific analogue-creative method in teaching. The results of the research indicate that this approach significantly contributes to the activation of imagination, the stimulation of divergent thinking and the development of originality and fluency in generating ideas. The participants also expressed an increased tendency to humour and freer expression, which is recognized in the literature as an important indicator of the creative process and emotional involvement in learning.

The findings confirm that the integration of artistically inspired, open-ended and experimental activities into the teaching process enables the creation of a stimulating environment for the development of creative potential. Such methods not only expand students' cognitive capacities, but also contribute to their greater motivation, autonomy and interpretive abilities, which confirms their relevance in modern, digitally transformed education.

Keywords: creative technique, creativity, imagination, originality, Picasso's painting

Picassovo slikanje kao analogno-kreativna tehnika u nastavi: potencijali i izazovi u digitalno transformiranome obrazovanju

SAŽETAK U kontekstu suvremenih didaktičkih pristupa koji naglašavaju razvoj divergentnoga mišljenja iskustvenim i umjetnički utemeljenim učenjem i poučavanjem, analogno-kreativne tehnike zauzimaju značajno mjesto u poticanju višedimenzionalnih aspekata kreativnosti. Recentna istraživanja u području didaktike i umjetničkoga obrazovanja potvrđuju da praktične (djelatne) aktivnosti imaju ključnu ulogu u razvoju kreativnoga mišljenja, osobito s pomoću dimenzija poput originalnosti, fluentnosti i fleksibilnosti. U teorijskome okviru kreativnosti, divergentno mišljenje definira se kao sposobnost generiranja više ideja i rješenja, pri čemu su upravo fluentnost i originalnost njegove temeljne komponente.

Polazeći od navedenih spoznaja, provedeno istraživanje među studentima usmjereno je na primjenu kreativne metode Picassovo slikanje kao specifične analogno-kreativne metode u nastavi. Rezultati istraživanja naglašavaju da ovakav pristup značajno doprinosi aktivaciji mašte, poticanju divergentnoga mišljenja te razvoju originalnosti i fluentnosti u generiranju ideja. Sudionici su također iskazali povećanu sklonost humoru i slobodnijem izražavanju, što se u literaturi prepoznaje kao važan indikator kreativnoga procesa i emocionalne uključenosti u učenje.

Dobiveni nalazi potvrđuju da integracija umjetnički inspiriranih, otvorenih i eksperimentalnih aktivnosti u nastavni proces omogućuje stvaranje poticajnoga okružja za razvoj kreativnih potencijala. Takve metode ne samo da proširuju kognitivne kapacitete studenata, već pridonose i njihovoj većoj motivaciji, autonomiji i sposobnosti interpretacije, čime se potvrđuje njihova relevantnost u suvremenome pa i digitalno transformiranome obrazovanju.

Ključne riječi: kreativna tehnika; kreativnost; mašta; Picassovo slikanje; originalnost

THE ROLE OF DRAMA AND DIGITAL EXPRESSION IN PRIMARY EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT This paper explores the role of drama-based and digitally supported learning in fostering creativity, critical thinking, and student-centred learning within digitally transformed educational environments. The study is grounded in practical classroom experiences in the first and second grades of primary school, where students actively engage in interactive storytelling, dramatization, and the creation of short video content. The teaching approach integrates artistic expression, particularly drama, with the use of digital tools that enable students to document, reflect on, and extend their learning processes. By combining traditional pedagogical methods, such as role-play and literary interpretation, with digital media, the learning environment shifts from passive reception to active participation, positioning students as creators of knowledge. Special emphasis is placed on the development of communication skills, emotional expression, and collaborative learning. The paper also examines how digital elements can be meaningfully incorporated into early education in ways that support developmental needs and enhance engagement among younger learners. The findings suggest that integrating drama and digital expression contributes to a more dynamic, inclusive, and student-centred learning environment, aligning with contemporary educational paradigms and the principles of digitally transformed education.

Keywords: creativity, digital transformation, drama in education, early primary education, student-centred learning

Uloga drame i digitalnoga izražavanja u razrednoj nastavi

SAŽETAK U radu se istražuje primjena dramskih metoda i digitalnih alata u izražavanju kreativnosti, kritičkoga mišljenja i učenja usmjerenoga na učenika u digitalno transformiranome obrazovnom okružju. Istraživanje se temelji na primjerima iz nastavne prakse u prvome i drugome razredu osnovne škole, u kojima učenici aktivno sudjeluju u interaktivnom pripovijedanju, dramatizaciji i stvaranju kratkih videozapisa. Nastavni pristup integrira umjetničko izražavanje, osobito dramu s uporabom digitalnih alata koji učenicima omogućuju dokumentiranje, refleksiju i proširivanje vlastitih procesa učenja. Kombiniranjem tradicionalnih pedagoških metoda, poput igre uloga i interpretacije književnih tekstova, s digitalnim medijima, okružje učenja pomiče se od pasivnoga usvajanja sadržaja prema aktivnom sudjelovanju, pri čemu učenici postaju stvaratelji znanja. Poseban naglasak stavlja se na razvoj komunikacijskih vještina, emocionalnoga izražavanja i suradničkoga učenja. U radu se također ispituje kako se digitalni alati mogu smisleno uključiti u rani odgoj i obrazovanje na način koji podržava razvojne potrebe učenika i povećava njihovu uključenost. Rezultati upućuju na to da integracija drame i digitalnoga izražavanja doprinosi stvaranju dinamičnijega, inkluzivnijega i učeniku usmjerenoga okružja učenja, u skladu sa suvremenim pristupima poučavanju i načelima digitalno transformiranoga obrazovanja.

Ključne riječi: digitalna transformacija; drama u nastavi; kreativnost; rana nastava; učenik u središtu učenja

DIGITAL TERMS IN STUDENTS' TEXTS: QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE LIDRANO ANTHOLOGIES (2019 – 2025)

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ABSTRACT This paper explores how digital terms (mobile phone, internet and application) appear in student texts published in LiDraNo Anthologies between 2019 and 2025. The main goal of the research is to examine how these digital terms are thematically and symbolically constructed in students' texts within the context of the everyday lives and social experiences of young people. The specific objectives are to identify the thematic patterns in which digital concepts appear, analyse their tone and function (whether they are portrayed as positive, negative, or ambivalent aspects of everyday life), explore the role of the internet as a space for social interaction and identity construction, and assess the effects of the pandemic on how students engage with digital media in their writing. Therefore, the study is based on a qualitative content analysis using a thematic approach, relying on a purposive sample of texts that include the selected terms. The analysis includes textual excerpts in which these terms appear, with particular attention to the thematic patterns, tone and function. The findings indicate that the specified digital terms are most often embedded in everyday contexts. Attitudes toward technology are multifaceted: it is portrayed both as a means of communication and connection, and as a source of isolation and social distance. Additionally, the internet frequently appears as a space for social interaction and identity construction. During the pandemic period, a notable shift occurs, with digital media taking on a major role as key channels for education and social interaction.

Keywords: digital terms, education, LiDraNo, qualitative content analysis, students

Digitalni pojmovi u učeničkim tekstovima: kvalitativna analiza sadržaja LiDraNo zbornika (2019. – 2025.)

SAŽETAK U radu se proučava način na koji se digitalni pojmovi, mobil, internet i aplikacija, pojavljuju u učeničkim tekstovima objavljenima u LiDraNo zbornicima u razdoblju od 2019. do 2025. godine. Glavni je cilj istraživanja definirati na koji se način spomenuti digitalni pojmovi tematski i simbolički konstruiraju u učeničkim tekstovima, u kontekstu svakodnevnoga i društvenoga iskustva mladih. Specificirani ciljevi istraživanja odnose se na identifikaciju tematskih obrazaca u kojima se digitalni pojmovi pojavljuju u učeničkim tekstovima, analiziranje tona i funkcije digitalnih pojmova (jesu li prikazani kao pozitivni, negativni ili ambivalentni element svakodnevice), ispitivanje uloge interneta kao prostora društvene interakcije i konstrukcije identiteta u učeničkim tekstovima te utvrđivanje kako je pandemijsko razdoblje utjecalo na način na koji učenici tematiziraju digitalne medije u svojim tekstovima. Stoga se istraživanje temelji na kvalitativnoj analizi sadržaja s tematskim pristupom, uz primjenu svrhovitoga uzorka tekstova koji sadrže navedene pojmove. Analiza obuhvaća ulomke teksta koji neposredno okružuju ciljane pojmove te je usmjerena na identifikaciju tematskih obrazaca, tona i funkcije navedenih digitalnih pojmova. Analiza pokazuje da su digitalni pojmovi u tekstovima uglavnom dio svakodnevice. Odnos prema tehnologiji nije jednoznačan – prikazuje se kao sredstvo komunikacije i povezivanja, ali i kao izvor izolacije i društvene distance. Također, internet se često pojavljuje kao prostor društvene interakcije i konstrukcije identiteta. U pandemijskom razdoblju uočava se promjena funkcije digitalnih medija koji se pretvaraju u vrlo važne kanale obrazovanja i društvenih kontakata.

Ključne riječi: digitalni pojmovi; kvalitativna analiza sadržaja; LiDraNo; obrazovanje; učenici

CREATIVITY AND LEARNING THROUGH MULTIMEDIA EXPRESSION IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT The National Curriculum for Early Childhood and Preschool Education (2015) states: “Kindergarten is a place of exploration, discovery, and active learning, a place of creation and expression in various expressive forms.”

Children today use digital technology from a very early age, but often spend too much time with it, almost always as passive observers. Starting from the idea of appreciating children’s interest in digital content and developing a critical attitude towards it, a project was designed to create films using the Stop Motion and ChatterKids applications. Children thus took on an active role as content creators, which encouraged the development of their attention, motivation, and effective learning. By using a new language of expression that enables interaction and immersion in content, children developed their creative, cognitive, and socio-emotional competences. “Creativity as an educational value is the basis for the development of a child into an initiative and innovative person who can recognize, initiate, and shape various creative activities and find original approaches to solving various problems” (National Curriculum, 2015). The presentation will demonstrate how multimedia expression, peer learning, and teamwork have become the foundation for developing new knowledge and fostering creativity in children.

Keywords: creativity, digital competences, knowledge construction, media expression

Kreativnost i učenje predškolske djece putem multimedijškoga izražavanja

SAŽETAK Nacionalni kurikulum za rani i predškolski odgoj i obrazovanje (2015) kaže: „Vrtić je mjesto istraživanja, otkrivanja i aktivnog učenja, mjesto stvaranja i izražavanja u različitim izražajnim formama.“

Djeca danas od najranije dobi koriste digitalnu tehnologiju, no često previše vremena provode uz nju, što može biti štetno za njihov uravnoteženi razvoj. Važno je istaknuti da su pritom uglavnom pasivni promatrači. Polazeći od promišljanja kako uvažiti dječji interes za digitalne sadržaje, ali i razvijati kritički odnos prema istima, osmišljen je projekt snimanja filmova aplikacijama Stop Motion i Chatter Kids. Djeca su tako dobila aktivnu ulogu kreatora sadržaja čime je potican razvoj njihove pažnje, motivacije i učinkovitoga učenja. Korištenjem novoga jezika izražavanja koji omogućava interakciju i uranjanje u sadržaj, djeca su razvijala svoje kreativne, kognitivne i socioemocionalne kompetencije. „Kreativnost kao odgojna vrijednost predstavlja osnovu razvoja djeteta u inicijativnu i inovativnu osobu koja je u stanju prepoznati, inicirati i oblikovati različite kreativne aktivnosti i pronalaziti originalne pristupe rješavanju različitih problema“ (Nacionalni kurikulum, 2015.). U izlaganju će biti prikazano kako su multimedijško izražavanje, međuvršnjačko učenje i timski rad postali temelj izgradnje novih znanja i kreativnoga stvaralaštva djece.

Ključne riječi: digitalne kompetencije; konstrukcija znanja; medijsko izražavanje; stvaranje

EVOLVING MEDIA LITERACY: FROM PHOTOGRAPHY TO GENERATIVE AI

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ABSTRACT The paper uses the similarities in both technological innovation and societal adaptation between the rapid diffusion of generative AI and the emergence of photography to remind us of new visual literacies which the introduction of photography prompted. The public perception shifted from initial skepticism to a sensitive perception of photographic meaning. Analogously, generative AI's swift adoption has brought a need to cultivate adequate forms of media literacy, as users are confronted with a deluge of synthetic images and misinformation. The text critiques the recurrent media literacy's defensive stance, suggesting that a more reflective, creative and embodied approach may be beneficial to the general public. Utilizing Gilbert Simondon's concept of technical object as well as impulses from the open-source community, the author advocates for a constructionist pedagogy that enables learners to experiment with and recognize the specific features of AI-generated content in relation to the physical world. The core argument is that, just as photographic literacy can enable us to interpret images, generative AI literacy may empower us to navigate and assess the authenticity and meaning of AI-mediated visuals. This research sets out to map the foundational skills required to create, identify and evaluate generative AI artifacts in contemporary digital culture.

Keywords: generative AI, Gilbert Simondon, media literacy, photography, technical object

Razvoj medijske pismenosti: od fotografije do generativne umjetne inteligencije

SAŽETAK U radu se koriste sličnosti u tehnološkim inovacijama i društvenoj prilagodbi između brze difuzije generativne umjetne inteligencije i pojave fotografije kako bi nas podsjetio na nove vizualne pismenosti potaknute uvođenjem fotografije. Javna percepcija pritom se pomaknula od početnoga skepticizma prema osjetljivoj percepciji značenja fotografije. Analogno tome, brzo usvajanje generativne umjetne inteligencije stvorilo je potrebu za razvijanjem odgovarajućih oblika medijske pismenosti jer se korisnici suočavaju s bujicom sintetskih slika i dezinformacija. Tekst kritički razmatra ponavljajući defenzivni stav medijske pismenosti te sugerira da bi pristup temeljen na refleksiji, kreativnosti i utjelovljenju mogao biti korisniji za širu javnost. Oslanjajući se na pojam tehničkoga objekta Gilberta Simondona, kao i na impulse open-source zajednice, autorica zagovara konstrukcionističku pedagogiju koja učenicima omogućuje eksperimentiranje s AI-generiranim sadržajima i prepoznavanje njihovih specifičnih obilježja u odnosu na fizički svijet. Središnja teza jest da nas, kao što nas fotografska pismenost osposobljava za tumačenje slika, pismenost u području generativne umjetne inteligencije može osposobiti da se snalazimo u AI-posredovanim vizualima te procjenjujemo njihovu autentičnost i značenje. Cilj ovoga istraživanja jest mapiranje temeljnih vještina potrebnih za stvaranje, prepoznavanje i vrednovanje artefakata generativne umjetne inteligencije u suvremenoj digitalnoj kulturi.

Ključne riječi: fotografija; generativna umjetna inteligencija; Gilbert Simondon; medijska pismenost; tehnički objekt

SCIENCE TEXTBOOKS AS CATALYSTS FOR CREATIVE LEARNING

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ABSTRACT The textbook, as a central instructional medium, is a key tool in shaping teaching and learning processes and mediates communication between teachers and students. This study analyzes the methodological features of science and social studies textbooks for the second grade of primary school, focusing on the presence of questions that stimulate creative thinking based on question and task starters. The research was conducted on five approved textbooks using content analysis, descriptive and comparative methods, and both quantitative and qualitative analyses. Results indicate that convergent questions dominate the textbooks (71.2%), while divergent questions promoting creativity are less frequent (28.8%), with statistically significant differences among textbooks ($p < 0.001$). The highest proportion of divergent questions appeared in one textbook and the lowest in another, refuting the assumption of uniformity. Analysis of divergent question types shows fluency and risk-taking as most represented, while other dimensions of creativity, particularly imagination, are underrepresented. These findings suggest that textbooks partially support the development of students' creative thinking, but also highlight the need for a more balanced approach in designing questions and tasks. In conclusion, although contemporary textbooks show some student-centered improvements, there remains considerable potential for enhancing methodological design and promoting a more active role for students.

Keywords: content analysis, creative thinking, divergent questions, science and social studies textbook

Udžbenici prirode i društva kao poticaj kreativnome učenju

SAŽETAK Udžbenik, kao središnje nastavno sredstvo, ključan je alat u oblikovanju procesa poučavanja i učenja te posreduje u komunikaciji između učitelja i učenika. U ovome istraživanju analiziraju se metodička obilježja udžbenika prirode i društva za drugi razred osnovne škole, s naglaskom na zastupljenost pitanja koja potiču kreativno mišljenje na temelju početaka pitanja i zadataka. Istraživanje je provedeno na pet odobrenih udžbenika primjenom analize sadržaja, deskriptivne i komparativne metode te kvantitativne i kvalitativne analize. Rezultati pokazuju da prevladavaju konvergentna pitanja (71,2 %), dok su divergentna pitanja zastupljena u manjoj mjeri (28,8 %), uz statistički značajne razlike među udžbenicima ($p < 0,001$). Najveći udio divergentnih pitanja zabilježen je u jednom udžbeniku, a najmanji u drugom, čime se opovrgava pretpostavka o njihovoj ujednačenosti. Analiza pokazuje da su najzastupljenije fluentnost i sklonost preuzimanju rizika, dok su ostale dimenzije kreativnosti, osobito mašta, nedovoljno zastupljene. Rezultati upućuju na djelomičnu podršku razvoju kreativnoga mišljenja učenika, ali i na potrebu za uravnoteženijim pristupom u oblikovanju pitanja i zadataka. Unatoč određenim poboljšanjima usmjerenima na učenika, postoji prostor za unaprjeđenje metodičkoga oblikovanja i poticanje aktivnije uloge učenika.

Ključne riječi: analiza sadržaja; divergentna pitanja; kreativno mišljenje; udžbenik prirode i društva

FROM TEXT TO NARRATIVE: LITERATURE AS THE ART OF STORYTELLING IN MOTHER TONGUE AND FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING

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ABSTRACT In this presentation, storytelling is explored as both an artistic and educational practice that transforms a literary text into dynamic, interactive, and experiential learning. Storytelling represents an important yet underutilized potential in mother tongue and foreign language teaching. Starting from an understanding of literature as a performative and social act, the paper problematizes the shift from text interpretation to its performance in the educational context. Particular emphasis is placed on the teacher as a mediator of the narrative and on their role in motivating learners and removing barriers to connecting with them. The teacher uses their skills, voice, body, tempo, and emotional expressiveness to turn storytelling into a shared, empowering experience for both teacher and students within the teaching process. Furthermore, the paper considers the importance of selecting an appropriate text, its didactic potential and adaptation, as well as interactional strategies during storytelling that support the development of language skills and active student participation. The paper proposes a framework for integrating storytelling into teaching, which includes transforming a literary text into performative and collaborative activities.

Keywords: language teaching, literature, performance, storytelling, teacher as mediator of the literary work

Od teksta do pripovijedi: književnost kao umjetnost pripovijedanja u nastavi materinskoga i stranoga jezika

SAŽETAK U ovome se radu pripovijedanje promatra kao umjetnička i pedagoška praksa koja književni tekst pretvara u dinamično, interaktivno i iskustveno učenje. Pripovijedanje predstavlja važan, ali nedovoljno iskorišten potencijal u nastavi materinskoga i stranoga jezika. Polazeći od razumijevanja književnosti kao izvedbenoga i društvenoga čina, rad problematizira pomak s interpretacije teksta prema njegovoj izvedbi u nastavnome kontekstu. Poseban se naglasak stavlja na učitelja kao posrednika pripovijedi te na njegovu ulogu u poticanju učenika i uklanjanju barijera u povezivanju s učenicima. Učitelj koristi svoje vještine, glas, tijelo, tempo i emocionalnu ekspresivnost, kako bi pripovijed postala zajedničko, osnažujuće iskustvo učitelja i učenika u nastavnom procesu. Nadalje, razmatra se važnost odabira prikladnoga teksta, njegov didaktički potencijal i prilagodba, kao i interakcijske strategije tijekom pripovijedanja u podršci razvoju jezičnih vještina i aktivnoga sudjelovanja učenika. U radu se predlaže okvir za integraciju pripovijedanja u nastavu koji uključuje transformaciju književnoga teksta u izvedbene i suradničke aktivnosti.

Ključne riječi: izvedba; književnost; nastava jezika; pripovijedanje; učitelj kao posrednik književnoga djela

WOVEN TOGETHER: SOCIAL COMPETENCE AS THE BINDING TISSUE OF THE TEACHING PROFESSION

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ABSTRACT Although teachers often perceive their work as solitary, teaching is fundamentally a collaborative endeavour. This tension between the daily routines of the classroom and professional interdependence places social competence at the heart of teacher education inquiry. The paper argues that initial teacher education must structurally embody the collaboration it promotes. Based on a content analysis of Croatian initial teacher education curricula, the findings indicate that although learning outcomes contribute to the development of prospective teachers' social competence, the structure and organisation of learning should further support the comprehension of teaching as a collaborative profession. Initial teacher education programmes and professional development initiatives should create sustained opportunities for teachers' collaborative work, as well as collaboration of prospective and in-service teachers, whether it is to co-design curricula, educational materials or assessment systems. Teacher lifelong learning should be understood not as individual credential accumulation but as ongoing participation in professional communities of practice.

The paper proposes social competence as the binding tissue of teacher professionalism, with implications for initial teacher education curriculum design and professional development.

Keywords: collaboration, communities of practice, initial teacher education, professional development, social competence

Isprepleteni zajedno: socijalna kompetencija kao nit vodilja učiteljske profesije

SAŽETAK Iako učitelji svoj posao često doživljavaju kao aktivnost u kojoj su usamljeni, poučavanje je u svojoj biti suradnički pothvat. Ovaj napeti odnos između svakodnevne razredne rutine i profesionalne međuovisnosti smješta socijalnu kompetenciju u samo središte promišljanja o obrazovanju učitelja.

U radu se zastupa stajalište da inicijalno obrazovanje učitelja mora strukturno utjeloviti suradnju koju promiče. Nalazi dobiveni na temelju analize sadržaja kurikula inicijalnoga obrazovanja učitelja u Hrvatskoj, upućuju na to da ishodi učenja doprinose razvoju socijalne kompetencije budućih učitelja. Ipak, struktura i organizacija učenja u inicijalnom obrazovanju učitelja trebale bi snažnije podupirati razumijevanje poučavanja kao suradničke profesije. Programi inicijalnoga obrazovanja učitelja i stručnoga usavršavanja trebali bi stvarati trajne prilike za zajednički rad učitelja, kao i budućih učitelja i učitelja u praksi, bilo u zajedničkom osmišljavanju kurikula, obrazovnih materijala ili sustava vrednovanja. Cjeloživotno obrazovanje učitelja ne bi se smjelo promatrati kao individualno prikupljanje mikrokvalifikacija ili potvrda, nego kao kontinuirano sudjelovanje u profesionalnim zajednicama učenja. U radu se socijalna kompetencija ističe kao nit vodilja učiteljske profesije, pri čemu se ukazuje na njezinu važnost za oblikovanje kurikula inicijalnoga obrazovanja učitelja i programa profesionalnoga razvoja.

Ključne riječi: inicijalno obrazovanje učitelja; profesionalni razvoj; socijalna kompetencija; suradnja; zajednice učenja

THE TRANSFORMATION OF LITERACY IN THE CONTEXT OF NEW MEDIA IN THE LATE 20th AND 21st CENTURIES

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ABSTRACT Technological achievements to date have greatly transformed society in many of its segments. As education strives to keep up with the needs of modern society, adjustments are necessary, especially in light of the emergence of new media in the late 20th and early 21st centuries. In this period, one of the most prominent concepts that is increasingly subject to redefinition is literacy. Of course, in the context of new media of the late 20th and 21st centuries, it is essential to prepare every modern individual for the successful mastery of basic competences for life and work in a digital society. This paper aims to critically elaborate on the transformation of literacy by interpreting information, media and AI (artificial intelligence) literacy in the context of the emergence and development of new media in the late 20th and 21st centuries, using a theoretical-comparative and historical methodological approach. It can be expected that the concept of literacy will undergo constant transformation in line with technological development, that is, the need to acquire the fundamental competences needed by individuals in the digital age as a starting point for lifelong learning in view of potential development of new technologies in the future.

Keywords: AI literacy, digital media, education, information literacy, media literacy

Transformacija pismenosti u kontekstu novih medija krajem 20. i početkom 21. stoljeća

SAŽETAK Brojna su dosadašnja tehnološka dostignuća uvelike transformirala društvo u mnogim njegovim segmentima. Kako obrazovanje nastoji pratiti potrebe suvremenoga društva i njegove su prilagodbe nužne posebice u okolnostima pojave novih medija krajem 20. i početkom 21. stoljeća. U tome razdoblju jedan od najistaknutijih pojmova koji je sve češće predmetom redefinicije jest pismenost. Dakako, u kontekstu novih medija kasnoga 20. i početka 21. stoljeća nužno je svakoga suvremenog pojedinca tijekom njegova obrazovanja pripremati za uspješno ovladavanje temeljnim kompetencijama za život i rad u društvenoj zajednici digitalnoga doba. Slijedom toga, cilj je ovoga rada teorijsko-komparativnim i povijesnim metodološkim pristupom kritički elaborirati transformaciju pismenosti tumačenjem informacijske, medijske i UI (umjetna inteligencija) pismenosti u kontekstu pojave i razvoja novih medija kasnoga 20. i početka 21. stoljeća. Očekivana je nužnost stalne transformacije pojma pismenosti sukladno tehnološkom razvoju, odnosno potrebi stjecanja temeljnih kompetencija potrebnih pojedincu u dobu digitalnih tehnologija kao polazišta za cjeloživotno učenje zbog potencijalnoga razvoja novih tehnologija u budućnosti.

Ključne riječi: digitalni mediji; informacijska pismenost; medijska pismenost; obrazovanje; UI pismenost

ARTISTIC DEVELOPMENT THROUGH ART EDUCATION OF ADULTS WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES

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ABSTRACT The artistic development of adults with intellectual disabilities is an area that requires certain resources for its realization and enters the domain of contemporary artistic practice where this population of talented individuals has opportunities for realization at a professional level. The inclusive art gallery Art&CeRZe is the first of its kind in this region and, over 10 years of work, has managed to bring in quality art work by talented people with intellectual disabilities into leading art structures, thus ensuring an adequate presentation of their work. Systematic, methodically designed art education must be a priority for adults with intellectual disabilities in order to ensure the production of quality artworks and thus develop skills necessary for artistic expression. Special emphasis is placed on the role of professional artists and experts (educators and art pedagogues) who, through adapted work methods, encourage individual expression, artistic development and authenticity of artistic expression. Through structured educational processes, participants develop not only artistic skills, but also self-confidence, a sense of identity and the ability to communicate through visual language. The presentation will also analyze ways of implementing these educational practices in the field of public display, including participation in professional exhibitions. Such platforms enable the affirmation of the artwork of talented people with intellectual disabilities, their visibility in the cultural space, and the redefining of the audiences' perception of talent and artistic value. In conclusion, the integration of art education, professional guidance, and professional exhibition contributes to inclusion. The valorization of artistic work opens up new opportunities for the active participation of people with intellectual disabilities in the contemporary art scene.

Keywords: art development, art talent, education, intellectual dissabilities

Likovni razvoj putem likovne edukacije odraslih osoba s intelektualnim teškoćama

SAŽETAK Likovni razvoj odraslih osoba s intelektualnim teškoćama je područje koje traži određene resurse za realizaciju te ulazi u domenu suvremene umjetničke prakse pri čemu ova populacija s talentiranim pojedincima ima mogućnosti za realizaciju na profesionalnoj razini. Inkluzivna umjetnička galerija Art&CeRZe je prva na ovim prostorima te je tijekom 10-godišnjega rada uspjela infiltrirati se kvalitetom likovnoga djelovanja osoba s intelektualnim teškoćama u vodeće umjetničke strukture i tako osigurati adekvatnu prezentaciju mogućnosti umjetničkoga djelovanja. Sustavna, metodički osmišljena likovna edukacija mora biti prioritet za odrasle osobe s IT-om da bi se osigurala kvalitetna produkcija likovnih radova i tako razvijale likovne vještine koje su neophodne za likovno izražavanje. Poseban naglasak stavlja se i na ulogu profesionalnih umjetnika i stručnih osoba (edukatora i likovnih pedagoga) koji primjenom prilagođenih metoda rada potiču individualni izraz, likovni razvoj i autentičnost umjetničkoga izričaja. Strukturiranim edukativnim procesima polaznici razvijaju ne samo likovne vještine, već i samopouzdanje, osjećaj identiteta te sposobnost komunikacije putem vizualnoga jezika. U radu se također analiziraju načini implementacije ovih edukativnih praksi u područje javnoga izlaganja, uključujući sudjelovanje na profesionalnim izložbama. Takve platforme omogućuju afirmaciju umjetničkoga rada osoba s intelektualnim teškoćama, njihovu vidljivost u kulturnom prostoru te redefiniranje percepcije publike o talentu i umjetničkoj vrijednosti. Zaključno, integracija likovne edukacije, stručnoga vodstva i profesionalnoga izlaganja doprinosi inkluziji, valorizaciji umjetničkoga rada te otvara nove mogućnosti za aktivno sudjelovanje osoba s intelektualnim teškoćama na suvremenoj umjetničkoj sceni.

Ključne riječi: edukacija; likovni razvoj; likovni talent

COGNITIVE POTENTIAL OF DIGITAL EDUCATIONAL CONTENT IN PRIMARY SCIENCE AND SOCIAL STUDIES

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ABSTRACT The use of digital educational content in teaching raises questions about its methodological value, particularly regarding the cognitive demands it places on students and its contribution to creativity and critical thinking. The aim of this study is to examine the extent to which digital educational content in the subject Science and Social Studies fosters higher-order cognitive processes, primarily analysis, evaluation, and creative expression. The study employs content analysis and includes 2546 tasks from digital educational materials for fourth-grade Science and Social Studies instruction, available on selected platforms. The analytical framework is grounded in Bloom's revised taxonomy. The findings indicate a statistically significant imbalance in their distribution: tasks focused on lower-order cognitive processes predominate, while activities requiring analysis, evaluation, and creative expression are considerably less frequent. Such a distribution of cognitive demands suggests limited potential of existing digital content to foster the development of students' higher-order thinking skills and creativity. The results highlight the need for a more systematic and methodologically grounded design of digital educational materials, including tasks that involve analysis of real-world situations, comparison and argumentation, open-ended problem-solving, as well as activities aimed at independent development of conclusions, with an emphasis on promoting divergent thinking.

Keywords: Bloom's taxonomy, cognitive processes, digital educational content, higher-order thinking skills, primary education

Kognitivni potencijal digitalnoga obrazovnoga sadržaja u nastavi prirode i društva

SAŽETAK Primjena digitalnih obrazovnih sadržaja u nastavi otvara pitanje njihove metodičke vrijednosti, osobito s obzirom na kognitivne zahtjeve koje postavljaju pred učenike te njihov doprinos razvoju kreativnosti i kritičkoga mišljenja. Cilj ovoga rada jest ispitati u kojoj mjeri digitalni obrazovni sadržaji u nastavi prirode i društva potiču više kognitivne razine mišljenja, ponajprije analizu, procjenjivanje i stvaralačko izražavanje. Istraživanje se temelji na analizi sadržaja te obuhvaća ukupno 2546 zadataka iz digitalnih obrazovnih materijala za nastavu prirode i društva u 4. razredu, dostupnih na odabranim platformama. Analitički okvir čini revidirana Bloomova taksonomija, pri čemu su, radi preglednije interpretacije rezultata, kognitivni procesi grupirani na nižu i višu razinu. Rezultati ukazuju na statistički značajnu neravnotežu u njihovoj zastupljenosti: prevladavaju zadatci usmjereni na niže kognitivne procese, dok su aktivnosti koje zahtijevaju analizu, procjenjivanje i stvaralačko izražavanje znatno rjeđe. Takav raspored upućuje na ograničen potencijal postojećih digitalnih sadržaja za poticanje razvoja viših razina mišljenja i kreativnosti. Rezultati upućuju na potrebu za sustavnijim i metodički promišljenijim oblikovanjem digitalnih obrazovnih materijala, uz uključivanje zadataka koji potiču analizu stvarnih situacija, uspoređivanje i argumentiranje, rješavanje problemskih zadataka otvorenoga tipa te samostalno oblikovanje rješenja i zaključaka, s naglaskom na razvoj divergentnoga mišljenja.

Ključne riječi: Bloomova taksonomija; digitalni obrazovni sadržaji; kognitivni procesi; primarno obrazovanje; više kognitivne razine mišljenja

eTWINNING PROJECT „ONE PICTUREBOOK, MANY FRIENDS“ IN VERY EARLY ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING

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ABSTRACT The presentation focuses on the implementation of the eTwinning project “One picturebook, many friends” in the context of very early English language learning in mixed-age educational groups. The picturebook, as a powerful motivational tool that encourages children’s expression, creativity and communication, served as the main stimulus for participation in the project. The project was carried out through daily activities that included the use of picturebooks, puppets, and digital tools, as well as collaboration with peers from other countries. Children actively participated in creating their own picturebooks, acquired English vocabulary and applied it in communication. Picturebooks became a means of international exchange and mutual familiarization among children from different cultures. The presentation will also outline practical experiences and the results of a qualitative study conducted among educators after the implementation of the project. The findings indicate that children used English spontaneously while developing confidence and interest in other cultures. The role of picturebooks and puppets as emotional and communicative support was particularly significant in the case of a child with speech difficulties. The importance of language as a means of connection is emphasized, along with the potential of the eTwinning platform in enriching educational practice and supporting teachers’ professional development. In this context, picturebooks stand out as a key medium in very early English language acquisition as they foster motivation, emotional engagement, and the development of comprehension and speech production.

Keywords: eTwinning, picturebook, very early English language learning, intercultural competence

Etwinning projekt „One picturebook, many friends“ u vrlo ranome učenju engleskoga jezika

SAŽETAK Tema izlaganja jest provedba eTwinning projekta „One picturebook, many friends“ u kontekstu vrlo ranoga učenja engleskoga jezika u mješovitim odgojno-obrazovnim skupinama. Slikovnica, snažan motivacijski alat koji potiče dječje izražavanje, kreativnost i komunikaciju, bila je poticaj za uključivanje u eTwinning projekt. Projekt je proveden svakodnevnim aktivnostima koje su uključivale korištenje slikovnice, lutke i digitalnih alata te suradnju s vršnjacima iz drugih zemalja. Djeca su aktivno sudjelovala u stvaranju vlastitih slikovnica, usvajala vokabular na engleskome jeziku te ga primjenjivala u komunikaciji. Slikovnice su postale sredstvo međunarodne razmjene i međusobnoga upoznavanja djece različitih kultura.

U izlaganju će se prikazati iskustva iz prakse te rezultati kvalitativnoga istraživanja provedenoga nakon realizacije projekta među odgojiteljima. Rezultati pokazuju da su djeca spontano koristila engleski jezik te razvijala samopouzdanje i interes za druge kulture. Posebno se istaknula uloga slikovnice i lutke kao emocionalnoga i komunikacijskoga poticaja za dijete s govornom teškoćom. Naglašava se važnost jezika kao sredstva povezivanja te ističe potencijal eTwinning platforme u obogaćivanju odgojno-obrazovne prakse i profesionalnome razvoju odgojitelja. U tom kontekstu, slikovnica se ističe kao ključan medij u vrlo ranom usvajanju engleskoga jezika jer potiče motivaciju, emocionalnu uključenost, razvoj razumijevanja i govorne produkcije, zbog čega zauzima važno mjesto u suvremenim pristupima ranoga učenja engleskoga jezika.

Ključne riječi: eTwinning; međukulturne kompetencije; slikovnica; vrlo rano učenje engleskoga jezika

RETHINKING QUALITY CULTURE: A CONCEPTUAL MODEL OF REFLECTIVE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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ABSTRACT Existing literature most often addresses reflection in a fragmented manner and rarely examines the connections between personal, group, and institutional levels or the conditions under which reflection evolves from an individual practice into an organizational mechanism for quality development. The aim of this paper is to provide a theoretical analysis of reflection in educational institutions as a multi-level phenomenon encompassing individual reflection, team reflection, and institutional self-evaluation. The paper is guided by the following research questions: (1) how reflection is conceptualized at the personal, group, and institutional levels in relevant theoretical and research literature; (2) what points of convergence and conceptual differences exist between reflective practice, team reflection, and institutional self-evaluation; (3) under what organizational and professional conditions reflection becomes a driver of a quality culture; and (4) whether an integrative model of a reflective educational institution can be developed based on the literature. Methodologically, this paper draws on a thematic and conceptual literature review, including classical sources on reflective practice (Dewey, 1933; Schön, 1983), works on self-evaluation (MacBeath, 1999; Nevo, 1995; Swaffield, 2003), and literature on professional learning communities (Hord, 1997; Stoll et al., 2006), as well as relevant sources from early childhood education and quality assurance in education. The focus is on the relationships among concepts and their applicability in practice. Based on the review, a conceptual model of a reflective institution is proposed, integrating micro-, meso-, and macro-levels and contributing to theoretical understanding and future research on quality culture.

Keywords: educational institutions, professional learning communities, quality culture, reflective practice, self-evaluation

Preispitivanje kulture kvalitete: konceptualni model refleksivnih obrazovnih ustanova

SAŽETAK Postojeća literatura refleksiju najčešće razmatra fragmentirano te rijetko propituje povezanost osobne, grupne i institucijske razine, kao i uvjete u kojima refleksija prerasta iz individualne prakse u organizacijski mehanizam razvoja kvalitete.

Cilj ovoga rada jest teorijski analizirati refleksiju u odgojno-obrazovnim ustanovama kao višerazinski fenomen koji obuhvaća osobnu refleksiju, grupnu refleksiju te samovrednovanje na razini institucije. Rad polazi od sljedećih istraživačkih pitanja: (1) kako se u relevantnoj teorijskoj i istraživačkoj literaturi konceptualizira refleksija na osobnoj, grupnoj i na razini institucije, (2) koje su dodirne točke, ali i konceptualne razlike između refleksivne prakse, grupne refleksije i samovrednovanja ustanove, (3) pod kojim organizacijskim i profesionalnim uvjetima refleksija postaje pokretač kulture kvalitete te (4) može li se na temelju literature oblikovati integrativni model refleksivne odgojno-obrazovne ustanove. Metodološki, rad se temelji na tematskom i konceptualnom pregledu literature, uključujući klasične izvore o refleksivnoj praksi (Dewey, 1933; Schön, 1983), radove o samovrednovanju (MacBeath, 1999; Nevo, 1995; Swaffield, 2003) te literaturu o profesionalnim zajednicama učenja (Hord, 1997; Stoll i sur., 2006), uz relevantne izvore iz područja ranoga i predškolskoga odgoja te osiguravanja kvalitete u obrazovanju. Naglasak je na odnosima među konceptima i njihovoj primjenjivosti u praksi. Na temelju pregleda predlaže se konceptualni model refleksivne ustanove koji integrira mikro-, mezo- i makrorazinu te doprinosi teorijskom razumijevanju i budućim istraživanjima kulture kvalitete.

Ključne riječi: kultura kvalitete; odgojno-obrazovne ustanove; profesionalne zajednice učenja; refleksivna praksa; samovrednovanje

PICTUREBOOKS MOST OFTEN CHOSEN BY EDUCATORS IN CROATIAN KINDERGARTENS

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ABSTRACT Exposing children to developmentally appropriate, high-quality literature in terms of both content and complexity is an important strategy in choosing a book to read (Roth 2009; Turza-Bogdan & Cvikić 2023). According to Martinović and Stričević (2011), the last comprehensive analysis of picturebooks in Croatia was conducted in 1980, and since then there has been no significant research on the most commonly used picture books. The goal of this research paper is to determine which picturebooks educators most often choose in relation to children's chronological age (1 to 3 years, 3 to 5 years, and 5 to 7 years). The research questions are whether the choice of picturebooks differs according to children's age, how educators assess the importance and compatibility of the linguistic and visual content of picture books, and whether they express the need for a standardized national list of picturebooks. The research will be conducted using an online questionnaire created for the purposes of this research paper. Data will be analyzed quantitatively using non-parametric tests in the SPSS, and qualitatively using discourse analysis. The results of the research will contribute to the creation of a list of the most frequently used picturebooks in educational work in kindergartens in Croatia. Based on the insight obtained, opportunities will open up for further research aimed at improving the quality and selection of picturebooks in kindergartens.

Keywords: Croatian kindergartens educators, most frequently used picture books

Slikovnice koje najčešće odabiru odgojitelji u hrvatskim vrtićima

SAŽETAK Izlaganje djece razvojno prikladnoj, visokokvalitetnoj literaturi s obzirom na njezin sadržaj i složenost važna je strategija u odabiru knjige za čitanje (Roth 2009: 174; Turza-Bogdan, Cvikić 2023). Prema Martinović i Stričević (2011) posljednja opsežna analiza slikovnica u Hrvatskoj rađena je do 1980. godine te otada nema značajnijih istraživanja o najčešće korištenim slikovnicama. Cilj je ovoga rada utvrditi koje slikovnice odgojitelji najčešće biraju s obzirom na kronološku dob djece (od 1 do 3 godine, od 3 do 5 godina te od 5 do 7 godina). Istraživački su problemi razlikuje li se izbor slikovnica prema dobi djece, kako odgojitelji procjenjuju važnost i usklađenost jezičnih i likovnih sadržaja slikovnica te iskazuju li potrebu za postojanjem standardizirane nacionalne liste slikovnica. Istraživanje će se provesti mrežnim upitnikom koji je kreiran za potrebe ovoga rada. Podatci će se analizirati kvantitativnim metodama – neparametrijski testovi u programu SPSS te kvalitativno-diskursnom analizom. Rezultati istraživanja pridonijet će stvaranju popisa najčešće korištenih slikovnica u odgojno-obrazovnom radu u dječjim vrtićima u Hrvatskoj. Na temelju dobivenoga uvida otvaraju se mogućnosti za daljnja istraživanja vezana uz podizanje kvalitete i odabira slikovnica u vrtićima.

Ključne riječi: hrvatski vrtići; najčešće korištene slikovnice; odgojitelji

FLIPPED CLASSROOM IN LITERATURE TEACHING: AN EXAMPLE FROM CLASSROOM PRACTICE

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ABSTRACT The Flipped Classroom is a contemporary pedagogical concept that involves shifting the acquisition of new content outside of the classroom, hence making it an independent part of the student's learning process. Such learning is most often supported by a variety of digital tools. In contrast to the traditional lecture-based model, classroom time is used for developing comprehensive understanding, creative expression and creative writing, as well as discussion and analysis. The implementation of the Flipped Classroom facilitates the application of acquired knowledge at higher levels of Bloom's taxonomy (analysis, evaluation, creation) and provides opportunities for fostering positive attitudes toward learning and reading. It also encourages students to assume responsibility for their own learning, while developing self-awareness, self-confidence, and proactivity. This paper presents an example of the practical application of the Flipped Classroom concept in Croatian language teaching, focusing on literature teaching lessons in the third grade of primary school.

Keywords: Flipped Classroom, literature teaching, pedagogical concept

Obrnuta učionica u poučavanju književnosti: primjer iz nastavne prakse

SAŽETAK Obrnuta učionica suvremen je pedagoški koncept koji podrazumijeva premještanje usvajanja novih sadržaja izvan učionice te čini taj proces samostalnim dijelom učeničkoga rada. Takvo usvajanje najčešće je potpomognuto raznolikim digitalnim alatima. U nastavi se, za razliku od klasičnoga predavačkog modela, vrijeme koristi za duboko razumijevanje sadržaja, kreativno izražavanje i pisanje, raspravu i analizu. Primjenom pedagoškoga koncepta obrnute učionice stvaraju se uvjeti za primjenu usvojenoga sadržaja na višim razinama Bloomove taksonomije (analiza, vrednovanje, stvaranje) te se pruža prilika za izgradnju pozitivnoga stava prema učenju i čitanju, odnosno za preuzimanje odgovornosti za učenje, razvoj samosvijesti i samopouzdanja te proaktivnosti učenika. U ovome radu prikazat će se primjer praktične primjene koncepta obrnute učionice u nastavi hrvatskoga jezika pri čemu je odabran sat obrade lektire u 3. razredu osnovne škole.

Ključne riječi: lektira; obrnuta učionica; pedagoški koncept

IMPLEMENTING DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY IN EARLY CHILDHOOD AND PRESCHOOL CHILDREN'S VISUAL ART EDUCATION: POTENTIALS AND CHALLENGES

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ABSTRACT With the development of contemporary society and rapid progress of technology, children encounter various digital devices such as tablets, smartphones, and computers at the earliest age. In modern preschool institutions, digital technology is used as an aid in children's learning and development. It provides an approach to different educational contents that can motivate children's curiosity, creativity and interest in research. Systematic review of relevant research indicates that digital tools empower new ways of learning, including creating animations, digital stories and multimedia contents, whereby children's engagement increases. However, it is important to emphasize that technology must not replace traditional types of play and learning, but it should be carefully and purposefully integrated into the educational process. Preschool teachers should assume the key role in this process: they should guide children and secure a balance between digital and immediate experiences. Digital technology has a particularly interesting application in preschool children's visual art education because it provides numerous possibilities for creative expression and the development of new skills. Regular and balanced implementation of digital technology can significantly enrich the educational process and contribute to children's overall development. The aim of this study was to explore how preschool teachers perceive the possibilities for the implementation of digital technology in early childhood and preschool children's visual education, including the needs and challenges they face in using digital technologies. A qualitative research was conducted, that is, a case study. Two experienced female preschool teachers and one beginner preschool teacher from Croatian kindergartens were included in the sample. Data were

collected via a semi-structured interview. The results of the study have shown that preschool teachers use digital technology mostly in the preparation of visual art activities, documentation of the work process and communication with parents. Children's digital competences are developed through the use of simple drawing applications on computers or tablets, taking photographs or observing famous works of art via projections. Preschool teachers perceive digital technologies as a tool that can develop imagination and creativity in children, and provide them with new ways of expression and learning. On the other hand, teachers underlined the lack of technical equipment as well as knowledge about concrete digital tools and ways of their pedagogically purposeful use as a drawback.

Keywords: digital competences, digital technology, preschool age, preschool teacher, visual art education

Primjena digitalne tehnologije u likovnome odgoju i obrazovanju djece rane i predškolske dobi: potencijali i izazovi

SAŽETAK Razvojem suvremenoga društva i brzim napretkom tehnologije, djeca se već od najranije dobi susreću s različitim digitalnim uređajima poput tableta, pametnih telefona i računala. U suvremenim predškolskim ustanovama digitalna tehnologija koristi se kao pomoćno sredstvo u učenju i razvoju djece. Ona omogućuje pristup raznovrsnim edukativnim sadržajima koji mogu potaknuti dječju znatiželju, kreativnost i interes za istraživanje. Sustavni pregled istraživanja pokazuje da digitalni alati omogućuju nove oblike učenja, uključujući stvaranje animacija, digitalnih priča i multimedijских sadržaja, čime se povećava angažiranost djece. Međutim, važno je naglasiti da tehnologija ne smije zamijeniti tradicionalne oblike igre i učenja, već treba biti pažljivo i svrhovito integrirana u odgojno-obrazovni rad. Ključnu ulogu pritom imaju odgojitelji koji trebaju usmjeravati djecu i osigurati ravnotežu između digitalnih i neposrednih iskustava. Posebno zanimljivu primjenu digitalna tehnologija ima u likovnom odgoju djece predškolske dobi jer pruža brojne mogućnosti za kreativno izražavanje i razvoj novih vještina. Pravilnom i uravnoteženom primjenom digitalna tehnologija može značajno obogatiti odgojno-obrazovni proces i doprinijeti cjelovitom djetetovom razvoju. Cilj ove studije bio je istražiti kako odgojiteljice percipiraju mogućnosti primjene digitalne tehnologije u likovnome odgoju djece rane i predškolske dobi, uključujući potrebe i izazove s kojima se susreću u njezinoj primjeni. Provedeno je kvalitativno istraživanje, studija slučaja. Kao uzorak odabrane su dvije iskusne odgojiteljice i jedna odgojiteljica početnica iz hrvatskih vrtića. Podatci su prikupljeni putem polustrukturiranoga intervjua. Rezultati istraživanja pokazali su da odgojiteljice koriste digitalnu tehnologiju uglavnom u pripremi za likovno edukativne aktivnosti, dokumentiranje procesa rada i komunikaciju s roditeljima. Digitalne kompetencije djece razvijaju korištenjem jednostavnih

aplikacija za crtanje na računalu ili tabletu, fotografiranje ili gledanje poznatih umjetničkih djela putem projekcija. Odgojiteljice smatraju da digitalne tehnologije mogu potaknuti maštu i kreativnost djece te im omogućiti novi način izražavanja i učenja. Istovremeno naglašavaju nedostatak tehničke opreme kao i znanja o konkretnim digitalnim alatima i načinima njihove pedagoški smislene uporabe.

Ključne riječi: digitalna tehnologija; digitalne kompetencije; likovni odgoj; odgojitelj; predškolska dob

OLYMPUS IN THE CLASSROOM: AN INTERDISCIPLINARY PROJECT ON GREEK MYTHOLOGY

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ABSTRACT The project on Greek mythology was carried out over two years, in the third and fourth grades of elementary school, under the names “View on Olympus” and “View from Olympus”. The project connected the school subjects of Art, Croatian language and Homeroom Lessons. In the first year, 23 mythological stories were covered. Each of them was read and analyzed by students in the Croatian language lesson. In the Art lessons, the students created artworks related to the myths, and in the Homeroom lessons, the content of the myths was connected to students’ lives and experiences (e.g., sadness was discussed through the myth of Orpheus and Eurydice, change through the myth of Pygmalion, weakness through the myth of Achilles’ heel). In the second year of the project, in addition to all the above, the students made costumes of gods and heroes. The Greek ambassador visited the school, students performed in costumes at two carnivals, two exhibitions of student art were organized, and a short film was made depicting a humorous drama among the gods on Mount Olympus. Online quizzes were created, which can be accessed using QR codes. Students, in costumes, were invited to perform their drama at the National Day of the Hellenic Republic, organized by the Greek Embassy. Through this project, Greek myths became a workshop for personal growth and development of students, connecting literature, film, acting, visual and digital creativity.

Keywords: cross- curricular connections, Greek mythology, interdisciplinary project, visual arts education

Olimp u učionici: interdisciplinarni projekt o grčkoj mitologiji

SAŽETAK Projekt o grčkoj mitologiji provodio se tijekom dvije godine, u trećem i četvrtom razredu osnovne škole, pod nazivima „Pogled na Olimp“ i „Pogled s Olimpa“. Projekt je povezoao školske predmete Likovna kultura, Hrvatski jezik i Sat razrednika. U prvoj godini obrađene su 23 mitološke priče. Svaku od njih učenici su čitali i analizirali na satu hrvatskog jezika. Na satima likovne kulture, učenici su stvarali likovna djela povezana s mitovima, a na satima razrednika povezivao se sadržaj mitova s učeničkim životima i iskustvima (recimo, tuga u mitu o Orfeju i Euridici, promjene s pomoću mita o Pigmalionu, slabosti s pomoću mita o Ahilejevoj peti). U drugoj godini projekta, uz sve navedeno, učenici su izrađivali kostime bogova i junaka. Školu je posjetio grčki veleposlanik, učenici su s kostimima nastupili na dva karnevala, organizirane su dvije izložbe učeničkih likovnih radova, a snimljen je i kratki film koji prikazuje duhovitu dramu među bogovima na Olimpu. Napravljeni su *online* kvizovi, do kojih se može doći pomoći QR kodova. Učenici su, u kostimima, sa svojom dramom bili pozvani nastupiti na Nacionalnom danu Grčke Republike, u organizaciji grčkoga veleposlanstva. Grčki mitovi su tijekom ovoga projekta postali radionica osobnoga rasta i razvoja za učenike, povezivanjem književnosti, filma, glume, likovnoga i digitalnoga stvaralaštva.

Ključne riječi: grčka mitologija; interdisciplinarni projekt; kroskurikulne veze; likovna edukacija

DIGITAL COMPETENCES AND ATTITUDES OF PRE-SERVICE FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHERS TOWARD THE USE OF MULTIMEDIA IN TEACHING

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ABSTRACT The aim of this study was to determine the level of digital competences and attitudes of pre-service foreign language teachers toward the use of multimedia in teaching. An empirical study was conducted using an online questionnaire. The questionnaire included a Digital Competences Self-Assessment Scale and an Attitudes toward the Use of Multimedia in Foreign Language Learning Scale. The participants were students of foreign languages (English, German, and Italian) enrolled in teacher education programmes in the Republic of Croatia. The results present pre-service teachers' self-assessment of their digital competences as well as their attitudes toward the use of multimedia in foreign language teaching. Differences were also examined with regard to gender, year of study, and study programme. The findings may contribute to a better understanding of digital competences and attitudes of pre-service foreign language teachers toward the use of multimedia in teaching, as well as to the development of their competences for future educational practice. For researchers, the results may serve as a stimulus for further research on the use of multimedia in higher education foreign language teaching, with the aim of improving the quality of initial teacher education and preparing pre-service teachers for contemporary educational demands.

Keywords: attitudes, digital competences, higher education, multimedia, pre-service foreign language teachers,

Digitalne kompetencije i stavovi budućih nastavnika stranih jezika prema korištenju multimedije u nastavi

SAŽETAK S ciljem utvrđivanja razine digitalnih kompetencija i stavova budućih nastavnika stranih jezika prema primjeni multimedije u poučavanju, provedeno je empirijsko istraživanje pomoću online anketnoga upitnika. Anketni upitnik sadržavao je Skalu samoprocjene digitalnih kompetencija i Skalu stavova prema primjeni multimedije u poučavanju stranih jezika. Sudionici istraživanja bili su studenti stranih jezika (engleskoga, njemačkoga i talijanskoga jezika) nastavničkih usmjerenja u Republici Hrvatskoj. Rezultati istraživanja prikazuju samoprocjenu digitalnih kompetencija budućih nastavnika te njihove stavove prema primjeni multimedije u poučavanju stranih jezika. Također, ispitane su razlike s obzirom na spol, godinu studiranja i studijski program. Dobiveni rezultati mogu pridonijeti boljem razumijevanju digitalnih kompetencija i stavova budućih nastavnika stranih jezika prema primjeni multimedije u poučavanju, kao i razvoju njihovih kompetencija za budući odgojno-obrazovni rad. Znanstvenicima i istraživačima rezultati mogu poslužiti kao poticaj za daljnja istraživanja primjene multimedije u visokoškolskoj nastavi stranih jezika, s ciljem unaprjeđenja kvalitete inicijalnoga obrazovanja budućih nastavnika i njihove pripreme za suvremene nastavne zahtjeve.

Ključne riječi: budući nastavnici stranih jezika; digitalne kompetencije; multimedija; stavovi; visoko obrazovanje

SOUND EXPLORATION AND IMPROVISATION AS AN EMBODIED, MULTIMODAL APPROACH TO INCLUSIVE MUSIC EDUCATION: A CASE STUDY WITH PRESCHOOL ROMA CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT Drawing on Gibson's (1979) ecological approach to perception, Godøy's (2010) concept of the gestural dimensions of musical sound, Murray Schafer's (1992) sound-based pedagogy, the multimodal nature of embodied music pedagogy (Nijs & Bremmer, 2026), as well as the view that children spontaneously express themselves multimodally (Bačlija Sušić, Šuško & Mendeš, 2025), this study considers sound to be a stimulus for embodied, multimodal engagement.

The study aims to explore how sound-based exploration and improvisation can foster such responses in pre-school Roma children within an inclusive, culturally responsive educational context. A qualitative case study was conducted within the Erasmus+ project Everyone Can Improvise (ECI), involving pre-school Roma children (n = 12) with limited proficiency in Croatian. Student teachers (n = 4) implemented the activities and acted as participant observers. Two music education experts and one expert in culturally responsive pedagogy conducted non-participant observation. Data was collected through video recordings and systematic, structured observation. Preliminary findings reveal diverse embodied and multimodal responses, reflected in active engagement, exploratory behaviours and varied vocal, bodily and material expressions. The findings suggest that sound-based improvisation may support the development of auditory awareness and sound sensitivity, with implications for inclusive, embodied, multimodal music pedagogy and early childhood teacher education.

Keywords: embodied music pedagogy, improvisation, inclusive music education preschool Roma children, sound exploration

Istraživanje zvuka i improvizacija kao utjelovljeni, multimodalni pristup inkluzivnom glazbenom odgoju: studija slučaja s romskom djecom predškolske dobi

SAŽETAK Polazeći od Gibsonova (1979) ekološkoga pristupa percepciji, Godøveva (2010) pojma gestualnih dimenzija glazbenoga zvuka, zvukovno utemeljene pedagogije Murraya Schafera (1992), multimodalne naravi utjelovljene glazbene pedagogije (Nijs i Bremmer, 2026), kao i stajališta da se djeca spontano izražavaju multimodalno (Bačlija Sušić, Šuško i Mendeš, 2025), u ovome istraživanju zvuk se promatra kao poticaj za utjelovljeno, multimodalno angažiranje.

Cilj je istraživanja ispitati kako istraživanje zvukom i improvizacija mogu potaknuti takve odgovore romske djece predškolske dobi u inkluzivnom, kulturno osjetljivom odgojno-obrazovnome kontekstu. Kvalitativna studija slučaja provedena je u sklopu Erasmus+ projekta Everyone Can Improvise (ECI), a obuhvatila je predškolsku romsku djecu ($n = 12$) s ograničenim znanjem hrvatskoga jezika. Studenti, budući učitelji ($n = 4$) provodili su aktivnosti i bili sudionici promatrači. Dva stručnjaka za glazbenu pedagogiju i jedan stručnjak za kulturno osjetljivu pedagogiju proveli su promatranje. Podatci su prikupljeni videozapisima te sustavnim, strukturiranim opažanjem. Preliminarni nalazi otkrivaju raznolike utjelovljene i multimodalne odgovore, vidljive u aktivnom angažmanu, istraživačkom ponašanju te raznolikim vokalnim, tjelesnim i materijalnim oblicima izražavanja. Rezultati upućuju na to da improvizacija utemeljena na zvuku može podržati razvoj slušne svjesnosti i osjetljivosti na zvuk, s implikacijama za inkluzivnu, utjelovljenu, multimodalnu glazbenu pedagogiju i inicijalno obrazovanje odgojitelja u ranom i predškolskom odgoju.

Ključne riječi: improvizacija; inkluzivni glazbeni odgoj; istraživanje zvuka; romska djeca predškolske dobi; utjelovljena glazbena pedagogija

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN VISUAL ART CREATION FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF STUDENTS OF ART AND TEACHER EDUCATION FACULTIES IN SERBIA AND SLOVENIA

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ABSTRACT With the development of the digital age, the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in education has attracted increasing attention. Contemporary discussions on AI are often marked by exaggerated predictions of its transformative potential, while such projections frequently overlook the complexity of the social context in which technology is developed and applied. This is particularly important in the educational context. In this regard, the perceptions of students from art and teacher education faculties concerning the role of AI in the creative process may provide insight into its actual possibilities and limitations. The aim of the study is to examine the views of undergraduate students enrolled in art and art education programmes in Serbia and Slovenia on the ways they perceive artificial intelligence as a potential tool in the development of ideas, inspiration, and the creative process in visual art. The study also sought to gain insight into their habits, experiences, and ethical perspectives related to the use of AI. Additionally, we were interested in how and at which stages of the creative process they use AI, as well as how they evaluate its positive and negative aspects, with a particular emphasis on creativity, authorship, and artistic expression. The results contribute to a better understanding of the relationship between technology, creativity, and learning in the context of digitally transformed education and indicate shifts in the role of the artist, who increasingly operates within a process of co-creation with artificial intelligence.

Keywords: art and teacher education faculties, artificial intelligence, creative process, students, visual art creation

Umjetna inteligencija u stvaranju vizualne umjetnosti iz perspektive studenata umjetničkih i učiteljskih fakulteta u Srbiji i Sloveniji

SAŽETAK S razvojem digitalnoga doba, primjena umjetne inteligencije (UI) u obrazovanju privlači sve veću pozornost. Suvremene rasprave o umjetnoj inteligenciji često su obilježene pretjeranim predviđanjima njezina transformativnoga potencijala, pri čemu se nerijetko zanemaruje složenost društvenoga konteksta unutar kojega se tehnologija razvija i primjenjuje. To je osobito važno u obrazovnome kontekstu. U tome smislu, percepcije studenata umjetničkih i učiteljskih fakulteta o ulozi umjetne inteligencije u kreativnom procesu mogu pružiti uvid u njezine stvarne mogućnosti i ograničenja. Cilj ovoga istraživanja jest ispitati stavove preddiplomskih studenata umjetničkih i nastavničkih studijskih programa u Srbiji i Sloveniji o načinima na koje percipiraju umjetnu inteligenciju kao potencijalni alat u razvoju ideja, inspiracije i kreativnoga procesa u području vizualne umjetnosti. Istraživanjem se također nastojao steći uvid u njihove navike, iskustva i etička stajališta povezana s uporabom umjetne inteligencije. Nadalje, zanimali su nas načini i faze kreativnoga procesa u kojima studenti koriste umjetnu inteligenciju, kao i njihove procjene njezinih pozitivnih i negativnih aspekata, s posebnim naglaskom na kreativnost, autorstvo i umjetnički izraz. Rezultati istraživanja pridonose boljem razumijevanju odnosa između tehnologije, kreativnosti i učenja u kontekstu digitalno transformiranoga obrazovanja te ukazuju na promjene u ulozi umjetnika, koji sve češće djeluje unutar procesa sukreacije s umjetnom inteligencijom.

Ključne riječi: umjetna inteligencija; kreativni proces; stvaranje vizualne umjetnosti; studenti; umjetnički i učiteljski fakulteti

PARENTING BEHAVIOURS AS PREDICTORS OF ALTRUISTIC TRAITS FROM HEXACO PERSONALITY MODEL IN EMERGING ADULTS

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ABSTRACT The study examined the relationship between altruistic personality traits from the HEXACO model—Agreeableness, Emotionality, and Honesty-Humility—and parenting behaviours. It also investigated whether maternal and paternal parenting behaviours relate differently to these personality traits in emerging adult sons and daughters. A total of 362 University of Zagreb students participated in the study, of whom 55.5% were female. The mean age of participants was 20.23 years ($SD = 2.15$). The first hypothesis predicted that Honesty-Humility, and Agreeableness would be positively associated with parental support and negatively associated with restrictive control and permissiveness, while Emotionality would be positively predicted by parental restrictive control and permissiveness and negatively by parental support. This hypothesis was partially confirmed. The second objective of this study was to examine whether the Honesty-Humility, Agreeableness, and Emotionality of emerging adult males and females can be predicted from their mothers' and fathers' parenting behaviour. Although parenting behaviours did predict emerging adults' personality traits, the variance explained is not very high.

Keywords: Agreeableness, Emotionality, HEXACO personality model, Honesty-Humility, parenting behaviours

Roditeljska ponašanja kao prediktori altruističnih osobina iz HEXACO Personality Model modela ličnosti kod mladih odraslih osoba

SAŽETAK Istraživanjem se ispitaio odnos između altruističkih osobina ličnosti iz HEXACO modela – ugodnosti, emocionalnosti i iskrenosti-poniznosti – i roditeljskoga ponašanja. Također je istraživano jesu li majčinska i očeva roditeljska ponašanja različito povezana s tim osobinama ličnosti kod odraslih sinova i kćeri. U studiji je sudjelovalo ukupno 362 studenta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, od kojih je 55,5 % bilo žena. Prosječna dob sudionika bila je 20,23 godine (SD = 2,15). Prvom hipotezom predvidjelo se da će iskrenost-poniznost i ugodnost biti pozitivno povezane s roditeljskom podrškom, a negativno s restriktivnom kontrolom i permisivnošću, dok će emocionalnost biti pozitivno predviđena restriktivnom kontrolom i permisivnošću roditelja, a negativno roditeljskom podrškom. Ova je hipoteza djelomično potvrđena. Drugi cilj ove studije bio je ispitati mogu li se iskrenost-poniznost, ugodnost i emocionalnost odraslih muškaraca i žena predvidjeti iz roditeljskoga ponašanja njihovih majki i očeva. Iako su roditeljska ponašanja predvidjela osobine ličnosti odraslih osoba, objašnjena varijanca nije jako visoka te su rezultati objašnjeni sukladno suvremenim teorijskim spoznajama.

Ključne riječi: emocionalnost; HEXACO model ličnosti; iskrenost-poniznost; roditeljska ponašanja, ugodnost

SOFT SCULPTURE – DEVELOPMENT, MATERIAL AND PEDAGOGICAL POTENTIAL IN THE PRESCHOOL CONTEXT

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ABSTRACT The presentation introduces the process of creating the book *Soft Sculpture: Development, Material, and Pedagogical Potential in the Kindergarten Context*, co-authored by Antonija Balić, Borka Batinić Puškarić, and Marina Kunovec. The work stems from a multi-phase research project that connects theoretical insights, artistic practice, and pedagogical application in the field of early childhood and preschool education. The first part of the presentation will outline the theoretical and historical framework of the development of soft sculpture, with an emphasis on changes in the understanding of materiality, tactility, and spatiality within contemporary art. Particular attention is given to approaches that contributed to the affirmation of soft materials as an equal sculptural medium. The second part focuses on the exploration of materials through play and experimentation. Various textile and flexible materials are analyzed in terms of their aesthetic and constructive possibilities, as well as the ways in which children, through interaction with materials, develop sensory perception and creative thinking. The final part of the presentation presents designed and implemented multilayered art activities in the kindergarten context, based on the properties of materials and the principles of contemporary sculptural practice. The aim of the presentation is to highlight the potential of soft sculpture as a contemporary and stimulating medium in working with children of early and preschool age, and to offer an integrated model that connects art, material, and pedagogy.

Keywords: contemporary art, creativity, early childhood and preschool education, play, soft sculpture

Mekana skulptura – razvoj, materijal i pedagoški potencijal u vrtićkome kontekstu

SAŽETAK Izlaganje predstavlja proces nastajanja knjige Mekana skulptura: razvoj, materijal i pedagoški potencijal u vrtićkom kontekstu, realizirane u suautorstvu Antonije Balić, Borke Batinić Puškarić i Marine Kunovec. Rad proizlazi iz višefaznoga istraživanja koje povezuje teorijske uvide, umjetničku praksu i pedagošku primjenu u području ranoga i predškolskoga odgoja i obrazovanja. U prvome dijelu izlaganja bit će prikazan teorijski i povijesni okvir razvoja mekane skulpture, s naglaskom na promjene u razumijevanju materijala, taktilnosti i prostornosti unutar suvremene umjetnosti. Posebna pozornost posvećuje se pristupima koji su doprinijeli afirmaciji mekih materijala kao ravnopravnoga kiparskog medija. Drugi dio usmjeren je na istraživanje materijala u procesu igre i eksperimentiranja. Analiziraju se različiti tekstilni i savitljivi materijali te njihove estetske i konstruktivne mogućnosti, kao i načini na koje djeca tijekom interakcije s materijalom razvijaju osjetilnu percepciju i kreativno mišljenje. U završnome dijelu izlaganja prezentiraju se osmišljene i provedene slojevite likovne aktivnosti u vrtićkome kontekstu, koje se oslanjaju na svojstva materijala i principe suvremene kiparske prakse. Cilj je izlaganja ukazati na potencijal mekane skulpture kao suvremenoga i poticajnoga medija u radu s djecom rane i predškolske dobi te ponuditi integrirani model koji povezuje umjetnost, materijal i pedagogiju.

Ključne riječi: igra; kreativnost; mekana skulptura; rani i predškolski odgoj; suvremena umjetnost

FINE ARTS AS AN INTEGRATIVE FRAMEWORK FOR LEARNING IN DIGITALLY SUPPORTED EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT The paper examines the role of fine arts as an integrative framework for learning in digitally supported early childhood education. Within the context of contemporary pedagogical approaches that emphasize creativity, critical thinking, and the child's holistic development, art transcends its purely aesthetic function and becomes an important medium for connecting different domains of knowledge. Based on contemporary theoretical perspectives, the paper highlights the importance of transdisciplinary integration of art with other areas of learning and the meaningful use of digital tools. Particular attention is given to the aesthetic experience as a cognitive-affective process that fosters exploration, symbolic thinking, and creative expression in children. The paper presents examples of pedagogical activities based on artistic stimuli, enabling integrated learning through play, experimentation, and dialogue. Digital tools are incorporated as support for documentation, reflection, and the co-construction of the learning process. The contribution emphasizes the potential of fine arts as an integrative element that contributes to the creation of a stimulating and developmentally appropriate learning environment, while also opening possibilities for further research and development of contemporary pedagogical practices in early childhood education.

Keywords: creativity, digital tools, early childhood education, fine arts, transdisciplinarity

Likovna umjetnost kao integrativni okvir učenja u digitalno obogaćenome ranom i predškolskom odgoju i obrazovanju

SAŽETAK U radu se istražuje uloga likovne umjetnosti kao integrativnoga okvira za učenje u digitalno obogaćenome ranom i predškolskom odgoju i obrazovanju. U kontekstu suvremenih pedagoških pristupa koji naglašavaju kreativnost, kritičko mišljenje i djetetov cjelovit razvoj, umjetnost nadilazi svoju isključivo estetsku funkciju i postaje važno sredstvo povezivanja različitih područja znanja. Polazeći od suvremenih teorijskih perspektiva, u radu se ističe važnost transdisciplinarne integracije umjetnosti s drugim područjima učenja te smislenoga korištenja digitalnih alata. Posebna se pozornost posvećuje estetskome doživljaju kao kognitivno-afektivnom procesu koji potiče istraživanje, simboličko mišljenje i kreativno izražavanje djece. U radu su prikazani primjeri pedagoških aktivnosti utemeljenih na umjetničkim poticajima koje omogućuju integrirano učenje putem igre, eksperimentiranja i dijaloga. Digitalni se alati uključuju kao podrška dokumentiranju, refleksiji i sukonstrukciji procesa učenja.

Prilog naglašava potencijal likovne umjetnosti kao integrativnoga elementa koji doprinosi stvaranju poticajnoga i razvojno primjerenoga okružja za učenje, a istodobno otvara mogućnosti za daljnja istraživanja i razvoj suvremenih pedagoških praksi u ranome i predškolskome odgoju i obrazovanju.

Ključne riječi: digitalni alati; likovna umjetnost; kreativnost; rani i predškolski odgoj i obrazovanje; transdisciplinarnost

GENERATIVE TOOLS IN ACADEMIC WRITING: PATTERNS OF USE AND ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

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ABSTRACT The rapid development of generative artificial intelligence (GenAI) raises important questions regarding its application in higher education, particularly in the context of graded assignments. The present study investigates the frequency and modes of GenAI tool usage among students, the types of tasks in which such tools are employed, the degree of reliance on generated content, and students' perceptions of their usefulness, acceptability, limitations, and ethical implications. A quantitative study was conducted using a survey administered to a sample of students from the University of Split. Data were collected through a structured questionnaire that covered experiences across different stages of academic writing, as well as attitudes toward the ethically acceptable use of GenAI tools. The data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistical methods. The findings indicate widespread use of GenAI tools, particularly for idea generation, content organization, and linguistic refinement. Although students generally have positive perceptions of these tools' usefulness, they also emphasize the need for clearer guidelines and ethical standards to govern their use in academic contexts. The study contributes to a deeper understanding of student practices and perceptions regarding GenAI in academic writing and underscores the importance of developing institutional frameworks to ensure the responsible use of these technologies in higher education.

Keywords: academic writing, generative artificial intelligence, graded assignments, higher education, student perceptions

Generativni alati u akademskome pisanju: obrasci korištenja i etička razmatranja

SAŽETAK Ubrzani razvoj generativne umjetne inteligencije (GenAI) otvara važna pitanja o njezinoj primjeni u visokome obrazovanju, osobito u kontekstu izrade ocjenskih radova. Ovim istraživanjem ispituje se učestalost i načini korištenja GenAI alata među studentima, vrste zadataka u kojima se takvi alati primjenjuju, razinu oslanjanja na generirani sadržaj, kao i percepcije studenata o njihovoj korisnosti, prihvatljivosti, ograničenjima i etičkim implikacijama. Kvantitativno istraživanje provedeno je metodom anketiranja na uzorku studenata Sveučilišta u Splitu. Podatci su prikupljeni strukturiranim upitnikom koji obuhvaća iskustva u različitim fazama akademskoga pisanja, kao i stavove o etički prihvatljivoj primjeni GenAI alata. Podatci su analizirani primjenom deskriptivnih i inferencijalnih statističkih metoda. Rezultati ukazuju na široku uporabu GenAI alata, osobito u fazama generiranja ideja, organizacije sadržaja i jezičnoga unaprjeđenja teksta. Iako studenti općenito iskazuju pozitivne percepcije korisnosti ovih alata, također naglašavaju potrebu za jasnijim smjernicama i etičkim normama koje bi regulirale njihovu primjenu u akademskome kontekstu. Istraživanje doprinosi dubljem razumijevanju studentskih praksi i percepcija vezanih uz GenAI u akademskom pisanju te naglašava važnost razvoja institucionalnih okvira za osiguravanje odgovorne primjene ovih tehnologija u visokome obrazovanju.

Ključne riječi: akademsko pisanje; generativna umjetna inteligencija; ocjenski radovi; percepcije studenata; visoko obrazovanje

LEARNING AS ADVENTURE: LEARNING AND EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCES AT SMALL RURAL SCHOOLS

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ABSTRACT Based on retrospective narratives from fifteen Polish student-teachers, this paper examines how small rural primary schools function as formative learning and living environments. Drawing on the concept of spatial appropriation (Deinet, 2014) and employing hermeneutic content analysis, the study explores the learning experiences of former primary school pupils. To what extent has active engagement with the classroom, the school grounds, and the surrounding environment influenced and shaped their learning, their educational identity, and ultimately their subsequent career aspirations? Participants consistently describe rural schooling as an experiential and place-based “learning adventure”, enabled by close social relationships, proximity to nature, and highly responsive teaching practices. The findings enable the conceptualisation of small rural schools as pedagogically expansive environments whose spatial and relational qualities foster self-efficacy, a sense of belonging, and professional commitment. The article contributes to the international debate on rural education by theoretically outlining how teacher agency and place-based learning interact to transform structural smallness into educational potential.

Keywords: educational identity, place-based learning, rural education, spatial appropriation, teacher agency

Učenje kao avantura: iskustva učenja i obrazovna iskustva u malim seoskim školama

SAŽETAK Na temelju retrospektivnih narativa petnaest poljskih studenata-budućih učitelja, u ovome se radu istražuje kako male ruralne osnovne škole funkcioniraju kao formativna okružja za učenje i život. Polazeći od koncepta prostornoga prisvajanja (Deinet, 2014) i primjenjujući hermeneutičku analizu sadržaja, istraživanjem se ispituju iskustva učenja bivših učenika osnovne škole. U kojoj je mjeri aktivno angažiranje s učionicom, školskim dvorištem i okolnim prostorom utjecalo na njihovo učenje, njihov obrazovni identitet i, naposljetku, njihove kasnije profesionalne aspiracije? Sudionici dosljedno opisuju školovanje na selu kao „učenje-avanturu”, iskustveno i na mjestu utemeljeno učenje, omogućenu bliskim socijalnim odnosima, blizinom prirode i visoko responzivnim nastavnim praksama. Nalazi omogućuju konceptualizaciju malih ruralnih škola kao pedagoški ekspanzivnih okružja čija prostorna i relacijska obilježja potiču samoefikasnost, osjećaj pripadnosti i profesionalnu predanost. Članak doprinosi međunarodnoj raspravi o ruralnom obrazovanju tako što teorijski ocrtava načine na koje se djelovanje učitelja i učenje utemeljeno na mjestu međusobno isprepliću kako bi strukturnu „malenost” pretvorili u obrazovni potencijal.

Ključne riječi: djelovanje učitelja; obrazovni identitet; prostorno prisvajanje; ruralno obrazovanje; učenje utemeljeno na mjestu

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AS A SUPPORT TOOL FOR IDENTIFYING ARTISTIC GIFTEDNESS IN PRIMARY EDUCATION: AN ANALYSIS OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN ART TEACHERS' ASSESSMENTS AND AI

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ABSTRACT Contemporary trends in education increasingly emphasize the importance of identifying students' individual potential and fostering creativity as one of the key competences for the future. In this context, the question arises to what extent existing approaches enable the reliable identification of artistic giftedness and how modern technologies, particularly artificial intelligence, can contribute to this process. Artistic giftedness is a complex and multidimensional phenomenon, the identification of which is often challenged by subjectivity and the lack of unified criteria. This paper explores the potential of artificial intelligence as a support tool in the identification of artistic giftedness. Particular attention is given to the relationship between expert teacher judgment and algorithmic analysis, with artificial intelligence understood as a complement rather than a substitute for pedagogical evaluation. The study presents the results of a comparative, validation-based analysis, examining the level of agreement between human and algorithmic assessments across a sample of 90 student artworks. The aim of the research was to determine the extent to which artificial intelligence identifies similar indicators of artistic giftedness and whether it can contribute to more objective and reliable evaluation of artworks as support for primary school teachers. The results indicate that artificial intelligence achieves a certain level of agreement with the assessments of art educators, particularly in identifying more explicit visual characteristics. Differences emerge primarily in areas requiring more complex interpretation, such as originality and expressiveness, where

expert teacher judgment remains essential, especially for a holistic understanding of a student's development and motivation. The findings suggest that a combination of both approaches enables a more balanced and potentially more objective identification of artistically gifted students based on their artworks.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, artistic giftedness, comparative analysis, evaluation of artworks, primary education

Umjetna inteligencija kao alat podrške u prepoznavanju likovne darovitosti u osnovnoškolskome obrazovanju: analiza podudarnosti između procjena učitelja likovne kulture i umjetne inteligencije

SAŽETAK Suvremeni trendovi u obrazovanju sve više naglašavaju važnost prepoznavanja individualnoga potencijala učenika i poticanja kreativnosti kao jedne od ključnih kompetencija za budućnost. U tome se kontekstu nameće pitanje u kojoj mjeri postojeći pristupi omogućuju pouzdano prepoznavanje likovne darovitosti te kako moderne tehnologije, osobito umjetna inteligencija, mogu doprinijeti tome procesu. Likovna darovitost složen je i višedimenzionalan fenomen, čije je prepoznavanje često otežano subjektivnošću i nedostatkom ujednačenih kriterija.

U ovome radu istražuje se potencijal umjetne inteligencije kao pomoćnoga alata u identifikaciji likovne darovitosti. Posebna se pozornost posvećuje odnosu između stručne procjene učitelja i algoritamske analize, pri čemu se umjetna inteligencija razumije kao nadopuna, a ne zamjena za pedagošku evaluaciju. U radu se prikazuju rezultati komparativne analize temeljene na validaciji, kojom se ispituje stupanj podudarnosti između ljudskih i algoritamskih procjena na uzorku od 90 učeničkih likovnih radova. Cilj istraživanja bio je utvrditi u kojoj mjeri umjetna inteligencija prepoznaje slične pokazatelje likovne darovitosti te može li doprinijeti objektivnijoj i pouzdanijoj procjeni likovnih radova kao potpori učiteljima razredne i predmetne nastave.

Rezultati pokazuju da umjetna inteligencija postiže određeni stupanj podudarnosti s procjenama učitelja likovne kulture, osobito u prepoznavanju eksplicitnijih vizualnih obilježja. Razlike se ponajprije javljaju u područjima koja zahtijevaju složeniju interpretaciju, poput originalnosti i izražajnosti, pri čemu

stručna procjena učitelja ostaje nezamjenjiva, osobito za cjelovito razumijevanje učenikova razvoja i motivacije. Nalazi upućuju na to da kombinacija obaju pristupa omogućuje uravnoteženije i potencijalno objektivnije prepoznavanje likovno darovitih učenika na temelju njihovih radova.

Ključne riječi: umjetna inteligencija; darovitost; komparativna analiza; evaluacija; primarno obrazovanje

REPRODUCTION OR CREATION: AN ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS' CREATIVE EXPRESSION IN REQUIRED READING BASED ON C. PERRAULT'S FAIRY TALES

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ABSTRACT Fairy tales have long influenced personality and thinking development. Today, they remain essential in children's literature and required reading. Required reading teaching methods are shifting from traditional, formulaic analysis toward creative exploration, unified under the concept of Creative Approach to Required Reading. One second-grade class (N=17) will participate in this research. In the first lesson, the teacher will approach C. Perrault's fairy tale Little Red Riding Hood using traditional methods, defining basic literary-theoretical concepts specified by the outcomes of the Croatian Language and Literature Curriculum (form, content, and structure of the text). In the second lesson, Perrault's Sleeping Beauty will be approached in a creative way through play, and multimodal arts expression. Students will express their impressions of both fairy tales through independent creative activities of their choice (visual, musical, dance, or dramatic expression), without additional instructions from the teacher. The study will observe deviations from formulaic patterns and the creation of unique student works. It is assumed that students will approach the given task more freely and with greater interest following the creative approach.

Keywords: creative approach to required reading fairy tales, creativity, literature teaching

Reprodukcija ili kreacija: analiza kreativnih izraza učenika na primjeru lektire – bajke C. Perraulta

SAŽETAK Bajke od davnina imaju važnu ulogu u razvoju osobnosti i mišljenja djece i odraslih. Žanrovski bilježe svoje početke od najranijih vremena jer je ljudska potreba za govorom i pričanjem postojala oduvijek. Danas zauzimaju važno mjesto u dječjoj književnosti i suvremenoj lektiri, odnosno cjelovitome čitanju književnih djela. Sama nastava lektire danas se nalazi na prekretnici pri čemu se napušta tradicionalni pristup temeljen na šablonskim zadacima i analizi činjenica djela te usmjerava prema kreativnim metodama istraživanja djela koje upućuju na stvaralaštvo, objedinjenih u konceptu kreativnoga pristupa lektiri. U ovome istraživanju sudjelovat će jedan drugi razred (N = 17). Učitelj će na prvom satu bajci C. Perraulta *Crvenkapica* pristupiti na tradicionalan način određujući osnovne književnoteorijske pojmove definirane ishodima Kurikula Hrvatskoga jezika (prepoznaje književni tekst po obliku, sadržaju i strukturi). Na drugome satu učitelj će bajci C. Perraulta *Ljepotica iz usnule šume* pristupiti na kreativan način primjenom igre, likovnosti, glazbe, pokreta, plesa i dramskoga izraza. Učenici će samostalnim stvaralačkim aktivnostima po izboru (likovni, glazbeni, plesni ili dramski izričaj) te bez dodatnih učiteljevih uputa izraziti svoj dojam o objema bajkama. U radovima će se promatrati odstupanje od šablona te stvaranje jedinstvenih učeničkih radova. Pretpostavka je da će učenici slobodnije i s više interesa pristupiti samostalnom stvaralaštvu nakon kreativnoga pristupa.

Ključne riječi: bajka; kreativnost; kreativni pristup lektiri; nastava književnosti

FROM LITERARY MOTIFS TO STORY AND PROGRAM MUSIC FOR PRESCHOOL CHILDREN IN THE CONTEXT OF PRACTICE-BASED RESEARCH

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ABSTRACT This paper presents a practice-based research study focused on the question of how thematic motifs from Croatian children's literature can be transformed into developmentally appropriate pedagogical content for preschool children (ages 3–6). Motifs from canonical works of Croatian children's literature—*The White Deer* by Vladimir Nator, *Koko and the Ghosts* by Ivan Kušan, and *Superfluous in Space* by Milivoj Matošec—were analyzed using qualitative thematic analysis and integrated into a new, shorter, and developmentally adapted story. Based on the constructed narrative, program organ music was developed in the form of free improvisation guided by the emotional arc of the story. The music follows key situations and enables children to experience the content directly through sound. In the analytical-generative phase, an artificial intelligence tool was used as a supporting instrument for thematic analysis and initial idea generation, accompanied by authorial evaluation and respect for the original works. The theoretical framework of the study is grounded in the practice-based research approach and the principles of early childhood education. The result of the study is an integrated artistic-pedagogical material that connects literature and music and demonstrates their potential application in work with preschool children.

Keywords: AI tools, arts-based research, children's literature, early childhood education, program music

Od literarnih motiva do priče programske glazbe za djecu predškolske dobi u okviru istraživanja utemeljenoga na praksi

SAŽETAK Rad predstavlja praktično-umjetničko istraživanje usmjereno na pitanje kako se tematski motivi iz hrvatske dječje književnosti mogu transformirati u razvojno primjeren pedagoški sadržaj za djecu predškolske dobi (3 – 6 godina). Motivi iz klasičnih djela hrvatske dječje književnosti – *Bijeli jelen* Vladimira Nazora, *Koko i duhovi* Ivana Kušana i *Suvišan u svemiru* Milivoja Matošeca analizirani su kvalitativnom tematskom analizom te objedinjeni u novu, kraću i razvojno prilagođenu priču. Na temelju oblikovanoga narativa razvijena je programna orguljska glazba u formi slobodne improvizacije, vođene emocionalnim lukom priče. Glazba prati ključne situacije i omogućuje djeci neposredno emocionalno iskustvo sadržaja putem zvuka. U analitičko-generativnoj fazi korišten je alat umjetne inteligencije kao pomoćni alat za podršku analizi i inicijalno oblikovanje ideja, uz autorsku evaluaciju i poštivanje izvornih djela. Teorijska polazišta rada temelje se na pristupu *practice-based research* i načelima ranoga i predškolskoga odgoja i obrazovanja. Rezultat rada je integrirani umjetničko-pedagoški materijal koji povezuje književnost i glazbu te pokazuje mogućnost njihove primjene u radu s djecom predškolske dobi.

Ključne riječi: arts-based research; dječja književnost; programna glazba; odgoj i obrazovanje; AI alati

THE VISUAL IDENTITY OF THE SCHOOL AS AN EXPRESSION OF INSTITUTIONAL CULTURE

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ABSTRACT The visual identity of a school is an important part of the educational environment because it contributes to the recognition and communication of its values, identity, and culture. In educational institutions, it can be viewed as a strategic tool through which a school conveys its fundamental characteristics both within the institution itself and to the wider public. Balmer and Podnar (2021) emphasize that visual identity is part of the broader institutional identity that connects its internal and external image. Contemporary pedagogical approaches highlight the importance of visual culture and the aesthetic design of space for students' development, as well as for the quality of the school climate and learning process (Eisner, 2002; Bamford, 2006). In this process, teachers play a key role through teaching, extracurricular activities, and professional engagement. The aim of the study was to examine the attitudes and involvement of primary school teachers in shaping the visual identity of the school and to analyse differences and relationships with regard to professional status, implementation of extracurricular activities, and membership in school cooperatives. The research was conducted on a sample of 118 primary school teachers. Data were collected using a questionnaire and analysed through descriptive statistics and non-parametric statistical procedures (Spearman's rank correlation coefficient and the Mann-Whitney U test). The results indicate that teachers highly value the importance of the school's visual identity. A statistically significant positive correlation was found between teachers' professional status and their perception of and involvement in shaping the school's visual identity. Furthermore, teachers who conduct extracurricular activities and those who are members of school

cooperatives demonstrate a higher level of engagement in activities contributing to the development, recognisability, and visibility of the school's visual identity. The obtained results confirm the importance of professional development and teachers' active participation in shaping the school environment, while also pointing to the need for systematic encouragement of the aesthetic and creative dimensions of educational work.

Keywords: aesthetic design of space, school culture, visual arts education, visual identity

Vizualni identitet škole kao izraz kulture ustanove

SAŽETAK Vizualni identitet škole važan je dio odgojno-obrazovnog okružja jer pridonosi prepoznatljivosti i komunikaciji njezinih vrijednosti, identiteta i kulture. U obrazovnim institucijama može se promatrati kao strateški alat kojim škola prenosi svoje temeljne značajke unutar same ustanove i prema široj javnosti. Balmer i Podnar (2021) naglašavaju da je vizualni identitet dio širega identiteta ustanove koji povezuje njezinu unutarnju i vanjsku sliku. Suvremeni pedagoški pristupi ističu važnost vizualne kulture i estetskoga oblikovanja prostora za razvoj učenika te za kvalitetu školske klime i učenja (Eisner, 2002; Bamford, 2006). U tome procesu učitelji imaju ključnu ulogu u nastavi, izvannastavnim aktivnostima i profesionalnim angažmanom. Cilj istraživanja bio je ispitati stavove i uključenost učitelja razredne nastave u oblikovanje vizualnoga identiteta škole te analizirati razlike i povezanosti s obzirom na profesionalni status, provođenje izvannastavnih aktivnosti i članstvo u školskoj zadruzi. Istraživanje je provedeno na uzorku od 118 učitelja razredne nastave. Podatci su prikupljeni pomoću anketnoga upitnika, a analizirani primjenom deskriptivne statistike i neparametrijskih statističkih postupaka (Spearmanov koeficijent korelacije i Mann-Whitneyjev U-test). Rezultati istraživanja pokazuju da učitelji visoko procjenjuju važnost vizualnoga identiteta škole. Utvrđena je statistički značajna pozitivna povezanost između profesionalnoga statusa učitelja i njihove percepcije te uključenosti u oblikovanje vizualnoga identiteta škole. Nadalje, učitelji koji provode izvannastavne aktivnosti te oni koji su članovi školske zadruge pokazuju višu razinu angažiranosti u aktivnostima koje doprinose razvoju, prepoznatljivosti i vidljivosti

vizualnoga identiteta škole. Dobiveni rezultati potvrđuju važnost profesionalnoga razvoja i aktivnoga sudjelovanja učitelja u oblikovanju školskoga okružja te upućuju na potrebu sustavnoga poticanja estetskih i kreativnih dimenzija odgojno-obrazovnoga rada.

Ključne riječi: estetsko uređenje prostora; kultura škole; likovna kultura; vizualni identitet

ENTANGLED IN WONDERLAND: AI, EPISTEMIC DISRUPTION, AND PENSIVE REFLEXIVITY IN LIFE SKILLS TEACHER EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT In writing this paper, I find myself like Alice tumbling into Wonderland. Those of us in teacher education inhabit a world where familiar rules no longer hold and the tools we once trusted change in unexpected ways. Artificial intelligence and related digital technologies are reshaping the epistemological terrain of teaching and learning in ways we are only beginning to understand. This is both disorienting and an invitation to think differently. As a self-study practitioner in post-qualitative inquiry, I draw on experiences from my practice as a Creative Arts and Physical Education lecturer in the B.Ed Life Skills programme in South Africa. These experiences are, in the Deleuzian and Guattarian sense, entangled with the questions this paper asks. The call on teacher educators is to remain curious, unsettled, and questioning, much like Alice, who survives Wonderland through a willingness to keep asking: what is this place, and what does it ask of me?

I consider three points, namely AI as a tool students learn to use critically, AI as a force that repositions what teaching means, and AI as a site of cultural politics. This contribution offers not answers but a space to share from practice, open to what emerges.

Keywords: life skills teacher education, post-qualitative inquiry, reflexivity, self-study

Upleteni u Zemlju Čudesas: umjetna inteligencija, epistemološki poremećaj i misaona refleksivnost u obrazovanju učitelja za životne vještine

SAŽETAK Pišući ovaj rad, osjećam se poput Alise koja pada u Zemlju Čudesas. Mi koji se bavimo obrazovanjem učitelja živimo u svijetu u kojem poznata pravila više ne vrijede, a alati kojima smo nekad vjerovali mijenjaju se na neočekivane načine. Umjetna inteligencija i povezane digitalne tehnologije preoblikuju epistemološki krajolik poučavanja i učenja na načine koje tek počinjemo razumijevati. To je istovremeno dezorijentirajuće i poziv je drukčiji način razmišljanja. Kao istraživač vlastite prakse u okviru postkvalitativnoga istraživanja, oslanjam se na iskustva iz svoje prakse nastave predmeta Likovna kultura i Tjelesni odgoj na studiju za učitelje životnih vještina (B.Ed Life Skills) u Južnoj Africi. Ta su iskustva, u deleuzeovsko-guattarijevskom smislu, isprepletana s pitanjima koja su postavljena u ovome radu. Od učitelja-edukatora traži se da ostanu znatiželjni, neustaljeni i propitujući, nalik Alisi koja u Zemlji Čudesas opstaje zahvaljujući spremnosti da neprestano pita: kakvo je ovo mjesto i što ono traži od mene?

Razmatram tri točke: umjetnu inteligenciju kao alat koji studenti uče kritički koristiti, umjetnu inteligenciju kao silu koja mijenja položaj i značenje poučavanja te umjetnu inteligenciju kao mjesto kulturne politike. Ovaj prilog ne nudi odgovore, nego prostor za dijeljenje iskustava iz prakse, otvoren za ono što se tek može pojaviti.

Ključne riječi: istraživanje vlastite prakse; obrazovanje učitelja za životne vještine; postkvalitativno istraživanje; refleksivnost

DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IN PREČKO KINDERGARTEN THROUGH ERASMUS+ ACCREDITATION

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ABSTRACT This presentation analyzes the process of systematic digital transformation in Prečko Kindergarten, implemented within the strategic framework of Erasmus+ accreditation. The primary goal was to integrate innovative digital tools into everyday pedagogical practice in order to improve the quality of documenting children's development and ensure inclusivity. Through structured mobilities and courses, teachers improved their skills in creating digital development maps and applying assistive technologies in working with children. Special emphasis was placed on the active participation of children, who through the creative use of multimedia became co-creators of the process of documenting their own learning. The foundation of the project's success is the internal mentoring model and continuous monitoring of employee needs through questionnaires. The survey results indicate a high interest in professional development (36.6% of staff expressed interest in the current cycle) and an increase in self-confidence in using ICT tools. Dissemination through the "Erasmus Corner", digital repositories and workshops ensured the visibility and sustainability of achievements within the kindergarten and wider community. Digital transformation in our institution goes beyond the mere purchase of equipment. It fosters a culture of collaboration and creativity, creating a stimulating environment adapted to the child in a digitally transformed society.

Keywords: child, digital portfolios, digital transformation, Erasmus+

Digitalna transformacija u Dječjem vrtiću Prečko putem Erasmus+ akreditacije

SAŽETAK U ovome izlaganju analizira se proces sustavne digitalne transformacije u Dječjem vrtiću Prečko, ostvaren unutar strateškoga okvira Erasmus+ akreditacije. Primarni je cilj bio integrirati inovativne digitalne alate u svakodnevnu odgojno-obrazovnu praksu kako bi se unaprijedila kvaliteta dokumentiranja djetetova razvoja i osigurala inkluzivnost. Putem strukturiranih mobilnosti i edukacijskih tečajeva odgojitelji su unaprijedili svoje vještine u izradi digitalnih razvojnih mapa te primjeni asistivne tehnologije u radu s djecom.

Poseban je naglasak stavljen na aktivno sudjelovanje djece koja su, kreativnom uporabom multimedije, postala sukreatori procesa dokumentiranja vlastitoga učenja. Temelj uspješnosti projekta jest interni mentorski model te kontinuirano praćenje potreba zaposlenika putem upitnika. Rezultati anketiranja pokazuju visoko zanimanje za profesionalni razvoj (36,6 % zaposlenika iskazalo je interes u aktualnome ciklusu) te porast samopouzdanja u korištenju IKT alata.

Diseminacija putem „Erasmus kutka“, digitalnih repozitorija i radionica osigurala je vidljivost i održivost postignuća unutar vrtića i šire zajednice. Digitalna transformacija u našoj ustanovi nadilazi samo kupnju opreme, ona potiče kulturu suradnje i kreativnosti te stvara poticajno okružje prilagođeno djetetu u digitalno transformiranome društvu.

Ključne riječi: digitalna transformacija; digitalni portfelji; dijete; Erasmus+

THE ROLE OF TEACHERS IN THE ERA OF GENERATIVE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND EDUCATIONAL TRANSFORMATION

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ABSTRACT The rapid development of generative artificial intelligence raises new questions about the future of higher education and the ways in which teaching, learning, and assessment processes are shaped. While discussions on the application of artificial intelligence often focus on academic integrity and the monitoring of student work, considerably less attention is given to teachers as agents of change and key stakeholders in the successful integration of new technologies into educational practice. Based on the assumption that technological innovations alone cannot improve the quality of teaching without adequate support for educators, the author, together with a research team, investigates teachers' readiness to adapt, their professional development needs, and their perceptions of the actual institutional support available in the context of generative artificial intelligence. This also raises the question of re-examining existing learning outcomes and the ways and methods by which they are assessed in the era of generative AI (GenAI).

The paper builds on recent research that views generative artificial intelligence as a factor driving the transformation of educational models. Particular attention is paid to changes in the role of teachers, the development of AI literacy, the adaptation of assessment methods, and the need to redefine certain existing teaching practices and learning outcomes. Furthermore, the importance of a systematic approach that goes beyond restrictive regulatory models is emphasized, highlighting instead the development of competences, critical thinking, and the responsible use of technology.

The empirical part of the study is based on the results of a survey conducted among academic staff from partner higher education institutions across several countries. The analysis shows that most educators view the potential applications of generative artificial intelligence positively and demonstrate openness

toward its integration into the teaching process. At the same time, however, the findings indicate a strong need for organized training, professional development opportunities, and clear institutional guidelines. Generative AI tools are most commonly used for the creation and editing of textual content, while more advanced applications remain relatively underutilized. The study also reveals that educators' motivation for further professional development increases significantly when institutions provide systematic support through workshops, training programs, and the sharing of good practices.

The findings confirm that the successful integration of generative artificial intelligence depends not only on the technological availability of tools but, above all, on the willingness of institutions to create conditions that support the development of educators' competencies. Consequently, the key prerequisites for the sustainable transformation of higher education include continuous professional development, the advancement of AI literacy, the design of institutional policies, and the creation of an environment that encourages experimentation, collaboration, and critical reflection. In the conclusions, the author emphasizes that the level of institutional support will largely determine whether generative artificial intelligence becomes merely a tool for superficial automation or a catalyst for meaningful and long-term change in education.

Keywords: AI literacy, generative artificial intelligence, higher education, institutional support, teacher professional development

Uloga nastavnika u doba generativne umjetne inteligencije i transformacije nastavnoga procesa

SAŽETAK Brzi razvoj generativne umjetne inteligencije otvara nova pitanja o budućnosti visokoga obrazovanja i načinu na koji se oblikuju procesi poučavanja, učenja i vrednovanja. Iako se rasprave o primjeni umjetne inteligencije često usmjeravaju na akademsku čestitost i kontrolu studentskoga rada, znatno manje pozornosti posvećuje se nastavnicima kao nositeljima promjena i ključnim dionicima uspješne integracije novih tehnologija u obrazovni proces. Polazeći od pretpostavke da tehnološke inovacije same po sebi ne mogu unaprijediti kvalitetu nastave bez odgovarajuće podrške nastavnicima, autorica zajedno s užim timom istražuje spremnost nastavnika na prilagodbu, potrebe za stručnim usavršavanjem te njihovu percepciju stvarne institucionalne potpore u kontekstu generativne umjetne inteligencije. Tu se otvara i pitanje preispitivanja postojećih ishoda učenja te načina i metoda kojima ih u doba genUI vrednujemo. Polazi se od recentnih istraživanja koja generativnu umjetnu inteligenciju promatraju kao čimbenik transformacije obrazovnoga modela. Posebna se pozornost posvećuje promjenama u ulozi nastavnika, razvoju pismenosti za korištenje umjetne inteligencije, prilagodbi metoda vrednovanja te potrebi redefiniranja dijela postojećih nastavnih praksi i ishoda učenja. Nadalje, ističe se važnost sustavnoga pristupa koji nadilazi restriktivne modele regulacije te naglašava razvoj kompetencija, kritičkoga mišljenja i odgovornoga korištenja tehnologije. Empirijski dio rada temelji se na rezultatima anketnoga istraživanja provedenoga među nastavnicima partnerskih visokoškolskih ustanova iz više zemalja. Analiza pokazuje da većina nastavnika pozitivno procjenjuje mogućnosti primjene generativne umjetne inteligencije te iskazuje otvorenost prema njezinu uključivanju u nastavni proces. Međutim, rezultati istodobno upućuju na izraženu potrebu za organiziranim edukacijama, stručnim usavršavanjem i jasnim institucionalnim smjernicama.

Uočeno je da se alati generativne umjetne inteligencije najčešće koriste za izradu i obradu tekstualnih sadržaja, dok su naprednije mogućnosti primjene još uvijek slabo zastupljene. Također je utvrđeno da motivacija nastavnika za dodatno usavršavanje značajno raste kada postoji sustavna podrška ustanove putem radionica, edukacije i razmjene primjera dobre prakse. Dobiveni nalazi potvrđuju da uspješna integracija generativne umjetne inteligencije ne ovisi isključivo o tehnološkoj dostupnosti alata, nego prvenstveno o spremnosti institucija da osiguraju uvjete za razvoj kompetencija nastavnika. Stoga se kao ključni preduvjeti održive transformacije visokoga obrazovanja izdvajaju kontinuirano stručno usavršavanje, razvoj pismenosti za korištenje umjetne inteligencije, osmišljavanje institucionalnih politika te stvaranje okružja koje potiče eksperimentiranje, suradnju i kritičko promišljanje. Autorica u zaključcima naglašava da će upravo razina institucionalne podrške u velikoj mjeri odrediti hoće li generativna umjetna inteligencija postati alat površne automatizacije ili pokretač kvalitetnih i dugoročnih promjena u obrazovanju.

Ključne riječi: AI pismenost; generativna umjetna inteligencija; institucionalna podrška; profesionalni razvoj nastavnika; visoko obrazovanje

INSTITUTIONAL BARRIERS IN ADULT EDUCATION: A NATIONAL QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF EXTERNAL QUALITY EVALUATION DATA IN CROATIA

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ABSTRACT Institutional barriers in adult education represent an important determinant of participation (Cross, 1981). Most empirical research focuses on learners' perceptions of institutional barriers rather than on their structural characteristics. Given that institutional quality may shape the presence or reduction of barriers, the aim of this study is to identify institutional barriers at the meso level and determine which quality areas contribute most to barrier potential. It was expected that quality areas and standards would differ in their ratings, with lower-rated areas and standards indicating a higher barrier potential. A quantitative methodology was used. The analysis included 41 Croatian adult education institutions evaluated between 2023 and 2025 within the national quality assurance framework. Each institution was assessed across five quality areas and eighteen standards (983 evaluations). As expected, the findings indicate significant differences in quality ratings across institutions for adult education in Croatia. Governance emerged as a central structural determinant of institutional barriers, while also representing the lowest-rated quality dimension among the analyzed areas. The findings make a theoretical contribution by bridging micro- and meso-level perspectives on adult education barriers, while also offering a practical contribution by providing an empirical basis for strengthening quality assurance frameworks and supporting evidence-informed policy development.

Keywords: adult education, Cross's Chain of Response model, external evaluation, institutional barriers, quality assurance

Institucionalne barijere u obrazovanju odraslih: Nacionalna kvantitativna analiza podataka vanjskog vrednovanja kvalitete u Hrvatskoj

SAŽETAK Institucionalne barijere u obrazovanju odraslih predstavljaju važnu odrednicu uključivanja u obrazovanje (Cross, 1981). Većina empirijskih istraživanja usmjerena je na percepcije polaznika o institucionalnim barijerama, a ne na njihove strukturne karakteristike. Budući da institucionalna kvaliteta može utjecati na prisutnost ili smanjenje barijera, cilj ovog istraživanja jest identificirati institucionalne barijere na mezo razini te utvrditi koja područja kvalitete najviše pridonose barijernom potencijalu. Očekivalo se da će se područja kvalitete i standardi razlikovati prema svojim ocjenama, pri čemu bi niže ocijenjena područja i standardi upućivali na veći barijerni potencijal. Korištena je kvantitativna metodologija. Analiza je obuhvatila 41 ustanovu za obrazovanje odraslih u Hrvatskoj koje su vrednovane između 2023. i 2025. godine u okviru nacionalnog sustava osiguravanja kvalitete. Svaka ustanova procijenjena je kroz pet područja kvalitete i osamnaest standarda (983 procjene). Očekivano, rezultati ukazuju na značajne razlike u ocjenama kvalitete među ustanovama za obrazovanje odraslih u Hrvatskoj. Upravljanje se pokazalo kao središnja strukturna odrednica institucionalnih barijera, a istodobno predstavlja i najniže ocijenjenu dimenziju kvalitete među analiziranim područjima. Nalazi istraživanja imaju teorijski doprinos povezivanjem mikro- i mezo razina barijera u obrazovanju odraslih, a istodobno i praktični doprinos pružanjem empirijske osnove za jačanje sustava osiguravanja kvalitete i potporu razvoju politika utemeljenih na dokazima.

Ključne riječi: Crossin model lanca odgovora, institucionalne barijere, obrazovanje odraslih, osiguravanje kvalitete, vanjsko vrednovanje

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses, income, and any other financial activities.

The second part of the document provides a detailed breakdown of the accounting process. It starts with the identification of the accounting cycle, which consists of eight steps: identifying the accounting cycle, analyzing and journalizing the transactions, posting to the ledger, preparing a trial balance, adjusting the accounts, preparing financial statements, and closing the books. Each step is explained in detail, with examples and practical advice.

The third part of the document focuses on the preparation of financial statements. It covers the balance sheet, the income statement, and the statement of cash flows. It explains how to interpret these statements and how they provide valuable information to stakeholders. The document also discusses the importance of comparing the current period's performance with the previous period's performance to identify trends and areas for improvement.

The fourth part of the document discusses the role of the accountant in the business. It highlights the importance of the accountant in providing accurate financial information to management and other stakeholders. It also discusses the ethical responsibilities of the accountant and the importance of maintaining confidentiality and integrity in all financial transactions.

The fifth part of the document provides a summary of the key points discussed in the document. It emphasizes the importance of accuracy, integrity, and ethical behavior in the accounting profession. It also provides some final thoughts on the role of the accountant in the business and the importance of staying up-to-date with the latest accounting practices and regulations.