

24. MEĐUNARODNA NAUČNA KONFERENCIJA  
„PEDAGOŠKA ISTRAŽIVANJA I ŠKOLSKA PRAKSA“

24th INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE  
“EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND SCHOOL PRACTICE”

# OBRAZOVANJE U FUNKCIJI MODERNIZACIJE DRUŠTVA

# ROLE OF EDUCATION IN MODERNIZATION OF SOCIETY

Knjiga rezimea

Book of abstracts

JELENA STANIŠIĆ · MLADEN RADULOVIĆ  
UREDNICI / EDITORS

11. oktobar 2019.  
Učiteljski fakultet  
Univerzitet u Beogradu, Srbija

October 11, 2019  
Teacher Education Faculty  
University of Belgrade, Serbia

## PROGRAMSKI ODBOR

### **Predsednik programskog odbora**

**Dr Jelena Stanišić**

*Institut za pedagoška istraživanja, Beograd, Srbija*

### **Članovi**

#### **Prof. dr Sergej Ivanovič Kudinov**

*Filološki fakultet Ruskog Univerziteta prijateljstva naroda, Moskva, Rusija*

#### **Prof. dr Olga Borisovna Mihajlova**

*Filološki fakultet Ruskog Univerziteta prijateljstva naroda, Moskva, Rusija*

#### **Prof. dr Stanislav Sergejevič Kudinov**

*Filološki fakultet Ruskog Univerziteta prijateljstva naroda, Moskva, Rusija*

#### **Prof. dr Andreas Oikonomou**

*Fakultet za pedagoško i tehnološko obrazovanje, Solun, Grčka*

#### **Doc. dr. Danijela Makovec Radovan**

*Filozofski fakultet, Ljubljana, Slovenija*

#### **Prof. dr Mile Srbinovski**

*Institut za životnu sredinu i zdravlje, Univerzitet jugoistočne Evrope, Tetovo, Republika Severna Makedonija*

#### **Prof. dr Katarina Todorović**

*Filozofski fakultet u Nikšiću, Univerzitet Crne Gore, Crna Gora*

#### **Prof. dr Nataša Vlah**

*Učiteljski fakultet, Sveučilište u Rijeci, Hrvatska*

#### **Prof. dr Gordana Miščević Kadijević**

*Učiteljski fakultet, Univerzitet u Beogradu, Srbija*

#### **Dr Sofija Maračić**

*Učiteljski fakultet, Univerzitet u Beogradu, Srbija*

#### **Dr Emilia Lazarević**

*Institut za pedagoška istraživanja, Beograd, Srbija*

#### **Dr Nikoleta Gutvajn**

*Institut za pedagoška istraživanja, Beograd, Srbija*

#### **Dr Snežana Mirkov**

*Institut za pedagoška istraživanja, Beograd, Srbija*

#### **Dr Milja Vujačić**

*Institut za pedagoška istraživanja, Beograd, Srbija*

#### **Dr Jelena Stevanović**

*Institut za pedagoška istraživanja, Beograd, Srbija*

#### **Dr Dušica Malinić**

*Institut za pedagoška istraživanja, Beograd, Srbija*

#### **Dr Rajka Đević**

*Institut za pedagoška istraživanja, Beograd, Srbija*

## PROGRAM COMMITTEE

### **President**

**Jelena Stanišić, PhD**

*Institute for Educational Research, Belgrade, Serbia*

### **Members**

**Prof. Sergey Ivanovič Kudinov, PhD**

*Faculty of Philology of the Peoples' Friendship University in Moscow, Russia*

**Prof. Stanislav Sergejevič Kudinov, PhD**

*Faculty of Philology of the Peoples' Friendship University in Moscow, Russia*

**Prof. Olga Borisovna Mikhailova, PhD**

*Faculty of Philology of the Peoples' Friendship University in Moscow, Russia*

**Prof. Andreas Oikonomou, PhD**

*School of Pedagogical and Technological Education, Thessaloniki, Greece*

**Doc. Danijela Makovec Radovan, PhD**

*Faculty of arts, Department of Educational Sciences, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia*

**Prof. Mile Srbinovski, PhD**

*Institute for Environment and Health, South East European University, Tetovo, Republic of North Macedonia*

**Prof. Katarina Todorović, PhD**

*Faculty of Philosophy, Nikšić, University of Montenegro, Montenegro*

**Prof. Nataša Vlah, PhD**

*Faculty of Teacher Education, University of Rijeka, Croatia*

**Prof. Gordana Miščević Kadijević, PhD**

*Teacher Education Faculty of the University of Belgrade, Serbia*

**Sofija Maračić, PhD**

*Teacher Education Faculty of the University of Belgrade, Serbia*

**Emilija Lazarević, PhD**

*Institute for Educational Research, Belgrade, Serbia*

**Milja Vujačić, PhD**

*Institute for Educational Research, Belgrade, Serbia*

**Snežana Mirkov, PhD**

*Institute for Educational Research, Belgrade, Serbia*

**Nikoleta Gutvajn, PhD**

*Institute for Educational Research, Belgrade, Serbia*

**Rajka Đević, PhD**

*Institute for Educational Research, Belgrade, Serbia*

**Dušica Malinić, PhD**

*Institute for Educational Research, Belgrade, Serbia*

**Jelena Stevanović, PhD**

*Institute for Educational Research, Belgrade, Serbia*

## ORGANIZACIONI ODBOR

### **Predsednik organizacionog odbora**

**dr Mladen Radulović**

*Institut za pedagoška istraživanja, Beograd, Srbija*

### **Članovi**

#### **msr Ana Radanović**

*Institut za pedagoška istraživanja, Beograd, Srbija*

#### **msr Ivana Petrović**

*Učiteljski fakultet u Beogradu, Univerzitet u Beogradu, Srbija*

#### **msr Ljiljana Bojanović**

*Učiteljski fakultet u Beogradu, Univerzitet u Beogradu, Srbija*

## ORGANIZATORI SKUPA

### **Institut za pedagoška istraživanja u Beogradu, Srbija**

Dobrinjska 11/3, 11000 Beograd

[www.ipisr.org.rs](http://www.ipisr.org.rs)

### **Filološki fakultet Ruskog Univerziteta prijateljstva naroda u Moskvi, Rusija**

Miklukho-Maklaya 61, 17198, Moskva, Rusija

[www.rudn.ru](http://www.rudn.ru)

### **Učiteljski fakultet Univerziteta u Beogradu, Srbija**

Kraljice Natlige 43, 11000 Beograd

[www.uf.bg.ac.rs](http://www.uf.bg.ac.rs)

### **NAPOMENA:**

Saopštenja saradnika Instituta za pedagoška istraživanja predstavljaju rezultat rada na projektima „Od podsticanja inicijative, saradnje i stvaralaštva u obrazovanju do novih uloga i identiteta u društvu (br. 179034) i „Unapređivanje kvaliteta i dostupnosti obrazovanja u procesima modernizacije Srbije“ (br. 47008), koje finansira Ministarstvo prosvete, nauke i tehnološkog razvoja Republike Srbije (2011-2019).

## ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITTEE

### **President**

**Mladen Radulović, PhD**

*Institute for Educational Research, Belgrade, Serbia*

### **Members**

**Ana Radanović, MA**

*Institute for Educational Research, Belgrade, Serbia*

**Ivana Petrović, MA**

*Teacher Education Faculty of the University of Belgrade, Serbia*

**Ljiljana Bojanović, MA**

*Teacher Education Faculty of the University of Belgrade, Serbia*

## ORGANIZERS

**Institute for Educational Research**

Dobrinjska 11/3, Belgrade, Serbia

[www.ipisr.org.rs](http://www.ipisr.org.rs)

**Faculty of Philology of the Peoples' Friendship University in Moscow**

Miklukho-Maklaya 6, 117198, Moscow, Russia

[www.rudn.ru](http://www.rudn.ru)

**Teacher Education Faculty, University of Belgrade**

Kraljice Natlige 43, 11000 Beograd, Serbia

[www.uf.bg.ac.rs](http://www.uf.bg.ac.rs)

### **NOTE:**

Presentations of the collaborators of the Institute for Educational Research are the results of the projects "From encouraging initiative, cooperation and creativity in education to new roles and identities in society" (No. 179034) and "Improving the quality and accessibility of education in modernization processes in Serbia" (No. 47008), which are financially supported by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia (2011–2019).

# ZNAČAJ JEZIČKE KULTURE U PROCESIMA MODERNIZACIJE DRUŠTVA

**Jelena Stevanović\***

*Institut za pedagoška istraživanja, Beograd, Srbija*

Strateški cilj svakog razvijenog društva predstavlja efikasno obrazovanje. Kvalitetno obrazovanje, posebno srednjoškolsko, ima dugoročan uticaj na nivo jezičke pismenosti, budući da u savremenom društvu adekvatan nivo osnovne jezičke, matematičke i informatičke pismenosti predstavlja nužan uslov da svaki pojedinac aktivno učestvuje u društvu i preuzeće svoju društvenu odgovornost. S tim u vezi, osnovu opšteg školskog obrazovanja svakog učenika u Srbiji predstavlja izučavanje standardnog srpskog jezika i njegovih normi, jer se drugačije ne mogu procenjivati znanja učenika ponaosob koja se iskazuju kroz primenjivanje pravila/zakonitosti jezičke kulture (usmeno i pisano izražavanje). Osnovu jezičke kulture, dakle, čini književnojezička norma. Imajući u vidu iznesene konstatacije, cilj rada je da se ukaže na ulogu jezičke kulture u reformisanim programima nastave i učenja, kao i da se ispita funkcionalnost primene znanja iz oblasti jezičke kulture kod srednjoškolaca i studenata, jer oni predstavljaju najprogresivniju grupu govornika srpskog jezika. U prvom delu rada biće razmatrani sadržaji koji se u aktuelnim programima nastave i učenja za srpski jezik u gimnazijama odnose na nastavnu oblast Jezička kultura. U drugom delu rada biće analizirano postignuće srednjoškolaca i studenata na testu znanja koji je koncipiran za potrebe ovog istraživanja. Test je sadržao pitanja otvorenog i zatvorenog tipa iz triju oblasti: gramatika, pravopis i leksikologija. Nivo težine zadataka usklađen je sa sadržajima nastavnog programa za srpski jezik za više razrede osnovne škole. Uzorak je prigodan i čini ga 239 ispitanika – maturanti gimnazija i srednjih stručnih škola i studenti fakulteta na kojima se ne izučavaju filološke nukve. U analizi su primenjene metode deskriptivne statistike. Istraživanje je realizovano školske 2018/2019. i 2019/2020. godine. Rezultati istraživanja pokazuju da u reformisanim nastavnim programima za gimnazije – kao i u programima koji su donedavno važili – jezičkoj kulturi nije posvećeno mnogo pažnje, jer su sadržaji naklonjeni temama iz jezika i književnosti. Istakli bismo da su izostale i različite vrste programske vežbi (pravopisne, jezičke, leksičko-semantičke i dr.) koje se realizuju u nastavnom kontekstu u kome postoji potreba za svršishodnim usvajanjem i primenom datih jezičkih zakonitosti i pojava u novim komunikativnim situacijama. Takođe, rezultati analize postignuća srednjoškolaca i studenata na testu upućuju na to da nijedan ispitanik nije odgovorio tačno na sva pitanja, kao i da je najveći problem predstavljala upravo funkcionalna primena znanja, posebno iz pravopisa i leksikologije. Više od polovine ispitanika nije umelo da upotrebni veliko slovo ili da primeni pravila o spojenom i odvojenom pisanju reči poštovanju ortografsku normu srpskog jezika, a više od trećine ispitanika nije odgovorilo na pitanja koja se tiču osnovnih leksičkih mehanizama (metafora i metonimija) koji umnogome doprinose bogaćenju leksičkog fonda. U radu se zaključuje da bi u srednjoškolskim nastavnim programima trebalo da

---

\* E-mail: jstevanovic@ipi.ac.rs

budu zastupljeniji sadržaji iz jezičke kulture, kao i da je u srednjoškolskoj nastavi srpskog jezika neophodno više pažnje posvetiti praktičnoj primeni stečenog znanja u realnim jezičkim situacijama. Pored toga, nalazi ukazuju da bi studenti, posebno na nastavničkim fakultetima na kojima je jezik struke praktično neminovan, trebalo da imaju obavezan predmet u okviru koga bi se izučavala pravila standardnog srpskog jezika, odnosno jezičke kulture, kako bi se zaustavio pad kvaliteta usmenog i pisaniog diskursa mladih govornika srpskog jezika.

*Ključne reči:* jezička kultura, nastava srpskog jezika, nastavni program, srednjoškolci, studenti.

## IMPORTANCE OF FUNCTIONAL STYLE IN MODERNIZATION OF SOCIETY

**Jelena Stevanović\***

*Institute for Educational Research, Belgrade, Serbia*

Efficient education is a strategic goal of every developed society. High quality education, particularly high-school education, has a long-term influence on the level of linguistic literacy since, in the modern society, the satisfactory level of basic literacy in linguistics, mathematics and informatics is a prerequisite for the individual to actively participate in the society and assume their social responsibility. In this regard, studying the standard Serbian language and its norms is the basis of general education for every student in Serbia, as the students' individual knowledge, demonstrated through applying rules/laws of the functional style (written and oral expression), cannot be assessed otherwise. Therefore, the literary language norm creates the basis of functional style. Having in mind these remarks, the objective of the paper is to point to the role of functional style in the reformed teaching and learning programs as well as to examine efficiency of the applied knowledge of functional style in high-school and university students, as they represent the most progressive group of Serbian language speakers. The first part of the paper will deliberate the contents relating to functional style in the current Serbian language teaching and learning high-school programs. The second part of the paper will analyze the achievement of high school and university students through the knowledge test specifically composed for this research. The test consists of the open-ended and closed-ended questions from three fields: grammar, spelling and lexicology. The difficulty level of the task matches the contents of Serbian language curriculum for the senior primary school grades. The sample is appropriate and consist of 239 participants – high-school and vocational school graduates and philology faculty students. Descriptive statistics methods are applied in the analysis. The research was realized in the school years 2018/2019 and 2019/2020. The research results show that in the reformed high-school curriculums – as well as in the curriculums that were valid up until recently – functional style received little attention as the contents favor the topics of language and literature. We underline that different types of program exercises (spelling, linguistic and lexical semantic, etc.) that are implemented in the teaching context where there is a need for purposeful adoption and implementation of given linguistic principles and phenomena in new communication situations, were also missing. Furthermore, the results of the analysis of high-school and university students' achievements at the test show that none of the participants answered all the questions correctly. Also, the greatest problem was functional application of knowledge, especially in spelling and lexicology. More than a half of participants did not know how to use a capital letter or apply the rules for the words that are spelled together or apart, respecting the orthographic norm of the Serbian language. Also, more than a half of participants did not answer the questions regarding

\* E-mail: jstevanovic@ipi.ac.rs

the basic lexical mechanisms (metaphor and metonymy) which contribute greatly to enrichment of lexical fund. The paper concludes that high-school curriculums should contain more functional style contents and that the high-school Serbian language teaching should pay more attention to practical application of acquired knowledge in real linguistic situations. In addition, the results show that students, especially those from teacher training faculties where the vocational language is virtually inevitable, should have a compulsory subject that would teach the rules of standard Serbian language i.e. functional style, so as to prevent the decline in quality of oral and written discourse of young Serbian language speakers.

**Keywords:** functional style, Serbian language teaching, curriculum, high-school students, university students.

---

## ZBORNIK REZIMEA

24. međunarodna naučna konferencija  
„Pedagoška istraživanja i školska praksa“

OBRAZOVANJE U FUNKCIJI MODERNIZACIJE DRUŠTVA

Izdavač  
Institut za pedagoška istraživanja, Beograd

Za izdavača  
Nikoleta Gutvajn

Urednici  
Jelena Stanišić  
Mladen Radulović

Lektor  
Jelena Stevanović

Prevodilac  
Biljana Vrcelj

Tiraž  
130

Dizajn korica i grafička obrada  
Branko Cvetić

Štampa  
Kuća štampe plus

ISBN 978-86-7447-147-0

CIP - Каталогизација у публикацији  
Народна библиотека Србије, Београд

37.014:316.72(048)  
371:316.32(048)

**МЕЂУНАРОДНА научна конференција "Педагошка истраживања и школска пракса" (24 ; 2019 ; Београд)**  
Образovanje u funkciji modernizacije društva : zbornik rezimea /  
24. Међunarodna naučna konferencija "Pedagoška istraživanja i  
školska praksa" = Role of Education in Modernization of Society :  
book of abstracts / 24th International Scientific Conference  
"Educational Research and School Practice" ; urednici ;editors Jelena  
Stanišić, Mladen Radulović. - Beograd : Institut za pedagoška istraživanja,  
2019 (Beograd : Kuća štampe plus). - 129 str. ; 24 cm

Резимеи на срп. и енгл. језику. - Тираж 130. - Напомене и библиографске  
референце уз текст.

ISBN 978-86-7447-147-0

а) Образовање -- Социолошки аспект -- Апстракти б) Образовање -  
- Глобализација -- Апстракти

COBISS.SR-ID 279880716