

povijesne opozicije „apolonsko – dionizijsko“ u predodžbi djetinjstva u dječjem romanu znanstveno je obrazložena. Inovativna po svom interdisciplinarnom pristupu dječjem liku, iscrpna u istraživačkom korpusu i znanstveno-teorijskom dijelu, Zimina je opsežna, pregledna i utemeljena knjiga o povijesti dječjega lika u hrvatskom dječjem romanu jedinstvena u hrvatskoj književnoj znanosti. Knjiga će, vjerujem, postati nezaobilaznim izvorom spoznaja svima onima koji se bave književnošću kao predmetom znanstvenoga, stručnoga ili stvaralačkoga djelovanja, ali i onima koji tragaju za povijesnim izvorima djetinjstva projiciranim u zavidnom romanesknom korpusu hrvatskoga dječjega romana, brižljivo iščitanoga s pozicija širokoga književno-teorijskoga, povijesnoga i kulturološkoga stajališta.

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## Speech Development with Fingerplays

**Katarinčić, Ivanka; Velički, Vladimira. 2011. *Stihovi u pokretu: malešnice i igre prstima kao poticaj za govor*. [Verses in Motion: Nursery Rhymes and Fingerplays as an Encouragement for Speech]. Zagreb: ALFA. 95 pp. ISBN: 978-953-297-305-1**

The main purpose of this book entitled *Stihovi u pokretu: malešnice i igre prstima kao poticaj za govor* [Verses in Motion: Nursery Rhymes and Fingerplays as an Encouragement for Speech] is to form a collection of Croatian traditional fingerplays for children. The authors have collected a fair number of rhymes and chants from older oral tradition. These fingerplays can be quite important in children's formative years and could have a significant influence on their speech in general, speech rhythm and pronunciation.

The book is divided into three main parts. The first two are mainly theoretical and deal with the general development of speech, and how it can be influenced by fingerplays and nursery rhymes. The authors especially stress the importance of the children's surroundings while they are learning to speak. Since children are very sensitive to different qualities of speech, even when they are young, it is important to influence them when they are receiving their language foundations. This can best be achieved by constantly repeating appropriate chants and rhymes, because they fit in with the children's natural requirements for security, constancy, rituals, repetition and all things rhythmical.

The thought prominently expressed in the book is that speech and motoric skills are actually interdependent. The authors list some studies and experiments which seem to prove this point (e.g. Kolzowa, Bauer).

The history of nursery rhymes and fingerplays is also considered from the standpoint of Croatian and English literature. The authors state that nursery rhymes (*malešnice*) not only have artistic and literary value, but also contain all the sounds of a language which children need to adopt. They introduce children to speech itself and, what is most important,

provide them with the correct rhythm, pace and the combination of sounds and syllables needed for accurate pronunciation – which everyday communication may lack.

The third and final part of the book deals with the practical use of fingerplays and gives some didactic advice for those who plan to use them in their work with children. The authors make a classification of fingerplays and indicate in exactly what way they could be used. The main idea of the authors seems to be that if a chant gives children joy and happiness, then it is easy for the children to repeat it many times and thus spontaneously practise language patterns and pronunciation.

There are 53 rhymes/fingerplays in the book altogether. Each fingerplay has its own page, with explanations on how to use it with children. A photo follows almost every rhyme, which is generally helpful to show what kind of movement is required. A DVD comes with the book, containing all the fingerplays in the order they appear in the book, sung by an adult and shown by children. This is a particularly useful and valuable part of the book.

In sum, this book is an asset to the specific area of oral literature used for practical purposes and language learning. It is the only such specific collection of fingerplays in Croatia, and so makes an original contribution to the field. The theoretical parts can be easily understood by readers who are not so knowledgeable in the field of research of speech development.

I would recommend this book to adults or parents who wish to guide children in their speech in a spontaneous and non-threatening way, to kindergarten teachers who can include these fingerplays in their everyday communication with children and prepare them for school, and to lower primary school teachers who can use these rhymes and chants with children who might have some problems with speech, pronunciation or intonation.

*Martina Grilek*

## Two Croatian Comics Sixty Years Later

**Čukli, Marcel, Borivoj Dovniković and Mladen Bjažić. 2011. *Izgubljeni Svijet* [The Lost World]. Zagreb: Art 9 52 pp. ISBN 978-953-56196-2-8**

*Izgubljeni svijet* [The Lost World] is a hardcover book created by the ART 9 group, edited by Veljko Krulčić. It was published in 2011 as a dedication to three very important figures in the Croatian comic scene: Borivoj Dovniković (Osijek, 1930), Marcel Čukli (Zagreb, 1921-1996), and Mladen Bjažić (Zlarin, 1924).

The book *Izgubljeni svijet* contains reprints of two comic series, *Izgubljeni svijet* – [The Lost World] and *Mali prijatelj* – [The Little Friend], originally published in 1951 and 1952 respectively, issued in the Croatian children's magazine *Pionir* [Pioneer]. Both comic series were written by Čukli and illustrated by Dovniković, one of the leading comic book and cartoon artists and animators in Croatia, who is still active. These series were later