

Course Unit Descriptor

Study Programme: Early Childhood Teacher
Course Unit Title: Short Forms of Folk Literature and Games
Course Unit Code: V-3-2-6-1
Name of Lecturer(s): Judit Raffai
Type and Level of Studies: Undergraduate Studies (BA)
Course Status (compulsory/elective): Elective
Semester (winter/summer): Winter
Language of instruction: Hungarian
Mode of course unit delivery (face-to-face/distance learning): Face-to-face learning
Number of ECTS Allocated: 2
Prerequisites: -
Course Aims: Students will learn about basic concepts of children's folklore – with short forms of folk literature related to games, with different categories of this folklore genre, their characteristics, examples of these games. Students will also learn how to use these games in preschool education.
Learning Outcomes: By the end of the semester students will be familiar with the concept of children's folklore related to reciting nursery rhymes and singing songs, playing games, etc. The role and position of these games in the lives of children. Different categories of games and their characteristics. Using these games in their work in nursery schools.
Syllabus: <i>Theory</i> The concept of short form of folk literature related to children's games. Folk literature and forms of it. Children's games and folk literature. Process of creation, inheritance, transfer and varying. Categorization of this genre in folklore. Proverbs and riddles. Counters. Tonguetwisters. Humorous games. Verbal games. <i>Practice</i> In practical classes students get familiar with the above mentioned genres of games. Presentation about different types of folk literature and games. Collecting folk stories and games all around Vojvodina and recording them. Presentation of collected material.
Required Reading: <i>Compulsory:</i> Voigt, Vilmos (1998): <i>Kisepikai prózaműfajok</i> . In: Voigt Vilmos (Ed.) <i>A magyar folklór</i> . Budapest: Osiris Kiadó, 283–324. Lázár, Katalin (2005): <i>Népi játékok</i> . Budapest: Planétás Kiadó. <i>Optional:</i> Bodor, Anikó (2009): <i>Vajdasági magyar népdalok IV</i> . Újvidék: Forum. Pató, Imre (Ed.) (1988): <i>Jugoszláviai magyar népköltészet II</i> . Újvidék. Burány, Béla (1973): <i>Hej, széna, széna. 120 vajdasági magyar gyermekjátékdal</i> . Zenta. Katona, Imre (1998): <i>Gyermekfolklór</i> . In.: Voigt Vilmos szerk. <i>A magyar folklór</i> . Osiris Kiadó, Budapest, 375–393. Lábadi, Károly (1986): <i>Ahogy rakod tüzed. Drávaszögi magyar proverbiumok</i> . Eszék. Lázár, Katalin (2008): <i>Gyertek, gyertek játszani</i> . IV. Játékközlés: Alföld. Eötvös József Könyvkiadó, Budapest. 147–251. Matijevics, Lajos (1976) : <i>Tíz, tíz tiszta víz. Jugoszláviai népi mondókák</i> . (Hagyományaink 7.) Újvidék. Molnár, Gyöngyi – Papp, László (2008): <i>Csoncsikó. Morovici gyermekvilág</i> . Bácskossuthfalva: Moravicai Értelmiségi Fórum. O. Nagy, Gábor (1966): <i>Magyar szólások és közmondások</i> . Budapest.

05): *Hej, szénárú, szénára*. Tóthfalu: Logos Grafikai Műhely.

Weekly Contact Hours:
2 (30)

Lectures: 1 (15)

Practical work: 1 (15)

Teaching Methods:

Lecture, practice, presentation, discussion, presentation, pair and individual work, consultation.

Knowledge Assessment (maximum of 100 points):

Pre-exam obligations	points	Final exam	points
Active class participation	10	oral exam	50
Practical work	20		
Preliminary exam			
Seminar(s)	20		

The methods of knowledge assessment may differ; the table presents only some of the options: written exam, oral exam, project presentation, seminars, etc.