



SAVREMENI
TRENDOVI U
PSIHOLOGIJI
2017

CURRENT
TRENDS IN
PSYCHOLOGY
2017

Filozofski fakultet, Novi Sad
19-21 oktobar 2017

Faculty of Philosophy, Novi Sad
October 19th-21st, 2017



KNJIGA SAŽETAKA
BOOK OF ABSTRACTS





Pripremu i izdavanje ove knjige sažetaka omogućilo je
Ministarstvo prosvete, nauke i tehnološkog razvoja Republike Srbije

To examine the number of listed attributes in the object attributes naming test, one-way ANOVA with levels of categorization as a within-participant factor was conducted. As expected, a main effect of levels of categorization was revealed ($F = 35.26$, $df = 1,46$, $p < .001$, $\eta^2 = 0.61$). Šidak post-hoc test showed that more attributes were produced on the basic level ($M = 7.1$, $SD = 2.70$), compared to superordinate ($M = 5.82$, $SD = 2.55$) and subordinate level ($M = 5.49$, $SD = 2.29$).

To examine the number of produced answers considering different divergent thinking components in the Alternative Uses Task, four one-way ANOVAs with levels of categorization as within-participant factors were conducted. There was a significant main effect of categorization level only for the originality component of divergent thinking ($F = 3.33$, $df = 1,46$, $p < .05$, $\eta^2 = 0.13$). Šidak post-hoc test revealed higher originality on subordinate level ($M = 1.15$, $SD = 1.64$) compared to superordinate level ($M = 0.83$, $SD = 1.11$).

Finally, RAT test showed a positive correlation with originality on superordinate ($r = .29$, $p < .05$) and subordinate level ($r = .38$, $p < .01$), elaboration on superordinate ($r = .40$, $p < .01$) and basic level ($r = .32$, $p < .05$). There was a significant negative correlation of RAT test score with subordinate fluency ($r = .32$, $p < .05$). The correlations between RAT test scores and performance in object attributes naming task did not reach significance level.

To conclude, the absence of categorization level effect for three out of four components of divergent thinking implies that different cognitive processes are used in Alternative Uses Task to which the superiority of basic level categorization can not be generalized.

Keywords: levels of categorization, divergent thinking, object attributes naming task

.....

Darinka Anđelković^a, Mirjana Mirić^b

^aLaboratory for Experimental Psychology and Institute of Psychology, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Belgrade, Serbia

^bInstitute for Balkan Studies, Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Belgrade, Serbia

Email: dandjelk@f.bg.ac.rs

Neologisms in early Serbian child language

The occurrence of neologisms in a child's spontaneous language production is an indicator of important developmental processes. It reveals that a child: a. recognizes a meaning as appertaining to a certain class of words, b. wields some knowledge on structural regularities in her mother tongue, c. uses the regularities in her efforts of a new word formation. Neologisms reveal the connection between the form and function at a moment of its emergence. Innovative solutions that a child opts for display the regularities known to a child, and features of grammar that are still missing in the system at the moment of a word composition.

The study aimed at an exploration of instances of verbal neologisms in the Serbian Corpus of Early Child Language (SCECL). The transcripts of spontaneous language production of 8 children longitudinally recorded at 16 age levels (18-48 months) were searched for verbs and innovative verbal forms. Their prevalence at different age levels was explored, as well as structural regularities that can be found in word formation. An approximate estimation was made that 2.8% of all children's word types in the corpus are neologisms. In addition, 6.8% of all verbal types are neologisms, which reveals that verbs are particularly fruitful ground for innovative word formation in Serbian. Verbal neologisms exhibit a large variety of occurrence across age levels and between individual children. Some examples are prone to appear in the language of different children, and their total frequency in the corpus reach 20 (e.g. hoćem, možem, bide). Others are rare (2 or 3 incidences only in the production of one child). The largest number of neologisms are hapaxes (freq = 1).

An exploration of their derivational and inflectional properties revealed 3 major kinds of regularities in their formation:

- a. Morphological overgeneralization: adding of an inappropriate inflectional suffix to a verb root guided by analogy with the suffixes appropriate for some other class of verbs (hoćem/ hoćam instead of hoću, možem/ mogam instead of mogu, ljubaju instead of ljube). The verbs susceptible to this kind of innovation deviate from the verb paradigm in Serbian language and their suffixes are less frequent than the overgeneralized suffixes.
- b. Overgeneralization of a stem of another verbal form of the same verb: The morphological paradigm of the newly formed verb obeys typical inflectional suffixes for a particular verb form, but the deviation happens at the stem level (donesti instead of doneti, uzmo instead of uzeo).
- c. Change in derivational word formation: The change in prefixation and/or suffixation (ključaj instead of zaključaj, crtavati instead of crtati, zapravim instead of pravim).

The results indicate that neologism formation in Serbian appears to be highly developed, and follows several formation patterns, which suggests that given types of neologisms should not be treated as mere production errors, but rather a typical step in language development.

Keywords: neologism, language development, verb morphology, derivation, inflection

.....

Pavle Valerjev, Marin Dujmović

Department of Psychology, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Zadar, Croatia

Email: valerjev@unizd.hr

Out of sight, out of mind: Prompting to rethink in a base-rate task

Research in the field of reasoning has mainly been based on the dual-process approach. Type 1 processes are intuitive while Type 2 processes are analytical. Recent research shows prompting

MEĐUNARODNI NAUČNO-STRUČNI SKUP
SAVREMENI TRENDovi U PSIHOLOGIJI

2017

KNJIGA SAŽETAKA

PROGRAMSKI ODBOR

Prof. dr Sunčica Zdravsković,
predsednik
Prof. dr Marija Zotović
Prof. dr Ljiljana Mihić
Prof. dr Dušica Filipović-Đurđević
Prof. dr Petar Čolović
Prof. dr Alessandra Pokrajac Bulian
Prof. dr Dražen Domjan
Prof. dr Tatjana Stefanović Stanojević
Prof. dr Miroslav Gavrić
Prof. dr Ryan Y. Hong
Prof. dr David J. A. Dozois
Prof. dr Tiziano Agostini
Doc. dr Zorana Jolić Marjanović
Doc. dr Iris Žeželj
Doc. dr Kristina Ranđelović
dr sc. Anja Wertag
dr Elias Economou

ORGANIZACIONI ODBOR

dr Bojana Bodroža,
predsednik
Prof. dr Jelena Šakotić-Kurbalija
Doc. dr Jelena Matanović
Doc. dr Veljko Joavanović
Doc. dr Bojana Dinić
Doc. dr Ana Genc
Asist. Ilija Milovanović, MA
Asist. Ivana Jakovljević, MA
Bojan Branovački, MA

IZDAVAČ
Filozofski fakultet Univerziteta u Novom Sadu
Dr Zorana Đinđića 2, Novi Sad

ZA IZDAVAČA
Prof. dr Ivana Živančević-Sekeruš, *dekan*

LEKTURA I KOREKTURA
Bojana Dinić

LEKTURA NA ENGLLESKOM JEZIKU
Ilija Milovanović

TEHNIČKO UREĐENJE
Bojana Dinić

DIZAJN
Bojana Bodroža

Novi Sad, 2017.

CIP - Katalogizacija u publikaciji
Biblioteka Mатице српске, Нови Сад

159.9(048.3)

САВРЕМЕНИ трендови у психологији (2017 ; Нови Сад)

Knjiga sažetaka [Elektronski izvor] / Savremeni trendovi u psihologiji, Filozofski fakultet, Novi Sad, 19-21. oktobar 2017. = Book of abstracts / Current Trends in Psychology, Faculty of Philosophy, Novi Sad, October 19st-21st, 2017. - Novi Sad : Filozofski fakultet, 2017

Način dostupa (URL): <http://digitalna.ff.uns.ac.rs/sadrzaj/2017/97> 8-86-6065-434-4. - Nasl. sa naslovnog ekrana. - Opis zasnovan na stanju na dan: 19.10.2017.

ISBN 978-86-6065-434-4

а) Психологија - Апстракти
COBISS.SR-ID 317864455