

Sándor Oroszi

China's Path From the Poverty Trap to the Trap of Middle-Income Countries

This study is the product of an extensive research ranging from the analysis of the ecological footprint through the provision of environmental conditions to the capturing of states. We monitor the economic growth of China after getting out of the poverty trap, then we analyze the trap situation of moderately developed economies, finally we discuss the dangers and challenges of the post-trap trap situation.

What makes China's advancement as a world power special is that its power aspirations conflict with those of the United States to build an empire. In the multipolar world developed by the end of the century, in addition to China, which was the largest producer of gross domestic product at the time, India also played a decisive role in threatening the second place of the USA.

Against its potential competitors, the United States is seeking to deploy a wide arsenal of possible tools. In this, it can count on the cooperation and support of the countries of Western civilization and as well as practically all international economic, financial and political organizations since they have successfully built a majority in their decision-making forums.

With the deepening of globalization, nation-states are increasingly being pushed into the background in several dimensions and some of their functions are gradually being transferred to their organizations. The resulting power blocks are made up of countries belonging to the same civilization. Since civilizations are cultural entities they can only play a coordinating role in economic, political and legal relations.

Keywords: poverty trap; the trap of moderately developed economies; western civilization

Zsuzsanna Slezák-Bartos

Challenges of Shaping the Image of Szekszárd

From the point of view of Szekszárd's image, the natural and built environment of the city remains decisive even today as well as in the future. The former, periodically changing image was not good for judging the city. We need to define exactly what we want to express with a slogan-like sentence representing the city. Wine and wineries appear as a central image element of the city. That is why it is expedient to include "wine" in the new image of Szekszárd. The Municipality must develop and operate a unified and comprehensive communication strategy. In today's accelerated and informalized world, where communication is a social process, it has become an important task to create a unified cityscape. It is inevitable to operate the appropriate external and internal

communication, which can make the city itself attractive, first of all to the residents of the city, and secondly to the regular and occasional visitors to the city. It is therefore relevant that what kind of message - acceptable and clear - and slogan the city conveys to its external environment. Empirical research – by examining the opinions of Szekszárd residents, students and workers - is based on online questionnaires, in-depth interviews and personal experiences.

Keywords: Szekszárd; city marketing; image

Zsuzsanna Slezák-Bartos

Capabilities of a County Seat — Competition Mapping

Nowadays, residents have more and more expectations regarding their settlement. To accomplish this, locals need to be aware of the value of their place of residence and its potential. First and foremost, local residents need to be made aware of the city's values, as their positive impression of the city's livability has a multiplier effect on the city's image. During the last decade many investments have been realised for the well-being of the locals and improving the city's liveability in Szekszárd. Among other things these tend to be created by the intention of the city administration to increase the number of enterprises providing decent living, formulating a well-maintained and aesthetic natural and built environment, providing quality public services that are easily accessible to everyone and to create attractive high-quality events and spaces with community functions. This study is about to reveal the satisfaction of the locals to these aspirations with the effect to their everyday lives and the city's abilities that are properly exploited. The authors were also looking for an answer how these influence the choice of the place of residence and the possible intention of resettlement. The empirical research – analysing opinions of residents, students and employees in Szekszárd – is based on online questionnaires, in-depth interviews and personal experiences.

Keywords: Szekszárd; image; satisfaction

Éva Szederkényi – Adrienn Kiss-Márton – Nóra Ambrus

Lessons Learnt From the COVID-19 Emergency Management at Hungarian HR Practices

With the spread of COVID-19, the HR profession is facing major challenges both internationally and nationally. Of these, we focus primarily on domestic crisis management investigations, because we have to react to new regulations and provisions within minutes, especially in the first, spring wave. The aim of our qualitative study is to determine, using the method of oral questioning, how well the organizations were prepared for crisis management at the micro and macro-management level. Sampling was

conducted in late March 2020, at the peak of the first wave of the Covid-19 pandemic. According to our hypotheses, we assume that emergencies bring new turning points in the HR procedures of organizations, and the holistic view of the HR consulting profession has brought a positive attitude. Based on our third hypothesis, the introduction of the home office, and thus digital communication, increased employee efficiency, and finally, we examined that the introduction of the home office, and thus digital communication, increased employee participation in organizational learning. In the first part of the study interviews with eight professionals from several segments of sectors are analyzed, whereas in the second part the authors present the case study of pandemic emergency situation management of a strategic company in Hungary.

Keywords: home office; efficiency; emergency treatment

Gergely Horváth
The Role of Measurement
Methods of Satisfaction in the Economic Sector

This study presents the different satisfaction measurement methods used in the production sector (eg. the TQM measurement method), and it also deals with the satisfaction methods used in the financial sector (eg. the importance of CRM system in the financial sector). The biggest problem with satisfaction measurements in the case of services is subjectivity, which means that the company cannot fully satisfy all target groups at the same time in terms of their expectations, so it is important to select the right target group. For this reason, measuring guest satisfaction and quality is important for a company, as it can provide relevant information to company leaders about the weaknesses and strengths of products and services (in order to select the right target group) for greater future success.

Keywords: quality; satisfaction; economics sector

Dániel Ligeti
Variants for an Archetype – The Comparison of Marduk and Ninurta
Mesopotamian Gods

The paper compares two gods of the Mesopotamian pantheon with different cult centres whose attributes show sharp overlaps in their most important religious literary texts. According to the hypothesis Marduk and Ninurta came into syncretism from a certain point in the pantheon's history. With the analysis of the two myths the study supports the theory of their syncretism by defining the common archetype of the two gods. The paper compares the two gods based on five criteria. Research aspects: circumstances, motivations, conflicts, tools, rewards. Processed and translated mythological texts are

used for comparison, in order to avoid Akkadian-Sumerian philological problems only the narrative structures of myths are examined. By comparing the two gods and defining their archetype, an ideological and cultural-historical phenomenon can be revealed. Through the result we can get a more nuanced picture of the intricate structure of the Mesopotamian religion, its significance in the emperor's rule, and the intellectual performance in the making of the examined gods.

Keywords: archetypes; Mesopotamia; mythology

Orsolya Gyárfás

From Model Monarch to Tyrant: The Contemporary Interpretations of 'La clemenza di Tito'

The paper focuses on certain aspects of the reception history of Mozart's *La clemenza di Tito*, discussing two topics in relation to the work. The first is the 18th century reception of the Emperor Titus: the emperor's image as the ideal of the enlightened monarch, mirrored in Mozart's opera. The second is the analysis of the prominent interpretational frameworks of contemporary stagings, focusing on the problematization of the "merciful monarch".

The paper investigates the drive behind the considerable number of Titus stagings which, opposing the optimistic spirit of the opera, reinterpret the "merciful monarch" either as a dictator or a sovereign crushed under the weight of his duties. The paper points out the strong link between the original mentality of the work as a court opera and its own era's society and political system, which lead to the problematization of the work in the 19th century already. Following the historical experiences of the 20th century, however, a genuine depiction of Titus as a "merciful monarch" has become practically impossible. By analyzing the most important recent stagings of the work, the paper gives an in-depth depiction of the opera's new interpretations and the disillusioned portrayals of Titus's figure. The paper's aim is not only to present an exciting twist in the interpretation history of a work, but also show how the staging of a previously long-neglected opera like *Titus*, as well as the works of the opera seria genre in general, can bear considerable relevance for a contemporary audience.

Keywords: opera; reception history; Regietheater

Róbert Oláh

János Arany's Way to the Professorship in Nagykőrös – Student and Teacher Years between 1817 and 1851 in the Light of the Sources

The primary goal of the study is to present the first half of János Arany's life, one of the greatest Hungarian poets in a way that the main stages of the poet's life and their impacts on each other are pointed out from the birth of Arany to the beginning of his decisive nine years at the famous Nagykőrös grammar school. The aim of the research was to describe the poet's all places of learning and teaching, all of which gave Arany the opportunity to learn, develop his skills and knowledge as well as make good use of them effectively in different age groups, methods, and life situations. These stations of Arany's life markedly shaped the image of the teacher unfolding in addition to his ballad poetry, his environment, and his legacy. The study takes into account the critical edition of contemporary correspondence and the relevant poems, in which the parallels of the student and the teacher can be seen at the same time. Due to his special life path, Arany could become an excellent teacher. Due to its theoretical nature, the research points out the 19th century changes in culture and education as well as the accepted methods of the time, some of which we use presently, even in digital form. The development of Hungarian literature is radically intertwined with the development of the pedagogical methods of our country, which hand in hand shaped the multitude of generations, including the spirit of Arany.

Keywords: János Arany; 19th century; pedagogical methodology

Richárd Bércesi

Elementary School Network at the Pécs Mining Region Between 1856 and 1944

The study focuses on the elementary school network of the First Danube Steamship Company (DSC) in the settlements of the Pécs mining region between 1856 and 1944.

The examination intended to find answers to several questions. How many schools were founded and supported by the Company? Where were these schools exactly? How did the education happen at these schools? Were they exclusively for the children of mining families, or could other pupils attend it, as well? Were they free? Did the Company offer only financial support for these institutions, or did it provide the necessary books and equipment, as well? Was there any state supervision involved? Did any change occur in the education and everyday life of these institutions after March 12, 1938? How did these schools exist between March 16 and November, 1944, and between December of 1944 and 1950. Research materials were collected at the Department for Local History at the Pécs Knowledge Centre, the Hungarian National Archives, the Baranya County Department of the Hungarian National Archives with focus on the DSC collection, the

documents and photos available in the collection of the Foundation for the Mining History of Pécs, furthermore interviews were conducted with people involved.

As a conclusion the paper states that the DSC schools were in a special situation in the network of the Hungarian school system: due to special state privileges the Company could bring all the important decisions for every aspects of school life, however, the institutions had to face and fight the heavy assimilation trends represented by the German Department of Religion and Education, after 1938 the German, and after 1945 the Soviet authorities.

Keywords: the elementary schools of DSC; organization; unique features

Éva Dóri

The „Open House” Movement

Recasting the Conceptual Approach for Community Cultural Development in the Cultural Policy Context of the Kádár-Era

The article is a shortened version of a wider analysis researching the activities of a professional network of community workers called Open House Collegiate. It discusses the theoretical and practical contributions of the given cultural professional community in the light of policy shifts induced by the changing political landscape since 1945. The data collected consists of legal documents, policy guidance materials, media content, interviews with a wide range of actors in the cultural field. It was from the mid 1970s that a new cultural agenda was identified and promoted by these professionals that put the issue of local social development to the centre stage of cultural provision. More and more community cultural centres focused on addressing the pressing local needs of residents and providing opportunities for community participation and active learning as a response, thus resisting to the previously customary top down planning. The local problem-based approach was capable of generating community reflection and creative cultural practices. During the period since the 1980s a space has been gradually opened for complex local development projects that could integrate different professional groups and domains and resulted in creating a viable toolkit for mapping and analysing the local community for the purpose of developing its culture.

Keywords: community culture; community development; social development

Renáta H. Prikler – Zoltán Huszár

Populist Aspects in Political Speeches

The Use of Personal Pronouns “I” and “we” in the Rhetoric of 20th Century Dictators

Rhetoric is an important part of political speeches, even if they are just for a small group of people. In such speeches everything counts, everything can have a strategic or a symbolic role, even such, seemingly minor parts of speech as personal pronouns. The present study examined the speeches of three prominent figures of the 20th century – Hitler, Stalin and Rákosi – with special focus on their use of personal pronouns “I” and “we”, as well as the populist aspects of their discourse.

The research conducted in the fall of 2018 examined the tendencies the three dictators used the two personal pronouns in the different phases of their active years. It aimed to grab the message the pronouns in focus carried in the given speech acts and to pinpoint the immediate contexts in which the lonely but prominent *I* shifted into the cunning, not necessarily collective *we*. To do this, we used the English translation of a collection of available speeches, creating three mini corpora of 70,000 words in total. The research findings were shown in figures and tables. In the end, aiming to show the surviving nature of populist aspects in political speeches, we compared the presidential announcement speeches of Barack Obama and Donald Trump and the role the personal pronouns “I” and “we” played in their addresses.

Keywords: populism; rhetoric; personal pronouns

László Trencsényi

Sándor Lévai - A Strange Story from the Complicated XX. Century

The paper focuses on the course of life of Sándor Lévai (distinguished puppet designer, 1930 - 1997) as well as on a special, unrealized - utopian socialist - project (The Fairytale Town of Sanyi Manó) from the second half of the twentieth century (the era of existing socialism). The given period is characterized by the complex context of beliefs and hopes. Furthermore, this is especially true for the children’s culture, which may have been in its glory days in the 1970s, even it was under particular historical-political conditions.

The hero of our story lived in the second half of the 20th century, therefore as a child, he lived through the troubled history of the border alignment of Slovakia. In his youth, the “prosperous times”, he was a conscious member of the People’s Colleges, later an employee at the State Puppet Theater and the Hungarian Television. Throughout his life Lévai always remained true to his ideals, even at his state jobs. As a successful artist, at all times he had energy to serve social affairs, to promote the development of communities

in society, both in the world of young artists, as well as in his metropolitan neighborhoods, nevertheless in the Fairytale Town initiative presented in this study.

Keywords: utopia; community; mini-city

Eszter Anna Nyúl

The Lost Rite of Passage of Citizenship

Getting the first ID card is not a defining experience anymore as it was before for the elder generations. The youngsters used to receive the document among their classmates in a solemn ceremony. This practise got changed in 2009 without considering that it would cause deficit in forming identity. This study examines the former role of the ID card from point of view of cultural anthropology. It was a rite of passage when the 16, then later 14 years old youth got it which gave the possibility to realise and prepare for the rights and duties of a citizen which come with becoming adult. The comparison certifies that receiving the ID card is interpreted as a rite. This recognition is important as there is not any tool in education of citizenship in Hungary nowadays which makes the youngsters to recognise their law-abiding citizens life as the earlier practise was able. The future task of citizenship education is the replacement of this unrealized and under emphasizing process.

Keywords: identity card; cultural anthropology; education citizenship

Kornél Mák

Schemes and Innovations: Financing Culture in Hungary at the Beginning of the 21st Century I. (2000-2010)

Funding has always been an issue since the existence of human culture, culture has never existed without patron support. The study examines the development of Hungarian cultural financing since the 2000s through the economic characteristics of cultural goods and the peculiarities of cultural policy. In addition, the role of local governments in providing material background for the culture is presented in the study. The paper also deals with the role of the tax system and the employment policy within the context of the topic. To summarize the results, it can be stated that Hungary's 21st century cultural funding is outstanding in many aspects among the countries of the European Union, but it is still in a way of formulation, and the twenty years since the change of regime have not been enough to develop the funding system. As a practical statement of the study, it can be emphasized that in the light of the presented financing tendencies, a long-term

sustainable financing system seems to be feasible, which serves the operational stability of the cultural sphere well.

Keywords: culture; models of financing; Hungary between 2000-2010

Béla Krisztián – György Muity

The First Regular Flight Between Budapest and Pécs in the Light of the Local Press

The reorganization of Hungary after Trianon was also opening the door for a new method in transportation. The means of this, aviation, was a national interest, because one of the guarantees of independence, military aviation, had to be created. The first event of the country's internal aviation network was the opening of the Budapest-Pécs traffic in 1930. The antecedents, main stages, and consequences of the launch of the flight, which have been little explored and researched are presented in the paper. After several years of preparation, negotiations took place in Pécs in early 1927 to get the city an airport and thus join the world's air traffic. The airport was built from social donations and public works, partly because of the opinion-forming activities of the "Transdanubian" (Dunántúl) daily and journalist Géza Császár. The community-forming power of the topic was shown by the fact that the Pécs-Baranya Aero Club was established on December 1, 1929, while on April 15, 1930, a huge crowd of locals awaited the airplane of the Hungarian Aviation Inc. In addition to historical research, the paper explores and interprets the development of traffic data for flights, which provides lessons that are still valid nowadays.

Keywords: civil aviation; flight history of Pécs; social donation

Tímea Kendeh-Kirchknopfné Farkis

**Analysis of Italian Course Books in the Light of Translation Tasks
with a Historical Outlook**

Fest Aladár: *Olasz nyelvtan. Olvasmányok és társalgások alapján*

Honti Rezső: *Olasz nyelvkönyv*

Tóth László: *Olasz nyelvkönyv*

In addition to the aspects formulated in the international literature on course book analysis the aim of the paper is to present the Italian course books (Fest, 1926; Honti, 1940; Tóth, 1966) in which translation defined as the fifth foreign language skill which still plays a central role, is an integral part of the lessons, and has a significant effect on the development of students' mother tongue and intercultural competence. The analysis will not cover the presentation of the different language teaching methods, as the

methodological analysis of the examined Italian course books would go beyond the given framework.

The translation tasks in the examined course books take students from the translation of the simplest sentences to the translation of more complex novel excerpts, short stories and even poems from different ages, proving the Klebelsberg idea that teaching Italian language makes European culture accessible.

The integration of translation and translation tasks into the secondary school curriculum would be desirable for several respects. These aspects are also in line with the basic competences of modern language teaching and pedagogy. It develops mother tongue competence, logical thinking, facilitates intercultural communication, and deepens interdisciplinary relations.

Keywords: Italian language; translation; analysis of course books

Tiborné Petz – József Reider

ICT Skills of Teacher Training Students in Mathematics Education

The authors already dealt with the advantages and disadvantages of traditional and digital presentations in the previous year, they also covered how to familiarize students with these tools and implement them in teaching methodology. As a continuation of an ongoing research this paper only deals with digital knowledge and tools. In the framework of the research the authors try to examine what knowledge students have in the digital world, and what their aptitude is for the use of modern educational tools and software. With the help of a questionnaire, the aim of the research was to assess what digital programs and applications students know that they can use later in their profession. Assessing students' knowledge in this area is extremely important in today's modern times, when information and communication technologies (ICT) have become part of our everyday lives. The result of these assessments helps us to improve the use of ICT tools. The authors' long-term goal is to create an educational program in the results of these studies, in order to help students prepare for digital education within the framework of the mathematics subject. Additionally, the authors' goal is that students will be able to use the acquired knowledge in other areas and subjects of their later profession.

Keywords: ICT tools; mathematics; teacher training

Franciska Hornyák-Kövi
Cultural Diversity in Education

In the postmodern, globalised society, it is essential to gain knowledge on (hitherto) foreign, distant groups, their religion and thought. We need to paint an objective picture, that matches the present state of science, that is free of religious bias, acceptable by all world views, as well as creating a denomination- and world view-neutral teaching. We have to master the situation that we live, travel and work in such a part of the world where boundaries are not so clear; by now, due to globalisation and increased mobility, patterns of intercultural coexistence are gradually emerging besides national cultures. We have to learn how to deal with different religious and cultural groups, since getting to know cultural groups that are different from us is not only an option today but also a necessity and possessing such knowledge is not an option either but also a duty. The paper focuses on multiculturalism and cultural diversity.

Keywords: cultural diversity; multicultural education; adult learning

Mariann Ita – Zoltán Grünhut
Trust: Humanness and Spaciousness
Reflections of a School Psychologist on a Theoretical Problem

The essay revisits the concept of trust by two novel notions: humanness and spaciousness. By these theoretical reconsiderations, the paper aims to put into a more comprehensive perspective the problem of trust/distrust in order to shed light on the generative dynamics how trust/distrust affects one's social relations and his/her efforts for self-constitution, as well as, beyond these micro aspects, also the interlinked individual and social struggles for freedom as a twined micro/macro progression. The argument is not developed as a systematized theory, but rather as a subjective ideational framing. It is because the form of essay is more adequate to interpret an abstract problem as a lifelike dilemma. Since none of us is an outsider when trust/distrust is discussed, therefore it is better to strive for direct subjectivity instead of indirect abstraction. Following in this path, the second part of the paper adds further subjective experiences to the argument, when it develops on the hardships of distrusting kids at school, and on the dilemmas of school psychologist how to reach out to these students. While due to the constraining circumstances, sometimes the school psychologist feels unable to do enough to help the kids to cope with their sufferings, anxieties and miseries, however as a human being acting with true humanness, (s)he is still able to bring the mutual experience of spaciousness for the students. According to the argument of this essay, this humanness is more, much more, than what it seems.

Keywords: trust; distrust; educational psychology

Zita Mangné Kardos – Éva Kovács

The Challenges of Career Orientation and Career Guidance – the Importance of Self-Knowledge and Motivation

The technological changes of Industry 4.0., the digital era, are projecting economic opportunities on an unprecedented scale. Innovation processes are accelerating and becoming more complex and economic efficiency and growth can be multiplied by applying this knowledge in practice. The spillover effect of these changes strongly dominates the labour market, expecting continuous adaptation. Due to this, employee competences and skills expected by the economy are under constant change. In addition to professional knowledge, adaptability and readiness to change are increasingly emphasized in the light of flexicurity. Appropriate self-knowledge is crucial to improving and understanding competences. An essential element of the career orientation process is mapping self-knowledge, or in other words, developing self-definition or self-perception. Self-assessment procedure, questionnaire survey was used in the study. The questionnaires aimed at personal effectiveness and work motivation. The research sought to answer the following question: Have the members of the target group – all of whom are ex- or present students of a higher-level vocational training – chosen the training that suits their personality and work values?

Keywords: self-knowledge; self-assessment; competences

Horváth Gábor Barnabás

Distorted Reality in Virtual Space Fake News and It's Dangers

Due to individual research and the participation in the course organized by the Political Capital I started to give lectures and workshops last year to university and high school students about how they can defend themselves against fake advertisement, avoid scams and be more conscious and fact-oriented news readers. In the everyday life it's more and more experienceable that fake news influences our lives and plays a serious role in politics. I intend to raise attention to the risks and reasons of fake news and conspiracy theories that spread in the online space. The aspects which can be used in practice may be useful for everyone who hasn't met with this topic before. I recommend my study to teachers, librarians and to those who teach and/or research this topic.

Keywords: fake news; education; conspiracy theory

Zoltán Gergely Kóczyán

**Don't Just Look, See! – A Tool and Method for Teaching
Information and Media Literacy**

The origins of photos used as illustrations on the Internet are often obscured. Snatched from the original context, they are often reborn as illustrations of completely different news and fake news, or as works of Internet folklore. In the information and media literacy in addition to textual information, the interpretation and analysis of pictorial information must also be given a prominent place. In 2018, members of the College of Advanced Studies on Social Inclusion tested an educational (assistant) tool and method that draws attention in a playful way to the importance of the unity of image and text, the dangers of articles appearing on the Internet. The tool simulates the mechanism of fake news. Adds several possible text variants to the same image from which the player must select the “real one”. The demonstration method has been tested with more than 100 people in recent months, in offline group and individual games as well as online individual games. Tests suggest that players can be tricked even if they are aware of the fact that we want to trick them. However, in the case of group games, as a result of the conversation between the players, the most incapable answers are filtered out sooner and are associated with the images to a lesser extent than in the case of individual attempts. It is not possible to generalize on the basis of the answers, but tendencies can be seen and conclusions can be drawn. The test illustrates that the interpretation of an image may depend on the recipient's background knowledge, his or her sociocultural environment; it can also be influenced by the emotional state of the mediating medium and the recipient. It clarifies that the least depends on the real intention of the creator, as the meaning of the image can be distorted by the meaning of the text associated with it.

Keywords: history of photography; visual information; fake news

Kinga Angler – Bence Komáromi
Everything for the Eyes, Nothing for the Taste?
The Impact of the Media on Our Gastronomy

The media market of our time is one of the most exciting sphere on the world. Following the change of regime, many Hungarian TV channels and local broadcasters of multinational companies started broadcasting in Hungary. Soon after, several new shows appeared on the screen that offered an experience to the watchers. Among them, a large number of gastronomic programs were produced, which quickly became very popular. Various reality shows appeared that offered an experience to viewers, including the genre of gastoreality. The aim of the empirical research was to assess how viewers relate to gastronomy. In the current study the results of one part of this research are presented. The paper examines how these programs influence the Hungarian food culture (food

ingredients in home-made cooking; methods of preparation /serving; whether viewers try the dishes in restaurants learned from the thematic shows, etc.) After studying the Hungarian and international literature related to the topic, as well as articles and blogs published in the online media a questionnaire survey was used from the tools of quantitative data collection. The results clearly prove that the viewers, in addition to the entertainment nature of gastronomic TV programs, also gain knowledge from them, as a result of which they change their usual eating and drinking habits.

Keywords: gastronomic program; cuisine; Hungarian food culture

Ferenc Tamás Molnár

The Implementation and Results of the “Big Brother is Watching! Escape From the Library!” Program

The study of the “Big Brother is watching! – Escape from the library!” presents the implementation and results of the library usage program. We can find far fewer readers among high school students than among the younger or older age groups. The hypothesis of the research is that high school students can acquire or improve their existing library use and digital literacy skills sooner as part of a more playful program in the library space. The view that young people do not want to acquire new knowledge is not true in my opinion. Today's education system is like the Phalanx scene of Imre Madách's tragedy, it suppresses individuality, is rigid, and maintains the appearance of equality. Today a high school student is characterized to seek experiences, however, today's education system doesn't meet this claim, instead, the process of providing and testing lexical knowledge is in the focus, not comprehensive individual information gaining. In each topic, the student will be able to think critically if a critical attitude towards studies or things in the world develops during learning. I tried to develop a library usage escape room program that can be implemented in a public library space in a playful, fun way. During the case study, several research questions and problems arose. In today's education system, the use of libraries and the development of digital literacy are in the background. In today's education system, the development of library use and digital literacy is played down. Therefore, I try to present the methodological basis and development of a program that increases the level of knowledge in the mentioned areas in a playful, experiential way.

Keywords: escape room; information searching; information literacy

István Ábrahám Bálint – Viola Rómer – Ramóna Sütő

The Dark Silence: A Literature-Based Escape Room

In the beginning of our research, we planned on making a guide-like project (with gamification techniques) for middle school students to encourage them to read compulsory literature. New trends – in Hungary and internationally as well – show that “escape rooms” tend to attract more and more people each year: while the majority thinks that escape rooms are for entertaining purposes only, we had a different approach and used the broadness and opportunities the technique has.

Our team is dedicated to develop a basic methodology, which will act as a basic frame for teaching middle school students. Many times, these students must read literature at school that are out of their field of interest: the main aim of our project is to make these kinds of literatures interesting and easier to process. With our help, students might not only read the required material but also remember more information and enjoy the learning progress more than with traditional techniques. This technique is versatile and complex. The room itself contains interchangeable elements between other themes or schemes. The program is playable regardless of time, place, or the number of players.

Keywords: literature; escape room; education