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Language variability judgement among university students

Оцінка мовної мінливості студентів

Summary. *Language variability means that a particular language element can be expressed in different variations and consequently, linguistic variants closely related to each other. In other words, there are no two people with the same mother tongue, who under the same circumstances always speak the same way. The differences arise mainly from the environment and the community where they grow up. Lesley and James Milroy's research, carried out in Belfast, was the first to prove that if the members have much more contact with each other than with outsiders, the members' behavior is defined by stronger norms, and respect for their own norm becomes very strong. According to the results if somebody integrates more strongly into his / her community, he / she will use several non-standard versions characteristic of that particular group. One of the results obtained by Peter Trudgill in Norwich proved that although the appreciation of the standard language version is undoubtful, the examined communities are bound to their own language version, even if they have already been subjected to negative discrimination. The aim of the study is to search for the features that are characteristic for the language use of a younger person who has moved to Hungary. To extend the research on more cross-border informants than were in the previous study, and to complement the existing data with personal life stories, individual experience, explanations, narratives, and life-course reports. We consider it important to observe those linguistic phenomena which were in focus during the informants' speaking experience in Hungary, as well as within the framework of a follow-up study to highlight whether there is any correlation between the linguistic attitudes and career path. During our research, we will talk with native Hungarian students who lived in their home country until the completion of secondary school, high school (gymnasium) and then moved to Hungary for continuing their studies. Qualitative method will highlight the feedback, a student from abroad faces during his /her stay in Hungary. 18 to 25 years old students will speak on their personal life stories and individual experiences, and not incidentally, the dialectical features that characterize the informants.*

Key words: *language, variability, younger person, dialectical features, qualitative method.*

Анотація. Мовна мінливість означає, що даний мовний елемент може виражатися в різних варіаціях і, отже, у тісно пов'язаних між собою мовних варіантах. Іншими словами, жодна людина з однаковою рідною мовою не могла б завжди говорити одне і те ж саме за однакових обставин (Kiss 2002: 58–61). Відмінності впливають, насамперед, із середовища та громади, де вони виростають. Дослідження Леслі та Джеймса Мілрой у Белфасті першими довели, що коли члени громади мають набагато більше контактів між собою, ніж зі сторонніми, поведінка членів визначається більш сильними нормами, а повага до власних норм стає дуже сильною. Результати показують, що якщо хтось інтенсивніше інтегрується у своє співтовариство, він використовуватиме більше нестандартних версій, характерних для цієї групи. Один із результатів, досягнутий Пітером Трудгіллом із Нориджа, продемонстрував, що хоча оцінка версії стандартної мови є безсумнівною, досліджувані громади прив'язані до своєї мовної версії, навіть якщо вони вже зазнали негативної дискримінації. Метою дослідження є пошук характеристик, що характеризують вживання мови молодшої людини, яка переїхала до Угорщини. Дослідження розширене на більше транскордонної інформатики, ніж у попередньому дослідженні, і доповнено особистими життєвими історіями, індивідуальним досвідом, поясненнями, розповідями та звітами про життєвий шлях. Ми вважаємо, що важливо спостерігати за мовними явищами, які виступають на перший план під час інформативного мовленнєвого досвіду в Угорщині та в рамках подальшого дослідження, щоб підкреслити, чи існує взаємозв'язок між мовними установками та професійним шляхом. У ході нашого дослідження ми поговоримо з угорськомовними студентами, які проживали у своїй країні до кінця середньої школи (гімназії), а потім переїхали в Угорщину, щоб продовжити навчання.

Якісний метод підкреслює відгуки, з якими стикається іноземний студент під час перебування в Угорщині. Студенти у віці 18–25 років говорять про свої особисті життєві історії та індивідуальний досвід, а не, між іншим, про діалектичні характеристики інформаторів.

Ключові слова: мова, мінливість, молода людина, діалектичні характеристики, якісний метод.

Introduction. Language use is one of the primary forms of communication that tell a lot about the speaker. At the same time, language competence can help us choose the right language variety and style for a given situation. Language adaptation makes it easy to find accordance with the current audience.

A given language lives in several variations, resulting in different, closely related linguistic varieties [1; 3; 12]. William Labov was the first to study everyday spoken language; in his opinion, one has to start from the basic language varieties used in everyday communication [11, p. 22–47]. According to Labov, basic language is "a language acquired in preadolescent years. It is an empirical observation that «basic language» is of a very regular nature. There are inherent shifts in the "base language", but the rules that govern these shifts seem more regular than the

more elaborate rules that the speakers later acquire in the "higher" styles. Every speaker has a "basic language" in at least one particular language" [11, p. 23].

The community in which we live, the environment significantly influences our speech style and vocabulary development. For the individual, the utterances he or she hears from childhood are natural. In sociolinguistics, the social contacts one is surrounded by are called social networking. It shows the number of members of a community, the relationship of members to one another. When members interact with each other much more intensively than outsiders, they form a closed network in which stronger norms define behavior and there is a strong sense of respect towards their own norms. This is reported in a study by Lesley and James Milroy in Belfast, which has shown that the individual's speech is primarily determined by the immediate environment [13, p. 19–36]. Communities are bound to their own language varieties, even if they are negatively discriminated against. This is also proved by Peter Trudgill's research in Norwich. [16, p. 43–54].

The aim of the research. The purpose of this study is to highlight the difficulties that a Hungarian speaker born outside of Hungary has to face in terms of language use when integrating into the capital. Due to the flexibility of the individual, he/she is able to adapt to his/her environment in the use of language, so in some cases, during a long stay, the extent of the differences is hardly perceptible or noticeable. On the way to reaching this state, however, we often find comments that reflect observations of our immediate environment in relation to our speech. These comments can sometimes make one smile, but can also be offensive. In the course of the research, we examine these feedbacks and the reasons behind them.

Research methodology. During the research I worked with a quantitative method, I conducted a questionnaire survey, in which the questionnaires were filled in individually, in writing, regardless of location, via the internet.

I used Google Forms to create and complete the questionnaire, which allowed me to see the answers and the completed results I had received through its visualization tools.

The study was conducted between August and September 2019. The questionnaire was filled in by members of groups created on social network sites for university and college students.

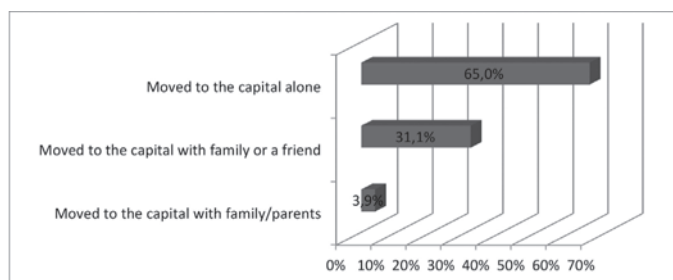
The informants. Respondents were Hungarian-speaking youngsters of Transcarpathian, Transylvanian and Upper Hungarian descent. I consider the denomination of Transcarpathia as an important factor, because most informants defined themselves as of Transcarpathian origin, which is an important national identity factor for Transcarpathian Hungarians [5; 14].

More than half of the respondents were from Transcarpathia (40 people), supplemented by 10 people from each of the other regions (Transylvania, Upper Hungary and Vojvodina).

The age of the informants ranged between 19 and 30 years. The reason for the choice was that most people in this age group can report ongoing university studies, so they are more likely to meet the Hungarian written and spoken language standard. As a result, they recognize the differences and similarities between their own language varieties and the one spoken in the capital.

The year of relocation to the capital was mainly marked as 2012 (18.6%), 2014 (22.9%) 2015 (27.1%), and 2016 (11.4%). The majority of the respondents had been living in the capital for at least 2 years, but some others who relocated in the previous years also helped me in my research.

Respondents mostly relocated to the home country alone (65%) or with a friend or girlfriend (31.1%), with a negligible number of people moving with their family or parents (3.9%). The latter fact is also related to the age of the informants, as during the pre-family period a young person dares to start a new life in a new country and, in addition, doing so as a student may make his or her situation even easier (see figure 1).



**Fig. 1. Answers to the question
“With whom did you move to Budapest?”**

Research hypotheses. With this research I wanted to confirm or disprove the following statements:

1. After their migration, Hungarians from beyond the border discover significant differences between their own language variety and the one used in Hungary.

2. They often receive comments that they speak inappropriately or strangely.

3. When communicating with speakers from Hungary, people who are from beyond the border sometimes use Ukrainian / Romanian / Slovak words and expressions.

Results. As Transcarpathian, Transylvanian, Upper Hungarian and Vojvodina language varieties have already been mentioned in the literature as Hungarian language varieties abroad, the first questions in the questionnaire were related to whether the informants had problems originating from their specific Hungarian language variety. 77.1% of the responses show that, despite comments on different nationalities, varieties indicating country of origin do not pose a problem in the new environment, and only 22.9% of the informants see a problem here.

Approximately 50% of respondents from Vojvodina experienced communication problems during the use of language. For other areas, similar feedback rates are below 30%.

It should be noted that only 6.1% reported ridicule or negative judgment, while the other cases were simply misinterpretations or miscommunications. Most (71.4%) were considered to be special because of their pronunciation (see figure 2).

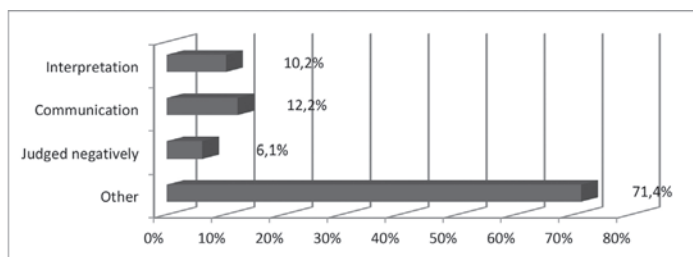
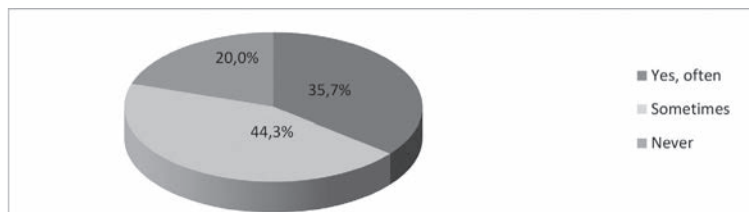


Fig. 2. Feedback on speech

The next question was to reveal the feelings that came from the peculiarity of the speech. According to the results, 51.4%, the majority of the respondents never, 27% were rarely disturbed by these problems. Only 21.6% of the informants found this extremely disturbing. In other words, the migrants were not disadvantaged by their language use.

Szépen beszélsz magyarul ahhoz képest, hogy ukrán vagy 'You speak Hungarian nicely for a Ukrainian,' this is what I often heard from people who learned that I live in Transcarpathia, Ukraine. This motivated the next question, which was to determine the frequency of this phenomenon. 35.7% of the respondents met this phenomenon frequently and 44.3% only occasionally. 20% never received a similar comment (see figure 3).

About 70% of informants of Vojvodina origin reported receiving similar comments following their resettlement, while only a few similar answers came from other areas. Those who indicated in the questionnaire that they had similar experiences were given an optional question as to what this comment triggered.



**Fig. 3. “You speak Hungarian nicely for a Ukrainian”.
Have you ever met statements like this?**

67 of the 70 respondents answered the question, the majority was shocked by the reaction of the motherland speakers (28.6%), sometimes they felt disturbed by these expressions (17.1%), while the other 30% were not disturbed by this phenomenon. Only 5 people (7.1%) found such comments offensive.

Other answers were also given:

Büszke vagyok arra, hogy több nyelven beszélek! I’m proud to speak more languages!’

Gyakran mondják, hogy szépen beszélek, de nem vmihez képest, hanem objektíven, anélkül, hogy tudnák, hol születtem. ’It is often said that I speak nicely, but objectively, without knowing where I was born.’

Eleinte megdöbbsentett, aztán egy idő után már viccesnek találtam. ’At first I was shocked, but after a while I found it funny.’

Engem nem zavart, de mondtam nekik, hogy figyeljenek oda és járjanak utána, mert másoknak bántó lehet ’I wasn’t bothered, but I told them to pay attention to this because it might be hurting others.’

The next question was whether the respondents had received feedback that they were speaking strangely or incorrectly. 68.6% of respondents replied that some terms they used were found strange by speakers living in Hungary, and 8.6% reported that these speakers corrected their language use – telling them that what they said was inaccurate (mainly from Vojvodina). Only 14.3% said they had never received a similar comment from speakers living in Hungary (see figure 4).

In other words, according to the data, speakers of the motherland often find the language use of Hungarians living abroad strange, but they do not correct it or mock it.

The respondents also stated whether they think the majority of Hungarians in the motherland speak Hungarian correctly or incorrectly. According to most of the answers, there is no big difference between the motherland and the respondents’ own speech, and both language varieties were considered equally correct and beautiful (44.3%). 27.1%

of the respondents feel that although the language use of the speakers of the motherland cannot be called inappropriate, it is still noticeably different from the Hungarian language varieties abroad (about 40% of the respondents in Vojvodina). A further 21.4% believe that Hungarians in the language spoken in the motherland is unpolished (mainly speakers from Upper Hungary and Transcarpathia), and 7.1% believe that the language variety spoken in the motherland is definitely incorrect. Interestingly, 80% of those who consider language use inappropriate in the capital are men.

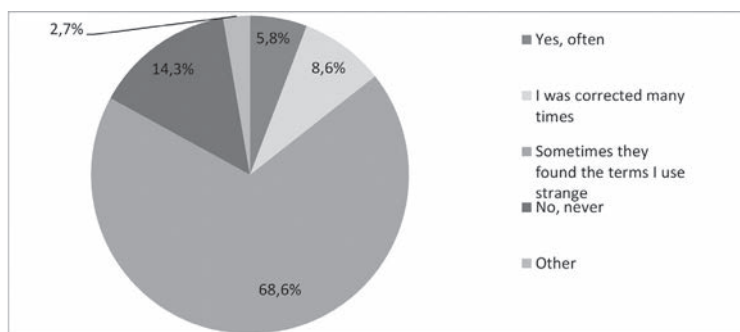


Fig. 4. Have you received any feedback that you speak Hungarian strangely or incorrectly?

Géza Bárczi's research, conducted in the early 1930's, concludes that the interesting features of the "speech in Budapest" may have come from the argot. However, it is by no means certain that "Pest's speech" is the same as literary Hungarian or "common language", even if these concepts are linked to literacy, with Budapest as its center. This is because while literary language is an abstract set of rules, the "Pest language" is alive and constantly changing [2, 12–25. p.]. Samu Imre in his article *Where do they speak the best Hungarian?* sought an answer to the question as to which dialect is considered the most beautiful by the native Hungarian speakers. He concluded that, according to the interviewees, nice speech is mainly manifested in pronunciation [8, 279–283]. Miklós Kontra also reviews the problem discussed: what is nice Hungarian language and what is ugly? He found the main attributes of nice and eloquent speech to be courtesy, determination, and accuracy [9, 321–325. p.]. In another study, Katalin Fodor and Ágnes Huszár also discuss this issue. A total of one hundred students studying in Budapest were asked which language variety they considered to be beautiful and less beautiful. They played recordings made in different

dialects, including dialects in Hungary and abroad. The results showed that informants rated the language variety most independent of dialectal features as the most beautiful [7, 196–210. p.].

Through the questions in the questionnaire I tried to reveal the relationship of the informants to the most beautiful Hungarian speech and their opinion about it: *Who do you think speaks better Hungarian?* 60.7% of the respondents think that Hungarian is equally beautiful everywhere, while 25% think that Hungarians living abroad speak Hungarian much nicer than in the motherland. In contrast, the number of those who would favor motherland speakers because of their nicer speech is negligible (see figure 5).

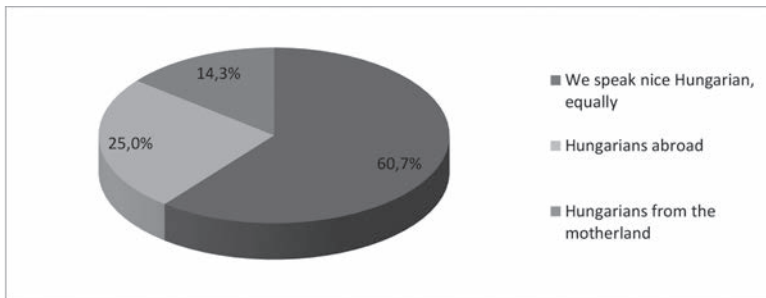


Fig. 5. In your opinion, who speaks better

More than half of the respondents said that Hungarians from Transylvania speak the most beautiful Hungarian, and it is noteworthy that Transylvanian Hungarians also consider Transylvanian Hungarian to be the most beautiful variety. This was followed by 11 answers all naming Transcarpathian Hungarian as the most beautiful, all of whom were of Transcarpathian descent. This latter conclusion is in complete agreement with the results of István Cserniczkó's research This is the most beautiful for us because we speak it. Cserniczkó stated that the Hungarians of Transcarpathia are essentially positive about their own local or regional language varieties [4, 69–79. p.]. In the remaining few answers, the Vojvodina and the Upper Hungarian and the Palóc dialect were mentioned as the most beautiful. There were also respondents who noted philologists or educated people as the answer instead of their origin, but some expressed their thoughts instead of a specific answer: no mother could pick a favorite child; every dialect is beautiful in its own way.

When one drifts into a new environment, one's behavior is to some extent adapted to the standards of an already mature community so that it fits in as much as possible. This is no different in language use. Language

use is in itself an adaptation, as it depends on communicative needs and situations.

From a pragmatic point of view, language adaptation can involve three interrelated steps, namely choice, negotiation and adaptation, as suggested by Nóra Csontos and Csilla Ilona Dér in their work on foreign language learning [6, 42–57. p.].

In my opinion, we can talk about these processes not only when learning and interacting with foreign languages, but also while encountering a new language variety. These eventually result in a linguistic adaptation that helps the speaker integrate into the new language.

The answers to the following question show how the respondents feel about changes in their language, whether they have experienced any change in their language use since they migrated. 67.2% of respondents say that their speech has changed only slightly from the beginning, and that they still preserve its essential features. According to 27.1%, their language use changed significantly during their time in the capital, which is not a surprising result due to the flexibility of language use due to the age of the informants. The respondents are mainly students of Vojvodina and Transcarpathian origin. Only four believe that their speech has not changed at all since moving, accounting for 5.7% of the responses. They are mainly women of Transcarpathian origin (see figure 6).

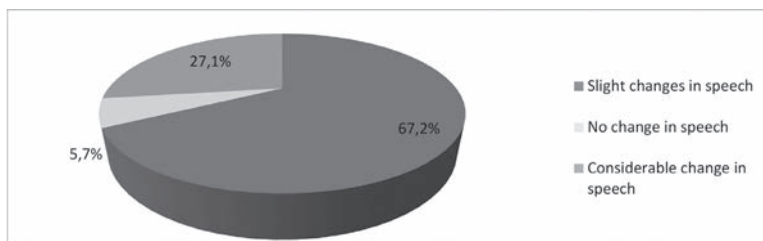


Fig. 6. Have you experienced any changes in your language use since you relocated?

Those who experienced a change in their own language use had the option of answering the following question about how the changes they perceived were manifesting. It was possible to mark multiple answers.

According to the answers received, 38% of the respondents experienced changes in their vocabulary: they used new words and phrases and their vocabulary had significantly expanded. In addition, 29% of respondents indicated that they were using different words for the same terms as before (see figure 7).

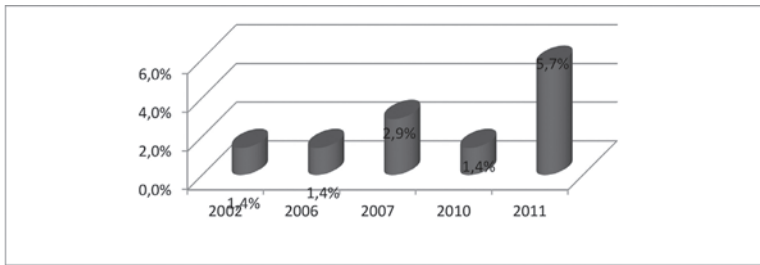


Fig. 7. If your speech has changed, how do you think this manifests itself?

Returning to the various interference phenomena, the following question focused on whether respondents were using Ukrainian / Romanian / Slovak / Serbian words and expressions in their conversations with speakers of the motherland. Based on the results, more than half of respondents use foreign words learned in their home environment when talking to these speakers from time to time (57.1%), and another 14.3% use these terms very often, (about 40% of the respondents from Vojvodina). Only 27.1% say they do not use these features from their home environment (see figure 8).

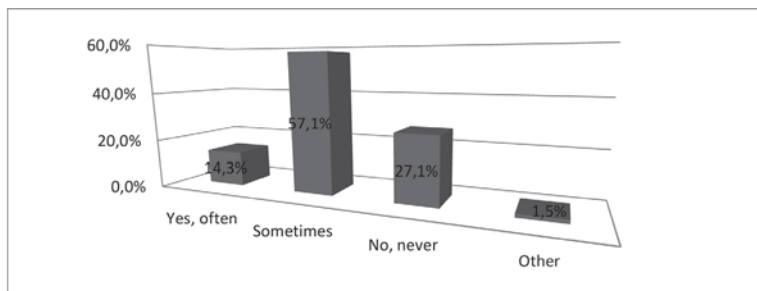


Fig. 8. Do you use Ukrainian / Romanian / Slovak / Serbian words and expressions in your conversations with speakers from the motherland?

We can state that Ukrainian / Romanian / Slovakian / Serbian borrowings are used in the language of Hungarians from beyond the border when talking to speakers of the motherland.

The next question was to find out whether respondents were adapting to the speech of the speakers from the motherland.

This issue is a controversial one, as it has been a topic of debate for years if minority Hungarians across the border should really adapt in writing and

speaking to the standard that is customary in Hungary, or adhere to the linguistic traditions of their region and its linguistic features due to its bilingualism. However, according to Gábor Tolcsvai Nagy, since the regional standard also exists in Hungary, he does not see an obstacle to the use of specific Hungarian language varieties across the border, especially when it comes to differences in vocabulary and pronunciation resulting from the presence of bilingualism or multilingualism. In his view, regional language can be sophisticated, and even so, for the survival of our nation, it has to be [15.].

Most informants (40%) respond that they are not consciously adaptive, while only 20% say they are changing their language use in the company of Hungarians from Hungary on purpose. Only 7 admitted that they did not adapt at all. 50% of the informants from Upper Hungary are consciously adapting, with some reporting that they have compared their changed speech to that of the motherland. This also proves the need for linguistic awareness during speech in order to list and decide on certain expressions.

However, these results can be compared with another attitude study, which found that 90% of Palóc speakers had tried to conceal their dialect quite often or at least a few times. The reason for this in the given research was mainly to avoid some unpleasant situations [17, p. 64–73].

3. Summary. As a result of the attitude survey, after their resettlement, Hungarians from across the border discover significant differences between the motherland and the Hungarian language varieties they use.

Motherland speakers often find the language of Hungarians living abroad strange, but they do not generally correct or mock it.

During their visits at home, the respondents mostly return to their native variety, and the effect of the Hungarian language in the motherland is only partially felt in their speech.

When communicating with speakers from the motherland, those who come from beyond the border sometimes use Ukrainian / Romanian / Slovak / Serbian words and expressions.

The speech of Hungarian youngsters beyond the border will vary depending on whether they are talking to Hungarians in the motherland or to those living beyond the border.

All in all, despite their differences, young people from Hungarian minorities are very similar in some respects: they face the same challenges during their relocation to their mother country, regardless of the area they come from. They all face the fact that the topic of national identity and dialect is almost constantly on the agenda, which is why I wanted to do a survey for getting feedback on experiences similar to my own

The question of the minority-motherland language relationship examined here cannot be considered closed at this point, since the number of young people moving across the border to the capital is increasing, and

the relationship between the capital and the different dialects is constantly changing. And as a Hungarian youngster living outside of the country, I can only hope that the forthcoming times will bring a change in the acceptance of Hungarian dialects spoken in neighboring countries.

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УДК 811.111'367:17.022.1:821.111(73)

DOI <https://doi.org/10.32782/2617-3921.2021.19.121-134>

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Наративна комп'ютерна гра: типи вербальної комунікації

Narrative videogame: types of verbal communication

***Анотація.** Дану статтю присвячено вивченню різних типів спілкування, представлених у відеоіграх. Актуальність цього дослідження впливає з актуальності всіх лінгвістичних розвідок у галузі цифрових досліджень, з одного боку, і посилюється необхідністю визначення ролі вербальних елементів у комп'ютерних іграх. Матеріалом для аналізу слугувала гра *The Talos Principle*, що, за даними багатьох рейтингів, визнана однією з найпопулярніших відеоігор усіх часів. Основною метою даної статті є встановлення особливостей різних типів комунікації у досліджуваній грі, що передбачає постановку таких завдань: виокремлення специфічних особливостей відеоігор як виду людської діяльності та протиставлення їх фільмам та літературі, аналіз типу та головної ідеї гри *The Talos Principle*, встановлення її жанру та розкриття сутності основних типів комунікації, представлених у ній, разом з їх питомою вагою та значенням для ігрового процесу та аналізованого людонаративу. Сценарій гри, який було нами досліджено, нараховує понад 14 тис слів, тривалість гри – близько п'яти годин. Розробивши нову таксономію відеоігор, автор стверджує, що *The**