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QUEST TECHNOLOGY AS AN EFFECTIVE METHOD OF LANGUAGE LEARNING

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21st century is the century of globalization. Because of this process, people around the world come into contact with each other through education, business, or for any other reason. To establish such communications requires knowledge of the English language - both theoretical and practical basis.

In order to provide students and schoolchildren with good theoretical and practical training, it is necessary to introduce new technologies of language learning. Today, memorization is giving way to creative thinking, communicative interactions to exchange information and apply the personal skills of each student. This is the reason that today's educators are introducing new technologies that will provide the training of skilled workers with a broad outlook and the ability to think critically.

To meet these needs, effective teaching methods are required. An example is the technology called "Quest", which implies purposeful work to achieve a specific goal.

Quest is a pedagogical technology that includes elements of play, the development of progressive thinking and creative skills, as well as the opportunity for team collaboration.

The Quest technology, which appeared as an idea back in the 1920s, gained popularity at the end of the 20th century thanks to the well-known genre of computer games. Later, in 1995, it began to be used in pedagogy. The principle is that the sequence of learning does not consist in the method "from theory to practice", but in the achievement of a specific task.

When carrying out group work, students distribute roles and tasks among themselves, plan the implementation process, share the results at all stages of the quest.

In the course of the development of technology, a quest called "OscarRace" would be developed (focused on students in grades 9, but can be applied in any educational process of learning a language, depending on the abilities of students). The plot of the quest "OscarRace" is dedicated to a well-known film company and an Oscar, which students can receive for creating their own film. The class is divided into mini-groups of 4-5 people. Each group is a

film company that prepares its own film to be presented in the competition program and compete for the Oscar in the nomination "Best Picture".

The quest is divided into three stages. At the first stage, students are divided into teams, develop an idea, plot and poster for the film. This stage is classroom. In the second stage, the students work outside the classroom, during which the group works on creating a short film for a couple of minutes. At the third stage, each of the groups presents the result of their work and shares their opinion about the films of other participants.

As a result of carrying out this quest in a team, not only increases the level of a foreign language, but also develops creative abilities, helps students get to know each other better, see their strengths and weaknesses, and much more.

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ANALYTIC STRUCTURE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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The urgency of this problem is very common, because the English language is the lingua franca for humanity. The grand success in the distribution of high-tech, mass media and the economic development of the English-language world have resulted in the increase of the number of people who use English for speaking. Incidentally, the British colonial imperia was the biggest state in the history of humanity. As the result, English takes the third place by the number of native speakers, and it takes the first place as a foreign language (World Economic Forum). However, this language has influenced not only on the changeable elements of the world-wide cultures such as music, theater, cinema, but also on other languages.

Types of languages in terms of grammatical structure

The synthetic languages are the languages where the grammatical meaning expresses with the help of the endings, affixes, alternations (or simply the sound changing), suppletion (for example, in some Slavic languages there is imperfective and perfective form of words).

The analytic languages are the languages where lexical and grammatical meanings are separated. The lexical meaning is expressed with the whole words,