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,

and the grammatical meaning is expressed with functional words (articles, pronouns, conjunctions, particles, auxiliary verbs etc.), word order and intonation.

For example, the idea of comparison in English can be realized in two ways:

<u>More simple</u> – an analytic way of forming the comparative degree of the adjective simple.

<u>Simpler</u> – a synthetic way of forming a comparative degree.

There are not only either synthetic or analytic languages, but the purpose of this report is to inform about the English language as about the analytic one.

Synthetic Phonics vs Analytic Phonics

Synthetic	Analytic
Emphasis on every individual sound	Emphasis on 1st sound
If you can read it, you can spell it	Spelling taught separately
Detailed and systematic	Guessing is possible
Rarely breaks the grammatical rules	Breaks the grammatical rules very often

The main features of English analytic structure

✓ words can change their parts of speech in the same form. Only context and word order help to understand that it is not a noun, but a verb;

The air is polluted in this area. - Повітря в цьому районі забруднене.

We have **to air** the room.

✓ you can form compound words from several words without changing the constituent parts and without using the connecting parts of the word in analytic English.

He is an annoying **I-know-everything-in-the-world** student.

The analytical system does not imply a complete absence of inflection. So, within a certain paradigm, a word can change its form, for example: the formation of a plural in nouns and the formation of a personal form of a verb in the third person singular, but these changes in the form of a word are not the result of its transition from one class of words to another:

He went to the dogs. - He disappeared (died / ruined).

He dogs my footsteps. - He's following me.

Some grammatical structures can seem to be correct for us, while they are wrong, because people learn English from their standpoint of native languages. Being aware of right word order and correct ways of changing the structures is very important for English study.

The sentence, <u>"The chicken crossed the road"</u> and <u>"The road crossed the chicken"</u> take on two different meanings because the subject and object are inverted. The same would be true if the verb was used out of order, for example: <u>"Crossed the road the chicken."</u>

Characteristics of development of the analytic language

The term analytic is commonly used in a relative rather than absolute sense. The currently most prominent and widely used analytic language is modern English, which has lost most of the inflectional morphology inherited from Proto-Indo-European and Old English over the centuries and has not gained any new inflectional morphemes in the meantime, making it more analytic than most of Indo-European languages.

The table which reports mean Analyticity Index scores and mean Syntheticity Index scores of the English language by century, averaging over all text types in the corpus.

Century	Analyticity Index	Syntheticity Index
12th	449	196
13th	434	151
14th	481	155
15th	470	140
16th	473	141
17th	477	147
18th	464	162
19th	455	166
20th	444	178

For example, while Old English had much more complex grammatical conjugation, grammatical genders, dual number and inflections for eight (nine) cases in their nouns, pronouns, adjectives, numerals, participles and determines, standard English has lost almost all of them (expect for three modified cases for pronouns) along with genders and dual number.

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