

ўзнагароджаны медалём «Партызану Айчынай вайны» I-й ступені. Я вельмі шчаслівая, што мой прадзядуля Фёдар застаўся жывы, што ён падарыў свет сваім нашчадкам. Мне шкада, што я яго так і не ўбачыла.

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## **THE ETERNAL DIALOGUE OF TIME IN THE VISUAL ART**

Visual art is one of the most well-known and widespread forms of art. It is an art form where artists use visual means such as lines, colours, shapes and textures to convey their ideas and feelings.

Fine art is one of the visual art forms that is developed for aesthetic goals. It usually refers to a work of art (traditionally a painting, drawing, carved sculpture, and sometimes a print) made with skill and creative imagination to be pleasing or beautiful to look at. Fine art can be executed on various media, such as canvas, paper, wall or even body [2, p. 28].

Throughout ages art has taken one of the most significant parts in a cultural and spiritual development of countries. Belarus is not an exception. The 20th and 21st centuries have special significance in Belarusian art's development.

Art of Belarus of the 20th century represents an integral dynamic phenomenon of art culture. Systematic social transformations have made the sphere of culture turn to close examination of domestic experience in the field of art.

There were several significant influencers in the 20th century. For example, Mikhail Savitsky, Alexander Isachev, Ivan Akhremchik, Gavriil Vashchenko.

Mikhail Savitsky was a painter. His works are a symbol of the history of a country with millions of interrupted lives and crippled destinies. For the former front-line soldier and prisoner of concentration camps, the main theme of creativity was the war. In the mid-1970s, Mikhail shocked everyone with his cycle «Numbers on the Heart» about the horrors of the fascist camps. For Savitsky, it was very important that the figurative and plastic worlds found a way to the viewer's heart, made him truly empathize [1, c. 165-167].

Ivan Akhremchik is another representative in Belarusian Soviet art. It was him who became the main artist of the pre-war All-Belarusian Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition. And during the war, he was one of those whose posters in the legendary publication «Crush the fascist reptile» raised the morale of the Belarusian partisans. For the painting «Defenders of the Brest Fortress», which is remembered at times from reproductions in textbooks, Akhremchik made hundreds of sketches, trying to concentrate all the painful days of heroic defense in a single mise en scene.

Gavriil Vashchenko is one more prominent painter. Unlike other painters, each period of Vashchenko's work has its own milestones, but there are a number of works that have become iconic for the entire work of the master. In particular, it is worth

noting the work «The Thought of bread» (1972). Vashchenko repeatedly addressed the topic of «bread» in the process of creativity. In this picture he builds the form in large volumes, giving it stability.

Belarusian visual art tends to have variety and philosophical generalization of artistic image. Over the past 20 years, exhibition activities have significantly intensified, international festivals and exhibition projects are held, artists are actively looking for their way in line with international trends [3, с. 172].

The most outstanding representatives are Fedor Bazhin, Alesya Skorobogata, Natasha Lyapkina.

«Life is a zebra that is painted with a rainbow» is a famous quotation of Bazhin Fedor whose series of works presented at the exhibition «Stripes of Life». They symbolise a visual reflection of the public representation of life in the form of a «zebra». In the traditional sense, this is a change of black and white stripes. Black refers to an unsuccessful period in life, problems, losses. White implies cloudless, positive, joyful passage of time.

Having once visited the exhibition of Alesya Skorobogataya, you will surely remember this name. Her paintings are distinguished by a bright creative personality and a unique author's handwriting work of Alesya Skorobogata is often attributed to hyperrealism. Many people note the effect of photography that her still-lives have. On the canvases of Alesya Skorobogataya, food is truly a divine gift. It seems that you feel the taste of a warm baguette, the smell of ripe cheese. Such reverence, a kind of «cult» of food on the canvases of a young artist, is partly due to the influence of her mother.

Natasha Lyapkina is one more contemporary painter whose work is an exploration of process, technique and life. Her work explores technique, process and life, touching on a range of themes from self-deception to Burmese portraits. She uses irony and sarcasm to highlight the humour in life's strange subtleties, doing so through curious, imaginative paintings that harness influences from Indonesian and Japanese art. These works will delight and immerse you in unusual worlds with a variety of inhabitants.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the art of Belarus has developed significantly over the past two centuries, reflecting the socio-political changes and cultural influences that have shaped the country. In the 20s century, political upheavals and global art movements were the central idea of the Belarusian art, whereas in the 21s century artists explore new forms and concepts, go through changing times, leaving behind a rich canvas of artistic expression reflecting their unique cultural heritage.

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## **КУЛЬТУРА ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ ВИНА ВО ФРАНЦИИ**

Французское виноделие признано во всем мире – это не только важная статья экспорта, но и предмет национальной гордости. Вино для французов является национальным достоянием, также как 360 сортов сыра. Во Франции зародились многие винодельческие традиции, распространившиеся с течением времени по другим странам и континентам. Французская любовь к вину основана на глубоких исторических, культурных и кулинарных корнях, которые соединяются воедино, делая ее важной частью общества и образа жизни. Для этого есть несколько причин. Во-первых, виноград во Франции является важным сельскохозяйственным продуктом, и страна имеет долгую историю выращивания винограда и производства вина. Второй причиной является географическое положение Франции, которое обеспечивает климатические и почвенные условия, идеальные для выращивания разных сортов винограда. Кроме того, французская кухня традиционно славится сочетанием вина и пищи. Французы наслаждаются вином во время приема пищи, и считается, что правильное сочетание вина и блюд улучшает вкусовые ощущения и формирует культуру приема пищи. Миру известен так называемый французский парадокс, который состоит в том, что при употреблении большого количества жирной пищи и вина французы реже граждан других стран страдают сердечно-сосудистыми заболеваниями.

Вино во Франции является символом гостеприимства и социализации. Поводом для распития вина являются многие общественные мероприятия, вечер с друзьями в ресторане, свадьба и другие семейные торжества. Много ли французы пьют вина? Например, во время военных действий каждому французскому солдату полагалось 1,5 литра вина ежедневно. В 1980 г. 51 % французов употребляли вино ежедневно, но в наши дни, согласно статистике, всего 17 % жителей употребляют вино ежедневно, и это не бутылка, а всего лишь один-два бокала вина, причем под определенную еду [1].

Умеренное употребление вина оказывает некоторые положительные эффекты на организм:

1. Вино содержит антиоксиданты, такие как ресвератрол, который может помочь защитить клетки от повреждений.