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DENTISTS IN ART

Дантисты в искусстве

Medicine and art belong to the ancient spheres of human activity and interest. All cultures portrayed medicine in art, since ancient times.

The objective of this study:

- To determine the relationship between the development of dentistry and its artistic display in certain monuments of art, since ancient till modern times.
- To view some masterpieces of art from the point of view of orthodontics.
- To show the patterns and particular qualities of the display of dental pathologies in art.

Dentists started to catch the attention of professional artists approximately since the XV century. Old paintings and engravings carried to our times genuine masterpieces of the visual arts, in which they portrayed the hero as the predecessor of today's dentist.

Dentistry, until the 18th century was not considered a special field of medicine. One was not even able to acquire dental care and help in hospitals. Although, the ones who took up the activity of dental work were quacks, barbers, bath attendants and even executioners. Teeth were treated, or to be more specific, extracted, in any place where clients were to be found. Such as, the marketplace, fairs and even during holidays or celebrations. All of this was an interesting subject for various artworks, and that's why this theme was quite widespread in the art of that period.

Medical (dental) themes in art are not the end goal or intention of the artist, they just appear as a means to portray and reveal the inner qualities of certain characters and the artist's own perspective of that time and the world. In certain paintings, we can view various structural features of the facial skeleton, defects of the teeth, and occlusion anomalies. Some works of art accurately portray the historical details of the professional work and accomplishments of dentists. (Jan Steen "The Tooth Puller", Johannes Lingelbach "Italian Marketplace with a Quack Dentist", Jan Victors "Dentist with an Audience", Giovanni Battista Tiepolo "The Dentist", Adrian van Ostade "Barber Extracting a Tooth", Gerrit Dou "The Tooth Puller", Honore Daumier "Dentist Visit" etc.)

After analyzing various aspects of the connection between medicine and art, we noticed that art pieces are often of great value to doctors. Their study and analysis can lead to the birth of new ideas.

Analyzing images of patients suffering of tooth ache and the doctors healing them, we can note the patterns or tendencies of the time of creating these paintings and of the origins of the artists, which were made by artists of various countries and continents.

Certainly, the general trend brought by all the artists throughout their paintings in all times is humor. Although, some artists sometimes depicted the gruesome and eerie process in their paintings. All oriental miniatures displayed teeth in a humorous manner. Most of the canvases that portrayed the West during the middle ages were not found or lost. Nevertheless, Dutch, Italian, and seldom French and English artists filled art galleries with large number of paintings depicting quacks and charlatans. Russian artists are clearly lagging behind when it comes to this topic. Only a few paintings by them regarding dentists can be named, and most of them appeared between the end of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th, while some appeared later. Modern paintings show more of a realistic approach to dentistry, but nevertheless they did not lose their caricaturistic style.

Thus, we conclude that the works of art which reflect the topic of dentistry do not greatly interest only historians focusing on medical history, but also current and future dentists.

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IDIOMS IN MODERN BUSINESS ENGLISH

Фразеологизмы в современном деловом английском языке

The purpose of this research is to identify patterns of the idioms' use in modern Business English. The research is based on articles published in the magazines Financial Times, Forbes, and USA Today, mostly in 2020 (about 60 articles) related to finance, business, and politics. 37 examples of idioms were found, analysed, and divided into 4 groups according to the classification by A. I. Smirnitsky.

The research showed that the most frequently used idioms are two-top idioms of the nominal type (19 examples or 51% of the total number of found idioms). Among them, the most frequent expressions are those that denote the subject. Their use in modern business English is necessary, because they denote companies, transactions, different types of bonds or shares: *junk bond, curb trading, a red-hot stock, dark pool, a fallen angel, blue-chip stocks, Small Giants, currency peg, wet*