

аутентичности жанра на сцене – определяют витальность творчества гибридного народа.

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Some Challenging Environmental Issues: Is Clean Environment a Luxury?

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It is a well-known fact today there are some challenging environmental issues that need to be discussed and problems to be solved. Some may consider environmental protection a luxury – something to be addressed after economic growth and social welfare are ensured. But in most instances environmental degradation eventually leads to economic and social degradation. Let us outline some environmental problems and measures to prevent them.

Firstly, one of the main problems of mankind is the pollution of water, air and soil. Plastic is actually safer than many biodegradable products in a sealed landfill. The garbage crisis is not caused by what people throw away. It is caused by how much they throw away. The answer is simple: reasonable consumption!

Secondly, deforestation is a problem of great importance. Trees absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen, which gives us clean air to breathe. In addition, trees are the home of many animals, and when we cut them down, we deprive them of their houses. In order not to disturb the ecological balance, you should cut down only old dry trees, but at the same time plant new ones.

Another important problem is poaching. Many species of animals have long been destroyed because of the cold-bloodedness and cruelty of man. This problem can be solved only by large fines or by notifying the population of the degree of danger of this problem of the assumption that it is wrong. The state of the environment depends only on man and his actions, so we must try to protect our nature in order to prevent its destruction.

Now let's take a look at Belarus and its' ecological problems in Belovezhskaya Pushcha. Belovezhskaya Pushcha is a unique site of untouched nature, inscribed in the UNESCO World Heritage List, so any action that may adversely affect its extremely rare ecological systems is unacceptable. However, at the moment Poland has begun the construction of the border fence on the territory of Belovezhskaya Pushcha, which causes particular concern. The impact on the environment, both during the construction of the border fence and its operation, will contradict the principles of preservation of the unique natural objects in their natural state.

Some time ago, there was a talk in the scientific community about removing the existing engineering structures along the state border on the Belarusian side or creating separate migration corridors for ungulates. Today, however, the problem has become unexpectedly acute: Poland intends to build a fence that would create an insurmountable barrier to the movement of animals [1].

The modern idea to build a fence on the border with Belarus as a barrier against illegal migrants appeared in Poland in mid-2021. The construction barely started in January, and more than 700 environmentalists from different countries of the European Union, including Poland itself, sent a letter of protest to the leadership of the European Commission [1]. Alas, the scientists received no reply. However, nature protection experts do not give up. Last week, the Minister of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of Belarus Andrei Khudyk sent an appeal to the Council of Europe. The letter doesn't only express deep concern about the situation and appeal to take measures to stop wild animals from dying in Belovezhskaya Pushcha, but also reminds that according to the Bern Convention Poland must cooperate with our country to preserve wild flora, fauna and their natural habitats.

Not only bison are endangered in the Bialowieza Forest, which is divided by the fence. There are more than 1000 species of plants, many of which are relict ones, about 12 thousand species of invertebrates and 362 species of vertebrates living in this unique forest. And some of them are at risk of extinction as a result of the construction of the fence.

The Polish scientists exploring Belovezhskaya Pushcha also sound the alarm about the adverse effect of the planned facilities on the ecosystems' functioning. Scientists working in research centers in Bialowieza point out that the current situation has a bad impact on nature. They state that everything is done hastily – no detailed environmental impact assessment of the new physical barrier on the natural animal migration routes has been carried out and no mechanisms to minimize the possible negative impact have been suggested.

Professor Bogdan Jaroszewicz, PhD candidate Katarzyna Nowak and Professor Michal Zmigorski expressed their opinion in a publication that appeared in November in the authoritative scientific journal "Science" [2]. "Border fences hurt people, weaken cross-border cooperation and interfere with environmental projects, and among other things, are very costly", the scientists say.

In conclusion we must state that we all have to work together to preserve the continuity of natural cycles and processes. If we don't we'll have no inheritance to bestow on our children and grandchildren. All will be gone. Our place in history will be that of the greatest mismanagers of the Earth, not such a loving way to be remembered!

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Páscoa em Portugal: características do feriado

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O domingo de Páscoa é a data mais importante na Igreja Cristã. Na Bíblia, é o dia em que Maria Madalena descobriu um túmulo vazio na caverna em que Jesus havia sido colocado após a sua morte por crucificação na sexta-feira. Significa o fim dos 40 dias da Quaresma, ou seja, os cristãos dedicam-se à reflexão e a conversão espiritual para lembrar os 40 dias passados por Jesus no deserto e os sofrimentos que ele suportou na cruz [4]. O domingo de Páscoa também é quando os sinos da igreja serão tocados novamente, tendo ficados em silêncio durante a Quaresma.

Os portugueses, como todos os cristãos, celebram a Páscoa, mas de uma forma especial: a Páscoa local, celebrada por vários dias, é talvez a mais divertida do mundo. No primeiro sábado após a Semana Santa, em todo o país, as pessoas participam de procissões de carnaval e dançam.

Em Portugal, para a Páscoa, todas as igrejas são ricamente decoradas com as flores brancas. Na missa da Páscoa, acompanhada da música divina, participam *crianças*, *jovens* e *adultos*. Após o serviço, as famílias vão para um jantar festivo para a sua casa ou para as casas dos seus vizinhos, amigos, parentes.

Em muitos lugares de Portugal, o prato central da mesa de Páscoa é o Folar da Páscoa, um bolo especial feito de massa doce. Tem uma forma plana e redonda, decorada com os ovos cozidos no topo.

Também na Páscoa, é tradicional comer o pão de ló, uma sobremesa de biscoito feita com ovos, canela, farinha, raspas de limão ou laranja e açúcar. O prato foi inventado pela primeira vez por as freiras em mosteiros portugueses. As amêndoas também estão associadas à Páscoa em Portugal. A flor branca da amendoeira é o mensageiro da primavera. A tradição diz que os afilhados dão aos