

even being in this situation, the elf continues to worry about her old master and protect his secrets: "Winky keeps her master's secrets," she said mutinously very heavily now, frowning up at Harry with her eyes crossed. "You is nosing, you is." [2]

"Winky must not talk like that to Harry Potter!" said Dobby angrily. "Harry Potter is brave and noble and Harry Potter is not nosy!" [2]

"He is nosing into my master's private and secret Winky is a good house-elf, Winky keeps her silence, people trying to pry and poke" [2].

Even after her release, Winky does not stop to believe that Mr. Crouch is her master, and she is his servant. A matter of habit can also explain dependence on the desire to serve. Winky knows no other life but service, this huge real world scarce her, and she prefers to remain "protected" by her master. She has no personal initiative and waits for her to be told what to do and how to do it.

Conclusion. This way of thinking can be changed only by replacing the destructive worldview with a creative one. It is very important for a person to have the freedom of choice, responsibility and the ability to satisfy his own needs. In conclusion, it can be said that racism is nothing but luck of human's mind. We cannot say that one race is smarter or better than another. After all, we should remember brave elf Dobby, who did more good than many other wizards.

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YASEP DRAZDOVICH AS AN IMPORTANT FIGURE IN BELARUSIAN CULTURE (FOR 130th ANNIVERSARY SINCE THE BIRTH OF PAINTER)

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Yazep Drazdovich is a remarkable figure in Belarusian culture of the first half of the 20th century. A talented painter and graphic, remarkable master of the plastic, decorative and applied arts, writer, poet, teacher, ethnographer, archaeologist, and folklorist – he was able to show himself in the every of the named field. Sources of his art can be found in Belarusian traditional popular attitude to the world. The aim of the research is to systematize the information

about the contribution of Yazep Drazdovich to fine arts, literature, language, study of the history of Belarus.

Material and methods. Material of the research is the biographical data of Yazep Drazdovich from different sources [1–4]. Research methods: descriptive method, method of generalization and the research of biography literature.

Finding and their discussion. Yazep Drazdovich was born on October 1 (13), 1888 in the family of an impoverished nobleman in the farmstead of Punki, Dzisna district. The primary education he got in Dzisna and later in 1906–10 studied at the professor I. Trutnev's painting school in Vilnya. The formation of Yazep Drazdovich as an artist and his first steps in art were in the time of the Belarusian Cultural Renaissance and the years of Belarusian national idea gained its strength.

Yazep Drazdovich was one of the first who began to develop historic theme in Belarusian fine arts, the author of the first works about the Belarusian scholar and pioneer of printing Frantsishak Skaryna. He is also known as a founder of fantastic-space theme in Belarusian art (painting and graphic series «Life on the Saturn», «Life on the Mars», «Life on the Moon», and others). Allegorical and symbolic themes also take a considerable place in Yazep Drazdovich's creation.

As a result of his innumerable walks throughout Belarus and studies of national architecture, architectural and cultural monuments and culture as a whole, graphic series and the albums «Vilnya», «Troki», «Kreva», «Mir», «Hlybokaye», «Halshany» and others appeared.

The interests of Yasep Drazdovich were diverse. His deep attention to the history and culture of Belarus led to scientific investigations. Thus, the painter took part in some archeological excavations. He described 30 archaeological monuments in an unpublished paper «Prehistoric antiquity of Dzisna». He discovered several sites of the Stone and Bronze ages, a lot of stone crosses, gathered a collection of stone axes. As a result of archaeological research he wrote «Where Dudutki and Harodnya are situated».

During numerous ethnographic expeditions he studied and noted Belarusian folklore and dialect peculiarities. Yasep Drazdovich contributed to the Ivan Lutskevich Belarusian Museum in Vilnya and the Belarusian Academy of Sciences in Minsk as well. Besides, the author showed himself extremely fruitful and a fine master of applied arts in such a peculiar field of decorative arts as painted carpets where his knowledge of national traditions can be clearly seen.

Yasep Drazdovich's interest in Belarusian history and fantastic-space theme was followed in literature. He wrote a number of books as well as started working on the historic novel «Haradolskaya Dense Forest» (1924), wrote and illustrated with himself made prints the popular-scientific booklet «Niabiesnyia Biehi (Movements in the Outer Space)» (1931). He enriched poetry as well. He noted in diaries his inmost thoughts, the chronicle of life and self-development as an artist. In his diary Yazep Drazdovich wrote: «Actually, I'm a fickle person: I'm starting something new every three years. All my life is like that. I was a

shepherd for three years in adolescent, I spent three years for art school and overall development, for three years I've been in the army, then for three years I was working for community goods and was writing as a writer. And now it's already third year as I'm an itinerant folk artist ... » [1].

Nowadays Yasep Drazdovich's art works are kept at the National Museum of the Lithuanian Republic, at the National Museum of History and Culture of Belarus, at the National Art Museum of Belarus, at the Museum of Old Belarusian Culture at the NASc of Belarus, at the Yakub Kolas Literature Museum, at the Yakub Kolas Central Scientific Library of the NASc of Belarus, at the other regional museums in Belarus, and in some private collections.

At present streets are named in honor of Yasep Drazdovich in Minsk, Orsha, Molodechno, Glubokoe, Sharkovschina, Radoshkovich, Novogrudok. There is the monument of Yasep Drazdovich by the sculptor Igor Golubev in Trinity suburb in Minsk. In 2012 the bust of Yasep Drazdovich was made on the Alley of famous countrymen in Glubokoe. In 2018 Yasep Drazdovich grave was included in the list of historical and cultural values of Belarus, in the same year in the place of farmstead of Punki was a memorial sign in honor of the artist. Germanovichsky Museum of Art and Ethnography is named after Yasep Drazdovich (Sharkovschina district, Vitebsk region). Annually international plein airs are held in the village of Punki Glubokoe district in honor of the painter. There are his pictures, carpets, graphical works, materials about his life and creation in memorial house of folk art, created in the local secondary school. Researchers of the creative work of artist call him "our little Leonardo da Vinci", "Eternal wanderer", "Dreamer", "Predictor of the future".

Conclusion. Yasep Drazdovich made a lot during his short life: painter, sculptor, engraver, writer, poet, archaeologist, folklorist, teacher, traveler. Painter by profession, he has written scenic pictures of the history of the Principality of Polack, has introduced the national colors in the portraits of Prince Useslau the Sorcerer and Skaryna, wrote a historical novel «Virgin Forest Haradoesky», published the first Belorussian book on astronomy. He threw up Belarusian cities and towers on the Moon, created drawings of space torpedoes, on which «earthly tourists» have to take a trip to some planets of the solar system. Also he is known for recording folklore, processing popular vocabulary for dictionaries. Modern Belarusians honor the memory of the talented artist.

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