

MY ATTITUDE TO "THE PICTURE OF DORIAN GRAY" OF OSCAR WILDE IN TERMS OF INSPIRATION, INTERPRETATION AND RELEVANCE TO TODAY'S SOCIETY

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Abstract. *The ponder analyzes the frame in Oscar Wilde's novel The Picture of Dorian Gray through point of see, character, and symbol. Point of see is analyzed by utilizing categories of point of see (third or to begin with individual storyteller). In analyzing character, it will utilize rambling and emotional strategy, and in analyzing symbol, it'll discover a individual, protest, activity, put, or event that, in expansion to its exacting meaning, proposes a more complex meaning or extend of implications. After analyzing those elements, this ponder finds the shape by looking the design that lies in those elements. Scholarly work is the world for itself in spite of the fact that it is based on the genuine world. It is considered as wholeness. Guerin said that each component in scholarly work is related each other ended up a wholeness and world itself exterior the genuine world [10.75]. It means that each component in scholarly work (character, plot, setting, subject, symbol, etc) underpins each other.*

Key words: *inspiration, interpretation, Gothic dissertation, erotica, hedonism, "sodomite", euphemism, Never Never Land, "cult of Raoul" , "mistress", homosexual wit, portmanteau.*

Абстракт. *Размышляющий анализирует кадр в романе Оскара Уайльда «Портрет Дориана Грея» с точки зрения зрения, характера и символа. Точка зрения анализируется с использованием категорий точки зрения (третьего или, прежде всего, отдельного рассказчика). При анализе характера он будет использовать бессвязную и эмоциональную стратегию, а при анализе символа обнаружит личность, протест, действие, положение или событие, которые, расширяя свое точное значение, предлагают более сложное значение или расширение импликаций. Проанализировав эти элементы, этот размышляющий находит форму, глядя на дизайн, заключенный в этих элементах. Научная работа есть мир для себя, несмотря на то, что она основана на подлинном мире. Это считается целостностью. Герен говорил, что каждый компонент в научной работе связан друг с другом, образуя целостность и сам мир вне подлинного мира [10.75]. Это означает, что каждый компонент научной*



работы (персонаж, сюжет, сеттинг, предмет, символ и т. д.) поддерживает друг друга.


Ключевые слова: вдохновение, интерпретация, готическая диссертация, эротика, гедонизм, «содомит», эвфемизм, *Never Never Land*, «культ Рауля», «любовница», гомосексуальное остроумие, чемодан.

Since its explosive publication in 1890, Oscar Wilde's Gothic dissertation on decadence, sin, and corruption has been the subject of scandals and conspiracies. Wilde's tragic short-lived has been revised and censored several times, but here it contains edited phrases and sentences presented in their original, unmuted form and later used in homosexual trials against Wilde. It has been. But beyond its sneaky subtext, the rich and philosophical parables of morality are as powerful as preaching, but sensually fascinating as opium cigarettes. Dorian Gray's transformation from the innocent object of the shy painter's Platonic desires into a ruthless and corrupt feminine with dozens of shattered lives, murders and suicides in his conscience. Engraved in his soul without leaving a scar on his handsome face. But, as Wilde revealed in his hypnosis, Faust's novels, vanity, arrogance, and lack of compassion can lead to a luxurious life without regrets, but the devil would be right. ..

Today, Oscar Wilde is best known for his homosexual wit, luxury and tragic pursuit. Dorian Gray adds another interesting and often underrated layer to his often cartoonish and cartoonish personality. It's a very vulnerable and surprisingly unstable idealist. This is best illustrated by the comments Wilde made after the book was published. "Basil Hallward is what I think. Sir Henry is what the world thinks of me. Dorian is what I want to be. Probably at other times." Wilde casual fans are shy. And I'm surprised to see myself in a modest, idealistic, traditional moral, tragically flawed basil (a man who is crouching and dying in desperate prayer), but decadence. A rough understanding of life before and after exercise and von Wilde Trials can help to get this into view.

The novel Dorian reads isn't always given a call in among the story's editions, however in its earliest bureaucracy it changed into called "The Secret of Raoul" and changed into written via way of means of the fictitious aesthete Catulle Sarrazin. This fictional French decadent author's call is a portmanteau of real-existence ones: Catulle Mendes and Gabriel Sarrazin. The call Raoul – which changed into edited out of the numerous later editions (probably to keep away from setting a call to a person who is so ignominious, and to keep away from public challenge that a "cult of Raoul" would possibly spring up among rebellious younger men) is a






connection with a person in some other decadent, French novel, “Monsieur Venus.” This scandalous erotica via way of means of the mononymous girl creator Rachilde follows a girl crossdresser named Raoule, who enters right into a sexual dating with a girlish younger guy who turns into her “mistress.” Decadents were obsessed with hedonism and material indulgence, but at the heart of their philosophy was distrust of the carnal desire to satisfy seekers after the truth. As humans, we needed to sample as much of the world as possible, but as humans, finding saturation among them is hopeless. For this reason, the Decadents had a surprisingly conservative belief, and it was very common for members of the community to switch to Catholicism in later years (Wild, Rambo, Hughesman, Baudelaire, Morrow, Redon). Everything is leaning, and John Gray-Drian's widely accepted role model-can even be a priest). When Huysmans had one of his friends read *Against Nature*, he felt that anyone writing such a book would ultimately have to choose between “pistol muzzle or crucifixion foot”. .. Indeed, religion was very attractive to the Decadent, especially in middle age, because of mysticism, materialist rejection, comfort to death, and psychological masochism.

Tracing in *Dorian Gray*, Basil Hallward dies while in the throes of a desperate prayer, Dorian mystically dies in a vain attempt to slay his conscience, and Lord Henry finds himself abandoned by his wife and terrified of death. For all of its controversy, the story is really quite a conservative one, and the message urges its readers to live an authentic life motivated by love (rather than the posed life motivated by attention that Lord Henry models). This wouldn't prevent the novel from being a centerpiece of Wilde's trials after suing the Marquess of Queensbury for libel after he publically accused him of being a “sodomite.” Basil's devotion to Dorian, his embarrassment at a secret which Henry knows and which Dorian guesses, Dorian's role in the downfall of many young men, his sexually aggressive behavior, and his feminization as a scarletlipped, goldenhaired Adonis lead to several passages being read verbatim in court. All three main characters appear to have homosexual leanings, and even Dorian's name – used like “Doric” to describe Greek culture – was a euphemism for gayness (“Greek love” and “Dorian love” were used to allude to Athens' tradition of pederasty). As a result of this evidence, Wilde was convicted of sodomy and sentenced to hard labor. His spirit collapsed, his body was ruined from harsh conditions, and he left England for France to prepare for death. Many readers can't believe that the witty Oscar Wilde has much in common with the retired, soul-crushed Basil Hallword, but he lost his prayers in the last few months.






Colors were tremendously important symbols to the aesthetically obsessed Decadents, and yellow was their personal badge: it stood for everything debauched and forbidden about life – everything that they wanted to sample and gorge. Deeply associated with the Decadence movement, the color yellow was first connected to themes of corruption and impropriety several decades earlier when the fops of Jane Austen's Regency period wore the garish color to suggest their appetites for the indulgent, grotesque, and shocking. Later in the century, French books banned in England for their lewd content were at first discreetly packaged in yellow jackets, but when the code was figured out, booksellers even went so far as to wrap relatively tame publications in the lurid amber color because it would increase sales amongst eager buyers. Yellow became a symbol for all that was diseased in the soul, all that was unconventional, contrarian, rebellious, and decadent. If something was "Yellow," it was gaudy, luscious, vulgar, decayed, infamous, scandalous, poisonous, sensual, leprous, golden, lurid, bawdy, ghastly, seductive, corruptive, grotesque, fantastic, alien, fabulous, alluring, shocking, fascinating, ribald, repulsive the late 19th century, scandalous French novels were traditionally jacketed in yellow paperbacks.

They say that the Oscar Wilde theme of Dorian Gray's portrait is relevant to today's society. Actor Ben Barnes, who starred as Dorian Gray in the movie version of the book, hinted that the story raises moral issues as relevant today as Wilde's life. At the Toronto Film Festival, where the film was screened, he told The Associated Press: "We are in an era of youth, beauty and aesthetics. It is important to control how strong it is. "His lines are so great, his theme is important, and the story is great, so Wilde is long lasting." Talking to the Canadian press, film director Oliver Parker compares Dorian Gray with the recently deceased King of Pop's Michael Jackson to further compare Wilde's work with modern fame. bottom. He told the press: "Given what happened to his face, he was also in Never Never Land. That is what the story is about. [2]

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