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AN ANALYSIS OF ARTISTIC AESTHETICS IN OSCAR WILDE'S PORTRAIT OF DORIAN GRAY

Abstract: This article analyzes the artistic aesthetics in the Portrait of Dorian Gray by Oscar Wilde.

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Introduction

Portrait of Dorian Gray is the author's only work in the novel genre, in which Wilde's talent is fully expressed. This work is connected with art and his life. Throughout his career, he has been famous for his stories, in which only goodness reigns and ends in goodness. Unlike the stories of Oscar Wilde, he decided to create a work that would show the ugliness of the inner world of man. His work is The Portrait of Dorian Gray. Oscar Wilde's novel Portrait of Dorian Gray was written in 1891 and was highly regarded by literary critics and readers.

Literature Review.

His work is The Portrait of Dorian Gray. Oscar Wilde's novel Portrait of Dorian Gray was written in 1891 and was highly regarded by literary critics and readers. However, critics of the time criticized it as corrupt and poisoned the minds of readers. The work sheds light on the experiences of Dorian Gray and his life. Through this work, Oscar Wilde vividly illustrates the psyche of people who are unable to fight the evil forces living within them and the consequences of this. Oscar Wilde writes about this work:

"Every excess must be punished and reality cannot be escaped." is also one of the most important problems, and every reader should draw the necessary conclusions from this work. The following points from the work are also proof of our point. "The horrible, corrupting picture could be seen as a symbol

of the immorality and bad conscience of the victorian middle class".

These comments make Dorian's portrait a symbol of how horrible and frightening the Victorian middle class was. Ozod Sharafidinov's translation of the novel into Uzbek was another important step in promoting the work of the English writer among Uzbek readers.

Analysis.

Aesthetics is one of the oldest concepts. Also, the aesthetic movement in Europe began in France in the late nineteenth century. This movement was manifested as a movement against materialism and the bourgeoisie. The essence of this movement is the concept of "beauty within beauty" and puts beauty at the forefront. The greatest representative of aesthetics in England was Walter Pater, whose works were highly revealing of aesthetics. The art of aesthetics also began to be used in English literature in the 19th century. The essence of the idea of aesthetics dates back to the 1860s. However, this idea did not gain popularity until 1880, and very few artists wrote on the basis of this idea. The idea of aesthetics is derived from the French term "fin de siècle" or "end of the century" means the beginning.

That is, the beginning of a new era in England marked the end of the Victorian era and the rise of new aesthetic traditions. In particular, Oscar Wilde's contemporaries, Walter Pater, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, and Algernon Charles, created the idea of aesthetics in

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a few works. Poetry was also the main focus of aesthetics at that time, because the glorification of beauty played a key role in poetry. Romanticism The first half of the eighteenth century, which originated in European and American literature and art in the nineteenth century and became widespread around the world, was also called decadentism. Unlike other arts, aesthetics did not criticize society. As for the concept of neo-romanticism, neo-romanticism promotes beauty and spiritual wealth. Aesthetics is also the transfer of content and idealism in art to external forms, putting them aside.

Apart from England, writers from other countries also mastered this art form in the 19th century. Aesthetics, therefore, its history spans two and a half to three thousand years. However, it received its current name in the XVIII century. Until then, the views on beauty and art, which were the main problems of this science, were reflected in pamphlets, works on philosophy and theology on various types of art.

It should be noted that in the tales of Oscar Wilde, especially in the tales of "Selfish hero and happy prince," there is exemplary wisdom. The famous English writer Oscar Wilde's fairy tales are interesting stories, and the interesting stories behind them attract both children and adults.

Although Oscar Wilde's portrait of Dorian Gray was written in 1891, it has aroused great interest among literary critics and readers. Ozod Sharafidinov's translation of the novel into Uzbek was another important step in promoting the work of the English writer among Uzbek readers.

Dorian Gray's portrait is the author's only work in the novel genre, in which Wilde's talent is fully expressed. This work is connected with art and his life. Throughout his career, he has been famous for his stories, in which only goodness reigns and ends in goodness. Unlike the stories of Oscar Wilde, he decided to create a work that would show the ugliness of the inner world of man. This is the only work by Oscar Wilde based on the idea of aesthetics. However, critics of the time criticized it as corrupt and poisoned the minds of readers. The work sheds light on the experiences of Dorian Gray and his life. Through this work, Oscar Wilde vividly illustrates the psyche of people who are unable to fight the evil forces living within them and the consequences of this.

Discussion.

The work was completed in just three weeks as a result of Oscar Wilde's one-man pledge. (The hostage-taker told the writer that he could never write a novel.) With the publication of the work, the author began to be accused of immorality. Wilde then responds to the criticism with a wise phrase in the preface:

"There are no moral or immoral books. Only good or bad books can be written. Tomom-vassal. " he answers. Before analyzing the work, it would be

useful to talk about its characters. The protagonists of the play: Dorian Gray is the protagonist of the play, a man who falls under the influence of the beautiful Lord Henry and causes his own destruction. Basil Halward is a smart, thoughtful man who drew Dorian's beauty and painted her portrait. The portrait of Dorian Gray is one of his horn works.

Lord Henry Woftonn is an aristocrat who envies the beauty of Dorian, Basil's elevator friend. Sibl Ven is a talented actress and singer from a beautiful but poor family, Dorian's lover. His love for Dorian extinguishes his interest in his profession. Dorian kills himself when he realizes he doesn't love her anymore. Lord Henry likens her to Ophelia in Hamlet. James Ven- sible's brother, a swimmer living in Australia. Dorian tries to protect him, believing he will harm his brother, and tries to kill Dorian after the assassination of Sibl, but the hunter accidentally shoots James. As Oscar Wilde pointed out, if a work of art is controversial, then it has something allanechuk complex and important. But when taken seriously, the novel seems to be the first time that critics have discovered the beauty of Dorian as he looks at the portrait, and from that moment on, under the influence of Lord Henry, Dorian begins to turn into another Dorian.

"Lord Genri looked at him . Yes, he was certainly wonderfully handsome, with his finely- curved scarlet lips, his frank blue eyes, his crisp gold hair. There was something in his face that made one trust him at once. All the conder off youth was there, as well as all youth passionate purity. One felt that he had kept himself unstopped from the world. No wonder Basil Hallword worshipped him. He was made to be worshipped".

It creates ambition, the desire to be young for life. How sad! I'm getting old, I'm going to be a disgusting ugly person, and my picture will always be young. He will never be older than he is today iyun. Oh I wish it was the other way around? This is a picture of me as I get older and I will stay forever. I even give my life for it! While wishing for these intentions, another fantasy world appeared in him, and the desire to be eternally young led him to selfishness and ambition. The artist Holloward also felt this. Pointing to the portrait as they leave: I reply that I will stay next to the real Dorian.

In conclusion, for the artist Holloward, the portrait he worked on showed his inner world. Dorian Gray was not really a bad person, he was easily influenced by Lord Henry due to his inexperience and lack of opinion. Every time Dorian tried to change, when he said he would act according to his conscience, he would fall into his own trap under the influence of Lord Henry, and again he would do foolish things.

The picture of Dorian's change of heart begins with Sibila Wayne's day of cruelty: the disgust looked mixed. There is always something funny in the pain of a person who has lost his love. Both Sibila's words and

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her tears made Dorian look very stupid and upset her. "It is clear from these lines that Dorian's psyche had changed, that Sibyl Weil's true pure love had been despised, and that such vices as arrogance and selfishness had awakened in his heart. The changes in his heart, in his inner world, began to be reflected in his portrait, which can be seen in the following passage from the work:

"So I have murdered Sibyl Vane " said Dorian Gray, half to himself, - murdered her as certainly as if I had cut her little throat with a knife. And the roses are not less lovely for all that. I am to dine with you, and then go on to the opera, and sup somewhere, I suppose, afterwards. How extraordinary dramatic life is! If I had read all this in a book, Harry, I think I should have wept over it. Somehow, now that it has happened actually, and to me, it seems far too wonderful for tears."

The secret of his life is sealed in the portrait. The portrait can be made public at any time. The portrait taught him to love his own beauty, and if this portrait taught him to hate himself a little, no matter how he looked at the picture. Dorian sees his heart in the portrait and tries not to sin. This portrait has since served as his conscience. The portrait helps Dorian realize that he was treated unfairly because he was more cruel than Sibyl Wayne. At this point, the portrait detail serves as a symbol of conscience, a symbol of decay, a proof that a person can destroy a little soul.

After the changes in the portrait, Dorian tries to act conscientiously. This can be seen from his answer to Lord Henry:

"Yes Mr. Gray, the gods have been good to you. But what the gods give they quickly take away. You have only a few years in which really live. When your youth goes, your beauty will go with it, and then you will suddenly discover that there are no triumphs that the memory of your past will make more bitter than defeats every month as it wanes brings you nearer to something dreadful. Time is jealous of you, and wars against your lilies and your roses. You will become sallow, and hollow cheeked, and dull-eyed. You will suffer horribly."

Concluding from the above lines, it can be said that the portrait is a detail of the human spirit. As soon as every event in Dorian's life takes place, their message reaches the portrait. The portrait does not reflect the actions of the living Dorian, but the changes in his psyche and heart. The seal of every

misdemeanor that Dorian committed as a homicide is photographed. Gradually, the picture becomes incredibly ugly. The portrait is a magical mirror for Dorian. He once saw his true face in this mirror for the first time, and now he sees his heart.

"There was the madness of pride in every word he uttered. He stamped his foot upon the ground in his boyish insolent manner. He felt a terrible joy at the thought that someone else was to share his secret, and that the man who had painted the portrait that was the origin of all his shame was to be burdened for the rest of his life with the hideous memory of what he had done."

One of the visual aids that helps to visualize literary heroes clearly is their portrait. A portrait is a depiction of a literary hero's appearance, appearance, clothing, behavior, demeanor, etc. in works of art, depicting members such as the face, eyes, eyebrows, lips, and nose in the creation of a creative portrait. Not only pays great attention to activities related to the human psyche, such as posture, hand, head movements, tone and speed of speech, laughter, crying (mimicry in these situations).

There are two sides to an artistic portrait: the external appearance of the image and its inner individual-psychological image. This kind of classification is, of course, conditional, and in both cases the writer tries to penetrate the psyche, the character of the protagonist. In particular, Dorian Gray Portrait illuminates a person's inner world through his appearance, but it is also important to never judge a person by his appearance. Through this work, Oscar Wilde illuminates the vices of man's inner experiences, such as selfishness and arrogance, and raises one of the most pressing issues of his time, not only at that time, but also today.

Conclusion.

In short, no matter what genre or artistic idea each work is written in, it is not only the work of the author, the product of the work of the creator, but also the reflection of the thoughts of thousands of readers, or the life of society. is one of the factors that expands its sphere of influence for, and certainly encourages goodness. At the heart of every work of art is a great idea, an indescribably high skill, and again, there is a magic that attracts the reader's attention. The artists, who are engaged in artistic creation and decorate their works with high skill, have always aimed to show their unique creations to the fans.

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