

THE PICTURE OF DORIAN: WILL BEAUTY SAVE THE WORLD

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ABSTRACT

In this article "Beauty will save the world". How to understand this article? Because beauty is perceived and seen in all in different ways. The famous phrase beauty saves the world, symbolizes the role of moral and aesthetic beauty, and the idea of how strong the meaning in the idea of beauty is.

KEYWORDS: *The Picture Of Dorian Gray, Will Beauty, Save, World, However, Is Anything, Warning Is, In Itself, A Moral Lesson, Which Perhaps.*

INTRODUCTION

The story opens in the home of painter Basil Hallward, who is showing his friend Lord Henry Wotton a portrait on which he has been working. The picture is of an attractive young man by the name of Dorian Gray, with whom Hall ward has become infatuated. As the conversation draws to a close, Gray himself arrives on the scene, and Henry demands to be introduced to him. As Basil continues to paint, Henry speaks to the young man about the infinite value of youth; Dorian seems to be much moved. Later, they go out into the garden and continue the discussion. Basil calls them in to announce that he has finished the portrait. Henry declares it a masterpiece, but Dorian mourns the fact that, while the picture will remain the same forever, a portrait of eternal youth, he must change and decay; in fact, he declares that he would give his soul were matters to be reversed. Henry then invites Dorian to accompany him to the theater, and he accepts; Basil, however, is pained by the obvious fact that Dorian, whom he adores, is more attracted to Henry than to him. [1]

When The Picture of Dorian Gray was first published in Lippincott's Monthly Magazine in 1890, it was decried as immoral. In revising the text the following year, Wilde included a preface, which serves as a useful explanation of his philosophy of art. The purpose of art, according to this series of epigrams, is to have no purpose. In order to understand this claim fully, one needs to consider the moral climate of Wilde's time and the Victorian sensibility regarding art and morality. The Victorians believed that art could be used as a tool for social education and moral enlightenment, as illustrated in works by writers such as Charles Dickens and George Gissing. The aestheticism movement, of which Wilde was a major proponent, sought to free art from this responsibility. The aestheticists were motivated as much by a contempt for bourgeois morality-a sensibility embodied in Dorian Gray by Lord Henry, whose every word seems designed to shock the ethical certainties of the burgeoning middle class as they were by

the belief that art need not possess any other purpose than being beautiful. If this philosophy informed Wilde's life, we must then consider whether his only novel bears it out. The two works of art that dominate the novel Basil's painting and the mysterious yellow book that Lord Henry gives Dorian are presented in the vein more of Victorian sensibilities than of aesthetic ones. That is, both the portrait and the French novel serve a purpose: the first acts as a type of mysterious mirror that shows Dorian the physical dissipation his own body has been spared, while the second acts as something of a road map, leading the young man farther along the path toward infamy. While we know nothing of the circumstances of the yellow book's composition, Basil's state of mind while painting Dorian's portrait is clear. Later in the novel, he advocates that all art be "unconscious, ideal, and remote." His portrait of Dorian, however, is anything but. Thus, Basil's initial refusal to exhibit the work results from his belief that it betrays his idolization of his subject. Of course, one might consider that these breaches of aesthetic philosophy mold *The Picture of Dorian Gray* into something of a cautionary tale: these are the prices that must be paid for insisting that art reveals the artist or a moral lesson. But this warning is, in itself, a moral lesson, which perhaps betrays the impossibility of Wilde's project. If, as Dorian observes late in the novel, the imagination orders the chaos of life and invests it with meaning, then art, as the fruit of the imagination, cannot help but mean something. Wilde may have succeeded in freeing his art from the confines of Victorian morality, but he has replaced it with a doctrine that is, in its own way, just as restrictive. [2]

Relevance of the topic. "Beauty will save the world." How to understand this article? Because beauty is perceived and seen in all in different ways. The famous phrase beauty saves the world, represents the role of moral and aesthetic beauty, and understand how strong the meaning in the idea of beauty.

In women, in comparison with men, the judgment about the beauty of a man looks very strict. It starts with the fact that this is primarily and especially when we start to have dolls as a term of comparison, like the modern Winx or Barbie, who made history, but at the same time was the subject of criticism, because it is the beauty that embodies the model. [3]

Throughout *The Picture of Dorian Gray*, by Oscar Wilde, the idea of BEAUTY being the most important aspect of being human, this idea leads to the corruption of an innocent soul. As a matter of fact, this idea being put into the innocent mind can be blamed on one character, Lord Henry. Dorian's "friend", Lord Henry drills this idea, beauty over everything, into Dorian's mind. Being obsessed with psychology, Lord Henry sees his friends as playthings for his social experiments, exploiting the vulnerability found in human nature. Lord Henry's forwardness with his views on topics and pushing his opinions onto other people causes the corruption and downward spiral of Dorian Gray's outlook on his world. Lord Henry has many opinions on the world and what he thinks about...show more content...

The importance of the subject: Throughout the book Lord Henry constantly changes his view on events depending on the person he is addressing. Wanting to be liked by both Basil and Dorian he says to Basil "Genius lasts longer than Beauty". Even though Lord Henry seems to stick by this saying he later on says, "Beauty is a form of Genius- is higher, indeed, than genius." When speaking to Dorian. Making this small change, his opinion on his view on of beauty and genius he can easily persuade Dorian to believe that beauty is the most important aspect of being alive, and without beauty life is nothing. Lord Henry exploits the fact that Dorian is gullible and

narcissistic. Due to Lord Henry's continuous influence upon Gray, Lord Henry speeds up the eroding of Gray's soul. Lord Henry makes Dorian a selfish, shallow shell of a man. Worrying the future of his beauty and only making decisions that his beauty will benefit from, Dorian drives people away and becomes inconsiderate for others. [4]

But when Lord Henry asks whether Dorian is fond of him, 'The painter considered for a few moments. "He likes me," he answered after a pause; "I know he likes me. Of course If latter him dreadfully. I find a strange pleasure in saying things to him that I know I shall be sorry for having said. As a rule, he is charming to me, and we sit in the studio and talk of a thousand things. Now and then, however, he is horribly thoughtless, and seems to take a real delight in giving me pain. Then I feel, Harry, that I have given away my whole soul to someone who treats it as if it were a flower to put in his coat, a bit of decoration to charm his vanity, an ornament for a summer's day.

The artist is the creator of beautiful things. To reveal art and conceal the artist is art's aim. The critic is he who can translate into another manner or a new material his impression of beautiful things.

The highest as the lowest form of criticism is a mode of autobiography. Those who find ugly meanings in beautiful things are corrupt without being charming. This is a fault.

Those who find beautiful meanings in beautiful things are the cultivated. For these there is hope. They are the elect to whom beautiful things mean only beauty. There is no such thing as a moral or an immoral book. Books are well written, or badly written. That is all. The nineteenth century dislike of realism is the rage of Caliban seeing his own face in a glass. [5]

The nineteenth century dislike of romanticism is the rage of Caliban not seeing his own face in a glass. The moral life of man forms part of the subject-matter of the artist, but the morality of art consists in the perfect use of an imperfect medium. No artist desires to prove anything. Even things that are true can be proved. No artist has ethical sympathies. An ethical sympathy in an artist is an unpardonable mannerism of style. No artist is ever morbid. The artist can express everything. Thought and language are to the artist instruments of an art. Vice and virtue are to the artist materials for an art. From the point of view of form, the type of all the arts is the art of the musician. From the point of view of feeling, the actor's craft is the type. All art is at once surface and symbol. Those who go beneath the surface do so at their peril. Those who read the symbol do so at their peril. It is the spectator, and not life, that art really mirrors. Diversity of opinion about a work of art shows that the work is new, complex, and vital. When critics disagree, the artist is in accord with himself. We can forgive a man for making a useful thing as long as he does not admire it. The only excuse for making a useless thing is that one admires it intensely. [6]

It is said that "beauty saves the world". Everyone talks about it, but who says what? What does he need in life? It seems that beauty constantly surrounds a person, but it is necessary to see it. First of all, you need to be ready in nature. Beautiful high mountains and blue sea, beautiful forests and Meadows. But what is their beauty? Beautiful and unique each tree, each branch, leaf, blade and flower under the flower. On his way and Tiger and Lion King of animals, but also beautiful and beautiful with all other creatures. You need to see the beauty of the world with heart and soul, you need to surprise. In the soul of such a person beautiful thoughts and feelings

are born, and he cannot raise someone else's hand to another person, he can not offend the animal and destroy the tree. Beauty is inherent in life and in general in all life, and we cannot resist anything that ends with the and the universe and is deeply placed.

CONCLUSION

In general, beauty, of course, will save the world, but for this it must be so ... Such surprise and raise. It's just not fashionable. Not just something beautiful or even justified, but something that has an interior light. If it's about beautiful people, then they should have a beautiful, first of all, a soul. If it's about works of art, then there should be a good idea about the creator. And nature is always great. And there, having a beautiful composition, a harmonious shell is also necessary. He is not very holy, but very dirty and ugly. The idea is not good, but the picture is drawn carelessly ... Everything should be in harmony, so that beauty will save.

Beauty will save the world, and we, in turn, should be able to save it. The main thing is not to destroy, but to preserve the beauty of the creator of this world, its objects and phenomena. enjoy every moment and see and be able to feel the fur beautiful at the last moment of her life. And then there is also a question:"? The answer given to" why is beauty saves the world " is obvious.

But when we talk about beauty, we must remember that beauty is only a concept that belongs to the external appearance of a person. The beauty of the world around us, the nature that surrounds us, the works of art are also very important components of our life. Our lives will be more meaning ful and rich in events if we value and preserve it. After all, today people pay very little attention to what surrounds them. Who looks at the sky when they go out? And he is above US-blue, tall, incredibly beautiful and majestic.

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