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**The novel of Oscar Wilde's "the Picture of Dorian Gray"**  
**(an inside view)**

**Annotation.**

About the novel written a lot and this small volume of prose, seemingly well researched. Nevertheless, classical music has a tendency to open up in new ways in each successive literary-critical time. Meanwhile, more, that in the novel there are aspects that are still insufficiently investigated. In the heart of the novel is a fantastic line, and it is not a fantasy new adventure, and the only wonderful idea, incredible transformation that leads to the other in other respects the actual events. This aspect deserves consideration.

**Key words:** literature, paradox, history, portrait, novel.

**Аннотация.**

О романе написано много, и этот небольшой том прозы, казалось бы, хорошо исследован. Тем не менее классическая музыка имеет тенденцию открываться по-новому в каждое последующее литературно-критическое время. Между тем еще, что в романе есть аспекты, которые еще недостаточно исследованы. В основе романа лежит фантастическая линия, и это не фантастическое новое приключение, а единственная замечательная идея, невероятное преобразование, которое приводит к другим в других отношениях реальным событиям. Этот аспект заслуживает рассмотрения.

**Ключевые слова:** литература, парадокс, история, портрет, Роман.

The fate of this novel and the fate of its author was extraordinary and dramatic. Oscar Wilde was not only a writer, art theorist, a connoisseur of theatre and painting, esthete, but also a person extremely popular in secular circles, the salons and literary

salons, where everything was repeating his jokes and paradoxes. He was a public figure and always around him was going a special energy ball, woven from love, hate, envy, curiosity.

His notoriety served him rock: he became the hero of the scandalous trial and was sentenced to two years in prison on charges of immorality. Prison in fact led to his demise: he went from there to the sick, he immediately left England and died in Paris, hardly live up to the term of four years. In its dramatic history, he created the novel sounded symbolically and prophetically.

About Oscar Wilde written a lot. His books were actively published in his lifetime and the first collected works was published in nine volumes in 1905-1909 years in Nottingham. Then his book was reprinted and reprinted and now. His life is as compelling as his work, so Wilde biography – came out repeatedly. Most famous work – book H. Pearson's "Life of Oscar Wilde" (1967), E. San Juan, "the Art of Oscar Wilde" (1967) and others.

In Russian books of Oscar Wilde began to emerge in the nineteenth century. Their publication is particularly intensified in 60-70 years. In 1960, he published a collection of essays in two volumes with a Preface by A. Anikst. In 1960 came the play Wilde in the publishing house "Art", and later editions was one thing after another. Were printed stories, plays Wilde, and the novel "the picture of Dorian Gray", including English language introductions V. Zakharova, E. Kornilova. The Chapter on Oscar Wilde in the publication "History of English literature" is written by I. G. Neupokoeva (1958), Chapter about him is in the book of K. I. Chukovsky "People and books" (1960), in the monograph of S. M. Uranova "At the turn of centuries" (1970). His work is devoted to the thesis and articles.

However, in the works of Wilde, as mentioned above, there are also unresolved problems. This is, in our opinion, the problem of fiction in his famous novel: after all, the main event that defines the plot of the novel is a wonderful substitution real life of the main character – a story of his, very similar portrait. The portrait assumes all changes in appearance of the hero, caused by his unhealthy, sinful way of life, and the hero does not change, freezes – as the image in the portrait. Otherwise, all events take

place is quite real and evolving according to the logic of realistic, and sometimes neo-romantic works, but the original plot twist determines their further development. There is a question about tradition, similar literary method, for it is more than just a literary device: the contribution made by Wilde in this fantastic beginning.

This issue was not raised as a Central purpose of the study and it certainly deserves attention. In European folk tradition of romantic and romantic literature has many similar moments, but they are interpreted differently. To understand this tradition – not an easy task, but it is enforceable.

Folk tale has never occupied an honored place in European art. So, in the era of the classical fairy tale was considered a "low" form of folklore, which does not deserve serious attention. Such an attitude towards fairy tales has led to the fact that their conservation and study ceased to care, and in the early 19th century tales were on the verge of extinction.

The history of European literature known only to a few big names associated with the gathering and processing of folk tales. In France in 1697, the poet Charles Perrault published a collection of "Tales of my mother Goose". The collection was a small volume (8 tales), but thanks to him, the whole world became acquainted with the red Cap, Sleeping beauty, Blue Beard, Puss in boots and other characters. In the second half of the 18th century in Germany was a collection of the writer, Johann Karl Museum "German folk tales" in 8 volumes (1782-1786), and in 1812 published the first edition of "Children and family fairy tales" by the brothers Grimm. Tales of the brothers Grimm different from the fairy tales of Perrault and Museum the fact that they were not subjected to a thorough literary treatment have more to folk than to literary fairy tales. In Russia the tradition of Perrault, Museum and the brothers Grimm in the 19th century was continued by A. N. Afanasiev ("Russian fairy tales" 1855).

During the time of the Conclusion of interest not only to the tale but also to folk art in General was particularly pronounced. This is because folklore was not affected by civilization, so romance and recognized its beauty. In addition, in 1806-1812, the Germans came another good reason to contact the national creativity is the aggressive wars of Napoleon. Fragmented Germany sought to unite and, of course,

wanted to preserve its national wealth. Therefore, in preparing their tales for publication, the Grimm brothers believed that it would somehow hasten the return of other times. Not by accident in the beginning of 1811 (the year before the publication of the collection), Wilhelm Grimm wrote: "Now is the time to collect and save old traditions, so they do not evaporate like dew under the hot sun, don't go out like fire in the well, not stopped forever in the anxiety of our days."

A collection of fairy tales of the Brothers Grimm (the first volume of 1812, volume II – 1814) initially had no clear purpose, as he had to satisfy any readers (mass readers, men of science, men of art) [2, p 99].

Creating the collection, the brothers Grimm often turned for help to the elderly, as they could tell real, not fictional folk stories. While the brothers Grimm are faced with certain difficulties, because the tales were obtained from different sources and different regions, and hence differed greatly from one another in language, color, style and intonations of the narrator. As a result, the brothers Grimm decided not to restrict itself to collecting stories and compiling collections and find your simple style of the narrative, while keeping the fairy tales in their original form, without breaking the structure and composition of fairy tales, and especially the speech of the characters. In addition, the brothers Grimm wanted to achieve the impression that all the stories told by one storyteller. This ultimately determined the significant difference of the second edition of the compendium (1819) from the first, which in addition to the above contained information about where, when, and in whose retelling was recorded in a particular tale. In the future, Wilhelm Grimm continued literary editing of the collection, taking the path of "fabulous stylization", despite the opposition of Jacob.

"Children and family tales" is widespread throughout the world. The themes of the tales were varied. This magical tale, and household, and stories about animals. A special place in fairy tales, in which faces are kind, clever and brave hero (often a simple peasant) with the villains and monsters that personified evil inclination in the world.

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