

OSCAR WILDE

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Biography of Oscar Wilde - as a writer, famous for his paradoxes, it developed as a tragic paradox: from childhood he sought fame, reached heights, was overthrown in disgrace, experienced hard times and ended up in poverty.





Oscar Wilde treated life as if it were a toy, not afraid to disassemble it and turn the most interesting objects out. He surrounded himself with an aura of mystery, showing sometimes incompatible character traits: cynicism and spirituality, egoism and sacrifice, rebellious spirit and fatal doom.

The writer was born on October 16, 1854 in Dublin. Wilde's father was a famous doctor. William Wilde also studied Irish folklore. Oscar's mother was a famous poetess.



The future writer, from childhood was interested in antiquities, and success in Greek brought him many academic awards. After completing the course at Holy Trinity College in Dublin, he was sent to study at Oxford University



Oscar Wilde from 12 years old wore a top hat and knew how to charm anyone that speak with him. Contemporaries recalled that his conversations were full of witty aphorisms as his plays. In life and literature, he chose the role of the great esthete for himself, he even spoke in public not in his own voice, but imitated the voice of Sarah Bernard.



Dublin Trinity College

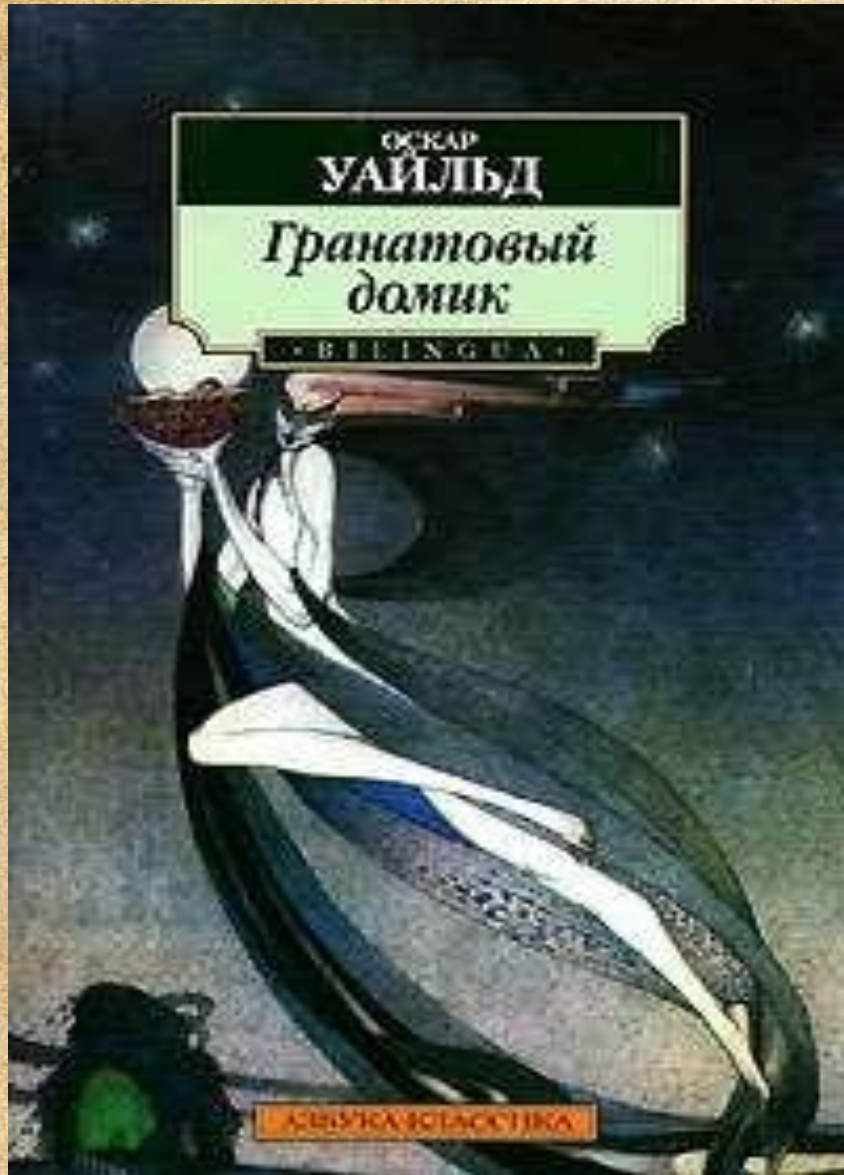
To serve beauty, to worship beauty, to devote all of it to yourself without a trace, to turn life itself into a work of art – in this Oscar Wilde saw his destiny.





Owing to his talent, wit and ability to attract attention, Wilde quickly joined the high life of London.





Wilde's first significant book "Happy Prince and Other Fairy Tales" appears in 1888.

In 1891, he released another collection of fairy tales - "Pomegranate House".

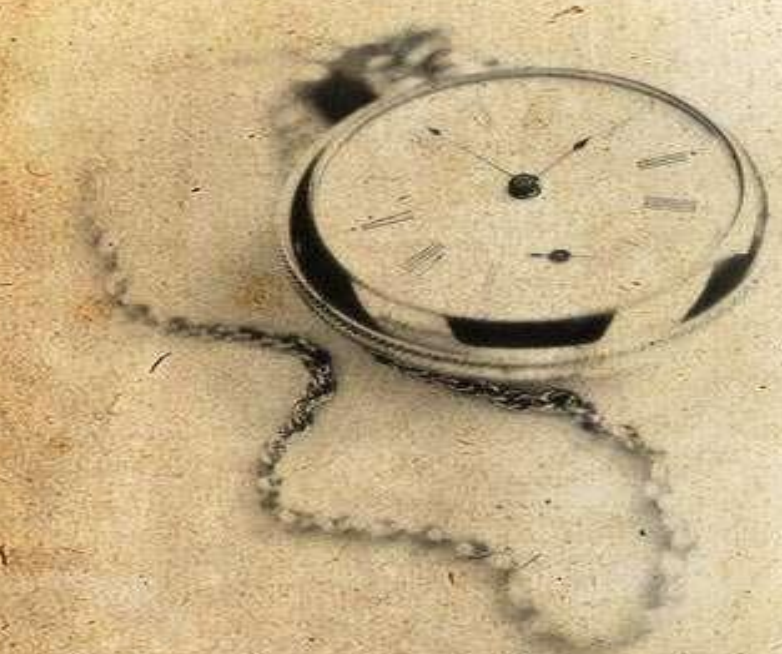
- In 1891, Wilde's main essay was published - The "Portrait of Dorian Gray"



- THE PICTURE OF DORIAN GRAY: the story has analogues with folk and fairy tales of a person whose life is dependent on a magic object, but Wilde managed to put into it the fullest literary statement of his aesthetic doctrine: for Dorian, the pursuit of pleasure and beauty was the true purpose of life. This novel also contains an element of mystery that is essential to its success.



The end of the novel is in line with classic horror and crime stories. The novel seems to have no moral basis; Dorian Gray leads the kind of hedonistic life that disregards moral considerations and even ordinary human feelings (his dedication to pleasure causes the death of three people). However, the end of the story is moral, and seems to suggest that there is a price to be paid for a life of pleasure.



- Dorian, impressed by the perfection of his own beauty, wishes [never](#) to grow old and his wish is granted: his dissolute and immoral life (he causes the suicide of his fiancé and murders Basil) leaves no sign on his face but disfigures the painting. Disgusted by the portrait, Dorian tries to destroy it but, as soon as he does it, he dies. After his death, the portrait resumes its perfect beauty, while the signs of age and physical corruption appear on Dorian's body.

Every phrase of this work is an aphorism!





- Яркий памятник яркой личности. Когда мы слышим "памятник" - мы представляем что-то одноцветное, из камня или бронзы, застывшее в торжественной позе. Но памятник Оскару Уайльду на Меррион-Сквер в Дублине совсем не похож на обычные монументы.

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