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A PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH ON THE PICTURE OF DORIAN GRAY

Thesis Submitted to Obtain the Bachelor in English

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Abstract

This investigation analyzes the main and secondary characters' mental disorders in Oscar Wilde's the Picture of Dorian Gray. The book's plot took place in the late 19th London, England. In this period the people of England were very religious. The researcher will focus on the psychological characteristics that the characters shows during the novel; in addition, there will be used the qualitative research method along the psychological approach. Furthermore, the investigation will conclude which factors made the principal character changed his psychological nature and what psychological theories can be applied to the novel?

Resumen

Esta investigación analiza los desórdenes mentales de los personajes principales y secundarios en la novela *The Picture of Dorian Gray* escrita por Oscar Wilde. La trama del libro tuvo lugar a finales del siglo 19 en Londres, Inglaterra. En este período, el pueblo de Inglaterra era muy religioso. La investigadora se centrará en las características psicológicas que los personajes muestran durante la novela; y además, se utilizará el método de investigación cualitativa aunado al enfoque psicológico. Además, la investigación concluirá ¿qué factores hicieron que el personaje principal cambiara su naturaleza psicológica y qué teorías psicológicas se pueden aplicar a la novela?

Dedication

This research is dedicated to my parents, who despite all the obstacles that came along the way, never lost hope in me. That is why this culmination is dedicated to the most important people in my life.

Acknowledgements

I want to thank my teachers, for all the help they gave me in these years; to my tutor, for helping me discover how beautiful literature is; and to this university, for accepting me with open arms.

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“I don't want to be at the mercy of my emotions. I want to use them, to enjoy them, and to dominate them.”	64
"The ugly and the stupid have the best of it in this world. They can sit at their ease and gape at the play."	64
“Behind every exquisite thing that existed, there was something tragic.”	65
“It is the uncertainty that charms one. A mist makes things wonderful.”	65
"Thin-lipped wisdom spoke at her from the worn chair, hinted at prudence, quoted from that book of cowardice whose author apes the name of common sense. She did not listen. She was free in her prison of passion. Her prince, Prince Charming, was with her. She had called on Memory to remake him. She had sent her soul to search for him, and it had brought him back. His kiss burned again upon her mouth. Her eyelids were warm with his breath."	66

If this girl can give a soul to those who have lived without one, if she can create the sense of beauty in people whose lives have been sordid and ugly, if she can strip them of their selfishness and lend them tears for sorrows that are not their own, she is worthy of all your adoration, worthy of the adoration of the world. This marriage is quite right. I did not think so at first, but I admit it now. The gods made Sibyl Vane for you. Without her you are incomplete."66

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Chapter I

Introductory Framework

Literature is considered a form of art, which has captivated people for many centuries. Oscar Wilde was brave to live an openly homosexual life in the Victorian England, while creating immortal literary pieces. In this chapter, it will be discussed the problem statement, objectives, justification of the study, the antecedents, and scope that the investigator wants to achieve at time of writing this research.

According to Britannica (2018), literature is a body of written works. The name, literature, has been traditionally applied to those imaginative works of poetry and prose distinguished by the intentions of their authors and the perceived aesthetic excellence of their execution. Literature may be classified according to a variety of systems, including language, national origin, historical period, genre, and subject matter. In addition, according to Britannica (2018), a novel is an invented prose narrative of considerable length and a certain complexity that deals imaginatively with human experience, usually through a connected sequence of events involving a group of persons in a specific setting.

The purpose of this thesis is to analyze the novel *The Picture of Dorian Gray* by Oscar Wilde from a psychological approach. The principal themes of this novel are youth and beauty and the search for them as eternal gift. In this novel, the principal character, Dorian Gray, presents a psychological conflict provoked in the moment that he was introduced to Lord Henry, who said how youth was everything in life; consequently, from that moment Dorian stopped being a pure and innocent human being and wished to replace his soul and remained ageless turning into an evil being. Therefore, the researcher will analyze what mental illness did Dorian have and the ones that the other characters developed because they sought virtues that were not eternal and what they were capable to do to reach them.

1.1 Problem Statement

A problem statement is a clear concise description of the issue(s) that need(s) to be addressed by a problem solving team. It is used to center and focus the team at the beginning, keep the team on track during the effort, and it is used to validate that such delivered an outcome that solves the problem statement (Ceptaracom, 2018). Knowing the proper answers to this questions, the investigator is able to realize the problem statement that is fundamental in investigations like this one. Therefore, the problem statement for this investigation is: What factors made the principal character change his psychological nature and what psychological theories can be are applied to the novel?

1.2. Objectives of the Investigation

1.2.1. General Objectives

To determine the relationship of psychological problems and the principal characters on the novel analyzed on this thesis.

1.2.2 Specific Objectives

1. To explain the characters' manifestations of Hedonism, Narcissism, and Bipolar Disorder
2. To evaluate how the psychological approach is applied on the novel.
3. To associate the mental factors, present in the novel, that make characters change their nature.

1.3 Justification of the study

This thesis will be analyzed through a psychological approach, so it is important to know its concept, what it represents, and its characteristics. The psychological approach is a unique form of criticism that draws upon psychological theories in its interpretation of a text. Linking the psychological approach and the literary worlds bring a kind of scientific aspect into literary criticism (Dickinsonedu, 2018). This thesis aims to show that classics are great literary works, that however people ignore more and more through the years, their contribution to literature and culture is significant; consequently, the goal of this thesis is to save a classic literary work as *The Picture of Dorian Gray*, written by one of the greatest Irish authors and rescuing a literary movement. At Universidad Internacional de Las Americas, literary works from the author Oscar Wilde had been analyzed before, but this is the first time that the classic novel *The Picture of Dorian Gray*, is presented by an English student as her investigation project. So, this thesis can be seen as ground breaking for the English department.

The psychological approach leads most directly to a substantial amplification of the meaning of a literary work. When we discuss psychology and its place in a literary work, we are primarily studying the author's imagination. As all literary works are based on some kind of experience and as all authors are human, we are necessarily caught up in a wide spectrum of emotional problems (caused by experience). Not all recourse of psychology in the analysis of literary work is undertaken to arrive at the understanding of the literary work; therefore, to a certain extent, we must be willing to use psychology to discuss probability (Blogspotcom, 2018). Furthermore, the researcher looks to analyze the character's mental illness using the psychological theory in order to have a better understanding on how Dorian changed his psychological nature.

The methodology of this analysis includes to analyze the author's perspective, life, and imagination; since this novel has many references to the author's life in relation to homoerotic relationships that were introduced and stereotyped throughout the novel. From the psychological approach, the investigator will try to add information that has not been deeply analyzed on these related to this topic, based on scientific opinions with a subjective perspective, but from experts on the field.

This investigation is focused on how psychological theories can be applied, what mental illnesses are presented in the characters' behaviors, and the homoerotic relationship introduced, which makes reference to Oscar Wilde's life in the above-mentioned novel. In addition, with the help of the psychological approach, it will be analyzed the author's economic and social context, which in the novel has an essential importance, due to in the Victorian Era homosexuality was a sign of sin. Oscar Wilde struggled with his homosexuality in the Victorian Era, as he claimed there was no sin in the admiration of beauty between two men. This author was a quite obviously, the greatest exponent of the movement of aestheticism that took into account beauty more than any moral and social issues, making Oscar Wilde an author concerned about beauty rather with moral and social issues that were happening in this period.

1.4 Antecedents

There are some analyses made regarding the novel, *The Picture of Dorian*; however, some of these are made from a psychological approach due the novel presents a lot of psychological issues suffered by the characters and the connotation it has from the author.

In Costa Rica there are not investigations.

A scientific article by Irma Oemaya, student Brawijaya Malang University in Brawijaya in Indonesia 2013, called *The Changes of Dorian Personality to be Narcissistic Cause by his Environment Reflected in Oscar Wilde Novel The Picture of Dorian Gray*, she primary focused on evaluating the understanding of the revolution of the principal character, from a good looking young fellow with sinless nature into an immoral, self-centered individual. Dorian Gray was an innocent young man until his reunion with Lord Henry that led him to comprehend that beauty was everything.

The following investigation titled *Guilt Gone Wilde: The Picture of Dorian Gray by Oscar Wilde* by Sean Fitzpatrick, who graduated from the Thomas Aquinas College and Headmaster of Gregory the Great Academy in 2013, focused on *The Picture of Dorian Gray* and he searched the illusion of invisible sin exclusive to learn that while justice can be evaded, there is no escape from the inner voice. Drafted in 1890, the homosexual connotation of the novel was used as testimony evidence in the criminal denigration suit of Wilde.

Another work concerning this topic is titled *Looking at Dorian Gray English Literature Essay* by Angel Hernández Ortega on March 2015 in London UK. Hernández' investigation was focused on two parts. The first one was is an examination which considered the variables that indicated the narrator's voice and his point of view, the narrative part, the psychological, and the symbolism of the principal characters in the study investigation. Next, the second part showed the analysis of how the narrator's participation and the mental evolution of Dorian Gray and the Narrator in the *Tell-Tale Heart*. As a consequence, it was declared the alliance of support throughout the variables examining the management in both classical works.

In addition, a thesis made on gender roles based on the novel *The Picture of Dorian Gray*, titled *Gender and Sexuality in the Picture of Dorian Gray and Dorian Gray* by Anouska

Kersten in 2014, focused on lending an answer to the inquiry on how the story of *The Picture of Dorian Gray* had alternated over the effect of the pornification of communication in the movie adaptation *Dorian Gray* in circumstances of sexuality and gender. Over the analysis of the characters' occurrence, and literary and cinema tactics from gender and sexuality perspective it had become noticeable that despite *The Picture of Dorian Gray* complied to roles and ideas on sexuality, the pornification of communication had made it possible to point out the sexual connotation of the novel in the movie. Besides, perceptions in gender are damaged in *Dorian Gray*, which had allowed to empower women and more feminine fellows. In addition, the exchange of admiration and more traceable characters in the movie, had culminated in a more gratifying story for the modern public, in comparison to the story in the novel

Another work similar to this thesis is titled *A Portrait of Psychosis: Freudian Thought in the Picture of Dorian Gray* by Jonathan Perry Amadeus, 2014. This author focused his work on bringing to light how willing exposed the admission of the Id to supersede the super ego, proceeding as resulting in a physically and mentally ailing attachment to the desire convention, as it can only finish in destruction; in other words, it can just *be* finished by the evacuation of the self.

An article titled, *Is Dorian Gray is a tragic hero? Redefining hedonism focus* published by Ryan T. Howell and published on February 02, 2014; is focused on how hedonism, the unhealthy pursuit of pleasure, is related to happiness, meaning, and satisfaction. This author asked people how much they will sacrifice; however, it turned out that the interviewed people will sacrifice for pleasure, value thrill-seeking and physical pleasure, for example, the more people enjoyed eating tasty food, the more maladaptive they pursued pleasure.

Moreover, there is a thesis named, *Oscar Wilde and Victorian psychology* by Nazia Parveen at University of Leicester on July 2011, which examined Oscar Wilde's theories of art and connection with specific debates on Victorian psychology that emerged in periodical press. By examining Wilde's periodical contributions with psychological theories, concepts, and discussions disseminated through periodicals, this thesis offered a contextual account of Wilde's creativity. In the first chapter of this thesis, it is demonstrated how by reading Oscar Wilde's *The Picture of Dorian Gray* along with close articles in the *Lippincott's Monthly Magazine* revealed the hidden context of psychology, in which the editors of the issue attempted to establish in the text. The second chapter explored Wilde's engagement in disputes over psychological nomenclature alongside the psychology of George Henry Lewes. The third chapter explored the connection of Wilde's obsession with *Pall Mall Gazette*. Furthermore, in the fourth chapter, it is demonstrated how Wilde was creatively engaged with the theories of autism, emotionalist psychology, and psychological artful.

An article named *Forever Young? The Dorian Gray Syndrome* published by Uremia R 2016, focused on the Dorian Gray Syndrome that is defined as a phenomenon where people are heavy users of cosmetic products and medical methods to struggle to their youth, also this article mentioned how Dorian Gray firstly introduced the psychological dilemma on people mentally affected with such so syndrome; hence it was named after Dorian.

Also, titled *Dorian Gray Psychological Approach* (2003) focused on the evil forces that influenced Dorian and the other characters to act mentally affected.

Moreover, there is a Blog named *Honors of English Blogs* published on Wednesday, August, 2011 by Elena Ares that analyzed Dorian Gray from a psychological approach and studied the forces that motivate the characters to act in way. As a result of her analysis, she perceived that especially Dorian Gray is really pursued by his conscience, even he is

conscious about it or not. Also, she noticed that the characters reacted to each other and that they were conscious about their impression to others. Ares also mentioned that most of the conflicts were intentioned instead of unconscious; for example, Dorian killed Basil and waited for Alan`s reaction, as Alan would punish him. Also, the most mentioned conscious conflict was that Dorian did not age, but that his painting was a reflection of everything that happened in his life. The backgrounds of the characters was very logical; for example, Dorian and Lord Henry were gentleman and acted like it until the end; nonetheless, Ares highlighted in her blog that Dorian had some psychological issues, especially with his emotions and behaviors, as they really showed how unstable he was .

A thesis that analyzed the novel a Picture of Dorian Gray through the-psychological approach and titled Psychology in the Picture of Dorian Gray (2017), focused on the fact that Wilde complicated the linear relationship between surface and depth to expose complicity of experience. Wilde accomplished this through the character of Dorian Gray, the painting, and the language and conversation of Dorian Gray. Also, the thesis concluded that Wilde had an interest in the discipline of psychology due throughout the novel, Wilde challenged the linear relationship between surface and depth and attempted to break the binary one to expose the complex ways in which a character can experienced himself and others, through the superficial and internal elements of Dorian`s personality, the painting, the perceptions of reality, and the separation of the signified and signifiers mixed with metaphors and paradoxes. Wilde successfully challenged the surface depth theory and complicated the ways in which the Victorian Psychology addressed the perceptions of the characters.

In addition, it can be found the work titled Perversion and Degeneracy in the Picture of Dorian Gray by Roger Luckhurst, who is a professor of modern literature at Birkbeck College, University of London. Luckhurst is a specialist in Late Victorian literature, Gothic

and Science fiction literature, and film and the history of super natural. This work is firstly stated that the novel was considered effeminate, unmanly, and perverted the readers and highlighted how the novel was criticized in a very conventional time. Luckhurst also emphasized that the most famous review of the novel ~~it~~ came in the Scots Observer, which came very close to from accusing Wilde of the crime of gross indecency that was made illegal in the 1885 Criminal Amendent Act. The review stated that Dorian Gray fitted “none but outlawed noblemen and perverted telegraph boys.”

A very interesting investigation titled *The Application of Key Words to the Theories of Language and Sexuality in Identifying the Assertion of Homoerotic Linguistic Set* by Melanie Fitton-Hayward, attempted to show through the corpus evidence that the *Picture of Dorian Gray* does indeed contain words or phrases which could be construed to have homoerotic overtones. It stated that there is certainly an emphasis on the intimacy between three men, their sin actions, and their love and-obvious feminine romances or married life's, except from Sibyl's relationship with Dorian, that is the only one to proof that heterosexuals relationships are based on obligation, necessity, and chauvinism, instead than on a passionate feeling. Fitton-Hayward also focused on the fact that the novel really supports interpretations that offer highly specific and assertive commentaries that are interpreted as Wilde's intention of not declaring his sexual orientation to the public, but that instead of that he wrote an influential allegation against corrupting forced devotion to heterosexuality, that was his cause of dead.

Also, there is an essay about *Dorian Gray* by Lauren Bradshaw (June 18, 2010) focused mainly on the portrait and said that the portrait can be divided in three stages depending on Dorian's cruelty. As the novel moved, the portrait moved from one image to another. Bradshaw mentioned that this successful used of imagery made this story truly terrifying, but also enjoyable. The stages that Bradshaw developed in the essay are listed as follows.

Bradshaw said that the first stage is named the beautiful stage. Basil's and Dorian's portrait was his best work. The picture not only illustrated Dorian's true beauty, but it also accentuated his stunning image. The next stage of the portrait it slightly changed from the beginning of the novel. Dorian fell in love with Sybil Vane, an extremely talented actress. He got engaged with her, so he decided to bring up his friends to introduce them to his future wife. In one night of performance, she noticed she was in love, so she decided but Dorian got mad with Sybil; therefore, the portrait changed daily in an increasingly malicious way.

Moreover, according to Bradshaw, the third stage of the portrait represented Dorian's evilness. While the picture had been changing throughout the novel, it changed dramatically when he killed one of his best friends, and then he stabbed Basil in the head for an unknown reason, so in that moment the portrait changed dramatically. Consequently, he tried to destroy the portrait because he noticed it looked awful, but instead he ended up killing himself. Bradshaw's study concluded that the imagery that Oscar Wilde used in Dorian Gray affected the novel deeply. The portrait was the base of everything, due to as things changed the mood and actions, the portrait changed, as for example when the portrait was beautiful everyone was happy. As Dorian started becoming evil, things began to change, so it be concluded that imagery influenced Dorian Gray due Dorian's portrait fitted perfectly with the actions and mood of the characters, which changed from perfection and harmony to evil and cruelty.

Finally, but not less important is a thesis titled Wilde's Aesthetics, The Picture of Dorian Gray and Syndrome by Antara Groenewold (2014). This thesis explored Oscar Wilde's aesthetic ideas and how they were expressed in the Picture of Dorian Gray and Salome. The analysis also covered the critical Works of Intentions the Soul of Man under Socialism and De Profundis. In order to be able to understand the conflict presented in Wilde's critical

Works between ethics and aestheticism and reviews the influence of Water Pater and John Ruskin on Wilde. The aesthetics' principles that Wilde outlined are used in this thesis to provide the analysis. Furthermore, Groenewold, at the end of her investigation, s concluded that Oscar Wilde is one of the most representative figures of Aestheticism, even the movement's slogan was art for art sake. For Oscar Wilde, it was not a 100% representative of his literary work. It also looked at the influence of two art critics that helped to understand Oscar Wilde's work, so people must understand the influence of John Ruskin and Walter Pater in Wilde's life.

1.5 Scope

It is essential to have clear the purposes of the researcher; in other words, what she wants to achieve. This is why, the objectives of an investigation are essential to have in mind to succeed. In this thesis, these are the following objectives that the investigator seeks to accomplish:

- a. This study mainly deals with analyzing the association of the psychological factors criticized by society with the principal characters.
- b. To facilitate the readers with a better understanding of Freud's idea concerning with the fact that the mind has three stages or aspects; an id, ego, and superego, and how the characters of this novel seemed to correctly represent the idea that a person is not entirely good or evil, as the human mind contains many different aspects. According to Freud, the Id can be defined as the source of all psychic energy, making it the primary component of personality. Also, the ego develops from the id and ensures that the impulses of the id can be expressed in a manner that is acceptable in the real world, and finally the superego begins to emerge at around age of five (Verywellmindcom, 2018).

Chapter II

Theoretical Framework

The purpose of this chapter is to show the readers some aspects, like how to make a literary analysis, the psychological approach and its definition, type of characters, symbols, themes, and motifs on types of literary works, among others, that will be described in order to have a better understanding of the book under analysis

2.1 Literature Theories and Approaches

First, it is necessary to clear the concept of literature. According to the Merriam-Webster Dictionary (2016), literature is written, such as poems, plays, and novels that are considered very well and have a lasting importance. The origin and etymology of literature was in Middle English from Anglo-French to Latin *Litteratura* writing, grammar, learning, from *litteratus*. The first known use was in the 14th century.

Literature is what people read sometimes to feel identified with, because they want to “travel” to other places and literature allows this plus many other interesting and great things. Literature reflects the situations that happened many years ago, and thus allows people to see the beauty or, sometimes, the cruelty that was lived in those years. It is interesting because for those people who did not live in those years, through reading such books, they can feel what it was to live those events; as they can experience them in their mind.

“Art, beauty, truth, love language, to hear unforgettable eloquence, to feel passion, experience, purpose, to be inspired and awakened to new realities, to be delighted, surprised to dare imagine and wonder what if ... (Middletown ,Thrall Library , 2014) are reasons why

writers as Dane, Shakespeare, and Austen, among others, had continued in vogue for decades and centuries.

2.1.1 Theory

When the word theory is name, many people think that it is something that has not been tried in a 100%; in other words, it is just a model or an idea that an individual had or established it in his or her knowledge and that later is going to be judged and tried by a congregation of experts.- As an approach can be real, there are also some other people in charge to evidence that the theory is not enough.

Theories are applicable to different groups; for example, a scientific group, in which it can be mentioned the theory of conservation of energy. Anyway, there are many theories; however, the theory that will help to deeply understand and fulfill this investigations is the theory from a literary way. Theory is the process of understanding what the nature of literature is, what functions it has, what is the relation of the text with the author, the reader, the language to society. To history is it is not a judgment, but understanding the frames of judgment (Lye, 2008).

As it was previously said, it could be fascinating to make a theory especially in the literature field, since the readers are interested in understanding why the author wrote such literary work, as well what he or she wanted to reflect through it. Therefore, it is necessary to know the period where he or she wrote the novel, book, or story, since that will reflect not only the points of view, but also the of situations that are written. For example, a situation that can be mentioned to someone from that period of and can be right for them, but if it is mentioned to someone younger, maybe this situation it not right or maybe not be understood. This same situations is also seemed with language. It is fascinating to make theories based

on a topic and the reliance of it will depend on how diligent someone is to prove that all is real.

2.1.2 Literary Theory

Literary theory is the body of ideas and methods researchers use in the practical reading of literature. Literary theory is not to the meaning of a work of literature, but also the theories that reveal what literature can mean. In addition, literary theory is a description of the underlying principles that is the tools, by which people attempt to understand literature.

All literary interpretation draws on a basis in theory, but it can serve as a justification for very different kinds of critical activity. It is literary theory that formulates the relationship between author and work; consequently, literary theory develops the significance of race, class, and gender for a literary study, both from the standpoint of the biography of the author and the analysis of their thematic presence within texts. Literary theory offers varying approaches for understanding the role of historical context in interpretation, as well as the relevance of linguistic and unconscious elements of the text. Literary theorists trace the history and evolution of the different genres narrative, dramatic, lyric; in addition to the more recent emergence of the novel and the short story, while also investigating the importance of formal elements of literary structure.

According to Brewton (n.d), some theories that are the “result” of the literary theory are Traditional Literary Criticism, Formalism and New Criticism, Marxism and Critical Theory, Structuralism and Poststructuralism, New Historicism and Cultural Materialism, Ethnic Studies and Postcolonial Criticism, Gender Studies and Queer Theory, Cultural Studies. Each of these theories will be briefly explained, based on the Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy.

Similarly, another movement is the feminist literary criticism, arising in conjunction with sociopolitical feminism, which critiques patriarchal language and literature by exposing how these reflect masculine ideologies. It examines gender politics in works and traces the subtle construction of masculinity and femininity, and their relative status, positioning, and marginalization within works.

Aestheticism is an art movement supporting the emphasis of aesthetic values more than other themes for literature, fine art, music, and other arts. In other words, this movement was based on the principle that pursuit of beauty and elevation of taste was the main aim of art. The foundation of aesthetic movement is considered to be formulated in the 18th century by Immanuel Kant. Moreover, it can be said that this is an anti-Victorian movement, which had post-romantic roots. The aestheticism used the concept of art for art's sake.

Aestheticism rejected the concept that art has a moral or ethical value and a didactic purpose. The followers of this movement believed that art should only be beautiful (Pediaacom, 2016). Before a pragmatic and rigid society, relaxation and devotion to the beauty that aestheticism proclaimed was a provocation. The aestheticians argued that art was the end in itself: the most important thing is the pleasure produced by the vision of beauty.

In English literature, the aesthetic movement gained momentum in the late 19th century. Although Pre-Raphaelite movement is taken as a separate movement from the aesthetic movement, aestheticism was also influenced by its predecessor. Aesthetic writers gave free rein to their imagination and fantasy. Their main purpose was the pursuit of beauty. Since the followers of the movement did not believe in the didactic purpose of literature, they did not accept the views of John Ruskin, George MacDonald, and Matthew Arnold, who believed that literature should convey moral messages. Freedom from social and moral

functions, the pursuit of beauty, and the emphasis of the individual self in the judgment of taste can be termed as hallmarks of this movement (Pediaacom, 2016).

Aestheticism originated as an opposition to the prevailing utilitarian philosophies and as a reaction to the apparent ugliness and materialism of the nascent industrial age. The literary works of this movement are characterized by the immense use of symbols, sensuality, suggestion rather than statement, and synesthesia effects (correspondence between words, colors, and music). Oscar Wilde's novel "The Picture of Dorian Gray" is one of the most well-known examples of aestheticism in the 19th-century literature.

Oscar Wilde (1854-1900), Algernon Charles Swinburne (1837-1909), John Addington Symonds (1840-1893), Vernon Lee (1856-1935), Arthur Symons (1865-1945), Ernest Dowson (1867-1900), Aubrey Beardsley (1872-1898) are some writers that belonged to the aesthetic movements. Most of these writers followed the concept art for art sake not only to their work, but also to their personal lives, as well. They lived extravagant lives and were devoted to the cult of beauty and art. They believed that life should copy art (Pediaacom, 2016).

European literature and art were the conscience of this discomfort, so it arises the search for new styles, aesthetic forms, and sensibilities as a reaction to the need to find new answers in a world where many of the old beliefs, ideas, and values seemed to have lost their validity. Aestheticism was, in a part, an aesthetic reaction against previous tastes, like naturalistic realism and parted also from the affirmation of a new role of art and artist of Victorian society.

2.1.3 Literary Devices

From the very first-time humans began sharing stories, literary devices have played a key role in our history. Therefore, the investigator will explore the difference between

literary elements and literary techniques, as well as to look for examples and definitions of several popular literary terms (Literarydevicescom, 2018).

Literary elements are the universal constituents of literature and thus can be found in any written or oral story. Plot and character, for example, are necessary to a story and are present in stories from every culture and time period (Literarydevicescom, 2018). On the other hand, literary techniques, are not universal or necessary in the sense that not all works contain instances of them. Simile and irony are examples of literary techniques.

Metaphors are common in all forms of literature; as they are a way of comparing things by stating that one thing is the same or very similar to another seemingly unrelated object. A metaphor is a type of analogy and is often mistaken with simile. The difference between metaphor and simile is that a simile includes “like” or “as” in the comparison (for example: “My love’s like a red, red rose); whereas a metaphor is an assertion of the comparison without modifiers or conjunctions.

Psychologically, the use of metaphor often expands the way the reader or viewer understands the world around him or her, as it does in this example.

Point-of-view is a term for the narrative mode and is a primary characteristic of prose. It is the way in which the author narrates the story. There are many options, the most common of which are first person singular and third person limited; authors also sometimes choose to mix different points of view in the same novel. For example first person singular point-of-view uses an “I” character to narrate the story. The narrator is not necessarily the protagonist; though this is often the case as this point-of-view is the most intimate and allows for the most direct access to a character’s thoughts.

Second person is even less common is the novel narrated with “you.” This is a very difficult point of view to sustain, as the reader must identify with the “you” or it must be

clear that the “you” character is, in fact, a way for the narrator to reflect back on his or her own actions. The most successful examples are the Choose your Own Adventure series, in which the reader is encouraged to imagine himself or herself as the protagonist. This point of view almost involves the reader making her or him part of the story as participant in the plot (Literarydevicescom, 2018).

The third person limited point-of-view uses “he” or “she” to refer to the narrator of the story. It is less intimate than the first-person point of view yet being limited to only one person’s thoughts it can still provide psychological access to that character. However, it also allows the author to add descriptive and narrative details that the character does not necessarily notice (Literarydevicescom, 2018).

In the third person omniscient the author uses the pronouns “he” and “she,” but can access the thoughts of any character in the story. This point of view creates a greater distance between the reader and any other character in the story (Literarydevicescom, 2018). This point view contrasts from the first point of view because the reader hears the author’s voices instead of the character’s voice.

2.1.4 Literary Approaches or Criticism

Literary criticism is the study, analysis, and evaluation of imaginative literature. Historical criticism seeks to interpret the work of literature through understanding the time and culture in which the work was written. The historical critic is more interested in the meaning that the literary work had for its own time than in the meaning the work might have today (Bcpsorg, 2018). The Historical approach conceives considerable comments about the human being’s condition; in a specific time this is why the historical time helps the reader to understand the human’s condition as how they lived and how society’s beliefs were in that period; which is information that is mostly used by researchers in a investigations.

The Biographical criticism investigates the life of an author using primary texts, such as letters, diaries, and other documents, that might reveal the experiences, thoughts, and feelings that led to the creation of a literary work (Bcpsorg, 2018). In addition, the Biographical approach helps to comprehend that the literary works is actually composed by a person and sometimes it is about the author`s life, and it helps readers to comprehend the work in a better way. This approach is linked to the historical approach, since it presents an objective theory of art.

The Formalistic criticism examines plot, characterization, dialogue, point of view, setting, and style to show how these elements contribute to the theme or unity of the literary work. The meaning and value of a literary work resides in the text itself, independent from the author's intent. This approach stresses the close reading of the text and insists that all statements about the work must be supported by references to the text (Bcpsorg, 2018). This approach it is also known as New Criticism. It presents an objective theory of art, investigates the plot, characters, dialogue, and style to exhibit the elements that contribute to see the approach it is presented in the literary work.

The Philosophical (or moral) criticism evaluates the ethical content of literary works. These critics evaluate the work in its totality and not passages taken out of context (Bcpsorg, 2018). Philosophical critics acknowledge that literature can have positive effects on people by increasing their compassion and moral sensitivity, but it can have negative effects on people, too. If humans are rational, they will listen to reason when it is spoken; and they will reject evil and embrace well. Consequently, it can be determined that the purpose of this approach is to instruct morality and inquire philosophical concerns.

Likewise, the Psychological criticism examines the work in terms of the motivations of the characters and the writers who created them. The psychological approach analyzes the

symbolic fictions that arise from the inner thoughts and subconscious of the characters or the writers and attempts to explain them in a rational manner (Bcpsorg, 2018). It has to be mentioned that the Psychological approach does not provide a complete explanation of a the topic being analyzed in the book, since a particular approach may not be the correct option in some cases, as a literary book has to be analyzed through more than one approach.

The Sociological criticism focuses on the relationship between literature and society; the social function of literature. Literature is always produced in a social context. Writers may affirm or criticize the values of the society in which they live, but they write for an audience and that audience is society (Bcpsorg, 2018). The Sociological approach concludes that the relationship between society and art are important due to language is used as medium to express the author`s thoughts in the literary work and language is art due to it is a social product. A literary work not only implicates the author`s composition, but it also involves the author`s mended time, conditions, and space.

The Archetypal criticism examines recurring patterns that represent universal situations and experiences (Bcpsorg, 2018). The archetypal critic assumes that human beings all over the world have basic experiences in common and have developed similar stories, characters, and symbols to express these experiences.

2.2 Themes, Symbols, Motifs, and Characters

At the moment of writing, writers use a lot of themes or just one principal theme in their literary works. Themes are easy to apply to texts, for example love can be a theme, which is very popular. It is important to notice the importance of a theme in a literary work, since without a theme the reader would not feel the connection with the written work or the author, but with a theme the reader can related with the characters, behaviors, or situations of the novel, book, or any written work.

2.2.1 Themes

All works of literature contain some sort of theme. Themes are generally universal in nature and relate to the condition of being human. Thus, the theme, in a work of literature, crosses boundaries and makes a story meaningful to people, any culture, or age. While readers may not understand all the references and language in a book from a different period or culture, the theme of the novel is what makes it comprehensible (Literarydevicescom, 2014).

Major and minor themes are two types of themes that appear in literary works. A major theme is an idea that a writer repeats in his literary work, making it the most significant idea in the work. A minor theme, on the other hand, refers to an idea that appears in a work briefly, giving way to another minor theme. Examples of theme in Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* are matrimony, love, friendship, and affection. The whole narrative revolves around the major theme of matrimony. Its minor themes are love, friendship, affectation, etc.

In other words, the theme of a book is the main topic (or topics) at the point of the story. If a book's plot is said to be the eventuality s that occurred inside of, then likening the theme is what the book is about

Another common mistake is to limit the definition of theme to 'the moral of the story.' The difference is that while a moral must be a specific lesson or point that the author is making, a theme can be more general – an idea or topic that reappears throughout a story. A moral can be a theme, but a theme does not have to be a moral (Thewritersacademycouk, 2018).

Here are some themes on The Novel the Picture of Dorian Gray. The *Picture of Dorian Gray* asks to consider a lot of big issues and among them is the idea of innocence.

The thing is, that it is kind of tough to figure out what is going on with the innocence in this text. On one hand, it is a highly prized quality; it makes characters unbelievably beguiling and appealing. Everyone in *The Picture of Dorian Gray* has his or her own moral scale, and the result is a world in which we are not quite sure what is right or wrong. Some things are *definitely* wrong – for example, like killing your former best friend, then having his body chemically disappeared. The interesting thing is that characters in this novel have a way of adjusting their personal moral and ethical codes to suit their own needs and desires (Shmoop Editorial Team, 2008).

In the *Picture of Dorian Gray* innocence is reviewed as an unintentional state of mind. It is a primordial sense of being, that it is innate in every species even the less educated and sophisticated. This theme is presented when Dorian is introduced as young boy with a pure heart and mind. He has never been swayed by words or manipulated. As Dorian becomes more acquainted with Lord Henry Wooten, his innocence disappears because he feels responsible for the death of another person (Shmoop Editorial Team, 2008).

The enlightenment of this new wisdom and aliveness are signs of how Dorian turns from an innocent boy to a corrupted man making him more experienced. This transformation is essential for the narrative of the book, turning the novel in a story of fall as Lord Henry awaked and tempted Dorian and then Lord Henry observed the consequences. There is a saying that goes "Don't judge a book by its cover;" well this must be taken into account with *The Picture of Dorian Gray*, as the reader can never be sure what is lying beneath that fancy-pants, super-exciting cover – it may look gorgeous on the outside, but it could be totally poisonous on the inside (Shmoop Editorial Team, 2008).

Dorian Gray's anatomy e and behaviors did not have a relationship between them, so he had a double life, doing a decent role in his social life and in his interior, he changed his

psychological nature chasing an existence that opposed the limits of an acceptable behavior determined by society.

"Dorian, this is horrible! Something has changed you completely. You look exactly the same wonderful boy who, day after day, used to come down to my studio to sit for his picture. But you were simple, natural, and affectionate then. You were the most unspoiled creature in the whole world. Now, I don't know what has come over you. You talk as if you had no heart, no pity in you. It is all Harry's influence. I set hat. "The lad flushed up and, going to the window, looked out for a few moments on the green, flickering, sun l ashed garden. "I owe a great deal to Harry, Basil," he said at last, "more than I owe to you. You only taught me to be vain. "Well, I am punished for that, Dorian or shall be some day (The Picture of Dorian Gray , page 76)

He managed to make his corrupt activities due to the conscious of his respectable reputation and pure aspect that made him get away from others' accusations.

There's an interesting difference in *The Picture of Dorian Gray* between the two terms "art" and "culture." While normally these two are viewed as two parts of the same whole, Wilde asked the readers to examine them more like two sides of a coin here – they are inextricable, but not identical (Shmoop Editorial Team, 2008).

In this novel, it is introduced a contrast of art vs life. Art holds beauty and form, while life it is ugly, rough, and shapeless. Lord Henry influenced Dorian to try life as art, so he must agree to live fully his life as a work of art, but at the same time stayed distant in a way he appreciated a work of art (Novelguidecom, 2018). In Chapter 11 of the book, he stated his belief that the senses have never been properly understood before,

They had remained savage and animal merely because the world had sought to starve them into submission or to kill them by pain, instead of aiming at making them elements of a new spirituality, of which a fine instinct for beauty was to be the dominant characteristic. (The Picture Dorian Gray , pag 104)

2.2.2 Symbols

A literary work counts with its own symbols. One element in the novel can be used as symbol from rain to a flower. A symbol is a literary device that contains several layers of meaning, often concealed at first sight, and is representative of several other aspects, concepts, or traits than those that are visible in the literal translation alone. A symbol is using an object or action that means something more than its literal meaning (Literary-devices.com, 2018).

According to Britannica.com (2018), symbolism is a loosely organized literary and artistic movement that originated with a group of French poets in the late 19th century that spread to painting and theatre. It influenced the European and American literatures of the 20th century to varying degrees. Symbolist artists sought to express individual emotional experience through the subtle and suggestive use of highly symbolized language. Due to symbols the writer is able to add a double degree of meaning to the literary work; a literal one that is the evident one and the symbolic one which has a deep meaning. These symbols attract readers because they can imagine and also relate to those deep thoughts and feelings that the author tries to express when he or she wrote the novel.

The characters of a language are grouped and organized according to rules and represent objects, acts, relations, as well as abstract ideas. Drawings and paintings may also be symbols of abstractions, while actions, such as a dance or ritual, may be similarly

representative. In literature, symbolism is an important device for writers. The meaning of symbols varies their meaning depending on the context they are used; for example, a rose in a novel or book can be presented as a romantic symbol, but also a rose has spines, so those can be interpreted as a symbol that represents pain or sadness.

Colors have been used in stories, since early as the first story was told. Writers and poets use colors to create concrete images of their characters, scenes, and events. Language itself uses a system of symbols, either verbal or written. Therefore, color symbolism in literature imparts a deeper meaning to the words which, in turn, help to transform the written content into a more powerful instrument. Naturally, the reader must also have prior experience with the color in order to interpret the symbolism (that the creator has in mind) correctly. This is the main reason why poems and books mean different things to different readers. Although this is the case, writers and poets have the poetic license to use different colors in a manner that create different meanings in their work (Color-meaningscom, 2015)

Colors differ of their purpose given by the author in a literary work. For example, red in a gothic novels is a very dominant one, which can have an exciting and stimulating effect. Based on some circumstances, gothic writers use it for drawing both, positive and negative emotions; these include typically, passion and warmth and aggression or intensity. Red is also the color of fire and blood and symbolizes energy, war, danger, strength, determination, passion, as well as love. Red is known to trigger and enhance appetite and metabolism, raises the rate of respiration, and increases blood pressure. It has high visibility and is used to symbolize danger.

Moreover, green represents feelings of refreshment, but it is also associated with 'tiredness and guilt.' Green (in poetry) is used for representing nature, harmony, freshness, fertility, and also ambition, greed, and jealousy. In addition, yellow is associated to joy,

happiness, intellect, and energy. It is a stimulating color that represents honor, loyalty, and stimulates mental activity. It is also an unstable color associated to coward and mental illness (Color-meaningscom, 2015).

The intention of symbolism is to use elements as words, objects, persons, and animals to symbolize something else. Another example are animals used as symbols in literary works that are even given human characteristics when the author wants to represent something else. Other objects will be related to the type of culture and the period the reader. A clear example is that many people know that the broken mirror represents seven years of bad luck or the destruction of the union.

One symbol in the novel *The Portrait of Dorian Gray* is Lord Henry gives Dorian a copy of the yellow book as a gift. Although he never gives the title, Wilde describes the book as a French novel that charts the outrageous experiences of its pleasure-seeking protagonist (it can be assumed that the book in question is Joris-Karl Huysman's decadent nineteenth-century novel *À Rebours*, translated as "Against the Grain" or "Against Nature"). The book becomes like the Holy Scripture to Dorian, who buys nearly a dozen copies and bases his life and actions on it (Shmoop Editorial Team, 2008). This symbol is another of Lord Henry's influenced on Dorian's life regarding sadistic tendencies and hedonistic desires. This book come as a warning to readers of the effect of Lord Henry on the psychological nature changed of Dorian.

When talking about prosecution, there was a strong hint of francophobia against the decadent "yellow book" Lord Henry gives to Dorian to recruit him to his belief in art. (Shmoop Editorial Team, 2008). Dorian started to be obsessed and based his life choices around him, by comparing this behavior on how Christians based their life decisions and acts with the bible. For some time, he could not get enough of this book, as it was like the "bible"

of Hedonism and represented how the influence of people can make someone improve or the opposite as Lord Henry's influence damaged and changed Dorian's behaviors and beliefs.

Another symbol in the book is the opium dens, located in a remote and derelict section of London, which represents the sordid state of Dorian's mind. He flees to them at a crucial moment. After killing Basil, Dorian seeks to forget the awfulness of his crimes by losing consciousness in a drug-induced stupor (Sparknotescom, 2018). Drugs were the model of pleasure, which was a characteristic of hedonism. After being introduced to United Kingdom's sensuality and decline, he tried drugs as a way to explore the world around him. The use of opium made it easier to Dorian to ease his conscience, so he could commit those terrible crimes without any regrets. The meaning of opium also was a way of Dorian to hide the true and face society.

This was the time when, after 18 years of following his tracks, James finally came to face Dorian at an Opium Den. He tried to kill him, but then he was shocked to see that this could have not been the same man who drove his sister to suicide because, as he has not aged in 18 years. That is basically the first time they meet until James meets his demise later on (Sparknotescom, 2018). This portrays Dorian's innate thoughts, as he had been behaving incorrectly. It helped him to run away from crucial times, where he acted wrong. Each of these moments is crucial due to he is degrading his soul more and more. He was trying to disregard his corrupted acts; however, by attending to these places he is just merely increasing the evil in his soul.

Finally, another symbol is the decadent, hedonistic lifestyle that Lord Henry lures Dorian into; there are all different ways of living through sensory exploration. Hedonism is

an ethical doctrine according to which the only good is the pleasure and the only evil is the pain. Hedonism does not claim that pleasure is a good if that is not the maxim well.

Opium, scandalous love affairs, and theatrical spectacles are Dorian's distractions from his conscience, and he indulges in all of them as a kind of escape. Lord Henry's philosophy, that people should all give in to what tempts us, is played out in Dorian's indulgence in all of these luxuriant, sensual pleasures (Shmoop Editorial Team, 2008). Once he is initiated into the concept that the individual self is interested, it can transcend morality, ethics, and even legal burdens, it can progress as a white card for Dorian to discover this path without consequences.

2.2.3 Motifs

Motifs are important elements of a literary work which these authors use to build up the story. A motif helps to link the different parts of the story that may in other ways been split by time and space. In a literary work, a motif can be seen as an image, sound, action, or other figure that has a symbolic significance, and contributes toward the development of a theme.

The theme of a work is an idea, for example love or “good versus evil;” while a motif is the other way around, even some orators use motifs to help to connect disparate ideas and to make their points resonate in the minds of their listeners. A clear example of a motif in a speech was given by Martin Luther King, when he said, “I have a Dream,” to tie together disparate ideas, such as the historic language of the United States of America’s “Declaration of Independence” with the more concrete images of people who once were at odds sitting down together (Literary Devices, 2018).

This means that a theme is something clear in a literary work, such as books and novels and motifs, on the other hand, really need to be analyzed and make connections

between elements described by the author with his experiences of life that involves culture, society, time; if these experiences happened, also another element is important to take into account as the author's thoughts related to situations present on the literary work.

A motif usually strengthens the theme of a text. It must be constantly repeated through the literary work to be considered a motif also may appear in different forms. There are some motifs present in the book *The Portrait of Dorian Gray*, such as the picture of Dorian Gray, "the most magical of mirrors," that shows Dorian the physical burdens of age and sin from which he has been spared.

This motif is better explained, as this portrait has as purpose to propose nothing else than Dorian Gray's impersonating beauty. However, it also has a purpose that is not seen at first sight by readers, as it is a way of escaping from reality, since Dorian is a human being that aspires to shine in society. Nevertheless, this has a high price to pay, as he had to sell his soul and act as a mean person, regarding his actions and behaviors when nobody saw.

For a time, Dorian sets his conscience aside and lived his life according to a single goal: achieving pleasure. His painted image, however, asserted itself as his conscience and hounded him with the knowledge of his crimes; there he saw the cruelty he showed to Sibyl Vane and the blood he spilled by killing Basil Hallward (Sparknotes.com, 2018).

The portrait painted by Basil reflected society's concerns on superficial factors. It portrayed the effect of living with people. It awakened Dorian, who was young and beautiful and realized that he wanted to remain forever as shown in the portrait, so he would do anything for it, even to as give his soul to escape from the scars of growing old.

In addition, the homoerotic bonds between men played a large role in structuring the novel. Basil's painting depended upon his adoration of Dorian's beauty; similarly, Lord Henry is overcome with the desire to seduce Dorian and mold him into the realization of a type. This camaraderie between men fits into Wilde's larger aesthetic values, for it returns

him to antiquity, where the appreciation of youth and beauty was not only fundamental to culture, but was also expressed as a physical relationship between men (Sparknotescom, 2018).

The homoerotic relationships presented in the novel have a deep background, since Oscar Wilde was a homosexual living in an intolerant society that contradicted his thought that homosexuality was an indicator of refined intellectuality, perception, elegance, and finesse, instead of being something bad such as the sin that society made it look like (Lubluse, 2018).

When our eyes met, I felt that I was growing pale. A curious sensation of terror came over me. I knew that I had come face to face with someone whose mere personality was so fascinating that, if I allowed it to do so, it would absorb my whole nature, my whole soul, my very art itself [...] Something seemed to tell me I was in the verge of a terrible crisis in my life [...] I grew afraid, and turned to quit the room. (Picture of Dorian Gray, page 9)

Wilde brought back the artistic sense of ancient times when a relationship between two men did not was terrible seemed by society, instead it expressed young and beauty as characteristics haunted in every society.

Interestingly, Dorian's trajectory from figure of innocence to figure of degradation can be charted by Wilde's use of the color white. White usually connotes innocence and blankness, as it does when Dorian is first introduced. It is, in fact, "the white purity" of Dorian's boyhood that Lord Henry finds so captivating. The use of white in this novel often suggests innocence and guiltlessness, as Dorian is firstly introduced to readers as an innocent character and that is how he catches the attention of other characters, but then Basil observed that he sacrificed his innocence and that his witness actually represented his transformation from an innocent character to the actual evil of the novel. Basil invokes whiteness when he

learns that Dorian has sacrificed his innocence, and as the artist stares in horror at the ruined portrait, he quotes a biblical verse from the Book of Isaiah: “Though your sins be as scarlet, yet I will make them as white as snow.”

But the days of Dorian’s innocence were over. This was a quality he now eschews, and, tellingly, when he orders flowers, he demands “as few white ones as possible.” When the color appears again, in the form of James Vane’s face— “like a white handkerchief”— peering in through a window, it has been transformed from the color of innocence to the color of death. It is this threatening pall that makes Dorian longing, at the novel’s end, for his “rose-white boyhood,” but the hope is in vain and he proves unable to wash away the stains of his sins (Sparknotescom, 2018).

White symbolized purity, innocence, sin, and blood in the crucial moments of the novel, the Portray of Dorian Gray. Firstly, it is noticeable when Sybil Vane’s physique is described as little and innocent, accentuating her ruined purity. Also, white represents the journey of Dorian’s psychological nature from an innocent boy to a corrupted evil man, almost compared to a monster.

2.2.4 Characters

According to ThoughtCo, a character is an individual (usually a person) in a narrative, in a work of fiction, or creative nonfiction. The act or method of creating a character in writing is known as *characterization*. A more extended definition refers to a literary character as a person, animal, being, creature, or thing in a story. Writers use characters to perform the actions and speak dialogue, moving the story along a plot line. A story can have only one character (protagonist) and still be a complete story. This character’s conflict may be an inner one (within him/herself) or a conflict with something natural, such as climbing a mountain. Most stories have multiple characters interacting with one of them as the antagonist, causing a conflict for the protagonist (Literarytermsnet, 2016).

There are two types of characters present in the story. The first are the most important, named as major characters, these are the most significant characters in the story. There are two types, of which there may be a couple for each (Literarytermsnet, 2016). The first subdivision of this type of characters are named protagonist; which is the main character around which the whole story revolves. The decisions made by this character will be affected by a conflict from within, or externally through another character, nature, technology, society, or the fates/God (Literarytermsnet, 2016). Also, there is the antagonist. This character, or group of characters, causes the conflict for the protagonist. However, the antagonist could be the protagonist, who is torn by a problem within. Most times, something external is causing the problem.

A group of people causing the conflict would be considered society, perhaps the members of a team, community, or institution. Additionally, the antagonist could be a part of nature, such as an animal, the weather, a mountain, or lake. A different kind of antagonist would be an item, such as a pen, car, phone, carpet, etc. These are all considered technology, since they are instruments or tools to complete a job (Literarytermsnet, 2016). Finally, if the conflict comes from something out of the character's control, the antagonist is fate or God (Literarytermsnet, 2016).

In addition, there are other characters in a story. They are not as important as the major characters, but still play a large part in the story. Their actions help drive the story forward. They may impact the decisions of the protagonist or of the antagonist, by either helping or interfering with the conflict (Literarytermsnet, 2016). Characters can have different traits. Major characters will usually be more dynamic, changing, and growing through the story; while minor characters may be more static (Literarytermsnet, 2016).

A foil is a character that has opposite character traits from another; meant to help highlight or bring out another's positive or negative side. Many times, the antagonist is the

foil for the protagonist. Moreover, static characters do not change throughout the story. They are simply used to create or relieve tension or they were not meant to change. A major character can remain static through the whole story (Literarytermsnet, 2016). On the other hand, dynamic characters change throughout the story. They may learn a lesson, become bad, or change in complex ways. A flat character has one or two main traits, usually only all positive or negative. They are the opposite of a round character. The flaw or strength has its use in the story (Literarytermsnet, 2016).

Round characters are the opposite of flat character. These characters have many different traits, good and bad, making them more interesting. Stock are the stereotypical characters, such as the boy genius, ambitious career person, faithful sidekick, mad scientist, etc. (Literarytermsnet, 2016).

As conclusion the researcher of investigation determines how important characters are in a story, book, and novel due their relationship, actions, and consequences. Characters are the ones that are being described along the story and are the ones in charge to drive us into the story from the beginning to the end. The different types of characters present in the story are the ones who create different conflicts and solutions for them.

Here are the characters on the novel *The Picture of Dorian Gray*. Dorian Gray has many opposites at once, so that it is why it is difficult to understand them all. He is good, bad, beautiful, hideous, perfect, terribly flawed, etc. Most importantly, he is literally two things at once he *is* himself, a living, breathing human being, and he is also the portrait, a visible reflection of the state of his (crumbling) soul (Shmoop Editorial Team, 2008). Dorian represents the ideal of juvenility, beauty, and innocence to his new relationship to Lord Henry and Basil. His psychological nature changes when he became conscious of his good looks and became obsessed with being young and beautiful for forever.

The painter bit his lip and walked over, cup in hand, to the picture. "I shall stay with the real Dorian," he said, sadly.

"Is it the real Dorian?" cried the original of the portrait, strolling across to him.

"Am I really like that?"

"Yes; you are just like that."

"How wonderful, Basil!"

"At least you are like it in appearance. But it will never alter," sighed Hallward.

"That is something." And, once he does, it's all downhill. (Picture of Dorian Gray , pag 21)

Four characters are essential, but the most important-is the protagonist, in this case, it is Dorian Gray. Wilde forms a complicated character, as he is concerned severely with beauty and it does not need justification. This innocent boy was physically beautiful, but he marked so many lives destroying them by broken hearts, ruined reputations, and death.

This hedonistic, selfish aristocrat has the whole world in his fingertips, and rather than doing something good for humanity, he simply goes about his business in a totally self-indulgent manner. Nothing seems to have any meaning for Lord Henry except his own pleasure (Shmoop Editorial Team, 2008). Lord Henry is described as a middle-aged man, rich, powerful, aristocrat, who strongly belief in Hedonism, had a powerful uncle named Lord Fermor, and was a friend of Sybil, and influenced wrongly Dorian.

The only way to get rid of a temptation is to yield to it. Resist it, and your soul grows sick with longing for the things it has forbidden to itself, with desire for what its monstrous laws have made monstrous and unlawful. It has been said that the great events of the world take place in the brain. It is in the brain, and the brain only, that the great sins of the world take place also. You, Mr. Gray, you yourself, with your rose-red youth and your rose-white boyhood, you have had passions that have made you afraid, thoughts that have

filled you with terror, day-dreams and sleeping dreams whose mere memory might stain your cheek with shame --

"Stop!" faltered Dorian Gray, "stop! You bewilder me. I don't know what to say.

(Picture of Dorian Gray , page 21)

Due Lord Henry follows Hedonism, most of his life was dedicated to search pleasure, sensations; such as cravings that were only fulfilled by worldly temptations. If Lord Henry is the Devil's advocate, then Basil Hallward is God's. He is an eternal idealist who truly believes in the innate goodness of mankind. What he does not realize is that he is a good man living in a bad world. He continues having faith in the possibility of redemption and he is a firm believer in high-minded, pure values like beauty, truth, and love. The problem is that he tends to confuse these things; because Dorian continues to be beautiful, so Basil optimistically thinks that he also continues to be truthful and loving. Basil refuses to believe that his supposed friends, Henry and Dorian, can be really bad. Ultimately, he pays for his optimism and good faith with the highest price—his life (Shmoop Editorial Team, 2008). Basil is an odd representative of the aesthetic movement. He dedicated his life fully to art, and when he met Dorian Gray decided to create a school of art devoted to youth and beauty.

“Mind you, I don't believe these rumors at all. At least, I can't believe them when I see you. Sin is a thing that writes itself across a man's face. It cannot be concealed. People talk sometimes of secret vices. There are no such things. If a wretched man has a vice, it shows itself in the lines of his mouth, the drop of his eyelids, the molding of his hands even.” (Picture of Dorian Gray , pag 126)

Basil was is so emerged in the Aethecism that he was is able to give up his morals and values. Basil tried to protect Dorian from Lord Henry`s influence, but he did not succeed, and considered Dorian`s portrait as his best work.

James Vane is a simple character—he is totally motivated by love, jealousy, and revenge. He adored his sister, Sibyl, and swear to kill anyone that hurts her. He was kind of a super-masculine man in a world full of more ambiguous males; a sailor, traveler, and all-around tough guy. He seems to represent a world of brawn over brains that Wilde was not terribly interested in (Shmoop Editorial Team, 2008).

James is a character who appeared few times in the novel, but his presence was ~~it is~~ elementary due he was the reflection of people on Wilde`s era and also can be considered as a reflection of people nowadays. He had a rough appearance and was decent. His priority was to protect his sister. He would commit any crime, if someone would hurt his sister. He was not fully convinced of his sister`s death, so he started hunting and chasing Dorian.

"He is gone," murmured Sibyl sadly. "I wish you had seen him."

"I wish I had, for as sure as there is a God in heaven, if he ever does you any wrong, I shall kill him."

She looked at him in horror. He repeated his words. They cut the air like a dagger. (Picture of Dorian Gray , pag 75)

James is the genuine representation of when revenge goes wrong, setting out to destroy the killer of his sister, and suffered due he could not commit his will. James, in the novel, is the depiction of human instinct and intense emotions.

The selection of ideas, expressions, and behaviors are all components that provide the progress of themes in a literary work, and all these main events are developed in the plot. Characters may represent certain characteristics, such as braveness, happiness, and love. All these characteristics help to complete a message or theme in the literary work. In some novels, books, and stories, there are characters driven by this means; therefore, it is more important the characters` personality and behavior than the occurrences that are happening.

Chapter III

Methodological Framework

Human beings are regularly seeking for and transfer important information. People are always inquiring in order to demonstrate some theories about other people, which are based on the results obtained from each other and the way they behave. Anyhow, in any research people must follow a method to better methodology to follow to get the results that the researcher is looking for.

This chapter explains the methods that are needed for the researcher to have the best results. As a product of an extend and professional research, researchers must reach significant data that is unknown for them be capable of building decisions, influence other people, and switch their opinions or knowledge related about a definitive field. A methodology is a set of methods, rules, or ideas that are important in a science or art or a procedure or set of procedures (Merriam- Webster Dictionary, 2016); consequently, in this chapter the researcher will explains the method that is used in this investigation and how it will be developed.

3.1 Research Approach

There are different methods to take in consideration when doing an investigation. The purpose of the research method is to analyze or to build up actual knowledge, explore ongoing questions and supply answers, and look for and analyze general problems. In research projects, there are two different methods that can be used or associated through the investigation. These methods are divided in quantitative or qualitative and are chosen depending on the nature of the research (Bradacuk, 2018). Research methods supply investigators with a direction on what should be incorporated in the investigation, how to accomplish it, and how to choose the proper type of approach for the research.

The Quantitative Research is used to quantify the problem by generating numerical data or data that can be transformed into usable statistics. It is used to quantify attitudes,

opinions, behaviors, and of research uses measurable data to formulate facts and uncover patterns.

The quantitative data collection methods are much more structured than the qualitative data collection methods. The quantitative data collection methods include various forms of surveys such as online surveys, paper surveys, mobile surveys, and kiosk surveys, face-to-face interviews, telephone interviews, longitudinal studies, website interceptors, online polls, and systematic observation. (Snapsurveyscom, 2011). Depending on the type of investigation, the investigator establishes what type of approach is the best for the investigation. For instance, is the research question numerical, textual? With this in mind, the researcher will choose the right approach to direct the investigation. The researcher may choose the quantitative approach, if the investigation is addressed to numerical data and the qualitative for questions whose nature is textual.

On the other hand, the Qualitative research is a process of naturalistic inquiry that seeks in-depth understanding of social phenomena within the natural setting. It focuses on the "why" rather than the "what" of social phenomena and relies on the direct experiences of human beings as meaning-making agents in their everyday lives. Rather than by logical and statistical procedures, the qualitative researchers use multiple systems of inquiry for the study of human phenomena including biography, case study, historical analysis, discourse analysis, ethnography, grounded theory and phenomenology (Utahedu, 2018).

When directing a qualitative research, the idea is to lead the relationship between independent and dependent variables inside of a population. The designs of an investigation are experimental or descriptive. A descriptive study may be defined as a study that establishes only alliances between variables, while an experimental study establishes mischance.

The Qualitative research has a long history in sociology and has been used within it for as long as the field itself has existed. This type of research has long appealed to social scientists, because it allows the researcher to investigate the meanings that people attribute to their behavior, actions, and interactions with others. While the quantitative research is useful for identifying relationships between variables, like, for example, the connection between poverty and racial hate, the qualitative research that can illuminate why this connection exists by going directly to the source the people themselves (Thoughtcocom, 2018).

The purpose of the qualitative research inquires to researchers to investigate the intention, the meaning that people attribute to their behavior, actions, and interactions with others. This type of research brings particular information that the investigator should interpret through precise and methodical procedures of transcription, codification, and analysis of trends and topics.

Moreover, the Qualitative research is designed to reveal the meaning that informs the action or outcomes that are typically measured by the quantitative research. So, qualitative researchers investigate meanings, interpretations, symbols, and the processes, and relations of social life. What this type of research produces is descriptive data that the researcher must then interpret using rigorous and systematic methods of transcribing, coding, and analysis of trends and themes (Thoughtcocom, 2018).

Comprehending that the qualitative method relates to analyzing opinions, sensations, and experiences, as well as to developing idea and hypothesis to understand the topics of the lives of the study and the relevant occurrences, the researcher chose this method, since it is the suitable one to analyze a literary work.

3.2 Research Design

The qualitative research methods, purporting to be based upon philosophical phenomenology, have been inaccurately criticized by Shaun Gallagher, who indiscriminately lumped all approaches together stating that thinkers in other fields saw promise in phenomenology as a basis for qualitative research; however, it has often been the case that practitioners with only a passing knowledge of phenomenology were able to talk about “getting to” the lived experience of their clients and patients, but in some important sense they were unable to deliver. Much of their work depended on interviewing subjects about the particularities of their ongoing experiences. If questions were not framed well; however, investigators would frequently get an opinion or an explanation of why subjects were feeling a certain way rather than a description of the subjects' lived experiences.

Another difficulty appeared at the point of interpretation by the investigators. Various methods for organizing the data or for developing categories that generalize the individuals' reports were brought over from psychology or the social sciences; but were not necessarily phenomenological or well-integrated with phenomenology. The result was that the same phenomenological data could be construed in several ways and could end up far removed from the lived experiences of the subjects (Nihgov, 2018).

This type of investigation demands procedures of study that let to carry out the human being as the inexpedient, particular individual in the world, which lives, feels, and comprehends in an individual and accurate way. The idea is to analyze phenomenology as a method of research and to aid components that permit the qualitative research, suggesting a distinct points of view. The importance is not in the social system or in the functional associations, but in the explanation of the meanings and in dispense of the theme. The phenomenological method can be individually functional for the explanation of information and methods studied to apprehend the meaning of the phenomena and the purpose of the actions.

3.2.1 Descriptive Stage

The aim of this stage is to acquire the order of the phenomenon of investigation, as a whole and not slanted, which contemplate the reality lived by people, their world, and their situation in the most genuine manner. It is formed by three steps. First, selection of a method or plan. Here the purpose is to obtain the description as exact as possible using various methods. For example, direct or aid observation, in lived events notes are taken and data collected, but they cannot be changed with the appearance of the investigator.

The vernacular or conversational interview with the individuals of study formed this stage. They require to be formed in fundamental sections to acquire the highest interest of the interviewees and achieve the best deepness of what the individuals had experienced. The study or the questionnaire must be moderately organized, unclosed and adaptable, in such manner that it fits to identity each individual. The self-report is used to convey points out the sections or essential questions to be approached. These proceedings are not particular, indeed are synthesized, into the time of application.

Second, it can be found the usage of the preferred method or procedure considered into account, since apprehension discovers notable structures. Most of the times people experience what they count to experience; that is the information for one or another assumption; people never guess everything they could have experienced, and observation is at all time exclusive and a necessary relationship between hypothesis and information. The hypothesis persuades the persistence of information, as well as in the demonstration of a hypothesis. Nevertheless, the execution of these thoughts, try a precise impartiality, it is very hard; as it is beyond the limits to carry out such pureness; however, to accomplish it, it is demanded substantial suitability, preparation, and self-criticism.

The last step is the elaboration of the protocol description, which is a well observed and recorded phenomenon that will not be hard to portray with attributes of genuineness, adhering with the subsequent hypothesis. In other words, to contemplate the phenomenon or existence as it was showed. It has to be as integral as possible and do not exclude anything that could be significant to the research; that is, it does not include components protruded by the observer, the ideas, devoted hypothesis, personal bias, or probable theories. It compiles the phenomenon portrayed in its fundamental frame of reference, in its singular condition, and the world in which it is; and from where the representation form emerges as an authentic disciplined ingenuity.

3.2.2 Structural Stage

In this step, the main research deals with the portrays involved in the protocols; which are framed of various blended degrees. The human mind does not respect such severe series, in the view of the fact that its cognitive dynamic progresses or shifts back with good velocity and agility to furnish sense to each component or feature, without ceasing in each one of them.

Therefore, it has to be proceeded distinctly, by agreeing to the temporary preference of the activity accentuated; so, it is prudent to succeed their sequence to obtain a greater analysis of the phenomena observed. The steps are the following. The first step, is to make an extensive reading of the portray of each protocol; second, to delimitate the natural thematic sections. Then, to do a resolution of the central theme that dominates each thematic unit; also the fourth, to express the principal topic in scientific language. The fifth step is to adhere of all the principal topics in a descriptive unit; and then to adhere all the distinctive structures in a general structure, and finally, the seventh step, to interview the study subjects.

3.2.3 Stage of Discussion of the Results

In this step, the researcher attempts to connect the results earned from the research with the conclusions or data of other investigators to draw a comparison, to contradict or supplement them, and to have a greater comprehension of the possible contrasts or likeness. In this manner, it is possible to accomplish a better unification and betterment of the frame of acquaintance of the field of study. As it can be perceived, phenomenology, distant from being a procedure of research, is a belief to comprehend the genuine sense of phenomena, but with an outcome of the opinion and steps that give it scientific rigor.

3.3 Information Sources

The different types of sources of information are tools that always offer original and new information, which are the product of an intellectual work. Some sources offer first-hand and direct information about a specific topic; these are presented as original material, which has not been evaluated, interpreted or condensed by another person. It is a source that the researcher creates at a specific moment to solve a specific problem. It cannot be retransmitted or transcribed in the medium of support. It can be said that these sources do not exist until, as data as a observation, group meetings, experimental methods, surveys, interviews, or laboratory experiences, etc., are reviewed.

The information can come from practically any place; for instance, personal experiences, books, articles, expert`s opinions, encyclopedias, and the web. The type of necessary information will change depending on its application (Cdcgov, 2018). Society generates information every day as people perform their work. In schools and institutions, students can consult different sources of information. The choice of the source is generally set by the type of information that is examined.

There are different types of sources of information. The primary sources of information comes straight from the original source; in other words, they are made up of

original documents and raw data. They can be in any format, including written, visual, electronic, or oral. It remains unchanged, for example autobiographies and diaries (Webteam@gcuacuk, 2018). In addition, primary sources convey an invention or give new data to explain first-hand information and appropriate data to an event. They present original information which has not been explained or abbreviated forms not assessed by other writers. Usually they are evidences or declarations of the events, practices, or conditions that are being investigated and created by a person who directly experienced this event. This type of source is very useful because it avoids doing a research that others have already done, to save time, effort, and save costs. In addition, a single researcher may not be able to collect all the information he needs first-hand (Tiposdecom, 2018).

On one hand, the primary sources are original materials on which another investigation is based. However, on the other hand, it can be found the documentary sources or secondary sources of data, which are divided into some types of secondary sources. First, secondary sources which are the original sources that have never been distorted or altered. They are characterized by containing reliable information, for example: scientific reports, codices doctoral dissertations of universities, etc (Tiposdecom, 2018).

Secondary sources are works that are proceeded to discharge from the primary event or experience; for example, opinions, interpretation, or evaluation of primary sources. Secondary sources are not an evidence, but rather comments and discussion of the evidence. A secondary information is the one that has been collected by individuals or groups for purposes different from those of a study of research especially.

Secondary sources of second and third hand refers to all material or printed documents that have information extracted from primary sources, and which have been changed and deformed. For example: government reports, newspapers, journals, didactic texts, popular books, non-scientific journals, textbooks, monographs, etc. These sources

contain documents or printed material with data from original sources, but that have been distorted or modified. Examples of third-hand documents are textbooks, non-scientific journals, some monographs, etc. In these sources, the information contained in a primary source is usually interpreted, analyzed, and discussed. Tertiary sources are sources that come to collect, list, and catalog both primary and secondary sources (Tiposdecom, 2018).

The most significant secondary sources are those that have been published more recently. The definition of a secondary source can change according to the context. The majority of times, how a source is used determines if it is a primary or secondary source. Nevertheless, tertiary information sources provide a general vision that includes the topic basic terminology. Some materials of reference and books are considered as tertiary sources when the main purpose is to summarize or simply another information. They are used when a person or group look for particular facts in order to get a general idea about a certain topic. Some examples of tertiary sources are: statistics, directories, shelves, instruction books, manuals, chronologies, etc.

3.4 Analysis Categories

The category of analysis would be a literary analysis with a psychological approach that analyzes the mental disorders of the main and the secondary characters

Literary Analysis

A literary analysis is the process used to closely examine sections of a literary writing to uncover how they relate to or affect the work as a whole. A structured literary analysis focuses predominately on the theme, plot, setting, character(s), and several other literary devices used by the author to create the true meaning of the work. Therefore, it is necessary to clearly discuss the essence of the analysis based on the theme. The method used to create

a textual analysis will differ only slightly, depending on the type of work analyzed. For the most part, the researcher will break down the literary work into various components in order to develop a better understanding of work in its entirety (Aresearchguidecom, 2018).

This is possible thanks to literary analysis carried out to comprehend what the writer of a singular work meant, with what purpose he utilized them, and what facts he took into consideration when elaborating a specific composition or settle down in a specific genre. By approaching the analysis of the study, the researcher is capable of comprehend more entirely what is connected to it and proceeds it to a greater category of comprehension.

The concept of Psychological Approach refers to guide the analysis straight to a valuable addition of the sense of a literary work. Like other movements, it has generated thoughts and action, theory and practice.

3.5 Data collection Instruments

In this research, the main issue s to look for results based on a literary work written by the well to show the proper analysis of the book. The first column will show the quote from the novel that is being analyzed and in the second column, the theory applied according the fragment. Finally, the third column shows the explanation from the researcher.

Fragment

Theory

Analysis

Table 1 illustrates shows the quote from the novel that is being analyzed also the theory that is applied according the fragment. Source: Researcher's own creation.

3.7 Data Collection Process and Data Analysis

The direct observation is a method of data collection that consists on observing the object under study within a particular situation. This is done without intervening or altering the environment in which the object unfolds. Otherwise, the data obtained would not be valid. This kind of observation is characterized by being non-intrusive; in other words; that the observed object unfolds without being disturbed by the observer (Lifedercom, 2017).

Through the observation, the researcher can document the activities, the behavior, and the physical aspects of a situation without having to depend on the will or capacity of the subject under study to answer the questions. Therefore, the main element of this collection method is commitment to both, the observer and the one being observed. In addition to commitment, patience and perseverance are important. This because, it may be possible that in the first observation sessions, data without relevance for the investigation is collected. However, it is necessary to continue if the researcher wants to give an adequate conclusion to the study (Lifedercom, 2017).

Moreover, it is a normal to look at the most successful sites or the most suitable persons. If this it is the case of the researcher, it is considerable to point out precisely what or those who portray the observations, and to suggest that they portrayed a big part of the population on observation.

CHAPTER IV

Analysis of Data

The purpose of this chapter is the analysis of the information compiled along the investigation, in accordance with the theoretical framework presented in the second chapter of this research. For effects of the report, an analysis of the literary work under investigation comprises several aspects: the narrative of the novel (synthesis the composition or aggregate of components or factors with a purpose to shape an entire), the characters and their main role in the text, the different demonstrations of human behavior in accordance with appointments of the work and, to conclude the point of view of the student that carries out the study.

The present investigation, whose basic aim is seeks to analyze one literary work of the Irish author, Oscar Wilde; in other words, the novel named “The Picture of Dorian Gray;” even though. Nevertheless, this novel associates the psychological factors of the protagonists with the life of the author. Under this premise, this chapter will be devoted first to compile information that associate the psychological factors of Oscar Wilde’s life with the whole of his production, like dramatist and literato of the Victorian period.

4.2 Data Analysis

The data analysis is the most crucial part of any study, since it summarizes the specific collected data. This entails the specific interpretation associated to information collected with the use of analytical, plus affordable reasoning to determine designs, associations, or styles. The details of the analysis deals with having the ability to rummaging, assimilating, modeling, and changing the data collected. This entails tabulation or demonstration associated to data in some other type, completed with suggesting results and

assisting the rumors presented within the script. It could be carried out through several techniques; in addition, it has many associations, dependent on the field, together with the subject associated with the research (Survey Monkey, 2018).

Typically, the analysis of data could be done in detailed or with the exploratory or confirmatory method. The method used for gathering the data will depend on whether someone is usually exploring a fresh idea inside a research or establishing it to prove several ideologies already present. Problems relating to decision generating can be easily fixed with the aid of experts. The analysis of the information is a depth one, since it starts off from managing the information in the right structure, so at the end the researcher can arrive to the conclusions. Since this research is centered on a literary analysis, the data collection is usually based on far more as to compare numbers. It is a great investigation that focuses on the life and job of the author, typically the public's perception, the traditional and social context, plus the perspective of the investigator. While conducting an analysis, it might be identified many methods, but in general the best known are three: qualitative, quantitative, and mixed.

4.2 Approaches to the Investigation

During this research, the novel belonging to Oscar Wilde was analyzed from a psychological point of view. The main reason why these novel was studied in this research is because it represents all humans, as they do not want to grow old. That was the hidden desire of Oscar Wilde, who always sought perfection in everything. Wilde was an aristocrat portrayed in Henry Wotton. Wilde's homosexual inclination is reflected in Basil, the painter, but his spirit is Henry's. Both Basil and Henry seek perfection at all costs, and Dorian Gray represents perfection. It is fascinating how Wilde`s critics about superficial themes and

conventional beliefs about the Victorian era; though its novel remains current in society and it is still so vain and judged.

At the start of any investigation, it is essential to be clear on what is going to be emphasis that the investigator wants to provide to her study. Based on that, it is vital to explain this approach in order for the reader to understand why the investigator is focusing on unique facts of the radical. In the second chapter of this research, it was stated that the approach to be used is the psychological one, as it uses the social and cultural events that produced a work in an attempt to apprehend it. A number of the unique events normally used to observe a text with ancient grievance consist of the term and place in which the text was written, activities inside the textual content, particular adjectives, customs, human beings, and the courses which are noted or implied inside the textual content.

In literary criticism, some critics have abandoned the formalistic approach focuses on an objective theory of art that explore components that give help to the theme of a text /aesthetic approach focuses that beauty is the fundamental rule from which every single other rule, particularly moral ones, are inferred. because of their limitations and inadequacies in coming to terms with the major concerns of modern literature. Rather than being “Art for Art’s sake,” modern literature tends to be more exploratory and didactic. The emphasis is more on the character and motivation than on form and structure. The psychological approach to literary criticism is very controversial and it is easily abused. Some critics argue that it was used by Aristotle in his Poetics in the 4th century BC, when he defined tragedy as combining the emotions of pity and terror to produce “catharsis.”

These critics argue that this is merely a subconscious emotional response to literature. In “On Rhetoric,” Is argued that there are three controlling factors in persuasion. Logos is the intellectual dimension. Is said that as rational beings, we, like to know (or think) that our beliefs are grounded in reality. But logos alone does not move people to adopt new beliefs

or behaviors. Pathos, the emotional or psychological dimension, also plays a role. Beliefs are formed not only by rationalization, but also by "attraction." Arguments we "like," whether because they are presented beautifully or because they resonate with our hopes, will usually be more persuasive than ones we find unpleasant. This partly explains why, despite having some great minds in the cause, atheism continues to be an important minority view point. Whatever its intellectual credentials, taken seriously it offers a very bleak outlook (Psychological Approaches to Literature, 2018).

Nonetheless, logos (logos is the rational doctrine that commands and develop the universe) that and pathos (pathos is the caliber or power in a real life occurrence) do not completely account for why people trust what they believe. Aristotle reserved a unique place in his idea for what he referred to as ethos, the social or moral size. People tend to agree with thoughts they over and they also generally tend to simply accept the thoughts of humans they like. It is known the "sociology of knowledge;" however, Aristotle placed his finger on it centuries ago: It is believed proper-hearted people to an extra extent and quicker than people do others on all well-known and completely topics, so in instances there is not actual understanding. What counts in debate is a mixture of intellectual, aesthetic, and social elements. To be persuasive is not just to have more information, but a story that stirs our hearts and a social movement that wins us to accept it as true.

In this novel, the author, Oscar Wilde, wrote about the situations that he critics, as the Victorian Era oppressive beliefs, as these did not let him live as he truly was and reflected or represented a big part of his internal issues due to these beliefs, not to say all his internal issues in this novel. A novel that was set in the nineteen century and took place in England. The epic scrutinizes numerous things, for example, craftsmanship for the wellbeing of art and innovation issues. Wilde likewise investigated the topics of insubordination to the

genuine idea of things-for this situation maturing and conformist perspective of the Victorian culture. He consolidated it with an end result, named repulsiveness, in an inconspicuous and powerful way. The story can be isolated in two sections, the brain research of defiance and ghastliness story. Wilde mixed them together to exhibit that transgression and disobedience bring ghastliness.

In the Picture of Dorian Gray, Wilde investigated numerous parts of insubordination. Dorian declined to see himself old, so he carried out ghastly wrongdoings; for example, killing his companion and coercing others, and violated Victorian laws by having gay undertakings. The first time Dorian met Lord Henry Wotton, he respected his decadent perspectives. The expressions of Lord Henry to Dorian amid their first gathering, transformed Dorian.

4.3 Theories vs Literary Work

In this section, the investigator will provide some paragraphs where she found that the novel proved the literary theories that were mentioned in the last chapters. Those paragraphs will be analyzed and written in a chart, because it is an easier and more graphical way of showing the analyzed information.

Fragment	Theory	Researcher's Opinion
Lord Henry, "Youth is the only thing worth having. When I find that I am growing old, I shall kill myself."	Hedonism is the philosophy that pleasure is the most important pursuit of mankind, and the only thing that is good for an individual. Hedonists, therefore,	Hedonistic looks in consumerism a way to feel a temporary pleasure, but also in that temporary pleasure, it looks for lasting pleasure. Lord Henry as faithful as he was to Hedonism lived a life

<p>“A man who is master of himself can end a sorrow as easily as he can invent a pleasure.”</p> <p>“I don't want to be at the mercy of my emotions. I want to use them, to enjoy them, and to dominate them.”</p>	<p>strive to maximize their total pleasure, the net of any pleasure, less any pain or suffering. They believe that pleasure is the only good in life, and pain is the only evil, and our life's goal should be to maximize pleasure and minimize pain (Hedonism - By Branch / Doctrine - The Basics of Philosophy, 2018).</p>	<p>style based dedicated entirely seeking temporary pleasure that could only be satisfied by being interested on the multiple temptations offered by his objects of desire.</p> <p>Hedonism is also manifest by the admiration to marvelous beauty of objects, men, and women. As Lord Henry had to Dorian Gray due to Dorian was a good example of male physical beauty, this admiration could be interpreted as a homoerotic relationship, but instead Oscar Wilde give this admiration between men an aesthetic purpose that Lord Henry make Dorian his object of desire and corrupt his soul from living a life style only based on extreme pleasure and looking so innocent to have more benefits to that constant search of temporary pleasure. This combination of Dorian`s amazing beauty and pleasures to Lord Henry`s mind meant perfection even Lord Henry himself wished a life like</p>
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<p>“You must have a cigarette. A cigarette is the perfect type of a perfect pleasure.</p> <p>It is exquisite, and it leaves one unsatisfied. What more can one want?”</p> <p>Dorian Gray: “Each of us has heaven and hell in him...”</p>	<p>Narcissists cut a wide, swashbuckling figure through the world. The most benign type may be the charismatic leader with an excess of charm, who’s only vice may be his or her inflated <i>amour-propre</i>.</p> <p>In stark contrast are individuals with narcissistic personality disorder, whose grandiosity soars to such heights that they are manipulative and easily angered, especially when they do not receive the attention, they consider their birthright. As with many characteristics,</p>	<p>that for himself, but he was not able to have , so he decided to create it to Dorian and for his own fun here is where Lord Henry started to corrupt Dorian.</p> <p>Dorian`s beauty and youth is combined innocence of a kid .After meeting Lord Henry Dorian`s started to perceive his marvelous beauty and started to become obsessed, and started to self-importance and fantasies of idealistic qualities. As the picture shows that amazing beauty he claim that he definitely want to preserve his youth and never growing old. Narcissism appeared Dorian through because he romanticizes and idealizes his relationship with Sibyl Vane, she was her object of desire due her acting skills and beauty with those characteristics present on Sybil`s character he set her</p>
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<p>“I don't want to be at the mercy of my emotions. I want to use them, to enjoy them, and to dominate them.”</p> <p>"The ugly and the stupid have the best of it in this world. They can sit at their ease and gape at the play."</p>	<p>narcissism can be viewed as a spectrum, as some people are lower on the trait and others higher, with out-and-out narcissists exhibiting the highest levels of self-flattery (Narcissism Psychology Today, 2018).</p> <p>Syndrome (DGS) denotes a cultural and societal phenomenon characterized by an excessive preoccupation with the individual's own appearance (dysmorphophobia) accompanied by difficulties coping with the aging process and with the requirements of maturation (Dorian Gray syndrome, 2018)</p>	<p>on a pedestal and creates dreams of marriage and regularly enduring adoration without giving her his name. As most narcissists do , Dorian , yet he stopped to being interested in Sybil when she does not fit his high standards due narcissists choose their partner based on status, excellence, abilities, or esteem. Making noticeable that Dorian did not really love Sybil Vane only saw her as his property.</p> <p>Dorian Gray suffered from different mental disorders besides Hedonism, Narcissism he also suffered from the Dorian Gray Syndrome he was extreme pride of his physical appearance making difficult for him in adapting to the necessities of mental development and with the maturing of his body. So, he had depressive tendencies, and auto destructive symptom which he escaped</p>
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<p>“I have grown to love secrecy. It seems to be the one thing that can make modern life mysterious or marvellous to us. The commonest thing is delightful if one only hides it. When I leave town now I never tell my people where I am going. If I did, I would lose all my pleasure. It is a silly habit, I dare say, but somehow it seems to bring a great deal of romance into one's life.”</p> <p>“Behind every exquisite thing that existed, there was something tragic.”</p> <p>“It is the uncertainty that charms one. A mist makes things wonderful.</p>	<p>Bipolar disorder is a mental illness that brings severe high and low moods and changes in sleep, energy, thinking, and behavior.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>People who have bipolar disorder can have periods in which they feel overly happy and energized and other periods of feeling very sad, hopeless, and sluggish. In between those periods, they usually feel normal.</p>	<p>from this tendencies assisting to the opium dens.</p> <p>Basil Hallward struggled to accept the reality of Dorian’s life. Here is where Basil psychological nature changed, and started thinking that everything earthly was transient, so he reflected his dependence on illusion. It was notable on his words. Basil`s death resulted on the failure of his concept of the life and the art that defended that. His homicide traced the Dorian's corrupted life and appeared with great psychological sensibility.</p>
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<p>"Thin-lipped wisdom spoke at her from the worn chair, hinted at prudence, quoted from that book of cowardice whose author apes the name of common sense. She did not listen. She was free in her prison of passion. Her prince, Prince Charming, was with her. She had called on Memory to remake him. She had sent her soul to search for him, and it had brought him back. His kiss burned again upon her mouth. Her eyelids were warm with his breath."</p> <p>If this girl can give a soul to those who have lived without one, if she can create the sense of beauty in people whose lives have been sordid and</p>	<p>Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) is an anxiety disorder in which people have recurring, unwanted thoughts, ideas, or sensations (obsessions) that make them feel driven to do something repetitively (compulsions). The repetitive behaviors, such as hand washing, checking on things or cleaning, can significantly interfere with a person's daily activities and social interactions (What is Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder?, 2018).</p>	<p>This syndrome is related to anxiety. In the novel, it is suffered by the character named Sybil, so it cases her persistent thoughts, which produce restlessness, apprehension, fear or worry, and repetitive behaviors, called compulsions, aimed at reducing the associated anxiety.</p>
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<p>ugly, if she can strip them of their selfishness and lend them tears for sorrows that are not their own, she is worthy of all your adoration, worthy of the adoration of the world. This marriage is quite right. I did not think so at first, but I admit it now. The gods made Sibyl Vane for you. Without her you are incomplete."</p>		
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4.4 Themes, Motifs, and Symbols

This section will reinforce Chapter II of the present investigation; as in such chapter these definitions were briefly mentioned. This chapter will give examples found in the novel, since the researcher's objective is that the reader has completely clear the definition of themes, motifs, and symbols, and be able to see some examples and the relation that they have with the novel, *The Picture of Dorian Gray*.

Realizing how to clarify what "theme" implies in a perusing and composing setting will enable us to discover what the investigator is searching for later. Here are the first two definitions that the Merriam-Webster gives for the word theme: 1. The main subject that is being discussed or described in a piece of writing, a movie, etc., and 2. A particular subject

or issue that is discussed often or repeatedly. As it can be seen the first definition makes it dangerously easy to confuse theme with plot, and the second definition is more accurate; a novel's main concepts will pop up frequently as the plot progresses, and in various ways. However, to develop a clear understanding of theme from a reading and writing perspective, it is necessary to consult other writers.

Theme	Explanation
<p>Good vs Evil</p>	<p>In the Picture of Dorian Gray there are two characters who represent Evil vs Good.</p> <p>The Evil figure in the novel is Lord Henry, who represents the evil in Dorian's conscious, as he lives a lifestyle based on delight and luxury due that Lord Henry treats Dorian as his personal toy. Lord Henry frequently got bored of his objects of desire, but Dorian was the exception. Since the beginning of the novel, he showed interest in Dorian's beauty. After he started to be interested in Dorian, he pursued him into importance of his beauty, and the benefits that may get of that and after time passed Lord Henry was the reason of the corruption of Dorian's soul.</p> <p>The character that represents Good in the novel is Basil Howard. He is the artist who paints the picture that represents the good in Dorian's conscious. He influenced Dorian to stay away from evil. Basil is interested in the fact that Dorian remains because he is in love with Dorian.</p>

gave to Dorian. This yellow book was also significant in Wilde's life due to it is referred as the book that created a deep impression on him throughout his college years. Wilde read a yellow book throughout his honeymoon.

Wilde reportedly had a yellow book with him once he was arrested in the Cadogan edifice and rumor unfold that it absolutely was the literary journal The Yellow Book. Though this was truly Pierre Louÿs's French novel Cytherea, a confused crowd thought it had been a replica of this magazine and gathered to throw stones at the publisher's office.

Then are Basil's paintings that are unconventional. The picture first shows a mysterious reflect that indicates Dorian the physical dissolving that his body has been spared from his soul. Basil's kingdom of thoughts while envision Dorian's symbol is clear. Later, he advocated that everything will unconscious, exceptional, and smoothly flung. His symbol of Dorian, nevertheless, is Basil's preliminary thought that he shall not to disclose off the paintings' chattels from his confidence as it would betrays his idolization of his subject. Of course, such would not discount that these breaches of aesthetic sense would mold The Picture of Dorian Gray, facing something of a cautionary tale. These are the fees that behooves be acquired insisting that capacity exhibits the expert or a noble lesson. But this picture on the wall is, in itself, a moral admonition, which credible betrays the impossibility of Wilde's assignment. If, as

	<p>Dorian observed strapped for time within the late, the creativeness orders the mess and a half of lifestyles and invests it by the whole of which rule of thumb, before art, as the confection of the stretch of the imagination, cannot uphold for all that spread something. Wilde made out to have succeeded in releasing his art from the line of demarcation of Victorian moral, but he has found it by all of a truth that is, in it is carried way, seldom as restrictive.</p>
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4.4.2 Motifs

Motifs are routine systems, contrasts, and literary gadgets, which could help to expand and tell the textual content’s main subject matters.

Motif	Explanation
<p>The Picture of Dorian Gray</p> <p>Homoerotic relationships</p>	<p>This motif is better explained, as this picture has as purpose to show Dorian Gray’s beauty. However, it also has as a purpose, that first seem by readers, it is a way to escape from reality, due to Dorian is a human that aspires to be noticeable in society. This cost a high price to pay to Dorian, as he had to sell his soul and act as an evil person even, he was concerned with his actions and behaviors when nobody saw.</p> <p>The homosexual bonds among guys play an outsized operate in structuring the unconventional. Basil’s painting depends upon his adoration of Dorian’s beauty; equally, Lord Henry is conquered with the preference to seduce Dorian and mold him into the conclusion of a sort. This adoration between guys fits into Wilde’s larger aesthetic values, for it returns him to</p>

The color white

oldness where the appreciation of the degree of young and splendor was not only essential to the means of life; however, it started to be expressed as qualitatively body analysis among the boys. As a gay living in the close partnership of associate degree, Wilde declared that this philosophy partially in associate degree tried and justified his own lifestyle. For Wilde, sexual activity did not become a sordid vice; however, an indication of the refined means of living.

Curiously, from Dorian, the figure of innocence, to the work of degradation is designed by Wilde's use of the white color. White typically connotes innocence and emptiness, because once Dorian is initially introduced, Is in fact, the white purity of Dorian's childhood that Lord Henry found so fascinating. Basil represented the color white, as once he knew that Dorian sacrificed his innocence, he had curiosity on how the picture looked and discovered that the picture was ruined. This led to his death and then Dorian's innocence is over.

The color is shown again when James Vane's face was as a white as tissue when he was looking through a window; it was redone from the color of innocence to the color of death. It was this threatening mantle that created Dorian. At the end of the novel, despite his white childhood; hope is vain and he proved not to be able to clean the stains of his sins.

4.4.3 Symbols

Symbols are objects, characters, figures, or colors accustomed that represent abstract concepts or ideas.

Symbols	Explanation
The Yellow Book	<p>Lord Henry offered Dorian a replica of the yellow book as a present. Though he never offered the title, Wilde described the book as a French novel that charted the outrageous experiences of pleasure-seeking protagonists. The book became like the Bible to Dorian, who bought nearly a dozen copies and based his life and actions there on. The book represents the profound associated damaging influence that art will have over a person and it is a warning to those that would surrender themselves fully to such an influence.</p>
The Opium Dens	<p>The opium dens, placed in a faraway and derelict part of London, represent the sordid nation of Dorian's mind. After killing Basil, Dorian sought to disregard a terrible true of his crimes by means of peeling recognition in a drug-induced trance. Despite the fact that he had a place of opium in his residence, he left the security of his clean and proper salon to trip to the darkish dens that replicate the degradation of his soul.</p>
Hedonist life style	<p>The decadent, hedonistic lifestyle that Lord Henry lived, attracted Dorian; there are all different ways of living. Hedonism is an ethical doctrine according to which the only good is the pleasure and the only</p>

	evil is the pain. Hedonism does not claim that pleasure is good if that is not the maxim well.
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Chapter V

Conclusions and Recommendations

This investigation exposed in the previous chapters, took as a base or point of reference the reading, analysis, and annotations on the novel “The Picture of Dorian Gray” written by the writer Oscar Wilde.

5.1 Investigator’s Conclusions

A conclusion is the last paragraph of an essay. It occurs after the body paragraphs have said what they have to say. It is comprised of three important elements. The first element, the rephrasing of the thesis statement, is to remind readers about the topic discussed in the essay. It usually breaks the thesis statement into three parts and put it in two or three sentences. The second element summarizes all of the main points of the essay. It usually contains three or more sentences. It could be that these main points are the same given in the thesis statement before it, repeating them for emphasis. However, mostly these main points are other than the ones given in the thesis statement (Literarydevicesnet, 2017).

Oscar Wilde is among the writers of the finals of the 19thcentury that claimed the superiority of beauty and pleasure; so that is why especially his novel personifies the beginning of aesthetics and hedonism. Dorian Gray's history is a faustian novel, as Dorian changes the purity of his soul into the eternal youth. The message of the novel makes a clear representation that hedonism is a mental disorder that drives to the decadence of the soul.

The final thoughts summarize the knowledge acquired across the analysis of the book, since it provides a better comprehension of the importance of the study.

Along this study, the researcher brought together many conclusions, which were obtained through the analysis of the novel "The Picture of Dorian Gray." The researcher was capable of acquiring such knowledge as the novel was analyzed across the psychological theories and literary elements emphasized in the research. The conclusions obtained by the researcher evidence the fact that this novel written by the Irish author Oscar Wilde shows homoerotic and misogynistic traits.

The researcher analyzed the psychological approach and its theories, as well as many psychological scholars who have provided in any or other manner understandable oppressive beliefs in the Victorian Era as being homosexual was an oppression and mental disorders in the novel. The precepts learned that the psychological approach, which among several other concepts, was concerned to the study the author's imagination.

Characters were related to the author's life, so it helped to highlight that the literary works are based on some kind of experience and in the wide spectrum of emotional problems caused by experience such situations, were faced in society through fictional characters. Characters suffered mental disorders such as Hedonism, Narcissism, Dorian Gray Syndrome, Bipolar Disorder, and Obsessive-compulsive disorder, also the researcher found other mental disorders as anxiety, Schizophrenia, Antisocial Personality Disorder but did not have relevance on the novel.

Oscar Wilde's life have a great relationship to this novel starting by the principal character he made this character as he wanted to be in another life. Wilde was homosexual but he could no demonstrate his admiration to another men, which Dorian was able and awarded to do. As Wilde was locked up due his feelings he also want to be openly

homosexual as Basil, but Wilde also envy from Basil that this character was considered as a be the splendid, misunderstood artist that try to represent through his art best of humankind.

Other character that relationship with Oscar Wilde is Lord Henry the way the world saw him, this connection leads that Wilde develop these characters based on his life due he suffer traumas that develop these belief.

Wilde first was affected due he lived as wealthy kid and then due life situations he was poor making him life a lifestyle he could not afford this trauma of have everything and then struggle with poverty made Wilde sense Also suffer the sexual intolerance of the Victorian era, which brought him to prison and a premature death.

Oscar Wilde criticized Victorian era moral codes it has a lot influence on his writing, he criticized moral codes but he also was misogynist that was normal on that period of time which was based on sexual repression and the undervaluing of women, is thus established, transformed into responsible for all social ills. Victorian society was deeply patriarchal, with the woman being completely subordinate to man in all respects. Chastity must preside over the relationships of the couple within the marriage, since outside it can only be found low passions. So the man, under the sexual repression exerted by the moral of the time, used to seek "consolation" in the prostitutes who populated the most disadvantaged neighborhoods of London. And although this attitude was not much less approved in public, it was accepted in private, so that if two "respectable" people were in a brothel, they would pretend not to know each other and would not mention the encounter in any of their future coincidences in society.

5.2 Specific Objectives

In the next section, it will be explained how the specific objectives were analyzed and the results achieved from the investigation.

5.2.1 First Specific Objective

To explain the character`s manifestations of Hedonism, Narcissism, Dorian Gray Syndrome, and Bipolar Disorder.

The first objective was achieved through the analysis of the novel. The novel was analyzed through a psychological approach, which was previously explained. This analysis tried to identify the mental disorders the characters showed. Thanks to this research, the researcher could identify the mental disorders that Dorian Gray, Lord Henry, Basil, and other characters had. The physical and personality characteristics of the character`s perfectly adapted to what was considered as attractive at the time, making possible to them to hide their disturbed personalities.

Different situations that were developed throughout the novel made characters to develop those mental disorders. In this way, the mental health and humanity of characters was obscured by those the description of the novel was compared as a reference to the Victorian era thoughts about homoerotic relationships, admiration to beauty, art and social events; consequently, it can be seen that they fit perfectly. The role of gentle satire of Oscar Wilde in different elements of society, in the novel *The Picture of Dorian Gray*, is a good reference to this Victorian oppression; time in which the novel took place. The researcher, therefore, comprehended why and how Wilde created those situations and how the characters developed those mental disorders.

Dorian became an evil man due he wanted to stay beautiful, despite his many sins (Faustcom, 2018), making trust there were no outcomes in his actions; consequently, Dorian got even more narcissistic. Therefore, it can be stated that he got the Dorian Gray syndrome, as he had excessive pride regarding his appearance, but in his interior was a mental battle about aging; which is another example of mental disorder in characters with these syndrome. In addition, Dorian is also considered by the researcher as a narcissistic sinner, as this novel portrays the daily battle of characters to live day to day with a mental disorder while confronting society and having to interact with other people; thus, hiding their imperfections in a society that perfection was worthy of admiration and it determined who they were in the face of society.

Firstly, hedonism is prevalent in the novel as it deals with the aestheticism. Hedonism is represented in the story by Lord Henry. Lord Henry resolved his student's questions and gave him a greater feeling of indifference and in the next eighteen years Dorian took pleasure from the life of an affluent man. His picture contemplates the degradation of his soul and, in order to cover it from the others, is locked up in a room in the top part of the house. Finally, the immorality and the corruption turned into means of feeling deeply sensual and the aesthetic pleasure of Dorian and Basil for an absolution, which made him so furious that he finally killed his friend.

Other factor represented by the characters is the fact that Dorian's youth and beauty are associated to the internal innocence of the young boy. Over meeting Lord Henry, nevertheless, Dorian started to acknowledge his spectacular beauty and, therefore, this is what started his obsession with himself and apprehended the sense of his own beauty. The narcissist's cycle of essence and profane is shown by Dorian through his relationship with Sibyl Vane. Immediately after this hypothesis, it seems how Dorian Gray's does of the intimacy and the sex.

This syndrome is a combination of the manifestations that they exclaimed completely from modern eras. It forms an opposition in direction to aging and a profound horror that the body is distorted as the years happen. The specialists contemplate it to be emotional, as it affects fatalistically the behavior. In the name of the novel, Wilde tells the history of a man who prolonged the eternal youth. Eventually, he arrayed his portrait to take place of the process of aging instead of him. Bipolarity is reflected on the pleasure of playing between the extremes of personal feeling and in the pleasure of playing between the extremes of personal feelings.

5.2.2 Second Specific Objective

To evaluate how the psychological theories approach is applied on the novel.

When a story is analyzed with a psychological approach, the idea is to find the psychological motivations present on it. This approach also helps to determine what in the author's life caused him or her to write about characters in a specific way and give those characters specific attributes; in the case of the present novel, to analyze why he gave them those mental disorders. This allows the researcher to look out for the idea of how character's identity is developed in the picture of Dorian Gray. Narcissism, hedonism, and the bipolar disorder form a huge part of the main character's personality that create the internal conflicts present in the characters making them hard to fit in society or being happy. This is easy associated to the author's life, as he was recognized as narcissistic himself and also as man who struggled on daily basis with internal conflicts with his "sins" or "mental" disorders as being briefly bipolar, due he was following society rules by being married to a woman, but also contradicted those rules by having admiration for another man beyond a friendship.

This approach also contributes over the years to see works through the lens of psychology, giving literary works another point of view and making it a more respectable analysis or study. As a conclusion, it can be said that this approach through the analysis of Dorian fits perfectly to describe the background of the novel and how those characters developed those mental disorders and how they struggled with them on daily basis and their relationship between them and how they were affected due those mental disorders.

5.2.3 Third Specific Objective

To associate the environmental factors, present in the novel, that make characters change their psychological nature.

Dorian changed his psychological nature due to different situations around the novel. First, Sibyl's suicide is an important moment in the story, as it is in that scene where Dorian's change is evident to the reader. The first change that the portrait suffered, took place when he heard about Sibyl's death. This because Dorian experienced pain and remorse, as he lamented how hard he was to her. Lord Henry attempted to persuade Dorian to leave out his guilt and forget what occurred and he expressed that he did not have to waste tears on a woman.

Dorian perceived that he was under the control of Lord Henry and that Basil was trying to convince him to behave himself. Dorian was the only character in the novel that confronted this decision. Basil and Henry previously had picked a position. So, they did not confront the selection between good and evil; they simply showed it in their conducts and the effect of considering and living like they did. The novel is a spiritual journey about the oppositions that Basil and Henry represented. Basil was a gentle and compassionate human

being who never expressed himself bad and had faith in people. Basil had a good and idealist point of view about life and art.

Basil was a professional artist, so he exceptionally appreciated art. In fact, he appreciated art more than beauty; putting his faith on the fact that anything that was not art may have not even expressed the spectacular beauty of Dorian Gray. It is notable that Basil's admiration to Dorian went beyond a friendship due to how Basil said good things about him. Since, the beginning of the story, Basil realized the negative effect that Lord Henry could have on Dorian's Gray life. Lord Henry was a very bad influence over all his friends, with the exception of Basil. Basil attempted to stop Lord Henry from influencing Dorian Gray.

Basil struggled to accept the reality of Dorian's life. Here is where Basil psychological nature changed, and started thinking that everything earthly was transient, so he reflected his dependence on illusion. It was notable on his words. Basil's death resulted on the failure of his concept of the life and the art that defended that. His homicide traced the climax of Dorian's corrupted life and appeared with great psychological sensibility.

Lord Henry's psychological nature, from the beginning of the novel, was disturbed specially since from his hedonism philosophy, he started persuading Dorian. This was the philosophy that Lord Henry delighted in by, as he said to Dorian to live the amazing life that was in him, and let nothing be lost over him. Lord Henry was convinced in self-satisfaction and that a person should never have to be prohibited of anything; as self-rejection made the soul ill. Dorian was extremely amazed by this philosophy and by Lord Henry. Here it seemed that Lord Henry's purpose, instead of considering his friend seriously, he was more determined on stylizing Sibyl's death to a kind of aesthetic scene, so that he could be capable of alleviating Dorian of assuming his obligation for it.

The world in which Wilde developed was the perfect breeding ground for the characters in the novel to act the way they did: the importance of appearing successful and possessing money and goods; The strong differences between social classes, the repression of homosexuality are examples of this world that helps the facts of the novel

5.3 Recommendations

After concluding the research, it is of big importance to provide suggestions to future researchers, with the intention of providing information as a tools to researchers and let them know in advance which sections demand more attention, and which ones can be improved to have a well-developed research. As this research is a literary analysis, the pieces of advices will be emphasized regarding this subject matter.

Regarding the novel, the investigator considers the following:

- The Picture of Dorian Gray is close to Oscar Wilde's actual life, the characters act and speak in the same way Wilde did in his personal life, homosexuality is clear in the work, as it is known about his openly gay lifestyle.
- This literary work may be analyzed by other majors like psicology, in order to find out every mental illness, trauma, and/or disorder shown or at least suggested by the character's words and behavior.
- The investigator considers Wilde's own wealthy lifestyle as a child made him search the bohemian, dandy-like lifestyle he lead and eventually made him end his life basically living out of the charity of his few remaining friends, Wilde was clear when he mentioned he was even dying beyond his means.

For general recommendations:

- Prior to begin the investigation, the researcher be familiarized with the stories they plan to investigate. This can be made by doing several deep readings. This because a deep reading round will aid the researcher to determine if the book associates to his or her interest and if the literary analysis approach chosen fits properly to complete a prosperous investigation. In a second reading round, the researcher can analyze and identify the writer`s writing style, character construction, and other

literary devices that will contribute to create a profound and valuable analysis. In next rounds, the researcher can identify the parts of the book she or he plans to analyze. Moreover, it is recommended to choose a book that the researcher finds interesting.

- The second recommendation is to investigate deeply the approaches to literary criticism that may be utilized to analyze a book. Once deeply analyzed, it will help the researcher to choose the one that better fits his or her intentions. Additionally, it will make the research more pleasant, as the book and literary approach, reflect the investigator's curiosity and matters.
- Thirdly, the researcher recommends investigating the author's background. This will help the researcher to be familiarized with the time in which the book was written. This certainly will give references of important data to have a better comprehension of the circumstances that could have conducted the author to make selections; for instance, in the language and vocabulary utilized. The researcher proposes to read and analyze biographies from distinct and reliable sources, as well as to watch documentaries about it.
- To know, as well as possible, the biography of the author in order to have a clear the relationship between his personal life and the literary work. The researcher also needs to know well the literary movement that best represents such author and also define very well the limits of the investigation in terminus of psychological disorders, since the range is wide.
- Finallyt, it is important to limit only to the most visible in the novel and that affect the plot. In reference to psychological investigations, it must be used serious psychological studies, preferably of universities and professionals in the field, since not all information online is reliable.

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