

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF HARUKI MURAKAMI'S "MIRROR" AND OSCAR WILDE'S "PORTRAIT OF DORIAN GRAY"

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Abstract: This article analyzes the reflection in the mirror and the role of the portrait in the works of the Japanese writer Haruki Murakami's "Mirror" and "The Portrait of Dorian Gray", which caused a person to change and find his "I". In the article, the similarity of human psychological experiences, the mirror's awakening of philosophical imagination in the human mind, and historically, the connection of mirrors to mystery in the works are comparatively analyzed.

Keywords: Murakami Haruki, Mirror, Magic, Mysterious World, The Me That Wasn't Me.

INTRODUCTION

Concepts play a key role in the cognitive understanding of the ideological views in the works and the special spiritual parts related to them in literary studies. VAMaslova defined the concept: "it is a semantic structure in which the linguistic and cultural identity is recorded and describes in one way or another the specific ethnocultural owners". Concepts express concrete and abstract concepts in the process of understanding the work of art and define the spiritual levels. First of all, it sheds light on the concept of nationality, the writer's worldview, the current social situation, and feelings close to human psychology. This situation is evident in the work of the famous Japanese writer Haruki Murakami, who uses abstract concepts in the composition and plot of his works.

transforms the meaning of the work and the plot of the works merges with another world.

METHODOLOGY AND LITERATURE ANALYSIS

It is not for nothing that the mirror is considered a symbol of another world in medieval works. People believed that otherworldly forces resided in mirrors and were wary of reflective objects. In fact, this magic mirror opens the door to another world, acts as a passageway between our world and another world, and creates many motifs such as the forces of another world moving us to the world or people returning to that world. For this reason, because there are many misconceptions about mirrors in people's minds today, we are sometimes afraid of them.

In world literature, Oscar Wilde's "The Picture of Dorian Gray" raises the theme of mirror and photo motifs. In addition, in the world of cinematography, we can recall the scene where the father of Peter Parker, the main character of "Spider-Man", sees another evil image of himself in the mirror and is encouraged by him to do evil.

Murakami Haruki also does not deny that the mirror has a certain magical power, and uses its function in the work.

"Mirror" by Haruki Murakami was written in 1983. This work is one of the works introduced in the high school classroom after the Second World War, and although some works have given way to other works, "Mirror" still maintains its position. Japanese researchers have studied the work "Mirror" in the teaching of Japanese literature, re-reading and analyzing the textbook material, the role and importance of this work in literature education, the value of the teaching material, and the concept of literary education. researches from the point of view of science and teaching theory (1).

of the main character in "Mirror". richángkarafēirichánghenoyídòng- the transition from this world to another world is described, and from the point of view of the genre, "Mirror" belongs to the series of scary stories in the spirit of mysticism. The main characterpú(boku), that is, a young man in

his 30s, after telling incredible strange stories with some friends at home, the main character as the host tells a story about a scary incident he experienced when he was 18-19 years old. Friends

- 1) The worlds of the dead and the living intersect, and the spirits of ghosts appear to the living;
- 2) Supernatural abilities, perception and prediction that cannot be explained by three-dimensional intelligence;

narrates the events in the content. There are no ghosts or supernatural abilities in the horror experience of the main character. So, what was the scary event that the main character experienced and to this day he has not told anyone.

According to the interpretation of the main character, "The most frightening thing in this world is the man himself", which terrifies him, and the story he wants to tell tonight is his own reflection in the mirror. It was about rgani.

In the play, the main character "I" tells a scary story about himself. He tells about working in various jobs in Japan in 1960, when he finished school. He gets a job as a security guard at a school in Niigata Prefecture. One day, he went to the janitors' room and fell asleep after setting the clock to three in order to take a nap. At three o'clock he wakes up and feels strange about everything this night and hears his own rhythmic beat from the side of the pool. He gets up, sees something in the dark, shines his flashlight and sees himself. It was a mirror, the hero describes it like this:

"My reflection in the mirror was not me. It looked like me on the outside, but it was clearly not me. No it's not, Of course it was me, but another me. What I realized was that this other person hated me. There was hatred inside him like an iceberg floating in a dark sea."

The hero cannot forget his fear and says that "the most frightening thing in the world is our own identity." The reason why the mirror showed its self to the hero and looked at the hero with hatred is the feeling of hatred in the hero's heart.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

The mirror has historically been a mystical object, as well as a magical agent. In Russia, mirrors were considered an invention of the devil. In 1662, it was widely spread by the priests of the Orthodox Church. Since then, many superstitions about mirrors appear. As proof of this, a broken mirror was considered a sign of bad luck for seven years, the person who broke the mirror first felt guilty and asked the mirror for forgiveness. After apologizing, they buried the broken mirror. Today, although such information seems simple and funny, there are people who take the mirror fiction seriously[7]. We have also heard the words "don't look into a broken mirror, if you do, you will face misfortune".

In ancient times, priests used mirrors and talismans to ward off death. A talisman is an item used to attract specific energy embodied by magical powers. Mirrors and talismans When someone dies, all their faces are reflected in the mirror, this custom is a belief that the soul of the deceased will not be allowed to fall into one of the mirrors, that is, the devil. In Japanese literature, in Yasunari Kawabata's *Moon in the Mirror*, a woman buried a mirror together with her deceased husband. Although the play does not reveal why the woman did this, the mirror has deep symbolic significance.

Mirrors were also popular in Central America as a religious equipment of the culture. One of the most common beliefs in Mesoamerica was that mirrors were used to communicate with gods and otherworldly forces.

In Japanese literature, Haruki Murakami's work "Mirror" depicts a mirror as having magical properties, a person's self-awareness and finding his "me". The portrait in Oscar Wilde's "Portrait of Dorian Gray" served as a mirror. This work by Oscar Wilde was initially criticized, although the

novel was written in three weeks, the novel quickly gained popularity. The main characters in the play are the artist Basil Hallward, a young man with a business personality, Dorian Gray, and the artist's friend Lord Henry.

In the novel, the artist Basil meets Dorian Gray, a handsome and charming young man with a charming beauty. The artist likes the guy so much that he even secretly draws his picture over and over again. The artist becomes attached to the possessive young man, because Dorian has a beautiful heart along with his physical beauty. The artist Basil was charmed by the fact that there was no guard in his heart, that he was far from evils and abominations and found expression on his face. The artist's friend, Lord Henry, visited the artist one day, and no matter how much the artist hid, he saw a picture of the boy. Lord Henry does not want to get acquainted, he is jealous of Dorian. However, Dorian meets Lord Henry. There was no difference between the picture and Dorian, the picture came out so naturally that even when Lord Henry suggested that he put it on display, Basil says:

"The image of the artist reveals his image, not the person in front of him. I fear that this portrait will reveal the secrets of my heart."[6] - rejects his offer.

All the feelings and experiences of the artist Basil are reflected in Dorian in the picture. Based on this, in the work, not only Dorian Gray, who has a pure heart, but also the artist Basil is embodied as a character with a pure heart, who portrayed his soul. Basil presents the picture to Dorian, who takes it home and hangs it up, saying:

"If this image of mine grows old, I will remain forever young." I would spare nothing for this. I will even give my life for it!"[6] says.

After Henry meets Dorian, Henry begins to instill ideas in Dorian. He advises Dorian not to waste his youth and to live his life to the fullest. Dorian meets a girl named Sybil Vane at the theater and becomes engaged to her. The girl falls in love with Dorian so much that she even performs her roles in the theater superficially. One day, Dorian abandons her because she is unable to play the role of Juliet in the theater skillfully. The girl could not bear it and committed suicide. From that day on, a change begins to appear in Dorian's image. Each of his vices turns the young man in the portrait into a creature. No matter what he does, Dorian sinks day by day into the mire of vileness. Looking at Dorian's picture, he sees his flaws, the change in his heart and behavior is reflected in the picture. The portrait contains Dorian's soul, which acts as a clear mirror, and the saddest thing is that although Dorian sees himself becoming ugly in the picture, his inability to turn back from this path is revealed in this regard.

Various rumors about Dorian's disgusting deeds spread around, and the painter Basil, who heard about it, visits Dorian's house. They argue and Basil sees the picture and sees that Dorian's soul is rotting in the picture. When Basil begs him to revise the painting, Dorian kills the painter Basil, saying it is too late to repent. Dorian pays a bribe to hide the corpse and enlists the help of a mysterious doctor. Dorian runs away to his village home. The feeling of guilt and fear does not leave Dorian, when he looks at the picture, he is afraid and hates himself when he looks at the picture. trying to stab the knife into the photo. Then he dies, his servants see it, and they take away the portrait of a handsome young man, and in front of it stands the image of old Dorian with a knife stuck in his chest.

Dorian Gray kills the picture, i.e. his soul, with a knife, so the picture returns to its former beautiful state, and Dorian, who was always young, turns into an old man and dies.

The portrait in the work is a symbol of youth and spirit

The room where the portrait is - Secrets of Dorian

Dorian's wrinkles in the portrait are symbols of his vices.

In the novel, it is possible to observe that the struggle between good and evil takes place around three representatives. Although evil dominates the course of the plot, it has a negative ending. Dorian Gray, who fell into the temptation of youth, saw himself from the outside, his heart was broken, his thoughts and actions turned away from goodness and became ugly. His life ended in tragedy.

CONCLUSION

Works of art, regardless of nationality, have similarities and connections. This is the characteristic of the works analyzed above, in which the "mirror" is at the center, and the subject of the mirror unites the plot of the works. In Japanese literature, Haruki Murakami's work "Mirror" and in world literature Oscar Wilde's novel "Portrait of Dorian Gray" have the same role. In The Picture of Dorian Gray and The Man in the Mirror, breaking a mirror is depicted as a sign of death. Dorian Gray also died when he stabbed the portrait, and Siroj died the day the teacher broke the mirror. In both works, the human reflection in the mirror is depicted depending on the human nature of a person's heart and behavior. Only the mirror shows the extent of a person's flaws and sins, Dorian Gray realizes this late and does not turn from his path, although the hero "I" in the work of Haruki Murakami knows that he is in the mirror, Murakami does not openly describe it. expressed through images, i.e. "I" described self-hatred.

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