

## Il Ritratto Di Dorian Gray

This celebrated masterpiece is Oscar Wilde's only novel. A mesmerizing tale of horror and suspense, it has endured due to its artful prose and the philosophical questions it raises, as well as the scandal it caused upon its initial publication in 1890. Written in his distinctively dazzling manner and combining aspects of a Gothic horror novel and decadent French fiction, Wilde forges a devastating account of the effects of evil and depravity on a fashionable young man in late 19th century England who sells his soul in exchange for eternal youth and beauty. A concept that Wilde derived from the German legend of Faust, Gray is the subject of a portrait by painter Basil Hallward who deems his subject's beauty to be inconceivably great. Rather than having to age himself, an egotistical Dorian wishes for the painting to age instead of him so that he can retain his youthful good looks. Gray plunges into a life of vice and debauchery with its sole aim being pleasure. His body retains perfect youth and vigor while the portrait changes day by day into a ghastly chronicle of evil, documenting each of his sins with its appearance, which he must keep hidden from the world. This spellbinding novel tale that warns its readers of the dangers that come with narcissism, self-indulgence, and ignorance still ranks as one of Wilde's most important works. Of Gray's relationship to him, Wilde noted "Basil Hallward is what I think I am: Lord Henry what the world thinks me: Dorian what I would like to be—in other ages, perhaps."

Un giovane alla moda vende la sua anima per l'eterna giovinezza e la bellezza.

Il capolavoro indiscusso del piú eccentrico fra gli scrittori inglesi.

An amusing chronicle of the tribulations of the Ghost of Canterville Chase when his ancestral halls became the home of the American Minister to the Court of St. James.

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Vi sono dei libri fondamentali che dovrete assolutamente conoscere per evitare di fare brutte figure durante una conversazione sul lavoro, in societ oppure a scuola e non avete ancora avuto "il tempo di leggere"? Ecco il "Pronto Intervento" per tappare velocemente le vostre falle culturali, i Riassunti di Farfadette vi offrono per ogni libro, in poche chiare paginette, tutto quello che dovete sapere. Il Riassunto de Il Ritratto di Dorian Gray di Oscar Wilde. Qual il segreto di Dorian, il bellissimo adolescente dalla pelle di pesca, che tuttavia l'astro della societ londinese da una ventina d'anni e di cui si mormorano cose terribili? farfadette lo pseudonimo dietro il quale si nasconde un autentico divulgatore, specialista nelle letterature di tutto il mondo.

Of all the works of Oscar Wilde, his long letter, written during imprisonment entitled De Profundis, is perhaps less known, but without a doubt, it is the richest and truest of all his bibliography. De Profundis is like a photograph showing a perfect correspondence between art and life, that in Wilde became tragedy, a place in which words have the unbearable weight of the truth. Each page is filled with pain and hope, and the author digs, in this interpretation absolutely unique and original, in a mosaic of lives and events that will show the most human aspects of a writer who incisively marked an age. Analysing this long letter, is like attending a play in which, at every act, a different character offers us the sight on his life And Oscar, on the entry threshold, with his lilac carnation, smokes a cigarette and tells us his truest story.

LIBRO ILLUSTRATO contenente 20 tavole originali di Liana Zanfrisco. NUOVA TRADUZIONE - 2018 - di Rosa Elena Colombo. Il primo e

unico romanzo di Oscar Wilde, qui riproposto nella più corposa versione del 1891, narra la storia del bellissimo Dorian Gray che, innamoratosi della propria bellezza così come appare nel dipinto dall'amico Basil Hallward, arriva a desiderare che il quadro possa mutare e invecchiare in sua vece, così da poter egli rimanere eternamente giovane e bello. Il dipinto, che riflette i peccati e le malefatte di Dorian, lo perseguita per tutta la vita, fino a quando il terribile segreto non diventa insopportabile. Una vicenda oscura, un segreto malefico, un mondo d'incantevole bellezza dove arte e realtà si fondono: tutto questo è "Il ritratto di Dorian Gray". Un monito elegantissimo a fare attenzione a ciò che si desidera e, insieme, un invito a desiderare senza limiti.

Dorian è un giovane bellissimo e vizioso, che attraversa la vita senza pagare il prezzo della propria dissolutezza: per una sorta di patto col diavolo, sarà un ritratto, donatogli dall'amico e pittore Basil, a corrompersi al suo posto. Così, tra salotti, lusso e cinismo, scorre la vita luminosa del protagonista, costruendo uno dei modelli più affascinanti e ambigui della letteratura: il dandy. Ma, pagina dopo pagina, il mito scricchiola e il sangue comincia a scorrere, la fiaba diventa romanzo maledetto e la commedia muta in tragedia. Alla fine l'eccezionale vicenda di Dorian assumerà la forma della parabola senza tempo: quella di un uomo che, a un certo punto dell'esistenza, è costretto a guardare in faccia il proprio peccato. Considerato dai critici del tempo un testo scandaloso per la sua sfida alla morale e alle convenzioni, il ritratto di Dorian Gray è ormai unanimemente riconosciuto come uno dei capolavori della letteratura inglese, qui riproposto in una nuova traduzione.

Sicuro del suo fascino e della sua avvenenza, il bellissimo Dorian Gray conduce una vita sfrenata, fatta di piaceri e di vizi nella Londra di fine Ottocento. Gli anni passano ma il giovane sembra non essere soggetto alle leggi della natura... Titolo originale: "The Picture of Dorian Gray". Will Self's DORIAN is a "shameless imitation" of Oscar Wilde's The Picture of Dorian Gray that reimagines the novel in the milieu of London's early-80s art scene, which for liberated homosexuals were a golden era of sex, drugs and decadence before the AIDS epidemic struck later in the decade. It is "an age in which appearances matter more and more and more. Only the shallowest of people won't judge by them." Young Dorian Gray, just out of school, is a trust funded, impressionable Adonis-like blonde with none of the cynicism of the characters who end up corrupting his innocence even as they love him for it. He arrives in London to help socialite and philanthropist Phyllis Hawtree with her project of running a shelter for young drug addicts. He knows he is strikingly beautiful, that he could be a male model, but he tries not to get too caught up in the "looks thing." Basil Hallward, an artist friend of Phyllis's son Henry Wotton, meets Dorian and immediately falls for him, asking him to pose for a video installation called Cathode Narcissus, wherein Dorian is surrounded by nine television monitors which project images of himself looking into a mirror. In the book's final pages, we discover that Dorian is so taken by the images that he makes a wish that they will age while he remains eternally young. And indeed, Dorian soon swears he sees some faint traces of aging in the images. Meanwhile Dorian is so impressed with the witty, sophisticated banter between Baz and Wotton that he immediately wants to be part of their world (he is described as a social chameleon, easily slipping into the characteristics and fashions and mannerisms of those around him). Dorian, then, breaks up with his college girlfriend and takes up with Baz's friend Wotton, a rich, intelligent but affectless homosexual boozier and cokehead (and careless Jaguar driver) who has a loveless marriage of convenience with the socialite Lady Victoria, a somewhat batty woman who is fine to live in denial of her husband's sexuality so long as their marriage keeps bringing in a flood of party invitations. Jealous of Baz's affections for Dorian and eager to see Dorian "thoroughly pleasure this jaded century" via his unparalleled looks and money, he takes Dorian under his wing and Dorian soon grows to prefer the wild, devil-may-care Wotton over the earnest, somewhat pretentious Baz. ("Baz Hallward the wayward acolyte, seething with energy and bumptiousness; while the younger man [Wotton] played the part of his mentor, consumed with

cool, eaten up with indifference.") "Dorian knew his own limitation: he had money but no real style. His upbringing had been here and there, on the fringes of film sets, in foreign hotels. It had given him polish but no shine. He lacked the deep lustre of someone like Wotton." But in truth, Wotton is no better himself: "Henry Wotton was subject to saying to anyone who would listen that the chameleon is the most significant of modern types." And while outer appearance would seem to belie this, the truth was that beneath the Planet of Wotton was a realm of complete flux." The characters to which Wotton introduces Dorian are no better: drug addicts who revere Dorian only for his looks and money. As Dorian gets caught up in this world he becomes every bit as superficial as these people: "Dorian had begun to display talents in the only two areas of life that are worth considering, he was becoming a seducer par excellence, and he was transforming himself into an artificer of distinction, a person who is capable of employing all of the objective world to gain his own end." He eventually falls for a junkie named Herman largely for his beautiful black skin. To celebrate the debut of Cathode Narcissus, Dorian invites Herman over for an orgy with Wotton, Baz, and the others although not as jaded as Dorian has become (and apparently not a homosexual), Herman's craving for drugs is such that he agrees, and at the party he shares a needle with the other attendees and unwittingly infects them with AIDS. After the party, perhaps because he is ashamed of what he has sunk to, he kills himself in the street. PART TWO: TRANSMISSION Ten years have passed, and Henry Wotton now lies in a hospital bed on the AIDS ward. He knows he is dying, as is his friend Baz who visits him now for the first time in years, but unlike Baz, Wotton has continued to live the life that brought him down, bribing the hospital employees to let his dealer visit him. His wife is in absolute denial, calling Wotton's infection a "bug." Baz becomes angry that Wotton is not taking care of himself (having been clean for five years, Baz has recovered his soul). He tells Wotton about his move to New York City in the early eighties, when Manhattan was "at the very peak of a great mountain of depravity." His drug habit drove him to poverty and homelessness and he eventually ended up an errand boy for three transvestite cabaret acts who housed him in their squalid apartment. Dorian found him here and "saved" him by cleaning him up and taking him shopping so that Baz might introduce him to some of his downtown connections (Warhol, Mapplethorpe, Burroughs, etc.) This doesn't really happen, but Dorian does manage to "put himself at the center of every season," ever-popular for his looks, fake refinement, and money. "His social promiscuity and his sexual promiscuity have had the same bewildering effect—that of making him incomprehensible, unknowable. Is he gay or straight? Is he nob or yob? And incidentally, how old is he exactly?" Dorian discovers gay nightlife, sleeping with hundreds (maybe thousands) of men and in one brutal instance he later recalls with glee, beating a man to death as he sodomizes him in the basement of the Mineshaft nightclub. Eventually, however, when the AIDS scare begins, Dorian popularity lessens when many suspect that he is knowingly transmitting the disease. When Wotton returns from the AIDS ward, a dinner party is thrown and Dorian shows up unexpectedly. Wotton and Baz are shocked to see that he looks exactly as he did ten years ago—he hasn't aged a bit and apparently doesn't have AIDS. During the party Baz tells Dorian that he would like to photograph Cathode Narcissus for an upcoming retrospective and Dorian invites Baz back to his mews home to see it. There, Dorian offers Baz oral sex and his first hit in five years. He tells Baz of the wish he made when he first saw Cathode Narcissus and reveals that ever since then, the images have indeed been aging while he stays young. When Baz refuses to believe it Dorian reveals the monitors and sure enough they play horrifying images of an AIDS-stricken Dorian "concentration camp victims forced to dance by some insane Nazi doctor. When Baz refuses to copy the tapes for Dorian so that he can continue to preserve his youth, Dorian brutally stabs Baz several times, killing him without compunction. "Baz joined the wraithlike Dorians, who had stepped down from their monitors to meet him and in the null space in the middle of the null room, the ten of them linked hands, formed a ring, and commenced a stately dance." EPILOGUE As it turns out,

everything up until this point is the text of a novel written by Henry Wotton, who is now dead of AIDS and has left the book for Dorian and Victoria. Dorian is hurt and indignant about the way he is portrayed: he insists that he never killed anyone, he is not a shallow narcissus but rather someone who genuinely cares about the good of others, he is not a free-loading model but has worked hard as the publisher of a fashion/design magazine. He brushes the book off but as he tries to go on with his work of preserving the now-famous work of Baz, the cynical narrative voice of Henry Wotton's book keeps intruding into his thoughts until finally, as Dorian visits the scene of his friend Princess Diana's fatal crash, Wotton reappears and cuts his throat.

Il romanzo è ambientato nella Londra vittoriana del XIX secolo, che all'epoca era pervasa da una mentalità tipicamente borghese. Narra di un giovane di bell'aspetto, Dorian Gray, che arriverà a fare della sua bellezza un rito insano. Egli inizia a rendersi conto del privilegio del suo fascino quando Basil Hallward, un pittore suo amico, gli regala un ritratto da lui dipinto, che lo riproduce nel pieno della gioventù. Lord Henry Wotton avrà un ruolo decisivo nella vita di Dorian, che conosce proprio presso lo studio di Hallward: Wotton, con i suoi discorsi estremamente articolati, cattura l'attenzione del ragazzo, rendendolo, a poco a poco, quasi l'incarnazione del suo modo di pensare. Dorian, dopo un lungo discorso con Wotton, comincia a guardare la giovinezza come qualcosa di veramente importante, tanto da provare invidia verso il suo stesso ritratto, che sarà eternamente bello e giovane mentre lui invecchierà. Colpito dal panico, Dorian arriva a stipulare una sorta di "patto col demonio," grazie al quale rimarrà eternamente giovane e bello, mentre il quadro mostrerà i segni della decadenza fisica e della corruzione morale del personaggio.

Printbegrænsninger: Der kan printes 10 sider ad gangen og max. 40 sider pr. session

"The Picture of Dorian Gray" racconta la storia di un giovane inglese, Dorian Gray, che è molto attraente e innocente. Il giovane Dorian diventa il modello preferito di un pittore, Basil Hallward, e in questo contesto inizia la storia e la sua leggenda. Mentre posa per Basil, Dorian incontra Lord Henry Wotton, un essere molto ironico, che influenzerà in modo decisivo la sua vita. Henry è un aristocratico cinico edonista molto tipico del suo tempo che seduce Dorian nella sua visione del mondo dove l'unico obiettivo è la ricerca della bellezza e del piacere. Una volta che Basil Hallward ha completato il suo capolavoro del corpo integrale di Dorian Gray, la storia si evolve con maggiore interesse. Dorian è così stupito dal dipinto che esprime un desiderio. Dorian voleva rimanere eternamente giovane essendo il marchio che sarebbe invecchiato per lui, e il suo desiderio era così profondo che era disposto a dare la sua anima come merce di scambio. Il diavolo non sembrava fissare il contratto ma il suo desiderio è stato ugualmente esaudito. Questa visione di Dorian finì per portarlo a commettere gli atti più orribili. Non erano pochi quelli che soccomberono direttamente o indirettamente per lui. Solo quando ha avuto un atteggiamento crudele hanno avuto luogo piccoli cambiamenti nella sua immagine e si vede cosa succede davvero. Con ogni peccato, il ritratto diventava sempre più sfigurato al di là del riconoscimento. Allora prenderai una decisione difficile che cambierà la tua vita per sempre.

Pubblicato nel 1890 a puntate nel «Lippincott's Magazine» censurato in alcuni passi ritenuto scabroso, fu poi raccolto in volume l'anno seguente a Londra preceduto da una prefazione dell'autore che fu scritta e pubblicata su «The Fortnightly Review» all'inizio del 1891 per replicare alle polemiche che la sua opera aveva suscitato. Aggiunse alcuni capitoli e eliminò alcune parti che potevano apparire rischiose, ma fu inutile perché il romanzo fu usato processualmente contro l'autore durante il noto processo che dovette subire a causa della sua omosessualità.

Comprehensive volume of international research on the European reception of Oscar Wilde.

Although many opera dictionaries and encyclopedias are available, very few are devoted exclusively to operas in a single language. In this revised and expanded edition of *Operas in English: A Dictionary*, Margaret Ross Griffel brings up to date her original work on operas written specifically to an English text (including works both originally prepared in English, as well as English translations). Since its original publication in 1999, Griffel has added nearly 800 entries to the 4,300 from the original volume, covering the world of opera in the English language from 1634 through 2011. Listed alphabetically by letter, each opera entry includes alternative titles, if any; a full, descriptive title; the number of acts; the composer's name; the librettist's name, the original language of the libretto, and the original source of the text, with the source title; the date, place, and cast of the first performance; the date of composition, if it occurred substantially earlier than the premiere date; similar information for the first U.S. (including colonial) and British (i.e., in England, Scotland, or Wales) performances, where applicable; a brief plot summary; the main characters (names and vocal ranges, where known); some of the especially noteworthy numbers cited by name; comments on special musical problems, techniques, or other significant aspects; and other settings of the text, including non-English ones, and/or other operas involving the same story or characters (cross references are indicated by asterisks). Entries also include such information as first and critical editions of the score and libretto; a bibliography, ranging from scholarly studies to more informal journal articles and reviews; a discography; and information on video recordings. Griffel also includes four appendixes, a selective bibliography, and two indexes. The first appendix lists composers, their places and years of birth and death, and their operas included in the text as entries; the second does the same for librettists; the third records authors whose works inspired or were adapted for the librettos; and the fourth comprises a chronological listing of the A–Z entries, including as well as the date of first performance, the city of the premiere, the short title of the opera, and the composer. Griffel also include a main character index and an index of singers, conductors, producers, and other key figures.

Chronicles the lives and works of over eight hundred women composers of Western classical music, giving for each a detailed biography, an evaluation of her music and career, and a list of published and unpublished works

Considerato dai critici del tempo un testo scandaloso per la sua sfida alla morale e alle convenzioni, Il ritratto di Dorian Gray è ormai unanimemente riconosciuto come uno dei capolavori della letteratura inglese. Dorian Gray, un giovane bellissimo e vizioso, si è fatto ritrarre dal pittore Basil Hallward. Ossessionato dalla paura di invecchiare, per una sorta di patto con il diavolo riesce a far sì che sia il ritratto a corrompersi al posto suo, mentre la freschezza e la perfezione del suo viso rimangono sorprendentemente intatte. In questo modo Dorian può abbandonarsi ai piaceri e ai delitti più sfrenati, senza che alcun segno intacchi il suo fisico. Ma la favola è destinata a trasformarsi ben presto in tragedia, e il ritratto diviene l'emblema della corruzione morale del giovane. In questa edizione di pregio il romanzo simbolo



dell'estetismo viene impreziosito dalle decorazioni e dalle immagini di Henry Keen, uno dei maggiori illustratori dell'epoca, in grado di ricreare al meglio l'atmosfera decadente della Londra vittoriana del XIX secolo, e di dare vita al personaggio più affascinante e controverso creato da Oscar Wilde.

L'opera più famosa di Oscar Wilde è uno degli esempi più tipici del decadentismo estetizzante inglese. Il bellissimo Dorian ottiene di non invecchiare nonostante il passare del tempo...

With nearly three thousand new entries, the revised edition of *Operas in German: A Dictionary* is the most current encyclopedic treatment of operas written specifically to a German text from the seventeenth century through 2016. Musicologist Margaret Ross Griffel details the operas' composers, scores, librettos, first performances, and bibliographic sources. Four appendixes then list composers, librettists, authors whose works inspired or were adapted for the opera librettos, and a chronological listing of the entries in the A–Z section. The bibliography details other dictionaries and encyclopedias, performance studies, collections of plot summaries, general studies on operas, sources on locales where opera premieres took place, works on the history of operas in German, and selective volumes on individual opera composers, librettists, producers, directors, and designers. Finally, two indexes list the main characters in each opera and the names of singers, conductors, producers, composers, directors, choreographers, and arrangers. The revised edition of *Operas in German* provides opera historians, musicologists, performers, and opera lovers with an invaluable resource for continued study and enjoyment. As the most current encyclopedic collection of German opera from the seventeenth century through the twenty-first, *Operas in German* is an invaluable resource for opera historians, musicologists, performers, and opera lovers.

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