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Настоящая Алиса-сказка, которая становится былью

Данная работа показывает влияние книги «Алиса в стране чудес» на культуру. Книга, которая написана в жанре абсурда, привлекает внимание современной молодежи к современным проблемам, затронутым автором: проблема «маленького человека», дурные привычки, психические заболевания, а также конфликтные отношения между людьми.

The real Alice – the fairytale that comes true

"Only a fool needs to live in order — genius prevails over chaos"
Albert Einstein

The genius borders on insanity. This phrase applies to the author of the book "Alice in Wonderland" Lewis Carroll. He was a true genius on the verge of madness which could show our world in such an unusual role for it. It is very interesting to find out if it is a fiction or just the chaos or absurdity. Let us examine the last two concepts. Chaos is a category of cosmogony, the primordial state of the Universe, the formless totality of matter and space. The destiny of geniuses and pioneers is to rule over chaos, to know something of its constituents and bring them into order. The absurd is a violation of certain logical sequences - arbitrary or involuntary. The absurd can be real with the perspective of an observer, as he sees no other logic elements in what he observes.

On the basis of concepts, it can be argued that L. Carroll was a brilliant man who was able to show his logic in this world, who did not think it was absurd. We need his detailed description to understand his reality better. His real name was Charles Lutwidge Dodgson. He was not

only a writer but also a mathematician, philosopher and a photographer. Literature and math are two opposing subjects. They are not compatible. Einstein was also a mathematician and physicist. He was considered a genius, although he ruled only in one area. Carroll was a genius in two spheres.

A genre of fairy tale is popular among children and adults. The Carroll's book is considered to be one of the finest examples of literature in the genre of the absurd as he uses numerous mathematical, linguistic and philosophical jokes and allusions. The course of the narrative and its structure had a strong influence on art especially in the fantasy genre. In our view, this fairytale could not be printed at all as Lewis Carroll came up with it spontaneously, he was not ready to choose the story line and characters. In 1862 it was a boat trip with Alice Liddell. She asked Charles Dodgson to come up with the story for her and her sisters Edith and Laura. Dodgson invented characters and events on the go. The main character is very reminiscent of Alice's appearance and character. Alice Liddell liked this story that she asked the narrator to write it down. He agreed and gave her a manuscript which was called "Alice's adventures underground." Later the author decided to rewrite the book. A new version of the book was given to her on Christmas day in 1863. In 1865 Dodgson published the book "Alice's adventures in Wonderland" under the pseudonym Lewis Carroll.

Let us move from the theory to meaningful facts that show us the reality of the world of L. Carroll. He was born in Cheshire, hence the expression of the Cheshire cat. It is the character that accompanies Alice throughout the tale. It is suggested that it was an allusion to the author who did not desert Alice in tough situations and helped her. During the Carroll's age, there was a saying: "Smiling like a Cheshire cat". The researchers put forward two theories trying to explain the origin of the saying. The first is that in Cheshire an unknown artist painted grinning lions on the doors of taverns. According to the second theory Cheshire cheeses were sometimes made in the form of smiling cats. "This is particularly in the style of Carroll's, for in such case, you can take a fantastic idea that the cat is made of cheese, may eat the rat that ate the cheese!», - says Dr. Phyllis Grinaker.

A Mad Hatter is a hat maker and one of the participants of the Mad Tea party. His name and character presumably originated from the saying "as Mad as a Hatter". This saying was based on the fact that hatters could really go crazy with the fumes of mercury used to process felt. In the meeting with the Alice this character was very arrogant, so she asked him

to "not get personal". According to the Cheshire cat, the Hatter is "not insane". However, he has a soul and feelings, he is able to empathize. But like any "little man" who is the Mad Hatter, he cannot bring himself to show his real emotions. In the trial the Hatter was the first witness and he described himself as a "little man". He said that he was feeling like a hat. It raises a cross-cutting theme in the literature. "Little people" are the most vulnerable people. It is scary for them that nobody will see their spiritually rich nature. The Mad Hatter is a little man according to the social terms because he situates in one of the lowest rungs of the hierarchical ladder. His meaning in the world is little or even unnoticeable.

Griffin is a mythical creature with the head and wings of an eagle and body of a lion. The Griffin symbolizes the Christian Church (particularly in the "Divine Comedy" by Dante Alighieri) or the Union of God and man in Christ. In that period England was a very religious country so it is a natural reflection in the literature.

The Mock-Turtle is a turtle with veal's head, tail, big eyes and hooves on its hind legs. The Queen is reported to serve a quasi-turtle soup. This dish is usually prepared with veal which is an imitation of the soup from the green sea turtles. This simulation means that all people and creatures in Cheshire are not present and the real-life is just a simulation. We would like also to mention that in the Duchess's house people could feel the pepper in the air. Gardner suggests that this is either an allusion to the brutal nature of the Duchess or an allusion to the tradition of the lower classes of Victorian England. At that time, it was decided to pepper soup to hide the taste of spoiled meat and vegetables.

If we try to explain more deeply the magic of Wonderland, we would understand that a favorite classic story is not a children's bedtime story but a complex, confusing allegory on politics and drug addiction. Such terms raise many contemporary issues, a puberty, for instance. According to the theory of the critics, it is the most clearly demonstrated story with Alice's body changes. Firstly, she is too big then she becomes tiny. So, she is disproportionate. Psychologically these changes lead to the fact that the girl cannot decide who she is and what she needs. She is in search of her ego. Alice is in conflict with the authorities, in doubts about the legitimacy of the rules, for example, the court. She learns to play in adult games like card games, acquires a sense of justice and for the first time she faces the threat of death. It all lurks the modern young people at the age of 13-14. Puberty begins and it begins the first attempts to become adults. This fact

is even supported by obtaining a passport at 14 when the child is firstly faced with politics and power.

The images of the smoking caterpillar and hallucinogenic mushrooms were given to hint us on the nature of the drug problem and bad habits. Nowadays it is "fashionable" to smoke hookah and vape among the youth. These are the modern concepts of the 21st century. In search of the garden Alice meets the Caterpillar. He advises her to bite off a piece of mushroom to be in a good mood and attain her normal growth. Alice follows his advice but various metamorphoses start to occur. She lost her shoulders then her neck was pulled. Obviously, it is the hint on hallucinations after mushrooms or other light drugs. Reading the tale, the youth recognize the current realities or even he or she can recognize someone from their acquaintances or friends. It occurs the dippiest presentation of the story in reality.

The March hare is a crazy rabbit. Alice meets him at the Mad Tea party. He offers the little girl to drink a glass of wine and always say what you think. It's a hint to a special sort of boys who meet girls in different places. They are like "instigators" who offer to have a drink. The author compares such guys with the rabbit who is cute to look at but is «ready to bite». Besides, there is a reason to use the adjective «March» because in March the first love fever and the awakening after winter appear.

A hint at dissatisfaction with the political system is well visible in the image of Queen of Hearts. In the story, she appears like a cruel antagonist who periodically tries to cut off the head of many other characters regardless of the defendant's guilt. It is a manifestation of the absolute monarchy. She is often in an irritable or furious state. She has a loud shrill voice. It was considered a criticism of Queen Victoria who Dodgson did not like very much. In addition, a chaotic system control and unclear laws also traced the parallels with Britain in the time of Lewis Carroll.

It is obvious that popular books affect the readers but sometimes they can even change an entire era. That is exactly what happened with the book "Alice in the Wonderland" by Lewis Carroll. The iconic tale has regained its popularity in the 21st century. The name Alisa became popular after the publication of this tale. In addition, "Alice in the Wonderland" was included in the list of the twelve "most English" objects and phenomena compiled by the Ministry of culture, sports and media in the United Kingdom. The scientific phenomenon as a disorienting neurological condition is called the Alice in Wonderland syndrome (AIWS). It affects visual perception of the person so that the person

perceives visible objects much smaller than they are in reality and cannot determine how far or close they are located. The composition of the psychedelic group of the 60's Jefferson Airplane is called "White Rabbit". There was also a "mark" impregnated with LSD with the image of Alice. Both phenomena are probably related to the known property of LSD temporarily cause AIWS or manifested under its action the paradoxical logic similar to the logic of the characters in the book. The book received recognition because of F. J. Harvey Darton. He was a leading authority in the sphere of English children's books. He called this work innovative. It "revolutionized" English children's literature. Throughout the twentieth century "Alice in the Wonderland" has become the subject of various philosophical, psychoanalytic and satirical variations.

In conclusion, we would like to show that the book «Alice in the Wonderland" is a cult in its nature. It is the dialogue of the reader. The fairy tale's characters raise childish problems. It is youth dialogue with youth. People are used to older people teaching them and explaining their vision of the world, for instance, our parents. Teenagers and young people do not want to listen to them believing that their parents do not understand youth problems. Carroll's tale is built on the communication with the same "teenagers" as characters of the book and readers. Our characters are teens according to their inner world and lifestyle. They try to share their experiences of life just because of friendship between them. Moreover, a teenager will probably listen to the teenager due to the fact that they are in the same age group and feel more credibility to each other than to their parents. But behind the mask of a "teenager" lies not a real teenager but Carroll with his own knowledge and life experience. It would be unfair not to mention the fact that he was an excellent teacher. He taught at Oxford University for many years and we think he might have to write and defend a lot of articles on this topic. In the tale, the law of contradiction is look at your friend and do not do the same. This tale raises a question of the expansion of consciousness through a variety of stimulants but Alice's consciousness is undermined by what is happening and she sees a way out. The expansion of consciousness made for understanding the reality in which she is located. In this concept we can see a mad world, the world of adults. Undoubtedly, it raises the question of madness of the adult world. The second question is devoted to the problem of child's clear perception. We can observe how difficult it is for children to live in the adult world.

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