

## CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the writer elaborates about the overview of the study containing seven sub-points: background, identification of problem, scope of problems, questions of study, objective of study, significance of study, and sequence of chapters

### 1.1 Background of The Study

Aging has become a fear of most people. Old age, a natural process in human life, has become a dreaded problem (Cuddy & Fiske, 2002). Concerns about diminishing physical attractiveness, social interaction, self-confidence, and independence encompass the fear of aging. There are a variety of causes for this fear, such as the desire to live longer, cultural stereotypes, health problems, the desire to socialize with younger friends and narcissistic personality features (Husain et al., 2025). This fear of aging is not far from the desire to always feel young and physically pleasing. From this reason, it can be assumed that the fear of aging or the desire to stay young is closely related to the desire to look physically beautiful.

It is a common understanding that most people highly idolize beauty and youth. Especially with the increasing use of social media now showcasing idealized faces and body image, it has started to impact people's self-esteem in various countries to join the collective agreement on beauty standards. Individuals who feel they have certain physical deficiencies will quickly absorb the media they see and try to emulate the idealized standard (Mwangi & Buvár, 2024). Social media is charged with many people competing to look good and beautiful. Beauty itself is described in the Merriam-Webster dictionary as "the quality or group of qualities in a person or thing that gives pleasure to the senses or the mind." Pleasure feeling supports human well-being. Consequently, almost every person always wants to look good.

In a research study by Aditya Gulati *et al.*, individuals who have an attractive and beautiful physique are described as more intelligent, happier, more trustworthy, and look more successful than those who have a less attractive physique (Gulati et al., 2024). The same thing was also mentioned by Nahai (2018) in his article entitled *Beautiful seems good, but perhaps not in every way: Linking attractiveness to moral evaluation through perceived vanity*, that beauty has the power to prosper either in economic, happiness, and/or a sense of comfort in living life. Therefore, this perspective, of course, makes people crave physical beauty. Having physical beauty as a privilege to the person. Stereotypes about individuals who are physically attractive have also been shown to be believed to be a character (Klebl, 2021).



hand, Han and Laurent (2023), in their research, conclude that beauty is considered good but also something that is not good or bad because of its association with vanity. In the research by Han and Laurent (2023), individuals who were seen as attractive were also viewed as vain

individuals. Here, vanity linked with beauty is the opposite of a positive characteristic that originally described beauty.

Not only does this happen in the real world, but the dominant stereotypical situation of beauty and youth against positive characteristics and good morals is also widely depicted in fiction works. However, the author is interested in examining *The Picture of Dorian Gray*, which also alludes to immoral attitudes toward seemingly good beauty. *The Picture of Dorian Gray* is a novel by Oscar Wilde, an Irish poet and playwright. The novel is Wilde's most famous work, which was first published in 1890 in Lippincott's Monthly Magazine and later published as a book in 1891. On its first release in 1890, the book received a lot of criticism and controversy due to the scandal of containing moral values that were considered unsound. Oscar Wilde released it with additional chapters the following year and added a preface in response to the criticism. Although this book was scandalous in its time, at present it is considered a classic book with important cultural impact.

The novel narrates about Dorian Gray, who is characterized as a very handsome young man. With his good looks, Dorian becomes Basil Hallward's favorite painting model. One of Basil's friends, Lord Henry, sees the painting with Dorian's portrait. He feels very fascinated with him and wants to meet the man Basil painted. This encounter, where Dorian Gray and Lord Henry met, is where the trouble started. When the two met, they discussed many things to the point where Dorian Gray's innocent thoughts were influenced by the beautiful yet dangerous words Lord Henry said to him. Lord Henry told Dorian that youth and beauty are glorious, but both of these things do not last forever and will disappear over time. Knowing this, Dorian felt very sad and prayed that his youthful beauty would last forever, like his paintings, and that, in exchange, the paintings would be aged. His wish was granted, and he became a man of eternal youth and beauty. However, this resulted in Dorian behaving immorally and hedonistically.

Dorian's greed for his beauty makes him a sinful person. He feels he has the power with his visuals and is free to do anything without thinking about the consequences he will get. While beauty is often interpreted by society as something pure and innocent, Dorian Gray shows the contradicting meaning of beauty and youth. Based on this situation depicted in the novel, the writer is interested in studying it with deconstruction theory. Deconstruction theory is a theory pioneered by Jacques Derrida. This theory seeks to break down the dominant hierarchy in a text and change the meaning that is already collectively agreed upon, such as beauty is always linked with goodness and positive characteristics.



The writer finds the superior concept of youth and beauty portrayed by the gripping to examine. If youth and beauty are not practiced eventually doom us to destruction. The topic about youth and often discussed in today's society, and not many people are motivated the writer to reckon it is still important to raise the Based on the exposition that has been conveyed, the writer of this research is *The Destruction of Youth and Beauty The Picture of Dorian Gray*.

## 1.2 Identification of The Study

After reading novel *The Picture of Dorian Gray*, the writer has identified some problems occur such as follows:

1. Lord Henry's influence in immoral actions Dorian Gray did.
2. The concept of eternal youth portrayed in the character of Dorian Gray.
3. How Basil Hallward idolizes the beauty perfection of Dorian Gray.
4. The domination of youth and beauty portrayed in the novel.
5. The destruction effect of youth and beauty domination towards Dorian Gray.

## 1.3 Scope of the Problem

Based on the matters obtained from Oscar Wilde's *The Picture of Dorian Gray* above, the writer found several issues presented in the novel that are engaging to analyze. However, this research will focus on identifying the domination concept of youth and beauty and deconstructing the domination, as well as the destructive impact of youth and beauty dominance on the main character.

## 1.4 Research Question

After determining the focus of this study in the previous explanation, the writer has formulated two problem questions that will navigate the analysis of the novel as follows:

1. What are the domination of youth and beauty and its deconstruction meaning described in Oscar Wilde's *The Picture of Dorian Gray*?
2. What is the destructive impact of youth and beauty domination towards the main character in the novel?

## 1.5 Objective of The Study

After formulating three problem questions in questions of study, the writer has pointed out the purpose of this study as follows:

1. To elaborate the domination of youth and beauty and its deconstruction meaning described in Oscar Wilde's *The Picture of Dorian Gray*.
2. To find out the destructive impact of youth and beauty domination towards the main character in the novel.

## 1.6 Significance of Study

In this sub-point, the writer describes the significance of this study to the field



The significances that expected from this study are divided into theoretical and practical studies:

significance is theoretical significance. The writer expects this helps to provide more knowledge about Jacques Derrida's deconstruction theory and its application to literary works. This study can be used as a reference material for future researchers when analyzing the novel *The Picture of Dorian Gray*.

2. The second significance is practical significance. The writer expected this study to provide an understanding of youth and beauty dominance as well as the consequences. Also to assist the next researcher in drawing the problems related to the concept of youth and beauty, and how its domination on people's life could turn someone's life into destruction.

### 1.7 Sequence of The Writing

This study about the destruction of youth and beauty domination in Oscar Wilde's *The Picture of Dorian Gray* consists of five chapters. Chapter one is the overview of the study, which contains seven sub-points: background, identification of the problem, the scope of problems, questions of the study, the objective of the study, the significance of the study, and the sequence of the chapter. Chapter two is a review of relevant studies and some fundamental elements in the study containing three sub-points: previous study, deconstruction approach, and the concept of eternal youth. Chapter three is the method of analyzing the object of this study, containing four sub-points: methodological design, data resources, method of collecting data, and method of analyzing data. Chapter four is an in-depth analysis of the study containing two sub-points elaborating the research questions. Chapter five is the closing, containing two sub-points, conclusion and suggestion.



## CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the writer elaborates about the review of relevant studies and some fundamental elements in the study containing three sub-points: previous study, deconstruction approach, and the concept of youth and beauty.

### 2.1 Previous Studies

In doing this research, the writer ought to discover studies that have been done before and are relevant to the research topics discussed to help in preparing the research. Therefore, the writer manages to ascertain whether there are similarities and differences between the previous study and the study to be carried out to such an extent that the writer knows if the study is still suitable and relevant to be conducted. After searching in the library and diving on the internet, the writer found several studies that also discuss things that are relevant to this research, either from the theory, the approach, or the object. These researches are from Yustika in 2021, Nilam Gogoi & Archid Gogoi in 2022, and Aprilia & Arianto in 2021.

The first research is from Yustika (2021), entitled *The Fear of Aging on the Character of Dorian Gray in Oscar Wilde's The Picture of Dorian Gray* (1890). This research focuses on analyzing the development of Dorian Gray and his fear of aging using Sigmund Freud's psychoanalysis. The result finds that there is a correlation between the character development and the appearance of Dorian's fear of aging, which causes disadvantages to either the character himself or other characters. Dorian cannot detect right and wrong and concentrates on fulfilling his pleasure.

The second is a research study by Lian and Zhong (2021) entitled *Oscar Wilde's Multiple Appeals Revealed in the Male Characters in The Picture of Dorian Gray*. The study goes into analyzing the three main characters (Dorian Gray, Lord Henry, and Basil Hallward) appeal expresses Oscar Wilde's psychological needs in the novel. Using hierarchy of needs theory by A. H. Maslow, the researcher found that Dorian Gray, Lord Henry, and Basil Hallward reflected the complexity and various form of Oscar Wilde's psychological desires.

The third study is a research study by Aprilia and Arianto (2021) entitled *Binary Oppositions as the Result of Deconstruction Analysis in the Goldfinch by Donna Tartt*. Analyzing the binary opposition of significant characters in the novel with deconstruction uses the theory of Jacques Derrida. In the findings of the research, there are binary oppositions in the characters such as good – bad, valuable – worthless, honest – dishonest, caring – ignorant, and crowded – silent. The study concluded that human characteristics must be examined more deeply. The research also found that person does not only have one character that is visible from the surface but also has other things that are obtained when examined more deeply. The findings of these previous studies contain some things in common with this study as well as some differences. The first and second studies discussed the novel *The Picture of Dorian Gray* using a psychoanalysis approach from Sigmund Freud. The third study uses a deconstruction approach and concentrates on



examining the concepts of youth and beauty. Furthermore, the third study used Jacques Derrida's deconstruction approach, but the object of the research was different. Likewise with this study, although using the same approach, the object of research studied is different, namely the novel *The Picture of Dorian Gray*.

This study conveys the destruction of the concept of youth and beauty domination in Oscar Wilde's first and famous novel, *The Picture of Dorian Gray*, which outlines dissimilarities from the previous studies. Moreover, the writer noticed there was not much research that uses Jacques Derrida's deconstruction approach in Hasanuddin University's English Literature Study Program.

## 2.2 Post-structuralism Approach

Post-structuralism is a movement in social sciences that developed in France in the late 1960s. It is the development of both the structuralist period, which examined sign and structure, and the humanist paradigm, which concentrated on texts, writers, readers, and histories (Gnanasekaran, 2015). Post-structuralism challenges the notion that there is a fixed or universal structure/order in interpreting meaning, culture, and society. Instead, it highlights the variation, uncertainty, and ambiguity in ways of understanding the world.

Before apprehending post-structuralism profoundly, it is necessary to know what Structuralism is because it is where Post-structuralism is initiated. Structuralism is the idea that reality's ultimate actuality is structure (Norris, 2020). Structuralism is an intellectual movement in France that emerged in the 1950s and rose to great prominence throughout the 1960s and '70s. This movement was the leading intellectual paradigm in France. By offering fresh perspectives on and methods for addressing social interactions, Structuralism held the undertaking of solving the enigmas surrounding human culture. Sociology, anthropology, linguistics, semiology, psychoanalysis, and other social science fields provided a large portion of the inspiration for these novel methods and understandings (Lundy, 2013). Structuralism strives to uncover the underlying structure of human thought, behavior, and everything that people do, sense, and believe. This approach believes that meaning is generated based on relationships with elements within the structure.

While structuralism sees truth as being 'behind' or 'within' a text, post-structuralism emphasizes the interchange of reader and text as productivity (Sarup, 1993). Structuralism is considered to misunderstand the connection between language and authority as well as the presence of the subject. Some of the weaknesses of structuralism have sparked conversations regarding strategies and



these issues while establishing literary theories that comply with demands that need to be put forward (Teeuw, 2017). Post-structuralism states that the structure possessed in language is runny and changeable text and the reader's interpretation. This concept is present in actuality, which states that literary texts are read against the texts and require background knowledge of previous texts.

According to Mandal (2021), post-structuralism is viewed as having three central characteristics:

- a. Each critic must be capable for understanding and analyze various ideas through several studies, interpretation in different positions.
- b. The criticism opposes of the notion of conventional concepts of coherent identity in order to establish several perceptions and exact interpretations of the human being.
- c. Post-structuralism denies the theory that a literary text has objective, its interpretation is its own.

Several important figures emerged at the beginning of the advancement of post-structuralism, including Michael Foucault with the theory of discourse and power, Gilles Deleuze with capitalism-schizophrenia, Julia Kristeva with intertextuality, Jacques Derrida with deconstruction, and Jean François Lyotard. (Williams, 2005).

Taking into account the aforementioned, post-structuralism approach was a movement that came about due to disagreement with the concept brought by structuralism that there is a fixed meaning in a structure. Post-structuralism brings a new view and believes that meaning is not absolute, but rather ambiguous and fluid according to the reader and context.

### 2.3 Deconstruction Theory

In this sub-point, the writer elaborates on the deconstruction theory, which is the theoretical background of this research. Derrida's deconstruction theory is categorized as 'post-structuralist' because it seeks different meanings and ambiguity in a text instead of what is already present in the structure of a text (Norris, 2002). It pursues to find new definitions that are different from the initial meaning that is already known and attached to a particular text. According to Hart (2002), deconstructing means bringing apart the components of an entirety. This theory invites readers and researchers to read literary work more carefully.

The concept of Deconstruction was outlined by Jacques Derrida. With this concept that he produced, Derrida evolved to be one of the important figures at the beginning of the emergence of post-structuralism. Derrida was born on July 15, 1930, in El-Biar, Algeria. Then, in 1949, Derrida moved to France to continue his studies. Derrida socialized with multiple French intellectuals who introduced him to various French philosophical thoughts. In 1962, Derrida published a translation of Husserl's Foundations of Geometry, accompanied by an introduction by Derrida himself.



announced the concept of "presence" or "logocentrism" in Husserl's proclamation absolute truth in language or phenomena (Al-Fayyadl,

of Deconstruction was originally a project by Heidegger called 'Western metaphysics, a philosophical tradition (Sikirirwa, 2020).

presented in *Being and Time*, Heidegger tried to elevate or on of *ontos* (being) in the forgotten ontology. However, this

"destruktion" project that Heidegger started has not been fully and successfully completed. Derrida, who also had similar thoughts, re-initiated the concept and was given a new term, namely "deconstruction" (Al-Fayyadl, 2005). Derrida's Deconstruction not only denounces the Western metaphysical tradition but also overhauls and examines inherent contradictions in the tradition. The traditional form of Western Metaphysics tend to find how the world works with one exact way. Instead of seeing things into clear categories, Derrida's Deconstruction displays that neither one side is seen as more privileged than the others. Deconstruction theory argues that opposite term cannot exist without the other term. This opposite terms is called binary opposition.

In the Deconstruction theory, there are two opposing terms in a text, which is called binary opposition. Examples of binary oppositions are good – bad, white – black, loud – quiet, and bright – dark. In each binary opposition, there is one binary or term that holds the highest hierarchy; for instance, good is more privileged than bad. Binary opposition is the key term of Deconstruction theory because it enables the reader or researcher to uncover different meanings in a text, that a text does not consistently have a singular meaning (Aprilia & Arianto, 2021).

Starting from his desire to "tear down" Western philosophy, Derrida learned the fact that narrative, which materializes from texts as well as language, is a significant foundation in bridging the concepts of philosophy (Al-Fayyadl, 2005). This fact led Derrida to start his concept of "Deconstruction" with the language of text. Texts or philosophical writings basically systematize texts rationally and logically so that they appear intact and unambiguous. The existence of discourses and claims developed in the text based on the structure in it encourages Derrida to make detailed the systems of opposition that are hidden or tend to be silenced by the author. By doing the deconstructive reading, this philosophical writing can exhibit the weaknesses contained internally. Derrida proves that the text does not have a stable meaning. The text cannot rely on one absolute subject; rather, the text can separate itself to be interpreted continuously.

Etymologically, deconstruction comes from the prefix -de, which means "opposite," "remove," or "reduce," and also the phrase construction, which means an effort in building something. In this sense, it can be concluded that deconstruction means replicating the construction of something or reducing an arrangement of forms. According to Gnanasekaran (2015), deconstruction is a system in which all other related necessities are combined in a building that is strong but can also be destroyed, thus providing a space for illumination that there is no destruction without progress, and vice versa.



how impossible it is to distinguish between reality and a's deconstruction merely problematizes all thought patterns in will require a rigorous and ongoing examination of the ways in epts of "language" or "text" have been taken for granted (Selvi, 1 does not aim to provide definitive answers but to open up tions or other interpretations by abolishing the rigid structure of

Deconstruction does not mean something destructive, such as dismantling a building just for the pleasure of dismantling it, as some people think. Instead, deconstruction refers to the French word *deconstruire* (to dismantle something that can then be reconstituted), which, in Derrida's sense, is to rebuild the grammar of words (Izzah, 2013). Deconstruction does not mean negative, as it is often misinterpreted, but positive. This theory does overturn and (pun intended) shake the text but with the aim of being able to find new things and build new meanings that were previously lost or hidden. Deconstruction seeks to demonstrate the unsuccessfulness of attempts at absolute truth (Norris, 2002).

Although deconstruction was a method of reading, it became more functional as an analysis research, especially in literary work. There are some difficulties in understanding Derrida's point regarding his theory because the language used in the books is complex. However, there is a particular characteristic that can be drawn, which is that the elements the theory traces and then dismantles are not just logical inconsistencies but elements that are philosophically decisive or elements that allow the text to be philosophical. Sarup (1993), in his book "*An introductory guide to post-structuralism and postmodernism*," briefly unfolds steps on doing the deconstruction theory:

1. First, do a close reading and examine the text to show that a set of binary oppositions can be found inscribed within it.
2. Second, identify the hierarchal oppositions of two terms occurring in the text or literary work, stating that there is one term that is privileged.
3. Third, switch the binary oppositions by showing their dependency on one another.
4. Third, introduce a new concept of meaning that is different from the original intention of the terms.

Based on the explanation above, the writer can conclude that deconstruction theory is a theory that seeks to "dismantle" a text that has contradictions by looking for hidden meanings and was tried to be forgotten. Deconstruction is the theory chosen by the writer because there are contradictions in the novel *The Picture of Dorian Gray*. Whilst the concept of youth and beauty dominates and occupies a privileged position in the hierarchy, its opposition essentially has a different meaning from the actual meaning that many people believe.

#### 2.4 Concept of Youth and Beauty

Society tends to be consumed by aesthetics, with many people believing that something they found aesthetically pleasing would enhance their life experiences.



both aesthetic traits people care about so much. This is not a new phenomenon as these traits have long been an important discussion and focus of many different parts of the world. The spreading discourse of optimistic discourse put on youth and beauty makes most people unable to resist. Youth and beauty are widely idolized.

(2022), in her article "*Re-conceptualising Youth: Theoretical and several theoretical approaches to defining youth*, such as

youth as a life stage, young people as group members with specific roles and social status, and youth with its cultural beliefs, behavior, family lives, social, etc. The term youth has always been updated over time in the changing era and has different definitions in different countries and cultures.

Youth, often addressed as a 'young person,' is defined as the growth phase in a person's life from childhood to adulthood (Spance, 2005). There are many organizations that give the definition of youth in terms of age. The United Nations itself (in Galystan, 2022) defines youth as a young person whose age falls between 15 years old and 24 years old, but this does not exclude (prejudice) the different definitions of age in other states members. Plenty of interpretations of the concept of youth are presented by various countries, organizations, dictionaries, and also psychologically, making defining youth a challenging task. (Rama, 2017). Alternatively, it can be concluded from the resemblance of various opinions that youth is a phase of human life to grow. Youth is considered as the most exciting time of human's life.

The same obstacle also occurs when we attempt to define beauty. It is a complex take to determine a singular definition of beauty as it is not measurable and has its own definition based on every era. The topic has been debated for centuries. The notion of beauty had advanced through the works of ancient and medieval thinkers. The ancient Greeks believed that a beautiful face was defined in terms of a harmonious proportion of facial features (Campo, 2002). Plato was one of the thinkers who was interested in and tried to explore the concept of beauty. There are three dialogues that he had in his study of *kalon* (the Greek word for "beauty"). First, the Hippias Major is a dialogue between Hippias and Socrates in 421 and 416 BC in Athens. Second, the Symposium, a dialogue in 416 BC with a character named Agathon that discusses Eros and beauty. Third, the Phaedrus in 418 and 416 BC. Plato's persuasion on beauty brings the soul to grow to perfect existence, and manifolds love. (Sisti, 2021). Plato saw beauty as a special accompaniment to the goodness.

Both traits, youth and beauty, are linked to each other. According to Tadinac (2010), many consider a person attractive and look beautiful when they appear young and healthy. The stereotypes of people in their youth stage must have a healthy body forge the word youth equal to health, and having a healthy soul and body makes someone appear fresh and look attractive. The modern standard of beauty is the young girl, the image of innocence (Danylova, 2020). Although beauty standards have changed over time, youthful appearance has remained a permanent influential component of facial attractiveness (Dimitrov, 2010). From these reasons, it is



is the epitome of beauty.

ely knows at least one answer to the idolized concept of youth  
om the desire to look fresh and healthy, there are actually  
rd reasons why youth and beauty are so idolized and dominated  
em are in the following:

### 1. Societal Standards

Societal standards and norms highly influence the desire for youth and beauty. Appearance is frequently equated with the social status, virtue, and success of someone it sticks to. This societal standard has been the case for a long time; for instance, in the Victorian era, people were very concerned about the appearance of someone and would judge their position in society. Because of the importance of one self's style and appearance to show social identity, it is unexceptional to have the enthusiasm to transform the image of the body in a way that is appropriate in society (Abid, 2021). These standards are internalized by the society and are taken for granted. According to Gopalakrishnan (2017), the standard is intrinsically intertwined with the beauty industry narrative. People are trying to fit into society's standards and are easily influenced by beauty propaganda without trying to question it.

### 2. Source of Pleasure

The experience of beauty is often associated with feelings of pleasure from many experiential dimensions in philosophical theories. Most philosophers believe and acknowledge the saying that beauty elicits pleasure (Brielman et al., 2017). Not only do thinkers consider this, but people in this day and age also consciously or unconsciously agree that beauty correlates with pleasure. This is supported by the results of an experiment study conducted by Brielman et al. (2017) on over 800 participants across three countries (USA, UK, and India) to do beauty ratings in several dimensions of various experiences. The result shows that the experience of beauty is characterized by intense pleasure, an impression of universality, wanting to continue the experience, exceeding expectations, perceived harmony in variety, and meaningfulness. In the human brain, there is the brain's reward system that carries the function of capturing information and interpreting it. An area that is often described as the place of cognitive process in decision-making and emotions is the orbitofrontal cortex (OFC). This area holds responsibility for responding to natural rewards and pleasure feelings, such as when we recognize beauty (Wang, 2015). The enjoyment of beauty can give life value and meaning (Johnson, 1969).

### 3. Fear of Aging

The emerging portrayal of aging that sounds bad and unpleasant, people's desire to withhold ageism. Growing old is an inevitable he life cycle, yet people are afraid of it. Many scholars have on this issue and found that the dread of aging is highly and with the longing for a youthful body image. The extensive n of diet products and creams helps in popularizing youthful (Gopalakrishnan et al., 2017). More and more people do not look old, and more and more, the beauty industry makes



advanced products to grant this wish. Not a few products are produced now that focus on anti-aging. The fear of aging that people possess instead makes them not afraid to do painful and risky procedures in order to keep on being young and beautiful (Danylova, 2020).

#### 4. Innocence Expectation

Having an attractive appearance can give a person many privileges in various aspects of life. It is a powerful resource in the society. Many studies show how looks and appearances play an important role in subjective well-being (life satisfaction, positive effects, lack of adverse effects). There are countless of positive and advantageous stereotypes on people who are beautiful; they are perceived to be warmer, stronger, and more poised than those who are considered as less attractive (Diener, 1995). Without having to observe and explore much, it can be easily seen that people are treated favorably in daily life. A study conducted by Klebl et al. (2023) shows individuals afford moral standing to beautiful humans through evoked purity intuitions. This purity of moral standing that is attached to physically attractive people brings individuals to also attach the characteristics of truthfulness to them. It cannot be denied that there is a bias that beauty reflects inner characters without having to know the real person more deeply (Davi, 2015). This bias and stereotype manage to happen because physical appearance is a person's character that is seen directly when another person first sees them.

Unfortunately, the dominance of youth and beauty, which is considered good and beneficial by society, often leads to unpleasant behavior. The deduction line that "What is beautiful is good [Sappho, Fragments, No, 101]" and that "Physical beauty is the sign of an interior beauty, a spiritual and moral beauty . . . [Schiller, 1882]" (in Dion, 1972) which many people quote, is it always good? As Fyodor Dostoevsky defines beauty, "beauty will save the world," and beauty is inseparable from truth and good. However, in an appearance-obsessed world, beauty flashes consequences on people's emotional and physical health, wallets, and ambitions (Engeln, 2017). People are competing to enhance their appearance, even if it would damage themselves. A study found how the emerging beauty obsession in society causes its components to perceive body image and body dissatisfaction, which leads to disordered eating attitudes (Aparicio-Martinez, 2019). The unhealthy measurement of beauty standards influences general mental well-being and develops anxiety (De Pasquale, 2022).



Because a person's physical appearance is the most accessible appears at first glance in social interaction, this becomes the would judge a person's personality simply from their outward (1972). Nevertheless, youth and beauty seem very captivating at actually shatter most people down.