

APPENDICES

SUMMARY OF LOOK BACK IN ANGER

The story begins in an apartment where Jimmy, Cliff, and Alison, Jimmy's wife, live. Jimmy and Cliff do not like each other and they are always having a quarrel which sometimes rises up into a fight even if it is just about a trivial matter. This conflict is caused by Jimmy's and Cliff's different ways of life.

Cliff, who feels irritated by Jimmy's attitude towards Alison, his wife, tells Jimmy to stop shouting because he is trying to read. This is responded by Jimmy's mockery and they almost had a fight if Alison did not interfere with them.

Jimmy wants to have food as soon as possible while Cliff who does not feel hungry. So, Cliff mocks at Jimmy for being greedy, and Jimmy protests at Cliff's remark because he needs food to live. Jimmy asks Cliff to make him some more tea. However, Cliff refuses because Jimmy has just drunk a potful, whereas a cupful should have been enough for him. Even though Jimmy does not care about it, he keeps ordering Cliff to make some more.

Cliff, who is gentle in handling the newspaper, protests Jimmy for being rough in handling the newspaper. Meanwhile Jimmy declares himself as the only one who knows how to treat everything in his house.

Jimmy tries to remind Cliff that the doctor had forbidden him from having a cigarette, while Cliff, who needs a cigarette for he could not stand the smell of Jimmy's pipe, tells him to keep his mouth shut. Jimmy keeps on grumbling when Cliff and Alison are smoking.

Cliff asks Jimmy if he could lend him his newspaper while Jimmy says that he has to pay for the newspaper if he wants it. Jimmy also mocks at Cliff for he will never understand a word in the newspaper no matter how hard he tries.

Cliff, who is playful, tries to force Jimmy to dance. However, Jimmy, who is serious, does not like to be forced to dance and tries to be free from him. Nonetheless Cliff keeps on holding him. This causes a fight between them. The fight ends when Alison sends him away because her arm is hurt from the fight between them. Cliff, who loves a Mourris dance, makes fun of Jimmy and is dragging his feet and causes his head to smash to the floor. The dance is ended when Alison stops them by saying that she runs out of her cigarette.

Jimmy, who is always suspicious, tells Cliff that he always will find evidence about anyone including his own wife if he is betrayed. Cliff does not agree with him because Jimmy's being over-suspicious towards others will cause him to have a lot of enemies. However, Jimmy keeps his own opinion that he is quite certain of finding proofs.

Cliff, who feels irritated by Jimmy's old pipe, tries to tell Jimmy that he could not stand the smell of it. However, Jimmy does not care if it bothers Cliff or not. The conflict is solved when Helena, Alison's best friend, says that she is used to it.

Jimmy pushes Cliff away because he kicks his ankle. Cliff, who does not like to be treated that way, pushes Jimmy back and a fight appears between them. The conflict is ended when Helena offers Cliff to mend his shirt after the brawl.

BIOGRAPHY OF THE AUTHOR

John Osborne was born on December 12, 1929. He was a British playwright and the first of an Angry Young Man of the 1950's. He was born in London, and educated at Belmont College at Devon but was expelled after attacking the headmaster. He became involved in theatre, as a stage manager and then as an actor. His famous work after he became the leader of an Angry Young Man is Look Back in Anger (1956).

His other plays that he wrote are: The Entertainer (1957), Luther (1961), Inadmissible Evidence (1964), A Patriot for Me (1965), A Hotel in Amsterdam (1968), A Sense of Detachment (1972), and Déjà vu (1991)

He also wrote a number of screenplays, mainly adapted from his own works. He also won an Oscar for his 1963 adaptation of Tom Jones. In the last decade of his life, Osborne received most praise and vilification for producing 2 volumes of autobiography: A Better Class of Person (1981) and Almost a Gentleman (1991). In these 2 autobiographies, he used that familiar acidity of language to lay low all his enemies, whether in the theatre, his family, or society, included Jill Bennet, an actress and his ex-wife.

In December 24, 1994, he died from complications brought on from his diabetes. (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Osborne)