



## Jimmy Porter's Anger in John Osborne's *Look Back in Anger*

ID No. 3499

(PP 307 - 314)

<https://doi.org/10.21271/zjhs.24.3.19>

**Khals Rasoo Mala**

Language and Culture Centre / Sulaimani University-Sulaimani  
khals.rasoo@gmail.com

**Received: 13/02/2020**

**Accepted: 03/06/2020**

**Published: 28/10/2020**

### Abstract

*Look Back in Anger* (1955) is a play that John Osborne wrote after the Second World War. The play's main character, Jimmy Porter stands for the "Angry Young Men" a name given to a group of working-class and artists. That anger was a symbol of the rebellion contradicting the social and political establishments of British culture of the time. He is very angry and frustrated at the world which has not given him reasonable social opportunities. His quest is for a "real life" which he thinks that his class the "working class" prevents him to achieve. His anger and aggression are addressed to the people around him. So, psychoanalytic approach is on the focus to interpret the reasons behind his anger and aggression. He finally sacrifices his child to be able to change the terrible reality he lives in. The paper illustrates the reasons behind the anger of John Osborne's main character Jimmy Porter and how he plays the lead role of the Rebellions.

**Keywords:** Jimmy Porter, John Osborn, Working Class, Middle Class, and Anger.

### 1- Introduction

*Look Back in Anger* is a John Osborne's play; he wrote it after the Second World War and after the critical change when Britain lost the super power to USA in the twentieth century. Osborne wrote the play in May 1955. At first, Osborne proposed to produce the play, but most companies refused it. But finally, the Royal Court Theater, George Divine made up the decision to stage it as the first production. The play was staged on May 8, 1956, and received different views from the critics of English theater. The play became famous and attracted a large number of audiences. It was one of the most important plays in the modern British theater and was considered as a bombshell that puffed up the old British theatre.

Emine Tecimer (2005) states that Osborne's being among the pioneering Britain playwrights who were aware about the theater changes abroad England is one of the main reasons to have a different place in British Theatre (p.2). Tecimer (2005) writes that Osborne articulates a frustration and anger sense at the miserable conditions of post-war Britain. The play's main character, Jimmy Porter, known as the model for the "Angry Young Men" which was a nickname given to the young men of the working class who supposed to pass their lower-class origins after getting a higher education (P.11). So, he has learned something from studying and education but he faces the opposite of it in real life, this is why he is angry about this miserable condition. Also, there is another contrary image as Osborne wants to depict Porter's life as simple and ordinary by describing Porter's attic apartment. But this is in contrast to the deep anger of the main character "Jimmy porter". It shows that nothing is as ordinary in the play as it appears on the appearance of the play.

### 2- Anger

Ajit Kumar Jha (2013) writes that "Anger is a negative feeling state that is typically associated with hostile thoughts, physiological arousal and maladaptive behaviors (p.352)". So, it is sometimes destructive towards the surrounding, but also some other times it can be



something positive that makes you find a solution for the problems and the difficulties that you face in your life, as Better Health Chanel has stated that a “well-managed anger can be a useful emotion that motivates you to make positive changes. On the other hand, uncontrolled anger can lead to arguments, physical fights, physical abuse, assault and self-harm” (Anger - how it affects people, 2012). That is to say anger is a powerful emotion and if it isn't handled appropriately, it may have destructive results for you and those closest to you.

### 3- Jimmy Porter's Anger in the Play Look Back in Back Anger

Critics have said a lot about Jimmy's anger due to the speeches which Jimmy utters in the play. So, this paper is neither only to translate Jimmy's speeches and nor to paraphrase just the critics' ideas, but, rather give a different explanation to the characters' actions, behavior, and speeches, and to find out real justifications from the shadow meanings of the words and contextual speeches for the source of Jimmy's anger and his aggression. As Hamlet states to her mother "I should be cruel only to be kind" (Shakespeare, 1992, act 3, scene 4, p.178). Sometimes cruelty and anger is a technique to make someone understand and learn a lesson. So, the speech and the proverb can be applied to Jimmy's situation and his anger. Therefore, Jimmy is not only a simple member of the rebellion but rather more appears as both an educated and experienced man who has raised the banner of rebellion with one of his hands which is his anger against the social, political, cultural, religious, class and more domestic problems. Also, he has taken the mike of the rebellion with the other hand which is his aggression towards the people who are around him. He expresses his anger especially against his wife Alison, her family and friends, mostly the middle class people, his dearest friend Cliff who runs a Sweet Stall with him, the church which stands indifferent towards the problems of the working class, and the government which runs by a special group. These points appear more clearly through the following quotations.

The first main reason behind Jimmy's anger is his sarcastic and terrible present life that despite having a university degree, but he has worked as a vacuum-cleaner salesman, advertising salesman, a neophyte journalist and still he does not have a suitable job. He runs a sweet stall with his friend cliff and in Jimmy's world view, running a sweet stall is not a proper job for a university graduate person.

Berkowitz (1962) has stated that "inability to fulfill the anticipations is a frustration" (p.16), this is why Jimmy is frustrated because no matter how hard he tries he cannot change his social class. However, he has got a university degree but still, it doesn't fulfill his anticipations and even he can't get a suitable job for his living. So, Bode (1959) clarifies that Jimmy tried to become a middle-class but he failed (p.331). So, it has made him be frustrated and become an angry man at almost all the establishments. He has become an anti-establishment, as the play goes on Jimmy expresses his anger against politics, religion and other social institutions.

Another reason behind Jimmy's anger is that he thinks that there has not any cause and anything good remained to live and even die for, as he clearly states: “I suppose people of our generation aren't able to die for good causes any longer” (Osborne, 2002, Act 3, Scene 1, p.78). Despite his terrible present lifetime which he believes that nothing has remained that deserves to live and fight for. And also he grieves that he has not had any good opportunity to do a good something for himself and even for the benefit of the society. However as much as hard he tries just to change this terrible circumstance, but it seems that things are not changed and this makes Jimmy angry at present and feels nostalgic for the past, as Jimmy states: “God, how I hate Sundays! It's always so depressing, always the same . . . it's such a long time since I was with anyone who got enthusiastic about anything” (Osborne, 2002, Act 1, p.8-9).

Jimmy is against middle-class manners and this is the main reason that makes him angry with his wife "Alison" and her mother, too. Thus, Alison becomes the main target for



his attack and through Alison, Jimmy attacks her mother, brother, relatives, her friends, and generally her middle-class manner.

At the very beginning of the play Jimmy attacks and blames Alison and Cliff for being ignorant about the Bishop, he tells them "Damn you, damn both of you, damn them all . . . I know you're going to drive me mad" (Osborne, 2002, Act 1, p. 9). Then Jimmy shouts and attacks Cliff for reading too slowly because Cliff is not able to read as fast as Jimmy to finish and exchange the papers.

Jimmy keeps on attacking Alison and this time includes Alison's brother Nigel as Jimmy describes both Alison and her brother Nigel in this speech and humiliates them as he expresses that: "Nigel and Alison. They're what they sound like: sycophantic, phlegmatic and pusillanimous" (Osborne, 2002, Act 1, p. 15). He continuously attacks her and calls Alison "Lady Pusillanimous". He goes more into the details and he gives the meaning of the "Pusillanimous" as the following: "Pusillanimous. Adjective. Wanting of firmness of mind, of small courage, having a little mind, mean spirited, cowardly, timid of mind... That's my wife... Hi, Pusey!" (Osborne, 2002, Act 1, p. 16).

However, Alison knows that Jimmy wants to make her understand, be awake, and most of the time she understands his shouting and his message, but intentionally she neglects Jimmy and she does not react to him as she admits this to Cliff when she says that she willingly stays silent. So, as much as Jimmy provokes her, she withdraws more and this is what makes Jimmy angry, and on the other side, Jimmy increases his attacks against herself, her family and her class, too.

Jimmy insists to make her awake and as much as she withdraws he attacks her more roughly, as he includes her family members and her friends, too. Jimmy describes her parents as: "militant, arrogant and full of malice" (Osborne, 2002, Act 1, p.13). He has a lot of reasons for attacking Alison's mother. She has the qualities that Jimmy hates more, as she is the middle-class manner, and she was against Jimmy's and Alison's marriage just because Jimmy was from a lower class than their class and she tried a lot to prevent their marriage. Even Alison's mother hired detectives to watch him since she didn't trust him, all of these made Jimmy to hate her mother and the middle-class manners, as Jimmy clarifies in the following speech: "There is no limit what the middle-aged mummy will do in the holy crusade against ruffians like me . . . she wouldn't hesitate to cheat, lie, bully and blackmail . . . She's rough as a night in a Bombay brothel and as tough as a matelot's arm" (Osborne, 2002, Act 2, Scene 1, p.46).

Jimmy Also talks about her friends "sycophantic, phlegmatic, and, of course, top of the bill pusillanimous" (Osborne, 2002, Act 2, Scene 1, p.43). This shows Jimmy's aggression towards Alison's friends, as he goes on talking about them while Alison remains passively but he goes into the details and he says: "They all sit around feeling very spiritual, with their mental hands on each other's knees, discussing sex as if it were the Art of Fugue" (Osborne, 2002, Act 2, Scene 1, P.43). Jimmy wants to say that what Alison's friends and middle class generally care more about is just sex. He attacks Helena, Alison's friend, as she represents the class that Jimmy hates. When they are about to go to church, he becomes angry and says: "You Judas! You phlegm! She's taking you with her, and you're so bloody feeble, you'll let her do it!" (Osborne, 2002, Act 2, Scene 1, p.53). He criticizes Alison that she has let Helena influence her. And Jimmy describes Helena and her friends as: "posh girls with lots of money, and no brains" (Osborne, 2002, Act 3, Scene 1, p.78).

Wellwarth (1968) describes Jimmy's ranting and states as the defense mechanism that Jimmy uses to hurt his surrounding especially his wife to get rid of the problem of his helpless situation (p.119). It means that what Jimmy does against Alison is not an attack action but could be a reaction to her passivity because Alison is the one of those that Jimmy depends on, since she is his dear wife, and he admits clearly in the following speech: "There's hardly a moment when I'm not –watching and wanting you" (Osborne, 2002, Act 1, p.27). Jimmy



needs her help but her passivity has made him angry and he is helpless to face such full of problematic reality which he lives in. He thinks that he has learned in life as he has got a university degree and experiences in life. He has been suffering too much since his childhood and he experienced the death of his father when he was only ten years old. Also, he was helpless at that time because he was the only one who cared about his father's death even his mother did not care about his father's death.

Jimmy thinks that Alison is not an experienced lady since she does not know about the feeling of losing and being helpless. Thus, he wants her to suffer just to learn and he does whatever needs just to make her awake, feel and be more enthusiastic. That is why he foreshadows and makes a flash-forward as he wishes to see her have a child and lose it, just to get an experience of losing and feel suffering. Because Jimmy believes that human beings learn from suffering. This is why, he expresses that "I want to stand up in your tears, and splash about in them, and sing. I want to be there when you grovel . . . I want to watch it; I want the front seat . . . I want to see your face rubbed in the mud\_\_ that's all I can hope for" (Osborne, 2002, Act 2, Scene 1, p.53-54). It shows that Jimmy as the leader of the revolution is against such kind of class discrimination and full of problematic society. He does everything just to change it into a better society. He is even ready to sacrifice his child for the sake of changing such kind of passive people into enthusiastic ones to feel the pain of the others.

In another situation, Jimmy admits that he is afraid of being betrayed by his wife since she is middle class and she represents the manners of her class, as he admits: "When she goes out, I go through everything\_\_ trunks, cases, drawers, bookcase, and everything. Why? To see if there is something of me somewhere, a reference to me. I want to know if I'm being betrayed" (Osborne, 2002, Act 1, p.30). From Jimmy's perspective this shows that middle-class people care more about sex rather than care about the problems of the people in the society and Jimmy has seen from them. Helena is an example, while Helens is Alison's dear friend but she betrayed Alison, as she called Alison's father to take back his daughter 'Alison' home and later on she betrayed her with Jimmy. In Appearance, she did as a charity but in reality, there was her intention to betray her and also, it shows a middle-class hypocrisy manner.

In this speech Jimmy tries to attack middle-class people indirectly as he attacks the women's powerful sexual desires, he asks: "Why, why, why, why do we let these women bleed us to death . . . No, there's nothing left for it, my boy, but to let yourself be butchered by the women" (Osborne, 2002, Act 3, Scene 1, p.78-79). When Jimmy attacks women, in general, he means his wife specifically as Alison is a type character who stands for the whole middle-class people in general. Therefore, by his wife, he means the whole middle-class people and according to Jimmy they are like women who just follow their sexual desires and they don't care about anything else regarding the problem of the other people.

Lacey (1995) confirms that there "is symptomatic of the way that political and sexual impotency are interlinked in the play" (p.31). Also, Michelene Wandor (1988) states that Jimmy's political rage "is displaced; firstly, his energies are expended totally on inter-personal relationships, and secondly, his sense of class hatred is sublimated into sexual hatred and... attacks on women in general and his wife Alison in particular" (p.74). Jimmy's main conflict is with the British middle class, and because his wife belongs to the middle class that is why his main attack is against his wife. However, many critics have criticized Jimmy for being a tyrant husband and attacking Alison a lot, but as it appears that there are many reasons behind his attack towards his wife Alison. Quiegly (1997) clarifies that Jimmy's attacks are due to on Alison lethargy, timidity, and her readiness to accept everything (p.42). So, it is clear that Alison should be blamed as much as Jimmy for her reediness, timidity, and passivity towards Jimmy's attack.



Also, in itself, Alison's timidity and passivity to Jimmy is a kind of attack and it is a crucial action taken by Alison against Jimmy. And it is more preferable for women to stay silent but this silence is a weapon used by them. Jimmy talks about Alison's passivity in the very beginning pages of the play, as he states that: "Nothing I could do would provoke her. Not even if I were to drop dead" (Osborne. 2002, Act 1, p. 13). This is to say, whatever Jimmy tries to do is just to make Alison awake but he seems to be very helpless since he cannot make her react, that is why he becomes very angry and attacks her very roughly, he calls her "sycophantic, phlegmatic and pusillanimous" (Osborne. 2002, Act 1, p. 15). In a situation, Alison is about to react but she does not, as she says: "God help me, if he doesn't stop, I'll go out of my mind in a minute" and Jimmy replies, "Why don't you? That would be something, anyway" (Osborne. 2002, Act 1, p.16). Jimmy wants to see an honest reaction by her for the humiliations, even when he reads the letter which she has written for Jimmy before leaving the house, she has written politely, it makes Jimmy angry as he states: "Oh, how could she be so bloody wet! Deep loving need! That makes me puke . . . She couldn't say "You rotten bastard!" . . . No, she has to make a polite, emotional mess out of it! (Osborne. 2002, Act 2, Scene 2, p. 66). It shows Alison's and middle-class hypocrisy, they are polite in appearance but in reality, they are something else. Jimmy wants her to see an honest reaction, but she does not react towards him honestly.

Luc Gilleman (1997) states that Alison's passivity is the cause of Jimmy's despair (p.77). It is Alison's passivity makes jimmy treat her more and more badly, and Alison intentionally does that. She admits that she is pretending not to listen to him, so, it reveals her inner world towards Jimmy, she tries to hurt Jimmy with his silence weapon as she exposes to Cliff: "I pretended not to be listening . . . of course- he got savage. . . But I knew just what he meant . . . to say "Yes, darling, I know just what you mean" . . . It's those easy things that seem to be so impossible with us" (Osborne. 2002, Act 1, p. 22). Alison should be blamed more because she should have stayed at home and helped Jimmy to solve their problems and that is what Jimmy wants from her to share with him in solving their problems. But he cannot express it directly because of his pride in the stage direction is mentioned that he is full of pride that is the way he expresses it indirectly "I've sat in this chair in the dark for hours. And, although she knows I'm feeling as I feel now, she's turned over, and gone to sleep" (Osborne. 2002, Act 2, Scene 1, p. 53). Since she is his dear wife and he needs her help to solve their problems. But Alison does not respond and not react at all, towards his requirements. Alison is from the middle class and she is a type character it again shows the lack of responsibility by the middle class towards the problems of the people. Here, Alison and her class manners are the main reasons behind Jimmy's angriness.

After Jimmy knows that Hugh's mother whom Jimmy loves has died, he asks Alison to go with him to the funeral of Hugh's mother but Alison does not reply to Jimmy and she tries to follow Helena to go to church. So, this makes Jimmy gets angry and feels disappointed because he thinks that she should be with him instead of going to church with Helena, as he needs her and he does not want to be alone at the funeral. It shows that Jimmy is just like the leader who takes care of working-class people as he feels sorry for Hugh's mother's death who was from Jimmy's class. Alison does not care for him. So, this shows her and her class hypocrisy manner, because religious people should go with a funeral but Alison and Helena instead of going with funeral they go to church without having anything special in the church. So, Jimmy is depressed by both Hugh's mother and Alison's leaving Jimmy for church instead of going with him to the funeral.

Some things show Jimmy does not attack anyone randomly but he has his justification to attack and be angry with. As it is clear that Jimmy loves Alison due to the fact that she is his wife but he attacks her middle-class manner. And also Jimmy hates Alison's mother as she is the representative of everything that Jimmy is against. As mentioned previously that she was a kind of barrier in front of Jimmy and Alison's marriage and she tried too much to



prevent their marriage due to class discrimination. Thus, Jimmy has the reason to hate her mother and her middle class. But also, besides hating Alison's class and her mother roughly but he has sympathy towards Alison's father Colonel Redfern as in the following speech he mentions: "I hate to admit it, but I think I can understand how her Daddy must have felt when he came back from India . . . it's pretty dreary living in the American Age\_\_ unless you're an American of course" (Osborne. 2002, Act 1, p. 11).

Mary McCarthy (1968) confirms that whatever Jimmy does is just for the sake of waking his surrounding up, and to make Alison and Cliff to be a wake (p.152). Therefore, Jimmy is angry since he cannot make his dear wife Alison more active and more enthusiastic. So, her passivity is a barrier to his expectations, and this makes him be frustrated and become angry. Berkowitz (1962) writes that people get angry and become aggressive when they think that others intentionally oppress and prevent them from getting their goals. It is called "aggression or anger-provoking situation" (*Examination and Reformulation*, p. 63).

At the end of the play, Alison comes back to Jimmy and she feels sorry that she has lost the baby as Jimmy foreshadowed. But Jimmy does not care about losing the baby, instead, he feels sorry that Alison did not listen to him and she did not send any flower to the funeral of Hugh's mother. Here, again it shows that Jimmy appears as a kind of revolutionary leader who cares about working-class people as he made Alison to leave the house to her fathers' and during this period she had a miscarriage. Even Jimmy lost and sacrificed his child just to change the middle-class manners and to make them suffer to learn from the feeling of losing. At least Jimmy could make Alison suffer and feel sorry, it is a kind of confession that Alison shows as she comes back and says sorry.

So, Jimmy and Alison go to make the game of bear and squirrel, and it can be interpreted differently as it is considered as a kind of escaping from the harsh reality that they live in, or it can be accepted as another better world that they create to live in together which is different from their sarcastic world. Finally Jimmy could make Alison accept the world that he likes to live in, as he expresses: "We'll be together in our bear's cave, and our squirrel's drey, and . . . we'll sing songs about ourselves –about warm trees and snug caves, and lying in the sun" (Osborne. 2002, Act 3, Scene 2, p. 90). It does not matter whatever is "the world of bear and squirrel"? But what is important is there is a change which means there is a hope that this world is different from the previous one.

#### 4- Conclusion

It can be recognized that Jimmy does not become angry and attack anyone randomly without having a reason for it. For example, Jimmy is angry and attacks the establishments and politics. Because despite achieving a university degree but still he cannot get a suitable job and he runs a sweet stall with Cliff and Jimmy is not happy with it. Then, Jimmy attacks Alison and her middle-class manner however he loves her and attached himself to her since she is his dear wife, but what makes Jimmy be angry with Alison and attack her is her passivity and her lack of responding to jimmy, and she admits that she does it intentionally to hurt Jimmy. Jimmy wants her support and sharing to solve the problems with her together, and this is a right that each husband and wife have on each other. But Alison's lack of responsibility makes Jimmy be angry with her and attack her.

Also, Jimmy's, main attack is on Alison's mother because she is the one that has the most Middle-class manners which Jimmy is against. However, Jimmy hates the middle-class manners of Alison's mother but still; he has sympathy towards his father as he is a wise, calm and experienced man. It shows that Jimmy does not attack anyone without having a reasonable justification. Jimmy also attacks Helen, Alison's friend because she has middle-class manners. She deserves to be hated, as it is seen that she betrays with her friend Alison, however, she is a guest at their house. So, this reveals the middle-class manner that they are betrayal and hypocritical people. He becomes angry with his dear friend Cliff because Cliff is



not well literate and his somehow ignorant as he reads too slowly. Here again, it shows Jimmy's quality of rebellion leader he indirectly focuses on reading and studying by lower classes to solve their problems. Jimmy knows that reading and studying are the best weapons to change their terrible life into a better life and it makes to be wiser and awake so that other people may not be able to take disadvantages from their ignorance, misguide and mistreat them.

Finally, it is seen that Jimmy was successful to some extent as he could do the followings: first, he could convince Cliff that he is somehow ignorant as he cannot read fast just like an educated man like him, and he is the message was to say that is working-class illiteracy makes them treat badly. Also, he made Colonel Redfern feel sorry that he is the one should be blamed because he did not prevent his wife Alison's mother during their marriage, and Colonel Redfern feels sorry for that when he gets Alison back home. Also, it could make Helena feel guilty and she knew that she has done wrong and she leaves the home at last. The most important point is that even he sacrificed his child to make Alison suffer just to learn from the feeling of losing like losing her child. Jimmy himself has learned from suffering and he knows that human beings learn from suffering. Also, Jimmy could make Alison, to be awake and even she feels sorry for losing the child, she willingly comes back to Jimmy and she is ready to go with him to the bear and squirrel game world. However, it is not very clear what does exactly the world of bear and squirrel stands for but at least there is a change in their life and that is different from their own traditional lives.

## References

- Anger - how it affects people. (2012). Vic.Gov.Au.  
<https://www.betterhealth.vic.gov.au/health/healthyliving/anger-how-it-affects-people>
- Berkowitz, Leonard. *Aggression: A Social Psychological Analysis*. New York, Toronto, London, San Francisco: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1962.
- Bode, Carl. "The Redbrick Cinderellas." *College English*. Vol. 20 (1959): 331-37.
- "Everybody Feels Anger from Time to Time?! - Online Psychology." *Online Psychology*. 12 Oct. 2015. Web. 25 Dec. 2019.
- Gilleman, Luc M. "The Logic of Anger and Despair." *John Osborne: A Casebook*. Ed. Patricia D. Denison. New York: Garland, 1997.
- Jha, Ajit Kumar. "Epitome of Ethics, Integrity & Aptitude for UPSC Civil Services General Studies Mains Paper IV." *Google*, Google, 2 June 2019, books.google.iq/books?id=q\_qhDwAAQBAJ.
- Lacey, Stephen. *British Realist Theatre*. New York, London: Routledge, 1995.
- McCarthy, Mary. "A New Word." *John Osborne Look Back in Anger*. Ed. John Russell Taylor. London: Macmillan, 1968.
- Osborne, John. *Look Back in Anger: with an Introduction and Summaries*. Beirut, Lebanon: York Press, 2002.
- Quiegly, Austin E. "The Personal, the Political, and the Postmodern in Osborne's Look Back in Anger and Dejavu." *John Osborne: A Casebook*. Ed. Patricia D. Denison. New York: Garland, 1997.
- Shakespeare, William. *The Tragedy of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark*. New Folger's ed. New York: Washington Square Press/Pocket Books, 1992
- Tecimer, Emine. *The Analysis of The Theme of Anger in John Osborne's Plays: Look Back in Anger, Inadmissible evidence, Watch It Come Down*. Thesis. Middle East Technical University, 2005. Print.
- Wandor, Michelene. *Understudies: Theatre and Sexual Politics*. London: Methuen, 1988.
- Wellwarth, George. "John Osborne: 'Angry Young Man'?" *John Osborne Look Back in Anger*. Ed. John Russell Taylor. London: Macmillan, 1968.



## تورهى جيمى پورتهر له شانؤى ئاوردانه وه بهك به توره به وه له نوسىنى جون ئوسبورن

### خالص رسو ملا

سه ته رى زمان و كه لتور / زانكۆى سلیمانى- سلیمانى

### پوخته

ئاوردانه وه به توره به وه (۱۹۵۰) شانؤيه كه كه (جون ئوسبورن) له دواى جهنگى جيهانى دووهم نووسيوه تى. كاره كته رى سه ره كى شانؤيه كه (جيمى پورتهر) رؤل " پياوانى توره" ده نوئى كه ناويك بوو درايه پال كۆمه ليك خه لكى چينى كريكارو چينى خواره وه و هه نه رمه ندان. ئەو توره به وه ره مزىك بوو بۇ ياخيوان له دژى دامه زراوه كۆمه لايه تى و ، رامياريه كانى كه لتوررى ئەو كاته ي به ريتانيا. جيمى توره وه بن هيوايه له و جيهانه ي كه ده رفه تى گونجاوو شايسته ي كۆمه لايه تى به و نه به خشيوه. سه وداسه رى " ژيانى راسته قينه يه" كه پتى وايه چينه كريكاريه كه ي ريگره له به رده م وه ده سه تهنانى. توره ي و دوژمنايه تيه كه ي ده رده برپت به رامبه ر خه لكه ده روو به رى . وه تيروانى لىكدانه وه ي ده روونى جهختى له سه ر ده كرتيه وه و پشتى پڇ ده به سترپت بۇ لىكدانه وه ي هوكاره كانى پشت توره ي و رتوندوتيزيه كه ي. له كۆتايدا كۆرپه كه ي خۆى ده بيته قوربانى له پيناو هه ولدان بۇ گۆرپى ئەو راسته دژاره ي كه تيايدا ده ژى. ئەو ليكۆلپنه وه به هوكاره كانى پشت توره ي (جيمى پورتهر) كاره كته رى سه ره كى (جون ئوسبورن) وه چۆنيه تى رؤلگيرانى وه ك سه ركده ي ياخيوان روون ده كاته وه.

**وشه كليله كان:** جيمى پورتهر، جون ئوسبورن، چينى كريكار، چينى مام ناوه ند، توره ي

## غضب جيمي بورتري في نظرة إلى الوراثة بالغضب لجون أوزبورن

### خالص رسو ملا

مركز اللغة والثقافة / جامعة سليمانى- سلیمانى

### ملخص

نظرة إلى الوراثة بالغضب (1955) مسرحية كتبها جون أوزبورن بعد الحرب العالمية الثانية. الشخصية الرئيسية للمسرحية هو "جيمي بورتري" الذي يحمل اسم "الشباب الغاضبون" وهو اسم يطلق على مجموعة من الطبقة العاملة والفنانين. كان هذا الغضب رمزاً للتمرد يناقض المؤسسات الاجتماعية والسياسية للثقافة البريطانية في ذلك الوقت. إنه غاضب للغاية ومحبط من العالم الذي لم يمنحه فرصاً اجتماعية معقولة. بحثه عن "الحياة الحقيقية" التي يعتقد أن الطبقة العاملة تمنعه من تحقيقها. إن غضبه وعدوانه موجهان لمن حوله. لذا ، فإن نهج التحليل النفسي هو التركيز على تفسير الأسباب الكامنة وراء غضبه وعدوانه. و فى النهاية، ضحى بطفله ليتمكن من تغيير الواقع الرهيب الذي يعيش فيه. توضح الورقة الأسباب وراء غضب الشخصية الرئيسية لجون أوزبورن جيمي بورتري وكيف يلعب الدور الرئيسي للثورات.

**الكلمات الدالة:** جيمي بورتري ، جون أوزبورن ، الطبقة العاملة ، الطبقة الوسطى ، والغضب.