

**THE DISHARMONY OF JIMMY'S FAMILY  
IN LOOK BACK IN ANGER  
BY JOHN OSBORNE**



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**By**

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BY JOHN OSBORNE

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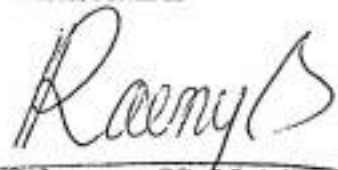
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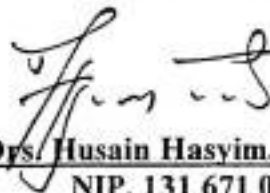
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**THE DISHARMONY OF JIMMY'S FAMILY  
IN "LOOK BACK IN ANGER"  
BY JOHN OSBORNE**

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The writer

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## ABSTRACT

Arfiani - The title of this thesis is "*The Disharmony of Jimmy's Family in Look Back in Anger by John Osborne*" supervised by M.Amir.P and Sudamin Harun. The objective of this writing is to explore Jimmy's character and his influence to other characters in the play.

The genetic structuralism approach is applied in order to analyze this play, by using intrinsic and extrinsic elements, the whole and the complete analysis on these elements are important, especially to comprehend the characters and other elements like setting and the disharmony in family which is focused on the negative effect within the play.

The result of this analysis shows that Jimmy's character is different to other characters', and causes many problems and conflicts in people's life. The disharmony has been found in the story is caused by Jealousy, selfishness, revengeful and traumatic, disappointment, unfaithfulness, violence, dishonesty and betrayal.



## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of choosing the title

In the family life, many people dreaming of having a happy family. Through in reality, not all dreams can come true. This fact can be seen from every media such as: television, newspaper, and literary works. One of literary works expresses this reality is John Osborn's play "*Look Back in Anger.*"

In this play, Osborn tries to present a disharmony family. Jimmy and Alison have been married for three years, but they can not keep their family in harmony, they usually spend a lot of time arguing and acting unpleasantly to each other. One of main characters is Jimmy Porter who has character of immense psychological complexity and interest, a disconcerting mixture of sincerity and cheerful malice, of tenderness and freebooting cruelty; restless, importunate, full of pride, a combination which alienates the sensitive and insensitive alike. His wife named Alison, she is warm and open with Cliff without ever harboring, but sometime she can become different. Jimmy also has a friend and partner in the candy stall business and shares the Porter's flat. he has different character with Jimmy, he is warm, loving and humorous, he is always care for Alison, he loves Alison like his own wife, beside Cliff,

Alison has a friend named Helena, she is an actress who comes to stay with the Porters while she performs in a play at the local theatre. She actually has a bad relationship with Jimmy. Jimmy hates Helena so much. According to Jimmy, Helena will give bad influence to Alison. Not only Helena, Jimmy hates Alison's family so much, especially Alison's mother and Jimmy like to mock Alison's Parents with impolite words. Based on the story above, the writer is interested in choosing *Look Back in Anger* as the object of the research, because this play talks about family problems. This problem related to the Social identity of characters which finally creates a disharmony in family. Based on the explanation above the writer chooses the title "*THE DISHARMONY OF JIMMY'S FAMILY in Look Back in Anger*" play.

## **1.2 Identification of the Problem**

Based on the description above, the writer identifies some problems related to the title of her writing:

1. Jimmy is trapped in his own problems of social identity
2. The influence of their personal experiences
3. Alison's husband doesn't care of her
4. Her husband underestimates her
5. Jimmy's affair with other woman

### **1.3 The Scope of the Problem**

To direct this research to the object of this writing, the writer focused her writing on the disharmony of Jimmy's family in *Look Back in Anger* play. To explore her topic the writer discusses all five characters in the play. Jimmy, Cliff, Alison, Helena and Colonel (Alison's father). The writer considers that these characters help her reveal the factors causing the conflict among them in the play.

### **1.4 Statement of the Problem**

Based on the scope of problem, then the writer formulates her problems as follows:

1. How is the family portrayal presented in the play?
2. What factors caused the disharmony of the family?
3. How does each character response to disharmony of the family?

### **1.5 Objectives**

Having formulated the problems above, the writer aims:

1. To present the family portrayal in the play.
2. To identify the factors that causes the disharmony.
3. To reveal the response of each character to the disharmony of the family.

## 1.6 Method of the Research

Academic research needs a method to support the research to achieve the purpose of this writing. Therefore, the writer carries out the research by using research method including method of collecting and analyzing the data. Descriptive analysis methods begin in presenting the analysis of the data.

## 1.7 Sequence of the Chapters

This thesis consists of five chapters:

**Chapter one** is introduction which includes background, identification of problem, Scope of problem, statement of problem, objectives, method of research and sequence of chapters. **Chapter two** is literary review which provides theoretical bases of data analysis. **Chapter three** is Methodology of research that describes methods of writing that are used by the writer to arrange this research. **Chapter four** is analysis that presents the detailed descriptive analysis of the play. And the last chapter is **Chapter five** is **closing** chapter which covers conclusion and suggestion.

## CHAPTER II

### Literary Review

#### 2.1 Previous Studies

Based on the writer's observation at Hasanuddin University's Library, especially in English Department's library, the writer finds students who also wrote about "Look Back in Anger" play. There are:

1. Santana (1997) with the title "Konflik dalam drama Look Back in Anger karya John Osborne". Santana focuses on the structure of the play that is conflict.
2. Abdul Rahman (1998) with the title "Feminisme Sosial Dalam Drama Look Back in Anger karya John Osborne (suatu analisis strukturalisme genetic)" focuses on the women life in World War II. In that time, woman does not have rights to choose her future, just can be a house wife.

This thesis studies about the disharmony of Jimmy's family with genetic structuralism approach. This thesis tends to elaborate the characters of the play in order to clarify the disharmony family which found in the play.

#### 2.2 Theoretical Background

Literary work is a unique phenomenon. It is an organic phenomenon, too. Literary work is full of meaning and function. So, it is full of imagination.



Teeuw in (Satoto, 1986: 1-2) says that studying literature is very interesting, the more we study the more we get curious through the complication, one can get pleasure. From that statement, we can assume that literary work is a complex and deep humanity phenomenon. It is full of meaning which have to be found by certain approach.

An approach is a perspective of literary works. It forms "area" of literary works. This area is connected with aspects which will be revealed in the research. Approach is a frame of all objects which is needed to reveal in research. To analyze "The disharmony of Jimmy's family" In *Look Back in Anger*", the writer uses a Genetic Structuralism approach.

Genetic Structuralism approach has two aspects that must be considered, intrinsic and extrinsic aspects. The aspects are connected and explained to each other about the problems in plays. Without extrinsic aspect, the intrinsic analysis can still be used alone, however the result will not complete (Sukada. 1993:48).

Intrinsic aspect of literary works comes from the work itself as autonomous element which builds the literary works without seeing the connection from the extrinsic aspect, the knowledge about the context of literary works from outside text.





Actually, structuralism is the way of thinking about the world especially which connected with opinion and description of structures. In this opinion, literary works assume as phenomena which has structure and connection to other.

According to Jean Peaget in Hawkes, (1978:16), structuralism contains three main things.

1. Pertama, gagasan keseluruhan (wholness). Dalam arti bahwa bagian-bagian atau unsumnya menyesuaikan diri dengan seperangkat kaidah intrinsik yang menentukan baik keseluruhan struktur maupun bagian-bagiannya.
2. Kedua, gagasan transformasi (transformation), struktur itu menyanggupi prosedur transformasi yang terus-menerus memungkinkan penentuan bahan-bahan baru.
3. Ketiga, gagasan keteraturan yang mandiri (self regulation), yaitu tidak memerlukan hal-hal di luar dirinya untuk mempertahankan prosedur transformasinya, struktur otonom terhadap rujukan system lain.

And according to Teeuw, meaning of structuralism is:

*asumsi dasar structuralisme : sebuah karya sastra merupakan keseluruhan, kesatuan makna yang bulat, mempunyai koherensi intrinsic, dalam keseluruhan itu Setiap bagian dan unsur memainkan peran yang hakiki sebaliknya unsur dan bagian mendapat makna seluruhnya dari makna keseluruhan teks (Teeuw, 1981: 5).*

The assumption above has shortened by Fokema and Kunnebsch's opinion (1977:20) who's said that *A work of literature is not an accumulation of devices but an organized whole...*

From the concept above we can conclude that structuralism idea is refused by the mimetic people (Who think that literary work as simulation of reality), and expressive theory (who thinks of literary as an expression of character and feeling of an author), and deny the assumption that literary works as a media communication between the author and the readers. So, structuralism emphasizes on the autonomy of literature research.

Emphasis of structuralism is looking at the literary works as independent texts. Research has been executed as objective that focuses on the intrinsic aspect in literary works. The beauty of the text in literature depends on the use of special language and relation between established elements. The elements are not different from an "Artefak" (art thing) which has meaning. The Artefak consists of elements in text like idea, theme, plot, setting, character, language style, and other which are weaving each other. Entanglement between elements will form a whole senses in the text. As structural theory proposed by Atmazaki, as follows:

*Teori structural melepaskan kaitan karya sastra dari aspek ekstrinsik karya: pengaruh penulis, pembaca, keadaan social, sejarah dan lain-lain (Atmazaki, 1990:57-58).*

However, this structural approach only has characterized autonomy. According to Teeuw (1988:140) analysis which only based on the structure have some weaknesses that are releasing the literary work from the historical background and from the social culture relevance.

Although these approaches have weaknesses, it can not be ignored that Structural approach in an analysis is a core of analysis which have to give top priority because literary works are intrinsic data from an analysis. Some literary critics are considered that needs other elements to Support is analyzing a literary works, including the influence economic, social, and cultural substances. Iswanto (1994:80) says that:

*jika karya sastra hanya dipahami dari unsure intrinsiknya saja, maka karya sastra dianggap lepas dari konteks Sosialnya. Padahal pada hakekatnya tidak demikian melainkan selalu berkaitan dengan masyarakatnya dan sejarah yang melingkupi penciptaan karya sastra.*

Based on the opinion above, we can conclude that both the elements have strength and weaknesses. We can actually present an analysis using only one approach. But, to get a good result using both elements will be better.

One of sociologist from France named Lucien Goldman has combined that elements and it is known a Structural Genetic. According to Goldman, conflicting between literature sociology and structuralism ideology is nothing. In Taum (1997:40) Goldman said that '*setiap karya sastra mempunyai struktur signivicative, yang bersifat otonom dan imanen, yang harus digali oleh peneliti berdasarkan analisis yang cermat.*'

Because of that, if literary works just observed from intrinsic element, so data and analysis will do just a bit, and the result of analysis has not get the perfect analysis. Because it is not in line with extrinsic element which

actually shares data not only from the play itself but also from the outside of play like social element in society when the literary works are created, included the influence from the author himself.

According to Goldman, literary works is not independent, but has social elements which form the background of it. So, observation of sociology or extrinsic need to be involved in literary works research. As Goldman has reveals in Damono (1975:5) that:

*pandangan dunia yang ditampilkan dalam problematic hero merupakan suatu struktur global yang bermakna. Pandangan dunia ini bukan semata-mata fakta empiris yang bersifat langsung tapi merupakan konkret di dalam karya sastra. Pandangan dunia bukan fakta. Pandangan dunia tidak memiliki eksistensi objektif, tetapi merupakan eksistensi teoritis dari kondisi dan kepentingan suatu golongan masyarakat tertentu.*

The opinion above gives an image that literary works never free of socio cultural value and history. Literature is an expression of human's life that will never be free from humanity. So, even though sociology and literature are two different things but they are related each other.

### **2.1.1 Dramatic structure**

#### **A. Character**

In literary works, character is important. The Temper of characters in fiction could be considered as partial from individuals in society and they are expected to possibly expose social messages.

In the position and function, the characters scope protagonist-antagonist. To simply distinguish protagonist from antagonist, the writer refers to a definition by Sumarjo dan zaini (1991:14) as follow:

*Protagonis, tokoh yang pertama-tama menghadapi masalah dan terlibat dalam kesukaran-kesukaran. Biasanya kepadanya pula pembaca terutama bersimpati. Lawan protagonist adalah antagonis. Antagonis berperan penghalang dan masalah bagi protagonist.*

Based upon above definition, then the protagonist is concluding as heroic and antagonist is identical with evil and peril.

Furthermore, to recognized characters in literary works, the writer refers to typical elaborated by Sumardjo and zaini (1991:66) that mentioned that characters must traced through their conduct, speech, appearance, thought, and explanation.

## **B. Plot**

Generally, plot is series of story which has causal connection to describe about the process to the solution of problems. Without plot in a story, likes play, it is difficult to understand and to find the problems. So, it makes the story not interesting anymore. Sumardjo and Saini (1991:49-50) says, "Plot is declared by the author to transmitted the reader follows what the story talks about."

Plot has two elements, conflict and climax. Conflict consists of internal conflict and external conflict. Internal conflict is conflict between two wishes from inside a character, and external character is conflict between the characters and their circle of life. The next plot element is climax where the problems can not be handled anymore and needs the solution to finish it.

### C. Setting

Setting is important element in a story, especially in a play. Setting can help the reader to know the place and time of the story.

Reaske (1966:33) give an opinion in book *How to Analyze Drama*, as follows:

*The setting in drama might be revealed by a narrator, character, of by action and other elements of stage equipments, and plot arrangements. The dialogue between characters will show the atmosphere of anger, sadness, joy or cool, the weather of other incident can be told through dialogues if characters, of course, still in the unity of the whole story.*

Setting consists of three main elements, namely: place, time, and social. Setting of place shows the location where the event in the story or drama is taken place. Setting of time indicates the time an event in the story occurs. The last is social setting, that is connected with everything related the social life of the society in places that have been presented in a literary work. (Nurgriyanto, 2000)

#### **D. Theme**

Theme is an idea, concept, or main idea in the literary work. Sudjiman (1991:50) says that Theme can help the author to analyze the problems or describe the characters in the story. But, actually the existence of theme itself depends on another element like character, plot, and setting.

Meaning or main idea of the new story can be understood by analyzing the element of the story. The simplest way to get the main idea of the play is by reading it several times and at the same times paying attention to all its elements.

#### **2.1.1 The social life of women in England after World War II until 1960**

Womens position in Britain keep moving to a better change after World War II. According to Richardson (1993: 115) the change has been happening in women's life, the women question her opinion about contradiction between household and outdoor work. All women think about sharing home cleans responsibilities at home, like watch over their children.

Some sociologists in Britain consider that marriage is one of institution and it has characteristics and responsibilities have been shaped by convention and norm which are formed by the people themselves, that convention norms demand to fully responsible to do the work like cooking, washing, and look after their babies. Then, the housewife becomes a

distributor of commerce things as result of increased consumerism. (Obelkevich and Peter Catteral, eds., 1994:11-60)

In 1955, G.Goreer found something imbalance between the right of husband to his wife. The husband needs his wife to respect his egoisms, especially become a good housewife and not talkative. According to many women, to be a housewife is only spending their entire time. (Obelkevich and Peter Catteral, 1994: 160-167).

There are many demands of divorce to Royal commission on marriage and divorce because of those problems. In 1956, the commission thinks that the main cause of divorce cases is that husband difficult to accept his wife's changes. Women (wife) can not fully respect or realize her duty and responsibility as a good wife. (Obelkevich and Petter Catterall, eds., 1994:67).

Besides the family problems, many problems that women had after world war II in Britain. For example in education, especially sport, women used to create her own sport. Now, their have trained by men and their organization is combined to men's organization. Because of that, as Social movement, feminism in Britain considers has help women to breakthrough men institution. These occurred in 1950-1960. (Obelkevich and Peter Catterall, eds., 1994:197-198).

According to Byrne in his book "Social Movement" there are two waves of women's movements in Britain:





1. The first wave is about 1900-1940 was focused the movement into the political problems, for example women's vote right.
2. The second wave is the beginning of 1960 until now which claimed her equal rights for justice to delegation in every instance (Byrne, 1997:110).

The waves of women movement or feminism in Britain is one of the feminism movement was grow in Europe at that time.

### **3.1.2 Data analysis**

Both primary and secondary data have been analyzed by using intrinsic and extrinsic approaches. In intrinsic approach, the writer analyzes the theme, plot, setting, characters and characterization. It has been done by presenting analytical description of each extrinsic element of the primary data which supported by secondary data.

Meanwhile, the element of extrinsic approach that has used in this writing in autobiography of John Osborn. Osborn's autobiography has been analyzed to see the relevance of his life with his play, the writer reveal whether his life is reflected in his play or not.

### **3.1.2 Research procedure**

The research will be conducted by using the following steps:

1. Determining the play that has analyzed

The writer has read some plays written by Osborn and other authors before deciding to choose *Look Back in Anger* by John Osborn as the object of the research.

2. The determining or selecting the topic and starting the problem.

The play has read several times to understand it and to select the topic of the research to identify the problems.

## CHAPTER III

### METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Method of the Research

In academic research, a method is needed to support the researcher to achieve the purpose of the writing; it has been started by collecting data that relates to the writing object. That has been done by doing a library research.

Furthermore, the data has analyzed by using descriptive method to describe the disharmony among the characters in John Osborn's play *Look Back in Anger*.

##### 3.1.1 Data Collection

In writing this thesis, the writer collects some data from the play and some other printed works and internet article as well that has connection with the title of this thesis to find out some information needed. It is one way to easier her in analyzing this play.

The writer uses two kinds of data which are categorized into primary and secondary data. Firstly, from *Look Back in Anger* as the primary data, the writer gathers some intrinsic data by John Osborn's play *Look Back in Anger*, the write get Secondary data take from any relevant academic writing and other text.

3. Selecting categorizing.

At this stage, the writer selects and categorizes the data needed from both the primary and secondary data.

4. Analyzing all of the data using the appropriate approaches.

All the data are analyzed using the intrinsic and extrinsic elements

5. Presenting the analysis

The data have presented using the descriptive method

6. Concluding the result of the analysis

Conclusion will be made after the data analyzed.

## CHAPTER IV

### ANALYSIS

#### 4.1 The structure of the play

Before the writer goes to the main point of this analysis the writer presents the characters of family in *Look Back in Anger's* play. There are five characters in the play: Jimmy, Alison, Cliff, Helena, and Colonel Redfern. These characters are presented in the following analysis.

##### 4.1.1 Character

###### A. Jimmy Porter

Jimmy is one of main characters in this play. He dominates the play through the power of his anger and rough language. Jimmy is Alison's husband. He is twenty-five. Jimmy usually spends his Sunday's time at his flat by reading newspaper with his friend, Cliff. That day, Jimmy feels boring because he just read newspaper and not doing anything. It can be seen in the quotation below:

**Jimmy :** Why do I do this every Sunday? Even the book reviews seem to be the same as last week's. Different books—same reviews. Have you finished that one yet? (Osborne, 1957; 10)

Jimmy is a cruel person; his language is too rough, and never thinks about others feeling. Jimmy thinks that he is the owner of everything in his house; he thought that he is the only one who knows

how to take care of and praise the newspaper. As long as he reads the newspaper he always mocks the articles in the newspaper. He also like to mock people such as saying that Cliff is stupid.

- Jimmy : I've just read three whole columns on the English Novel. Half of it's in French. Do the Sunday papers make you *feel* ignorant?
- Cliff : Not 'arf.
- Jimmy : Well you are ignorant. You're just a peasant.-----  
(Osborn,1957:11)

Cliff only can accept that words and hopes that Jimmy will stop his babble as soon as possible and Alison who witnesses can just be patient Jimmy's bad attitude to Cliff. Suddenly, Jimmy and Cliff fight over each other.

- Jimmy : Why don't you get my wife to explain it to you? She's educated. (*To her*) that's right, isn't it?
- Cliff : (*kicking out at him from behind his paper*). Leave her alone, I said.
- Jimmy : do that again, you Welsh ruffian and I'll pull your ears off.  
*He bangs Cliff's paper out of his hands.*
- Cliff : (*leaning forward*). Listen—I'm trying to better myself. Let me get on with it, you big, horrible man. Give it me. (*puts his hand out for paper.*)(Osborne,1957:11)

We can see, as a friend Jimmy does not care to other people, according to his close friend, Cliff. As a husband, he can not really make his wife happy. He just knows how to hurt people around him.

## B. Cliff Lewis

Cliff is Jimmy's friend and partner in the candy stall business and shares the Porter's flat, although he has his own bedroom across the hall. Cliff is a poorly educated, working class man of Welsh heritage, same with Jimmy. We can see the quotation below:

**Cliff : Well, I suppose he and I think the same about a lot of things, because we're alike in some ways. We both come from working people, if you like. Oh I know some of this mother's relatives are pretty posh, but he hates them as much as he hates yours. Don't quite know why. Anyway, he gets on with me because I'm common. (Grins.) common as dirt, that's me. She puts her hand on his head, and Strokes it thoughtfully. (Osborne,1957:30)**

Jimmy likes to mock him that he is not educated and he said that Cliff could not understand what the article talked about, he just spend the time reading the newspaper. We can see in this quotation

**Cliff : Stop yelling. I'm trying to read.**  
**Jimmy : Why do you bother? You can't understand a word of it.**  
**Cliff : uh huh.**  
**Jimmy : you're too ignorant.**  
**Cliff : yes, and uneducated. Now shut up, will you?**  
**Jimmy : why don't you get my wife to explain it to you? She's educated. (To her) that's right, isn't it? (Osborn, 1957; 11)**

The quotation above shows that Cliff is a patient and calm person; he does not really care with all Jimmy's mock. Besides Cliff is a warming, loving, and humorous person.

He is close to Jimmy's wife, Alison, because his character is warming and loving. So, if Alison had a problem with Jimmy (her husband), Cliff could make her feels better by making a joke, and making her smile again. Cliff always praises Alison in front of Jimmy; he says that Alison is a beautiful girl.

**Cliff** : Oh, all right. *They exchange.* I was reading the bishop of Bromley. *(Puts out his hand to Alison).* How are you, dullin'?

**Alison** : All right thank you, dear.

**Cliff** : *(grasping her hand).* Why don't you leave all that, and sit down for a bit? You look tired.

**Alison** : *(smiling).* I haven't much more to do.

**Cliff** : *(kisses her hand, and puts her fingers in his mouth).* She's a beautiful girl, isn't she?

**Jimmy** : That's what they all tell me.

**Cliff** : It's a lovely, delicious paw you've got. Ummmmm. I'm going to bite it off.

**Alison** : don't! I'll burn his shirt. (Osborne, 1957; 13)

The quotation above shows us that Cliff never speaks roughly to Alison, every time he talks to Alison, he can always make her calm even though when she is really angry to her husband.



Not only in front of Alison, Cliff is kind too in front of Helena, Alison's friend. He often defends Helena from Jimmy's mock and his threat.

- Helena :** Haven't you finished? *(he can smell blood again, and he goes on calmly, cheerfully)*
- Jimmy :** *(to Alison)* are you going to let yourself be taken in by this saint in Dior's clothing? I will tell you the simple truth about her. *(Articulating with care)* she is a cow. I wouldn't so much, but she seems to have become a sacred cow as well.
- Cliff :** you've gone so far, Jimmy. Now dry up!
- Helena :** Oh let him go on. (Osborne, 1957:55)

From the quotation above, we can see that Cliff differentiates Alison from Helena; he still tries to restrain Jimmy to mock Helena. Even though Cliff often defense Helena, it does not mean that Cliff supports her to stand between Jimmy and Alison's problem. Actually, Cliff does not agree if Helena intervene in Jimmy's family problem. Cliff has his own opinion about Jimmy's family problem. It is proved in quotation below:

- Cliff :** *(looking up slowly)* that's right—I just sit here.
- Helena :** What's the matter with you? What sort of a man are you?
- Cliff :** I'm not the district Commissioner, you know. Listen Helene,— I don't feel like Jimmy does about you, but I'm not exactly on your side either. And since you've been here, everything is certainly been worse than it's ever been...(Osborne, 1957:60)

Cliff chooses not to take side with Helena Charles and not to coming in Porter's family's problem is this attitude reflecting as a man. His has right to have his own opinion. So that, he thinks that he does not support any women who intervene in man power.

### C. Alison Porter

Alison is Jimmy's wife. She is a beautiful woman; tall, slim, and dark. The bones of her face are long and delicate. She comes from the solid upper-middle-class establishment, and her father was a colonel service. Alison has been married to Jimmy for three years, and she has never thought that she will leave her husband even though she has a lot of problems in her family and her husband often hurt her heart with his rough language.

**Alison :** After three years of married life, I have to get caught out now.

**Cliff :** none of us infallible, I suppose.(Crosses to her.)  
must say I'm surprised though.

**Alison :** It's always been out of the question. What with—this place, and no money, and oh—everything. He's resented it, I know. What can you do? (Osborne,1957:29)

Alison is warm and open with Cliff. Sometimes she shares her problem to Cliff including about her condition. She told Cliff that she is pregnant, and only Cliff who knows that she is pregnant. She is not ready to talk to her husband (Jimmy)



- Alison : (*staring at her outstretched arm*). Cliff—  
Cliff : Um? (*slight pause.*) what is it, lovely?  
Alison : Nothing.  
Cliff : I said: what is it?  
Alison : You see----(*hesitates.*) I'm pregnant.  
Cliff : you haven't told him yet.  
Alison : Not yet (Osborne,1957:28-29).

Alison thinks that Jimmy is boring with her and his life. Alison told Cliff that Jimmy always suspects that she has a very good plan to kill him. But Cliff always says to Alison that she must face it. She must be strong even in front of her husband; she can not be a weak women.

It can be seen in the quotation below:

- Alison : (*Staring at her outstretched arm*). Cliff—  
Cliff : Um? (*slight pause.*) What is it, lovely  
Alison : Nothing.  
Cliff : I said what is it?  
Alison : You see—(*Hesitates*). I'm pregnant.  
Cliff : (*crossing to the dressing table*). That is something, isn't it? When did you find this out.  
Alison : few days ago. It was a bit of a shock.  
Cliff : you haven't told him yet.  
Alison : Not yet.  
Cliff : What are you going to do?  
Alison : I've no idea.  
Cliff : Why don't you tell him now? After all, he does love you. You don't need me to tell you that.  
Alison : Can't you see? He'll suspect my motives at once. He never stops telling himself that I know how vulnerable he is. Tonight it might be all right---we'd make love. But later, we'd both lie awake, watching for the light to come through that little window, and dreading it. In the morning, he'd feel hoaxed, as if I were trying to kill him in the

worst way off all. He'd watch me growing bigger everyday, and I wouldn't dare to look at him.

**Cliff** : you may have to face it, lovely.  
(Osborne,1957:29)

The quotation shows that Cliff tries to Support her to tell Jimmy about the baby, she can not hide her pregnancy for a long time, Jimmy is still her husband and he has the right to know about everything including the fact that Jimmy will soon be a father. Suddenly, Alison has change when Helena Charles comes to her house, Alison begins to oppose Jimmy if he is mocking her family and her friends. It can be seen in the quotation below:

**Jimmy** : one day, when I'm no longer spending my days running a sweet-Stall, I may write a book about us all. It's all here. (*Slapping his forehead.*) Written in flames a mile high. And it won't be recollected in tranquility either, picking daffodils with auntie wordsworth. It'll be recollected in fire, and blood. My blood.

**Helena** : (*thinking patient reasonableness may be worth a try*). She simply said that she's going to church with me. I don't see why that calls for this incredible outburst.

**Jimmy** : Don't you? Perhaps you're not as clever as I thought.

**Helena** : you think the world's treated you pretty badly, don't you?

**Alison** : (*turning her face away L.*) oh, don't try and take his suffering away from him—he'd be lost without it. *He look at her in surprise, but he turns back to Helena. Alison can have her turn again later.* (Osborn, 1957:53-54)

The quotation above proves that Alison can not stand Jimmy's bad character anymore. She tries to stop fighting over between Jimmy and Helena with unpredictable words, and makes Jimmy so shocked.

#### D. Helena Charles

Helena is Alison's friend. A very proper middle-class woman. She is at the same age as Alison, medium height, carefully and has expensive dresses because she is an actress. She will stay with the porters while she performs in a play at the local theatre. But Alison did not ask Jimmy's approval, whether to either allow Helena stays with them or not.

**Alison** : she's at the station. She's—coming over.

**Jimmy** : I see. She said "can I come over?" and you said "My husband, Jimmy—if you'll forgive me using such a dirty word, will be delighted to see you. He'll kick your face in!"

*He Stands up, unable to sustain his anger, poised on the table. (Osborne,1957:37)*

The quotation tells us that Jimmy does not like Helena Charles. Jimmy and Helena hate each other.

As a friend, Helena tries to help Alison, and gives her a motivation to be a strong woman in front of Jimmy. Helena said if she does not dare to go against her husband, she will be killed. It can be seen in quotation below:

**Helena :** (*gripping her arm*). Listen to me. You've got to fight him. Fight, or get out. Otherwise. He will kill you. (Osborne,1957:45)

The quotation shows the love and care of Helena to Alison. Helena does not want to see her friend feels under presence and hurt because of her husband. Helena just want to tell her that she still can find a happiness if she wants to leave her husband as soon as possible.

#### **E. Colonel Redfern**

Colonel Redfern is Alison's father; a large handsome man, about sixty. Forty years of being a soldier sometime conceals the essentially gentle, kindly man underneath.

Colonel Redfern always thinks that Jimmy hates him and his family. He asks Alison that Jimmy hates them all, and Alison answers that it is true, Jimmy hate them all, according her too. It is proved by a quotation below:

**Colonel :** He really does hate us doesn't he?  
**Alison :** Oh yes—don't have any doubts about that. He hates all of us.  
(Osborne,1957:65)

Colonel Redfern blames himself about everything that has happened to his daughter, he thinks that he has done something bad to Jimmy. He considers that he is the trouble maker in his daughter's family. It can be seen in the quotation below:

- Colonel** : I must confess I find that kind of thing rather horrifying. Anyway, I try to think now that it never happened. I didn't approve of Jimmy at all, and I don't suppose I ever should, but, looking back on it, I think it would have been better, for all concerned, if we had never attempted to interfere. At least, it would have been a little more dignified.
- Alison** : It wasn't your fault. (Osborne, 1957;65-66)

Above quotation proves that, all parents do not want to see his daughter sad, if he has let her daughter go with her husband.

#### 4.1.2 Setting

The play takes place at the Porters' one-room in the early evening at a large Midland town. .

The scene is a fairly large attic room, at the top of a large Victorian house. The ceiling slopes down quite sharply from left to right. The furniture is simple and rather old: a double bed, dressing table, book shelves, chest of drawers, dining table, and three chairs, two shabby leather arm chairs. They are not rich people, and not poor too.

In act one, only shows three characters, there are Jimmy, Cliff, and Alison. Jimmy and Cliff are seated in the two armchairs, and read newspaper as usually they do it every Sunday, and Alison is ironing her and Jimmy's clothes. Almost all events in act one just goes on in the living room, near the kitchen. The room is quiet, smoke filled. The only sound is the occasional

thud of Alison's iron on the board. It is one of those chilly spring evenings, all cloud and shadows.

Jimmy throws his paper down, he feels bored, because he doesn't have a job to do except reading a newspaper and drinking a cup of tea. He raises to the window and look out, still mocking about people around him, he walks to the corner of the stage, behind Cliff, and stands. Cliff asks Jimmy not to stand behind him and listen to his concert on the radio, but Jimmy gives his ears a twist and suddenly Cliff roars with pain. Jimmy just grins back at him. Jimmy keeps moves, and now he is between Cliff and Alison, because he wants to tell something to Cliff. As long as he talks, he is going up and down.

There is no sound, only the plod of Alison's iron. Her eyes are fixed on what she is doing, Cliff stares at the floor, and Jimmy moves across to the window, to recover him, and look out. It's started to rain when Jimmy is looking out. Then Jimmy's crosses, and switches on the radio, the concert has started. He goes back to his chair, leans back in it, and closes his eyes.

Alison asks Cliff to smoke together, and Cliff agrees with her idea, and Cliff take some cigarette on the stove, puts the one in Alison's mouth, and one in his own, then light it up. Cliff sits down, and picks up his paper, and Alison goes back to her board. Cliff throws down paper, picks up. another and thumbs through that.

Jimmy is angry because Cliff and Alison make some noise, he can not hear the music clearly. Finally Jimmy turns off the radio, because he can not



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Jimmy is angry because Cliff and Alison make some noise, he can not hear the music clearly. Finally Jimmy turns off the radio, because he can not

concentrate to listen to the radio. Suddenly, church bells start ringing outside. He rushes to the window and ask somebody to stop the bells ringing. He said that he is going to go crazy and do not want to hear them.

Cliff goes to the window, and closes it. He invites Jimmy and Alison to go out and drink together. But unfortunately the bar is not open yet, because the owner of the bar goes to the church every Sunday, and it is raining outside.

Cliff ask Jimmy to dance with him, he pushes Jimmy round the floor. Jimmy tries to escape, but Cliff holds him like a criminal. He said to Cliff to let him go, if not Cliff's teeth will be out in a minute. Jimmy makes a great effort to wrench himself free, but Cliff hangs on. They collapse to the floor, below the table, struggling. Cliff manages to break away, and finds himself in front of the ironing board. Jimmy springs up. They grapple again, Jimmy is going to crazy, and with deliberate effort, and manage to push Cliff on the ironing board, and hit Alison. The board collapses. Cliff falls against her, and they end up in a heap on the floor. Alison gets hurt, Jimmy was shocked with the unexpected occurrence and feel dazed what he has done to his wife. Cliff picks himself up and checks Alison's condition, he just can say that Alison is hurt; she burnt her arm on the iron. Jimmy tries to explain about his mistake and apologizes to Alison, but she is angry to her husband and asks him to get out of her sight. He stares at her uncertainly, Cliff nods to him, and he turns and goes out of the door.

The next is scene one act two, two weeks later in the evening. Alison is standing over the gas stove, pouring water from the kettle into a large teapot. She is only wearing a slip, and has bare feet. In the room across the hall, Jimmy is playing his jazz trumpet, in intermittent bursts. Alison takes the pot to the table, which is laid for four people. The Sunday's paper jungle around the two armchairs is as luxuriant as ever. It is late in the afternoon, the end of a hot day. She wipes her forehead. She walks across the dressing table, takes out a pair of stockings from one of the drawers, and sits down on the small chair beside it to put them on. While she is doing this, the door opens and Helena enters. In this act comes a new character, Helena, Alison's friend. They were preparing to dinner together. In this act, the fight begin in dining table, Jimmy is mocking Helena and Alison. Then Helena invites Alison to go to the church. Before they go to the church, Jimmy asks Alison to come with him and visits his mother because his mother is sick and needs someone to accompany her, but Alison look does not follow him, she choose to still go the church with Helena. Jimmy really disappointed with his wife. He leans against the chest of drawers. He picks the teddy bear up gently, looks at it quickly, and throws it downstage. Jimmy falls forward on to the bed, his face buried in the cover.

Next is scene two act one, the following evening when the curtain rises, Alison is discovered, going from her dressing table to the bed, and packing her things into a suitcase, because she will go out from her house

and back to her parent's house, she has chosen to leave her husband. Without tell to Jimmy about her pregnancy. Alison chooses to go when her husband go to London.

When he came, he does not see anybody, except Helena. She is sleeping when Jimmy was entering his flat. Helena tells Jimmy that Alison is living, she goes to her parent's house, Jimmy look surprised, and he does not know what he will do, his hand go up to his head, and a muffled cry of despair escape him. Helena tears his hand away, and kisses him, drawing him down beside her.

The next is scene one act three, several months later. Was Sunday on evening, Alison's personal belongings, such as her make up things on the dressing table, for example, have been replaced by Helena's. Jimmy and Cliff sprawled in their respective armchair, immersed in the Sunday newspaper. Helena is standing, leaning over the iron board, a small pile of clothes beside her, she look more attractive than before.

The last is scene two act three, from Cliff's room, across the landing, comes the sound of Jimmy's jazz trumpet. Helena is standing of the table, pouring out a cup of tea. Alison is sitting on the armchair. She bends down and picks up Jimmy's pipe. Then she scoops up a little pile of ash from the floor, and drops it in the ashtray on the arm of the armchair.

## 4.2 Disharmony family

Disharmony family is one of phenomena in a modern life where amount couple marriages divorced due to the busy job, lack of communication. These facts cause some negatives effects on the relationship of the couple marriage or wife and husband namely:

### A. Jealousy

Jealousy is one character can not release in human life. Jealousy shows up when we are unhappy to see other people happy, or because she or he wants to have a thing like other, or because she or he is not confident or suspicious to someone who he loves. In *Look Back in Anger* play have many quotation which tell about jealousy.

**Jimmy :** Why don't you both get into bed, and have done with it?  
**Alison :** you know, I think he really means that.  
**Jimmy :** I do. I can't concentrate with you two standing here like that. (Osborne, 1957:31)

Quotation above prove that Jimmy does not like see his wife to close with Cliff, he feels that he is useless in front of Alison.

Jimmy is not confident with himself; he thinks that he is not a good husband for Alison, he can not make Alison happy, and he just knows how to hurt Alison.

**Jimmy :** (*staring at her anxious face*). You're very beautiful. A beautiful, great-eyed squirrel.

*She nods brightly, relieved*  
Hoarding, nut-munching squirrel. (*she mimes this delightedly.*) With highly polished, gleaming fur, and an ostrich feather of a tail.

Alison : Wheeeeeeee!  
Jimmy : How I envy you.  
*He stands, her arms around his neck.*  
(Osborne,1957:34)

Jimmy is angry and jealous when Alison get a call from her old close friend, he does not want Alison to contiguous with Helena, because he thought that Alison is happier if she is near Helena, and Helena will bother his family peaces. We can see in the quotation bellow:

Cliff : Who is this Helena?  
Jimmy : one of her old friends. And one of my natural enemies. You're sitting on my chair.  
(Osborne,1957:35)

The quotation above proves that Jimmy has been jealousy to Helena for a long time and considers that Helena is his enemy.

## **B. Selfishness**

Egoism or selfishness is one factor that can trigger the disharmony in family, the meaning of selfishness is just care about himself or his opinion, and does not want to understand about other people. In marriage, it often happens between husband and wife.

As a husband, Jimmy never wants to understand about his wife, he never asks what Alison wants. Jimmy just know how to make

himself fell comfortable, Jimmy is a selfish husband. Actually, Alison misses her parent so much, she always send letters for them, to tell her parent that she is alright and happy, even though in reality she is not really happy, she loves Jimmy so much, that is the reason she can not leave him. Jimmy never knows that Alison still keeps in touch with her parent, because Alison never tells him, Alison knows that Jimmy does not like her parent, he hates them, according to Alison's mother. It can be seen in quotation below:

**Jimmy :** *(capable of anything now)*. I've got every right. That old bitch should be dead! *(To Alison)* Well? Aren't I right?  
*Cliff and Helena look at Alison tensely, but she just gazes at her plat.*  
I said she's an old bitch, and should be dead! What's the matter with you? Why don't you leap to her defence!  
*(Osborne, 1957;53)*

### C. Revengeful and Traumatic

Jimmy is one character who always followed by his past, he is not easily person to forgive somebody, especially Alison's mother. Jimmy hates Alison mother because her mother never agree with her marriage, Alison's mother said that Jimmy is a scoundrel, and not compatible with Alison. She tries to separate Alison for Jimmy, Alison's mother rent a detective to follow Jimmy, and tell her what he is doing everyday, and to look for his fault. Alison's father really feels sorry

about that, he said that as a parent or father, he never makes her happy and has mistakes with her and Jimmy. Actually, her father does not agree and warns his wife not to rent a detective. But, his wife still does that. As a husband, Colonel can not stop his wife's planning. But Colonel tries to defend his wife in front of Alison, and blames all mistakes to himself. It can be seen in quotation below :

**Colonel:** It's a little late to admit it, I know, but your mother and I weren't entirely free from blame. I have never said—there was no point afterward—but I have always believed that she went too far over Jimmy. Of course, she was extremely upset at the time—we both were—and that explains a good deal of what happened. I did my best to stop her, but she was in such a state of mind, there was simply nothing I could do. She seemed to have made up her mind that if he was going to marry you, he must be a criminal, at the least. All those inquiries, the private detectives—the accusations. I hated every moment of it. (Osborne,1957:65)

Alison never blames her parent for all problems that have happened between her and Jimmy. She knows that there are other factors which cause her family in disharmony, it is Jimmy's traumatic and revenge. Jimmy has a bad experience in his life, when he was ten. He saw his father dying for twelve months, and no body accompanied him, he took care on his farther alone, he hoped his mother came and took care of his father, but that never happened, he just received a



cheque every month from his father's family. But they never invited him.

**Jimmy :** Anyone who's never watched somebody die is suffering from a pretty bad case of virginity. For twelve months, I watched my father dying, when I was ten years old.-----

-----but, you see, I was the only one who cared. His family were embarrassed by the whole business. Embarrassed and irritated. As for my mother, all she could think about was the fact that she had allied herself to a man who seemed to be on the wrong side in all things.-----the family sent him a cheque every month, and hoped he'd get on with it quietly, without too much vulgar fuss.-----

(Osborne,1957;58)

His traumatic and revenge changes him to be a cruel and emotional person. It causes him always say rough words, his character has shaped because his experience when his was kid, he learn about life painfully. And he put in his mind that no body can be trusted, he must take care of his life by himself. He struggled to survive alone without anybody near him when he was child.

#### **D. Disappointment**

Disappointment can be one of negative effect on the couple marriage. We can find this effect In Look back in Anger play, Jimmy as a husband is disappointed with Alison, because Alison is living when



he needs somebody to support him every time he has big problem or feels so sad. Jimmy just misses someone who he loves so much, Hugs' mother has he considered who like his mother. But when he comes home, he does not see Alison and he gets news from Helena that Alison is living and now she is pregnant.

Because of his disappointment to his wife, he does not care about his wife and his baby. It is can be seen in the quotation below:

**Helena :** -----I'll tell you something I think you ought to know. Your wife is going to have a baby. *He just looks at her. Well? Doesn't that mean anything? Even to you? He is taken aback, but not So much by the news, as by her.*

**Jimmy :** all right- yes. I am Surprised. I give you that. But, tell me. Did you honestly expect me to go soggy at the knees, and collapse with remorse! (*Leaning nearer.*) Listen, if you'll stop breathing your female wisdom all over me, I'll tell you something: I don't care. (*Beginning quietly.*) I don't care if she's going to have a baby. I don't care if it has two heads! Do I disgust you? Well, go on-slap my face. But remember what I told you before, will you? For eleven hours, I have been watching someone who I love very much going through the sordid process of dying. She was alone, and I was the only one with her.and when a have to walk behind that coffin on Thursday, I'll be on my own again. Because that bitch won't even send her a bunch of flowers-----

-----  
(Osborne, 1957:73)

The quotation above proves that, as a husband and a man, he still needs someone who he loves to be near him if his feels down. beside of the fact he is a man, he can be a weak person.

#### **E. Unfaithful**

Unfaithful is a character for someone who can not be trusted. This problem always happens in human life especially in family. Sometime the unfaithfulness comes if we hear something and it not same with the reality which we see, etc.

We can find this negative effect in Look Back in Anger play by John Osborne. Jimmy picks up Alison's handbag thoughtfully, and starts looking through it. It can be seen in quotation below:

**Cliff** : *(indicating Alison's handbag)*. Wouldn't you say that was her private property?

**Jimmy** : you're quite right. But do you know something? Living night and day with another human being has made me predatory and Suspicious. I know that the only way of finding out exactly what's going on is to catch them when they don't know you're looking. When she goes out, I go through everything—trunks, cases, drawers, bookcase, 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,1957:36)

The quotation above shows us that Jimmy does not trust with Alison; even though Alison is his wife and has lived together for three

years. He always thinks that someday Alison will kill him. Jimmy never trust anybody, he just trust himself. He always distrustful with all people around him.

Beside Jimmy, Helena as a friend does not trust Alison. Helena thought that Alison and Cliff have an affair, she asks Alison and say that impossible if two people stay together in one flat and does not have a special feeling, but Alison answer that she and Cliff are just friend who care each other. It can be seen in the quotation bellow:

**Alison :** we're simply fond of each other—there's no more to it than that.

**Helena :** Darling, really! It can't be as simple as that.  
(Osborne,1957:41)

It is hard to trust that Alison and Cliff does not have affair, because they are kissing, hugging, and Cliff always praise Alison, even in front of Jimmy, they looks like lovers. Cliff always calls Alison "Dullin", that is special name for Alison, and she is happy if Cliff called her like that. Cliff always gives an attention and love to Alison, even Jimmy does not care what they do. It can be seen In quotation below:

**Cliff :** She's beautiful, isn't she?

**Jimmy :** You seem to think so.

*Cliff and Alison still have their arms around one another*

**Cliff :** Why the hell she married you, I'll never know.

**Jimmy :** you think she'd have been better off with you?

**Cliff :** I'm not her type. Am I, dullin'?  
(Osborne,1957:31)

The quotation above proves that there is an opportunity to have affair. So, Helena still can not trust Alison that they are just friend. Unfaithfulness is natural if we see the quotation above, and the situation support the affair.

#### F. Violence

The violence is aggressive attitude towards others. The violence causes the suffering and hurts people. The violence is not always physically, rough words that hurts people's feeling can be categorized cut the mentally violence. In *Look Back in Anger* play, Jimmy as a husband always hurts his wife mentally. He often says rough words to Alison. It is proven from the quotation below:

Jimmy : -----  
----- (*Alison leans against the board, and closes her eyes*) the lady pusillanimous has been promised a brighter easier world than old sextus can offer her---

Alison : God help me, if he doesn't stop, I'll got out of my mind in a minute.

Jimmy : -----  
-----| quote: pusillanimous, adjective wanting of title mind, mean spirited, cowardly, timid of mind. From the latin pusillus, very little and that's my wife. (*slums the book shut*)  
That's my wifel That's her, isn't it? Behold the lady pusillanimous. (Osborne, 1957:22)

The quotation above proves that Alison's heart is hurt so much, but she still holds on and tries to control her emotion and her anger. But Jimmy never intends to stop his mock to Alison.

Besides that, Jimmy as the head of family never makes the situation around him alive according to the tradition in his family. Alison always feels under pressured if Jimmy started to show his selfishness and his bad behavior.

#### **F. Dishonesty and Betrayal**

As a wife, Alison is a loyal woman. She keeps her promise to still love her husband, whatever her husband has done to her. She accepts her husband even though his attitude is bad and sometimes hurts Alison's feeling because Jimmy's bad words to her. Jimmy never hurt Alison physically, but he hurt her mentally. As a wife, she still hangs on to her marriage. Look Back in Anger play has many indications that Cliff tries to tempt Alison, but Alison is not influenced with that. So, we can see that in Jimmy's family, the loyal person is Alison.

Different from Jimmy, he is unfaithful husband, because he has affair with Helena when Alison choose to go to her parent's house to calm her soul and looking for a good way to finish her problem with his. It can prove in quotation bellow that Jimmy and Helena has affair.

- Helena : *(steadily)*. I love you  
Jimmy : I think perhaps you do. Yes, I think perhaps you. Perhaps it means something to lie with your victorious general in your arms. Especially, when he's heartily sick of the whole campaign, tired out, hungry, and dry. *He lips find her fingers, and he kisses them. She presses his head against her.* You stood up, and came out to meet me. Oh, Helena— *his face comes up to hers and they embrace fiercely.* Don't let anything go wrong!
- Helena : *(softly)*. Oh, my darling—  
(Osborne, 1957:86)

Helena has betrayed her friendship with Alison. After Alison leave her house, Helena takes a chance to be mailing closer to Jimmy, she tries to study Jimmy's character carefully, she wants to know why Jimmy is cruel to her and anybody around him. But, she makes a mistake because she has trapped with her female instinct.

Suddenly, she is falling in love with Jimmy. She tries to make Jimmy calm down when he knew that Alison has gone and did not ask his permission, Jimmy is shock and cries in front Helena. Jimmy asks her to leave him alone, but Helena does not do that. It can be seen in quotation below:

*She slaps his face savagely. An expression of horror and disbelief floods his face. But it drains away, and all that is left is pain. His hand goes up to his head, and a muffled cry of despair escapes him. Helena tears his hand away, and kisses him passionately, drawing him down beside her. (Osborne, 1957:73-74)*

The quotation above shows us that Helena is not a good friend, she has made an affair with Jimmy, even though she knows that Jimmy is Alison's husband. She said to Alison that she will live in her flat for one night again because she still has a job to do, but the truth is she lived there for a long time.

As long as Jimmy lived with Alison. He never called her "Darling". He just knows how to make rough words to her and hurt her. But, when he lived with Helena, he changes. He always called her "Darling". It proves that Jimmy is not a faithful husband, and he never tries to look for Alison, he does not remember about her anymore and his baby.

**Jimmy :** *(kissing her quickly). Put all that junk away, and we'll get out. We'll get pleasantly, joyfully tidily, we'll gaze at each other tenderly and lecherously in "The builder's arms", and then we'll come back here, and I'll make such love to you, you'll not care about anything else at all.*  
*She moves away L., after kissing his hand.*  
*(Osborne, 1957:86)*

Quotation above shows that Jimmy is not a good husband, and has betrayed his wife, whereas he knows that Alison is pregnant but he does not care with her. Precisely he enjoyed his time with Helena.

After all statements and quotations as evidence above, the writer tries to reveal the causal factor of the disharmony in family, especially in Jimmy's family which can be categorized as young family



because they have just been married for 3 years. The writer brings out some important factors which have big roles in the break up of the family. And also, in each character can founded the causes of quarrel in family. For example, Jimmy, as a head of family he should be a leader for people around him, but he does the other way around. He is the only person who always makes tense situation in his family.



## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### 5.1 Conclusion

Intrinsic elements in play consist of character, plot, setting, and theme. That becomes important aspects to determine the wholeness of the play. The aspects have the role to determine one theme to be the main study and problem in play. However, intrinsic element can not cover the wholeness completely without supporting from extrinsic elements. Including the author's aspects and history.

*Look Back in Anger* by John Osborne describes about husband's unacceptable behavior to his wife and people around him, and husband who always haunted by his anger and revenge in his life. These negative feelings makes Jimmy has cruel personality. Because of his bad behavior, spring up many problems in his family which can cause the family smashed.

Jimmy lives with his past, he always thinks about how unlucky he is. When he was teenagers, he must take care of his father because he is sick and does not have opportunity to live longer. He has been disappointed with his family since he was child. His mother goes out with other man, and his father's family refuses them. He kept an anger and revenge in his heart because he does not know where he can release his anger.

The family which built by anger and revenge can not survive for a long time. The happy family is when two people try to understand each other and accept the weakness of his or her spouse. Happy family always creates warm and lives situation. There must be openness between husband and wife. The openness is the way to know and understand about our couple. The openness is necessary to make a good communication in family and prohibit something like jealousy and suspicious which can trigger misunderstanding and end in divorce.

In *Look Back in Anger* play, especially in Jimmy's family, there is no openness between Jimmy and Alison. Alison does not tell to Jimmy about her pregnancy besides she does not find a good time to tell her husband, she also scared of Jimmy and she is not ready to accept if Jimmy refuses his baby.

Based on the statement above, we can understand that building family is not easy, it needs a lot of and an understanding that love is not enough in marriage.

## **5.2 Suggestion**

*Look Back in Anger* by John Osborne is a play with a lot of interesting elements. This thesis has revealed the disharmony family presented in through the characters. The writer simply suggests that other students will do research on this play from different aspect.

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