

Symbols:

1- Trumpet:

Jimmy's trumpet can be heard at various points in the play. Trumpet has traditionally been protest music and is associated with the working class. It symbolizes Jimmy's desire to be a voice of resistance in society but it also shows the futility of that dream. The trumpet allows Jimmy to confirm his dominance by annoying others. He is deeply attached with it. The trumpet suggests a breakout from the irritating world of routine as it considered as a source of some comfort for him. He thinks that the trumpet music has a useful quality as it provides pleasure and peace from the bitterness of the world. It also be regarded as a weapon in Jimmy's hand to break the nerves of others particularly Alison and Helena. His trumpet gives him happiness out of his angry and frustrated feelings towards the society.

2- Church bells:

The church bells symbolize a respectable middle class morality that Jimmy finds oppressive. He believes that the rules of this society are something to struggle against. In his mind, it is moral to act in loyalty with the oppressed class and to feel emotions. The church bells ring from outside the windows reflecting the fact that these middle class rules are a fact of life in most of the world and they often intrude or interfere into the apartment and into Jimmy's life. He curses when he hears them reflecting his anger at this system of morality.

The church bells are symbol of religious practices and rituals to which Jimmy is opposed. Hence, when Alison and Helena want to go to the church, Jimmy becomes angry. He believes that the moral institutions are hypocrites since the offer no help to poor or working class.

3- Pipe:

Jimmy's pipe is another example of an upper class symbol that Jimmy used to reflect his working class rank. His pipe is a way for him to dominate the scene and assert himself as a rebellious force in the world. All the characters are associated with pipe smoke that fills the room. The smell of pipe smoke reminds Alison of Jimmy and encourages her to return to him.

When Alison forgets to clean the ashes from the pipe, this reveals the fact that she retains (recalls) her upper class sense of respectability and order. The pipe becomes a litmus test of Helena and Alison's relationship with Jimmy throughout the play.

4- Newspapers:

Jimmy and Cliff used to read the newspapers. For Jimmy, the newspaper is a symbol of his education. It is a way for him to imitate the habits of the upper class. He repeatedly comments on what he is reading. He also used newspapers articles as a way to humiliate the intelligence of Cliff and Alison which is one of the means he employs to make himself feel smarter. His relationship with newspapers shows his hesitant relationship to his educated rank. He said that reading newspapers makes him feel ignorant and he often mocks posh papers for being away from the real concerns of working class men like him. Upper class people like Alison consider newspapers as something chaotic and dangerous.

5- Sound image: The bells and the trumpet:

Both the bells and the trumpet symbolize intrusion. The bells symbolize the intrusion of the Christian church while the trumpet symbolizes the intrusion of Jimmy's presence. The trumpet sound is significant in that Jimmy himself plays this instrument. Through the sound of his trumpet, Jimmy can control all the actions. On the other hand, the church bells that heard within the walls of the small apartment are regarded as the church's power over human life and

specifically over the lives of the people living in this apartment. The church bells are heard no matter what is going in this small place. This shows that the church is unaware to the emotions of people. Even worse, it doesn't care whether people are looking back in anger or feeling peace. This symbol gives people negative impression.

Alison represents conformity while Jimmy disobedience. They are opposite to each other and their fighting represents two opposing positions in order to make meaning and seek the truth in life. Through using these symbolic devices, the dramatist seeks to give a lesson in feelings and to think later.

6- The Flat:

The flat is a symbol of that time domesticity. It is important to understand the mood of the world at that time and the inner disturbance. The room is filled with old furniture, half-read newspapers and pieces of worn clothing in order to show the bad and miserable situation of the people. It also reveals their inability to make any changes in their lives. People in such society do not fit with the upper class world as their emotions and ambitions are restricted and that cause their suffering.