

A Clockwork Orange Anthony Burgess

Seminar paper from the year 2002 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Literature, grade: 2,0, University of Cologne (Institut für Anglistik), course: Novels and their film adaptations, 9 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: After the release of Stanley Kubrick's film version of "A Clockwork Orange" in 1971, Anthony Burgess's original novel of 1962 and the film were obstinately criticised to be senselessly brutal and it was (and is) said (until today) that both Burgess and Kubrick glorified violence with their works. Although in "A Clockwork Orange", a lot of different themes are dealt with - for example politics, music, art or themes of philosophical nature - the violence in the book and on screen are the most concerned about things when critics write about "A Clockwork Orange". But not only critics, also 'normal' readers (or viewers) regard the violence to be the most remarkable thing about the whole book (or movie). One simply has to look at the website of the internet-bookstore 'Amazon' (www.amazon.de) to see that the main part of the readers' reviews for the book by Anthony Burgess comment on the violence and the brutal crimes committed by the story's protagonists: Alex DeLarge and his 'droogs'. It is interesting that most of the readers that commented on the book also gave a statement about Kubrick's film adaptation. It looks like the whole discussion about violence in "A Clockwork Orange" really first came up when Stanley Kubrick's movie version hit the theatres. But why this violence? Does it stand for itself? Are rape and murder obeyed fetishes of Burgess and Kubrick? Or is there something more in the story, that makes it indispensable to present violence in the extreme way Burgess and Kubrick did? This text will explain the function and the intention of presenting violence in "A Clockwork Orange". It will show the differences between the way of presenting violence in the original novel and the film version and why author and director decided to portray the protagonists' brutality in unlike ways, including the impact they have on the reader and the viewer. This text will conclude that in the novel and the film version, violence in "A Clockwork Orange" serves to discuss other and more important themes included in the story.

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Great Music, it said, and Great Poetry would like quieten Modern Youth down and make Modern Youth more Civilized. Civilized my syphilised yarbles. A vicious fifteen-year-old droog is the central character of this 1963 classic. In Anthony Burgess's nightmare vision of the future, where the criminals take over after dark, the story is told by the central character, Alex, who talks in a brutal invented slang that brilliantly renders his and his friends' social pathology. A Clockwork Orange is a frightening fable about good and evil, and the meaning of human freedom. When the state undertakes to reform Alex to "redeem" him, the novel asks, "At what cost?" This edition includes the controversial last

chapter not published in the first edition and Burgess's introduction "A Clockwork Orange Resucked."

A vicious fifteen-year-old "droog" is the central character of this 1963 classic, whose stark terror was captured in Stanley Kubrick's magnificent film of the same title. In Anthony Burgess's nightmare vision of the future, where criminals take over after dark, the story is told by the central character, Alex, who talks in a brutal invented slang that brilliantly renders his and his friends' social pathology. A Clockwork Orange is a frightening fable about good and evil, and the meaning of human freedom. When the state undertakes to reform Alex-to "redeem" him-the novel asks, "At what cost?" This edition includes the controversial last chapter not published in the first edition and Burgess's introduction "A Clockwork Orange Resucked."

Al King, the rock-and-roll super stud who is everything any sex-crazed groupie ever imagined her hero to be; and Dallas, the beauty queen whose sky-high ambitions stem from a sordid secret-the type that tabloids tingle to tell. Together, they're on a wild ride from London to New York, from Hollywood to Rio and the steaming jungles of the Amazon-where all their dreams and nightmares are about to come true...**LOVERS & GAMBLERS**

A Study Guide for Anthony Burgess's "A Clockwork Orange," excerpted from Gale's acclaimed Novels for Students. This concise study guide includes plot summary; character analysis; author biography; study questions; historical context; suggestions for further reading; and much more. For any literature project, trust Novels for Students for all of your research needs.

Literature Suppressed on Sexual Grounds, Revised Edition examines the issues underlying the suppression of more than 100 works deemed sexually obscene. The entries new to this edition include America by Jon Stewart, Sex by Madonna, The Buffalo Tree by Adam Rapp, and many more. Also included are updates to entries such as Forever by Judy Blume, and more

The Collected Poems of the acclaimed Manchester-born poet, novelist, screenwriter and composer Anthony Burgess.

Unlock the more straightforward side of A Clockwork Orange with this concise and insightful summary and analysis! This engaging summary presents an analysis of A Clockwork Orange by Anthony Burgess, which follows the teenaged Alex as he and his "droogs" rampage through their city committing acts of extreme violence, which they enjoy and for which they feel no remorse. When Alex is captured and convicted of murder following a brutal attack on an elderly woman, he is given the option to undergo a new experimental psychological technique which will aim to instil a deep aversion to violence in him. Through Alex's story, A Clockwork Orange explores themes including free will and the duality of good and evil. As well as its vivid descriptions of violence, the novella is notable for its used of Nadsat, a Russian-influenced argot invented by Burgess (who was also a linguist). Find out everything you need to know about A Clockwork Orange in a fraction of the time! This in-depth and informative reading guide brings you: • A complete plot summary • Character studies • Key themes and symbols • Questions for further reflection Why choose BrightSummaries.com? Available in print and digital format, our publications are designed to accompany

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you on your reading journey. The clear and concise style makes for easy understanding, providing the perfect opportunity to improve your literary knowledge in no time. See the very best of literature in a whole new light with BrightSummaries.com!

A savage, funny, and mysteriously poignant saga by a renowned author at the height of his powers. Lionel Asbo, a terrifying yet weirdly loyal thug (self-named after England's notorious Anti-Social Behaviour Order), has always looked out for his ward and nephew, the orphaned Desmond Pepperdine . . . He provides him with fatherly career advice (always carry a knife, for example) and is determined they should share the joys of pit bulls (fed with lots of Tabasco sauce), Internet porn, and all manner of more serious criminality. Des, on the other hand, desires nothing more than books to read and a girl to love (and to protect a family secret that could be the death of him). But just as he begins to lead a gentler, healthier life, his uncle—once again in a London prison—wins £140 million in the lottery and upon his release hires a public relations firm and begins dating a cannily ambitious topless model and “poet.” Strangely, however, Lionel's true nature remains uncompromised while his problems, and therefore also Desmond's, seem only to multiply.

Provides a fictionalized account of young Shakespeare's love life and his maturation as a writer.

While lying in a coma in an Edinburgh hospital, Roy Strang experiences strange hallucinatory adventures that recount how he came to be in his current state, from his struggles with his disturbed family to a bizarre quest in Africa

A British poet teaching in New York suffers his share of the city's violence.

"There are so few genuinely entertaining novels around that we ought to cheer whenever one turns up. Continuous, fizzing energy...Honey for the Bears is a triumph." —Kingsley Amis, New York Times A sharply written satire, *Honey for the Bears* sends an unassuming antiques dealer, Paul Hussey, to Russia to do one final deal on the black market as a favor for a dead friend's wife. Even on the ship's voyage across, the Russian sensibility begins to pervade: lots of secrets and lots of vodka. When his American wife is stricken by a painful rash and he is interrogated at his hotel by Soviet agents who know that he is trying to sell stylish synthetic dresses to the masses starved for fashion, his precarious inner balance is thrown off for good. More drink follows, discoveries of his wife's illicit affair with another woman, and his own submerged sexual feelings come breaking through the surface, bubbling up in Russian champagne and caviar.

Discusses the history of New York City and describes the city, its people and their way of life today.

Cold Comfort Farm is a comic novel by English author Stella Gibbons, published in 1932. It parodies the romanticised, sometimes doom-laden accounts of rural life popular at the time, by writers such as Mary Webb. Following the death of her parents, the book and 's heroine, Flora Poste, finds she is possessed "of every art and grace save that of earning her own living". She decides to take advantage of the fact that "no limits are set, either by society or one and 's own conscience, to the amount one may impose on one and 's relatives", and settles on visiting her distant relatives at the isolated Cold Comfort Farm in the fictional village of Howling in Sussex. The inhabitants of the farm – Aunt Ada Doom, the Starkadders, and their extended family and workers – feel obliged to take her in to atone for an unspecified wrong once done to her father.

An exploration of the very essence of power centers on two men who represent different types of earthly power--one an eminent novelist and well-known homosexual, the other a man of God who rises through the Vatican hierarchy.

Cast size: large.

Still dazzling and transgressive, this groundbreaking novel remains a frightening fable on morality and the meaning of human freedom.

‘The title of journalist is probably very noble, but I lay no real claim to it. I am, I think, a novelist and a musical composer manqué: I make no

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other pretensions ...' Anthony Burgess Despite his modest claims, Anthony Burgess was an enormously prolific journalist. During his life he published two substantial collections of journalism, *Urgent Copy* (1968) and *Homage to Qwert Yuiop* (1986); a posthumous collection of occasional essays, *One Man's Chorus*, was published in 1998. These collections are now out of print, and Burgess's journalism, a key part of his prodigious output, has fallen into neglect. *The Ink Trade* is a brilliant new selection of his reviews and articles, some savage, some crucial in establishing new writers, new tastes and trends. Between 1959 and his death in 1993 Burgess contributed to newspapers and periodicals around the world: he was provocative, informative, entertaining, extravagant, and always readable. Editor Will Carr presents a wealth of unpublished and uncollected material.

Anthony Burgess's stage play of his infamous cult novel and film of the same name. Alex and his vicious teenage gang revel in horrific violence, mugging and gang rape. Alex also revels in the music of Beethoven. The Gang communicates in a language which is as complicated as their actions. When a drug-fuelled night of fun ends in murder, Alex is finally busted and banged up. He is given a choice - be brainwashed into good citizenship and set free, or face a lifetime inside. Anthony Burgess's play with music, based on his own provocative 1962 novella of the same name, was first published in 1987. *A Clockwork Orange* was made into a film classic by Stanley Kubrick in 1971 and was dramatized by the RSC in 1990.

Anthony Burgess draws on his love of music and history in this novel he called "elephantine fun" to write. A grand and affectionate tragicomic symphony to Napoleon Bonaparte that teases and reweaves Napoleon's life into a pattern borrowed—in liberty, equality, and fraternity—from Beethoven's Third "Eroica" Symphony, in this rich, exciting, bawdy, and funny novel Anthony Burgess has pulled out all the stops for a virtuoso performance that is literary, historical, and musical.

Seminar paper from the year 2003 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Culture and Applied Geography, grade: 1,7, Ruhr-University of Bochum, course: Englisch Seminar: Subcultures in Post-War Britain, 14 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: In 1974 - just two years after it had opened - the movie "A Clockwork Orange" by Stanley Kubrick was banned from British screens. It was Kubrick himself who decided to withdraw the film from distribution in the UK. Since Kubrick received death threats and threatening phone calls he hoped that the controversy would subside with the fading of memory. The film had been blamed for several violent acts and Kubrick and Anthony Burgess, the writer of the novel, were made responsible for them. In fact, the film caused a moral panic because of its violence. However, it seems interesting to me who is behind all this violence. I want to analyse how Alex and his droogs define themselves. Are they rebels without a cause and if not, what are they rebelling against? I will try to take a look at the book and the film in context of subculture: how did subculture influence the works of Burgess and Kubrick, how is subculture presented in their works and how did they influence subculture afterwards?

This 50th anniversary edition of the modern classic draws from three different published versions of the work as well as the original typescript to recreate the novel as the author originally envisioned it. 25,000 first printing.

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A brilliantly funny spy novel, this morality tale of a Secret Service gone mad features sex, gluttony, violence, and treachery. From the author of the ground-breaking *A Clockwork Orange*. Denis Hillier is an aging British agent based in Yugoslavia. His old school friend Roper has defected to the USSR to become one of the evil empire's great scientific minds. Hillier must bring Roper back to England or risk losing his fat retirement bonus. As thoughtful as it is funny, this morality tale of a Secret Service gone mad features sex, gluttony, violence, treachery, and religion. Anthony Burgess's cast of astonishing characters includes Roper's German prostitute wife; Miss Devi and her Tamil love treatise; and the large Mr. Theodorescu, international secret monger and lascivious gourmand. A rare combination of the deadly serious and the absurd, the lofty and the lusty, *Tremor of Intent* will hold you in its thrall.

A Clockwork Orange W. W. Norton

Seminar paper from the year 2000 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Linguistics, grade: 2 (B), University of Tübingen (English Seminar), course: Introduction to English linguistics, 5 entries in the bibliography, language: English, comment: double spaced., abstract: Perhaps the most remarkable thing about the present extract from Anthony Burgess "A Clockwork Orange" is its language. Alex, the writer of the book, uses a great number of unusual words that seem to be freely invented by the author. By having a closer look at them, it can be noted that many of them have their origin in the Russian language. In this essay I will survey these unusual words and try to expose if they are phonetically, morphologically, syntactically or semantically different from "real" English words or if they could be called Anglicism according to one of the above topics. Therefore I am going to try to give a phonetic transcription of some of the new words and their corresponding Russian expressions and compare them. Then I am going to have a closer look at the word order of the present extract and try to put the new words into their corresponding syntactical categories. I will as well show how the sentences are connected and what lexical or grammatical properties make the extract coherent. In addition I am going to specify some of the Anglicism in the text and intend to explain how they are built. I also will try to make clear the thematic roles of one example sentence to facilitate its interpretation. Finally I am going to present what in my opinion could be said about the author's background and education, according to the text."

Commentary on Joyce for the average reader.

Anthony Burgess has attracted acclaim and notoriety in roughly equal measure. He is known to a wider audience as the author of *A Clockwork Orange*. Burgess was a man for whom chaos and creativity, fact and fiction, existed in a complex and unique balance. This biography talks about this professional writer.

First published in 1985, this hugely entertaining portrait of Lawrence will be gladly received back into the literary fold. There is never a dull moment in this incisive biography as Burgess makes the case most eloquently and convincingly that Lawrence is one

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of the very greatest of English writers. Flame into Being examines Lawrence's work in its entirety, not just the well-known novels, and how, in the years following the second World War, he gained recognition as one of the twentieth century's most original and outstanding authors.

"Children must be coerced into it, enthusiasts leap into it, many of us have to be dragged out of it. Bed. ... an irresistible combination of pictures and prose, tells us much of what goes on in bed - a subject that tickles nearly everyone's curiosity. Most of us were conceived in bed, spent the first months of childhood in bed, sleep one-third of our lives away in bed, and will probably end our days in bed, for, as the author says, 'few people die in chairs unless they are electric.' Anthony Burgess, author of the best-selling 'A Clockwork Orange' and 'Earthly Powers', here turns his investigatory talents to the fact and fancy, the history and psychology of beds and mankind..." -- Dust jacket.

Set in the near future, *The Wanting Seed* is a Malthusian comedy about the strange world overpopulation will produce. Tristram Foxe and his wife, Beatrice-Joanna, live in their skyscraper world where official family limitation glorifies homosexuality. Eventually, their world is transformed into a chaos of cannibalistic dining-clubs, fantastic fertility rituals, and wars without anger. It is a novel both extravagantly funny and grimly serious.

What is the attraction of violence? What is the relationship between real and imagined violence? What should be the state's response to both? These questions are raised by Stanley Kubrick's *A Clockwork Orange* (1971). The film is a graphically violent, sexually explicit, wickedly funny, visually stunning and deeply ambiguous adaptation of Anthony Burgess's 1962 novel. *A Clockwork Orange* became one of the biggest hits of the early 1970s and was widely acclaimed as a masterpiece. At the same time, it was the target of extraordinary critical attacks, which condemned its apparent message about human nature and its presumed negative impact on young cinemagoers. Drawing on new research in the Stanley Kubrick Archive, Peter Krämer's study explores the production, marketing and reception as well as the themes and style of *A Clockwork Orange* against the backdrop of Kubrick's previous work and wider developments in British and American cinema, culture and society from the 1950s to the early 1970s. 'This is a remarkable and highly unusual book. Krämer turns aside from the endlessly repeated queries about whether a film like *A Clockwork Orange* might 'cause people to go out and rape', and asks instead: how does this film participate in that very debate? What philosophy of human nature drove Kubrick to construct the film? Krämer takes us into the film's detailed construction, so we can judge its contribution for ourselves.' Martin Barker, Aberystwyth University Peter Krämer is a Senior Lecturer in Film Studies at the University of East Anglia, UK. He is the author of *2001: A Space Odyssey in the BFI Film Classics series* (2010) and *The New Hollywood: From Bonnie and Clyde to Star Wars* (2005).

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