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Economy overlaps Dreams of Humanity: Willy Loman as a Universal Failure Representative of the Society in Death of a Salesman.

Maidul Islam

an aspirant of research

Abstract: The economy is one amongst the foremost predominant elements of folks. Without it, nobody will achieve their lives. However at an equivalent time, it's the reason for all evil also. Numerous numbers of articles have dealt with American tragedy and how it differs from classical tragedy in Arthur Miller plays, especially in Death of a Salesman. However, not enough attention has been paid to the economy and how it is related to fulfil the dreams of working class people in this play. This paper examines how this play could be interpreted and reread with a primary focus that of "dreams and the human being," it tries to answer to the question whether the protagonist's dreams are suppressed by the emerging laissez-faire corporate selling system in the contemporary society or whether he is unable to acquaint himself to the new form of corporate business system or whether he is a victim of the values of his community and the conflicting between the American dream and the idealization of this dream within the protagonist. This research paper will attempt to write how the economy plays a task over humanity to fulfil their dreams and the way it collapses their dreams. However, this article will concentrate on dreams and their relation to the economy. Within the gift day, folks square measure much enthusiastic about worldly materials. They forever attempt to obtain new things day by day. If it's unimaginable to shop for their desired substance they become nervous and suppose they're inferior differentiate to others. The world became additional competitive to pursue stuff. However, within the play Death of a Salesman by Arthur Miller, Willy Loman has some characteristics that already aforementioned. He forever tries to pursue worldly materials to fulfil his dream and want. Consequently, he doesn't have peace in him. Willy's dreams square measure being forced by the new rising laissez-faire economy. It's not solely applicable for Willy however conjointly to the typical person of the sphere.

Keywords: Economy, Humanity, Dreams, Representative, Salesman, Emerging, Laissez-faire.

After warfare II, technological development and also the economical boom gave new patterns to the globe. Post-World War II America was undergoing consecutive characterised by the competitive values and ideas created by post-industrial laissez-faire economy. Additionally to the political upheavals, there have been immense economic changes that America was suffering. During this state of affairs, there was a category of individuals who were thinking that the sales tradition ought to be unbroken as antecedent going. They failed to have sufficient data regarding rising and dynamical new laissez-faire economy. Moreover, this article is intended to investigate whether or not the dreams of working-class folks is overlapped by the rising economy or not by discussing the dreams and wishes of the most character of the play Death of a Salesman by Miller. Miller's play, Death of a Salesman, utter mortgages, whole names, and massive firms. Willy Loman, the protagonist of the play, speaks the language of the buyer society. For him "competition is maddening." he's prototypic of the new socio-economic class that was rising in post-war America. Linda Loman is his married person reminds him of the payment

to be created on the white goods, he says:

"Willy: I told you we should've bought a well-advertised machine.

Charley bought a General electric and it's twenty years old and it's still good that son-of-a-bitch.

Linda: But, Willy—

Willy: Whoever heard of a Hastings refrigerator? Once in my life, I would like to own something outright before it's broken! I'm always in a race with the junkyard! I just finished paying for the car and it's on its last legs. The refrigerator consumes belts belts like goddam maniac. They time those things. They time them so when you finally paid for them, they're used up."

People interposed that the play was additional pertinent within the 80s and also the 90s – exceptionally inside the form of world laissez-faire economy than once it absolutely was initial created. As Miller perceives in an interview with Mathew Roudane, 'the suppression of the individual by placing him below the imperious needs of society or technology looks to have manufactured more Willys in the world'.

Post-industrial laissez-faire economy led America socially and culturally to the reinforcement of vast firms, chain stores, and MasterCard systems that any standardized America by homogenizing it. Since economic standardization depends upon a homogenized culture and beliefs, it uses culture each as a product purchasable and a tool for group action.

There were varied changes within the Yankee economy. America had entered the third stage of laissez-faire economy, neo-capitalism or company laissez-faire economy. This type of laissez-faire economy was subtle by advertising and also the media. This trend may be seen within the North American country within the Eighteen Nineties and Nineteen Twenties, however once introducing TV the buyer culture unfold on an oversized scale. The Yankee socio-economic class for the primary time was consolidated into the mass marketplace for durable goods and homeownership.

The vindication behind the incorporation of the idea of Fordism, an authority of accumulation that trusted the production of product on relatively higher wages for employees who may therefore afford to shop for goods in giant numbers. Stanley Aronowitz says, 'Even the working class, once regarded by revolutionaries as the bearer of human liberation, had long since succumbed to the blandishments of consumerism.'

Arthur Miller says regarding *Death of a Salesman*, 'I wrote *Salesman* at the beginning of the greatest boom in world history but I felt that the reality was Depression, the whole thing coming down in a heap of ashes. There was still the feel of the depression, the worry that everything would disappear.' Not just for Miller however conjointly several Yankees thought that period of time continuing to possess its effects on the post-war American society. Miller says, '[the Depression] was only incidentally a matter of money. Rather it was a moral catastrophe, a violent revelation of the hypocrisies behind the facade of American society.'

American dreams were established by the notion of toil. If you are doing toil you may pursue your dreams. Otherwise, the dreams, that were designed by worldly materials, wouldn't come back faithful the subject of America. This can be not solely applicable for Americans however the total World. This notion involves the opposite countries through the cultural political system of the U.S.A. Now, this can be simpler in Indian and therefore the different developing countries additionally. The buyer society emerged in America and was nurtured there. And therefore the remainder of the countries adopted it. Max Weber in his book '*The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*' says that the success myth, which the Pilgrim Fathers delivered to America, had its roots in seventeenth-century bourgeois England. Horatio Alger popularized the notion of 'rags to riches' in his novels. Willy Loman is manipulated by this manner of thinking. Within the play, *Death of a Salesman*, Willy, throughout narrating concerning the prosperity of his brother, Ben, tells his son, 'The world is an oyster, but you don't crack it open on a mattress!' The American author Dale Carnegie, to a great extent, added to the concept of the American dream through a series of persuasive essays that talked concerning the 'cult of personality' as being instrumental for business success. However business does not suit everybody. Willy Loman is maybe one amongst them. He continuously tries following his dreams however he's not appropriate for the rising company. However he does

not admit his inability; rather he's continued his tradition of merchandising. It can be additionally seen within the context of Asian country. Within the contemporary world, several changes are being seen in business. Firms engulf their business across the country and in their impact, many aged businessmen are wrecking over the seas. Several businessmen lost their business potentiality before of the rising company. It hurts folks that do their business in keeping with their ancient business policy. In the play, *Death of a Salesman*, each of Willy's sons is portrayed as having the best strength permanently in business. As hostile Bernard, their neighbour Charley's son, who is distinguished to as a 'worm' by Willy, his sons are 'both engineered like Adonises'. Willy's own identity rotates around being 'well-liked.' He says his sons, '... the man who makes an appearance in the business world, the man who creates personal interest, is the man who gets ahead. Be liked and you will never want. You take me, for instance. I never have to wait in line to see a buyer. It is the 'cult of personality' of Willy Loman. This can be ridiculous for rising company. The new type of salesman ought to look forward to their consumers; even they deliver the merchandise to the door of the purchasers. However Willy Loman isn't acquainted with enough with the new state of affairs. He does not perceive the immense changes that have taken place within the business and trades field in post-war America. This can be one amongst the ironies within the play that's shown by Willy Loman. Willy's father was additionally a salesperson who cosmopolitan to the Last Frontier of America, Alaska, and lived a few years there. Willy's brother Ben says concerning his father: "Father was a very nice and a very wild-hearted man. We would start in Boston, and he'd toss the whole family into the wagon, and then he'd drive the team right across the country; through Ohio, and Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, and all the Western states. And we'd stop in the towns and sell the flutes that he'd made on the way. Great inventor, Father. With one gadget he made more in a week than a man like you could make in a lifetime."

But in her far-famed essay, 'Personality Wins the Day: *Death of a Salesman* and Popular Sales Advice Literature', Brenda Murphy says, "He was what you call a Yankee peddler who travelled extensively with his wares and operated on his own. The Yankee peddler was popular in early nineteenth century. But by the end of the nineteenth century, the drummer was already replacing the Yankee peddler. The drummer, unlike the Yankee peddler, would buy goods and sell." It has to be understood that the time had been changing. The old format of business policy was gradually changing and it was adopting a new format of business. But the problem with Willy Loman is that dynamical rigid and stubborn. He does not perceive the particular matter of the up to date era. Willy's ideal salesman is Dave Singleman, who is delineating as a percussionist within the play: '... he was eighty-four years old, and he'd drummed merchandise in thirty-one states.' Like Dave Singleman Willy needs to be a salesman and be "remembered and favoured and helped by so many different people". Willy Loman is additionally known as a 'hard-working drummer' by Biff. Is it extremely that he's a tough employee? If he's a tough employee then the terms and conditions meet with Willy. However it does not happen to him. Thus he couldn't meet the important criteria of rising capitalist economy. Willy became aged and he's unable to re-orient himself to the dynamical needs of the market. Willy's temperament cult to business to be seen once he tells his better half concerning his inability to sell: "Willy: ... you know, the trouble is, Linda, people don't seem to take to me. Linda: Oh, don't be foolish. Willy: I know it when I walk in. They seem to laugh at me. Linda: Why? Why would they laugh at you? Don't talk that way, Willy. Willy: I don't know the reason for it, but they just pass me by. I'm not noticed."

This pathetic situation is coming down in the life of Willy Loman and it is felt by him. This consequence is being created for him for two reasons; one is his inability to sell according to the rising *laissez-faire* economy and the other one is that he has not enough money for getting respect from his neighbour as well as society. However, this consequence of Willy's not only for him; it is also the consequence that is Universal. If we look at the present situation of our world we see the conditions of the people of the middle class and the lower class are in the pathetic situation for the Pandemic. Many people don't have enough financial freedom to lead their family like Willy. They are not able to fulfil their little dreams as well. In connection with Willy's condition, many people are being depressed for not having their financial freedom. Like the Great Depression of America, now the world became depressed psychologically, socially, and financially.

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