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REVIEW ARTICLE

ARTHUR MILLER'S EXPOSITION OF AMERICAN DREAM OF SALESMANSHIP

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Arthur Miller's Exposition of American Dream of Salesmanship

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Abstract – This article is about the game For more information, see the *Death of a Salesman* and the *American Dream*. *Saleman's Death* is a 1949 stage play written by American playwright Arthur Miller. The game was shown on Broadway in February 1949, running 742 games. It is a two-act tragedy set in 1940 in New York told in terms of memories, dreams and controversies of leading character Willy Loman, a traveling merchant who is disappointed with his life and seems to be slipping into the military. The game contains many powerful themes, such as the American Dream, reality, and betrayal. It examines the psychological turmoil of the protagonist and the impact of capitalist society on his life. Received the Pulitzer Prize for Drama and the 1949 Tony Award for Best Play. It is considered by some critics to be one of the greatest games of the 20th century.

Keywords :- Arthur Miller's Exposition of American Dream, Death of a Salesman, Willy Loman, Biff Loman and Happy Loman, Linda and Charlie, Bernard and Uncle Ben, Analysis, Reality and illusion.

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ARTHUR MILLER'S EXPOSITION OF AMERICAN DREAM

American Dream is the first name James Adams coined in his 1931 book *The Epic of America*. The American dream is a dream of a world where life is better and richer for everyone. Where there is an opportunity for each according to the ability and success. It is a dream of a social order in which man and woman will be able to reach the highest level of their ability, where they will be able to identify others with what they have regardless of the circumstances brought on by birth or social status. This dream is a moral one in the United States where the principles of democracy are used as the basis for prosperity and the dream concept is based on the second principle of the declaration of freedom "all human beings are created equal and empowered by the creator of certain divisive rights including life, freedom and happiness". This is considered to be the basis of the American dream.

The dream today is to pursue material prosperity that has seen many people work two jobs to achieve this dream. But have a little time to enjoy their prosperity. In the United States today this dream is represented by the ability to buy cars and houses - which is seen as a sign of a distinction between the poor and the dream away from them. Traditionally Americans want to achieve a dream by working hard and saving. But in the 19th and 20th centuries of industrialization it seemed that philosophy was being squandered by the schemes of getting rich quick by using various methods of enticing and unattainable. Major ways to

win an American dream today include major television shows, big jack pot lotteries and a compensation case. But some Americans see the dream as a simple, satisfying life with little or no focus on financial gain and materialism.

OBJECTIVES

1. The current paper aims to create a food interest in Salesman and American Dream
2. This paper is intended for the game For Other Use, see Death of Seller
3. This study makes an effort in Arthur Miller's Exposition of the American Dream of Salesmanship

HYPOTHESIS

The Role of Arthur Miller's Famous Work in the Exposition of the American Dream of Salesmanship

DEATH OF A SALESMAN

This is a 1949 play written by Arthur Miller. It records the life of Willy Loman the main character who is a traveling salesman and has worked in his mortal career for thirty years without success. It describes grief as falling under the great striker Loman (lowly man). The play won the Tony and Pulitzer Prize for the play the play was seen as an American dream attack and seems to undermine the idea that

greatness comes from fame or personal beauty. It also shows the importance of knowing oneself as a requirement for success. This article will consider the meaning of the American dream; for each of the main characters in "The Death of a Salesman".

THE AMERICAN DREAM "THE DEATH OF A DEAD MAN"

Willy Loman, Biff Loman and Happy Loman

He is 60 years old and has not fulfilled and has not fulfilled the dreams he or his family had. They live in a small apartment in New York and his wife has noticed that his work has not been paid for years. The sales company he works for no longer pays him a salary but pays him a commission. Working for these specific commissions has made it impossible for him to bring home enough money to pay off his debts. For the past 30 years the factory has used it and discarded it. This led to Mr. Willy taking his concerns to his family. This has shown that Lucia is experiencing the suffering of her husband. She must quietly deal with her husband's explosions and join her in her aspirations for success but she can't help but tell herself that those dreams she can't achieve at her age. Instead, he continues to love his deception with success and greatness. The story of the Loman Loman shows what happens when an American dream fails to happen and dies after that. Willy Loman's denial leads to his suffering and that of his family inside and out. Willy Loman's saga shows what happens to a person when an American dream dies. The rejection of the dreamer often leads to internal and external suffering. Willy thinks about the missed opportunities he has had in his life. As his brother he could have gone to Africa or Alaska and returned home with wealth at the same time he was given the opportunity to be a partner in his brother's company but he refused and chose the life he had. This means the modern way in which an American looks at this dream with the saving and hard work that Willy thought he could achieve.

Although he owns a car and a house, Willy removes the blame for his failure to succeed for others and himself and denies his role in why he did not achieve his dream. His imperfections are the result of his two sons Happy and Biff who are in their mid-30s but do not seem to have put their lives in order. The death of the American dream for him is reflected in the way the sons live. She is happy to have a child who is neglected and immersed in a woman's company. She has a stable job but keeps promising her parents that she will be stable and get married a little bit the opposite is true. He does not go far from business and his intention seems to be to sleep with as many women as possible. Biff, on the other hand, was a famous high school football player and won scholarships at two major universities. He failed statistically in his final year and was not allowed to graduate. Attempts to remedy failures in the summer were thwarted by his father's 'honesty' that changed their father's view and their worldview. Disappointed

and cross-country skiing, he worked hard on farms and canals until he was arrested once for stealing a suit. She is more lovable than Happy (meaning she is really happy) but whenever she returns home for a visit, she and her father end up arguing. Dad wants to make it bigger but the bill seems unable to take on the role of white collar. He talks to himself where he tells himself that he has been making a point not to ruin his life but every time he returns home he knows he has ruined himself. (page 23). He sees himself as a failure on the same road as his father. For him, America's dream is to live a simple, quiet and satisfying life with a focus on money and materialism and not on a 9-5 office job that emphasizes money, car and housing. Her arrival at home has led to problems for her. At the end of the game we see Biff finally realizing the truth and knowing that he is not a "dime a dozen" or a great leader of men "something that angers Dad. full of past regrets and immortal hopes. As he grows older, he has trouble distinguishing between truth and deception. He often gets lost back where the story is most told. at a school where all the family problems start. He has had stories with women where he was caught with Bill during his sales trip. Because he is mentally ill and physically emaciated, he keeps trying to commit suicide but in public he presents himself as a man. a prominent seller and proud of the cities he has visited. On page 62 we see him shouting "Call the name Willy Loman and see what happens! Great gun! "Yet he denies the fact that all those years have not progressed and that everyone views him as a joke. When his family collects this suicide attempt they realize that part of it is his failure to achieve his dreams — an American dream. Willy Loman is a normal person (a lowly person), and is used by the author to show that disaster can also happen to the average person. The author has used this book to criticize the American corporate world famous for exploiting people and dumping them when they are unemployed. Willy Loman, a successful neighbor, had given him a job that he refused to accept and even though he had a few options that would give him a fresh start in life. Willy can't let go of his old dreams. At the end of the game we see a faithful woman sitting by her side / side where she doesn't know why she took her life. But Willy took his life to give his family money from an insurance agency (\$ 20000) that they could use to start a new life. This represents one of the ways in which the American public is getting rich quick and as a result achieving the American dream - by paying heavily on insurance premiums.

Linda and Charlie

Linda is Willy's wife and Charlie is Willy's neighbor who owns a successful retail company. The two are the voice of reason in this game as Linda is the mediator of peace in the family as she is the mediator between the sons and the father. The argument between them is their failure according to their father to get a good job, to settle down (to have a house and a car), and to have a family. he is a defender of Willy who recognizes him as a tired man and at the end of his life around him looks at freedom as a debt relief and the

full ownership of material possessions and wealth that symbolizes success and stability today in America used to judge American dreams. Willy's anxiety about the American dream burdened him with his life as an opponent on the inside, he was able to keep his emotional stability strong. She clearly sees her husband's tragic end. Charlie has repeatedly tried to put Willy on the road to success. His successful company shows that he has achieved the American dream. His assessment of Willy's situation is reasonable and logical. He recognizes Willy's financial situation and offers him a job even though he doesn't like it very much.

Bernard and Uncle Ben

Bernard is the beautiful son of Charlie who was a friend of Biff's child. He was a diligent student, and he eventually became a successful lawyer. This is another clear example of the American dream that comes with hard work and increasing the opportunity to support their potential for those results in a better life. Will Will find this success hard to deal with. We see Bernard arguing the case at the end of the game. Uncle Ben is the brother of the late Willy who went to Africa and did great work in the diamond mines in Africa. He was rich and successful which showed him that he had achieved the American dream.

ANALYSIS

With the flute playing, Willy Loman returns to his home in Brooklyn overnight, exhausted from a failed sales trip. His wife, Linda, tries to persuade him to ask his manager, Howard Wagner, to let him work in New York so that he will not have to leave. Willy says he will talk to Howard the next day. Willy complains that Biff, his eldest son who has returned home for a visit, still has to do something for himself. Linda scolds Willy for being so critical, and Willy goes to the kitchen for a snack.

While Willy was talking alone in the kitchen, Biff and his younger brother, Happy, also a visitor, recalled their upbringing and discussed their father's aggression, which often included criticism of Biff's failure to live up to Willy's expectations. Like Biff and Happy, dissatisfied with their lives, thinking of buying a farm in the West, Willy is sinking into a dream. He praises his sons, now young, for washing his car. Young Biff, a high school football star, and young Happy appear. They are lovingly in touch with their father, who has just returned from a business trip. Willy tells Biff and Happy that one day he will open his own business, bigger than that of his neighbor, Charley. Charley's son, Bernard, comes in looking for Biff, who has to study mathematics to avoid failure. Willy points out to his sons that although Bernard is smart, he is "unpopular", which will hurt him in the long run.

Little Linda comes in, the boys leave to do some chores. Willy brags about a successful marketing trip,

but Linda urges him to point out that his trip was actually a bit successful. Willy complains that he will soon be able to pay for all the equipment and their car. He complains that people do not like him and that he is not doing his job well. As Linda comforts her, she hears the laughter of his wife. He approaches the Woman, who is still laughing, and enters into another dream that reminds us. Willy and The Woman flirt, and she thanks him for giving her socks.

The woman disappears, and Willy returns to his original dreams, in the kitchen. Linda, who now fixes black socks, reassures him. He scolds her for correcting her and orders her to throw socks. Bernard comes in, and looks for Biff. Linda reminds Willy that Biff should return the stolen ball, and adds that Biff is very rude to the girls next door. Willy hears The Woman laughing and blasting Bernard and Linda. They both leave, and even though the dream is over, Willy continues to excuse himself. Old Happy came down and tried to calm Willy down. Annoyed, Willy expresses his remorse for not going to Alaska with his brother, Ben, who eventually found a diamond mine in Africa and became rich. Charley, hearing the noise, enters. Happy goes to bed, Willy and Charley start playing cards. Charley gives Willy a job, but Willy, insulting him, refuses. As they argue, Willy thinks Ben is coming in. Willy accidentally calls Charley Ben. Ben inspects Willy's house and tells him that he must get on the train soon to look at the buildings in Alaska. As Willy talks to Ben about the prospect of going to Alaska, Charley, when he sees no one there, gets confused and asks Willy questions. Willy yells at Charley, who is leaving. Little Linda came in and Ben met her. Willy asks Ben impatiently about his health. Ben tells the story of his journey and talks about his father. As Ben is about to leave, Willy's dreams come true, and Charley and Bernard run to tell him that Biff and Happy are stealing the logs. Although Ben eventually leaves, Willy continues to talk to him.

Back in the moment, the elderly Linda comes in to find Willy outside. Biff and Happy go downstairs to discuss Willy's situation with his mother. Linda scolds Biff for mistreating Willy. Biff tells him that he knows Willy is a fake, but he refuses to elaborate. Linda points out that Willy tried to commit suicide. Happy is angry and blames Biff for his business failure. Willy walks in and yells at Biff. Happy intervenes and finally suggests that he and Biff get into the sportswear business together. Soon Willy shines up and gives Biff a lot of tips for asking for a loan from one of Biff's former employers, Bill Oliver. After much debate and reconciliation, everyone will finally fall asleep.

The second rule opens with Willy enjoying the breakfast Linda made for him. Willy thinks about the future that seems bright before he gets angry again with his expensive things. Linda informs Willy that Biff and Happy are taking her out for dinner that night. Excited, Willy announces that he will offer Howard Wagner a job offer in New York. The phone rings,

Linda chats with Biff, reminding her to be nice to her dad at the restaurant that night.

When the lights went out for Linda, they came to Howard playing a recorder in his office. Willy tries to talk about working in New York, but Howard interrupts him and makes him listen to his children and his wife on the phone recorder. When Willy finally gets the word out, Howard rejects his request. Willy introduced a long memory of how a well-known salesman named Dave Singleman encouraged him to get into sales.

Howard leaves and Willy gets angry. Howard quickly walks in and tells Willy to take a break. Howard leaves Ben in, inviting Willy to join him in Alaska. Little Linda comes in and reminds Willy of her sons and work. Young Biff comes in, and Willy praises Biff's hopes and popularity.

Ben leaves and Bernard hurries in, eagerly waiting for Biff's big football game. Willy speaks positively to Biff about the game. Charley walks in and teases Willy about the game. As Willy chases after Charley, the lights go out on a different side of the stage. Willy continues to shout from the stage, and Jenny, Charley's secretary, asks elderly Bernard to calm him down. Willy comes in and argues about the "very big thing" Biff works for. Praised for Bernard's success (talking to Willy about going to Washington to fight the case), Willy asks Bernard why Biff has failed so much. Bernard asks Willy about what happened in Boston that made Biff decide not to go to summer school. Willy defensively tells Bernard not to blame him.

Charley walks in and sees Bernard gone. When Willy asks for more money than Charley usually lends him, Charley gives Willy another job. Willy again refused and eventually told Charley he had been fired. Charley rebukes Willy for always wanting to be loved and angrily gives him money. Calling Charley his only friend, Willy bursts into tears.

At Frank's Chop House, Happy helps Stanley, the waiter, set the table. They go and talk about a girl, Miss Forsythe, who walks into a restaurant. Biff enters, and Happy introduces her to Miss Forsythe, who continues to flirt with him. Miss Forsythe, the caller, leaves the phone for another caller (at Happy's request), while Biff spends six hours waiting for Bill Oliver and Oliver to meet him. Angered by his father's endless idea that he, Biff, was Oliver's salesman, Biff plans to free Willy from his ideas. Willy walks in, and Biff gently tries, at first, to tell him what happened in Oliver's office. Willy has publicly stated his dismissal. Surprised, Biff again tries to bring Willy down easily. Happy cuts through with words that elevate Biff's success, and Willy looks forward to the good news.

Biff finally blows up at Willy for not listening. Young Bernard rushes to shout at Linda, and Biff, Happy, and Willy start arguing. As Biff explains what happened, their conversation goes back to normal. Young Bernard tells Linda that Biff has failed math. The

restaurant conversation goes back and Willy blames Biff for the statistical failure. Willy then heard the voice of a hotel driver in Boston and shouted that he was not in his room. Biff rubs Willy quietly and says Oliver talks to his partner about giving Biff money. Willy's renewed interest and interrogative questions greatly upset Biff, and he wept over Willy. Willy hears The Woman laughing and yells at Biff again, slapping him and fainting. Miss Forsythe joins another phone girl, Letta. Biff helps Willy take a bath and, when he finds out that Happy is dating a girl, he argues with Willy. Biff goes out, Happy follows the girls.

Willy and The Woman came in, dressed and played with love. The door knocks and Willy rushes the Woman to the bathroom. Willy answers at the door; Young Biff comes in and tells Willy that he has failed math. Willy tries to get her out of the room, but Biff imitates her math teacher's reading, which causes laughter in Willy and The Woman. Willy tries to hide his stupidity, but Biff refuses to believe his stories and comes out in a rage, calling Willy a "little fake impostor." Back at the restaurant, Stanley helps Willy get up. Willy asks him where he can find a seed shop. Stanley gives him directions, and Willy runs away.

A light comes on in Loman's kitchen, where Happy walks in looking for Willy. He went into the living room and saw Linda. Biff walks in. Linda scolds the boys and slaps flowers on Happy's hand. He yells at them for leaving Willy. Exciting attempts to appease him, but Biff will look for Willy. He finds Willy planting seeds in a garden with a flashlight. Willy is negotiating with Ben about a \$ 20,000 proposal. Biff approaches her to say goodbye and tries to get her inside. Willy enters the house, followed by Biff, and again angry at Biff's failure. Happy tries to bring Biff down, but Biff and Willy are furious. Biff begins to cry, which touches Willy. Everyone will sleep except for Willy, who renews his conversation with Ben, excited about how big Biff will be with the \$ 20,000 insurance policy. Linda immediately calls Willy but gets no answer. Biff and Happy listen again. They heard Willy's car speeding away.

At the requiem, Linda and Happy are shocked after Willy's funeral went awry. Biff says Willy had nightmares. Charley defends Willy as a victim of his work. Ready to leave, Biff invites Happy to return to the West with him. Happy announces that he will be sticking to New York to confirm Willy's death. Linda apologizes to Willy for not being able to cry. She starts to cry, repeating "We're free ..." It all comes out, and the flute sounds as the curtain falls.

REALITY AND ILLUSION

Saleman's death uses a step back to present Willy's memory in real time. The deception not only reflects "past suggestions, but also reveals the lost clergy's lives." Willy dreamed of success all his life and lied about his success with Biff. When he likes to deceive himself, he finds it hard to face the truth. Biff is the only

one who sees that the whole family is living a lie and is trying to face the truth.

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CONCLUSION

The death of a salesman is an attack on the American dream concept, indicating that it is not always successful i.e. there is a dark case. It also shows that ordinary people also suffer from extreme floods as well as high-level people. When people live in disbelief and do not see the role of their dreams coming true, in many cases it becomes dangerous for them. The death of a salesman is an issue of a happy ending to the fulfillment of the American dream.

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