

An Introspection into Tommy Wilhelm and Biff Loman's Position in Modern American Society: A Study of Bellow's *Seize the Day* and Miller's *Death of a Salesman*

Umme Rabeya Mili

Senior Lecturer, Britannia University, Bangladesh

Received: 19 Nov 2025; Received in revised form: 21 Dec 2025; Accepted: 25 Dec 2025, Published on: 31 Dec 2025

©2025 The Author(s). Published by TheShillonga. This is an open-access article under the CC BY license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>)



Abstract— Saul Bellow's *Seize the Day* is a modern novella based on 'carpe diem' theme. It is written on the basis of the complexities of modern life in which the author tries to portray his keen observation on the life and activities of modern people. And Arthur Miller's *Death of a Salesman* is also a modern American play based on the contemporary condition of modern American society. In *Seize the Day*, Bellow attempts to sort out the reasons of failure and success in modern world through the lens of the indescribable sufferings of a modern man Tommy Wilhelm in a capitalistic American society of modern civilization. Tommy Wilhelm is the protagonist of the novella and the representative of the modern man. In the same way Arthur Miller in his play, *Death of a Salesman* has tried to focus the reasons behind the success and failure in modern American society through the activities of the characters of the play specially, Biff Loman. In both of the texts, *Seize the Day* and *Death of a Salesman*, we find profound critiques of the post-World War II 'American dream' that is being considered as the 'success theory' of common people in that society. And living in such kind of society, none can be a truly successful person until or unless they can attain the material prosperity in life by any means. The paper tries to explore how materialistic pursuits of modern people led them to take a shortcut in climbing the social ladder for being rich and famous and how much justified the 'success theory' of common people in American society based on the concept of 'American dream'. By analyzing and scrutinizing the position of Tommy Wilhelm and Biff Loman in the modern society, it is estimated that how modern people by being the victim of the conception of 'success theory' on the basis of 'American dream' can't go beyond the circle of failure in life. The objective of the paper is also to pursue the exact reasons of failure and success of modern people through the introspection of the position of modern men, Tommy and Biff in this modern society.

Keywords— *Materialism, Modern society, American Dream, Prosperity, Failure, Capitalism.*

I. INTRODUCTION

In modern American society, most of the modern men are found as the victim of futility and in the misery of modern existence. Both of the authors, Saul Bellow and Arthur Miller represent 'soul shriveling materialism (Karim 2)' of American society through the representation of the failure of two young American modern men, Tommy Wilhelm and Biff Loman by estimating them on the scale of standard of success of American society. Both Arthur Miller's *Death of a Salesman* and Saul Bellow's *Seize the Day* are modern American plays based on the contemporary condition of modern American society where 'success theory' of common people is totally based on the concept of

'American Dream'. By living in such society none can be considered as successful person until or unless they can be able to attain the predetermined standard of success established through the traditional concept of society and the people of the society. And when we introspect the position of both of the protagonist of these two American plays in their family and contemporary society, we find them as looser from the context of the idea of the American people of that time and that society. Living in such kind of society, it was totally impossible for them to prove themselves successful according to the eye of society. Because, whatever (job/business) they were doing wasn't enough to satisfy the expectation of society as there were

fixed 'success theory' based on the concept of 'American Dream. So living in such kind of society, none can be a truly successful person until or unless they can attain the material prosperity in life. Both of the protagonists are the victim of materialistic society where "success myth" is defined by the flawed ideals of 'American Dream'. Their struggles are not only with the capitalistic society but also with the stoistic attitude and fantasies of their fathers who always attempted to impose the false ideals of 'American Dream' on them. This paper actually sheds light on a literary analysis that explores the life and race of two protagonists whose lives are unstable and how they are desperately in search of their respective identity in the play and novella, *Death of a Salesman* and *Seize the Day* (Nipu 171). And it also tries to bring out the materialistic pursuits of the protagonists and their surrounded characters which led them to achieve success by any means even not considering the way of it. Here, both of these two protagonists (Tommy Wilhelm and Biff Loman) can't go beyond the circle of failure in their life for not being able to achieve the social standard of success called 'American Dream'. Thus the aim of this paper is to find out the exact reasons of being failure of modern man in modern society by introspecting the position of these two modern men, Tommy Wilhelm and Biff Loman.

Objectives of the Research

The main objective of the research is to pursue the exact reasons of failure and success of modern people in modern society by introspecting the position of the two modern men, Biff Loman and Tommy Wilhelm in Arthur Miller's *Death of a Salesman* and Saul Bellow's *Seize the Day*. By analyzing and scrutinizing the position of these two modern men in that modern society, it is also shown that how modern people by being the victim of the conception of 'success theory' of the people of that American society on the basis of 'American dream' can't be able to go beyond the circle of failure in life.

Research Methodologies

To pursue the study, several methodologies have been followed in this research. As it is qualitative research, an in-depth observation and analysis is made to test the hypothesis and the hypothesis-generating outcomes. The original texts of *Death of a Salesman* and *Seize the Day* are used as the primary source of this research. Beside this several essays, articles, thesis and online publications are used as secondary sources. And a little bit of discussion and analysis on 'Modernism' and 'Marxism' is also presented in this research.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Several research findings and articles were studied to pursue and develop the study of this paper. But among those works,

very few are related to the topic, "An Introspection to Tommy Wilhelm and Biff Loman's Position in Modern American Society: A Study on Bellow's *Seize the Day* and Miller's *Death of a Salesman*" directly. There are the following articles in which individual perspective of the researchers on the related topic is given:

In "Arthur Miller's *Death of a Salesman*: A nightmare for a dreamer" (2020), Sajjadul Karim (Assistant Professor, Dept. of English Language and Literature, International Islamic University Chittagong) shows how Willy's quest for the American Dream leads to his failure due to his illusive idea about it. He also examines through the study that the ethics of success, the ever-changing trends of American society, Willy's wrong notions that lead him to death and thus the dream became a nightmare and unachievable.

Md. Morshedul Alam (Lecturer in English Language and Literature, Dept. of English Language and Literature, International Islamic University Chittagong, Chittagong, Bangladesh Cell) in his article, "Human-Reluctant Modernity: The Reason of Tommy Wilhelm's Painful Isolation in Saul Bellow's *Seize the Day*" (2020) has shown how a modern man Tommy Wilhelm becomes the victim of severe sufferings due to all-out isolation in a human-reluctant modern society where modernization reconstructs a human self and human society replacing irreplaceable human virtues with material considerations.

In the article, "Arthur Miller's *Death of a Salesman*: A New Historicist Approach (2017)", Ayham Abu Oruq and Hisham Thany (Middle East University/Jordan) by utilizing new historicist approach attempt to show the impacts of contemporary historical events such as the Great Depression (1929-1939), World War II, The Cold War, the wide spread of capitalism and the economic boom of the late 1940s in the theme of the play and on the playwright, Arthur Miller. The study also shows how the play becomes a product of its time, place and circumstances as well as a social commentary on certain values, beliefs and morals that were common in the American society in the 1930s.

In the article, "'Desperate American Dream' in Arthur Miller's *Death of a Salesman*" Alaeddin Nahvi from University of Arts Tehran shows how the 'Desperate American Dream' of the hero of the play, Willy Loman turns into a sour event because of his own delusions regarding this and how the illusive idea of 'American Dream' leads him to the tragedy at the end of the play.

In another article, "Narcissistic Personality In Arthur Miller's *Death Of A Salesman* And Saul Bellow's *Seize The Day* : A Comparative Study (2018)", U. H. Ruhina Jesmin (PhD, Assistant Professor Khulna University, Bangladesh) attempts to show how narcissistic traits (obsession with

fostering a self-image, denial, preoccupation with unrealistic grand fantasies of success, obsession with superiority and fear of inferiority, and feelings of specialness) in connection with the characters of Willy Loman and his sons in Miller's play and Dr. Adler and his son in Bellow's novella direct them to get approval of self-worth in society by detach them from their true identity and make them lead a life of failure, alienation, and helplessness as well as suffer from an existential crisis.

In the article, "Selling Or Being Sold: 'Eat The Orange And Throw The Peel Away' -Reading 'Death Of A Salesman' By Arthur Miller As A Modern Tragedy(2020)", K.G. Swarnananda Gamage (English Language Teaching Department, Buddhist and Pali University of Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka) discusses the tragedy of the salesman (Willy Loman) as a two-way process, both personal and social and shows that Willy Loman's personal character traits as well as eat- the orange- and- throw- the peel- away society are equally responsible for the downfall of the salesman who hails from the American middle class.

Yuhan Liu Mingxia Gao (School of Foreign Languages, Yanbian University, Yanji, Jilin, 133000, China) in his article, "The Analysis of the Causes of Willy's Death in Arthur Miller's Death of a Salesman (2021)" has focused the causes of Willy Loman's death, such as the influence of the American Dream, the Great Depression and his own character defect.

Another researcher, Azmi Azam (Anglia Ruskin University, Cambridge, England) in his article, "The Capitalized society subjugates the weak: Perspectives; Death of a Salesman (2014)" tries to show how a capitalist society can manipulate its subjects and enforces them to embrace death as the possible solution by depicting the tragic end of the protagonist of the play, Willy Loman.

In "Tommy Wilhelm: The Untraditional Hero of Saul Bellow's Seize the Day (2015)", Md Abu Shahid Abdullah (Department of English Literature, Otto-Friedrich University Bamberg, Germany) has shown that in spite of possessing various negative and unheroic qualities, Tommy, by defying social structure and network, asserts his nonconformity which, along with his humanity, love and philanthropy, aversion for power and material success and most importantly, his power of overcoming humiliation, secures him the position of a hero in the novel although an untraditional one.

In the article, "Disintegration of American Dream: A study on Arthur Miller's Death of a Salesman and Saul Bellow's Seize the Day (2014)" Snigdha Das ((Department of English, Metropolitan University, Bangladesh) intends to show the consequences of hankering after the 'American Dream' in the lives of Willy Loman and Tommy Wilhelm

in Arthur Miller's Death of a Salesman and Saul Bellow's Seize the Day respectively. This article also demonstrates how the two individuals face up the difficulties in their lives and how they respond to their situations and meet up with their dreams.

"Human-Reluctant Modernity: The Reason of Tommy Wilhelm's Painful Isolation in Saul Bellow's Seize the Day (2016)" Md.Morshedul Alam (Lecturer in English Language and Literature Dept. of English Language and Literature International Islamic University Chittagong, Chittagong, Bangladesh Cell)

In another article, "The Concept of "BECOMING" in "Seize the Day" and "Death of a Salesman": The Urge of Searching Own Entity" by Kamrun Nahar Nipu (Department of English, University of Asia Pacific, Dhaka, Bangladesh) highlights the concept of "Becoming" by using the theory of Heraclitus, Parmenides, Deleuze, and Guttari. The paper also interprets materialism and capitalism in post-war American society that evaporated the value and morality of humans after the Second World War.

After studying all of the researches and articles by various scholars, it is found that almost all of them have tried to give focus in their research on the failure of American people due to illusive idea about American dream in American society; condition of modern man like Tommy Wilhelm in American materialistic society; impact of contemporary historical events on certain values, beliefs and morals of the people of American society in the 1930s, tragic consequence of the hero (Willy Loman) of the play, Death of a Salesman due to desperate American dream; influence of narcissistic personality and traits of the characters of both Death of a Salesman and Seize the Day on their identity and existence; responsibility of the 'eat- the orange- and- throw- the peel- away society' for the downfall of salesman in Death of a Salesman; influence of the American Dream, the Great Depression and character defect for the causes of Willy Loman's death; manipulation of capitalist society on its subjects which enforces them to embrace death as the possible solution by depicting the tragic end of the protagonist, Willy Loman of the play Death of a Salesman.

III. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

As the title of this article, "An Introspection to Tommy Wilhelm and Biff Loman's Position in Modern American Society: A Study on Bellow's *Seize the Day* (1956) and Miller's *Death of a Salesman* (1949) deal with the characters and their acts in modern society so we can use 'Modernism' as well as 'Marxism' as theoretical framework of this article.

Modernism

As a theory modernism was a radical break from traditional view which seeks new forms to reflect modern industrial life, characterized by experimentation, self-consciousness, fragmentation, and a focus on subjective experience (stream of consciousness, psychology) in art, literature, and culture, driven by alienation and belief in progress, ultimately setting the stage for Postmodernism's critiques.

In this study we find that both of the modern play and novel, *Death of a Salesman* and *Seize the Day* deal with the themes of alienation, disillusionment, and the individual's struggle against societal forces. While, *Death of a Salesman* critiques the American Dream and the dehumanizing aspects of capitalism, *Seize the Day* delves into the protagonist's search for meaning and identity in a materialistic world.

The play, *Death of a Salesman* uncovers the myth of the American Dream, showing its failure to provide fulfillment and happiness dictated by the society. Willy Loman's relentless pursuit of success based on popularity and charisma leads to his downfall, highlighting the hollowness of such ideals. Willy experiences profound alienation from his family, his work, and himself. The play portrays the dehumanizing effects of a society that prioritizes material success over human connection.

The play's structure, with its non-linear narrative and shifting between past and present, mirrors the fragmented and disoriented state of Willy's mind. It also touches upon the impact of technological advancements on individuals, as Willy becomes obsolete in a rapidly changing sales environment. While criticizing societal structures, the play also centers on the psychological struggles of an individual, making it a key modernist characteristic. Another thing is that here Willy Loman is presented as a tragic hero, a flawed individual who embodies the contradictions and limitations of his time.

Seize the Day is also a modernist play. Tommy Wilhelm, the protagonist, experiences disillusionment with his life, his relationships, and his career. He feels alienated from himself and the world around him. His journey is a quest for meaning and purpose in a world that often seems indifferent and superficial. The novel criticizes the materialism and consumerism of modern society, highlighting the forces that can lead to a sense of emptiness and dissatisfaction.

The novel also delves deeply into Tommy's inner world, exploring his anxieties, his insecurities, and his struggle to find his place. His identity is fragmented and uncertain. He struggles to define himself in relation to his family, his work, and his past. The ending of *Seize the Day* is open-

ended and ambiguous, reflecting the uncertainties and complexities of modern life.

Thus, both of the play and the novel can be framed as modernist works based on the various concepts of modernism.

Marxism

As a literary theory, Marxism analyzes literature through the lens of socio-economic conditions, viewing texts as products of their historical context, reflecting and shaping class struggle, power dynamics, and ideology, particularly capitalism, by examining how they reinforce or challenge dominant beliefs about wealth, power, status and oppression.

Here, both of the play and novel *Death of a Salesman* and *Seize the Day* can be analyzed through a Marxist lens, exploring themes of social class, the American Dream, and the impact of capitalism on individuals. In *Death of a Salesman*, Willy Loman's pursuit of the American Dream and his subsequent disillusionment highlight the exploitative nature of the capitalist system and its impact on the working class. Similarly, *Seize the Day* examines the characters' obsession with material wealth and their struggles within a materialistic society.

The play *Death of a Salesman* criticizes the American Dream, particularly its materialistic aspects, arguing that it's a deceptive ideology that leads to disillusionment and suffering for those who strive for it within a capitalist framework. Here, Willy Loman's experience as a travelling salesman exposes the exploitation of workers by the capitalist system. He works tirelessly but is ultimately undervalued and discarded when he is no longer seen as productive. The play also portrays a clear class divide, with Willy representing the working class struggling against the wealthy and powerful. And Willy's distorted view of the American Dream, influenced by capitalist ideology, can be seen as a form of "false consciousness", where he accepts the system's values even though they ultimately lead to his downfall.

On the other hand, the novel *Seize the Day* also can be framed through marxist view. The characters in the novel are deeply affected by their desire for material wealth and success, leading to alienation from themselves and others. The novel explores the social hierarchy within the city and the characters' struggles to navigate it, often with a focus on financial status.

Like *Death of a Salesman*, *Seize the Day* critiques the consumerist values of American society and their impact on individual lives. And the characters in *Seize the Day* are often defined by their financial situations and their pursuit of material possessions, leading to a loss of personal identity and a sense of emptiness.

Thus, both plays use a Marxist perspective to critique the negative aspects of capitalism and its impact on individuals. *Death of a Salesman* focuses more specifically on the exploitation of labor and the disillusionment of the working class where *Seize the Day* explores the broader consequences of materialism and consumerism in society. And both of the plays highlight the human cost of striving for success in a capitalist society, where individual worth is often measured by wealth and status.

IV. DISCUSSION

In both *Seize the Day* and *Death of a Salesman*, the protagonists represent ordinary American men struggling to define themselves within the capitalist order. Their failures are not only personal but also social, as both works highlight how the American Dream produces alienation and despair instead of fulfillment.

Tommy Wilhelm's condition in *Seize the Day* stems from his inability to reconcile individuality with society's demands for material success. He fails financially and emotionally, estranged from his father and unable to find stability in career or marriage. His tragedy lies in being trapped in a cycle of false hopes, exploited by opportunists like Dr. Tamkin, and disillusioned by the empty promises of quick wealth.

Similarly, Biff Loman's role in *Death of a Salesman* contrasts with his father Willy's blind faith in the American Dream. Unlike Willy, who clings to illusions of success through charisma and contacts, Biff ultimately realizes that he does not belong to the commercial world. His failure in society's eyes comes from rejecting materialism and preferring authenticity over illusion. Yet, his rejection is simultaneously liberating, since he resists complete entrapment in false ideals.

The comparison reveals two complementary positions: Wilhelm as a victim unable to resist materialist pressures, and Biff as a resistant figure who, though unsuccessful socially, achieves some level of self-awareness. Both characters reflect how the American Dream creates winners and losers, but even the so-called "winners" remain trapped in dehumanizing definitions of success.

Modern American society, as depicted in the text, is dominated by an aggressive pursuit of wealth, where social position is determined by financial success. Characters like Tommy's father, Dr. Adler, and Dr. Tamkin embody this ethos, prizing material goods and status over genuine human relationships. Tommy, who is a financial failure by these standards, suffers intense anxiety and humiliation as a result of his inability to conform to this "money culture".

The urban landscape of New York City in the novel amplifies the theme of isolation. Despite being surrounded

by millions, Tommy feels profoundly alone, cut off from his estranged wife, his indifferent father, and even himself (struggling with his identity and the name he chose in Hollywood). This pervasive sense of disconnection, where effective communication is described as difficult as translating a foreign language, is presented as the predicament of the modern man.

The novel critiques the American Dream, showing its darker side when someone fails to achieve it. Tommy's early aspirations of success in Hollywood are crushed, and his subsequent business ventures fail, leaving him burdened by financial problems and debt. His father, a symbol of professional success, offers no sympathy, further emphasizing the society's cold, rationalistic nature that prioritizes "getting ahead" over personal well-being.

The society Bellow depicts lacks "natural humanitarian values". In this morally corrupt environment, human traits like love, compassion, and philanthropy, which Tommy possesses, are seen as weaknesses. He is a man who chooses humanity over heartlessness, a choice that brings him suffering but ultimately leads to a profound, cathartic emotional awakening and a form of redemption at the novel's end.

Through Tommy Wilhelm, Bellow presents a scathing indictment of a post-war capitalist society where individuals are commodified and human relationships endangered by selfishness and a distorted value system. Tommy's position is that of an outsider who, by defying these dehumanizing social structures, asserts his non-conformity and an unconventional form of heroism rooted in feeling and empathy.

In *Death of a Salesman*, Biff Loman's position in modern American society, is that of a disillusioned idealist who rejects the superficial, materialistic version of the American Dream in favor of personal authenticity and fulfillment. His struggle remains highly relevant today as a critique of constant societal pressure for conventional success and a powerful argument for finding individual meaning beyond wealth and status.

Biff's internalization of his father's focus on popularity as the key to success leads to internal conflict. Significant moments reveal the emptiness of this dream. The Boston incident, where Biff discovers Willy's affair, destroys his idealized view of his father and instills cynicism towards Willy's values. Another pivotal moment occurs in Bill Oliver's office when Biff steals a fountain pen and has an epiphany about pursuing a life he doesn't desire. This realization helps him recognize the "ridiculous lie" he's been living and that he was never a businessman, freeing him from false ambitions.

Biff's journey resonates today, particularly his acceptance of being an ordinary person. His frustration with working long hours for short vacations is a relevant critique of modern work culture and the struggle for work-life balance. His longing for a simpler life connected to nature (symbolized by the West) reflects contemporary concerns about well-being and pursuing intrinsic happiness over material success.

Unlike his brother, Biff achieves self-awareness and accepts his limitations. His final confrontation with Willy highlights Biff's honesty and his attempt to force Willy to accept reality. Biff emerges as a self-aware character, relatable to modern audiences questioning traditional success markers and seeking a more authentic life defined by self-acceptance rather than societal approval.

V. FINDINGS

Upon the discussion and analysis above, there are some sorts of findings we get from the study. As for example, when we introspect into Willy and Biff Loman's positions in this modern American society that reveals them as archetypes representing different responses to the illusory nature of the American Dream and the materialistic pressures of modern American society. Both Wilhelm and Biff reveal that the American Dream functions as an unattainable standard, creating cycles of frustration and disappointment. The obsession with financial prosperity defines personal worth in both texts. Failure to achieve economic success equates to failure as a person. Wilhelm experiences painful isolation from family and society, while Biff becomes alienated from his father and society's values. Wilhelm conforms to society's materialist expectations and suffers collapse. Biff resists them, and though labeled a failure, he asserts individuality and authenticity. And both characters stand as representatives of the ordinary American struggling in mid-20th-century capitalist society, showing how the "success theory" of American life is fundamentally flawed.

VI. CONCLUSION

The introspection of Tommy Wilhelm and Biff Loman's positions in modern American society reveals the destructive consequences of a materialistic culture shaped by the American Dream. Wilhelm embodies the victim of conformity, unable to withstand the exploitative forces of capitalism, while Biff embodies partial resistance, rejecting false values at the cost of social success. Both figures illustrate that in a society where human worth is tied to wealth and status, true success and fulfillment remain elusive.

This study shows that the modern man, caught between aspiration and reality, often fails not because of personal weakness alone but because of the structural contradictions of capitalism. Bellow and Miller thus critique the hollowness of the American Dream, emphasizing the need to redefine success in human rather than material terms.

REFERENCES

- [1] Abdullah, Abu Shahid. Alam, M. M. "Human-Reluctant Modernity: The Reason of Tommy Wilhelm's Painful Isolation in Saul Bellow's *Seize the Day*." *IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, vol. 21, no. 10, 2016, pp. 01-05, doi.org.in. *International Journal of Comparative Literature & Translation Studies*, vol. 3, no. 4, Oct. 2015, pp. 38-42.
- [2] Alam, M. M. "Human-Reluctant Modernity: The Reason of Tommy Wilhelm's Painful Isolation in Saul Bellow's *Seize the Day*." *IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, vol. 21, no. 10, 2016, pp. 01-05, doi.org.in.
- [3] Azam, Azmi. "The Capitalized Society Subjugates the Weak: Perspectives; *Death of a Salesman*." *JOURNAL of ADVANCES in LINGUISTICS*, vol. 2, no. 2, Feb. 2014, pp. 114–20, <https://doi.org/10.24297/jal.v2i2.2026>.
- [4] Bellow, Saul. *Seize the Day*. New York: Viking Press, 1956.
- [5] Das, Snigdha. "Disintegration of American Dream: A Study on Arthur Miller's *Death of a Salesman* and Saul Bellow's *Seize the Day*." *International Journal of Humanities Social Science and Information System*, vol. 3, no. 6, 2014, pp. 26-33, [http://ijhssi.org/papers/v3\(6\)/Version-1/E0361026033.pdf](http://ijhssi.org/papers/v3(6)/Version-1/E0361026033.pdf). IJHSSI.
- [6] Gamage, K. G. S. "Selling or Being Sold: Reading *Death of a Salesman* as a Modern Tragedy." *Buddhist and Pali University of Sri Lanka Journal*, vol. X, no. Y, 2020, pp. Z-ZZ.
- [7] Jesmin, U. H. R. *Narcissistic Personality in Arthur Miller's Death of a Salesman and Saul Bellow's Seize the Day: A Comparative Study*. *Journal of Comparative Study*, no. 11(40), 2018, pp. 1-21.
- [8] Karim, S. Arthur Miller's *Death of a Salesman*: A nightmare for a dreamer. *Brac Journal*, pp. 1-15.
- [9] Miller, A. *Death of a Salesman*. New York: Viking Press, 1949.
- [10] Nipu, Kamrun Nahar. "The Concept of BECOMING' in *Seize the Day* and *Death of a Salesman* : the Urge of Searching Own Entity." *Journal of Research in Humanities and Social Sciences*, vol. 12, no. 3, 2024, pp. 17-21.
- [11] Nahvi, A. "Desperate American dream in Arthur Miller's *Death of a Salesman*," *Applied Research in Language Studies*, November, 2016, University of Arts Tehran, pp. 1-8.
- [12] Oruq, A. A., & Thany, H. Arthur Miller's *Death of a Salesman*: A new historicist approach. *RJELAL*. Vol.5.Issue 1. 2017 (Jan-Mar), pp. 217-226.
- [13] Swarnananda, K. G. Selling or being sold: Reading *Death of a Salesman* by Arthur Miller as a modern tragedy. *GSJ: Volume 8, Issue 12, December 2020*, Online: ISSN 2320-9186, pp. 785-794.