

# MARXISM IN THE DEATH OF SALESMAN BY ARTHUR MILLER

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## Abstract

Through reading or seeing a literary work, it can be very interesting or even it can be entertainment for yourself. Especially if we are enjoy it, not only knowing the plot but also with the meaning in it with the knowledge that it should. Therefore the purpose of writing this paper is to let us know that we can see or evaluate and criticize a literary work with many understandings and approaches. In that way we can understand the conditions, time, stories, and history behind literary's work by using theories and understanding of various types of critical lense and with that our views or judgments about an item. In this writing, the authors will use qualitative methods because the type of data object is a drama script which is qualitative data. At the end of the study, the authors found a socioeconomic problem in the literary work through a theoretical approach from Karl Marx. Which analyzes Marxism as an influential idea triggered by Karl Marx. Marxism is explained through the lives of figure especially the Willy Loman family in the drama Death of a Salesman. They described as having materialistic properties so alienated from oneself and the surrounding environment because of the system of capitalism. This is in accordance with the understanding of Marxism especially about Materialism which says a system of Capitalism will be created a person is materialistic and so alienated from himself and his environment around.

**Key words:** Socioeconomic, Kapitalism, Karl Marx, Marxisme Theory, The Death of Salesman

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## INTRODUCTION

Literature is a work inherent in society [1], [2]. Through literary work, an author expresses the problem of life in a society where the author himself is a part of it [3], [4], [5]. Literary works accept and influence people [6], [7]. In fact, people often determine the value of literary works that lived in the last century [8], [9], [10], while literary people are actually members of society who are bound by certain social status [11], [12] and cannot escape from the problems it receives from the environment in which it grows and works [13], [14], [15]. This is reinforced by the statement of Wellek and Warren (1976) which discusses the relationship of literature with the society [16], [17], [18]. *"Literature is a social institution, using as its medium language, a social creation. They are conventions and norm which could have arisen only in society. But, furthermore, literature 'represent' 'life'; and 'life' is, in largemeasure, a social reality, eventhough the natural world and the inner or subjective world of the individual have*

*also been objects of literary 'imitation'. The poet himself is a member of society, possessed of a specific social status." (1976:94).*

In life, humans are often referred to as social creatures [19], [20], which means that humans cannot live normally without the help of others [21], [22], [23]. Humans are social creatures that cannot be separated from human interaction in the community [24], [25]. Interpersonal interaction aims to meet the needs in his life [26], [27]. The pattern of interaction must refer to a balanced relationship, so that something can be realized harmony in society [28], [29], [30]. So that the social meaning is often interpreted as matters relating to the community [31], [32]. Humans as social beings are certainly not possible to separate his life with other humans [33]. It is no longer a secret that all forms of culture, living arrangements, and social systems are formed [34], [35], [36] because of interactions and conflicts of interests between one human being and another [37], [38]. Humans are not only social beings but also economic beings, humans have a tendency to be selfish [39], [40]. Nevertheless, both roles can be balanced if humans carry them out with moral values.

Economics is all that is related to the effort and power of humans in meeting their daily needs to achieve a level of prosperity [41], [42]. But in other discussions sometimes social economy becomes an object of discussion [43]. Because socioeconomic has its own meaning that is the position or position of a person in a group of people determined by the type of economic activity, education and income [44], [45]. But in social and economics sometimes there are problems [46]. For social problems such as patterns of interaction in society cannot always be balanced and in accordance with the desired, the consequences social problems arise [47], [48]. Social problems not only cause harm and suffering [49], [50]. Social problems also cause changes in value in society [51]. Problems in the economy as in fulfilling material needs, there are still many imbalances-economic inequality that occurs in society [52], [53], [54], it can be concluded that social criticism of economic problems is a criticism that arises as a result the existence of economic inequality in society [55], [56]. Problems in social and economics can not only be felt in the experiences of life that we experience. But also the problem is sometimes in the elements of a literary work [57], [58]. Because it is basically a literary work is a work that was created with very communicative so that the reader understands the intent of the writer because sometimes literary works are made from stories or experiences of the author [59]. Therefore there are so many ways we look at a literary work, it can be called critical lenses [60]. There are

so many views or approaches that we can use to assess or criticize the literary work. One of them is from the socioeconomic approach. How to look at or approach from the social economic side of a literary work there is also a theory. The critical lens theory used is the Marxist critical lens, this became popular with the emergence of Marxist schools of thought. Sometimes it is also called a socioeconomic lens.

Critical lens is a way for looking at a literary work with a lot of views or approaches that we can use to assess or criticize the work [61], [62]. One approach or theory of critical lens that we can use is the theory of Marxism. Marxism theory is an approach or understanding that follows the views of Karl Marx [63]. Marx's theory is related to the economic system, social system and political system [64]. The philosophy of Marxism is the philosophy of the struggle of the working class to subvert capitalism and bring socialism to the environment and our lives [65]. Therefore this philosophy belongs to the workers and not only to intellectuals. Marx poured his thoughts not on intellectuals and educated philosophers, but on the use of workers in his struggle followers of the theory are called Marxists [66]. In Marxism the most important human activity is economic activity. Marxism theory is a form of Marx's protest against the understanding of capitalism [67], [68]. According to [69] man has an alienation from himself. Then according to Marx, the most basic alienation is human alienation from its social nature. So humans are originally social, social creatures, but they are alienated from their good nature, and the sign of alienation is the existence of an oppressive and an oppressive state. The basic assumption of socialism is that the source of all social problems lies in the institution of private property. This institution of private property is the main characteristic of Capitalism [70]. Marx considers that the capitalists raise money at the expense of the proletariat. The proletariat is the whole section of society that feels total oppression by capitalism. Marx argues that this problem arises because of the "private ownership" and control of wealth that is dominated by rich people. Karl Marx believes that in order for humans to fulfill their social nature, so that humans are not alienated from their own nature, to be free from oppression, the intended private property must be abolished. In order to create a socialist society, which is not divided into conflicting classes. Marx argues that the idea of capitalism must be replaced with an understanding of communism. If this condition still persists, socio-economic inequality will continue to be a problem. Various disciplines used by Karl Marx in challenging the ideas of capitalism, including :

- **From a moral side**

Marx claims that capitalism inherits injustice from within. This is based on ignorance of capitalism towards social inequalities that arise in society. That is explains capitalism is not the best way for humans. Because workers have experience violence, suffering, poverty, forced labor and lack of freedom. This results in humans not connecting with other humans as they should. That is a criticism in terms of morality according to Karl Mark because it inhibits freedom or human development.

• **From the social side**

Marx states that capitalism is a source of conflict between classes. This conflict can arise between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, between landlords and peasants, and between capitalists and their workers. This is happens because of one party acts as an oppressor and the other party as an oppressed person. In achieving its goals, a group often has to sacrifice another groups. Because of this conflict always arises, and groups that are classified as strong at all the times always try to improve their position and maintain their dominance. Briefly, this view is oriented towards social structures and social institutions in society.

• **From the economic side**

Marx views capitalism as a capitalist tool which is only used to get profit as much as possible, even though by suppressing workers as hard as possible.

Following are some of Karl Marx's criticisms of capitalism, which is also illustrate how the mindset of Marx's ideology.

- Capitalism creates classes in society

Marx believes that the formation of social classes in society is the impact of capitalism. Capitalism forms classes based on the economic aspects. The most obvious is the rise of the ruling class and the working class.

- Capitalism makes the distribution of wealth unbalanced

Marx, based this thought from Ricardo's theory which is proposed a low wage rate. Ricardo states that is in this subsystem of capitalism, such a low level of wages is determined by a value that can only be for survival. This form of so-called "iron wage" is even equal to the cost of fuel for the machine to work, or as much as the "cost of animal feed". This means that the remuneration given to capital owners or capitalists is far greater than the remuneration for the owners of labor or laborers.

- Capitalism allows the ruling class to exploit

In economic-oriented capitalism, the ruling class or capitalists will try to make the most profit. The greater efforts of the capitalists to find profits, the harder pressure is placed on the workers. So, this concept allows the ruling class to exploit the workers. In other words, according to Marx, capitalism is form of exploitation of workers.

- Capitalism triggers conflicts between classes

This capitalist state which has been "rotten from within" has an unjust system. Capitalism triggers conflicts between classes. One side acts as an oppressor and on the other side there is an oppressed (oppressed person).

- Capitalism makes workers overcome alienation

The system that creates capitalism makes workers increase alienation. The workers who are needed as a means or tool to meet the needs of the capitalists, will be exploited to be able to complete their work properly and possible.

- Active Self Destructive Capitalism

Marx rejects the assumption of the Classics that states capitalism is a system that is considered independent (self-developer). In the standpoint of Marxism, capitalism is referred to as self-destruction. This condition occurs because there is pressure from the capitalists on the workers who are so great. It was made Karl Marx more confident, and even determined his predictions, that there would be a revolution of the workers. For the sake of making as much profit as possible, the capitalists will be increasingly workers. So, the workers who are increasingly depressed by these capitalists will certainly not remain silent. Destruction will occur eventually, this system will self-destruct (Deliarnov, 2005: 42)

Karl Marx's ideas have a comprehensive and interconnected discussion on all types of existing social institutions. Marxism also shows the interconnection between politics and economics.

- Materialistic

This materialistic conception of Marx is a form of political subordination and decision of public authority under the inherent power that operates in society. Simply put, a materialistic idea is what determines everything, whether in terms of politics, culture, social, morals, philosophy, or ideology, which is an important 'economy'.

- Politics is the media to carry out wealth and authority

Politics, power and matter are basically related. But, the most powerful influence is matter. As for politics, according to Marx is only a tool or media used by the authorities as a medium to run and legitimize its control. While according to Marx's role is to exercise power and authority, which is influenced by matter. The state must play a role in preparing political conditions and emphases that are important for maintaining each mode of production (Staniland, 1985).

➤ Abolition of the State

According to Marx, the expansion of wealth is the same as the expansion of wealth. This made Marx believe that wealth was not only used in the concept of power to, but also power over. The power of the capitalists will be used as much as possible to squeeze the workers, so this must be abolished.

## **METHOD**

This paper used qualitative methods because the type of data object was drama script which was qualitative data. In this paper, the authors took the conversation in the drama script as the speaker's utterance. The purpose of this study was to describe the conditions in that drama. This method was related to the case of studies about the meaning implicit in the conversation in the drama and then the data will be in the form of text. This method provided a clear description of the problem being analyzed.

- **Data and data sources**

All of the data that authors obtained as the object of this study were the play scripts “The Death of Salesman”. In this section, the authors must find what sentences has elements about the social and economic approach.

- **Data collection technique**

All of the data from this paper was taken from the internet, all drama scripts have been downloaded at hand. The authors tried to read the entire play and try to understand in every word by looking at the contextual strategies that the authors need to and also understanding what sentences that authors think have an implied meaning until the authors can understand with the correct theory to be analyzed.

- **Techniques of analyzing data**

Here is a technique that the authors used in analyzing data to find whether there was a conversation that proves that there is an element of socioeconomic approach in it.

**1. Identify the dialogues**

In this step, the authors reads the entire drama script and tries to choose sentences that might have a socioeconomic approach to it used by researchers in this study.

**2. Analyze**

In this step, the authors begins to analyze the sentences that have been selected in the previous step and tries to understand the meaning of words and try to correlate with the research theory.

**3. Evaluate and conclude**

After identifying and analyzing data, the authors also evaluates the conclusions of the research results. In this step the authors wants to have accurate results.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

This paper used the theory of Marxism to examine one of the plays, the drama entitled “ The Death of Salesman”. Marxist criticism is not only about 'literary sociology' which is pays attention to how novels are published and whether they include the working class in them or not. The aim is to explain literary works fuller ; and this means devoting sensitive attention to its forms, schools, and meanings. But apart from that also means capturing and understanding the forms, streams, and meanings as a product of a particular history.

Marxist criticism views literary works as a reflection of the social institutions they originate from. In this analysis authors only try to find the words, sentences or conversations contained in the drama by reading the drama script so that they can know the words and sentences what are said in the drama very clearly. This data is in the form of manuscripts and research results based on what is written in the drama script. Dialogues in drama that prove that this drama has an approach from the social and economic side and we can see it or judge it by Karl Marx's theory.

*Willy : will you let me finish? Tell him you were in the business in the West.*

*Business is business.*

*Not farm work.*

*Biff : all right, Dad.*

*–Act 1, page 50-*

In accordance with the philosophy of Karl Marx who wants to subvert capitalists and bring socialism into our environment and life. Not only that, this is also in accordance with one of the thought patterns of Marx's ideology, namely capitalism creates classes in society. Marx believes that the formation of social class in society is the impact of capitalism. Capitalism forms classes based on economic aspects. The most obvious is the rise of the ruling class and the working class.

This philosophy is very appropriate for dialogue, because this drama tells about the life and economy of families who live in big cities in the United States where the economy is controlled by business people. A recognized job is just a business. So that other jobs do not feel they are getting good financial results for them and their families because they feel a failure in the economy if they do not have a business and also do not get good recognition from others. They also have to lie about their work only to be seen as humans by other humans. This is according to Karl Marx's theory from the social side and also the moral side. Because of differences in work that results in economic inequality due to differences in results they can be a barrier in human relations with other human beings. This makes the creation of social classes.

***Linda : ‘you can’t do that, can you? I don’t say he’s a great man. Willy Loman never made a lot of money. His name was never in the paper. He’s not the finest character that ever lived. But he’s a human being”***

*–page 69*

From the dialogue above, it can be concluded that there is one mindset from Marx's ideology that capitalism makes workers experience alienates. Alienates is alienation. Those in the lower economic class get alienated behavior from others as well as evidence that the social effects of capitalists are huge. Indeed the economic situation in the city is very difficult for people who do not have a business. How not, social life there will only consider "great people" as humans. Great people, according to them there are three characters. The first character is the person whose economic activities are in business activities, the second character is the person who makes a lot of money and the last is the person whose name is listed in the newspaper because of their success. If there are people or families who do not have these three characters, then they will not be considered human by business people. This is a very bad effect, and therefore Karl



Marx's philosophy is indispensable for changing socio-economic conditions like this. Because not considering others as human beings is one of the characteristics of the absence of socialism here and the alienation or alienates in this social class.

***He's exhausted. Instead of walking he talks now. He drives seven hundred miles and when he gets there no one knows him any more, no one welcomes him.***

*-Act 1, page 41-*

This dialogue still proves the existence or depiction of an ideological mindset according to Marx, namely Capitalism makes workers experience alienation or alienation from others and alienation is also in accordance with other Marxist ideologies, namely the creation of conflicts between classes. Because gaps and alienation are the cause of conflict. Not only that, but there are also ideas Elimination of class in society. Social conditions will lead to the realization of a classless society, in which the private property rights to property are negated. For Marx, the existence of property rights is shown by the ownership of goods and income opportunities. In fact, this is a characteristic of the existence of classes in society, so this must be eliminated. This is still about the ill effects of capitalists on the social side. The treatment distinguishes people and not only respect because of the economic side.

***I realized that selling was the greatest career a man could want. Cause what could be more satisfying than to be able to go, at the age of eighty-four, into twenty or thirty different cities, and pick up a phone, and be remembered and loved and helped by so many different people?***

*-Act 11, page 61-*

Critics of thought from the ideology of Karl Marx in this dialogue are Self Destructive Capitalism. Because with the perspective that the successful ones are business people with high incomes, many people are not sure or are not confident in their work and income. It enters into self-destruction. Marx rejects the assumption of the Classics that states that capitalism is a system that is considered self-sustained (self-development). Still in accordance with the explanation of the previous dialogues, here also there is an ideology of the creation of class in society, the conflict in these classes and other ideologies is that Capitalism makes the distribution of wealth unbalanced. Because business people will continue to look for profits as

high as high. This dialogue proves this imbalance that makes many people who do not have a business so do not have a job and force yourself to have a business only to be accepted by others.

***That's what's ruining this country! Population is getting out of control!***

*-Act 7, page 37-*

The dialogue contained in Law 7 shows that there is a problem or inequality with the population in the country. These effects and causes have been explained in Karl Marx's understanding. The theory of Marxism is a form of Marx's protest against the understanding of capitalism. Because humans were originally social creatures, but there is a wrong understanding that makes inequality very different, this is the result of the existence of an oppressive state. The basic assumption of socialism is that the source of all social problems lies in the institution of private ownership. Marx argues that this problem arises because of "private ownership" and the control of wealth that is dominated by the rich. To create a socialist society, which is not divided into conflicting classes. Marx argues that the idea of capitalism must be replaced with an understanding of communism. So that social economic inequality does not continue and becomes a problem.

## **CONCLUSION**

Regions or countries that have an understanding of capitalism in it will create inequality and some feel the difficulties or disadvantages of that understanding. With Karl Marx's understanding and philosophy, and also with his efforts to overthrow capitalism and make it communism, so that the population in that country can run and feel its nature as a social creature very well without any imbalances that make them forget that they are social creatures who need others and must respect others. So this will reduce social and economic problems. Here the author concludes that all the questions that have been discussed which means the type of implicative phenomena in the lyrics actually contain elements of capitalism or other ideas that are suitable according to Karl Marx both in terms of historical background or the principles of people in the region. The author hopes this paper will provide and provide many benefits, benefits for readers and also gives more understanding of social, economic, social and economic issues and also an understanding of capitalism and its consequences.

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