

things hit bottem (fre) them in the market and Tamkin disappears. Tamkin may be a help and an eye beast for Temmy, but his other acquaintance in the stock exchange, Mr. Rappapert, has an opposite disheartening effect on him. He is a nearly blind old miser who has filled his coffers at the stock exchange and lets no one in on his secrets of success. The old financial wizard nearly makes Temmy sick because he has no social responsibilities or goals. He is similar to Willy's dream visitor Ben, holding out to Temmy success like a carrot in front of a tiring draft horse.

All of the above plot workings, characterizations, and character interactions present us with nothing that is unique; people have been failures before in literature, and the most direct predecessor that can be pointed to is the short story "Bartleby the Scrivener" as a basis for failure in the modern business world. What is unique about the play is the way Willy leaves the real action of the play to retreat to his dream world of the past, and here we need a visually oriented imagination to see the stage setting, and lighting, place him in an undefined place that is his imagination removed from the conventional chronology of the play. Willy's life has led him to a situation of business failure and familial disintegration, and this is the situation that he is functioning with in the conventional action base of the play, but it is in the dream sequence of the play that we get to see the dreams that have permeated his life, and the events that contain the dream as well as the events that stifled the dream fulfillment. A novel can not do this as it is not a form dependent solely on dialogue, so Bellevue uses the novelistic techniques of the omniscient third person narrator and main character internal dialogue. The conventional third person narrator is just that, conventional, but its complementary

Do you mean internal monologue?

stage

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