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In Samuel Beckett's play "Waiting for Godot", the theme of the meaning of life is depicted through the existentialist lens, exploring question of existence, purpose and the absurdity of human condition. Beckett presents a bleak yet profound representation of the meaning of life. Primarily through the characters of Vladimir and Estragon who are trapped in a cycle of waiting for someone named Godot, who never arrives.

One interpretation of the meaning of life in "Waiting for Godot" can be seen through

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The characters endless waiting and futile attempts to find Purpose and meaning in their existence. Vladimír and Estragon Pass the time with mundane activities and meaningless conversations, constantly searching for distractions to alleviate their boredom and existential despair. Their repetitive actions and conversations highlight the monotony and futility of human existence in the absence of a clear purpose.

On meaning,

Another interpretation arises from the character of Brodóf himself, who represents an elusive figure symbolizing the search for meaning or salvation. Vladimír and Estragon clinging to the hope that Brodóf will provide

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them with answers or a sense of purpose, but their constant waiting ultimately leads to disappointment and disillusionment. Beckett's non-appearance serves as a metaphor for the uncertainty and ambiguity surrounding the quest for meaning in life.

Beckett explores the theme of the meaning of life through the juxtaposition of comedy and tragedy. Despite the characters' bleak circumstances the play contains elements of dark humor and absurdity, highlighting the ~~abs~~ absurdity of human existence. Through this fusion of comedy and tragedy, Beckett suggests that the search

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for meaning in life is inherently absurd and ultimately futile.

Same Samuel Beckett's "Waiting for Godot" offers a complex and thought provoking representation of the meaning of life.

At the heart of "Waiting for Godot" is the Porter portrayal of two characters, Vladimir and Estragon who are waiting for some one named Godot.

One interpretation of the meaning of life in "Waiting for Godot" is rooted in existential philosophy. Particularly the ideas of existentialist thinkers like Jean-Paul Sartre and ~~and~~ Albert Camus. Existentialism posits that life has no inherent meaning or ~~pose~~ purpose and it is up to individuals

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To create their own meaning through their actions and choices. In the play Vladimir and Estragon are confronted with the absurdity of their situation - waiting for someone who may never come - and must confront the existential void that lies at the core of their existence. Another interpretation of the meaning of life is in "Waiting for Godot" revolves around themes of human connection, companionship and the search for meaning in the face of despair. Despite the futility of their waiting, Vladimir and Estragon find solace in each other's company and

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engage in playful banter and philosophical discussions to pass the time.

The repetitive nature of the Play's structure

- characterized by the cyclical waiting and the characters' inability to escape their situation - reflects the monotony and meaninglessness of human existence.

The study focuses on analyzing the meaning of life of the main characters in Samuel Beckett's "Waiting for Godot". The problems discussed in this study are related to the life of Vladimir and Estragon as the main characters and also the impacts of nothingness to their life.

To analyze it, this study applies the theory of Absurdity that taken from Albert Camus

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This play portrays Vladimir and Estragon's life that they have no purpose in leading their life, they just lead their same behaviour everyday that make their life worth living. Taking off the hat and knocking the top like a circus and also indicated by their communication that showing the meaninglessness of their life. Meanwhile, the nothingness and meaninglessness influences them to frustration in leading their life, suffrage even trying to hang themselves which brings disunity in their relationship.

Beckett's play 'Waiting for Godot' is widely

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considered the literary expression of existentialism. Vladimir and Estragon wait for Godot near a tree in a miserable rural barren wasteland. Their only reasoning to stay in this miserable place is they are meant to meet Godot there and presumably then they can leave. After analysing the Poem in existentialist philosophy I believe that Godot represents God, the two main characters represent people religious followers and the setting of barren wasteland represents their mind. The whole play is used to simplify Sanctorum philosophy using metaphors to send a message. At face value "waiting for Godot" could be called a simple play.

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It uses a basic setting consisting of a tree and a road. It is repetitive in its structure and character pairing. It is an uncomplicated play with no established plot. At face value "Waiting for Godot" could be described as a play about nothing. The substance of waiting for Godot lies within the ideas and themes of the play behind this front of simplicity and nothingness.

Vladimir and Estragon in this play wait endlessly for an unchanging situation to change, wasting time with mindless distractions. Beckett's Play is arguably the most known of the theatre of the Absurd a

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movement emerging after the Second World War and found artists to be struggling to find meaning in devastation. The ~~Theatre~~ Theatre of the Absurd strives to express its sense of the senselessness of the human condition and the inadequacy of the rational approach by the open abandonment of conventional literary standards within its plays. Through use of conventions of the genre, specifically minimalist yet symbolic set design, non-sensical dialogue and non-specific ~~start~~ stagnated characters, Beckett forces audiences to confront the ideology that life is just marking time until death, time to often squandered and wasted.

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As a rule, every type of theatre has its own artistic features influenced by the context and social demands when formed. Influenced by the feelings produced by two world wars, the ~~set~~ settings of plays from the theatre of the Absurd are often minimalistic though bleak. The barren set pieces barely denote location ~~not~~ nor the flow of time, two essential aspects by which people organise their lives and memories, creating uncertainty within viewers that only contribute to the feeling of meaninglessness within the lives of the characters. The setting is

so ambiguous ambiguous that when asked to describe if he recognised it, Estragon replied, "Recognise! what is there to recognise?" The empty setting causes audiences to focus on only what the characters are doing. Providing no distractions. Following on, the two identifiable set designs Beckett allowed become highly symbolic. It is noteworthy that the two protagonists are on a road, an item universal for choice and journey. However, the road might as well lead nowhere as it becomes clearer the two will never progress along it. On a road only logical options are to retreat or move forward.

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Yet absurdly the two refuse to move. Preferring to remain in inaction and wait for the elusive Godot, highlighting their want for distraction instead of confrontation. The tree offers another means for escape from the endless waiting but again they can not bring themselves to leave their Predicament, preferring not to take the risks if can't support both and thus leave one man alone. This deliberate use of the Absurdist convention forces viewers to remain in the movement ironic considering no ~~charac~~ characters can. This juxtapositioning serves to reinforce

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The central message as audiences
watch these characters deliberately waste
their purposeless lives despite escape
being nearby.

This is how Samuel Beckett represents
the meaning of life in his play "Waiting
for Godot".