

Suffering Is An Essential Part For Human Existence In The Reference Of Samuel Beckett's Play 'Waiting For Godot'

Haseen ur Rehman, M.Phil Scholar,

Department of English Benazir Bhutto Shaheed University Lyari,
Karachi, Pakistan

Dr. Ahmad Saeed, Research Supervisor

Hamdard Institute of Education and Social Sciences (HIESS),
Hamdard University, Karachi, Pakistan.

Abstract

Samuel Beckett was Irish playwright and novelist. He was a dominant figure among the absurdist playwrights. His master piece 'Waiting for Godot' is all about existentialism. The play was written after World War II at the age of depression. Due to this depression era or World War II, people were facing a lot of problems and miseries regarding their lives. The play is also considered one of the best absurdist plays. Many writers had raised the same issue in their writing regarding human sufferings. Suffering means the disruption of the normal functioning of life. Suffering includes waiting, shortage of food, homelessness, physical and mental pains, miseries, suicide, etc. Samuel Beckett mentioned these facts in his play 'Waiting for Godot'. He proved this statement through his main characters of the play, Estragon and Vladimir that suffering is an essential part of human existence. Qualitative research methodology was adopted for this study. The researcher focused on the theme of human suffering and human existence. The study critically analyzed contently. This research solved different answers regarding this study. It was concluded that suffering is not imaginable without human existence. In other words, suffering is an essential part of human existence.

Keywords: Absurdist, Waiting for Godot, existentialism, age of depression

Introduction

Humans consume much of life in suffering or trying to stay away from suffering, yet there is little accuracy or steadiness in the definition of 'suffering'. It can be classified as mental, physical, and social suffering, and then offers sub-categories. For example, depression grief, anxiety, and

existential suffering are all types of mental suffering. Suffering is defined as distress consequential from threat or damage to one's body or self-identity.

In Samuel Beckett's play "Waiting for Godot", Suffering is an essential part for human existence. It is full of mental, emotional and physical sufferings. These sufferings let the man towards the death. In suffering, man wants to search out for the companion. Therefore, Estragon and Vladimir wanted one other in their crucial times. Suffering also affects on the human relationships and the other matters of the society. Waiting is miserable state and situation where a man wastes his precious time for the sake of someone or something. If a man does not know for whom he is waiting for, this is more suffering and painful or in other words this is a worthless waiting or waiting for death. This waiting gave Vladimir and Estragon more misery because in their minds Godot is a saviour for them. When Godot did not come, they lost their hope and tried to commit suicide but failed. The loss of hope also led them towards sufferings.

In this play, the sufferings are waiting, lack of food, misery from diseases, slavery, dumb and blind, suicide, loss of memory, loss of hope and homeless. These are the basic sufferings for the human existence. Existence is not imaginable without suffering and pain. In waiting for Godot, suffering is offered as a regular norm of the society and life. Suffering is a source of mental and physical pains. Both Vladimir and Estragon are suffering from psychologically and physically pain and misery.

Literature Review

Beckett's writings show death, suffering, judgment, guilty and salvation. Salvation is promising in Beckett's world (Vmanimozhi, 2013, p.02). These things are miseries for human in life but salvation from these problems are to return to God. It is the only way for the salvation.

Beckett expressed three main concerns in 'Waiting for Godot' those are relationships, human nature and suffering (Shams, 2012, p.175). These three elements are essential for human existence. Humans have to face all challenges in life because without these challenges humans cannot survive. Humans can form their destinies or they can lead their lives as a life should be lived.

Beckett faces the realities of existence. Birth, death and sufferings are all connected. In life people need each other and without each other they feel pity for another. As Vladimir and Estragon tried to hang themselves, Estragon refused to hang himself first due to break of the branch and Vladimir would be there alone. The world where they live or they exist, give them pain and its human nature to receive the give and receive the pain (Shams, 2012, p.176). In miseries people want one another like that

Estragon and Vladimir wanted each other in their bad times. Even though they wanted to hang themselves together.

By looking at the situation of human's life, it is the proof that suffering is the essential part of human existence, in other words existence is not imaginable without suffering. In 'Waiting for Godot', suffering is expressed as a regular norm of the society. Mental and Physical pains are related to the human existence. Therefore, humans exist for the sufficient and constant suffering in this world. Estragon and Vladimir were suffering from injuries. Estragon had a pain in his foot and Vladimir had urine problem. These two problems kept them away from the happiness. Both had psychologically and physically issues that decomposed and influence their physical and mental state (Shams, 2012, p.177). Samuel Beckett believed that every being has two types of sufferings in this world, physical and mental. Both sufferings eradicate happiness and enjoyment from the existing beings. Now it exposes that if there is any existence for any being, it must have sufferings.

Man is born for sufferings in this world. He passes the time to survive but he is going to close and close towards the suffering and death. So far as man is here in this world he will face the troubles and sufferings. It will also affect the mental state (Shams, 2012, p.177). Humans are here in this world for surviving in every means. In other words, humans will live here to face every sort of agony that helps them to compete with others.

For the mind physicality is a source of suffering. Body is barrier from which the death cannot offer a release. There is lack of perfection in the world of Beckett. Characters suffer due to their existence. Human is a subject to decay in this world (Shams, 2012, p.178). Beckett defines that there is two types of sufferings: mental suffering and physical suffering. The only thing that keeps away human from the suffering that is death but death also cannot give a relaxation.

The article explains in conclusion that life is related and enriched with suffering because man is unable to get the responsibility of facing the realities of the existence (Shams, 2012, p.179). Existence is related to the miseries. Human beings are incapable to take the blame or face the harsh realities of the existence.

For the characters of 'Waiting for Godot', Godot was the source of removing their miseries and sufferings which they were facing in their life (KARMAKAR, 2014, p.06). Godot was actually a saviour for the Estragon and Vladimir. They thought that when Godot would come. We would be fine and far from every sort of sufferings and miseries.

Estragon and Vladimir would be happy when they find Godot. They are living on the earth and those who are living here cannot lead life without miseries and sufferings. For the guidance, they believe on Godot that Godot

would show us everything and that would be our key to forget all sufferings (Withanage, 2011, p.32). In the characters' mind Godot was redeemer for them. With the help of Godot they would finally find the way to overlook all sufferings.

Humans' existence enforce different type of questions in their minds such as: why are they here? Why do they exist? Why are they alive? etc. (Rakwal, 2013, p.111). Existentialism was a philosophical movement that gives emphasis to freedom, choice and individual existence. Why do humans ask such questions? The answer is simple that whenever human traps in any trouble then he blames himself, world, God and other people. Even though sometime he asks questions about his existence.

The same article expresses regarding frustrations, helplessness and resentments. It gives awareness to the people about human suffering and misery. It shows the misery and suffering of beings (Rakwal, 2013, p.112). Frustrations and helplessness give consciousness about the human sufferings. When a being exists here, so that being would face the pain, misery and sufferings.

There are many types of human sufferings. And it is easy to differentiate among those sufferings. The best way to distinguish among these miseries is by external miseries or cause, for example emotional self, determinable reasons outside of the body, the person's mind and cognitive self. Modern people are suffering from different issues, misers and circumstances like: harmful natural conditions, harmful ecological conditions, harmful political condition, harmful economical conditions, harmful social conditions, emotional conditional, spiritual condition and leading a meaningless life (Diehl, 2009, p. 37). All these issues and problems are related to the human existence. Human will face all kind of sufferings to survive and lead a simple life. He will focus on the emotional, Natural, mental, political, social, environmental and economical situation.

There are different circumstances of human suffering like: existential anxiety (that raises many questions what to do, where to go, who am I? from where did I come?), losing basic reality of life, losing 'will' to live etc. It explains that some one feels or suffers pain to grab a meaningful movement in life (Diehl, 2009, p.40). Realities of life cannot be denied. These have to face by human in this world. No one can separate these realities from the life. When a person becomes sure that he would face those situations then the life will not be easy for him.

Existential sufferings are related to the struggles of one's existence. These struggles give the answer of what this life all about (Anderson, 2013, p.12). When a being exists in the world he will face the world and its sufferings. And from these sufferings a being will get the answer of all about the life.

Suffering signifies a dimension of individual misery that goes far beyond emotional or even physical pain. There is no agreement regarding precise, comprehensive and single definition of human misery and suffering (Coulehan, p. 717). It argues that there is no exact meaning and definition of human suffering. Every meaning has its own way and time to take it.

In the play 'Waiting for Godot', main characters are waiting for Godot from the start till the end of the play. But that Godot does not show or come, that gives them more suffering and pain (Wang, 2011, p.198). Estragon and Vladimir think that when Godot comes, our problems and miseries will be solved by Godot. But Godot does not come and they still wait for Godot a lot. This waiting gives them more pain and suffering.

Godot does not appear, but the only thing which still there is hope. The tree presents the reality of life. It also gives some hope for boring waiting. The waiting of human being is now no longer hopeless because it gives a remarkable existence (Wang, 201, p.200). The saviour does not appear and Estragon and Vladimir still have a hope. The only thing which they used for their advantage in waiting, which is a tree. That tree gives them a hope.

'Waiting for Godot' starts with physical suffering of the main characters. The suffering shows the reflection of World War II. Both characters have their own problems like Estragon was suffering from sore feet and Vladimir was suffering from urinary infection (Shobeiri, 2011, p. 290). Beckett used these two characters in the play as a symbol of distress due to the World War II.

Their meaningless and aimless acts give them frustration, suffrages and miseries. To get rid of these sufferings they find the only solution of commit suicide. This idea brings a crack in their friendship and relationship (Makhfuddin, p.120). It is obvious that when the destiny is unknown, it will provide tension between the heart and mind. For the salvation of frustration, miseries and suffering Estragon and Vladimir find out the way to hang themselves but failed.

The second act of the play shows some physical and mental changing. Pozzo get blind, Lucky becomes dumb and Estragon and Vladimir get wearied regarding their losing of hope for escape and salvation. They come up with the idea to commit suicide and keep themselves away from all anxieties and sufferings (Moinao, p.4). When the life goes on it shows us many realities of life. A person will have to bear all the truth and realities and there is no short cut way to overcome on all sufferings. He will have to find out a permanent solution.

They suffer from loneliness, attempt suicide, evoke pessimism and remain unpredictable and dissatisfied till the end of the play. The reason behind such attributes is the prolong torment of waiting for an unidentified

and unpredictable entity Godot who is supposed to be the saviour of all ills (Azam, 2014, p.24).

It suggests existential feeling of human life that life is nothing but a monotonous waiting for nothing. As we can see, Vladimir and Estragon are trapped in a painful, void-like existence in which suffering is commonplace and death (comparable to escape perhaps?) an impossibility (Azam, 2014, p.36).

The idea of committing suicide “while waiting” as it is together with the subsequent dialogue demonstrates that Vladimir and Estragon literally suffer from a universal absence of any kind of meaningful core in their existence. Their despair also demonstrates another critical attribute of the existential condition of a human being, namely the circumstance of a universal loneliness (Liljeström, 2012, p.13).

While observing and examining the plays of Beckett, there is one common issue that is suffering (Shalghin, 2014, p.10). That means that for the existence of human the miseries are necessary because both are related to each other.

The conceptual framework shows the limitation of the characters and also their continuous disappointment, endless miseries and distress or compulsion. In this play characters are controlled and helpless in their skills to face the harsh realities of life (Shalghin, 2014, p.03). Harsh realities of life refer the sufferings of human in this world.

Critics explained that the play expresses the endless feelings of all human kind. This can be proved by different scenes of the play (Shalghin, 2014, p.03). Critics believed that for the existence of human being suffering is necessary and human existence is not imaginable without miseries, pain and sufferings.

Lucky’s disreputable speech is all about the human worries. The speech also defines compulsion and suffering of all humanity. He wants to keep speaking more and more (Shalghin, 2014, p.08). Lucky shows the abnormal state of a person. He wants to talk consecutively but the only thing that stops him from abnormality is the removal of a hat from his head. After taking off his hat from head he becomes a normal person and he feels comfortable.

Human takes shades in temporarily solution to keep away from the suffering and pain. Like Hamm, in *Endgame*, takes pain-killer to overcome his sufferings. One day he finds that there is no more pain-killers that gives him more pain and sufferings (Shalghin, 2014, p.14). This is human nature to find out quick solutions for their problems and miseries. They do not focus on the permanent solutions. When they face the reality that temporary solution is not perfect solution then they feel more suffering than before.

Sufferings are related to the many things. But the worst thing is waiting. If you don't know for whom you are waiting then It will give you more pain and misery. "They are sufferings because they are waiting. And they are waiting because they are sufferings". Waiting is part of human existence (Shalghin, 2014, p.18). Waiting is an element of sufferings. Waiting is far more difficult situation but if a man does not know for whom he is waiting for, it gives him more misery.

1. Scope

The study explains human suffering in Samuel Beckett's play 'Waiting for Godt'. The author exposes different sort of sufferings. The idea of human suffering relates to the human existence. In other worlds pain or suffering is not imaginable without human existence. For human all types of sufferings are the part of life. In the play 'Waiting for Godot', Samuel Beckett shows human sufferings with the help of two characters Vladimir and Estragon.

1. Research Methodology

The methodology of this study was qualitative in nature. The content analysis was done by the researcher. The researcher analyzed the specific theme of Samuel Beckett's master piece "Waiting for Godot". There are many themes in this play but the researcher only focuses on the statement that "suffering is not imaginable without human existence". The play shows, from start till the last page, human misery, pain and suffering. The play also shows the age depression and existentialism.

This research provides the answers of the following questions:

- i. How is suffering not imaginable with human existence?
- ii. What are the causes of human sufferings in 'Waiting for Godot'?
- iii. In what ways has Beckett expressed the meaning of suffering?
- iv. How does suffering relate to the human existence?

1. Content analysis of the (Play Waiting for Godot)

"ESTRAGON: (feebly). Help me!

.....

VLADIMIR: (angrily). Hurts! He wants to know if it hurts!" (p. 10)

Estragon was suffering from sore feet. He wanted to get off his shoes but he couldn't due to the severe pain and they became swollen. Shoes hurt all the time when he tried to get off. It shows physical misery.

"VLADIMIR: Ah yes, the two thieves. Do you remember the story?

.....

ESTRAGON: Saved from what?

VLADIMIR: Hell." (p. 12)

Both Estragon and Vladimir were expecting a saviour therefore; they started a story of two thieves just for passing their time. They were waiting for their saviour and for that they waited for long time but the Godot did not appear. Just to avoid from the agony they started to tell the story.

“Vladimir.) Let's go.

VLADIMIR: We can't.

.....

ESTRAGON: That we were to wait.” (p.14)

They wanted to move away from all these troubles but they were waiting for their saviour. They were not even sure whether he would come or not. Now they could not do anything except waiting for him. Waiting for unspecific time is misery.

“Estragon recoils.) You stink of garlic!

VLADIMIR: It's for the kidneys.” (p.17)

Vladimir was suffering from kidney disease and Estragon had a sore feet. Both were facing the physical pain. The pain is suffrage.

“**ESTRAGON:** Let's hang ourselves immediately!

.....

ESTRAGON: (with effort). Gogo light—bough not break—Gogo dead.
Didi heavy—bough

break—Didi alone.” (p.17and p. 18)

To keep away from all troubles they had an idea to hang themselves for that reason they offered each other to be hung first. When a person despaired from everywhere and he felt no relieve then he took such types of step to end his life. He thinks that this will be enough for his salvation.

“**VLADIMIR:** Well? What do we do?

.....

ESTRAGON: What exactly did we ask him for?” (p. 18)

They believed that it will be a good idea to wait for Godot. Godot will explain everything to them. They were at a state of confusion to act upon his offer or leave it. They didn't do anything for sake of Godot because he will tell them what to do and what not.

“**POZZO:** (off). On! (Crack of whip. Pozzo appears. They cross the stage. Lucky passes before Vladimir and Estragon and exit.

.....

Vladimir takes a step towards Lucky, Estragon holds him back by the sleeve.)” (p.22)

Slavery is also misery for human being. Lucky was a slave of Pozzo. All the time Pozzo jerks him and ordered him to do something. Lucky has his own life but now his life is in the hand of Pozzo. Slavery is sort of stain on human existence.

“POZZO: (with magnanimous gesture). Let's say no more about it. (He jerks the rope.) Up pig! (Pause.) Every time he drops he falls asleep

.....
(Before their incredulous expression.) Yes yes, sincerely happy. (He jerks the rope.) Closer! (Lucky advances.) Stop! (Lucky stops.)”(P.23)

Irregular behaviour also gives pain to human. Pozzo called Lucky all the time pig, hog, etc. Now Lucky is a slave and his master Pozzo can do whatever he wants to do to him.

“What happens in that case to your appointment with this . . . Godot . . . Godot . . . Godin . . . anyhow you see who I mean, who has your future in his hands . . . (pause) . . . at least your immediate future?” (p.29)

Estragon and Vladimir believed that their future is now in the hand of Godot. In other words, their future depends on Godot. Without doing anything they gave their lives in the hand of Godot. This is the worst scenario for both.

“(He looks at Lucky, jerks the rope. Lucky raises his head.)

.....
Is everybody listening? Is everybody ready? (He looks at them all in turn, jerks the rope.) Hog! (Lucky raises his head.)” (p.30)

Now again the bad behaviour and slavery will be discussed here. With this fact the play also expresses physical suffering of Pozzo, he has a throat problem. He is a sort of ruler on Lucky, if anything happens wrong; he disturbs Lucky by jerking the rope.

“POZZO: Walk or crawl! (He kicks Lucky.) Up pig!

.....
POZZO: You must hold him. (Pause.) Come on, come on, raise him up.” (p.45)

Lucky suffers a lot with Pozzo due to cruel behaviour. Sometime Pozzo kicks Lucky and he feels extreme pain. All the time he is at the state of suffering. Pozzo shows animalistic behaviour to Lucky.

“POZZO: Which of you smells so bad?

ESTRAGON: He has stinking breath and I have stinking feet.” (p.46)

Physical pain and misery are far from tolerance. Both main characters of the play have diseases or in other words, they are suffering from physical pain. Estragon is suffering from stinking feet and Vladimir is suffering from kidney issue.

“VLADIMIR: That passed the time.

.....
VLADIMIR: We're waiting for Godot.

ESTRAGON: (despairingly). Ah! Pause.” (p.48)

They were waiting for Godot. When they became bore they started to pass the time. They were not willing to do anything expect waiting for Godot. It

shows that they were wasting their precious time for the sake of an unknown person. They gave their precious time from their life.

“BOY: Mr. Godot—

.....

VLADIMIR: Words words. (Pause.) Speak.

BOY: (in a rush). Mr. Godot told me to tell you he won't come this evening but surely tomorrow.” (p.48)

Memory conflict is also a torment for them. They believed that they had met the Boy yesterday but the Boy neglected his words and memory and said they haven't met yesterday. And this is his first time to meet them.

“VLADIMIR: You work for Mr. Godot?

.....

VLADIMIR: Whom does he beat?

BOY: He beats my brother, Sir.” (p. 51)

There it shows human suffering in form of cruelty and unkindness. If he does not care about his workers how can he be a saviour for them? It creates a doubt in their minds about waiting for Godot but they do not have any other idea or choice.

“Vladimir: Does he give you enough to eat? (The Boy hesitates.) Does he feed you well?

BOY: Fairly well, Sir.

VLADIMIR: You're not unhappy? (The Boy hesitates.) Do you hear me?

BOY: Yes Sir.” (p. 51)

Estragon and Vladimir were facing numerous issues they had also lack of food. When the boy came, they asked about the food because they were thinking about the same issue as they were facing. They also wanted to know about the Godot to whom they were waiting for because they thought Godot was saviour for them. If he takes care of his messenger, he will also take care of them.

“VLADIMIR: Your boots, what are you doing with your boots?

.....

VLADIMIR: But you can't go barefoot!” (p. 52)

Estragon was feeling sore foot therefore; he was not able to walk in the boots. So he left the boots and tried to walk barefoot. After all these miseries he faced one more problem. He started to walk barefoot. It gave him more agony.

“VLADIMIR: We've nothing more to do here.

.....

ESTRAGON: Then all we have to do is to wait on here.” (p. 52 and p. 53)

After waiting for long time, they became exhausted. They didn't know what to do. There is a slight hope now and that is Godot. Vladimir said that Godot will come tomorrow and everything will be ok. Vladimir gave a little hope to

Estragon that everything will be alright. Godot will come and take away their all sufferings.

“ESTRAGON: Don't touch me! Don't question me! Don't speak to me! Stay with me!”(p.58)

Both characters did not want to talk, discuss or speak but they wanted to stay with each other. They were facing the suffering all the way long and a person needs someone in this kind of circumstances. Therefore, they did not want to leave each other.

“VLADIMIR: We are happy.

.....
VLADIMIR: (after a moment of bewilderment). We'll see when the time comes. (Pause.) I was saying that things have changed here since yesterday.” (p. 60)

They were happy due the visiting of Godot but they were not sure about Godot's visiting. Estragon had asked the question if he doesn't come then. The answer of Vladimir showed hopelessness. He said that when the time comes, we will see. This response shows uncertainty and this fact gives sufferings to them.

“VLADIMIR: (in anguish). Say anything at all!

.....
VLADIMIR: No no! (He reflects.) We could start all over again perhaps.” (p. 63)

They believed that waiting for unknown is awful. To pass the time they were arguing on many topics even though they started singing songs. Waiting gives them both physical and mental pain. Therefore, they were discussing about different things.

“VLADIMIR: Wait . . . we embraced . . . we were happy . . . happy . . . what do we do now that we're happy . . . go on waiting . . . waiting . . . let me think . . . it's coming . . . go on waiting . . . now that we're happy . . . let me see . . . ah! The tree!” (p. 65)

Both Vladimir and Estragon looked happy but internally they were afraid, waiting, suffering and getting pain. Due to these issues even they were not able to talk in proper manner.

“VLADIMIR: (letting go the leg). What are your boots?

.....
VLADIMIR: (triumphantly, pointing to the boots). There they are! (Estragon looks at the boots.) At the very spot where you left them yesterday! Estragon goes towards the boots, inspects them closely.”(p. 67)

Physical pain sometime influenced the mind. Physical and mental pains both have a connection with human life. A person makes a decision but later on he doesn't remember what happened before. Estragon threw his

boots but he did not remember. Again the factor of lost memory is involved. This factor increases the suffering than before.

“ESTRAGON: (having tried in vain to work it out). I'm tired! (Pause.) Let's go.

.....
VLADIMIR: There's nothing we can do.” (p. 68)

From the beginning of the play till the end of the play they were suffering from different issues. They could not do anything regarding that. They had no idea what to do. Except to wait and wait.

“ESTRAGON: Let's go.

.....
ESTRAGON: Ah! (Vladimir walks up and down.) Can you not stay still?” (p. 71)

Vladimir and Estragon heartedly waited for Godot. They didn't move from their place. They had nothing to do except wasting their time for sake of nothing. Once again it tells about the human life that is full of worries and sufferings.

“VLADIMIR: We are no longer alone, waiting for the night, waiting for Godot, waiting for . . . waiting. All evening we have struggled, unassisted. Now it's over. It's already tomorrow.” (p. 77)

Waiting is part of human life. It gives the harsh reality of life. Estragon and Vladimir waited for Godot day and night but now they felt exhaustion due the misery and suffering to wait for Godot but he didn't show or appear.

“ESTRAGON: Let's go.

.....
ESTRAGON: Ah! (Despairing.) What'll we do, what'll we do!” (p. 84)

Many times the play shows the same conversation about visiting of Godot. They wanted to go but they couldn't and didn't want to leave the place. They waited for Godot and this reason they left everything and met with Godot. They believed that Godot will solve all their problems and remove all their worries.

“What is he waiting for?

VLADIMIR: What are you waiting for?

.....
POZZO: Well to begin with he should pull on the rope, as hard as he likes so long as he doesn't strangle him. He usually responds to that. If not he should give him a taste of his boot, in the face and the privates as far as possible.” (p. 87)

The play also shows the uncertainty because sometime they believed that Godot will come but the next movement they did not have any hope for Godot. First of all they didn't know who is Godot? Next they even were not sure that Godot would come. And when they meet with Godot, what will

they ask? So, it is sure that uncertainty and hopelessness put more pain in their life.

“POZZO: I don't remember having met anyone yesterday. But tomorrow I won't remember having met anyone today. So don't count on me to enlighten you.

.....
VLADIMIR: You were bringing him to the fair to sell him. You spoke to us. He danced. He thought. You had your sight.” (p. 88)

It is the time of World War II and very near to the age of depression. Lose of memory is the impact of this era. Even Estragon and Vladimir explained everything but they didn't remember anything. This problem also explains the suffering of human beings.

“POZZO: But he is dumb.

.....
VLADIMIR: Dumb! Since when? “ (p. 89)

Again physical suffering is here. Lucky became dumb in second act. He lost his precious ability. But he helped Pozzo in his crucial time due to his blindness.

“VLADIMIR: (violently). Don't tell me! (Silence.) I wonder is he really blind.

.....
ESTRAGON: Well what about it?” (p. 91)

As it is discussed that physical suffering is also a part of human existence. In the second act, Pozzo became blind. This shows his physical suffrages in the world because he is needy for someone else to help him and guide him all the time. In this bad time Lucky was the only one who helped him a lot.

“BOY: Mister . . . (Vladimir turns.) Mister Albert . . .

.....
ESTRAGON: Ah! (Silence.) He didn't come?

VLADIMIR: No.

ESTRAGON: And now it's too late.” (p. 93)

The loss of memory is also a worst suffering. The boy and massager came yesterday and told that Godot would not come. They even didn't remember the entire event. The boy also told them it is his first time to them. Both believed that Godot will come tomorrow therefore, they should be waiting for Godot.

“ESTRAGON: Why don't we hang ourselves?

.....
VLADIMIR: And who'd hang onto mine?

ESTRAGON: True.” (p. 93)

When a person deals around with sufferings and pains and he has no solution for the salvation then the last thing which comes in the mind that is

to end up his life and free himself from all worries. Vladimir and Estragon had the same situation even though they didn't have rope for suicide, therefore, they used a belt for that but failed. Now these worries and pains are related to the human existence.

Conclusion

Suffering is not imaginable without human existence. Human existence related to the suffering. Many researchers have written and argued about it. Suffering has many forms and shapes such as: waiting, physical and mental pains, lose and confused memory, blindness, dumb, try to commit suicide, shortage of food, homeless, misbehaviour, hopelessness, despair, etc. Samuel Beckett's play 'Waiting for Godot' explains all about human existence. It expresses the idea of humans suffering that means human will face miseries and problems in their life. Without pain, existence is not conceivable. Samuel Beckett describes this fact in the play with the main characters Vladimir and Estragon. They became ill from all troubles of life. They were waiting for Godot, who is a saviour for them in their minds. But this waiting creates hopelessness and they become despair due to the absence of Godot. They did not want to leave each other. When the Godot did not appear, they got the idea to commit suicide. Even in this disparate situation they tried to commit suicide but failed. These sufferings are due to World War II. From all these facts now it is sure that suffering is not imaginable without human existence.

References:

- Beckett, Samuel. *Waiting for Godot*. Faber and faber. London. Boston
- Shalghin, Dr. Akram. (2014). Time, Waiting, and Entrapment in Samuel Beckett. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Vol. 4, No. 9(1)*.
- Jemimadaniel, Vmanimozhi. (2013) . Optimism in Samuel Beckett's *Waiting for Godot*. Copyright to IJIRSET www.ijirset.com
- Shams, Parisa . (2012). WAITING FOR GODOT AND THE QUESTION OF HUMANISM. THE INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH JOURNAL "INTERNATIONAL RESEACHERS" www.iresearcher.org
- KARMAKAR, SHIBAJYOTI. 2014. A Critical Study of Beckett's *Waiting for Godot* through the Lens of Post Modernism. *European Academic Research Vol.II*.
- Withanage, Ishara Hansani. (2011). *Waiting for Nothing; an Analysis of "Waiting for Godot" By Samuel Beckett*. Kt: 270981-2759. Sigillum Universitatis Islandiae.
- Rakwal, Komal . (2013). Today's fear of Being in Samuel Beckett's *Waiting for Godot*. *Lapis Lazuli -An International Literary Journal (LLILJ)*.

Diehl, Ulrich. (2009). Human Suffering as a Challenge for the Meaning of Life. *Existenz: An International Journal in Philosophy, Religion, Politics, and the Arts*,

Anderson Ronald E. (2013). Human Suffering and Quality of Life Conceptualizing Stories and Statistics. Forthcoming as a SpringerBrief book by Springer (www.springer.com)

Coulehan, Jack. Suffering, Hope, and Healing. Center for Medical Humanities, Compassionate Care, and Bioethics , Stony Brook University , Stony Brook , NY 11794-8335 , USA

Wang, Jing . (2011) . The Religious Meaning in *Waiting for Godot*. *Published by Canadian Center of Science and Education*. www.ccsenet.org/elt English Language Teaching Vol. 4, No. 1;

Shobeiri, Ashkan (2011). Beckett's Atheism in *Waiting for Godot* and Endgame: a Proof for Absurdism. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Vol. 1 No. 21*

Makhfuddin, Zaenal . Meaning of Life in Samuel Beckett's *Waiting for Godot*. English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Languages and Arts, State University of Surabaya.

Moinao, Wungreiyon. A STUDY OF EXISTENTIAL NIHILISM IN THE BOOK OF ECCLESIASTES AND SAMUEL BECKETT'S *WAITING FOR GODOT*. *South Asian Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies (SAJMS)* ISSN:2349-7858 :SJIF 2.246:Volume 2 Issue 2.

Azam, Azmi. (2014). The Concept of Nihilism and Torment in Samuel Barclay Beckett's *Waiting for Godot*. *Language in India* www.languageinindia.com ISSN 1930-2940.

Liljeström, Tatiana.(2012). *Waiting for Godot - What Is Everybody Waiting for? Existential Atheism in Samuel Beckett's Waiting for Godot*. Luleå University of Technology Department of Arts, Communication and Education.