

APPENDIX 1

SYNOPSIS OF *WAITING FOR GODOT*

Waiting for Godot provide two men, they are Vladimir and Estragon, who waiting for someone that they do not know. They are waiting for Godot all the time. They are friends who cannot separate. They have no hope and they have no home. They look so suffered and their life show meaningless or purposeless. Vladimir and Estragon are waiting for Godot in evening, in a country road and under the tree. Vladimir and Estragon believe that Godot can give them the happiness. When they are waiting, they talk about anything and doing nothing. They begin to talk about the words “nothing to be done”. Estragon cannot put off his boot. He tries again and again until he gives up and he says “nothing to be done”. Vladimir and Estragon always say that words when they give up. Vladimir comes and looks happy because he meets Estragon again. After that, they are talking about the deferred hopes of Vladimir that make him feel so hurt. Then, they are talking about the story of thieves who crucified at the same time with the Savior.

They are talking about anything in that evening. They only have turnips and a carrot to eat. One day, Lucky and Pozzo come. Lucky looks like a servant and Pozzo looks like a boss. Sometimes, Pozzo calls Lucky like his pet. Vladimir and Estragon shock when they see the condition of Lucky. Lucky tied with a rope and Pozzo hold the other end of the rope. Estragon assumed that Pozzo is Godot, so that Pozzo asks about Godot and Vladimir and Estragon said that they do not

know well about Godot. They ask Lucky to dance and thinking. When Lucky used his hat, they look like a pastor. He speaks with a long speech. Then, Pozzo ask Estragon to put off his hat.

Those four men are doing meaningless activities. Then, Pozzo and Lucky go. When they go, Estragon forgets about them. After that, a Boy comes to Vladimir and Estragon. He is a messenger of Godot. He said that Godot cannot come today and Godot will come tomorrow. They are disappointed and feel so depressed again. They make a decision to go from that place but both of them do not move. In act II, in the next day they do the same thing. They are still waiting for Godot in evening and the same place that is in a country road and near the tree. The tree have some leaves, this condition is not like in act I. they feel so depressed again because Godot does not come. They want to hang themselves in the tree. They are talking about anything like usually.

Then, Pozzo and Lucky come with different condition. Pozzo is blind and Lucky is mute. Pozzo declared that he lost his eyes. Those four men are talking about anything as before. They do the meaningless activities. Then, Lucky and Pozzo go. Vladimir and Estragon alone again and doing the meaningless again as before. After that, a Boy comes to Vladimir and Estragon. He said that it is the first time he meets Estragon and Vladimir and also said that the boy who came yesterday is his brother. As before, he is a messenger of Godot. He said that Godot cannot come today and Godot will come tomorrow. Vladimir disappointed and ask that boy to say to Godot that the boy sure saw Vladimir and the boy exit running. Estragon and Vladimir depressed again and want to hang themselves

with a belt. They make a decision to come back tomorrow in the same place but as they do not move, as before.

APPENDIX 2

BIOGRAPHY OF SAMUEL BECKETT

Samuel Beckett was born on 13th April 1906 in Dublin, Ireland. His father's name is William Frank Beckett and his mother's name is Merry, née Roe. His father worked as surveyor of quantity, and his mother worked as nurse. He is the second son of his parents. He came from middle class family. Beckett is a Protestant and lives in majority of Catholic society. Beckett is a smart child. He began school in kindergarten at the age of five, and a year after that he began to study languages and also learned to drama piano. When he was young, he joined in many sports in his school and also began to writing. He began like writing and he tried to publish his stories in a school newspaper. He studied in Trinity College, Dublin in 1923 until 1927. He read modern language; those are English, French and Italian. In Paris, Beckett met James Joyce, the famous Irish expatriate who live also in Paris.

In 1930, he tried to translate Joyce's work "Anna Livia Phirabelle" into French. He did it with Alfred Peron. In the same year, Beckett participated in a contest of poetry and he won his first prize in a contest of poetry. Since in Paris, Beckett worked in Paris. His first job was an English teacher in Normale Superiure, Paris. In the same year that is in 1930 he published his work *Whoroscope* and he won a £10 prize from hours press. In 1931, he back to Ireland and worked as a lecturer of French Literature in Ireland. In Ireland, he got his

master degree of French from Dublin. In the same year, he published his work *Proust* (criticism) in London.

After that, he back to Paris and worked as a teacher again in Paris in 1932, but he more like doing creative activities than teaching, so that he began focus on his writing. He always published his works like *More Pricks than Kicks* (short story, in 1934), *Echo's Bones* (Collection a thirteen poems, in 1935), *Murphy* (a novel in English, 1938). Since 1930s until 1940s his works full of criticism. He wrote all his works in English, but in 1940s, he began to changes his write into French. He had reasons why he changes it. Some of them are his rejection of Ireland as his homeland and he could not tolerate of censoring many aspect of human life in many literary works by Catholic clergy, his reasons same like other famous Irish expatriate.

Beckett made Paris as his home. During the war, Beckett worked in France Resistance Group to looking for the information of German troop and resist German. After this group was threatened by Gestapo, he and his wife went to the free area of France. He and his wife Suzanne went to South and survived in that place until the end of war. When the war in Paris was ended, Beckett and his wife were back in Paris. In 1945, Beckett visited to Ireland. He joined the Red Cross to help the people who get the impact of war. After that he back to Paris and lived in Paris. Since that time, he tried to write many literary works, and one of them was *En Attendant Godot*. In 1970, he got the Nobel Prize for literature.

When he became famous writer, he refused all his works presented in Ireland. He began to leave from Ireland since his protest because during The International Theatre Festival in Dublin, a drama of famous expatriate and his compatriot

O'Casey was banned, since that time, he never seen in Ireland. Therefore, since his drama first presented in Paris, many people were still confused about his characters of Beckett's work, should he preferred to be an Irish writer or a French writer. It does not matter what kind of his classifying works, the important thing is he creates many literary works. On 17 July 1989, his wife, Suzanne was passed away in Paris. Five months later, on 22 December 1989, Beckett was passed away in Paris.