

The Speech of Lucky

At the beginning of Lucky's speech, the statement "Given the existence ... of a personal God," seems to indicate he is arguing for religion, which traditionally provides meaning in people's lives. But he then attributes to God the characteristics of apathia (apathy or indifference), athambia (inability to be bothered), and aphasia (inability to communicate), showing that if there is a God, he apparently doesn't much care to help or even communicate effectively with people. Lucky's speech also indicates humanity has turned away from God and toward learning, technology, and various forms of recreation to find meaning. This effort has also failed, however, and humanity "wastes and pines." The end of Lucky's speech portrays humanity as abandoned and fading in a cold, dark, wasteland, containing nothing but stones and skulls. It is understandable that the horrors of World War II, including the Holocaust, would have led to this view of the decline of humanity and the world.

Lucky's monologue is the most confusing and, of course, the deepest part of the play. Lucky delivers the audience a commentary on religion, the academy, and mankind itself. The main theme however, was the absence of God. However, it can also be translated to a God who is outside of time, meaning He is no longer connected with us. The fact that He wouldn't be reaching in all directions, but it is humans that are attempting to reach out to him with no success. The final word, "unfinished," seems to refer both to Lucky's unfinished speech and the continuing decline of mankind.

Parts of Lucky's speech in Act 1 echo structures of academic language, such as the statements "Given the existence ... of a personal God" and "considering ... that as a result of the labors left unfinished." However, the conclusions to these statements never appear, implying the lack of meaningful conclusions in academic speech. Lucky often repeats syllables such as "quaquaquaqua", "Acacacademy of Anthropopometry", "Puncher and Wattman"

and “Fartov and Belcher”. These references clearly signal that academic speech foolishly fails in its attempts to identify and prove any sort of meaning in existence.

Given the importance of the hat might locate as it is representing the individual identity and the independence in the play. In Act, Pozzo says Lucky must have his hat on to think; the speech Lucky gives when he thinks does seem to express some thoughts of his own, although they are jumbled. Even then, he needs to be ordered to think. Although he is wearing his hat when he and Pozzo arrive, he shows no sign of independent thought, only responding to Pozzo's orders. The other characters remove Lucky's hat to stop his thinking, and it's left behind when Pozzo and Lucky continue on their way. When Lucky returns in Act 2, that he wears a different hat seems to symbolize this change in his ability to think.

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This is the most important quotation of the speech of lucky and you can find the answer above:

“Given the existence ... of a personal God ...the labours left unfinished...that man in short that man in brief ... is seen to waste...in the great cold the great dark... the great cold on sea on land...the stones so blue so calm alas alas on on the skull”.