

**ANIMAL SYMBOLISM IN YANN MARTEL'S *LIFE OF PI***

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**Abstrak**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis arti dan pengaruh dari kemunculan empat hewan sebagai simbolisasi pada karakter utama di novel Yann Martel *Life of Pi*. Didalam penganalisisan simbolisasi hewan yang terdiri dari empat hewan yaitu; Zebra, Orangutan, Hyena dan Harimau dinovel Yann Martel *Life of Pi*, membutuhkan tiga teori yang telah diterapkan untuk menemukan makna simbolisasi binatang tersebut dan pengaruhnya dalam perkembangan psikologis tokoh utama dalam novel Yann Martel *Life of Pi*. Dan teori tersebut terdiri dari teori semiotic dari Roland Barthes, teori simbolisme dari Northrop Frye dan teori perkembangan psikologis pada remaja dari Erik Erikson. Dan dengan cara menggabungkan ketiga teori tersebut, dapat disimpulkan bahwa tujuan Yann Martel memunculkan empat hewan sebagai tokoh utama hewan yang memiliki karakter fisik dan tingkah laku yang berbeda merupakan sebuah konsep simbolisme yang menunjukkan bahwa dibalik kekuatan, kesadaran dan rasa sakit yang diderita keempat hewan tersebut telah menggambarkan sebuah arti filosofis yang terhubung dengan konsep kehidupan manusia dalam pencarian jati diri dan penghargaan diri oleh karakter utama di Yann Martel *Life of Pi*.

**Kata Kunci:** Hewan, Simbolisasi dan Perkembangan Psikologis

**Abstract**

This study aims to analyze the four main animals and the influence in Pi's or the main character psychology development in Yann Martel's *Life of Pi*. The focused objective is to find what the meaning of four main animals to development of the sixteenth year old boy psychologists when mingling together in the lifeboat. In order to analyze Yann Martel's *Life of Pi*, this research was using the theory of symbolism by Northrop Frye, semiotic theory by Roland Barthes, and psychological development of adolescent by Erik Erikson. And for the result with combine the three theories, the analyses find out that the used of different animals physical characteristic and behavior is the concept of symbolism process, which explain the animal awareness, strength and pain to represent mostly human concepts of life, sense of identity and self-esteem of the main character in Yann Martel's *Life of Pi*.

**Keywords:** Animal, Symbolism, and Psychology Development

**INTRODUCTION**

Symbol is something that stands to define or describe something that has different meaning with the literal sense like much deeper and more significant. Symbolism can take different form to represent their meaning, like a smile that is a symbol of friendship or some another symbols that is generic, such as the color red representing love, and flowers representing mortality.

Yann Martel's *Life of Pi* is the literary work that has won The Man Booker Prize as a prize that awarded for the best original full-length novel, and written in English language. Since *Life of Pi* first published in 2002, *Life of Pi* becomes one of the particular novels that made that

year. *Life of Pi* is one of the literary works that describe the mainstream consciousness which brought the wonderful life with full of colors and atmospheric. Like as being seen on *Life of Pi*, Yann Martel represent about the fantasy life that full of symbolic meaning based on what Yann Martel technique to write the story.

Yann Martel is a Canadian author that was born in Spain on June 25, 1963. After Yann Martel studying philosophy at University, Yann Martel work odd jobs and had been travelling to everywhere that attracted him before turning to writing. In addition, as the Canadian author, Yann Martel has won number of literary prizes that can indicate him as an expert literary author. Yann

Martel has won Commonwealth Writers Prize (Eurasia Region, Best Book), *Life of Pi*, shortlist in 2002, Booker Prize (South Africa) with *Life of Pi* in 2003 and etc.

In Yann Martel's *Life of Pi*, the story is focuses on a Tamil boy from Pondicherry that named Piscine Molitor Patel or usually called Pi who trapped in the lifeboat with four wild animals. The four wild animals that consist of zebra, orangutan, hyena and Bengal tiger accidentally got trapped in the lifeboat when the cargo ship that sailed with them got attacked and sink by the storm. From Martel write that emerging four animals in *Life of Pi* as main animals, which have different physical characteristic and behavior is a depiction of animal as symbolism.

Involving animal as symbolism is very interesting topic to be discussed, because it can reveal the true intention why the use of animal as symbolism is very essential. Like how Frye quoted that say, "A snowflake is probably quite unconscious of forming a crystal, but what it does may be worth study even if we are willing to leave its inner mental processes alone." (Bloom, 1957:89) which mean that in interpret some work need the balance of eye and heart because somehow something that we see and what we feel have different interpretation, so it need to be unite as one to get the true meaning. So it is quite interesting to find the importance thing that involving animals as symbolism in Yann Martel's *Life of Pi*.

Moreover, many symbols in literary work that demonstrate the effectiveness of symbolism as a literary technique that becomes familiar parts of the mainstream culture. Like the essential of four animal as symbolization in *Life of Pi* is the richness of the characters contribution to symbolize the true intention of Yann Martel. In literary work most of symbols that author created, connect to things that familiar in the real life. Like in identifying the conception of symbol that author create, need semiotic terms to help the analysis, because the sign or symbol that author created not always identified directly.

Semiotic is learns about the systems, rules, and conventions that enable to have meaning. in society semiotic called as the study that learns about all the matter that have been happening in society or people is regard as the form of sign. In Yann Martel's *Life of Pi*, semiotic theory by Roland Barthes is the study that can help to understand the symbol or sign that represent to avoid the ambiguities or wavering feeling. In Roland Barthes theory that divides semiotic into two forms, such as denotative and connotative, which explain the different way to explain or interpret the word or sign in literary work.

The two theories that consists of symbolism and semiotic in Yann Martel's *Life of Pi* can find the meaning behind the animal that emerges as symbolism when the two theories got collect together. However, to make this analysis more complete there is one theory that can help

the readers and the writer of this analysis to understand the main character behavior from the psychological development that got influence from the four animals that emerges in Yann Martel's *Life of Pi*. There is inner conflict that the main character felt, especially when he got trapped in the lifeboat with four wild animals.

In addition to understand the main character behavior or the influence from the main character experience when got trapped in lifeboat with four wild animals, there is psychological development theory approach to identify the conception of character psychological development that author creates, which has influenced by the animal symbolism in Yann Martel's *Life of Pi*. There are some imitate character that create from the changing of conception of human or animal behavior, like what Karen Horney says as quoted by Paris,

The mind must work incessantly at maintaining the private fictitious world through rationalizations, justifications, externalizations, reconciling irreconcilables--in short, through finding ways to make things appear different from what they are (Paris, 1996:3).

The contribution of animal symbolism that provide with a vehicle to understand the psychological experiences that were associates in the Yann Martel work. Moreover, to this thesis, *Life of Pi* that indirectly hides the meaning behind the story from animal symbolism, this thesis can add more knowledge about the meaning of animal symbol and the effect in main character of Yann Martel *Life of Pi* psychology development that representation behind the work. The development of psychology that entails the estimation of maturation and environmental influences is the one that can analyst the environmental intervention in the face of genetic constraints. And to entering the reader feeling and enrich the reader knowledge through an understanding the meaning of animal symbolism and the effect of animal symbolism in main character psychology development in Yann Martel's *Life of Pi* with the gathered theory this analysis that coming with the potential title " Animal Symbolism in Yann Martel's *Life of Pi*" through the animal symbolization emerges this thesis will work well.

Finally, according to the background of study above, it can be simplified to discuss between two problems that emerges as a significant concern toward the novel.

1. What are the meanings behind the animal symbolization in the Yann Martel's *Life of Pi*?
2. How does the animal symbolism influence the psychological development of main character in Yann Martel's *Life of Pi*?

## RESEARCH METHOD

In this research method, this section will explain about the method that indicates the importance of research or in this case, Animal Symbolism Yann Martel's *Life of Pi*. Moreover, the method that will use in this thesis is philosophical method. Philosophical method is the method that indicated to get the cogitation of the work on a guided scale, the deepest meaning, and the basis of the analysis. In every literary analysis, some technique and approaches used as the method to analyzed the textual interpretation of the problem in literary works.

The technique that suitable with philosophical method is with quantitative technique. Quantitative technique is the technique to gather the data that has certain sign or relation with the problem, choose data with objectively related with the problem, and conclude all the data that related with the problem in this analysis. This technique is the most suitable to dig the text that will be used also with the interpretation. Moreover, with the close approach support, interpretation can be the technique and method that makes no argument to against it. Just do the method for this thesis that close objectively approach.

## ANALYSIS OF THE STUDY

In this analysis, the researcher becomes the reader and the appreciator that based on the statement of problem want to make the result of the analysis different with other analysis. With the essentials of animal that emerges in Yann Martel's *Life of Pi* mean this analysis can be reference for another researcher that want to analyze something about animal symbolism understanding in literary work, especially in Yann Martel's *Life of Pi*. And that is why in this chapter will explain about the meaning of animal symbolism that emerges in Yann Martel's *Life of Pi* and the influence of animal symbolism to the psychological development of Pi who is the main character in Yann Martel *Life of Pi*.

### The Meaning of Animal Symbolism

To make the discussion understandable, in this analysis will present the animal symbolism that emerges in Yann Martel's *Life of Pi*. In order to analyze the meaning behind the animal symbolism that has briefly discussed on the previous chapter. Symbol interpreted as the relation of form and sign that is the signifier, which is giving direct idea or directly meaning from the significant. Like a picture, which is the part of reality, teks that have sign of icon, which is, have similarity of textual sign with the form. The sign that called as animal symbolism in Yann

Martel's *Life of Pi* is the part that in the inside of the teks there is sign that represent the similarity with the object intention.

There are four various animal that have been the central of the story that referring as a human being, and that is Hyena, Zebra, Orangutan that named Orange juice, and the last is the Bengal Tiger that named Richard parker. Like what the conversation between the Maritime Department representations in the Japanese Ministry of Transport named Tomohiro Okamoto and his assistant Asuro Chiba. For the listener of what Pi tell to the two representation that symbolize human into an animal is something strange or unbelievable because in reality human and animal is different, human smarter and more civilized than animal especially wild animal. Moreover, that is why the four animals that were emerges as animal symbolism in Yann Martel *Life of Pi* will be analyses one by one in order to answer the statement problem in the first chapter and make the analyses more acceptable and understandable.

### The Meaning of Zebra

The first story that in Pi storytelling when he trapped in the lifeboat, he has said that there is an injured zebra that in Pi second story has described as an injured sailor, which trapped with him in the lifeboat. Although the injuries make the zebra suffered so much, the zebra never lost hopes and kept struggling to stay alive. Actually, zebra has a characteristic that can survive and flourish in the wild and harsh land. Like how zebra value the resources as water which very important to them to stay close to water all the time because in their life, zebra need to share the water with mortal enemy like lion or the animal that usually hunt them, and that is why zebra need to risk their life just to stay close to the water. Besides that zebra symbolizes individualism and the dangers of passivity. Being an individual is something that all people hold themselves firmly to be.

Zebras are individuals in their characteristics whether in coloring or demeanor. Somehow the character of zebra is the same as the sailor that value something important in their life not only water like life in the ship and surround by water, they guard something important that already become their duty and ready to sacrifice their life to protect something value all this time. And for the last characteristic that zebra has, which is not only the sailor has but all human have is how zebra can survival amidst and against all odds, like surround by predator, zebra need to trust it ability of acting purely in instinct. This is just like how human being react when there is trouble surround them, they learn how to develop, listen and trust their own

intuition and instinct in order to protect and guide them to the safety or the resources that they need

From the beginning of the book, Martel describes about Pi's religious beliefs, like how he practices the Christian belief, the Hindu belief, and Muslim belief all in some way, whether with reading bible, or praying on a prayer mat. The religion belief that describe about truth and lies in human life can be describe by the stripe that the zebra have, which color white and black that symbolize yin and yang, like bad and good or right and wrong, which is the life events polarity. Moreover, for the result the zebra in Yann Martel's *Life of Pi* can concerned to teach someone become the brave person and ready to fight for his or her self to get what he or she want. Like what Pi saw, when the zebra show it braveness to fight the hyena, when "...the zebra came to life to defend itself. It pushed on its front legs and reared its head in an attempt to bite the hyena, but the beast was out of reach. It shook its good hind leg...." (165)

### **The Meaning of Orangutan**

The second statement from what Pi storytelling that described the Orang utan as one from the four animals, which have survived in the lifeboat Pi has describe the Orang utan or Orange Juice as his mom. Like how Pi explained in chapter 99, which state "...Mother held on to some bananas and made it to the lifeboat...." (407). The same as how Pi told in chapter 42 which state "She came floating on an island of bananas in a halo of light..."(146) turns out that : "It was Orange Juice-so called because she tended to drool-our prize Borneo orang-utan matriarch, zoo star and mother of two fine boys..." (147)

The description of orang utan as Pi mother could analyze with observes the similarity that for the result orang utan in Yann Martel's *Life of Pi* can called as the symbolism of mother. Like how Pi described the orang utan as an angel when Pi saw and express his happiness with stated "Oh blessed Great Mother, Pondicherry fertility goddess, provider of milk and love, wondrous arm spread of comfort, terror of ticks, picker-up of crying ones..."(146) when Pi saw the orang utan float above of a pile of bananas. The statement that Pi said is like how people describe a mother as an angel who has maternal feeling and always gives any attention, protection, and love.

Besides the motherhood characteristic, from this analysis can be represent that orangutan has cool calm even in times of stress and pressure. Like how calm the orang utan when stand above of a pile of bananas that floating upon the sea. Moreover, just how mother usually face some problem with cool calm and wisdom to solve it, such as Pi mother that always knew how to help Pi when

there is conflict between Pi and his father , Pi mother always become the balance to make the situation more calm and make her son comfortable and being loved by her. Like how Pi remind when he was a child that" her never-ending arms surrounding me, her fingers, each as long as my whole hand, picking at my hair." (172) and like Pi mother stated that" How could you, Santosh? They are children! They will be scared for the rest of their lives" (47) when Pi mother try to protected Pi when he got a lesson about the dangerous of Bengal tiger from his father.

### **The Meaning of Hyena**

The third animal that has described as human being is the hyena which is explain as the cook, like Pi state in chapter 99 that "... The cook was already aboard, as was the sailor" (407) which mean that the cook and the sailor or the zebra already inside of the lifeboat with Pi.

The character of hyena which has a vicious nature, avarice, one who waits for the leftovers instead of being aggressive in a situation or an unclean scavenger who brutality kill the zebra and Orange juice is more symbolize as the death because everywhere, every time when hyena was there, there will always death around them. Then avarice that the hyena has which is not contented enough with the zebra. It was not hours after the zebra had died and it already assaults the next victim, which is the orang utan. The orang utan not giving any easier resistance to the hyena and make the fight between them become such a violence fight because of the tension that has been growing between both of them. Moreover, after the hyena got the orang utan he did something that expresses the hyena fierceness as he "...violently shook her. She fell off the bench to the bottom of the lifeboat..." (173)

Moreover, the similarity between hyena and the cook that Pi told is how the characteristic of the cook that has trick everyone in the lifeboat into cutting off the frightened sailor leg or in this incident is the zebra. How the cook state to trick them is with "...He whispered that the blackness would spread and that he would survive only if his leg were amputated. Since the bone was broken at the thigh, it would involve no more than cutting through flesh and setting a tourniquet..." (408) and it just like how hyena attack the zebra cut the leg and eat it when the zebra lying lifeless in the lifeboat.

In addition, from the statement above the hyena can remind someone to still thinking humanity that the animal did not. Nowadays, in human daily life there is humanity crisis that there is news about murdering because of wealth, throne even a woman. At first, the terminology of murdering usually happens in animal world, but for now it was not, because the avarice that attack someone who has

no knowledge or less knowledge will influence someone humanity to do something that express the fierceness such as try to kill each other to get what they want.

### The Meaning of Bengal Tiger

The last animal that described as human is a 450-pound Bengal tiger that named Richard Parker. In the story that Pi told, the tiger that denoted as an aggressive nature, emotionally erratic; an overly severe nature, which has vitality and energy that make the enemy anxious is become the great predator in lifeboat. As if how the hyena felt when "Super alpha is watching me-I better not move" and that is why "...the hyena had confined itself to such an absurdly small space behind the zebra and why it had waited so long before killing it. It was fear of the greater beast and fear of touching the greater beast's food."(181). Even the tiger has not do anything wrong, the hyena already feel anxious with the tiger existence only.

Although both of hyena and tiger was categorize as the predator, both of them still have to fight for their right in the one small space, like how Pi understand about the situation between the tiger and the hyena that "...There couldn't be both a hyena and a tiger in such a small space. He must have fallen off the tarpaulin and drowned" (144) between both of tiger and hyena, although they are same as predator there are still big difference, like how they kill their prey. The way how hyena kill their prey more like messy and disgusting, example like how it kill the zebra when the zebra through a majority lives of the time that the hyena brutality attack the zebra leg and eat within it, after "The hyena had attacked the zebra. Its mouth was bright red and it was chewing on a piece of hide."(158) Then it can be seen that "The zebra's broken leg was missing. The hyena had bitten it off and dragged it to the stern, behind the zebra. A flap of skin hung limply over the raw stump. Blood was still dripping. The victim bore its suffering patiently, without showy remonstrations."(158).

In addition, for the tiger killing skill much different with the hyena, when the tiger killed the prey, the tiger kill it with quiet move like straightly jump to the prey and directly kill it without causing any suffer from the prey. As how it explain in chapter 53 that "... it happened practically in silence. The hyena died neither whining nor whimpering, and Richard Parker killed without a sound."(200). beside the tiger had characteristic that has great maternal instinct, like when "... a sleek tiger that stepped into the open one night. A female with a single cub." that "Oddly, the cub, who looked to be about three months old, paid little attention to the goat. It raced to the water's edge, where it drank eagerly. Its mother followed suit."(176).

And for the result it can be seen that the tiger in Yann Martel's *Life of Pi* means strange or power, consideration, and position which how Pi describe it as himself. Thus statement can be proven with the statement that Pi stated when Pi beheld Richard Parker"... from the angle that showed him off to greatest effect: from the back, half-raised, with his head turned. The stance had something of a pose to it, as if it were an intentional, even affected, display of mighty art"(201). The Pi statement has described about the mighty of the tiger that although just shown in the tiger appearance, the power or strange can felt to someone who see it. And like Pi self, Pi has power or strange that influence the tiger, which shown in page 220 that describe how Pi try to tame the tiger with circus trainer tricks and shown that "it had an effect on Richard Parker. At the very first blow of the whistle he cringed and he snarled" (221) then "He roared and he clawed the air. But he did not jump. He might not be afraid of the sea when he was driven mad by hunger and thirst, but for the time being it was a fear" (221) until in the end "He backed off and dropped to the bottom of the boat"(221)

### The Influence of Animal Symbolism in the Psychological development of Main Character

In this part of analysis will discussed about the influence of animal symbolism in the psychological development of main character in Yann Martel's *Life of Pi*. The psychology development is the development of human beings' cognitive, emotional, intellectual, and social capabilities and functioning over the course of the lifetime, from infancy through old age. As in Yann Martel's *Life of Pi*, the main character that experienced the great tragedy that including humanity, religion and animal, when he got trapped in the lifeboat after the *tsimsum* sunk and vacillated in the middle of Pacific Ocean with injured zebra, hyena, orang utan and tiger.

In Pi's attempt to cope with the harsh reality of living on a lifeboat, he gives animals human characteristics. He also expresses himself as an animal to give the reader a deeper sense of his own struggles. Like when Pi expresses his thoughts that animals appreciate their enclosed habitats in zoos as humans do their homes, he claims that animals have more freedom within the zoos because of the lack of predators, food shortages, parasites, and territorial conflicts. He says, "I know zoos are no longer in people's good graces. Religion faces the same problem. Certain illusions about freedom plague them both" (19) In this statement, Pi demonstrates how closely he relates religion to zoology. Pi attracted with the animals from the zoo and in nature presents godly faith in the miracles of life.

Moreover, the four animals that were emerge as animal symbolism will be analyses one by one in order to recognize the influence in psychological development of the main character in Yann Martel *Life of Pi* and make it more acceptable and understandable.

### **The Influence of Zebra in Psychological Development of Main Character**

In Pi first story that include the animal, Pi uses the zebra to represent the beauty of a young boy and the fact that zebras are usually prone to hunted as opposed to the hunter. In both stories the sailor and the zebra have wounded, which go day after day hoping that somebody help, but in the end nobody come to rescue. The rear leg of the zebra mauled by the hyena and becomes disemboweled, yet still clings to life.

The graphicness of the zebra being eaten alive gives the main character a sense of gruesomeness and instills a painful image of what the sailor had to endure while his leg was brutally amputated. And Pi as the main character that see all the incident that indicate the zebra braveness to fight the hyena, although it already has bad injuries, it still can show the nervous that Pi feel when he saw what the zebra feel and what will happen next when they are surround by two predator. Like what Pi state when he was "...horrified. I had no idea a living being could sustain so much injury and go on living" (170) and make him "...so eaten up by anxiety that I couldn't dwell on it; still, in passing, as a faint afterthought, the queer, clean, artistic boldness of its design and the fineness of its head struck me."(143). Nevertheless, it is the moment when Pi's concept of violence and surviving starts to change when he "...felt intense hatred for the hyena. I thought of doing something to kill it. But I did nothing" (159) because of Pi "...didn't have pity to spare for long for the zebra. Because when his own life is threatened, the sense of empathy is blunted by a terrible, selfish hunger for survival" (159).

### **The Influence of Orang Utan in Psychological Development of Main Character**

The second animal that has compared as human being is orangutan, which compares with Pi vulnerable and protective mother. In the comparison between Pi mother and orangutan, many characteristics have similarity in Pi's mother and orangutan. Pi mother that named Gita is a warm person that really cares and protective with her son especially Pi. Like when Pi father try to teach him about the danger of wild animal like tiger in the zoo, Pi's mother has protected her son when she protested in her husband " How could you, Santosh? They

are children! They'll be scarred for the rest of their lives" (47).

In a touching moment like when in lifeboat Pi's mother, show her sympathy side in the sailor or the zebra that was injured. When the sailor injured leg was amputated by the cook and used it as the bait in catch the fish or eaten up by the sailor, Pi mother become the central of morality when she bravely attacks and criticizes the cook. Pi's mother kindness and humanity though admirable, perhaps inhibit her ability to survive. Pi's mother has seen what the cook do to the sailor amputated legs, with her strong voice she screamed to the sailor "Are you telling us that we cut this poor boy's leg off not to save his life but to get fishing bait?"(410) and shrieked at the cook,"How can you do this, you monster? Where is your humanity? Have you no decency? What did the poor boy do to you? You monster! You monster!"(412) and then when "the cook was close by, Mother slapped him in the face, a full hard slap that punctuated the air with a sharp crack."(412).

The description of Pi's mother just like how Pi described in his first story that include the animal as human substitute to avoid any savagery that happened in lifeboat. The orang utan brought warmth, radiance and an awareness of the tragedy that occurred even if the awareness maintain itself only in shock. Like how both the orang utan and hyena are" highly improbable, if not totally incredible, that when brought together these frugivorous tree-dwellers and carnivorous savannah-dwellers would so radically carve out their niches as to pay no attention to each other."(161-162). Until in the last battle, the hyena killed the orang utan when "...lacked precision and coherence." (173) then "the hyena ineffectually and pulled at its hair while her throat was being squeezed by its jaws."(173) and "violently shook her" (173) make the orang utan show the"...fear that was something useless that only hampered" (173) remind Pi with human like the way how expressed fear and give strained whimpers when got attack from someone or something that stronger than their self.

The loss of orang utan is the big hit for Pi, because at first when Pi saw the Orangutan floating on an island of bananas, Pi said "How bitterly glad I am to see you. You bring joy and pain in equal measure. Joy because you are with me, but pain because it won't be for long"(146). Pi was happy and overjoyed after finding that the Orangutan was alive. On the other hand, Pi was sad that their future did not seem to be bright. As if how the reaction one would possibly have after discovering that, someone in his or her family is alive, after such a horrific incident. Moreover, the Orangutan reminded Pi of his Mother that name is Gita, which had two sons, just like Orange Juice "Orange Juice also was a mother of two fine boys."(147).

and as the last animal that accompanied him already gone, Pi"...could hardly see through the tears in his eyes."(174) not because of his "family or because of his impending death" (174) but because of "exceedingly tired and it was time to get rest" (174). In this statement describe how Pi feel when he lost someone who very important to him and when he saw the savagery between the zebra and hyena, then orang utan and the hyena that causes the death of both herbivores in the carnivore hand. Pi feel tired because he has bearing witness to the savagery that has no humanity and morality straight in front of his eye.

### **The Influence of Hyena in Psychological Development of Main Character**

The third animal that has compared to human being is hyena, which has described as the cook and blind Frenchman. The way how viciously animal hyena is, it makes sense that the hyena would eat the zebra and kill the orangutan. Beside the behavior of hyena, which Pi took for granted as his dislike to hyenas has stated that it is not only their appearance which is displeasing for him but it also their habits. Like the cannibalism of the hyena that did not escape from the Pi notice how"...in reaching for a bite of zebra, a hyena will take in the ear or nostril of a clan member, no hard feelings intended. The hyena feels no disgust at this mistake. Its delights are too many to admit to disgust at anything."(154). All what hyena do has similarity with the cook, like when" he lifted his head up and quite openly put the rest of the strip in his mouth. 'Tastes like pork,' he muttered."(413) and after "He ate another strip.'I feel stronger already,' he muttered."(413). and this is how the effect of losing humanity in someone life; it can collect the characteristic that have no respect with each other, fight each other that bring the death even cannibalism. Especially in Pi's problem there is hunger that created many adverse events on lifeboat.

On the lifeboat, there is severe hunger that creates desperate fear. Fear steals the people ability to reason ethically, especially when they are starving. This is true of both physical and spiritual starvation. However, it does not mean that hunger is always a negative concept that can destruct humanity and morality. In addition, the hunger that quickly reduces to the cook changes him into a beast and a monster that makes him goes too far, "even by his (own) bestial standards" (416). The hunger of a castaway is insatiable and because of that during Pi's castaway experience, his animalistic drawn out, and he describes certain moments as "moment of insanity brought on by hunger." Pi continues to say that in these moments, "I was more set on eating than I was on staying alive" (298). This is significant because it means that Pi set on eating than he was on restrain his humanity.

The insane hunger that mire the cook and Pi to cannibalism equates humanity with morality, love, and ethics. It is, arguably, only through his faith that Pi is able to maintain the sense of what the meaning to be a human. The harsh life that Pi testifies on the lifeboat has changes Pi to approach the living creature like the animal. At first in Pondicherry, Pi loved and admired the animal but after In the Pacific Ocean, Pi admits his hatred to some of them. The hatred that also can make Pi able to kill animals and abandons his vegetarianism to be survives from the hunger that hit him in the middle of Pacific Ocean.

However, Pi himself thought that he becomes similar to the hyena in one respect; he loses the sense of morality. When many a day of Pi's stranding have passed, he becomes blind. As blindness is a punishment to someone who committing sins, it may be conclude that it is not only literal blindness but also a moral one. When Pi committed sin and he knows he will suffer because of it. "But this physical suffering was nothing compared to the moral torture I was about to endure. I would rate the day I went blind as the day my extreme began."(325). the moment the sin is to be committed the Pacific turns into hell. "The heat was infernal" (241)

In Pi's faith that was sets him apart from the cook even in his moments of insanity, the Cook approaches the hunger from a selfish, morally corrupt worldview. The cook's worldview permits lying as long as it ensures his individual survival. The cook does not have the wisdom or the foresight to know that his lies will later eat him like a vicious hyena, from the inside out. The cook lies destroy the lives of those around him, next his own spirit, and finally his will to live. The cook justifies his lies in the name of starvation and ravenous hunger, that why the cook deception kills him faster than his hunger does.

And for Pi himself that killed the cook has justifies that he felt sorry for the cook because although the cook "...was such an evil man. Worse still, he met evil in me (Pi)-selfishness, anger, ruthlessness. That I must live with that." (417). However this statement means that how smaller the pieces are and however bothering the suffering is, the sins greatness remains the same as if the character ate many people. Piscine behaves not like a vegetarian human being but like one of the most disgusting creatures as a hyena itself. The change in the characters identity is great and irreversible in Pi's life when in the lifeboat. The force of hunger and despair dominated him and pushed to performing an action, which was against his identity, his ethical or religious beliefs. The most obviously starvation that Pi felt when in the lifeboat is about Pi hungers for God, when he was" ... to suffer hell without any account from heaven?" (128)

and like he"...was a disconsolate Arjuna in a battered chariot without the benefit of Krishna's words."(279)

Pi desire to love the divine as peculiar as it was a noble. Pi also nobly hungers for literature, like what in chapter 73 that his"...greatest wish-other than salvation-was to have a book. A long book with a never-ending story. One I could read again and again, with new eyes and a fresh understanding each time."(279) in this statements the book that Pi means was not the ordinary literature book like a novel, but it was believe that the book that Pi mean is something that related with God like Al-Qur'an, Bible and holy book. In addition, to prove the statement, it can be proved by saw how Pi told the story

When the first time I came upon a Bible in the bedside table of a hotel room in Canada, I burst into tears. I sent a contribution to the Gideon's the very next day, with a note urging them to spread the range of their activity to all places where worn and weary travellers might lay down their heads, not just to hotel rooms, and that they should leave not only Bibles, but other sacred writings as well"(279)

### **The Influence of Bengal Tiger in Psychological Development of Main Character**

The fourth animal as the last animal that has compared to human being especially Pi himself as 450-pounds Bengal tiger that named Richard Parker. In Pi first story that includes animal, Richard Parker never show itself before the two herbivores animal (the zebra and orang utan) killed by the hyena. And during the time when there are incident between the hyena and the zebra or the hyena and orang-utan, Richard Parker always stay under the tarpaulin and like it invisible to Pi and the three animals. Richard Parker did not show up because there is another carnivore that aboard in the lifeboat and that is the hyena. The hyena has the same gender as Richard Parker and that is a male, from what Pi said in the chapter 41 that Pi can reconized the hyena from "... by its right ear, which was badly torn, its healed jagged edge testimony to old violence." (144).

Moreover that is why Richard Parker did not show up and killed the inured zebra, it because there is another male carnivore that make "Richard Parker no longer aboard. There couldn't be both a hyena and a tiger in such a small space. He must have fallen off the tarpaulin and drowned."(144). From this statement like how wild life in animal world law run the rules, in one group of animal there is always one stronger male that become the leader, and if there is another male that exist in the group, until one of the both of the male have to fight each other to become the part of the group even the leader of the clan.

After some time, Pi watches helplessly as the hyena kills the zebra and then the orangutan before it is, subsequently, dispatched by Richard Parker.

The silences, savageness, and the enlightenments that Pi described as the characteristic of Richard Parker can be interpret as extension of the changes Pi characters, when at the lifeboat. As it said before that Richard Parker has completely hiding at first time it aboard in the lifeboat and never shown up until the zebra and orangutan death. The passivity that Richard Parker has is can be avoidable because generally the tiger instinct when it looks to the injured animal, the tiger will attacked the animal without any second thought. .

For the enlightenment that was Pi learn from Richard Parker when both of Pi and Richard Parker were alone, when stresses of hopelessness of Pi's situation at sea. In Pi situation, he often expresses his lack of hope during his wandering. In fact that now he is no longer a member of a family, Pi becomes an orphan and no one can accompanying him except Richard Parker. The sixteen-year-old boy world has turns out upside down and all he can feel is disappointment and sorrow.

The suffer and all the incident that happen in lifeboat has influence the development psychology of Pi in his role or identity development of a son that his relative is shaken and who is also not a member of any social group, he is left alone without anyone and anything that can be his handhold or foothold. The sense of lost anything, not only his family but also the animals is the main effect that make Pi felt his suffer become multiplied in every single day in the lifeboat. Moreover, It is not surprising that Pi feels constant need to secure any of the surviving creatures, even the Bengal Tiger.

When the character finds himself on the boat with Richard Parker, he feels fear that does not leave him until the end of his journey. Moreover, because of Richard Parker who is accompanied Pi, Pi can find his strength to not give up to his life and not to die, or still survive.

Some of us give up on life with only a resigned sigh. Others fight a little, then lose hope. Still others-and I am one of those-never give up. We fight and fight and fight. We fight no matter the cost of battle, the losses we take, the improbability of success. We fight to the very end. It's not a question of courage. It's something constitutional, an inability to let go. It may be nothing more than life-hungry stupidity (197).

The courage to be survive that becomes new purpose for Pi, as the evident in Pi's psychology, Richard Parker presence serves as Pi's faith and hope, which has influence his feeling to it and was gratitude that without Richard Parker presence he will die soon enough after the death of Orange Juice or the orangutan. Moreover, serves



as a tangible form of faith and hope for Pi, Pi expresses his gratitude for Richard Parker by admitting that a part of him did not want him to die and keep survive.

## CONCLUSION

The used of Animal symbolism theory in Yann Martel's *Life of Pi* is the best theory to identify the meaning of four main animals that encounters the main character in the life boat after the Tsimsum sunk. The meaning of animal symbolism can identified and analyzed through the relation of animal with the main character, which refers the animal as a symbol that provides the general idea and interpreted as referring to the object. And according to the analysis that already presented in the previous chapter, the meaning of animal symbolism in Yann Martel's *Life of Pi* has presented into four different animals. The four animals that already have different meaning also identified in how the main character refers the four animals. The meaning of the four animals has distinguished by the different of physical characteristic and behavior, like strange, calm, fierceness, cannibalism, and domination. Then based on the investigation in the previous chapter, it can found the influence of animal symbolism in the psychological development of main character in his searching for identity from the animal awareness, strength and pain to represent mostly human concepts of life, sense of identity and self-esteem of the main character in Yann Martel's *Life of Pi*.

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