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Companionship and Life Coping

From Darwin's Evolution Theory to Modern Archaeological Discoveries, most organisms ~~are~~ mainly live ^a ~~in~~ social life. Although human beings ~~is~~ ^{are} the most intelligent creatures ~~in~~ the world, they still need to follow the ~~nature rules~~ ^{rules of nature} and live under social form, because firstly they are herd animals, then as ^{they} ~~the~~ development, they become social animals. Why do human choose live together rather than be alone?

Companionship is the best explanation. Human need companionship in life, that is not only for primitive hunting and physical necessities, but also for pursuing psychological comfort and belongings, no matter partner with spiritual belief, oneself, or animal. With companionship, human being will not ~~afraid of~~ ^{fear} loneliness, and they

In almost all situations in this essay, whenever you say HUMAN, you should actually be adding a plural S to it and state it as HUMANS.

~~can~~ ^{could} overcome hopelessness, even make miracles. The novel *Life of Pi*, by Yann Martel, comprehensively illustrates the companionship with God, Richard Parker, and Pi himself ^{and how it} ~~motivates~~ him to influence his actions to cope better while being isolated for 227 days on a lifeboat.

As Pi aimlessly floating ^s in a lifeboat on Pacific Ocean, everything seems to be in an impossible state to survive in. Believe ^e in God gives Pi the strong spirit power to fight with doom, which reveals a point that religious believes gives people hope to deal with difficulties. According to Pargament "religion contributes to the coping process, shaping the character of life events, coping activities, and the outcomes of events" shows that people who hold religious beliefs often respond ^{to} ~~the~~ negative events with ^{an} ~~an~~ optimistic ~~attitude~~ ^{attitude}, which in turn contributes in seeing ^a ~~a~~ situation in

positive light

~~brighter side higher over the dark side.~~ In the novel, after Tsimtsum sank, Pi is orphaned on a lifeboat with wild animals. ~~During the~~ ^{In complete} darkness, he has to bearing ~~the~~ endless horror ^{of the} voice of the animal's ^{as they} batter for life. He is terrified by the brutality of the animal nature and astonished with animal's violent tendencies. All the time, he couldn't sleep and lives under tremendous fears. Further ^{the} more, the weather on ^{the} Pacific Ocean changes as quick and radical ^{ly} ~~as changing countries on land, sometimes storm, sometimes shine.~~ Due to be continuously espoused to sun, wind, rain and sea, his clothes disintegrated. Salt- water boils and soaks his body, his skin become exceptionally sensitive. The open sores hurt him even cannot find a proper position to have a rest. The extreme weather tortures his body and exhausts his mind. However, facing all the life difficulties, Pi never gives up by saying " The amazing will be seen every day...Yes, as long as God is with me, I will not die. Amen" (Martel, 148). This quote tells that as a faithful religious believer, Pi firmly believes that God ^{is} always ~~be~~ with him. God arranges ^{his} ~~human's~~ destiny, so his deep trust in God gives him the hope to believe that somehow, someday, he will be saved. ~~Throughout the ordeal, Pi handle with problems one another, but gradually his heart is sinking so fast with anger, desolation and weariness. He is afraid once he loses the hope to living, and he will be devoured by the Pacific Ocean. Despair erodes his spirit day by day, but he practices religious rituals to calm him down and adapts the difficult circumstances. As a result of believing in God, he always maintains~~ ^{the} bright side of the situation as mentioned in quote "the blackness would stir and eventually go away, and God would remain, a shining point of light in my heart. "(Martel, 208) This quote simultaneously explains the religious ^{beliefs} have positive effect on human coping, especially in negative life events. Religious individuals such as Pi put his trust on God and believe that life's

Ok, at this point there is just way too much description and you need to get to the point of what you are trying to prove.

outcomes are in God's hand, so that God will reward those who try do their best.

Having companionship with God boost his spirit to go on living.

In Pi's story, Richard Parker is simply taking him in, observing him, in a manner that is sober but not menacing. As a second companionship with Pi, Richard Parker gives him certain psychological comfort after he lost entire family in the ship wrecking, which shows animal companionship could helps people cope with loss of family and hopelessness. Many studies in a wide range of journals and disciplines also show ~~numerous~~ evidence that interaction with companion animals contribute to good health, psychosocial well-being, and recovery from serious conditions such as depression, suicide and bereavement (Walsh, 462-480). This advance [?] prove animals companionship provide relaxation and replenishment, which benefits human who encounter difficult times. Looking back to the novel, the appearance of Richard Parker not only saves Pi from ^a hyena ^{to} attack, but also keeps him busy ^{to} hunting ~~to~~ ^{occupy his mind from} ~~solve starvation and drag him out from~~ ^{his} the sadness of losing family where Pi claims "it was Richard Parker who calmed me down...he kept me from thinking too much about family and my tragic circumstance. He pushed me to go on living...it's the plain truth: without Richard Parker, I wouldn't be alive today to tell you my story" (Martel, 164). It seems ironic that the one who scares him all the time ~~s~~ is the one who brings him peace and purpose. As life continues, a passing oil tanker shows a hope of being rescue to Pi, but eventually it only comes on his way and pushes them away with ignorance. He tries to fire rocket flare, blow whistle, even shout, but all are futile. These great senses of contrast, which from full of hope to desperation, instantly break him down and make him feel at a loss. On that moment Pi realizes the importance of Richard Parker by appreciating "I love you, Richard Parker... if I didn't have you now, I don't know what I would do... I would die of hopelessness...Don't give up, I

will get you to land, I promise"(Martel, 236). Indeed, if without ^{the} tiger, he ^{would} lose confidence to enduring ^{it} and ^{die}. The animal companionship saves him from the very edge of despair and gives him ^a the sense of responsibility to get rid of destructive emotions.

During the long-term tough survival process, Pi not only once talks to himself and encourages himself to make plans to coping with ^{an} unsure future, which demonstrations positive self-motivation ^{but he} promotes a strengthening of the human will to live and turn thinking into action. Self-motivation as a reinforcement operations affect behavior largely by creating expectations that behaving ^{ing} in a certain way will produce anticipated benefits or averts future difficulties (Albert, 191-215). In the same way, self-motivation have directive influence on choice of activities and setting, and affect coping efforts once they are initiated. This point also is ^{seen in the} evidenced ⁱⁿ novel ~~Life of Pi~~, where he talks to himself by saying "I will not die. I refuse it. I will make it through this nightmare. I will beat the odds, as great as they are" (Martel, 148). This quote states that Pi ^{is} determined ^{to} fight back with any unpredictable outcomes and he will take actions to overwhelming the misfortunes. Consequently, he organizes his survival by making routines, improving raft conditions, producing ^{drinkable water} drink waters, and enhancing hunting strategies ^{to continue coping with is reality.} ~~to remaining life coping.~~ Likewise, through being ^a companionship with oneself, Pi successfully provokes himself to turn over the impasse by planning and taking actual actions on specific situations.

In conclusion, the novel *Life of Pi* by the way of story telling gradually displays the significance of ^{in life.} ~~life~~ companionship. Throughout Pi's extraordinary adventure, ^{his} experience depicts the positive impact of religious believes, ^{animal companionship} ~~companion animal~~ and self- motivation in one's life coping. In contrast, one may think the survival story with animals is fake, because a teenager is not able to handle a 450 ^{pound} ~~pond~~ adult ^{Bengal} ~~Bangle~~

Tiger in a life boat, and all the animals are ~~fabricate~~ ^{a fabrication} to cover ~~the~~ ^a bloody ~~murder~~ ^{murderous} truth.

Moreover, according to this logic, in the novel, God, Richard Parker and Pi himself are the reflections of Pi's id, ego and super ego. Whenever he wants to take actions to kill or do the things ~~break~~ ^{that} his moral and religion ~~rules~~ ^{ous}, Richard Parker appears as his ~~ego~~ ^{id} to represents his dark side and undertake all the sins, so that he could remove ~~guiltiness~~ and obtain self-forgiveness. When he loses hope and traps into desperation in the process of survival, God is his super ego and always provides spirit support to calm him down. Pi himself is id, which motivates him take actions to cope with problems. It is also rational, because the author leaves an unanswered question to readers by asking, "which story do you prefer?" There is no exactly right and wrong answer, and it depends on ~~reader's~~ ^{the} favorite ^{preference}. The only fact is Tsimtsum sank, Pi lost his entire family and lived after 227 days to tell the story. Thus, no matter which story the reader believes, ~~the~~ ^s the one with real or imaginary companionship, Pi's life coping is successful.

Wow, what a super conclusion.

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