

Life of pi

Literature



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

Ang Lee is back with a new movie based on Yann Martel's novel, Life Of Pi. This film contains many values. The film is about a 16-year old boy named Piscine Molitor " Pi" Patel, who suffers a shipwreck in which his family dies, and is stranded in the Pacific Ocean on a lifeboat with a Bengal tiger named Richard Parker. An adult Pi narrates his adventurous tale to a young writer sent by his uncle. Pi was named as Piscine Molitor after a swimming pool in France. While he was studying, everyone around him taunted with the nickname " Pissing Patel".

So, he decided to remember the value of Pi expressed in several hundred decimal places to drive home the point and changed his name to Pi. His family owns a local zoo, and Pi takes an interest in the animals, especially a Bengal tiger named Richard Parker. To teach him the reality of the tiger's nature as a carnivore, Pi's father forces him to witness it killing a goat. He is raised Hindu and vegetarian, but at 12 years old, he is introduced to Christianity and then Islam, and starts to follow all three religions.

Then his father taught him that If you believe in everything, you will end up not believing in anything at all. When Pi is 16 , his father decides to close the zoo and move his family to Canada, and sell the zoo animals. The ship encounters a heavy storm and begins to sink while Pi is on deck marveling at the storm. He tries to find his family, but a crew member throws him into a lifeboat. After the storm, Pi finds himself in the lifeboat with an injured zebra, and is joined by an orangutan. A spotted hyena emerges and kills the zebra.

It also mortally wounds the orangutan in a fight. Suddenly the tiger Richard Parker emerges from under the tarp, and kills and eats the hyena. Pi finds

emergency food and water rations on the boat. He builds a small raft so that he can stay at a safe distance from the tiger. Realizing that he must feed the tiger to protect himself, Pi begins fishing. He also collects rain water for both to drink. In a nighttime encounter with a breaching whale, Pi loses much of his supplies. Faced with starvation, he eats raw fish.

After many days at sea, Pi realizes that he can no longer live on the tiny raft and trains the tiger Richard Parker to accept him in the boat. He also realizes that caring for the tiger is keeping him alive. After weeks they reach a floating island of edible plants, supporting a forest, fresh water pools, and a large population of meerkats. But at night the island transforms with the fresh water turning acidic, digesting all the dead fish that died in the pools. Pi finds a human tooth inside a plant flower and concludes that the plants are carnivorous, requiring them to leave the island.

The lifeboat eventually reaches the coast of Mexico. Finally back on land, Richard Parker stumbles away from Pi and stops at the edge of the jungle. Pi expects that the tiger will turn toward him and acknowledge him, but instead he looks into the jungle for a while and goes in. Pi, too weak to follow, lies in the sand. He is rescued by a group who carry him to hospital, but he weeps that the tiger had walked away without him. In hospital, insurance agents for the ship come to hear his account of the incident. They find his story unbelievable, and ask him to tell them what "really" happened.

Pi only changed the characters of the story like the orangutan as Pi's mother, the as a sailor, the hyena as a cook, and Richard Parker, the tiger, was Pi himself. Pi asks him which story the writer prefers; he chooses the one with

the tiger because it "is the better story", to which Pi responds, "And so it is with God". Glancing at a copy of the insurance report, the writer notices a closing comment about the remarkable feat of surviving 227 days at sea, especially with a tiger--meaning that the agents chose that story as well.