

Intensity of Pain and Implication of Suffering in the Border Trilogy of Cormac McCarthy

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The Border trilogy consists of three novels of Cormac McCarthy. They are *All the Pretty Horses* (1992), *The Crossing* (1994) and *Cities Of The Plain* (1998). These novels sketch the life and struggles of American cowboys at the time of 1950's. McCarthy realistically depicts the characters of cowboy starting from their physical description, the ancient style dress, monotonous life style, long highway travel, etc.

All the Pretty Horses centers on themes of violence and extremity. Grady Cole, the horde man lives in the mechanized world and he is interested to across the border of Mexico. The place welcomes him with lots of twist and turns in his life. There, he meets a young beautiful Mexican girl in the whore house. She is loved by Edwards, the owner of whorehouse Edwardo, the violent man never ever allows her to enjoy her own company. Though he knows that Grady Cole genuinely loves her, He adamantly stops her to unite with Cole McCarthy highlight the psychological effects of pain and suffering in the individual's life. The pain and suffering made the characters of the novel to feel matured at the end of the novel. McCarthy portrays the journey of the protagonist as the gradual awakening process and makes the protagonist to travel with responsibility.

At the outline of the story, John Grady loses his grandfather and the narration picks up there. After the death of grandfather, Grady stables his life by sticking with constant reality that he clearly knows what he wants to achieve. He starts the journey to seek his identity in the adult community. However, the society challenges him with continues fatalities and suffering which stops him to move further. Also the challenges distract him in between the past and the present knife. On one such occasion, Grady was aware of his mother's decision to sell the ranch though his father was not interested. The situation teaches him the hollowness in human integral life and they change his perspectives towards the human values.

The process of development is the core idea of The Border Trilogy. In *All The Pretty Horses*, Grady tries to figure out his father as unique man, but he fails to recognize that each one feels the common pain and suffering in one's life also, the pain changes the man's perspectives towards the world ideas. Grady cannot grasp the past life of his father because he might be too young to handle those situations. His father is an introvert person and never sits with his son for the causal talks. Grady believes that his father lives in his own separate life, though amidst of his joined family, he observes his father's isolation at the time of his grandfather's death. "He saw his father at the funeral standing by himself across the little gravel path near the fence .Once he went out to the street to his car. Then he came back" (ATPH 4).

Grady has a strong faith in the legacy of patriarch. He tries to tell his son the past war life and the post war life, though he is a young boy to comprehend it. Mr. Cole has been a prisoner of

World War II and survivor of Bataan Death march. He has gone through injuries physically and mentally.

However, Grady sees him as a broken mirror and misunderstands the misery of his father Mr. Cole. But he has a high opinion on the ancestral history of his grandfather. He is proud that they have lived a tough life, unlike his father. He states “His grandfather was the oldest of eight boys and the only one to live past the age of twenty five. They were drowned, shot, kicked by horses they perished in fire. They seemed to fear only dying in bed”(ATPH 7).

Mr. Cole attempts each time to convey his son the change happened in his life. He and his wife never wished for elevated things and never have smooth arguments. Yet they lead a glassy life: “I thought that was enough”(ATPH 24). In one such attempt, Grady unintentionally interacts with his father and gradually comes to know about his father’s difficulty to transcend his pain that he has undergone throughout the past life. Though Grady has employed as soldier, his exposure to life is minimal like a window in the scenes, not others. Likewise, Grady observes the present disintegrated life of Mr. Cole. He cannot join the scattered incident happened in his life for better understanding of Grady who is unable to approach the importance of pain in one’s life and on the courses of the novel, the reader can see the transition happening in Grady’s life, whose actions and deeds towards others portrays him as would be mature person at advance of the novel.

Dependence of ranch is the prime source of income for Grady’s family. At the beginning of the novel, Grady somewhat sticks with culture bonds. The family brings him up in the life of comfort and it inner self. Though he never show much interest on saving ranch, unconsciously he finds the power to uphold the inheritance of the ranch. It is clearly seen in Grady’s interaction with Mr. Franklin, the family lawyer.

He turned back and folded his hands on the desk in front of him. In the first place, he said, I’m not really at liberty to advice you. It’s called conflict of interest. But I think I can tell you that it is her property and she can do whatever she wants with it .you’re a minor(ATPH 17). Franklin informs Grady that Mr. Cole could have taken steps to save the ranch. But it is too late.

The property is handed over to his ex-wife and it is her wish to sell or to maintain. On one side, Grady feels about the loss, but on other side he thinks it’s time for him to be independent. He wishes to move on from the place and from the situations. He decides to start his journey to Mexico to find his independence.

The status of power is owned by women character in the novel. All The Pretty Horses, from Grady’s conversation with Franklin, the effective role of Mrs. Cole in family matters. Unlike Mr. Cole, She knows the real inheritance of the ranch before her father’s death. Owning of the ranch, she feels the real power. But her acting profession makes her far away from home and also the divorce between her and Mr. Cole creates the long distance from her son Grady. Later, she decides to sell the ranch, without informing to Grady and does not expect this from her. Sometime he has talked with Mr. Cole to know about his past life, his struggles and his passive role in the family to slightly know of him. But, he never tries an intimate conversation with his mother. He understands her from her play she acts. In Mexico, he sees her mother’s play in box office half empty theatre.

He sat leaning forward in the seat with his elbows on the empty seatback in front of him and his chin on his forearms and he watched the play with great intensity. He'd the notion that there would be something in the story itself to tell him about the way the world war or was becoming but there was not(ATPH 22).

The community accepts and appreciates the change in All The Pretty Horses. Once Grady and his father go to their regular restaurant for their foods, a few men blame him for his failure attempts in the present life. But after some time few accept him as a person and talk with him friendly. "Some at the tables stopped talking when they came in. A few men nodded to his father and one said his name"(ATPH 7).Thus the society considers him and his changes before and after the war. However, on the view of Grady, the society mocks at the failures, irresponsible and dependent. His misconception leads him to stay away from the society. Mr. Cole acknowledges Grady's interest on being horsemen. As the first person, he guides him to chart out the path clearly. He gives him saddle that symbolizes his token of appreciation and approval. The author depicts Mr. Cole as the most mature person in the novel and gives a special narration on his appearance and thoughts. As said before, father and son rarely have talked. But their actions show the similarities and differences between them throughout the novel.

They crossed from Tom Green country into Coke country. They crossed the old chosen over road and they rode up through broken hills dotted with cedar where the ground was cobbled with trap rock and they could see snow on the thin blue ranges a hundred miles to the north. They scarcely spoke all day...Looking over the country with those sunken eyes as if the world out there had been altered or made suspect by what he'd seen of it elsewhere .As if he might never see it right again (ATPH 23).

Like the blind man in Cities Of The Plain, Mr. Cole advises his son about the designs and sufferings he got from the passion he has following. He tells all the thoughts from his own experiences, but he never perceives the mindset of Grady. Thus the adult characters in the first trilogy reveal the deep feelings and emotions that they have got from the war and the consequences of participating in that war.

Commonly, McCarthy emphasizes the philosophical ideas in all three novels through his characters, particularly, in All The Pretty Horses, the main characters express their ideas on the view of changing the world. Mr. Cole in the novel believes that the country has changed in the basic fundamental views like justice, human rights and sufferings. He thinks that he has lived a peaceful life in his youth and has never experienced pain of life before. He strongly holds that there is something beyond the personal control or plans. But unlike him, Grady strongly senses that one can change the world with one's unique philosophical views.

On occurrence of the novel, most of the philosophical ideas are shared by adulthood. They convey the story in the form of narration or advices from their experiences as an adult, John Grady about life, death, desire, power, etc. Then Alfonse speaks about essentiality of losing and pain. She is separated from her love and her lost finger always reminds her missed person in her life time. "...those who have suffered great pain of injury or loss are joined to one another with bonds of a special authority and so it has proved to be. The closest bonds we will ever know are bonds of grief. The deepest community one of sorrow"(ATPH 240). Later he mocks at the condition of Mexican peasant children who lost their childhood in the revolution. During the conversation with Alfonsa, Grady does not have much information or knowledge. However, he

discovers from the incidents that some pains are not cured at any time. One has to eliminate it and move on in the life. They remind Grady the physical pain faced in his prison life. Later while he was injured, he insert red hot pistol barrel into his wound leg. Likewise, in *Cities Of The Plain*, he saves a horse even though he is suffering from a broken ankle. So far, Grady knows physical pain is the cruelest. But after Alejandra's refusal, he realizes that there is something beyond that pain that is he has felt 'emotionally rejected':

He saw very clearly how all his life led only to this moment and all after led nowhere at all. He felt something cold and soulless enter him like another being and he imagined that it smiled malignly and he had no reason to believe that it would ever leave(ATPH 256).

The rejection affects him so much. It changes him weak and powerless. He fears that there is no limit or it is not going to leave him throughout his life. The pain burns him lot and changes his believes towards the universal ideas on world, self and one's coordinal connection with others. He starts to avoid human interaction and physical comfort. "He slept that night in a field far from any town. He built no fire. He lay listening to the horse crop the grass at his stake rope... He imagined the pain of the world to be like some formless parasitic being seeking out the warmth of human souls wherein to incubate..." (ATPH 259)

The Crossing is the second book of trilogy and the longest book of all. The story surrounds the character of Billy Parham. He starts his journey to northern wild Mexico without any specific goal at the beginning of the novel. He has got a wolf in his father's land which is later killed by someone. Likewise, his parents are murdered mysteriously. So the journey continues with a purpose. He and his brother moves Mexico to find the killer. The cultivated novel *The crossing* depicts the suffering of Billy's painful past. Though he explores many places, he only gets temporary relief from the experiences he has got. In *All the Pretty Horses*, McCarthy shows a little hope here and there in the novel, but in *The Crossing* he portrays the effects of pain and loss throughout the novel. The protagonist makes a bond with human beings. He attempts to develop himself a mature figure among the social groups. He feels himself responsible to other individuals. His responsibility is seen in his handling of past painful events and present difficulties.

McCarthy's protagonists are struck with the past events. In *All The Pretty Horses*, Grady grieves over the loss of his parents and also he cannot predict how the future will shape him or which path he has to choose. Like him, Billy broods over the death of his parents and he starts to act immediately. It only increases the pain and stops him to move further. He realizes an emotional pain to physical pain. The pain stops him to communicate with other individuals and so he takes more time than usual to face himself out of the torturous shell:

The look of the world. The faces of loved ones. Finally even his own person was lost to him. Whatever he had been he was no more.... He said that men with eyes may select what they wish to see but for the blind the world appears of its own will... his blindness he had indeed lost himself and all memory of himself.... (TC 291)

Unlike Grady, Billy has a memorable childhood with his father. He teaches Billy how to trap wolf in the cattle which is the only source of his family's livelihood. It shows Billy's sign of adulthood. Along with the wolf, he travels to Mexico. The journey makes him independent and responsible. "The rider rode with his heart outsized in his chest and the horse who was also young tossed its head and took a sidestep in the road and shot out one hind heel" (TC 31).

McCarthy weights more cynical ideas in *The Crossing to All The Pretty Horses*. On one side, Billy changes into a man because of his responsibility towards the family. But on the other side, he is ignorant of emotional pain. Once he realizes the emotional pain when he has gone against his father's will, he stops in between the immaturity and the maturity. A person is the sole responsible of one's own decisions. When Billy meets the rancher to cure the wounded wolf, at first Billy hesitates to tell him the real cause, because the rancher may tell Billy's father. But on the contrast, the rancher talks casually with him and he is never eager about wolf. Thus the incident reveals, in the front of neighbors, Billy is seen as "Adult". He takes the horses and is ready to travel in the darkest path to find the lightness in it.

They finished their surgery in the last light of the sun. The Mexican had the loose flap of skin into place and he sat patiently searing it... When he rode out thirty minutes later it was all but dark. He'd given the trap to the rancher to keep for him... the rancher walked out to the gate with him and undid the gate latch and Suring it open and the boy led the horse through with the wolf behind... (TC 71-72).

The transformation of from the stage of young to adult, Billy travels lots of boundaries and he immerses himself with numerous pains and struggles. The journey of darkness is indirectly implying the existentialism of Billy's life. At first, his main purpose is to hold the fence with him. But on the course of the novel, he strangely attaches to the wolf. This main intention becomes to take the wolf to the mountains. However, unfortunately he cannot save the wolf in the novel *The Crossing*. In the mean time, he is in the difficult situation, even he has no water and no food to take care of himself. The death of wolf along with the death of his parents disturbs his mind in *The Crossing*.

As said above, Billy attaches with himself with wolf. She is an animal. Unlike dogs, she stays with him and protects him. She does not understand the human emotions at the most level and does not fulfill the place of human companions. Billy knows the actual truth, but sometimes he expects her companion and her assistance and her solace during the journey to Mexico.

When he came out again he said that he'd been sent to say that the wolf was seized as contraband but that he was free to go thanks to the clemency of the alguacil who had considered his youth. The boy said that the wolf was not contraband. But was property entrusted into his care and that he must have it back(TC99).

After Billy has taken care of the dying wolf, the young hacendado asks him why he brings the wolf so far. But Billy has no answer. He does not know the reason of why he brings along with him in this journey to Mexico. He wants to cross the boundaries in order to find out the murderer of his parents. In the meanwhile, he is not aware that he enters into another culture and another community. There he lacks experience, maturity and responsibility. When crossing the boundaries, he meets "horizon" along with wolf and young hacendado. Both agree that the wolf cannot understand the boundaries and those bring out the differences between the people in the world. "He could feel the wolf lean against his leg. He said that the tracks of the wolf had led out of Mexico. He said the wolf knew nothing of boundaries" (TC 119).

Billy also sometimes behaves like wolf in 'The Crossing'. He does not acknowledge the new surrounding around him. The terrible new surroundings force him to push into the past life where he was peaceful, immature and not necessary to be responsible.

Billy's level of maturity is seen in the novel when he loses the wolf. When he was caught in the boundaries, the men in Mexico decide to arrest him and her in the boundary itself. Billy knows the wolf in his danger for further travelling. He likes her very much. But the current situation makes him to decide to kill the wolf, before the other men decides the situation. This incident clearly marks him the matured person of handling the surroundings. "He looked among the faces for any there to whom he might plead his case but he saw nothing. He reached down and unbuckled the leather dogcollar from about the wolf's neck and pulled it away and stood...The young gentry man drew a small revolver from his waistband"(TC119).After the silent gen has gone through the wolf, Billy holds her at the utter despair. He does not cry. He does not worry. His blank expression resembles John Grady's in 'All The Pretty Horses'. When he is rejected by Alejandra, he stares blankly at her and follows her hopelessly and do whatever she has told. Billy in The Crossing wanders hopelessly in the low hills in the memories of wolf:

He cradled the wolf in his arms and the lowered her to the ground ...she was stiff and cold and her fur bristly with the blood dried upon it... He squatted over the wolf and touched her fur. He touched the cold and perfect teeth...her running in the mountains, running in the starlight(TC 126-127).

After the loss of wolf, Billy meets his brother Boyd. They rewrite after the death of their parents, both of them never talk much. Billy enquires him about the progress of his life and vice versa. But he hides the death of wolf to him. Because he has known, according to Byod, he faced more painful incidents than him and so it is not much deal for him. Byod's appearance changes after the death of his parents. He fears at the sun set because it signifies the death. He wants to be safe and secure himself because the gunshot incident is nearly killed him. Like Grady in All the Pretty Horses, Byod wishes to have stable life even though he is the greatest horseman and has all the features of being a cowboy. On one hand, Boyd prefers a better future by learning out the past. But on the other hand, Billy circles around the past and sticks to his goal to achieve. Billy supports byod and he feels empathy for him. But Boyd's frequent disappearance depresses him over his constant struggled life. The loss of relationships shapes Billy into a strong and grown-up man. "There were things about his brother that only his family could know and that as his family was dead there was no one who knew save he. Every small thing..."(TC 323).

The death of the wolf and the sudden disappearance of Boyd lead to Billy's detachment from the outer world. So at the few pages of the novel, the reader can observe Billy's isolation through Mc Carthy's words. The author shows how Billy deviates from his goal after the loss of the companies. McCarthy portrays Billy as a hopeless person in The Crossingbut in Cities Of ThePlain'; the third trilogy depicts him overcoming the grief and joining hands with John Grady. But once again he gets depressed after the death of Grady in the novel.

The intensity of Billy's sufferings and isolation is reflected, when he presents in the midst of animals or in his strange dreams. As a reader, one perceives that Billy is psychologically affected from loss of his relations. During the Journey, he hears lot of tales and the longest stories. Sometimes they are philosophical. While hearing, Billy motivates himself to come out of the sorrowful path. However the stories are temporal solutions to him. The second chapter of The Crossing highlights the Psychological changes that have happened in the characterization of Billy. "In that wild high country he'd lie in the cold and the dark and listen to the wind and watch the last few embers of his fire at their dying and the red crazings in the wood coals where they broke along their unguessed gridlines"(TC 130).

Billy hears three long stories in his journey in the novel. It teaches him the necessity of stabilizing one's life after the painful loss. The first story he heard from Hermit. The story is

about an unlucky “Heretic”. As a child, he bore into the world by killing his parents. Then as an adult, he loses his own son in the earthquake. So the story centers on his survival ability after the loss of own family members. “In his sparing he found himself severed from both antecedents and posterity alike. He was but some brevity of a being. His claims to the common life of men became tenuous, insubstantial. He was a trunk without root or branch”(TC 147). The second story focuses on the journey of blind man. It centers on his loss of eyes, his wife’s loss of her four brothers and her father’s execution in Mexican Revolution. His wife narrates the story to Billy. The man was so energetic before his eyes. After the loss of his eyes, he was broken into pieces. He figures out the world around him which is the permanent dark to him. He has felt that he has never gone to the war. His decision leads him to lose his eyes. The blind man advised Billy to figure out a new life for him.

McCarthy stretches the painful moments of the blind man through his brilliant words: “His pain was great but his agony at the disassembled world he now beheld which could never be put right again was greater. Nor could he bring himself to touch the eyes. He cried out in his despair and waved his hands about before him. He could not see the face of his enemy. The architect of his darkness, the thief of his light”(TC 276-7). The third one is the story of Gitano. Again, it is the loss of a son for a father in an airplane crash. An American father seeks to restore the old things and memories from his son’s death to find a new life after the loss. He collects the parts of the airplane from the region of mountains had no real power to quiet an old man’s heart because once more its journey would be stayed and nothing would be changes”(TC 406). The father tries to re-correct the past but he does not know it is not going to change his life after all. From the three stories, the common theme of pain and the struggle and the pain is highlighted with these stories. McCarthy strengthens his voice in the trilogy, especially in *The Crossing*.

Cities Of The Plain is the third and final trilogy of McCarthy’s collection. The novel shows the wide range of development of human psyche through the protagonist John Grady and Billy. The main characters change their perspectives because of their pain, physical and mental boundaries, individual’s view and community’s view, etc. Thus the process of development of that perception is the production of third trilogy *Cities Of The Plain*.

The end of *All The Pretty Horses* depicts John Grady is a hopeful man and his character resembles with Billy and Boyd in *The Crossing*. In *Cities Of The Plain*, his characterization sounds like Johnny, brother of Troy. He has the features of cowboy and works hard again and again until he gets success. He is an adamant and stubborn in his views like Grady:

If he hadn’t of found that girl would of found something else. You couldn’t head him. Elton says he changed. He never changed. He was four year older than me. Not a lot of years... People always said he was bullheaded, but it wasn’t just that. He fought daddy one time he wasn’t but fifteen... Told him to his face that he respected him and all but that he wasn’t going to take what he’d said (COTP 28).

The pain of loss affects strongly the characters in *Cities Of The Plain*. Their loved one memories stick to them till in the present of the novel. The reader can see through the choice of words. McCarthy represents the true emotions in the apt language. Mac in ‘*Cities of the Plain*’ laments over the death of his wife Margaret: “He never knower a women raised on indoor plumb in to ever turn out worth a damn. She comes up the hard way... Mac meets her at a church supper in Las Cruces when she was seventeen years old and that was all she wrote. He gains to be getting over it. Not now, not soon, not never”(COTP 12). Mac cannot tolerate the life

without her. McCarthy clearly portrays the hopeless life of Mac and how he defines the meaning of his life in the novel.

The physical world is transparently a world of “infinite sadness and infinite loss”(COTP 266). Human interactions and human relationships are the foundations of meaningful existence. The character in trilogy focuses on sleeping of the self-image. They refer the intimations of self-subject which connect one individual to other individual. John Grady gets this experience during his knife fight:

Holding himself close that he not escape from himself for he felt it over and over, that lightness that he took for his soul and which stood so tentatively at the door of his corporeal self. Like some light. Footed animals that stood testing the air at the open door of a cage (COTP 256).

Billy meets the vision an echo of the dream in the epilogue of the novel. The dream states “as every soul requires a body” (COTP 272-3). Thus the scene brings out the connection between natural (reality) and supernatural in order to transfer the pain from the individual. The pain however shapes the characters of McCarthy in the trilogy.

So far the study highlights the theme of pain, loss, suffering, isolation from the trilogy. But McCarthy creates a way to the characters to interline with the community as in *Cities Of The Plain*. The society gives a favorable circumstances to the protagonists, so that they from a meaning of each life and get out the painful events, John Grady in *All The Pretty Horses*. The Crossing meets in *Cities Of The Plain*. They talk about their painful past and they find a hope together in the novel. Unfortunately, John Grady dies in *Cities Of The Plain*. Again it creates a vacuum space in Billy’s heart at the end of the novel. However, the society offers the opportunity to come out of the situations. Those meetings are greater than the transformation of self. “Those people would take you in and put you up and feed you and put you up and feed you horse and cry when you left. You could of stayed forever... They told stories of the old west that once was. The older man talked and the younger men listened” (COTP 90-91).

Communication is the opportunity for the cowboy in *Cities Of The Plain* to talk with one another about their past life. Their casual talking helps them to change the present world around them. They have decided to quit the ranching business and chase for the passionate life. But the new world spoils their hope. The one and only solace is the “talks” by appreciating and motivating one another. They help each other to transfer their negative past into positive present. Especially, Billy in *Cities Of The Plain* shows out his character. The reader saw him the modest person in *The Crossing*. But he seems to be an energetic as well as a new man when he is travelling with John Grady, Troy, Travis and JC (the other cowboys in the travelling). “Take my horse. Or Watson’s. He’s been though here before. He took the reins from Billy and calmed the horse and tied the jacket by the sleeves over the horse’s eyes, leaning against the animals with his whole body. Billy worked his way up to where the dun horse stood and took up the reins and led it on up through the rocks...” (COTP 165).

Previously noted, Billy ignores the social bonding after the death of John Grady at the end of the novel *Cities Of The Plain*. But before that, Billy has a special bonding with his brother Boyd and he is the only one family relation to him. His sudden disappearance and followed by his sudden death isolate him from the community. But whenever the problem arises, Billy takes them as the suffering of the individual. He takes it into his heart and mind. And so he suffers more than anyone else. At the next level, he blames the society or the country around him, “When you’re a hid you have these notions about how things are going to be, Billy said. You

get a little older and you pull back some on that. I think you wind up just try in to minimize the pain. Anyway this country unit the same. Nor anything in it. The war changed everything” (COTP 78).

Along with John Grady, Billy seeks to find the “for-ever” relationship. But he gets only the short term beautiful memories from prostitutes. He pretends that he is normal with the surroundings and once again he wants to maintain the distance from the society. However, he starts to love the companionship with John Grady in *Cities Of The Plain*. The fate decides everything. It separates Grady from Billy. Once again Billy falls into the same world of despair.

Just before the death of him, John Grady realizes the importance’s of communication with one’s companion. The conversation relieves him from his past depression. He tells Billy that he does not value life after the death of Magdalena. He wishes to die than to live with painful memories. This shows Grady’s realization of life in the world. Billy likes his companion to hold his last breath. But after Grady’s statement, he never bothers to save him and returns to the past life before Grady died.

Because you and me both know I aren’t sorry for it and I reckon this sounds ignorant but I didn’t want to do or be nothing that she wasn’t like going to heaven or anything like that...I knew my life was over. It comes almost as a relief to me (COTP 259).

Thus the paper analyses the signification of pain and loses in Cormac McCarthy’s the border trilogy. One can study the psychological and philosophical revelation of Billy and Grady in this paper. McCarthy depicts the claustrophobic experiences of major characters in *All the pretty Horses*. The father struggles to reconnect his past with his present, how he portrays himself as a role-model, influences to his son Grady. But his son never treats him as a father but only as a stranger with fatherly appearance. In *The Crossing*, the young man Billy does not have time to lament over his parents’ mysterious death; He continuously sees the death of his brother Byod and his companion John Grady.

Whenever he tries to depart from the past pain which never leaves his hands, so again, Billy alone spends his cowboy life in *Cities Of The Plain*. Thus, McCarthy chooses the life and death matters in the novel in order to show the entangled path of pain in human life. His center philosophy kindles the human psychological point of view. According to him, the awareness of pain and enduring the pain is the stage of discovering adulthood.

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