π radians corresponds to the point $(-1, 0)$ on the unit circle. The coordinates of this point give you the values of $\cos \pi$ and $\sin \pi$. The *first* coordinate of $(-1, 0)$ tells you that $\cos \pi = -1$, so $(\pi, -1)$ is on the graph of $y = \cos \theta$. The value of the sine function is given by the second coordinate of the points on the unit circle.