# Saroo's Struggle to Find His Family in *A Long Way Home: A Memoir* Novel by Saroo Brierley

#### **A THESIS**

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Sarjana Degree of English

Department Faculty of Arts and Humanities State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel

Surabaya



By

Ma'ruf Tamam A03213033

#### ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

**FACULTIES OF LETTERS AND HUMANITIES** 

STATES ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA

#### DECLARATION

Name: Ma'ruf Tamam

NIM : A03213033

This thesis entitled "Saroo's Struggle to Find His Family in *A Long Way Home: A memoir* Novel by Saroo Brierly" contains materials which have been accepted for the award of Sarjana degree of English Department Faculty of Arts and Humanities State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya. This thesis contains no material previously published or written by another person, except those indicated in quotation and bibliography. Due to this fact, I am the only person responsible for the thesis if there are any objections or claims from others.

Surabaya, January 16, 2019

MA'RUF TAM

MA'RUF TAMAM A03213033

#### APPROVAL SHEET

Approved to be examined at:

Surabaya, January 16, 2019

Approved by

The advisor

Sufi Ikrima Saadah, M.Hum NUP: 201603318

Acknowledged by

The Head of English Department

Dr. Wahju Kusumajanti, M.Hum

NIP: 197002051999032002

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT** FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA 2019

#### **EXAMINER APPROVAL SHEET**

#### Thesis entitled

Saroo's Struggle to Find His Family in *A Long Way Home: A Memoir* Novel by Saroo Brierley

This thesis has been approved and accepted by the Board of Examiners OF English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya

The Dean of Faculty of Arts and Humanities

Dr. H. Agus Aditoni, M. Ag. NIP. 196210021992031001

The Board of Examiners

Head of Examiner

Sufi Ikrima Sa'adah M. Hum

**Examiner II** 

NUP: 201603318

Dr. Wahju Kusumajanti, M. Hum

NIP: 197002051999032002

Examiner I

<u>Abu Fanani, SS. M.Pd</u> NIP: 196906152007011051

Examiner III

Abdul Wahab Nafan, MA

NIP: 198002022015031002



## KEMENTERIAN AGAMA UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA PERPUSTAKAAN

Jl. Jend. A. Yani 117 Surabaya 60237 Telp. 031-8431972 Fax.031-8413300 E-Mail: perpus@uinsby.ac.id

#### LEMBAR PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN PUBLIKASI KARYA ILMIAH UNTUK KEPENTINGAN AKADEMIS

Sebagai sivitas akademika UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya:

Nama	: Ma'rup	Tamam				
NIM	: 40321	3033				
Fakultas/Jurusan	: Adab &	Pan Humanio	ra/Sastra	Inggris		
E-mail address	: matuf	tamam@gmail	.com			
vang beriudul:	Surabaya, H Tesis		i Non-Eksklus □ Lain-lain	sif atas karya n (	ilmiah :	)
A Memoir	Novel.	by Saroo	Brierle	1.		

beserta perangkat yang diperlukan (bila ada). Dengan Hak Bebas Royalti Non-Ekslusif ini Perpustakaan UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya berhak menyimpan, mengalih-media/format-kan, mengelolanya dalam bentuk pangkalan data (database), mendistribusikannya, dan menampilkan/mempublikasikannya di Internet atau media lain secara *fulltext* untuk kepentingan akademis tanpa perlu meminta ijin dari saya selama tetap mencantumkan nama saya sebagai penulis/pencipta dan atau penerbit yang bersangkutan.

Saya bersedia untuk menanggung secara pribadi, tanpa melibatkan pihak Perpustakaan UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, segala bentuk tuntutan hukum yang timbul atas pelanggaran Hak Cipta dalam karya ilmiah saya ini.

Demikian pernyataan ini yang saya buat dengan sebenarnya.

Surabaya,

Penulis

Mairy Tamam

nama terang dan tanda tangan

#### **Abstract**

Tamam, Ma'ruf. 2019. Saroo's Struggle to Find His Family in *A Long Way Home: A Memoir* Novel by Saroo Brierley, English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Thesis Advisor: Sufi Ikrima Saadah, M, Hum

In this research, the writer analyses Saroo as the main character in *A Long Way Home: A memoir* novel by Saroo Brierley. This novel tells about Saroo that looks for his family after getting lost when he was five years old in railway station. Than he finds his family twenty five years later. The aims of this research is to discuss Saroo's journey to find his family.

This thesis uses descriptive qualitative method. The writer uses New Criticism theory to explain Saroo's journey. The result of this study shows that Saroo is searching his family by using Google Earth, he struggled to find them although he faces a lot of obstacles. He also looks for his family by coming to India to find them.

Key word: Struggle, Family, Searching

#### Intisari

Tamam, Ma'ruf. 2019. Saroo's Struggle to Find His Family in *A Long Way Home: A Memoir* Novel by Saroo Brierley, Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Dosen Pembimbing: Sufi Ikrima Saadah, M.Hum

Di dalam penelitian ini, penulis menganalisa tokoh utama yang bernama Saroo dalam novel *A Long Way Home: A Memoir* yang ditulis Saroo Brierley. Novel ini menceritakan tentang Saroo yang mencari keluarganya setelah hilang saat berusia lima tahun di stasiun kereta api. Kemudian dia menemukan keluarganya dua puluh lima tahun kemudian. Tujuan dari skripsi ini adalah untuk mendiskripsikan perjalanan Saroo dalam mencari keluarganya.

Skripsi ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif. Penulis menggunakan teori New Criticism untuk menjelaskan perjalanan Saroo. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa Saroo mencari keluarganya menggunakan Google Earth, dia terus berupaya mencarinya walaupun dia dihadapkan banyak rintangan. Selain itu, dia mencari langsung ke India untuk menemukan keluarganya.

Kata kunci: Usaha, Keluarga, Pencarian

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

Inside Cover Pagei
Inside Cover Title Pageii.
Declarationiii
Dedicationiv
Mottov
Advisor's Approved Pagevi
Examiner Approval Sheet
Acknowledgementviii
Abstractx
Intisarixi
Table of Contentsxii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION
1.1 Background of the Study
1.2 Statement of Problem
1.3 Objective of the Study
1.4 Scope and Limitation

1.5 Significance of the Study	3
1.6 Research Method	3
1.6.1 Method of the Study	3
1.6.2 Data and Data Source	4
1.6.3 Data Collection	4
1.6.4 Data Analysis	4
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATUR	RE .
2.1 Theoretical Framework	5
2.1.1 New Criticism	5
a) Character	6
b) Characterization	6
c) Conflict	7
2.2 Review of Previous Studies	8
CHAPTER III SAROO'S STRUGGLE TO FIND HIS FAM	<b>IILY</b>
3.1 The characterization of Saroo	10
• Smart	10
• Brave	14
Hardworking	16

Responsible	17
• Ambitious	18
Mistrustful	18
3.2 The Way Saroo Struggles to Find his Family	20
a. By Searching his Homeland	20
• Still In India	20
Adobted in Australia	21
b. By Coming to his Homeland	38
CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION	
Conclusion	50
Works Cited	52

#### **CHAPTER I**

#### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1. Background of the Study

One of the important parts of human being is struggle. Struggle is to experience difficulty and make a very great effort in order to do something (dictionary.cambridge.org). From the Islamic perspective, it mentions in the Holy Quran Surah Ar-Ra'd verse 11;

"Indeed, Allah will not change the condition of a people until they change what is in themselves" (Ar-Ra'd 11). From verse above, Islam teaches us about the importance of struggle. Struggle is also described in *A Long Way Home: A Memoir* novel by Saroo Brierley.

A Long Way Home: A Memoir is an interesting novel because the story is written based on individual experience. The novel was first published by Penguin Group Australia in 2013, The first edition was published by arrangement with Penguin Random House Australia Pty Ltd. This novel has been filmed, entitled Lion and getting nominated for six Oscars.

The author of *A Long Way Home: A memoir* is Saroo Brierly. He was born in 1981, he is an Indian-born Australian businessman who was separated from his biological mother and found her after a separation of 25 years. His story generated

significant international media attention, especially in Australia and India. (https://m.imdb.com)

A Long Way Home: A Memoir novel tells about Saroo who got lost and found. When he was five years old, Saroo got lost on a train in India. He cannot read, write and recall the name of his hometown or even his own last name. He survived alone for 3 weeks on the rough streets of Calcutta before he was adopted by a couple in Australia. After that, he lived in Australia. Despite his gratitude for his foster parents, Saroo always wondered about his origin. Eventually, with the advent of Google Earth, he always looks for a map of India, not only that he decorates his room wall with maps of India. One day, after years of searching, he miraculously found what he was looking for and set off to find his family.

The researcher chooses this novel because the researcher is interested in two reasons. The first is about Saroo character who is very curious about his family. The second is about Saroo's struggle to find his family, although he grew up in Australia, he looked for his family in a way that is almost imposible to do, it means by Google Earth. Therefore, the title of this research is Saroo's Struggle to Find His Family in *A Long Way Home: A Memoir* Novel by Saroo Brierley.

#### 1.2. Statement of the Problem

Based on the explanation above, the statement of the problem follows:

- 1) How is Saroo portrayed in the novel?
- 2) How is Saroo's struggle to find his Family portrayed in the novel?

Based on the statement of the problem, the objective of the study is to get an explanation about:

- 1) Saroo's character and characterization in A Long Way home: A Memoir novel.
- 2) Saroo's struggle to find his Family in A long Way Home: A Memoir novel.

#### 1.4. Scope and Limitation

In order to maintain the focus of this study, the writer gives scope and limitation for the discussion. Th scope of this study focuses on Saroo as main character in *A Long Way Home: A Memoir*. The limitation of this study focuses on Saroo struggle to find his family by using criticism theory.

#### 1.5. Significance of the Study

The significance of this research, theoretically, is to deepen the study about literature especially about New Criticism theory that is applied in *A Long Way Home: A Memoir* novel. Practically, the writer and the reader are hopefully getting the insight about the importance of someone's struggle. Especially struggle to find family.

#### 1.6. Research Method

This section discusses about the aspects dealing with the research method which is used to analyze the novel. Those aspects are: (1) Method of the study; (2) Data and Data source; (3) Data Collection; (4) Data analysis.

#### 1.6.1 Method of the Study

Based on data source, the researcher applies the qualitative research method. Qualitative research takes data from texts, images, etc. Creswell explains

that qualitative procedures rely on text and image data, have unique steps in data analysis, and draw on diverse strategies of query (162).

#### 1.6.2 Data and Data Source

The main source of data in this research is *A Long Way Home: A Memoir* novel by Saroo Brierley. The data are taken by quoting the sentences in the novel which are related to the problem of the statement in this research. The secondary data source are taken from some references that related to the study.

#### 1.6.3 Data Collection

There are some steps, which are used to collect the data of this study. They are as follows:

- 1) Reading *A Long Way Home: A Memoir* novel by Saroo Brierley many times to get well understanding about the novel.
- 2) Marking the word, phrase, and line in the novel by underlining, highlighting, circling etc. which are suitable with the problem of the study.
- Searching and selecting the references which are related with or support the data collection.

#### 1.6.4 Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the researcher will do the steps as follows;

- 1) Quoting and explaining the characterization of Saroo using new criticsm theory in *A Long Way Home: A Memoir*.
- 2) Quoting and explaining the way Saroo struggles to find his family by searching his homeland in google earth and by coming to India.
- 3) Drawing the conclusion based on the result of the analysis.

# CHAPTER II

#### REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

#### 2.1 Theoretical Framework

In doing this research, the writer analyses the novel using New Criticism theory which focuses on character, characterization, and conflict. The theory is explained as follow;

#### 2.1.1 New Criticism

New Criticism dominated literary studies from the 1940s through the 1960s, has left a lasting imprint on the way we read and write about literature. Some of its most important concepts concerning the nature and importance of textual evidence-the use of concrete, specific examples from the text itself to validate our interpretations-have been incorporated into the way most literary critics today, regardless of their theoretical persuasion, support their readings of literature (Tyson 135). New Criticism is clearly characterized in premise and practice: it is not concerned with context-historical, biographical, intellectual and so on, it is not interested in the 'fallacies' of 'intention' or 'affect', it is concerned solely with the 'text in itself', with its language and organization, it does not seek a text's 'meaning', but how it 'speaks itself' (Selden 19).

Tyson said that new criticism tries to examine the formal element such as images, symbols, metaphors, rhyme, meter, point of view, setting, characterization, plot, and so forth to interpret the text (Tyson 137). From the

statement above, this part is going to review the theory focusing on character characterization, and conflict.

#### a) Character

Character is the most significant in a literary work. Character is the person represented in a dramatic or narrative work, who is interpreted by the reader as possessing particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by inferences from what the persons say and their distinctive ways of saying it the dialogue and from what they do the action (Abrams 42). As what Potter said that characters are the basic elements in much of imaginative literature, and therefore they merit the considerable attention which is paid to them(1).

Generally, character is a comprehensive verbal representation of human being and the inner self that determines speech, thought, and behavior. Through dialogue and action, authors capture some of the interactions of character and circumstance (Roberts 134). Specifically opinion, character defined as an agent of person, agent of animal, or as figure represented in a literary work.

#### b) Characterization

Characterization is the means by which writers present and reveal character. The method of characterization is a narrative description with explicit judgment. It is given fact and interpretative comment. From both fact and comment the readers derive an impression of the character in the story (DiYanni 55)

There are three fundamental methods of characterization in fiction: first, the explicit presentation by the author of the character through direct exposition,

either in an introductory block or more often piecemeal throughout the work, illustrated by action; second, the presentation of the character in action, with little or no explicit comment by the author, in the expectation that the reader will be able to deduce the attributes of the actor from the actions; and third, the representation from within a character, without comment on the character by the author, of the impact of action and emotions upon the character's inner self, with the expectation that reader will come to a clear understanding of the attributes of the character (Holman 76).

#### c) Conflict

One of the interesting parts of literary work is conflict. Conflict is the tension in a situation between characters, or the actual opposition of characters (Cuddon 175). Sumardjo said that conflict is the essence of the plot. A story without the underlying conflict will have no possibility of a complete and interesting story (55). Conflict is the most important things that happen in the story(DiYanni 144).

Holman said that conflict could be divided into two types; they are the internal conflict and the external conflict. Internal conflict is the condition facing the character within her/his character and also giving the impact to the character. Internal conflict is a conflict that occurs in the heart or soul of person. External conflict is called the psychological conflict because it is a fight inside a human between strength and weakness; love, hate, etc(118).

#### 2.2 Review of Previous Studies

The first previous studies come from Alfi Nikmatin, the student of State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya (2018). She wrote her thesis entitled *Elizabeth's Journey to Search for Her Identity in Eat, Pray, Love Novel by Elizabeth Gilbert*. In her research, is focused on Elizabeth's life to search for her existence through her journey to another countries, there Italy, India, and Indonesia. She analyzed her research used existentialism theory by Soren Kierkegaard.

The second previous studies come from Madzkur, a student of State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya (2017). He wrote her thesis entitled *Mitch as an Artful Person Reflected in Grisham's The Firm*. His research focused on Mitch's who is described as an artful person and Mitch's artfulness considered to have an important role in his efforts to solve the problems in his life. Mitch has an artful character, the way he identifies the problem and the way he solves it, both of them cannot be separated from his artfulness. The theory used to analyze the novel is new criticism theory.

The differences between this study with the two previous studies; the first previous studies is focused on the Elizabeth's life to search for her existence through her journey to another country. The second previous studies is focused on Mitch's character that describes as an artful person and Mitch's artfulness considered to have an important role in his efforts to solve the problems in his life. While, this research is focused on Saroo's character to find his homeland.

The similarities between this study with two previous studies; the first previous studies is the same looking for something. And the second previous studies is using new criticism theory and in this research is using new criticism theory also.



#### **CHAPTER III**

#### SAROO'S STRUGGLE TO FIND HIS FAMILY

In this chapter, the researcher will analyze the novel *A Long Way Home: A Memoir* with new criticism theory. The analysis focus on Saroo's character and the way he tries to find his family.

#### 3.1 The characterization of Saroo

There are some Saroo's qualities that are described in the novel.

#### • Smart

When Saroo was about four or five years old, he can easily tells and describes his life in his homeland before he was lost. It is described in the following quotation:

Then, one wet weekend just over a year after I'd arrived in Hobart, I surprised Mum – and myself – by opening up about my life in India. I'd probably come to feel more settled in my new life and some more words to put to my experiences. I found myself telling her more than ever before about my Indian family: about how we were so poor that we often went hungry, or how my mother would have me go around to people's houses in the neighbourhood with a pot to beg for any leftover food. It was an emotional conversation and Mum held me close. She suggested that together we draw a map of the place I was from, and as she drew I pointed out where my family's home was on our street, which way you went to walk to the river where all the kids played, and where the bridge was under which you walked to get to the train station. We traced the route with our fingers and then drew the home's layout in detail. We put in where each member of my family slept – even the order in which we lay down at night. We returned to the map and refined it as my English improved. But in the whirl of memories brought on by first making map, I was soon telling Mum about the circumstances of my becoming lost, as she looked at me, amazed, and

took notes. She drew a wavy line on the map, pointing to Calcutta, and wrote 'a very long journey' (Brierley 12-13).

The quotation above describes that Saroo is very smart. He can tell about his experience in a very detailed way. He described a place that he once lived. It is rare to find a child who is under six years old able to explain the geographic location of his quarters. In the quotation above, there's a phrase "some more words to put to my experiences", which describes that Saroo does not have to wait a long time to master the new language he knows. Saroo can explain about his previous life. He can tells the difference between a poor family and a rich family and can tell about his very emotional life.

Saroo's intelligence is also described in the following quotation:

But as time passed, perhaps some of the resilience I'd built up when exploring my own town started to reassert itself. I began to think, if I can't get out by myself, then I'll just have to wait until someone lets me out, and then work out how to get home. I would behave like my brothers would behave. They were away for days at a time; I could do that too. They had shown me how to find a place to sleep, and I had looked after myself before, finding things and begging. And maybe if this train took me away from home, it could take me back home. I sat and looked out, and tried not to think about anything except the world going by the window. I would see where it all led (Brierley 33).

Saroo can take benefit from his experience. He ever explores his own town. He accustomed to hard situation, so he is not panic. He can think calmly how to get home. He thought like his brothers would behave. He smartly thought about "And maybe if this train took me away from home, it could take me back home". His thought is very smart to think about how to back home. The

experience that he has been undergone is very helpful to him in an emergency, because he and his brothers are used to live on the street.

Another expression about Saroo's intelligence is stated in the quotation below:

But by now I was growing more and more familiar with the sprawling red station. If felt like my only real connection with where I'd come from, whereas the masses of people coming and going outside frightened me. Each time I went on a trip to a new and strange place, I was glad to get back to the big station, where I knew my way a round and knew where to sleep or where I was most likely to find food. Of course, more than anything I still wanted to find my mother, but I was adjusting to life at the station (Brierley 37).

The quotation above explained that Saroo not only lived in that station but also observed and analyzed it. "If felt like my only real connection with where I'd come from" Saroo understands that the train from the station can take him home because Saroo understands that the railroad tracks connect to one another, and he was last down at this station. So, according to him, one of the trains in the station was his way home. "Each time I went on a trip to a new and strange place, I was glad to get back to the big station" Saroo explained that he made the station a reference point if he went out and back to the station. Every time he went to a foreign place, he must be back at the station. Because he does not want to get lost in the next foreign place.

But there was danger ahead as well as behind. As the track turned to the right, I found myself face-to-face with the blinding light of a train coming straight towards me. I jumped to one side as it hurtled by with a deafening roar, terrifyingly close to my body. I had to press myself as hard as I could against the wall for what felt like an eternity as the train kept passing, with my face shoved sideways to keep clear of anything that might be sticking out from a carriage (Brierley 48).

From the incident above, it can be explained that Saroo understands that under certain circumstances, like what Saroo experienced in the quotation above. He kept saving himself when danger came to him. "I jumped to one side as it hurtled by with a deafening roar, terrifyingly close to my body" this excerpt reveals that Saroo is smart when getting into trouble. If he is not sprightly in the presence of such danger, Saroo will undergo a fatal accident.

Saroo's smartness is also described in this quotation,

More than anything I wanted to get to my mother, to Guddu, to our family, to be protected and cared for, but I also knew that to have any hope of that I would have to be as strong as I could be. Otherwise, I would disappear, or even die, here on the bank of the wide, murky river. I understood that I had to rely on myself. I pulled myself together (Brierley 42).

Saroo constantly wants to go home to his mother and his family, but he realized that his hopes had to be full of struggle. He realized that he had to struggle to survive first. "I understood that I had to rely on myself," there is no body reliable in his life, no other person could help him, he has to make his own effort to survive. Another incident that shows Saroo's smartness is seen in the quotation below;

That night, I was woken by a pack of scary-looking dogs barking under a nearby streetlight. I kept a rock in my hand, and a pile of others within easy reach, and must have fallen asleep like that, because when I woke with the hot sun full in my face, the rocks were still there but the dogs were nowhere to be seen (Brierley 43).

Saroo is often facing dog on the street but he is never heard of how to deal with a dog from his mother. To face the dog, he needs to calm down. He can not look afraid so the dog will not chase or bite him. But in this case he faced the dog

quietly, he is still anticipating if the dog attacks him. He took stones and piled them where it was easy to reach so that when the dog attacked he could keep himself from it.

Another incident that shows Saroo's smart is seen in the quotation below;

I realised things could become worse and that I had to get out of there, so I tried to collect myself. I stood up, turned around and started walking away at a steady pace, as you might do from a dangerous dog, my face stinging. Maybe if I showed I didn't want to stay in their place, they would leave me alone. But when the began to come after me, I broke into a run. Through the tears in my eyes I made out a narrow gap between two buildings and darted towards it, just as I felt a rock that one of them had thrown sting my arm. (Brierley 45)

In this incident, Saroo was faced with a very dangerous condition of his life. When Saroo was bullied by a bunch of older children, the kids slap Saroo and keep beating him until he falls to the ground. Saroo understands this kind of circumstance could be fatal to him. But with his calmness and intelligence, Saroo moves far away from their reach. In this incident, Saroo showed that he is smart in making decisions.

#### • Brave

Brave is having great confidence in the face of danger, trouble, it is not afraid. When he was still in India, before losing, Saroo's family is a very poor family. The condition makes Saroo and his family struggle hard to get to eat something. Saroo has to get food every day. The condition makes Saroo become a brave boy. Such as in the following quotation:

...... Those thoughts gave me the courage to walk past the shop stalls and between some larger buildings, toward the riverbank. The steep grassy

slopes, shaded by big leafy trees, quickly gave way to the muddy tiver's edge,.... (Brierley 39)

The quotation above described that Saroo is intrepid. Saroo was not afraid to do what he has to do. He does something without feeling worried and always focuses on the target. He had no long thought to keep running from the people that have bad intentions to him. He dared to pass a strange and steep place. Saroo is not afraid with what will happen.

Saroo is very brave. He is not afraid of anything, the only thing in his mind is how to live in a foreign place to himself, without help and supervision from other people. And he just thinks how to keep himself out of danger that comes close to him. Because of this reason, Saroo has become brave. He is faced with a hard life, full of obstacles and full of danger, but Saroo faces them calmly and without thinking what will happen in future. Saroo's bravery described in the quotation;

....Daylight confirmed that this was the biggest river I'd ever seen, but it was also fouler and smellier, lined with dead animal, human excrement and filth. As I picked my way along its edge, I was horrified to see two dead people lying among the piles of rubbish, one with his throat cut, the other with wis ears chopped off. I'd seen dead bodies before, when people had died at home and others saw that they were treated respectfully...... (Brierley 41)

That quotation above explains that Saroo is very brave. "I was horrified to see two dead people lying among the piles of rubbish". Usually, child of the same age as Saroo used to be afraid when he saw something unusual like this. But, Saroo is calm to face the circumstance. He is not afraid of a corpse, even though the corpse was lying in a pile of garbage, and died of unusual death, Saroo remained brave and not panic.

#### Hardworking

Saroo is a hardworking boy, even though he is very small, he is not shy to work, because the income of his mother and of his brothers was not enough to get food every day. So, Saroo works to lighten his family's burden. It is described in the quotation:

.... I accepted a job ferrying ten large watermelons across the town's main street for a man with a stall in the town market. He offered me a little money and I hoped he might add a slice of watermelon when I was still small, ..... (Brierley 24)

From the quotation above, Saroo worked to help his family income.

Usually, a child his age goes to school, plays with his friend, and so on. But Saroo is different with others. He looks for money, he accepts a job to get money to buy food, so that he can help his family. The case that describes Saroo is a hardworking person is also described in the quotation below;

For the most part, I stuck to the boundaries of the house and its courtyard. I spent long days sitting on the earthen floor alone, idly listening in on conversations and watching life go on around me, while Shekila slept inside. Sometimes the local townsfolk who kept an eye on us would let me go off and find wood for cooking, and I would haul it back and stack it by the side of the house. I also occasionally earned a paisa or two – enough for a lollipop – by helping the local storekeeper with his deliveries of wooden planks. He'd have me stack them in the pen by the store's front door. But mostly I simply sat alone in that courtyard. We had no TV or radio. There were no books or newspaper, although, of course, I couldn't have read them anyway. It was a simple, basic existence. (Brierley 26-27)

Saroo is smart in setting the time. Although Saroo has a job to take care of his baby sister, Saroo is still working when his baby sister was sleeping. This shows that Saroo never gets tired of looking for anything to eat. He used his free time to look for a little bit of money. He is not tired or lazy to work. It is because

of his poor family, they are the food that was obtained that day too, they do not have any savings to eat.

#### Responsible

It is rare to meet children of early age can understand a responsibility, but Saroo is very responsible for the job that he does.

It is described in the quotation below;

The person I was closest to was my baby sister, Shekila. After a certain age, I was responsible for her welfare. My duties were to wash and feed her, and watch over her. Shekila and I used to sleep in the same bed, and when we woke I would fetch her whatever breakfast I could find. We used to play together: peekaboo and hide and seek..... (Brierley 26)

The quotation above describes that Saroo is very responsible person.

Although he was still very young, he can take the difficult duties. His duties were to wash and feed his baby sister, and watch over her. Not only that, Saroo also has to fetch breakfast his baby sister. From all those duties, it can be concluded that Saroo is a responsible boy. Another quotations are also explained below;

..... I don't know if Guddu was having second thoughts about letting me come, but I was starting to feel a bit guilty, because my mother usually needed me to babysit Shekila while she was at work, and I didn't know when I'd be back (Brierley 31).

The quotation above explains that Saroo is already outside the house. He kept his mind on the chores he used to do in his home. Saroo can not go home but he always thinks of a chore that he has to do. From the explanation above Saroo is very responsible.

#### Ambitious

When someone has smart nature, then, there will be an ambitious nature, this trait is reflected in Saroo. He has an ambitious nature. He is the same like child in general, that has fancy to study. He also wants to wear uniform like them. He wants to be the same like them that go to school early in the morning and play like them. Saroo's ambition is described in the quotation below:

..... Often, first thing in the morning, I would go and hang around by the gates of the local school as the children entered in their uniforms, and I would stare inside, wishing I could be a pupil there like them. But we couldn't afford for me to be sent to school..... (Brierley 25)

Saroo's desire is hampered by his family who can not finance to go to school.

#### Mistrustful

In life, human being does not escape from the social intraction, everyone needs to trust each other. Saroo used to live with his brothers Guddu and Kallu, they live on the street to look for a little money. They do not believe other people. Saroo used to live without friends, but his brothers. That is why he tends to fell mistrust to others. This nature is described in the quotation below:

I didn't really have any close friends – maybe it was because of our having moved neighbourhoods, or perhaps a general mistrust of those I didn't already know well – so I hung out as much as possible with my brother, whom I adored (Brierley 27-28).

Saroo does not have any close friends in his life, because he does not trust anyone. He only believes to his own family. Saroo's mistrust is also described in the following quotation, ...Conductors, police anyone in uniform – after that, we'd

avoided them all. It didn't occur to me that now they might be able to help.
(Brierley 35)

The quotation above tells about Saroo who is always running away from men dressed like the police, or the conductors of the train. It is because Saroo is traumatized by what his brother, Guddu ever undergone. Guddu has been in prison for three days for selling toothpaste on a train station. Saroo is afraid of being arrested by uniformed officers and sent to jail. Because of this case, Saroo feels mistrustful to anyone.

Saroo's mistrust is also described in the following quotation;

Nothing untoward happened, and the man didn't lay a hand on me, but despite the marvellous, intoxicating promises I was being made about finding my home, I knew something wasn't right. I also knew that I shouldn't show him that I didn't trust him, that I should play along. While he was saying that the next day we would go together to a place he knew and try to get me back home, I nodded and agreed. At the same time, I knew beyond question that I should have nothing to do with this man, and that I had to make a plan to get away. (Brierley 48)

The quotation above describes that Saroo does not trust anyone. Even though there are people who promised to take him to find his home, he still does not believe. Saroo lives very carefully. And he was calm, he is not panic so they do not suspect if Saroo does not believe them in what they plan to do. He keeps thinking about how to get away from those people.

#### 3.2 The Way Saroo Struggles to Find his Family

#### a. By Searching his Homeland

#### • Still in India

Saroo followed his brother to work. He also wanted to work so that he can help his family income. He and Guddu went to Burhanpur Station. Burhanpur is where his brother worked. But, the circumstance is not as expected, Saroo got lost in that station. Then, Saroo looked for his brother in the platform, he fell asleep in one of the platform. And when he was awaken, the train is running and platform's door can not to open so he should not get out from there. And after a few hours in the train, finally that train stopped in a station was not known by Saroo. He did not know where to go at the station. Saroo still looked for his brother (Guddu). Then Saroo tried to find the way home as described in this quotation: "And so that's what I did. Every day—for day after day—I caught a different train of the city." (Brierley 36)

The quotation described that Saroo keeps trying to go home. He tries to took the train out of the station, and back to the station. This is how Saroo does it so he can go back to his home. Saroo tries to catch a different train everyday, but he still did not find his homeland. Another searching is also described in the following quotation:

And so I shuttled back and forth, trying different platforms, travelling different routes – sometimes seeing something I recognised and realising I'd accidentally caught a train I'd taried before – and in the end not getting anywhere at all. (Brierley 36)

Saroo always tries to find a way home. From quotation above, Saroo does not just catch the train but also he observes the road. He keeps seeing things that could help him, such as the tree, construction, and other. He said "I'd accidentally caught a train I'd tried before", he sometimes didn't realize that the train that he had been getting on had been getting on before. It illustrates that Saroo was looking for a train continuously that can take him back home. Even though he looks for it every day and every time, still he doesn't find it.

#### • Adopted in Australia

And finallly, Saroo was adopted by a Australia couple. after growing up in Australia, he continued his search. However, his searching are conducted in a different way than before. Saroo began his searching by remembering what had happened twenty-five years ago. This is explained in the quotation below:

So I tried out my meagre collection of clues on my friends. It was the first time for many, many years that I had conjured up my ignorant five-year-old's understanding of the geography of my childhood. There was Ginestlay, which might have been the name of my town, but which might equally have been the area or even the street. And then there was the nearby station where I'd boarded the train alone, called something like 'Berampur'. (Brierley 84-85)

The quotation above explained that Saroo tried to remember the incident that happened to him, he tried asking to his friends. He collected the clues that he had. To start the searching, the most needed thing is to remember the incident. Saroo did not understand about Ginestlay's words, he only heard the name when he was a child, was Ginestlay a street name or maybe the name of the city? Saroo also tried to remember the things about his homeland. He remembered a station, at

the station Saroo gets lost, the station is called "Berampur". So, these two names are the center of attention for Saroo in conducting searching.

Other quotation that explained Saroo's searching is also explained in the quotation below:

One of my friend's, a girl called Amreen, said she would ask her father, who worked for Indian Railways in New Delhi. If he knew of place with the names I remembered, probably about half a day away from Kolkata... (Brierley 85)

The quotation above explained that Saroo is getting help from his friend (Amreen). And coincidentally Amreen's father works at one of the railway companies in New Delhi. Amreen asks his father about the names Saroo has mentioned. Then they get an answer that is not as expected. As explained in the following quotation:

A week later, he responded: he had never heard of Ginestlay, but there was a suburb of Kolkata called Brahmapur, a city called Baharampur in a more remote region of the same eastern state of West Bengal, and city in the state of Orissa, down the east coast, formerly known as Berhampur and now also named Brahmapur. The first one – the suburb actually in Kolkata – was obviously not the one..... (Brierley 85)

Saroo has been waiting for an answer from his Amreen's father for several days, but after getting an answer one week later the answer is not dissonant with what was imagined previously. Amreen's father doesn't know about Ginestlay. Likewise with Berampur, the name was unknown by Amreen's father, instead he mentioned the names Brahmapur and Baharampur. Of course the answer was makes Saroo very disappointed.

Saroo did not stop there, he continued his searching, and this time he used the internet. His searching is explained in the following quotation:

In addition to the hunches of my friends, I started to use the internet to search for more information. We'd had internet at home since my later years at school, but it was a very different medium from what it is today. (Brierley 86)

When Saroo consulted to his friends, they supported him and gave direction to Saroo so he could find his home. They advised Saroo to use the internet, and he used it immediately to find a lot of information about his homeland.

Saroo has a very supportive environment to search using the internet. As explained in the following quotation:

At college, as well as some encouraging Indian friends, I had 24-hour access to the internet and my own computer on a desk in my room. So I started searching for my kind of information I could find using various spellings of 'Ginestlay' with no success – at least, nothing that I could make sense of. (Brierley 86)

Based on the quotation above, Saroo has a lot of support from his friends, and incidentally his friends have the same background, they are both from India and He was supported by internet network that can be accessed any time that connected to his personal computer. Saroo uses the word "Ginestlay" as a keyword to search.

In conducting a searching. Saroo is faced with difficulty, as explained in the following quotation:

And I could close my eyes and see clearly the train station in Berampur where I climbed aboard the train, for example: the position of the platform,

the big pedestrian overpass at one end, and the large water tower on its high platform towering above. I knew that if I could just see any of the places that had been suggested by my friends and the internet, or if I could somehow see what someone thought was my home town, I could tell straight away if it was the one. It was the names that I couldn't be sure of. (Brierley 87)

The quotation above described that Saroo could have guessed the city he was looking for, but Saroo could not do it, because he could not make sure the name of the station. He still remembers clearly the geographical location of the station. As Saroo says "for example: the position of the platform, the big pedestrian overpass at one end, and the large water tower on its high towering platform above", if only he could make sure the signs from the station and some from the place suggested by his friend, the condition would change.

Then Saroo continues to search for his homeland. It is illustrated in the following quotation:

Map didn't help. I knew that somewhere among all the names and lines was my home, if only I knew the right place to look, but the only maps could find weren't big enough to show small villages, let alone neighbourhoods or the detailed street plans I needed. All I could do was look for names that seemed similar, scanning likely areas based on their proximity to Kolkata and my own appearance. But even if I found a town name similar to Berampur or Ginestlay, it would be impossible to verify whether it was relevant to me. (Brierley 87)

Even though Saroo does his searching continuously, he still could not find anything. He could not ascertain the right place. This obscurity becomes an obstacle in Saroo's searching. To do a searching on a map, it takes time and accuracy to find it, because the map cannot show small places, such as roads,

rivers, railroads, and so on. Saroo said "it would be impossible to verify", he explained that this uncertainty was very difficult to solve.

After that, Saroo continued his searching using more modern maps, as illustrated in the following quotation: "Then, I became aware of a map that actually would allow me to roam across the landscape, and it could be done from the security of my study chair: Google Earth." (Brierley 87)

The quotation above explained that Saroo used Google Earth to look for his homeland. Using Google Earth can help him to be able to search broadly and in detail. By Google Earth, anyone can see this world. Anyone can see from above like an astronaut. Other quotation that described the Saroo in conducting a searching are as follow:

Might my childhood home be visible, if I worked out where to look? Google Earth could have been invented for me – the perfect tool. I got on my computer and began searching. (Brierley 87)

The quotation above illustrated that Saroo has a high optimism for what he does. He was getting excited to find his homeland. When Saroo was searching, he is more free to find his house in front of his computer. This is explained in the following quotation:

The city in Orrisa, Brahmapur, seemed in a drier region, but its station had very long covered platforms on either side of the tracks, which was different from the simpler configuration I was looking for. There was no water tower to be seen, either; instead, there were lots of silos of some kind, which I surely would have remembered. Once again there was no Ginestlay along the lines near this place. And seeing in image of how close the sea was to the city made me certain I couldn't have been unaware of it. (Brierley 88)

The quotation above explained that Saroo began to look for his homeland. He began to follow the railway carefully, he analyzed a city such as Orissa and Brahmapur. He compared the city with the area he was looking for. The area that Saroo is looking for has characteristics such as a water tower. And on that tract there is no city or road that called Ginestlay. And when viewed in more detail, the city is very close to the ocean, this situation is very different from the cities that he is looking for.

Then Saroo is faced with doubtfulness, as explained in the following quotation:

..... And even if I stumbled upon the right area, perhaps I wouldn't be able to recognize it form the air. How could I be certain about anything? On top of all that, internet speeds and computers were much slower then – Google Earth was an incredible tool, but a massive one, and using it look over great distances would be hugely time-consuming. (Brierley 89)

The quotation above explained about Saroo's discomfort in his searching. He was still be agnostic about this new tool. He doubted he could recognize his territory from the air, even though the territory was truly. It is not easy to find a place in Google Earth, especially when the exact name you are looking for does unknown. This requires a very long time to research. Other doubtfulness is expressed in the quotation below:

Eventually, I let the whole thing slide. The quest started to seem a little abstract. It was hard to feel I was getting anywhere – I was searching for the needle in the haystack, and the task seemed beyond the commitment I could give it. (Brierley 89)

This quotation explained that Saroo had not made progress in his searching. He likens himself to looking for a needle in the middle of haystack. This shows that he was truly doubtful and pessimistic about what he did.

Although Saroo began to doubt what he was doing, he continued to search for his homeland. The action is described in the following quotation:

Or I might make a casual sweep down the east coast, to see what was there. I even checked out a Birampur in Uttar Pradesh, near Delhi, in the central north of India, but that was a ridiculously long way from Kolkata and I couldn't have travelled that far in twelve or so hours. It turned out it doesn't even a train station. (Brierley 92)

The quotation above illustrated that Saroo still does the searching. He checked the city of Birampur in Uttar Pradesh. Saroo believed in his journey twenty-five years ago, it is for about twelve hours from his hometown to Kolkata. While the distance from Birampur to Kolkata is very far, and in that trip it requires a very long journey and it imposible could be taken in more than twelve hours. The place is clearly not in the searched by Saroo, and the place does not have a train station.

Then Saroo looks for his homeland in detail. His searching was described in the following quotation:

First, I worked on the search zone how fast could India's diesel trains travel and would that have changed much since the Eighties? I thought my Indian friends from college might be able to make a guess, especially Amreen, whose father worked in the railways, so I got in touch with them. The general consensus was around seventy or eighty kilometres on hour. That seemed like a good start. Figuring I had been trapped on the train for around twelve to fifteen hours, overnight, I calculated how many kilometres I migh have travelled in that time, which I put at around a thousand. (Brierley 94)

The quotation above explained that Saroo began searching by analyzing his searching zone. The first thing that he did to find out the speed of the train while running, then match the time that Saroo experienced when he was five years old when he was on the train. It is not difficult for Saroo to know the speed of trains in India, because he gets a lot of information from his campus friends, especially Amreen. Train's speed in India is around seventy or eighty kilometers on hour. From that fact he analyzed the pace of the train, he calculated the speed of the train then multiplied by the time taken on the trip, the duration is for about twelve to fifteen hours, and the results of the calculation were around a thousand kilometers. From that result, then he looked for a city that was a thousand kilometers from Kolkata. This very simple way that can help him do a searching.

Then he continued by analyzing it through Google Earth. As illustrated in the following quotation:

So the places I was looking for was a thousand kilometres along a train line out of Howrah Station. On Google Earth you can draw lines on the map at precise distances, so I made a circular boundary line of thousand kilometres around Kolkata and saved it for my searches. That meant as well as West Bengal, my search field included the state of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and nearly half of the central state of Madhya Pradesh to the north, and most of the north-eastern spur of India, which encircles Bangladesh. (Brierley 94)

The quotation above explained how Saroo searched for his homeland. He was sweeping the railway track starting from Station Howrah, he gave a line on the map that depicted the railway line. The railway track is analyzed like a railway crossing Chhattisgarh, West Bengal and also a railway in the northwestern part of India. Saroo did his searching in a simple way like this.

Saroo's searching is also illustrated in the following quotattion:

The first time I zoomed in on Howrah Station, looking at the rows of ridged grey platform roofs and all the tracks spilling out of it like the fraying end of a rope, I was taken straight back to being five. I was about to embark on a high-tech version of what I'd done in my first week there, randomly taking trains out to see if they went back home. (Brierley 95)

From the quotation above, Saroo saw the last station when he got lost a few years ago. He saw and remembered the station. He continued to look at the roof of the station, and all the railway lines that came out of it. When he saw the station, Saroo seemed to live as a five-year-old boy. Because in the station, when he was five years old, looked for a road that led to his house, at that station he lived without family and friends.

Saroo did not feel tired in doing the searching. He believed that what he did will get results, as illustrated in the following quotation:

But I reasoned that even if it look years, even decades, you could eventually sift completely through a haystack – the needle would have to show up if you persisted. (Brierley 97)

The quotation above explained that Saroo was very sure what he was looking for would be found. His high optimism is likened to "the needle would have to show up if you persisted", this illustrates that Saroo did not give up looking for his homeland. Although his searching took years.

Other searching are also explained in the following quotation:

I started following lines further out than my original thousand-kilometre zone. South beyond Orissa, I eliminated Andhra Pradesh, a further 500 kilometres down the east coast. Jharkhand and Bihar didn't offer up anything promising either, and as I wound up into Uttar Pradesh, I thought I'd keep going to cover most of the state. (Brierley 97)

The quotation above explained that Saroo began to search to wider zone.

The cities like Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Bihar do not meet the criteria that Saroo is looking for. He ignored the zone he had limited before. He continued along the tracks that connected to Howrah station, and he continued to explore all the way to Uttar Pradesh.

Saroo continues the searching, that main focus is in the central of India.

The searching is explained in the following quotation:

By early 2011, I was concentrating more on areas of India's centre, in Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh. I spent months poring over them; relentless, methodical. (Brierley 98)

The quotation above explained that Saroo focused on searching in the central of India, like in Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh. He examined the area for months. Other quotation that explained Saroo's searching as follows:

As always, on 31 March 2011 I had come home from work, grabbed my laptop, opened Google Earth and settled in for a session on the sofa, stopping only briefly for dinner when Lisa got home. I was examining the central west at this time, so I picked up there, 'travelling' a train line near my former search zone boundary. (Brierley 100)

From the quotation above, Saroo did his activities as usual, he did the searching every day. After returning from work he always takes his laptop and sits comfortably on the sofa while opening Google Earth. There were no other activities besides doing his homeland search. He only stopped for dinner. He surveyed the central of the western region. He continued down the train track near the previous search.

Then Saroo continues his searching as explained in the following quotation:

Then, as the countryside flattened out into farmalands, I finally came across a little blue symbol denoting a train station. I was so attuned to looking from them, I was somehow relieved to find it, and I checked out the tiny wayside station, just a few buildings to the side of a reasonably major train line with several tracks. Out of habit, I started tracing the route as it wound southwest. I quickly came across another station, a bit bigger, again with a platform on only one side og the tracks but some areas of the township on either side. That explained the overpass, and was that... was that a water tower just nearbly? Holding my breath, I zoomed in for a closer look. Sure enough, it was a municipal water tank just across from the platfrom, and not far from a large pedestrian overpass spanning the railway line. I scrolled over to the town side and saw something incredible – a horseshoe-shape road I used to be able to see from the platfrom. Might it be? I zoomed out, discovering that the train line skimmed the north-west of a really large town. I clicked on the blue train station symbol to reveal its name – it was called Burhanpur. (Brierley 101)

The quotation above explained that Saroo is still following several regions. When he looked at the rural, he still had not found the railway track, then he kept searching and finally he saw a small sign indicating the train station. It indicates that the area was included in the suburbs. When he faced such a situation, he did not feel excited, because he was used to the train signs in Google Earth. However, the symbol of the train station meant a lot to him because it was the progress of his search.

Then, he checked the small station, he saw the building around the railway line. And he began following the railway tracks starting at the station, the route wound to the southwest. And after going down the railway route, he found another station near the first station. The station was bigger than the previous station. At the station, he saw the cities located on both sides of the station. Saroo

was a little calm after seeing the signs, then he enlarged the image so that it could be examined in great detail. After the image is enlarged, he sees a water tower opposite the station. The water tower is not far from the pedestrian overpassing along the railway line. When he looked carefully, he saw something very extraordinary. Before being lost Saroo was used to seeing the place, he was used to seeing the ring road which was right outside the station.

Saroo continues to see and examine the station, the station seemed familiar to him, the picture became the main focus at the time, he reduced the image, after seeing the railway track crossing in the northwestern of a very large city. When he seen the blue symbol, the station was named "Burhanpur". Then Saroo paused, as explained in the following this quotation: "My heart nearly stopped. *Burhanpur!*" (Brierley 101)

The quotation above explained that Saroo was very surprised at his invention. Because he found what he was looking for all this time. When Saroo saw the name of the station, he found the name of the station beginning with the letter "B", namely Burhanpur station. But Saroo still hesitated and did not really recognize the station, just as explained in the following quotation:

I didn't recognise the town, but then, I'd never been in it — I'd never left the platform I zoomed back in and re-examined the ring road, the water tower, the overpass, and they were all positioned where I remembered them. That meant, not far away, just up the line, I should find my home town, Ginestlay... (Brierley 101)

The quotation above explained that Saroo is still overshadowed by uncertain. The station is similar to Saroo's remembered station, starting from the

ring road, water tower and flyover, all exactly to the station being searched. But the city that beside the station was not recognized by him. He continued to study the area. If the station is correctly what that he is looking for, Saroo believes that his homeland is not far from the station.

Then, Saroo continued and studied the map. As explained in the following quotation:

.....Almost afraid to do so, I dragged the cursor to pull the image north along the train line. When I saw that the track crossed a gorge just on the edge of the built-up area, I was flooded with my brothers travelled on a small bridge over a gorge like that, before pulling in to the station... (Brierley 101)

From the quotation above, since childhood Saroo is used to ride trains and crossing gorge, and the experience is similar with that he found in Google Earth. He traced the railway tracks from the station to the north, then he saw the railway tracks that crossed the gorge. This finding made Saroo more volatile, he found additional traits to compare the station he was looking for with the station being remembered.

Saroo continued his searching, as explained in the following quotation:

...The river's flow was significantly reduced below the bridge by dam walls on either side. If this was the right place, this was the river I used to play in, and there should be a bigger concrete dam wall to my right a little further from the bridge. (Brierley 101-102)

From the quotation above, Saroo sees a picture of a river. If the river is truly what Saroo searched, it means the river is a place where he played as a child. But there are irregularities in the river, after observing it again, the river must be a larger concrete dam wall. Saroo is satisfied with the image of the river because it is not one hundred percent the same as the one he was looking for.

Then, Saroo feels confused when doing a searching. This is explained in the following quotation:

My stomach knotted. How could this be? Things had looked so right all the way from Burhanpur, which surely must be the 'B' town I had tried to remember. But if the bridge and the river were correct, where was Ginestlay? I tried not to despair. (Brierley 102)

The quotation above explained Saroo's feeling. He searched for his homeland for a long time, but he did not find Ginestlay. From the start he searched the city of Burhanpur smoothly, he compared what he remembered about the city beginning with "B" with a picture he found in Google Earth. The bridge and river were exactly the same as he remembered, but he could not find Ginestlay. It is as explained also in the following quotation: "Still, nothing like 'Ginestlay' came up on the map..." (Brierley 102)

There is no city name such as Ginestlay in Google Earth. Saroo feels strange about his searching after finding many similarities in the image on the map. He knew that this is the place, but he was still not sure about the picture. Saroo sometimes feels confident and sometimes he is unsure of his finding.

After Saroo found a little similarity with what he was looking for, he told to his lover (Lisa). As illustrated in the following quotation:

I called out to Lisa, 'I've found my home town! You've gotta come and see this! It was only then that I realised it was the middle of the night – I'd been at the computer for over seven hours non-stop, except for dinner. (Brierley 103)

The quotation above explained that Saroo was very excited about what he found. He called Lisa without realized it was midnight. He told Lisa "I've found my home town! You've gotta come and see this!" He could not with hold his excitement. At that time he was in front of his laptop for seven hours to find his homeland.

Lisa responded to Saroo's finding. As explained in the following quotatation: "Lisa grinned and hugged me tightly. 'That's so greet! You did it, Saroo!' "(Brierley 103)

As long as Saroo did the searching, the person who supported him the most was Lisa as his girlfriend. She accepts Saroo's attitude.

After telling Lisa, then he told his father. As explained in the following quotation:

'Dad, I think I've found my home town.'

He stopped working on his computer. 'Really? On a map?' I could tell he was sceptical. 'you're sure?' (Brierley 103)

The quotation above explained that Saroo told his father. He told his father that he wasn't so sure. After his father heard from Saroo, he responded to the news, he said 'Really? On a map?' This explained that Saroo's father was surprised to hear the news. He seemed to doubt that Saroo's actions, because Saroo only used a map. Then he asked in other words he still doubted it. He said 'you're sure?' He still wasn't sure about Saroo's finding.

Saroo keeps trying to convince his father. As explained in the following quotation: In retrospect, one of the reasons I was so keen for dad to believe me

was that telling him was the start of the journey back to India for me. (Brierley 104)

From the quotation above, Saroo convinced his father of his discovery. There is no useful in Saroo doing the searching without permission and blessing from his parents. Therefore, he tried to convince his father. In the quotation above Saroo reasoned that telling his father was the beginning of the journey back to his homeland.

After telling his father, then he told his mother. As explained in the following quotation:

Telling mum was another step. She knew I had some interest in finding my Indian home and that I looked for clues on the internet, but not that I'd been actively searching. It was she that I was particularly anxious about upsetting. (Brierley 104)

The quotation above explained that Saroo told his mother that he had found a home in India. His mother was different from his father. Saroo's mother already knew that his son had the desire to find his home in India. She also knew that Saroo was looking for it on the internet. But his mother did not know that Saroo searched continuously. Saroo is happy to be able to tell his parents as well as he is worried about his mother.

Then Saroo starts looking for his homeland again. His searching is explained in the following quoteation:

I turned to another tool that hadn't been around when I started my search – Facebook. I searched for 'Khandwa', and up came a group called 'Khandwa: My Home Town'. I sent a message to the group administrator: (Brierley 104)

Saroo searches in a different way than before. This time he searched for Facebook. 'Khandwa' is the key word for searching on Facebook, after entering the word, a group called 'Khandwa: My Home Town'. This Facebook group is the second tool to search for his homeland.

Saroo sent a message to the Facebook group. And the message delivered by Saroo is as below:

"Can anyone help me, think I'm from Khandwa. I haven't seen or been back to the place for 24 years. Just wondering if there is a big fountain near the cinema?" (Brierley 105)

Saroo wrote the message above then he sent to the facebook group Khandwa: My Home Town. He said that he was from Khandwa and he said what he remembered in the area when he was five years old.

The next day, Saroo got an answer on the Facebook page. And the answer is like this.

"Well we can't tell u exactly... there is a garden near cinema but the fountain is not that much big... the cinema is closed for years... we will try to update some pics... hope u will recollect something". (Brierley 105)

Saroo got answers from people who join in the Facebook group. Saroo got a slightly disappointing answer. What he got from that answer did not match what he had asked before. And the answers in the group ask for other signs.

Saroo finally sent a message again, and the question this time was different from the first question. The second question is as follows:

Can anyone tell me, the name of the town or suburb on the top right hand side of Khandwa? I think it starts with G... not sure how you spell it, but I think it goes like this (Ginestlay)? The town is moslim one side and Hindus on the other which was 24 years ago but might be different now. (Brierley 106)

Saroo's question is focused on the name of the city. He asked the city name beginning with G. The city was not far from Khandwa, or around Khandwa. Saroo calls the city namely Ginestlay. He continued to tell what he remembered as the city was inhabited by Hindus and Muslims.

After waiting one day, Saroo got an answer. "Ganesh Talai" (Brierley 107)

After a long time of searching and waiting for an answer from the Facebook group he finally got what he searched. Ganesh Talai is the name he has been sought after. Saroo realized, after getting the answer, he felt he had made a mistake in pronunciation when he was a child. And he has found Burhanpur and Khandwa and now a name that is the most important, that is the city of Ganesh Talai.

## b. By Coming to his Homeland

After finding his homeland in Google Earth. Saroo is very happy for what he found. Saroo searched his homeland by going to India directly. He went to India because he found a fact or a city that has become his destination.

After the searching succeed, Saroo finally ventured to go to India. As explained in the following quotation:

Maybe ultimately my reasoning was even simpler than that: this was my journey and thus far I'd made it by myself, from the trains to the late nights on the internet – it just felt right that I complete it alone, (Brierley 109)

After discussing his finding about his homeland and gathering the courage to raise the issue to go to India to Mum and Dad, Saroo decided to go to India alone. The reason of Saroo's actions was that this trip was the result of his searching, and his trip to India is part of his homeland searching. He thinks that his searching must be completed by himself.

Another quotation about Saroo's searching is described in the following quotation: "Still, I booked my ticked, refused offers of company, and tried to prepare myself." (Brierley 110)

In the end, Saroo booked a ticket to travel to India. He still refused to be accompanied by his parents. He was still worried about the possibility that he was wrong. He wanted to finish what he was looking for so far by going to India directly. Finally Saroo goes to India alone.

After Saroo landed in India, he felt an extraordinary feeling as explained in the following quotation:

When I landed on 11 February 2012, in the city of Indore, the biggest city in Madhya Pradesh, my feet touched the ground in India for the fist time since I left as a child. In the pre-dawn dark I felt a rush of adrenalin as the magnitude of what I was doing hit me. (Brierley 111)

The quotatin above explained that Saroo feels that there is an inner connection with himself. When he touched the Indian land for the first time since he left for Australia twenty-five years ago, he felt an adrenaline rush.

After he arrived in India, he was faced with a few obstacles as described in the following quotation:

India didn't exactly welcome me back. My first experiences firmly established me as a stranger – I might have come 'home', but this was a country foreign to me. My bag was missing from the luggage claim carousel. (Brierley 111)

The quotation above explained the problem that Saroo faced when he was at the airport in the city of Indore. He was faced with a problem Saroo would not forget. He lost the bag that he was carrying when he wanted to get out of the airport. Even though he was born in India, he remains a stranger in his homeland, because Saroo grew up in different countries and different cultures.

After Saroo arrived at the hotel, he decided to go to the place that he was looking for. As illustrated in the following quotation: After a fitful few hours' aleep, I organised a car and driver to take me there the next day. (Brierley 112)

The quotaion above explained Saroo's impatience in his searching. Even though he had just traveled very far from Australia to India. He didn't feel tired, he only thought of his homeland. He could not sleep well at his inn.

Then Saroo decides to look for what has become his goal. As illustrated in the following quotation:

Suddenly, I decided to go straight to the railway station, before the hotel - I was past dragging things out, and that would be the quickest and easist wa to discover whether what I had worked out on my laptop back at home in Tasmania was right. We changed direction. (Brierley 112)

From the quotation above, Saroo took an action to look for the train station that he had been looking for. He wanted to make sure the discovery that he had searched for in Google Earth really existed. He went to the station while traveling from the hotel to Khandwa. He did not want to delay his searching.

After arriving at the station that Saroo was looking for, he automatically knew the station's condition.

The station looked a little different ffrom how I remebered it, but I found I instantly had my bearing – from there, I knew the way to anywhere in Khandwa. I knew where I was, and I wasn't far from home. (Brierley 112) The quotation above illustrated that Saroo knows the environment around

the station clearly, even though the station is different from the station that he had explored twenty-five years ago. From the station, Saroo knew where he should to go, and he knew the house that he was looking for was not far from the station. This shows that Saroo knows and understands the station.

Another quotation described about Saroo's enthusiasm in finding his house is explained below:

But, tired as I was, I couldn't settle. Perhaps I was overwrought, but I thought, what the heck am I doing? I've been sitting on planes for an eternity, squashed in a car for two hours more... get going! It was Sunday, two o'oclock, I had come a long way to find my home. I grabbed my daypack and water bottle, and felt a surge of exitement. (Brierley 113) The quotation above illustrated that Saroo was excited about what he was

doing at that time. He did not feel tired on his journey from Australia to India plus another trip from the Hotel to Khandwa on the car for a long time. He felt called to continue his searching. He did not want to waste the time to find his house, because he came all the way from Australia only to find his house.

Another quotation described about Saroo's enthusiasm in finding his home is also explained in the following quotation:

But my feet seemed to know the way, as though I was on automatic, and jetlag, fatigue and the surreal nature of the experience made me feel like I was observing my progress from outside myself. I was failing to take Mum's advice to remain calm and keep my expectations low. Instinct, memory, doubt and excitement were all coursing throught me at once. (Brierley 113)

The quotation above explained that Saroo felt excited to do his search and seemed very spirited to find his house immediately. He seemed to ignore what Mum had said before he left for India. He likens himself to running automatically to find his house.

Then Saroo sees oddity in the area that he passed, as illustrated in the following quotation:

I recognised it and yet I didn't. It was the same place, but different. Then I realised what the difference was: the town now ha electicity. There were poles and wires everywhere. When I was growing up we had lit our house with candles and cooked on a wood stove or with kerosene. Now that the streets were draped with electricity cables, the whole place looked more closed in, busier- transformed. (Brierley 113)

The quotation above explained the changes that have taken place in the area that he used to play when he was a child. He was aware of the changes that had arisen there. He realized that the city was filled with lights shining all over the place now. Now there are many electric poles and cables everywhere. This situation is clearly different from what Saroo experienced from birth to around four to five years old. For twenty-five years since Saroo getted lost, the place has had very rapid progress.

Then Saroo finds his home. as explained in the following quotation: "It looked so tiny to me, but it was unmistakable." (Brierley 114)

The quotation above explained that Saroo found his home. After walking through the place, he stood right in front of the house that he was looking for. The searching that he has done so far is not in vain and does not disappoint him. He found what he was looking for for months. This is the actual result.

Other quotation that support the Saroo's finding is as follows:

It was also unmistakably abandoned. I stood and stared. He rough brick walls were familiar, though the ground level was now plastered with cheap concrete and whitewashed. The doorway to the corner room was in exactly the right place – but the door itself was broken. (Brierley 115)

found. After he found it, he continued to look at it. He saw the house and there were many changes to his house. The ground floor had changed for the better, the floor had been plastered and painted white. And the door was broken.

The quotation above described the condition of the house that Saroo

After that, Saroo felt disappointed about what was happening. His disappointment is illustrated in the following quotation:

While I looked in, a goat chewed at some hay left on a rock by the door, indifferent to my personal disaster. Athough I'd told myself over and over that I chouldn't expect to just fly to India and find my my family safe and well in the same place after all this time, it was hard to absorb that I'd found the flat without any of them in it. (Brierley 115)

From the quotation above, Saroo got a problem that was previously feared.

He had found the house that he was looking for the last few months, but he saw that the house was only occupied by a goat. His mother and brother were not there. Of course Saroo is not only looking for his homeland, but he is looking for his family. What is the meaning of a house that he found without the family that he was looking for. Saroo was very disappointed after looking inside the house.

And then he was confused, as explained in the following quotation: "I had no idea what to do next. My search was over." (Brierley 115)

When he sees the reality. Saroo does not know what else to do, he is disappointed, he feels his searching is over.

But the situation changes in minutes, as explained in the following quotation:

As I stood there, for the first time with no plan in mind, a young Indian woman holding a baby came out of the next door. She spoke to me in Hindi and I understoonshe was asking if she could help me. I replied, 'I don't speak Hindi, I speak English.' I was jolted out of my slump when she said, 'I speak English, a little.' Quickly, I said, this house...' and then recited the names of my family: 'Kamla, Guddu, Kallu, Shekila, Saroo.' The woman didn't respond, so I repeated the names and pulled out the sheet of photos Mum had given me before I left. That was when she told me what I couldn't bear to hear: that no-one lived there anymore. (Brierley 115)

The quotation above explained the situation after Saroo finds his uninhabited house. When he was very disappointment, then there was a woman who approached him, who then spoke in Hindi. Even though Saroo was born in India, he could not speak Hindi, he had forgotten his Hindi. However, he understood that the woman offered help to Saroo, then he answered 'I don't speak Hindi, I speak English.' Then Saroo and the woman did a question and answer about the person who inhabited the house. Saroo took out a photo of himself when he was a child. Then he got a very disappointing answer "that no-one lived there anymore".

Not long afterwards, came two people who carried miracles, as explained in the following quotation: It was then that two men walked over to see what was happening, and it was the second – in his mid thirties, and with good English – who looked at the photos, told me to wait, and then walked off down an alley. (Brierley 115)

The quotation above explained that Saroo got a tremendous energy when the two men arrived. They came to ask what was happening. they can speak

English well. They asked Saroo to wait. They went to a hallway to meet or tell Saroo's mother.

After that, they came with good news. As illustrated in the following quotation: After a couple of minutes the man returned and said those word I'II never forget: 'Come with me. I,m going to take you to your mother.' (Brierley 116)

From the quotation above, they come with phrases that will not be missed by Saroo. They seemed to bring Saroo's life. 'Come with me. I, going to take you to your mother' is an extraordinary sentence for Saroo, because that sentence changed Saroo's situation.

Then Saroo found what he was looking for for months. As illustrated in the following quotation: Then I got goosebumps and my head began to spin – just moments ago I'd given up twenty-five years of hoping for exactly this. (Brierley 116)

The quotation above explain when Saroo got information from the two men. He shuddered or was excited when he wanted to meet his mother after separating for twenty-five years ago.

After only about fifteen metres, the man stopped in front of three women who were standing outside a doorway, all of them looking in my direction. 'this is your mother,' he said. I was too stunned to ask which one – I half-wondered whether this was a prank. Incapable of doing anything else, I looked from one to the next. The first was certainly not her. There was something familiar about the woman in the middle, and the third woman was a stranger. It was the woman in the middle. (Brierley 116)

The quotation above explained the meeting a child who is separated for twentyfive year from his mother. After Saroo followed the two men, he met three women standing about fifteen meters in front of him. There is no need for another clue to guess what Saroo's biological mother is among the three women, because she knows it from herself, this shows the inner connection of a child and mother who will never be lost. As the following quotation: Despite the years, I knew the fine bone structure of her face the instant I looked back at her, and in that moment she seemed to know me too. (Brierley 116)

Twenty-five years is not a short time, but they still know each other without help from others.

After he met with his mother, Saroo's mother immediately called another child. As illustrated in the following quotation:

She remained standing and produced a mobile phone from whitin the layers of her clothing. When she said, Kallu, Shekila ... 'I understood that she was calling my siblings. They were still here too? She spoke excitedly on the phone, screaming and laughing, and calling out, 'Sheru! Sheru!' it took me a moment to realise that my mother was saying my name. was it possble I'd been mispronouncing my own name all this time? (Brierley 117)

From the quotatio above, Kamla (Saroo's mother) calls Kallu and Shekila.

His mother told him that Saroo had come home. He calls 'Sheruu! Sheruu!' With enthusiasm. Saroo realized she called his name. Then he wondered if his real name was Sheruu. If true, it means that he was mistaken when he was a kid. "But I learned that my mother had converted to Islam many years earlier and had taken the new name Fatima. I think she will always be Kamla to me." (Brierley 117)

Saroo gets report that his mother has embraced Islam. He became a convert several years before. And his mother has changed his name to Fatima. Saroo still considers his mother to be Kamla who was once a hard worker, not easy to give up and brave.

We had the help of an unlikely interpreter, a woman who lived a few doors away, called Cheryl. Her father was British, her mother Indian, and she had somehow found herself living in Ganesh Talai. (Brierley 118)

The quotation above shows that Saroo is getting help from other people.

He can not speak Hindi and his mother can not speak English, so they need translators when talking to each other. In the first conversation, they only discussed the basics as in the following quotation:

Later I would be able to tell her everthing, but at that first reunion I could only cut through the chaos with the basics: being trapped on a train, ending up in Calcuta, and being adopted and growing up in Australia. that I had come back after so many years was astonishing to my mother; that I'd come from somewhere as fat away as australia was incomprehensible. (Brierley 118)

In the quotation above, they only talked about Saroo's life problems since they were gone. Like being trapped on a train, ending up in Calcuta, and being adopted by a couple and growing up in Australia.

When they are talking, there are two people who are no less important in Saroo's life.

Finally, two special guests were ushered inside, in quick succession – my brother, Kallu, and sister, Shekila. Whwn Shekila arrived, with her husband and two sons, our mother was holding me and crying, and my sister burst into tears as I stood to embrace her. Kallu then arrived alone on a motorbike, and was stunned to lay eyes on me – I knew how he helf. We instanly recognised each other, but each saw his brother as an adult for the first time. (Brierley 119)

The quotation above explained about Saroo family meeting. After a while, Shekila came accompanied by her husband and two sons, and not long after Kallu also came to see him. They immediately know each other. That was their first meeting after separating since twenty-five years.

But Saroo's brothers are not yet complete, as explained in the following quotation: But were was Guddu? Of all the stories I wanted to hear, his was top of the list. (Brierley 119)

In the quotation above, Saroo questions where is Guddu? the last person who was with him before he disappeared was Guddu. Because the last time with Saroo before he disappeared was Guddu. "That when I was told the hardest news I heard that day – indeed, the hardest news I've ever heard. When I asked my mother about him, she replied sadly, 'He is no longer'." (Brierley 120)

Then, bad news sounded in his ear, Guddu that he was looking for was gone. The news became the most sad news for Saroo. Another quotation that explained about Guddu as follow: "Guddu hadn't come home either after that night I was lost. My mother found out a few weeks later that he had died in a train accident. She had lost two sons on the same night. I couldn't imagine how she had borne it" (Brierley 120).

In the quotation above, Saroo just knows that he and Guddu did not go home that night. After a few weeks, his mother knew that Guddu had died in a train accident. At the same time, Kamla lost two sons at once. Saroo was very disappointed because Guddu was gone, because he was the one who brought Saroo to Burhanpur.

After Saroo found his home and met his family, he gave news to his family in Australia.

"The questions I wanted answered have been answered. There are no more dead ends. My family is true and genuine, as we are in Australia. My mother has thanked you, Mum and Dad, for bringing me up. My brother and siter and mum understand that you and dad are my family, and they don't want to

intervene in any way. They are happy just knowing that I'm alive, and that's all they want. I hope you know that you guys are first with me, which will never change love you" (Brierley 123).

Saroo found his homeland and his family. Saroo's searching takes very long time. After finding his family, he found all that has to do with him, such as culture, race, lifestyle, etc. life in India is very different from in Australia. Saroo found his family. Saroo's searching is not only about returning family, but also the psychological journey to discover his identity. Even though he grew up in Australia, he realized that his physical appeareance remained like an Indian. When he went to India directly, he felt like he was five years old, he enjoyed the family that he was looking for through Google Earth.

## **CHAPTER IV**

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on the analysis in the previous chapter, the researcher has found about Saroo'characterization and Saroo's struggle to find his family in *A Long Way Home: A Memoir* novel. This research uses new criticism theory to analyzis the novel.

The first, the researcher analyzes Saroo's characterization. Saroo was smart, brave, responsible, hardworking, and mistrustful. As a smart person, he told about his experience in a very detailed way when he was under six years old. He also could explain the geographic location of his quarters. He also could speak the new language quickly. Besides that, he was smart in facing his problem. The next Saroo's characterization was brave. He was not afraid of anything, and he was not afraid of what will happen.

Saroo was also a responsible person. He was very responsible in his duties. Although he was still very young, he was responsible to wash and feed his baby sister, watch over her, and fetch breakfast her. When he was outside the house, he always thought of a chore that he has to keep his baby sister.

Saroo was also a hardworking person. As a child who was under six years old, he worked to help with his family income. He accepted a job to get money to buy food. He never got tired and lazy of looking for anything to eat.

Saroo was also a mistrustful person. He did not believe other people.

When he was a child, he did not have any close friends in his life, he only believed to his own family. Even though there were people who promised to take him to find his home, he still did not believe.

The second analysis is Saroo's struggle to find his identity. The first time, after he got lost in a station, he tried to catch a different train to find his family. When he was in Australia, he searched his homeland using Google Earth. He looked for his family every day and every time. He looked for his homeland in Google Earth by following railway carefully. He started his searching from Kolkata. Kolkata was the last station that he lived in when he got lost when he was for about five years old. He looked for his homeland "Ginestlay." He examined the area for months. After he found his homeland, he told his foster parents that he found his home in India.

After finding his family in India by Google Earth, he searched his family by coming to India. In India, Saroo searched his family by going to Khandwa and after that he continues his searching. He remembered his experience and continues walking towards his house. After following the road he usually passed when he was a child, he found the house that he was looking for for months. And finally, Saroo met his family.

## **Works Cited**

- Abrams, M. H. A. *A Glossary of Literary Terms*. New York, Holt, Reinhart & Winston Inc. 1981. PDF
- Brierley, Saroo. A Long Way Home. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 2014. PDF
- Brierley, Saroo. Lion. Australia: Penguin Books, 2013. Book
- Brierley, Saroo. *Lion A Long Way Home*. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2017. Book
- Creswell, John W. Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Method Approaches. Newbury Park: Sage Publications. 2009. PDF
- Cuddon, J. A. The Penguin Dictionary of Literary Terms and Literary Theory.

  175 vols. England: Penguin Books, 1999. PDF
- Culler, Jonathan. *Literery Theory A Very Short Introduction*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1997. PDF
- DiYanni, Robert. *Literature: Approaches to Fiction, Poetry, and drama*. New York: McGaw-Hill Compaies, 2004. PDF
- Holman, C. Hugh. *A Handook to Literature* . Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Educational Publishing Company, Inc, 1985. PDF
- Madzkur. *Mitch as an Artful Person Reflected in Grisham's The Firm*. UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya: 2017. PDF

- Nikmatin, Alfi. Elizabeth's Journey to Search for Her Identity in Eat, Pray, Love

  Novel by Elizabeth Gilbert. UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya: 2018. PDF
- Nurgiyantoro, Burhan. *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi*. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press, 2013. PDF
- Potter, James L. Element of Literature. The Odyssey Press, Inc. 1967. PDF
- Ratna, Nyoman. *Teori, Metode, dan Teknik Penelitian Sastra*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2013. PDF
- Roberts. Edgar V. And Henry E. Jacobs. *Literature: An Introduction to*\*Reading and Writing. Second Edition. New Jersey: Prentice Hall. 1989.

  \*PDF
- Selden, Raman, Widdowson, Brooker. A Reader's Guide to Contemporary

  Literary Theory. Pearson Longman, 2005. PDF

Sumardjo, Jakob. Memahami Kesusastraan. Bandung: Alumni. 1984. PDF

Tyson, Louis. Critical Theory Today Second Edition. USA: Routledge, 2006. PDF

**Internet Source:** 

"Struggle". Web. January 2<sup>nd</sup> 2019. (dictionary.cambridge.org)

"Lion (2016)." Web. October 9th 2018. (https://m.imdb.com)

"(Surah Ar-Ra'd' verse 11)." Web. January 29th 2019. (https://qura.com)