



The Reflection of Chinese as the Other in D.H. Hwang's Chinglish: a Study of Orientalism

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Abstract

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This study aimed to reflect the issue of *Othering* the Chinese and dominating the East in selected playscript. In this study, the writer focused on finding how the American and British characters consider the Chinese as the *Other*. It also analysed how and in what term the East is being dominated by the West. The object of this study is *Chinglish* by David Hwang (2012). *Chinglish* tells about an American business man, Daniel Cavanaugh goes to China in the hope for signing a contract for his family's sign-making business with the help from his British consultant, Peter. Two of them started trying to make a relationship with Minister Cai. Finally, Daniel's company is chosen to make the translation for the Cultural Center in Guanxi, China. As a guidance, the writer uses *Orientalism* theory by Edward Said (1978). This study applied qualitative research method. Based on the analysis, the American and British characters labelled the Chinese as the *Other* in term of identity, culture, language, education, and legal system. As they mention that Chinese are uneducated, dirty, immoral, uncivilized, and criminal. Moreover, it is also seen that the West dominate the East in terms of economic, fashion, language and culture.

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INTRODUCTION

From various aspects, the Western and Eastern worlds indeed have a special attraction to be studied and discussed. The division of the East and West world needs to be pointed out that from a historical perspective, it is a product of the colonial era. Iswara (2022) examines that the West is identical with Europe and America, colonizing and controlling the East. Meanwhile, the Eastern world is a society that was colonized, occupied,

and deprived of its independence. Asian countries such as; Indonesia, China, India, Middle East, etc. are part of the East.

European as the West or the Occident has a notion identifying *us* against *those* non European or the Orient (Denys, 1968, p. 19). According to Mionel (2016), Occident is the Western part of the world whereas the Orient belongs to the Eastern world. The occident considered themselves open-minded, democratic, brainy, rational, strong, and clean. However, they label the Orient as uneducated, irrational, dirty, voiceless, bad, abnormal, backward and weak. This Practice of judging can be called as *Othering*. The *Other* is determined as negative and contrast imagination of the East towards the West (Said, 1978, p. 1). The huge case in this section is the West trying to introduce them as *us* and identify non-western as *them* or the *Other*.

Othering divides the world into *us* that refers to the West and *them* refers to the East. It can be concluded that the world is separated into two; the West as the Occident and the East as the Orient or the *Other*. The Western identifies the Eastern world based on its specificity. Furthermore, the West as the dominant, creates a knowledge system about the East according to their perspectives. There is a massive difference between the Western and Eastern world in which puts the East as inferior to the West. This term leads the West to dominate the East easily.

The Occident is seen standing in the opposite of the Orient. The Orient refers to Asian country. Therefore, China and its people also can be said as the Orient because the country is located in East Asia. Moreover, Risnawati (2015) mentions that Orient people can be known from their physical appearance such as; having small eyes and white skin. The East is seen as the strangest while the West is stronger one. In the name of knowledge, the West tries to dominate the East by neglecting their own voices. The Western-style for dominating the Orient open up the entry gate to justify the process of colonialism by using civilizing arguments colored by hegemonic relation (Said, 1978). The Western believe that they have the capability to bring a bright civilization into the Eastern world.

Jati (2022) reports Ukrainian refugees easily seek shelter in Europe, unlike Middle Eastern refugees. European countries give an easy access to refugee from Ukraine. This practice is contrary to what has been face by non-European refugees, such as Syria, where the governments have implemented strict screening and limited the number of refugees. This kind of treatment shows how the East are considered as the *Other*.

Not only happens in real life, colonialism is also reflected in in many literary works. One of the play scripts which portrays the issue mentioned above is *Chinglish* (2011) by David Hwang. The issue in this study is seen in the play script and it is still relevant to be discussed. It is because of the issue of *Othering* Chinese as the representation of the East and dominating the East still happening these days. Furthermore, the issue also leads to stereotyping and discriminating the East. *Chinglish* tells about an American business man named Daniel Cavanaugh goes to China in the hope for signing a contract for his family's sign-making business. His British consultant, Peter, teaches him about Guanxi, including the social networks and influential relationships that facilitate business in China. Two of them started trying to make a relationship with Minister Cai. However, it turns out more complicated and complex when Minister Cai is actually wants to give the project to his relatives. Daniel needs to find another way to get Guanxi onto his hand that is when Vice Minister Xi Yan steps in to save the day. Finally, Daniel's company is chosen to make the translation for the Cultural Center in Guanxi, China. From the explanation above, the writer aims to arrange a scientific study discussed about Chinese and its country using Edward said theory of *Orientalism* entitled "The Reflection of Chinese as the *Other* in D. H. Hwang's *Chinglish: A Study of Orientalism*".

METHODS

1. Approach of the Study

This study is categorized as qualitative study. According to Blaxter, et al. (2006, p. 60) in a qualitative study numeric data are not used in collecting and analyzing data. Meaning that the data is uncountable. Meanwhile, the data are presented in sentences. Concerning with the issue discussed, the purpose of qualitative method is to obtain in depth data about Western domination.

Qualitative study tends to be associated with words or images as part of the analysis (Denscombe, 2007, p. 272). It means the data collected are qualitative data which analysed descriptively. The data are taken from the dialogue in the play script which have been carefully selected in accordance with issue of the study. Thus, the study will absolutely be explained and concluded in the form of sentences.

There are many more definitions of qualitative research put forward by some qualitative research methodologists who cannot be included one by one in this book, but there are similarities in the pattern and the existence of the red thread of each definition put forward. Based on a set of characteristics, problem approaches, and paradigms that construct qualitative research, qualitative research is defined as follows.

In this study, the writer used descriptive qualitative research because there was no treatment in experimental research or collecting numbers as in quantitative research. The data obtained were in the form of words that have been taken from description, analysis, and interpretation. The writer analyse the playscript descriptively by emphasizing the gender inequality issues in the novel.

2. Data Source

To analyse the data of the study, *Chinglish* play script by David Hwang was used as the primary data. The references were taken from books and website that are used to answer the problem in the discussion.

3. Data Collection

In collecting the data, the writer read the playscript repeatedly and carefully. After reading the whole story, the writer identified and selected meaningful dialogue in related to the issue discussed and ignored the irrelevant dialogue. Lastly, the writer highlighted the chosen dialogue that would be analysed.

4. Data Analysis

By using Edward Said theory of *Orientalism*, the writer started to analyse the *Chinglish* (2011) playscript by David Hwang. In this study, the theory was used to answer the statements of the problem. After doing an analysis, the writer concluded and arranged the findings in the form of essay.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Chinglish tells about a struggling American business man who finds himself in a province in China, named Daniel Cavanaugh tries to score a lucrative contract to make signs for public building. He has a British consultant named Peter who teaches him about Guanxi,

including the social networks and influential relationships that facilitate business in China. However, he soon discovers that there are complexities; such as differences in language, manners, and the most basic assumptions of human conduct. It turns out more complicated and complex when Minister Cai is actually wants to give the project to his relatives. Daniel needs to find another way to get Guanxi onto his hand that is when Vice Minister Xi Yan steps in to save the day. Finally, Daniel's company is chosen to make the translation for the Cultural Center in Guanxi, China.

Therefore, this chapter discusses the issues of how the Chinese are considered as the *Other* by the American and British characters and how the East is dominated by the West in *Chinglish*. "The relationship between Occident and Orient is a relationship of power, of domination, of varying degrees of a complex hegemony" (Said, 1978, p. 5). Said's definition shows that colonialism can influence many aspects of life; one of them is the domination of the powerful West over the powerless East. The East are seen as uneducated, irrational, backward, and uncivilized. However, the West sees themselves as the proper self, as they are civilized, educated, modern, and rational.

1. The Reflection of *Othering* the Chinese

The American and British characters in *Chinglish*, consider their Chinese partners as the *Others* in terms of identity, culture, language, education, and legal system.

Identity

Daniel: Thank you to the Commerce League of Ohio for inviting me to talk about doing business in China. The greatest pool of untapped consumers history has ever known. People ask me, how did I manage to get a foothold there? Well, the truth is, when I started out, I knew nothing more about China than the difference between Moo Shu Pork and General Tso's Chicken. (Hwang, 2012, p. 8)

The quotation above illustrates how Daniel as a part of the Western, in this case American, consider China as the *Other*. It can be seen from how Daniel knows nothing about China. It means that there is nothing special about this country to be known about. The dialogue quoted implicitly clarifies that China does not have the proper identity that fit in the society. It also means that China is not a superior country as America precisely inferior to them. This term deals with Said's statement "European culture is precisely what made that culture hegemonic both in and outside Europe: the idea of European identity as a superior one in comparison with all the non-European peoples and cultures" (1978, p. 7).

The Chinese traditional foods mentioned in the dialogue are the symbol that Chinese is viewed as subordinate because of the dissimilarities. Said (1978, p. 43) states, "For Orientalism was ultimately a political vision of reality whose structure promoted the difference between the familiar (Europe, the West, "us") and the strange (the Orient, the East, "them")". Daniel believes that China is a good place but only for doing business nothing more than that. It can be said that China is economically profitable for the West, in this case America. This kind of treatment shows how America as part of Western country tries to predominate China in economic sector. They have confidence to do so because they perceive for having control over the East.

Peter: He would remember the sign reading: "Don't Forget to Carry Your Thing."
 Cai: That's enough.

Daniel: Minister Cai, the money you spend now is a small price to avoid big embarrassment later. (Hwang, 2012, p. 25)

The dialogue above shows how Daniel and Peter try to build an ideology into the Chinese mind. The ideology that they, the West, are the imagination of hero for China. It can be seen from how they claim that they are able to save the Chinese face from embarrassment. Said mentioned this idea in his book. They, the Western have the capability

to bring the bring a bright civilization in to the Eastern world. The Western refers to America and England. In contrast, Chinese are not having the capacity to do so. This shows that the Western are superior people.

The Chinese are seen as dependent people while the West are independent. The Chinese cannot stand by itself without the help of the West, especially in terms of furtherance their own country. This situation depicts how they consider Chinese as the *Other*. The Chinese are depicted as a human with a low quality. In comparison, the Western characters, are seen as a hero with a superpower. This can be proven from the dialogue below.

Daniel: And English teacher Peter... got Cai's son... to some university for a bath?

Xi: Bath! Is a city! In England!

Daniel: Oh, "Bath' is a city!

Xi: With university!

Daniel: Peter got Cai's son into a university in England?

Xi: Yes! Through the back door! (Hwang, 2012, pp. 45-45)

From the quotation above, it can be seen that Peter is seen as a superior meanwhile Minister Cai is inferior. It can be seen from how Cai is asking for a help from Peter to get his son into a university in England. By asking for help, the Chinese is shown as a dependent people. Chinese people are not smart enough to get in a British university without the help from its people. England is illustrated as the nation which can light up China from darkness in term of education.

Education in England is visible to have an excellent quality unlike in China. That is why even a person from a reputable family comes to England to get more knowledge which cannot be gathered in his country, China. Daniel as a Westerner sees China as an *Otherness*. This phenomenon of *Othering* the Eastern identity is seen in the dialogue mentioned below.

Daniel: Maybe she thought was gonna get so discouraged. I'd just give up. That I'd decide it was all too hard, since I don't have a clue what's really going on here. And my consultant couldn't actually do a thing for me, because, despite whoever's back door he ripped open at his Old Boys's Club, it hadn't given him any real power. That he couldn't get the job done, couldn't close the deal. Maybe that's what se figured I'd think.

Peter: If so, well... well she's wrong.

She's only Cai's underlining. I promise you, the deal is going to happen.

Daniel: Good. Because I don't mind telling you, this Guanxi is pretty damned confusing. (Hwang, 2012, p. 50)

The dialogue above stresses how Daniel is characterized as strong and persistent. "Europe is powerful and articulate; Asia is defeated and distant" (Said, 1978, p. 57). In comparison, the Chinese is reflected as weak and concessive. Guanxi is distinctly stamped as an abnormal city. Guanxi, a city in China is seen as an exotic place. Daniel and Peter implicitly state that China is not a part of the Western country. The native forms the image of China based on their perception. By stating that Guanxi is confusing means that its city is different from their country. It also denotes that Daniel and Peter divide the world into two; us which refers to the West and them refers to Chinese.

"Bing: Teacher Peter begs the Minister for his favors— Daniel (to Bing): It's OK. (To Peter, regarding Bing) This guy's even worse than the last one. Bing: Oh! Rudeness!" (Hwang, 2012, p. 69). Daniel's statement about Bing clearly reflects how the American consider the Chinese as the *Other*. Bing and another Chinese are labeled as rude people unlike them. It implies that as long as they meet new Eastern, they do not meet a good one.

They only find bad people even worse. It means that China is filled with people who has bad identity and quality.

It can be said that there are no normal people in China. In China, Daniel cannot find the quality that fit the standards to be considered as normal and good. In contrast, the American stands out in front of the Chinese. They are superior, and good. The American is an image how a proper human should be. Once again, there is a boundary in between the American and Chinese which put China inferior to them.

“Peter: I do know! I was his English tutor! After three years of pointless lessons, the only English he learned was: “My Father is a big Party official.”” (Hwang, 2012, p. 72). This quotation reflects the issue of *Othering* the Chinese. It can be shown from how Peter marks Cai’s son as an intensely stupid person. Implicitly, he makes an assumption about the Chinese based on generalization. The Chinese also seen as nondependent people as they should learn everything in this case English from Peter as the Westerner.

Therefore, it seems that only British can bring a bright future into the Chinese world through education. It is really hard for Cai’s son to learn something seems to mean that the Chinese are lazy. British people are smart because they are diligent in learning. A huge of different identity pattern is seen. They, British, are brilliant, civilized and industrious while Chinese are dull, uncivilized and indolent.

Education

Daniel: The first rule of doing business in China is also the last assuming you are an American. Because of you are an American, it is also safe to assume that you do not speak a single fucking foreign language. If you take nothing else from our talk today remember this. Write it down. When doing business in China, always bring your own translator. (Hwang, 2012, p. 8)

As Daniel says always bring your own translator, it means that they do not have any trust to Chinese people. They do not want translator coming from China because they consider the Chinese as uneducated people. Moreover, by being able to speak both languages, the West wants to declare that they are more intelligent compare to the Chinese. Therefore, they feel that they have more capability in translating the languages, in this case English to China or China to English.

Daniel states that the translator for doing business in China must come from the West or they would be in disadvantage position because of the mistranslation. From the dialogue above, it can be concluded that Daniel views Chinese as the *Other* in term of education. The Chinese are believed to be not as brainy as they are. They indirectly point out that Chinese as a stupid people. By doing it, they want to get an opportunity to handle down China obviously. Another case, Peter clearly argues that China is a chaos country. It is proven from his way of thinking about the country.

Additionally, Daniel and Peter surely proclaim themselves as educated people. This idea can be known from their dialogue above:

Daniel: How did I get here? You speak Chinese?

Peter: Passably.

Daniel: Well, of course, you speak

Peter: No, actually, very well.” (Hwang, 2012, p. 11)

Peter is depicted as an intelligent person as he is able to speak Chinese greatly. No one doubts that he is smarter compare to Chinese. This phenomenon is also known as considering the Chinese as the *Other*. Being able to speak the language as British, Peter is viewed as a master. He is described to master in translating the languages; Chinese to English and English to Chinese more properly than the Chinese. This shows that Peter is educated person coming from civilized country.

The West has been succeeded in planting a belief into the Chinese mind that the Western are smarter compared to them. "Cai: She's right. Your Chinese is better than my own child's! Peter: The Minister is too kind. Cai: That's why this foreigner is such a good teacher (Hwang, 2012, p. 18). From the dialogue can be known that even a leader agrees that Peter is a good figure for them. The purpose of this is to spread an ideology that the West has a capability to bring a bright civilization into the Chinese world. It links with what Said stated "*Even if one does go through the rigors of specialized training, much of the description in the poetry will not be accessible to Europeans "who have attained to a higher degree of civilization."*" (1978, p. 128).

It results in how Cai as the leader of a China, a father of a son, admits that Peter as a Western is more intelligent than his own child. The East which is represented by Minister Cai in the dialogue attached, acknowledge that the British is a good teacher. This shows that China is a Western's followers. A student will not have a courage to exceed teacher in a class. Means that China will always walk behind the Western country.

The Chinese is seen as stupid people in front of the Westerners. It can be known from how they were all laughing at the Chinese's translation mistakes.

Daniel: At the opening the foreign business people and officials, did they notice the woods or the fixtures? No, they were all laughing!

Peter: At the opening, the foreigners were laughing.

Daniel: At the signs—because the translations were so bad! (Hwang, 2012, p. 23)

From the dialogue above, it can be obviously seen that the Westerners consider the East as the *Other*. They are laughing because of a bad translations made by the Chinese are bad. It is seen that China is no more than a joke for the Westerners who come to the opening of foreign business. The Chinese are abnormal, that is why they are deserved to be ridiculed. According to Said (1978) the West consider the East as abnormal, irrational, depraved, childlike and different, however the West is normal, rational, and mature.

Without the help from the Western countries, America and England, China will not have the capability to translate Chinese into a proper English. It implicitly describes that the Chinese are uneducated people. It can be said that the American and British are pictured as brilliant. Again, they try to separate themselves with the Chinese. The American and British do not want stand in the same ground as Chinese. They feel they have the right to justify that are cleverer, and Chinese are stupid.

Daniel: Ms. Xi told me something.

Peter: Ah.

Daniel: About your particular relationship with Cai.

Peter: That Cai owes me a favor?

Daniel: Yeah.

Peter: It's true. I arranged for Jin—Cai's son—to be admitted to the University of Bath. Where I taught for a while. (Hwang, 2012, p. 48)

The Chinese is viewed as a stupid people. It is proven by how actually Cai's son can be admitted at the University of Bath because Peter has arranged it for him. Without the help, the Chinese is pictured as do not have the ability to study in England. Peter and Daniel want to separate themselves from the Chinese. The Western always accentuates reason, while the Chinese always put everything based on emotion. By studying in England, the Chinese has been admitted that the West is in higher position. It means that education in England is more prestigious. England is strong and China is weak. The British is brilliant and the Chinese is stupid.

Peter: You promised! You said to me.

"If only you can only do this for my son, whatever you ask, I will make it happen."

Cai: Within reason!

Peter: Reason?

You think it was reasonable? To get your son admitted to Bath?

That boy is an educational disaster zone! (Hwang, 2012, p. 71)

It can be seen obviously how Peter as a Westerner stick a stupid image on to Chinese face. Cai' son is depicted as a disaster in education means that, the Chinese is extremely stupid compare to them. The qualities of the Chinese does not enough to be admitted in British education. In other words, in every aspect China is below England. British is reflected as brilliant, super smart, and civilized. The education in England can be seen as more prestigious. Moreover, the Chinese is seen to have the image of a liar. It is proven from the situation happens above. Minister Cai do not keep his promise to Peter. This kind of treatment can be said as putting the Chinese identity as the *Other*.

In terms of education, Peter is also *Othering* the Chinese. It is known from how he is proudly saying that the Westerners speak good Chinese.

Peter: I know, I'm not so tall any longer! But back then, I was.

Today, in the major cities—foreigners are everywhere. Speaking good Chinese. But they're architects and accountants and financial analysts and... (Hwang, 2012, p. 89)

The dialogue above shows how the foreigners are characterized as smart and brilliant people. It can be known from the profession mentioned on the dialogue. They are described to have a job which requires intelligence. To be an architect symbolize that the Westerner has the capability to make a change in China while the Chinese cannot do it for their own country. Once more, it can be seen how they try to put the Chinese as the *Other*. To speak a good Chinese also shows that Peter and other foreigners are educated people.

Legal System

Peter: Relationships. It is almost a cliché now, but business in China is built on relationships.

Daniel: This is the part about taking them out. Winning and dining.

Peter: winning and dining are just the beginning. You see, for years, Western economist have held that a fair and legal system with predictable outcomes is necessary for solid economic growth. (Hwang, 2012, p. 9)

The quotation mentioned above also describes how China is labeled by Daniel and Peter as the *Other*. Peter's statement about doing business in China is built on relationships describes the Western imagination of the Eastern that China is an unsystematic country. Said (1978, p. 41) argues "The Orient was viewed as if framed by the classroom, the criminal court, the prison, the illustrated manual". China is seen as a place for criminal. It can be proven from their statement winning and dining. It means that they should bribe the Chinese Minister, Cai to win the project. They assume that China has no law and order. Daniel and Peter as a part of Western country say clearly that the West is a country with a good legal system in contrast to China. There in America and England have no such thing like bribery to get the contract unlike in China. Moreover, Daniel and Peter stresses how they are also strong in economy. By saying that they actually satirize China as a weak country both economically and legally. America and England stand in the same level while China is standing in opposite way. Both of the Western countries are seen as a strong country with an ideal legal system. However, China is a frail country that has no law in it.

"Peter: Precisely. But, here in China, the legal system is a joke. No one expects justice" (Hwang, 2012, p. 9). The dialogue once more proves that the West represented by Daniel always repute the East as the *Other*. China is recognized as country with no justice according to Western's perception. There, in China the legal system is not exist as it does in the West,

America. In other words, it can be said that China is a dangerous country. Daniel seems to assume that Chinese are criminal and barbarian because they live with no law and order.

The idea is also mentioned by Said (1978, p. 54) “A group of people living on a few acres of land will set up boundaries between their land and its immediate surroundings and the territory beyond, which they call the land of the barbarians”. The land of barbarian refers to China as part of Eastern country. No one expects justice also implies that China is corrupt and inequity country. To be added, the dialogue is also seen to give kind of warning to the Western that China is not as save as their countries. It is demonstrated how Peter as British actually considers the Chinese as the *Other*. Chinese legal system is being doubted by Daniel and Peter. It is proven from how the West sees the Chinese as the *Other*.

Daniel: Contracts are shit?

Peter: Because the legal system

Daniel: means nothing here.

Peter: Precisely. The only thing that matters is

Daniel: the relationship. (Hwang, 2012, p. 10)

According to Law Teacher (2013), legal system consists of three basic systems: civil, common, and religious law. However, Daniel and Peter as the Western characters in *Chinglish* agree that China has no real regulation. It can be seen from how they state that legal system means nothing here. The word here refers to China specifically. It can be said, you win the contract only if it can enrich the person who will approve your proposal in this case Minister Cai personally. Therefore, Daniel and Peter assume that create a connection is the most important thing in business. They also likened contract as shit which is dirty. By stating that, they intelligibly define the East as the *Other*.

Moreover, it also means that the Eastern society, Chinese, is viewed as unknowledgeable about legal system. Sarcastically, they put and want to kick Chinese outside of their world. In conclusion, the Western countries such as America and England are not in the same level with China. America and England are portrayed as superior country with a proper law. This makes the image of America and England as a clean country because there everything is based on the law.

Daniel underestimates Xi's husband as a judge in China. It is shown that he puts Chinese as the *Other* term of legal system.

Daniel: I meant. What does he do? For work? Your husband—his job?

Xi: Ah. He is Judge.

Daniel: Strange to be a Judge—

Xi: Yes, // strange.

Daniel; —in a country with no real judicial system. (Hwang, 2012, p. 57)

Daniel's statement indicates China as the *Other*. China is depicted to have no rules. There is no legal system in this country therefore judge in China do not to be exist. Moreover, China is considered as a country with no justice. Daniel assumes that China is a disorganized place. Daniel is labelling Chinese as immoral people. Therefore, the existence of a judge in the country is not useful at all. By designing this image, the Daniel will be seen as a God and the Chinese as a ghost. There is purity in the West while pollution in China. In other words, Chinese consists of dirty people.

To be added, Peter brutally illustrates how he considers Chinese as the *Other*. It can be discovered from how peter's statement about Chinese.

Peter: That's a lie! Like all the other lies in this country!

“Socialism with Chinese characteristics. “What does that even mean? And here is the biggest lie of all!

China is a socialist state, run for the benefit of the people? What a load crap!
 Party officials are criminals, who should be in jail!
 Xi: Teacher Peter! Stop now! (Hwang, 2012, pp. 87-88)

Peter as a British declares China as a terrible country. The Chinese is described as a liar. They live to take benefits from the West. Moreover, there is nothing to picture Chinese rather than as criminal. It is related with Said's statement (1978) that the East appears to be a barbaric, under-humanized, and backward. Starting from the Chinese citizen to the government are considered as liar and criminal. By describing the state order of a country as criminal means that Peter grades Chinese as degraded and far from legal system. It indicates that China is uncivilized country based on Western perspective. The statement they should be in jail means that Chinese do not deserve to make an evolution independently. In other words, British civilization will always stay around the Chinese. Chinese cannot be apart from the British influences in daily life.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis above, it can be concluded that the American and British characters consider the Chinese as the *Other* in terms of identity, culture, education, and legal system. Inferior, dependent, stupid abnormal and uncivilized are the identity of Chinese. In comparison, the American and British are seen as superior, strong, civilized, normal people. By stamping these identities, they clearly want to separate their world with the Chinese. They want to stress that they and the Chinese are not in the same level. Chinese people are also seen as uneducated and stupid people compared to the American and British. Furthermore, the West also label Chinese as criminal and corruptor. It shows how they bring down the legal system of the country including the governments and its people.

Additionally, the East is being dominated by the West in terms of economic, fashion, language and culture. It can be seen from how Western brand such as Louis Vuitton spreads in the market and become most popular bag. Moreover, Cai as the Minister also chooses to wear Western clothes. It proves how Western mode is considered as more fashionable compared to the Eastern brand. Not only dominating the fashion industry, four of Western countries (America, Italy, Germany, and Brasilia) also take over the project in Chinese Cultural Center. There is only Japan representing the Eastern country. This also shows how they dominate the East in economic sector. To be added, the East is also forced to speak English by the American character. It depicts how the West try to dominate the East in term of culture, because language is a part of culture.

Hopefully, this study could be beneficial for the readers or the future English Department students who are interested in an orientalism study. However, this study is still far from perfect. Therefore, it is better for the future English Department students to be able to develop more detail and complete effect of *Othering* the Chinese done by the American and British characters in order to produce more impressive study in the future. Future orientalism studies may also use theories from other experts as it is still a broad and complex thing to discover. Second, in analysing a playscript, one can look carefully into the detail of dialogues. Last but not least, it is also advisable to read and find as many references as possible when analysing a playscript.

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