
A Thesis
Submitted to Faculty of Adab and Humanities
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Strata One (S1)

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ABSTRACT


This thesis is aimed at showing how the West and the East are depicted through the characterization of characters and images in *Million Dollar Arm* (2014), a film directed by Craig Gillespie. The film was studied by using the descriptive qualitative method in analyzing. The analysis uses the theory of film, character and Orientalism discourse of Edward W. Said. This research uses qualitative method.

From the data analysis, the result is the West and the East are divergently depicted in a very contrast way. The West is depicted by the US while the East is depicted by India. The West is depicted with more positive depictions, while the East is depicted with more negative depictions. India as the East is depicted as the orient which is weak, helpless and ignorance and the Los Angeles as the West is depicted as the helper, strong, and important to the East. This thesis finds that The West is the one who makes the East achieve their goals, and without them the East is nothing. The analysis encourages readers that after all, everything that are shown in the film is just an authority of someone’s works.

**Keywords**: Orientalism, Binary Opposition, Edward Said, West Domination
APPROVAL SHEET

ORIENTALISM IN MILLION DOLLAR ARM FILM (2014): BINARY

OPPOSITION OF THE US AND INDIA

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The thesis entitled above has been defended before the Letters and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on June 9th, 2017. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, June 9th, 2017

Examination Committee

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In the name of Allah the Most Gracious and the Most Merciful

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Jakarta, June 2017

The Writer
TABLE OF CONTENT

ABSTRACT .................................................................................................................... i
APPROVEMENT ........................................................................................................... ii
DECLARATION........................................................................................................... iii
LEGALIZATION ......................................................................................................... v
ACKNOWLEDGMENT ............................................................................................... v
TABLE OF CONTENT ............................................................................................... vii

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION ............................................................................... 1
   A. Background of the Study ............................................................................. 1
   B. Focus of the Study ....................................................................................... 5
   C. Research Question ...................................................................................... 5
   D. The Objective of the Study ......................................................................... 5
   E. The Significance of the Study ..................................................................... 5
   F. The Research Methodology ....................................................................... 6
      1. The Method of Research ........................................................................ 6
      2. The Analysis of Data .............................................................................. 6
      3. The Instrument of Research .................................................................. 7
      4. The Unit Analysis .................................................................................... 7
      5. The Place and Time ................................................................................ 7

CHAPTER II THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK ...................................................... 9
   A. Previous Research ....................................................................................... 9
B. Character Theory .................................................................................. 18
C. The Orientalism Discourse of Edward W. Said .................................. 22

CHAPTER III RESEARCH FINDING ................................................................ 30
A. The Characteristics of Bernstein and the Indians ............................... 31
B. The Orientalism Issues base on the Depictions of The US and India .................................................................................................................. 43

CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION ..................................... 56
A. Conclusion .......................................................................................... 56
B. Suggestion .......................................................................................... 58

WORK CITED LIST ...................................................................................... 59
APPENDIX ...................................................................................................... 61
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

The relationship between East and West has existed from thousands of years ago and it is marked by conflicts of interest and hostility (Yoesoef 18). Western’s interest in examining the Eastern has started since medieval times; they conducted an influence, a study, about the form of orientalism literature, history, culture, politics, environment, and religion in the East. In studies of East and West, Edward Said says that the East is called orient and the West is called occident. He also explains that depiction built by Western texts create an insight and understanding of the East (Said 3).

In his book *Orientalism* Said tries to dismantle the definition of the East according by the West with explanation that; “… The Orient is not an inert fact of nature. It is not merely there, just as the Occident itself is not just either” (Said 4). The quote from said explains how the West can give explanation about depiction of the East by giving explanation that East as an inert and also just the occident (West) can give statement about it. The next statement from Said quoted by Chris Barker explains that orientalism is a group of ideas from superiority and imperialism and shared into theory and practice (Barker 218). So orientalism is a kind of West examination to define the East that shows Western superiority by describing the East through a study, about the form of oriental literature.
As it is mentioned above, literary works written by Western writers on the relationship between the West and the East contain about Western interests. Michel Foucault states that the author (Orientalist) in writing a narrative won the “battle Truth”. The author won his authority in the present narrative to establish the truth for the purpose of power (Adam 145). Therefore many literary works such as, novel, drama, and poetry, which are written by the West are contrasted to the East as (the other).

We can also see the orientalism issues in literary works and artworks, such as poetry, novel, drama and film. In film produced by the West such as Hollywood, the issue of Orientalism can be seen more clearly from the visualization of relation between the West and the East through many aspects film such as characters, music, place and setting that describes the East by the West point of view.

As one of productions of Western film, Hollywood film industry also build the life of the West and the East that depicted on the film. Jane Chi Yun Park said that: “Recent Hollywood action and science fiction movies are helping shape new image of East” (Darwanto 46). One of the Hollywood movie industry is Disney which is creator and animator of the first animated films (“Disney Studio”).

Disney has produced many films that portrayed the picture of the West and the East life, one of them is “Million Dollar Arm” (2014) which is directed by Craig Gillespie and written by Thomas McCarthy. Million Dollar Arm is a film which tells about the relationship between the West and the East. The film show how the
US as the West is depicted as a superior country while India as the East as the inferior country. “Million Dollar Arm” itself tells us about JB Bernstein the main character, as an American sport agent who is also an ex-baseball player who is managed to revive his little company which is almost bankrupt. He tries to make two crickets athletes from India become a baseball player in US, Bernstein found these two athletes through a contest of cricket pitching called Million Dollar Arm which is held at Mumbai, India.

The story begins when Bernstein as the main character come up with the idea for Million Dollar Arm after he confused with his job and after a fruitless two years courtship of a college football player who told Bernstein that he would only sign a contract if Bernstein has $1 million in a duffel bag. Therefore he meets Yao Ming, the first Chinese athlete to enjoy major success with an American professional sports team, had an enormous fan base in his native country and was making around $50 million a year and finally beg the athlete to lend him some fund. After Ming lend him fund he becomes extremely wealthy.

One night, the sports channel ESPN (Entertainment and Sports Programming Network) aired a cricket match in India. He finally imagines what if he could tap into the undiscovered talent in India, import to that country and change it into a great baseball pitcher. Suddenly an American Idol style television show aimed at finding contestant with the strongest throwing arm in India. Within a few days, he had discussed his idea with his two colleagues and six months later, they had a format for the show and a title. The program would offer $1 million to anyone who
could throw three consecutive balls at more than 90mph (Miles per Hour). It would be called Million Dollar Arm.

The show, which aired for the first time on the Indian cable and satellite channel Zee TV, was a huge success, attracting more than thousands contestants. Oddly, while almost every contestant was a cricketer, both the winner, Rinku Singh, 19, and the runner up, Dinesh Patel, also 19, were javelin throwers. As part of their prize, they were invited to move to the US and try to break into professional baseball. In Los Angeles, Bernstein moved Singh and Patel into his apartment and persuaded Tom House, a pitching guru at the University of Southern California, to take on the young men (IMDb).

Based on the description of the synopsis above, the writer finds that the West is more dominant compared to the East which is depicted in the film. The writer would explain how the dominance of the West to the East is showed through the depiction between the US as the West and India as the East in the film. Million Dollar Arm rapidly depicts India which is very contrast with US with their higher technology and other advantages. For example, when the two athletes stay in the US, such as the scene where Rinku, one of the athlete were inside a lift at one hotel in Los Angeles and Rinku were act like he just knew that kind of technology, instead he played the lift around. Based on the depiction of that Indian athletes, the US shows that they are more dominant than India, and there are many other depictions where India becomes an inferior while the US as a superior.
Therefore in this study the writer tries to analyze the depiction of the US and India which is show how the dominance of the West to the East through the concept of orientalism by Edward W. Said. The writer focused on the concept of The Other by Edward Said which is explain about the European culture gained in strength and identity by setting itself off against the Orient as a sort of surrogate and even underground self (Said 11).

**B. Focus of the Study**

In this research, the writer focus on orientalism issues in the film of *Million Dollar Arm* through the characterization of character, images of place, and the depiction between the US and India by using orientalism discourse of Edward Said.

**C. The Research Question**

Based on the background and the focus of the study above, the research question is:

How the West and the East are depicted in the film of *Million Dollar Arm*?

**D. The Objective of the Study**

Based on the research question above, the main objective of the study is:

To know and understand how the West and the East are depicted in the film of *Million Dollar Arm*.

**E. The Significance of the Study**
The writer hopes this research can be useful for the readers in general. In this significance of the study, the writer divides it into two parts:

1. **Theoretical significance**

   This thesis can also be used as a reference for understanding orientalism discourse in literary works or art works especially in film.

2. **Practice significance**

   In addition, the result of this study are expected to provide the description about film especially related to orientalism issues in the film of *Million Dollar Arm* through the depiction of the US and India, and also through the characterization of characters, and images which is depicted in the film using orientalism discourse of Edward Said. This film is important to be analyzed because this film shows the issues of orientalism inside the depiction of the West and East.

**F. The Research Methodology**

The methodology of this research involves some important aspects that complete the research:

1. **The Method of Research**

   Based on the formulation of the problem and objective of the study of the depictions of the West and the East in the film of *Million Dollar Arm* (2014), the method used is a qualitative research. Qualitative research is a procedure
of a research that produce descriptive such as stated words or spoken words and acts observation (Bogdan and Taylor 5).

2. The Analysis of Data

In this research, the writer uses non-statistical analysis as the technique of data analysis. Non-statistical analysis is the most appropriate for qualitative data. It means by reading and observing the data that has been collected (Wasito 88-89). The collected data about orientalism issues and the depiction of the West and the East are analyzed descriptively with the theory of film especially about cinematography to reveal the depiction of the West and the East in the film of Million Dollar Arm (2014). Then, the collected data are also analyzed to explain the orientalism issues in the film through the depiction of the US and India using orientalism discourse by Edward W. Said. Finally, the last step of this research is to write the analysis and the conclusion.

3. The Instrument of Research

The writer as the researcher is the main instrument to obtain qualitative data about the depiction of the West and the East in the film Million Dollar Arm.

4. The Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis in this research is the Million Dollar Arm film. Million Dollar Arm is a Disney’s 2014 biographical drama film directed by Craig Gillespie and it’s written by Thomas McCarthy. The film tells about the
depiction of the West (the US) and the East (India) with an issue of orientalism.

5. The Place and Time

The research is conducted in Jakarta in academic year 2015/2016 at the English Language and Literature Major, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, Islamic State University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. It is also done in some libraries namely UIN library, Faculty of Adab and Humanities library, Faculty of Economy and Business library, and University of Indonesia library.
A. Previous Research

To support this research, the writer decided to add three previous research. The first previous research is by Souad Belkhyr. Her journal which is titled “Defining the ‘self’ and the ‘other’ in Disney song lyrics” which explained that Disney has a strong influence in depicting other cultures through song lyrics of its animation films, but they often have misleading and biased depiction about other cultures, in this case is the non-Western cultures. Belkhyr stated that Disney usually depicts American culture which has strong differences with the non-Western cultures through the manipulation of song lyrics. Unfortunately, Disney usually has wrong depiction in imagining minorities or ethnic groups around the world as what she has explained.

Belkhyr explained that Disney lyrics has its inherently humoristic and amusing nature which can be so powerful and effective means to inform and familiarize children with other peoples and cultures. She also mentioned that Disney lyrics in its animation easily depict cross-cultural communication between the West and the East under world globalization and it is very important to young audiences to understand its impact. Therefore understanding the meaning behind what Disney has been portrayed on its song lyrics and animation is very important for audiences, especially young audiences.
In order to support her journal, Belkhyr took three Disney’s animation features which have song lyrics on it those are: *Aladdin* (1992), *Pocahontas* (1995), and *Mulan* (1998). Belkhyr also used one element of Orientalism theory by Edward W. Said. Through theory of ‘Self and Other’. In her journal Belkhyr explained that Disney uses lyrics of songs in animation to reflect the viewer’s understanding of their own identities and to project their perception of the culture and identity of the “Other” is worth examining in cross cultural communication. In other words Disney’s implication in defining the Western culture while also attempting to define the non-Western or “Other”.

The method used in Belkhyr’s research is discourse analysis, she analyzed tropes for identity articulation in a select group of Disney pictures. Her analysis reveals more complex mechanism that put Disney animation in a different way. Based on the concept of Orientalism, she used ‘Self and Other’ to refer to the imaginary or symbolic life that are conceptualized or stereotyped in the subject’s mind by Disney in order to articulate its own subjectivity.

In short, the writer finds that Belkhyr’s research explained that the role Disney plays in shaping individual identities and controlling fields of social meaning is far too complex and overloads. Therefore analyzing song lyrics and language in three Disney’s films is another way to understand messages and images about the way American Culture is portrayed by Americans themselves and also how they view and imagine the ‘Other’ around them.
By the synopsis of the journal by Souad Belkhyr above, the writer finds out that there are some similarities and differences between what the writer study and her research. The similarities are both in the writer’s research and Belkhyr’s journal have the same using of concept that is Orientalism discourse. Beside the using of Orientalism concept by Edward W. Said, another similarity is both the writer and Belkhyr have the same method, that is discourse analysis which the step of collecting data, analyzing objects, and then assuming a conclusion.

Meanwhile, there are also some differences between the writer’s research and Belkhyr. The first difference is the objects, in the writer’s research the object is a film, while in Belkhyr’s research the object is a song’s lyric of a musical animated film. Another difference is the purpose, in the writer’s research the purpose is to understand the messages of contrast depictions between the US and India in the Million Dollar Arm film through the concept of Orientalism. While in Belkhyr’s journal, the purpose is about proving that Disney has an individual messages provided in their song’s lyrics from three animated films that Belkhyr’s has learned through the concept of “Self and Other” in Orientalism discourse by Edward W. Said.

The second previous journal is titled “Terrorist Discourse in Naqvi’s ‘Home Boy’: A Neo Orientalist Perspective” by Atta ul Mustafa. The purpose of Mustafa’s research is to study Naqvi’s novel, Home Boy (2010) as a Neo Orientalist discourse of US officials about Pakistani Muslims. Mustafa argued that
the terrorist discourse in the novel is certainly a Neo Orientalist discourse is done by the Center to demonize marginal Islam and its followers.

Mustafa stated that many literary works produced by American writers, especially those published in the wake of 9/11 tragic incident, have been written in the context of the Orientalist ideology of how to deal with the Orient. Even, the Arabs and Muslims are depicted as barbaric, uncultured, backward, murderers and desert dwellers. He discussed how US officials including G. W. Bush perceive the Oriental world as one distinguished by strangeness, Creepiness, and unusual practices, a world that is ‘Other’ than Anglo-American which is familiar to the American public.

Based on the facts above, Mustafa found that the writings can show how once colonized people are still treated as others. Since the tragic events of 9/11 and its design, the discourse of terrorism has become one of the key features of American writing. Said (1979) as it is mentioned in Mustafa’s journal stated that all Western European and American literature, and cultural representation and stereotyping create and reinforce harm against non-Western cultures putting them in the category of Oriental or the “Other” (The Edward Said Reader 68). Moreover, Mustafa found out that US officials presented Pakistani Muslim characters, through fully absorbed in US society, as “Other”.

By discussing the terrorist discourse as reflected in Naqvi’s ‘Home Boy’, Mustafa argued that it has been vital in remaking West’s conceptions of Muslim
and Islam. Mustafa claimed that the central of this terrorist discourse as reflected by Naqvi in his novel is a typical Neo Orientalist perspective or in other words Islamists are responsible for 9/11, 2001 terrorist attacks, and for any expected perpetration as Bush declared that their enemy is a radical network of terrorist prepared by some (Muslim) government and that they are traitors to their own religion (Naqvi 2010, 97).

Throughout the novel, Mustafa used the discourse analysis method and analyzed the terrorist discourse in order to understand US officials which presented on of the protagonist character on the novel. Mustafa also claimed that the main ideology working behind the terrorist discourse done by US officials seems to be a changeable thinking about Islam, and the motto behind that discourse. Deyab (2006) said in Mustafa’s research that those ideology is to inform conservative sectors of the American reading public and viewers of electronic media that any political, historical and scholarly account of Pakistani Muslims must begin and end with the fact that they are violent, fundamentalist, suicidal bombers and terrorists. Therefore, the writer finds out that Mustafa’s research has purpose to prove how terrorist discourse shows that the representation of Muslim as reflected in Naqvi’s ‘Home Boy’ is a reflection on their representation in American culture and media, which repeatedly depicted Arabs (Muslims) as lacking democracy, unity and modernity.
By the synopsis of Mustafa’s journal above, the writer also finds some similarities and differences between the writer’s research and Mustafa’s journal. First similarity is the concept which is used to study the objects that is the concept of Orientalism discourse by Edward W. Said but in what Mustafa has stated, he also connect it with the terrorist discourse. Another similarity is the purpose, both in the writer’s research and Mustafa’s journal, the purpose is to prove there are some depictions made by the West to construct the new image of the East by the West’s perception. While the difference between the writer’s research and the Mustafa’s journal that is the object, what the writer study is a film which the writer focuses on its depictions while the object of the journal is a book.

The last journal is titled “Orientalism and India” by Jukka Jouhki PhD. He is one of ethnologist who brilliantly explored Said’s study of Orientalism to hegemonically Western or specifically Anglo-Saxon discourse about India. He concentrated on what He calls Indo-Orientalist essentialism which means imagining the essential elements of Indian society and culture or being an Indian.

Jouhki stated that however, Western Orientalism is said to distinguish from Eastern Occidentalism for its tight relationship with colonialism. He also added that in Orientalism discourse, the Orient has been expressed and represented with the support of “institutions, vocabulary, scholarship, imagery, doctrines even colonial styles.” As it is quoted in Jouhki’s journal, Mary Douglas (1972) claimed
that India is “a mirror image” of Europe and that is totally opposite world to the West.

Jouhki noted Said’s statement which is told that most of Orientalists had a kind of dual purpose of improving the quality of life of Indian peoples and advancing arts and knowledge back in the heart of the Empire (Said 78-79). Jouhki quoted Said’s note that Orientalism is not only some positive Western doctrine about the Orient of an era, but it is also an academic tradition with significance influence and it is a part of popular Western culture, including travel, literature, business, governmental institutions, military, natural historians, pilgrims and so forth. Said also claimed as it is stated in Jouhki’s journal that India was never a threat to Europe like Islamic Orient was, India was more vulnerable to European conquest, the same sense of danger affiliated with the Islamic Orient (Said 75).

In his journal Jouhki used discourse analysis method and stated some expert’s opinion. One of them is Clarke as it stated in Jouhki’s journal that throughout the history of Western Orientalism, the East has been praised for its ancient texts, the appraisal of the ancient has had the unfortunate implication of undermining the value of contemporary Oriental cultures (Clarke 191). Jouhki also quoted Bharati’s statement that Orientalist inventions and more or less as such largely accepted by educated Indians and/or reworked to serve Indian Nationalism (Bharati 273). Moreover, from Spencer’s statement in Joukhi’s journal as it described how the various difference like traditional and modern, Western and non-Western, rural
and urban and so forth seem to implicitly presume that the West means particularly modern and urban West (Spencer 239).

By Jouhki’s view, the writer finds out that Indians need the more down-to-earth European attitude rising from Indian spiritually and interestingly, Jouhky also noted that all representations seems to reinforce the binary ontology between India and Europe. In the imaginative geography of Orientalism has seen India as the spiritual, degenerated, caste-centered, collectivist, holistically religious people that has no similarity with the West. In other words, Orientalist depictions of India have been turned around and used to construct a discourse where the West has been seen as immoral, estranged in its individualism, and indulging in materialism without Spirit. Jouhki stated in his journal that Orientalist discourse has been highly similar to the discourse approaching the delinquents, the insane, the women and the poor within Europe and they all have been judged as alien.

By the description of Jouhki’s journal above, the writer finds that the similarity between the writer’s research and Jouhki’s journal is once again the concept of Orientalism by Edward W. Said and the using of discourse analysis method, while the difference is the object, in the journal, the object is the hegemonic condition which happens in India and its insecurity of Western’s influences, while the writer’s research is a film and focuses about the depictions of the US and India that is constructed by the West.
B. Character Theory

In film, there must be characters who play important role in order to create the story itself. Characters are as the essential element of film who play functional roles in the story of film, and they are also considered as human beings who have the traits, habits, and disposition. There is a major character too as the most important characters who can make the most things (conflict) happen or have the most things (conflict) happen to them. While, characterization is the process of the actor’s interpreting a character in a movie (Barsham 72-74).

The creation of character is the art of characterization and it is the way which is used by the director and also screenwriter to bring a character to life, in order to have audience provided with a sense of the personality of that character, so that is what makes character unique. The characters must seem real, understandable, and worth caring in order to become more unique and interesting. That is why the director can reveal and describe the character’s personality by some ways of characterization (Boggs and Petrie 60).

The process of conveying information about characters in fiction is called characterization. There are several kinds of characterization through dialogue, characterization through external action, characterization through internal action, characterization through reactions of other characters, also there is character through contrast, such as dramatic foils, characterization through caricature and leitmotif, and characterization through choice of name (Boggs and Petrie 60).
1. Characterization through Appearance

Characterization through appearance is characters facial features, dress, physical build, and mannerisms and the way they move. In order to make certain assumptions about characters in film, it can be seen through their appearances which consist of their facial features, dress, physical build mannerism, and the way they move. The assumption about the personality of the character is not that true, but characterization through appearance is important in establishing the character to the audience (Boggs and Petrie 60).

2. Characterization through Dialogue

Characterization through dialogue reveals a great deal about character by what they say and how they say it. Many actors reveal their characteristics through how they say the words. Their true thoughts, attitudes, and emotions which are be able to be revealed in subtle ways through choices of words and through the stress, pitch, and pause patters of their speech. The actors also use grammar, sentence structure, vocabulary, and particular dialect which reveal their character’s social and economic level, educational background, and mental process (Boggs and Petrie 61-62).

3. Characterization through External Action

The appearance of the character is the important thing to reveal character’s personality, but it is often misleading. The actor is not only an instrument of the plot, but actor and actress has their own action to reach their purpose in
the film. The actions by the actor or the actress represent the character’s personality, so the actions should grow naturally out of the character’s personality (Boggs and Petrie 62).

4. Characterization through Internal Action

There is the inner world of the character which usually cannot be seen and heard by the audience, even the most careful observer or listener. Inner actions occur within character’s minds and emotions and consist of secret, unspoken thoughts, daydreams, aspirations, memories, fears, and fantasies. People’s hopes, dreams, and aspirations can be important to understand their character as real achievement, and fears and insecurities can be more terrible to them than any real catastrophic failure (Boggs and Petrie 62).

5. Characterization through Reactions of the Other Characters

Characterization through reactions of the other characters is the way of other characters in viewing a person. Sometimes, a great deal of information about a character is already provided through means before the character’s first appears on the screen. The other character can tell about the problem which is caused by main character and characteristics of the main character (Boggs and Petrie 64).

6. Characterization through Contrast: Dramatic Foils
The characterization through contrast: dramatic foils is when the director sometimes puts the actor in contrast as the most effective technique of characterization. The actor usually has a partner in the film and the actor as the main character. One of the most effective techniques of characterization is use of foil-contrasting characters whose behavior, attitudes, opinions, lifestyle, physical appearance, and so on are the opposite of those main characters. The effect is similar to that achieved by putting black and white together. The black appears blacker and the white appears whiter (Boggs and Petrie 64-65).

7. Characterization through Caricature and Leimotif

The director can make the actors have their special characteristics, such as the keen hearing, seeing, smelling, or also from physical feature such as the way a person moves. A similar means of characterization, leitmotif is repetition of a single action, phrase, or idea by a character until it becomes almost a trademark or theme song for that character. Because it essentially exaggerates and emphasizes (through repetition), such a device acts very much like caricature (Boggs and Petrie 65-66).

8. Characterization through Choice of Name

One important method of characterization is the use of name possessing appropriate qualities of sound, meaning, or connotation. This technique is
known as name typing. The screenwriter usually thinks hard to give the name to the character and the name usually has the special connotation and the meaning of something which has a relationship to the role of the character, although the general connotation of the name is already exist (Boggs and Petrie 66-67).

In order to understand more, based on the result of the characterization which is served in the film that shows how the US and India are depicted, the writer will analyze it with the orientalism discourse by Edward W. Said in order to understand about the depiction of the West and the East in Million Dollar Arm film.

C. The Orientalism Discourse of Edward W. Said

Edward W. Said who was born in Jerusalem in 1935 was a researcher with a masterpiece of Orientalism discourse. In 1937 he was sent by his parents to Cairo to study at Victoria College, an elite school in the Middle East where all teachers were British. At age 15 he was moved by his father who is Palestinians-American, to Massachusetts America. But for 12 years, Said often vacationed in the Middle East and felt at home there (Said 17-18). In 1975 during the war in Lebanon fluttering, he began writing for the rights of self-determination of the Palestinian people. In the period 1977-1991 he was a member of Palestine National Council, the Palestinian parliament exile around 400 people, the institution became the PLO umbrella (Said 19).
Edward W. Said’s thought in his book that Orientalism tries to dismantle identity of “the East” with the explanation that “The Orient is not an inert fact of nature. It is not merely there, just as the Occident itself is not just there either. According to Said, Orientalism is a group of ideas from superiority and imperialism and shared into theory and practice (Baker 218). From the Edward Said quote the West has a long tradition to makes terms of the East according their experience to dismantle identity of the East and shared into theory and practice.

According to Said, Orientalism contains of three definitions which are interrelated. First, an orientalist is the one who teaches writes, and researching on the East. Second, Orientalism is a mode of thought that is based on ontological and epistemological distinction between “East” and “West”. Third, Orientalism can be understood as a legal entity to face the East, with an interest in making a statement about the East, confirmed the view of the East, describe, teach and create it. (Baker 3).

For Said, three of those are interrelated. Discuss the complexity of his work between the western academic view of the character of the East and hegemonic agenda of Western colonialism-imperialism (Baker 3).

Edward W. Said shows that the West views the East as an object to be studied. The Oriental is depicted as something one judge (as in a court of law), something one studies and depicts (as in curriculum), something one disciplines (as in a school or prison), and something one illustrates (as in zoological manual). The
point is that in each of these cases the oriental is contained and represented by dominating frameworks (Baker 40). This case also shows the ontological distinction between “East” and the most “Western”. Orientalism is study of the West to the East or the East becomes the object that is positioned by the observer in this case the West or occident.

1. The Binary Opposition Occident (West) and Orient (East)

Orientalism uses binary perspective between the East and the West to construct the East, “Orientalism is a style of though based on ontological and epistemological distinction made between “the Orient” and (most of the time) “the Occident” (Said 9). The discourse of Edward Said’s Orientalism in view is the process of knowledge about the East. According to Saïd, the process is carried out by mechanism, the Orient was a word which later accrued to it a wide field of meanings, associations, and connotations, and that these did not necessarily refer to the real Orient but to the field surrounding the word (Said 203). This shows that the East is placed as an object and not interpreted, according to him that the observer (orient), which was then the East, is also regarded as inanimate objects.

Edward Said explain that Orientalism activity in many ways can be told as a construction project or the formulation of Eastern and Western identity (Said 3). Said’s statement on the relationship of orientalism studies the construction of identities. The first point at Said’s statement explains that European culture
gained in strength and identity by setting itself off against the orient as a sort of surrogate and even underground self (Said 12). East is the opposite of the West, in the binary logic of truth is determined from the difference with his opponent.

Therefore, Orientalism is closely associated with identity, because the identity of a person is earned as its existence is interpreted by others. Identity here is meant as a cultural identity, an identity which liquid changes depending with which one interacts, when and where it is. Identities are relational and contingent, they depend upon what they are defined against, and this may change over time or be understood differently in different places (Giles and Middleton 34). Therefore, why cultural identities are fluid and changing, because in daily practice a human interacting with different people in different places and situations as well. So from the explanation above, Orientalism through binary opposition tries to contrasting and changing the identity of the East.

Another Said’s statement about identity is that the Orient has helped to define Europe (or the West) as its contrasting image, idea, personality, experience (Said 5). The last statement of Said about identity is that the relation between Occident and Orient is a relationship of power, of domination, of varying degrees of a complex hegemony. All of his statements
show the relationship of Orient and West identity is completing in binary logic where power and knowledge directly influence with each other.

For another orientalist, Strauss stated that the pattern of organized labor uses mechanism such as differences, recording, and placement is a natural thing, because through this way that primitive societies were able to create a world that Europe can be used as residential. The explanation above shows that primitive human in determining the area himself and others. Area where everything region is according the wishes from the West, while regions outside the influence of the arrangement of the mind are considered as their territory, “the land of barbarians”. Thus to some extent, modern and primitive societies have attained consciousness negatively (Said 54).

Ideas about the East which are created by the orientalist is not a history or imagination, it represents a pattern in which the West is stronger because it can be define than the East. Oriental was based more less exclusively upon a sovereign western consciousness out of whose unchallenged centrality an Oriental world emerge, according to general ideal about who or what was on Oriental, then according to a detailed logic governed not simply by empirical reality but by a battery of desires, repressions, investments, and projections.

The explanation above shows how Eastern and Western are defined as a non-equal creation. The West created its own identity, while the East is created by the West. In this case, orientalist makes the East according to the Western
consciousness. Edward W. Said in Orientalism dissect not only attacking methods of Western social sciences, but also attack the epistemological foundation.

Everything was done in order to confirm the identity of “the West” is rational, virtuous, mature, and normal. Thus it will automatically wake up the identity of the East irrational, depraved morals, childish, infantile, and different (Said 8).

From all explanation above, Edward W. Said through binary opposition in orientalism discourse tries to contrasting the identity of the West and other nation. East is describes as the barbarian, who places in different territory and the West gives meaning of it. By the contrasting other (East) as the barbarian west construct and dominate the East.

2. The West Dominance to Construct the East

According Edward W. Said West as the dominance side can dominate the East by create the East. They do the dominance to the East in an effort dismantling of power “West” to “East” (Said 5). Edward W. Said in his Imperialism and Culture regards literature as part of the colonial authorities, as a work which gives an idea of imperialism and colonialism. Said consideration to discuss literature in a study such are: (1) novel is a work of art and science that should be appreciated, and admire, (2) there is a challenge
to associate science with knowledge the imperial process whereby literature dissected openly and clearly is part of the process of imperial (Said 2).

Understanding colonialism is always changing to keep track of his its time. In the subsequent meaning, colonialism not only implications for domination, but also there is a new locality and the establishment of a new community as the effect of colonization (Loomba 4). Then the meaning of imperialism itself is more important on the West commitment to the conquest and colonization of the mind, spirit, and culture of the East. Once the new colony is created through the process of differentiation and the imposition by the building of structure awareness between the colonizer and the colonized (Loomba 4-5). Therefore, Colonialism marks the historical process in which the West in a systematic attempt to destroy or negate differences and cultural values of the nation of non-Western (Ghandi 22).

With colonialism-imperialism, the West uses its power as a force against the East and realizes his dreams of another East world to confirm the identity of superiority. The dreams that they aspire through the way of culture demonization of non-Western, through the apparatus of which are in all areas such as science, religion, country, economy, politics, culture, etc.

Said shows the dominance of the West by asking the basic thesis that the construction of the West against the East is based on different epistemology and ontology (Ghandi 2). The book that described Orientalism is Western Conception of the Orient, presented a critique of Western concepts to the East
and to the ways in which “Orientalist discourse has legitimized colonial aggression and political supremacy of the Western world (King 162). Edward W. Said states that orientalism is a discourse that is especially conceptualized the East and cause Eastern easily controlled and regulated. In this context, Said asserts that power relations and the discourse are created in Orientalism (Said 5).
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH FINDING

In this chapter, the writer analyses the depictions between the West and the East in *Million Dollar Arm* through characterization and by using Orientalism discourse of Edward Said. The West is depicted by the US and the East is depicted by India. Before moving to the explanation of the depictions between the US and India through their characterization and all of the images in the film which depict the US and India, the writer first analyze the US’s depiction through characterization of the American characters, and then analyze India’s depiction through the Indian characters in order to get deeper understanding about the depictions between the West and the East.

The US in this film are not only depicted by their characters, but also by other aspects such as its setting of place and social culture. So does India, its depiction are not only depicted by its Indian character but also by other aspects in the film. First, the writer finds that the US are described in many positive ways such as, independent, developed, modern, glamour, smart, and powered country. Meanwhile, India is depicted in a very contrast way, in this film India is depicted as a traditional, poor, vile, undeveloped, and weak country.

A. The Characteristics of the Americans and the Indians

In order to help the writer’s research, he uses the characterization theory to know how the US and India are depicted by their characters. In this film, there are a lot of characters which can be analyzed, in order to understand the depiction of the West
and the East, the writer will analyze the US with their characters and India with their characters.

First of all, the writer will analyze the main characterization through appearance. There are some American characters, including the main character itself. The writer finds that Bernstein as a main character is a confident person based on his appearance. Bernstein as a sports agent is described as a chief of his own business who has typical look of the Western man by characterization through appearances. He has proportional body, tall and muscular, white skin, blue eyes, pointy nose, and strong chin. Those why he always speaks confidently to others.

The picture above show that Bernstein is a typical appearance of native American. He seems has a body that is proportional, high and big muscle, he has a white skin, blue light eyes, pointy nose, and his chin is strong as it is depicted in the film. It is different with the three Indians, the writer finds that they has less confidence than Bernstein. Based on the dialogue which shows that they eat something new in Los Angeles and hope they can be as big as Bernstein. In this film the Indians; Dinesh,
Rinku, and Amit, they are physically depicted with brown skin, short height compared to the main character, sharp eyes with dark pupils, thick eyebrow, and dark hair.

![Image](image.jpg)

**Picture 3**

The writer found dialogue that represents the Indians' personality as unconfident, there is a scene where Bernstein, the main character, just wakes up from his sleep and found three Indian guys waiting for him to wake up and serve him breakfast. Those guys have no choice but to stay in Bernstein's house after they broke things in the hotel they were settled in before. The scene showed that Bernstein only has PowerBars (some kind of chocolate snacks) for breakfast because he is in a hurry and has no time to serve another meal. Even from the setting of the camera, the image of Bernstein which is depicted as big by coming from the Indians with lower position and smaller image also depicted that the East is smaller than the West.


From what Amit said to the other Indians above, it shows that Amit means that PowerBar, which is the snack they haven't known before and based on American
something that makes Bernstein has a big body as they think. In other words, Amit
thinks that by eating that snack, the Indian people like them can be as big as Bernstein.
It is shown that the Indians eats the snacks in order the get the same appearance with
Bernstein and not well confident for their physical condition on that time.

The second way how the writer can describe the main character’s personality is by
classification through the dialogue. By knowing how the character said the
dialogue and how he/she said it the writer can understand its personality. The writer
found the dialogue which represents the main character as a workaholic person. It
based on the dialogue he spoke to the Indians while they ask him about where he
prays.

Amit : And where do you pray, JB sir?

Bernstein : I don’t pray, I work. And I’m late.

So five minutes. We gotta hustle.

Amit : Right, JB sir. Five minutes. Ready.

From the dialogue above, the image of Bernstein as a workaholic person is very
clear, depends on his answer of what the Indians ask to him about praying. Bernstein
said that he doesn’t pray but he works instead. It means that Bernstein here seems
doesn’t have any believes because he exactly said word “don’t” not “never” or “not
often”. But beside the fact that Bernstein doesn’t have any believe, the main idea is
he is a workaholic person, it is proved by his word that he doesn’t pray, he works, he
is late and he got to hustle. It shows that he care more about the job instead of praying, and he doesn’t want to be late for it which makes him so workaholic.

The third characterization is through external actions which shows the character’s personality based on his/her actions to reach their purpose. The writer finds the action that shows how restless is Bernstein. The actions is described when Bernstein just arrive in Indian and visit Vivek’s office who is one of his Indian business contracted partner. Where Bernstein seems doesn’t have a time to rest but he sets the meeting on the exact time he just meets Vivek.

Vivek  : Anyway, you settle down, and then whenever you are ready, we can have a status report meeting.

Bernstein : Great. I’m ready. Let’s do it.

Vivek : Right away?

Bernstein : Yes.

The dialogue above shows an actions which describes Bernstein as a restless person. An action of how Bernstein who just arrives in Mumbai, India from Los Angeles, US really has no time to rest and directly has a meeting instead with Vivek. By this external action, the writer finds that Bernstein is a restless person.

Meanwhile, in this film, Indian is described as a lazy person who isn’t well prepared, it is showed in the day when Bernstein just arrived in India and meet his Indian business partner there named Vivek. As an Indian, Vivek is described as a lazy
person based on his not-very-well progress he served to Bernstein as a Boss. In that scene, Vivek seems wasn’t always ready for anything what Bernstein had asked.

Vivek : First of all, I am happy to inform you that all our plans are running smoothly and on time.

Bernstein : Great. Can I see the flyers?

Vivek : Flyers are not here yet. They are at the printers.

We are trying to get them.

Bernstein : Okay. How about the T-shirts?

Vivek : They are at the warehouse.

We are trying to get them, too.

Bernstein : Okay, but the equipment that we sent over, the batting cages, balls, bats, that's all here?

Vivek : I'm happy to confirm that they all are here in India.

Bernstein : But you don’t have them here?

Vivek : No. They are at the customs.

I think we should be working on that.

Based on the dialogue above, the writer finds that Vivek is a lazy person because he is not ready for everything Bernstein asked. First he said that everything running smoothly and on time while it is not. By Vivek’s unprepared things, Bernstein is being disadvantaged here.

Another characterization is through an internal actions, it is different from the external actions because this characterization cannot be seen by the audiences. The writer finds that Bernstein as the main characters is tolerant to others about their
religion. It is shown when JB accidentally found arranged candles and flowers on a table in the room where the three Indians sleep at his house.

Bernstein : What’s with all the candles, by the way?
Amit : That’s our shrine, JB sir, so that we can pray.
Bernstein : Oh, right.
Amit : And where do you pray, JB sir?
Bernstein : I don't pray. I work. And I'm late.

From the dialogue above, the writer finds that Bernstein is a tolerant person, based on his reaction when he found the shrine and realized it as the Indian’s praying facility and let them do it instead of forbidding them to pray and removes the shrine. Meanwhile, Bernstein’s believe itself is apparently atheist, it based on his answer to Amit about praying, he said he doesn’t pray and he only works, but overall, based on his believe and knowing that the Indians are praying, Bernstein doesn’t see it as a problem for him and even never mention it. That’s why by that description the writer finds that Bernstein is a tolerant person.

For the Indians, the characterization through an internal action viewed by their question to Bernstein about marriage. There is scene where Dinesh, Rinku, and Amit asked about private thing directly to Bernstein. Dinesh directly asked Bernstein if when he is going to marry Brenda, knowing the Indians noticed that the night before
Bernstein slept over in Brenda’s house. Furthermore as the writer mentioned before that Bernstein is an individual person based on his family history.

**Rinku**: Sir, we need to know when you're going to marry Ms. Brenda.

**Amit**: Yes.

**Bernstein**: No, guys.

*This is not what you ask in America.*

**Dinesh**: What do you ask?

**Bernstein**: You would say, "How far did you get with Ms. Brenda?"

**Dinesh**: You traveled with her?

**Bernstein**: No, no, no, it's not a distance.

*It's, like, physically, like, "Did you kiss her?" Like... Huh?

**Rinku**: But that's private, no, sir?

**Bernstein**: Yes, it is private. Thank you.

**Dinesh**: I think you should marry Ms. Brenda.

**Amit**: Even I also think.

**Dinesh**: Yes, sir. You are old.

*You should marry her, start family.*

The next characterization is through the reactions of other characters, by the reaction of other characters, the writer finds that Bernstein is a popular person. It is shown when Bernstein once stayed in hotel at Mumbai, India and accidentally meets another Indian named Amit who is literally an acquaintance for him on that moment.
Amit suddenly greeted Bernstein on that hotel and told Bernstein that he is a big fans of him, knowing Bernstein is an ex-American-baseball-player.

Amit : Sir. Sir, I'll work for free, sir.
Bernstein : Really?
Amit : Yes, sir. I'll work for free.
Bernstein : When can you start?
Amit : Now, sir.
Bernstein : Now is good. Let's go.

Based on the dialogue above, where Bernstein first meet Amit, and Amit who has heard about the Million Dollar Arm event eagerly wanted to work with Bernstein even without any payment. The writer finds by those dialogue and Amit’s reaction which wanted to work with Bernstein for free is caused by Bernstein popularity which makes Bernstein is become more popular by having fans from India.

While Bernstein is depicted as a popular person, the Indians here are depicted as an ignorant people. It is proved while they were stayed in one hotel in Los Angeles arranged by Bernstein, and made some terrible problem there by pushing the elevator’s stop button and its alarm, and also pushed the fire alarm when the hotel was not in danger at all. That problem makes Bernstein has to come from his house to the hotel in the middle of the night and deal with the hotel manager.

Hotel Manager : Apparently, they pushed
the stop button by mistake
and when the elevator got stuck,
they panicked and pushed
the elevator alarm.
And then the fire alarm.

Bernstein : Yes. Okay.

Hotel Manager : We're not going to
press charges, Mr. Bernstein,
providing that you make other
arrangements for these young men.

Bernstein : When would that have to happen?

Hotel Manager : Immediately.

Based on the dialogue above, the writer finds that the Indians are depicted as an ignorant people, because what they did at the hotel. The Indians here are depicted as people who come from the deep of the village and know nothing about what to do in a modern life. By the characterization through the reaction of other character, those ignorance made by the Indians caused Bernstein obligated to pick them up from the hotel and let them stay at his house during the time they stay in Los Angeles.

The sixth characterization is by dramatic foils which is usually used the main character’s partner in the film to describe its personality. By this dramatic foils, the writer finds that Bernstein is an individual person. In this film the writer finds that Bernstein as the main character has a contrast partner or best friend who almost always sticks together with him. The name of his best friend is Aash, he also works together in the same management with the main character. Aash is depicted as an Indian – American who lives in L.A and have family of his own, he has a wife who
also has a brown skin, and a twin children. It is very contrast with Bernstein who only lives by himself on his own mansion. Based on the descriptions of Aash above as a contrast partner of Bernstein, he is depicted as an Individual person, based on his contrary with Aash by living alone on his mansion. Based on that dramatic foil, the writer finds that the film shows how contrast is the West and the East. The viewer can see the contrast between Bernstein and Ash while they are a very best friend.

The seventh characterization is through the Leimotif or character’s specialty which makes him different with other characters which is repeatedly shown. One Leimotif that the writer found repeatedly on Bernstein is his expression of rolling his eyes. The writer finds that Bernstein is a smart person, it is based on his expression of rolling his eyes whenever the Indians make a stupid thing. Based on Cambridge, rolling eyes is to move your eyes upwards as a way of showing that you are annoyed or bored after someone has done or said something. The writer finds that Bernstein rolled his eyes in so many thing about the Indians, such as; when he were in the middle of crowded in Mumbai India, when he knew that all of the things he asked to Vivek wasn’t ready at all and did the bribing (money) in the middle of crowded, when he found the three Indian (Dinesh, Rinku, and Amit) were waiting for him to serve them breakfast, when he was at his car and the three Indians vomited there, when he found the shrine at his house in the room where the three Indians stayed.
The pictures above show every same expressions Bernstein makes in every Indian’s ignorance. *Picture 4* shows Bernstein rolled his eyes when Vivek is not always be ready for every tasks that Bernstein gave to him. *Picture 5* shows that Bernstein rolled his eyes when he knows that Indian want to have a criminal action, in this case is bribing money in front of crowded conditions.

Finally, the last characterization is based on the choice of name, in this film the main character’s name is JB Bernstein. Bernstein usually called JB, or Bernstein only. The long version of JB is unknown in this film. The writer finds that name JB Bernstein is so American because based on *Oxford University Press (Dictionary of American Family Names)* has stated that word “Bernstein” is based on Jewish and German language or it usually called as “amber” which means “burn”. By that description, the writer finds that’s why Bernstein is depicted as an emotional person because his name itself has a meaning of burn. Besides emotional person, Bernstein also described as a spirited man who is never gives up which has a connotation with word “burn”.
Meanwhile the Indians have their names with a very religious meaning, such as Amit which means “Friend”, Dinesh means “Day-Lord” and Rinku means “Moon-Sign” (Prokerala.com). No wonder, in everything they do, the Indians always act so religious and very traditional. It is proven when they set the shrine in Bernstein’s house in Los Angeles to pray.

After the whole characterization between the Americans and Indians, the writer will observe which kind of Orientalism material contained on those personalities. The writer finds that by depicting the US and India in a very contrast way, this film has purpose to dominate India in some aspects.

**B. The Orientalism Issues based on the Depictions of The US and India**

The Orientalism issues are shown through the contrast depiction between the US and India. This study aims to reveal that the description of the West and the East in Million Dollar Arm. The analysis of the depictions shows that Orientalism is tightly shown in the film through the binary opposition of the depiction of India, and the US domination over the East.

1. **The Binary Opposition of Occident and Orient**

In order to get deeper understanding about how Orientalism can be shown in the film through depiction between the US and India, the writer explain those depictions and analyze it with the binary opposition between the orient through India and the occident through the US.
Based on the India’s characteristics that has been depicted above it can be concluded that its identity has a negative images. Those are shown through its characteristics. India is described as a traditional, poor, vile, undeveloped, and weak country. Meanwhile the depiction of the West is contrasted with the depiction of the East. The film describes the West. In this case, the US is portrayed as an independent, developed, modern, glamour, smart, and powered country.

The film shows that the US is a developed country, it depends on their non-traffic jam highway, where some of the American characters still think that Los Angeles has a very crowded highway, but the writer finds it as an ironic word, because the two traffics that are shown in the film has a very contrast depiction. In other words, India has a crowded one.

*Picture 6. Highway in Los Angeles*

*Theresa*: I'm sorry about this traffic.

*Bernstein*: There's nothing I could do about that.

*Bernstein*: This is nothing. We're actually moving.

*And there's no honking. No honking*
The pictures and quotations above shows how swift and soft is the highway in Los Angeles, as Theresa and Bernstein have a talk about traffic’s situation in Los Angeles. Theresa is an American woman who works for Bernstein as a secretary. But Bernstein argued to Theresa that that situation is not a traffic at all, considering that Bernstein has such a bad experience about traffic in India and comparing it with the traffic in Los Angeles while Theresa herself even never visit or see how traffic is India which caused she still says that Los Angeles has a traffic problem.

Meanwhile, the writer also finds out more Indian’s depictions based on the West point of view especially about traffic problem, in this film India is depicted as the places where its traffic system is very unsupported and undeveloped. That depictions is shown when Bernstein has just arrived in Mumbai, India, and on his way to meet Vivek as his Indian business partner.

Bernstein: Is there always this much traffic?
Vivek: There’s always traffic in Mumbai, JB.

Based on the dialogue above the writer finds that India is developing country, based on his traffic problem. Based what Vivek said above, the writer finds that people in India looks traffic as an ordinary problem.
Traffic Jam in India

The pictures above depict the traffic which Bernstein asking for, these scene were shown right when Bernstein has landed to Mumbai from Los Angeles. The traffic’s situation which is depicted in India is very contrast with the one depicted in the US. By those contrast depictions between the US and India about the traffic problem, the writer finds that the film strongly tries to show the US as a developed country and India as country that is developing.

Besides its traffic, the US and India also depicted in a very contrast way for their environments. The clean water and smooth street which is represent the US and trashed river and crowded street represent India.

Picture 7. Traffic Jam in India

Picture 8. Beach in Los Angeles

Picture 9. Highway in Los Angeles
Based on the pictures above, where the scenes happen when Bernstein finally found the two young talented pitchers and back from Mumbai to Los Angeles. In this scenes the US is described as clean, beautiful, and developed country with full of knowledge and innovation.

Meanwhile, India is depicted as having crowded and dirty environments as it is showed at the pictures above. Beside what this film showed through the condition of both India and Los Angeles, the writer also finds that there is a scene where Bernstein and Brenda were in video call through Skype (Online Social Networking). Bernstein is in India, while Brenda is in Los Angeles. They were talked about India and it ends that India has a very dirty condition based on the environment Bernstein showed to Brenda.

_Brenda_ : Deal. So can I see your office?
_Bernstein_ : Well, I'm on the roof now
_Brenda_ : Shocker
_Bernstein_ : But here's my view.
_Brenda_ : Wow.
_Bernstein_ : Right?
Brenda : That is really cool.
Bernstein : Yeah, you kind of have
to have the smells to get the full effect.
Brenda : Does it smell so bad?
Bernstein : Yeah, sometimes.
And then sometimes it smells amazing.
It's a study in extremes,
just like everything else in this place.

Based on the dialogue above between Bernstein and Brenda, the writer finds that this film wants to show how dirty is India although, it doesn’t stated on the dialogue. Brenda said “That is really cool” after Bernstein showed the condition of India where he works. The writer claimed that what Brenda said about the condition of India is an irony.

Picture 12  Picture 13

The pictures above shows how India is depicted while Bernstein and Brenda were having a video call. Picture 12 is the condition which is seen by Brenda through Skype in Los Angles and it showed by Bernstein in the Picture 13. According to Said, these have always shown the Orient as the primitive,
uncivilized “other”, in an attempt to create it as the contrast to the advanced and civilized West. Those statement shows that the East is always claimed as a primitive in Orientalism which is constructed by the West, and in this film, India is mostly showed as a dirty and unclean place.

Another domination constructs by Western in this film is through music aspect, through music aspect this film shows that the West takes more dominance than the East. There is scene where the Indians is asked by Brenda who is an American woman about music.

Brenda : Is that music?
Rinku : Yeah. This is my iPod. For when I run.
Brenda : What kind of music do you guys like?
Dinesh : I... I like... Keith... Keith Urban.
Brenda : Keith... What?
Dinesh : Keith Urban.
Brenda : Keith Urban? Wow. I did not expect you to say that.
Rinku : I... I like Eminem. Eminem is good, you know?
Brenda : Eminem? That's literally what I'm listening to now. Here.

Based on the dialogue above, the writer finds that the Indians make American musician as their favorite. Based on Dinesh and Rinku’s answer to Brenda about what kind of music they like. As an Indian, Dinesh and Rinku like American musician instead of Indian musician. Although the fact that American music industry is kind of worldwide productions but by that
depiction, the West looks make a restatement that they are popular even for teenagers came from deep of the village of India.

Again, another Indian negative depiction in this film are shown, this time is through cuisine. This film depicts Indian food as something which makes Americans sick and also they never mention that they like Indian food. Besides, the Indian in this film seem love American food. By those depiction, the writer finds another dominancy made by the US.

Bernstein : Oh, God, what did I eat?

Based on the monolog above, the first depiction through the food is shown when Bernstein has his first week stayed in India, and there is a scene where he just come out from the toilet and unexcitedly said something about what he ate. It means that Bernstein doesn’t feel good about what he ate in India, and also the scene shows that he has terrible feeling when he went to the toilet. Beside what the main character experienced, the writer also finds the dominancy of food by his friends Ray.

Bernstein : What do you think, Ray? You feeling it?
Ray : I’m feeling something.
        I think it’s the dinner I had last night.
Bernstein : Been there. Brutal.
The dialogue above happens when Bernstein and his friend Ray arrives in one school in Mumbai, India to find more young talented athletes, and after they are out of their car and see the school view, Bernstein asks about Ray’s feeling, the writer finds the film wants the audience to think the words “You feeling it?” refers to the view of the school about feeling they will find the athletes but Ray’s answer refers to the Indian food he had the night before. Meanwhile, not as the Americans how don’t like Indian food, the Indian love American food instead, especially pizza.

Rinku : I’ve fallen in love with pizza.

By the monolog above, where Rinku, one of the Indian young athletes who firstly eats pizzas and suddenly falls in love with it. This describes that American food is loved by Indian. So, the writer finds that this film also takes dominancy through culture in this case is through cuisine.

2. The Occident Domination to the Orient

Based on the analysis above about how binary opposition is tightly related to the characteristic between the US as the West and India as the East which there such a dominancy of the occident over the orient. The orientalism discourse describes that the West does the domination to the East through colonialism, imperialism and construction. Colonialism and imperialism are done by giving the depiction which build the orient identity. Through the binary
opposition, the depiction of the Eastern identity as the orient has a very contrast way with the West’s depictions. Therefore, by the binary opposition, the West is depicted as the superior and the East as the inferior. As the superior one, the West does those domination to construct the East. This depiction of the East through India as an inferior, the West as the superior one constructs the East by its domination of behavior, economy field, cultural field, and appearance.

One that really show how Orient is the Indian is by the dialogues of Amit who thinks that joining Bernstein in the “Million Dollar Arm” event is going to change his life to be better.

_Amit_: Thank you. Thank you, JB sir. Thank you for this life-changing opportunity.

Based on the dialogue above, the writer finds that Amit as an Indian thinks that by being hired by Western people his life will change. It means that Amit claimed that Western people can change his life to be better, it showed when he wants to work for free as long as he works with Bernstein. This is kind of another domination which is showed by the West.

Another depiction shows that the US is more dominant the India is through identity. The writer finds that the US takes dominancy through identity of American-Indian character named Aash. He is an American-Indian, it is proven by his Indian name “Aash”, based on Indianparenting.com the origin of the
word Aash is from Indian and its meaning is hope and expectation. Aash is an Indian is also proven by his physical appearances who looks like Indian but he seems he lived in America since the day he was born, knowing he himself never visit India and he hopes he can see Taj Mahal.

Aash : No hablo Hindi
Bernstein : No hablo?

Based on the dialogue above, the writer finds an interesting happen when Aash first visits India and there are local children who come around him and Bernstein while both of them were walking together, and when the local children ask something to Aash, then he said “No hablo Hindi.” and No Hablo itself is a Spanish which means I don’t speak and Hindi is a term for Indian Language. By those happen, the writer finds that Aash doesn’t want the local children to notice him as an Indian people but he prefers to be noticed as a Spanish people because he used Spanish word to the local children.

Based on the description above about Aash who hid his identity when he was in India showed that the West again and again takes a domination, in this case through Identity. Aash who is clearly has a name which its origin is from India spoke Spanish to local children in India, so that the writer finds that he wants to be claimed as a Western people instead of Eastern people.
Another dominancy by the US is through culture. This film depicts Indian culture, in this case is Indian historical site, *Taj Mahal* as something which is not interesting for Americans. That is proven when Bernstein visited India and he stood right in front of *Taj Mahal*, but he seemed not that interested about it or even take a selfie in front of it but he only focused on his purpose in India instead about *Million Dollar Arm* contest.

Aash : Where are you?
Bernstein : I’m in Agra.
That's where the Taj Mahal is, right?
Bernstein : Yeah, no, I’m standing right in front of it.
Aash : How is it?
Bernstein : It is white. Except for the part that’s red.
There's a little dog in the foreground.
Aash : Come on, man. Seriously, how is the Taj Mahal?
I've always wanted to see it.
Bernstein : Oh, well, tell you what. Why don't I put your friend Ray on the phone and he can give you his first impressions?
Aash : Ray, buddy, how are you?
Hello? Ray?
Based on the dialogues above, once again the West tries to depict how uninterested is the culture that India had, in this case is *Taj Mahal* which one of world’s even wonder and also Indian historical sites. The dialogues depict that the US seems doesn’t really care about the looks and beauty of *Taj Mahal*. As Bernstein said on the dialogues above that he only express *Taj Mahal* by its color, he said that most of it is white and some parts are red. Not only depicted by Bernstein as the main character, those uninterested feelings also depicted by his friend Ray, who slept over infront of *Taj Mahal* itself instead of enjoying the views.

Based on the description above the writer finds that this film shows the dominancy of the West through the culture aspects such as cuisine, music, and historical site. By those domination, the writer claims that this film is tried to reconstruct the depiction of the India based on its contrasts to the West with a negative depiction.

Finally, the last domination that the writer has found in *Million Dollar Arm* is the way that Bernstein treated the Indians as a thing or an investment. It is proved by the dialogue that stated by Bernstein itself that the Indians influenced his business as an investment.

*Bernstein*: Look, I appreciate all the stuff you were trying to do. 

*But those guys are my investment.*

*Brenda*: Okay.
Bernstein : I have a lot riding on their success.
Brenda : Obviously it was an accident

The dialogue above happens on a hospital after Brenda accidentally made Rinku cut his finger when Brenda tried to teach them how to cook Mexican food. By those accident Bernstein was getting mad and argued Brenda that the Indians are his investment so the bad things that happen to the Indians will influence Bernstein business.

By the dialogue above, the writer finds that Bernstein taught that the Indians and their success is not the things that he wanted to achieve to, instead he consider his business over all including the Indians.

In conclusion, from the analysis of the depiction between the US and India in Million Dollar Arm above the writer finds that the film shows how contrast and different are the West and the East, besides its contrast depiction, the film also shows the West dominancy over the East through its depictions. Through that depictions the film describes India as an orient which is minor, negative, and inferior while the US itself as an occident which is major, positive and superior. India as the orient is depicted as the inferior and negative through some ways such as its poorness, vileness, dirtiness, ignorance and bad behavior. Secondly comparing the East and the West where the orient puts on a binary opposition, it shows that India as the orient has inferior and the US as the
superior. Thirdly, after building depiction of the East through India as an inferior, the West as the superior one constructs the East by its domination of behavior, economy field, cultural field, and appearance as those happened in the film. Finally in the end of the story, it changes the orient through the Indian characters which become like Western, as it marked by the scene when Bernstein is the one who makes the two young Indian athletes become a success cricket pitcher and even an American baseball player.
A. Conclusion

The writer had been studied and analyzed about the depiction of the US and India through the characterization of American main character and the Indian characters in *Million Dollar Arm* film. He analyzes using the theory of film, characterization and Orientalism discourse of Edward W. Said. In the film the West is depicted by the US and the East is depicted by India.

*Million Dollar Arm* is one of Western film which contains the issue of Orientalism and shows the way how the relationship between the West and the East depicted. The film tells about JB Bernstein the main character, as an American sport agent who is also an ex-baseball player who is managed to revive his little company which is almost bankrupt. He tries to make two crickets athletes from India become a baseball player in US, Bernstein found these two athletes through a contest of cricket pitching called Million Dollar Arm which is held at Mumbai, India. The objective of this study is to know, understand, and explain the depiction of the US and India through its characters and cinematography.

The US in this film is depicted by characteristics of its main character Bernstein, and also depicted by other aspects such as its environments, folklore’s behavior, culture, and languages. So does India, its depiction are not only depicted by its Indian characters Amit, Dinesh and Rinku but also by other aspects in the film. The writer
finds that the US’s depiction are described in many positive ways such as independent, developed, modern, glamour, smart, and powered country. Meanwhile, India is depicted in a very contrast way, in this film India is depicted as a traditional, poor, vile, undeveloped, and weak country.

The Binary opposition from the writer’s analysis describes that the West and the East are a different poles. By comparing the US and India in this film, the writer finds that the US here and its characters is claimed as the occident and India and its characters as the orient based on the differences and contrasts which are depicted through binary opposition. The first the difference between their appearances. The second is the difference between their attitude and respecting others. The third is the difference by their status that occident is claimed as a savior and the orient as the weak. The fifth that the difference between the occident’s high position and the orient’s low position. Based on that description the writer claims that the film depict the occident as a superior and the orient as an inferior as a binary opposition analysis.

By building that depiction of the US through its characters as occident and India as orient, the West as the superior constructs the East by domination of behavior, economy field, cultural field, and appearance. One that the most significant domination is when the film tell that the succession of the orient or the East has origin from the occident of the West. It is marked by the Indian’s successful of being the first Indians who became American baseball player. As Edward W. Said said that Orientalism is after all a system for citing works and authors which means that all of the depiction of the West and the East in the film are just a works of an author.
B. Suggestion

This research analyzed the depiction of the US and India in *Million Dollar Arm* film through their characters and its environment using the Orientalism discourse of Edward W. Said. However, there are a lot of things that the next researcher can explore more about this film, not just about an Orientalism issues but the writer there will be other theories which are used in this film such as; Theory of Representation by Stuart Hall, Theory of Multiculturalism, Identity, Psychoanalysis or many else.


Jouhki, Jukka. Orientalism and India, J@RGONIA 8, 2006.


