

Racism in Hidden Figures Movie Directed by Theodore Melfi

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Abstract

The purpose of this research are to identity racism on three women in movie, types of racism, and the effects of racism on victims in Hidden Figures Movie. This research used descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. This research was taken from a film called *Hidden Figures*. The results of this study reveal that: (1) Racism is the attitude of the majority who feel superior and great who consider themselves entitled to hold power and do negative things such as injustice, this does not only involve humans but also nature or the environment. Victims of this incident always feel alienated and helpless, (2) Types of racism treatment such as Personal Racism and Institutional Racism (3) Effects on victims who receive racism treatment such as as motivation, fight for equal right, and inferior attitudes that feel insulted. (4) The results of this study also provide some moral messages from victims who face racism with a positive and negative attitude.

Keywords: Hidden Figures Movie, Literature, Racism

1. INTRODUCTION

God created humans in different circumstances, even though in siblings or twins. Each person is created with strengths and weaknesses that have become their destiny. Obligations of humans can only accept it, respect differences from one another, and complement each other. However, some people do not appreciate differences. This attitude can be called racism.

Racism is a discriminating attitude or discrimination from groups who feel more dominant (majority) against fewer groups (minorities). There are several aspects of racism, namely differences in skin color, differences in gender, differences in intelligence, differences in purpose, differences in ethnicity, differences in physical form, and differences between normal and abnormal. The racism that often occurs is the difference in skin color between white and colored, and gender differences.

Example of racism treatments in Indonesia. This treatment occurred in 43 students who live in dormitories on Jalan Kalasan Surabaya on August 16, 2019 were surrounded, persecuted with racism and threatened by state security apparatus. They were treated like this because they were accused of breaking the flagpole and throwing the Indonesian flag into a ditch on purpose. However, after being investigated it turned out that there was no evidence at all that the students made these allegations.

Also in United States. Where in the 1960s it still felt a segregation system that separated groups from one another for example separating white schools with black schools. In 1964, the American Congress passed the Civil Rights Act which abolished the separation of public facilities for whites and blacks. However, shortly afterwards a spokesman from the black population (Martin Luther King) died shot by white supremacists (James Earl Ray).

Until now racism is still seen in the land of Uncle Sam. On May 25, 2020, a black American named George Floyd died because he was shot at by a white policeman named Derek Chauvin. This incident started when Floyd was suspected of making a bogus transaction worth US \$ 20. Chauvin and three other policemen arrested him. After being caught, Chauvin stomped his knee into the neck of Floyd, who was unarmed until he died. This incident then provoked the solidarity of the masses who considered the act reflected racism.

The Hidden Figures is a biographical movie based on a true story and also has a novel of the same name. The 127-minute movie was directed by Theodore Melfi released in 2017 in the United States. Hidden Figures be winner the African-American Film Critics Association Awards 2016 as the 3rd best movie and in the 2017 Black Entertainment Television Award. In January 2017, this movie became the top position in the Box Office Movie.

Based on the background above, that is the reason why the writer chooses the title of "Racism Against Three Women In Hidden Figures Movie Directed By Theodore Melfi". The writer chooses this movie because it is from true story that happened in 1961 and have several treatments of racism that made the writer interested in analyzing this movie. The writer will analyze by collecting several parts of the dialogue and actions of several characters.

Research Questions

The research questions below are stated in this study as the guideline of the research process:

- 1) How does racism happen on three women in *Hidden Figures* movie?
- 2) What is type(s) of racism in *Hidden Figures* movie?
- 3) What is effect(s) of racism in *Hidden Figures* movie?
- 4) What is the moral message that conveyed in *Hidden Figures* movie

2. TEORETICAL REVIEW

2.1. Literature

According to Bennet & Royle (2015) since the late nineteenth century, literature has been understood to mean a subject of study in schools and universities, involving certain kinds of imaginative or creative writing, including fiction, poetry, and drama. From the beginning until now, literature is a learning material from the school level to the university level. Literature includes works such as fiction, poetry, and drama which are fictitious and non-fictitious.

Besides fiction, poetry, and drama, literature has various forms for readers to enjoy, that are novels, movies, poems, and others. The literature contains several

combinations of values in life such as cultural values and social relations between people. Yastanti & Hadiyansyah (2019), stated literature is a work in which there is mixing from the perspective of a combination of culture and society and can be enjoyed from various ways through novels, poems, short stories, and others that support the literary work itself.

Also, literature is produced from an event that is felt by the author only in his imagination or experience in the real-life of the author. The event is told in several literary works that can be enjoyed by many people. In addition, Nuraeni (2016) defines literature is a work that tells an event, situation, or feelings of the author. It could occur due to experience or from the author's imagination".

A literary work is a matter of its being taken by one or more authors in a particular cultural and historical context, as part of an institutional practice of producing and consuming such works (Gaskin, 2013). It means that literary works do not have only one author, but also has two or more authors. Cultural values and historical stories are also found in literary works. The institution also participates in literary works either making or reading them.

The conclusion of the theories above is that literature is a work that tells the event and feelings of one or more authors. This event can be a reality and can be imaginative only from the author. This literary work has become material in teaching and learning activities both at school and at the university. Fiction, poetry, drama, novels, movie, poems, short story are examples of literary works. In this case, the institution also plays a role in creating, enjoying, and disseminating literary works

2.2. Movie

"Movie is a story, captured in a set of celluloid strips/films, which are shown on a screen with certain speed to give the impression of moving" (Barsam & Monahan, 2010). Shooting is an important step in movie making. The pictures taken are then put together and arranged in a set. After that, the image that has been arranged is rotated and displayed on the screen at a predetermined speed so that the image looks like moving and telling a story. This image rotation is called movie.

According to Arfani & Safitri (2018) movie is a form of entertainment that enacts a story by sound and a sequence of images giving the illusion of continuous movement. Besides, this moving picture sequence has sound effects according to the story being told. The function of this movie is entertainment for the audience.

Apart from being entertainment, movies also contain some information, one of which is related to education. Because the message is easy to understand, the film has a very large number of enthusiasts from various backgrounds ranging from children to adults. According to Yastanti & Soraya (2016) movie is one of entertainment. Many people like the movie because the message is easy to understand. Through movie people can get some information, entertainment, and education.

Based on three theories above, the movie is made by taking several pictures arranged and put together in a set to make it look like telling a story. The movie not only has an image but also has a sound effect that supports the movement of the displayed image. The movie aims as entertainment for the audience. On the other hand,

the audience can also take some information, educational value and the message that contained in the movie.

2.3. Racism

Paradies, et al., (2015) said, racism is a pervasive problem that permeates every socio-ecological sphere. Racism is a problem that has a very long and long term. This problem is not new in every country. There have been many policies made, victims, and penalties for doers regarding this racism. Not only humans are related to racism but the environment and nature are also related to this problem.

Amin, Alfarauqi & Khatimah, (2018) stated that racism can be viewed as a form of reinforcing the position of ethnic, religious, or national identity through an expression that demonstrates superiority to others. In other words, racism is a source of strength for the perpetrators (the majority). These people feel the best and most superior. Racists assume that ethnicity, religion, and everything about their identity is the most correct and deserves to be the top and control of the lower classes (minorities). Hughes & Kroehler (2010) added racism is the belief that some racial groups are naturally superior and others are inferior. It means racism is a belief of the majority who consider that their race is more in every way (superior) and feels great. These people also consider minorities to be inferior and powerless.

According to Berman & Paradies, (2010), racism is a social phenomenon that should not be ignored. It is a key factor that leads to unfair and avoidable inequalities in power, resources, and opportunities across racial or ethnic groups. Racism is an attitude that distinguishes one group from another or is unfair in terms of needs, facilities, and others. This action cannot be ignored because it is a serious problem that can be dealt with by making wisdom in power, empowerment, and opportunities for all racial groups. Victims of racism have always been a distant and alienated group.

In conclusion, racism is an attitude of the majority who feels superior and great who considers themselves entitled to hold power and do negative things such as injustice. This is a serious problem for every country that has lasted a long time. The way to overcome racism is to make policies evenly distributed in terms of empowerment, expressing opinions, and need for facilities. From this, it can be seen that racism does not only involve humans but also nature or the environment. Victims of this incident always feel alienated and helpless.

2.4. Type of Racism

Based on system, racism has two types from Priest, Ferdinand & Perry (2014), that are: (1) Direct racism is based on differential treatment that results in an unequal distribution of power, resources, or opportunities across different groups, and (2) Indirect racism is an equal treatment that affects groups differently and results in an unequal distribution of power, resources, or opportunities.

It means racism can occur directly and indirectly. Direct racism is discrimination which results in unevenness in some groups. With the example of workers whose job applications were rejected because of certain groups. While racism does not directly have implied treatment such as discrimination because the results still distinguish

between one group and another even though the treatment looks the same. Such as a policy that is for the sake of employee togetherness but instead is detrimental to some employees.

Meanwhile, based on object racism has three forms (Neubeck, 2011), that are: (i) Personal Racism This form of racism occurs when individual victims have a suspicious attitude or are involved in discriminatory behavior and the like, and (ii) Institutional Racism. Institutional racism involves special treatment given to minority communities. This racism draws attention to the fact that groups that are often victims of racism such as Native Americans, African-Americans, Latino-Americans, and Asian Americans who routinely work on the organizational structure, (iii) Cultural racism. Cultural racism is seen in the assumed superiority of a language or dialect, values, beliefs, worldviews, and cultural artifacts dominant in a society (Belgrave & Allison, 2018).

It means personal racism is that does not look like violence but the attitude is evil behavior. Institutional racism occurs among communities and one of the victims is African-American. Cultural racism involves cultural values such as the language used, beliefs or customs that are owned and others.

Madula, Kuncara & Asanti (2017) admit the individual racism consists of two forms, that are Internalized Racism and Interpersonal Racism. Internalized Racism. This racism can take many different forms including racial prejudice toward other people of a different race; internalized oppression, the negative beliefs about oneself by people of color; or internalized privilege, beliefs about superiority or entitlement by white people. Interpersonal Racism. It is the racism that occurs between individuals. These are biases that occur when individuals interact with others and their private racial beliefs affect their public interactions.

Individual racism or personal racism takes two forms, internalized racism, and interpersonal racism. Internalized racism is the offender who assumes excessive or prejudiced negativity in others from certain groups. The second is interpersonal racism that is racism that occurs between individuals to individuals but can affect the public scale.

From the above theory, it can be concluded that racism has a form based on the system of racism, and based on objects that carry out racist behavior. Directly and indirectly racism becomes a form of racism based on the system. Racism can be distinguished from the treatment given but in terms of implicit, the behavior remains discrimination. There are three forms of racism based on the target object, namely individual racism that does not look like violence but the attitude is evil behavior, institutional racism is carried out by the community in the community that is the majority community to the minority community, third is cultural racism, racism is carried out based on the culture possessed by superiority has a culture that is more dominant in the community.

2.5. Effect of Racism

According to Priest, Paradies & Trenerry (2013) racism has the potential to negatively affect the development and adjustment of children and young people, with negative consequences across health and wellbeing, educational and social outcomes

both in childhood and throughout life. Racism greatly impacts the development of children and adolescents. Health, comfort, achievement, and social interaction in children will be disrupted throughout life. The effect of hearing, seeing, or feeling racism has a negative effect.

Priest, Ferdinand & Perry (2014) added There is a strong and consistent relationship between racism and negative mental health outcomes of children and adolescents such as anxiety, depression, and psychological distress, as well as behavioral problems and drug use. Evidence also arises from the relationship between racism and poor physical health outcomes, including markers of immunity and inflammation of chronic diseases and obesity.

Based on the previous theory, the information added that the negative effect felt by children or adults on health is the emergence of anxiety and depression. No psychological development of children or stress that makes a child's psychological disturbed. So that the resulting behavior will be a problem and even to the use of illegal drugs to overcome them. In addition to being mentally disturbed, the physical child also becomes weak due to an unsupportive immune system. This means the mental and physical state determines one's health.

Rahmatillah, Kuncara & Nasrullah (2020) proposed two effects of racism, which are positive effects and negative effects.

1) Positive Effect

- a. Motivation and Feeling of Responsibility. In addition to influencing social life, racism also affects the workplace. The effect is to make victims who suffer from acts of racism and discrimination feel motivated and responsible to ensure that the next generation at work does not have to suffer as they did in the past.
- b. Fight for Equal Right. The next positive effect is that they begin to fight against racism and promote equal rights or equal rights. The aim is to make a change and end the discrimination that black people have experienced for a long time.

2) Negative Effect

- a. Disfavor Society. Racial discrimination stacks up the burdens of the non-dominant population of a country by creating 'stigma of inferiority which affects health by restricting socioeconomic opportunities and mobility.
- b. Violence. Besides, violence is also a part of the negative effect of racism. The differences of racial-ethnic could lead to an act of hate crimes which is violence.
- c. Inferiority Complex. This occurs when the inferior (victim) feels depressed and traumatized from the experience which results in the emergence of a deep sense of hatred by restricting communication with different races. The other side of racism is trauma. Trauma may result in experiencing symptoms of depression, anxiety, low self-esteem, feelings of humiliation, poor concentration, or irritability.

Racism not only harms victims, but it also has a positive effect. Racism can motivate and make victims of racism persistent in sustaining their efforts for good results. These two positive effects often affect the workplace. When victims get racism,

they are motivated to try so that the next generation is not treated as they are. However, besides that racism still has a negative impact.

In summary, racism is a negative behavior which is a largely negative effect as well. The negative effect is that it affects the immune system which weakens the mental and physical effects on the victim. Instead, the positive effects of racism are great for victims who can motivate themselves and fight for the common good. With this, the victim has always positive thoughts, the immune system develops well.

2.6. Moral Message

Morals in literary works usually reflect the author's view of life, views about the values of truth, and that is what he wants to convey to the reader (Ariesandi, 2017). The message in the literary work conveyed by the author in the form of behavior from the characters who portray it. Usually, the message contains the values of goodness in the author's view of life.

Nurgiyantoro (as cited by Liza & Harun, 2018) classifies moral messages into three types namely moral of human relations with yourself, moral of human relations with other humans, and moral of human relations with God. Moral messages are conveyed not only to oneself but also to others and also relate to messages originating from God intended for his servants. (Irmaniati, 2018) the moral message is a mandate in form of values and norms that are the norm of a group in regulating his behavior in social life. The message conveyed contains values and norms that aim to regulate good behavior in social life.

The above theories imply that the message conveyed by the author in literary works is also called a moral message. This message contains the values and norms for behaving in social life. This message aims to convey to someone from someone else or a message from God that is a lesson in life. This moral messages is aimed at readers. In movie, the narrator conveys a moral message by giving the actress or actor characters, scenes and dialogues that contain implicit or explicit moral message

3. METHOD

The researchers use descriptive qualitative method to analyze racism in Hidden Figures Movie. The data are scenes and dialogues in Hidden Figures Movie. The writer takes some theories from books, sites, journal and references from various other writers to assist the writer in order to arrange the paper. The researchers also collect some data information through e-books and libraries.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Racism Treatment

Racism can be viewed as a form of reinforcing the position of ethnic, religious, or national identity through an expression that demonstrates superiority to others. The racism treatment in the Hidden Figures film happened to three NASA employees, namely Katherine, Mary and Dorothy. They get the treatment because they are black women. In fact, racism is a company policy. At that time, there was a system called

segregation, which was an act of separating or differentiating between a race, group, nation and ethnicity. The act felt by Katherine, Mary, and Dorothy and other black employees was that the building where they worked was separated from the white employee building, the canteen and toilets were also separated.

When Katherine worked in the same building with white employees, she was treated very differently from the rest of the employees from the split coffee pot, blackened worksheets, to there were no nearby toilets for her. Mary was subjected to racist treatment in court where officials let her wait in the back row for blacks. scholarship applications submitted to NASA are also complicated. Dorothy also got it that he is less likely to become a supervisor because she is black.

4.2. Type of Racism

The writers analyzes types of racism on three women in the *Hidden Figures* movie using the theory of Neubeck (2011). Types of racism includes:

1) Personal Racism

This form of racism occurs when individual victims have a suspicious attitude or are involved in discriminatory behavior and the like.



Figure 4. 1 The Cop interrogated three women

(At street, 00:04:31-00:05:02)

- White Cop : “ Not a great place for the three of you all to be having car trouble.
Mary : “ We didn’t pick the place, Officer. It picked us.
White Cop : “ You disrespectful?”
Mary : “ No, sir.”
White Cop : “You have identification on you?”
Katherine : “We sure do. We are just on our way to work. At Langley. NASA, sir”.
Dorothy :”We do a great deal of the calculating getting our rockets into space”.
White Cop : “All three of you?”
Mary : “Yes, Officer”.
White Cop : “NASA. That’s something. Had no idea they hired...”

While on their way to work, NASA. Their car suddenly broke down and required them to pull over. Dorothy examined the bottom of the car to see if it might have caused a stroke, but the cause turned out to be on the starter. Suddenly the white police stopped right behind their car.

The three women in this scene are suspected by a white police officer because their car stopped at an improper place in the middle of the road. After all, the car broke down and was being corrected by Dorothy. The suspicious attitude of the police of these three women included personal racism. From the dialogue, the police doubted the truth that three of them worked at NASA because they were black women.



Figure 4. 2 Engineer Sam Turner hands Katherine a trash can

(At Space Task Group, 00:16:50-00:16:55)

Sam : “ This wasn’t emptied last night”.

Katherine : “ I’m sorry. I’m not...”.

When Katherine entered the Space Task Group room and wanted to Ruth’s seat, Engineer Sam Turner suddenly gave her a trash can. Implicitly, Katherine was considered a janitor in charge of picking up trash. Sam’s treatment of Katherine is an act of personal racism that unconsciously insulted because of seeing the difference in skin color that dominated the room. So, they automatically assume black people are not important people there.



Figure 4. 3 Ruth underestimated Katherine

(At Space Task Group, 00:17:12-00:17:25)

Katherine : “ Excuse me, ma’am, Mr. Harrison’s Computer reporting.

Ruth : “ Take the desk in the corner. I’ll get you work in a bit. Mr. Harrison won’t warm up to you, don’t expect it. Do your work, keep your head down”.

Katherine : “ Thank you”.

Ruth : “ Go on. Get settled”.

Katherine will ask about the position that will be placed on Ruth as secretary Mr. Harrison. However, Ruth's attitude did not welcome with a cheerful face that was greeted with an indifferent and uncaring attitude. Her words also underestimated that Katherine would not get polite and kind manners from Mr. Harrison. This attitude toward Ruth is personal racism.

2) Institutional Racism

Institutional racism involves special treatment given to minority communities. This racism draws attention to the fact that groups that are often victims of racism such as Native Americans, African-Americans, Latino-Americans, and Asian Americans who routinely work on the organizational structure.



Figures 4. 4 Katherine go to the colored ladies toilet

(At in front of the toilet, 00:22:33-00:22:40)

In this scene, Katherine ran to get to the women's restroom. The location of the toilet is in the West Computing Group which is devoted to black women. Racism in this scene is institutional racism. NASA as an institution that carries out racism against black employees by distinguishing the location or use of toilets. Katherine as one of the victims in that institutional and she is an Africa-American that can be a cause of racism happened.

In 1961, from this *Hidden Figures* movie, NASA still implemented a system of segregation that is separating races from one another. For example, the Computing Group is divided into two: West for blacks, while East for white, distinguishes the toilet designation and also distinguishes canteens for white and black employees.



Figure 4. 5 The court clerk gives direction

(At court, 00:58:15-00:58:18)

Court Clerk : “ This is your court date. Colored seats are at the back of the courtroom.”

Marry : “ Thanks, Ma’am.”

Mary petitioned according to what Dorothy said. The petition submitted states that Mary must continue her studies at Hampton. This school is known as a white school. To realize her dream as an engineer, Mary is willing to fight for her rights and looks confident that her goals will be achieved. When the permit letter was received by Mary, she received racism from the institution.

Regulations from court officials are part of the policies made by the court. The court is supposed to have a fair attitude in every society but, this even has racism towards black people. The policy made by the court for black people is that if there are black people who submit petitions, they must wait and sit in the back seat. This court policy became institutional racism.

3) Effect of Racism

After analyzing racism against three women, in this movie found the effect of racism in accordance with the opinions of (Rahmatillah, Kuncara, & Nasrullah, 2020), that are:

a. Positive Effect

i) Motivation and Feeling of Responsibility.

In addition to influencing social life, racism also affects the workplace. The effect is to make victims who suffer from acts of racism and discrimination feel motivated and responsible to ensure that the next generation at work does not have to suffer as they did in the past.



Figure 4. 6 Mary have a motivation from Mr.Zielinski

(At test room, 00:15:12-00:15:46)

- Mr. Zielinski : “ Mary...a person with an engineer’s mind should be an engineer. You can’t be a Computer the rest of your life. That would be a tragic waste of your ability”.
- Mary : “ Mr. Zielinski, I’m a Negro woman. I’m not going to entertain the impossible”.
- Mr. Zielinski : “ And I’m a polish Jew whose parents died in a Nazi prison camp. Now I’m standing beneath a space ship that’s going to carry an astronaut to the stars. I think we can say, we are living the impossible. Let me ask... if you were a white male, would you wish to be an engineer?”
- Mary : “ **I wouldn’t have to. I’d already be one**”.

The first day Mary became a permanent employee at The Mercury 7 Prototype. There she met a German engineer named Mr. Zielinski. When discussing the damage to the rocket capsule during the trial, Mr. Zielinski asked Mary's conclusion. Seeing the conclusions and solutions provided by Mary, Mr. Zielinski offers the training of engineers at NASA. However, Mary is aware that she is a victim of racism who always gets injustice in her rights because of the color of her skin. From what Mr. Zielinski, Mary was motivated to realize her desire to be an engineer and applied for the training of engineers at NASA.

This scene indicates although Mary felt racism at NASA she felt motivated by the support of Mr. Zielinski. She did not give up with skin color which was a problem in fairness at his workplace. Mary is also responsible for what she has done because she believes that she will succeed and become a great engineer.



Figure 4. 7 Jolette gives support to Katherine

(At Katherine's home, 00:29:01-00:29:27)

Joylette : " My word, Katherine. I was fixing to call the National Guard."

Katherine : " Sorry, Momma. New assignment. The Space Task group."

Joylette : " That sound important. It's a promotion?"

Katherine : " Maybe a slight promotion."

Joylette : " You want the job, right?"

Katherine : " I think so. It's a challenge."

Joylette : " Nothing you can't do, Katherine."

When Katherine returned home, Joylette, her mother worried about her because returning too late was not normal. Katherine said that she was transferred to the Space Task Group. Her mother said whether she wanted the job. Katherine answered that she wanted a job in that position. However, Katherine considered the job a challenge because the attitudes of other employees were very different from what Katherine thought.

Here her mother understands what 'challenge' meant by Katherine is the racism that her child receives. Her mother motivated Katherine that she could do everything and be able to overcome the problem she was facing. She was very touched and grateful for the support given by her mother.

ii) Fight for Equal Right.

The next positive effect is that they begin to fight against racism and promote equal rights or equal rights. The aim is to make a change and end the discrimination that black people have experienced for a long time.



Figure 4. 8 Dorothy gives information

(At West Computing Group, 00:59:04-00:00:59:24)

Dorothy : " The IBM 7090 Data Processing System has the ability to solve problems that cannot be solved in a lifetime of manual labor. When working at optimal capacity it is capable of over 24,000 multiplications per seconds.

Bernie : " Holy Moses, that's lightning fast."

Eleanor : " They'll never get it to work."

Dorothy : " It'll run eventually we have to know how to program it once it does. Unless you'd rather be out of a job."

Seeing the existence of IBM (International Business Machine) which will replace the position of "Computers" in the West Computing Group, Dorothy quietly studied and sought information about how to operate the machine. After she got some of that information, she taught "Computers" to keep their positions at NASA.

From the attitude Dorothy made on this scene, this proves that the positive impact on racism victims is to fight for good results. Dorothy's struggle as an effect was felt by her and the women of West Computing Group whose fate was not good because of the existence of IBM.

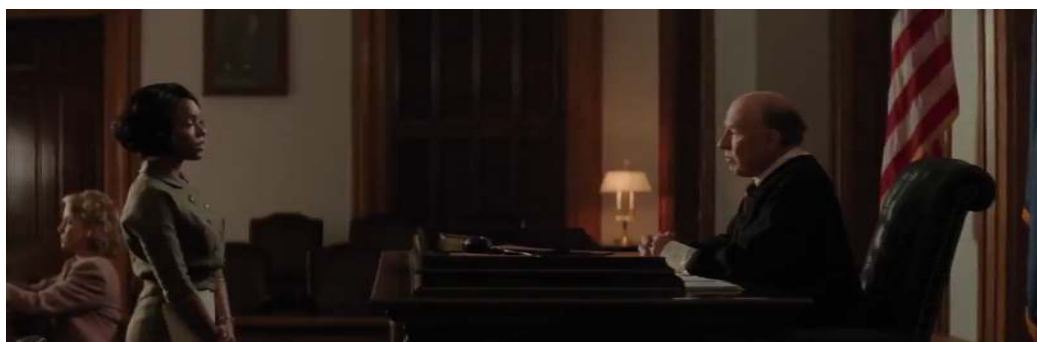


Figure 4. 9 Mary demands justice

(At court, 01:12:00-01:13:07)

The Judge : “ What’s the point here?”

Mary : “ The point is, your Honor... No Negro woman in the State of Virginia has ever attended an all white school. It’s unheard of.”

The Judge : “Yes. It’s unheard of.”

Mary : “And before Alan Shepard sat on top of a rocket, no American had ever touched space. He will forever be remembered as the Navy man from New Hampshire who was the first to touch the stars. The smallest opening in the Judge’s countenance.”

Mary : “And I, sir, I plan on being an engineer at NASA. But I can’t do that without taking those classes at that all-white high school. And I can’t change the color of my skin. So...I have no choice but to be the first. Which I can’t do without you.”

Mary : “Your Honor, of all the cases you’ll hear today, which one will matter in a hundred years? Which one will make you the “first?” .”

The Judge : “Only the night classes.”

From this scene, there is a positive effect on racism that is fighting for the best results. In this scene, Mary petitioned the court to allow her to continue her studies at Hampton (a white school only). For the sake of carrying out her plans to become an engineer, Mary was very persistent in giving her opinion to the judge and made the judge agree with her petition.



Figure 4. 10 Dorothy gives choice to Mrs. Mitchell

(In front of West Computing Group, 01:27:05-01:27:34)

- Dorothy : “ What about the girls here?”
Mrs. Mitchell : “ Human computers can’t calculate an orbital flight in the time we have. They’ll stay put for now.”
Dorothy : “ What about after “now”?”
Mrs. Mitchell : “ After the Glenn launch, NASA’s dissolvin the Computing Groups.”
Dorothy : “ I’m not accepting reassignment. Unless... I bring my ladies with me.”
Mrs. Mitchell : “ Excuse me?”
Dorothy : “ We are going to need a lot a manpower to program the beast. I can’t do it alone. My girls are ready. They can do the work.”

Dorothy fights for women who work at the West Computing Group so they do not lose their jobs. When Dorothy got the offer she had been wanting for a long time, she did not just accept it. However, she gave a choice to Mrs. Mitchell, that is, with Dorothy accepting the offer along with the "Computers" woman in the West Computing Group or she will not accept it at all. Because Dorothy's decision affected the functionality of IBM that was needed by NASA, Mrs. Mitchell agreed to Dorothy's request, which also included "Computers" women.

This attitude by Dorothy as fighting for the right to justice in the workplace is that black women are not always retarded and victims of racism. This struggle results in equitable justice, a bright future, and prosperity for employees.

b. Negative Effect

i) Inferiority Complex

This occurs when the inferior (victim) feels depressed and traumatized from the experience which results in the emergence of a deep sense of hatred by restricting communication with different races.



Figure 4. 11 Dorothy felt insulted by the treatment she received

(At publik library, 00:49:42-00:50:06)

White Librarian : “We don’t want any trouble in here.”

Dorothy : “I’m not here for any trouble.”

White Librarian : “What are you for?”

Dorothy : “A book.”

White Librarian : “You have books in the colored section.”

Dorothy : “It doesn’t have what I’m looking for.”

White Librarian : “That’s just the way it is.”

*A security guard escorts Dorothy and her boys, not so gently, out of the library.
The guard grabs the kids’ shoulders, moving them along.*

Dorothy : “Get your hands off my boys. Don’t touch them.”

In this scene when Dorothy and her two sons visit the public library to find the book that she wants, on the way to the library there are protests about differences in race and color. Because of that, Dorothy gets a bad attitude from the librarian who thinks she will bring trouble. Dorothy felt insulted and uncomfortable with what the librarian was treating.

Dorothy was offended by the librarian's words which made her annoyed and resented the treatment of the security guard who grabbed her son's shoulder. Dorothy's attitude includes the negative effects of racism that make victims feel humiliated by limiting communication based on feelings of hatred.

4) Moral Message

After analyzing racism in the *Hidden Figures* movie, the writer found several moral messages that are useful for the lives of people who watch this film. The moral message of this film is to develop talents that are already possessed, deal with all kinds of problems by being positive, and making the intelligence that someone has useful for others.

a. Struggle

Struggle for better life in the future like a develop the talents that already have. Mary wanted to be an engineer for NASA. With that, she went to school at Hampton to get an engineering degree. This is very important to provide a significant change in yourself towards the good in the future. In the world of work, developing abilities and talents become an added value to be able to maintain and also improve performance to get achievements and be seen well by others.

i) Be Positive

Be positive for everything in life especially when dealing the problem. Not all problems must be faced with bad attitudes such as ignoring responsibility and even the severity of those who commit suicide because the problem is so big. As big as the problem must have a solution. Here the writer sees Katherine, Mary, and Dorothy facing the problem they face, namely the treatment of racism by showing that they can fight all racism that is obtained with the ability and expertise of extraordinary expertise they have. When Katherine, Mary, and Dorothy get all the racism treated in their surroundings and workplace, they face it all by being calm.

ii) Useful for everyone

Useful to everyone like use our intelligence to public purposes in goodness. From the movie, the writer finds that Katherine used her intelligence on geometry analysis for NASA rocket crossings, Mary knew like the engineers used to help make Mercury 7 rockets, and Dorothy with her father's knowledge of Supervisors, she was able to overcome the most valuable calculating machine at NASA, IBM. So, intelligence that is used for many people will be more useful than just keeping it in one's mind. With this, intelligence will increase in level because the knowledge gained and problem-solving that uses intelligence also increases. That way, intelligence that is owned will not be owned in vain.

5. CONCLUSION

After doing this researches, the writers can be concluded about this analysis. Racism is an attitude that is a source of power for the dominant group to do everything for the minority group. Racism in the Hidden Figures movie is aimed at three women who work at NASA, they are Katherine, Mary, and Dorothy. NASA's policy policies have racist values for black employees such as toilets, buildings for work, canteens, and other regulations that are distinguished from white employees. They not only feel racism at work but also in the library that separates black bookshelves, courts that place blacks in the back seat as well as public transportation such as buses.

There are two types of racism in this film, namely personal racism and institutional racism. Personal racism occurs when racists do it without realizing that it is an act of racism such as insinuation, accusing, disparaging, and others. In this type of racism, in the movie occurs when Katherine enters the Space Task Group room to confirm her position as a geometry analyzer but instead is considered a janitor who wants to pick up trash. Also, Katherine was underestimated by Ruth where Katherine had to bow her head and would not be welcomed by Mr. Harrison. The second type of racism in this movie is institutional racism. In this racism, the institution becomes the doer, and employees from certain ethnic groups get racism treated in the name of company policy. An example in this film is a black female 'computer' employee devoted to the West Computing Group building and there are toilets and canteens specifically for blacks. Some provisions employ temporary status for blacks. At the same time, the country was still adopting discriminatory attitudes towards certain rights and races. The court put the black people in the backseat. The library divides bookshelves specifically for black people. As well as a bus with the back seat labeled 'colored' which shows black people.

There are two positive effects of racism, that are motivation and fight for equal rights. In this movie, the effect of racism is not always negative but also a positive effect. Katherine, Dorothy, and Mary always faced racism with positive things. As did Katherine who always gave maximum results in her calculations for the perfect trajectory on a rocket that would glide and return. Dorothy tried to emancipate black women by learning everything that was an opportunity. Mary, who wants to be an engineer, fights for her right to continue her education at the Hampton school to get an engineering degree.

There are three moral messages conveyed by *Hidden Figures* movie. First, when Mary developed her knowledge and expertise to become an engineer at NASA by continuing her education at Hampton, the writer can find the moral message, that is, develop talents that are already possessed. Second, Deal with all kinds of problems by being positive. The writer can find it in the scene Dorothy was rejected because of her skin color to become a supervisor, but she was always looking for information and opportunities so that she could become a supervisor. Shee was sure that the efforts made would bring good for himself or others too. The last is making the intelligence that someone has useful for others. As was done by Katherine who made use of all her intelligence and ability for optimal results. This benefit is intended to be felt by NASA

employees and the United States because of the successful launch of the rocket into space.

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