CHAPTER 2
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In order to perceive the significance and the construction of the movie script, the writer carried out an analysis method by using concepts and theories, in accordance to the previous chapter. The procedure that is utilized divided into two, intrinsic and extrinsic. For the intrinsic procedure, characterization, plot, setting, and theme are applied. Also, for the extrinsic procedure, sociological literature and racial discrimination theory are applied. These theoretical frameworks aim to be described by the writer:

2.1 Intrinsic Approaches

The best interpretation of a work must be found in the text itself. This is because there is a thought that the writer has an idea and writes it down to communicate the idea to the reader so that the reader can grasp the meaning and intention of the writer. The intrinsic Elements include theme, plot, character, and settings.

The author carried out intrinsic procedure for the purpose of examining the film character, such as characterization, plot, setting, and theme. The procedure to investigate the literary works according to the text and the literary works structural factors is called intrinsic procedure. (Indriani, Sili, & Ariani, 2019). The concepts description will be explained by the writer.

2.1.1 Characterization

Characterization is a characteristic that is unique. The connection among plot and character is a crucial and vital one. Without character there would be no plot and, thus, no story. For most perusers of fiction the essential fascination lies in the characters, in the perpetually captivating assortment of people whose encounters and experiences in life structure the premise of the plots of the books and stories in which they show up. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981).

In introducing and laying out character, a creator has two essential strategies or procedures available to him. One strategy is telling, which depends on composition and direct critique by the creator. In telling a strategy liked and

rehearsed by numerous more seasoned fiction scholars the directing hand of the creator is a lot of in proof. We learn and take a gander at what the creator calls to our consideration. The other technique is the roundabout, emotional strategy for appearing, which includes the creator's moving to one side, so to speak, to permit the characters to uncover themselves straightforwardly through their discourse and their activities. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981).

2.1.1.1 Showing Method

The writer is depicted by the displaying procedure (indirect) in attempting themselves away from the story by providing the character to lay out the character based on the discourse or events. Displaying procedure comprises of; discourse, character, portrayal via exchange, character speaker's, area and discussion circumstance, limit of mental the characters, sound, voice pressure, and the characters' vocabulary. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981).

2.1.1.2 Characterization through dialogue

Pickering and Hoeper stated that some characters are heedful and restrained by their words. Their words and intentions must be chosen by us because they chatter in a manner of speaking by supervision. The rest are untied and authentic. Their thoughts are seemed to be told specifically or speak to us directly. The repeated enhancement and amplification are given from some characters. The rest are to restrain and understatement. In order to examine several discourses in dissimilar ways, the observer is required to be prepared (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981).

2.1.1.3 What is being said

The concept of the discourse itself need to be awared by the observer whether is it just an idle discourse or the tip of the discourse in order to strengthen the plot action (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981).

2.1.1.4 The identity of the speaker

The protagonist's comments are likely to be more important than what secondary characters have to say. Minor character talk frequently conveys crucial information and gives light on the character's conduct (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981).

2.1.1.5 The occasion

Because it can provide more information on the character, time, situation, and place have a big impact on it (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981).

2.1.1.6 The identity of the person or persons the speaker is addressing

The author frequently achieves a high level of intimacy through setting a scenario or through dialogue. Monologues are more common in drama when a character addresses no one in particular, despite the fact that they are strictly speaking. Communication among friends, for example, is more open than conversation with strangers (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981).

2.1.1.7 The quality of exchange

The importance of the dialogue's flow is crucial. It's possible to guess whether the characters are open-minded or closed-minded. The responses have a certain amount of evasion, indicating a secretive personality (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981).

2.1.1.8 The speaker's tone of voice, stress, dialect, and vocabulary

The tone of the speaker's voice may indicate their own actions. Dialect, stress, and word choice can all be indicators of certain behaviors. They're all useful for figuring out who someone is (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981).

2.1.1.9 Characterization through action

To prove character on the basis of action, Pickering and Hoeper suggest looking into the plot's numerous occurrences to discover what they appear to say about the characters, their unconscious emotional and psychological states, as well as their conscious actions and ideals. Several behaviors are fundamentally more important than others in this regard. A facial gesture and expression usually carries less weight than a larger and overt act. This, however, is not always the case. It is frequently a little and unintentional action. Because of its spontaneous and unconscious nature, it reveals more about a character's inner life than a larger, deliberate act of reflection, commitment, and choice. It is crucial to notice the general pattern of conduct and attitude of which each separate action is a part in both circumstances, whether the actions are large or tiny, conscious or unconscious (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981).

2.1.2 Plot

A plot is likewise a story of occasions, the accentuation falling on causality. The time succession is safeguarded, yet the feeling of causality eclipses it. A plot can't be told to a vast crowd of stone age men or to a domineering king or to their cutting edge relative the film public. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981). This means that the plot is one of the series contained in the story that contains events that contain cause and effect.

In the sense that James intended it, a significant capability of the plot can be supposed to be the portrayal of characters in real life, however as we will see the activity included can be inward and mental as well as outside and physical. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981). According to my understanding, the plot has the main function, namely to present characters in an action.

2.1.2.1 Exposition

The work is the starting segment wherein the creator gives the important foundation data, lays everything out, lays out the circumstance, and dates the activity. It might likewise present the characters and the conflict, or the potential for battle. The piece may be accomplished in a lone sentence or passage, or, on account of certain books, possess a whole section or more. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981). According to what I understand, an exposition can also be interpreted as an opening paragraph that describes something clearly and in detail, it can contain information about the background, set scene and situation or it can provide a date for the action. Exposition can also present characters, conflicts, or the potential that occurs in conflict.

2.1.2.2 Complication

Complications are sometimes designated as icing actions. Break the current equilibrium, introduce personality and the underlying, or promote conflict. The conflict progresses slowly and violently (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981) this stage is a continuation of the conflict that has escalated from the rising action. Conflict is the plot element that makes the audience interested. The complexity, which is once in a while alluded to as the rising activity, breaks the current balance and presents the characters and the hidden or impelling struggle (in the event that they have not

previously been presented by the piece). The contention is then grown step by step and intensified. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981). According to what I understand, complications are included in the storyline where a conflict or problem between characters leads to a climax.

2.1.2.3 Crisis

The emergency (additionally alluded to as the peak) is that second at which the plot arrives at its place of most noteworthy profound power; it is the defining moment of the plot, straightforwardly accelerating its goal. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981). According to what I understand, a crisis is also called a climax where a plot or storyline is at a very emotional high point and it is a way to shorten conflict resolution.This part is a moment that creates tension because they have to face the existing problems.

2.1.2.4 Falling action

This part is where the tension in the story begins to decrease and calm down because of the conflict that the main character has been resolved. In the falling action, we will see character changes that occur because of the problem at hand. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981).

When the emergency, or defining moment, has been reached, the pressure dies down and the plot advances toward its named decision. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981). According to what I understand, once at its highest level, the conflict will decrease or begin to subside and the plot will move forward towards the end that has been determined from the beginning.

2.1.2.5 Resolution

This is where the story is finished. Resolution is the final element of the plot and the end of the conflict. This is like the conclusion of all stories from the exposition, rising action, complications, and the climax. Besides, the resolution also gives results that the character will never know whether it is good or bad for the character. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981).

2.1.3 Setting

Setting, in its broadest sense, refers to both the geographical location that frames the action as well as the time of day or year, the weather conditions, and the historical period during which the action takes place. Then there's setting, which aids the audience in visualizing the action of the piece and lends credibility and realism to the characters. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981, pp. 37-38) Setting can also be used in the following ways:

2.1.3.1 Setting as background for action

A variety of settings or backgrounds are required in fiction. This background can be extensive and should be established on occasion. Costumes, manners, events, and groups all help to create a setting that is unique to a specific time and place. Setting is so minor that it can be summarized in a single sentence or two, or it must be deduced entirely from conversation and action. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981).

2.1.3.2 Setting as antagonist

Setting is a form of casual adversary that helps to set up plot conflict and establish the outcomes of event (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981).

2.1.3.3 Setting as a means of creating appropriate atmosphere

Many authors use locations to elicit the audience's expectations and to provide a suitable mental state for the events ahead (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981).

2.1.3.4 Setting as a means of revealing character

The way a character recognizes the situation and how he or she reacts to it are frequently discussed. It will tell the audience more about the character and his thoughts than it will about the real surroundings. Setting is used by the author to describe and expose character, and it is also a metaphoric or symbolic extension of character (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981).

2.1.3.5 Setting as a means of reinforcing theme.

The setting of a novel or short story can also be utilized to reinforce and explain the theme (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981).

2.1.4 Theme

One critical term that has very different meanings to different people is called a theme. According to Pickering and Hoeper, when we talk about the relationship between critical analysis and literary works, we usually have a limited definition in mind. Theme is a central statement or idea that unites and controls a work in a literary work. Pickering and Hoeper also mention that the theme is a statement or comment made by the author about the subject and arises from the interaction of various elements of the work (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981).

2.2 Extrinsic Approaches

The extrinsic element is looking at things that affect literary works outside the work. According to Nurgiyantoro (Nurgiyantoro, 2010, p. 23), extrinsic elements exist outside the work and influence literary forms. The extrinsic elements include the author's subjectivity, beliefs, and outlook on life, which will affect the literary works written. That is why there is no extrinsic element that there is a very close relationship between literary works with the author and the author's environment.

2.2.1 Sociology

Sociology and literary works have a good relationship. That is with literary works Phenomenon in real life. The literary work mentioned in the work is the result Relationship with sociology. Studying sociology goes beyond literature Helps to understand social situations, political issues, and worldviews The creativity of the author. Sociology and literature are the connection between the real thing Life thinking and culture where they are the determinants of literature Is working. (Wiyatmi, 2013, pp. 7-8)

2.2.2 Sociology in Literary Theory

For this situation, specialists need to talk about the connection among human science and writing. In view of Murdock (Murdock, 2007, p. 13) "Sociology is Study the different qualities of society and the connections between social orders the social solidness of the climate". Social science generally Focus on human exercises and their current circumstance. concentrate on social science Not simply

human way of behaving, yet humanistic components like social science Structure, social steadiness, and social change.

As indicated by Laurenson (Laurenson, 1972, p. 11) sociology is basically the logical and objective investigation of individuals in the public eye the investigation of social organizations and social cycles". Social science as a science permits the investigation of social relations and the assortment of material from various sources as writing. Writing and social science are an impression of individuals' connections and their current circumstance There is a method for cooperating with the climate it relates the to reality. Social science can e learned like abstract occasions and their effect on the social climate.

Sociologists, for example, Alan Swingewood Karl Marks Max Weber and others concur that social science is an association and that humanism incorporates. Social science is related with writing dissimilar to other sociologies. Social science is worried about most parts of human public activity. Youthful researchers found new ideas and strategies to concentrate on humanism as a sociology fixated on article implies that individuals join cooperate and act with a specific social setting (Weber., 1970)

2.2.3 Historical Background

The social, authentic, and different precursors or reasons for an occasion or condition are alluded to as the verifiable foundation: the foundation of the conflict. the arrangement of conditions against which an event is seen; the complex of physical, social, and mental elements that fills in as the climate of an occasion or experience A verifiable setting is a social, political, social, and ecological circumstance that shapes what we see at that point. (Mometrix, 2021)

2.2.4 Racial Discrimination

Racism in society is a thought or behavior rooted in, provoked in society, and then developed by the racist beliefs of each individual. Behaviors or ideas that suppress the inferiority of another ethnic or racial group compared to their group regarding intellectual, cultural, and social values are what Andersen and Taylor (Andersen M. L., 2013) explain. The characteristic of racial discrimination is how the dominant race and ethnicity build a racial hierarchy. Newman (Newman, 2010) explains that racial discrimination can be carried out individually or in groups,

secretly or overtly forming beliefs or actions. However, racial discrimination becomes scary when people who have a racist desire are privileged or those who have power. This type of racism is called institutional racism, where social institutions behave unfairly and carry out oppression shown to inferior groups. Institutional racism is always related to the dominant group's power in the economic and political fields that intentionally subjugate inferior or oppressed groups (Andersen M. L., 2013)

Racial discrimination is a form of prejudice and stereotypes that discriminate against inferior groups or usually minority groups. With the existence of racism, a level is formed in society that elevates one group and lowers another group. Groups of people who are in a higher class will underestimate the other groups. According to Hook (Hooks, 1984), this form of racial discrimination is also shown in the case of blacks and whites. There is identical discrimination and prejudice from white people to black people. This finally makes the daily circumstances of black people have to suffer losses and disproportion due to racial discrimination given by white people who have privileges, both personally and institutionally.

According to Dinnerstein et al. (Hedican, 1992) the Oxford English Dictionary points out that black had the meaning of dirt, filth, rotten, terrible, and evil before the sixteenth century. However, over time, black became a description of skin color and race that made the difference between blacks and whites. Furthermore, black has another meaning, namely as a lower class that has long suffered discrimination, humiliation, or humiliation in society related to slavery that has occurred for a long time.

2.2.4.1 Fred L Pincus Theory

"Three different types of discrimination are defined and analyzed individual, institutional, and structural discrimination" (Pincus F. L., 1996). The quote above is quoted from the book by Fred L Pincus entitled Discrimination Comes in Many Forms. Pincus is an American sociologist and Professor Emeritus at the University of Maryland. In his book, Pincus, explains that there are three main frameworks of discrimination, namely, individual discrimination, institutional discrimination, and structural discrimination. Fred L Pincus

introduced the types of discrimination in 1996, then published an article on the types of discrimination that need to be supported in the previous book (Pincus F. L., 1996). The kinds of circulation are made sense of as articles that are legitimate with realities. A few kinds of separation have a clarification one figures out the importance of the class. From the social domain of day to day existence to expansive ends. Everything is clarified in the distributed book for give a comprehension to the scientist. In the investigation of Hidden Figure's movie script, separation is tracked down in two sorts, to be specific individual and institutional discrimination. It ends up peopling in view of their race. The separation that can happen should have a few reasons, in particular empowering discriminators to complete prejudicial exercises, particularly against race. For this situation, the culprits and casualties associated with this movement are bunches as indicated by race.

A. Individual Discrimination

Individual Discrimination alludes to the different way of behaving of individual individuals from one race towards other racial gatherings. This classification of individual segregation for the most part incorporates different types of direct activities and verbal way of behaving. The demonstration alludes to specific negative mentalities which cause an unfavorable impact. It can happen because of racial or ethnic contrasts between impacted people (Pincus F. L., 1996). "Individual discrimination refers to the behavior of individual members of one racial/ethnic/gender group that influences to exert a different influence on and harm members of the racial/ethnic/gender group". According to Fred L Pincus, individual discrimination includes the way of behaving of white individuals toward individuals of color and different minorities. the last thing is to include the way of behaving of the whole white local area and its organizations towards minorities. The singular activity of the fundamental gathering against a minority bunch is exceptionally unfavorable to strategy. The activities that can be caused are that it can give distance, shamefulness, and imbalance between gatherings. The greatest effect of this is that it can affect the existences of other racial gatherings. Individual discrimination straightforwardly includes individual conduct between white individuals towards individuals of color and minority bunches under them. Cases

that are often encountered can be found in the concept of individual discrimination. Such as the emergence of mutual prejudice, an employer who refuses a job application from a black job, vocation discrimination, job discrimination, physical attacks on other minorities, and a person who refuses to rent his apartment to a single woman (Pincus F. L., 1996) .

The kinds of individual discrimination referenced above still frequently happen with regards to day to day existence since it happens in the social and general climate. Normally, individual discrimination all the more frequently includes social or verbal activities between people or a little gathering of people. This type is remembered for the class of acts or statements that somebody deliberately or purposefully does to humiliate different races.

Individual discrimination is more in the context of everyday society because it is a form of certain personal negative attitudes towards others. The kinds of individual discrimination that occur take direct action such as prejudice, stereotype, and violence (Pincus F. L., 1996). Prejudice refers to a negative attitude towards a certain group of people who have certain general characteristics that others do not have. Stereotype refers to the typical images that come to mind when thinking about the specific differences within each group. On the other hand, violence refers to negative treatment that causes harmful effects on the victim.

This type of individual discrimination is not only carried out by a majority racial group against a minority racial group. However, also against a minority group that feels superior to a subordinate minority. First, racial discrimination shows that individual discrimination is defined as a very detrimental act. Second, it is intentional carried out by individual members of the main group against minority groups and vice versa, or white groups against blacks (Pincus F. L., 1996). Here are some examples found in the concept of individual discrimination:

a. Prejudice

Prejudice alludes to a mentality towards a gathering, typically negative and not in view of any realities. It very well may be sorted as reflecting blunders in perspectives of over the top faith in the qualities of other gathering individuals. This is unmerited way of behaving and normally alludes to the pessimistic activities of individuals towards people or gatherings. Prejudice

is a mentality that doesn't be guaranteed to prompt open social separation however a demeanor that can prompt segregation (Pincus F. L., 1996). Prejudice is generally completed by a gathering that believes that most of their race is more noteworthy than other racial minority gatherings. This can prompt uncalled for and inconsistent treatment. From the social or wrongdoing models, simply taking a gander at various individuals' skin tone, you will rapidly remember them as a danger. Judging and treating an individual or gathering in light of racial elements that ought not be an issue is equivalent to deigning. Prejudice can prompt prohibition, inconvenience, and a feeling of doubt. Prejudice is a demonstration that can support discrimination and can increment hypothesis by legitimizing the judgment that happens. Specifically, one can finish up about the qualities of gatherings depend on friendly jobs. Prejudice is a demonstration that can empower discrimination and can increment hypothesis by legitimizing the judgment that happens. Specifically, one can finish up about the qualities of gatherings depend on friendly jobs. As a result, people see members of other groups as inferior. In the Hidden Figure's movie script, several characters appear in the dialogues that depict a prejudiced attitude.

b. Stereotype

The description of stereotype refers to a typical picture that comes to mind, regarding certain differences within each group. It can be categorized as reflecting errors in attitudes of excessive belief in the characteristics of other group members. From the example, in cultural or crime examples, just looking at different people's skin color, you will quickly recognize them as a threat. The stereotype is actions not only encourage discrimination but also increase speculation and justify the assessment that occurs. In particular, one can conclude about the characteristics of groups are based on social roles. As a result, people see members of other groups as inferior. Small examples of jealousy, hatred and causing dislike of other groups.

c. Violence

Violence is a type of wrongdoing where a gathering persecutes another gathering bringing about hurt, actual impacts, and even demise. Savagery

can have critical ramifications for the people who acknowledge it. The objective is to get a misfortune impact. There are two types of violence It to be specific actual brutality and verbal viciousness. Actual brutality is when white individuals genuinely misuse individuals of color. Verbal brutality is a type of savagery in view of words that disparage, belittle, and bring about loss of certainty, depression and, surprisingly, horrible impacts. It is, for example, kidding, reviling, annoying, and marking with despicable epithets. Savagery is a type of wrongdoing where a gathering persecutes another gathering bringing about hurt, actual impacts, and even passing. Savagery can have critical ramifications for the individuals who acknowledge it. The objective is to get a misfortune impact. There are two types of viciousness. It specifically actual brutality and verbal savagery. Actual viciousness is when white individuals genuinely misuse individuals of color. Verbal viciousness is a type of savagery in light of words that put down, disparage, and bring about loss of certainty, misery and, surprisingly, horrendous impacts. It is, for example, kidding, reviling, annoying, and naming with offensive epithets.

B. Institutional Discrimination

Institutional discrimination is how much racial/ethnic/orientation greater part institutional arrangements control establishments expected to affect minority gatherings (Pincus F. L., 1996). The objective can be to assume control over this way of behaving to diversely affect the minority at large. In this sense, the term minority alludes to a gathering that doesn't reserve the privilege to something or what is regularly known as a little gathering (Pincus F. L., 1996).

Institutional separation did by foundations intentionally recognizes each institutional framework. Like contrasts in criminal punishments, work, climate, and schooling between the larger part and the minority. Like an intrigue that makes the minority become subordinates. The idea of separation at this level is completed by a more extensive scope of specialists. Hence institutional segregation is a type of lawful policymakers from establishments or organizations (Pincus F. L., 1996). A few regulations separate among highly contrasting gatherings in all everyday issues. This strategy extensively affects minority gatherings. The objective is to

keep the distance between the larger part bunch and the minority bunch by recognizing the two. For example, Jim Crow framework is a reasonable illustration of institutional segregation, and it goes a long ways past individual activity (Pincus, 1996). With institutional segregation, oppressive way of behaving is framed which is implanted in friendly establishments. In such manner, institutional separation takes an unmistakable model, to be specific the severance of Jim Crow in the south during the main portion of the twentieth 100 years, and is an exceptionally huge occasion. Moreover, as are regulations in the states that state or command the detachment of blacks and whites in all questions of life. Institutional separation has been happening starting around 1990 as of not long ago (Pincus F. L., 1996). Here are a few models that are in many cases tracked down in the idea of individual separation. Institutional separation zeros in more on isolation in the Hidden figures' movie script three areas, in particular work, education and regulation.

Isolation is a demonstration or regulation that intends to isolate a race or gathering. Isolation began way back in the times of Jim Crow however has an effect on date today. Isolation in daily not entirely settled by the arrangement framework or by accepted practices (Pincus F. L., 1996). The arrangement is separated in a wide range of day to day exercises, for example, private, instructive, and legitimate offices. Contrasts in open offices are comparable to the objective of keeping minority bunches in a subordinate position. Most blended race regulations actually recognize whites and blacks. The advantages acquired by the white gathering are undeniably more than the variety bunch.

C. Structural Discrimination

Structural Discrimination is a strategy framework that controls establishments whose goals are racial/ethnic/sexually unbiased yet diversely affect minority gatherings form (Pincus F. L., 1996). The way that separates racial segregation as underlying lies in the essential goal to do as such. As such, the communication of various arrangements, practices, and program organizations. Then it prompts the outcome or state of normal goal that gives the impact of being subordinate. For instance, satisfying the prerequisites for entering a college is a type of primary separation, since it hurts minorities. A portion of the models considered significant by instructors are less open to individuals of color. Hence, blacks will absolutely

be adversely impacted by these instructive prerequisites which make them subordinates (Pincus & Ehrlich, 1996). Notwithstanding the instructive element there is a task necessity factor, an enormous organization requiring a four year college education purposefully screens or uses individuals of color to do the structure form (Pincus F. L., 1996) Accordingly giving the impression of causing individuals of color to stay as subordinates. Think about one more illustration of rates in protection, business, and cars being by and large higher in African American populations than in whites. Incompletely on the grounds that, of lower-pay levels. it affected normal blacks winding up paying more and finding it hard to find support.

2.3   Previous Related Studies

Previous studies have researched using feminism in researching literature. Feminism is a movement that is used to analyze various social situations in current studies, especially in literary studies.

(Jaha & Darmastuti, 2018) also researched the novel Hidden Figures. However, what makes it different from this research is that the research conducted by Jaha & Darmastuti uses Margot Lee Shetterly's view of feminism which explains the types of gender discrimination experienced by women, especially in the novel. At the same time, the research conducted in this paper will use the theory of black feminism from Bell Hooks. In addition, Jaha & Darmastuti also identify and describe a feminism that appears in the novel. This study explains the types of gender discrimination experienced by women in the novel and identifies and describes the feminism that appears in the novel, doing qualitative research conducted by Jaha & Darmastuti. Data analysis is done by classifying and categorizing data to find conclusions.

(Ikhsano & Jakarudi, 2020) also researched Hidden Figures with the theory of Black Feminism. However, what makes this research different from the research conducted is that this research uses Patricia Hill Collins' thoughts on black feminism by integrating it with Stella Ting-Toomey's face-negotiation theory. Ikhsano & Jakarudi's research also uses Sara Mills's critical discourse analysis as a data analysis technique which will find representations of black feminism in the

data to be criticized. Ikhsano & Jakarudi's research shows racism, sexism, and classism experienced by the three main characters in the film.

The research was also conducted by (Pasaribu, 2019) in her undergraduate thesis, which analyzed Hidden Figures by looking at the oppression of gender, race, and class in the lives of the female characters in the story. This study uses Patricia Hill Collins' critical social theory to analyze increased awareness of character and relationships among other black women. In her research, Pasaribu found that black female characters also have black feminist thoughts. The black feminism shown by the characters in Hidden Figures is about developing the orientation of black women and empowering black women to improve the characters' lives.

From a brief description of the three previous related studies, it can be concluded that their research related to my research has differences such as themes, theories that included characterization, sociology approaches to sociology literature and showing methods to support my research. The research that will be carried out in this study has not found a combination of the concept of racial discrimination like my research. I analyzed my research to focuses on the three main character to fight the discrimination. I use the concept of sociology literature through Fred L Pincus Theory that show the types of racial discrimination. My analysis uses intrinsic and extrinsic approaches.