

BLACK WOMAN'S DISCRIMINATION IN NOVEL "HIDDEN FIGURES" BY MARGOT LEE SHETTERLY: A POSTCOLONIAL APPROACH

Sellyca Natasha¹, Gaguk Rudianto²

¹Student of English Department, Putera Batam University

²Lecturer of English Department, Putera Batam University

email: pb161210071@upbatam.ac.id

ABSTRACT

This Research is to analyze discrimination by main characters especially Black women in Hidden Figures Novels and describe the form of discrimination. And this research, researcher use discrimination theory of Parrillo Vincent. In this research design, researcher uses qualitative descriptive the source data is from Novel Hidden figures which was published in 2016, after that the reading, selecting, writing, sorting and categorization the data found. In research observed method and uses Nonparticipatory observation which researcher is not directly in research. The researcher found the data all form discrimination based on experienced by main characters which are involved Katherine, Mary jakson and Dorothy. There are from of discrimination such as verbal expression, avoidance, exclusion, physical abuse, extermination.

Keywords: *Black woman, Discrimination, Postcolonial*

INTRODUCTION

The Blacks immigrated to in the US since 1607-1807. They originated black African came from in parts of Sub-Saharan West. They were called slaves and traded as laborers by the British around the 18th century. In the 1980s there was an agreement regarding the adoption of slaves proposed as states which allowed the entry of some slaves. The US community accepted black slaves from Africa to the US where slaves were employed as unskilled workers, they were only made slaves by white Americans, and these slaves were often harassed by them. In times of slavery, the unfair treatment of blacks was very obvious. Such as in their work they would be given very low jobs such as sweepers, gardeners, cooks etc. besides that they were often treated very harshly if their work was not done perfectly or did something wrong they would be severely punished by the white

foremen. As a result of this treatment, the lives of blacks suffer greatly from the unfair treatment that blacks received. This is a form of racism that manifests in the form of discrimination and segregation.

The case of slavery committed by white against blacks is a very global case. After Abraham Lincoln was appointed president of the United States in 1860 he was against slavery of color and it was abolished in 1863 through legal status. Even though the case of slavery has been eliminated, it still occurs today because of differences in skin color or what can be called "Colored". However, differences in skin color are still felt, so that eventually the slavery people fought discrimination around the beginning and middle of the 20th century. Discrimination is a form of one's experience that gets reciprocity from that difference. According Parrillo N. Vincent, (2012) mentioned that Discrimination is an act or

practice that is carried out in a group according to him being different from his group, which is based on religion, race and skin color

In the 1960s with the emergence of the Human Rights Movement under the leadership of Martin Luther King Jr. and Roy Wilkins, they were one of the black heroes who aroused the spirit of black people to fight against discrimination against their people.

The case of Martin Luther experienced about discrimination was also experienced by the character of one of the Novel nonfiction based on The Story of the Bestseller in New York "*Hidden Figures*": *The American dream and the untold story of Black woman* by Margot Lee Shetterly. She got the inspiration to write this book from her father's story. Incidentally his father worked at Langley, NASA's research center. Since the 1940s, NASA began hiring black mathematicians called "computers." Their job is to compute numbers and solve calculation problems for the NASA project. From there, Shetterly heard stories about Katherine Johnson, Mary Jackson, and Dorothy Vaughan. And The Novel has been adapted into a film work and received an Award for the 2016 *Box office Movie*, *Academy awards 2017* and *British academy awards 2017*.

Novel *Hidden Figures* produced by Theodore Melfi in 2016. The Novel tell about of 3 intelligent Black woman mathematicians *Katherine Coleman Goble Johnson* who is an African-American woman and her best friends *Dorothy Vaughan and Mary Jackson* who helped NASA to calculate flight trajectories in the Mercury and Apollo 11 projects in 1961 For instance, Katherine was placed in a different building specifically a room or office for blacks, and for toilets it is distinguished by a sign of "colored bathroom". Then, Mary Jackson wants to continue her education as an engineer at the University of Virginia a segregated for the whites, next is Dorothy Vaughan cannot move up as a supervisor because the black group

is not allowed as a supervisor. In this novel presents action Discrimination black women at the time. In the Novel explains when they use the term colored on black and non-colored leather is the term referring to white skin giving a sign that separation must be done in that place. Starting from the separation of residential areas, public facilities, Education and to employee positions, and we call that it is Segregation in Workplace. In novel there was showed Dorothy was waiting Bus from morning till night then got bus but there were segregation public facilities where Afro-American can seat in back buss with sign "Colored line". In this novel And 3 of these black women did resistance to them at the time they did not anarchic things. But they are entitled to the same position as white skin, in a way by reproach.

There are many dialogues to prove contain discrimination separation of Afro-American women found this novel. This can be evidenced by quotation below:

"Whites entered and exited from front of the bus and sat in the white section in the front. Blacks were supposed to enter an exit from rear door and find space in back, behind the Colored line; they were also supposed to yield seats to white patrons if the white section was full" (Margot lee,2016,p.30)

In this study, the researcher has found several Journal Research which have the relation that analyze Novel "*Hidden Figures*" the research finds there have been some researches about this Novel but the analysis different. For the first which is by Johson(2018) this research is analysis Margot Lee views of feminism so, in this novel his Journal research is about the idea of feminism reflected by black woman, focusing on gender discrimination and idea of feminism, how black woman fight for their and other women's right and equality his can conclude several points as follows. First, Women's major problems in society are caused by gender discrimination which is

described in Margot Lee Shetterly's *Hidden Figures*.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher is interested to discuss about the form of Discrimination and because there is no analyzed Novel Hidden figures about which is toward by Black woman segregation situations during that era. Hidden Figures depicted Discrimination toward Katharine, Dorothy and Mary become elements to be investigated in this research. And indirectly the researcher also informs that the form resistance in Novel Hidden Figures has not been reviewed from a postcolonial perspective and resolves the resistance problems experienced by main characters.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

2.1 Postcolonialism

Postcolonialism, from the root of the post- + colonial + -ism word, literally means understanding the theory born after the colonial era. Postcolonial theory is one of the new theories in the study of communication science. This theory is at the level or top level of the context / scope of communication, namely socio-cultural communication.

The aim of postcolonial seems to have only to do with national cultures after the collapse of imperial power. This term of postcolonial is not infrequently used to distinguish colonial and postcolonial periods. In general, even though the colonial term has used to refer to the pre-independence period.

In this research, *Postcolianlism* was not seen as an era or time but as a concept or theory. as stated by McLeod, he is more apt to write *postcolonialism* without using hyphens (-) or post-colonialism. according to him the sign (-) in post-colonialism means the historical period or, time which refers to the phrase after colonialism or after colonialism. *postcolonialism* refers more to forms of representation, reading process, and concept values John McLeod, (2010) Therefore, for

McLeod the use of the word *Postcolonialism* or *postcolonial* is not distinguished because the words refer to forms of colonial representation and invaders.

According to Ashcroft, Griffiths, & Tiffin(2007) Postcolonial reveals that what is called the "third world" is not uniform. There is heterogeneity both because of the region, the people, and the culture. Most of the theorists reveal that black or Afro-American culture is partly one of the world's main Diasporas; in this case Afro-American history has something in common with diaspora societies who have experienced oppression. Many diaspora groups want to find a better life than on their own land

There are some figures who make concepts about Postcolonial theory, such as *Bill Ashcroft* and supporters of the theory there are *Ania Loomba*, *Leela Gadhi*, which need to be described in this study. The purpose of the presentation was to realize the core viewpoint of these figures pleasing to the notion of postcolonial theory. the concepts made by these characters are described below:

(1) Theory Postcolonialism
"conveyed that the terms 'post-colonial' quite deliberately, for the kinds of cultural and political engagements it examines are characterized by the unique power relationships operating within European colonialism the resistance of the subject and important perhaps, the differing responses for these attacks and contemporary colonial heritage in the period before and after state independence or community". According to Ashcroft, the object of post-colonialism studies concerns various types of experiences such as immigration, slavery, emphasis, resistance, difference, race, gender, place and response - responses to influential discourses from European imperial forces, history, philosophy, linguistics and basic experience in speaking and writing that all of the above manifests Ashcroft (2001)

(2) Theory Postcolonialisme

According Ania Loomba

“Conveyed that, ‘postcolonialisme’ as a context of resistance of colonial domination and legacies of colonialism” Loomba(2015). An independent country has provided only partial liberation. The solution in colonial rule did not bring the desired change for the better in the position of work, the lower classes such as farmers, fishermen, gardeners and the status of the existence of women in colonized countries

Based on some of these concepts, each character conceptualizes postcolonialism with different statements. if we conclude from these theories there are two statements, namely the concept of postcolonialism and the judgments of the colonial effects that the invaders feel. thus there are two statements that can be made from the basic concept of postcolonialism that postcolonial states (1) the condition of colonized society due to colonial repression (2) the resistance actions taken by you colonized

2.2 Discrimination

According to Parrillo N. Vincent(2012) Discrimination is behavior or practice of acts committed by unequal groups or other groups and is based on lines of religion, race, ethnicity or skin color. or in short language "to distinguish or divide". The researcher concludes that racial understanding is to discuss the physical characteristics of race, nation, ethnicity, and so on (such as skin color, hair, etc.) based on certain racial prejudices, making racial into racism, to some people or individuals reject or not like a certain group of people from that racial explanation. And because of racial differences there was discrimination against groups or individuals. There is quotation about discrimination:

“In the end anti-black, anti-female, and all forms of discrimination are

equivalent to the same thing—anti-humanism.”

—SHIRLEY CHISHOLM

The word discrimination comes from the Latin, namely the discriminate meaning to divide or distinguish. Before researcher further discuss the level or form of discrimination. Discrimination divided 2 there are of direct and indirect discrimination. Direct discrimination is behavior in limiting certain groups such as public facilities, punishment, education, health and so on. Whereas indirect discrimination is carried out as classification between white and black races, choosing friends with one religion / ethnicity and not wanting to join if the religion / ethnicity different through the creation of policies that hinder certain races / ethnicities from freely related to other racial / ethnic groups where the rules and procedures they carry out contain discriminatory bias that is not visible and results in systematic losses for certain communities or groups of society. Individual discrimination is direct discrimination, whereas institutional discrimination is indirect discrimination.

Term of discrimination sometimes equated with the term racial segregation. Forms of racial discrimination are evident in the separation of certain groups, namely segregation can be from education, public facilities, housing and certain jobs. This in its development gave birth to the issues used as heaters in giving birth to conflicts between groups. Discrimination arises because there are between majority and minority groups. So that, in their social reality, all forms of methods are carried out as a form of strong response to minority groups. In this research definition of racism, discrimination has the same pattern of assuming a particular group in dominant position and controlling the society. The dominant group will

make their own classification or category based on standard they made. Furthermore, Parrilo explain that there are five forms/levels of discrimination.

The form or level of discrimination According to Parillo The researcher can connect the forms of discrimination in the Novel "*Hidden Figures*". The theory above can help researcher analyze form discrimination occur to Black women. Beside analyze forms of discrimination in Novel "Hidden Figure" by Margot Lee this research also analysis their resistance toward of racial discrimination. Most of the black women felt though slavery and injustice era until the segregation time, they had to lose their freedom, and lose the strength of each other from themselves even from their families. From experienced of Black women the researcher can conclude black women show how they did resistance together can cope discrimination.

2.3 Previous Study

There are many researcher studies postcolonial about discrimination and resistance such as black woman struggle in achieving equality in gender, society and race. And Black woman also get discrimination in their environment, such as public places, schools and workplaces. Discrimination is happened in many countries including America. The history of black people is largely of the story of their struggle for freedom and equality. The civil right movement occurred in 1960's Alabama, Rosa Parks. She Is black women did resistance toward discrimination at that time the discrimination was in the form of segregation.

What Rosa Parks did the resistance of black women to the injustice of that era. Where public facilities or bus seats are separate between blacks and whites. Done by Rosa Parks just like 3 black women in hidden figures, they get discrimination

and segregation towards white people in their workplaces. There also several researchers analyze Black women resistance and racial discrimination at workplace. In regard to research of the black women to resist or fight against discrimination in United states.

The researchers find that there have been some researches which analyzes about these ones. For the first is Rosida (2017), Gender Discrimination And Intersectionality, her journal is about gender discrimination experienced by woman on social class and social segregation. And her purpose from the researcher is how social class a classification of someone's position in society (commonly in hierarchy) depending on someone's occupation, wealth, education, and those kinds of thing, has a role in gender discrimination. The method research, she used that study is descriptive qualitative and collecting data related to the short stories classifying the data used of the research. The difference between her and the researcher is from by objective the research and form discrimination occur in the research.

The second is Mujiono(2015) Women Resistance toward discrimination, in his journal the purpose research is showed eight forms of discrimination and 3 three forms of women resistance actually, this research there similarity of the researcher but different form the approach he used analysis on Feminism. The method of the research used descriptive qualitative and data collect on some steps such as formulating keywords or phrase pertinent of the problems.

The third is Carter(2011) Discrimination, Racial and Ethnic, her journal is about consider conceptual and definitional issue Racial and ethnic discrimination and protective factors with the potential to buffer the negative impact of racial and ethnic discrimination. And he summarized the data suggesting that racial and

ethnic discrimination experiences are common for many adolescents. Factors are such as race, ethnicity, age, and gender. The difference between this journal and this researcher is the journal in way analysis because he directly came to field and asked to the adolescent. And the method is observation not read novel.

The fourth is Stainback & Irvin(2012) Workplace racial composition, perceived discrimination, and organizational attachment, their journal reveals race and ethnicity at work. And this journal using data from the National Study of the changing Workforce (NSCW) the collected by the families and work institute and they used dialogue method by surveys were administered using computers assisted telephone interviewing techniques and respondents including adult 18 years which is living in continental United states and Worker. And result this journal generally experiencing no dominant status. And white people have a greater job search intention and provide a similar finding in the school as a teachers and suggest that whites because the so rarely occupy numeric minority status in society. The difference of this journal with the researcher is the method and collecting data.

The fifth is Walker Taylor(2018) Pain, Racial Discrimination, and depressive Symptoms among African Women. The motive of this research was to examine the relationship between discrimination and depressive symptoms with pain intensity in African women with QA. And the samples are 120 African women around 50-80 years from country Texas and New Mexico. Discrimination can poor mental health to African-women such as depressive and that is depression. The method of research observation and convenience sampling used this research, Participants in this journal research recruited through professional organization and

churches, community leaders, health fairs in Texas and New Mexico then, the data analysis Descriptive statics (means, SD, Frequencies). And the result of the journal researcher discrimination was associated on pain through depression and confidence interval and his found that depressive symptoms which indicates that depressive symptoms may be a key factor in understanding the relationship between racial discrimination and pain outcomes. The difference of journal and the researcher is method and object the researcher.

The analysis above mention by researcher relating to studies postcolonial about discrimination and resistance that occurred in real life as a problem to be analyze researcher. There are previous research above can be similarities between previous research. The similarities it can be object the research is discrimination and method research. There is also has difference previous researcher such a discrimination form and the data source which is this research uses novel as a data. Thus, this research is different from the previous study above.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research used qualitative method in this research for analyze the data This method chosen because According Creswell, (2014) Qualitative research focuses on exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups describe to a social human problem and presented in words(p.23).In this research using postcolonial approach. In this research is conducted by nonparticipatory observation stated that Sugiyono, (2012) in research process just as an independent observer where the researcher is not directly involved in it stated that

The data analysis is Category session related to what will be analyzed. According Dr.Nursapia, (2020) categorization is done by researcher analyzing the data by

classifying several categories of treatment carried out by researcher. Then the data is selected in parts that have similarities (p.71). The data analysis process uses Categorization method for analysis. This thesis is based on Theory Discrimination by Parrilo.

The object of the research is the Discrimination and Resistance phenomenon in the novel *Hidden figures* by Margot Lee focuses in main character theory by Parrillo N. Vincent, (2012). In analyzing data researcher applied categorisation based on that theory of Discrimination.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The first question of this research explained forms of discrimination which occur to Main characters in Novel experienced by Katherine, Mary Jackson and Dorothy Vaughan and others Black's woman in Novel. Based on the Novel they are Black woman's working in NASA but they placed in West area computing it means they were different building with white employee which in East area computing. At the time they experienced racism or discrimination in workplace, social life, housing, education, career and public facilities. At that time discrimination was so uncontrollable that blacks could not get justice and were free in one way because there was a separate between white and black. And marked with "White sign" so that Black can't just do anything because of the separator. There are five forms of Discrimination then the researcher carried out classified the discrimination based on theory Parrillo N. Vincent, (2012).

4.1.1 Exclusion Discrimination

Before working at NASA, Dorothy worked as Teacher of the Farmville Chapter of the NAACP. But at that time she was applying for a job at Hampton because she really wanted the job and makes her goal. Even though Langley was a full-time schedule position obligatory six day's

week work and the office far away to come home. Finally, her letter job accepted by Langley then Dorothy got position as Langley Field VA. After that she said goodbye to her children and she already left them in the morning and waiting Taxi but the taxi opposite her direction so, she boarded the bus in Colored waiting. As Dorothy, she received Exclusion.
Data 1

"Now the taxi turned right, spriting her off in the opposite direction the Colored waiting room at the Greyhound bus station served as the checkpoint for an in-between world". "Dorothy boarded the bus and with each passing mile, life in Farmville faded into the distance" (Margot lee, 2016, p.22)

The Quotation above can be classified in Exclusion Discrimination because when Dorothy was waiting bus she waited for the bus in the colored waiting. It can see Dorothy get discrimination in public facilities which is the waiting room especially for black like as explained Parrillo N. Vincent, (2012) Exclusion Discrimination segregation from public facilities, housing and education.
Data 2

"Dorothy's previous travels-Missouri to West Virginia, Ohio to Illinois, North Carolina to Virginia-Dwarfed the mere 137 miles that separated Farmville from Newport News., where she had managed to secure temporary housing using a list of rooms for rent for colored tenants" (Margot lee, 2016, p.22)

Quotation above showed that Dorothy experienced Exclusion discrimination from housing. Because she has been travels very distance she want to rent housing but for colored tenants. So, there occurs segregation housing which is black has special housing for black like Dorothy.
Data 3

“Whites entered and exited from the front of the bus and sat in the white section in the front. Blacks were supposed to enter and exit from a rear door and find space in back, behind the Colored line. (Margot lee, 2016, p.30)

The quotation showed at that time if Dorothy take the bus, she will seat in behind of the Colored line. And she will entered and exit from a rear bus door. Whereas, white can entered and exited from in front bus door. It means on the bus one of public facilities do discrimination by “Colored line” in it showed Exclusion Discrimination to Dorothy and Blacks.

Data 4

The Greenbrier segmented its serving class carefully Negroes worked as maid, bellmen, and kitchen help, while Italian and Eastern European immigrants attended the dining room. During summer’s home from institute, the Coleman boys pulled stints as bellmen, and Katherine and her sister took job as maids to individual guests. (Margot lee, 2016, p.72)

Before Katherine worked in NASA she was working at the Greenbrier exclusive resort with her sister. The quotation above showed Negroes can get bottom position like as maid, bellmen, and kitchen help. Thus, Katherine can’t expect much she accepted took job as maids. This quotation explained how Exclusion Discrimination happens to her by segregation position job or workplace.

4.1.2 Avoidance Discrimination

After Dorothy and other employee began to working in NASA “West area computers” there was much segregation occurs to them such as office room, toilet and cafeteria (canteen) particular for Black with sign “Colored Computers”. It’s make segregation between white and black but it doesn’t discourage them for working in NASA. It means that in NASA white employee was not any social interaction with black employee

or others that showed Avoidance discrimination. It can be proven from the quotation below:

Data 1

“A white cardboard sign on a table in the back of the cafeteria beckoned them, its crisply stenciled black letters spelling the lunchroom hierarchy: colored computers. It was only sign the West cafeteria, no other group needed their seating proscribed in the same fashion” (Margot lee, 2016, p.43)

This part where Dorothy and black women of West computing walked over to the cafeteria, they looked sign or separator sign for black employee computers. It makes segregation between their group and white group. Thus, they can’t interact with white group only can with their group. It showed Avoidance discrimination in NASA especially West area computer no any social interaction with black.

Data 2

“Katherine surveyed it for a place to wait for new bosses. She made a beeline for an empty cube, sitting down next to an engineer, resting her belongings on the desk and offering the man her winning smile. As she sat, and before she could issue a greeting her gentle southern cadence, the man gave her silent sideways glance, got up and walked away” (Margot lee, 2016, p.123)

From the quotation above the researcher analyzes when Katherine was waiting her bosses in room hummed she wants to be friendly with greeting the man who was there. But, the man just silent sideways and didn’t gave interaction greeting with her and just walked away. It can be showed Katherine experienced Avoidance Discrimination because, like in quotation above the man just silent and walked away didn’t return her greeting.

Data 5

“The front door to the laboratory was open, but many others

remained closed, like Anne Wythe Hall, a dormitory for single white women working at Langley. While Dorothy walked several blocks each morning from the Lucy's house to the bus, the women at the dormitory enjoyed special bus service. There was nothing they could do about that, or the separate "Colored Girls" (Margot lee, 2016, p.44)

The quotation above showed Dorothy had to take a block route in the morning to get a bus, while white women who lived in the dormitory got a special bus to go to work to Langley. From the quotation can see Dorothy experienced Exclusion discrimination where she can't get facilities workplace same like white women. Even though, they are same working in Langley.

Data 6

"Many white laboratory employees, particularly on the East side, hadn't even known that an all-black West computing is existed" (Margot lee, 2016, p.87)

The quotation above can be proven Dorothy and others black woman separate building with white employees. It means that they are experienced in Exclusion Discrimination in workplace.

4.1.3 Verbal expression Discrimination

At the time when black's woman interaction like communication with white group, they usually referring them or saying harsh words that hurt black group feeling. Such as Mary Jakson has been join in NASA want to toilet then asked one of white women where is toilet but white girl just laugh and tell something word make Mary mad. Which is a White woman does Verbal expression discrimination to her. It can be proven with the Quotation below.

Data 1

"Can you direct me to the bathroom?" Mary asked the white women they responded to Mary with

giggles and said "How could they know where to find her bathroom? The nearest bathroom was unmarked, which meant it was available to any the white women and off-limits to the black women. Angry and humiliated, she stormed off on her own to find her way to her restroom" (Margot lee, 2016, p.108)

The quotation above showed the white women did discrimination with words that means can be classified in Verbal expression when she says to her marry with sarcasm. Then Mary was angry with the words just because Mary didn't know where the toilet location. And it turn out the toilet especially for black woman toilet location on the East side it means different building.

4.1.4 Physical abuse Discrimination

Physical abuse discrimination where black was experienced hurting, hitting and attacking to black. When Dorothy got on the bus, the bus had a colored sign which meant restrictions between black and white seats on the bus. And if the white seats are full, black must step aside from their seats. It can be proven from quotation bellow

Data 1

"They were also supposed to yield seats to white patrons if the white section was full" (Margot lee, 2016, p.30)

The writer analyzes the quotation above classified in Physical abuse discrimination. Because where when seats white full black group is supposed to leave or stand on the bus. This is one of the physical abuses, although not overtly physically hurting such as hitting. According to the writer physical abuse does not necessarily mean hurting someone directly or consciously, such as beating but this includes harming the black group who cannot get justice on the bus. So they have to give themselves up to stand for the white can seats.

4.1.5 Extermination Discrimination

Extermination experienced to black's woman happen in Allen school girls in Asheville get very treatment. Where black woman students are entering school was beaten by a white crowd. It can be proven with quotation below

"Their arms heavy with books, struggling to maintain composure as phalanx military men protected them from screaming, spitting, bottle-throwing white crowd that surrounded them" (Margot Lee, 2016, p.150)

The quotation above showed black student experienced discrimination which can injure them and cause death. Because white crowd was do bottle-throwing to them.

Conclusion

The researcher analyzes Black's woman discrimination of the main character in Novel *Hidden figures* by Margot Lee applying theory of Parrillo. In this research used form discrimination experienced main character in Novel. There are 5 forms of discrimination like as Verbal expression, Avoidance, Exclusion Physical abuse and Extermination. The researcher found 5 forms discrimination in Novel and the most prominent form of discrimination is Exclusion Discrimination because Katherine, Mary and Dorothy get discrimination in Works place where they get separate facilities, housing and education with white employees.

REFERENCES

- Ashcroft, B. (2001). Post-Colonial Transformation. In *Post-colonial transformation* (the Taylor, p. 257).
- Ashcroft, B., Griffiths, G., & Tiffin, H. (2007). *Post-Colonial Studies - The Key Concepts* Second edition. *Key Concepts Series*, 275. <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org.sim.srad.net.ocs.mq.edu.au/10.1080/09502369108582124>
- Creswell, J. W. (2014). *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed method approaches* (J. Young (ed.); four). SAGE.
- Dr.Nursapia, H. (2020). Penelitan Kualitatif. In S. Hasan (Ed.), *Penelitian Kualitatif* (p. 196). Wal Ashri.
- Ikawati, L., Johnson, K., & Jackson, M. (2018). Afro-American Women Discrimination on Hidden Figures - A Critical Discourse Analysis. *Afro-American Women Discrimination on Hidden Figures - A Critical Discourse Analysis*, 4(1), 12.
- John McLeod. (2010). Beginning postcolonialism. In *Beginning postcolonialism* (second ed.). Manchester University Press.
- Johson, K. (2018). *Feminism As Reflected in Margot Lee Shetterly's*. 2(2), 51-59.
- Loomba, A. (2015). Colonialism/postcolonialism 2nd ed. In Third Edition (Ed.), *Taylor & Francis Books* (New York). Routledge.
- Mujiono, Zalhairi, M. (2015). Women Resistance Toward Discriminations : a Modern Literary Work Analysis on Feminism. *Celt*, 15(2), 19. <https://doi.org/222-240>
- Neblett, E. W., Gaskin, A. L., Lee, D. B., & Carter, S. E. (2011). Discrimination, Racial and Ethnic. *Discrimination, Racial And Ethnic*, 2, 6. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-373951-3.00048-X>
- Parrillo N. Vincent. (2012). *Understanding and Ethnic Relations* (C. Dore (ed.); 4th Editio). Karen Hanson.
- Rosida, I., & Rejeki, L. (2017). Woman in Patriarchal Culture: Gender Discrimination And Intersectionality Portrayed In Bob Darling by Carolyn Cooke. *Insaniyat: Journal Of Islam And Humanities*, 1(2), 11. <https://doi.org/10.15408/insaniyat.v1i2.4345>
- Stainback, K., & Irvin, M. (2012). Workplace racial composition, perceived discrimination, and organizational attachment. *Social Science Research*, 41(3), 14.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssresearch.2011.11.016>

Sugiyono, P. D. (2012). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan Tindakan*. Alfabeta.

Walker Taylor, J. L., Campbell, C. M., Thorpe, R. J., Whitfield, K. E., Nkimbeng, M., & Szanton, S. L. (2018). Pain, Racial Discrimination, and Depressive Symptoms among African American Women. *Pain Management Nursing*, 19(1), 9. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pmn.2017.11.008>

Turnitin Originality Report

Processed on: 17-Jun-2022 14:26 WIB
ID: 174289729
Word Count: 5701
Submitted: 1

Similarity Index	Similarity by Source
15%	Internet Sources: 11% Publications: 3% Student Papers: 11%

Black's woman discrimination in Novel
Margot Lee Shetterly A postcolonial
Approach By Sellyca Natasha Gultom

4% match (Internet from 16-Feb-2019)

<http://subwayreads.org/book/hidden-figures/>

1% match (Internet from 04-Jun-2020)

https://repository.usd.ac.id/31469/2/144214021_full.pdf

1% match (student papers from 16-Mar-2018)

[Submitted to Rancho Santiago Community College District on 2018-03-16](#)

1% match (student papers from 14-Oct-2019)

[Submitted to Damonte Ranch High School on 2019-10-14](#)

1% match (publications)

[Kevin Stainback, Matthew Irvin. "Workplace racial composition, perceived discrimination, and organizational attachment", Social Science Research, 2012](#)

1% match (student papers from 20-Dec-2019)

[Submitted to Yonsei University on 2019-12-20](#)

1% match (Internet from 13-Jun-2020)

<https://publicism.info/biography/hidden/6.html>

1% match (Internet from 16-Jul-2020)

<https://jhu.pure.elsevier.com/en/publications/pain-racial-discrimination-and-depressive-symptoms-among-african->

1% match ()

[Ikawati, Listiana. "Afro-American Women Discrimination on Hidden Figures : A Critical Discourse Analysis", Magister Kajian Bahasa Inggris \(English Language Studies\) Universitas Sanata Dharma Yogyakarta, 2018](#)

1% match (publications)

[E.W. Neblett, A.L. Gaskin, D.B. Lee, S.E. Carter. "Discrimination, Racial and Ethnic", Elsevier BV, 2011](#)

1% match ()

[Rosida, Ida, Rejeki, Lestari. "Woman in Patriarchal Culture: Gender Discrimination and Intersectionality Portrayed in Bob Darling by Carolyn Cooke", Faculty of Adab and Humanities, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University of Jakarta., 2017](#)

1% match (publications)

[Janiece L. Walker Taylor, Claudia M. Campbell, Roland J. Thorpe, Keith E. Whitfield, Manka Nkimbeng, Sarah L. Szanton. "Pain, Racial Discrimination, and Depressive Symptoms among African American Women", Pain Management Nursing, 2018](#)

1% match (student papers from 15-Dec-2014)

[Submitted to President University on 2014-12-15](#)

BLACK WOMAN'S DISCRIMINATION IN NOVEL "HIDDEN FIGURES" BY MARGOT LEE SHETTERLY: A POSTCOLONIAL APPROACH Sellyca Natasha¹, Gaguk Rudianto² a Student of English Department, Putera Batam University b Lecturer of English Department, Putera Batam University email: pb161210071@upbatam.ac.id ABSTRACT This Research is to analyze discrimination by main characters especially Black women in Hidden Figures Novels and describe the form of discrimination. And this research researcher use discrimination