

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of The Study

Literature is a strong witness to the human experience, providing a deep analysis of hopes, anxieties, and wants. Literature uses the written word to transcend gaps between people, cultures, and time, encouraging empathy, understanding, and connection. Literature is a collection of ideas, or ideas born from the imagination or real experiences of a person who is assembled through a beautiful language structure (Balqis: 2021). Literary works always depend on the imagination of their creators. Literature can function as a place to channel the results of imagination, immortalize an important event that occurred, or even convey criticism about the problems that occur in society. The results of literary works can also be classified into two, namely fictional and non-fictional literary works.

Literary criticism is a literary work that was born because of an event in society that caused a conflict. Conflicts that occur can arise between individuals and individuals or between groups and groups hang due to differences of opinion or views on something subjective that makes people have different meanings about something (Yestiani: 2016). The mismatch between an event or action of society with existing norms and rules is one of the causes of a conflict in society. There are many conflicts that often occur in society that are considered contrary to applicable norms and rules, one of which is hate speech. Hate speech is an expression shown by people to convey their dislike for something, usually based on differences in culture, race, religion, and others.

Hate speech is one of the social issues that is very much found from the past until now where hate speech is a form of disrespect committed by individuals or groups against other individuals or groups that they do not like. Hate speech is a negative act committed to show one's dislike for something, either shown verbally or in writing by giving negative statements, offending, or even committing acts of



There are several forms of treatment of hate speech, namely verbal, written, spreading slander, insult, defamation, and unpleasant (Sri et al., 2020).

The emergence of hate speech as a social issue is caused by actions taken by the community itself where it is based on different views on a matter. According to Marpaung (2010), hate speech is a negative expression in the form of unpleasant behavior, actions, or words that caused conflict between one individual or group with another individual or group that can trigger a fight either through speech acts or physical violence and can cause prejudice for the perpetrator or victim. The main thing that triggers the occurrence of hate speech in society is the differences in religion, ethnicity, race, culture and so on which cause differences of opinion in society. Differences in opinions or views in society also play an important role in triggering the emergence of hate speech because each individual or group will defend their beliefs about something that leads to conflict.

Hate speech is a social issue that can develop from a small problem to a very big problem depending on how the community reacts to it (Marchello: 2022). This makes the issue of hate speech one of the social issues that is very dangerous for people's lives, especially people who consist of different cultural, racial, ethnic, or religious groups. It usually starts with individuals or groups expressing their different views on something. The opinions conveyed about the differences in views will then spread through social media or word of mouth between individuals or groups. After the opinion spreads, people who hear it will also convey their own opinions about it. From here, incompatibility usually arises from the opinions of the community, this incompatibility will then lead to conflict caused by all individuals or groups defending their respective views.

Literary work is a social product whose form can be adjusted to the conditions of the form of life or culture created by society (Jadhav & Hall, 2014). Therefore, the sociological approach is the best and most appropriate approach to use in understanding an issue or conflict that occurs in society. The sociological approach is an approach that is carried out by paying attention to various factors that trigger social issues in a community environment. In this case, language is still used by connecting linguistic use with the social environment. This branch of



sociolinguistics, where the content examined linguistics in relation to social issues that occur in society.

Sociolinguistics plays a crucial role in understanding how language can act as an instrument for hate speech, particularly in situations where social identity is a link between language and social identity is integral to how hate

speech functions, as language is often used to reinforce or challenge power structures, racial and ethnic distinctions, and religious divides. By studying sociolinguistics, we can better understand how the use of language can perpetuate or diminish the effects of hate speech in society. Specifically, sociolinguistic analysis allows for the examination of how language forms, such as code-switching, dialect differences, and speech acts, are used to signify belonging or exclusion, which are central to the dynamics of hate speech.

Hate speech is often marked by linguistic features such as derogatory terms, insults, or racial slurs, which are not only forms of verbal aggression but also symbols of social conflict. In this context, sociolinguistic theory helps us examine how such language acts as a reflection of social stratification, where language becomes a powerful tool for creating social boundaries. Furthermore, it is through the discourse surrounding hate speech that societal values, prejudices, and stereotypes are perpetuated or challenged. Sociolinguistic research into hate speech can thus contribute to the development of more effective communication strategies and policies to mitigate its harmful effects.

One movie that discusses social issues that occur in society is *No Escape*. This movie tells about a social issue that occurred in Cambodia where Cambodians committed hate speech against Americans. This is marked by racial differences that exist on both sides, where Cambodians with a skin color dominated by langsat yellow and tawny attacked white Americans. This movie is one of the best movies to be used as learning or research media. Presented with interesting cinematography, *No Escape* depicts how hate speech leads to violent conflict, as the language used by both the Cambodians and Americans escalates the tension, contributing to the overall narrative of societal division. Directed by John Erick Dowdle and released in 2015, the film portrays how verbal abuse and hate speech, informed by racial and cultural differences, contribute to the outbreak of violence. The cinematic portrayal of hate speech in this context highlights how language is not just a reflection of social divisions but also a powerful force that drives conflict.



#### **of The Problems**

ing a brief observation of the object to be studied, the author  
blems related to hate speech, such as:

1. There are several actions taken by hate speech perpetrators that can be used as research objects.
2. The actions carried out by the perpetrators of hate speech have an impact in three important aspects, namely social, economic, and psychological aspects
3. The film provides multiple scenarios where hate speech is used as a tool to justify hostility and aggression.
4. Victims of hate speech experience fear, trauma, and emotional distress, affecting their mental well-being.
5. These actions are carried out by both individuals and groups against expatriates, particularly Americans.

### 1.3 Scope of The Problem

This thesis examines the various types of hate speech, categorizing them based on their linguistic characteristics, target groups, and platforms of dissemination. It also explores the multifaceted impacts of hate speech on individuals, communities, and society at large, including psychological harm, social polarization, and threats to democratic values.

### 1.4 Research Questions

This research focuses on the hate speech that appears in the movie No. Escape and the impact of hate speech in several aspects of life, namely social, economic, and psychological aspects :

1. What kind of hate Speech occurred in The Cambodian Against American in No Escape Movie?
2. What are the impacts of Hate Speech in The Cambodian Against American in Social, Psychological and Economic, Aspects in No Escape Movie?

### 1.5 Objectives of The Study

In conducting research, of course the goal is to achieve the desired results, as is the case in conducting research on this novel, some of the objectives in this study include:



e the acts of hate speech including insults, defamation, unpleasant acts, provoking, inciting, and spreading, false red in No Escape Movie.

he consequences of hate speech in social, psychological, and aspects in No Escape Movie.

## 1.6 Significances of the Research

### 1. Theoretical Benefit

This research aims to contribute new knowledge to the ongoing discourse on social issues related to hate speech by providing deeper insights into its forms, causes, and consequences. The findings of this study may serve as a valuable reference for future academic research, policy-making, and initiatives aimed at addressing and mitigating the effects of hate speech in society

### 2 Practical Benefit

It is expected that this research can help the readers to understand the Hate Speech especially Sociolinguistics Study. As a result, it could serve as motivation for a different student who wants to develop the same theory. In addition it is hoped to be referenced in future research related to this topic.

## 1.8 Previous Studies

Vinska Sabrina Claudia & Yanuar Rizka Wijayanto in 2020 entitled *Hate Speech Action On The Discussion Forum Commentary Forum In The Facebook Social Network "This Is Kebumen*. In this study, The author conducted research on the comment column of one of the Facebook groups, namely "Ini Kebumen". The increasing urgency about speech acts that are not appropriate and far from good values encourages the author to conduct this research. In his research, the author explains that in the era of globalization where social media has begun to develop quite rapidly, it is the cause of people being free to show all the expressions they have very freely. This makes the use of language in society become very bad because it is influenced by unpleasant language that is widely used by the perpetrators of hate speech on social media that can be accessed by many readers.

Zulkarnain in 2020 entitled *Hate Speech In Society In Theological Studies*. In the study. The author found that the factor of someone committing hate speech can be caused by themselves. A person's mental state is one of the main causes of hate speech. The environment also influences the occurrence of hate speech where



a place are provoked with views on a matter, it will affect the ability to have the same view regardless of whether the view is right or wrong. This can be caused by the ignorance of the community about a matter so that they can be provoked and pitted by other parties who have personal

interests. In addition, the author also explains that facilities are also one of the causes of someone committing hate speech. The rapid development of technology makes users able to access all information from anywhere so that the spread of fake news is easier to do. Some of these things trigger a person to become a perpetrator of hate speech.

Rizky Pratama Putra Karo Karo in 2023 entitled *Hate Speech : Delinquency Of Indonesia ITE Law Free Speech And Law Iof Information and Electronic Transactions*. In the study, The author presents the impact of hate speech on the life of the nation. The existence of laws that discuss freedom of speech is often misinterpreted by most people. The author finds that hate speech can disrupt the unity of the nation because it can divide the community. Hate speech should not be responded to with hate speech. People still need to be educated about the steps they should take when they receive hate speech. In his research, the author provides a solution to readers if they are victims of hate speech, then the content should be simply silenced so that it does not develop into a bigger problem in the future. Victims can also file a complaint with the Ministry of Communication and Information to remove the content so that it can no longer be accessed and further disseminated. The author also explains that the perpetrators of hate speech sanctioned in accordance with what is stated in the ITE Law related to defamation.

Tri Adellia in 2022 entitled *Students Perceptions Of Hate Speech Content On Social Media Instagram*. In this study, The author focuses more on religious hate speech carried out by one of the @habibkribo\_official Instagram accounts. The author makes students as research samples. His research produced pros and cons opinions from students. The positive perception obtained from this research is that the hate speech content carried out by the @habibkribo\_official Instagram account will encourage readers to be more careful and filter the content they read. This will give the impression of caution and thoroughness of the readers to analyze first before trusting the content they read. Another perception states that the hate speech carried out by the @habibkribo\_official Instagram account cannot be



g. The fake news spread by the account owner is considered to  
aders' opinions and spread hatred towards scholars and can  
ous divisions.

es between the thesis titled "*Hate Speech In The Cambodians  
In No Escape Movie: A Sociolinguistics Study*" and previous

studies primarily lie in the medium, context, and approach used for analyzing hate speech. First, this thesis analyzes hate speech in a fictional cinematic context, specifically focusing on the movie *No Escape* (2015), which portrays racial tensions between Cambodians and Americans during a coup. This contrasts with other studies, such as *Vinska Sabrina Claudia & Yanuar Rizka Wijayanto (2020)* and *Tri Adellia (2022)*, which examine hate speech in real-world social media platforms like Facebook and Instagram, where hate speech is often spread in more informal and accessible spaces. Moreover, previous studies like *Zulkarnain (2020)* and *Rizky Pratama Putra Karo Karo (2023)* tend to focus on hate speech in general societal contexts, without delving into specific racial or geopolitical dynamics as the *No Escape* thesis does with its focus on the Cambodians' hostility towards Americans. Another major difference is the approach used in the *No Escape* thesis, which employs a sociolinguistic framework. This approach examines how language functions in social contexts, analyzing how speech acts within the movie reflect societal tensions based on race, ethnicity, and politics.

## 1.9 Theoretical Study

### 1. Sociolinguistics

The ground theory of this study is sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that examines the relationship between language and speaker's community. Sociolinguistics is the study of the sociological aspects of language. The discipline concerns itself with the part language plays in maintaining the social roles in a community.

Sociolinguistics comes from the word socio which means society and linguistics which means language science (Malabar, 2015:2). Malabar (2015:2) also explains that sociology is a study of people in society, as well as social structures and processes. Sociology tries to understand how society came to be, how it has remained, and how it will continue to exist. Linguistics is a branch of science that examines language, or a branch of science that investigates language as its object.

Therefore, sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and its use in communication. Language is both a system of between individuals and a social phenomenon. According to 1), sociolinguistics is the study of society and how language conversations and the media we are exposed to, and also the



presence of language-related social norms, policies, and laws. Wardhaugh (1986:12) also adds that sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society in order to gain a better understanding of the structure of language and how languages work in communication. Holmes (2001:1) says that sociolinguistics studies the relationship between language and society. The way people employ language in different social settings provides a lot of information about the way language functions, as well as about the social interactions in a community, and the way people express and construct their social identity aspects through their language. The purpose of a sociolinguist is to provide a theory that delivers a rational explanation of how language is used in a society, as well as the choices people make when they use language (Holmes, 1992:16).

Language study with a sociolinguistic review considers all social aspects that influence language use. Hudson (1996:4) defines sociolinguistics as a study of the relationship between language and social factors such as class, age, gender, and ethnicity. This statement is supported by Holmes (2013:8) there are two factors that influence language use: social factor and situational. These social factors are: social status; level of education; age; economic level; religion; gender, and others. In addition, the language used is also generally influenced by situational factors, such as: who is speaking, what is the form of the language, to whom, where, when, the setting (e.g., school, home, work.), and the aim or purpose of the interaction (informative or social) Wardhaugh (2006) proposes several possible connections between language and society. First, social structure can either impact or determine language structure and/or behavior. Second, language structure and/or behavior can impact or be influenced by social structure. Third, language and society can have an impact on one another. Fourth, there is no relationship between linguistic structure and social structure, and each is independent. From the statements above, sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that not only examines the structure and form of language, but also how people use language in daily conversation. In everyday life, people are always communicating with one another. It influences how



proper language to communicate with others in the particular structure of communicating. People currently use the same language standing. Sociolinguistics teaches how to use language and organize language in certain social contexts. Language is viewed as a communication system, and a component of a society's culture in

sociolinguistic studies. In using language, people must comprehend the context and what kind of situation they are facing in order to avoid misconceptions so that they can convey their intentions properly.

## 2. Hate Speech

In recent years, the mass media has been overwhelmed by the rise of hoaxes, hate speech, racist remarks, and other forms of harmful communication. This trend is often attributed to a lack of understanding about the rapid evolution of communication and information technologies. As a result, both children and adults who are active users of social media frequently participate in online conversations without being fully aware of the consequences of their words. Although social media offers numerous benefits, such as easier access to information and broader social connections, it also opens the door to the spread of hate speech and harmful content.

One of the most common forms of online interaction is commenting on social media posts. According to the KBBI, a comment is a review or response aimed at clarifying or explaining a topic. In this sense, commenting can be seen as a natural form of human expression. However, in practice, social media comments often lead to blasphemy, personal attacks, or hate speech. Ningrum et al. (2018) point out that social media platforms often lack boundaries, which allows users to express both positive and negative sentiments without restriction. This unfiltered expression can spark conflicts, provoke hostility, damage reputations, and even incite real-world violence.

Hate speech not only violates the norms of polite language but also breaks the ethics of responsible communication. Beryandhi (2020) explains that people engage in hate speech for various reasons, such as emotional instability, misinformation, or even for amusement. Hate speech on social media can manifest in many ways—insults based on race or physical appearance, body shaming, or cruel remarks like wishing someone harm or death. These behaviors fall under the broader category of cyberbullying, which involves degrading and harmful speech



or mentally disturb the target (Kompas.com)..

Phenomenon of hate speech is now very easy to encounter online. It includes actions such as insults, incitement, provocation, and humiliation directed at individuals or groups based on religion, race, ethnicity, nationality, skin color, or sexual orientation (Syarif, 2019). Hate speech can be overt or

covert, and its primary aim is often to incite hostility, intimidate others, or cause public unrest. Concavar (2013) adds that hate speech often spreads messages of racism, homophobia, transphobia, classism, and other forms of discrimination—whether openly expressed or hidden in subtle language.

Brown (2017) defines hate speech as any form of expression that spreads, incites, promotes, or justifies hatred, discrimination, or violence against individuals or groups based on identity markers such as race, ethnicity, religion, nationality, or political beliefs. Scholars and legal experts classify hate speech into various categories based on its intent and effect. These include insulting, spreading false information, defamation, blasphemy, unpleasant actions, provocation, and incitement. Hate speech is particularly dangerous because of how quickly it can spread on social media, often leading to misinformation, confusion, and the formation of harmful biases or assumptions..

#### **a. Insulting**

Insulting hate speech involves verbal or written expressions intended to offend, belittle, or humiliate individuals or groups based on identity factors such as nationality, race, or religion (Waldron, 2012). Such expressions often contribute to social alienation and reinforce negative stereotypes. Studies suggest that insulting hate speech can escalate tensions between different social groups, leading to violence and discrimination (Matsuda, 1989).

#### **b. Spreading the False News**

The dissemination of false or misleading information as a form of hate speech can fuel hatred and violence (Benesch, 2014). This type of hate speech, also known as disinformation, is often used to distort public perception about a particular group. Research by Wardle and Derakhshan (2017) indicates that false news, particularly when amplified through social media, can manipulate public sentiment and incite hostility toward targeted groups.

#### **c. Defaming**

Defamation as a form of hate speech refers to the act of making false statements that harm the reputation of individuals or groups, often leading to legal and professional consequences (Barendt, 2005). Defamatory hate speech is particularly dangerous when it targets vulnerable groups, as it can lead to discrimination. Legal scholars argue that defamation laws



must balance protecting individuals from harm while upholding freedom of expression (Schauer, 1982).

**d. Blasphemy**

Blasphemous hate speech involves offensive expressions toward religious beliefs, figures, or practices. According to Sullivan (1994), blasphemy laws exist in many countries to prevent religious intolerance and violence. However, scholars debate whether such laws should be enforced, as some argue they may restrict freedom of speech (Peters, 2013). Historically, blasphemous hate speech has led to religious conflicts and social unrest.

**e. Unpleasant Action**

Unpleasant action refers to behavior or speech that, while not directly inciting violence, creates discomfort, hostility, or exclusion toward a specific group. According to Cortese (2006), subtle hate speech, including microaggressions and derogatory remarks, can accumulate over time to create an environment of discrimination. Research suggests that even mild forms of hate speech can contribute to mental distress and social inequality (Sue et al., 2007).

**f. Provoking**

Provoking hate speech is characterized by expressions intended to stir emotions and elicit an aggressive reaction from the targeted group or the general public (Gagliardone et al., 2015). It often uses inflammatory language to manipulate people's attitudes toward a particular community. Scholars note that political leaders and extremist groups frequently use provocative hate speech to rally supporters and create social divisions (Hawdon et al., 2019).

**g. Inciting**

Inciting hate speech is one of the most dangerous forms, as it explicitly encourages violence, discrimination, or harmful actions against a group (Benesch, 2012). International human rights laws, such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), prohibit speech that incites violence. Research shows that incitement often plays a crucial role in genocides and ethnic conflicts, as seen



uch as the Rwandan Genocide (Straus, 2006).

**ovie**

ape is a 2015 American action comedy film directed by John co-wrote the screenplay with his brother, Drew Dowdle. The film n, Lake Bell, and Pierce Brosnan, and tells the story of

an expat engineer trapped with his family in an unnamed country in Southeast Asia during a violent uprising. The movie was filmed in Thailand in the Chiang Mai and Lampang tourist-friendly North regions, but to avoid implying that Thailand was the country in question, they used Khmer script from Cambodia, turning it upside down, equally to avoid implying that Cambodia was possibly the country in question. The only country mentioned in the film, as a safe haven, is Vietnam. The film was subsequently banned in Thailand and Cambodia, receiving a negative reception. The film was released on August 26, 2015, by The Weinstein Company. It had special sneak previews in the Philippines on August 16 and 17, 2015, as well as multiple pre-screenings throughout the United States before its official release.

In Cambodia, the Prime Minister closes a deal with a representative of Cardiff, an American company specializing in water systems. After the representative leaves, a group of armed rebels initiate a coup d'état and assassinate the Prime Minister.

Seventeen hours earlier, Jack Dwyer, a new Cardiff employee, arrives in the country with his wife Annie and their young daughters Lucy and Briegel "Beeze". At the airport, they run into British traveller Hammond and his local friend, nicknamed Kenny Rogers, who give the Dwyers a ride to their hotel.

The next morning, Jack leaves the hotel to buy a newspaper and inadvertently finds himself in the middle of a confrontation between armed protesters and riot police. The two forces clash violently as Jack makes his escape, and the protestors gain the upper hand. Jack witnesses rebels executing an American outside his hotel. A rebel soldier then spots Jack, forcing him to quickly climb a fire escape and enter the hotel through a window. The rebels break through the main hotel entrance and begin slaughtering the staff and guests.

Jack makes it back to the room but learns that Lucy is downstairs in the swimming pool. He goes back down to get her just as the rebels force their way into the pool area, while Annie narrowly manages to keep the other rebels from entering



turns with Lucy and they all make their way up to the roof to join guests. Hundreds of rebels are gathered at the base of the hotel "water", and Jack learns the rebels are protesting against foreign control of their water supply. Suddenly, a helicopter appears holding a machine gun and immediately open fire. The Dwyers run for cover as the helicopter

becomes entangled in electrical wires and crashes. As another group of rebels break through the barricaded door onto the roof, Jack and his family jump onto the roof of another building next to the hotel.

The Dwyers hide in the building until nightfall, but upon leaving, Jack is spotted by a looting rebel who attempts to call for help. Jack pins the man down and kills him. Annie finds a map of the city and decide they need to make their way to the American embassy. They take clothes from the dead office workers to disguise themselves as locals and then make their way through the town on a stolen moped. Upon arriving at the embassy, they discover it has been overrun and seemingly deserted. A small group of rebels spot the family and they flee, taking shelter in a Buddhist shrine garden nearby.

The rebels enter the compound and, as Jack attempts to take one of their guns, Annie comes out of hiding to draw attention away from him. Jack tries to shoot the leader, Samnang, but the gun is unloaded. The rebels then beat and restrain Jack as Samnang prepares to rape Annie. Hammond and Kenny arrive and shoot most of the rebels, though Samnang escapes. The two men then take the Dwyers to a nearby safe house; Hammond reveals he and Kenny secretly work on behalf of the British Government. Hammond had been tasked with convincing poor governments to make expensive infrastructure deals with Western companies. Unable to repay their debts, the companies would then be able to control the poorer governments, leaving the citizens to rebel in anger.

Hammond tells Jack they must get to the nearby river where they can sail downstream to the Vietnamese border. During the night, the group is attacked by rebels from a nearby guard tower; Kenny is killed and Hammond is severely wounded. Hammond then sacrifices himself to stop a rebel following them in a truck. Near the riverbank, Annie hides with the children while Jack finds a fisherman, and trades his watch and shoes for a boat. Samnang appears leading another small group. They capture Jack and prepare to execute him. Lucy runs to her father and Samnang catches her; he puts a gun in her hands and another to her

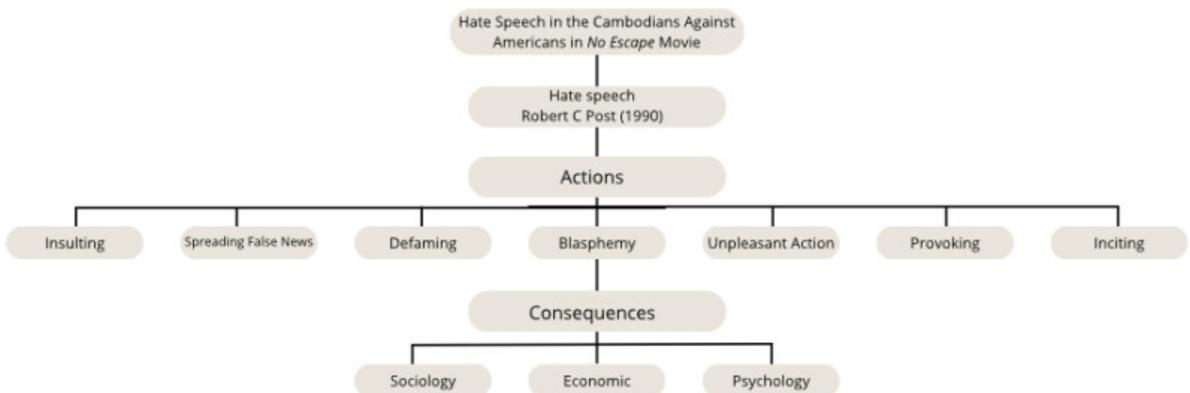


to kill Jack or he will kill her. Before she can make a choice, rous, bludgeoning Samnang to death with an oar. Jack takes the kills the remaining rebels.

The Dwyers paddle downriver toward the Vietnamese border. They are spotted by another group of rebels, but since the border is in sight, they keep paddling. As soon as the boat crosses the border marker, the Vietnamese border guards turn their guns on the rebels, warning them that any acts of aggression will be interpreted as an act of war; the rebels relent and walk away. The Dwyers embrace one another, having finally survived their ordeal, and Jack later recovers in a local hospital.

### 1.10 Conceptual Framework

Before this research, there were several other research that had some similarities that discussed discrimination and racism that occurred in many countries. This then encourages the researcher to make a research that is somewhat different from other research, namely by analyzing the hate speech that happens in many countries with many cases. Therefore the researcher outlines the highlight for each point in the schematic below :



## CHAPTER II

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A method is a must to get a valid result. The methodology of this research presents the design of the research, the library source of the research, the source of data, the technique of collecting data, and the last is the technique of analysis data.

#### **a. Research Design**

In order to get a deeper understanding about Hate Speech In The Cambodians Against Americans In *No Escape Movie* the most suitable approach in conducting this study is qualitative. Qualitative approach relates to the evaluation of humans' attitude, behavior, and opinions (Kothari, 2004:5). A research with qualitative approach provided a detailed analysis about the data in accordance with certain theory that is compatible with the need in analyzing the data. Related to the writer research in this paper, the evaluation relates to humans' behavior and attitude, since language style deals with the way of behaving when speaking.

#### **b. Source of Data**

In this research, the writer read some books to find relevant theories to support this research and read some references from journal, articles that are related to the topic. The primary source of the data used in this paper is *No Escape Movie*, *No Escape* is a 2015 American action comedy film directed by John Erick Dowdle, who co-wrote the screenplay with his brother, Drew Dowdle. The film stars Owen Wilson, Lake Bell, and Pierce Brosnan, and tells the story of an expat engineer trapped with his family in an unnamed country in Southeast Asia during a violent uprising

The movie was filmed in Thailand in the Chiang Mai and Lampang tourist-friendly North regions, but to avoid implying that Thailand was the country in question, they used Khmer script from Cambodia, turning it upside down, equally to avoid implying that Cambodia was possibly the country in question. The only country mentioned in the film, as a safe haven, is Vietnam.



#### **ction**

use of movie and its script as writer referential source of data, categorized as a research conducted by documentation technique is done by the writer to gather all speech events in the then by reading the script to find the main characters language

style to other character and watching the movie to get supporting information from its visual portrayal of situations, the persons facial expression, and the setting that cannot be found in its script. There are several steps that are done to collect the data.

The first step taken by the author is to watch the movie used as the object of research, namely "No. Escape". In this step, the author watched the movie very attentively by paying attention to every detail that happened in the movie related to hate speech that occurred in the movie. While watching the movie, the author collected data about the data needed to achieve the research goals in this thesis. The writer provides notes to record all the data needed in the movie.

#### **d. Data Analysis**

According to Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014), there are three stages in qualitative data analysis: data condensation, data display, drawing and verifying conclusions conclusion. The first stage, data condensation, involves organizing and simplifying various forms of data, such as field notes, interview transcripts, documents, and other materials collected during the research into a more manageable form. In this study, data condensation involves data collected from the film *No Escape*. Through the process of data condensation, the researcher was able to more easily identify relevant information related to the central issues of this thesis. The second stage, data display, involves presenting the condensed data in an analytical and synthesized format, typically through descriptive narratives. All data are supported by textual evidence and were carefully filtered during the condensation stage to ensure accuracy and relevance. Drawing Conclusion was the final stage of data analysis. From the beginning of the research, the researcher formulated a temporary or tentative conclusion. This initial conclusion needed to be refined into a well-founded, comprehensive one. Drawing a conclusion involved summarizing the collected data and presenting it in the form of clear and meaningful statements. According to Rianto (2007), after the data was collected, it was analyzed continuously and thoroughly with a focus on its validity. In the end, the as reached in a significant, clear, and well-grounded manner.

