

# AN ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACTS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER “SHANG-CHI” IN SHANG-CHI AND THE LEGEND OF THE TEN RINGS MOVIE

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## KEYWORDS

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## ABSTRACT

This study represents the study of pragmatics focusing on one of the types of speech acts, that is, directive speech act. Pragmatic studies related to the use of directive speech acts and their varieties in movies are still few. Focusing on such an issue, this research intended to find out the kinds of directive speech acts found in the Shang-Chi and the Legend of the Ten Rings Movie and investigate the dominant kinds of directive speech acts used in the movie. To achieve the objective, the researchers used a descriptive qualitative method to describe kinds of directive speech acts from the main character “Shang-Chi” in Shang-Chi and the Legend of the Ten Rings. The procedure for data collection and analysis was through library research, in which observation and documentation were used as research instruments to collect the data. The result of data analysis revealed that there were 4 types of directive speech acts used by the main character “Shang-Chi” in “Shang-Chi and the Legend of the Ten Rings”. They are commanding, inviting, requesting, and suggesting. Commanding serves the dominant frequency of all types of directive speech acts. Data on commanding are 12 (63.16 %), followed by requesting with 4 (21.05 %) data. The next position of directive speech is suggesting with 2 (10.53 %) data while inviting is the lowest frequency in use, with 1 (5.26 %) data.

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## INTRODUCTION

Speech act as one of the aspects of the pragmatic study that refers to utterance. In communication, speech acts known as the utterances we use in acting. According to Bangun, Daulay, & Saragi, (2017) speech act is an action that is produced through language with the accompaniment of actions. It means that speech acts is an action which are often used by human in every day interaction. According to Christison (2018), speech act is categorized into three types, they are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. The researchers were interested in carrying out a research study related to speech acts, especially illocutionary speech acts. The reason was because the illocutionary speech acts happen when the speakers say a thing, the speakers commonly tell it with some aims in mind and it was very interesting to analyze.

Speech acts are classified into five categories as Searle in Levinson (1983: 240) states the classifications are representatives, directives, commissives, expressive, and declarations. The focus of this research is on one of those basic categories, that is, directive. Yule (1996:93) explains that the directive speech act is a speech act which is used by speakers to get someone else to do something. The hearer does what the speaker needs. Directive speech act can be discovered in various media like books, films, newspaper, magazines, etc.

There are various kinds of research that have been carried out related to analysis on movies, novels, songs, etc. However, many researchers recently have focused more on analyzing the characters, setting, plots, moral values, or as a media in experimental method used in teaching learning process. Only a few studies related to movies and novels analysis focusing on pragmatics, specifically on speech act and its varieties. Therefore, this research is aimed at studying the theories of directive speech act values, especially around ability in improving speaking interaction variation and in improving the deep understanding of pragmatics. The reader also can learn about words and utterances.

Shang-Chi and the Legend of the Ten Rings Movie is chosen as the material analysis of this study. This movie is chosen because of the characters, main story, and also there has still no researcher analyzed the kinds of directive speech act in this movie yet. There has been a study from Amalia & Adlina (2022) entitled "An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Shang Chi and the Legend of the Ten Rings Movie". The research of Amalina & Adlina (2022) has a different focus from what the researcher of this study wants to analyze. The present researcher's focus is only to analyze the utterances of the main character "Shang-Chi" that contain directive speech acts and then classify it into the kinds of directive speech acts, then decide the dominant directive speech acts which have not stated in the study of Amalia & Adlina (2022).

Other than that, Shang-Chi and the Legend of the Ten Rings Movie is also chosen because the main character named Shang-Chi who is an Asian-American superhero exploring his cultural identity and confronting family ties in a fight to save the world. This movie has also been greeted warmly by audiences for how it depicts a Chinese superhero burdened by a racist backstory. The directive speech acts used by the cast of this movie is also very clear and relevant to the culture of Asian people. Aside from the main characters' utterances, the popularity of this movie as the studio's first Asian superhero movie is also a hit because it is drawing praise and ticket sales in East Asia and other global markets. Moreover, this movie also contains a lot of values that we can learn and apply in our daily lives which are sacrifices, struggles, and ways to survive.

## **METHOD**

In this study, the researcher used descriptive qualitative to describe kinds of directive speech act from the main character "Shang-Chi" in Shang-Chi and the Legend of the Ten Rings and also library research to collect data of analysis. This research also belonged to library research because the researcher uses to collect, analyze, draw, and integrates her ideas or data to make the conclusion synthesize.

The researcher used two instruments to obtain the data in order to answer the research problems. In collecting the data, the instruments were observation and documentation. The researcher used an observation notes to get the data and observes the directive speech acts used in the movie "Shang-Chi and the Legend of the Ten Rings". The study took place in Palangka Raya, Central Borneo. The place of the study was at researcher's home and English Education Study Program in University of Palangka Raya. The time of the study had been done since December 5<sup>th</sup>, 2022 until the data were fully collected.

The technique of data collection in this research is a documentary study. This writer used a documentary study because the data is in the form of a document or written text. The researcher collected the utterances data in the form of transcriptions and used documents to assist the data collection regarding the directive speech acts used in the Shang-Chi and the Legend of the Ten Rings Movie. The technique of data analysis were classified into three, they are (1) Identifying Types of Directive Speech Acts, (2) Identifying the dominant types of the Directive Speech Act, and (3) Drawing the conclusion.

## FINDINGS AND DISUCUSSION

In this research, the data were taken from “Shang-Chi and the Legend of the Ten Rings” movie by Destin Daniel Cretton and movie script collected from internet. This research is concerned with analyzing the types of directive speech acts as proposed by Searle (1979, p. 13) and also analyzing the dominant directive speech acts.

The table data is the classifications of directive speech acts table. The table consists of the utterances of the main character “Shang-Chi” in Shang-Chi and the Legend of the Ten Rings movie, and also the timecode of the utterances that occur in the movie. The utterances are classified based on the types of directives speech acts by Searle (1979, p.13) which are Commanding, Inviting, Forbidding, Requesting, and Suggesting.

*Table 3. Types of Directive Speech Acts Used in Shang-Chi and the Legend of the Ten Rings*

No	Utterances	Timecode	The Types of Directive Speech Act
1	Please get out of car	00.11.14	Requesting
2	Well, it’s almost midnight. We got the early shift should probably be responsible, go to sleep	00.13.33 – 00. 13.38	Suggesting
3	Hey! Get off of me!	00.16.56 – 00. 16.57	Commanding
4	Open the door, please	00.20.23 – 00. 20.25	Commanding
5	On my signal, make a hard right!	00.20.30 – 00. 20.32	Commanding
6	Everybody to the front now!	00.21.03 – 00. 21.04	Commanding
7	I know you’re upset. But can you hear me out? We don’t have time for this.	00.32.57 – 00. 32.59	Requesting
8	Can you please stop hitting me?	00.33.23 – 00. 33.24	Requesting
9	Stop it! I’m trying to help you!	00.33.36 – 00.33.38	Commanding
10	Come on	00.37.59	Inviting
11	If we make it to the elevator, we can hop in on the next floor	00.38.07 – 00. 38.10	Suggesting
12	Katy, we’re out of options. We have to go now.	00.38.12 – 00. 38.13	Commanding
13	Just head straight for that elevator	00.38.25	Commanding
14	I’ll buy you some time. Just keep going	00.38.40 – 00.38.41	Commanding
15	Hang on!	00.40.10	Commanding
16	Just head up that ramp and through the front gate should be a straight shot	01.00.48 – 01.00.40	Commanding
17	Watch your back!	01.05.15	Commanding
18	Show me how she did it!	01.16.56	Commanding
19	Dad, please. Your family needs you	01.47.28 – 01.47.31	Requesting

After the researcher analyzes all of the utterances found in the Shang- Chi and the Legend of the Ten Rings movie, it is found that there are four kinds of directive speech acts on the movie. The types of those directive speech acts are Commanding, Inviting, Requesting, and Suggesting.

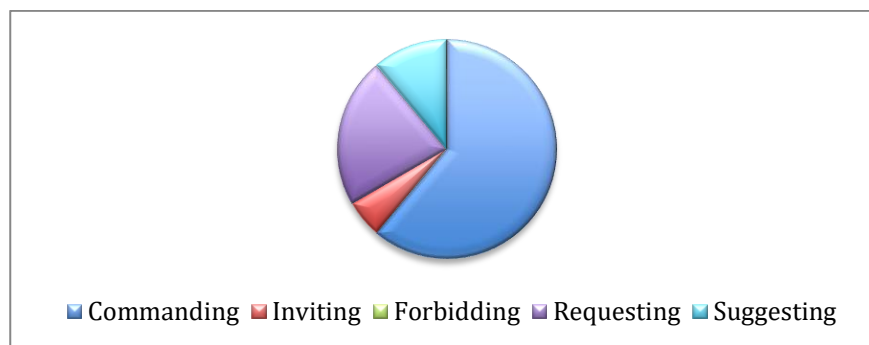


Figure 1. Chart of Directive Speech Acts Used in Shang-Chi and the Legend of the Ten Rings Movie

The chart shows the kinds of directive speech acts that appear in the utterances of “Shang-Chi and the Legend of the Ten Rings” movie by Destin Daniel Cretton. The types are found in this movie such as commanding, inviting, requesting and suggesting. The chart above is the percentage of the types of directive speech acts. The following table presents some numbers of the frequency on the types of directive speech acts based on Searle (1979, p.13):

Table 4. Frequency Table of Directive Speech Acts Used in Shang-Chi and the Legend of the Ten Rings Movie

No	The Types of Directive Speech Act	Frequency	Percentage
1	Commanding	12	63.16%
2	Inviting	1	5.26 %
3	Forbidding	0	0%
4	Requesting	4	21.05 %
5	Suggesting	2	10.53 %
Total Number of Directive Speech Acts		19	100 %

**Percentage:**

- Commanding :  $\frac{12}{19} \times 100 = 63.16 \%$
- Inviting :  $\frac{1}{19} \times 100 = 5.26 \%$
- Forbidding :  $\frac{0}{19} \times 100 = 0 \%$
- Requesting :  $\frac{4}{19} \times 100 = 21.05 \%$
- Suggesting :  $\frac{2}{19} \times 100 = 10.53 \%$

The table above shows that commanding has the largest portion than the other types. The next following type is requesting. Then, the third type is suggesting. The fourth type is inviting which has the lowest portion from the other three types. Meanwhile, there was not found any forbidding type used by the main character “Shang-Chi” in Shang-Chi and the Legend of the Ten Rings Movie.

Based on the result of research as shown in the table 4, the types of directive speech acts found in the movie “Shang-Chi and the Legend of the Ten Rings” by the main character “Shang-Chi” are four types. They are commanding, inviting, requesting, and suggesting. As shown in tables, there are 19 utterances containing types of directive speech acts. The commanding type serves the dominant frequency of all the types of directive speech acts. There are 12 data (63.16%) containing commanding type. The second position is requesting. There are 4 data (21.05%) containing requesting type. The next position of types of directive speech is suggesting. There are 2 data (10.53%) containing suggesting type. Then, the lowest-rank was inviting. There is 1 data (5.26%) containing inviting type. In short, the types of directive speech acts used by the main character “Shang-Chi” in “Shang-Chi and the Legend of the Ten Rings” movie are 19 directives which are 12 commanding, 1 inviting, 4 requesting, and 2 suggesting. The detailed descriptions of the four types of directive speech acts are as follows:

### a) Commanding

#### **Data 1 (Commanding, min. 00.16.56 – 00. 16.57)**

Shang-Chi: Hey! Get off of me!

The utterances above happened when Shang-Chi was attacked on a bus by a group of the Ten Rings operatives, led by Razor Fist. One of the members of Ten Rings named Gao-Lai suddenly tried to steal Shang-Chi's pendant and it made him unconsciously resisted. The data above shows the used of directive speech acts which is commanding. According to Searle (1979, p. 13) command is a type of directive in the form of an order, where there is a task given from the speaker to the hearer. Regarding to Shang-Chi's utterances, there is an intention in which the speaker wants the hearer to do something regarding its' utterance. From the utterance above, Shang-Chi commanded the Ten Rings' members to get off of him and the soldiers noted to what Shang-Chi said in a few seconds because of Shang-Chi's martial art skills and strong resistance to fight back.

#### **Data 2 (Commanding, min. 00.20.23 – 00. 20.25)**

Shang-Chi: Open the door, please!

The utterances above happened during the fight, the bus driver was knocked unconscious, leading Katy Chen to take over the wheel to keep the bus from crashing. As his allies failed, Razor Fist then emerged and attacked Shang-Chi himself, using his prosthetic blade. In the middle of fighting, Shang-Chi was almost thrown away from the bus because of the razor fist but he was survived. Shang-Chi wanted to enter the bus again by telling Katy Chen (his best friend) from the front door to open the door. The data above shows the used of directive speech acts which is commanding as there is an intention in which the speaker wants the hearer to do something regarding its' utterance. From the utterance above, it can be seen that, Shang-Chi commanded Katy to open the door and Katy listened and opened the door like what Shang-Chi said.

#### **Data 3 (Commanding, min. 00.20.30 – 00. 20.32)**

Shang-Chi: On my signal, make a hard right!

The utterances above happened when Shang-Chi was still fighting on the bus with the Ten Rings' members who use a razor in his fist. Shang-Chi instructed his best friend named Katy who has already taken over the wheel of the bus to follow his command. Shang-Chi noticed that the second half of the bus was barely hanging because of the damage, so he devised a plan to get rid of the Ten Rings' members. His plan was to make Katy follow his command to make a hard right. The data above shows the used of directive speech acts which is commanding. According to Searle (1979, p. 13) command is a type of where there is a "task" implied within the utterance, it means that there is also the obligation to finish the task given for the hearer. From the utterance above, it can be seen that, Shang-Chi commanded Katy to make a hard right and Katy listened by turning right like what Shang-Chi commanded.

#### **Data 4 (Commanding, min. 00.21.03 – 00. 21.04)**

Shang-Chi: Everybody to the front now!

The utterances above happened when Shang-Chi was in the middle of fighting with the Ten Rings' member, Razor Fist. Shang-Chi noticed that Razor Fist was still a threat to other passengers, as he damaged the bus with his blade. Noticing that the second half of the bus was barely hanging because of the damage, Shang-Chi devised a plan to get rid of the Ten Rings members. While fighting Razor Fist, Shang-Chi commanded the passengers to move to the other half of the bus before giving Katy a signal to turn the wheel sharply, resulting in the bus completely slicing in half, while all the Ten Rings members were in the opposite. The data above shows the used of directive speech acts as there is an instruction in which the speaker wants the hearer to do something regarding its' utterance. From the utterance above, it can be seen that, Shang-Chi commanded everyone on the bus to go to front and everyone listened to what Shang-Chi instructed.

**Data 5 (Commanding, min. 00.33.36 – 00.33.38)**

Shang-Chi: Stop it! I'm trying to help you!

The utterances above happened when Shang-Chi entered the underground fighting tournament at the Golden Daggers Club in Macau and finally found his sister named Xialing as his opponent, as well as the owner of the club. Shang-Chi told Xialing about the situation but Xialing keep hitting him and did not want to stop. The utterance above was identified as commanding in directive speech act because Shang-Chi as the speaker commanded Xialing as the hearer to stop hitting him in the middle of their fighting (Searle, 1979, p. 13). In addition, according to study of Lailiyah (2016) about Directive Speech Act of the Main Characters in Divergent Movie, the study showed an utterance "Will! Will, stop! Stop!" as commanding type because that utterance has appropriate function to give a command. In Lailiyah's study (2016) Tris commanded that Will must stop shooting her and her mother, but he did not respond it because he was affected by the serum and being mind-controlled.

**Data 6 (Commanding, min. 00.38.12 – 00. 38.13)**

Shang-Chi: Katy, we're out of options. We have to go now.

The utterances above happened when Ten Rings attacked the club to fight Xialing. The only way to escape from the ten rings members were by confronting and finding an escape way. The data above shows the used of directive speech acts as there is an intention in which the speaker wants the hearer to do something regarding its' utterance. From the utterance above, it can be seen that, Shang-Chi commanded Katy to follow his command to go now or escape from the Ten Rings soldiers and Katy listened by grabbing Shang-Chi's hand.

**Data 7 (Commanding, min. 00.38.25)**

Shang-Chi: Just head straight for that elevator!

The utterances above happened when Shang-Chi was fighting with Ten Rings members because of the ambush at Golden Daggers Club in Macau. He did not want Katy intervened or got injured so he instructed her to follow his direction. The data above shows the used of directive speech acts as there is an intention in which the speaker wants the hearer to do something regarding its' utterance. From the utterance above, it can be seen that, Shang-Chi commanded Katy to follow his direction to just go straight to the elevator for her safety and Katy followed his instruction by moving forward to the elevator.

**Data 8 (Commanding, min. 00.38.40 – 00.38.41)**

Shang-Chi: I'll buy you some time. Just keep going!

The utterances above happened when Shang-Chi was still in the middle of fighting with Ten Rings members at Golden Daggers Club. He was seeing Katy who looked afraid to go straight to the elevator so he instructed her to just keep going while he was confronting the Ten Rings' members. The data above shows the used of directive speech acts where it can be seen that Shang-Chi commanded Katy to just keep going to the elevator and Katy followed his instruction by still moving forward to the elevator.

**Data 9 (Commanding, min. 00.40.10)**

Shang-Chi: Hang on!

The utterances above happened when Shang-Chi who was in the middle of fighting with Ten Rings members and he could not protect Katy so he just let her went to the elevator by herself. However, in the middle of walking, Katy was confronting with one of Ten Rings' members whom made her falling down from the building. While Katy was still hanging on of one of bamboo sticks in the building, Shang-Chi shouted to hang on. The data above shows the used of directive speech acts where it can be seen that, Shang-Chi commanded Katy to hang on and Katy followed his instruction by still hanging on the bamboo sticks.

**Data 10 (Commanding, min. 01.00.48 – 01.00.40)**

Shang-Chi: Just head up that ramp and through the front gate should be a straight shot!

The utterances above happened when Shang-Chi, Xialing and Katy was imprisoned in the basement of Ten Rings Headquarters. They were thrown into a cell because they raised their objections to their father Wenwu's intention to burn the village of Ta Lo down after rescuing his wife. In the cell, Shang-Chi, Xialing and Katy met an imprisoned Trevor Slattery and his mystical creature Morris, who revealed there was a way to pass through Ta Lo's forest maze without waiting for the clear path to be revealed. Using an escape route discovered by Xialing, the party infiltrated the garage. The data above shows the used of directive speech acts where it can be seen that, Shang-Chi commanded Xialing, Katy, and Trevor to follow his direction and they responded by driving the car as what Shang-Chi directed.

**Data 11 (Commanding, min. 01.05.15)**

Shang-Chi: Watch your back!

The utterances above happened when Shang-Chi, Xialing, Katy, and Trevor was following the direction from mystical creature Moris to enter the Ta Lo's forest maze to go to Ta Lo village. However, in the middle of driving the car suddenly the bamboo trees of the forests falling so quickly. That made all of them was panic and the only way to escape from the forest by following Moris' direction. The data above shows the used of directive speech acts where it can be seen that, Shang-Chi commanded Katy as the driver at the time when the forests' trees fall to watch her back and Katy responded by raised the speed of the car.

**Data 12 (Commanding, min. 01.16.56)**

Shang-Chi: Show me how she did it!

The utterances above happened when Shang-Chi has already arrived at Ta Lo village and met the villagers of Ta Lo. Shang-Chi also met his aunt in that village. Shang-Chi told all the villagers that his father was coming to burn down the village. The villagers suddenly prepared themselves for the battle and Shang-Chi also being prepared by his aunt. His aunt wanted to show him her fighting style and Shang-Chi instructed her to show how his mother's fighting style was. The data above shows the used of directive speech acts where Shang-Chi commanded his aunt to show him how was the fighting style of his mother and his aunt responded by showing him the fighting style.

**b) Inviting**

**Data 13 (Inviting, min. 00.37.59)**

Shang-Chi: Come on

The utterances above happened when Shang-Chi entered the underground fighting tournament at the Golden Daggers Club in Macau and finally found his sister named Xialing as his opponent. Shang-Chi told Xialing about the situation and they realized that the postcard he received was a trap, as the Ten Rings attacked the club to fight Xialing. The only way to escape from the ten rings members were by confronting and found an escape way. The utterance of Shang-Chi above was identified as inviting due to the fact that Shang-Chi as the speaker attempted to get Katy as his hearer to involve in a certain event which is to come with him to escape from Ten Rings members when they were ambushing the club (Searle, 1979, p. 13). The phrasal verb of *come on* showed as the invitation towards Katy the hearer to carry out the action of going with Shang-Chi.

**c) Requesting**

**Data 14 (Requesting, min. 00.11.14)**

Shang-Chi: Please get out of car

The utterances above happened when Shang-Chi worked as valets for the Fairmont San Francisco hotel, Shang-Chi and Katy Chen drove a lot of cars. One day, a man came up in a red BMW. Throwing the keys to Shang-Chi, Katy grabbed the keys out of his hands and hopped in the car. They were debating with each other and Shang-Chi requested her to get out of the car. The requesting type of directive speech act can be classified from word "please". The utterance of Shang-Chi above was identified as requesting due to the fact that Shang-Chi as the speaker wanted

Katy as the hearer to do something for him that he believed she would be able to do (Searle, 1979, p. 13). Katy responded to Shang-Chi's request by inviting him to join her driving the car together.

**Data 15 (Requesting, min. 00.32.57 – 00. 32.59)**

Shang-Chi: I know you're upset. **But can you hear me out?** We don't have time for this.

The utterances above happened when Shang-Chi entered the underground fighting tournament at the Golden Daggers Club in Macau and finally found his sister named Xialing as his opponent, as well as the owner of the club. Shang-Chi asked Xialing to hear what he wanted to say. The data above shows the used of directive speech acts which is requesting. Shang-Chi as the speaker asks or requests Xialing as the hearer/addressee to do an act (something). From the utterance above, it can be seen that, Shang-Chi ask Xialing to hear what he wanted to say and Xialing listened it for a few seconds and still continue the fighting.

**Data 16 (Requesting, min. 00.33.23 – 00. 33.24)**

Shang-Chi: Can you please stop hitting me?

The utterances above happened when Shang-Chi was still fighting with Xialing for underground fighting tournament at the Golden Daggers Club in Macau. The directive speech act can be classified from word "please". The utterance of Shang-Chi above was identified as requesting due to the fact that Shang-Chi as the speaker wanted Xialing as her hearer to do something for him that he believed she would be able to do (Searle, 1979, p. 13).

**Data 17 (Requesting, min. 01.47.28 – 01.47.31)**

Shang-Chi: Dad, please. Your family needs you

The utterances above happened when Shang-Chi was in the middle of fighting with his father Wenwu because Shang-Chi wanted to stop his dad's plan to meet mother by releasing the soul-eaters. The directive speech act can be classified from word "please". The utterance of Shang-Chi above was identified as requesting due to the fact that Shang-Chi as the speaker wanted Wenwu as his hearer to do something for him that he believed he would be able to do (Searle, 1979, p. 13).

**d) Suggesting**

**Data 18 (Suggesting, min. 00.13.33 – 00. 13.38)**

Shang-Chi: Well, it's almost midnight. We got the early shift should probably be responsible, go to sleep.

The utterances above happened when Shang-Chi and Katy had dinner with their best friends in a restaurant. Shang-Chi and Katy were talking about their memorable experienced when worked as valets for the Fairmont San Francisco hotel. After having dinner, Shang-Chi told Katy that they got an early shift and he suggested Katy to go to sleep. The data above shows the used of directive speech acts which is suggesting. Regarding to Shang-Chi's utterances, it was indeed as the suggesting type because Shang-Chi as the speaker attempted to ensure (suggest) Katy to be responsible for the early shift so she needs to go to sleep. It also means that Shang-Chi gives his opinion about what Katy as the hearer should do. Therefore, if Katy ignored Shang-Chi's suggestion, the bad thing would happen to Katy like she is going to be late to work. It means that Shang-Chi attempt in providing an option that Katy should be responsible for her job so she needed to go to sleep or she would be late (Searle, 1979, p. 13).

**Data 19 (Suggesting, min. 00.38.07 – 00. 38.10)**

Shang-Chi: If we make it to the elevator, we can hop in on the next floor

The utterances above happened when Shang-Chi and Katy at the Golden Daggers Club in Macau for finding Shang-Chi's sister named Xialing. However, the postcard that Shang-Chi's received on behalf of Xialing was a trap, as the Ten Rings attacked the club to fight Xialing. The only way to escape from the ten rings members was by confronting them. The data above shows the used of directive speech acts which is suggesting. Regarding to Shang-Chi's utterances, Shang-Chi as the speaker gives his opinion about what Katy as the hearer should do. Shang-Chi suggested Katy that if they make it to the elevator, they can hop in to next floor. Therefore, if Katy ignored



Shang-Chi's suggestion, the bad thing would happen to Katy like she is not going to make it to the elevator.

Based on the result of data analysis, it was found and classified the directive speech acts into four types which are used by the main character "Shang-Chi" in "Shang-Chi and the Legend of the Ten Rings" movie. The types are commanding, inviting, requesting, and suggesting as discussed in the followings.

Commanding is the first type of directive speech analyzed on the basis of the utterances of the main character "Shang-Chi" in "Shang-Chi and the Legend of the Ten Rings" movie. The result as shown in table 4, commanding has the largest portion from all the other types. There are 12 data of commanding type with the percentage of sixty three point sixteen percent (63.16%). The 12 utterances are considered as commanding types because the utterances of Shang-Chi as the main character or speaker is intended to instruct the hearer or it is an intention of the speaker who wants the hearer to do something regarding its' utterance. In relation to the data of Shang-Chi's commanding utterances, the utterances are related to Searle's theory (1979, p.13). According to Searle (1979, p.13), commanding is a type of directive in the form of an order where there is a task given from the speaker to the hearer and there is also an obligation to finish the task given for the hearer.

Next is inviting which describes the second type of directive speech acts. The analysis was based on the utterances of the main character "Shang-Chi" in "Shang-Chi and the Legend of the Ten Rings" movie. The result as shown in table 4, inviting is on the lowest-rank of the other types of directive speech act. There is 1 data of inviting with five-point twenty six percent (5.26%). The 1 utterance is considered as inviting type because Shang-Chi as the speaker attempts to get the hearer to a certain event. That utterance also supported by Searle's theory (1979, p.13) where inviting is a type of directive where speaker's attempt to get the hearer involved in a certain event.

Following the inviting is requesting which describes the third type of directive speech acts that. The analysis was based on the utterances of the main character "Shang-Chi" in "Shang-Chi and the Legend of the Ten Rings" movie. The result as shown in table 4, requesting is in the second portion after commanding type. There are 4 data of requesting type with twenty-one point zero five percent (21.05%). The 4 utterances are considered as requesting type because Shang-Chi as the speaker requests or asks the hearer to do something that the speaker believes that the hearer will do. One of the considerations why Shang-Chi's utterances are considered as requesting is because of the word "please". According to Yule (as cited in Ainaya et al, 2022) the directive speech act can be classified from word "please". The form of this utterance is imperative where the sentence or an utterance used to give command, state polite request by giving direction (Yule 1996:54). The theory of inviting type is also related to Searle's theory (1979, p.13) where requesting is a type of directive in which the speaker asks or requests the hearer/addressee to do an act (something).

The last is suggesting. It describes the fourth type of directive speech acts. It was analyzed based on the utterances of the main character "Shang-Chi" in "Shang-Chi and the Legend of the Ten Rings" movie. The result as shown in table 4, suggesting was in the third portion after commanding and requesting and suggesting types. There are 2 data on suggesting type with ten-point fifty three percent (10.53%). The two utterances are considered as suggesting type because Shang-Chi as the speaker suggested or gave his opinion to the hearer about what he or she should or should not do. This type also has connection with Searle's theory (1979, p.13) which states that suggesting is a type of directive where the speaker attempts to provide or give an alternative option for the hearer in carrying out an action.

Based on the research result connected to the existing theories, there are only four types of directive speech acts used by the main character "Shang-Chi" in Shang-Chi and the Legend of the Ten Rings movie. They are commanding 12 (63.16%), inviting (5.26%), requesting (21.05%), and suggesting (10.53%). It also means that the dominant type of directive speech acts is commanding with 12 data (63.16%). This research results is also consistent with the previous studies by Akkad Moustapha (2018), Nova (2022), and Ainaya, et al (2022). On the contrary, this research result is opposite to the findings by Oktoberia (2012), Kusumawati (2014), Cristin and Ambelagin (2018), Sitanggang (2019), and Haikal Muhammad (2019).

There are several researches that have the similarity with this present research's finding, specifically related to the dominant types. However, there are also many researches that have dissimilarity to the finding of this present research which is the dominant types is not commanding type, but the other types of directive speech acts. Nonetheless, the dominant types of directive speech acts can change depending on the research topic, data obtained and result of data analysis as the topic chosen by the researchers in this study, that is, Shang-Chi and the Legend of the Ten Rings movie.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the research result, the researcher found 19 data of directive speech acts used by the main character "Shang-Chi" in "Shang-Chi and the Legend of the Ten Rings". It consisted of four types. They were 12 commanding, 1 inviting, 4 requesting, and 2 suggesting. Based on the result of data analysis, the frequency and percentage showed that the dominant type of the directive speech acts used in the movie "Shang-Chi and the Legend of the Ten Rings" was commanding.

This research can contribute to teacher to use the movie as a media source to facilitate students and their learning process, especially for university students majoring in English Education Study Program in understanding directive speech acts through "Shang-Chi and the Legend of the Ten Rings" movie. It can also become supporting materials for their courses related to speech act, such as introduction to linguistics, functional linguistics, and sociolinguistics.

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