


Speech Acts on Discourse Analysis Used in a Speech “What Really Matters at the End Life” by BJ Miller

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyse and identify the contents of the speech "What Really Matters at the End of Life" by BJ Miller. The subject of this research is the script of the speech "What Really Matters at the End of Life" by BJ Miller. We analyse and examine each script of the speech "What really matters at the end of life?" by BJ Miller to make it easier to understand as a sample of speech acts in the speech "What really matters at the end of life?" by BJ Miller. Later, the results of the speech act data in the speech "What Really Matters at the End of Life" by BJ Miller will be reviewed to further identify and categorize the types of speech acts. We used a qualitative method with realistic analysis results in this study. We have analysed a speech with the title "What Really Matters at the End of Life?" by BJ Miller and found several types of speech acts that often appear in each verse of the speech script, namely declarations, representatives, expressive, directives, and the last one, commissive. The dominant speech act in the script of the speech "What really matters at the end of life?" by BJ Miller is representation.

Keywords: discourse analysis, speech act, speech

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INTRODUCTION

BJ Miller is a physician, author, and speaker from the United States. He is a hospice and palliative medicine physician best known for his 2015 TED Talk, "What Really Matters at the End of Life," BJ has been a professor at the UCSF School of Medicine since 2007. Language is a tool for communication that is used by everyone on the planet and is used by at least two people. TED Talks is a non-profit organization dedicated to spreading ideas through short, powerful talks (18 minutes or less). TED began in 1984 as a conference where technology, entertainment, and design converged, and it now covers almost every topic imaginable, from science to business to global issues, in over 100 languages. We have included a guide to a

Language is the main apparatus for a person since it has critical capabilities for each one. It is utilized to convey messages, pass data, or even just to converse with others. Language isn't just utilized in one structure; however, there are three types of language that are typically utilized by individuals: expressed, composed, and signed. Humans and animals both have correspondence for their daily lives. These animals communicate in a similar way, which necessitates data sharing. Similarly, creatures, like humans, lack language. In present time, creatures just utilize their motion and sound to speak with other creatures, while humans have language that is utilized in three different times: the past, present, and future. Human language is also more perplexing because it has uprooting, mediation, efficiency, social

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transmission, and duality (Yule, 1996). Creatures do not have language because no research has found that they can communicate in the same way that humans do (Taher, 2015). Performing language is close to doing correspondence, even if you just use signs for association. Correspondence is finished by at least two people, who act as speaker and audience, with a message within it. While communicating, both the speaker and the audience use language and various expressions. In English semantics, this type of expression is referred to as a discourse act (Yule, 1996).

The term "talk" has several meanings. In the investigation of language, talk frequently alludes to the examples and use of language, vernaculars, and OK proclamations inside a local area. A subject of investigation is a group of people who live in confined regions and offer comparative discourse. Examination is the process of assessing things by separating them into pieces. "Talk Investigation" essentially alludes to the semantic examination of associated composition and discourse. The use of language in a friendly setting is a significant focus in Talk Examination. Talk is one method for researching the connection among structure and capability in verbal correspondence with discipline (Jahedi, 2014). As indicated by him, the talk doesn't just allude to the actual text; in addition to the shoppers of the talk, by definition it alludes to the capability of language. The absolute most clear way is in which the connection among language and setting is reflected in the design of language itself through the peculiarity of deixis (Hanks, 2017).

Griffiths (2006:148)(Griffiths, 2006) expressed that the discourse act is the essential unit of semantic communications like giving admonition, welcoming, applying, telling data, affirming an arrangement, and using different articulations. Each articulation that individuals discuss in their day-to-day existence is an illustration of a discourse act; however, they don't understand that. Obviously, discourse act has a major extent in language; all sentences that individuals speak are discourse act, or even "hi," which is a discourse act model for "hello." As a result, discourse acts are used consistently, without fail, and everywhere in this world. A discourse act is an expression that is acted out in real life by two individuals or more as a speaker and listener (Ishtiaq, 2019). As Austin (Zanetti, 2013) depicts, all sentences that appear in conversation are remembered for discourse, which includes both suggestion articulation and all out circumstances of expression. The discourse act focuses not only on the sentence of the discussion but also on the circumstance of it, because a sentence has meaning when it is connected with the circumstance or specific situation. Thus, when individuals break down discourse acts, they can't separate among exercises, circumstance, and discussion.

The outcome of this investigation is expected to be useful as a source of perspective for learning about discourse acts in the discourse "the main thing toward the end of life" by BJ Miller operator and valuable for sharpening knowledge about discourse acts in the discourse.

1. The definition of Discourse Analysis

Discourse Analysis is worried about investigation of the connection among language and the settings in which it is utilized. Talk examination is accordingly generally worried about the connection among language and the settings of its utilization. Talk examination isn't just worried about the portrayal and investigation of spoken association, notwithstanding the entirety of our verbal experiences we day to day consume many composed and printed words: paper articles, letters, stories, recipes, guidelines, sees, comics, boards, handouts pushed through the entryway, etc. In this manner, talk examiners are similarly keen on the association of composed connection. In this book, we will utilize the term talk examination to cover the investigation of spoken and composed collaboration that talk investigation empowers us to depict genuine execution, to delimit targets all the more precisely in language instructing and to assess info and result in the educating growing experience (Damour et al., 1993).

Discourse Analysis is the investigation of language in the regular sense wherein a great many people utilize the term. What the vast majority mean when they say "language" is discussion, correspondence, talk. Further, talk examination essentially "the investigation of language" but it is valuable to attempt to determine what make talk examination unique in relation to different ways to deal with language study. "Language investigation" highlights

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the way that we are not midway centered around language as a theoretical framework. We tend rather to be keen on what happens when individuals draw on the information they have about language, information on the in light of their recollections of things the have said, heard, seen, or composed previously, to get things done in the word: trade data, express sentiments, get things going, make magnificence, engaging themselves as well as other people, etc. Why talk examination instead of "discoursology" on the similarity of "phonology," "discoursography" on the relationship of "ethnography," or "talk analysis," on the relationship of "scholarly analysis" or "explanatory analysis"? the response has to do with the way that talk examination normally centers around the logical cycle in a moderately unequivocal manner.

It is valuable to consider talk investigation practically equivalent to compound examination. Like substance examination, talk examination is a strategy that can be utilized in responding to numerous sorts of inquiries. Phonetic investigation is likewise some of the time a course of dismantling. Talk investigator frequently find it helpful to isolate longer stretches of talk into parts as indicated by different rules and afterward check out at the specific qualities of each part. Talk investigator work with material of numerous sorts, including records of sound or video-recorded collaboration, composed archives, text sent by means of oral practice like precepts, and printouts of online correspondence. (Whybrow et al., 2008), Malcolm Coulthard, Deirdre Burton, John Sinclair, David Brazil, Martin Montgomery and Michael Hoey, who fostered a specific kind of talk examination; that is the examination of the designs in spoken expressions or composed message over the level of the sentence (Sinclair and Coulthard, 1975; Coulthard, 1977, 1992, 1994; Brazil et al. 1980; Burton, 1980; Coulthard and Montgomery, 1981; Hoey, 1983). These experts have been worried to dissect language use in setting, as opposed to zeroing in on admired dynamic variants of language. Talk examination should be visible as a response to conventional etymology (formal, underlying phonetics) which is centered around the constituent units and design of the sentence and which doesn't fret about an investigation of language being used. Talk examination, as opposed to formal semantics, is worried about applying to thought of construction over the level of the sentence, I. e. taking the similarity of syntactic relations, for example, subject-action word object, and applying it to the investigation of longer text (Plants, 2004: 117-118)(Egerton, 2008).

2. Spoken and Written Language

The evident from a production standpoint that the demands placed on language producers by spoken and written language are slightly different. The speaker in spoken interaction benefits from being able to watch his listener's minute-by-minute response to what he says, but he also experiences the disadvantage of exposing his own feelings (referred to as "leaking" by Ekman and Friesen in 1969), having to speak clearly and concisely, and having to respond right away to however his interlocutor reacts. The concept of "text" as a printed record in written texts is well-known in the study of literature. A "text" may be presented in a variety of ways in successive editions, using a variety of typefaces, sizes of paper, and one or two columns, but we still believe that from one edition to the next

METHOD

According to Creswell (2014)(Ishtiaq, 2019)a, there are three types of research approaches: qualitative, quantitative, and mixed. Qualitative research is a method that focuses on human problems; it is a method for exploring and comprehending the meaning of an individual or the social relationships of some groups. The quantitative approach is intended for groups of people who are testing theories in various variables. It is a method for determining whether a theory is appropriate for the groups or not. In contrast, mixed methods are a mix of qualitative and quantitative approaches. This method is typically used for complex problems that cannot be solved using a qualitative or quantitative approach.

According to the definition above, the researchers used qualitative research because the research subject was human and the outcome was a narrative description of the findings. According to Creswell (2014: 42)(Ishtiaq, 2019), "The historic origin for qualitative research

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comes from anthropology, sociology, the humanities, and evaluation." The research which was conducted was kind of humanities, so based on Creswell it used qualitative method to collect the data.

The study's topic was "What Really Matters at the End of Life." BJ Miller's speech script served as the study's data source, while BJ Miller's utterances served as the research's data. The script for the speech was obtained from <https://singjupost.com/what-really-matters-at-the-end-of-life-by-bj-miller-at-ted-full-transcript>

The research was carried out using a qualitative method and a research instrument. There were two instruments used in this study. They were the investigator and the speech script for BJ Miller. The investigator served as the human instrument analysing the data to obtain information. There were five investigators involved in this study, and they all conducted the same data analysis. Furthermore, the BJ Miller speech script was the document that was analysed. As the research instrument, the researchers were responsible for planning, collecting, analysing, and reporting the research findings. The researchers created the report by writing a description of the findings after identifying and analysing the data.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

After analyzing the data in the form of the text script of BJ Miller speech, the researchers found several types of speech acts in the speech. There are several ways to do this research, such as; first, the researchers made the speech script, second, the researchers analyze the speech acts in the speech script, that is declarative, representative, expressive, directives and commissive. Here is the analysis table:

Table 1. Speech Acts Analysis

No	Types of Speech Acts	Speech Script
1	Expressive	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I guess we're all patients. 2. And believe me, almost everyone who goes into healthcare really means well. I mean, truly. 3. Now mind you. I am not giving up on the notion that our institutions can become more humane. Beauty can be found anywhere. 4. I know we can because we have to. 5. If we love such moments ferociously, then maybe we can learn to live well not in spite of death, but because of it. Let death be what takes us, not lack of imagination.
2	Directives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We all need a reason to wake up. 2. We decided to climb a top a parked commuter train 3. I scurried up the ladder on the back, and when I stood up, the electrical current entered my arm, blew down and out my feet. 4. Now, let me introduce you to Frank. 5. I went back to college 6. I am alive because of them. we ask too much of our hospitals. 7. I spent a few months in a burn unit at St. Barnabas Hospital in Livingston
3	Commissive	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I know you're too polite to ask, so I will tell you 2. So please know that you don't have to be dying anytime soon to benefit from palliative care. 3. Next day, one of my nurses smuggled in a snowball for me.

No	Types of Speech Acts	Speech Script
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. So please know that you don't have to be dying anytime soon to benefit from palliative care. 5. Next day, one of my nurses smuggled in a snowball for me.
4	Representative	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Because healthcare was designed with diseases, not people at its center. 2. The scariest thing about death isn't being dead, it's dying, suffering. 3. How we die is indeed something we can affect. 4. They are places for acute trauma and treatable illness. 5. I got really great care at every turn, including good palliative care for my pain. 6. I remember my nurses complaining about driving through it. 7. In that moment, just being any part of this planet in this universe mattered more to me than whether I lived or died. 8. There are already record numbers of us living with chronic and terminal illness, and into ever older age.

According to Searle, there are five types of speech acts: representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. BJ Miller's speech included four of them: representative, directive, commissive, and expressive. Declarative was not performed because it required a unique event and unique people to express it. BJ Miller, the speaker, is an ordinary person, and there was no special event, so he did not make a declaration

CONCLUSIONS

There are some conclusions in this research based on the research findings and discussion that have already been explained. The first conclusion is: based on Searle's theory, what are the classifications of speech acts in BJ Miller's speech? The second conclusion is: what kinds of speech acts are used in BJ Miller's speech? Those conclusions were mentioned in chapter four, but here are summaries of them. The summaries are explained in greater detail in the paragraph that follows. Searle distinguishes five types of speech acts: representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Only four of them were expressed by BJ Miller in his speech in this study. BJ Miller performed the following classifications: representative, directive, commissive, and expressive. Expressive was expressed in the speech 5 times, directives were expressed in the speech 7 times, commissive was expressed in the speech 5 times and the last, representative was expressed in the speech 8 times, we can conclude that, the speech act that mostly used in BJ Miller speech was representative.

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