

MEDICAL REGISTER UTTERANCE IN GREY'S ANATOMY SERIAL

Santy Christinawati
Politeknik Piksi Ganesha
santy.christinawati@piksi-ganesha-online.ac.id

ABSTRAK

Pembendaharaan kosakata merupakan salahsatu faktor pendukung dalam keberhasilan pembelajaran bahasa. Mengembangkan kemampuan berkomunikasi dalam bahasa Inggris baik dalam bentuk lisan ataupun tulisan meliputi kemampuan mendengarkan (listening), berbicara (speaking), membaca (reading), dan menulis (writing). Salah satu aspek terpenting dalam pembelajaran bahasa adalah kosakata (vocabulary). Pemahaman kosakatan dianggap penting dalam proses pembelajaran bahasa ataupun pengembangan kemampuan seseorang dalam bahasa yang dikuasai. Tidak semua kosakata memiliki pengertian yang sama. Semua pengertian akan bergantung pada konteks. Kendalanya adalah para tenaga medis yang cenderung tidak mampu untuk menggunakan Bahasa Inggris, sehingga mereka akan menggunakan bahasa isyarat untuk berkomunikasi. Hal yang paling mudah untuk mempelajari Bahasa Inggris Medis adalah dengan belajar dari film/serial TV. Penulis merekomendasikan serial barat Grey's Anatomy sebagai media belajar sehingga tidak membuat bosan. Serial ini menceritakan tentang kehidupan profesional sekelompok dokter. Penulis menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan teknik membaca serta kajian pustaka untuk menganalisa data.

Kata kunci: *medis, register, ucapan*

ABSTRACT

Vocabulary is one of the supporting factors in the success of language learning. Develop the ability to communicate in English both in oral and written form including the ability to listen (listening), speak (speaking), reading (reading), and writing (writing). One of the most important aspects of language learning is vocabulary. Understanding vocabulary is considered important in the process of language learning or the development of one's abilities in a language that is mastered. Not all vocabularies have the same meaning. All understanding will depend on the context. The obstacle is that medical workers tend not to be able to use English, so they will use sign language to communicate. The easiest thing to learn Medical English is by learning from films / TV series. The author recommends the western series Gray Anatomy as a medium of learning so as not to be bored. This series tells about the professional life of a group of doctors. The author uses descriptive qualitative methods with reading techniques and literature review to analyze data.

Keywords: medical, register, utterance

INTRODUCTION

The most important and crucial in every language is the vocabulary. In communication, especially in verbal communication, the word is the unsure which should be use for speakers. We can combine the word into phrase, clause, sentence, and paragraph grammatically. The sentence will create an idea. So, vocabulary is an unsure that is important in communication. According to Fank and Lewis (1974:4), the vocabularies are the parameter to measure the person's intellegency. Language is a system that has a pattern. Understanding the vocabularies are the good concept for learners for the first. Every learners have many obstacles for understanding word by word in English text or conversation. It is because that learners have to use vocabularies yet to support their English. In the other hand, the English learners sometimes forget about the context for understanding English text and conversation. The most basic needs of human being is to communicate, the main goal of any language is communication especially for medical communication. This research pursues the subject of medical register in TV series *Grey's Anatomy*.

The series show about the personal and professional life of five interns and their patients, at Seattle Grace Hospital, Seattle, Washington. They all strive to gather knowledge and experience in order to become great practitioners. This series provide the excellent material for medical register. Language is an arbitrary system of linguistic symbols. It implies words in a grammatical pattern which was developed along time, used and understood by many generations of large communities. The objective of any language is to communicate. Verbal communication helps meet various needs. We use verbal communication to ask questions for specific information, we describe people, things,

experiences, ideas, we inform, persuade, entertain, using language. So, we use by using words, in a specific order.

Literature Review

1. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics concerned with the use of language in social contexts and how to produce and understand meanings through language. Pragmatics is defined as the study of language in context (Birner, 2012: 2). Hence, pragmatics is concerned with what a speaker means in a given context and how the context influences what is said. So, pragmatics deals with how a speaker uses language, what a speaker means and how a hearer interprets the words. Yule (1996: 3) explains that pragmatics is the study of how listeners can make inferences about what is said in order to arrive at an interpretation of the speakers' intended meaning. People can know other people's intended meanings through pragmatics, their assumptions, their purposes, and the kinds of actions that they are performing when they speak. According to Yule, pragmatics is the study of the speaker's contextual meaning, how people can communicate more than what it is said and the study of the expression of connected distance. The scope of pragmatics is very wide. Pragmatics has some fields in its study, i.e. deixis, speech acts, conversational implicature, and cooperative principles. Birner (2012: 42) states that the term deixis is used to the phenomena of using a linguistic expression to point some contexts. In other words, deixis is used for referring something depends on speaker's context. While speech act as another topic, is believed as a word that could performs an action (Yule, 1998: 48). The acts performed can be making statements, promise, request, or giving commands. Then, conversational implicature is something meant, implied, or suggested deeper from what is said (Yule,

1998: 35). It is mostly about a speaker's utterance that can be understood by interpreting the meaning based on the context. Then, Grice (1975) is the one who first coined Cooperative Principle. Yule adds that people involved in a conversation will cooperate with each other (1996:36-37).

Grice states that when people communicate, they assume and they will be conversationally cooperative without realizing it. According to Grice, this cooperative conversation can be achieved in the forms of maxims which are same as rules. Grice adds that these set of assumptions can guide people to formulate the efficient and effective use of language in a conversation. The guidelines called maxims are formed in four basic maxims of conversation which together express a general Cooperative Principle. Hence, to achieve effective communication, a speaker and hearer have to fulfill cooperative principles which consist of four maxims: quality, quantity, relation, and manner. In conducting the maxims, there will be two possibilities: by doing an observance of maxim and doing a non-observance of maxim.

a. Observance of Maxim

Observance of maxim happens when a speaker has successfully fulfill maxim to achieve an effective conversation.

1) Maxim of Quality

Maxim of quality requires a speaker to be sincere and not to say something he or she believes to be false or lack of evidence. An example:

A: What is the capital of Australia?

B: Canberra

In the interaction, speaker B observes maxim of quality because the speaker tells the

truth that the capital of Australia is Canberra.

2) Maxim of Quantity

Cutting (2002: 35) says that people who give too little information risk their hearer to be unable to identify what they are talking about because they are not explicit enough; those who give more information than the hearer needs risk boredom. Hence, maxim of quantity requires a speaker to give the right amount of information such as in the following example.

A: Hi, what would you like?

B: A glass of hot tea, thanks

In the interaction, speaker B observes maxim of quantity because the speaker gives the right amount of information which is required.

3) Maxim of Relation

Maxim of relation requires a speaker to say something relevant to the context and what has been said before. The example is in the sentence Now I mentioned yesterday that we had promised to go watching movie with Anna. The speaker observes maxim of relation because he points to what has been said before by uttering I mentioned yesterday.

4) Maxim of Manner

Maxim of manner requires a speaker to explain things orderly and clearly and avoid ambiguity as well as obscurity. It is illustrated in I opened the door and take a big step forward. In the example, maxim of manner is observed because the speaker presents

the events orderly.

b. Non-observance of Maxims

When people do not follow the four maxims in communication, it is called non-observance of maxims. The speaker is actually free to choose whether s/he wants to follow the Cooperative Principle or not, depending on the purposes or reasons, according to Black (2006: 24). If the speaker uses at least one kind of these forms to break maxims, the language becomes indirect and sometimes humorous.

1) Opting Out a Maxim

According to Cutting (2002: 41), when opting out the maxim, a speaker is unwilling to cooperate and chooses not to observe the maxim by stating an unwillingness to do so. An example of opting out is shown in I'm afraid I cannot give you that information (Cutting, 2002:41). The example above is uttered by a police officer who refuses to give the name of the victim until the relatives have been informed. It shows that the speaker is aware of the maxim, but s/he does not obey it for some reasons.

2) Violating a Maxim

Violating a maxim often deals with the intention to mislead. The example is shown below.

Husband: How much did that new dress cost, darling?

Wife: Less than the last one

(Cutting, 2002:40)

In the example, the wife does not want to tell the real price of her dress. She instead covers it up by saying that the new dress is cheaper than the last one. Hence, violating a maxim is often done with the intention to mislead.

3) Infringing a Maxim

According to Cutting, infringing happens when a speaker could not use the language well enough or is incapable of speaking clearly. The example of infringing is My job is a decision-making job. And as a result, I make a lot of decisions. In the example, the speaker infringes maxims by giving illogical statements. Hence, the speaker here might not master the language or not be able to speak clearly.

c. Flouting

This is the most interesting way of breaking a maxim. A speaker is aware of the Cooperative Principle and the maxims, but the maxims were broken. However, it is not that communication has broken down, but that the speaker has chosen an indirect way of achieving the flouting. According to Cutting (2002: 36), flouting happens when a speaker fails to observe a maxim in which s/he has intention. The speaker does not purpose to mislead the hearer but s/he believes that the hearer knows what it means. When flouting is employed, it may be to effectively communicate a message.

a) Flouting of Quality Maxim

There are several ways to flout maxim of quality. First, the speakers could simply say something that obviously does not represent what they think. Second, they do it by exaggerating, maybe in the hyperbole forms. Third, they may flout the maxim of quality by using a metaphor. The other two ways of flouting the maxim of quality are through irony and banter. For example:

Lynn: Yes, I'm starving too

Martin: Hurry up girl

Lynn: Oh dear, stop eating rubbish. You won't eat any dinner

(Martin in Cutting, 2002: 37)

The speaker expresses how hungry she is by saying the utterance I'm starving and she exaggerates the answer in spite of giving the right contribution to the hearer.

b) Flouting of Quantity Maxim

The speaker who flouts quantity maxim is the one who gives too little or too much information. The example of flouting of quantity maxim is shown below.

A: How do I look?

B: Your shoes are nice

(Cutting, 2002:37)

Speaker B does not give a complete answer. Speaker A asks about the whole appearance. However, B only comments on speaker A's shoes. It can be assumed that the rest of the part is terrible. Hence, speaker B flouts

quantity maxim by giving too little information.

c) Flouting of Relation Maxim

The flouting of maxim relation happens when the speaker expects that the hearer will be able to imagine what they do not say. In flouting this maxim, it means that the speaker gives irrelevant information, for example:

A: So what do you think of Mark?

B: His flatmate's a wonderful cook.

(Cutting, 2002: 39)

In spite of saying directly that B was not very impressed with Mark, B say something irrelevant.

d) Flouting of Manner Maxim

A speaker who flouts manner maxim, appears to be obscure (Cutting, 02: 39). The example of flouting of manner maxim is shown below.

A: Where are you off to?

B: I was thinking of going out to get some of that funny white stuff for somebody.

A: OK, but don't be too long –dinner's nearly ready

(Cutting, 2002:39)

Speaker B flouts manner maxim by being obscure and B thinks that speaker A gets what speaker B means of White funny stuff (ice cream) and somebody (their kid).

2. Register in Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguists study the relationship between language and society. They are

interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social contexts, and they are concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning. Here, *socio* means *society* and *linguist* means *study of language*. So, *sociolinguist* is the study of language that is related to society condition. There are some definitions about sociolinguistics based on some sociolinguist. They are:

- a. Sociolinguistics are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social contexts, and they are concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning. (Janet Holmes: 1947)
- b. Sociolinguistics is the study of the characteristics of language varieties, the characteristics of their functions, and the characteristics of their speakers as these three constantly interact, change and change one another within a speech community. (Firsman: 1972)
- c. Sociolinguistics is a developing subfield of linguistics which takes speech variation as its focus, viewing variation or its social context. Sociolinguistics is concerned with the correlation between such social factors and linguistic variation. (Nancy Parrot Hickerson, 1980:81)

Based on the definition above, it can be concluded that sociolinguistics is the science field which has interdisciplinary characteristic with sociology, whose research object is the relationship between language and social factors in social speech. Besides sociolinguistic term, there is other term 'language sociology'. Some people assume that the two terms are same, but the other assume that they are different. One

said that the term sociolinguistic is used because the research is influenced by linguistic field, while the term language sociology is used when the research is influenced by sociology (Nababan 1884:3 juga brigh 1992:vol 4:9). Sociolinguistic is concerned with the relationship between language and the context in which it is used.

According to Janet Holmes (2000:9), language is more than just words. It's a powerful social behavior that speaks volumes about who we are, where we come from and how we relate. Language is one of the most powerful emblems of social behavior. In the normal transfer of information through language, we use language to send vital social messages about who we are, where we come from, and who we associate with. It is often shocking to realize how extensively we may judge a person's background, character, and intentions based simply upon the person's language, dialect, or, in some instances, even the choice of a single word. Given the social role of language, it stands to reason that one strand of language study should concentrate on the role of language in society.

Social factors have been relevant in accounting for the particular variety used. Some relate to the users of language – the participants others relate to its uses – the social setting function of the interaction (Holmes, 2000:130). Who is talking to whom (e.g. wife – husband, customer – shopkeeper, boss – worker) is an important factor. The setting or social context (e.g. home, work, school) is generally a relevant factor too. The aim or purpose of the interaction (informative, social) may be important. Holmes (2000:234) stated that in any situation linguistic choice generally reflect the influence of one or more of the following components:

- a. The participants : who is speaking and who are they speaking to?
- b. The setting or social context of the interaction: where are they speaking?
- c. The topic : what is being talked about?
- d. The function : why are they speaking?

Language use is determined by social dimensions:

- a. A social distance scale
: how well we know someone concern with the participant relationship.
- b. A status scale: high-low status in social life : superior-subordinate status.
- c. A formality
: formal-informal; high-low formality.
- d. Two functional scale
: realting to the purposes or topic of interaction.

The social dimensions are involved in sociolinguistic, there are:

- a. Solidarity / social distance
→intimacy vs. distance of interlocutors
- b. Status / power → superiority vs. subordination of interlocutors
- c. Formality → high vs. low formality (setting / type of interaction)
- d. Function → referential (“objective” information content, e.g. news report) vs. affective function (subjective, affective content, e.g. tell about feelings)

According to Dell Hymes in James (1980), context has six dimensions, there are:

- a) Setting describes time and place, such as in the classroom, in mosques.

- b) Participants describes the user of language, such as doctor and patient, seller and buyer.
- c) Content describes the topic, such as politic, sex, or education.
- d) Goal describes the purpose, such as asking or answering.
- e) Key describes the tone of the participants, such as humor or irony.
- f) Channel describes the media, such as SMS, phone, or face to face.

3. Context

Context is a dynamic, not a static concept: it is to be undertood as the continually changing surroundings, in the widest sense, that enable the participants in the communication process to interact and which the linguistic expressions of their interaction become intellingible. For example a person named “*John*” is referred to as “*John*” only his own, known context; a person named “*the policeman*” is an officer we know (or are the supposed to know). Saying “*John*” is the policeman makes sense only in a context where there is a person *John* whom I know by name and who happens to be the policeman (or is assigned that role in a play), (Mey: 2001;40). Being user-oriented, context can be expected to deffer user to ueser, from user group to user group, and hence also from language to language. Context is more than just reference. Context is action. Context is about understanding what things are for; it is also what gives out utterances their true pragmatic meaning and allows them to be counted as true pragmatic acts.

Context is vitally important not only in assigning the proper values to reference and implicature about which more in the following sections, but also in dealing with other pragmatics issues. Context has become common place to emphasize that social action does not accur in a vacuum and that

we thus need to consider the context in which it occurs in order to analyze and understand it. Schegloff (1992) states that context is often taken refer in a general way to information that is outside the text that is being analyzed, that is, information about settings, circumstances social roles, demographic variables (age, sex, race, etc), and so on. This sort of information is sometimes referred to as extrinsic context, in contrast to intrinsic context, that is, the parts of a text that are outside the particular moment.

Pragmatics analysis study the meaning of the words in context, analysis the parts of meaning that can be explained by knowledge of the physical and social world, and the socio-psychological factors influencing communication, as well as the knowledge of the time and place in which the words are uttered or written (Peccei, 1999).

The speaker's meaning is dependent on assumption of knowledge that are shared by both speaker and hearer, the speaker constructs the linguistic message and intends or implies a meaning, and the hearer interprets the message and infers the meaning. While Cutting (2003) says that there are three sort of context: The first is, the situational context, it means see around them. The situational context is defined by three types of parameters, they are:

- a. The participant's location in space and time.
- b. Their characteristics.
- c. Their activities.

The second, the background knowledge context, it means what they know about each other and the world. The third is co-textual context means that what they know about what they have been saying.

In addition, Verschueren (1999:77) states that there are some aspects of the communicative context. First is the language

user; utterer and interpreter, another aspect is mental world, an third is the social world, and the last one is physical world.

Thomas (1995:22) infers that pragmatics deals with *meaning in interaction*. She explains that making meaning is a dynamic process which involves the negotiation between speaker and hearer, the context of the utterance and the meaning potential of an utterance. In sum, we may conclude as Leech (1983: 1) states that pragmatics is "how language used in communication."

METHODOLOGY

Research is a diligent and systematic inquiry or investigation into a subject in order to discover or revise facts, theories, application etc. (<http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/research>). Methodology is the system of methods followed by particular dicipline. The method used in this research is qualitative which can be defined as a type of educational research in which the research relies on the views of participants; asks broad, general questions; collects data consisting largely of words (or text) from participants; describes and analyzes these words for themes; and conducts the inquiry in a subjective, biased manner." (Creswell, 2008: 46). Sudaryanto (1993) states that the types of research are quantitave and qualitative. According to the qualitative research, we have three types. They are:

- a. library research
- b. field research
- c. laboratory research

The writer will get the data by analyzing and interpretation. As for the research design, the descriptive research is being used in this research. The description of the data will be presented by the words in a sentence or paragraph. Sudaryanto (1993) states that collecting data technique in qualitative research consists of collecting data which is directly writing method then

classifying the data, next the data can be analyzed in description technique.

DISCUSSION

Grey's Anatomy is an American medical drama television series that premiered on American Broadcasting Company (ABC) as a mid-season replacement on March 27, 2005. The series focuses on the fictional lives of surgical interns, residents, and attending physicians, as they evolve into seasoned doctors while trying to maintain personal lives and relationships. The title is a play on *Gray's Anatomy*, a human anatomy textbook by Henry Gray, (Accessed Wikipedia, 2017).

1. **ALS (Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis):** A progressive and fatal form of motor neuron disease.
2. **Alzheimer's Disease:** The most common form of dementia. It is degenerative and terminal.
3. **American College of Surgeons:** The association responsible for setting the standards for surgical training and education.
4. **Analgesia:** Drugs that act as painkillers.
5. **Anaphylaxis:** A severe, often life-threatening allergic reaction. Penicillin, nuts, seafood, and bee stings are all commonly associated with the condition.
6. **Anesthesia:** Removal of all sensation, usually by chemical means (e.g., drugs/medication)
7. **Aneurysm:** A localized, blood-filled, balloon-like bulge in the wall of a blood vessel.
8. **Aortic Valve:** A valve which prevents blood flow back into the heart from the aorta (one of the major blood vessels from the heart).
9. **Appendectomy:** (Also called an *Appy*) The surgical removal of the appendix. (See [wikipedia:appendectomy](#) and [General Surgery](#) for further details).
10. **Appendicitis:** The inflammation of the appendix. It requires an appendectomy to remove it.
11. **Arrest:** See [cardiac arrest](#)
12. **Asystole:** A condition of the heart in which there is no activity from the heart (electrical or muscular)
13. **Atropine:** A drug used to resolve a slow heart rate (bradycardia) or as part of resuscitation.
14. **Attending:** A doctor who has completed residency and practices medicine in a clinic or hospital.
15. **Autopsy:** A surgical procedure usually performed by [pathologists](#) that examines a corpse to determine cause and manner of death and to evaluate any disease or injury that may be present at the time of death.
16. **Benign:** Not cancerous.
17. **Blood Pressure:** Pressure exerted by circulating blood on the walls of the blood vessels. It is one of the main vital signs that should always be monitored on a patient. Normal values are 120 for systolic and 80 for diastolic.
18. **Bovie:** A tool used to stop bleeding. (See [wikipedia:electrocautery](#) for further details)
19. **Bradycardia:** An abnormally slow heartbeat (defined as fewer than 60 beats per minute).
20. **C. diff (Clostridium difficile):** a species of Gram-positive bacteria of the genus *Clostridium* that causes severe diarrhea and other intestinal diseases when competing bacteria in the gut flora have been wiped out by antibiotics.
21. **Caesarean section (C-section):** A surgical procedure in which incisions are made through a mother's abdomen (laparotomy) and uterus (hysterotomy) to deliver one or more babies. It is usually performed when a vaginal delivery would put the baby's or

- mother's life or health at risk, although in recent times it has been also performed upon request for childbirths that could otherwise have been vaginal.
22. **Cancer:** A disease where cells undergo uncontrolled growth.
 23. **Cardiac Arrest:** When blood circulation stops throughout the body due to some malfunction of the heart.
 24. **Cardiomyopathy:** Heart muscle disease
 25. **Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR):** An emergency medical procedure for a victim of cardiac arrest or, in some circumstances, respiratory arrest. CPR is performed in hospitals, in the community by laypersons, or by emergency response professionals.
 26. **Cardiothoracic surgery:** A surgical specialty treating diseases affecting organs inside the thorax (the chest) including the lungs, heart, and thoracic diaphragm.
 27. **CBC (Complete Blood Count):** A blood test to determine overall health and detect a wide range of disorders
 28. **Central Line:** A catheter placed into a large vein in the neck (internal jugular vein), chest (subclavian vein), or groin (femoral vein). (*See [wikipedia:central venous catheter](#) for further details*)
 29. **Cholecystectomy:** Surgical removal of the gallbladder. (*See [wikipedia:cholecystectomy](#) and [General Surgery](#) for further details*)
 30. **Circulatory System:** A body system that involves the heart, veins, arteries, and blood.
 31. **Code Black:** A hospital code which indicates a bomb is somewhere in the hospital.
 32. **Code Blue:** A hospital code which indicates someone needing resuscitation.
 33. **Code Pink:** A hospital code which indicates child/infant abduction.
 34. **Code Red:** A hospital code which indicates a fire has broken out somewhere in the hospital.
 35. **Computed Tomography (CT):** Imaging used to generate a three-dimensional image of the inside of an object from a large series of two-dimensional X-ray images.
 36. **Congenital insensitivity to pain (CIP):** also known as **congenital analgesia**, is one or more rare conditions in which a person cannot feel (and has never felt) physical pain.
 37. **Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG):** Arteries and veins from elsewhere in the body (most cases the leg) are used to replace the body (the vessels that supply oxygen and energy to the heart) (*See [wikipedia:coronary artery bypass surgery](#) and [Cardiothoracic Surgery](#) for further details*)
 38. **Craniectomy:** A procedure where a part of the skull is removed to allow a swelling brain to expand.
 39. **Craniotomy:** A procedure performed by cutting through the skin and drilling through and removing part of the skull to gain access to the brain. (*See [wikipedia:craniotomy](#) and [Neurosurgery](#) for further details*)
 40. **Creatinine:** A waste product when muscle tissue is broken down. Blood creatinine levels are measured to assess kidney function.
 41. **Crike (Cricothyrotomy):** A procedure in which the throat is cut to insert a direct tube for breathing when an intubation is not possible due to blockage of the throat.
 42. **Deep Brain Stimulation (DBS):** Surgical procedure in which an electrode is implanted into a specific area of the brain in order to alleviate symptoms of chronic pain and of

- movement disorders caused by neurological disease.
43. **Dermatology:** A medical specialty dealing with the skin and its diseases.
 44. **Diarrhea:** The condition of having three or more loose or liquid bowel movements per day.
 45. **DNR (Do Not Resuscitate):** A written order from a doctor that clarifies that resuscitation should not be attempted if a person suffers cardiac or respiratory arrest.
 46. **ECG (Electrocardiograph):** A small computer that monitors the patient's heart rate and other heart information.
 47. **Echo (Echocardiogram):** A sonogram of the heart.
 48. **Ectopia Cordis:** A birth defect in which the heart is abnormally located, typically outside of the chest, but still attached to the body through a split sternum.
 49. **Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome:** A group of genetic connective tissue disorders which can cause skin hyperelasticity, joint dislocation and hypermobility, arthritis, and easy bruising.
 50. **Endocrinology:** The medical specialty involved with disorders relating to hormones and the endocrine organs and glands.
 51. **ENT:** See *Otolaryngology*.
 52. **Epidural:** A form of regional anesthesia involving an injection of drugs through a catheter, usually done by blocking the action of the nerves in the spine from a certain region.
 53. **Epinephrine (Epi):** A hormone released in the body in response to stress, used in medical settings for resuscitation.
 54. **ER (Emergency Room):** A room in the hospital dedicated to emergent conditions and patients
 55. **Esophageal:** Of, or relating to the esophagus (the "tube" connecting the mouth to the stomach).
 56. **ETA:** Estimated Time of Arrival
 57. **Fasciotomy:** A surgical procedure where the fascia (the outer layers surrounding muscle, cartilage, ligaments, organs, etc.) is cut to relieve tension or pressure and treat the resulting loss of circulation to an area of tissue or muscle.
 58. **Fibrodysplasia Ossificans Progressiva (FOP):** An extremely rare, congenital disease (estimated 600 cases worldwide) that causes muscles and connective tissue to turn to bone when injured.
 59. **First-Degree Burn:** Burns that are restricted to the surface of the skin. In some cases, the burns can also be widespread.
 60. **GCS (Glasgow Coma Scale):** A scale used to identify consciousness and responsiveness of a patient following a head injury.
 61. **General Surgery:** A surgical specialty that focuses on abdominal organs.
 62. **Grand Mal Seizures:** (*see: Tonic-Clonic Seizures*)
 63. **GSW:** Gunshot wound.
 64. **Gurney:** A type of stretcher used in hospitals and ambulances. A hospital gurney is a kind of narrow bed on a wheeled frame and has straps to secure the patient.
 65. **Genome Mapping:** The process to create a genetic map assigning DNA fragments to chromosomes.
 66. **Haldol:** antipsychotic used to treat certain kinds mental disorders.
 67. **Harper Avery Award:** A fictional, prestigious medical award in the Grey's Anatomy & Private Practice Universe.
 68. **Heart Attack (Myocardial infarction):** Occurs when the

- circulation of blood to the heart is severely affected.
69. **Hemispherectomy:** A procedure performed to remove or disable one cerebral hemisphere (half the brain).
 70. **Hemopneumothorax:** The accumulation of air and blood in the pleural cavity (the area surrounding the lungs).
 71. **Hernia:** A hernia occurs when an organ or fatty tissue squeezes through a weak spot in a surrounding muscle or connective tissue called fascia. The most common types of hernia are inguinal (inner groin), incisional (resulting from an incision), femoral (outer groin), umbilical (belly button), and hiatal (upper stomach).
 72. **Heterotopic transplant (Piggy-back transplant):** A cardiac (heart) transplantation without removing the native heart, leaving both donor and native heart in the body.
 73. **Hermaphrodite:** an organism that has reproductive organs normally associated with both male and female sexes
 74. **Hydrocephalus:** A condition in which there is too much spinal fluid, which puts pressure on the brain and can lead to brain damage. It is treated by insertion of a shunt to drain the extra fluid into the patient's abdomen.
 75. **Hypertension:** A chronic medical condition in which the blood pressure in the arteries is persistently elevated.
 76. **Hyperventilation:** Occurs when breaths are faster and deeper, which decreases the level of carbon dioxide in the blood, sometimes resulting in loss of consciousness.
 77. **Hypoplastic Left Heart Syndrome (HLHS):** A condition in which the left side of the heart is severely underdeveloped. It can sometimes be treated surgically with a 3-part procedure, but surgery is not considered a cure.
 78. **Hypothermia:** The dropping of the body's core temperature, which may occur with exposure to cold air and water.
 79. **ICP (Intracranial Pressure):** The pressure inside of the skull and thus on the brain and the cerebrospinal fluid.
 80. **Inebriated:** Drunk.
 81. **Intensive Care Unit (ICU):** A unit in the hospital where seriously ill patients are cared for by specially trained staff.
 82. **Internal Medicine:** A medical specialty focused on the diagnosis and treatment for a wide range of medical problems, ranging from severe to minor diseases on their own or as multiple diseases at one time.
 83. **Internship:** The training of a physician or surgeon who has completed medical school. Internship is the first year of residency or a transition year prior to residency.
 84. **Intubation:** Generally, the insertion of a tube into the throat to allow a bag or machine to breathe for the patient.
 85. **IV (Intravenous):** A catheter inserted into a vein to deliver liquid substances into the body, typically saline (water), medications, or blood. (*See [wikipedia:intravenous therapy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/intravenous_therapy) for further details*)
 86. **John/Jane Doe:** term used to describe a patient whose identity is unknown. A male patient would be classified as a **John Doe**, and a female patient **Jane Doe**.
 87. **Laparoscopic Procedures (minimally invasive surgeries):** Surgery performed using small incisions into the body. Commonly used for appendectomies and cholecystectomies (*lap chole*). (*See [wikipedia:laparoscopic surgery](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/laparoscopic_surgery) and [General Surgery](#) for further details*)

88. **Laparotomy:** Cutting into the abdomen to gain access to the abdominal organs. (See [wikipedia:laparotomy](#) and [General Surgery](#) for further details)
89. **Line:** Generally refers to an IV.
90. **Mastectomy:** The surgical removal of one or both breasts. Can be used to treat breast cancer, as a preventative measure, or as part of sex reassignment.
91. **Medical School:** An educational institution — or part of such an institution — that teaches medicine to train the next generation of doctors.
92. **Medical Specialties:** Areas of medical science used to treat disease.
93. **Metastasis (mets):** The spread of a disease from one area of the body to another.
94. **MRI (Magnetic resonance imaging):** Primarily a medical imaging technique most commonly used in [radiology](#) to visualize the structure and function of the body.
95. **Neonate:** Infants in the first 28 days after birth. They are also premature infants.
96. **Neonatal Surgery:** A surgical sub-specialty of [pediatric surgery](#) focused on surgical treatment infants and neonates.
97. **Neonatology:** A medical sub-specialty of [pediatrics](#) focused on the medical care of infants and neonates.
98. **Neurocysticercosis:** Parasites in the brain
99. **Neurosurgery:** A surgical specialty focused on treating the nervous system including the spinal cord and the brain.
100. **Norwood Procedure:** A surgery performed on the heart to treat hypoplastic left heart syndrome. Redirects blood flow to provide systemic or pulmonary circulation.
101. **Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD):** An anxiety disorder characterized by intrusive thoughts that produce uneasiness, apprehension, fear, or worry; by repetitive behaviors aimed at reducing the associated anxiety; or by a combination of such obsessions and compulsions.
102. **Obstetrics and Gynecology:** The two surgical specialties combined to form a single medical specialty, with gynecology dealing with the female reproductive organs, and obstetrics dealing with the care of the woman and her offspring during pregnancy, childbirth, and for a period of time following birth.
103. **Omphalocele:** When the abdominal organs are outside of the body but contained in a sac, typically in infants.
104. **Operating Room (O.R.):** A sterile room where surgery is performed.
105. **Organ Harvest:** A surgical procedure by which the major organs are removed from a donor to be used in transplants and/or research. Harvesting often takes place after a donor has been declared 'brain dead,' but their heart and other vital organs continue to be kept alive via artificial means.
106. **Orthopedic Surgery:** A surgical specialty concerned with conditions involving bones and muscle.
107. **Orthotopic transplant:** A surgical procedure of removing the patient's diseased heart and replacing it with a healthy donor heart.
108. **Osteogenesis imperfecta:** A congenital bone disorder characterized by brittle bones that are prone to fracture. There are several types of the disease, a couple of which are fatal, while others are manageable.
109. **Otolaryngology (ENT):** The surgical specialty that focuses in the diagnosis and treatment of ear, nose, throat, and head and neck disorders
110. **Pediatric Surgery:** A surgical specialty focused on the surgical management of

- fetuses, infants, children, adolescents, and young adults.
111. **Pediatrics:** The branch of medical science that deals with the care of children, typically unto adolescence, but can vary. It can deal with congenital defects or genetically inherited defects, but is not always the case.
 112. **Plastic Surgery:** A surgical specialty concerned with the correction or restoration of form and function, and can deal with problems such as burns, surgery on hands and limbs, and aesthetic surgery.
 113. **Pneumothorax:** Collapsed lung, caused by air/gas in the cavity between the lungs and the chest wall.
 114. **Porcine valve replacement:** Surgical procedure for replacing a diseased valve with a pig valve.
 115. **Post-op:** After operation.
 116. **Pre-op:** Before operation.
 117. **P.R.B.C:** Packed Red Blood Cells
 118. **Psychiatry:** A specialty of medical sciences with the prevention, study, and treatment of mental disorders. This specialty has many different approaches with a variety of different treatment options available for patients.
 119. **Pulseless electrical activity (PEA):** Organized cardiac electrical activity without a palpable pulse
 120. **Residency:** A stage of post-graduate medical training. A resident physician/surgeon is a doctor who has received a medical degree and practices medicine under the supervision of fully licensed physicians/surgeons, usually in a hospital or clinic.
 121. **Saline:** Sterile water mixed with sodium chloride (table salt). *See [wikipedia:saline solution for further details](#)*)
 122. **Scalpel:** A small but extremely sharp knife used for surgery.
 123. **Scrubs:** The attire worn by most medical personnel inside a hospital, usually consisting of pants and a short-sleeved top. A scrub cap may be worn, usually during surgery.
 124. **Second-Degree Burns:** Burns that affect the upper layers of the skin. Patients often present with blisters, swelling, redness, and pain.
 125. **Seizure:** Abnormal electrical activity in the brain, often associated with a medical disorder. Symptoms include loss of consciousness and rigidity in the body.
 126. **Sinus Rhythm:** A pulse rate between 60-100 beats per minute (BPM)
 127. **Stroke:** When the brain does not receive a sufficient supply of blood, often caused by blockage or bleeding.
 128. **Surgery:** A medical specialty that uses operative manual and instrumental techniques on a patient to investigate and/or treat a pathological condition such as disease or injury.
 129. **Syphilis:** a sexually transmitted infection that can generally be treated with antibiotics, including penicillin, but one of the oldest and still the most effective method is an injection of benzathine penicillin.
 130. **Tachycardia:** An abnormally high heart rate (defined for adults as above 100 beats per minute).
 131. **Teratoma:** An encapsulated tumor with tissue or organ components resembling normal derivatives of more than one germ layer.
 132. **Third-Degree Burns:** The most severe type of burn, in which all the layers of tissue are affected. Since the burn goes through the skin, muscles nerves and bones may also be affected.
 133. **Thoracotomy:** An incision into the pleural space of the chest to gain access to the thoracic organs.

134. **Tonic-Clonic seizures:** Seizure which features a loss of consciousness and violent muscle contractions. It's the type of seizure most people picture when they think about seizures in general.
135. **Toupet fundoplication:** A surgical procedure to correct symptoms of heartburn and acid reflux.
136. **Tracheotomy:** An emergency procedure done to aid the patient's breathing. It is the opening of the trachea (throat) with a sharp instrument, usually a scalpel.
137. **Trauma Surgery:** A surgical specialty focused on the surgical management of invasive treatments on physical injuries in an emergency situation.
138. **Tumor:** An abnormal mass of tissue caused by abnormal cell division.
139. **Twin-to-Twin Transfusion Syndrome (TTTS):** A condition in which the fetal blood vessels of identical twins are fused, providing one twin with too much blood and the other with too little. It can be fatal for both if not treated surgically.
140. **U&Es (Us and Es):** Urea and Electrolytes.
141. **Uterus duplex bicollis:** A condition in which a female has two uteruses
142. **UTI (Urinary Tract Infection):** A bacterial infection that affects any part of the urinary tract.
143. **VAD:** A mechanical device that is used to replace the function of a failing heart partially or completely
144. **V-Fib (Ventricular Fibrillation):** When muscle fibers in the lower area of the heart are uncontrolled. This causes the heart to no longer pump blood throughout the body and can cause sudden death. It can be treated with an external defibrillator
145. **V-Tach (Ventricular Tachycardia):** When the pulse rate is at the rate of or more than 100 beats per minute (BPM)

and there is at least three consecutive uneven heart beats.

146. **Whipple (Pancreaticoduodenectomy):** Operation used most commonly to treat pancreatic cancer. The procedure involves removing the head of the pancreas along with the Gallbladder, duodenum, part of the stomach, bile duct, and sometimes lymph nodes close to the pancreas. Once these have been removed, the remainder of the pancreas, stomach, and bile duct are directly attached to the small bowel. (See [wikipedia:pancreaticoduodenectomy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pancreaticoduodenectomy) for further details)
147. **X-rays:** A form of (electromagnetic) radiation, used for diagnostic purposes to see inside the body without having to cut open. It can also be used as a form of cancer treatment. It has a medical specialty devoted to it, Radiology.

CONCLUSION

To summarise, medical terms can be learned effectively both in context and isolation. The vocabulary learning is necessary for learning the core medical terms basic and important vocabulary that is used and serves in most situation. Appropriate language learning strategies result in improved proficiency and greater self-confidence.

Language learners especially for medical students with a limited medical terms are likely to be handicapped in the learning progress. That is a key indicator of both one's ability to learn language. Of all the language skills, it is widely acknowledged that vocabulary is a very important part in English learning that no one can communicate in any meaningful way without vocabulary.

The biggest component of any language course is vocabulary. A large and rich vocabulary give language learners the right words to use at the right time and also

able to express their real thoughts, idea, and feeling. Expanding the vocabulary is one of the main goals of vocabulary learning strategy. The large vocabulary in medical especially will achieve success both inside and outside language ability.

REFERENCES

- Creswell, John, 2008. *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches (3rd Edition)*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- Grundy, Peter, 2000. *Doing Pragmatics 2nd Edition*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Hudson, RA, 1998. *Sociolinguistic*. 2nd edition. Melbourne: Cambridge.
- Holmes, Janet, 2000. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. London: Longman.
- Levinson, Stephen; Penelope Brown, 1987. *Politeness: Some Universal in Language Usage*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Siriwan, Mayure, 2007. *English Vocabulary Learning*. Thailand: Rajabhat University Press.
- Sudaryanto, 1993. *Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa*. Yogyakarta: Duta Wacana University Press.
- Stockwell, Peter, 2002. *Sociolinguistics*. London: Routledge.
- Stockwell, Peter, 2007. *Sociolinguistics: A Resource Book for Students*. New York: Routledge.
- Watts, Richard, 2003. *Politeness*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Yule, George, 1996. *Pragmatics*. New York: Oxford University.
- www.greysanatomy.wikia.com (Accessed October 2107)
- www.rendiasyahblogspot.co.id (Accessed October 2017).