

**A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF REGISTER USED BY  
DOCTORS AND NURSES IN SURGERY AT RSI SURAKARTA**

**THESIS**

**Submitted to the Board of Examiner in Partial Fulfillment of  
the Requirement for the Sarjana Degree of Islamic Education Studies  
( S.Pd.I ) in English and Educational Faculty**



**By :**

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Case : Nunung Arifatul Qorida's Thesis

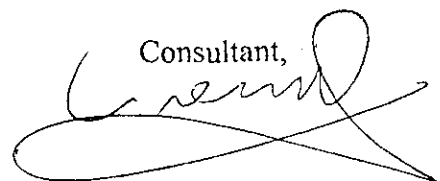
Salatiga, August 10<sup>th</sup>, 2004

Dear  
The Head of State Islamic  
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*Assalamu`alaikum wr. wb.*

After reading and correcting Nunung Arifatul Qorida's thesis entitled **"A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF REGISTER USED BY DOCTORS AND NURSES IN SURGERY AT RSI SURAKARTA"**, I have decided and would like to propose that it could be accepted by the educational faculty. I hope it would be examined as soon as possible.

*Wassalamu`alaikum wr. wb.*

Consultant,  


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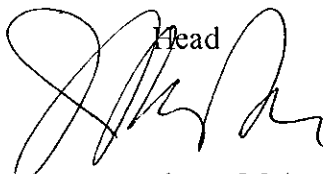
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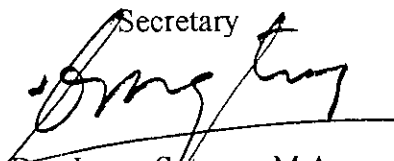
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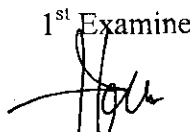
Has been brought to the board of examiners in August 30<sup>th</sup>, 2004/Rajab 14<sup>th</sup> 1425 H, and hereby considered to completely fulfilled the requirements of the degree of sarjana in the English and Education Department.

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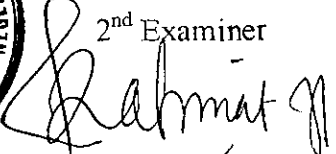
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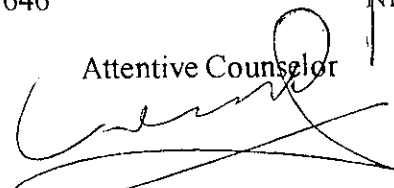
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## MOTTO

If you want to reach out your goal  
You must study and work real hard  
And of course, a lot of practice  
And have a strong will to try ( the writer )

Be a step ahead

Do your best, do what is right, and God will do the rest

## DEDICATION

This Thesis is dedicated to:

- ❖ My beloved parent with all due respect to you all
- ❖ My beloved husband to be a friend
- ❖ My beloved brother and sister in law and my little one cousin. Thanks for coloring my days.
- ❖ My beloved son will be : *Eka Yudhistira*.
- ❖ My Father and Mother in law. Give your best blessing for us.
- ❖ My younger brother “Always study hard” thanks for always disturbing me.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

*Assalamu`alaikum wr. Wb.*

Alhamdulillahirobil`alamin, in the name of Allah, the Lord of the universe, our blesses and praises always go to our prophet Muhammad, p.b.u.h. who brings us from the darkness to the lightness. Praise be to Allah, the compassionate, the merciful for His blessing which come to the writer, in form of support and encouragement to finish this thesis.

However, this success would not be achieved without the support, guidance, advice, help and encouragement from individuals and institution. Therefore, let she says thanks to :

- ❖ Drs. Badwan, M. Ag., the Rector of State Islamic Studies Institute ( STAIN ) of Salatiga.
- ❖ Drs. Sa`adi M. Ag., the consultant of this thesis, thanks for his careful guidance, wisdom, kindness and suggestion during the completion of this thesis.
- ❖ Dra. Woro Retnoningsih, M. pd., the examiner of this thesis that gives me great attention, knowledge, motivation and guidance.
- ❖ All of the lecturers of English Department, thanks for your guidance, support, kindness, suggestion, pray and their good service.
- ❖ My beloved Mother and Father, who has teach me everything, facilitated and encourage reaching my desire. I really love you and you are my shoulder to cry on.

- ❖ My beloved husband, thanks for support me and be my friend ( “kulo pun mboten ngeyel,mas!” ). You are my best friend.
- ❖ My beloved son will be ( *EKA YUDHISTIRA* ), you are our new life. Be a good man !
- ❖ My nice brother, sister and my cousin ( kantung junior ), thanks for everything I cannot express by words. Thanks for your kindness.
- ❖ My second family in KD city, and my nephew ( *chossy*), please pray for us !
- ❖ My younger brother, Nasir ( you will find what are you looking for ), Hamzah ( jangan berisik !, you always make me dizzy ). I am proud being your sister.
- ❖ Adhek IP-ku, Katoel (thanks for lent me your computer and keep on moving), Bethon ( thanks for type a part of my thesis and keep on smiling ), mas Bayex` s family ( kapan ketempate mbah Uti ? ), Choosy ( I` m still loving you, dear ! ).
- ❖ Friends, Muttaqin ( thanks for being my friend ), Annies ( kapan bawakan aku brambang, Nis ? ), Isti-KMP ( thanks for your kindness ), Ida ( boleh nginep lagi nggak ? ),all of my close friends that I cannot mentioned you one by one ( thanks for your supports and be my good friends ), mbak Latifah ( thanks for your helping ), all of “ GenK gang buntu “ ( raihlah masa depan kalian dcngan tersenyum ). Thanks for the greatest time.
- ❖ Heart in Salatiga.
- ❖ 00` ers generation of English Department.

Finally, this thesis is expected to be able provide useful information to the readers.

*Wassalamu`alaikum wr. Wb.*

Salatiga, August 10<sup>th</sup>, 2004

The writer,

Nunung Arifatul Qorida



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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. The Background of The Study

As a social being, man always needs social interaction with other people. To realize it, he needs a tool. The most effective tool is a language. It plays an important role to express what he wants, needs or feels. Meanwhile, the language is also an important device to keep human relationship. Trudgill states that language is not only simply a means of communicating informations about weather or any other subject<sup>1</sup>. It is also a very important means of establishing and maintaining relationship with other people.

The main purpose of using language is to communicate meaning or message. Communication can be defined as a process by which information is signs or behaviour<sup>2</sup>. Larry notes that communication is the process from the source, the person who has need to communicate by using symbol, encodes an internal state to produce a message that travels by a channel to a receiver who decodes the message into a usable form and gives feedback to the source<sup>3</sup>. It can be infered that there are seven components of communication. Language allows people to say things to each other and express their communication needs.

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<sup>1</sup> Trudgill, P., *Sociolinguistic : An Introduction to Language and Society*, Harmondsworth : Penguin Book Ltd., 1983, p. 101

<sup>2</sup> Webster, Encyclopedia : *Dictionary of The English Language*, Averall Book, New York.

<sup>3</sup> Larry, S. A., and Porter E. Richard, *Communication Between Cultures*, Wardworth Publishing Company: A Division of International Thomson Publishing Inc., 1995, p. 28

Human has many kinds of activities. These activities can be related to his work. Every one will use some vocabularies, which dealt with his work. The use of language related with one's occupational is called register. Holmes argues that register means the language of groups of people with common interest or jobs or the language used in situation associated with such group<sup>4</sup>.

Registers are usually characterized by vocabulary differences, either by the use of particular words or by the use of words in particular sense. The language of auctioneers, race-callers, sports commentators, politicians, pilots, doctors, financiers could all be considered as the examples of the different registers.

The discussion of the profession of doctors and nurses illustrates the kind of linguistic features, which may distinguish different register. Doctor is not the only one who is involved in medical service especially in taking care of the patients. There are some nurses that also have the same responsibility. Both of those professions belong to medical staffs in hospital. According to Government Regulation Number 32/1996 medical staff is every person who devotes in medical and has knowledge or skill through medical education that in certain kind needs competence to do medical efforts. Medical staffs consist of :

1. Medical staffs : Doctors and dentists
2. Paramedic's staffs : Nurses and midwives
3. Pharmacy staffs : Pharmacists, pharmacy analysts,  
pharmacist assistants

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<sup>4</sup> Holmes, J., *An Introduction to Sociolinguistic*, New York, Longman, 1992, p. 276

4. Medical society staffs : Medical epidemiologists, medical entomologists, medical microbiologists, medical investigators, medical managers of an estate, and sanitarians
5. Nutrient staffs : Nutritionists and dieticians
6. Physical therapy staffs : Physiotherapists, occupational therapists, and speech therapists
7. Technical medical staffs : Radiographers, radiotherapists, dental technicians, electro medical technicians, medical analysts, optician refractions, otic prosthetics, transfusion technicians, and medical recording technicians.

The profession of doctors and nurses are two professions that are close to the patient if it is compared with another medical staff. These professions have big risks. There are some demands to save people's life, to work fast and accurately, to be patient and need more sacrifices. In doing the activity, doctors and nurses in hospital sometimes use special language to convey messages more easily. The register is often found in spoken words and written words. It occurs in medical records, for examples the word "plus". Commonly, it means "with the additions of", like in sentence "two plus five is seven". It is also "the sign to show positive quality". But in medical term it means "death". The word "on" in English has a function as preposition and sometime as an adverbial particle. *The book is on the table*, from this sentence it is clear that "on" as a preposition. Besides, *on* also functions as adverbial particle, such in the sentence "the train will go on at five". But in medical register it

means “*the tools that become unnatural anymore because it is touched by hand and falls down to the floor*”. From the example above, it is known that there are some unique words used by doctors and nurses in hospital.

In relation to the study of register, there are researches on the related topics. Latifa S<sup>5</sup> conducted research on registered used in commercial banking in the form of words and phrases. Its register which was used represent one event that happened in banking generally. According to her research, the difference between the meaning in general and the meaning in context of each register is quite significant.

Diana Imama<sup>6</sup> conducted the similar research on register used in internet through semantic analysis. The result is that register of internet users use six kinds of meaning:

1. The register meaning is broader than the real meaning
2. The real meaning is broader than the register meaning
3. The register meaning is shares some features of meaning with the real meaning
4. The register meaning is identical to the real meaning
5. The register meaning is different with the real meaning
6. The register meaning presents a new word that has no real meaning

From those researchers, the writer is sure that the topic of this research has its own specific angle of study. That is why she is going to analyze register used by doctors and nurses in surgery limitedly in RSI Surakarta.

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<sup>5</sup> Latifa, S., *A Descriptive Study of Register Used In Commercial Banking*, 2003, ( Unpublished paper )

<sup>6</sup> Diana Imama, *A Descriptive Study of Register Used In Internet*, 2002, ( Unpublished paper )

## **B. Research Problem**

Based on the above short discussion, the writer finally can formulate the problems :

1. What are the forms of register used in surgery ?
2. What is the meaning of each register?
3. How is the register used?

## **C. Objectives of The Study**

Based on the formulation of the problems mentioned above the research examines :

1. To find the forms of register used in surgery
2. To reveal the meaning of each register
3. To identify the use of register

## **D. Limitation of The Study**

In conducting research the writer limits the problems only within the English register that can be used in surgery. The writer analyzes the register as based on the forms, the meanings, and the functions of register.

## **E. Benefits of The Study**

Having stated the problem, the writer would like to get some benefits of the research :

1. Academic benefits
  - a. Generally enable to the readers to know the register used in surgery
  - b. To give some contributions to the enlargement of vocabulary to the register

## 2. Practical benefits

- a. To give a clear explanation about the register so the readers can use the register appropriately
- b. To hope that the result of the research can be used as a reference for those who are interested in analyzing the language variety, especially the registers that are used in surgery.

## F. Underlying Theory

This chapter will discuss about the related theory of this research. It will cover the definition of register, the notion of the register, the functions of register, the forms of register, and the kinds of meaning.

There are some opinions about register from different linguists. Wardhaugh defines that the register is a set of vocabulary item associated with discrete occupational or social group<sup>7</sup>. It is presented by the language of pilots, doctors, hotels, bankings, etc. They have their vocabulary, for example "small pure" for the player in bridge to mention the score of the game is less than ten.

Hutchinson says that register has attention shifted to understanding how sentences are combined in discourse to produce meaning. Then it is should be possible to identify the kind of language associated with a specific context such as an area of knowledge (Business English, scientific English), or an area of use (Business meeting)<sup>8</sup>.

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<sup>7</sup> Wardhaugh, R., *Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, Oxford University Press, London, 1997, p.49

<sup>8</sup> Hutchinson, Tom and Alan Waters, *English For Specific Purpose*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, p.9



## **G. Research Methodology**

The third chapter will present the discussion of the method employed in the research. The discussion confers successfully (1) the type of research,(2) object of the study,(3) data source,(4) method of data collection,(5) the technique of data analysis.

### *1. Type of research*

This research is descriptive analyze in which the objective is to find the actual uses of language for communication. Moleong affirms that qualitative research is a search of which the data in the form of written or oral word are descriptively analyzed<sup>9</sup>. We can infer that qualitative research is a systematic application of the problem and the data here can oral or written.

### *2. Object of study*

Object of this study is the words or phrases used by doctors and nurses which from a discourse of register.

### *2. Type of data and data sources*

Type of data in this research is raw data from vocabulary used by doctors and nurses and associated and related with their occupation. The data are about 20 words and the form of data are phrases, words, and abbreviation.

While in data source, the writer takes the data from the register used in surgery. The writer takes words and phrases from the hospital.

### *3. Method of data collection*

In order to collect the data, the writer runs observation through these steps as follow :

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<sup>9</sup> Moleong, L. *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, Dekdikbud, Jakarta, 1989, p.3

- a. Reading the register used by doctors and nurses in surgery.
  - b. Rewriting the register used by doctors and nurses in surgery.
  - c. Identifying the data based on its conceptual meaning.
4. *The technique of data analysis*

The register that is used by doctors and nurses will be arranged as follows :

- a. Describing the register used by doctors and nurses into general term
- b. Describing the register used by doctors and nurse into three different from word, Phrase and abbreviation
- c. Describing the conceptual meaning and symbolic for every register
- d. Making conclusion and suggestion based on data analysis

#### **H. Research Paper Outlines**

In order to give some guidance for the writer or the readers in reading the research, the writer would like to make outline about the contents of the research as follow :

CHAPTER I discusses about Introduction, background of the study, research problem, objective of the study, limitation of the study, benefit of the study, underlying the study, research methodology, and thesis organization.

CHAPTER II deals with the underlying theory, including the definition of register, the notion of register, the function of register, the form of register, and the kind of meaning.

CHAPTER III is the research method discusses, the type of method, the object of the study, the type of data and data source, the method of data collection, and technique of data analysis.

CHAPTER IV Analysis deals with the result of research, data analysis, discussion of the finding.

CHAPTER V is closure, includes conclusion, and suggestion.

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## CHAPTER II

### UNDERLYING THEORY

This chapter the writer goes through with the underlying theory in relation to register to support the subject of this research use for data analysis. This chapter will be defined namely : the definition of register, the notion of register, the functions of register, the forms of register, the kinds of meaning, and the context of register.

#### A. The Definition of Register

The term of register here describes as a language of groups of people with common interests or jobs or a language used in situation associated with such groups that stated by Holmes.<sup>1</sup> The term of register narrowly describes as the specific vocabulary associated with the different occupational groups. Register in the other definitions when they are distinguished from style, tend to be associated with particular groups of people or sometime specific situation of use.

Wardhaugh said that registers are set of vocabulary items associated with discrete occupation or social groups.<sup>2</sup> So the expression is understood only by community itself, although we sometime can also know the meaning of the expression used. This term shows us that register is a feature of a language that has a special usage dealing with the society.

Meanwhile Fromkin stated that register is a term used for a variety of languages determined by subject matter.<sup>3</sup> Whereas styles are varieties of language

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<sup>1</sup> Holmes, J., *An Introduction to Linguistic*, Longman Group, New York, 1992, p.276

<sup>2</sup> Wardhaugh, R., *Introduction to Sociolinguistic*, Oxford University Press, London, 1997, p.40

<sup>3</sup> Fromkin, Victoria, *An Introduction to Language*, Holt, Rinchard and Winston, Sydney, 1975, p.265

which are determined primarily by the speaker's attitude toward the hearers, to the subject matter or the purpose of his communication. Here the use of language is based upon its use and context. The language that is used in journalism, sport, politics, banking, and medicine could all be considered examples of register. From the quotations above, it is obvious that register deals with occupational, social groups. Similarly in other words, register is a variety of languages distinguished according to use. It is typically used in certain occupations, or certain social groups, and it usually has a certain purpose.

People live in complex groups. In other words, there are so many groups of people doing their activities. They are teachers, lawyers, drivers, doctors, and etc. Each group of people has its own expression. The doctors and nurses community uses its own expression to communicate with others. Probably, it can not be understood by other communities. This expression is understood only by the community itself, although we sometimes can also know the meaning of expressions used. Some expressions used by a special community like in doctors and nurses are called register. This term shows that register is a feature of language that has a special usage dealing with the society.

### **B. The Notion of Register**

As every body knows register appearance is one of primary ways to persuade people to follow the conversation. The function of register is to make easy communication between the members on the certain groups. Register has its own characteristic and also has an important role in society; it can give further information about the specific purpose on several groups.

Register used in communication intends to inform one or more people in certain groups. The writer can give some conclusion that register can be spread on who the element of participants. They are :

### 1. Culture register

This kind of register relates to all people culture and customs. This term also includes people's job, attitude, etc. Pilot, politician, hooker is the instance of this section and they have their own vocabulary to make communication runs smoothly.

### 2. Sport register

Sport register is always used in several sport fields, because it can make them solid. So, sometimes they create the secret word that can only be understood by their own groups. So they can manage strategies in race or game along with the definition of sport register is some words that can be used as the communication code. Especially on certain groups or occasional piece of sport work for hiding from the state of public face or mental perceptual or from occasional fear, mental in activity or relaxation.

Meanwhile the writer also adds that the function of sport register is to help the racer and crew to communicate clearly and briefly. For example :

- On boxing : jabs, upper cut
- Basketball : slam-dunk, rebound
- Soccer : corner, out side, etc.

### C. The Function of Register

As one form of the informal standard language, both educated and uneducated people in their lives in different context, situation, and even the different social group community sometimes use register. Among the user they have close relationship because they face the same matter in their activity.

The function of register is to make easy communication between the member on the certain groups. Register also has an important role in society. It can give further information about the specific purpose on several groups. Pateda classifies the function of register into five<sup>4</sup>, namely :

1. Oratorical or frozen, which is used by professional speaker to attract the listener.
2. Deliberative or formal, used by the speaker to broader conversation.
3. Consultative, it is usually used to make an agreement. It occurs in trade transaction, and typically dialogue.
4. Casual, it is used to omit misunderstanding in communication.
5. Intimate, it is used in family atmosphere.

### D. The Form of Register

This research is to find forms of register used by doctors and nurses, namely word and phrase.

#### 1. Word

Word is a symbol that a human being uses to several his ideas about something.<sup>5</sup> In language, word works together to express meaning.

<sup>4</sup> Pateda, Mansoer, *sasiolinguistik Sebuah Pengantar*, Bandung: Angkasa, 1990, p.65

<sup>5</sup> Gorrel, *Modern English Handbook*, New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1967, p.371

It is known in the linguistics that a word is a unit, which in print is bounded by spaces or both sides. There are some forms of word such as : simple word, blends, clip form, coinage, acronym and abbreviation.

a. Blend

Blending is the fusion of two words into one, usually the first part of one word with the last part of another, so that the resultant blends consist of both original meanings. For example the word *motor* and *hotel* becomes *motel* which is used to mean hotel for motorist.

b. Clipped form

Clipping is a process in which a word is formed by shortening a longer one. Clipping occur when the longer words has very common use and a shorter form result because it is simpler and has easily understood. Such as *Zoological garden* becomes *zoo*, *Dormitory* becomes *dorm*.

c. Coinages

Coinages are pure creation of writers, inventors, scientists and others who are in need of a term to express a given meaning or to name an item or product. Such as *Kodak*, *Toyota*, and *aspirin*.

d. Acronym

Acronym is the result of forming a word from the first letter or letters of each word in phrase. Such as *radar* ( radio detecting and ranging ).



#### e. Abbreviation

One of the forms of word is abbreviation. Abbreviation is process of word from another redaction, that is the use of initialization. For example : ECG, GA, and etc.

#### 2. Phrase

Hornby holds that phrase is a group of words ( often without finite verbs ) point part of sentence.<sup>6</sup> He classifies phrase into seven, namely prepositional phrase, verb phrase, noun phrase, participial phrase, gerund phrase, adjective phrase, infinitive phrase. In medical register there are only two kinds of phrase. So, the writer only discussed on the two kinds of phrase.

##### a. Noun phrase

Frank states that noun phrase is a group of related words containing a noun and modifier adjective, noun determiner or simply determiner which usually used noun phrase.<sup>7</sup> For example *Physical Examination, Rekafer Room, and etc.*

##### b. Verb phrase

Verb phrase is a group of related words containing one or more verbs and their modifier and complement. Such as *Inform Conccent, Fractur Elbow.*

### E. The Kinds of Meaning

In register, the meaning is an idea that must be transferred, so the hearer can get the sense. The meaning of clarrification is very important in the register. Every register produced by human being ha sits own meaning. However, it seem difficult to

<sup>6</sup> Hornby, A.S., *Oxford Advance Learner's Dictionary of Current English*, Oxford University Press, 1986, p. 692

<sup>7</sup> Frank, M. *Modern English: A Practical Reference Guide*, London: Prentice Hall, Inc., 1972, p. 365

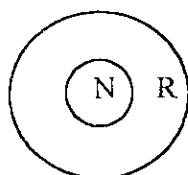
to deliver the message because in some terms register has different interpretation by others. It also concerns with the context and the doer uses the register. The different meaning of the same terms can still be considered but different perception will influence mostly if register is not used appropriately.

In similar view meaning can be classified into four, i.e.: contextual or situational meaning, grammatical meaning, lexical meaning, and textual meaning.

1. Contextual or situational meaning is the meaning that raises from the situation or context where the word, phrase, sentence, or expression is used.
2. Grammatical meaning has two definition involving the meaning expressed by grammatical ending, word order and the part of meaning, which varies from one paradigm to the others.
3. Lexical meaning is the meaning that is given by dictionary.
4. Textual meaning is the meaning that is acquired from the relationship between one word to another in sentence.

Based on the classification of meaning mentioned above, it is suitable to analyze the register used by doctors and nurses through contextual meaning. Besides, the writer employs Diana's explanation in her paper to analyze the change of meaning.<sup>8</sup>

- a. The real meaning of a word could be broader than the new meaning represented by the same word. It is visualized by the following picture :




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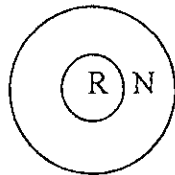
<sup>8</sup> Diana Imama, *A Descriptive Study of Register Used In Internet*, 2002 (Unpublished Paper), p. 13

Example : *Elective*

R : It means having the power to elect

N : It refers to an activity that should not be done at that time, it can be postpone

- b. The new meaning of a word could be broader than the real meaning. It is visualized by the following picture :

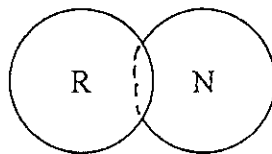


Example : *Syncope*

R : Fainting

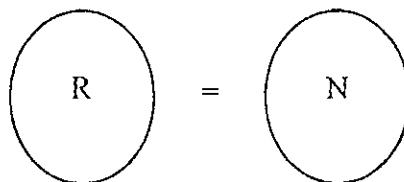
N : It means for the transient loss of the consciousness

- c. The real meaning and the new meaning of the word can share some features of meaning where as each of them has different meaning. This theory represented by this picture :



Example : -

- d. The real meaning and the new meaning of the same word could be identical to each other but used in different field. It is visualized by the following picture :

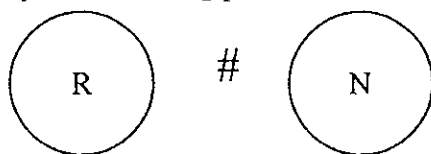


Example : *Malignant*

R : It means harmful to live; or violent

N : It refer to clarrify the serious conditions

e. The real meaning and the new meaning of a word could be quite different. It is visualized by the following picture :

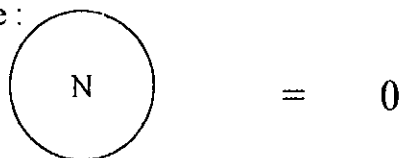


Example : *plus*

R : It means with the addition of or the sign to show positive quality

N : It means death

f. The new meaning does not have the real meaning. This theory is represented by the following picture :



Example : *Tupres*

R : No real meaning

N : It asserts small roll of cotton containing alcohol used in injection process

Note : R : Real meaning

N : New meaning / register meaning.

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research is a field of qualitative research and of the theories that support this approach. Moleong affirms that qualitative research is a research of which the data in the forms of written or oral words are descriptively analyzed.<sup>1</sup> It presents the data and the research result in the form of phenomena description.

In this case method refers to procedures about method, which are useful in research itself. It will be used as guidance to conduct the research from the beginning to the end of work.

Related to this research, the writer uses descriptive method in which this method is to describe what actually happens in certain conditions, and situations. When conducting the research, the writer takes a certain procedures and would explain in five parts, they are : (A) type of research, (B) object of study, (C) type of data and data source, (D) method of collecting data and, (E) technique of analyzing data.

#### **A. Type of Research**

This research is qualitative type, because the terms of register used by doctors and nurses in surgery can be separated and taken according to the kinds or functions of the terms. It does not present the data and the result in the form of digits or statistics but in yields the data and the result in the form of phenomena description.

In this case, the researcher analyzed the register used by doctors and nurses for investigating the form and the meaning of registers, and make conclusion.

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<sup>1</sup> Moleong, L., *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, Dekdikbud, Jakarta, 1983, p.3

## **B. Object of Study**

The object of this research is the register used by doctors and nurses in surgery. The data are registers used by doctors and nurses.

## **C. Type of Data and Data Source**

Type of data in this research is raw data from vocabulary by hospital's components and associated, related with their occupational. The vocabulary refers all of doctors and nurses registers in which they used always include in utterance or sentence. The data are about 20 words and the forms of data are phrase and word.

While the writer takes the data from vocabularies of register in surgery. Dealing with the data, the writer can identify a large account. So to make easier, the writer reads these registers and chooses the most appropriate words to be considered as surgery.

## **D. Method of Collecting Data**

There are some instruments for collecting data such as :

### **1. Submit the sources of documents**

The writer submits the sources of research from the documents surgery vocabularies in medical record.

### **2. Observation**

The writer conducts observation before taking the data, the writer selects all the surgery terms from words, phrases, and abbreviations.

### **3. Interview**

In this interview, the writer asks doctor and nurse about the meaning of register that they use, the reason of using register, and how they use that register.

#### 4. Make list of surgery register

After making notes, the writer once again chooses and makes sure that all data used in surgery are registers. Finally, the writer will arrange in the list of data.

### E. Technique of Analyzing <sup>d</sup>Data

The technique of analyzing the data, using descriptive method. The form of register in this term will be separated into words, phrases and abbreviation and identify the meaning of the register. Thus, the writer also makes some references of the denotation meaning. In doing the analysis, the writer conducts the technique through data arranged procedures as follows :

#### 1. Classifying the register terms into specific categories, such as :

- a. Words : Syncope  
Tupres  
Plus
- b. Phrase : Physical examination  
Rekafero Room  
Fractur Elbow
- c. Abbreviation : E C G  
G A

2. Elaborating the register meanings based on the classification above.

3. Determining the use of registers for communication.

4. Making some conclusions based on the data analysis.

## CHAPTER IV

### DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter discusses the result of the research in relation to: 1) The form of register, 2) The meaning of register, and 3) The function of register for communication. The steps of data analysis which the writer employs are : first, classifying the register which the writer takes as the data into the elements of linguistic forms, second, identifying the meaning of register in the context of the medical field, and the third, determining the function of register for communication. However, in the analysis, the writer integrates those steps into entity.

In relation with the meaning of register, there are two ways in analyzing the meaning of register. First, the writer compares the register meaning with the close word in dictionary and contrasts them with the contextual meaning. Second, the writer uses the contextual meaning because it is hard to find the close meaning in the dictionary.

#### **A. Data Classification**

In order to make the research more practical and understandable easily, the writer classified the whole data into two specific categories. They are :

1. Word
  - a. Simple Word

The writer collects 15 data :

- 1) Scalpel
- 2) Appendixtomi
- 3) Anesthesia



- 4) Sign
- 5) Plus
- 6) Syncope
- 7) Coma
- 8) Amnesia
- 9) Malignant
- 10) Injection
- 11) Cito
- 12) Elective
- 13) On
- 14) Composmentis
- 15) Tupres

## 2. Phrase

The writer only finds 2 noun phrase and 2 verb phrase in medical register :

### a. Noun Phrase

- 1) Physical Examination
- 2) Rekafero Room

### b. Verb Phrase

- 1) Inform Consent
- 2) Fractur Elbow

## 3. Abbreviation

The writer finds 3 medical registers in the form of abbreviation :

- 1) ECG

2) HB

3) GA

## B. Data Analysis.

This research found two form of register used by doctors and nurses, namely word and phrase.

### 1. Word

#### a. Simple word

##### 1) Scalpel

It is the medical context that means the surgical instrument like a knife. This tool always need and use during operation.

##### 2) Appendixotomy

It means an operation to lift up the appendix that felt infection. This term is for an example of a lot of operations.

##### 3) Anesthesia

It means an action to disappear the consciousness from the patients so that can be done an operation. It must be done if a surgeon wants to operate patient so that the patients are not feel hurt.

##### 4) Sign.

“Sign : *the high temperatur ( temperatur naik )* ( medical record )

There is some meanings of word sign. First, it may refers to “ the mark, object, symbol, used to represent something “, e.g. plus, minus, and etc is the mathematical sign. Second, sign means “ the word, design and etc on a board or plate to give a warning or to direct somebody toward something; traffic signs”, e. g for a speed limit, a bend in the road. Third, sign is “ movement of the hand, head, and etc used with or instead of word;

e. g dumb and deaf person use their finger to say one. Lastly, sign also means “ write one’s name an a letter, document, etc. to show that one is the writer that one accepts or agrees with the contents.”<sup>1</sup>

In the context of medical, sign means something that gives evidence, point to the existence or like lihood of something. Comparing with symptom, sign is based on physical examination and it is objective.

By using the word sign, the doctors or nurses and differentiate with the use of the word symptom.

#### 5) Plus.

Commonly, the word plus means “ with the addition of “, like a sentence two plus five is seven. It is also “ the sign to show positive quality “. But in medical term it means “ death “. The word of the use can be seen from dialogue “ *At 20.15 patient is reported plus ( pada pukul 20.15 pasien dilaporkan plus )* “ ( medical record).

The doctors and nurses would prefer use the word plus to the word death. The word of the use plus is not only to make communicative more effective and efficient, but also to show the politeness.

#### 6) Syncope

Syncope is the medical register used in surgery. It is medical register for the transient loss of consciousness due to inadequate blood flow to the brain. In similar word Syncope is “ fainting “. The use of this word is to hide the real condition of the patient. It is also to consider politeness.

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<sup>1</sup> Ibid,p.798

### 7) Coma

The word Coma refers to the hard fainting ; a fainting condition where the patient cannot be woke up again by common way. More than a half case, coma is caused by a disease such as diabetes mellitus or accident injury that involved brain or brain blood vessel. The doctors or nurses want to avoid the use of another word in naming this condition.

According to Hornby, coma is *a punctuation mark to indicate a slight pause or break between part of a sentence.*<sup>2</sup>

### 8) Amnesia

This register has broader meaning than a real one in short definition, Hornby states that Amnesia is “ loss of memory “.<sup>3</sup> This register is used in the context of medical to name the loss of memory which is caused temporary lack of ability to remember name, date, event or experiment ( partial amnesia ) or consist of the lack ability to remember most of the experiments that ever been learned or felt ( common amnesia ). Amnesia comes from great sock soul of the accident, damage of the brain ( such a stroke on the head ), alcoholism or other disease. The doctors and nurses use the word amnesia to hide the real condition from the patient.

### 9) Malignant

The word malignant belongs to medical register used to clarrify the serious condition or the condition that becomes worse progresively and probably brings to the fatal terminal condition that threaten life. This word is usually used to measure the grade of a disease. In different context malignant is also used to replace someone’s action that is

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<sup>2</sup> Ibid,p.164

<sup>3</sup> Ibid,p.22

filled with or showing a desire to hurt. The word malignant is used to hide the real condition of the patients, besides to be more polite.

#### 10) Injection.

The word injection is familiar with our ears. Medical field is identical with Injection. The meaning of this word is the act of forcing a liquid into a part, as into the subcutaneous tissues, the vascular tree, or an organ. In another definition, Injection is “drive or force a liquid, drug, etc into something with, or as with, a syringe”.<sup>4</sup> The word Injection is not only used in medical context but also in engineering context. By using this word, Doctors and nurses show that they come from educated coming.

#### 11) Cito

Cito is the medical register which represents an imperative to do an activity fast or emergency. The writer intends that an activity has to be done as soon as possible and it cannot be delayed longer. The use of this word shows that the writer comes from the educated community because the word cito is only used in medical field.

#### 12) Elective.

“Skin test; elective ( medical record ).

The meaning of this word is similar with the real meaning. Elective means “having the power to elect”,<sup>5</sup> such as an elective assembly. It also means “chosen or filled by election”, such as an office. In the context of medical, elective refers to an activity that should not be done at that time, it can be postponed, because the action is not badly needed. The use of this word is to make communication flexible.

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<sup>4</sup> Ibid,p.438

<sup>5</sup> Ibid,p.279

## 13) On

The word On in English has a function as a preposition and sometimes as an adverbial particle. “ *The book is on the table* “ from this sentence, it is clear that on as a preposition. Beside, on also has a function as adverbial particle, such in the sentence “ *The train will go on at five* “ out on medical register it does not have the some part of speech. On medical register it means tools that become unnatural anymore because it is touched by hand or falls down to the flour.

The use of this word is to make the communication more flexible because the doctors or nurses would not have to say needlessly long sentence.

## 14) Camposmentis.

“ *The real condition is fine, Camposmentis, enough nutrient* “

“ *Keadaan umum baik, camposmentis, gizi cukup* “ ( medical record )

Camposmentis in the context of medical reg. has different meaning from the real one. Camposmentis refers to the term used to show the full of consciousness ovalitatively. Which in the dictionary, it means “ a little mad “.<sup>6</sup> The doctors and nurses want to show that they come from educated community by using this word.

## 15) Tupres

There is no real meaning of the word Tupres. This medical register is used to assert small roll of cotton containing alcohol used in injection process. After the patient has been injected, Tupres is wiped to a mid the blood to become discharge. Doctors and nurses use the word Tupres in order to make easier in names the cotton, because there are some cottons used by doctors and nurses, such as a cotton to take care of the injury and a cotton to plug the hole up.

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<sup>6</sup> Ibid,p.173

## 2. Phrase

The writer only found 2 noun phrase and 2 verb phrases in medical register :

### a. Noun phrase

#### 1) Physical examination

This register comes from the word physical and examination. Physical means “material ( contrasted with moral and spiritual ) things or bodily.”<sup>7</sup> While examination is a testing of knowledge or ability”, such as an examination in mathematics, an oral examination. Examination also means’ an inquiry into or inspection of something.<sup>8</sup> For example : an example of business accounts, an example of one’s eyes. Another meaning of example is “ Questioning by a lawyer in a law court; for instance: an example: of a witness. In the context of medical, physical example refers to an investigation or inspection by doctor and nurses to the patient from the head to the foot systematically. It is done after anamnesis process. The use of the word is to make a communication make effective and efficient.

#### 2) Rekafer Room

It is a room of operation. It means that it is room that gives to the patient who have finished from operation untill the patient will be conscious.

### b. Verb phrase.

#### 1) Inform Consent.

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<sup>7</sup> Ibid,p.629

<sup>8</sup> Ibid,p.295

The above sentence has a register in the form of noun phrase. When we give the meaning of each word, inform means giving knowledge to.<sup>9</sup> While consent means give agreement or permission.<sup>10</sup> But the contextual meaning of inform consent is a paper that contains an agreement from the patient and his family in the treatment that will be given to the patient, such as being operated, and being amputated. It is impossible for the doctor to treat or do some action dealing with the patient without an agreement from his family. So, when the patient need to be operated while the family disagrees, the doctor will not conduct operation at that moment until the family gives permission.

The reason of using this word is to show that that the doctors belongs to educated community. It is easier to the doctor using inform consent than saying *lembar persetujuan keluarga pasien*.

## 2) Fractur Elbow

It is one Example of operation act. Fractur Elbow means an operation for the broken bone.

### b. Abbreviation.

By using the abbreviations, doctors and nurses will be more flexible and efficient in communicating, because the word not have to say in needlessly long sentences, but in simple language. Besides, the abbreviation it self is easier to be spoken by doctors and nurses. This abbreviation below have not the real meaning. During the observation, the writer found 3 the medical register in the form of abbreviation.

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<sup>9</sup> Ibid,p.437

<sup>10</sup> Ibid,p.181



## 1) ECG

This register comes from the word electrocardiogram. It replaces the use of diagnostic high frequency wave to image the illustration of the heart internal structure.

## 2) HB

“HB is doubt (*HB diragukan*) “(medical record)

HB is the abbreviation of hepatitis B. It is the name of heart disease. It is different with the written hemoglobin. In writing hemoglobin, the letter of “B“ is not in capital.

## 3) GA

GA is the abbreviation of general anesthesia. It is the name of an action. It means an action to disappear the consciousness from the patient so that can be done an operation.

### C. Discussion of the Findings

Having analyzed some data, the writer found some phenomena from the analysis. The phenomena that the writer found will be finding of this research.

1. The forms of register.
2. The meaning of register.
3. The reason of using register.

1. The forms of the register.

The forms of the register in this research are words, abbreviations and phrases. There are 22 data that consist of 15 items simple words, and 3 items abbreviations. While there are 2 items noun phrases and 2 items verb phrases.

From the data above, it can be seen that most of the register uses by a doctors and nurses are in the form of simple word. There is a demand for the doctors or nurses to work fast, so they will use the simplest sentence. If the doctors or nurses say in long sentence, it will consume times.

## 2. The meaning of the register.

The meaning used in this research or taken from its contextual meaning. The meaning is classified into five categories :

- a. The real meaning of a word could be broader that the register meaning. Such as the word elective.
- b. The register meaning of a word could be broader that the real meaning. The example is syncope.
- c. The register meaning and the real meaning of the same word could be identical to each other but used in different context. For instance, the word malignant.
- d. The real meaning and the register meaning of word could be quite different. For example the word plus.
- e. The register meaning does not have the real meaning. For example the word tupres.

More than a half of the register meaning has no real meaning. It is appropriate with one of the notion of register that register is use by certain social group or certain occupation, certain situation, and it is only understood by people that who has the same interest. Finally, the writer found that there is no certain basic rule in making the register.

## 3. The reasoning of using the register.

After interviewing doctors and nurses about the reason of using the register, the writer comes to the conclusion that there are some reasons of using the register :

a. To make more communication effective and efficient.

In fact, doctors and nurses are very busy in their daily medical activities. Nevertheless, a doctor is demanded always to be more communicative. Needless long sentence will not be done by the doctors and nurses.

b. To show the society that the doctors and nurses belong to the educated community.

In the daily activities, doctors and nurses profession is very well known. They have good image, good position almost in all of the social stratum. In saying something, doctors and nurses want the society know that they have more skill and have high education.

c. To consider the politeness:

The doctors and nurses have to pay attention to their appearance. Besides, they have to be more polite in saying something to keep their image.

d. To hide the real condition of the patient.

Sometimes, the doctors and nurses are not allowed to say the real condition of the patient because of some reasons and some considerations. Register is used to hide the real condition of the patient, so the patient will not know the intended meaning.

## CHAPTER V

### CLOSURE

#### A. Conclusion

The previous explanations and analyses can be conclude as :

1. Register is variety of language distinguished according to the use. It is used in a certain situation, certain occupation or certain social group and it usually has certain purpose. There are some professions that need register to make an easy communication with their relatives and associates. It is because they work on the same groups have the same common interest. Doctors and nurses sometimes use register on the form of word, abbreviation and phrase

2. In every register human being produced word that has its own meaning. The meaning of register used by the doctors and nurses are classified into five :

a. The real meaning of a word could be broader than the new meaning.

Example : Elective

It is an activity that should not to be done at that time, it can be postponed, because the action is not badly needed.

b. The new meaning of a word could be broader than the real meaning.

Example : Syncope

It is the transient loss of consciousness due to inadequate blood flow to the brain.

c. The register meaning and the real meaning of the same word could be identical to each other but used in different context.

Example : Malignant

It is to clarify the serious condition that become worse progressively and probably brings to the fatal terminal condition that threaten life.

d. The real meaning and the register meaning of word could be quite different

Example : Plus

It means death

e. The register meaning is does not have the real meaning

Example : Tupres

It is the small roll of cotton that containing alcohol in injection process.

Even, there are six meaning classifications which was mentioned in underlying theory in the previous chapter. The classification that is not found in medical register is the real meaning and the register meaning of the word can share some features of meaning whereas each of them has different meaning.

3. The profession of doctors and nurses are ones that have the big risk. There are some demands to save people's life, to work fastly and accurately, to be patient and need more sacrifice. These include :

- a. to make communication more effectively and efficiently.
- b. to show the society that they come from educated community.
- c. to be more polite, and last, to hide the real condition of the patients.

## **B. Suggestion**

Based upon the result of the research, the writer will give some suggestions :

1. For the readers, if they meet or find the register used by doctors or nurses, they are not confused, they know what the words mean, and they know how to responded the

registers. Moreover, the readers can improve their knowledge about the other languages that exist in the society.

2. For the other researchers, they can study further about the register used by doctors or nurses viewed from the other perspectives such as pragmatics or cultural perspectives.
3. The writer hopes in long period, this research can be used for people who like to work in hospital and will be followed up by publishing the doctor or nurse's register dictionary that only discuss about register used in hospital.

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York.



## APPENDIX

NO	Register used in surgery	Contextual meaning
1	Sign	Something that gives evidence, points to the existence or likelihood of something
2	Plus	Death
3	Scalpel	The surgical instruments like a knife
4	Appendectomy	An operation to lift up the appendix that felt infection
5	Anesthesia	An action to disappear the consciousness from the patient so that can be done an operation
6	Syncope	Fainting; brief loss of consciousness from fall of blood pressure
7	Injection	The act of forcing a liquid into a part, as into the subcutaneous tissues, the vascular tree, or an organ
8	Coma	The hard fainting; a fainting condition where the patient cannot e woke up again by common way. The loss of memory which is caused by temporary
9	Amnesia	Lack of ability to remember name, date, event or experiment (partial amnesia) or consist of the lack of ability to remember most of the experiment that ever been learned of felt (common amnesia)
10	Malignant	The serious condition or the condition that become worse progressively and probably bring to the

		fatalism terminal condition that threaten life
11	Cito	An imperative to do an activity fast or emergency. The activity has to be done as soon as possible and it cannot be delayed longer
12	Elective	The activity that should not do at that time, it can be postponed
13	Composmentis	Full of consciousness qualitatively
14	Tupres	Small roll of cotton containing alcohol used in injection process
15	On	The tools that becomes unnatural anymore because it is touched by hand or falls down to the floor
16	Inform Consent	Paper that contains an agreement of patient and his family on the treatment that will be given to the patient, such as being operated, and being amputated
17	Physical Examination	An investigation or inspection by doctors and nurses to the patient from the head to the foot systematically
18	Rekafere Room	A room that gives to the patient who have finished from operation until the patient will be conscious
19	Fracture Elbow	An operation to the broken bone
20	ECG	Electrocardiogram
21	GA	General Anesthesia
22	HB	Hepatitis B; one of the heart disease

## DAFTAR SKK

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No	Jenis Kegiatan	Pelaksanaan	Keterangan	Nilai
1.	ORMASS	28-30 Agustus 2000	Peserta	3
2.	Diskusi HMJ Syari'ah	22 Oktober 2001	Peserta	3
3.	Seminar Hukum Regional	19 November 2002	Peserta	3
4.	Diskusi LPM Dinamika	25 Oktober 2001	Peserta	3
5.	Peringatan HUT RI ke-59	21 Agustus 2004	Panitia	4
6.	Bazar dan Pasar Malam "SAS Fair" 2003	18-23 Agustus 2003	Panitia	4
7.	Rekreasi Akhir Tahun & Menyambut Tahun Baru 2002	29 Desember 2001	Panitia	4
8.	Penyuluhan Pemilu 2004	27 Maret 2004	Panitia	4
9.	Lomba KarangTaruna dalam Rangka HUT RI ke -59	7 & 8 Agustus 2004	Panitia	4
10.	Peringatan Isra' Miraj Nabi Muhammad SAW	5 Mei 2004	Panitia	4
11.	Bedah Buku	14 Maret 2004	Panitia	4
12.	Ceramah dan Dialog	2 April 2000	Panitia	4
13.	Peringatan Nuzulul Qur'an	28 Mei 2003	Panitia	4
14.	Lomba Kaligrafi	4 September 2002	Panitia	4
	Jumlah			52

Salatiga, 16 Agustus 2004

Pembantu Ketua III



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Nama : NUNUNG AMEATUL QORIDA NIM : 113.00.007  
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 Judul Skripsi : A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF REGISTER USED BY DOCTORS AND NURSES IN HOSPITAL (A SOCIO-LINGUISTIC STUDY AT RSI SURABAYA)  
 Pembimbing : Drs. Sa'adi, M.Ag.  
 Asisten Pembimbing : -

No	Hari/Tanggal	Isi Konsultasi	Catatan Pembimbing	Paraf
1	150504	Proposal	o.k	
2	280504	Chptr II	To be revised	
3	080604	Chptr II III	o.k To be revised	
4	120704	Chptr IV	o.k	
			IV & V To be revised	
5	100804	Chptr IV, V	o.k	

\*) Lembar konsultasi ini harus dibawa setiap berkonsultasi dengan Pembimbing/Asisten Pembimbing

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Nomor : ST.27/K-0/TL.01/0609/2004  
Hal : **Permohonan Ijin Penelitian**  
Lamp : Proposal Penelitian.

11 Mei 2004

Kepada  
Yth. Kepala Rumah Sakit Islam Surakarta  
Di Surakarta.

**Assalamu'alaikum wr.wb.**

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, kami menerangkan bahwa :

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Jurusan : Tarbiyah  
Program Studi : Tadris Bahasa Inggris (TBI)

Dalam rangka penyelesaian studi Program S. 1 di STAIN Salatiga, diwajibkan memenuhi salah satu persyaratan yang berupa pembuatan SKRIPSI.

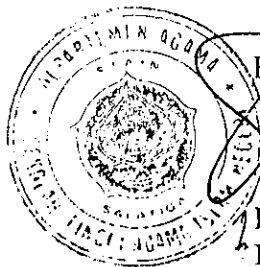
Adapun judul yang diambil adalah : A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF REGISTER USED BY DOCTORS AND NURSES IN HOSPITAL. ( A Sociolinguistic Study at RSI Surakarta ).

Dengan Pembimbing : Drs. Sa'adi, M.Ag  
Asisten Pembimbing :-

Untuk penyelesaian penelitian tersebut, kami mohon Bapak memberi izin kepada mahasiswa tersebut untuk mengadakan penelitian guna memperoleh data atau keterangan dan bahan yang diperlukan di Rumah Sakit Islam Surakarta di Surakarta. selama 60 (enam puluh) hari, mulai tanggal 17 Mei s.d. 17 Juli 2004.

Kemudian atas pemberian izin Bapak, kami sampaikan terima kasih.

**Wassalamu'alaikum wr.wb.**



Ketua,

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Nomor : ST.27/K-1/PP.00.9/I-1.3.083/2004

11 Mei 2004

Lamp. : Proposal Skripsi

Hal : **Pembimbing dan Asisten  
Pembimbing Skripsi**

Yth. Drs. Sa'adi, M.Ag

*Assalamu'alaikum wr. wb.*

Dalam rangka penulisan Skripsi Mahasiswa Program Sarjana (S.1). Saudara ditunjuk sebagai Dosen Pembimbing / Asisten Pembimbing Skripsi mahasiswa :

N a m a : NUNUNG ARIFATUL QORIDA  
NIM : 11300007  
Jurusan : Tarbiyah  
Judul Skripsi : A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF REGISTER USED BY DOCTORS  
AND NURSES IN HOSPITAL.  
( A Sociolinguistic Study at RSI Surakarta )

Apabila dipandang perlu Saudara diminta mengoreksi tema Skripsi di atas.

Demikian untuk diketahui dan dilaksanakan.

*Wassalamu'alaikum wr. wb.*



a.n. Ketua  
Pembantu Ketua Bidang Akademik

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