

**AN ANALYSIS OF JARGONS USED BY THE MEDICAL STAFF
IN RSUP DR. SARDJITO YOGYAKARTA**

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Abstract

This research aims at analyzing the word formation process of the jargon and revealing the meaning of the jargons used by the medical staff in RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta. This research used a descriptive qualitative method. The data of the research were the jargons used by the medical staff in RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta, especially from the Cardiology, Neurology, Surgical, Ophthalmology, and Pediatrics. Descriptive qualitative method was used for this research. The subjects of this research were five people working as medical staff in RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta. The research instruments of this research were observation and interview. The findings of this research reveal that there are 69 jargons with four of word formation processes; word borrowing (2 items or 3%), compounding (12 items or 18%), word derivation (53 items or 76%), and acronyms (2 items or 3%). The form of jargons used in medical fields is mostly a code that refers to diagnose in the medical record. It is important for medical staff to master the medical jargons to avoid mistakes in the diagnoses.

Keywords: jargon, borrowing, compounding, derivation, acronyms

INTRODUCTION

One of the important aspects in human life is language. Language is a tool of communication that people use when they want to communicate their ideas. Language does not exist just from one pattern but language is different from any types of culture. Language is a sign or symbol used by a social group to cooperate, to communicate, and to identify them.

Language has become an important instrument to communicate with each other although there are the tools of communication besides language. According to Badudu, it is impossible for the society without language and it is also impossible for the language without the society (3). It shows that language and societies are connected and there is a study about the connection between language and society that is called sociolinguistics.

Wardhaugh states that sociolinguistics is the study that concerned in investigating the relationship between language and society for a better understanding of the structure of language and the function of language in communication (12). The function of language has increased to any aspects in human social life, such as education, politics, occupation, hobby, sport,

technology and many more. Any of those fields have each special types and varieties of language in their communication. There are so many language varieties in sociolinguistics such as, formal and informal language, standard and non-standard, professional-field language and many more.

Trask states that the development of language is influenced by society, because of this reason many varieties of language can be found such as dialect, register, slang, colloquial, vernacular, accent, pidgin, and Jargon. In this study, the researcher is interested to discuss jargon as one of language varieties (254).

Jargon is one of language varieties that is used in the professional field. Spolsky states that jargon is a language variety that is used in a group not only to label new and needed concept but it is also used to create bonds among members of certain groups and creates the gap or boundaries for people outside the group (33). According to Chaika, jargon is a language created for specific functions by people who engage in them regularly (120). It means jargon is a language created by people in a group or field for a specialization in specific functions and purposes.

The jargon used in any fields or communities has different purpose. There is a function by using the jargon to have special characteristic and to distinguish from the others outside the community or group. Special words or jargon sometimes can make communication between the members of the community become easier. The others in different fields will not understand and have no interest with the conversation or communication because they do not understand the words or the jargons.

The language used among members in professional field usually different from another field. The different of jargon used by certain groups can be recognized from how they use in the communication. Special word or jargon can be used to show their expertise or to make a gap between insider and outsider.

Profession is a type of occupation depends on expertise field. To get a profession, people need to do the preparation and even education in special field based on their expertise. For example, medical profession such as doctor should taking the study in medical school and having requirements to be a doctor.

According to KBBI, medical field is a field that consists of doctor and everything about medical treatment and diseases (362). Medical field is divided into three parts; diagnostic, surgery and non-surgery. Diagnostic field is handling the process of diagnosing the disease of the patient. Surgery field is a field in medical that is dealing with manual surgery and technique of disease treatment through surgery while the non-surgery is a treatment of disease without having a procedure of surgery and focus on the diagnosis.

Doctor or medical staff is using special language to communicate with each other. In medical field, there are so many terms and jargons used in communication. Medical jargon is typical word but not confidential because there are so many medical jargons that can be found in dictionary or journal. The difference of medical jargon is showing a specialty and special characteristic of language so people outside the medical field do not understand about the terms they used.

Jargon in medical field consists of terminology. Terminology used by medical field is not a secret code but can be learned by other people outside the medical field such as *Pediatrics, Cardiology, Obgyn, anesthetic*. The words such as *Pediatrics, Cardiology, Obgyn, anesthetic* is an example of jargons used by medical staff in medical field. Because of some unique medical terms and closely related to society that is mostly blind about the terms of medical, this could be an attraction to be analyzed. Since it has become a part of language the writer is interested to analyze about the types of word formation processes and the meaning of medical jargons used in RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta.

In this paper the researcher formulates two statement of problem as follows: (1) What are the word formations processes of jargons used in RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta? (2) What are the meanings of jargons used in RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta? This study is beneficial especially for further researchers, i.e. as a reference for their research about jargon especially jargon used in professional fields.

There are some reasons of using jargon. First, it is used to make a gap between insider and outsider of group or community. Second, Jargon can be as an identity of being in a group or field. Jargon can help us to identify the person belong to a group. The last, the reason of using jargon is to make a communication in a group or community becomes effective.

Encarta defines word formation process as a process of forming a word by omitting or removing a real or imagined affix from existing word into new word (430). According to Yule, there are some word formation processes, they are:

Coinage

Coinage is the invention of literally new terms. It is also a process of forming a new word accidentally or deliberately without using any other word formation processes. The example of coinage such as *Google, heroin, aspirin, nylon* can be found in everyday words in communication.

Borrowing

Borrowing is one of the common types of word formation processes. Borrowing is a process of forming a new word which is borrowed from other language. Yule states that borrowing is a process by taking over the word from other language (259). Throughout the history, there are so many English words that is borrowed

and adopted from other language such as *alcohol* from Arab language, *knife* from Sweden, *tea* from Chinese language.

Compounding

Compounding is a word formation processes when two or more separated words are combined to be a new single word. Technically, this process is very common in a process of word formation. The example of compounding processes: *airline*, *bedroom*, *chairman*, and *newspaper*.

Blending

Blending is a process of forming a word by combining two separate forms to present a single term. In other words, blending is a process of taking the beginning of one word and combining it to the end of the other words.

Clipping

Clipping is a process of forming a word by reducing a word that has more than one syllable into a shorter form and usually used in casual speech style. Clipping can also be defined as the process of cutting a beginning or the end of the word or both then leaving a part to stand for the whole word. For example: *Influenza* becomes *flu*, *examination* become *exam*, *gym* from *gymnastics*.

Back Formation

Back formation is one of reduction in word formation besides clipping. Back formation is a process by reducing a word to form a new word with different type (usually a verb). The example of back formation processes: *beg* from *beggar*, *diagnose* from *diagnosis*, *injure* from *injury*, and *execute* from *execution*.

Conversion

Conversion is a process of forming a word by changing the function of the word, for example, changing a noun into verb without using any reduction. For example, word *water* become *watering*.

Acronyms

Acronym is a process of word formation that is formed by taking the initial letters of a set of other words. In other words, acronym is a word formed as an abbreviation taken from the initials letters, usually in the beginning of a phrase or word. For example: *ASAP* or As Soon As Possible, *POTUS* or President Of The United States.

Derivation

Derivation is a process of forming a word by combining derivational affixes or bound bases with the existing word. Derivation is a process by adding the affixes such as prefix, suffix, and infix. The affixes added in the beginning of a word is called prefix while suffix is affixes added in the end of the word. Infix is the type of affixes which rarely found in English but commonly found in other language. Infix is a term that is incorporated inside another word. In another word, infix is

inserting linking element into a word. For example: the word "*spoonsful*" the "s" in the word "*spoonsful*" as an infix.

According to Morreale, meaning is an interpretation of message and the way it is recognized and understood (415). Meaning is the sense of words, sentences, or symbols. There is a study that is focused on studying about meaning which is called semantics. Semantic is a study of the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences. According to Yule, semantics is the study of the relation between form and meaning. The word meaning can be classified based on the relation with another word. The relation procedure of word is also used in the description of language that is called analysis of lexical relation such as synonym, antonym, and polysemy.

Synonym consists of two or more forms with related or closely meaning. It can be found as the meaning that similar or related between one to another word. For example: awful-terrible, accomplish-achieve, fast-quick. Antonym is a term refers to two forms that have opposite meaning. For example: dirty-clean, stupid-smart, hot-cool. Polysemy is related with meaning that accompanies an identical form that can be defined as one form but having more than two meanings which are related with the extension. For example: the word bar-chocolate bar, in the bar (in different context and having multiple meanings).

METHOD

Research Subjects

The subjects of this research were five people who are working as a medical staff in RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta. The subjects of this research were chosen because of their expertise in using jargons to communicate with each other.

Research Instruments

The research instruments of this research were observations and interviews. In this research, the researcher took a role as a non-participant observer because the researcher only observed the activities between medical staff in RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta when they are using jargons as a variety of language in their conversation. It was done to know the jargons appeared in their conversation. The way researcher took the data is just listening and watching the use of language that contained the jargon when they are communicating with each other. In this research, the researcher interviewed the informant by using structured interview. In this research, the informants are the medical specialists from different fields in RSUP Dr Sardjito Yogyakarta. The researcher used five persons as the informant to be interviewed in order to collect the data.

Data Collection

The data in this research were taken from the result of the observations and interviews. In collecting the data, the researcher did some procedures as follows: (1) Doing an observation to know the jargon that is used by medical staff in RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta to communicate. (2) Making some notes during observation. (3) Conducting interview with five informants who were the medical

staff in RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta, they are dr. Ferdinandus Bayu Satria from Cardiology, dr. Akmal Dewanto from Surgical, dr. Arie Surya Nugrahaeni from Pediatrics, dr. Andi Wirawan from Ophthalmology, and dr. Bagas Setiawan from Neurology. (4) Taking a record of the interview. (5) Taking notes based on the obtained data in the interview.

Data Analysis

All the data collected by using the observation and interview that was analyzed on the following steps: identifying the data taken from the observation and interview, presenting the data descriptively based on the data invention, categorizing the data based on the word formation processes, analyzing the word formation processes of the jargons, understanding and writing the meaning of jargons based on the interview, comparing the meaning of jargons that were obtained by each informant, and giving explanation of the listing jargon based on their meaning.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results of the Word Formation Processes Found in Jargons Used by Medical Staff RSUP Dr. Sardjito

Table 1 Borrowing

No.	Jargons	Borrowing
1.	Mondok	Javanese
2.	Cito	Latin

From Table 1, the researcher concludes that some words are borrowed from two languages such as Javanese and Latin language. There are two jargons formed by borrowing process, for example, the word "cito" in medical term, the word cito means "immediately"

Table 2 Compounding

No.	Jargons	Compounding
1.	Arteroscclorisis	Artero + sclerosis
2.	Tachycardi	Thacy + cardi
3.	Tricuspid	Tris + suspid
4.	Dacriostenosis	Dacrio + stenosis
5.	Flashmyopia	Flash + myiopia
6.	Hemothorax	Hemo + thorax
7.	Radioterapi	Radio + terapi
8.	Toraconsintesis	Toracon + sintesis
9.	Osteogenesis	Osteo + genesis
10.	Pneumothorac	Pneumo + thorac
11.	Takipnea	Tachy + pnea
12.	Bradipnea	Brady + pnea

There are 12 compounding words found in jargons used by medical staff RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta. The jargons are invented by compounding two words which are parts of medical terms. For example, the word "*tachycardia*" which is formed by compounding two words such as *tachy* means *fast* and *cardia* means *heart*.

Table 3 Derivation

No.	Jargons	Affixes
1.	Arhythmia	a- + rhythm + -mia
2.	Endocarditis	Endocardi + -it is
3.	Hypertension	Hyper- + tension
4.	Myocarditis	Myo- + cardio + -it is
5.	Pleuritis	Pleura + -it is
6.	Encephalitis	Encephal + -itis
7.	Hematoma	Hema- + -toma
8.	Hidrosefalus	Hydro- + sefalus
9.	Intraserebral	Intra- + cerebral
10.	Meningitis	Meningis + -itis
11.	Mielitis	Myeli + -it is
12.	Mielopathy	Myelo + -pathy
13.	Neurophatic	Neuro + -phaty + -ic
14.	Somnolen	Somn + -olence
15.	Spondilitis	Spondily + it is
16.	Vascular	Vasculus + -ar
17.	Blefaritis	Blefary + -itis
18.	Conjunctivitis	Conjunctive + -it is
19.	Dacrioadenitis	Dacrio+ aden + -itis
20.	Dacriosistitis	Dacriocist + -it is
21.	Diplopia	Dyplo + -pia
22.	Hifema	Hyp- + -hema
23.	Hypermetropia	Hyper- + metro + -pia
24.	Retinopati	Retino + -pathy
25.	Scleritis	Sclery + -itis
26.	Subconjunctiva	Sub- + conjunctiva
27.	Trikiasis	Trikia + -sis
28.	Abdominocentesis	Abdomino+ -centesis
29.	Duodenum	Duodeno + -um
30.	Intracranial	Intra- + cranial
31.	Kolostomy	Colos + -tomy
32.	Kraniotomy	Cranio + -tomy
33.	Laminectomy	Laminec + -tomy
34.	Mastectomy	Mastec + -tomy
35.	Laparostomy	Laparo + -tomy
36.	Nefrostomy	Nefros + -tomy

37.	Obstruction	Obstruct + -tion
38.	Orthopedic	Ortho + -pedy + -ic
29..	Osteoporosis	Osteo + phore + -osis
40.	Pericardium	Peri- + cardium
41.	Peritoneum	Peri- + toneum
42.	Preoperative	Pre- + operative
43.	Stenosis	Steno + -sis
44.	Sterilization	Steril + -ize + -ation
45.	Torakotomy	Thorac + -otomy
46.	Transplantation	Trans- + plant + -ation
47.	Diabetic	Diabet + -ic
48.	Hypothyroid	Hypo- + thyroid
49.	Mekonium	Mecon + -ium
50.	Postmature	Post- + mature
51.	Premature	Pre- + mature
52.	Vaccination	Vaccine + -ation
53.	Dehydration	de- + hydra + -tion

From Table 3 above, the researcher concludes that there are 53 jargons from derivation formation processes. Medical jargon is formed by adding the affixes which are usually affixes from the medical field. Medical field has its own affixes with different meanings such as *-itis*, *-tomy*, and *-oma*. Suffix *-itis* means *inflammation*, *-tomy* means *cutting* and *-oma* means *tumor*. If the word has the suffix *-itis*, it can be confirmed the word refers to the inflammation.

Table 4 Acronyms

No.	Jargons	Stands for
1.	TIA	Transient Ischemic Attack
2.	ROP	Retinopathy Of Prematurity

Those words are formed by taking the initial letters of a set of words. It formed as an abbreviation of a phrases or words. The researcher found two acronyms used by medical staff in RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta.

Results of the Meaning of Jargons Used by Medical Staff RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta

The table below presents the meaning of jargons used by medical staff RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta based on the interview conducted with the medical staff in RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta.

Table 5 Jargon Meanings

No.	Jargon	Meaning
1.	Abdominocentesis	Surgical puncture of the abdomen
2.	Arhythmia	Loss or abnormality of rhythm of heartbeat.
3.	Arteriosclerosis	The built up of a waxy plaque on the inside of

		blood vessels
4.	Blepharitis	Inflammation of the glands and lash follicles along the margin of the eyelids
5.	Bradypnea	Respirations that are regular in rhythm but slower than normal in rate
6.	Cito	Urgent or rush
7.	Conjunctivitis	Inflammation of the conjunctiva
8.	Vaccination	Treatment with a vaccine to produce immunity against disease.
9.	Craniotomy	Surgery to cut a bony opening in the skull
10.	Dacriodenitis	An inflammation of lachrymal glands
11.	Dacriocystitis	An inflammation of the nasolacrimal sac
12.	Dacriostenosis	Narrowing of the nasolacrimal duct which drains tears away from the eye
13.	Dehydration	A condition when the body loses more fluid than the take in
14.	Diabetic	A disease that occurs when the blood glucose is too high
15.	Diplopia	An abnormal separation or knocked out of the place
16.	Duodenum	First part of the small intestine
17.	Endocarditis	An infection of the endocardium which is the inner lining of the heart
18.	Flashmyopia	Refractive error when the eye does not bend light properly
19.	Vascular	The systems of veins and arteries in the body
20.	Hematoma	An abnormal collection of blood outside of blood vessel
21.	Hemothorax	The presence of blood in the pleural cavity
22.	Hyphema	The presence of blood within the aqueous fluid of the anterior chamber
23.	Hydrosefalus	An abnormal accumulation of cerebrospinal fluid with the cavities in the brain
24.	Hypermetropia	Long sightedness
25.	Hypertension	High blood pressure
26.	Hypothyroid	A condition in which the thyroid gland does not produce enough thyroid hormones to meet the needs of the body
27.	Intracerebral	A condition in which blood suddenly bursts into brain tissue causing damage to the brain
28.	Intracranial	Bleeding within the skull
29.	Colostomy	A surgical procedure that results in the need for a stoma bag
30.	Laminectomy	Surgical procedure that removes a portion of

		the vertebral bone called lamina
31.	Laporotomy	Surgical incision into the abdominal cavity used to examine the abdominal organs and aid diagnosis
32.	Mastectomy	A surgery to remove the whole breast
33.	Meconium	The first bowel movement of babies
34.	Meningitis	An inflammation of the membranes or meninges surrounding the brain and spinal cord
35.	Myelitis	An inflammation of both sides of one section of spinal cord
36.	Mielophaty	A disorder that results from severe compression of the spinal cord
37.	Nephrostomy	An artificial opening created between the kidney and the skin which allows for the urinary diversion directly from the upper part of the urinary system
38.	Neurophatic	Pain caused by damage or disease affecting the somatosensory nervous system
39.	Obstruction	The partial or total blockage of the intestine in a medical emergency
40.	Orthopedics	Medical specialty that focuses on injuries and diseases of the body musculoskeletal system
41.	Osteoporosis	A bone disease that occurs when bone density decreases
42.	Osteogenesis	The process of laying down new bone material by cells called osteoblasts
43.	Pericardium	A fibrous sac that encloses the heart and great vessels
44.	Peritoneum	The large membrane in the abdominal cavity that connects and supports internal organs
45.	Pleuritis	An inflammation of the membranes that surround the lungs and line the chest cavity
46.	Pneumothorac	A condition which occurs when air gets in between the lung and the chest wall causing the lung to collapse
47.	Postmature	Refers to baby born after 42 weeks gestation
48.	Premature	Birth that takes place more than three weeks before the baby estimated due date
49.	Preoperative	Health care provided before a surgical operation
50.	Radioteraphy	A treatment where radiation is used to kill cancer cells
51.	Mondok	An admission to hospital treatment.
52.	Retinopathy	Any damage to the retina of the eyes
53.	ROP	A disease that affects immature vasculature in

		the eyes of premature baby
54.	Scleritis	An inflammation of the white part of the eye
55.	Somnolence	A state of strong desire for sleeping usually in a long periods of time
56.	Spondylitis	An inflammation of the vertebrata
57.	Stenosis	An abnormal narrowing in blood vessel or other tubular organ or structure
58.	Sterilization	A procedure that closes or blocks the fallopian tubes so the person cannot get pregnant
59.	Subconjunctiva	A tissue that line the inside of the eyelids and covers the sclera
60.	Tachycardia	A rapid heart rate caused by a problem in the heart electrical system
61.	Tachypnea	Abnormally rapid breathing
62.	TIA	A condition that occurs when blood flow to a part of the brain stops for a brief time
63.	Thoracocentesis	A technique used to remove fluid or air from the pleural space
64.	Thoracotomy	A surgical procedure to gain access into the pleural space of the chest
65.	Transplantation	Medical procedure in which an organ is removed from one body and placed in the body of recipient
66.	Trichiasis	Common eyelid abnormality in which the eyelashes are misdirected and grow inwards toward the eye
67.	Tricuspid	Valve located between the right atrium and right ventricle
68.	Myocarditis	An inflammation of the heart muscle.
69.	Encephalitis	An inflammation of the brain due to infection

Discussion

Borrowing

Data 1:

Cito

This jargon is formed through the process of borrowing word. This word is borrowed from Latin language. *Cito* has a meaning as quickly or fast but in the medical field, it is used as a jargon which belongs to surgical field and it refers to an urgent or rush condition. The meaning of *cito* can be found only in medical dictionary.

Data 2:

Mondok

This jargon is formed through the process of borrowing word. This word is borrowed from Javanese language. According to KBBI, *memondok* or *mondok* in Javanese has the meaning as stay for a while in someone's house or place but it is borrowed into medical jargon as a word to replace the word *opname* or hospitalization in English which refers to an admission to hospital for treatment.

Compounding

Data 1:

Atherosclerosis (n) = *athero* (n) + *sclerosis* (n)

This jargon is formed by compounding two words; *artero* means arteries and *sclerosis* means the hardening. These words belong to noun and when these two words are combined, they create new meaning. After being combined, the word *atherosclerosis* has a meaning as the build-up of a waxy plaque on the inside of blood vessels. The meaning of *atherosclerosis* can be found in Oxford dictionary.

Data 2:

Tachycardia (n) = *tachy* (adj) + *cardia*(n)

This jargon is formed by compounding two words; *tachy* (fast) and *cardia* (heart). The word *tachy* origin from Latin which means fast belongs to adjective while *cardia* which means heart belongs to noun. After these words are combined through the compounding process, the word *tachycardia* belongs to noun but there is no change in meaning after being formed as a single word. The meaning of *tachycardia* can be found in Oxford dictionary.

Data 3:

Tricuspid (adj) = *tri* (n) + *cuspid*(n)

This jargon is formed by compounding two words; *tri* (three) + *cuspid* (point). The word *tris* taken from Latin language which means three and *cuspid* has a meaning as point. These words; *tris* and *cuspid* belong to noun and after it is combined as a single word, there is a change in the part of speech from noun into verb and it creates new meaning. The word *tricuspid* has a meaning as a valve located between the right atrium and right ventricle. The meaning of *tricuspid* can be found in Oxford dictionary.

Data 4:

Dacriostenosis (n) = *dacrio*(n) + *stenosis*(n)

This jargon is formed by compounding two words; *dacrio* (tear sac) + *stenosis* (narrowing). The word *dacrio* which means tear sac belongs to noun and *stenosis* or narrowing in english also belongs to noun. This word is combined to be a single word but there is no change in meaning and part of speech after the compounding process. The meaning of *dacrioadenitis* can be found only in medical dictionary.

Data 5:

Flashmyopia (n) = *flash*(n) + *myopia*(n)

This jargon is formed by compounding two words; *flash* (flash) + *myopia* (nearsightedness). The word *flash* belongs to noun and *myopia* which originally taken from Greek also belongs to noun. After this word is combined, the word *flashmyopia* still belongs to noun because there no change in the part of speech but it creates new meaning. This jargon belongs to ophthalmology field. The term

is refers to a refractive error when the eye does not bend light properly. The meaning of *flashmyopia* can be found only in medical dictionary.

Data 6:

Hemothorax (n) = *hemo* (n) + *thorax*(n)

This jargon is formed by compounding two words; *hemo* (blood) + *thorax* (chest). The words *hemo* and *thorax* belong to noun. After these words combined together, *hemothorax* still belongs to noun because there is no change in part of speech and the meaning. The meaning of *hemothorax* can be found in Merriam-Webster dictionary.

Data 7:

Radiotherapy (n) = *radio*(n) + *therapy* (n)

This jargon is formed by compounding two words; *radio* (radiation) + *therapy* (medical treatment). The words *radio* and *therapy* belong to noun. These words are combined and become a new word without changing the part of speech and the meaning. The meaning of *radiotherapy* can be found in Oxford dictionary.

Data 8:

Thoracocentesis (n) = *thoraco* (n) + *centesis*(n)

This jargon is formed by compounding two words; *thoraco* (chest) + *centesis* (puncture). The words *thoraco* and *centesis* belong to noun. After being combined together as a single word, *thoracocentesis* still belongs to noun because there is no change in the part of speech and the meaning which refers to a surgical puncture in the chest. The meaning of *thoracocentesis* can be found in Merriam-Webster dictionary.

Data 9:

Osteogenesis (n) = *osteo*(n) + *genesis*(n)

This jargon is formed by compounding two words; *osteo* (bone) + *genesis* (production). The word *osteo* and *genesis* belong to noun. After these words are combined, there is no change in the part of speech so the word *osteogenesis* still belongs to noun but it creates new meaning. This jargon belongs to pediatrics field which refers to the process of laying down the new bone material by cells called osteoblasts. The meaning of *osteogenesis* can be found in Oxford dictionary.

Data 10:

Pneumothorax (n) = *pneumo*(n) + *thorax* (n)

This jargon is formed by compounding two words; *pneumo* (air) + *thorax* (chest). The word *pneumo* and *thorax* belong to noun. After these words are combined, there is no change in the part of speech and the meaning so the word *pneumothorax* belongs to noun. It is used by pediatrics field which refers to the accumulation of the air in the pleural cavity of the chest. The meaning of *pneumothorax* can be found in Oxford dictionary.

Data 11:

Tachypnea (n) = *tachy*(adj) + *pnea*(n)

This jargon is formed by compounding two words; *tachy* (fast) + *pnea* (breathing). The word *tachy* belongs to adjective while the word *pnea* belongs to noun. After these words are combined and become a new word, the word *tachypnea* belongs to noun and there is no change in the meaning. This jargon belongs to pediatrics

field which refers to an abnormally rapid breathing or fast breathing. The meaning of *tachypnea* can be found in Merriam-Webster dictionary.

Data 12:

Bradypnea (n) = *brady*(adj) + *pnea*(n)

This jargon is formed by compounding two words; *brady* (slow) + *pnea* (breathing). The word *brady* belongs to adjective while the word *pnea* belongs to noun. After these words are combined and become a new word, the word Bradypnea belongs to noun but there is no change in the meaning. This jargon belongs to pediatrics field which refers to the condition of slower in breathing. The meaning of *bradypnea* can be found in Merriam-Webster dictionary.

Derivation

Data 1:

Arrhythmia = *ar-* + *rhythm* + *-ia*

The word arrhythmia is formed by adding a prefix *ar-* first to the root *rhythm* and then followed by adding suffix *-ia*. After adding the affixes to the root, there are no changes in the part of speech so the word *arrhythmia* still belongs to noun. In this derivation process, it creates new word and new meaning as a condition to describe a loss or abnormality of rhythm of heartbeat so the affixes *ar-* and *-ia* belong to derivational morpheme. The meaning of *arrhythmia* can be found in Oxford Dictionary.

Data 2:

Endocarditis = *endocard* + *-itis*

This jargon is formed by adding suffix *-itis* to the root word *endocard*. *Endocard* which has the meaning as the thin membrane that lines the interior of the heart belongs to noun. After adding the suffix *-itis*, there is no change in the part of speech. The word *endocarditis* still belongs to noun but it creates new meaning so the suffix *-itis* belongs to the derivational morpheme. This jargon used to describe an inflammation of the endocardium which is the inner lining of the heart in cardiology field. The meaning of *endocarditis* can be found in Oxford Dictionary.

Data 3:

Hypertension = *hyper-* + *tension*

This jargon is formed by adding prefix *hyper-* to the root word *tension*. *Tension* which has meaning as the process of stretching something tight belongs to noun. After adding the prefix *hyper-*, there is no change in the part of speech. The word *hypertension* still belongs to noun but it creates new meaning so the prefix *hyper-* belongs to derivational morpheme. This jargon is used by surgical field which refers to the high blood pressure. The meaning of *hypertension* can be found in Oxford Dictionary.

Data 4:

Myocarditis = *Myocard* + *-itis*

This jargon is formed by adding suffix *-itis* to the root word *myocard*. *Myocard* which has meaning as the muscular tissue of the heart belongs to noun. After adding the suffix *-itis*, there is no change in the part of speech. The word *myocarditis* still belongs to noun but it creates new meaning so the suffix *-itis*

belongs to the derivational morpheme. This jargon used by cardiology field to describe an inflammation of the heart muscle. The meaning of *myocarditis* can be found in Oxford Dictionary.

Data 5:

Pleuritis = *pleura* + *-itis*

This jargon is formed by adding suffix *-itis* into a root word *pleura*. The word *pleura* which has meaning as the muscular tissue of the heart belongs to noun. After adding the suffix *-itis*, there is no change in the part of speech. The word *pleuritis* still belongs to noun but it creates new meaning so the suffix *-itis* belongs to the derivational morpheme. This jargon is used by cardiology field to describe an inflammation of the membranes that surround the lungs and line the chest cavity. The meaning of *pleuritis* can be found in Merriam-Webster Dictionary.

Data 6:

Encephalitis = *encephal* + *-itis*

This jargon is formed by adding suffix *-itis* to the root word *encephal*. The word *encephal* which also has meaning as brain belongs to noun. After adding the suffix *-itis*, there is no change in the part of speech. The word *encephalitis* still belongs to noun but it creates new meaning so the suffix *-itis* belongs to the derivational morpheme. This jargon is used by neurology field which refers to an inflammation of the brain caused by an infection or through immune system attacking the brain error. The meaning of *encephalitis* can be found in Oxford Dictionary.

Data 7:

Hematoma = *hema* + *-toma*

This jargon is formed by adding suffix *-toma* to the root word *hema*. The word *hema* which has meaning as blood vessel belongs to noun. After adding the suffix *-toma*, there is no change in the part of speech. The word *hematoma* still belongs to noun but it creates new meaning so the suffix *-toma* belongs to the derivational morpheme. This jargon used by neurology field which refers to an abnormal collection of blood outside of blood vessel. The meaning of *hematoma* can be found in Merriam-Webster Dictionary.

Data 8:

Hydrocephalus = *hydro-* + *cephalus*

This jargon is formed by adding prefix *hydro-* to the root word *cephalus*. The word *cephalus* which has meaning as the cerebral ventricle of the head belongs to noun. After adding the prefix *hydro-*, there is no change in the part of speech. The word *hydrocephalus* still belongs to noun but it creates new meaning so the prefix *hydro-* belongs to derivational morpheme. This jargon used by neurology field which refers to an abnormal accumulation of cerebrospinal fluid with the cavities in the brain. The meaning of *hydrocephalus* can be found in Oxford Dictionary.

Data 9:

Intracerebral = *intra-* + *cerebral*

This jargon is formed by adding prefix *intra-* to the root word *cerebral*. The word *cerebral* which has meaning as something related to the brain belongs to noun. After adding the prefix *intra-*, there is no change in the part of speech. The word *intracerebral* still belongs to noun but it creates new meaning so the prefix *intra-*

belongs to the derivational morpheme. This jargon is used by neurology field which refers to a condition in which blood suddenly bursts into brain tissue causing damage to the brain. The meaning of *intracerebral* can be found in Merriam-Webster dictionary.

Data 10:

Meningitis = meninx + *-itis*

This jargon is formed by adding suffix *-itis* to the root word *meninx*. The word *meninx* which has meaning as the membrane in the brain belongs to noun. After adding the suffix *-itis*, there is no change in the part of speech. The word *meningitis* still belongs to noun but it creates new meaning so the suffix *-itis* belongs to the derivational morpheme. This jargon is used by neurology field which describes an inflammation of the membranes or meninges surrounding of the brain and spinal cord. The meaning of *meningitis* can be found in Oxford Dictionary.

Data 11:

Myelitis = myelo + *-itis*

This jargon is formed by adding suffix *-itis* to the root word *myelo*. The word *myelo* which has meaning as the spinal cord in the brain belongs to noun. After adding the suffix *-itis*, there is no change in the part of speech. The word *myelitis* still belongs to noun but it creates new meaning so the suffix *-itis* belongs to the derivational morpheme. This jargon is used by neurology field which describes an inflammation of both sides of one section of spinal cord. The meaning of *myelitis* can be found in Oxford Dictionary.

Data 12:

Myelopathy = myelo + *-pathy*

This jargon is formed by adding suffix *-pathy* into a root word *myelo*. The word *myelo* which has meaning as the spinal cord in the brain belongs to noun. After adding the suffix *-pathy*, there is no change in the part of speech. The word *myelopathy* still belongs to noun but it creates new meaning so the suffix *-pathy* belongs to the derivational morpheme. This jargon is used by neurology field which refers to a disorder that resulted from severe compression of the spinal cord. The meaning of *myelopathy* can be found in Oxford Dictionary.

Data 13:

Neuropathy = neuro + *-pathy*

This jargon is formed by adding suffix *-pathy* to the root word *neuro*. The word *neuro* which has meaning as the nervous system in the brain belongs to noun. After adding the suffix *-pathy*, there is no change in the part of speech. The word *neuropathy* still belongs to noun but it creates new meaning so the suffix *-pathy* belongs to the derivational morpheme. This jargon is used by neurology field which refers to a pain caused by damage or disease affecting the somatosensory nervous system. The meaning of *neuropathy* can be found in Oxford Dictionary.

Data 14:

Somnolence = somn + *-olence*

This jargon is formed by adding suffix *-olence* into a root word *somn*. The word *somn* which has meaning as sleep in Greek belongs to noun. After adding the suffix *-olence*, there is no change in the part of speech. The word *somnolence*

still belongs to noun but it creates new meaning so the suffix *-olence* belongs to the derivational morpheme. This jargon is used by neurology field which refers to a state of strong desire for sleeping usually in a long period of time. The meaning of *somnolence* can be found in Merriam-Webster Dictionary.

Data 15:

Spondylitis = spondyly + *-itis*

This jargon is formed by adding suffix *-itis* to the root word *spondyly*. The word *spondyly* which has meaning as the vertebra in the bone belongs to noun. After adding the suffix *-itis*, there is no change in the part of speech. The word *spondylitis* still belongs to noun but it creates new meaning so the suffix *-itis* belongs to derivational morpheme. This jargon is used by neurology field which is used to describe an inflammation of the vertebrata. The meaning of *spondylitis* can be found in Oxford dictionary.

Data 16:

Vascular = vascul + *-ar*

This jargon is formed by adding suffix *-ar* into a root word *vascul*. The word *vascul* which has meaning as the cells or vessels that contains fluid in the body belongs to noun. After adding the suffix *-ar*, there is a change in the part of speech from noun into the adjective after the derivation process. The word *vascular* belongs to adjective and it creates new meaning so the suffix *-ar* belongs to derivational morpheme. This jargon is used by neurology field which refers to the systems of veins and arteries in the body. The meaning of *vascular* can be found in Oxford Dictionary.

Data 17:

Blepharitis = blephary + *-itis*

This jargon is formed by adding suffix *-itis* to the root word *blephar*. The word *blephar* which has meaning as the eyelid belongs to noun. After adding the suffix *-itis*, there is no change in the part of speech. The word *blepharitis* still belongs to noun but it creates new meaning so the suffix *-itis* belongs to the derivational morpheme. This jargon is used by ophthalmology field which describes an inflammation of the glands and lash follicles along the margin of the eyelids. The meaning of *blepharitis* can be found in Oxford dictionary.

Data 18:

Conjunctivitis = conjunctive + *-itis*

This jargon is formed by adding suffix *-itis* into a root word *conjunctive*. The word *conjunctive* which has meaning as the delicate membrane lining the eyelids belongs to adjective. After adding the suffix *-itis*, there is a change in the part of speech from adjective into noun after derivation word formation process. The word *conjunctivitis* belongs to noun and it creates new meaning so the suffix *-itis* belongs to the derivational morpheme. This jargon is used by ophthalmology field which describes an inflammation of the conjunctiva. The meaning of *conjunctivitis* can be found in Oxford Dictionary.

Data 19:

Dacryodenitis= *dacryo-* + *aden* + *-itis*

This jargon is formed by adding prefix *dacryo-* first and then followed by suffix *-itis* to the root word *aden*. The word *aden* which has meaning as the gland

belongs to noun. After adding the prefix *dacryo-* and suffix *-itis*, there is no change in the part of speech. The word *dacryoadenitis* still belongs to noun but it creates new meaning so the prefix *dacryo-* and suffix *-itis* belong to the derivational morpheme. This jargon is used by ophthalmology field which describes an inflammation of lachrymal glands. The meaning of *dacryoadenitis* can be found only in medical dictionary.

Data 20:

Dacryocystitis = dacryocyst + *-itis*

This jargon is formed by adding suffix *-itis* into a root word *dacryocyst*. The suffix *-itis* is referring to inflammation. The word *dacryocyst* which has meaning as the tear sac belongs to noun. After adding the suffix *-itis*, there is no change in the part of speech. The word *dacryocyst* still belongs to noun but it creates new meaning so the suffix *-itis* belongs to derivational morpheme. This jargon is used by ophthalmology field to describe an inflammation of the nasolacrimal sac. The meaning of *dacryocystitis* can be found in Merriam-Webster dictionary.

Data 21:

Diplopia = diplop + *-ia*

This jargon is formed by adding suffix *-ia* into a root word *diplop*. The word *diplop* which has meaning as vision or eyes belongs to noun. After adding the suffix *-ia*, there is no change in the part of speech. The word *diplopia* still belongs to noun but it creates new meaning so the suffix *-ia* belongs to the derivational morpheme. This jargon is used by ophthalmology field which refers to a condition which has double visions. The meaning of *diplopia* can be found in Oxford Dictionary.

Data 22:

Hyphema = *hyp-* + *hema*

This jargon is formed by adding prefix *hyp-* into a root word *hema*. The word *hema* which has meaning as the blood belongs to noun. After adding the prefix *hyp-*, there is no change in the part of speech because after derivation process the word *hyphema* still belongs to noun and it creates new meaning so the prefix *hyp-* belongs to the derivational morpheme. This jargon is used by ophthalmology field which refers to the presence of blood within the aqueous fluid of the anterior chamber. The meaning of *hyphema* can be found in Merriam-Webster Dictionary.

Data 23:

Hypermetropia = hyper- + metrop + *-ia*

This jargon is formed by adding suffix *hyper-* first to the root word *metrop* and then followed by adding suffix *-ia*. The word *metrop* which taken originally from Greek as *metron* and has meaning as the measure belongs to verb. After adding the prefix *hyper-*, there is a change in the part of speech from verb into noun after derivation process so the word *hypermetropia* belongs to noun and it creates new meaning. In this case, the prefix *hyper-* and suffix *-ia* belong to the derivational morpheme. This jargon is used ophthalmology field which refers to a long sightedness. The meaning of *hypermetropia* can be found in Oxford Dictionary.

Data 24:

Retinopathy = retino + *-pathy*

This jargon is formed by adding suffix *-pathy* into a root word *retino*. The word *retino* which has meaning as the delicate membrane that lining eyeball and connected the optic nerve to the brain belongs to noun. After adding the suffix *-pathy*, there is no change in the part of speech from after derivation process so the word *retinopathy* still belongs to adjective but it creates new meaning. In the result, the suffix *-pathy* belongs to the derivational morpheme. This jargon is used by ophthalmology field which refers to any damage to the retina of the eye. The meaning of *retinopathy* can be found in Oxford Dictionary.

Data 25:

scleritis = sclere + *-itis*

This jargon is formed by adding suffix *-itis* into a root word *sclere*. The word *sclere* which taken originally from Greek as *scleros* has meaning as the fibrous outer that covers the eyeball except cornea belongs to noun. After adding the suffix *-itis*, there is no change in the part of speech after derivation process. In the result, the word *scleritis* still belongs to noun but it creates new meaning so the suffix *-itis* belongs to the derivational morpheme. This jargon is used by ophthalmology field which describes an inflammation of the white part of the eye that surrounds the cornea. The meaning of *scleritis* can be found in Oxford Dictionary.

Data 26:

Subconjunctiva = *sub-* + *conjunctiva*

This jargon is formed by adding prefix *sub-* into a root word *conjunctiva*. The word *conjunctiva* which has meaning as the mucous membrane that covers the front of the eyes belongs to noun. After adding the prefix *sub-*, there is no change in the part of speech after derivation word formation process so the word *subconjunctiva* belongs to noun but it creates new meaning so the prefix *sub-* belongs to the derivational morpheme. This jargon is used by ophthalmology field which refers to a tissue that lines the inside of the eyelids and covers the sclera. The meaning of *subconjunctiva* can be found only in medical dictionary.

Data 27:

Trichiasis = *trichia* + *-sis*

This jargon is formed by adding suffix *-sis* into a root word *trichia*. The word *trichia* which taken from Greek as *trikhia* has a meaning as hairy belongs to adjective. After adding the suffix *-sis*, there is a change in the part of speech from adjective into noun after derivation word formation process. The word *trichiasis* belongs to noun and it creates new meaning so the suffix *-sis* belongs to the derivational morpheme. This jargon is used by ophthalmology field which refers to a common eyelid abnormality in which the eyelashes are misdirected and grow inwards toward the eye. The meaning of *trichiasis* can be found in Oxford Dictionary.

Data 28:

Abdominocentesis = *abdomino* + *-centesis*

This jargon is formed by adding suffix *-centesis* into a root word *abdomino*. The word *abdomino* which taken from Latin as *abdomen* and has meaning as the part of the body between thorax and pelvis inside the stomach belongs to noun. After adding the suffix *-centesis*, there is no change in the part of speech after derivation word formation process so the word *abdominocentesis* still belongs to noun but it creates new meaning so the suffix *-centesis* belongs to the

derivational morpheme. This jargon is used by surgical field which refers to a surgical puncture of the abdomen. The meaning of *abdominocentesis* can be found only in medical Dictionary.

Data 29:

Duodenum = duoden + *-um*

This jargon is formed by adding suffix *-um* to the root word *duoden*. The word *duoden* which taken from Medieval Latin as *duodene* has meaning as in twelve belongs to noun. After adding the suffix *-um*, there is no change in the part of speech after derivation word formation process so the word *duodenum* still belongs to noun but it creates new meaning so the suffix *-um* belongs to the derivational morpheme. This jargon is used by surgical field which refers to a first part of the small intestine. The meaning of *duodenum* can be found in Oxford Dictionary.

Data 30:

Intracranial = *intra-* + cranial

This jargon is formed by adding prefix *intra-* into a root word *cranial*. The word *cranial* which taken originally from Greek as *cranium* and has meaning as the skull belongs to noun. After adding the prefix *intra-*, there is no change in the part of speech after derivation word formation process so the word *intracranial* still belongs to noun but it creates new meaning so the prefix *intra-* belongs to the derivational morpheme. This jargon is used by surgical field which refers to a bleeding within the skull. The meaning of *intracranial* can be found in Oxford Dictionary.

Data 31:

Colostomy = colos + *-tomy*

This jargon is formed by adding suffix *-tomy* to the root word *colos*. The word *colos* which taken from Greek as *colon* and has meaning as the tube like organ that removes water from digested food belongs to noun. After adding the suffix *-tomy*, there is no change in the part of speech after derivation word formation process so the word *colostomy* still belongs to noun but it creates new meaning so the suffix *-tomy* belongs to the derivational morpheme. This jargon is used by surgical field which refers to a surgical procedure that resulted in the need for a stoma bag. The meaning of *colostomy* can be found in Oxford Dictionary.

Data 32:

Craniotomy = cranio + *-tomy*

This jargon is formed by adding suffix *-tomy* to the root word *cranio*. The word *cranio* which has meaning as the skull belongs to noun. After adding the suffix *-tomy*, there is no change in the part of speech after derivation word formation process so the word *craniotomy* still belongs to noun but it creates new meaning so the suffix *-tomy* belongs to the derivational morpheme. This jargon is used by surgical field which refers to a surgery to cut a bony opening the skull. The meaning of *craniotomy* can be found in Oxford Dictionary.

Data 33:

Laminectomy = laminec + *-tomy*

This jargon is formed by adding suffix *-tomy* into a root word *laminec*. The word *laminec* which taken from Greek as *lamina* and has meaning as the vertebral

bone belongs to noun. After adding the suffix *-tomy*, there is no change in the part of speech after derivation word formation process so the word *laminectomy* still belongs to noun but it creates new meaning so the suffix *-tomy* belongs to derivational morpheme. This jargon is used surgical field which refers to a surgical procedure that removes a portion of the vertebral bone called *lamina*. The meaning of *laminectomy* can be found in Oxford Dictionary.

Data 34:

Mastectomy = mastec + *-tomy*

This jargon is formed by adding suffix *-tomy* into a root word *mastec*. The word *mastec* which taken from Greek as *mastos* and has meaning as the breast belongs to noun. After adding the suffix *-tomy*, there is no change in the part of speech after derivation word formation process so the word *mastectomy* still belongs to noun but it creates new meaning so the suffix *-tomy* belongs to the derivational morpheme. This jargon is used surgical field which refers as a surgery to remove the whole breast. The meaning of *mastectomy* can be found in Oxford Dictionary.

Data 35:

Laparotomy = laparo + *-tomy*

This jargon is formed by adding suffix *-tomy* into a root word *laparo*. The word *laparo* which taken from Greek as *lapara* and has meaning as the flank belongs to noun. After adding the suffix *-tomy*, there is no change in the part of speech after derivation word formation process so the word *laparotomy* still belongs to noun but it creates new meaning so the suffix *-tomy* belongs to the derivational morpheme. This jargon is used surgical field which refers a surgical incision into the abdominal organs and aid diagnosis. The meaning of *laparotomy* can be found in Oxford Dictionary.

Data 36:

Nephrostomy = nephro + *-s* + *-tomy*

This jargon is formed by adding suffix *-s* first and followed by adding suffix *-tomy* to the root word *nephro*. The word *nephro* which taken from Greek has meaning as the kidney belongs to noun. After adding the suffix *-s* and *-tomy* there is no change in the part of speech after derivation word formation process so the word *nephrostomy* still belongs to noun but it creates new meaning so the suffix *-tomy* belongs to derivational morpheme and suffix *-s* belongs to inflectional morpheme. This jargon is used surgical field which refers to an artificial opening created between kidney and the skin which allows for the urinary diversion directly from the upper part of the urinary systems. The meaning of *nephrostomy* can be found in Merriam-Webster Dictionary.

Data 37:

Obstruction = obstruct + *-ion*

This jargon is formed by adding suffix *-ion* to the root word *obstruct*. The word *obstruct* which has meaning as blocking belongs to verb. After adding the suffix *-ion*, there is a change in the part of speech after derivation word formation process. The word *obstruction* belongs to noun and it creates new meaning so the suffix *-ion* belongs to the derivational morpheme. This jargon is used surgical

field which refers to the partial or total blockage of the intestine in a medical emergency. The meaning of *obstruction* can be found in Oxford Dictionary.

Data 38:

Orthopedic = orthopedy + *-ic* + *-s*

This jargon is formed by adding suffix *-ic* first and followed by suffix *-s* to the root word *orthopedy*. The word *orthopedy* which taken from Greek and has meaning as the musculoskeletal system belongs to noun. After adding the suffixes *-ic* and *-s*, there is no change in the part of speech after derivation word formation process so the word *orthopedics* still belongs to noun but it creates new meaning so the suffix *-ic* belongs to derivational morpheme while suffix *-s* belongs to inflectional because the morpheme changes from singular into plural. This jargon is used by surgical field which refers to a medical specialty that focuses on injuries and diseases of the body musculoskeletal system. The meaning of *orthopedic* can be found in Merriam-Webster Dictionary.

Data 39:

Osteoporosis = osteoporos + *-is*

This jargon is formed by adding suffix *-is* into a root word *osteoporos*. The word *osteoporos* which taken from Greek and has meaning as the disposition of the bone belongs to noun. After adding the suffix *-is*, there is no change in the part of speech after derivation word formation process so the word *osteoporosis* still belongs to noun but it creates new meaning so the suffix *-is* belongs to the derivational morpheme. This jargon is used surgical field which refers to the bone disease that occurs when bone density decreases. The meaning of *osteoporosis* can be found in Oxford Dictionary.

Data 40:

pericardium = *peri-* + *cardium*

This jargon is formed by adding prefix *peri-* into a root word *cardium*. The word *cardium* which taken from Greek and has meaning as the heart belongs to noun. After adding the prefix *peri-*, there is no change in the part of speech after derivation word formation process so the word *pericardium* still belongs to noun but it creates new meaning so the prefix *peri-* belongs to the derivational morpheme. This jargon is used surgical field which refers to a fibrous sac that encloses the heart and great vessels. The meaning of *pericardium* can be found in Oxford dictionary.

Data 41:

peritoneum = *peri-* + *toneum*

This jargon is formed by adding prefix *peri-* into a root word *toneum*. The word *toneum* which taken from Greek and has meaning as stretched belongs to verb. After adding the prefix *peri-*, there is a change in the part of speech from verb into noun after derivation word formation process. The word *peritoneum* belongs to noun and it creates new meaning so the prefix *peri-* belongs to the derivational morpheme. This jargon is used surgical field which refers to the large membrane in the abdominal cavity that connects and supports internal organs. The meaning of *peritoneum* can be found in Oxford dictionary.

Data 42:

Preoperative = *pre-* + *operative*



This jargon is formed by adding prefix *pre-* into a root word *operative*. The word *operative* which has meaning as the functioning belongs to adjective. After adding the prefix *pre-*, there is no change in the part of speech after derivation word formation process so the word *preoperative* still belongs to adjective but it creates new meaning so the prefix *pre-* belongs to the derivational morpheme. This jargon is used surgical field which refers to a health care provided before a surgical operation. The meaning of *preoperative* can be found in Oxford Dictionary.

Data 43:

stenosis = stenosis + *-is*

This jargon is formed by adding suffix *-is* to the root word *stenosis*. The word *stenosis* which taken from Greek and has meaning as narrow belongs to adjective. After adding the suffixes *-is*, there is a change in the part of speech from adjective into noun after derivation word formation process. The word *stenosis* belongs to noun and it created new meaning so the suffix *-is* belongs to the derivational morpheme. This jargon is used surgical field which refers to an abnormal narrowing in the blood vessel or other tubular organ or structure. The meaning of *stenosis* can be found in Oxford dictionary.

Data 44:

Sterilization = sterile + *-ize* + *-ation*

This jargon is formed by adding suffix *-ize* first and followed by suffix *-ation* to the root word *sterile*. The word *sterile* which taken from Greek and has meaning as not able to produce children belongs to adjective. After adding the suffix *-ize*, the word *sterilize* belongs to verb but after followed by adding the suffix *-ation*, the word *sterilization* belongs to noun so there is a change in the part of speech after derivation word formation process and it creates new meaning. In this case, the suffixes *-ize* and *-ation* belong to the derivational morpheme. This jargon is used by surgical field which refers to a procedure that closes or blocks the fallopian tubes so the person cannot get pregnant. The meaning of *sterilization* can be found in Oxford Dictionary.

Data 45:

Thoracotomy = thoraco + *-tomy*

This jargon is formed by adding suffix *-tomy* to the root word *thoraco*. The word *thoraco* which taken from Greek as *thoracos* and has meaning as the chest belongs to noun. After adding the suffix *-tomy*, there is no change in the part of speech after derivation word formation process so the word *thoracotomy* still belongs to noun but it creates new meaning so the suffix *-tomy* belongs to the derivational morpheme. This jargon is used surgical field which refers a surgical procedure to gain access into the pleural space. The meaning of *thoracotomy* can be found in Oxford dictionary.

Data 46:

transplantation = transplant + *-ation*

This jargon is formed by adding suffix *-ation* to the root word *transplant*. The word *transplant* which has meaning as the transfer to another place or situation belongs to verb. After adding the suffix *-ation*, there is a change in the part of speech from verb into noun after derivation word formation process. The word

transplantation belongs to noun and it also creates new meaning so the suffix *-ation* belongs to derivational morpheme. This jargon is used surgical field which refers surgical procedure which an organ is removed from one body and placed in the body of recipient. The meaning of *transplantation* can be found in Oxford dictionary.

Data 47:

Diabetic = diabet + *-ic*

This jargon is formed by adding suffix *-ic* into a root word *diabet*. The word *diabet* which has meaning as the disease which body produce abnormal insuline belongs to noun. After adding the suffix *-ic*, there is a change in the part of speech from noun into adjective after derivation word formation process. In the result, the word *diabetic* belongs to adjective and created new meaning so the suffix *-ic* belongs to derivational morpheme. This jargon is used surgical field which refers to a person with disease that occurs when the blood glucose is too high. The meaning of *diabetic* can be found in Oxford dictionary.

Data 48:

Hypothyroid = *hypo-* + thyroid

This jargon is formed by adding prefix *hypo-* to the root word *thyroid*. The word *thyroid* which has meaning as the gland that controls the metabolism belongs to noun. After adding the prefix *hypo-*, there is no change in the part of speech after derivation word formation process so the word *hypothyroid* still belongs to noun but it creates new meaning so the prefix *hypo-* belongs to the derivational morpheme. This jargon is used by surgical field which refers to a condition in which the thyroid gland does not produce enough thyroid hormones to meet the needs of the body. The meaning of *hypothyroid* can be found in Merriam-Webster dictionary.

Data 49:

meconium = mecon + *-ium*

This jargon is formed by adding suffix *-ium* into a root word *mecon*. The word *mecon* which taken from Greek as *mekon* and has meaning as fecal belongs to noun. After adding the suffix *-ium*, there is no change in the part of speech after derivation word formation process so the word *meconium* still belongs to noun but it creates new meaning so the suffix *-ium* belongs to derivational morpheme. This jargon is used pediatrics field which refers to the dark fecal discharge from a newborn infant. The meaning of *meconium* can be found in Oxford dictionary.

Data 50:

Postmature = *post-* + mature

This jargon is formed by adding prefix *post-* to the root word *mature*. The word *mature* which has meaning as the full-grown belongs to adjective. After adding the prefix *post-*, there is no change in the part of speech after derivation word formation process so the word *postmature* still belongs to adjective but it creates new meaning so the prefix *post-* belongs to derivational morpheme. This jargon is used by pediatrics field which refers to a baby born after 42 weeks gestation. The meaning of *postmature* can be found in Merriam-Webster dictionary.

Data 51:

Premature = *pre-* + mature



This jargon is formed by adding prefix *pre-* to the root word *mature*. The word *mature* which has meaning as the full-grown belongs to adjective. After adding the prefix *pre-*, there is no change in the part of speech after derivation word formation process so the word *premature* still belongs to adjective but it creates new meaning so the prefix *pre-* belongs to the derivational morpheme. This jargon is used by pediatrics field which refers a birth that takes place more than three weeks before the baby estimated due date. The meaning of *premature* can be found in Oxford dictionary.

Data 52:

Vaccination = vaccinate + *-ation*

This jargon is formed by adding suffix *-ation* into a root word *vaccinate*. The word *vaccinate* which has meaning as the treat with a vaccine to produce immune belongs to verb. After adding the suffix *-ation*, there is a change in the part of speech from verb into noun after derivation word formation process. In the result, the word vaccination belongs to noun and creates new meaning so the suffix *-ation* belongs to the derivational morpheme. This jargon is used by pediatrics field which refers to the administration of a vaccine to help the immune system develop protection from a disease. The meaning of *vaccination* can be found in Oxford dictionary.

Data 53:

Dehydration = *de-* + hydrate + *-ion*

This jargon is formed by adding suffix *-ion* first and then followed by adding prefix *de-* into a root word *hydrate*. The word *hydrate* which has meaning as water molecules that bound to another element belongs to noun. After adding the suffix *-ion* and prefix *de-*, there is no change in the part of speech. In the results, the word *dehydration* still belongs to noun but it creates new meaning so the suffix *-ion* and prefix *de-* belong to derivational morpheme. This jargon is used by pediatrics field which refers to a condition when the body loses more fluid than the take in. The meaning of *dehydration* can be found in Oxford Dictionary.

Acronyms

Data 1:

TIA = Transient ischemic attack

This jargon is formed by taking the initial letters of the words. This jargon belongs to cardiology field. This jargon is refers to a condition that occurs when blood flow to a part of the brain stops for a brief heart. The meaning of TIA can be found in Oxford dictionary.

Data 2:

ROP = Retinopathy of Prematurity

This jargon is formed by taking the initial letters of the words. This jargon belongs to pediatrics field. This jargon is refers to a disease of the eye affecting prematurely born babies generally having received intensive neonatal care, in which oxygen therapy is used on them due to the premature development on their lungs. The meaning of ROP can be found in Merriam-Webster dictionary.

CONCLUSION

From the data findings, jargons in medical are mostly formed by adding affixes or derivation, compounding two words, borrowing from other languages, and formed it into acronym. The affixes used in forming the jargons also the parts of special affixes for medical field. Suffixes such as *-itis*, *-tomy*, *-oma*, and *-ic* are examples of affixes in medical field that have meanings. For example, the suffix *-itis* means inflammation so the word *meningitis* is an inflammation within meninges. The writer also concluded that most of the jargons found in the analysis are noun but some of them are adjectives such as *cito*, *diabetic*, *postmature*, and *premature*.

Based on the result and discussion, the researcher found 69 jargons with four of word formation processes, the data as follows: borrowing words (2 items or 3%), compounding (12 items or 18%), derivation words (53 items or 76%) and acronyms (2 items or 3%).

The form of jargons used in medical fields are mostly a code refers to diagnose in the medical record. It is important for medical staff to master the medical jargon to avoid mistakes in the diagnosis. 63 items or 91% of the jargons found in the data analysis are noun and 6 items or 9% of the jargons are adjectives; *cito*, *diabetic*, *orthopedic*, *postmature*, and *premature*. The use of jargons in communication between medical staff is also to make the communication becomes informative and effective.

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