MEDICAL REGISTER IN GREY'S ANATOMY MOVIE SERIES

THESIS



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ABSTRACT

Masruroh, S. (2023). *Medical Register in Grey's Anatomy Movie Series*. English Literature Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Suhandoko, M.Pd.

This study aims to investigate the linguistic form and analyze the underlying meaning of the medical register employed by medical professionals in the *Grey's Anatomy* movie series. The study was conducted by applying a descriptive qualitative research approach. The register theory by Halliday (2004) was employed in this study to help the analysis. The data for this study were collected from the selected episodes of *Grey's Anatomy*, which are episodes 10-15 of season 3 (aired in February 2006) and episodes 1-5 of season 18 (aired in September 2021).

To collect the data, the researcher watched these episodes several times in order to understand the plot. After that, conversations were transcribed, and footage was examined to guarantee transcription validity. The research focused on detecting linguistic forms of register within the selected episodes, which were classified by word types (nouns, verbs, prepositions, adjectives, and abbreviations) and phrases (noun phrases, adjective phrases, and prepositional phrases). To analyze the data, the researcher focused on identifying linguistic forms of register within the selected *Grey's Anatomy* episodes.

The study found that the register used in *Grey's Anatomy* consists of two types of linguistic forms: words and phrases. Nouns were discovered in seven of the word forms, while verbs were found in one, and abbreviations were found in nine. Nouns are words that are often used in medical settings to describe specific disorders, body parts, and medical tools. These specific registers help doctors and nurses communicate more effectively in the medical setting. In contrast, doctors use verbs to coordinate medical treatments. In *Grey's Anatomy*, adjectives are also used as linguistic forms to characterize patients' medical problems, falling under the category of disease register.

Keywords: register, linguistic form, Grey's Anatomy

ABSTRAK

Masruroh, S. (2023). *Register Medis Dalam Movie Series Grey's Anatomy. Program Studi Sastra Inggris*, Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: (I) Suhandoko, M.Pd.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi bentuk linguistik dan menganalisis makna yang mendasari daftar medis yang digunakan oleh para profesional medis dalam serial movie *Grey's Anatomy*. Penelitian dilakukan dengan menerapkan pendekatan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Teori register oleh Halliday (2004) digunakan dalam penelitian ini untuk membantu analisis. Data untuk studi ini dikumpulkan dari episode terpilih serial movie *Grey's Anatomy*, yaitu episode 10-15 season 3 (ditayangkan pada Februari 2006) dan episode 1-5 season 18 (ditayangkan pada September 2021).

Untuk mengumpulkan data, peneliti menonton episode-episode tersebut beberapa kali untuk memahami alurnya. Setelah itu, percakapan ditranskrip, dan rekaman diperiksa untuk menjamin validitas transkripsi. Penelitian difokuskan untuk mendeteksi bentuk linguistik register dalam episode terpilih, yang diklasifikasikan berdasarkan jenis kata (nomina, verba, preposisi, adjektiva, dan singkatan) dan frasa (frasa nomina, frasa adjektiva, dan frasa preposisional). Untuk menganalisis data, peneliti berfokus pada identifikasi bentuk linguistik dari register dalam episode *Grey's Anatomy* yang dipilih.

Studi ini menemukan bahwa register yang digunakan dalam serial movie *Grey's Anatomy* terdiri dari dua jenis bentuk linguistik: kata dan frasa. Kata benda ditemukan dalam tujuh bentuk kata, sedangkan kata kerja ditemukan dalam satu, dan singkatan ditemukan dalam sembilan. Kata benda adalah kata yang sering digunakan dalam pengaturan medis untuk menggambarkan gangguan tertentu, bagian tubuh, dan alat medis. Register khusus ini membantu dokter dan perawat berkomunikasi lebih efektif dalam pengaturan medis. Sebaliknya, dokter menggunakan kata kerja untuk mengoordinasikan perawatan medis. Dalam serial movie *Grey's Anatomy*, kata sifat juga digunakan sebagai bentuk linguistik untuk mengkarakterisasi masalah medis pasien, termasuk dalam kategori daftar penyakit.

Kata kunci: register, bentuk linguistik, Grey's Anatomy.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This section contains sub-chapters that include the study's background and research problems, the significance of the study, the scope and limitations of the study, the researcher who aims to explain the study's boundaries and what this research will cover, and the definition of research.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is commonly used as a complex tool because various phenomena of language use can be easily encountered in various human activities. Fishman (Holmes, 1994) states that a particular field involves using unique language with unique speakers, settings, and topics. Movie series is one of the platforms or media where the use of the language has the particularities of such a language. The uniqueness of this language distinguishes it from the use of language in other fields. In sociolinguistics, the peculiarities of the language in specific areas of this kind are often referred to as a register.

A register is often found in use within the environment of people with specific occupations. Register describes the language from a group of people with the same interest or work, or it can be said that the language is used in the group situation itself (Holmes, 2013). A register is a specific statement from a group that the people in it only use. For example, a chef will use several words or language to show his identity when talking to friends in the same field.

Certain professional groups initially used the concept of registers based on a

Socioling uistic perspective. Each register helps to express group identity at a specific time or place, i.e., how you seek to self-present to others (Wardhaugh, 2006). This means that group members understand each other and develop specific terms or languages they share when they have activities within a specific environment—the characteristic of their language in addition to reflecting the identity of one particular group.

This study mainly aims to determine the types of registers used by characters in the series. Moreover, the meaning behind the registers is also determined in this study to further provide knowledge of the kinds of register and how it carries functional meaning in their practical use. In order to analyze the aimed focus, the theory of register by M. A. K. Halliday's theory which is used as the guiding perception of analysis included in this study. The elements of the register include field, tenor, and mode. Halliday (cited in Alyaousef & Alyahya, 2018) explained that the field refers to the place where the conversation or language exchange occurs. This means that the field is directly related to the environment shared between the members of a group.

Meanwhile, tenor refers to the relationship between the participants in the conversations (Halliday, cited in Alyousef & Alyahya, 2018). In this sense, tenor determines the social or occupational status between the participants, whether one is higher or lower than others. Lastly, the mode as the element of the register refers to the medium used to communicate. This particular medium can be in the form of written or spoken by the participant of the communication.

Moreover, as register deals within the linguistic field, the type of register can be found through the main categorization of linguistic forms, including nouns, verbs, prepositions, conjunction, adverbs, interjections, adjective, phrases, and abbreviations (Crystal, 1987). The mentioned linguistic forms carry different vital functions in the use of language. The first linguistic form is a noun. According to Crystal (2008), noun refers to the linguistic forms addressed after words with physical attributes. This means that noun deals with linguistic forms that are most likely to relate to solid or physical things. A noun is notably different from a verb as it refers to a sentence's subject. Next, the second linguistic are verbs. Crystal (2008) explained that verbs are characterized by independent action meaning and have the function of relating with other objects. In other words, verbs relate to the other elements in word structures, such as object and followed by the complement. The third linguistic form is a preposition. Preposition refers to words with the function to show spatial relations, time, place, direction, and so forth. Crystal (2008) explained that preposition precedes or follows nouns to emphasize their information. Thus, prepositions especially clarify the position, time, place, direction, and so forth regarding the other linguistic forms involved in the sentence.

The fourth linguistic form is a conjunction. Crystal (2008) explained that conjunction as a linguistic form could connect clauses and sentences, which is also addressed as a closed system that displays the interrelation between meaning and use. It means that conjunction highlights the word classes and connects them based on their importance and use within sentences.

Next, adverb, a linguistic form, refers to words that modify various descriptions and are considered a secondary sentence element (Crystal, 2008). This means that an adverb does not necessarily need to form a sentence but has the function of a modifier when added. The following linguistic form is interjections.

Interjections refer to the traditional classification of speech with the main role of expression emotions (Crystal, 2008). This type of linguistic form does not include syntactic relationships in word classes but is still considered a linguistic form for the function of emotive expressions. Another linguistic form is the adjective which is used to specify noun attributes (Crystal, 2008). This means adjective has the main function of describing the manner and appearance of specific nouns.

The last two linguistic forms are phrase and abbreviation. Phrase refers to a group of words in terms of grammatical units that consist of noun phrases, adjective phrases, verb phrases, adverbial phrases, and so forth regarding the function that is aimed (Crystal, 2008). Thus, phrase especially carries the modifying or specifying a function to the word classes. Lastly, a linguistic form of abbreviation refers to the category of word formation with the main characteristic of shortened words (Crystal, 2008). This particular linguistic form is often found to create language variation that is more effective to use, especially in register

Several previous studies related to the focus of register analysis in various platforms and literary works. The occupational fields include sports, online media, and medical. In her analysis of register in sports using Elo and

Kyanga's (2007) technique of data collection model, Moulita (2021) examined register linguistic form in content words and noun phrases found in The Jakarta Post football news and found attributive adjective and noun phrase forms with social meaning as the dominant change meaning type. This suggests that social meaning appears more often because many new vocabularies are created in football news.

Similarly studies on registers used by journalists in online media related to the football terms in BOLA news magazine. Ningsih, Megah, and Razali (2021) examines registers in lexical and phrasal items from grammatical features and contextual meanings. The results show that there are 22 lexical items and 24 phrasal items where the lexical items are more related to the term youth to identify participating youth while the phrasal items are related to top scorers to identify who makes the top score.

Register analysis has also been carried out to see the use of words in online media such as social media and online shop community. In their research, Haryani and Putry (2021) analyzed register linguistic forms, meaning, and the motive behind its use identified in the commentaries of Rembang photographers on Instagram as the online platform found that there was abbreviation, nouns, adjectives, verbs, and compounds, clipping, noun and verb phrases found in the commentaries. Likewise, research on registers in the online shop community gathered from social media, Lubis, Ashari, and Edi (2016) found that there were a total of 100 registers identified from the online shop community with word formation abbreviations, clipping, coinage,

acronyms, compounds, borrowing, and phrases. Meanwhile, the kinds of registers found were consultative, deliberative, casual, intimate, and frozen.

Several previous studies also analyzed registers in the medical field interaction. In the study of registers used between doctors and nurses at Adi Husada Undaan Wetan Hospital Surabaya, Ambarsari and Rusnaningtias (2016) focused on vocabulary and morphological features. The results showed that the conversation between doctors and nurses is different as medical terms or registers were shared as both parties work within the same job field. The word formation process found in the data was clipping and abbreviation. Another study by Mujiono, Fauza, and Wilujeng (2017) aimed to discover the types of registers and the reasons for their use by Indonesian nurse participants at the Pakisaji Health Center, East Java. The study results show that the medical registers used among Indonesian nurses at CHC Pakisaji have the main goals of professional identity, communication effectiveness, data strength, data security, prestige, and integrity. A previous study by Adegbite and Odebunmi (2006), a study that focused on the use of registers in medical settings to determine the policy of discourse used between doctors and patients in selected hospitals in South-Western Nigeria. The findings show that the conversation between doctors and patients has a function of sharing information and confirmation along with medical communication, which requires medical registers or undergraduate language in the process. Meanwhile, Al-Azzawi and Ghitheeth's (2020) research determines the prescription discourse in the medical environment between doctors and pharmacists. The results of the study indicate that the language used between doctors and pharmacists includes linguistic and situational aspects in order to carry out the function of medical prescription.

Based on the reviewed previous studies, it is known that the guiding theories were only focused on the linguistic forms and word formations of the registers. In this particular study, although many register analyzes have been carried out, only a few have been focusing on conversations between medical professionals. By applying M. A. K. Halliday's theory, the analysis includes categorizing register based on field, tenor, and mode, which further contributes to deeper analysis than the existing previous studies, especially in the register used between medical professionals represented in the series. This study becomes significant to highlight the use of register and the meaning extent determined by context and function during its practices. Health research is almost like privacy, precious to society. It can provide valuable information about disease trends and risk factors, treatment outcomes or public health interventions, functional capabilities, patterns of care, and health care costs and utilization.

Knowing the register in the medical professional field allows previously impossible research, leading to new insights about health and disease.

"Clinically rich information is now more available, in a more structured format, and exchangeable electronically across health and healthcare settings," according to the National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics. As a result, information can be used more effectively for quality improvement, public

health, and research, contributing significantly to improving health and health care for individuals and populations" (NCVHS, 2007).

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study, the problems of the study are formulated into several point below:

- 1) What are the linguistic forms of medical register found in *Grey's Anatomy* series?
- 2) What are the meanings behind the medical register used by the characters in *Grey's Anatomy* series?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The researcher stated objective of the study as seen below:

- To find the linguistic form used between medical professional in *Grey's*Anatomy series on Episode 10-15 season 3, and Episode 1-5 season 18.
- To find the meaning behind the medical register used between medical professional in *Grey's Anatomy* series on Episode 10-15 season 3, and Episode 1-5 season 18.

1.4 Significance of the study

From the results of this research, is expected it can contribute to the sociolinguistics field to become a source of learning. In addition, it is also to explain and present analytical data in register, to mention the register used by the character inside the movie, to explain the relationship between the character's role position and the register they used. Last but not least, this

research is hoped that readers will gain understanding and can support further research that is interested in register.

1.5 Scope and delimitation

The scope of this research focuses on the sociolinguistics branch, especially the register. This research uses a movie series entitled Grey's Anatomy episodes 10-15 season 3, episodes 1-5, season 18. So that the researcher can focus on the types of registers and its meaning found in the movie series.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

- Register: the way a speaker uses language differently in different circumstances.
- Grey's Anatomy: Grey's Anatomy is a legendary series about the medical world. The popular series, has aired since 2005.
- Linguistic Forms: a meaningful unit of speech such as a morpheme,
 word, or sentence.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This section discusses several theories that are supported by the research.

The researcher focuses on the approach of repair strategies. In this chapter, the researcher discusses related theories in Grey's Anatomy, such as register and types of linguistic forms.

2.1 Register

A register is a phenomenon that appears in linguistic activities involving communication between a group of people in one field of work. Therefore, register is closer to a comprehensive sociolinguistic study. Talking about the concept of registers, many linguists have different views about the language barrel (register), of course this difference is only based on other points of view in the meaning of registers.

Halliday (1994) states that register is a semantic concept defined as an arrangement of meanings linked explicitly to the arrangement of specific situations of the field, involvement, and means. However, because it is an arrangement of substances, the register includes expressions, namely, the Mexican grammatical and phonological features which specifically accompany or express these meanings. Usually, specific registers have indicative characteristics in the form of certain words or even phonological markers, which signal to the actors that this is the register in question.

Wardhaugh (1986) states that registers are "sets of vocabulary items associated with discrete occupation or social groups. Meanwhile, Holmes

(1995) equates registers with various languages (styles), which can be formed with functional needs for specific situations or jobs (maybe shaped by the functional demands of particular conditions or occupations).

From some of the opinions above, it can be concluded that register is the use of language associated with a particular work or social group that is used in the situation (field, tenor, and mode) associated with that group. Registers have characteristics that specifically accompany or convey meaning. These characteristics include lexicogrammatical, phonological markers that mark the register in question, signaling features in the form of certain words, selecting specific syntactic and rhetorical patterns, certain grammatical characteristics, use of terms and idioms, and choosing language styles.

The three main components in a register are a combination of field, tenor, and mode which can determine the use of different language meanings in a particular type (Halliday, 2004). The meaning of each factor provides excellent improvement in the sense of the register. Further explanation will be described below.

2.1.1 Field

Field refers to the single aspect of a situation that explains what is happening and what is being done by participants. Halliday states (2004) field is a situation when the Register has been said because the occurring condition will affect the meaning in all ways. The word register will change if the field is not in sync with the word.

2.1.2 Tenor

Tenor is one aspect of a situation's context that discusses who participates. It discusses the participants' backgrounds, statuses, and roles.

Tenor is when a speaker pronounces the register under certain conditions. The combination of the speaker's position and the states will match the use of registers (Halliday, 2004).

2.1.3 Mode

The last component in the register is a mode. Refers to what role language plays and what the participants expect language to do for them in the situation: the symbolic organization of the text, its status, and its function in the context.

Halliday (2004) has provided a clear explanation. It is a type of spoken text.

According to the speaker's role and the situation, the mode gives realmeaning to the pronunciation of registers.

2.2 Linguistics Form SUNAN AMPEL

Types of linguistic forms are classified into four, according to Frank (1972). There are words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. (1) Word is the smallest linguistic unit and can stand alone. According to Frank, there are four classes of words, namely verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and nouns. (2) Phrases are a collection of words without a verb. (3) Clause is a collection of words containing a subject and predicate. Clauses are divided into two types, namely independent clauses and dependent clauses. (4) Sentences are a collection of words that express a complete idea and include both a subject and a verb.

Crystal (1987) defines the word as the easiest unit to identify in written language. Since the first study on grammatical words, they are grouped into word classes. Eight classes of words are known in English, including Nouns, Verbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions, adverbs, and Interjections Phrases are a group of words that contain their meaning where the phrase is part of a sentence.

Frank (1972) divides clauses into two types, independent clauses and dependent clauses. According to him, an unrelated clause is a clause that can stand alone as a sentence. Meanwhile, bound clauses have a specific preface, making them dependent on an irrelevant clause. Then it can be concluded that a clause is a group of words consisting of a subject and predicate, each sentence having one or more of the clauses.

A sentence, according to Quirk, et, al (1985) is defined as the highest position in a grammatical unit. The purpose of the description of English grammar is to explain, in any way describing it is likely to be needed (rule, category, etc.), what is considered a grammatical sentence in English.

According to the explanation above, linguistics is not only about language but also examines grammar based on structural or formal characteristics that exist in a language.

2.3 Grey's Anatomy

Grey's Anatomy is a legendary series about the medical. The popular series, which has aired since 2005, originally appeared on the US ABC television channel. This series tells the life of Dr. Meredith from being a resident doctor until finally graduating as a surgeon. This movie series can be accessed in a paid

application called Disney+ Hotstar



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this section, the researcher describes the data collection procedure. This section will provide information about the research data, its sources, data subjects, and the instruments that will be used.

3.1 Research Design

This research used a descriptive approach to analyzing data. According to Deinzin and Lincoln (2000), qualitative research involves interpretive and naturalistic approaches, which is that qualitative research studies various things in their natural setting and tries to interpret or understand natural phenomena in the meaning that people bring to them.

Qualitative is a method using descriptive explanation. The researcher used this method to elaborate on the data. Qualitative research is research that is used to investigate, describe, explain, and discover the quality or features of social influences that cannot be explained, measured, or described through a quantitative approach.

3.2 Data Collection

This part is an explanation of the method to collect the data. Data collection consisted of research data, data source, research instrument, and data collection techniques.

3.2.1 Research Data

The data from this research is linguistic form of register such as words, phrases and abbreviations. This study used data sources in the form of atext transcript of *Grey's Anatomy* series season 3 episode 10 entitled "Don't Stand so Close to me", season 3 episode 11 entitled "Six Days (1)", season 3 episode 12 entitled "Six Days (2)", season 3 episode 13 entitled "Great Expectation", season 3 episode 14 entitled "Wishin' and Hopin", season 3 episode 15 entitled "Walk on Water", season 18 episode 1 entitled "Here Comes the Sun", season 18 episode 2 entitled "Some Kind of Tomorrow", episode 3 entitled "Hotter than Hell", episode 4 entitled "With a Little Help From My Friend", episode 5 entitled "Bottle up and explode!"

3.2.2 Data Source

The data source in this study is the dialogue transcript of *Grey's*Anatomy season 3 episode 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, also season 18 episode 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 obtained after watching the entire movie which is accessed using a paid application called Disney+ Hotstar. In addition, researcher is looking for a form of linguistic through transcript text. The researcher decided to focus on the form of register that appeared in season 3 episode 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 which aired in February 2006, and season 18 episode 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 which aired in September 2021. The researcher took the episode because more registers were found in that episode than in other episodes. From the data found, the researcher grouped them based on nouns, verbs, prepositions, adjectives, and abbreviations. Furthermore, the researcher analyzed the meaning of each word.

3.2.3 Instrument

The researcher is the research instrument itself. The researcher themselve carried out data collection and analysis. In addition, other instruments use computers and smartphones to collect and download the series to be researched.

3.2.4 Data Collection Techniques

The data in this study were obtained from a movie series entitled *Grey's Anatomy* episodes 10-15 season 3 which aired in February 2006, and episodes 1-5 season 18 which aired in September 2021. Technical data collection is explained as follows:

- 1. The researcher watched the 10 videos for several times to ensure that the researcher understands the whole story.
- 2. Then, the researcher transcribed the conversations based on the conversations that appear in the movie series.
- 3.Re-watched the video and checked the transcription.
- 4. Make a list of registers that have been found in the questionnaire with the Google form.
- Distributed the questionnaire to the researcher's friends who have no medical background.
- 6. Collected the answers and then classified the results of the questionnaire whether included in the register or not.

3.3 Data Analysis Technique

- 1. The researcher identified the linguistics form of register found in *Grey's*Anatomy movie series season 3 episode 10-15, season 18 episode 1-5.
- 2. The researcher classified them by word types (nouns, verbs, prepositions, adjectives, and abbreviations), phrases (noun phrase, adjective phrase, preposition phrase).

Table 3.3 Example Types of Linguistic Form

Level	Linguistic Form	Register
Word	Noun	
	Verb	
	Abbreviation	
	Adjective	, W
	Adverb	
Phrase	Noun Phrase	
	Adjective Phrase	
	Total	

- 3. The researcher explained the meaning of each form based on the context.
- 4. The researcher discussed the results of the study by comparing them with related literature, especially with previous research related to registers in the medical field.
- 5. Researchers drew conclusions based on the analysis of the register medical discourse in *Grey's Anatomy* movie series.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this section, the researcher discusses and explains the different types of linguistic forms and registers based on data collected using M. A. K. Halliday theory. The researcher will then analyze and explain the linguistic forms and register used by medical professionals in Grey's Anatomy.

4.1 Findings

In this section, the researcher presents data analysis related to registers.

This section is divided into two, namely an explanation of the linguistic form of the medical register and an explanation of the meanings behind the medical register.

4.1.1 Linguistic Forms of Medical Register in Grey's Anatomy Series

Halliday defines registers as the way speaker speak differently in different circumstance. In this study the researcher found the linguistic form of the medical register as summarized in table 4.1

Table 4.1.1 Types of Linguistic Form.

Level	Linguistic Form	Register
Word	Noun	clot, system, echo, tube, episodes, antiseptic, field
	Verb	page
	Adjective	-
	Abbreviation	Tib-fib, EMT, RIG, ABC, BP, IR, AMA, OR, OB
Phrase	Noun phrase	a set of hands, unclear anatomy, skills lab
	Adjective phrase	-

Based on Table 4.1 It can be seen that there are many linguistic form found in *Grey's Anatomy* movie series. For a more comprehensive description, see the following.

1. Noun

Noun is a term that identifies something, such as a person, location, thing, or even an idea. Nouns can function as subjects, direct objects, indirect objects, subject complements, and object complements in sentences.

In the study, the researcher found 7 words belong to medical discourse.

The description is as follow:

Data 1

Dr. Shepherd: "if you had told me, you were developing a tremor, I

could've run some tests. The likelihood is compression of

the structures around the injury. I can go there ..."

Dr. Burke : "I don't want another surgery"

Dr. Shepherd: "could be small <u>clot</u>. I just go in ..." (00:39:14)

Dr. Burke : "Shepherd, I don't want another surgery. The first one

caused enough damage"

(Episode 10 Season 3 "Don't stand so close to me")

In Data 1, the word "clot" functions as a noun by serving as the object of the verb "form." It represents a specific thing, namely a solid mass or lump formed in the blood as a natural response to an injury. As a noun, "clot" helps convey the idea that the body's response to an injury involves the creation of a blood clot, which prevents excessive bleeding. It is a concrete and tangible entity that plays a crucial role in the context of the sentence.

Data 2

Dr. Stevens : "Thank you. For picking me. Even just observing."

Dr. Sloan : "Thought you might be fun to look at while I worked."

Dr. Stevens : "Will you be working on the nerve graft and the skin

reconstruction?"

Dr. Sloan : "Yes. I'll handle them a whole lot better with a little

caffeine in my system. Get me a blueberry scone, a bone

dry cappuccino and a little something for yourself"

(00:33:09)

(Episode 10 Season 3 "Don't stand so close to me")

In Data 2, the word "system" is a noun referring to a specific thing or mechanism in the medical setting. As a noun, "system" denotes a structured collection of interrelated pieces collaborating to execute a certain function or achieve a specific objective. The term "system" conveys the sense that Dr. Sloan is referring to a specific system within the medical sector. This system could be related to the organization and coordination of tasks or procedures involved in the nerve graft and skin reconstruction discussed in the conversation.

Data 3

Dr. Burke : "She's...Through the sternum. There's a bit of bleeding.

She's stopping it with bone wax. Inserting the

retractor...She's opening the pericardial sac. Taking a look, at the <u>echo</u>. She's nodding. Looks good. They're looking at your dad's heart now. She's preparing to put in the stay

sutures." (00:13:01)

Dr. O'malley: ...

(Episode 10 Season 3 "Don't stand so close to me")

In Data 3, "echo" is a noun within the medical register. The term "echo" as a noun refers to a medical treatment or diagnostic tool known as an echocardiogram. An echocardiogram is a non-invasive imaging examination that creates precise images of the heart's anatomy and function using sound waves. The phrase "taking a look at the echo" in the dialogue implies that the medical personnel are utilizing echocardiography to evaluate the patient's cardiac condition. The noun "echo" conveys the expert medical knowledge and

vocabulary used in the dialogue while also conveying the precise diagnostic procedure being conducted.

Data 4

Dr. O'malley: "You should prepare yourself because this is a much more extensive surgery than the heart valve. There's probably still a <u>tube</u> in his throat helping him breathe. And half of his stomach was cut out and part of his esophagus, so there'll be a big scar. Just be prepared." (00:15:03)

(Episode 11 Season 3 "Six Days (1)")

In Data 4, "tube" is a noun within the medical register. As a noun, "tube" refers to a hollow, cylindrical device frequently used in medical operations to make it easier for substances to enter and leave the body. In the conversation, Dr. O'Malley states that the patient likely still has a tube in their throat, indicating that they are receiving artificial ventilation to help with breathing. The noun "tube" is used to refer to a particular medical tool or device that has a practical application in the context of the operation.

Data 5

Dr. Bailey : "So, what's happening with your youngest? You never

finished your sentence. Your youngest is having moments

of..."

Dr. Hayes : "Panic attacks. They're very intense. It started when he

found out when I was dating or I was trying to, and I stopped as soon as I saw what it was doing to him. He is still very anxious and has these **episodes**. I have no idea what to do."

(00:03:21)

Dr. Bailey : "What about Sunday? For dinner. You and your boys come

to my place. 06:00. And bring dessert. If it's fruit, you'll get

shown the door.

Dr. Hayes : "Okay"

(Episode 1 Season 18 "Here comes the sun")

In Data 5, "episodes" is a noun within the medical register. "Episodes" as a noun refers to particular occasions or situations that are marked by specific events

or symptoms. Dr. Hayes says in the conversation that his youngest child has "episodes" of severe panic attacks. Here, the word "episodes" acts as a noun to describe the child's distinct instances of panic attacks. The medical register highlights panic attacks' transient and episodic nature by using the noun "episodes," emphasizing their uniqueness and independent occurrences. As it designates unique and distinctive instances of panic attacks, the word "episodes" is linguistically regarded as a noun, adding to the exact and sophisticated medical vocabulary used in the discussion.

Data 6

Dr. Hunt : "We've waited almost 20 years to do this, Teddy. Let's not

waste any more time."

Dr. Almant : "This dress smells like **antiseptic**. And this place is

decorated for the Phoenix Fair." (00:08:40)

Dr. Hunt : "Well, maybe it's our theme, you know, rising from ashes."

(Episode 1 Season 18 "Here comes the sun")

The term "antiseptic" serves as a noun in the medical register of Data 6.

When used as a noun, "antiseptic" describes a substance or solution applied to living tissues or surfaces to prevent infection and kill or hinder the growth of bacteria. Dr. Almant says in the conversation that the clothing has an antiseptic smell. In this context, the noun "antiseptic" refers to a certain smell or odor related to the disinfecting qualities of antiseptic solutions. The medical register communicates the unique quality or feature of the fragrance of the clothing by using the noun "antiseptic," suggesting that it resembles or contains the aroma of antiseptic chemicals. The word "antiseptic" is considered a noun linguistically because it denotes a specific substance or category of items used in healthcare settings, adding to the exact and sophisticated medical vocabulary used in the

discussion.

Data 7

Resident Dr. 1: "We almost have the critical view of safety cleared. Are we ready to move forward?"

Resident Dr. 2: (Nodding)

Dr. Resident 1: "The <u>field</u> is filling with blood. Why is the field filling with blood?" (00:19:08)

Dr. Resident 2: "Maybe you should suction."

Dr. Resident 1: "You are my assist, maybe you should suction." (Episode 4 Season 18 "With a Little Help From My Friend")

In Data 7, "field" is a noun within the medical register. "Field" is a noun that designates a place or area in a surgical or medical setting where an operation or examination is carried out. "Field" is used in the context of the conversation to refer to the precise location of the medical operation. The field is described as filling with blood, indicating that bleeding occurs in the given location. Thus, "field" is linguistically classified as a noun because it designates a particular area where medical procedures or tests are carried out. The spatial and locational features of the problem are conveyed through its use in the conversation, which improves the clarity and specificity of medical communication.

2. Verb

Verbs are words that typically convey actions, conditions, or occurrences. They communicate information on what someone or something does, encounters, or goes through. Verbs frequently act as the primary predicate or action of the subject in a sentence. The fact that a word is classified as a verb shows that it exhibits the traits and capabilities common to verbs. Verbs perform important roles in sentence structures, such as being the major portion of a clause, indicating

tense, expressing aspects, and participating in different verb constructions.

In the study, the researcher found 1 data belong to medical discourse. The description is as follows:

Data 8

Dr. Hunt : "Put him on high-flow O2, push 50 of fentanyl, and <u>page</u>
Altman! We're gonna get him up to CT okay?" (00:27:21)
(Episode 2 Season 18 "Some Kind of Tomorrow")

In Data 8, "page" is a verb within the medical register. "Page" is a verb that denotes the act of communicating with someone using a communication system or paging system. The verb "page" is used in the discourse to denote the activity of getting in touch with or alerting Altman, who is likely another medical practitioner, to let them know about the problem. It indicates the necessity of contacting Altman as soon as possible for assistance or to offer crucial details regarding the patient's health and the strategy for moving the patient to CT (Computed Tomography). As a result, the word "page" is linguistically classified as a verb because it denotes an activity to be carried out, i.e., paging Dr. Altman.

3. Abbreviation

Abbreviations are shorter or contracted word or phrase forms. The first letters or syllables of a lengthier word or phrase are combined to make an abbreviation, which is then used to represent that word or phrase in a shorter form. They are frequently employed in spoken or written communication to save time, space, or effort. Abbreviations serve as practical and effective means of information transmission, particularly in technical or specialized professions

where lengthy and complex phrases are regularly utilized. They appear in various contexts, including academic writing, scientific research, medical paperwork, legal documentation, and casual interactions.

In the study, the researcher found nine terms belong to medical discourse.

The description is as follows:

Data 9

Dr. Shepherd: "All right. Talk to me."

Dr. Yang : "Larry Shane Dickerson, 86. GCS eight, BP 100 over palp,

pulse in the 120s."

Dr. Torres : "Obvious deformities to the right tib-fib. Get x-rays and let

me know if there's anything surgical. Looks like he's got a

lot worse problems than a broken leg." (00:43:02)

(Episode 9 season 3 "From a whisper to a scream")

In Data 9, the register "tib-fib" is regarded linguistically as an abbreviation. It is the short form of the medical term "tibiofibular." The tibiofibular describes the connection between the tibia and the fibula, two bones in the lower leg. The abbreviation "tib-fib" combines the first syllables of both bones and joins them with a hyphen to communicate more concisely. The tibiofibular relationship and any abnormalities or deformities connected to this anatomical region can be referred to by the acronym "tib-fib" clearly and concisely.

Abbreviations are frequently used in medical contexts to promote effective and efficient communication among healthcare workers.

Data 10

Dr. Grey : "Ok, take a deep breath for me. Ok, you're gonna be ok.

You're injuries are minor. An **EMT** is gonna come and take

you to the hospital, ok?" (00:29:36)

(Episode 15 Season 3 "Walk on Water")

The register "EMT" is regarded linguistically as an abbreviation in Data

10. EMT is the abbreviation for "Emergency Medical Technician." This refers to a healthcare practitioner providing emergency medical care outside hospitals. The abbreviation "EMT" enables more effective communication among medical practitioners. It eliminates the need to continuously utter or write out the entire term "Emergency Medical Technician," serving as a shorthand version of the full job title. In medical contexts, abbreviations like "EMT" are frequently employed to speed up and promote clear communication, especially when time is of the essence.

Data 11

Dr. Webber : "Shepherd, I need you in the next <u>rig.</u>" (00:25:31)

Dr. Shepherd : "Ok."

Dr. Webber : "I want you at that scene.

Dr. Shepherd : "You're gonna need me here."

Dr. Webber : "They're reporting lots of closed head injuries and I want

you to get in there and bring them back, alive."

(Episode 15 Season 18 "Have You Seen Me Lately?")

In Data 11, "RIG" is a linguistically regarded register as an acronym. Its acronym is "Radiologically Inserted Gastrostomy." It refers to a feeding tube surgically put into the stomach via the skin with the help of radiological imaging. Medical personnel can swiftly communicate the exact process being referred to—in this case, the insertion of a feeding tube into the stomach—by abbreviating it as "RIG." To ensure successful communication among medical team members, this abbreviation aids in presenting the relevant information in a clear and concise manner.

Data 12

Dr. Webber :"What do we do, Karev?"

Dr. Yang : "ABC. Her airway need to be protected. Her breathing will

be compromised because of the pressure injury. And we need to have blood available. I would do a trauma panel, type and cross, and CT's of her head and neck." (00:14:54)

Dr. Webber : "Excellent. Let's get her started. Trauma room two."

(Episode 15 Season 18 "Have You Seen Me Lately?")

In Data 12, the register "ABC" is regarded linguistically as an abbreviation. Every letter in the alphabet stands for a critical component of the assessment and management process: "A" for airway, "B" for breathing, and "C" for circulation. The ABC approach represents the early evaluation and treatment of a severely ill or injured patient, a cornerstone of emergency medicine. Medical practitioners can communicate clearly and uniformly in hectic times using the acronym "ABC." It serves as a condensed version of the essential elements that must be covered in the initial assessment. Medical personnel can swiftly communicate the areas of concentration that must be prioritized while treating a critically ill or injured patient using the letter "ABC."

Data 13

Dr. Ortiz : "The **IR** suite is ready for us" (00:22:27) (Episode 2 Season 18 "Some Kind of Tomorrow")

In Data 13, the register "IR" is regarded as a linguistic abbreviation. It stands for "Interventional Radiology." Adopting the abbreviation "IR" enables more concise and effective communication among medical experts. A subspecialty of radiology known as "Interventional Radiology" focuses on using image-guidance techniques to carry out minimally invasive operations. Medical practitioners can quickly communicate their intention to use the interventional

radiology suite by abbreviating it "IR" for "interventional radiology." This abbreviation speeds up and streamlines communication among healthcare team members while preserving clarity.

Data 14

Dr. Hunt : "Hey, I'm looking for Danny and Noah."

Dr. Hayes : "They left."

Dr. Hunt : "What do you mean they left? I didn't discharge Noah"
Dr. Hayes : "No, but I discharged his son, and he wanted to go home

with him."

Dr. Hunt : "So you just let him go, without asking me?"

Dr. Hayes : "He said he declined all further testing and then he signed

an **AMA**" (00:10:19)

(Episode 2 Season 18 "Some kind of Tomorrow")

In Data 14, the register "AMA" is regarded linguistically as an abbreviation. The abbreviation means "Against Medical Advice." "Against Medical Advice" can be expressed succinctly using the abbreviation "AMA." It describes circumstances in which a patient leaves a medical facility or rejects suggested medical care or treatment despite competent medical advice. Medical personnel can rapidly express that a patient has made a choice that differs from the team's opinion or guidance by using the abbreviation "AMA." This abbreviation, which encompasses the idea of a patient's decision to refuse medical care, makes communication and documentation simpler.

Data 15

Dr. Bailey : "lap chole, lap chole, lap chole..."

Dr. Webber : "And more lap choles. Seems like a whole lot of boring to

me."

Dr. Grey : "At least I'm back in the **OR**" (00:41:48)

(Episode 1 Season 18 "Here Comes the Sun")

The register "OR" in Data 15 is regarded linguistically as an abbreviation.

Its name means "Operation Room." The abbreviation "OR" makes it possible to express the word "Operation Room" clearly and concisely. It designates a particular section of a healthcare facility where surgical procedures occur. Medical personnel can quickly refer to the designated area where surgical procedures take place by using the abbreviation "OR" since it reduces the larger term to a more concise and well-known form.

Data 16

Dr. Hayes : "I'm gonna page **OB**" (0038:22)

Dr. Wilson : "I am **OB**. Here, can you take her to daycare for me?"

(Episode 4 Season 18 "With a Little Help from My Friend")

In Data 16, the register "OB" is regarded linguistically as an abbreviation.

An abbreviation is a word or phrase that has been shortened while keeping the same idea. It is employed to more succinctly and effectively portray the whole word or phrase. The term "obstetrician," referred to as "OB" in this context, is an abbreviation for a doctor specializing in treating pregnant and postpartum women. The dialogue's characters can swiftly specify the particular medical job or specialty they are referring to by employing the acronym "OB." They function as practical shorthand that is recognized and understood by the medical profession.

Data 17

Dr. Webber : "Hunt, what the hell?"

Dr. Hunt : "Eighty-two-year old male, blunt trauma to the abdomen

and chest after a collision with a bicycle scalp lac, **BP** 88 over 60 tachycardic. Lost consciousness at the scene."

(00:32:56)

Dr. Webber : "And the two of you were there?"

Dr. Altman : "Yeah. He's, our priest. He was marrying us in the park."

(Episode 1 Season 18 "Here Comes The Sun")

In Data 17, the register "BP" is linguistically considered an abbreviation.

An abbreviation is a word or phrase that has been shortened while retaining the same idea. It is used to more concisely and effectively describe entire words or phrases. The term "blood pressure," which in this context is called "BP," is the pressure that occurs in the arteries when our blood is pumped by the heart to flow to all members of the body. They serve as an abbreviation understood by the medical profession.

4. Noun Phrase

A noun phrase is a linguistic term for a collection of words around a noun. It serves as a single unit within the sentence and may include a variety of factors that change or add to the noun's meaning. Usually, a noun phrase consists of the noun and any determiners, adjectives, or other words that go with or modify the noun. Noun phrases can serve as subjects, direct objects, indirect objects, subject complements, and object complements, among other grammatical positions. They are crucial to sentence structure since they help establish connections between distinct parts of a sentence, describe attributes or characteristics, define amounts, and provide more precise details.

Data 18

Dr. Webber : "The HVAC controls the air filtration in the hospital. You

need to close her as soon as possible to prevent infection."

Dr. Addison: "I'm not stopping Tovah's transplant. She's been waiting

months for this."

Dr. Webber : "Then find a way to double your speed."

Dr. Addison: "Find me a set of hands who's experienced in

microvascular anastomosis of the abdonmen. Get me

Meredith Grey" (00:23:33)

(Episode 3 Season 18 "Hotter Than Hell")

In Data 18, the register "a set of hands" is linguistically a noun phrase. When a noun serves as the focal point of a group of words that form a sentence, the phrase is referred to as a noun phrase. It may also contain modifiers that give the noun more context, such as determiners, adjectives, and others. In this context, "a set of hands" refers to a particular entity or group of people with the expertise and experience required to carry out certain medical treatments, notably the microvascular anastomosis of the abdomen. The physical appendages used for surgical procedures are called "hands" in the noun form. The speaker emphasizes the requirement for a competent and skilled person or team to assist with the transplant surgery by utilizing the noun phrase "a set of hands." The determiner "a" specifies that they are looking for a specific team or individual with the necessary knowledge, and the modifier "experienced in microvascular anastomosis of the abdomen" further narrows down the desired qualities.

Data 19

Dr. Resident: "Indications to convert to open cholecystectomy: adhesion, fibrosis, <u>unclear anatomy</u>, hemorrhage." (00:19:01) (Episode 4 Season 18 "With a Little Help from My Friend")

In Data 19, the "unclear anatomy" register is linguistically regarded as a noun phrase. The noun phrase "unclear anatomy" is a cohesive unit and denotes a certain idea or ailment in medicine. The phrase comprises the noun "anatomy," which refers to the study of or structure of the human body, and the adjective "unclear," which characterizes the state or quality of the anatomy as unclear or difficult to understand. "Unclear anatomy" is a noun phrase that describes a condition in which the arrangement or structure of anatomical features is not

clearly defined or understandable. It draws attention to a potential issue that can come up during a surgical procedure, in this example, the removal of the gallbladder (cholecystectomy).

Data 20

Dr. Bailey : "Grey! Thought you'd be settled in Minnesota by now."
Dr. Grey : "I leave later on this evening. And I'm only going for a

couple of days a week. And I'm still your chief of general."

Dr. Bailey : "As long as you credit Grey Sloan when you save

humanity, you do you. What I want to know is why Webber

paged us to the skills lab" (00:37:46)

Dr. Grey "And clear my whole schedule."

Dr. Bailey : "You too?"
Dr. Grey : "Yes."

In Data 20, the register "skills lab" is considered a noun phrase linguistically. The noun phrase "skills lab" works together and designates a particular place or building in medicine. It comprises the noun "lab," which stands for "laboratory," and the noun "skills," which denotes the skills, proficiencies, or abilities relevant to a certain subject or study. When used as a noun phrase, the term "skills lab" designates a specific place or facility where people, in this example, medical professionals, can hone their abilities through hands-on training, simulation, or practical exercises. It suggests a monitored, controlled atmosphere where healthcare professionals can hone their clinical skills, procedural knowledge, and problem-solving skills.

4.1.2 The Meanings behind the Medical Register Used in *Grey's Anatomy*

In this part of the chapter, the researcher analyzed the meaning of registers contained within *the Grey's Anatomy* series, specifically season 3, episodes 10-15, and also season 18, episodes 1-5. The analysis is based on Halliday's theory of register which

contains specified components: field, tenor, and mode. The components of field, tenor, and mode are interrelated to one another to identify the specific register obtained from the series. In order to interpret the meaning from some of the registers gathered from the series, the field is determined through the environment where most of the conversations happened, which is in the hospital. Meanwhile, the tenor refers to those participating in the conversation where registers are used. The participants of the conversation are doctors and nurses from the series. Lastly, the mode is determined as a spoken language, as most of the conversation is obtained from direct conversations between doctors and nurses in the hospital. This particular concept is related to the medical discourse of registers with the characteristics of certain speech situations that differ from any regular language (Staples, 2016). It means that medical discourse includes registers with distinctive linguistic characteristics. The distinctive characteristics refer to the professional terms or medical terms often used to describe medical conditions and other medical-related things. The following data analysis includes the explanation of meaning and interpretation based on the linguistic forms taken from the series that also reflected the registers used between the doctors and nurses in the hospital.

Data 1

Dr. Shepherd: "if you had told me you were developing a tremor, I

could've run some tests. The likelihood is compression of

the structures around the injury. I can go there ..."

Dr. Burke : "I don't want another surgery"

Dr. Shepherd: "could be small **clot**. I just go in ..." (00:39:14)

Dr. Burke : "Shepherd, I don't want another surgery. The first one

caused enough damage"

(Episode 10 Season 3 "Don't stand so close to me")

The "Clot" register appears when Dr. Shepherd and Dr. Burke talk in the hospital hallway. This incident occurred after they finished meeting with Dr.

Webber. Dr. Shepherd regrets that Dr. Burke didn't speak sooner about his hand trembling. The word "clot" refers to the blockage of blood vessels that usually occurs in nerves. Become a registrar because Dr. Shepherd, a neurosurgeon, says "clot" instead of the medical name of the disease. Even if it's just saying "clot," Dr. Burke understood and understood what Dr. Shepherd said because they are both expert doctors.

Data 2

Dr. Stevens : "Thank you. For picking me. Even just observing."

Dr. Sloan : "Thought you might be fun to look at while I worked."

Dr. Stevens : "Will you be working on the nerve graft and the skin

reconstruction?"

Dr. Sloan : "Yes. I'll handle them a whole lot better with a little

caffeine in my system. Get me a blueberry scone, a bone dry

cappuccino and a little something for yourself" (00:33:09)

(Episode 10 Season 3 "Don't stand so close to me")

The term "system" appears as a register in data 2. The preceding dialogue occurred when Dr. Sloan asked Dr. Stevens to assist him in the procedure he would perform. As they went, Dr. Sloan requested Dr. Stevens to buy him a cup of coffee. The word "system" refers to the circulatory system rather than the system as it should be. Dr. Sloan used "system" instead of "blood circulatory system" because they both knew what it meant. Dr. Sloan drank coffee to do the procedure successfully. Caffeine, according to Hastuti (2018), can activate the neurological system, improving mood and extending concentration.

Data 3

Dr. Burke

: "She's...Through the sternum. There's a bit of bleeding. She's stopping it with bone wax. Inserting the retractor...She's opening the pericardial sac. Taking a look, at the <u>echo</u>. She's nodding. Looks good. They're looking at your dad's heart now. She's preparing to put in the stay

sutures." (00:13:01)

Dr. O'malley: ...

(Episode 10 Season 3 "Don't stand so close to me")

The conversation between Dr. Burke and Dr. O'malley in the operating monitor during surgery Dr. O'Malley's father goes on. Dr. Burke said "echo" while explaining to Dr. O'malley that Dr. Who was looking at an echo or echocardiogram tool. The tool is a medical device that uses sound waves to make pictures of the heart. This common test can show blood flow through the heart and heart valves. Dr. Burke just said "echo" instead of "echocardiogram" because well Dr. Burke and Dr. O'malley know what echo is.

Data 4

Dr. O'malley: "You should prepare yourself because this is a much more extensive surgery than the heart valve. There's probably still a **tube** in his throat helping him breathe. And half of his stomach was cut out and part of his esophagus, so there'll be a big scar. Just be prepared." (00:15:03)

(Episode 11 Season 3 "Six Days (1)")

From the data above, we can see that "tube" appears as a register. This happened when the family of Dr. O'malley went into the care of his father, who had just had surgery. Then he explained to his mother about the "tube." Dr. O'malley used the word "tube" to mean endotracheal tube (ET). Dr. O'malley chose to use simple words so that his mother could easily understand because the endotracheal tube is a common language that is known to people who do not work in the medical field.

Data 5

Dr. Bailey : "So, what's happening with your youngest? You never

finished your sentence. Your youngest is having moments

of..."

Dr. Hayes : "Panic attacks. They're very intense. It started when he

found out when I was dating or I was trying to, and I stopped as soon as I saw what it was doing to him. He is still very anxious and has these **episodes**. I have no idea what to do."

(00:03:21)

Dr. Bailey : "What about Sunday? For dinner. You and your boys come

to my place. 06:00. And bring dessert. If it's fruit, you'll get

shown the door.

Dr. Hayes : "Okay"

(Episode 1 Season 18 "Here comes the sun")

The quotation above shows the register between Dr. Bailey and Dr. Hayes. The term "episodes" is used by Dr. Bailey to describe panic attacks. Dr. Hayes explains that his youngest child has been having severe panic episodes, which began when he discovered that Dr. Hayes was dating someone. The term "episodes" is used in this dialogue to emphasize the medical side of the conversation, emphasizing that Dr. Hayes' child's panic attacks are recognized as distinct, discrete occurrences rather than a constant state of anxiety. The medical register emphasizes the episodic nature of panic attacks by referring to them as "episodes," implying that they are different events that may require attention and control.

Data 6

Dr. Hunt : "We've waited almost 20 years to do this, Teddy. Let's not

waste any more time."

Dr. Almant : "This dress smells like **antiseptic**. And this place is

decorated for the Phoenix Fair." (00:08:40)

Dr. Hunt : "Well, maybe it's our theme, you know, rising from ashes."

(Episode 1 Season 18 "Here comes the sun")

The line describes a situation in which Dr. Teddy is telling an inside joke that her group can only understand. She is having a mini wedding party at a bar where the people are her colleagues from the hospital. She mentions that her dress

has an antiseptic smell since she was in the hospital doing an operation for a patient for the whole day. The joke would not be delivered well if other people did not know her job. Hence, by seeing the condition or situation she is in, Dr. Teddy is uttering a joke that can only be understood by the audiences.

Data 7

Resident Dr. 1: "We almost have the critical view of safety cleared. Are we ready to move forward?"

Resident Dr. 2: (Nodding)

Dr. Resident 1: "The <u>field</u> is filling with blood. Why is the field filling with blood?" (00:19:08)

Dr. Resident 2: "Maybe you should suction."

Dr. Resident 1: "You are my assist, maybe you should suction. Indication to convert to open cholecystectomy."

(Episode 4 season 18 "With a Little Help from my Friend")

The register "Field" appears when two resident doctors are operating on a patient. During the operation, the patient experienced severe bleeding, which made the resident doctor who operated on panic. The word "field" is classified as a register because it means the field or object being operated on, or we can easily interpret it as the stomach. It is proven that resident doctors say they have to perform a "Cholecystectomy," which is an action to remove the bile. In addition, bile is a part of the body in the stomach. The term register refers to a medical term rarely mentioned publicly. Hence, according to Mayo Clinic, Cholecystectomy is a surgery to remove a pear-shaped thing or gallbladder (Clinic, 2022). It is considered a light add, common surgery in that the patient is not required to stay in the hospital for several days. Apart from that, this was due to an emergency, so they used the word "field" instead of another medical term because it was not known exactly which organ was bleeding.

Data 8

Dr. Hunt : "Put him on high-flow O2, push 50 of fentanyl, and <u>page</u>
Altman! We're gonna get him up to CT., okay?" (00:27:21)
(Episode 2 Season 18 "Some kind of Tomorrow")

From the conversation above, the word "page" is referred to as a register in the discourse from Data 8. It comprises specialized words, phrases, and idioms frequently employed in that situation. "Page" is a word used in the medical context to describe communicating with a specific person, typically via a communication or paging system. When a colleague is needed immediately or in a life-or-death emergency. Healthcare workers frequently use this expression to ask for their presence or attention. The speaker uses the jargon and vocabulary common in medical contexts by using the word "page." It expresses a sense of urgency and the necessity of taking quick action to treat the patient's condition.

Data 9

Dr. Shepherd: "All right. Talk to me."

Dr. Yang : "Larry Shane Dickerson, 86. GCS eight, BP 100 over

palp, pulse in the 120s."

Dr. Torres : "Obvious deformities to the right <u>tib-fib</u>. Get x-rays and let me know if there's anything surgical. Looks like he's got a lot worse problems than a broken leg." (00:43:02)

(Episode 9 season 3 "From a whisper to a scream")

The quotation above shows a term related to certain medical registers: *tib-fib*, which stands for *tibiofibular*. This register is used by Dr. Torres while examining one of the traffic accident victims who filled the Emergency Room at Seattle Grace Hospital. This register is used by Dr. Torres while diagnosing the patient; she gave orders to the intern who helped him, namely Dr. Yang, who at that time helped with the inspection process because the situation was an emergency. The term tib-fib refers to tibiofibular, which means that injuries that often occur in the ankle are injuries to the lateral ligaments

or the ligaments that make up the outside (Lynch, 1999).

Data 10

Dr. Grey : "Ok, take a deep breath for me. Ok, you're gonna be ok.

Your injuries are minor. An **EMT** is gonna come and take

you to the hospital, ok?" (00:29:36)

(Episode 15 Season 3 "Walk on Water")

The dialogue from Data 10 indicates that the word "EMT" is a register.

"EMT" stands for "Emergency Medical Technician" in the medical field. EMTs are medical professionals trained to offer patients quick medical attention in crises. They frequently arrive at an accident or medical emergency scene, where they are important in stabilizing patients before transferring them to the hospital for additional care. The speaker uses the abbreviation "EMT" to refer to these specialized professionals and their function in delivering emergency medical care. It is possible to communicate clearly and effectively in the medical setting because healthcare workers know the term "EMT" and its definition.

Dr. Webber : "Shepherd, I need you in the next **rig**." (00:25:31)

Dr. Shepherd: "Ok."

Dr. Webber : "I want you at that scene.

Dr. Shepherd: "You're gonna need me here."

Dr. Webber : "They're reporting lots of closed head injuries and I want

you to get in there and bring them back, alive."

(Episode 15 Season 3 "Walk on Water")

Dr. Webber uses the term "RIG" in the movie dialogue when he asks Dr.

Shepherd to be present in the next RIG. In this case, "RIG" stands for

"Radiologically Inserted Gastrostomy." A gastrostomy is a medical treatment that
includes making a hole through the abdominal wall into the stomach. It is usually
done on patients who cannot eat orally and require long-term enteral feeding. The

request for Dr. Shepherd's attendance in the next RIG by Dr. Webber shows that a procedure or intervention involving the installation of a gastrostomy tube is taking place. The clause "lots of closed head injuries" implies that there may be other important cases or emergencies going on at the same time that demand Dr. Shepherd's expertise and immediate help.

Data 12

Dr. Webber: "What do we do, Karev?"

Dr. Yang : "ABC. Her airway needs to be protected. Her breathing

will be compromised because of the pressure injury. And we need to have blood available. I would do a trauma panel, type and cross, and CTs of her head and neck." (00:14:54)

Dr. Webber : "Excellent. Let's get her started. Trauma room two."

(Episode 15 Season 3 "Walk on Water")

From the conversation above, the medical register appeared when Dr. Yang answered Dr. Webber's question, which was addressed to Dr. Karev. They are treating an urgent patient who is unconscious at the scene. Dr. Yang responded that they had to do ABC to treat patients, namely airway, breathing, and circulation, the acronym used to recall the basics of support for a critically ill patient. Dr. Webber later confirmed the actions taken by his intern.

Data 13

Dr. Ortiz : "The **IR** suite is ready for us" (00:22:27) (Episode 2 Season 18 "Some kind of Tomorrow")

Through the line, Dr. Ortiz gives the information to Dr. Ndugu about the available status of a room used for the preparation and recovery of an *Intervention*Radiology (IR) patient. In this case, Dr. Ortiz mentions the room to her fellow doctor with an abbreviation as if it already becomes an everyday term. Hence, by uttering the register, Dr. Ortiz has communicated with specific terms or medical register that can be

understood by the ones who have occupations in the same field.

Data 14

Dr. Hunt : "Hey, I'm looking for Danny and Noah."

Dr. Hayes : "They left."

Dr. Hunt : "What do you mean they left? I didn't discharge Noah"
Dr. Hayes : "No, but I discharged his son, and he wanted to go home

with him."

Dr. Hunt : "So you just let him go, without asking me?"

Dr. Hayes : "He said he declined all further testing and then he signed

an AMA"

(Episode 2 Season 18 "Some kind of Tomorrow")

In this case, AMA is used for patients who do not want to be given medical action by a doctor; they will be asked to sign an AMA or Against Medical Advice. If something happens to the patient outside the hospital, the hospital will not be responsible. The situation is described when Dr. Hunt searches for a patient named Noah he previously worked with. Noah is a patient who arrives with an emergency who has lung cancer. After receiving emergency treatment, Dr. Hunt went to check on another patient. But he was not there sometime later when he returned to Noah's room. When asked Dr. Hayes, he said that Noah had left the hospital having signed the "AMA."

Data 15

Dr. Addison: "Dr. Schmitt, is she right?"

Dr. Schmitt : "She is."

Dr. Addison: "I swear my eight-year-old listens better than some of these

guys.

Dr. Webber : "You asked me for an **OR**. I didn't tell you it wouldn't

come with a price" (00:27:51)

(Episode 1 Season 18 "Here Comes the Sun")

In this case, OR is an abbreviation for Operation Room, referring to a functional room for treating a surgery patient. The situation described by the line

is in an operation room where Dr. Webber and other doctors are operating on a patient. Hence, Dr. Webber mentions OR as it indicates the place he is in as a way to remind his fellow doctor about what she was asking for.

Data 16

Dr. Hayes : "I'm gonna page **OB**"

Dr. Wilson : "I am **OB**. Here, can you take her to daycare for me?"

(Episode 4 Season 18 "With a Little Help from my Friend")

The medical register is mentioned in the movie dialogue during a conversation between Dr. Hayes and Dr. Wilson. Dr. Hayes mentions paging "OB," to which Dr. Wilson responds by identifying herself as OB and requesting that Dr. Hayes take someone to daycare on her behalf. According to the registration, "OB" denotes obstetrics or an obstetrician. Obstetrics is the medical specialty that deals with pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period. Using the register "OB" emphasizes specialization within the medical area and the specialized role of an obstetrician. It emphasizes the significance of having skilled personnel dedicated to providing complete care for pregnant women and maintaining the well-being of both mother and child.

Data 17

Dr. Webber : "Hunt, what the hell?"

Dr. Hunt : "Eighty-two-year-old male, blunt trauma to the abdomen

and chest after a collision with a bicycle scalp lac, **BP** 88 over 60 tachycardic. Lost consciousness at the scene."

Dr. Webber : "And the two of you were there?"

Dr. Altman : "Yeah. He's, our priest. He was marrying us in the park."

(Episode 2 Season 18 "Some kind of Tomorrow")

BP stands for blood pressure, which doctors commonly use universally to measure heartbeats at their highest or lowest. Lastly, the term *tachycardic* is derived from *tachycardia* which refers to the condition in which the heart rate is extremely high

(Association, 2016). Thus, *tachycardic* refers to the person who suffers from this condition since Dr. Hunt is referring to the number signifying the heart rate of the patient, which is high.

Data 18

Dr. Webber : "The HVAC controls the air filtration in the hospital. You

need to close her as soon as possible to prevent infection."

Dr. Addison: "I'm not stopping Tovah's transplant. She's been waiting

months for this."

Dr. Webber : "Then find a way to double your speed."

Dr. Addison: "Find me a set of hands who's experienced in

microvascular anastomosis of the abdomen. Get me

Meredith Grey"

(Episode 3 Season 18 "Hotter Than Hell")

The register is "a set of hands," uttered by Dr. Addison, a world-class neonatal surgeon with several medical certifications. Dr. Addison presents the use of a register within her every day or informal language in the hospital. The context of her registers is asking for a favor from one of her residents to get other help from Dr. Grey, who is an expert in microvascular anastomosis. The registers identified from the utterance are categorized as noun phrases in linguistic form. Moreover, using certain noun phrases demonstrates how registers in medical discourse have a specific function. Staples (2016) mentioned several main functions of registers in medical discourse, including conducting medical exams and actions. This is seen in Dr. Addison, who asks for assistance from another doctor who is more skillful in the specific medical procedure regarding the patient's condition. The register is used in order to describe the need of another doctor as well as the medical procedure, which is termed after microvascular anastomosis as the professional term known only by people who work in the

medical field. This again shows how register in medical discourse addresses certain things in professional medical terms that are meant only to be understood by professionals in the medical field.

A set of hands refers to a person. Dr. Addison here uses the term as a direct purpose to help with surgery. This term also has a denotative meaning since the surgery is done through surgeons' hands. Therefore, by mentioning the register, without saying the real purpose or word, which is a person, Dr. Addison performs a register that is understood by surrounding her.

Data 19

Dr. Helm: "Indications to convert to open cholecystectomy: adhesion, fibrosis, unclear anatomy, hemorrhage.

(Episode 4 Season 18 "With a Little Help from my Friend")

From the quotation above, the researcher found registers used to deliver certain communication in medical terms. The registers obtained from the utterance are in a different linguistic form consisting of noun phrases *and unclear anatomy*. Moreover, the registers are used by Dr. Helm in communicating the surgical procedures to the other doctors who participate in the surgery room as the patient's condition unexpectedly drops. The urgency is seen in how Dr. Helm's utterances are clear and quick and contain the list of the actions needed in order to save the patient. This demonstrates the communication shared between doctors in medical discourse. Relating to the utterance, the situation's urgency shows how the doctors use linguistic features in the form of the register to communicate effectively to others regarding the patient's ongoing surgery. Thus, using a register

has proven to carry the function of professional language shared between professionals.

In this context, the situation occurs in the surgery room, which indicates Dr. Helm is performing surgery on a patient. Dr. Helm has a panic attack in this case since the patient's response is unstable. This makes her mention things that she has learned with the hospital chief. However, it is still uttered by a doctor, or to be specific, one of the residents within the hospital. The mode of each register is a formal language suited to the American Standard.

Registers found within the above quotation need to be understood by people in general, as is seen in the data. Unclear anatomy can refer to the abnormal or ambiguous structure of a human body, animals, and other living things. It refers to the condition of blood escaping from any ruptured blood vessel when the body gets injured. It can be happened inside or outside of the body. The register can be unknown to others since it discusses deeper or smaller things in the human body. The term can refer to different meanings in another field.

Data 20

Dr. Bailey : "Grey! Thought you'd be settled in Minnesota by now."
Dr. Grey : "I leave later on this evening. And I'm only going for a

couple of days a week. And I'm still your chief of general."

Dr. Bailey : "As long as you credit Grey Sloan when you save

humanity, you do you. What I want to know is why Webber

paged us to the skills lab"

Dr. Grey : "And clear my whole schedule."

Dr. Bailey : "You too?"
Dr. Grey : "Yes."

(Episode 4 season 18 "With a Little Help from my Friend")

The phrase *skills lab* refers to one of the rooms within the hospital that covers all the staff needs in developing their skills. Dr. Bailey clearly mentions

that her schedule is cleared and moved to the skills lab by Dr. Webber, who oversees the hospital. It means the phrase is used among the doctors to make specific information that can only be understood by the medical staff. Although skill lab can also be found within another field, such as chemistry, they can be specified in the medical register since it happens within the field.

Therefore, to sum up, everything that has been analyzed, the Grey's Anatomy series registers are varied. The series shows how medical registers are used within the field, which leads to the acknowledgment that the registers found within this analysis belong to the medical field. Hence, many registers can still be found since it takes the medical field through their seasons. However, it can be challenging for the viewers who watch the series since they will find different terms used in hospitals.

4.2 Discussion

Based on the findings, two linguistic forms are found in *the Grey's*Anatomy series, chosen as this study's main object of analysis. Linguistic form research is important to apply in researching registers because there are many words and phrases, especially abbreviations that are often used by medical professionals in the Grey's Anatomy movie series as a form of efficiency in work.

The linguistic forms are words and phrases. Words as linguistic form is further divided into several kinds that consist of noun, verb, adjective, and abbreviation. Each of the kinds of words found in the particular object has a different function as a register. From Episodes 10-15 of Season 3 of *Grey's Anatomy*, register with the linguistic form as nouns are *clot*, *system*, *echo*, *and*

tube. The mentioned registers are commonly used within a medical environment, but not all people can understand what it means. The nouns refer to a condition or body parts used by doctors and nurses to help them to communicate in a medical context.

Moreover, in Episodes 1-5, season 18 of *Grey's Anatomy*, the characters still use many medical registers with the roles of doctors and nurses. The registers with the linguistic forms of the noun are; *episodes, antiseptic*, and *field*. The mentioned registers function as nouns, which refer to medical tools and the patient's health condition. Sund et al. (2014) explained that medical registers are divided into several kinds, including quality registers and disease registers; a quality register refers to the kind of register used for treatment and outcome medical procedures, while disease registers are used for data related to disease and disorder. Relating to the identified data from the object, the register with a noun as the linguistic form possessed quality and disease registers.

Another linguistic form found in the dialogues and narration taken from the Grey's Anatomy series is a verb. The registers are found in Episode 2, season 18. The registers are *page*. The doctors use the registers to coordinate with each other in doing the medical procedure. As the registers are used in medical procedures, they are categorized as quality registers. Sund et al. (2014) explained that quality registers are updated to collect an audit or follow-up treatment of the patients. This is reflected in the use of the registers in Grey's Anatomy, where the characters playing the role of doctors portray how they take the words used during medical procedures as doctors.

The last linguistic form of the registers identified in *Grey's Anatomy* is an abbreviation. The amount of abbreviations identified from the object is 9. The abbreviation is known as linguistic forms that allow shortened terms, especially in the medical environment. Abbreviations as registers are found in Episodes 9 and 15 of Season 3 and Episodes 1-4, season 18. The registers of abbreviation are *Tibfib, EMT, RIG, ABC, BP, IR, AMA, OR,* and *OB.* The abbreviations used in the episodes of Grey's Anatomy are mostly used to describe the patient's conditions and medical tools. Based on this, the abbreviations are categorized as disease and quality registers. Sund et al. (2014) explained that registers, especially in the medical field, are formed through certain processes, including coding error and coding in which the language is formed through existing stored signals aimed at the current utilization purposes. This is related to using registers in Grey's Anatomy, where abbreviations refer to medical situations related to the patient and the procedure where medical tools are needed.

Aside from the linguistic form of words, the linguistic forms of phrases are also identified from the dialogue and narration in Grey's Anatomy. There are two forms of phrases: noun phrases and adjective phrases. Three noun phrases are identified in Episode 3, Season 3, and Episode 4, season 18. The noun phrases are *a set of hands, unclear anatomy,* and *skills lab*. Williams and Jago (2018) explained that linguistic accommodations in the medical field, such as the registers used between medical workers, promote better communication. This particular situation is reflected through noun phrases which are further categorized as disease registers that refers to the conditions and symptoms of illness

experienced by the patients. Aside from the disease register, the noun phrase identified from the object also refers to body parts and medical tools that are aided for better communication during the medical situation.

Therefore, to sum up, everything that has been analyzed, the registers within the Grey's Anatomy series are varied. The series shows how medical registers are used within the field, which leads to the acknowledgment that the registers found within this analysis belong to the medical field. Hence, many registers can still be found since it takes the medical field through their seasons. However, it can be challenging for the viewers who watch the series since they will find different terms used in hospitals.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this part, the researcher presents the study's findings. In addition, the researcher makes ideas for future research that are related to the research topics addressed in this study.

5.1 Conclusion

This study aims to answer two research questions about the medical register used by characters in TV series: (1) What are the linguistic forms of medical register found in the Grey's Anatomy series? (2) What are the meanings behind the medical register used by the *Grey's Anatomy* series characters? To find answers to these questions, the researcher conducted a case study on the linguistic forms of the language used by characters who share the same occupation in the *Grey's Anatomy* series, particularly in *Grey's Anatomy*: Season 3 episodes 10-15, season 18 episodes 1-5.

The research concludes from this study that the register found in the *Grey's Anatomy* series has two types of linguistic forms: word and phrase. The findings revealed that seventeen (17) data are identified in the linguistic form of a word. Nouns occurred in seven data; meanwhile, verbs were found in one data, whereas abbreviations were identified in nine. However, the researcher found no adjective in the register used by the characters in *Grey's Anatomy*. Moreover, three (3) data were identified in the linguistic form of phrase. Noun

Phrases occurred in three. However, the researcher found no adjective phrase in the register used by the characters in *Grey's Anatomy*. Based on the findings, the study discovered that the register used by the characters in *Grey's Anatomy* mostly employs abbreviation-related linguistic forms.

Furthermore, abbreviations and nouns are commonly employed in medical settings to refer to specific illnesses, body parts, and medical tools. The specified registers promote effective communication among doctors and nurses in the medical environment. These registers include quality and disease registers since they are used to describe the treatment and results of medical operations and disease and disorder data. On the other hand, doctors used verbs to coordinate medical procedures. These registers are designated quality registers because they are updated to collect audit or follow-up treatment data, accurately representing the language used by medical experts during surgeries. Adjectives and abbreviations are also mentioned as linguistic forms in Grey's Anatomy.

Adjectives were used to characterize patients' medical conditions and hence fall under the category of disease register. Abbreviations—shorter variants of regularly used medical phrases—serve as registers to characterize patient conditions and medical tools that aid in effective communication among medical personnel.

5.2 Suggestion

Based on the findings of this study, there are several suggestions for future research on the medical register utilized in *Grey's Anatomy*. First, further research

may look into using prepositions in the medical register. Although prepositions were not discovered in the present study, investigating their presence and usage in other episodes or seasons of *Grey's Anatomy* could provide a more thorough picture of the language forms utilized by the characters. This could illuminate how prepositions help medical personnel effectively communicate effectively in the series.

In addition, future could conduct comparison studies across numerous TV series or literary works depicting medical settings to further study the linguistic patterns of medical registers. Researchers can uncover commonalities, variances, and patterns in the portrayal of medical language and communication by evaluating the linguistic properties of medical registers in diverse narratives. This comparative method may provide a more comprehensive knowledge of how medical registries are formed and used in various fictional situations.

Lastly, the researcher suggests that English language learners become more acquainted with register and other linguistic variants. If learners have a strong awareness of language variety, the researcher believes they can apply the proper English vocabulary based on the situation and interlocutors. This also improves learners' capacity to communicate and helps learners recognize context so they can use English properly.

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