



## Medical Jargons used by the Paramedics of Primary Health Care (PHC) in Tarano

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Article Info	Abstract
<b>Article History</b> Received: 2022-02-25 Revised: 2022-03-15 Published: 2022-04-01  <b>Keywords:</b> <i>Sociolinguistics; Language Variations; Jargon.</i>	This study aims to obtaining knowledge of medical worlds or some terms of medical jargons used by the paramedics of Primary Health Care (PHC) in Tarano. Overall, the problem identified in this study is that how the form, meaning, and function of medical jargons are used by the PHC in Tarano. In this study, qualitative descriptive method is employed in analyzing the data. There are 15 terms identified within the paramedic's conversation that is recorded during the study. To collect the data, three techniques are applied, i.e. transcription, observation and interview. The conversations are transcribed and observation sheet is applied during the observation. Meanwhile, the process of interview is recorded. Thus, all data from transcription, observation and interview are analyzed. The results of study show that the terms in the medical jargons are classified into three points, those are the form, meaning, and function of terms in the medical jargons. Firstly, the form of the terms in the medical jargons is analyzed based on the term source of language and how it derives. The term sources or language element of the medical jargons i.e. Indonesian common vocabulary and foreign language vocabulary. Furthermore, the process of the medical jargons formation consists of three forms, i.e. single, complex, and abbreviation which comprise of shorting, fragment, and acronym. Secondly, the meaning of the medical jargons found is the term meaning since its meaning is definite, clear, and unambiguous even without the context of the sentence. Lastly, there are three functions of the medical jargons used by the paramedics in Primary Health Care (PHC) in Tarano, i.e. informative function, heuristic function, and regulation function.
Artikel Info	Abstrak
<b>Sejarah Artikel</b> Diterima: 2022-02-25 Direvisi: 2022-03-15 Dipublikasi: 2022-04-01  <b>Kata kunci:</b> <i>Sosiolinguistik; Variasi Bahasa; Jargon.</i>	Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memperoleh pengetahuan tentang dunia medis atau beberapa istilah jargon medis yang digunakan oleh paramedis Puskesmas Tarano. Secara keseluruhan, masalah yang diidentifikasi dalam penelitian ini adalah bagaimana bentuk, makna, dan fungsi jargon medis yang digunakan oleh Puskesmas Tarano. Dalam penelitian ini, metode deskriptif kualitatif digunakan dalam menganalisis data. Ada 15 istilah yang diidentifikasi dalam percakapan paramedis yang direkam selama penelitian. Untuk mengumpulkan data digunakan tiga teknik, yaitu transkripsi, observasi dan wawancara. Percakapan ditranskrip dan lembar observasi diterapkan selama observasi. Sedangkan proses wawancara direkam. Dengan demikian, semua data dari transkripsi, observasi dan wawancara dianalisis. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa istilah-istilah dalam jargon medis diklasifikasikan menjadi tiga hal, yaitu bentuk, makna, dan fungsi istilah dalam jargon medis. Pertama, bentuk istilah dalam jargon medis dianalisis berdasarkan istilah sumber bahasa dan bagaimana istilah itu diturunkan. Istilah sumber atau unsur bahasa dari jargon kedokteran yaitu kosakata umum bahasa Indonesia dan kosakata bahasa asing. Selanjutnya, proses pembentukan jargon medis terdiri dari tiga bentuk, yaitu tunggal, kompleks, dan singkatan yang terdiri dari shorting, fragmen, dan akronim. Kedua, makna jargon medis yang ditemukan adalah makna istilah karena maknanya pasti, jelas, dan tidak ambigu meskipun tanpa konteks kalimat. Terakhir, terdapat tiga fungsi jargon medis yang digunakan oleh paramedis di Puskesmas Tarano, yaitu fungsi informatif, fungsi heuristik, dan fungsi regulasi.

### I. INTRODUCTION

Language is a means of communication or human interaction in conveying messages. In social life, language is a primary link or even the best communication means. Although there are

other ways of communication that humans use in interaction, the language used is very varied. Language and society have a very close relationship. According to Chaer (2014, p.11), "Language is a system, that is, the language is

formed by a fixed number of fixed components and can be coded". Language and society are the main subjects in sociolinguistics. The language and its relationship with society are inseparable from sociolinguistics. The sociolinguistics is the study of sociology and linguistics. According to Holmes (2013, p.1), sociolinguistics is concerned with the relationship between language and context in which it is used. Then, Fishman in Solehudin (2009, p.3) states that interdisciplinary studies that deal with linguistic problems in relation to social problems are known as sociolinguistics. The diversity of individual backgrounds in society leads to variations in the language used during interaction. Variation or variety of languages is an interesting subject in sociolinguistic studies. The diversity makes its own distinctive features for humans in the interaction. The diversity is caused by various human activities, lifestyles, and culture in the society. Yunita (2013, p.10) infers that the variety of languages can be classified based on the existence of social diversity and function of activities in the community. In line with it, Nasir A (2009, p.15) concludes that "Language variation is caused by the existence of social interaction activities conducted by the community or a very diverse group and because of it is non-homogeneous speakers".

With respect to sociolinguistics, Kridalaksana in Chaer (2014, p.61) defines it as "a branch of linguistics that seeks to explain the characteristics of language variation and establish the correlation of the characteristics of variations of language with characteristics of social society". Thus, the sociolinguistic is the study of language and variety of it, and its relationship between the language and its users. Language variations in terms of speakers are classified into four parts, i.e. idiolect, dialect, chronolect, and sociolect (Nasir A, 2009, pp.16-17). The main discussion in this paper is the sociolect, namely variations of language with regard to the status, class, and social class of the speakers. Furthermore, the speakers' various occupations can lead to the language variations as well. One of variations in language is a jargon. The jargon is one form of language variation in terms of usage, especially sociolect. According to Brown & Attardo in Ardiyanto (2014, p.12), jargon is some special terms that refer to the activity of occupational varieties. It is used for the purpose of not allowing the meaning or other understand, to show the identity of the group that becomes a

special characteristic of the group itself, and to establish the relationship between groups and the memberships. The jargon is the language used in each area of life (profession, position, lifestyle, or association of a group within society). At times, the jargon used by the certain group is not understood by the groups beyond it. The jargon is not confidential, but only as the characteristics or the group identification.

Similarly, in other aspects of life, one variation of the language or jargon is also used in the medical field. The medical jargon is used for a communication means of interaction. The medical jargon facilitates the paramedics in conveying intent or messages. This term is different from the one used in another field of work. This distinction illustrates the peculiarities and becomes a distinctive feature as well as a distinction in the medical field with the other field, in which not many people beyond the fields understand with the terms used by them. Generally stated, there has been much research with regards to the medical jargon. LeBlanc TW, et al (2014) studied 533 medical students from several different classes and found that the students underestimated patients' acknowledgement of the jargons used during the medical treatment. Thus, a training of medical jargon done by medical students could be a supportive way during their study at the medical schools. In the same vein, AR Links, et al (2019) evaluated some parents of particular patients during their meeting with some otolaryngologists. One of the findings is that the jargon used in pediatric surgical communication among the parents and clinicians are quite common. On the contrary, this present study reveals the medical jargons used by the Paramedics of Primary Health Care (PHC) in Tarano. This study aims to obtaining knowledge of medical terms by the paramedics of PHC in Tarano. Even though insufficient knowledge about the medical terms which can lead to misunderstanding motivated the researchers to do the study, the problems identified in this study remain to focus on how the form, function, and meaning of medical jargons were used by the paramedics of Primary Health Care (PHC) in Tarano.

## **II. METHOD**

This study applies qualitative method. It aims to describing the form, meaning, and function of the medical jargons used by the paramedics of Primary Health Care (PHC) in Tarano. This study involved 6 participants, i.e. two doctors, three

midwives, and one nurse of PHC in Tarano. Several steps were conducted by the researchers. To collect the data, three techniques were employed, i.e. transcribing, observation and interview. Transcribing was conducted after the conversations were recorded. Then, observation sheet was used during the observation. Meanwhile, interview was recorded. During the study, the researchers conducted the following steps, i.e. 1) Recording the conversations of the paramedics which consisted of the medical jargons in Primary Health Care (PHC) in Tarano; 2) Collecting the conversations that had been recorded; 3) Interviewing the Paramedics who were qualified and knowledgeable about the medical jargons in Primary Health Care (PHC) in Tarano; 4) Classifying the medical jargons which were based on their meaning, form, and function; 5) At last, summarizing the outcomes of analysis.

### III. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

#### 1. The Results of the Study

Based on the study about the medical jargons used by the paramedics in Primary Health Care (PHC) in Tarano, the researchers found 15 terms in the paramedic's conversation that had been recorded during the study. The terms in the medical jargons can be classified into three points, i.e. form, meaning, and function of terms in the medical jargons.

a) The Form of the Medical Jargons Used by the Paramedics of Primary Health Care (PHC) in Tarano.

In this study, the forms of the medical terms were analyzed based on the term source of language and the process of its formation of term. The form of medical jargons based on the term source or language element and the process of the formation used by the paramedics in Primary Health Care (PHC) in Tarano. Based on research results found the term sources of language of the medical jargons which were dominated by foreign language vocabulary. There were 11 terms of foreign language vocabulary obtained by absorption way. Subsequently, the absorption way covering 5 terms of single form and 6 terms of abbreviation form included the 2 terms of shorting, 3 terms of fragment, and 1 of acronym. Alongside, the researcher discovered 4 terms of the Indonesian language vocabulary specifically; 2 terms of complex and 2 terms of abbreviation form. Secondly, the researcher found the

process of its formation of medical jargons which was dominated by abbreviation. There were 15 terms of the medical jargons were used by the paramedics in interaction during doing this study. The-reafter, it is divided into 8 terms of abbreviation form, involving 4 terms of shorting, 3 terms of fragment and 1 term of acronym as well as 5 terms of single and 2 terms of complex form.

b) The Meaning of the Medical Jargons Used by the Paramedics in Primary Health Care (PHC) in Tarano.

The meaning of the medical jargons presented by the researcher was the term meaning, since the meaning in the medical terms are definite, clear, and unambiguous even without the context of the sentence. Furthermore, the meaning of the terms of the medical jargons based on interview with a paramedic at PHC in Tarano as follows:

**Tabel 1.** The Meaning of the Medical Jargons

No	Jargons	The Meaning of the Jargons
1	<i>Kulit biru</i>	<i>Lemah</i> (the condition of the baby is weak)
2	<i>Turgor</i>	<i>Permukaan Kulit</i> (level of skin elasticity to determine whether the child is less fluid or not).
3	<i>Pengenceran darah</i>	The term of " <i>Pengenceran darah</i> " is also called <i>Hemodilution</i> .
4	<i>BBLR</i>	<i>Bayi Baru Lahir Rendah</i> (a new baby born has a low weight).
5	<i>UK</i>	<i>Umur/usia Kehamilan</i> (gestation)
6	Supplement	<i>Vitamin</i> (the vitamin to add the energy)
7	HB	Hemoglobin (Protein that contains iron ( <i>zat besi</i> ) in erythrocyte that functions as carrier of oxygen from lungs to all of part of body).
8	HEG	<i>Hyperemesis Gravidarum</i> (severe nausea and vomiting during pregnan-cy which can lead to fluid deficiency, weight loss or electrolyte disturbances that interfere with daily activities and harm the fetus in the worm).
9	APGAR	A = Appearance ( <i>warna kulit</i> ) P = Pulse ( <i>denyut jantung</i> ) G = Grimace ( <i>refleks</i> ) A = Activity ( <i>tonus otot</i> ) R=Respiration( <i>pernafasan</i> )
10	Anemia	A condition marked by a decrease in the amount of the

		erythrocytes, hemoglobin levels, and volume of erythrocytes.
11	G3P1A1	G3 = <i>Gravida</i> 3 or pregnant 3 times P1= <i>Paritas/partus</i> or gave birth one time A1 = <i>Abortus</i> or abortion 1 time
12	G1P0A0	G1 = <i>Gravida</i> 1 or pregnant 1 time P0 = <i>Paritas/partus</i> or has never given birth A0 = <i>Abortus</i> or has never abortion
13	Grade II	The level of hyperemesis gravidarum on the pregnant woman.
14	HT	Hypertension (is a condition when the blood pressure against the artery wall is too high.
15	Dehydration	Dehydration is the condition when the body loses more fluid that it gets, so the body's salt-balance is disrupted and the body cannot perform its normal function.

#### c) The Functions of Using the Medical Jargons Used by the Paramedics in Primary Health Care (PHC) in Tarano.

According to Halliday in Khotimah (2014, pp.26-28), there are seven types of language functions, such as; personal, regulators, interactional, informative, imaginative, heuristic, and instrumental function. Meanwhile, the functions of the medical jargons used by the paramedics of PHC in Tarano during doing the study were *informative, heuristic, and regulation function*. The functions of the medical jargons used by the paramedics in Primary Health Care (PHC) in Tarano was dominated by informative function. There were 7 informative functions found by the researchers. In addition, the researchers identified heuristic and regulation function that was used by the paramedics of PHC in Tarano.

## 2. Discussions

In this discussion, there are two forms of the medical jargons discussed by the researchers, i.e. the term source or language element and the process of its formation of the medical jargons. In addition, the researcher also discusses the meaning and the function of using the medical jargons used by the paramedics of PHC in Tarano.

#### a) The Form of the Medical Jargons Used by the Paramedics in Primary Health Care (PHC) in Tarano.

The forms of the medical jargons discussed were the term source or language element and the process of its formation of the medical jargons. Thereafter, the term sources of language of medical jargons found that Indonesian vocabulary and foreign language vocabulary. On the other hand, the process of its formation of the medical jargons was dominated by abbreviation form. Beside the abbreviation form, the researcher discovered the single and the complex forms. The medical jargons forms are discussed as follows:

##### 1) The Term Source or Language Element of the Medical Terms

The term source or language element of medical terms found by the researchers was the terms deriving from Indonesian vocabulary and foreign language vocabulary.

##### a. The Terms Deriving from Indonesian Language

There were four medical terms that derive from Indonesian language vocabulary. The terms in the medical jargons deriving from Indonesian vocabulary could be seen from the following data:

- ✓ "*Tangisannya toh bu lemah, APGAR skornya ada 6. Lemah, warna **kulit biru***" (The crying is weak, the APGAR score are six. It is weak and the color of skin is blue).
- ✓ "*Permisi dok, Nn. DR umur 14 tahun dengan keluhan anemia ringan dengan HB 8gr. Dirujuk untuk mendapatkan supplement penambah darah agar tidak terjadi **pengenceran darah***" (Excuse me doctor, Miss. DR 14 years old with mild anemia complaints with 8gr of HB. She is proposed to get a bloodboosting supplement to avoid blood dilution).
- ✓ "*Bidan Erni, ini ada pasien Ny. A G3P1A1 dengan **UK**nya 28 minggu. **BBLR** 1.900 gram. Ini bagaimana ya bu?*" (Nurse Erni, this is a patient Mrs. A G3P1A1 with gestation 28 weeks. BBLR is 1.900 gram. How about this Miss?).

Based on the data above, the terms of *kulit biru*, *pengenceran darah*, *UK*, and *BBLR* are the terms of the medical jargons that derive from Indonesian language vocabulary. The term of *UK* stands for "*Usia Kehamilan*" and *BBLR* stands for "*Bayi Baru Lahir Rendah*".

b. The Terms Deriving from Foreign Language

The medical terms are deriving from foreign language vocabulary and are absorbed into the Indonesian through three ways, i.e. translation, absorption, and the mix of translation and absorption. But in this study, the researcher founds the medical terms that derive from foreign language by absorption ways. The absorption process was dominated, because many terms used in this medical field derive from foreign language. Then, the medical terms that derive from the foreign language, i.e. English and Latin as being presented below:

- ✓ "*Bidan Erni, ini ada pasien Ny. A G3P1A1 dengan UKnya 28 minggu. BBLR 1.900 gram. Ini bagaimana ya bu?*" (Nurse Erni, this is a patient, Mrs. A G3P1A1 with gestation 28 weeks. BBLR is 1.900 gram. How about this, Miss?).
- ✓ "*Oh yaudah, bagaimana pernafasannya? APGAR skornya gimana? tangisannya gimana?*" (Okay. How about baby's respiration? How about the APGAR score? How about the crying?
- ✓ "*Permisi bu, Ny. B G1P0A0, UK 20 minggu dengan keluhan HEG grade II, muka pucat, turgor kulit lemah*" (Excuse me Miss, Mrs. B G1P0A0, with gestation 20 weeks, with problem HEG grade II, pale face, the turgor of skin is weak).
- ✓ "*Ya bu, saya harapkan untuk ibu segera ya bu yah dirawat inap, takutnya nanti bermasalah sama bayinya ibu. Karena kan ibu mual muntahnya kan sudah grade II bu, takutnya nanti bayinya kekurangan cairan nanti bayinya*

*dehidrasi bu*" (Okay, I hope to you will be hospitalized, it is wondered will there is a problem to your baby. Because you got severe nausea and vomiting level II, it is wondered your baby has less fluid and dehydration).

- ✓ "*Permisi dok, Nn. DR umur 14 tahun dengan keluhan anemia ringan dengan HB 8gr. Dirujuk untuk mendapatkan supplement penambah darah agar tidak terjadi pengenceran darah*" (Excuse me doctor, Miss. DR 14 years old with mild anemia complaints with 8gr of HB. She is proposed to get a blood boosting supplement to avoid blood dilution).
- ✓ "*Ndak, sakit. Yang dulu itu loh. HT, hipertensi*" (No, he was sick. The person who ever hospitalized with hypertension case).

From the data above, the terms of **G3P1A1**, **APGAR**, **G1P0A0**, **HEG**, **Grade II**, **Turgor**, **Dehidrasi**, **Anemia**, **HB**, **Supplement**, and **HT** are the terms in the medical jargons that obtained from absorption process of foreign language vocabulary. The terms of **G3P1A1**, **G1P0A0**, **HEG**, **Turgor**, and **HB** are the terms that derive from Latin language vocabulary. Meanwhile, the terms of **APGAR**, **Supplement**, **Grade II**, and **HT** are the terms derive from English vocabulary. Then, **Anemia** is the term derives from Greek language vocabulary, i.e. *an-haima* (*tanpa darah*).

2) The Process of Formation of the Medical Jargons

The form of the medical jargons consists of single form, complex form, and abbreviation form. Then, the discussion of process of formation the medical jargons as follows:

a. Single Form

Single unit of form is a grammatical unit which does not comprise a smaller unit. The single form is the word that forms the basis of word formation (Ramlan in Khotimah, 2014, p.18). Furthermore,

the researchers presented the result of data analysis of the single form of medical jargons which was used by the paramedics in Primary Health Care (PHC) in Tarano as follows:

- ✓ “Ya bu, saya harapkan untuk ibu segera ya bu yah dirawat inap takutnya nanti bermasalah sama bayinya ibu. Karena kan ibu mual muntahnya kan sudah **Grade II** bu, takutnya nanti bayinya kekurangan cairan nanti bayinya **dehidrasi** bu” (Okay, I hope to you will be hospitalized, it is wondered will there is a problem to your baby. Because you got severe nausea and vomiting level II, it is wondered your baby has less fluid and dehydration).
- ✓ “Permisi dok, Nn. DR umur 14 tahun dengan keluhan **anemia** ringan dengan HB 8gr. Dirujuk untuk mendapatkan **supplement** penambah darah agar tidak terjadi **pengenceran darah**” (Excuse me doctor, Miss. DR 14 years old with mild anemia complaints with 8gr of HB. She is proposed to get a blood-boosting supplement to avoid blood dilution).
- ✓ “Permisi bu, Ny. B G1P0A0, UK 20 minggu dengan keluhan HEG grade II, muka pucat, **turgor** kulit lemah” (Excuse me Miss, Mrs. B G1P0A0, with gestation 20 weeks, with problem HEG grade II, pale face, the turgor of skin is weak).

From the data above, it is known that the terms of **Grade II**, **dehidrasi**, **anemia**, **supplement**, and **turgor** are the single form, because the terms are single formation or one word. Those terms are grammatical unit which do not comprise a smaller unit.

#### b. Complex Form

Complex form is the words that consist of compounding words as element that has a new meaning. Furthermore, the medical terms in complex form can be seen from the following data:

- ✓ “Tangisannya toh bu lemah, APGAR skornya ada 6. Lemah, warna **kulit biru**” (The crying is weak and the APGAR score are six. It is weak and the color of skin is blue).
- ✓ “Permisi dok, Nn. DR umur 14 tahun dengan keluhan anemia ringan dengan HB 8gr. Dirujuk untuk mendapatkan **supplement** penambah darah agar tidak terjadi **pengenceran darah**” (Excuse me doctor, Miss. DR 14 years old with mild anemia complaints with 8gr of HB. She is referred to get a blood-boosting supplement to avoid blood dilution).

The data above are the complex form. The term of **kulit biru** consists of two words. If the words are compounded, so the words have a new meaning. It is same case with the term of **pengenceran darah**.

#### c. Abbreviation

Abbreviation is one of morphologic process. The abbreviation is the process of beheading one or more parts or a lexeme or a combination of lexeme so that a new form of a status occurs. Martasari (2014, p.5) explains that abbreviation is the process of beheading one or several parts of lexemes or lexeme combination so that they become new form with the status of words.

#### b) The Meaning of the Medical Jargons Used by the Paramedics in Primary Health Care (PHC) in Tarano.

According to Wibowo (2011, p.31) “The term is a word or combination of words that carefully expressed the meaning of the concept, process, state or characteristic that is typical in a particular field. The term meaning has a definite meaning, no doubt, even without the context of the sentence”. In this study, the researchers used one of 9 types of the meaning in semantic field, i.e. the term meaning. Thus, the terms of the medical jargons used by the paramedics Primary Health Care (PHC) in Tarano are listed below:

- 1) *Kulit Biru (lemah)*  
The term of “*Kulit Biru*” on this case is that the condition of the new baby born is weak. It could be seen from the *BBLR* of the baby which was only 1900 grams. Then, the face and skin of the baby seemed very pale.
- 2) *Turgor (permukaan)*  
*Turgor* is the level of skin elasticity to determine whether the child is fluidless or not. The *turgor* is the pressure on the cell wall by the contents of the cell. The more contents of the cell the greater the pressure on the cell wall is.
- 3) *Pengenceran Darah (Hemodilution)*  
*Hemodilution* is removal of a specific amount of blood during surgery; replacing with intravenous (IV) fluids, and returning after surgery. It means that the blood being loss during surgery will contain less erythrocyte (red blood cells) and more water.
- 4) *BBLR (Bayi Baru Lahir Rendah)*  
The term of “*BBLR*” stands for “*Bayi Baru Lahir Rendah*”. It means that a new-borrb- baby’s is low. In this case, the weight of the baby is 1.900 gr. The weight normal of the new baby born is 2.500-3.900 gr. If the weight of the new baby born is more than 4000, it is called *macrosomic*.
- 5) *Supplement (Vitamin)*  
Vitamin is an organic compound and an essential nutrient which an organism requires in limited amounts. An organic chemical compound is called a vitamin when the organism cannot make the compound in sufficient quantities, and it must be obtained through the diet; thus, the term vitamin is conditional upon the circumstances and the particular organism.
- 6) *HB (Hemoglobin)*  
Hemoglobin is rich of protein in iron. It has an affinity for oxygen, and with oxygen it forms *oxihemoglobin* in red blood cells. By going through this function then oxygen is brought from the lungs to the tissues.
- 7) *HEG (Hyperemesis Gravidarum)*  
*Hyperemesis Gravidarum* is severe nausea and vomiting during pregnancy which can lead to fluid deficiency, weight loss or electrolyte disturbances that interfere with daily activities and harm the fetus in the worm. *Hyperemesis gravidarum* is common in early pregnancy between 8-12 weeks' gestation.
- 8) *APGAR (Appearance, Pulse, Grimace, Activity, Respiration)*  
APGAR score is a method used to check the state of the new baby born. The term of “APGAR” stands for A = *Appearance*, P = *Pulse*, G = *Grimace*, A = *Activity*, R = *Respiration*. The APGAR score is counted in the first minute and the fifth minute for the all new baby born, and then resumed every five minutes until twenty minutes for infants with an APGAR score of less than 7.
- 9) *Anemia*  
Anemia is a condition marked by a decrease in the amount of the erythrocytes, hemoglobin levels, and volume of erythrocytes. The three main classes of anemia include excessive blood loss (acute or chronic), excessive blood cell destruction (hemolysis) or deficient red blood cell production. Anemia is the most common disorder of the blood.
- 10) *G3P1A1*  
The *G3P1A1* is one of the term that is used by the paramedics in interaction. The *G3P1A1* stands for G3 = *Gravida 3* or pregnant 3 times, P1 = *Paritas/partus* or gave birth one time, A1 = *Abortus* or abortion 1 time.
- 11) *G1P0A0*  
The *G1P0A0* stands for G1 = *Gravida 1* or pregnant 1 times, P0=never *Paritas/partus*, A0 = never *Abortus*.
- 12) *Grade II*  
The *hyperemesis gravidarum* grade II generally occurs when the symptoms do not get over. For the cause of the *hyperemesis gravidarum* grade II is almost equal to grade I, namely changes in HCG, obesity, genetic (one of her family has experienced *hyperemesis gravidarum*), pregnant twins, pregnant wine, obesity and weak immune.
- 13) *HT (Hypertension)*  
Hypertension is a condition when the blood pressure to the artery wall is too high. Hypertension (HTN or HT), also known as high blood pressure (HBP), is a long-term medical condition in which the blood pressure in the arteries is



persistently elevated. High blood pressure usually does not cause symptoms. Long-term high blood pressure, however, is a major risk factor coronary artery disease, stroke, heart failure, and etc.

14) *Dehydration*

Dehydration is the condition when the body loses more fluid that it gets, so the body's salt-balance is disrupted and the body cannot perform its normal function. Some of the earliest signs of dehydration symptoms are thirsty and dizzy, dry mount, tired, rarely urinating, darker-colored urine and smelling, and dry skin.

15) *UK (Usia Kehamilan)*

The term of "UK" stands for "Umur/Usia Kehamilan"(pregnancy). Pregnancy is also known as gestation. The gestation is the time during which one or more off spring develops inside a woman.

c) The Functions of Using the Medical Jargons Used by the Paramedics in Primary Health Care (PHC) in Tarano.

There are three functions of the medical jargons used by the paramedics in Primary Health Care (PHC) in Tarano, as followings:

1) Informative Function

Informative function is the use of language to convey information, science or culture, facts; to explain and report the realities that happen. The sentences which have informative function of conversations contain the medical jargons used by the paramedics in Primary Health Care (PHC) in Tarano.

2) Heuristic Function

The heuristic function is the use of language for learning or obtaining information such as questions or explanation requests or something. The sentence has heuristic function of conversation that contains the medical jargons used by the paramedics in Primary Health Care (PHC) in Tarano as found below:

*"Oh ya udah, bagaimana pernafasannya? APGAR skornya gimana? angisannya gimana?" (Okay. How about baby's respiration? How about the APGAR score? How about the crying?*

The sentence above has the heuristic function. The speaker tries to obtain the knowledge or the information by give

the questions that demand the answer from the interlocutors.

3) Regulation Function

The use of language influences attitudes or thoughts/opinions of others, such as referrals, seduction, petition or command. The sentence has regulation function of conversation that containing the medical jargons used by the paramedics in Primary Health Care (PHC) in Tarano as follow:

*"Ya bu, saya harapkan untuk ibu segera ya bu yah dirawat inap takutnya nanti bermasalah sama bayinya ibu. Karena kan ibu mual muntahnya kan sudah Grade II bu, takutnya nanti bayinya kekurangan cairan nanti bayinya dehidrasi bu". (Okay, I hope you will be hospitalized, there will be probably a problem to your baby. Because your severe nausea and vomiting level II, it is wondered your baby is fluidless and your baby undergoes dehydration).*

The sentence above has the regulation function. The speaker (paramedic) tries to control and managing her interlocutor (patient).

#### IV. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

##### A. Conclusions

Based on the data, the conclusion of this study covers some points, i.e. i) The form of the medical jargons; ii) the meaning of the medical jargons; iii) the functions of use of medical jargons. With regard to the form of the terms in the medical jargons, it is analyzed based on the term source of language and the process of its formation of terms. Firstly, the term sources or language element of the medical jargons, i.e. Indonesian general vocabulary and foreign language vocabulary. The term source of language of the medical is dominated by foreign language vocabulary, which is obtained by absorption ways. There are 11 terms which consist of 5 terms of single and 6 terms of abbreviation form included 2 terms of shorting, 3 terms of fragment, and 1 of acronym. In addition, the medical terms in Indonesian language vocabulary are complex form and abbreviation form. There are 4 terms, i.e. 2 terms of complex form and 2 terms of abbreviation form. Next, the process of its formation of the medical jargons consists of three forms, such as single, compound, and abbreviation includes shor-



ting, fragment, and acronym. Thereafter, the process of its formation is dominated by abbreviation form. There are 8 terms of abbreviation form, i.e. 4 terms of shorting; 3 terms of fragment; and 1 term of acronym. Then, there are 5 terms of single form and 2 terms of complex form. Meanwhile, the meaning of the medical jargons found by the researcher is the term meaning, because its meaning is definite, clear, and unambiguous even without the context of the sentence. Moreover, this medical term is only used in the medical field, and it is not possible to be used by any other group beyond it. At last, there are three functions of the medical jargons used by the paramedics in Primary Health Care (PHC) in Tarano, i.e. informative function, heuristic function, and regulation function.

## B. Suggestions

Discussions related to this research are still very limited and require a lot of input, suggestions for the next writer are to study more deeply and comprehensively about the Medical Jargons Used by the Paramedics of Primary Health Care (PHC) in Tarano.

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