

CHAPTER IV

RESULT AND DISCUSSION OF RESEARCH

A. Result Finding

In this research, the source is from videos of Dr. Aji Kadarmo as Forensic Spealist that the researcher took from TRANS TV Official Entitled Mengenal Lebih Dekat Dalam Tentang Otopsi Part 1 with duration of video is 17.37¹ and also Mengenal Lebih Dalam Tentang Otopsi Part 2 with duration of the video is 07.40.²

In this process of collecting data, the researcher used register theory to analyze and find the data. In this case, focusing on what registers used and the meaning of registers used by Forensic Spealist, Dr. Aji Kadarmo in medical field.

The researcher wanted to describe and present about the registers and the meaning of the registers so that, for gathering the data, the researcher comes up with the research problems as follows:

1. The Register Used by Forensic Doctor Aji Kadarmo in Dr. OZ Indonesia.

As Mention in the third chapter, the registers were taken from the videos of the Forensic Spealist that uploaded at YouTube platform by TRANS TV Official. And here re the transcript of statements of Forensic Doctor.

¹ TRANS TV Official, Mengenal Lebih Dekat Dalam Tentang Otopsi Part 1, accessed March 30, 2020, <https://youtu.be/oZECoj82LXM>

² TRANS TV Official, Mengenal Lebih Dekat Dalam Tentang Otopsi Part 2, accessed March 30, 2020, <https://youtu.be/6YcxtulSQ3Y>

Data 1

*“Dokter aji, jadi ini dok, berbicara tentang autopsi sebenarnya itu **pemeriksaan fisik** ya dok. Pemeriksaan fisik yang bertujuan untuk menemukan sebab kematiannya seperti apa? Nah ini pemeriksaan yang dilakukan untuk tahap-tahapnya dan jenis-jenisnya berbeda. Jadi apa aja itu dok, boleh disampaikan.”*

In this statement, the register that used by the forensic specialist of forensic doctor is the word ***pemeriksaan fisik***.

Data 2

*“Jadi gini, autopsi itu ada 3 macam. Ada **forensic autopsy** ada **anatomy autopsy**, kemudian ada **clinical autopsy**.”*

In this statement, the registers used by the forensic specialist of forensic doctor are the words ***forensic autopsy***, ***anatomy autopsy*** and ***anatomy autopsy***.

Data 3

*“Iya **pihak penyidik** yang meminta, untuk menentukan dasar undang-undangnya. Kemudian disitu ada, kita ingin mencari tahu. Yang pertama, mekanisme kematiannya, sebab kematiannya, perkiraan saat matinya, kemudian hal-hal yang terkait dengan kematiannya”.*

In this statement, the register that used by the forensic specialist of forensic doctor is the word ***pihak penyidik***.

Data 4

*“Oke, dan autopsi ini bukan **pemeriksaan jenazah** yang dilakukan, pasti ada tuntutan nya itu kan ?”*

In this statement, the register that used by the forensic specialist of forensic doctor is the word **pemeriksaan jenazah**.

Data 5

*“Jadi kita ada **pemeriksaan luar** dulu, pemeriksaan luar itu dilakukan dari bagian luar tubuh, kita liat temuan-temuannya, luka-lukanya, dari tubuh jenazahnya. Kemudian, setelah itu selesai, kita lakukan **pemeriksaan dalam** atau **bedah jenazah** yang kita sebut”.*

In this statement, the registers used by the forensic specialist of forensic doctor are the words **pemeriksaan luar**, **pemeriksaan dalam** and **bedah jenazah**.

Data 6

*“Iya, ini ruang transit jenazah. **Ruang transit jenazah** ini untuk dimana jenazah-jenazah yang berasal dari dalam rumah sakit. Jadi, itu meninggal di dalam rumah sakit, kita taruh di ruang transit dulu. Kemudian, keluarganya akan melihat dan mengurus administrasi dan sebagainya. Kemudian, keluarganya boleh membawa pulang”.*

In this statement, the register used by the forensic specialist of forensic doctor is the word ***ruang transit jenazah***.

Data 7

*“Iya ingat-ingat. Kita langsung kesana aja yuk. Nah pemirsa dirumah, kalo saya kesini nih, saya jadi teringat pengalaman saya dulu. Dokter aji kan senior saya dan juga dosen saya dulu. Nah pengalaman saya dulu disini, kerja disini lumayan lama ya dok ya. Di **instalasi kodekteran forensik**. Di instalasi ini, tempat dimana melakukan pemeriksaan.”*

In this statement, the register used by the forensic specialist of forensic doctor is the word ***instalasi kodekteran forensik***.

Data 8

*“Jadi kita melakukan pemeriksaan, tidak hanya melakukan pemeriksaan luar saja. Pemeriksaan dalam juga, dan juga melakukan pemeriksaan penunjang, jika diperlukan. Disini kita ada **forensic anthropology installation** atau instalasi antropologi forensik, ada **forensic psychology**, atau psikologi forensik untuk **forensic DNA**nya. Kemudian ada **forensic laboratory** atau laboratorium forensik, kemudian juga ada **forensic photography** atau fotografi forensik juga. Dan disini juga sudah dilengkapi dengan *one stop centre*, kita menjadikan*

pusat disini. Semua pelayanan untuk memenuhi keinginan dari penyidik itu, jadi semua disediakan”.

In this statement, the registers used by the forensic specialist of forensic doctor are the word *forensic anthropology installation, forensic psychology, forensic DNA, forensic laboratory, and forensic photography.*

Data 9

*”Jadi **City Scan** itu begini, kita sebutnya kalo di orang hidup kita menyebutnya City Scan. Kalo di orang meninggal kita menyebutnya **PMCT (Post Mortem City Scan)** dan ini adalah tujuannya, sama sebenarnya. Yaitu ingin mencari kelainan-kelainan yang tidak tampak dari luar. Dan kelihatan ya, ini merupakan salah trend ke depan bahwa meminimalisir untuk adanya autopsi tadi”.*

In this statement, the registers that used by the forensic specialist of forensic doctor are the words ***City Scan** and **PMCT (Post Mortem City Scan).***

Data 10

*“Dan disini standarnya ya. Dari lantainya, alat-alat yang dipakai. Bersih dan juga higienis. Nah disini juga ada **autopsy theater room**”.*

In this statement, the register that used by the forensic specialist of forensic doctor is the word *autopsy theater room*.

Data 11

*“Jadi lebih ke **isolated room** ya dok?”*

In this statement, the register that used by the forensic spealist of forensic doctor is the word *isolated room*.

Data 12

*“Iya supaya tidak **terinfeksi** pada yang melakukannya dan tidak **terkontaminasi**”*.

In this statement, the registers that used by the forensic spealist of forensic doctor are the words *terinfeksi* and *terkontaminasi*.

Data 13

*“Seperti kasus-kasus **DVI** ya, Disaster Victim Identification”*.

In this statement, the register that used by the forensic spealist of forensic doctor is the word *DVI*.

Data 14

*“Nah iya freezer, dulu kita punya **freezer** disana. Jadi ini sebenarnya, tempat penyimpanan biasa. Jadi ini digunakan bagi korban disaster-disaster, karena tempatnya lembab dan suhunya -20°C”*.

In this statement, the register that used by the forensic spealist of forensic doctor is the word **freezer**.

Data 15

*“Nah, iya periksa organ bagian dalamnya. Yang perlu diketahui misalnya ada **kelainan**, seperti organ dalam yang tidak normal.”*

In this statement, the register that used by the forensic spealist of forensic doctor is the word **kelainan**.

Data 16

*“Tadi kita sudah melakukan pemeriksaan jenazah dengan **prosedur autopsi** yang dilakukan tadi. Sudah ditemukan tadi bahwa penyebab kematiannya ditemukan adanya pendarahan dibagian otaknya, terutama ada patah tulang di bagian dasar tengkorak kepalanya. Nah, kalo hal tersebut tidak dilakukan, ternyata tidak bisa terdeteksi tuh dengan pemeriksaan luar jenazah saja. Itulah sebabnya kenapa pemeriksaan jenazah atau autopsi memang dibutuhkan untuk mencari tahu, apa penyebab dari kematian jenazah tersebut”.*

In this statement, the register that used by the forensic spealist of forensic doctor is the word **prosedur autopsi**.

As the result of finding the number of registers which exist in the video of Dr. Aji Kadarmo, the following data in the result :

1. Data 1 : 1 register
2. Data 2 : 3 register
3. Data 3 : 1 register
4. Data 4 : 1 register
5. Data 5 : 3 register
6. Data 6 : 1 register
7. Data 7 : 1 register
8. Data 8 : 5 register
9. Data 9 : 2 register
10. Data 10 : 1 register
11. Data 11 : 1 register
12. Data 12 : 2 register
13. Data 13 : 1 register
14. Data 14 : 1 register
15. Data 15 : 1 register
16. Data 16 : 1 register

2. The Register Meaning Used by Forensic Doctor Aji Kadarmo in Dr. OZ Indonesia.

The researcher found many registers used by the forensic specialist of forensic doctor Aji Kadarmo in his explanation about to know about autopsy in YouTube Channel TRANS TV Official, Dr. OZ Indonesia.

The researcher found 26 register from the videos, they are *pemeriksaan fisik, forensic autopsy, anatomy autopsy, clinical autopsy, pihak penyidik, pemeriksaan jenazah, pemeriksaan luar, pemeriksaan dalam, bedah jenazah, ruang transit jenazah, instalasi kodekteran forensik, forensic anthropology installation, forensic psychology, forensic DNA, forensic laboratory, photography forensic, City Scan, PMCT (Post Mortem City Scan, autopsy theater room, isolated room, terinfeksi, terkontaminasi, DVI, freezer, kelainan and prosedur autopsi.*

a. Pemeriksaan fisik

“Dokter aji, jadi ini dok, berbicara tentang autopsi sebenarnya itu pemeriksaan fisik ya dok. Pemeriksaan fisik yang bertujuan untuk menemukan sebab kematiannya seperti apa? Nah ini pemeriksaan yang dilakukan untuk tahap-tahapnya dan jenis-jenisnya berbeda. Jadi apa aja itu dok, boleh disampaikan.”

In this register, the speaker used the register to explain that an autopsy actually is a physical investigation (pemeriksaan fisik). Pemeriksaan fisik refers to a physical investigation or procedure carried out by a forensic doctor to the corpse.

b. Forensic Autopsy

“Jadi gini, autopsi itu ada 3 macam. Ada forensic autopsy, ada anatomy autopsy, kemudian ada clinical autopsy”

In this register, the speaker use the register to explain that autopsy there are many several types, one of which is forensic

autopsy. Forensic autopsy refers to an autopsy conducted on the corpse for the benefit of justice.

c. Anatomy autopsy

*“Jadi gini, autopsi itu ada 3 macam. Ada forensic autopsy, ada **anatomy autopsy**, kemudian ada clinical autopsy”*

In this register, the speaker use the register to explain that autopsy there are many several types, one of which is *anatomy autopsy*. Anatomy autopsy refers to use for practice medical students to recognize the anatomy of the human body.

d. Clinical autopsy

*“Jadi gini, autopsi itu ada 3 macam. Ada forensic autopsy, ada anatomy autopsy, kemudian ada **clinical autopsy**”*

In this register, the speaker use the register to explain that autopsy there are many several types, one of which is *clinical autopsy*. Clinical autopsy refers to use for deaths in hospitals, where the family of the corpse wants to know the cause of death.

e. Pihak penyidik

*“Iya **pihak penyidik** yang meminta, untuk menentukan dasar undang-undangnya. Kemudian disitu ada, kita ingin mencari tahu. Yang pertama, mekanisme kematiannya, sebab kematiannya, perkiraan saat matinya, kemudian hal-hal yang terkait dengan kematiannya”.*

In this register, the speaker use the register to explain that the investigator (pihak penyidik) who requested, to determine the basis

of the law. Pihak penyidik refers to republic of Indonesia police officers or certain civil servants who are specially authorized by law to conduct investigations. ³

f. Pemeriksaan jenazah

*“Oke, dan autopsi ini bukan **pemeriksaan jenazah** yang dilakukan, pasti ada tuntutannya itu kan?”*

In this register, the speaker use the register to explain that this autopsy is not a corpse investigation (pemeriksaan jenazah) conducted. Pemeriksaan jenazah refers to a corpse investigation procedure before proceeding to the next investigation stages.

g. Pemeriksaan luar

*“Jadi kita ada **pemeriksaan luar** dulu, pemeriksaan luar itu dilakukan dari bagian luar tubuh, kita liat temuan-temuannya, lukalukanya, dari tubuh jenazahnya. Kemudian, setelah itu selesai, kita lakukan pemeriksaan dalam atau bedah jenazah yang kita sebut”.*

In this register, the speaker use the register to explain that he give explanation that there is a external inspection (pemeriksaan luar) first. Pemeriksaan luar refers to inspection carried out outside the body, to investigate whether there are wounds and bruises on the outside of the corpse.

h. Pemeriksaan dalam

“Jadi kita ada pemeriksaan luar dulu, pemeriksaan luar itu dilakukan dari bagian luar tubuh, kita liat temuan-temuannya, luka-

³<https://m.hukumonline.com> accessed on April 02, 2020, 12:02 PM

lukanya, dari tubuh jenazahnya. Kemudian, setelah itu selesai, kita lakukan pemeriksaan dalam atau bedah jenazah yang kita sebut”.

In this register, the speaker use the register to explain that he give explanation that there is a internal inspection (pemeriksaan dalam) too. Pemeriksaan dalam refers to an inspection carried out to the corpse through a surgical operation, which is to find the wounds that occur in the inside body of corpse.

i. Bedah jenazah

*“Jadi kita ada pemeriksaan luar dulu, pemeriksaan luar itu dilakukan dari bagian luar tubuh, kita liat temuan-temuannya, lukanya, dari tubuh jenazahnya. Kemudian, setelah itu selesai, kita lakukan pemeriksaan dalam atau **bedah jenazah** yang kita sebut”.*

In this register, the speaker use the register to explain that he give explanation that there is also a surgical corpse (bedah jenazah). Bedah jenazah refers to an operation, which is needed to dissect the corpse.

j. Ruang transit jenazah

*“Iya, ini ruang transit jenazah. **Ruang transit jenazah** ini untuk dimana jenazah-jenazah yang berasal dari dalam rumah sakit. Jadi, itu meninggal di dalam rumah sakit, kita taruh di ruang transit dulu. Kemudian, keluarganya akan melihat dan mengurus administrasi dan sebagainya. Kemudian, keluarganya boleh membawa pulang”.*

In this register, the speaker use the register to explain that he give information that there is mortuary room (ruang transit jenazah).

Ruang transit jenazah refers to a mortuary which died in the hospital before taking care of all administrative interests.

k. Instalasi kedokteran forensik

“Iya ingat-ingat. Kita langsung kesana aja yuk. Nah pemirsa dirumah, kalo saya kesini nih, saya jadi teringat pengalaman saya dulu. Dokter aji kan senior saya dan juga dosen saya dulu. Nah pengalaman saya dulu disini, kerja disini lumayan lama ya dok ya. Di instalasi kedokteran forensik. Di instalasi ini, tempat dimana melakukan pemeriksaan.”

In this register, the speaker use the register to explain that he give information about forensic medical installation (instalasi kedokteran forensik). Instalasi kedokteran forensik refers to a room where forensic speacialists and their colleagues perform the inspection of the corpse.

l. Instalasi antropologi forensik

*“Jadi kita melakukan pemeriksaan, tidak hanya melakukan pemeriksaan luar saja. Pemeriksaan dalam juga, dan juga melakukan pemeriksaan penunjang, jika diperlukan. Disini kita ada **forensic anthropology installation**, ada forensic psychology, untuk forensic DNAny. Kemudian ada forensic laboratory, kemudian juga ada forensic photography juga. Dan disini juga sudah dilengkapi dengan one stop centre, kita menjadikan pusat disini. Semua pelayanan untuk memenuhi keinginan dari penyidik itu, jadi semua disediakan”.*

In this register, the speaker uses the register to explain that he gives information about forensic anthropology installation (instalasi antropologi forensik). forensic anthropology installation refers to a room used for corpse inspection aimed at answering medical and legal (medico-legal) questions related to the identification process.

m. Forensic psychology

“Jadi kita melakukan pemeriksaan, tidak hanya melakukan pemeriksaan luar saja. Pemeriksaan dalam juga, dan juga melakukan pemeriksaan penunjang, jika diperlukan. Disini kita ada forensic anthropology installation, ada forensic psychology, untuk forensic DNAny. Kemudian ada forensic laboratory, kemudian juga ada forensic photography juga. Dan disini juga sudah dilengkapi dengan one stop centre, kita menjadikan pusat disini. Semua pelayanan untuk memenuhi keinginan dari penyidik itu, jadi semua disediakan”.

In this register, the speaker uses the register to explain that he gives information about forensic psychology (psikologi forensik). forensic psychology refers to a research and psychological theory that deals with the effect of cognitive, affective, and behavioral factors on the legal process.

n. Forensic DNA

“Jadi kita melakukan pemeriksaan, tidak hanya melakukan pemeriksaan luar saja. Pemeriksaan dalam juga, dan juga

melakukan pemeriksaan penunjang, jika diperlukan. Disini kita ada forensic anthropology installation, ada forensic psychology, untuk forensic DNAny. Kemudian ada forensic laboratory, kemudian juga ada forensic photography juga. Dan disini juga sudah dilengkapi dengan one stop centre, kita menjadikan pusat disini. Semua pelayanan untuk memenuhi keinginan dari penyidik itu, jadi semua disediakan”.

In this register, the speaker use the register to explain that he give information about DNA Forensic (DNA Forensik). Forensic DNA refers to a forensic test involving molecular biology techniques to obtain the DNA profile of number of test material that is biological material.

o. Forensic laboratory

“Jadi kita melakukan pemeriksaan, tidak hanya melakukan pemeriksaan luar saja. Pemeriksaan dalam juga, dan juga melakukan pemeriksaan penunjang, jika diperlukan. Disini kita ada forensic anthropology installation, ada forensic psychology, untuk forensic DNAny. Kemudian ada forensic laboratory, kemudian juga ada forensic photography juga. Dan disini juga sudah dilengkapi dengan one stop centre, kita menjadikan pusat disini. Semua pelayanan untuk memenuhi keinginan dari penyidik itu, jadi semua disediakan”.

In this register, the speaker use the register to explain that he give information about forensic laboratory (laboratorium forensik).

Forensic laboratory, refers to a laboratory which duty on fostering and carrying out the laboratory functions forensics or criminalism in order to support the investigation conducted by the territorial unit.

p. Forensic photography

*“Jadi kita melakukan pemeriksaan, tidak hanya melakukan pemeriksaan luar saja. Pemeriksaan dalam juga, dan juga melakukan pemeriksaan penunjang, jika diperlukan. Disini kita ada forensic anthropology installation, ada forensic psychology, untuk forensic DNAny. Kemudian ada forensic laboratory, kemudian juga ada **forensic photography** juga. Dan disini juga sudah dilengkapi dengan one stop centre, kita menjadikan pusat disini. Semua pelayanan untuk memenuhi keinginan dari penyidik itu, jadi semua disediakan”.*

In this register, the speaker use the register to explain that he give information about forensic photography (fotografi forensik). Forensic photography refers to a photograph that visualize an object, scene, and event as evidence for use in a legal process.

q. City scan

*”Jadi **City Scan** iti begini, kita sebutnya kalo di orang hidup kita menyebutnya City Scan. Kalo di orang meninggal kita menyebutnya PMCT (Post Mortem City Scan) dan ini adalah tujuannya, sama sebenarnya. Yaitu ingin mencari kelainan-kelainan yang tidak tampak dari luar. Dan kelihatan ya, ini merupakan salah trend ke depan bahwa meminimalisir untuk adanya autopsi tadi”.*

In this register, the speaker use the register to explain that he give information about city scan. City scan refers to a large circular scanning machine, enough for adults to lie down in and can be used to diagnose and monitor various health conditions.

r. PMCT (Post Mortem City Scan)

*"Jadi City Scan iti begini, kita sebutnya kalo di orang hidup kita menyebutnya City Scan. Kalo di orang meninggal kita menyebutnya **PMCT (Post Mortem City Scan)** dan ini adalah tujuannya, sama sebenarnya. Yaitu ingin mencari kelainan-kelainan yang tidak tampak dari luar. Dan kelihatan ya, ini merupakan salah trend ke depan bahwa meminimalisir untuk adanya autopsi tadi".*

In this register, the speaker use the register to explain that he give information about *PMCT (Post Mortem City Scan)*. *PMCT (Post Mortem City Scan)* refers to a tool used in the forensic field to look for abnormalities that are not visible from the outside.

s. Ruangan autopsy theater

*"Dan disini standarnya ya. Dari lantainya, alat-alat yang dipakai. Bersih dan juga higienis. Nah disini juga ada **Autopsy theater room**".*

In this register, the speaker use the register to explain that he give information about autopsy theater room (ruangan autopsi theater). Autopsy theater room theater refers to corpse inspection room used for autopsy special cases, such as criminal cases, where

the investigators can immediately see the autopsy process of the corpse directly through the glass creen given to the room.

t. Isolated room

*“Jadi lebih ke **isolated room** ya”.*

In this register, the speaker use the register to explain that he give information about isolated room (ruang isolasi). Ruang isolasi refers to used to prevent the spread of disease so as not to become an outbreak or extraordinary event.

u. Terinfeksi

*“Iya supaya tidak **terinfeksi** pada yang melakukannya dan tidak **terkontaminasi**”.*

In this register, the speaker use the register to explain that he give information about infected (terinfeksi). Terinfeksi refers to due to exposure to antigens from outside the body or body diffusion fluids.

v. Terkontaminasi

*“Iya supaya tidak **terinfeksi** pada yang melakukannya dan tidak **terkontaminasi**”.*

In this register, the speaker use the register to explain that he give information about contaminated (terkontaminasi). Terkontaminasi refers to a situation caused by pollution of something by other elements that have certain effects, usually having a bad impact.

w. DVI

*“Seperti kasus-kasus **DVI** ya, Disaster Victim Identification”.*

In this register, the speaker use the register to explain that he give information about DVI. DVI refers to a standard procedure developed by Interpol (International Criminal Police Organization) to identify victims who died as a result of mass disasters.

x. *freezer*

*“Nah iya freezer, dulu kita punya **freezer** disana. Jadi ini sebenarnya, tempat penyimpanan biasa. Jadi ini digunakan bagi korban disaster-disaster, karena tempatnya lembab dan suhunya - 20°C”.*

In this register, the speaker use the register to explain that he give information about freezer. freezer refers to a room where the autopsy corpse is stored.

y. *Kelainan*

*“Nah, iya periksa organ bagian dalamnya. Yang perlu diketahui misalnya ada **kelainan**, seperti organ dalam yang tidak normal.”*

In this register, the speaker use the register to explain that he give information about abnormalities (kelainan). Kelainan refers to a disability or an abnormal thing suffered by the corpse.

z. *Prosedur autopsy*

*“Tadi kita sudah melakukan pemeriksaan jenazah dengan **prosedur autopsi** yang dilakukan tadi. Sudah ditemukan tadi bahwa penyebab kematiannya ditemukan adanya pendarahan dibagian otaknya, terutama ada patah tulang di bagian dasar tengkorak kepalanya.*

Nah, kalo hal tersebut tidak dilakukan, ternyata tidak bisa terdeteksi tuh dengan pemeriksaan luar jenazah saja. Itulah sebabnya kenapa pemeriksaan jenazah atau autopsi memang dibutuhkan untuk mencari tahu, apa penyebab dari kematian jenazah tersebut”.

In this register, the speaker use the register to explain that he give information about procedure autopsy (prosedur autopsi). Prosedur autopsi refers to a procedure that must be carried out by a forensic spealist which is divided into two parts, namely the procedure of inspection outside corpse and inspection inside corpse.

B. Discussion

There are two main focuses : they are dealing the registers that used by forensic specialist in know more about autopsy and the meaning of the registers,

1. The Register Used by Forensic Doctor Aji Kadarmo in Dr. OZ Indonesia Base on Wardaugh Perspective.

Wardaugh stated that register are sets of language items associated with discrete occupational or social groups. surgeons, airline pilots, bank managers, sales clerks, jazz fans, and pimps employ different registers.⁴

The researcher found 26 registers that are used by the forensic specialist of forensic doctor Aji Kadarmoin the video know more about autopsy in Dr. OZ Indonesia.

1. Pemeriksaan jenazah

⁴Ronald Wardaugh, “An Introduction to Linguistic,” 52.

In the first data, there is one register used by the forensic specialist. The register is the word pemeriksaan fisik. Pemeriksaan fisik refers to a physical investigation or procedure carried out by a forensic doctor to the corpse. Wardaugh stated that registers are sets of language items associated with discrete occupational or social groups.⁵

2. Forensic autopsy

In the second data, there is one register used by the forensic specialist. The register is the word Forensic autopsy. Forensic autopsy refers to an autopsy conducted on the corpse for the benefit of justice. Wardaugh stated that registers are sets of language items associated with discrete occupational or social groups.⁶

3. Anatomy autopsy

In the third data, there is one register used by the forensic specialist. The register is the word Anatomy autopsy. Anatomy autopsy refers to used for practice medical students to recognize the anatomy of the human body. Wardaugh stated that registers are sets of language items associated with discrete occupational or social groups.⁷

4. Clinical autopsy

⁵Ronald Wardaugh, "An Introduction to Linguistic," 52.

⁶Ronald Wardaugh, "An Introduction to Linguistic," 52.

⁷Ronald Wardaugh, "An Introduction to Linguistic," 52.

In the fourth data, there is one register used by the forensic specialist. The register is the word Clinical autopsy. Clinical autopsy refers to used for deaths in hospitals, where the family of the corpse wants to know the cause of death. Wardaugh stated that registers are sets of language items sociated with discrete occupational or social groups.⁸

5. Pihak penyidik

In the fifth data, there is one register used by the forensic specialist. The register is the word pihak penyidik. Pihak penyidik refers to republic of Indonesia police officers or certain civil servants who are specially authorized by law to conduct investigations.

6. Pemeriksaan jenazah

In the sixth data, there is one register used by the forensic spealist. The register is the word pemeriksaan jenazah. Pemeriksaan jenazah refers to a corpse investigation procedure before proceeding to the next investigation stages. Wardaugh stated that registers are sets of language items sociated with discrete occupational or social groups.⁹

7. Pemeriksaan luar

⁸Ibid., 52.

⁹Ronald Wardaugh, "An Introduction to Linguistic," 52.

In the seventh data, there is one register used by the forensic specialist. The register is the word pemeriksaan luar. Pemeriksaan luar refers to inspection carried out outside the body, to investigate whether there are wounds and bruises on the outside of the corpse. Wardaugh stated that registers are sets of language items sociated with discrete occupational or social groups.¹⁰

8. Pemeriksaan dalam

In the eighth data, there is one register used by the forensic specialist. The register is the word pemeriksaan dalam. Pemeriksaan dalam refers to an inspection carried out to the corpse through a surgical operation, which is to find the wounds that occur in the inside body of corpse. Wardaugh stated that registers are sets of language items sociated with discrete occupational or social groups.¹¹

9. Bedah jenazah

In the ninth data, there is one register used by the forensic specialist. The register is the word bedah jenazah. Bedah jenazah refers to an operation, which is needed to dissect the corpse. Wardaugh stated that registers are sets of language items sociated with discrete occupational or social groups.¹²

10. Ruang transit jenazah

¹⁰Ibid.,. 52.

¹¹Ibid.,” 52.

¹²Ronald Wardaugh, “An Introduction to Linguistic,” 52.

In the tenth data, there is one register used by the forensic specialist. The register is the word ruang transit jenazah. Ruang transit jenazah refers to a mortuary which died in the hospital before taking care of all administrative interests. Wardaugh stated that registers are sets of language items sociated with discrete occupational or social groups.¹³

11. Instalasi kedokteran forensik

In the eleventh data, there is one register used by the forensic specialist. The register is the word instalasi kedokteran forensik. Instalasi kedokteran forensik refers to a room where forensic speacialists and their colleagues perform the inspection of the corpse. Wardaugh stated that registers are sets of language items sociated with discrete occupational or social groups.¹⁴

12. Forensic anthropology installation

In the twelfth data, there is one register used by the forensic specialist. The register is the word Forensic anthropology installation. Forensic anthropology installation refers to a room used for corpse inspection aimed at answering medical and legal (medico-legal) questions related to the identification process. Wardaugh stated that registers are sets of language items sociated with discrete occupational or social groups.¹⁵

13. Forensic psychology

¹³Ibid., 52.

¹⁴Ibid., 52.

¹⁵Ronald Wardaugh, "An Introduction to Linguistic," 52.

In the thirteenth data, there is one register used by the forensic specialist. The register is the word Forensic psychology. Forensic psychology refers to a research and psychological theory that deals with the effect of cognitive, affective, and behavioral factors on the legal process. Wardaugh stated that registers are sets of language items sociated with discrete occupational or social groups.¹⁶

14. Forensic DNA

In the fourteenth data, there is one register used by the forensic specialist. The register is the word Forensic DNA. Forensic DNA refers to a forensic test involving molecular biology techniques to obtain the DNA profile of number of test material that is biological material. Wardaugh stated that registers are sets of language items sociated with discrete occupational or social groups.¹⁷

15. Forensic laboratory

In the fifteenth data, there is one register used by the forensic specialist. The register is the word Forensic laboratory. Forensic laboratory refers to a laboratory whose duty on fostering and carrying out the laboratory functions forensics or criminalism in order to support the investigation conducted by the territorial

¹⁶Ibid.,52.

¹⁷Ibid., 52.

unit. Wardaugh stated that registers are sets of language items sociated with discrete occupational or social groups.¹⁸

16. Forensic Photography

In the sixteenth data, there is one register used by the forensic specialist. The register is the word Forensic Photography. Forensic Photography refers to a photograph that visualize an object, scene, and event as evidence for use in a legal process. Wardaugh stated that registers are sets of language items sociated with discrete occupational or social groups.¹⁹

17. City Scan

In the seventeenth data, there is one register used by the forensic spealist. The register is the word city scan. City scan refers to a large circular scanning machine, enough for adults to lie down in and can be used to diagnose and monitor various health conditions. Wardaugh stated that registers are sets of language items sociated with discrete occupational or social groups.²⁰

18. PMCT (Post Mortem City Scan)

In the eightteenth data, there is one register used by the forensic spealist. The register is the word *PMCT (Post Mortem City Scan)*. *PMCT (Post Mortem City Scan)* refers to a tool used in the forensic field to look for abnormalities that are not visible from the outside. Wardaugh stated that registers are sets of

¹⁸Ibid., 52.

¹⁹Ibid., 52.

²⁰Ibid., 52.

language items sociated with discrete occupational or social groups.²¹

19. Autopsy theater room

In the nineteenth data, there is one register used by the forensic specialist. The register is the word Autopsy theater room. Autopsy theater room refers to corpse inspection room used for autopsy special cases, such as criminal cases, where the investigators can immediately see the autopsy process of the corpse directly through the glass creen given to the room. Wardaugh stated that registers are sets of language items sociated with discrete occupational or social groups.²²

20. Isolated room

In the twentieth data, there is one register used by the forensic specialist. The register is the word Isolated room . Isolated room refers to used to prevent the spread of disease so as not to become an outbreak or extraordinary event. Wardaugh stated that registers are sets of language items sociated with discrete occupational or social groups.²³

21. Terinfeksi

²¹Ronald Wardaugh, "An Introductioin to Linguistic," 52.

²²Ibid., 52.

²³Ibid., 52.

In the twenty one data, there is one register used by the forensic specialist. The register is the word terinfeksi. Terinfeksi refers to due to exposure to antigens from outside the body or body diffusion fluids. Wardaugh stated that registers are sets of language items sociated with discrete occupational or social groups.²⁴

22. Terkontaminasi

In the twenty two data, there is one register used by the forensic spealist. The register is the word terkontaminasi. Terkontaminasi refers to a situation caused by pollution of something by other elements that have certain effects, usually having a bad impact.

23. DVI

In the twenty three data, there is one register used by the forensic specialist. The register is the word DVI. DVI refers to a standard procedure developed by Interpol (International Criminal Police Organization) to identify victims who died as a result of mass disasters. Wardaugh stated that registers are sets of language items sociated with discrete occupational or social groups.²⁵

²⁴Ronald Wardaugh, "An Introduction to Linguistic," 52.

²⁵Ronald Wardaugh, "An Introduction to Linguistic," 52.

24. Freezer

In the twenty four data, there is one register used by the forensic specialist. The register is the word freezer. freezer refers to a room where the autopsy corpse is stored.

25. Kelainan

In the twenty five data, there is one register used by the forensic specialist. The register is the word kelainan. Kelainan refers to a disability or an abnormal thing suffered by the corpse.

26. Prosedur autopsi

In the twenty six data, there is one register used by the forensic specialist. The register is the word prosedur autopsi. Prosedur autopsi refers to a procedure that must be carried out by a forensic specialist which is divided into two parts, namely the procedure of inspection outside corpse and inspection inside corpse. Wardaugh stated that registers are sets of language items associated with discrete occupational or social groups.²⁶

2. The Register Meaning Used by Forensic Doctor Aji Kadarmo in Dr. OZ Indonesia.

Here the researcher is going to analyze the meaning and how the register used by forensic specialist. Chaer stated register is variation of language according to its used by a group of people or certain communities due to same profession and attention.²⁷ In addition

²⁶Ronald Wardaugh, "An Introduction to Linguistic," 52.

²⁷Chaer and Agustina, Sociolinguistik: Perkenalan Awal, 69.

Wardough stated more specific, that register are sets of language items associated with discrete occupational or social groups.²⁸

The researcher found 26 registers from the videos, they are *pemeriksaan fisik, forensic autopsy, anatomy autopsy, clinical autopsy, pihak penyidik, pemeriksaan jenazah, pemeriksaan luar, pemeriksaan dalam, bedah jenazah, ruang transit jenazah, intalasi kodekteran forensik, forensic anthropology installation, forensic psychology, forensic DNA, forensic laboratory, forensic photography, City Scan, PMCT (Post Mortem City Scan, autopsy theater room, isolated room, terinfeksi, terkontaminasi, DVI, freezer, kelainan and prosedur autopsi.*

a. Pemeriksaan fisik

In this register, the speaker use the register to explain that an autopsy actually is a physical investigation (pemeriksaan fisik). Pemeriksaan fisik refers to a physical investigation or procedure carried out by a forensic doctor to the corpse. The register belongs to doctor word. it is the specific vocabulary associated with discrete occupational or social groups.²⁹

b. Forensic autopsy

In this register, the speaker use the register to explain that autopsy there are many several types, one of which is Forensic autopsy. Forensic autopsy refers to an autopsy conducted on the corpse for

²⁸Ronald Wardough, "An Introduction to Linguistic," 52.

²⁹Ronald Wardough, "An Introduction to Linguistic," 52.

the benefit of justice. The register belongs to doctor word. it is the specific vocabulary associated with discrete occupational or social groups.³⁰

c. Autopsy anatomy

In this register, the speaker use the register to explain that autopsy there are many several types, one of which is Forensic autopsy. Forensic autopsy refers to used for practice medical students to recognize the anatomy of the human body. The register belongs to doctor word. it is the specific vocabulary associated with discrete occupational or social groups.³¹

d. Clinical Autopsy

In this register, the speaker use the register to explain that autopsy there are many several types, one of which is Clinical Autopsy. Clinical Autopsy refers to used for deaths in hospitals, where the family of the corpse wants to know the cause of death. The register belongs to doctor word. it is the specific vocabulary associated with discrete occupational or social groups.³²

e. Pihak penyidik

In this register, the speaker use the register to explain that the investigator (pihak penyidik) who requested, to determine the basis of the law. Pihak penyidik refers to republic of Indonesia police officers or certain civil servants who are specially authorized by law

³⁰Ronald Wardaugh, "An Introduction to Linguistic," 52.

³¹Ronald Wardaugh, "An Introduction to Linguistic," 52.

³²Ronald Wardaugh, "An Introduction to Linguistic," 52.

to conduct investigations.³³ The register belong to doctor word and also police word.

f. Pemeriksaan jenazah

In this register, the speaker uses the register to explain that this autopsy is not a corpse investigation (pemeriksaan jenazah) conducted. Pemeriksaan jenazah refers to a corpse investigation procedure before proceeding to the next investigation stages. The register belongs to doctor word. it is the specific vocabulary associated with discrete occupational or social groups.³⁴

g. Pemeriksaan luar

In this register, the speaker use the register to explain that he give explanation that there is a external inspection (pemeriksaan luar) first. Pemeriksaan luar refers to inspection carried out outside the body, to investigate whether there are wounds and bruises on the outside of the corpse. The register belom to doctor word. it is the specific vocabulary associated with discrete occupational or social groups.³⁵

h. Pemeriksaan dalam

In this register, the speaker use the register to explain that he give explanation that there is a internal inspection (pemeriksaan dalam) too. Pemeriksaan dalam refers to an inspection carried out to the corpse through a surgical operation, which is to find the wounds that

³³<https://m.hukumonline.com> accessed on April 02, 2020, 12:02 PM

³⁴Ronald Wardaugh, "An Introduction to Linguistic," 52.

³⁵Ronald Wardaugh, "An Introduction to Linguistic," 52.

occur in the inside body of corpse. The register belongs to doctor word. it is the specific vocabulary associated with discrete occupational or social groups.³⁶

i. Bedah jenazah

In this register, the speaker use the register to explain that he give explanation that there is also a surgical corpse (bedah jenazah). Bedah jenazah refers to an operation, which is needed to dissect the corpse. The register belongs to doctor word. it is the specific vocabulary associated with discrete occupational or social groups.³⁷

j. Ruang transit jenazah

In this register, the speaker uses the register to explain that he give information that there is mortuary room (ruang transit jenazah). Ruang transit jenazah refers to a mortuary which died in the hospital before taking care of all administrative interests.

k. Instalasi kedokteran forensik

In this register, the speaker uses the register to explain that he give information about forensic medical installation (instalasi kedokteran forensik). Instalasi kedokteran forensik refers to a room where forensic speacialists and their colleagues perform the inspection of

³⁶Ibid,. 52.

³⁷Ibid,," 52.

the corpse. The register belongs to doctor word. it is the specific vocabulary associated with discrete occupational or social groups.³⁸

l. Forensic anthropology installation

In this register, the speaker uses the register to explain that he give information about Forensic anthropology installation (intalasi antropologi forensik). Forensic anthropology installation refers to a room used for corpse inspection aimed at answering medical and legal (medico-legal) questions related to the identification process. The register belong to doctor word. it is the specific vocabulary associated with discrete occupational or social groups.³⁹

m. Forensic psychology

In this register, the speaker uses the register to explain that he give information about forensic psychology (psikologi forensik). Forensic psychology refers to a research and psychological theory that deals with the effect of cognitive, affective, and behavioral factors on the legal process. The register belongs to doctor word. it is the specific vocabulary associated with discrete occupational or social groups.⁴⁰

n. Forensic DNA

In this register, the speaker uses the register to explain that he give information about Forensic DNA (DNA Forensik). Forensic DNA

³⁸Ronald Wardaugh, "An Introduction to Linguistic," 52.

³⁹Ronald Wardaugh, "An Introduction to Linguistic," 52.

⁴⁰Ronald Wardaugh, "An Introduction to Linguistic," 52.

refers to a forensic test involving molecular biology techniques to obtain the DNA profile of number of test material that is biological material. The register belongs to doctor word. it is the specific vocabulary associated with discrete occupational or social groups.⁴¹

o. Laboratory forensic

In this register, the speaker uses the register to explain that he give information about Laboratory forensic (laboratorium forensik). Laboratory forensic refers to a laboratory which duty on fostering and carrying out the laboratory functions forensics or criminalism in order to support the investigation conducted by the territorial unit. The register belong to doctor word. it is the specific vocabulary associated with discrete occupational or social groups.⁴²

p. Forensic photography

In this register, the speaker uses the register to explain that he give information about forensic photography (fotografi forensik). forensic photography refers to a photograph that visualize an object, scene, and event as evidence for use in a legal process.

q. City scan

In this register, the speaker uses the register to explain that he give information about city scan. City scan refers to a large circular scanning machine, enough for adults to lie down in and can be used

⁴¹Ibid.,. 52.

⁴²Ibid.,. 52.

to diagnose and monitor various health conditions. The register belongs to doctor word. it is the specific vocabulary associated with discrete occupational or social groups.⁴³

r. PMCT (Post Mortem City Scan)

In this register, the speaker uses the register to explain that he give information about *PMCT (Post Mortem City Scan)*. *PMCT (Post Mortem City Scan)* refers to a tool used in the forensic field to look for abnormalities that are not visible from the outside. The register belongs to doctor word. it is the specific vocabulary associated with discrete occupational or social groups.⁴⁴

s. Autopsy theater room

In this register, the speaker uses the register to explain that he give information about Autopsy theater room (ruangan autopsi theater). Autopsy theater room refers to corpse inspection room used for autopsy special cases, such as criminal cases, where the investigators can immediately see the autopsy process of the corpse directly through the glass creen given to the room. The register belong to doctor word. it is the specific vocabulary associated with discrete occupational or social groups.⁴⁵

t. Isolated room

In this register, the speaker uses the register to explain that he give information about isolated room (ruang isolasi). Isolated room refers

⁴³Ronald Wardaugh, "An Introduction to Linguistic," 52.

⁴⁴Ibid.,. 52.

⁴⁵Ibid.,. 52.

to used to prevent the spread of disease so as not to become an outbreak or extraordinary event. . The register belongs to doctor word. it is the specific vocabulary associated with discrete occupational or social groups.⁴⁶

u. Terinfeksi

In this register, the speaker uses the register to explain that he give information about infected (terinfeksi). Terinfeksi refers to due to exposure to antigens from outside the body or body diffusion fluids. The register belongs to doctor word. it is the specific vocabulary associated with discrete occupational or social groups.⁴⁷

v. Terkontaminasi

In this register, the speaker use the register to explain that he give information about contaminated (terkontaminasi). Terkontaminasi refers to a situation caused by pollution of something by other elements that have certain effects, usually having a bad impact. The register belong to doctor word and also any word.

w. DVI

In this register, the speaker use the register to explain that he give information about DVI. DVI refers to a standard procedure developed by Interpol (International Criminal Police Organization)

⁴⁶Ibid.,. 52.

⁴⁷Ibid.,. 52.

to identify victims who died as a result of mass disasters. The register belong to doctor word. it is the specific vocabulary associated with discrete occupational or social groups.⁴⁸

x. *freezer*

In this register, the speaker use the register to explain that he give information about freezer. freezer refers to a room where the autopsy corpse is stored. The register belong to doctor word and also any word.

y. *Kelainan*

In this register, the speaker use the register to explain that he give information about abnormalities (*kelainan*). *Kelainan* refers to a disability or an abnormal thing suffered by the corpse. The register belong to doctor word and also any word.

z. *Prosedur autopsy*

In this register, the speaker use the register to explain that he give information about procedure autopsy (*prosedur autopsi*). *Prosedur autopsi* refers to a procedure that must be carried out by a forensic spealist which is divided into two parts, namely the procedure of inspection outside corpse and inspection inside corpse. The register belong to doctor word. it is the specific vocabulary associated with discrete occupational or social groups.⁴⁹

⁴⁸Ronald Wardaugh, "An Introduction to Linguistic," 52.

⁴⁹Ronald Wardaugh, "An Introduction to Linguistic," 52.