



Linguistics

# Lexical Meaning of Medical Terms Found in English Book *End of Days: Predictions and Prophecies about the End of the World*

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## A B S T R A C T

The purpose of the study is to find out the number of medical terms found in the book *End of Days* and to know the lexical meaning of medical terms found in the book *End of Days*. The method used in this research is the descriptive qualitative research method. Based on the analysis, the researcher found there are 220 medical terms found in the book *End of Days* Chapter VII with the sub-theme *The End of Days through My Eyes*. There are medical terms that show the name of diseases or disorders, the name of the place, part of the body, and other related medical terminology. The writer also translates the lexical meaning by using *Dictionary of Medical Terms* by Peter Collin and *Dictionary of Medical Acronyms and Abbreviations* by Stanley Jablonski to translate the acronyms and abbreviations of the medical term in the English book of *The End of Days*. There are many acronyms found in the book. Based on the results of the analysis of lexical meaning, the researcher concludes that the book has a variety of uniqueness in the content because the writers Sylvia Browne with co-writer Lindsay Harrison include medical terms in the book.

## I. INTRODUCTION

There is no recognized discipline called medical linguistics (Wulff, 2004). Both medical historians and linguistics may find the language of medicine to be fascinating. The language used to precisely describe the human body, including its components, activities, diseases affecting it, and treatments are done on it, is known as medical terminology (Wikipedia, 2020). Medical language has a historical development because medical terminology or medical vocabulary also includes terms that are not built from word parts but come from such as Greek and Latin origin (Brooks & Brooks, 2012, p. 3).

Therefore, the use of medical terms sometimes makes the readers to be confused. If the readers look at some medical terms, they might want to conclude that the English terms are difficult and complex. Perhaps, the medical terms here only can be understood and can be pronounced by only the doctors, nurses, and other members of the health

care team or health practitioner (Wilson, 2019). Therefore, the great size of a medical dictionary or medical terms is proof that there are so many words or phrases in the medical language (Leonard, 2019).

Understanding medical terminology is essential to be learned by every health science student/learner in their medical education (Stauffer, 2019). But English medical terms can be found easily in any printed media around us. We can see the medical terminology shown in public spaces such as in clinics, hospitals, drugstores, etc. We also found it in scientific books such as medical textbooks, or even literary work or nonfiction books, etc. One of the examples can be found in a literary book.

The book entitled "End of Days: Predictions and Prophecies about the End of the World" is a book written in 2008 by Sylvia Browne who wrote of a pneumonia outbreak ravaging the world (Joseph, 2020). According to Livingeshan (2020) and Naveen (2020), Sylvia Browne was an American

author and publisher who has claimed herself to be a clairvoyant medium with psychic abilities. Sylvia Celeste Browne or is known as Sylvia Brown was an American author and publisher who has proclaimed herself to be a clairvoyant medium with psychic abilities. Her book with co-author Lindsay Harrison, entitled “End of Days” which was published in 2008 now has become a trending topic in the world because of its contents.

According to Radford (2020) in his blog, he states that “One of the most curious is the recent resurrection of a prediction by Sylvia Browne in her book entitled “End of Days” which was written in 2008. The writer, Sylvia Browne (who died in 2013) predicted that “In around 2020, a severe pneumonia-like illness will spread throughout the world, attacking the lungs and the bronchial tubes and resisting all known treatments. Almost more baffling than the illness itself will be the fact that it will suddenly vanish as quickly as it arrived, attack again ten years later, and then disappear completely”. From the writing above, the theorists have stated that her description of a ‘pneumonia-like sickness’ that assaults the ‘lungs and bronchial tubes’ resembles that of today’s respiratory ailment (Patel, 2020). This statement is also supported by (Ballhaus & Hobza, 2020) who state that the Coronavirus has now been linked to a serious pneumonia-like disease. Since the beginning of 2020, it has been expanding over the world. As of March 2020, nobody knows how the rest of the book writer’s prediction will vanish. There are some generalizations in that prediction, but she did get the timing right and fairly accurately described symptoms of the Coronavirus.

Based on the interesting and phenomenal paragraphs written above, we can see English medical terms found in the book “End of Days”, both the word “pneumonia”, “lungs”, and the phrase “bronchial tubes”. Here, in the book, the book writers do not describe those terms clearly to the readers. Surely, still, many other English medical terms will be found by the researcher during reading and analyzing the English terms in that book. Therefore, the researcher wants to find out how many English medical terms in the book “End of Days: Predictions and Prophecies about the End of the World”, and to know the meaning of English medical terms in the book “End of Days: Predictions and Prophecies about the End of the World”.

## II. METHOD

The descriptive qualitative research approach was employed in this study. In-depth interviews, focus group discussions, observation, content analysis, and life histories or biographies are examples of qualitative research methods that allow researchers to describe experiences in detail utilizing a specific set of research tools (Hennink et al., 2020, p. 10). In the form of qualitative research, it requires researchers to be careful in compiling systematic research data.

Data used in this study are both words and phrases which show English medical terms. Here, the researcher also limited the data by analyzing only in Chapter VII with the sub-theme “The End of Days through My Eyes”. While the source of data is taken from the book entitled “End of Days: Predictions and Prophecies about the End of the World” which is written by Sylvia Browne with co-writer Lindsay Harrison in 2008. Following the explanation, the researcher describes research data in the form of words or phrases related to the term English medical term in the book. The results of the data description become a scientific explanation related to the use of terms of words or phrases related to medical terms in the book.

The technique of collecting data in this study is using document analysis. Document here as a basis for most qualitative research. Given (2008, p. 232) states that the document is a text-based file both the primary data collected by the researcher and secondary data collected by others. Examples of documents are photographs, charts, tables/figures, and other visual materials. Document used in this study taken from the book.

The technique of analyzing data in this study consists of some steps, they are choosing an interesting book, reading the book entirely, analyzing the English medical terms in the book, looking for the lexical meaning of English medical terms by using the dictionary of medical terminology, and the last is making the conclusion of the analysis. Lexical meaning or sense connects the word form to the appropriate concept (Murphy, 2010, p. 39). While, according to Nordquist (2019), lexical meaning refers to the sense (or meaning) of a word in a dictionary. It also can be defined as semantic meaning, denotative meaning, and central meaning. Here, the writer translates the lexical meaning of the medical term in the English book “End of Days: Predictions and Prophecies about the End of the World by using *Dictionary of*

*Medical Terms* (4th Edition) by Peter Collin and *Dictionary of Medical Acronyms and Abbreviations* by Stanley Jablonski to translate the acronyms and abbreviation of the medical term in the English book of “End of Days: Predictions and Prophecies about the End of the World”.

### III. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

#### Findings

The researcher discovers 220 medical phrases and their lexical meanings in the remarkable book “End of Days: Predictions and Prophecies concerning the End of the World,” authored by Sylvia Browne with co-writer Lindsay Harrison in 2008. According to Wikipedia (2018) also known as the dictionary definition, is the meaning of the term in common usage. As its other name implies, this is the sort of definition one is likely to find in the dictionary. A lexical definition is usually the type expected from a request for definition, and it is generally expected that such a definition will be stated as simply as possible in order to convey information to the widest audience. \nNote that a lexical definition is descriptive, reporting actual usage within speakers of a language, and changes with changing usage of the term, rather than prescriptive, which would be to stick with a version regarded as “correct”, regardless of drift in accepted meaning. They tend to be inclusive, attempting to capture everything the term is used to refer to, and as such are often too vague for many purposes. \nWhen the breadth or vagueness of a lexical definition is unacceptable, a precisising definition or a stipulative definition is often used. \nWords can be classified as lexical or nonlexical. Lexical words are those that have independent meaning (such as a Noun (N), the lexical definition/meaning of a term, also known as the dictionary definition (the meaning of the term in common usage), for example:

On a more positive note, before the end of 2010, to the chagrin of countless **pharmaceutical** companies, the common cold will be a thing of the past. I don’t know the specifics, but the cure will involve heat (duh). There’s a small self-contained cubicle that will become a common fixture in most **clinics** and **doctors’** offices. At the first hint of a **cold**, **patients** will step into this cubicle for five or six minutes, where a combination of its precisely elevated **temperature**, an **antibiotic** vapor, and their own body heat will destroy the

**rhinitis germ** that causes most **colds**, many **allergies**, and a variety of **asthma**-related illnesses. Speaking not just as a psychic but also as a victim of my share of **colds** every year, let me just assure **medical** and scientific researchers and **pharmaceutical** companies around the world that there’s a massive fortune to be made for whoever invents, perfects, and secures the patent on this cubicle.

From the paragraphs above, some bold words show medical terms. For example, in the word “pharmaceutical”. “Pharmaceutical” refers to pharmacy or drugs (Collin, 2005). From the context, “Pharmaceutical company refers to a company that makes pharmacy or drug. In the word “clinic”, here is refers to the meeting place for the doctors, nurses, and other medical personnel or we can say as scientific medical meetings (Mosby, 2013, p. 380). In the word “doctor”, refers to a person and the title given to a qualified person who has registered the General Medical Council (Collin, 2010, p. 114). Based on context, the word “doctor” here refers to a person who has trained in medical and is qualified to examine the sick people to find out what is wrong and to prescribe a course of treatment (Collin, 2005). The word “cold” refers to an adjective, which means that not warm or hot, can be an illness. This context dominantly refers to the illness with inflammation of the nasal part in which someone sneezes, coughs, and has a block (Collin, 2005). The word “patient” refers to a noun. It is a recipient/client of a health care service (who is ill or hospitalized) (Mosby, 2013, p. 1345).

Inspired by our ancestors’ routine practice of accepting the help of gravity during childbirth, 2010 will also see the reemergence of birthing chambers, for the benefit of both mothers and newborns. These birthing chambers will involve a pulley system allowing the mother to give birth while suspended from strong padded overhanging straps. The baby drops down, as gravity always intended, into soft **sterile** pillows that are waiting in the hands of the **doctors**, **nurses**, and/or **midwives** in attendance. The walls of the small circular birthing chambers will act as screens on which calming imagery of the mother’s choosing will be projected. Gentle music and the sound of quiet waves will accompany the imagery. Lights will be dimmed, and aromatherapy will be put to subtle use. The experience will be more reverent than **clinical**, a far less jarring transition for the **infant** from the Other Side to Earth and a far more considerate event for the mother.



From the paragraphs above, some bold words show medical terms. For example, the word ‘birthing chambers’ is a hollow space (atrium or ventricle) in the heart (Collin, 2010, p. 68). Bed on the context, ‘birthing chamber’ is the room for birthing a baby. According to Collin (2010, p. 393), ‘sterile’ is no harmful microorganisms, and is not able to produce children. Based on the context, ‘sterile’ in the phrase ‘soft sterile pillows’ is refers to no harmful microorganisms. The word ‘nurse’ refers to a person who looks after sick people in a hospital or helps a doctor in a hospital (Collin, 2010, p. 269). The word ‘midwives’ refers to a professional person who helps a woman give birth to a child in a home (Collin, 2010, p. 246). The word ‘clinical’ refers to a small hospital or a department in a large hospital that deals only with out-patients or which specializes in the treatment of particular medical conditions, or a group of students under a doctor or surgeon who examines patients and discusses their treatment (Collin, 2010, p. 76). The word ‘infant’ refers to a child under two years old (Collin, 2010, p. 195).

Immediately after the child is born, a routine series of **blood** tests will reveal any **protein** and chemical imbalances that will by then be known to cause a whole array of **psychological disorders**, so that everything from **depression** to potential **schizophrenia** will be addressed at birth. **Cells** will also be painlessly harvested from inside the **infant’s** cheek, to serve two purposes. The first, over the objections of the ACLU, will be to register the child’s **DNA** in what will eventually be an international databank of every person on Earth. The benefits to the immediate tracking of lost, missing, abandoned, and exploited children, an equally quick resolution of paternity issues and crime solving will far outweigh any privacy concerns. DNA “**fingerprints**” will be discreetly imprinted on identification, school and hospital records, Social Security cards, drivers’ licenses, credit cards, etc., that can be scanned for authenticity as easily as bar codes are scanned now, and identity theft will eventually become an archaic crime.

From the paragraphs above, some bold words show medical terms. For example, the word ‘blood’ refers to a red liquid moved around the body by the pumping action of the heart (Collin, 2010, p. 45). The word ‘protein’ refers to a nitrogen compound that is an essential part of all living cells in the body, and it is formed by the linking of amino acids (Collin, 2010, p. 328). The word ‘psychological’

refers to psychology or caused by a mental state. In this context, ‘psychological disorders’ refer to a disorder in a mental state (Collin, 2010, p. 331). The word ‘depression’ refers to a mental condition that causes someone in doing the normal activities of life or a hollow on the surface part of the body (Collin, 2010, p. 105). In this context, ‘depression’ here refers to a mental condition that causes someone in doing normal activities. The word ‘schizophrenia’ refers to a mental disorder in which someone has delusions and seems to lose contact with the real world (Collin, 2010, p. 365). The word ‘cell’ refers to a tiny unit as the base of all plants and animals (Collin, 2010, p. 65). But, in this context, it is related to the infant, so the word ‘cell’ here refers to ‘cell body’, as a part of a nerve cell that surrounds the nucleus. The word ‘DNA’ refers to the form of Deoxyribonucleic Acid (Collin, 2010, p. 114). ‘DNA’ is one of the nucleic acids and the basic genetic material in the nucleus of each cell in the body. While, the phrase ‘fingerprint’ refers to a mark left by a person’s finger when something is touched (Collin, 2010, p. 146).

The second purpose in harvesting and preserving **infants’** cells at birth has to do with the brilliant advancements in **cloning** we can look forward to by around 2025. Having a few **cells** on hand will make it possible to clone a new **organ** to replace one that has failed, so that the agonizing wait for **organ donors** and the obscene practice of selling organs on the black market will be distant memories. Last but not least on the subject of **child-birth**, sometime around 2010, **hospitals** will begin saving and carefully preserving placentas, for a great cause—it will be discovered in the next few years that a **protein** complex or **nutrient** of some kind in the **placenta** can slow the progress of **Alzheimer’s** disease.

From the paragraphs above, some bold words show medical terms. For example, the word ‘cloning’ refers to the reproduction of an individual organism by asexual (Collin, 2010, p. 77). In this context ‘cloning’ is related to the sentences before about the infants’ cells’ birth. The word ‘organ’ refers to a part of the body that is different from other parts and has a particular function in the part of the body (Collin, 2010, p. 279). Therefore, the phrase ‘organ donor’ refers to a person who gives blood, tissue, organs or reproductive material to be used to treat another person (Collin, 2010, p. 114). The phrase ‘childbirth’ refers to the act of giving birth (Collin, 2010, p. 70). The word ‘hospital’

refers to a place where the people who were sick or injured are looked after (Collin, 2010, p. 180). The word ‘nutrient’ refers to a substance in food to provide energy or to help the body grow (Collin, 2010, p. 270). The word ‘placenta’ refers to the tissue inside the uterus during the pregnancy and links the baby to the mother (Collin, 2010, p. 309). While, the word ‘Alzheimer’ refers to the disease as caused by nerve cell loss in specific brain areas and make in loss of mental faculties such as memory (Collin, 2010, p. 14).

By the way, in case it hasn’t become apparent already, the late 2007 breakthrough in which **skin cells** are being programmed to mimic **embryonic** stem cells is every bit as much of a miracle as it seems, if not more so. Not only will it lead to a thrilling explosion of cures for previously incurable **illnesses, strokes, and paralysis**, but by 2012 it will also result in the ability to exchange old **body parts** for compatible new ones, from **paralysis** to burned or **cancerous skin**.

From the paragraphs above, some bold words show medical terms. For example, the word ‘cell’ refers to a tiny unit as the base of all plants and animals (Collin, 2010, p. 65). But, in this context, it is related to the skin, so the word ‘skin cell’ here refers to a tiny unit that forms the outside surface of the body (Collin, 2010, p. 379). The word ‘embryonic’ refers to an embryo and is related to the early stage of development. The word ‘stroke’ refers to disorders in touching something or someone softly with the fingers (Collin, 2010, p. 397). The word ‘illness’ refers to a state of not being well in the body (Collin, 2010, p. 191). The word ‘paralysis’ refers to a condition where part of the body cannot be moved due to the motor nerves being damaged or the muscles being weakened (Collin, 2010, p. 290). The word ‘body’ refers to the physical structure of a person or the main part of a person’s body, not including the head, arms, and legs (Collin, 2010, p. 47). In this context, the phrase ‘body parts’ refers to the part of a person’s body. The word ‘cancerous’ refers to cancer. It is malignant growth or tumor which develops in tissue and destroys it (Collin, 2010, p. 58).

There’s no way to narrow this down to a specific year, but please be aware that as the century progresses, there will be increasing numbers of **infertile** women and men whose **sperm** counts are too low to produce **children**. Countless **biological** theories will be pursued, but none of them

will solve the mystery. Instead, the very simple explanation can be found on the Other Side: as the end of days closes in, fewer and fewer spirits will choose to reincarnate and be around when life on Earth ceases to exist. The fewer the spirits wanting to come here, the fewer the **fetuses** they’ll need to occupy. And the fewer the **fetuses** required, the fewer the **pregnancies**. What’s interesting, and comforting, is that along with the diminished number of successful **pregnancies**, couples will find themselves less and less interested in having **children**.

From the paragraphs above, some bold words show medical terms. For example, the word ‘infertile’ refers to not being fertile or not being able to reproduce (Collin, 2010, p. 196). The word ‘sperm’ is the plural form of the spermatozoon. It refers to mature male sex cells (Collin, 2010, p. 386). The word ‘children’ is the plural form of ‘child’. It refers to a young boy or girl. It is usually the term for a person under 14 years old (Collin, 2010, p. 70). The word ‘biological’ refers to biology. It is a study of living organisms (Collin, 2010, p. 42). The word ‘fetuses’ is the plural form of ‘fetus’. It refers to an unborn baby from two months after conception until birth before the embryo (Collin, 2010, p. 144). The word ‘pregnancy’ refers to the gestation period or the condition of being pregnant (Collin, 2010, p. 320).

**Cancer** will be destroyed by injecting highly addictive **drugs** specifically into the **nuclei** of cancerous cells, which will ultimately result in the **cancerous** cells consuming and eradicating themselves to satisfy their addiction. I once thought this form of treatment would be in use by at least a handful of exceptional **oncologists**, if only on an experimental basis, no later than 2006. I don’t see it happening now until about 2010. Also in 2010, **diabetes** will be significantly reduced and ultimately cured through brilliant advancements in the use of **proteins**. Microchips implanted in the base of the **brain** will restore **healthy** signals between the brain, **the muscular system, and the neurological system**, putting an end to **paralysis** and **Parkinson’s disease** no later than 2012. In about 2013 or 2014, **muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis (MS), and ALS (Lou Gehrig’s disease)** will be defeated through some highly specialized use of the human growth **hormone**. The year 2014 will see the introduction of a safe, healthy **pill** or **capsule** that will replace **gastric** bypass and lap-band **surgeries**, and **anorexia** and **bulimia** will be eliminated by a newly discovered **medication** that targets the

**pituitary gland.**

From the paragraphs above, some bold words show medical terms. For example, the word ‘drugs’ refers to a natural or synthetic chemical substance which usually used in medicine (Collin, 2010, p. 116). The word ‘nuclei’ refers to the plural form of the nucleus. It is the central body in a cell, which contains DNA and RNA and controls the function and characteristics of the cell (Collin, 2010, p. 269). The word ‘oncologist’ refers to a person who has a specialization in oncology, especially cancer (Collin, 2010, p. 276). From this context, it related to the sentence before about cancer and cancerous cells. The word ‘diabetes’ refers to diseases that cause the body to produce large amounts of urine (Collin, 2010, p. 107), and ‘proteins’ refers to a nitrogen compound that is present. It is an essential part of living cells in the human body (Collin, 2010, p. 328). The word ‘brain’ refers to the part of the central nervous system inside the skull (Collin, 2010, p. 49). The word ‘healthy’ refers to a good physical condition (Collin, 2010, p. 172). The phrase ‘muscular system’ refers to the system of muscles in the body, usually applied to striated muscles (Collin, 2010, p. 254). The word ‘neurological’ refers to neurology.

Based on the context, the phrase ‘neurological system’ refers to the system of the nervous and its diseases (Collin, 2010, p. 264). The word ‘paralysis’ refers to a condition in which the body parts cannot be moved (Collin, 2010, p. 290). The phrase ‘Parkinson’s disease’ refers to the nervous disorder caused by a type of Parkinsonism, the main symptoms such as trembling hands, a slow shuffling walk, and difficulty in speaking (Collin, 2010, p. 292). The phrase ‘Muscular dystrophy’ refers to a type of muscle disease where some muscles become weak and are replaced with fatty tissue (Collin, 2010, p. 254). The phrase ‘multiple sclerosis’ refers to nervous diseases which get progressively worse, where patches of the fibers of the central nervous system lose their myelin, then cause numbness in the limbs, progressive weakness, and paralysis disease (Collin, 2010, p. 253). The abbreviation ALS is Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (Collin, 2010, p. 14). The word ‘hormone’ refers to a substance produced by one part of the body, especially the endocrine glands, and is carried to other parts of the body by the bloodstream where it has specific effects or functions (Collin, 2010, p. 180). The word ‘pill’ refers to a small hard round ball of medication (Collin, 2010, p. 307). The word

‘capsule’ refers to a membrane around an organ or a small hollow digestible. Based on the context, ‘capsule’ here refers to a small hollow digestible medication (Collin, 2010, p. 59). The word ‘gastric’ here refers to the stomach (Collin, 2010, p. 155). The word ‘anorexia’ refers to the loss of appetite (Collin, 2010, p. 20). The word ‘bulimia’ refers to a psychological condition in which a person eats too much and is incapable of controlling eating (Collin, 2010, p. 54). The word ‘medication’ refers to the treatment of illnesses by giving people drugs or a drug used to treat a specific illness (Collin, 2010, p. 238). Based on the context, ‘medication’ here refers to a drug to treat the illness. The last, the phrase ‘pituitary gland’ refers to the main endocrine gland in the body which secretes hormones that stimulate other glands (Collin, 2010, p. 308).

In 2015 there will be virtually no invasive **surgery**. Instead, **laser surgery**, which of course is already being used with great success, will be brilliantly enhanced by a computerized sensor that will be able to pinpoint, analyse, and take appropriate **medical** action on the area in question. **Blindness** will become a thing of the past by 2020 at the latest without a reliance on **organ transplants** when a tiny digital device is discovered that, when implanted in the **frontal lobes** of the brain, will create or reactivate **normal**, healthy communication between the **brain** and the **eyes**.

From the paragraphs above, some bold words show medical terms. For example, the word ‘surgery’ refers to the treatment of diseases or disorders by procedures that require an operation (Collin, 2010, p. 403). The phrase ‘laser surgery’ refers to surgery by using lasers, for example, removing tumors, sealing blood vessels, or correcting shortsightedness (Collin, 2010, p. 218). The word ‘medical’ refers to the study of diseases, the treatment of diseases which do not involve surgery or refers to the treatment given by a doctor in a hospital (Collin, 2010, p. 237). The word ‘blindness’ refers to the condition is not being able to see (Collin, 2010, p. 45). The phrase ‘organ transplant’ refers to a surgical operation to transplant an organ from one person to another (Collin, 2010, p. 279). The phrase ‘frontal lobe’ refers to the front lobe of each cerebral hemisphere in the brain (Collin, 2010, p. 152). The word ‘normal’ refers to a usual, ordinary, or conforming to a standard. The word ‘brain’ refers to the part of the central nervous system inside the skull (Collin,



2010, p. 49). The last is the word ‘eyes’, it refers to the part of the body in which a person sees (Collin, 2010, p. 139).

No later than 2020, thanks to the development of a synthetic material that perfectly duplicates the human **eardrum**, we’ll see a virtual end to **deafness**. One of the twenty-first century’s most significant **medical** breakthroughs will be the perfection of **synthetic blood** in about 2025. It will be universal in type, enhanced with **nutritional** and **immune system** supplements and easily manufactured so that there will always be a safe, healthy, plentiful blood supply for **transfusions**. A **bacterial infection** resembling the “flesh-eating disease” of several years ago will arrive in 2010, transmitted to humans by almost microscopic mites undetectably imported on exotic birds. Known **medications** and **antibiotics** will be completely ineffective against this **fungus** like, extremely contagious disease, and its **victims** will be quarantined until it’s discovered that the **bacteria** can be destroyed through some combination of electrical currents and extreme heat.

From the paragraphs above, some bold words show medical terms. For example, the word ‘eardrum’ refers to the membrane at the end of the external auditory meatus leading from the outer ear (Collin, 2010, p. 120). The word ‘deafness’ refers to the state of being unable to hear (Collin, 2010, p. 100). The word ‘synthetic’ refers to being made artificially or by a human (Collin, 2010, p. 407). While the phrase ‘synthetic blood’ refers to a red liquid that moved around the body. It was made artificially. The word ‘nutritional’ refers to nutrition (Collin, 2010, p. 270). The phrase ‘immune system’ refers to a complex network of cells and cell products, which protects the body from disease (Collin, 2010, p. 191). The word ‘transfusion’ refers to the procedure of transferring blood from a container into someone’s bloodstream (Collin, 2010, p. 424). The word ‘bacterial’ refers to bacteria or caused by bacteria (Collin, 2010, p. 35). The phrase ‘bacterial infection’ refers to the entry of bacteria into the body (Collin, 2010, p. 195). The word ‘antibiotic’ refers to stopping the spread of bacteria or drugs that are developed from living substances (Collin, 2010, p. 21). The word ‘fungus’ refers to an organism, for example, yeast or mold (Collin, 2010, p. 153). The word ‘victim’ refers to the injured person in an accident or who gets diseases (Collin, 2010, p. 446). The last, the

word ‘bacteria’ is the plural form of the bacterium. It is a microscopic organism (Collin, 2010, p. 36).

In around 2020 a severe **pneumonia-like illness** will spread throughout the globe, attacking the **lungs** and the **bronchial tubes** and resisting all known treatments. Almost more baffling than the **illness** itself will be the fact that it will suddenly vanish as quickly as it arrived, **attack** again ten years later, and then disappear completely. Strides in **mental health** in the first half of this century will be extraordinary, virtually eliminating the majority of the **disorders** that plague society today. And if we want to create a more productive, more successful, more peaceful, better educated world in which crime is an anomaly rather than the norm, we should solve the mysteries of **ADHD**, **OCD**, **depression**, **bipolarism**, and **schizophrenia** and we’ll be well on our way.

From the paragraphs above, some bold words show medical terms. For example, the word ‘pneumonia’ refers to “inflammation of a lung, where the tiny alveoli of the lung become filled with fluid” (Collin, 2010, p. 312). The word ‘lungs’ refers to one of two organs of respiration in the body into which air is sucked during breathing (Collin, 2010, p. 228). The word ‘bronchial’ refers to bronchi (Plural is bronchus). ‘Bronchus’ is one of the two air passages leading from the trachea into the lungs...(Collin, 2010, pp. 52–53). The word ‘tube’ refers to a long hollow passage in the body, a soft flexible pipe for carrying liquid or gas, or soft plastic or metal pipe (Collin, 2010, p. 429). Based on the context, ‘bronchial tube’ refers to the long hollow passage in the bronchi. The word ‘attack’ refers to the sudden occurrence of an illness (Collin, 2010, p. 31). The phrase ‘mental health’ refers to the condition of someone’s mind (Collin, 2010, p. 241). The word ‘disorder’ refers to a condition in which the body is not functioning correctly (Collin, 2010, p. 112). The abbreviation ADHD refers to Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (Jablonski, 2004, p. 31). The abbreviation of OCD refers to Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (Jablonski, 2004, p. 655). The word ‘depression’ refers to a mental condition that prevents someone from doing the normal activities of life in the usual way (Collin, 2010, p. 105). The word ‘bipolar’ refers to bipolar. It is a psychological condition in which someone moves between imagination, depression, and experiences delusion (Collin, 2010, p. 43). The word ‘Schizophrenia’ refers to a mental

disorder in which someone withdraws from contact with other people, has delusions, and seems to lose contact with the real world (Collin, 2010, p. 365).

By 2013 we're going to see an amazing development in the treatment of **mental** illness. There will be a device, used exclusively by highly trained **psychiatrists** and **neurologists** that will employ electromagnetic impulses to treat and often cure these **brain** malfunctions. This device will glide slowly and smoothly across the surface of the **skull**, much like an **MRI**, both horizontally and vertically. As it moves, it will detect any **abnormalities** in the brain, the **cerebrospinal** fluid that surrounds the **brain**, blood **circulation** in and around the **brain**, and **neurological** and chemical activity within each **hemisphere** of the brain and between the two **hemispheres**, the individual **lobes**, etc.

From the paragraphs above, some bold words show medical terms. For example, the word 'psychiatrist' refers to a doctor who specializes in the diagnosis and treatment of mental and behavioral disorders (Collin, 2010, p. 330). The word 'neurologist' refers to a doctor who specializes in the study of the nervous system and the treatment of its diseases (Collin, 2010, p. 264). The word 'skull' refers to the eight bones which are connected and related together to form the head, along with the fourteen bones which form the face (Collin, 2010, pp. 379–380). The abbreviation of MRI refers to the Machine-Readable Identifier (Jablonski, 2004, p. 592). The word 'abnormality' refers to the condition unusual (Collin, 2010, p. 2). The word 'cerebrospinal' refers to the brain and the spinal cord (Collin, 2010, p. 67). The word 'circulation' refers to the movement of blood around the body from the heart through arteries to the capillaries and back to the heart through the veins (Collin, 2010, p. 74). The word 'neurological' refers to neurology. So, it is related to the study of the nervous system and its diseases (Collin, 2010, p. 264). The word 'hemisphere' refers to half of the sphere (Collin, 2010, p. 174). The last, the word 'lobe' refers to a rounded section of an organ such as the brain, lung, or liver (Collin, 2010, p. 225).

Ironically, in the first half of this century, we're going to see the majority of today's most devastating diseases eradicated. **Cancer, leukemia, diabetes, muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, ALS, Alzheimer's disease, heart disease**—all of those will be so long gone by 2050 that they'll seem almost archaic. And yet

the **medical** world will be caught completely off guard when, in about 2075 or 2080, there will be a sudden worldwide spread of diseases that seem almost archaic to us today, particularly **polio** and **smallpox**. We've become complacent and stopped vaccinating against those two disastrous **illnesses** in particular, and some combination of that complacency and the **unhealthy** atmosphere we've created will give them the perfect opportunity to reappear.

The environment will take its toll on our **immune systems**, there's no doubt about it. It's karmic, really, the earth's way of paying us back for all the abuse and neglect—still another reason we've got to start treasuring and nurturing this planet if we ever expect it to do the same for us again. There will be dramatic increases in **fibromyalgia, chronic fatigue syndrome, sterility and infertility**, and countless, virtually untraceable **allergies**. It's probably also a form of payback that we'll be more vulnerable than ever to diseases carried by unhealthy animals, from currently unheard-of bird flus and variations of **Lyme disease** to a deadly relative of West Nile **virus** that will arrive via insects from South America.

From the paragraphs above, some bold words show medical terms. For example, the word 'Leukemia' refers to several malignant diseases where an unusual number of leucocytes form in the blood (Collin, 2010, p. 221). The abbreviation ALS refers to Acute Lateral Sclerosis (Jablonski, 2004, p. 51). The word 'polio' same as poliomyelitis. It refers to an infection of the anterior horn cells of the spinal cord caused by a virus that attacks the motor neurons and can lead to paralysis (Collin, 2010, p. 313). The word 'Smallpox' refers to a contagious disease caused by the poxvirus with a severe rash (Collin, 2010, p. 381). The word 'allergy' refers to unusual sensitivity to some substances which cause a physical reaction (Collin, 2010, p. 13). The phrase 'Lyme disease' refers to a disease caused by *Borrelia burgdorferi* which is transmitted by bites from deer ticks. It can cause rashes, nervous pains, paralysis, and, in extreme cases, death (Collin, 2010, p. 228). The phrase 'West Nile' refers to a mosquito-borne infection that causes fever, pains, enlarged lymph nodes, and sometimes inflammation of the brain (Collin, 2010, p. 454). The word 'virus' refers to a parasite consisting of a nucleic acid surrounded by a protein coat that can only develop in other cells (Collin, 2010, p. 447).



## Discussion

In this research, the researcher wants to find out how many English medical terms are in the book “End of Days: Predictions and Prophecies about the End of the World”. The researcher discovered 220 medicinal words in the text after conducting an examination. 1) The names of diseases or disorders (Heart attack, Asthma, Cough, Pneumonia, Strokes, Schizophrenia, Alzheimer’s, paralysis, Cancerous skin, Cancer, Leukemia, Diabetes, Parkinson’s, Anorexia, Bulimia, Depression, Bipolar disorder, Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Epilepsy, Mental Disorders, Psychological Disorders, ALS (Lou Gehrig’s Disease), Multiple Sclerosis (MS), Obses 2) the topic (Doctors, Patients, Nurses, Midwives, Infant, Oncologists, Psychiatrists, Neurologists, etc). 2) The location’s name (clinic, hospital). 3) A physical part, such as the heart, brain, hand, chest, lung, and so on. 4)

Other medical and pharmaceutical terms, such as Pharmaceutical, Ritalin, Antidepressant, Temperature, Antibiotic, Allergy, Cold, Medical, Fetus, Fetal, Genetic, Immune, Sterile, birthing chambers, clinical, blood, blood test, protein, cell, Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA), Cloning, Clone, Organ, Nutrient, Placenta, Embryonic, Infertile, Childbirth, Fertile (Brain, Eye, Heart, Skull, and Lung), The musculoskeletal system The nervous system, sometimes known as the nervous system, muscular dystrophy, muscular dystrophy, muscular dystrophy, muscular dystrophy Medications, Hormones (pill and capsule), Blindness, Deafness, Blindness, Blindness, Blindness, Blindness, Blindness, Blindness, Blindness, Blindness, Blindness, Blindness, Blindness, Blindness, Blindness, Blindness, Blindness, Blind Normal, abnormal, and bizarre Invasive Surgery, Laser Surgery The brain’s frontal lobes, Blood that has been synthesized Nutrition, Immune system, Blood, Circulation, and Transfusion are all terms that may be used to describe many aspects of the human body. Illness, Health, Bacterial infection, Flesh-eating illness Antibiotics, Fungus, Bacteria, Bronchial tubes, Sickness Syndrome, Cerebrospinal, Lobes, Mental Plagues, Chronic, Sterility, Allergies, Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), West Nile Virus, Virus, and Toxic.

The lexical meaning of English medical terms in the book “End of Days: Predictions and Prophecies about the End of the World” are a variety. Lexical meaning refers to the sense (or meaning) of a word (or lexeme) as it appears in a dictionary.

Also known as semantic meaning, denotative meaning, and central meaning (Nordquist, 2019). Here, the writer translates the lexical meaning by using *Dictionary of Medical Terms* (4th Edition) by Peter Collin and *Dictionary of Medical Acronyms and Abbreviations* by Stanley Jablonski to translate the acronyms and abbreviation of the medical term in the English book of ‘The End of Days. As stated by Nordquist (2018), an acronym is a word which usually formed from the initial letters of a name or by combining initial letters of a series of words. In the book “End of Days”, there are many acronyms found, for example, ALS (Lou Gehrig’s Disease), Multiple Sclerosis (MS), Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD), Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA), Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), CODIS (the Combined DNA Index System), etc.

The results of the analysis of literal and contextual meaning make the writer conclude that the book has a variety of uniqueness in the content because the writers include the medical terms in the book “End of Days: Predictions and Prophecies about the End of the World”.

## IV. CONCLUSION

The lexical meaning analysis process is carried out by examining the use of English medical terms expressed by the book writers. The researcher analyzes the meaning of medical terms in the book by using the dictionaries of medical terminology to make the readers understand medical terms. From the analysis, in the book “End of Days: Predictions and Prophecies about the End of the World”. Based on the analysis, the researcher found there are 220 medical terms found in the book. There are medical terms that show the name of diseases or disorders, the name of the place, part of the body, and other related medical terminology. The writer translates the lexical meaning by using *Dictionary of Medical Terms* (4<sup>th</sup> Edition) by Peter Collin and *Dictionary of Medical Acronyms and Abbreviations* by Stanley Jablonski to translate the acronyms and abbreviations of the medical term in the English book of ‘The End of Days. There are many acronyms found in the book. The book has a variety of uniqueness in the content because the writers include the medical terms in the book “End of Days: Predictions and Prophecies about the End of the World”.

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