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The Competence of Pharmacy Students in Reading Comprehension

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
	The purpose of this research were to: 1) investigated the students' competence in Reading comprehension at pharmacy department, 2) to find out the students' problems in answer to reading questions. In this research used descriptive quantitative. The research used thirty students at Pharmacy Department at English Course. The data thorugh test. The results of this research show that their competence in reading comprehension was excellent (64%). Most of the students still problems to reading comprehension its show that many students are in fair level or 10% and very poor level or 12%, its means that still students are less competence to comprehension of reading its cause the students are not understanding means of the questions, lazy for reading which make the students are over answers to avoid the mistake it's show on results and analysis above. So, it can be conclude that the students at Pharmacy Department Universitas have competence in reading comprehension and the researcher still found that the some of the students are problem to comprehension of reading.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Reading is one of language skill which the students read the text, by read the students get many knowledge and lesson moreover, by reading the students acquiring vocabularies and developing language skills better production [1]. Reading is very important for the students at university because by reading skills the students can understanding of many sources and easy for comprehension of their read and growth their ideas. In this research conducted on Pharmacy Department, Healty Faculty, Universitas Aisyah Pringsewu which take English Course by code MKD005Far at the first semester the students at Pharmacy Department. For teaching and learning the researcher used ESP (English Special Purpose) which the materials based on the students needs and the researcher used all language skills (listening, speaking, reading and writing). In this research the researcher focused on one language skills its reading. Materials in reading comprehension related to the pharmacy. There have been some previous studies related the competence in reading comprehension.

One relevant study done by [2] by journals title its "Comparing the Students' Reading Comprehension Competence Through Reading Aloud and Silent Reading among Indonesian EFL Learners in Senior High School". The purpose of this study to the comparison between reading aloud and silent reading in reading comprehension competence which still show various results. The type of this research quantitative research by comparative study. The subject of this research is the students at eleventh grade at senior high school. The result of this study shows that no significance difference between reading aloud and silent reading on the EFL Students, the factor influences students' reading score in silent group and many factors of the students reading comprehension score by reading aloud. The content of the journal written by [2] its written by clear of language, easy for understanding and written by good grammar. After reading more details the researcher founds some problems likes participant or sample in the study used 34 participants in senior high school students but did not mention the place of research and sampling techniques and research instruments. The research used two types of instruments, namely tests and interviews, but in the results and discussion the researcher only presented research results in the form only and at a minimum description. So, in this study the researchers focused on investigating the student's competence in Reading Comprehension at pharmacy department and finding out the students' problems in answers to reading questions.

Reading is one of language skills which reading activity the students get knowledge or the information and help the students to answer questions in other hand the students can get information from many sources likes internet, textbooks, research, reports[3]. Reading is crucial need for the students by reading the students make students success of their study (Richards, 2017 on. [4]

Reading comprehension is the reader not only read of the text but also the reader gets meaning of the text and have interaction between the reader, author and the text by the interaction it's the process produce of meaning[5]. In other hand reading comprehension is the activity the reader or the students comprehending read of the text by efficiently by integrating of variety of skills to find out of the meaning [6]

Reading comprehension have four levels [3]

    a) Level 1: literal comprehension (getting the meaning on explicitly stated)

    b) Level 2: Interpretation (identifying ideas)

    c) Level 3: critical reading (evaluating what is read)

    d) Level 4 : creative reading (implementation read ideas to new condition)

The indicators of Reading Comprehension literal according Mohammad, 2010; Panidiya, 2013 in [11]

A. Literal Comprehension

    a) Recognize the true meaning of words in the paragraph.

    b) Able to identify reference words of the text.

    c) Able to distinguish fact and details only

    d) Able to identify what was written by an author in text

B. Interpretive or Referential Comprehension

    a) Able to describe fact and detail information from the text.

    b) Able to respond the author's meaning, feeling and attitude in the text.

    c) Able to infer the main idea when this not explicitly stated in text.

    d) Able to respond an opinion and provide general support and facts from the text

Reading text give to the students as exercise which related to pharmacy, the reading materials likes pharmaceutical technology, biopharmaceutical, phytochemicals, chemist's shop, prescriptions, coldrex tablets, paracetamol and many other topics[7] [10]

PRESCRIPTIONS

A prescription is written by a doctor to give patients medicine needed to alleviate symptoms or stabilize a medical condition that might be chronic in nature. The prescription is written by a physician in order to tell the pharmacist which medication is required. These often include a number of prescription abbreviations.

Prescriptions are used for medications that a doctor feels is necessary for treatment. These are legal documents that are required in order to receive medicine which is prepared by the pharmacist in a pharmacy. Recommendations, on the other hand, are courses of action that a doctor feels will be helpful for the patient. These could include simple daily tasks such as taking a walk or eating more fruits and vegetables.[10]

Prescriptions include:

- Patient identifier: First and last name of the patient, as well as the date of birth (DOB).
- Medication (also named "drug"): The medicine that is prescribed.
- Strength: How strong the medication prescribed is (50 mg, 100 mg, etc.).
- Amount: How often the patient should take the medicine.
- How much: Number of pills, tablets, etc. provided.
- Frequency: How often the patient should take the medicine.
- Route: How the patient should take the medicine (by mouth, topical, sublingual, etc.).
- Refills: How often the prescription should be renewed.
- Signature: Signature of the physician writing the prescription.
- Date: The day on which the prescription was written.

Questions
1) What is a prescription?
2) Why does a physician write a prescription?
3) What is the difference between a prescription and recommendations?
4) What information does a prescription include?

2.   METHOD

This study was conducted on the students in pharmacy department of Universitas Aisyah Pringsewu. In this research used descriptive quantitative as research design. The population of the Pharmacy department are 195 so, the researcher used sampling random techniques to got sample and the total sample was taken are 30 students of Pharmacy Department of Universitas Aisyah Pringsewu. Bellow some steps to collect data:

1) The researcher came to the class and prepare to opening class (give greeting and materials review of last meeting)
2) The researcher show slide about prescription label then answer some of questions
3) After that, we were review together
4) Then, the activity continues to reading text about prescription then answer question and their answers submit on Google form.
5) So, the researcher continues to analysis the students answer and their results on Google form.

Research instrument used by researcher is reading text and questions bellow the reading text and the question which gives for the 30 students at pharmacy students'

Figure 2. Pretest, posttest, and N-gain for (a) math representation ability students and (b) reasoning ability students

Table 1. Internal consistency reliability of biology test

SN	Indicator	Value
1	Number of Item	60
2	Kuder Richardson (KR-20)	0.620
3	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	0.617
4	Mean Item Difficulty	0.56
5	Mean Item Difficulty	0.4

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Students' Pharmacy Competence in Reading Comprehension

Score	Number of Students	Percentage	Category
90 - 100	19	64 %	Excellent
80 - 89	7	24 %	Good
70 - 79	3	10%	Fair
60 - 69	0	-	Poor
0 -59	1	2 %	Very Poor
TOTAL	30	100%	

Based on the table above its shows that the students at pharmacy department about 64% or nineteen students are excellent to comprehension of reading, 24% or seven students are good to reading comprehension, 10% or 3 students are fair in reading comprehension and 2% or 1 of students are very poor to reading comprehension.

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What is a perception?

Table 2. Students' answers number 1

Score	Number of Students	Percentage
1	6	20%
2	24	80%
Total	30	100%

Bellow the students answer for question number 1

Student 5

A prescription is written by a doctor to give patients medicine need

Student 7

A doctor's prescription is a legal document containing a written request from a doctor to a pharmacist as a means to prepare or give medicine to patient according to the results of an examination.

Student 14
A prescriptin is written by doctors to give patients medicine needed to alivate
Student 22
A doctor's prescription is a legal document containing a written request from a doctor to a pharmacist as a means to prepare or give medicine to patient according to the results of an examination
Student23
Prescription is the piece of paper on which your doctor writes an order for medicine and which you give to a pharmacist to get medicine

Student 24

A doctor's prescription is a legal document containing a written request from a doctor to a pharmacist as a means to prepare or give medicine to a patient according to the results of an examination.

In table 2 it can be seen that around 20% of students make mistakes when answering question number 1. The following is an analysis of student errors in answering question no. 1. Student number 5 and 14 it is known that he did not answer the question completely, student no.7 student did not understand the key to the question, the key to question no. 1, namely a prescription, but students answered with the keywords, its *prescriptions are legal documents that….* Student no. 22 students answered outside the answer key prepared by the researcher and used their own sentences, student no. 23 answers do not approach the answer key and are out of the text. Students no. The 24 answers answered in no.1 outside of the text provided by the researcher. In addition, there are also errors in writing, such as p*rescription* and *alivate* for student 14.

Why does a physician write a prescription?
Table 3. Students' answers number 2

Score	Number of Students	Percentage
1	4	13%
2	26	87%
Total	30	100%

Bellow the students answer for question number 2
Student 2
to tell the platnucist which medication is required
Student 7
A prescription is written by a doctor to give patients medicine needed to alleviate symptoms or stabilize a medical condition that might be chronic in nature. The prescription is written by a physician in order to tell the pharmacist which medication is required
Student 23
To tell the pharmacist what medication you want your patient to take.
Student 30
A prescription is an order that is written by you, the physician (or future physician), to tell the pharmacist what medication you want your patient to take
Based on table 3 it was found that there were 13% or 4 students making mistakes in answering question number 2. These mistakes were found in students 2,7,23 and 30. Student mistakes in answering were student no.2, namely there was a writing error in the word " platnucist" which might mean "pharmacist", student no.7 made a mistake by answering by writing the answer excessively (more than the intended answer. Student 23 the actual answer can be easily understood but the answer is not in the text and outside the answer key and the student in number 30, namely the student answered A prescription is an order that is written by you, which on the question that physician write perception is not by you, the answer to student no.3 automatically does not answer question no.2

What is the difference between a prescription and recommendations?
Table 4. Students' answers number 3

Score	Number of Students	Percentage
1	4	13.5 %
2	4	13.5 %
3	22	73 %
Total	30	100%

Bellow the students answer for question number 3 which got 1 point
Students 11
Recommend" means to advise or suggest, while "prescribe" is defined as a rule or a course of action to be followed.
Students 23
Unlike a prescription, a recommendation has no legal effect under federal law — it is merely a discussion about the pros and cons of consuming a substance, a statement that the benefits of use would likely outweigh the harms, and a suggestion that the patient consider it an option.
Students 29
these are legal documents that are required in order to receive medicine which is prepared by the pharmacist in a pharmacy. recommendations on the order hand are courses of action that a doctor feels will be helpful for the pantient
Students 30
Recommend" means to advise or suggest, while "prescribe" is defined as a rule or a course of action to be followed.
Based on the table and students answers shows that about 4 students or 13.5% are still make mistake to answer number 3 the questions means the difference between a prescription and recommendation and students answer which got 1 point because their answer one point likes on students number 11,23,29 and 30 on other hand the students answer by unclear sentence (11 and 30).
What information does a prescription include?
Table 4. Students' answers number 4

Score	Number of Students	Percentage
1	2	7 %
2	24	80%
3	4	13 %
Total	30	100%

Bellow the students answer for question number 4 which got 1 point
Student 23
Clinician name, address,DEA number, drug name, drug strength, dosage form
Student 30
Clinician name, address, DEA number, drug number, drug strength, dosage form
Students number 23 and 30 got 1 point because students answer out from the text and out from the key answer.
Bellow the students answer for question number 4 which got 2 point
1.Patient identifier. First and last name of the patient, as well as the date of birth (DOB). 2.Medication (also named "drug"): The medicine that is prescribed. Strength: How strong the medication prescribed is (50 mg, 100 mg, etc.). 3.Amount: How often the patient should take the medicine. 4.How much: Number of pills, tablets, etc. provided. 5.Frequency: How often the patient should take the medicine. Route: How the patient should take the medicine (by mouth, topical, sublingual,etc.) 6.Refills: How often the prescription should be renewed. 7.Signature:

Signature of the physician writing the prescription. 8.Date: The day on which the prescription was written.

The answers students above which answer by 24 students. The questions for number four is *what information does a prescription include?* So, the students enough answer patient identifier, amount, how much, frequency, route, signature, date not followed the explanation.

Reading comprehension for student are very important because experiences, improve their knowledge, motivation, important idea, make inferences [8] in addition help their on study. In this research the reading competence of Pharmacy students at Universitas Aisyah Pringsewu founds that Based on the table 1 show that 64% or 19 students are in Excellent level and 24% in good level so, still many students are in fair level or 10 %and very poor level or 12%, its means that still students are less competence to comprehension of reading its cause the students are not understanding means of the questions, lazy for reading which make the students are over answers to avoid the mistake it's show on results and analysis above. So, the students at Pharmacy Students on literal comprehension level, Literal comprehension is level reading question which focused on the meaning of the text, students can answer direcly and explicitly from the text its purpose to understood the meaning of the text [9]

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results above it can be concluded that the students at Pharmacy Department Universitas have competence in reading comprehension and the researcher still found that the some of the students are problem to comprehension of reading especially students answer in number four its many of the students answer by out from the context and over from the answers its causes the students are are lazy to read text so, the students are not comprehension of the text and write answer from internet and write over from the key answer its makes the students are got in one point.

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