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ENGLISH PHARMACY



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Tahta Media Group

UU No 28 tahun 2014 tentang Hak Cipta

Fungsi dan sifat hak cipta Pasal 4

Hak Cipta sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 3 huruf a merupakan hak eksklusif yang terdiri atas hak moral dan hak ekonomi.

Pembatasan Pelindungan Pasal 26

Ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 23, Pasal 24, dan Pasal 25 tidak berlaku terhadap:

- i. penggunaan kutipan singkat Ciptaan dan/atau produk Hak Terkait untuk pelaporan peristiwa aktual yang ditujukan hanya untuk keperluan penyediaan informasi aktual;
- ii. Penggandaan Ciptaan dan/atau produk Hak Terkait hanya untuk kepentingan penelitian ilmu pengetahuan;
- iii. Penggandaan Ciptaan dan/atau produk Hak Terkait hanya untuk keperluan pengajaran, kecuali pertunjukan dan Fonogram yang telah dilakukan Pengumuman sebagai bahan ajar; dan
- iv. penggunaan untuk kepentingan pendidikan dan pengembangan ilmu pengetahuan yang memungkinkan suatu Ciptaan dan/atau produk Hak Terkait dapat digunakan tanpa izin Pelaku Pertunjukan, Produser Fonogram, atau Lembaga Penyiaran.

Sanksi Pelanggaran Pasal 113

1. Setiap Orang yang dengan tanpa hak melakukan pelanggaran hak ekonomi sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 9 ayat (1) huruf i untuk Penggunaan Secara Komersial dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 1 (satu) tahun dan/atau pidana denda paling banyak Rp100.000.000 (seratus juta rupiah).
2. Setiap Orang yang dengan tanpa hak dan/atau tanpa izin Pencipta atau pemegang Hak Cipta melakukan pelanggaran hak ekonomi Pencipta sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 9 ayat (1) huruf c, huruf d, huruf f, dan/atau huruf h untuk Penggunaan Secara Komersial dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 3 (tiga) tahun dan/atau pidana denda paling banyak Rp500.000.000,00 (lima ratus juta rupiah).

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PREFACE

Now a day, competence in English has become an urgent need for pharmacy who are involved in medical services. It is due to the fact that they are required to have the ability to communicate with the other people in their field including doctors and patients.

I respond positively on the publication of the course book English pharmacy . This course book will certainly help facilitate the pharmacy program who are already on the job as well as who are preparing for the job at the pharmacy academic to acquire the ability to perform their duties in an environment where English is used and needed.

Madiun, March 2025

English lecture, STIKES BHM Madiun

KATA PENGANTAR

Puji syukur kehadiran Allah SWT atas selesainya penyusunan buku ajar bahasa inggris S1 Farmasi yang pertama tahun 2025 untuk mahasiswa prodi S1 Farmasi.

Buku ajar bahasa inggris ini di susun dengan tujuan untuk membantu mahasiswa agar dapat lebih memahami proses pembelajaran meliputi Self introduction, part of speech,tenses, passive voice, medicine , label, letter application, medical equipment and vocabulary.

Penyusun menyadari bahwa buku ini masih belum sempurna, untuk itu saran dan kritik dari sejawat maupun mahasiswa akan sangat bermanfaat untuk perbaikan pada edisi berikutnya. Semoga buku ini dapat bermanfaat dalam membantu memperdalam pemahaman tentang bahasa inggris.

Madiun, Maret 2025

Penyusun

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE	iv
KATA PENGANTAR.....	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS	Kesalahan! Bookmark tidak ditentukan.
SELF INTRODUCTION.....	1
A. <i>Greetings</i> (Ucapan Salam/Sambutan)	1
B. Menanyakan Kabar.....	1
C. Introducing Your Self.....	1
D. <i>Farewells</i> (Ucapan selamat jalan)	3
PART OF SPEECH.....	4
A. Noun	4
B. Pronoun	4
C. Verb.....	4
D. Adjective	5
E. Adverb.....	5
F. Preposition.....	5
G. Conjunction	6
H. Interjection.....	6
I. Questions	7
TENSES	9
A. Pengertian Tenses.....	9
PASSIVE VOICE.....	17
A. of Passive Voice Passive	17
B. Definition of Transitive and Intransitive Verb	17
C. Exceptions to Transitive Verbs	17
D. Direct Objects (DO)	18
E. Review.....	21
F. Practice Changing Passive To Active Voice	22
G. Exercise	24
MEDICINE	27
A. Synonyms.....	28
B. The Difference Of Medicine & Drugs.....	30
C. Quetions.....	31

APPLICATION LETTER	34
LABEL	39
A. What is the label?	39
B. Drug Facts	39
C. Active Ingredients And Purpose.....	39
D. Purpose	39
E. Uses	40
F. Warning	40
G. Direction	40
H. Other Information	41
I. Inactive Ingredients Or Excipients	41
MEDICAL EQUIPMENT	48
VOCABULARY	53
EXERCISE	56
QUESTION OF VOCABULARY	58
REFERENCE	61

SELF INTRODUCTION

A. **GREETINGS (UCAPAN SALAM/SAMBUTAN)**

Greetings seringkali digunakan atau diekspresikan secara berbeda pada waktu yang berbeda. Misalnya:

- ***Good afternoon*** (selamat sore), ***good evening*** (selamat malam), dan ***good morning*** (selamat pagi).
- ***Hi*** dan ***hello*** merupakan sapaan yang artinya sama, keduanya merupakan jenis sapaan yang netral cenderung formal. Sedangkan ***hey*** merupakan sapaan yang tidak formal.

Formal Greetings are:

1. Good morning
2. Good Afternoon
3. Good evening

Informal Greetings are:

1. Hey
2. Hi
3. Whats'up

B. **MENANYAKAN KABAR**

- ***How are you*** dan ***how do you do*** sama-sama menanyakan kondisi/kabar/keadaan, keduanya pun jatuh dalam ranah netral cenderung formal.
- Sedangkan ***how are you doing***, ***how are things***, dan ***how is it going*** merupakan sapaan yang menanyakan kabar secara informal.

C. **INTRODUCING YOUR SELF**

1. The first important thing is you have to say

- * May I introduce myself?
- * Allow me to introduce my self.
- etc

Start with your name

- * Hi, my name's Vello
- * Hello, my name is Vello

2. Then your location

- I've been living in Magetan
- I live in Madiun

3. Position and company

- I'm a position at SunCity Hotel
- I'm a manager at 2fat Gays Restaurant
- I work in general sales.

4. Qualification

- I'm about to graduate.
- I am a Pharmacy graduate.
- I'm currently taking a course in english

5. Experience

- I have 3 years of experience in the English Program
- I have 1 years of sales experience.

6. Family

- I'm from a family of four
- I am one of five siblings.
- I'm an only child.

7. Hobbies

- I really like shopping
- I really enjoy badminton.

8. Age:

- I'm a 22 years old.
- I'm in my mid-twenties.
- She's in her early badminton

9. Fun Fact:

- a weird like or dislike
- facts about your pet
- a strange achievement or extraordinary experience

Responding to introductions:

- (It's) nice to meet you.
- Nice meeting you.
- (I'm) pleased to meet you.
- Happy to meet you

Expressions used in informal situation :

Hi, Hello, morning, fine thanks, bye, see you.

D. FAREWELLS (UCAPAN SELAMAT JALAN)

- **Good-bye** berarti selamat tinggal; ucapan ini netral cenderung formal. Meski **good night** adalah “selamat malam”, namun ucapan tersebut tidak pernah digunakan sebagai sapaan, melainkan untuk mengatakan “selamat tinggal” pada saat malam hari atau saat akan pergi tidur.
- **Have a nice... (day/evening/weekend)** berarti “semoga hari/malam/akhir pekanmu menyenangkan” biasanya diucapkan saat berpisah dengan teman atau kolega. Biasa juga diucapkan antara penjual dan kostumer di pertokoan. Salam yang tepat untuk membalasnya adalah **you too** yang berarti “semoga hari/malam/akhir pekanmu juga menyenangkan”.

EXAMPLE:

Assalamualaikum WrWb.

Good morning everyone

Let me introduce myself, here as a new student STIKES BHM Madiun. My name is Zayed. I was born in Madiun , June 12 1998. My hobby is writing and reading.

I am very grateful because now I managed to get a chance to study in STIKES BHM Madiun in pharmacy program.

That's all that I can tell you a little about myself.

Thank you

PART OF SPEECH

The words in the English language are grouped into parts of speech according to their meanings and their functions. There are eight part of speech. Bagian *grammar* bahasa inggris berupa klasifikasi kata-kata yang dibagi menjadi beberapa kategori berdasarkan peran serta fungsi dalam struktur sebuah kalimat. Ada 8 *Part Of Speech*.

A. NOUN

A Noun is a word used as the name of anything a person, an animal, an object, a place, a situation, a quality or an idea.

Noun adalah kata yang digunakan sebagai nama suatu orang, binatang, objek, tempat, situasi, kualitas atau objek.

Example

Take your **book**, please!

Rizki is listening to the radio.

Jakarta is the capital of Indonesia.

The teacher will be happy with your **kidness**

B. PRONOUN

A Pronoun is a word used as a substitute for a noun.

Pronoun adalah kata yang digunakan sebagai pengganti kata benda.

Example

Tony says that **he** has finished the work.

These shoes are **mine**.

Nobody did nothing.

C. VERB

A verb is a word that tells of an action or state of being and the time of when it.

Verb adalah kata yang menceritakan tentang suatu tindakan atau keadaan dan waktu terjadinya.

Example

Arfian **studies** Grammar.
We are **walking** to school.
Stars **appear** at night.
Karin **had** a good idea.

D. ADJECTIVE

An adjective is a word that qualifies a noun or pronoun by describing it.

Adjective adalah kata yang memenuhi syarat kata benda atau kata ganti dengan menggambarannya.

Example

Hudha is a **diligent** boy.
He has **some** books.
What time is it now ?
Here is our room.

E. ADVERB

An Adverb is a word that modifies or describes a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

Adverb adalah kata yang memodifikasi atau menjelaskan kata kerja, kata sifat, atau kata keterangan lainnya

Example

Ali runs quickly.
He speaks English **well**.
This room is **very** large.
The problem is too **difficult**

F. PREPOSITION

A preposition is a word placed before a noun or pronoun to show its relationship to some other words in a sentence.

Preposition adalah kata yang ditempatkan sebelum kata benda atau kata ganti untuk menunjukkan hubungannya dengan beberapa kata lain dalam sebuah kalimat.

Example

I cut meat **with** knife.
Please! Stay **for** lunch.
The book is **on** the table.
After swimming I felt cold.

G. CONJUNCTION

A conjunction is a word used to connect one word to another word, or one sentence to another sentence.

Conjunction adalah kata yang digunakan untuk menghubungkan satu kata dengan kata lain atau satu kalimat dengan kalimat lainnya.

Example

Budi **and** Ali came yesterday.
He can't (either) read **or** write.
Jovanza and Zerry went to school **but** Vina stayed at home.
He has breakfast **before** he goes to school.

H. INTERJECTION

An Interjection is an exclamatory word or phrase to express a sudden feeling of mind or emotion.

Interjection adalah kata seru atau frase untuk mengungkapkan perasaan tiba-tiba suatu pikiran atau emosi.

Example

Oh my God, protect me !
Bah, he isn't actor !
Well, you must go now !
Uh, don't think over this problem too seriously.

I. QUESTIONS

1. I put my shoes (between) my sister's and my brother's in the garage.
 - a. Adjective
 - b. Verb
 - c. Preposition
 - d. Conjunction
 - e. Adverb
2. On Sundays, I (swim) from six to eleven in the morning.
 - a. Adjective
 - b. Verb
 - c. Preposition
 - d. Adverb
 - e. Noun
3. Irwansyah will go to one of beautiful (islands) in Indonesia this month.
 - a. Adjective
 - b. Verb
 - c. Preposition
 - d. Noun
 - e. Adverb
4. Tara cooked (chicken) soup, but that was not delicious.
 - a. Adjective
 - b. Verb
 - c. Noun
 - d. Adverb
 - e. Conjunction
5. Ari love (playing) piano
 - a. Noun
 - b. Verb
 - c. Adverb
 - d. Adjective
 - e. preposition
6. Do not try to approach her when she was (mad).
 - a. Adjective
 - b. Verb
 - c. Preposition

- d. Adverb
 - e. conjunction
7. Sari like (playing) jazz music.
- a. Adjective
 - b. Verb
 - c. Noun
 - d. Adverb
 - e. Conjunction
8. (Jidan) is an amazing English teacher at school.
- a. Adjective
 - b. Verb
 - c. Preposition
 - d. Noun
 - e. Pronoun
9. The dog (keeps) running with the other dogs.
- a. Adjective
 - b. Verb
 - c. Preposition
 - d. Adverb
 - e. Noun
10. Almira brought (her) old car to the garage.
- a. Pronoun
 - b. Verb
 - c. Preposition
 - d. Adverb
 - e. Conjunction

TENSES

A. PENGERTIAN TENSES

Penjelasan Tense	Contoh Kalimat Tense
<u>Simple Present Tense</u>	
Rumus: S + V-1 Penggunaan: <i>Simple present tense</i> untuk menyatakan fakta, kebiasaan, dan kejadian yang terjadi pada saat sekarang ini.	We agree with the speaker's opinion. (Kami setuju dengan opini pembicara.) She is so beautiful. (Dia sangat cantik.
<u>Present Continuous Tense</u>	
Rumus: S + am/is/are + <u>present participle</u> /V-ing Penggunaan: <i>Present continuous tense</i> untuk membicarakan aksi yang sedang berlangsung sekarang atau rencana dimasa depan.	I'm driving a car to Bandung now. (Saya sedang menyetir mobil ke Bandung sekarang.) The buses are arriving in an hour. (Bus-bus tersebut tiba dalam satu jam.)
<u>Present Perfect Tense</u>	
Rumus: S + have/has + <u>past participle</u> /V-3 Penggunaan: <i>Present perfect tense</i> digunakan untuk mengungkapkan suatu aktivitas atau situasi yang telah dimulai di masa lalu dan telah selesai pada suatu titik waktu tertentu di masa lalu atau masih berlanjut sampai sekarang.	I've read this book. (Saya sudah membaca buku ini.) I have lived in Cilegon for 3 months. (Saya telah tinggal di Cilegon selama 3 bulan.)

<u>Present Perfect Continuous Tense</u>	
Rumus: S + have/has + been + present participle/V-ing Penggunaan: <i>Present perfect continuous tense</i> untuk mengungkapkan aksi yang telah selesai pada suatu titik dimasa lampau atau aksi telah dimulai di masa lalu dan terus berlanjut sampai sekarang. Biasanya aksi tersebut ada durasi waktu tertentu dan ada relevansinya dengan kondisi sekarang.	
Simple Past Tense Rumus : S + V-2 (The party started at 10.00 a.m.) Penggunaan: Simple past tense untuk menunjukan bahwa suatu kejadian terjadi masa lampau. Past Continuous Tense Rumus : S+ was/were + present participle +V-ing (the team was playing volleyball all day yesterday) Penggunaan:	• The toddlers have been playing a ball for an hour. (Balita-balita itu telah bermain bola selama satu jam.) • The construction labors are thirsty since they have been removing the scaffoldings. (Pekerja konstruksi haus karena mereka telah memindahkan perancah.)

Past continuous tense digunakan untuk mengungkapkan bahwa suatu aksi sedang terjadi pada waktu tertentu di masa lampau.

Past Perfect Tense

Rumus :

S+had+past participle +V-3

(When he came last night, the cake had run out.)

Penggunaan:

Past perfect tense untuk menyatakan bahwa suatu aksi telah selesai pada suatu titik di masa lalu, sebelum aksi lain terjadi.

Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Rumus:

S+had+been+present participle +V-ing

(The labors had been demonstrating for an hour when the manager came)

Penggunaan:

Past perfect continuous tense digunakan untuk mengungkapkan suatu aksi(dengan durasi waktu tertentu) telah selesai.

Simple Future Tense

Rumus:

S+will+bare infinitive

(you will win the game)

S+be(is,am,are) + going to + bare infinitive

(Iam going to meet him tomorrow)

Penggunaan:

Simple future tense untuk menyatakan bahwa suatu aksi terjadi dimasa depan secara spontan atau terencana.

Furute Continuous Tense Rumus: S+will+be+present participle +V+ing (He will be sleeping at 10 p.m) Penggunaan : Future continuous tense digunakan untuk mengungkapkan aksi yang akan sedang terjadi pada waktu tertentu di masa depan. Future Perfect Tense Rumus : S+will+have+past participle +V+ing (At this time next month, Iwill have finished my english course.) Penggunaan : Future perfect tense untuk mengungkapkan bahwa suatu aktivitas akan sudah selesai pada suatu titik waktu di masa depan. Future Perfect Continuous Tense Rumus: S+will+have+been+presentparticiple+V+ing (The cat will have been sleeping long when you get home)	
Penggunaan : Future perfect continuous tense untuk mengungkapkan bahwa suatu aksi akan sudah berlangsung selama sekian lama pada titik waktu tertentu di masa depan. Simple Past Future Tense Rumus: S+would + bare infinitive (he would forgive you.)	

Penggunaan :

Simple past future tense untuk menyatakan suatu aksi yang akan dilakukan, membuat prediksi, dan membuat janji di masa depan pada saat berada di masa lalu.

Past Future Continuous Tense**Rumus:**

S+would+be+present participle

(I would be attending the conference if I was in Jakarta)

Penggunaan :

Past future continuous tense adalah suatu bentuk kata kerja untuk menyatakan aksi atau situasi imajiner yang sedang berlangsung apabila unreal condition nya terpenuhi (present continuous conditional – conditional sentence type 2 dengan continuous tense)

Past Future Perfect Tense**Rumus:**

S+would+have+past participle +V-3

(if you had saved your jewelry and foreign currency in a safety deposit box, they wouldn't have gone.)

Penggunaan :

Past future perfect tense untuk membicarakan suatu aksi yang tidak terjadi di masa lalu

Past Future Perfect Continuous Tense**Rumus :**

S+would+have+been+present participle

(if his visa had been approved, he would have been working abroad for a week.)

Penggunaan :

Past future perfect continuous tense:

Suatu bentuk kata kerja untuk menyatakan suatu aksi atau situasi imajiner sedang berlangsung pada titik tertentu atau selama periode tertentu di masa lampau.

1. Rizka : Hana, what were you doing when I phoned your mother last night?
 Hafa : I ... TV
 - a. watch
 - b. am watching
 - c. have watched
 - d. was watching
 - e. will watch
2. We were sleeping when my father...the announcement about me in the radio.
 - a. hear
 - b. heard
 - c. was hearing
 - d. hears
 - e. will hear
3. Vello ... a bath when I phoned her.
 - a. has been taking
 - b. is taking
 - c. had taken
 - d. has taken
 - e. was taking
4. Could you tell brother to meet me at the library tomorrow?
 Sure, I ____ him.
 - a. would have told
 - b. am telling
 - c. be telling
 - d. will tell
 - e. will be telling

5. Agi : What are you going to do after leaving the college?
 Dirly : Well , I don't want to be jobless. So I'm getting a job soon
- Would like
 - Planning
 - Going to
 - Thinking of
 - Intending
6. Mother: are you sure you will pass?
 Andrea: believe me, Mom.I'll do better in the next examination.
 From the dialogue we know that riana... to do better in the next examination.
- Promises
 - Hopes
 - Wishes
 - Likes
 - Decides
7. My friend said: 'I have never seen such a good film'.
 From the above statement we may conclude that....
- He has never seen bad film before
 - It was the first time he has ever seen
 - This is the best film he has ever seen
 - He seldom went to good movies
 - The film he saw was a bad one.
8. Did you see the children when you came home this afternoon? No,
 they their teacher in priok.
- Would have visited
 - Visited
 - To visit
 - Had visited
 - Were visiting
9. She isn't . I saw him when I for the bus.
- have waited
 - wait
 - had waited

- d. was waiting
 - e. is waiting
10. Antika : What was your sister doing when you arrived home last night?
Rahma : She in the kitchen
- a. was cooking
 - b. cooks
 - c. has cooked
 - d. is cooking
 - e. has been cooking
11. The engine smoothly when it suddenly stopped
- a. is running
 - b. runs
 - c. has run
 - d. running
 - e. has run

PASSIVE VOICE

A. OF PASSIVE VOICE PASSIVE

Definition of Passive Voice Passive voice is a grammatical construction (grammatical form) where the subject of the sentence does not take action, but receives action or is followed up (recipient of action) by other agents (actors of action) whether stated or not. On the other hand, in active construction, the subject is directly related to the verb by acting as the doer of the action. Active sentences can be transformed into passive, but only transitive verbs (followed by a direct object) can be treated like that.

B. DEFINITION OF TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE VERB

Transitive verbs are verbs that are followed by a direct object to receive an action (example hit, touch, buy) from the subject. On the contrary,

Intransitive verbs are verbs that are not followed by a direct object as the recipient of the action (example arrive, go, cry) because the action taken does not involve a direct object.

Examples of Transitive Verb Sentences:

1. After practicing for an hour, the player can hit a tennis ball over the net
2. What can the player hit over the net? A tennis ball.

C. EXCEPTIONS TO TRANSITIVE VERBS

Not all transitive verbs, verbs that have a direct object, can be passive. Some of these verbs include: have, become, lack, look like, mean, etc. will sound unnatural when they are passive. Some examples of sentences from these verbs are as follows.

Example

- I have a great new idea. —> tidak dapat dipasifkan dengan: A great new idea is had by me.
- The snack contains aspartame. —> tidak dapat dipasifkan dengan: Aspartame is contained by the snack.

D. DIRECT OBJECTS (DO)

Direct object is a noun, pronoun, or noun substitute in a sentence that receives the action or is the target of the verb. Direct object answers the question "whom" or "what" after the action verb. The verb used is a transitive verb, which is a verb that must be followed by a direct object to make the meaning of the sentence complete or "make sense".

TENSE	ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
Simple present tense	S + V1 + O	S + to be (am/is/are) + V3 +by + O
Present continuous tense	S + to be (am /is/are) + Ving + O	S + to be (am/is/are) + being + V3 + by + O
Present perfect tense	S + have/has + past participle + direct object	S (direct object) + have/has +been + past participle +/- by (agent)
Present future tense	S + will + V1 + O	S + will + be + V3 +by + O
Simple past tense	S + V2 + direct object	S (direct object) + was/ were + past participle +/- by ... (agent)
Past continuous tense	S + was/were + present participle + direct object	S (direct object) + was/were + being
Past perfect tense	S + had + past participle + direct object	S (direct object) + had + been + past participle +/- by ... (agent)
Past future tense	S + should/would + V1 + O	S + should/would +be + V3 + by + O

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ENGLISH PHARMACY

Buku English pharmacy merupakan buku modul yang dibuat untuk pembelajaran di program farmasi. Buku ini terdiri dr beberapa topik seperti:

- self introduction (didalam nya terdapat pembelajaran tentang bagaimana cara perkenalan diri menggunakan bahasa inggris)
- Part of speech (yg didalamnya mempelajari tentang definisi dan kegunaan dari noun,pronoun,verb,adverb, preposition,conjunction,interjection.
- Tenses (kita mempelajari tentang beberapa jenis dan fungsi dari tenses. Serta contoh nya.
- Medicine (banyak hal menarik mempelajari medicine ,karena kita mempelajari pengertian,macam dan fungsi suatu obat)
- Vocabulary (Mempelajari banyak kosa kata bahasa Inggris tentang kefarmasian yg lebih banyak dan menarik)
- Medical equipment (mempelajari jenis jenis peralatan yang dipakai mahasiswa farmasi dalam melaksanakan praktikum serta mempelajari fungsi nya.

Buku ini dibuat dengan tujuan bisa membantu pembelajaran para mahasiswa farmasi utamanya dalam pembelajaran bahasa inggris.



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